

RES WALLACE
pen

UNITING WALLACES AROUND THE WORLD

The Clan Wallace Society-Worldwide offers educational and historic materials for those interested in the history of Scotland, its heroes, clans and achievements. It re-publishes out-of-print articles and books and restores and preserves historic objects and places, particularly those connected to the Family and Clan of Wallace. While the Society cannot do genealogies, it can provide assistance. Its members also participate in Scottish games and gatherings held in the United States.

The Society has two classes of memberships: life members, who make a one-time donation of \$50, and council members, who contribute \$100. There are currently more than 300 members, including two new honorary members—*Braveheart* screenplay writer Randall Wallace and director-star Mel Gibson. There are no annual dues.

For more information on the Society's publications and membership, contact:

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Following in the footsteps of such forebears as William Wallace can't be easy, but Andrew, next to lead the Wallace clan, continues to define the role of 'today's chief.'

The romanticized image of a Scottish chieftain calls to mind a solitary man in a tartan kilt striding across heather-coated hills, bagpipes wailing in the distance.

To a degree, this description fits Andrew Wallace, next in line to inherit the title of Chief of Clan Wallace. He walks the countryside, many miles at a time, and feels the same 'Scottish prejudice' that boiled in Robert Burns' blood. But the tall, often witty Edinburghian turns serious as he envisions the much more modern role—that of ambassador, rather than leader—he will assume when he succeeds his father, Ian Francis Wallace, the Clan's 35th chief.

'What it's all about now is not necessarily anything to do with the family per se, or the clan system,' Andrew explains. 'It's just the fact that there are a lot of Scots all over the world who seriously value their Scottish roots. Given that, and given the fact that they identify with heads of their family, the modern role is to revitalize the idea of the extended family, which is what it was all about to start with, and have it as a form of kinship.'

As the role of the clan leader continues to evolve, a 20th century chief also needs to remember to approach the role with humility. Andrew believes that a modern chief should avoid seeking power and profit. With the recent box-office success of the Oscar-winning film *Braveheart*, however, has he been tempted to commercially exploit his ancestors' popularity?

'Oh God, yes!' he admits. But then he shakes his head. 'The thought might have crossed my mind, but it kept on going.' Although he did receive an invitation to the film's Hollywood premiere, he regretfully declined. He

had a prior commitment—watching golden eagles on the Isle of Mull.

'I enjoyed the film far more than I expected, and thought they did an excellent interpretative job,' he comments. 'There is danger in any historical drama that fiction is seen as reality, but that is true of all interpretations of history. As entertainment it was superb. As a history, it was close enough to what we now view as the facts not to be too out of line.'

As for his own history, Andrew was born in Westminster, London, in February 1964, '500 yards away from where William Wallace was hung, drawn, and quartered,' he remarks. His father, from Nairn, in the Scottish Highlands, settled in Westminster to pursue his career in industry before retiring in 1977 and returning the family to Scotland. Wallace makes it clear that his heart and history are Scottish, although his mother, born in Sussex, despairs because she says I always forget I have good English blood in me.'

The Wallace clan originated in the Scottish Lowlands. Their first mention in 12th century documents places most of the Wallace clan near the city of Glasgow. They and other Lowland families used surnames, a fairly recent Norman innovation, and gathered strength from family ties rather than regional alliances. The Wallace clan fostered the same strong sense of unity as the Highland clans but without the trappings. Lowland families, Wallace explains, only began embracing such Highland traditions as calling themselves *claus* and having chiefs after King George IV's visit to Edinburgh in 1822.

On this royal visit, the King made a bold fashion statement by appearing in a kilt of royal Stuart tartan. The tartan represents an integral part of a clan's heritage; each set distinguishes a particular clan. The Wallace Clan traces its tartan sets back to at least 1829, preceding the *Vestiarum Scotocum* a hoax of 1842 by the 'Sobieski Stuarts'—an embarrassing fiasco in which two Polish brothers, claiming to be

descendants of Bonnie Prince Charlie, made a living creating tartans and spurious histories to go with them. Today, the Wallace Clan's green hunting set, like members of the family itself, can be found world-wide—most conspicuously, perhaps, on packages of invisible Scotchtape brand.

Andrew packed his kilt last autumn to attend his first American-Scottish games in Stone Mountain Georgia, where he met members of the Clan Wallace Society-Worldwide. He calls that meeting a 'revelation.

'I had always suspected that the commitment of the American Scots would, be strong, but, I had no idea how strong, he says. 'The enthusiasm for Scotland and all things Scottish was both extraordinary and frankly very flattering. I maintain my belief that whilst the traditions are important, the true value of such events and societies is a hands-across-the-sea gesture. The clan, or family must now be viewed in the broadest sense of the word. 'The American Wallaces' hospitality, interest, and friendliness was, as expected, faultless.

Andrew takes immense pride in the Wallace name, at home or across the ocean. 'Regionally we were quite a significant family, and nationally we provided good soldiers for the Empire.' With a history like that behind him and the titles, 'The Chief of the Name, Clan, and Family of Wallace,' or simply 'The Wallace,' looming ahead, it would seem that Andrew Wallace bears a heavy burden. Genealogy adds to that weight: Andrew is the 36th generation of his family's male line.

The recorded forefather of the clan, Richard le Waleis of Ayr, first abbreviated his name as 'Wal' on a charter circa 1163. Richard had accompanied William II FitzAlan, Lord of Oswestry, to Scotland before William's brother Walter, became steward to King David I. The name le Waleis or Walaïs translates as 'Stranger' or 'Welshman,' and Richard is variously believed to have been Celtic, Strathclyde Briton, Norman French, Saxon, or English.

Richard and his descendants benefited from their relationship with the future Royal Stuarts; throughout the generations they built up a fair amount of wealth and property holdings. Sir William Wallace, Richard's great-great-grandson, was likely born at Elderslie, a Wallace estate near Paisley, around 1270. Wallace holdings once included Elderslie, Riccarton in Ayrshire, and other land to the east and north into Moray. Today, the family no longer owns any of these historic estates, which Andrew wryly describes as 'very considerable piles of stone,' although Andrew may not live in 'chiefly splendour,' as he calls it, the door to his very comfortable Haymarket home always stands open to both family and friends.

Past Wallaces have found their calling as ministers, doctors, lawyers, judges, and authors. Countless 'good soldiers,' including Andrew's uncle, Malcolm Robert Wallace, 34th clan chief, grace the family's ranks. After his death three years ago, Malcolm's title passed to his younger brother, Andrew's father Ian. 'He had a good chiefly bearing about him; he was quite a character,' Andrew recalls of his uncle. 'But I suppose he always knew he was going to be a chief, which my father didn't.' They grew up in a military family, and Malcolm, who never married became a lifelong soldier. Ian, on the other hand, catered industry after his army service and devoted himself to his family.

Andrew may be the first Wallace chief in centuries not to have performed some type of military service. The strength of personality that characterized his uncle Malcolm, however, lives on in Andrew. Thomas Wallace of Tennessee, President of the Clan Wallace Society-Worldwide, remembers Malcolm as a droll man, a 'true gentleman.' Of Andrew he says, 'He has the same hidden sense of humour.' Both impressed him favourably as 'very good politicians, personable and friendly, no matter what.'

Andrew's careers and travels have led him on a meandering path around the globe, adding a depth of experience that will serve him well in his future position

of ambassadorship. After attending Trinity College in Glenalmond, Perthshire, Andrew studied ecology at Edinburgh University. His love of nature led him to a job as a fly fishing guide in Chile and then in Alaska (an experience that included a harrowing encounter with grizzly bears).

His writing reflects his interests in nature and the outdoors. Andrew's publishing credits include articles in *The Field*, *Country Life*, the national newspaper *The Scotsman*, and the British fishing press. Andrew also copublishes *The Green Highlander*, an international fly fishing newsletter. He boasts that the newsletter includes subscribers on every continent but Antarctica. This situation will hopefully be rectified, Wallace jokes, 'by recruiting someone from the British Antarctic Survey.'

Andrew also devotes his time to a project on Scotland's west coast involved with conservation and management of freshwater fisheries. He approaches this challenge with enthusiasm—almost more passion than he feels for fishing itself. 'It's bigger than the actual fishery. It's all to do with water management; whatever goes on around a river ends up in it, which I think is fascinating. And it's also very much to do with the Scottish countryside, which I adore.'

When the time comes, Andrew will matriculate his coat of arms with the Lord Lyon, Keeper of Arms, in Edinburgh and officially become Clan Chief and a member of the Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs. When his likeness is placed in the Clan Wallace chiefs' gallery, it might well show a young man in hiking boots and wool sweater, with a fly rod or book in hand. While this may not be the romantic, 'chiefly' image that some may imagine, it somehow seems to fit this future ambassador of the modern Wallace clan.

end of article



JOHN WALLACE, REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERAN

Biographical and military information from Joan Rozell, 927 Forest Drive, Rolla MO 65401; e-mail: ozie@fidnet.com

John Wallace, a widower with four known children, Ellin (Eleanor or Ellender), Mary Ann, John and George Washington Wallace, and Frances Meadows, a widow with five children, Mordecai, Lewis, Mary Abb, Job, and Rhoda Meadows, were married in 1813 or 1814. Both lived in Knox County, Kentucky at the time, but went to a neighboring county in Tennessee to be married because it was closer than their own county seat in Kentucky. John, Isom, Isiah, and Edy Meadows and James Lasley all went with them and saw them married. Frances and her children then moved in with John and his family.

The blended family moved to Wayne County, Kentucky on the little South Fork of the Cumberland River and there had five more children: Eli Hubbard Wallace 8 September 1824, Isaac about 1816, Angus Ross about 1821, Elias in 1818, and John Riley Wallace about 1823. Neighbors were Eli Hubbard, Richard Byres, and Aaron Byres.

In 1829 John sold his eighty acres of poor land in Wayne County to John Blake for one horse worth about \$80 and traded it off for the support of his family before they moved to Owen County, Indiana that fall. John died intestate 24 August 1834. He had applied for a pension just two years earlier. Read on for the text of that application.

Spencer, Owen County, Indiana

April 6, 1832

Sir,

I have acknowledged the rec of yours of last ULT and I am now glad to give you the history that you desire on the John Wallace subject. I think from the relation you will find that he must be the very identical person who is intitled to a pension. I have taken his narrative step by step from his inlistment to his discharge and refer you to the same as follows.

1st He enlisted in Dupland County North Carolina with Capt Joseph Rhodes in the 8th N.C. Reg. Capt Rhodes was about 5 ft 11 inches high medling lusty man.

2nd Joseph Barker, Jacob Brewer and Thomas Pridjen belonged to his company.

3rd Capt Rhodes marched them to Halifax on the Roanoke River where there appears to have been a gen. rendezvous for all recruits, then the Colonel took command of them.

4th A Colonel Williams marched Wallace and other recruits to head quarters at Valley Forge in Penn. about perhaps Wallace thinks 100 miles and the Col. was assisted in command by one adjutant Cheehee who was a limping or lame man. There was perhaps 40 or 45 marching from Halifax to Valley Forge.

5th Col. Williams was about 30 years of age 5 feet nine or ten inches high fair complexion, on the march from Halifax to head quarters at Valley Forge the recruits were innoculated for the Small Pock in Virginia at Alexandria.

6th The recruits reached Valley Forge in the fall of 1777. Wallace thinks late in the fall. Then he was placed with others in Captain Charles Stewards Company of Infantry in the Eighth Reg. of the North Carolina _____?, after some time they were reduced and he was placed in the company commanded by Captain Tartason at Valley Forge in the 2nd N.C. Regt command by Col Patton. Capt. Stewart was a middle sized good looking man, pock marked and rather a long nose. Capt. Tartason was a frenchman a middle sized man and spoke broken English.

7th The soldiers marched from Valley Forge to White Plains in New York on the East side of the North River, thence to Monmouth where they fought a battle in very hot weather perhaps July or August. After the battle they were marched to Danberry in New England. They did not stay there long but were marched back to the Jersey side of the North River to the White House at a place then called Haverstraw.

8th The army were marched to Fish Kill and Wallace was placed among "the flying guard" and stationed at a little village called Cakkiack where he remained all that winter. The army then marched to a place called Peramuse Church in New Jersey, a Dutch Settlement and when they went out Gen Morgan Commanded.

9th The following Spring they marched from Peramuses Church to the White House (Haverstraw) they were one night ordered to relieve a parcel of New England men at Blank Point

fort at Kings Ferry on the North River, the Fort was on the New York side of the river. Sixty or eighty of them arrived in the night at the fort. It was commanded by Capt. Armstrong. The next day, the 2nd June the British fleet attacked the fort. Gen Clinton landed his forces on both sides of the river and there was a skirmish with part of his troops on the Jersey ____? And the flying guard.

10th One Gen. McDougal a New England officer lay some where in the neighborhood of Fort Point Blank and Wallace and his fellow soldiers expected to be reinforced by them. They sent an ex ____? To McDougal. He sent them word not to give up the fort. There was a creek below the fort in sight of it a Bridge over the creek. The British had to cross it to come to the fort. Captain Armstrong ordered twenty men of whom Wallace was one to destroy the bridge and then ordered them to go up to the ford of the creek and watch the British. The British soon appeared at the ford were fired on by Wallace and his fellows and they then retreated to the fort.

11th After some parleying between Captain Armstrong and the British officers Captain Armstrong surrounded the fort. The American colours were hauled down the British flag hoisted. This remark was made in the hearing of John Wallace by a British soldier "look here you dam rebel buggers at King Georges Colours on your fort" one of the Americans answered "Dam the colors and them that raise them" The British officer observed that "the rebel deserved to be knocked down." The British officer then ordered Capt Armstrong to march his men out of the fort and ground his arms which was done.

12th General Clinton then came to inspect them he noticed them very particularly, he observed "they were hearty looking men" and asked what section of the country they were from. They told him North Carolina. He observed it was a pity they were engaged in to bad a cause, he asked Capt Armstrong where the rest of his men were. On his assuring him he had no more, he observed that if he had known that he would make them prisoners.

13th Wallace and the rest of the prisoners were then placed on board a vessel sent to New York as prisoners, confined in a stone house two or three stories high, situated in King or Queen Street. The house had a stack of chimneys running thro it, this arrival of the prisoners was about third, fourth, or fifth June. He was kept in New York a prisoner in said house about eleven months. One of each men was allowed to go into the celler of said house once in two days to cook.

14th He was at the expiration of 11 months exchanged. He went to Washingtons Head Quarters in the Jerseys. The N. Carolina troops had been marched to Charleston South Carolina. He was placed under DeKalb and marched to campden where him and his folk were decently whiped (using his curs language) after the war was over Colonel Armstrong discharged him at Tar River while at the Colonels house. Col. A. was a man about thirty middle size and Wallace says he served altogether about five or six years.

with respect. Your fellow Citizen
Tho. F. S. Adams

John Wallace Made his mark saying it was to the best of his recollection.

State of Indiana

Owen County

Before me Isaac Heaton a Justice of the Peace in and for said county Personally came the above named John Wallace a Citizen of said county, an aged and grey headed man and in his solemn oath by me duly administered according to Law deposed and says that the foregoing statements... are true in substance and matter of fact to the best of his recollection and belief.

7th day of April 1832

Isaac Heaton

Justice of the Peace

his
John X Wallace
mark

Eli Hubbard Wallace, John and Frances's son, married Sally Christy 23 June 1843 and lived in Greene County, Indiana. Frances lived with them until her death. Isaac married Ellen Hasty 6 March 1831 and after her death he married Eliza Ann Thacker 28 June 1831. Angus Ross married Susannah P. Pace 12 October 1840. Elias married Polly Alberty 4 October 1834. His second wife was Statira Barclay. He had 6 children and died in Hopkins County, Texas about 1852. John Riley Wallace married Eliza Biggs and was living in Newton County, Missouri in 1850.

Builders of a Nation Delaware County, Indiana, in the American Revolution

Article No. 5

[By A. L. Kerwood]

Muncie Morning Star, May 10, 1910

BENJAMIN WALLACE.

Benjamin Wallace, supposed to have been a soldier of the Revolution, was born in Ireland, from whence he emigrated to the state of Virginia.

There are no records known in our hands by which to verify the family traditions. We can only set down at this time what we learned from the inspection of a fragment of a family Bible, published in 1820, and what we heard from the lips of a great-grandson of Benjamin Wallace. The name of his wife was Sally. He had one son, James, and three daughters[.] Milly Roleing[sic], daughter of Benjamin and Sally, his wife, was born May 17, 1772. This daughter was the grandmother of James H. Childs, and from her he received what he related to this writer. Here are his words:

"Roland Childs, my grandfather, married Millie Roleing [sic] Wallace, and my father, George Childs, deceased, was their son. My grandmother said the family went from Virginia to the state of Tennessee, then back to Virginia, and then to Delaware county, Indiana, and settled near the village of Bethel. She told me that her father, Benjamin Wallace, served seven years in the war of the Revolution. That she often heard him relate his experience when they suffered from hunger on account of short rations, or none at all, and mentioned an instance when he was without a bite of food for eight days, except for the stalk of a cabbage, which he found.

Benjamin Wallace lived about two years after the family moved to Indiana. My father, George

Childs, came to Delaware county in 1837. Benjamin Wallace died some time between that date and the year 184[?], at the home of the daughter, whose name after her marriage was Newhouse, and her family then resided on what was afterwards known as the Connor farm.

Benjamin Wallace was a farmer all his life. His burial was made at the Miller graveyard in Harrison township. I have often seen the grave, and I think from my memory of the place that I could come within a very few feet of pointing out the spot where he lies. The tradition of our family has always been, as long as I can remember, that the old gentleman served under the command of Gen. George Washington for the full period of seven years."

The relator of the above was a member of Company, 140th regiment, Indiana volunteers, in the Civil War. His home is in Cammack. He married Miss Nannie S. Lee, in Mason county, West Virginia. This lady is a distant relative of General Robert E. Lee, commander of the army of Northern Virginia, C. S. A.

Here is one of the four cases which rest now solely on family tradition. There is no clew by which we can tell what state he represented. In the field, what were the names of any officers under whom he performed service, nor whether he ever drew a pension. But there is much more traditional evidence than we had two years since in the case of William Daugherty.

A. L. KERWOOD.

May 9, 1910.

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Editor's Note: But—it turns out more information was available, after all—to continue next issue.

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Karen's Kobweb Korner, continued from page 31

<http://www.potifos.com/tpg/geo/IN/kmindex.html>
The Political Graveyard: Index to Cemeteries in Indiana

<http://www.daddezio.com/cemetery/junction/CJ-IN-NDX.html>
Cemetery Junction: Indiana

<http://www.statelib.lib.in.us/WWW/IHB/guidelines.html>
Indiana Historical Bureau-Historical Marker Guidelines

<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~haas/links/cemeterylinks.html>
Cemeteries & Tombstone Links

<http://gve.future.easyspace.com/>
Tombstones & Monumental Inscriptions

<http://users.rootsweb.com/~inadams/cemetery.htm>
Adams County, Indiana Cemeteries

<http://members.tripod.com/adm/popup/roadmap.shtml>
Cemeteries of Marion County, Indiana

<http://www.gac.edu/~kengelha/uscemeteries/indiana.html>
Indiana Cemeteries - County Index

<http://users.rootsweb.com/~inblackf/bccem.html>
Blackford County Indiana Genealogies Links

<http://www.findagrave.com/>
Find A Grave

<http://pages.prodigy.com/graveside/cemring.htm>
Cemetery Photo Webring

<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~dagonf/cemetery/cemetery.html>
Delaware County, IN Cemetery Index

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/geo/IN/LA.html>
The Political Graveyard: Lake County, Ind.

<http://www.dogpile.com/>
Dogpile: the Friendly Multi-Engine Search Tool

Samuel Bratton Wallace: A Real Kentucky Colonel



Samuel Bratton Wallace was called "Sam" by most who knew him. He was the fourth child of Benjamin and Martha Wallace. He was born on 6 February, 1808 in Union County, Kentucky, where he grew up. There, as a youth, he probably developed the leadership qualities that he displayed at a man. He was well known in Union County, and considered a leader in all his endeavors.

He is reported by his descendants to have attained the rank of Colonel in the Confederate States Army during the Civil War. After the War he was elected Sheriff of Webster County, Kentucky. His name appears often in the Webster County records. He is found as executor of the will of Simon T. Kuykendall. His name was given to the offspring of a number Webster County families.

He amassed considerable wealth for his time. The 1860 U. S. Census of Webster County Kentucky, Samuel Bratton is recorded with real estate valued at \$3,452, and a personal estate valued at \$5,567. This was a large estate in that day. In 1852 he purchased most of the land which had belonged to his uncle, Captain James Wallace, from the heirs.

When Sam was twenty-two years old he took a bride. She was Nancy Collins, born about 1810 to Jeremiah W. and Sarah (Young) Collins. They were married 7 October 1830 in Union County. Sam and Nancy were the parents of eight children; James Porter, Jeremiah H., Mary A., Benjamin Ray, Sarah Jane, Martha Ann, Minerva Ellen, and Samuel Smith. Nancy (Collins) Wallace died in 1851, and that same year Samuel Bratton remarried.

His new wife was Eliza Ann (Cox) Collins, the daughter of Asher and ~~Elizabeth~~ (Davis) Cox. (See picture on page 3) She was born 3 November 1818 in Flemingsburg, Fleming County, Kentucky. Eliza Ann was also recently widowed, and her deceased husband, Zachariah Collins, was the brother of Nancy Collins, Samuel Bratton's first wife. With Eliza Ann three more children were born; America Alice, Laura Belle, and Roland.

Daughter Laura Belle lived with her parents until their deaths. Laura Belle first married her cousin, James Daniel Wallace, son of Benjamin Wallace and Mary Ann Berry. She later married Arthur Elijah Cullen who was also her cousin. Arthur Elijah was a partner in the coal mining business with Irving Wheatcroft, for whom the town of Wheatcroft is named.

Samuel Bratton, who was blind in his later years, died 3 September 1887. He departed in Webster County where he had lived his life. He is buried at Rock Springs Cemetery near Wheatcroft. Eliza lived as a widow for six years, joining him in death on 30 July 1892 in Webster County. She is also buried at Rock Springs Cemetery.



Sources for Genealogical Research in the Library

- ⊕ Tax lists, by county, dating from the formation of the county are on microfilm. The 1790 and 1800 tax lists have been published as "FIRST CENSUS OF KENTUCKY" and "SECOND CENSUS OF KENTUCKY."
- ⊕ U.S. Censuses: Kentucky 1810 - 1880, and 1900 - 1920 on microfilm with Soundex index for 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920 available; indexes for 1810-1870 censuses available in printed form. 1880 U.S. Census available on CD.
- ⊕ Kentucky vital records on microfilm: births, marriages, deaths (1852 - 1861). Also, 1874 - 1878 and limited records from the 1890s and 1900s on microfilm. Card index available. Indexes for births (1911 - 1988) and deaths (1911 - 1993) are on microfiche. Uncertified death certificates, 1911 - 1949, on microfilm.
- ⊕ County court records on microfilm, including wills and marriages, from the formation of the counties to 1910, when available.
- 📁 Abstracts of wills, marriages, deeds, pensions, and cemetery records, by county. No general index is available.
- 📁 Surname files with collected and contributed research arranged alphabetically by family name.
- 📁 Files including Biography, Churches, Architecture and Historic Buildings, Kentucky Subject, General Subject, Kentucky County, etc.
- 📖 An extensive collection of Kentucky county and state histories, some with biographical sections.
- ⊕ Newspapers on microfilm, nearly complete for 19th century Frankfort and early Lexington. scattered issues for other localities in Kentucky.
- 📖 A collection of historical and genealogical periodicals, including most Kentucky titles, and covering major publications throughout the U.S.
- 📖 Indexed rosters of Kentucky soldiers in the War of 1812, Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I. Kentucky Confederate pensions are also available.
- 📖 Land records - photocopies of original records housed in the Secretary of State's office.
- 📖 Kentucky church records.
- 📖 Bibles and Bible records, by family name.
- 📖 Thousands of published genealogies.
- 📖 Kentucky biographies and biographical histories.
- 📖 Regional collections of historical and genealogical sources covering all fifty states.
- ⊕ Microfilm of many KHS manuscript collections, as well as the Draper Collection.
- 🌐 Public Internet access available for genealogical research.
- * Special collections include maps dating from the 1700s, an extensive collection of rare books containing many original Kentucky imprints, manuscripts, photographs, and oral history interviews. These collections are primarily historical, but some genealogical information is included. These materials are only available Monday through Friday. Appointments advised.

There is no general index to Kentucky genealogical records. Aside from material filed under family names and in general indexes, it is necessary to know the county concerned when searching Kentucky records.

Due to the large volume of inquiries, we are unable to accept e-mail or fax requests. Fee-based research services are available by mail. Order forms available on Web site.

The library is open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., Thursday, 8:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M., AND the 1st and 3rd SUNDAY OF EACH MONTH, 1:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M. The library is closed on state holidays and holiday weekends.

