



Harrison Heritage News

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Rural One-Room Schools of Harrison County

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I have a confession: I never went to school . . . in Harrison County, that is. I have lots of relatives and ancestors who did, but few are the actual physical evidences of their having gone to school, except for the fact that they must have learned the right lessons well as they were pretty smart and successful in whatever they later did as adults. While it may not be able to come across something as definitive as a report card for each year of their schooling, a general picture of when and where they went to school in Harrison County can be developed using resources available to the local historian.

For the past century, especially since World War II, all that was needed to count the possible routes to a complete education in a Harrison County school were two hands and maybe a couple of toes. Today there are Northside, Eastside, Westside, and Southside Elementaries, Harrison County Middle School and Harrison High School. Before the consolidation of the county's high schools in 1962 and the completion of the construction of the four elementary schools shortly afterwards there were elementary and high schools at Cynthiana, Berry, Buena Vista, Connersville, Oddville, Renaker and Sunrise (Sunrise closed in 1940, but all of the others except Cynthiana High were consolidated into Harrison High in 1950). Elementary schools continued at each and at the Marshall School in Cynthiana until the early 1960s. Banneker School was the course taken by many African Americans before desegregation.

However, for the first century of Harrison's history the

number of possible routes through city and rural schools may have numbered a hundred, if not more. Little work had been done to build a reservoir of knowledge about these older schools until Charline Thomas took up the quest to learn all about the one-room schools of Harrison County.

In the fall of 2004, Charline signed up with the Community Scholars Program, and became part of an effort to document Kentucky folk life which continues to this day, focusing on the subject of the one-room schools.

In order to keep better track of each new discovery, she has a map of the county which shows the current school districts and uses it to plot the locations of the schools she discovers. For each district she keeps a corresponding three-ring binder, in which she keeps photos of buildings, class photos, news articles, and other items that she has discovered or that have been brought to her attention over the past five years. She hasn't counted the hours she has spent on her project, but the magnitude of her efforts is readily visible if you get to attend one of her presentations, like the one she gave at the April 2009 meeting of the Harrison County Historical Society.

She has written a brief article for this newsletter and I have transcribed a few texts which she says have helped her in her research. There is a lot more yet to learn about the topic of one-room schoolhouses of Harrison County. If you have any information please contact Charline; her number is cited at the end of her article.



Unknown location one-room school, possibly in Scott County. From scrapbook of the late Dr. Thomas J. Penn.



East Broadwell one-room school, Harrison Co., Ky. Photo, c. 1900, courtesy of Cynthiana-Harrison County Museum.

Harrison County Historical Society

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

President's Corner

Bob Owen
 robert_owen@bellsouth.net

Harrison County History Calendar

HCHS meets at 7 pm in the library 3rd Thursdays - The public is invited

May 21 - Program to be presented by Eastside Elementary Fifth grade history class.

May 23 - Grist Mill Day at the Museum - CANCELLED.

June 18 - Kevin Stonerock, who will present "Billy Yank-Common Soldier for the Union" and Civil War History Through Song.

June 19-21 - Battle of Cynthiana Reenactment - Elks Farm. The reenactment schedule is online at the Web site: Battle of Cynthiana.

Saturday, June 20 -

9 am-5 pm: Period Shopping/Vendors
 2 pm: Battle of Cynthiana;
 8 pm: Period Style Dance

Sunday, June 21-

9 am-4 pm: Period Shopping/Vendors ;
 10 am: Church Services
 2 pm: Battle of Cynthiana

June 27 - CHS reunion 5:30 pm Elk's Club, Cynthiana, on the Oddville Pike.

August 8 - Harrison County Football Alumni Association Banquet

- The banquet will be at 5 pm at the Harrison County High School cafeteria. A reception will begin at 4 pm. The 2009 Hall of Fame Inductees are William R. McKee, Ottis Tussey, Rick Powell, Ray Stanfield, Rick Perraut and Alex Barnett. Tom Preston will be recognized for his support of Harrison County football.

The Harrison County High School football teams of 1973-1975 coached by Buck Vest will also be honored. Dues to the organization are \$10 a year, and are used for a scholarship program. Banquet tickets are \$15 each. Reservations are needed by July 15, 2009, to: Jim Furnish, 5131 KY Hwy 356, Cynthiana, KY 41031.

The Harrison County Football Alumni Association has over 250 members.

Our April newsletter had an article about Grist Mill day, which is sponsored by the Kelly families and benefits the Museum. Unfortunately, health issues have required that the event be cancelled this year. We all owe a debt of gratitude to the Kelly's for their unwavering support to the Museum and the community. On behalf of the Society, I extend our best wishes for a successful outcome to the health issues.

Our guest presenter for June will be Mr. Kevin Stonerock, who will be presenting a program titled "Billy Yank-Common Soldier for the Union" and will include some Civil War songs. The program will last about 55-60 minutes and should be a treat for all. I request that all members attend and bring a guest or two so that we can have a good sized audience. This program is being jointly sponsored by the Cynthiana-Harrison County Library. The June meeting is scheduled for June 18th.

Once again, we need candidates for President and Vice President. If you have any suggestions, please call me at 859-588-5970 or email me at robert_owen@bellsouth.net.

As I have said many times, if we are going to maintain a healthy and viable Society we must acquire new and younger members. It takes leadership and drive to maintain the Society and to pursue its goals. I ask every member to recruit one new member, someone who is interested in history and is willing to commit time and effort to our organization. This means attending the meetings and lending active support to its operation.

Cynthiana-Harrison County Museum

Martha Barnes, President

Grist Mill Day Cancelled

Although plans and preparations were underway - even food purchases made, the William Kelly family have found it necessary to cancel this year's Museum Grist Mill Day due to illness in the family. All of us wish the very best for the Kellys.' Truly, they are a special, gracious, giving family.

Some twelve years ago, Bob Hyatt and William Kelly and their wives initiated Grist Mill Day to support the Cynthiana-Harrison County Museum. The festivities were enjoyed by many and sizable donations were given to the museum.

For several years, the Hyatt and Kelly families worked together to host Grist Mill Day. When failing health kept Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt from participating, Bill and Sue Kelly, Billy and Trudy Kelly, and their family and friends have continued to plan, promote, fund, and orchestrate the day in grand style. In addition to free food and entertainment for the community, the Kellys have provided much interest and financial support for the museum. The museum staff express gratitude to the Kelly family and best wishes for

improved health.

How blessed we are with our wonderful museum volunteers! Besides faithfully operating the museum on Fridays and Saturdays and for special openings, they work on the building, they continue to prepare exhibits, they collate, fold, stuff, stamp, label 200+ copies of Harrison Heritage News each month, they offer moral support, etc. etc.

Do stop by the museum (even if you have been there recently) to see our new window display. Truly we are uptown! Another idea from dedicated volunteers (Billy and Sharon) who brought it to fruition. Thanks, thanks to all for all our volunteers and all they do. What a special group of people!

We always need more volunteers. Young people will be presenting the historical society program this month, children will be visiting the museum this Monday evening - there is hope. Perhaps a prospective docent (Yes, Harold) will be in the group.

Harrison County, Kentucky, Historical Publications

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.

A Thing of the Past—One Room Schools

By Charline Wilson

The first place I thought to go to in order to find out more about the one-room school houses of the county was the Harrison County Board of Education. When asked about what they had on old school houses, four pictures of the current elementary schools were pointed out to me. They were only a few decades old. They just didn't have any information on anything as old as I was looking for. Looking through files at the Cynthiana-Harrison County Library, using files provided by local author and historian George Slade, and using files of newspaper clippings gave me a good start. One in particular, a 1903 newspaper article identified 63 one-room schools in Harrison County, which ranged in size from an enrollment of 28 students at the Langley School to 121 at White Oak School. Back in the 1900s, usually in June or July, the local county newspapers would print a list of schools, their teachers and the number of students expected for the year, and so newspapers are an important resource in locating and identifying many of the schools which existed in the county before World War I. The 1877 landownership map of Harrison County published by D.G. Beers and Company shows the location of many rural schools with the symbol of "S.H." Mention of some schools can be found in Lewis Collin's 1874 *History of Kentucky*. Further evidence of the existence of even more late 19th century schools can be found in W.H. Perrin's 1882 *History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky*.

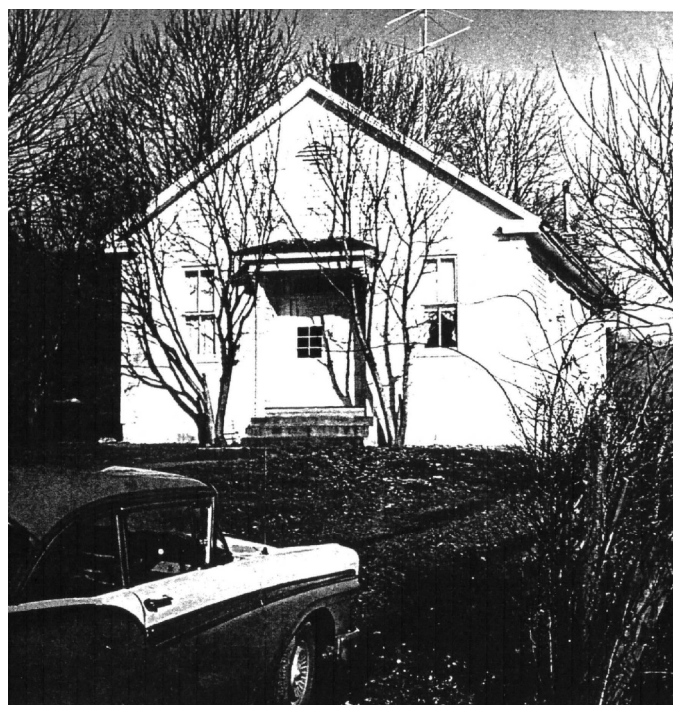
The total number which has been discovered so far is seventy or better. The reason for so many schools was because almost all students walked to school. Some rode horses or drove buggies. The first schools were one room log schools. Most of the one room schools I found were wood frame with a rock foundation and a tin roof. Most had one front door with a window on each side, usually two to three windows down each side with shutters. The shutters were used to cut down on the breakage of windows. Some had bells, and some had belfries, but a majority did not.

Inside the school on each side of the door was a coat closet with pegs to hang coats and an area for school lunches. One side for boys and one side for girls. Students in grades from 1 through 12 could fill a room. A large wood or coal stove stood in middle for heat in the winter. Usually the older boys would maintain the stove for the teacher. The teacher's desk was in the back with students' desks down each



Antioch Mills One-Room School House

This photo was provided by Kellin Sheppard, whose great-grandparents James Doris Ernst, purchased the school to make into a home. The house now has six rooms and is lived in today by Marylin Perkins.



The Second One Room School in Claysville

Orville and Betty Lawson purchased this one-room school in 1960-61. When the Lawsons purchased it there were Mulberry trees in front of each window, as seen above. Orville was a carpenter and remodeled it to some extent, but the previous owners had already enclosed the students' coat closets and divided the large room into four.

side.

The early schools were governed by trustees in the community and at one time the schools were identified by a district number. A souvenir program in 1896 showed "School District No. 9 Sunny Side" on the front cover. In 1906 the Beaver Baptist School was called the "Baptist Public School, District 18." In 1908 the Richland School pictured a boy holding a sign which read District 24.

I have copies of two eighth grade graduation programs for the year 1925 and 1927. The graduates were held for the whole county in mid-May and were held at the High School Auditorium in Cynthiana. The program listed each school, each eighth grade teacher, and each student graduating.

The one room schools began to be phased out in favor of building larger schools. The first large school was built in 1915 at Oddville at a cost of \$7,650, Berry in 1917 for \$17,000, and Buena Vista in 1920 for a cost of \$22,000. Larger schools were also built at Sunrise, Connersville, and Renaker.

In 1927 there were only 30 one room schools left. The schools at Boyers, Indian Creek, and Poindexter were still open in 1938. The last one-room schools were at Lair and Poindexter, these closing in the mid-1940s. Many of the one-room schools still exist. As they closed many were purchased and made into family homes. Some were moved from their original location. Parts of a few are still standing.

There are several schools that for which I have not found their locations. They are Ware, Locust Grove, Ashbrook, Belmont, White Oak, Beagle, Urmston, Taylor, Worrell, Dunaway, Warner and Eureka. Anyone knowing about these schools, please call me, Charline Wilson, at (859) 234-6209.

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Chaos at Conrey

If any 19th century pupil ever thought school was dull, he didn't attend the one at Conrey in the northern part of Harrison County, or at least, he wasn't there on March 25, 1884 when what came to be known as the "Colemansville Cyclone" passed through. The following is an excerpt from an article by Philip Naff which was originally published in the March 2006 issue of the *Harrison Heritage News*. The account is based on the experience of Juble Early Cummins (1876-1962), a long-serving county judge in Pendleton County, who, in the late 1930s, gave an accounting of that fateful day to E.E. Barton, the Pendleton County lawyer and genealogist.

In March, 1884, Early, as he was commonly known throughout his life, was in school at the old Conrey Chapel, roughly a third of the way to Boyd from Antioch Mills on Snake Lick Road. The "chapel" was a fairly new log building and was originally constructed to serve as a church in the early 1800s. It had been rebuilt ca. 1870, but when a new church was built just across the road at Conrey (Possibly named for the founding minister of that church, T.H. Conrey), the old structure was converted into a school house. The school was located on a ridge, reportedly on the highest ground between Antioch and Boyd.

Their teacher that day at Conrey was old Wesley Howard, a resident of nearby Colemansville. Early recalled that "the teacher and pupils had been watching the storm, and after it struck Colemansville, they could see a thick mixture of every kind of articles in the air; the sky seemed to be filled with flying objects."

Early remembered that they had initially seen the storm during recess, and that "the teacher kept watching the storm, [until] the funnel shape cloud became visible, but at the school house, we hoped it would miss us," but the "storm struck the school house about 2:15 p.m."

Early reported that "the cloud was black, but when the funnel[-]shaped cloud formed, it was lighter around the stem of the funnel-form."

"The first attack of the storm blew off the roof and all of the structure down to the logs. There was a log partition in the building, furnishing an ante-room for hanging hats and wraps. The gable of one end fell on this log partition and rested there, the other gable end was blown away. The gable that fell across the partition, formed a sort of shelter, and the teacher tried to keep the pupils in the ante-room over which the gable rested. The first blow took away all the windows, and filled the house with dust from the lime mortar of the chinking so that one could not see anything in there."

"In the fury of the storm, these children grabbed hold of each other around the waist, and held on to one another as the storm whirled [*sic*] there in a circle of about thirty feet in diameter. Three or four times they were lifted up, locked together, about as high as the top logs of the school building, and each time let down again without any severe injury."

"The cyclone took all the children's wraps out of the cloak room. Garments, household articles and pieces of lumber were found later from long distances. Some articles were found in Ohio by citizens there, and identified."

"The wind storm lasted 3 or 4 minutes, and was followed by rain and hail in about 10 minutes. The children all left the school, for their homes after the storm broke. No one was injured at the school."

Lessons Learned Well in a Harrison County Schoolhouse

Captain Hugh Newell (1793-1875)

“The schools in the days of his boyhood were what would not now be tolerated. The teachers were not unfrequently men of no qualifications. The books used were whatever volume the boys could find at home. Some read lessons in the life of Gen. Francis Marion, others in the New Testament, and some in works of biography or romance. The paper used was not ruled until after it was bought and sewed into a copy-book—the boys ruling it themselves with pencils hammered out of bullets into the shape of horse-shoe nails. The schoolhouses were rude log structures, with an open fire-place in one end. The seats were rough benches without backs. The writing-desk was a long board, supported by legs, and fastened against the wall the whole length of one side of the room, while a long window, one pane of glass high, let light in upon it. The schools were taught by the quarter—the teacher boarding around with his patrons—the three winter months being generally the months in which the larger boys and girls attended. Reading, writing and a smattering of arithmetic were the branches taught. Such were the schools that Hugh Newell, for three or perhaps four quarters, attended.”

Hugh Newell, a War of 1812 veteran, was a lifelong resident of Harrison County and was active in politics from 1834 up to 1867, suffering only two defeats in his political career. It was said he was “an uncompromising Democrat of the Jeffersonian school” and he served “many years in the Lower House [of the Kentucky legislature], was four years in the Senate, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention.”

Source: Perrin, W.H. Ed., *History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky*, Chicago: O. L. Baskin & Co., Chicago, 1882, pp. 250-1 (Chap. VII).

Judge James Roland Curry (1789-1880)

“. . . We had then but few schools or school-books in the country. I had an old uncle who was a weaver, who took great interest in instructing me, and who devoted all the time he could spare to my education.

“My step-father had but little education, but was a kind man, and would ride a great distance to borrow a book for me to read. In this way I was considerably in advance of the other children in the neighborhood. When about sixteen years old, I had a long and severe attack of fever, from which my recovery was slow, and it was thought that I would not for a long time, if ever, be able to labor. The neighbors took a great interest in my feeble health and made up a school, and I taught about nine months. It was, however, unpleasant to teach children with whom I had been reared, a majority of whom were older than myself. At the request of my step-father’s relations, I gave up my school and took another one near the place where I was born.”

James Roland Curry was a war veteran, lawyer, circuit court clerk, and otherwise prominent citizen of Cynthiana in his day.

Source: Boyd, Lucinda Rogers, *Chronicles of Cynthiana and Other Chronicles*, Cincinnati: Robert Clerke & Co., 1894, pp. 75-6 (Short Sketch of Judge James R. Curry’s Life by Himself).

W.H. Woolery

Third President of Bethany College



William Henry Woolery
(Oct. 26, 1850 - July 30, 1889)

W.H. Woolery’s short life filled out the pages of a biography lovingly written by his brother in the late 1800s, a volume which contains valuable information for anyone studying the history of education in rural Harrison County

Of his brother, L.C. wrote that “he could never remember the time when he could not read” and gives an accounting of his brother’s education in some of the most rural parts of the county. L.C. wrote that their father “taught him his A, B, C’s from the capital letters in chapter heads of the New Testament which throughout life was his fondest study. Living a mile or more from the nearest school-house, his mother persuaded his cousin, James Woolery, Jr., by a few years his senior, to live with them for the purpose of accompanying Will to school. His father and mother were deeply concerned about his education.”

To read more about his early life and education just get online and visit www.HarrisonCountyKy.US, click on “History Timeline” and scroll down to 1893.

Reporting on the Rural Schools of the County in 1882

Collin's 1847 *History of Kentucky* does not mention any schools in the chapter on Harrison County, but the 1874 *History of Kentucky* reports that Cynthiana had three while Antioch, Berryville, Buena Vista, Claysville, Colemansville, Connersville, Havilandsville, Lair's Station, Leeslick, Oddville, Robertson Station, Rutland, Scott Station, and Tricum all had a school or school house, a few private. If there were more, the schools did not get mentioned.

William H. Perrin's 1882 *History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky* does a good job in documenting the history of Cynthiana schools of the 19th century, but only delivers a few snippets of information about the educational opportunities which existed in the small communities beyond Cynthiana's city limits. Biographical sketches of the county's "notables" which are included in the volume can provide a few snippets of information as to the early history of schools in the county, i.e. the biographical sketch of T.J. Langley mentions his family's involvement in establishing a school in Claysville ("The Christian Church in his neighborhood was founded and named from the family; also the school which is called Langley School."). Ultimately, the most important educational "institution" of all may never have been credited in the Perrin history—the parents and other family who cared enough or could afford to take the time to offer instruction or provide books and other materials.

The following texts have been collected together to form a snapshot of the school "system," at least 32 schools in all, as it existed in the rural precincts of the county up to 1882, at least according to Perrin.

Berry Precinct (9 schools (1 "colored")) "The educational facilities of the precinct are good, and amply supply the wants of the community. Of the first schools taught in this section, we know absolutely nothing, nor could we learn the names of the first teachers. There are at present eight schools in the precinct, all taught by competent teachers. There is also one colored school, which affords educational advantages to the colored children."

Claysville (4 schools): "The first school in the precinct is somewhat obscure, but is supposed to have been taught in a little log cabin erected for school purposes in the village of Claysville more than fifty years ago. The teacher was a man name Duncan, and was of the old-time style. He believed in the use of the rod, and, it is said, enforced his belief very vigorously. There are at the present day four schoolhouses in Claysville Precinct, including one in the village."

Leesburg (Number of schools not cited): "The first school was taught at old Mount Pleasant Church in 1795, by a man named McCollum. The precinct has on lack of educational facilities at the present day. Good schools are taught for the usual term each year, and are well attended."

Richland (4 schools): "Education, as well as religious matters, receive the attention of the people of Richland Precinct, and schools were established in an early day. The first school taught was by R.S. Haviland, about the year 1819. There are now four excellent district schools in the precinct. These are maintained for the usual term each year and are well attended."

Rutland (6 schools): "The first school in the present precinct of Rutland was taught in a small log schoolhouse on the farm of Christopher Musselman. In this rude temple of learning, Willis Whitson applied the lubricating oil to the complicated machinery of the human mind as early as 1815-20. Most of the schools at that early day were taught in private dwellings. Among others of this kind, a man named Billy Duty did his duty to the rising generation by teaching a 'subscription school' in the cabin of John Burgess. Thus the early educational mills ground on, until the establishing of free schools. At the present time, there are six schools in the precinct, all flourishing and well attended."

Sylvan Dell (4 schools): "Education received the early attention of the people of the precinct. Schools were taught in the neighborhood almost as soon as there were children enough to start one. The name of the first teacher is lost 'mid the rubbish of forgotten things,' but the foundation he laid for education of the youth of the country still lives. The precinct has four good schools, and education is in a flourishing condition."

Unity (5 schools): "Education received the early attention of the people of Unity Precinct. The first schools were those known as subscription schools, and were taught in any empty building at hand, and the early churches used to serve both for religious and school purposes. One of the first schools taught in the precinct was in the neighborhood of Cason's, by Christopher Whitson, some time about 1820. There are at present five schoolhouses in the precinct, in which good schools are maintained for the usual period every year."



63 Rural Schools in the County in 1903; Many Don't Make It to 1918

Newspapers are an important resource in helping to build a history of Harrison County's schools. Although articles were sporadic in earlier years, the county's newspaper reports of graduations, the hiring of teachers, honors lists, attendance records, sports and other activities are of great aid and supply information to be found nowhere else.

In 1903 an article in the *Log Cabin* reported that "the teachers in every district in the county except Richland have now been employed for the coming school year." It listed the schools, their teachers, and the number of pupils in each as recorded by a school census taken that year (Barely a dozen more rural schools than appear on this list have since been identified by name). In 1903 the schools were:

Antioch, E.N. Moore (80)
 Ashbrook, Miss Lucy Kehoe (50)
 Avena, Miss Nellie Criswell (93)
 Baptist, John P. Wyles (50)
 Belmont, E. Brewsough (86)
 Berry, Miss Lutie Ingles (118)
 Boyd, Prof. T.J. Smith (83)
 Boyers, O.G. Whitson (53)
 Breckenridge, Miss Louisa Lail (81)
 Broadwell, Miss Carrie Hamilton (70)
 Burns, Miss Maggie Smith (38)
 Claysville, Miss Nell Lee (51)
 Colemansville, Miss Ethel Hart (44)
 Connersville, W.M. Barkley (79)
 Coppage, Miss Eva Tapp (56)
 Currey, Miss Lizzie Duncan (64)
 Curry, B. Frank Kearns (50)
 Dunaway, W.B. Denny (77)
 East Broadwell, Miss Ruth Ingles (76)
 Eureka, L.C. Eaton (53)
 Evans, Miss Beadie Spegal (42)
 Fairview, Miss Nancy Faulkner (55)
 Fletcher, Miss Margaurite McDowell (35)
 Garrett, Miss Lizzie Tapp (33)
 Halfacre, Miss Agnes Gruell (57)
 Hampton, Miss Genevieve Hampton (56)
 Henry, McGarvey Lenox (79)
 Kelat, Miss Anna King (96)
 Kendall, E.F. Mason (72)
 Lair, Miss Lucy Harper (101)

Langley, Miss Lottie Burden (28)
 Leesburg, Miss Mary Barkley (69)
 Leeslick, Miss Bessie Galt (92)
 Locust Grove, Miss Allie Talbott (64)
 Marsh, Miss Mary Fryman (43)
 Million, James F. Hutton (59)
 Mt. Vernon, Miss Nancy Talbott (70)
 Mt. Zion, Miss Maggie White (100)
 Mt[.] Pleasant, Miss Bessie Toadvine (48)
 New Liberty, Miss Bettie Smith (60)
 Oddville, Miss Ray Barlow (91)
 Pleasant Green, Miss Etta Green (49)
 Pleasant Hill, Miss Jennie Dunn (41)
 Poindexter, Mrs. Maggie Renaker (84)
 Rees, Miss Sadie Asbury (54)
 Renaker, Miss Bertha Asbury (80)
 Republican, Miss Emma Wilson (56)
 Richland, (not taken) (38)
 Robinson, Miss Berta Willis (56)
 Rose, Mrs. Lucy Hill White (36)
 Salem, Miss Nancy McCauley (46)
 Shadynook, Mrs. Eda Taylor (60)
 Smitsonville, Miss Nora Nichols (51)
 Sunrise, Miss Kittie McDowell (60)
 Taylor, Miss Adda McCauley (54)
 Two Lick, Miss Mayme Casey (64)
 Urmston, Miss Bertha Woodward (82)
 Wagoner, A.C. Smiley (82)
 Ware, Miss Fannie Risen (59)
 Warner, Miss Maude Florence (43)
 White, Miss Lizzie Snodgrass (56)
 Whiteoak, Miss Jane Ammerman (121)
 Worrell, Miss Minnie Wright (60)

(4,034 pupils were accounted for in this listing, which apparently did not include any of Cynthiana's schools.)

In 1918 an article published in the *Cynthiana Democrat* listed the schools for which the County Board of Education had "elected" (hired) teachers for the next year: The article noted that there were "at least 20 schools without teachers" and that unless they could get others to teach they would have "10 or 12 schools without teachers, for [the] supply of teachers is almost exhausted."

Division No. 1.

East Lair—Sudie Cox.
 East Broadwell—Mayme Stokely.
 White—Llewella Thompson.

Shady Nook—No election.
 Rees—Mae Geoghegan.
 Salem—Mae McCauley.
 Buena Vista—Fannie Young.
 Wagoner—Jane Carroll.
 Henry—Gladys Fryman.
 Beaver—Lillian Kearns.
 Mt. Zion—Elizabeth Jones.
 Oddville—Mary Berry and Eleanor Duffy.
 Two Lick—No election.

Division No. 2.

Sunrise—Mrs. Fannie Barlow.
 Avena—Clara Whalin.
 New Curry—Emma Whalin.
 Robinson—Pearl Stokely.
 Taylor—Nancy Robertson.
 Beaver Valley—Georgia Asbury.
 Claysville—Phila Smith.
 Richland—Anna B. Carroll.
 Antioch—Cora Lutes.
 Berry Co. H.S.—W.G. Hart, principal; assistant, Hervey Robertson; grade teachers, Mrs. Leona Funk, Mrs. Jennie Hutton[,] and Miss Catherine Elmore.

Division No. 3.

No returns. There were but few applications for schools in this division.

Division No. 4.

White Oak—Maggie Smith.
 Breckinridge—Frances King.
 Kehoe—Sudie Fowler.
 Vernon—Estella Roberts.
 Broadwell—Maude Crowe.
 Lair—Saida B. Monson and Anna Fightmaster.
 Sunny Side—Nancy Skinner.

