Legal History Resources

Kurt X. Metzmeier

Available at: https://works.bepress.com/kurt_metzmeier/31/
CHAPTER 11

LEGAL HISTORY RESOURCES

Kurt X. Metzmeier

I. Introduction

Situated on the edge of the great regions of American history—the Old South, the Great Midwest, the Western Frontier—Kentucky’s history (at least that falling after the days of Daniel Boone) has been neglected by America’s most famous historians. The gaze of Francis Parkman, George Bancroft and Frederick Turner barely grazed the bluegrass plains, limestone creeks and smoky hollows of old Kentucky. However, the commonwealth’s legal history has sparked more interest. As one of the American states most devoted to Jeffersonian democratic principles, the early history of Kentucky saw a sharp conflict between English legal traditions and popular discontent with the received common law principles of contract and property law. The law and the courts were frequently the center of political struggles over monetary policy, land law and nationalism.

More than any other state, early Kentucky legislators sought to explicitly promote a native strain of the common law by prohibiting by statute the citation of any British legal text that postdated the establishment of Virginia, Kentucky’s mother state, in 1640, and by underwriting the publication of Kentucky statutes and case reports. The period between 1790 and 1851 saw the development of a whole body of Kentucky legal texts, including reports of cases, legal treatises and statutory compilations, and the later half of the century saw the development of modern digests, form books and treatises.

As a former slave state without a true slave economy, Kentucky played an ambiguous role in the struggles leading up to the American Civil War, and the racial struggles in the century afterward. The civil war also exacerbated traditions of violence and lawlessness that would give the state a reputation as a place governed not by law, but by the code duello and the blood feud. The postwar reconstruction era would also see Kentuckians erect barriers to the progress of former slaves, through Jim Crow laws and the ever present threat of the lynch mob. However, by the middle of the 20th century, African Americans would begin to use the courts to successfully challenge these laws.

Despite its popular image of lawlessness, Kentucky as a state has long highly valued lawyers and judges. An impressive number of judges, including several U.S. Supreme Court justices, claim ties to the state. Lawyers, as a group, have dominated the commonwealth’s politics, and in the years before the TV sitcom and Nintendo, celebrated trials by leading attorneys were a major form of entertainment in Kentucky’s town and villages.

II. General Resources

A. Kentucky Histories and Historiography

Until recently this work by Thomas D. Clark, the father of modern Kentucky history, was the only history of Kentucky worth owning. Clark, a nationally prominent historian of the South, is the author of dozens of books about the region and is credited with helping to build the University of Kentucky’s history department, its library and its archives, as well as being a leading force behind the creation of the Kentucky History Museum.


A basic building block for any Kentucky history collection is the *Kentucky Encyclopedia*, edited by John E. Kleber. Published to coincide with Kentucky’s bicentennial, the encyclopedia has over 20,000 entries on Kentucky history, politics and culture. Its utility as a reference is enhanced by the bibliographic citations that follow many of the entries. Although any such work can be nit-picked (for example, I believe the treatment of Kentucky’s legal history is uneven), it is an excellent work.


Written by two of the state’s leading historians, this work is the new history of Kentucky that has been needed for several years. It synthesizes a half century of scholarly writing on Kentucky.


The students of the second half of the 19th century are blessed by an excellent work by two of the state’s best historians, Hambleton Tapp and James C. Klotter. Tapp and Klotter analyze the political turmoil of the area and examine concerns over race, lawlessness, education and economic progress that carried into the 20th century.


A worthy sequel to Klotter and Hambleton’s *Decades of Discord*, this political history of the first half of the 20th century covers many of the same themes: race, education policy, and economic development.

Register of the Kentucky Historical Society. (1903 - present).

Filson Club History Quarterly. (1930 - present).

Kentucky’s legal and constitutional history is frequently the topic of articles in these two journals devoted to Kentucky history. ABC-CLIO’s *America: History and Life* indexes the *Filson Club History Quarterly* from 1970 to the present and the *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* from 1963.

An essential, but hard to find, guide to historical writings on Kentucky. Philip R. Cloutier has published an even more difficult to locate supplementary index (Louisville: <s.n.>; 1954).

B. General Sources for Kentucky Legal History


Published in 1890, this comprehensive work contains articles from leading Kentucky lawyers on the history of Kentucky courts, legal education, regional bars, as well as hundreds of biographical sketches. The 1982 reprint edition adds a pocket part with additional proper name indexing.

Lockwood, Evelyn M. *Index to Kentucky Legal History: References to Selected Sources of Information Concerning the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*. Frankfort, Ky.: State Law Library, 1983.

This is an index to references in standard works of Kentucky history to “legal events prior to 1900” compiled by the longtime cataloging librarian for the Kentucky State Law Library. The works indexed include state histories by Temple Bodley, Mann Butler, Lewis Collins, Richard Collins, Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead, Humphrey Marshall, and W. H. Perrin, as well as two dozen monographs. The indexing is primarily by personal name, but there are some subject headings.


All are excellent sources for Kentucky legal history. Founded in 1901, the Kentucky Bar Association, through its publications, has long tried to keep the legal history of the commonwealth. Throughout the twenties and thirties, the annual bar meeting devoted a session to “leading lawyers of Kentucky,” which was published. There are indexes covering volumes 1-66 (1936-1982) of *Kentucky State Bar Journal*, *Kentucky Bar Journal* and *Kentucky Bench and Bar* and volumes 47-55 (1983-1991) of *Kentucky Bench and Bar*, and more recent articles are indexed in Current Law Index, Index to Legal Periodicals and on the electronic LegalTrac database.

*Kentucky Law Journal*.

The state’s first law review, the KLJ has published a number of articles of interest to Kentucky legal historians. Researchers should consult the excellent published indexes, which cover volumes 1-8 (1913-1929), volumes 19-46 (1930-1958), and volumes 47-57 (1959-1969); there is a less satisfactory computer generated index for volumes 59-76 (1971-88) available at the UK law library.

Comprehensive reference resource with basic information on members of every session of the General Assembly during the 20th century. One particularly useful set of tables lists the name, district, party, year of birth, sex, race and county of every member from 1900 to 1998. Also includes detailed district maps and lists of legislative leaders. 2 vols.


The Kentucky state documents indexed by this work cover a much broader group of subjects than is suggested by the title. The work’s most useful feature is a detailed survey of the Kentucky Documents series (1841-1904), a collection of state papers submitted to the Kentucky legislature. The documents indexed include state auditor’s reports; reports of state agencies, state prisons, and state institutes for the blind, deaf and mentally disabled; reports and testimony in election cases; and other fiscal records. Included among the tables found in the annual auditor’s reports are lists of state officers, including judges, along with their salaries.


This seven volume interdisciplinary tool attempts to index legal history articles in both law reviews and history journals, something that few law-related or history indexes do adequately. The index has both geographic and subject divisions, with Kentucky as a state covered in pp. 2635-2647, but also through the subject areas.


Comprised of detailed survey entries primarily designed for rare book bibliographers, curators and collectors, these four works nonetheless document some of the rarest Kentucky legal documents.

C. Historical and Genealogical Reference Works with Relevance to Legal History


### III. Kentucky Constitutional History

#### A. General


This excellent reference work by Kentucky’s foremost legal historian details the historical background and legal development of the state’s 1891 constitution, with section by section by commentary.


This frequently updated publication is available free of charge from the Legislative Research Commission.


#### B. 1790 and 1799 Constitutions


A political history of the period between Kentucky’s first and second constitutions, including agitation over slavery and emancipation, local government concerns, and the push for court reform. The election for delegates to the 1799 constitution convention and the convention itself are covered in detail.


Lowell H. Harrison’s monograph carefully examines the ten conventions that led to statehood and the first constitution, placing the controversy over James Wilkinson’s alleged conspiracy to separate Kentucky from the United States and ally it with Spain into its proper significance.

C. 1850 Constitution


A detailed demographic and political analysis of lawyers involved in the Kentucky Constitutional Convention of 1849.


Robert M. Ireland’s excellent work describes the only political and governmental arena that Kentuckians of the early 19th century cared about or would ever encounter: the county. Ignoring the grand political theories prominent on the national level, Kentucky’s first two constitutions placed executive, legislative and judicial powers into the hands of county justices of the peace. Ireland examines this system and the political problems it created.


D. 1891 Constitution


See the “Kentucky Constitutional History: General” entry above at III A.


The four-volume official record of the debates of the constitutional convention is invaluable for determining the thinking behind many provisions of the current constitution. However, the index, which uses speaker name and general topic headings, is not terribly useful for researching particular amendments and sections in the final text. See entry for Shircliffe and Bush, below.


This welcome index to the 1890 Constitutional Convention somewhat remedies the poor indexing of the official report of the debates by using specific amendments and section numbers as subject headings.

E. 1966 Constitution Revision Bill


IV. History of the Courts and the Judicial Process

A. State Courts

1. State Courts Prior to the 1891 Constitution


In *County Courts in Antebellum Kentucky*, Robert M. Ireland described the role of the county in antebellum Kentucky government. In *Little Kingdoms: The Counties of Kentucky*, Ireland once again brings local politics to life, describing, among other things, the bankrupting affect of the scramble by Kentucky’s counties and towns to get in on the railroad boom.


Sticles, Arndt M. Critical Court Struggle in Kentucky, 1819-1829. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1929.

A solid monograph covering the “Old Court-New Court” controversy, a struggle between proponents of debt-relief and soft money and advocates of sound banking and the sanctity of contracts. When the Kentucky Court of Appeals in 1923 overturned a debt relief act on the grounds that it violated right of contract, the legislature responded by abolishing the state’s high court and replacing it with a new appellate court. The result was two state courts of last appeal claiming legitimacy, a situation that lasted five years.


This dissertation also covers the “Old Court-New Court” controversy, but provides fuller background to the bank policy issues involved. Some of the core research is used in her somewhat more accessible article “The Paws of Banks”: The Origins and Significance of Kentucky’s Decision to Tax Federal Bankers, 1818 - 1820. Journal of the Early Republic 9 (1989):457-487.

2. State Courts, 1891-1976


3. 1976 Revision of the Judicial System


4. History of Criminal Procedure in Kentucky


5. Kentucky Courts in Kentucky Culture: Courthouses and Court-Days


Has a good account of the role of “Court Day” in 19th century rural Kentucky life. Traditionally, the first day of a session of the county court was the occasion for festive gatherings in the county seat with open markets where farm goods, guns and horses were traded. For additional historical perspective, see A.G. Roeber, “Authority, Law, and Custom: The Rituals of Court Day in Tidewater, Virginia, 1720-1750,” William & Mary Quarterly 37(1980): 29-52.

B. Federal Courts


One of several histories of United States federal circuits commissioned for the American bicentennial in 1976, the work outlines the history of federal courts in the states of the current Sixth Circuit, with coverage of the Court of Appeals and the district courts in Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Michigan. One section recounts major cases in the circuit, including important desegregation cases; another has biographical sketches of circuit and district court judges in the circuit.


A folksy memoir of the Kentucky lawyers that Swinford, United States District Judge in Kentucky from 1937 to 1975, met over his long career in the law.


Despite its unfortunately dry title, Tachau’s *Federal Courts in the Early Republic* is an interesting examination of the affect of the struggle between Jeffersonians and Federalists on Kentucky and serves also as a biography of one of the most interesting Kentuckians of the period, Federal Judge Harry Innes.
V. Development of the Common Law


VI. Judicial Biographies

A. Kentuckians on the United States Supreme Court


Eight U.S. Supreme Court justices have been born in Kentucky and two others were residents of the commonwealth when they were appointed. They range from John Marshall Harlan, the famous dissenter in Plessy v. Ferguson, to the influential legal theorist Louis D. Brandeis, to Kentucky’s only chief justice, the level-headed Fred M. Vinson. Gardner’s survey also includes sketches of Thomas Todd, Robert Trimble, Stanley F. Reed, Samuel F. Miller, Horace H. Lurton, James C. McReynolds, and Wiley B. Rutledge.

1. Thomas Todd (1807-1826)


2. Robert Trimble (1826-1828)


Papers of John Marshall Harlan (1833-1911),
This collection covers the period from 1835-1930 and consists mainly of correspondence, business records and scrapbooks. A web page with finding aids can be found at <http://www.louisville.edu/library/law/harlan/>. See also, William E. Read and William C. Berman “Papers of the First Justice Harlan at the University of Louisville,” American Journal of Legal History 11 (1967): 57-68.

4. James Clark McReynolds (1914-1941)


5. Louis Dembitz Brandeis (1916-1939)


A comprehensive bibliography of works on Brandeis by the late director of the library of University of Louisville Brandeis College of Law, the recipient of much of the justice’s books and papers.

Louis Dembitz Brandeis Papers. Louisville: University of Louisville Brandeis School of Law.

The papers in this collection fall within the years, 1870-1941, and cover his pre-court private practice, his interest in Zionism and international affairs, and his confirmation to the Court. See especially, University of Louisville. Guide to the Papers of Louis Dembitz Brandeis at the University of Louisville, Microfilm Edition. Louisville: University Archives and Records Center, University of Louisville, 1980. Available online at <http://www.louisville.edu/library/law/brandeis.html>. Other Brandeis papers are found at Harvard Law School.

6. Stanley F. Reed (1938-1957)


Stanley Forman Reed Collection, Division of Special Collections and Archives, University of Kentucky Libraries.

Researchers should consult the “Finding Aid to the Reed Papers” at <http://www.uky.edu/Libraries/Special/mpa/reed.html>. See also the Stanley Forman Reed Oral History Project at <http://www.uky.edu/Libraries/Special/oral_history/reed.html>.


8. Fred M. Vinson (1946-1953)


Frederick Moore Vinson Collection, Division of Special Collections and Archives, University of Kentucky Libraries.


B. Kentucky State and Federal Judges
One section of this history of federal courts in the four states of the current Sixth Circuit has biographical sketches of circuit and district court judges in the circuit.


These two articles by Kentucky’s premier legal historian examine the often overheated nature of Kentucky judicial elections in the 19th century as played out in two celebrated cases.


A daughter’s version of the events leading to the tragic suicide of Judge Reid. See Ireland’s account cited above.


A large part of this study of the struggle between Jeffersonians and Federalists in Kentucky’s federal courts serves also as a biography of one of the most interesting Kentuckians of the era, Judge Harry Innes.

Wilson, Samuel M. History of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky. Lexington, Ky.: [s.n.], 1935.
VII. The Legal Profession: Surveys, Biographies, Autobiographical Accounts and Bar Histories

A. Critical Surveys


A detailed demographic and political analysis of lawyers listed as such in the 1850 election, with a special emphasis on their behavior as a group in the events leading up to and including the Kentucky Constitutional Convention of 1849.


B. Biographies and Autobiographies


Recent biography by the author of several books on Clay and his era, focuses on his career as one of Kentucky’s great litigators.


Biography of a fallen politician who later found success as an attorney, a policy activist and an advocate for education reform.


Together these two works offer a series of stories from the rural law practice of one of the more gifted observers of Appalachian life. Caudill is most famous as the author of the 1962 classic expose of poverty in Kentucky’s coal country, *Night Comes to the Cumberlands: A Biography of a Depressed Area*.

Scholarly monograph of the 1905 election fraud lawsuit brought by a fusion ticket of Republicans and progressive Democrats after a particularly violent Louisville election. The case, handled expertly by Helm Bruce, helped break up the Democratic machine that had ruled city politics for decades and led to the appointment of reformer Robert W. Bingham as mayor in 1907. See also William E. Ellis' Robert Worth Bingham and the Southern Mystique: From the Old South to the New South and Beyond (Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 1997).


Much of volume one concerns Clay’s law practice, with drafts of client letters, contracts, inventories and land transactions.


Modern biography of one of antebellum Kentucky’s premier lawyer-politicians, John Cabell Breckinridge, a U.S. vice president, presidential candidate, Confederate general and C.S.A secretary of war.


This biography of one of the greatest trial lawyers of 19th century Kentucky focuses largely on his politics.

A group biography of a Kentucky clan that spawned notable jurists, politicians, philanthropists, and even feminists, this work has much of interest to the state’s legal history.


Still one of the best biographies of a Kentucky litigator, it chronicles the life of the leading trial lawyer of the first half of the 19th century. The foremost criminal attorney of his era, Hardin also pursued civil cases up to the highest courts of Kentucky and the U.S.


A collection of closing arguments of Frank E. Haddad, Jr., one of Kentucky’s most successful 20th century criminal lawyers. A serious flaw is the sparse factual background given to the cases involved.


Address by Justice O’Connor on Henry Clay’s role in the history of the U.S. Supreme Court, which discusses among other things, Clay’s many arguments before the Court, his rejection of John Quincy Adams’ 1828 offer to join the Court, and that Clay was the first to appear as amicus curiae before the Court.


The first major biography of Clay since Van Deusen’s work (cited below). With dozens of biographies on Kentucky’s great senator and presidential candidate, Remini’s work, along with Van Duesen’s, should well acquaint researchers with the literature on this towering figure.


This oral history of former governor Combs focuses primarily on his life in politics, but includes interviews on his law practice and on the Kentucky Court of appeals (1950-1955) and the U.S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit (1967-1971).

C. Local Bar Histories

1. Louisville

Louisville Bar Association.

The various publications of the LBA are good starting spots for research into the lawyers of Kentucky’s largest city: Louisville Bar Association Bulletin (1949-1959); the Bulletin (1960-1970); Louisville Lawyer: Official Publication of the Louisville Bar Association (1979-1990); Bar Briefs (1901-present). Lists of former officers can be found on the LBA’s web site <http://www.legalnetwork.net/lba/>.


Lively history of the legal profession in Louisville that discusses the foundation of such institutions as the law school of the University of Louisville in 1846, the Louisville Bar Association (1900), and the Legal Aid Society (1921) and outlines the role of lawyers in Louisville’s history from the time the city was chartered in 1828 to the Civil Rights movement of the 1960’s. Prominent attorneys like James Guthrie, Emmett Field, Louis D. Brandeis and Frank Haddad are profiled, and brief sketches of the law firms and institutions that contributed to the book are given at the end.

2. Frankfort


3. Lexington

Fayette County Bar Association.

Fayette County Bar Association’s *Bar News* (1986- present) often runs historical articles.


4. Rest of the Bluegrass—Scott, Clark, Boyle, Mercer, Madison, Lincoln Counties


5. Northern Kentucky


6. Western Kentucky


D. Legal Education


Federal Writers’ Project. Centennial History of the University of Louisville. Louisville: The University of Louisville, 1939.

Extensive discussion of the founding and early history of the University of Louisville School of Law. 93-113; 146-147; 173-174; 241-248. See also Vince Staten, Law at the Falls: A History of the Louisville Legal Profession, (Dallas, Tex.: Taylor Publishing Co., 1997): 22-27; 49-54; 61-64; 120.


Comprehensive history of the first law school west of the Alleghenies and one of the most influential legal educational institutions in antebellum America. During its brief history, the school counted Henry Clay among its illustrious faculty and educated many of Kentucky’s greatest 19th century attorneys and politicians. See also Walter Wilson Jennings, Transylvania, Pioneer University of the West, (New York: Pageant Press, 1955) and John D. Wright, Jr, Transylvania, Tutor to the West, (Lexington, Ky.: University Press of Kentucky, 1980).


University of Kentucky College of Law Publications.

In the early years of the Kentucky Law Journal (v.1-, 1913-present), there were frequent notices published regarding the activities of the college that are useful to the historian. In later years, the alumni association’s Kentucky Lawyer (v.1-, 1989-present) is a good source of such news.

University of Louisville Brandeis School of Law Publications.
The University of Louisville Law School has a long tradition of school newspapers and other publications that contain much that is useful to the study of the school’s history: *Louisville Lawyer* (v.1-?, Nov. 1955-1961?); *Louisville Law Examiner* (v.1-10, 1975-1985); and *The Brandeis Brief* (v.1-, 1992-present).


History of the University of Louisville School of Law written for its sesquicentennial anniversary.

**VIII. Slavery, Reconstruction and Civil Rights**


Excellent article on the historical background and constitutional issues at work in *Buchanan v. Warley*, a landmark case in which the U.S. Supreme Court found a Louisville, Kentucky, residential segregation ordinance unconstitutional.


Both Hardin’s general history (above) and Hall’s biography of civil-rights pioneer Lyman Johnson give good accounts of the NAACP sponsored lawsuit that led to the desegregation of higher education in Kentucky.


A well-documented account of the tragedy that served as inspiration for Toni Morison’s novel Beloved. Of particular interest is the discussion of the federal-state jurisdictional legal battles between anti-slavery officials in Ohio and pro-slavery Kentuckians spawned by the Federal Fugitive Slave Act.


Thanks to the work of historian George C. Wright, students of Kentucky’s African American history can draw on a number of solid historical works. Wright’s *Racial Violence in Kentucky, 1865-1940: Lynchings, Mob Rule and “Legal Lynchings”* examines the use of violence as a social tool to enforce segregation in the state; in *Life Behind a Veil: Blacks in Louisville, 1865-1930* Wright explains how the seemingly peaceful race relations in Kentucky’s largest city belied a gentle racism that politely but firmly enforced housing and employment discrimination. Wright is also the co-author with Marion B. Lucas of the Kentucky Historical Society’s two-volume *A History of Blacks in Kentucky*.


IX. **Famous Trials, Crimes, Duels, Feuds and Other Legal Controversies**

A. Duels


B. Feuds


An analysis of the socio-legal background behind the Rowan County war, and the Hatfield-McCoy and the Hargis-Marcum-Cockrell-Callahan feuds.


A good modern account of the major feuds in Kentucky history. Pearce attempts to augment, with mixed results, the sparse documentary evidence by interviewing survivors.

C. Murder Trials


A journalist’s account of one of the most publicized trials in Louisville’s recent history, the unsuccessful murder prosecution of Mel Ignatow for the murder of his fiancé by one of the city’s more skillful prosecutors, Commonwealth’s Attorney Ernie Jasmin. Ignatow was later successfully prosecuted for perjury after photographic evidence of his guilt was found.


Taken together, this half dozen or so articles by legal historian Robert M. Ireland serve as a good introduction to the prosecution and punishment of murder in 19th century Kentucky. One recurring theme is the uneven quality of justice especially when the rich and powerful are involved. Another is the conflict between the legal definition of murder and unwritten law of honor understood by juries.


See Ireland’s article on the Ward case above.

D. Assassinations and Political Conspiracies

Bodley, Temple. Littell’s Political Transactions... Louisville: John P. Morton and Company, 1926.

Busch, Francis X. They Escaped the Hangman: An Account of the Trials of the Caleb Powers Case, the Rice-Patrick Case, the Hall-Mills Case and the Hans Haupt Case. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1953.

Contains a popular account of the trial of the alleged leader of the presumed conspiracy to assassinate Governor-elect William Goebel in 1900.


Includes scholarly discussion of Goebel’s assassination and the attempt to prosecute prominent Republicans as supposed conspirators.

E. Lynchings and Racial Violence


F. Prisons

This book by lawyer Lloyd C. Anderson describes a landmark lawsuit undertaken by prisoners of Kentucky State Reformatory in La Grange to improve their wretched prison conditions. The author was the lead attorney in the prisoner’s federal case and has based his account on interviews with all parties to the lawsuit, including the inmates, the judge, and top prison officials.


The history of the Kentucky State Penitentiary in Eddyville is chronicled by Kentucky Circuit Judge Bill Cunningham. In addition to being the former prosecutor who tried many of the prison’s inmates, Cunningham is also the nephew of a prison guard killed in a 1923 prison uprising there.


A history of the first state prison in Kentucky by its doctor. Dr. Sneed’s underlying theme is a critique of Kentucky’s abandonment of the original humanitarian and rehabilitative impulse that was behind the building of the prison for a more mercenary interest in using prison labor as a source of revenue for the state.

X. Legal Publishing


XI. Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Law Books and Legal Treatises

A. General Treatments


B. Manuals


C. Codes of Practice


D. Digests


Littell, William. *Principles of Law and Equity, Recognized and Established by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, in the Various Cases Determined in that Court, Commencing with Its First Existence, and Concluding with the Close of the October Term, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six (Except the Land Cases Published by James Hughes, Esq.), Digested and Arranged in Alphabetical Order*. Frankfort, Ky.: William Gerard, 1808.

Monroe, Benjamin and James Harlan. *Digest of Cases at Common Law and in Equity, Decided by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, from Its Organization in 1792 to the Close of the Winter Term of 1852-3*. Frankfort, Ky.: A.G. Hodges, 1853.

Pirtle, Henry. *A Digest of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky*. Louisville, Ky.: S. Penn, Jr., 1832.

Stanton, Richard H. *A New Digest of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky: Embracing All the Reported Cases from the Organization of the Court in 1792 to 1876*. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke and Company, 1876.


E. Subject Treatises

