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FALL

TRACES



First National Bank

Glasgow, Ky.

Trigg National Bank

MAIN STREET GLASGOW

Quarterly Publication of
**THE SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,
INCORPORATED**

P.O. Box 157

Glasgow, Kentucky 42142-0157

SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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ON THE COVER

An early look at the Glasgow Square facing Main Street. The building on the left at the corner of North Race Street was the First National Bank where Ellis Photography is now located. Trigg National Bank is in center. The photo is undated but according to Walter "Jigger" Aspley, the next building to the right of the Trigg Bank became the Lion Theater. Its name was changed when purchased in 1915 by the Aspleys and was renamed the Trigg Theater in 1917. This photograph is from the Mary Hall Goodman Collection. Photo courtesy of the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center.

Historical Society Books Moved

The reference library of the South Central Kentucky Historical Society has been moved to its new home in the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center, 210 Water Street, Glasgow, KY. (Museum of the Barrens). They are located in a room behind the reception area. A work area is available and the room is still under-going organization and expansion! These are the books that were formerly housed at the Mary Wood Weldon Library in Glasgow. The library still has a large supply of historical and genealogical books also. The South Central KY Cultural Center is open 9-4, Monday through Friday and our own Gayle Berry is the Administrative Assistant. She will be glad to assist you in any way. A photocopy machine is available. A large free parking lot is available. For questions, you may call 270-651-9792.

The CEMETERY at WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL: **The Hidden History in a Field of Broken Dreams**

Submitted by Laura Day-Roth, M.A., 305 West Main Street, Providence, KY 42450, (270) 667-9093, gandalf@wko.com, M.A., native of Edmonson County, who holds a degree in Clinical Psychology and Writing and is an active family researcher and mother.

One early morning in 1934, two little boys stood on the Mammoth Cave Ferry waving goodbye to their mother, as her figure slowly faded into the fog of Green River. That year, five-year-old **Georgie** and two-year-old **Curtis HAYES** of Grayson/Edmonson Counties had lost their father, **Fred HAYES**, to dementia, and the state had removed the children due to "severe poverty" when their mother, **Lizzie WHOBERY**, had been unable to provide for them. Curtis was quickly adopted; **Georgie**, however, went from home to home, wondering what had happened to his little brother and hoping that his older half-sister, **Odie May (Hayes) JAGGERS**, still remembered him.

Their father, **Fred HAYES** (1875-1934), had been placed at Western State Hospital (WSH) due to "hardening of the arteries." At age 58, Fred died unexpectedly during his stay there and was promptly buried on the hospital grounds. No one contacted the family for several months. When his daughter **Odie May (HAYES) JAGGERS** of Edmonson County discovered that not only had her father died, but the two siblings that she had helped to raise had also been taken away—perhaps forever—she was emotionally devastated. Years passed, as she raised her own children and searched for her beloved Georgie and Curtis in vain.

Meanwhile, as an adult, Georgie had joined the Coast Guard and moved to Florida to start his own family. Every summer, he and his wife, Gerry, stayed in the old Mammoth Cave Hotel, unaware that May's daughter worked there. As May continued her search for her brothers, she would visit WSH, where she was led to an empty field, devoid of any indications that would have designated it as a cemetery. WSH officials told her that the wooden crosses had all burned in a brush fire, although local historians report this story is suspect. Once when she visited, she saw someone attempting to plant corn in that seemingly empty space. May was heart-broken, hoping that her father's body could be transferred to the family cemetery.

Over the years, May raised eleven children with her husband, long-time Edmonson County Magistrate **George Washington JAGGERS**. In the early 1970s, she was diagnosed with terminal cancer. Not long after that, I overheard Grandma praying intensely to be reunited some day with Little Georgie and Curtis, as she always called them. In her desperation, she cried, "I'm just never gonna find them, am I, Lord?"

One day, not long after that lonesome prayer, a man in his late forties knocked on the front door of my grandparents' home, located on an isolated farm in Ollie, Ky. He asked for a Ms.

Western State Hospital, continued:

May HAYES. My grandfather assured him that his wife had not gone by that name for about 50 years. Then, Grandma walked towards the door, apron wrapped around her child-bearing waist. She looked at the man ardently with her piercing brown eyes, and she instantly recognized her little Georgie. They had found each other at last. May died in August 1974, and Georgie and May's descendants continued the search for Curtis. We discovered that he had been adopted by **Elmer and Sylvia REID** of Erlanger, Ky., and the Cincinnati area. We finally found him in the late 1980s, but it was too late. Having joined the Coast Guard (just as George had), he had died in 1962 at age 30 while stationed in Virginia. His widow, named Faye, had apparently left the area with their son, also named Curtis, who would now be in his mid-forties. We have still not located this son. One more to go.

In July 2001, when I visited that desolate field of unmarked graves at WSH, I longed for closure and honor. Accompanied by Georgie's widow, his daughter, and my two-year-old son, I wondered where my great-grandfather rests in that field. I want to somehow feel closer to him. I want him to be treated with respect and love, even in death. I recall a picture of a handsome young man that he once was, and I want answers, hints about what to do next. My family and I continue the search for **Curtis REID, Jr.**, of course. In addition to finding him, Uncle Georgie's last wishes before his death in 1993 included for that field at WSH to be marked as a cemetery and for the anonymous graves to be identified.

Having worked as a therapist in mental health for thirteen years, I am aware of the dark history associated with mental health and asylums, as WSH once was. However, that dismal past should in no way overshadow the excellent service provided by WSH for the mentally ill and substance-addicted in present-day Kentucky. In the era before the advent of local mental health centers, managed care, patient rights, and humane treatment of the mentally ill, there were few options available for psychiatric treatment. People suffering from all kinds of ailments (both mental and physical) were admitted to sanitariums and asylums for reasons such as Alzheimer's, tuberculosis, PMS, post partum depression, epilepsy, grief, and other health conditions. Some were even admitted due to being destitute or so that others could gain control of an estate. Once admitted, a patient was apt to be there for several years, sometimes for life.

In my tenure as a therapist, I have learned that the mentally ill are perhaps the most misunderstood group of people left on Earth, but I have also found them to be very loving, loyal, and forgiving. The stigma associated with mental illness is unfortunate and persistent. Even to this day, genealogists are sometimes hesitant to share such sensitive, yet significant information. However, it is important to know the details for historical purposes as well as health reasons to determine medical pre-dispositions. We are not ashamed of genetic diseases like diabetes, but if the family's medical legacy includes mental illness, we tend to evade this part of our ancestry. Like the abandoned field on the grounds of WSH, the mental illness of our family members becomes "out of sight, out of mind." Even today, some families have little choice but to place their loved ones in low-budgeted personal care homes, sometimes far away from the regular family contact they so need. Having known and cared for so many of these people as my clients, I have both a personal and professional connection to the cemetery at WSH. They deserve to be treated with more dignity than to lie in unmarked graves in an unmarked cemetery. Although WSH should not be held accountable for the dark history of mental health treatment, the hospital is responsible for what happens to the cemetery now. Yet, WSH and other such institutions are bound by laws pertaining to confidentiality and the transfer of records. Although we are hoping for their assistance and cooperation in the near future, we will also need assistance beyond WSH for our goals to be accomplished.

Thus, I encourage you to write Attorney General **A.B. "Ben" Chandler**, who has initiated the Cemetery Preservation Project for the state of Kentucky. He can be e-mailed at attorney.general@law.state.ky.us. Express your concerns for the status of this cemetery (which is state-owned) and your wishes for WSH to release names of those buried there. Perhaps he can

Western State Hospital, continued:

enlighten us on how to get past the laws that bind WSH from releasing the necessary information. I am hoping to unite those of us with ties to this cemetery and achieve a healing effect for all involved families. Ideally, all the graves would be individually marked, or WSH Cemetery could be identified with one monument listing all individuals buried there. One WSH official did indicate that a grid of the cemetery may exist in old records. I am currently compiling a list of people who may have been buried there. Please contact me at gandalf@wko.com with any pertinent information. If you have an ancestor who was a patient and/or may have died there, I would encourage you to get copies of their records by obtaining a court order from any Kentucky judge. Per WSH, the records were once filed by arbitrary numbers; Thus, you will need to provide as much information as possible to help them locate the particular record. You may also submit information on WSH and previous patients at the following (unofficial) WSH website:

<http://www.kyseeker.com/christian/wsh>

Not being affiliated with WSH, their information is based on obituaries and other public records. Visit the site and you may find more information on your ancestor as well. If you do plan to visit the cemetery, WSH prefers that you call for an appointment beforehand. In the center towards the front, you will find a stone bench memorializing my great-grandfather **Fred HAYES**; A headstone was not allowed. To the right towards the back of the cemetery, you will find countless sunken six-foot spaces. We noticed one kind of plant—which at first appeared to be a weed—growing on all of these hollowed spots. And of course, I'm still looking for **Curtis REID, Jr.** He could be anywhere...but he is out there.

Dedicated to my grandmother, my great-grandfather, and to little **Georgie & Curtis**, as well as to all past patients of Western State Hospital and other such institutes, as well as those who cared for them, including the following incomplete list of past patients (Sources below):

- Minnie AKERS** died 1929 WSH, age 51, wife of H W Akers. Acute dialation of heart. Burial Beautmont, Metcalfe, KY, Hatcher & Saddler Funeral Home.
- George ALLEN**, age 70, of Logan County, admitted due to paralysis, duration three years; Was a patient for over 8 months until death on 6/7/1914;. Buried Allensville, Ky.
- H.F. BAILEY**, age 55, d. May 1894 at WSH; Interment probably at WSH.
- Mrs. Molly Hansford BAIRD**, Glasgow; Born 1864; d. 1956 WSH; Burial Glasgow Cemetery, Hatcher & Saddler Funeral Home.
- Sterling B. BARNER** of Edmonson County, admitted to WSH approx. 1857 by **Dr. BAKER**, also of Edmonson County (of Baker's Iron Furnace on Nolin), so that Baker could obtain control of an estate; The Barner brothers were masons who assisted with building the second WSH after the original caught fire; Unknown burial.
- William H. BORDERS** of Simpson County, admitted to WSH due to Alzheimer's; Six children removed as a result, including two who were adopted out, one in which has never been located; d. WSH 1920 and body may have been donated to science; Unknown burial .
- Joe C BOSTON** died 1950 WSH, arteriosclerosis, burial Whicksonville?, Hatcher & Saddler Funeral Home.
- William Thomas "Tom" BROOKS** of Butler County, resident of Edmonson b. 7/29/1862, d. 2/14/1939 of arteriosclerosis, interred WSH; **Edward DAVENPORT, M.D.**, signed death certificate; Was a patient for nearly 4 years; Family not contacted for about three months after death.
- William Joe CHILDRESS**. Died 1937 WSH, age 75. Chronic myocardia, burial Poplar Log Cemetery, Barren Co., Hatcher & Saddler Funeral Home.
- Rev. William C. CLARK**, age 60, d. April 1896 at WSH of suicide by hanging himself, after eleven years as a patient; Left no known family; Interment probably at WSH.
- Mrs. Lillie B CLARK**. Died 1959 WSH, born 1876 Monroe Co KY. Burial Hiseville Cemetery, Barren Co., Hatcher & Saddler Funeral Home.
- William Lee COOK** died 1955 WSH, 78, burial Glasgow Cemetery, Hatcher & Saddler Funeral

Western State Hospital, continued:

Home.

W. E. CRABTREE died 1929 WSH, age 66, burial Crabtree Cemetery, Barren Co., Hatcher & Saddler Funeral Home.

A.Y. DAVIDSON, Resident of Glasgow, b. Edmonson County, d. 11/33 at WSH, where also interred; Funeral directors WALLER & HARTON.

John DEAN died 1946 WSH, cerebral Hemorrhage, bur New Salem Cemetery, Barren Co., Hatcher & Saddler Funeral Home.

??? DICKEN died 1930 Hopkinsville, burial Blythe Cemetery, Monroe Co KY, Hatcher & Funeral Home.

Ella B DOBSON died 1929 WS. Burial Peden Cemetery, Barren C. D/o James & Emily HUFFMAN FOREST, Hatcher & Saddler Funeral Home.

Frank EDMUNDS died 1926 WSH, 70, mitral stenosis, burial Glasgow Cemetery, Hatcher & Saddler Funeral Home.

Mr. EUBANK died 7 Nov 1956, Hopkinsville, Heminger & Lilly Funeral Home, no burial location given.

Vester White EUBANK of Lecta, KY died 30 Mar 1948, WSH, age 66, burial Eubank Cemetery, Barren Co.

L.W. FERRELL, age 52, of Fulton, Kentucky, was admitted to WSH in December 1910, d. 7/5/1911 at WSH due to apoplexy; Interment WSH; Was a patient for over 8 months; WSH Asylum undertaker listed as **N. H.FENTRESS**.

V.W. FINN, age 26, d. May 1894 at WSH, possibly buried at WSH.

John Sam FRANCIS died 26 Oct 1927 Hopkinsville, age 56, TB, burial Cedar Grove Church Cemetery, Barren Co.

Dan GATEWOOD, age 66, d. September 1894 at WSH, possibly buried at WSH.

Eunice GRAY, Park City, Barren Co, died 24 Sept 1952 WSH, born 5 Apr 1890, buried Bon Ayr Methodist Church Cemetery, Barren Co.

John GOODLEY, admitted 1879, d. 1880 WSH, unknown burial.

Eugenia GREER died 9 Oct 1914 Hopkinsville, Dr N G Sanders, burial Glasgow Cemetery.

Fred HAYES, age 58, of Grayson/Edmonson Counties, b. 1875, d. 1934 and interred at WSH; Family not contacted at death; Admitted for "hardening of the arteries"; Left several children, two removed.

Mrs. Pauline HAYES, Glasgow; B 1918 Barren Co; d. 1958, WSH, wife of Lee Hayes, d/o Alex & Pollie SMITH HOUCHENS; burial Houchens Cemetery in Barren Co.

Geraldine HOLDER, Austin, Barren Co; b. 1915; died 1945 WSH, wife of Roy D, d/o Arthur and Leria WOOD RUSSELL; burial Glasgow Cemetery, Hatcher & Saddler Funeral Home.

John HOLLOWAY, age 60, of Paducah, Kentucky, d. May 1900 and interred at WSH.

George C. HOLMES, Barren Co; b. 1869 Henry Co. KY; died 1952 WSH, Husband of Pearl Sanders Holmes, burial Glasgow Cemetery.

Bettie Blanch HUFFMAN, Barren Co; b 1907 Barren Co; d. 1959, burial Union #2 Cemetery; daughter of Ambrose & Amanda E HODGES Huffman, burial Union #2 Cemetery.

Kate HUGHES, of Glasgow, Barren Co, b. 1853, d. 1929 WSH, burial Glasgow Cemetery, daughter of Robert, arteriosclerosis.

Nathaniel HUTCHISON, d. abt. 1908 at WSH, interred in Warren County, Civil War veteran.

Evond KEY, Brownsville, Edmonson Co; b. 1926 Hart co; d. 1960, WSH, burial Glasgow Cemetery; son of Albert and Minnie May BARTLEY Key.

James R. LARKIN, d. November 1894 at WSH, possibly buried there.

John LASLEY, of Glasgow, Barren Co KY, black, died 1928 Hopkinsville, age 51, Cerebral hemorrhage, buried Pleasant Union Church Cemetery in Barren Co.

Bessie LEE, of Glasgow, Barren, KY, black, died 1949 WSH, exhaustion with manic Depression, ordered by **Charlie Mansfield**, no burial location shown, local.

Clarice (DISMON) LINDSEY, of Allen County., resident of Edmonson, admitted to WSH in 1939 after childbirth; Died 1961 at WSH; Autopsy revealed a slow-growth brain tumor; Interred at Oak Hill Cemetery.

Millie LINVILLE, retarded, was admitted to Eastern State Hospital (ESH) after mother died; ESH

Western State Hospital, continued:

interment, reportedly in an unmarked grave of perhaps two & three bodies deep.

Senator Willis B. MACHEN, age 84, of Lyon County, d. 9/29/1893 at WSH due to age-related exhaustion; Assumed to have been buried in Lyon County.

James MARSHALL, Glasgow, Barren Co; b. 1882; d. 1958, WSH, burial Marshall Cemetery, Barren Co; son of Moses & Susan I Glover Marshall.

Edward MAY, suspected to have been a patient at WSH, never returned home; Unknown death or burial; Husband of **Lydia Elizabeth (Williams) May**, who was also a patient.

Lydia Elizabeth (WILLIAMS) MAY, of Ohio/Daviess Counties, admitted to WSH in 1899 and died there in 1950, having been a patient for over fifty years; Her children were told she had died when in actuality she was at WSH; Suffered from "psychosis with mental deficiencies"; Body donated to UL Medical School then transferred to **Keightley** Funeral Home on same day; Unknown burial, possibly WSH; Wife of Edward May, who may also have been a patient at WSH.

Amanda McMILLAN, Glasgow, Barren, KY, black, died 1930 WSH, age 41, agina pectoris, buried Odd Fellows Cemetery, Glasgow.

William MITCHELL, d. October 1894 at WSH, possibly buried at WSH.

Belle Morris MORLEY, Glasgow, Barren, KY, died 1929 WSH, age 73, buried Glasgow Cemetery; daughter of E Morris.

Foster OSBORN, Barren Co, died 1927 Hopkinsville, age 78, chronic myocardia, Burial Caney Fork Cemetery in Barren Co.

Tabitha PENROD, of Logan County, b. 1833, probably buried at WSH; Her father Solomon Penrod's will of 1860 stated that her portion of the estate would be paid to the "Keeper of Western Lunatic Asylum in Hopkinsville"; No records of her burial elsewhere; Brother: **William Penrod**, buried WSH approx. 1900.

William PENROD, of Logan County, b. 1821, interred at WSH approx. 1900;

Sister **Tabitha Penrod** also a patient & may have been buried there, too.

James PHILLIP, Glasgow, Barren Co, black, died 1931, Hopkinsville, age 70, mitral stenosis, buried Wilson Cemetery Barren Co.

Junie PIERCE, Junie Pierce, Lecta, Barren, KY, b. 1880; d. 1959 WSH, burial Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Randolph, Metcalfe Co., widow of L O Pierce.

Ethel PITTMAN, of Daviess Co., b. 1899, admitted to WSH for encephalitis and Parkinson Syndrome. After 4 yrs, she d. of colon cancer in 1948, interment WSH; separated from young son, who only learned of her fate in 2001 as he was dying.

Alonzo RICHARDSON, of Barren Co, d. 1928 WSH, age 75, chronic myocardia, burial Glasgow Cemetery.

James A RIGNEY, Barren Co, b. 1912 Barren Co; died 1960, WSH, ill 4 months, burial Bristletown Cemetery in Barren Co; son of John B & Hattie HILL EATMAN.

Henry RUSHER, of Breckinridge/Hancock Counties, admitted after head trauma caused from fighting the man who murdered Rusher's two young sons; d. abt. 1891 from tuberculosis, possible WSH burial.

Mrs Edna V RUTLEDGE, Glasgow, Barren, KY; b. 1880 TN; d. 1959 WSH, burial Glasgow Cemetery; daughter of Thomas and Lethy MUNCHY.

Johnie Ella SAMSON, of Barren Co, died 1940 WSH, d/o Stephen & Katherine DAWSON, arteriosclerosis, burial Union Cemetery.

Press E SATTERFIELD, of Barren Co, died 1929, age 9, burial Glasgow Junction Cemetery.

James Leonard SHADER, Glasgow, born 1890, died 1956 WSH, after being ill one month, single, s/o John & Eileen WILLIAMS SHADER, burial Williams Cemetery, Barren Co KY., A F Crow & Son Funeral Home.

Mamie Ellen SHAW, Glasgow, b 1874 Monroe Co, d. 1953 WSH, born 5 Apr 1874 Monroe Co KY, interred Cosby Church Cemetery in Hart Co; daughter of Dick JONES and widow of J H SHAW, A. F. Crow & Son Funeral Home.

Hugh STARK, black, of Glasgow, Barren Co, died 932, Hopkinsville, likely WSH, age 45, buried Wilson Cemetery in Glasgow. .

Western State Hospital, continued:

- George F. STARR**, of Glasgow, Barren Co, died 1923, Hopkinsville, likely WSH, age 30. Dr. E. A. MORGAN, burial location not shown.
- Wiley J THOMAS**, Barren Co, b. 1897 Monroe Co, d. 1957 WSH, after two years of illness; burial New Salem Cemetery, Barren Co., A. F. Crow & Son Funeral Home.
- Dora Crit THOMASON**, of Barren Co, b. 1879, d 1957 after six months of illness. Buried Caney Fork Cemetery; Daughter of G. J. and Martha NABORS THOMASON; A. F. Crow and Son Funeral Home.
- Julius C. VALENTINE**, of Butler Co., b. 1856 d. July 1924 with interment at WSH; Parents married in Ohio County.
- Rex WARNELL**, of Edmonson Co., d. 1960s at WSH, body donated to science; Unknown burial.
- Elizabeth WELCH**, of Fountain Run, Monroe Co, b. 1905 d 1960 WSH after several months of illness; Divorced; Daughter of W. H. and Lucy Belle FRANCIS MILBURN; Buried Union Church Cemetery of Barren or Monroe County; A. F. Crow and Son Funeral Home.
- Mrs. Lucille R WEST**, Glasgow, b. 1901 Sandy Hook, KY, d. 1954 at WSH after six months of illness; Wife of J. West; Burial Sandy Hook Cemetery; A. F. Crow and Son Funeral Home.
- Lester D. WHEAT**, of Allen Co KY. B 1904, admitted to WSH Dec 1965 for Psychoneurotic Depressive Reaction. D. Mar 1966 of prostate cancer and uremia. S/o Thomas J & Julie (GILLIAM) Wheat, interment Beech Grove General Baptist Church Cemetery; Burgess Moody Funeral Home arrangements.
- William WILSON**, age 20, of Logan County, d. August 1900 at WSH due to suicide by strangulation; Possibly buried at WSH; Coroner named **ALLENSWORTH**.
- Robert Henry WOODCOCK**, of Warren Co, b. 1883 Barren County d 1952 at WSH after being ill for 3-4 years; Buried Kinslow Cemetery in Barren County; , KY, widower, Son of Thomas and Mary Elizabeth CARTER Woodcock, A. F. Crow and Son Funeral Home.
- Charles E WOODSON**, of Barren County, b. 1872 Smith Co TN, d. 1949 at WSH; Burial Glasgow Cemetery; Son of Thomas and Amanda FRYE Woodson; A. F. Crow & Son Funeral Home.
- Birdie Ann (MILLER) WYATT**, . age 34, of Benton, KY., d. 1926, suicide, jumping out of 3rd floor window at WSH; Mother of eight sons; Burial Benton Cemetery.

Please contact me for corrections/additions. More information can be found at the unofficial WSH website listed above. Thanks to the following contributors: Pansy Page Allison, James Brooks, Carole Beringer (from David Rusher), Mary Bishop, Anita Dann, Lisa Day, Willis and Chloe Day, Bonnie Ewell, Julie Gibbs, Kathy Goble, Sandi Gorin, Gerry Hayes, Donna Hines, Don and Lisa Howell, Charlotte Holleran, Viola May Huffman, Dan Johnson, Brenda Joyce Jerome, Donna Nelson, Don Simmons (per WSH website), Sally Standley, William Turner, Norman Warnell, John Willson, Judy F. Wyatt, and other researchers who helped organize the invaluable information available at the unofficial website on Western State Hospital.

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The Story Tellers

"We are the chosen. My feelings are in each family there is one who seems called to find the ancestors. To put flesh on their bones and make them live again, to tell the family story and to feel that somehow they know and approve. To me, doing genealogy is not a cold gathering of facts but, instead, breathing life into all who have gone before. We are the story tellers of the tribe. All tribes have one. We have been called, as it were, by our genes. Those who have gone before cry out to us: Tell our story. So, we do.

"In finding them, we somehow find ourselves. How many graves have I stood before now and cried? I have lost count. How many times have I told the ancestors you have a wonderful

The Story Tellers, continued:

family you would be proud of us? How many times have I walked up to a grave and felt somehow there was love there for me? I cannot say.

"It goes beyond just documenting facts. It goes to who am I and why I do the things I do. It goes to seeing a cemetery about to be lost forever to weeds and indifference and saying I can't let this happen. The bones here are bones of my bone and flesh of my flesh. It goes to doing something about it. It goes to pride in what our ancestors were able to accomplish. How they contributed to what we are today. It goes to respecting their hardships and losses, their never giving in or giving up, their resoluteness to go on and build a life for their family.

"It goes to deep pride that they fought to make and keep us a Nation. It goes to a deep and immense understanding that they were doing it for us.

"That we might be born who we are. That we might remember them. So we do.

"With love and caring and scribing each fact of their existence, because we are them and they are us. So, as a scribe called, I tell the story of my family. It is up to that one called in the next generation to answer the call and take their place in the long line of family storytellers.

"That, is why I do my family genealogy, and that is what calls those young and old to step up and put flesh on the bones. (Unknown Author)

**Donations to the Society -
The John Hiser Family History Book**

The following book has been donated to the South Central KY Historical and Genealogical Society by the author. It is an excellent publication, masterfully done; one of the nicest family histories I've seen. The author provided the following information:

John Hiser, b. 1759 Bucks Co., PA Family History Book published by Guyetta Cluck, 201 Woodridge Dr., Newalla, OK 74857. The research for this book was a span of about 35 years by many Hiser family researchers. It includes approx. 692 pages, with 84 photograph pages, A-Z Index, and has over 8,000 Hiser descendants. A few surnames are: Hiser, Fancher, Forbis, Houk, Jewell, Pemberton, Asbury, Faulkner, Pennington, Garrett, Hardy, Jackson, McFarland, Barnard, McCraw, Jameson, Hammontree, Atwell, Shofner, Gentry, Parker, Larrimore, Irwin, Robertson, Compton, Johnson, Kennedy, Kessler, McCubbin, Wyatt, Kerlee, and many more.

A book has already been donated to the DAR Library in Washington, D.C. John Hiser was a Rev. War veteran, enlisted in Pennsylvania and after the war migrated to TN and on to KY where he died in Barren County and is buried in the Hiser Cemetery, at Center, KY.

The book sells for a mere \$50.00 Pstg. Pd. and I only have 40 copies left. It has only been on the market since November, 2000. For more information you may contact the author at the address above or email her at: bcluck@telepath.com

60 Killed in Cyclone

Contributed by Laura Wright, lsllwright@fuse.net Taken from: Wayne County (KY) "Outlook", Monticello, KY, MAY 18, 1933. Typed as published

"During the storm last Tuesday night a tornado swept through this section of Kentucky and northern Tennessee killing 60 people injuring many and destroying many homes and other property. 19 were killed near Russell Springs, 16 at Thompkinsville, 2 in Adair County and 22 in Overton and Wilson counties, Tenn. This county had a heavy wind rain and electric storm, but no damage was done. A Mr. WRIGHT, of Overton co. was here last week to visit his cousin Senator BERTRAM and reported the scenes at BEATTY'S swamp as beyound description. His parents old home, built of large logs over 100 years ago and a large log barn were blown to bits, the house was blown north and the barn south showing the whirl of the wind. The following is the list of the reported dead.

Russell County:

Mr. and MRS. GEORGE GRIDER	Miss BROWN
Mrs. AMBROSE SMITH and Daughter	Baby of Mrs. ALEX REXROAT
Mrs. NATHAN BLANKENSHIP	CHARLES McELROY
H. HOFFLEY	J.M. LUTTRELL
WILLORD MEECE	Nine year old son of HETTY RICHARDSON
HERMAN BROWN	and Mrs. RUTH HOLSELL

Monroe County:

Rev. ROY REDFORD, age 22	Mrs. ROY REDFORD age 20
BILLY REDFORD age 3	and Infant REDFORD
Mrs. TRAVIS TYREE, 20 & two children	Mrs. JAMES COULTER
W.F. ANDERSON	MARNIE MAXEY, colored
WILLIAM BAILEY, Colored	MIAMI FRAIN, colored
CLARA HAMILTON	ANNA CRAIG
and two unidentified colored girls	

Adair County:

ROBERT DUVALL, age 5	BESSIE JONES, Colored
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Overton County, Tenn.

Mrs. GEORGE REESER, 68	EDGAR HOPKINS, 35
BARBARA HOPKINS, 35	RAY RAGAN
Mrs. AMBROSE KING	Miss EPSIE KING, 22
BOSS LACY, 30	HERSCHAL PHILLIPS
MILLER ALLRED, 60	Mr. and Mrs. UNA COLE 40 and 35 and their 7 children

Wilson County, Tenn.

ED and KATE JAMES, colored

UPDATE TO A MAMMOTH CAVE TRAGEDY

New information on the article found in Volume 29, Issue No. 2 (Summer 2001), contributed by Louise Smith.

"In reference to the daughters of Alexander Smith who drowned in the tragic accident at Green River as mentioned on page 51 of the book by Norman Warnell, we have the following information:

Sarah Smith (who married Roy Turner) stone reads:
Sarah A., wife of L. Turner, 13 Nov 1839 – 26 Aug 1886.

Elizabeth Smith (who married "Saint" Hood) stone reads:
Omy E, wife of S P Hood, 1 June 1851 – 26 Aug 1886.

The twelve year old son of "Saint" Hood reads:
Cassy, son of S P & O E Hood, 16 July 1875 – 26 Aug 1886.

"We have also determined that the Ed Turner who drowned was also a family member. As of yet, we haven't located his grave or a stone for the four-year old Turner child. These burials are all in Bethlehem Cemetery in Monroe Co.

"Also, buried in the Buck Shaw Cemetery in Barren County, KY, but not shown in the Barren County Cemetery Book are the following:

Mary J. Shaw 25 Sept 1826 – 3 Sept 1856.
Elizabeth Shaw 14 Sept 1803 – 12 July 1863.

Slave Quilts

Contributed by Sandi Gorin.

My aunt, Jean Pyle of Tucson, AZ, who is the one who "got me hooked" on genealogy back in 1971, recently told me about a project on which she was working. She is making a **slave quilt**. She recommended an excellent book on the subject entitled Stitched From the Soul by Dr. Gladys-Marie Fry, but unfortunately the book is out of print. In searching the web and other publications for more information, I found some extremely interesting information.

At first it was believed that slave quilts were fiction rather than fact, but after many interviews and investigation, Dr. Fry and others realized that this was part of the slave history. These quilts were made to assist slaves reach freedom on the "underground railroad." There were certain designs which gave messages to the slaves as to what to expect. Sometimes these quilts were hung in the windows of the white households who were giving aid to the slaves; sometimes on the clothesline along with other articles of clothing. History records that northern women made quilts with poems on them to speak silently of the evils of slavers. The "Underground Railroad" and "Birds in the Air" indicated the slaves flight to freedom.

There were other symbols used and variations on the patterns. There were also "signature quilts" which both black and white made depicting the story of the family. Names were stitched into the patterns, often with the names of the slaves or those who had died in their freedom flight.

Code words were used as a way for the slaves to communicate to each other without the master understanding. Some of these included:

Slave quilts, continued:

Agent	Coordinator, plotting course of escape, making contacts.
Drinking Gourd	Big Dipper and the North Star
Freedom or Gospel Train	Underground Railroad
Heaven or Promised Land	Canada (or anywhere north to a free state)
Preachers	Leaders, speakers underground railroad
Shepherds	People escorting slaves
Station	Place of safety and temporary refuge, a safe-house
Station Master	Keeper of the safe-house.
Stockholder	Donor of money, clothing or food for the slaves.

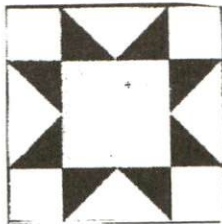
Code phrases included:

"The wind blows from the south today"	Warning of slave bounty hunters nearby.
"A friend with friends"	Used to signal arrival of fugitives with underground railroad conductor
"The friend of a friend sent me"	Used by fugitives traveling alone to indicated they were sent by the underground railroad network
Load of Potatoes, Parcel or Bundles of Wood	Fugitives to be expected

Some of the patterns used are shown below:

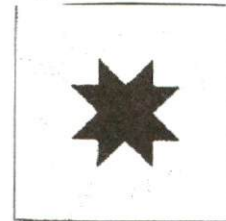
North Star:

The direction of freedom.
Also called the Big Gourd.



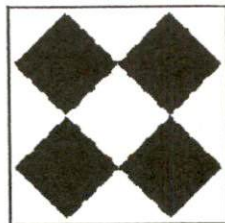
The Wagon Wheel:

The wagon was coming to take them on the next leg of their journey.



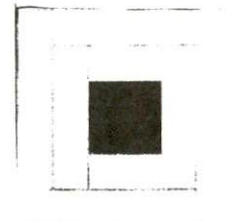
The Crossroads:

The direction to go



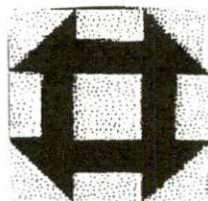
Log Cabin:

A safe house to hide in. Could be in the attic, basement, a secret room.



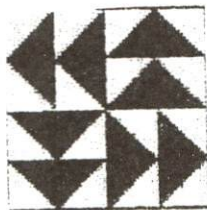
Monkey Wrench:

Represented a wagon wheel. The monkey wrench was a tool used to remove the wheel in order to grease it. A bucket of grease was always found on the back of the wagon for this purpose. This means the wagon was coming.



Slave Quilts, continued:

Flying Geese – Birds in the Air:
The flight to freedom.



Drunkard's Path
Follow this route



Drinking Gourd Song

This was a familiar song sung by the slaves longing for freedom in the north or in Canada. The Drinking Ground was another name for the north star, for if one follows the north star, you will be traveling north.

“When the sun comes back and the first quail calls
Follow the Drinking Gourd.
For the old man is waiting for to carry you to freedom,
If you follow the Drinking Gourd.

The river bank makes a very good road,
The dead trees show you the way,
Left foot, peg foot, travelling on
Follow the Drinking Gourd.

The river ends between two hills,
Follow the Drinking Gourd.
There's another river on the other side,
Follow the Drinking Gourd.

Where the great big river meets the little river,
Follow the Drinking Gourd,
For the old man is awaiting to carry you to freedom if you
Follow the Drinking Gourd.

Sources:

Quilting in America – Beyond the Myths – by Laurel Horton.
Quilts from the Civil War by Barbara Brackman
Antebellum Quilts from the Upper Shenandoah Valley
Smithsonian – Stars and Stripes (1861)
African American Quilting Traditions
Slave Quilts - <http://www.ptamerica.com/quilts.htm>
Stitched from the Soul: Slave Quilting in the Ante-Bellum South, Gladys-Marie
Fry, ISBN:052548535X, Publisher: Dutton/Plume, Pub. Date: February
1990

Recommended reading: “The American Quilt Series” by Susan E. Kirby. These are for younger readers, but will hold the fascination of the older reader. Book One is Ellen's Story; Book 2 is Hattie's Story. “A family, like a quilt, can be pieced together in many ways. And a quilt, like a family, is rich with stories ...” These books start from the early pioneer days in central IL (very near to where I was born and raised) and each book adds another generation to the family. Book 2 deals with the Civil War days and the slave quilts.

The Relationship and Brief History of the Four People Buried
In The
Martin Cemetery on Siddens Road in Barren Co. KY.

Contributed by Jenny Martin Rainwater, Nacogdoches, TX.

South Central Kentucky has been the home to numerous **Martin** families since the early 1800's, and in researching my lineage, I found some confusion as to which family a particular Martin belonged. Lending to the confusion, the small area known as Buck Creek and Rocky Hill in Barren County contained Martin families that were unrelated even though they both originated in Albemarle, Amherst, and Nelson Counties, Virginia. For example, I have found no immediate relationship between Benjamin Martin and Hudson Martin and his son, Dr. Hudson Martin, all of the previously mentioned Barren County communities. It is not the intent of this article to give a detailed genealogy of my great and great, great grandfathers, the two Hudson Martins, but rather to offer a brief history of the four people in the Martin Cemetery on Siddens Road in Barren County, and in so doing, establish their relationships to one another.

The burial site of the persons whose grave markers are located in the Martin Cemetery on the Edmunds' farm on Siddens Road in Barren County, is not known, but there are four stones lying face down in the edge of the woods that indicate a graveyard was in the general area at one time.¹

1862	Hudson Martin	born Albermarle Co. VA 1777	June 1852
	Mary Ann Hawkins Martin	born VA	1788 August
	Mildred H. Carr	born Nelson Co. VA 1800	July 4, 1840
	Alferd ² Augustus Starr	Age 25 years – husband of E. H. Starr	1843

The individuals are connected to one another in the following ways:

Mildred H. Carr was undoubtedly a sister to Hudson Martin. She married John F. Carr and they had at least one son, John Hudson Carr.³ Mildred and Hudson were two of the nine children of Lieutenant Hudson Martin, Esq. of Revolutionary War fame, and his wife Jane Walker Lewis of Nelson, Albemarle, Nelson and Amherst Counties in Virginia. Mildred H. Carr was mentioned in wills of both of her parents.⁴

Alfred (Alferd) Augustus Starr, who died at the young age of 25, was a son-in-law to Hudson and Mary Ann (Hawkins) Martin, and the first husband of their daughter, Edmonia H. Martin. Presumably, Alfred was the same person as A. A. Starr whose will was probated in May 1844 in Barren County.⁵ Listed by name in the document is his wife, Edmonia. Together they had one child, Augusta. Following the death of Starr, Edmonia married Littleberry P. Crenshaw in Barren County on Feb. 15, 1846.⁶ Edmonia and Littleberry Porter Crenshaw were listed in the 1850 census in Barren County. His occupation was "lawyer." Together they had two known children, Corrine⁷ and William G. Crenshaw.⁸ Edmonia is listed in the wills of her grandparents, Lt. Hudson and Jane Walker (Lewis) Martin of Nelson Co. Virginia. (see note 4)

Hudson and Mary Ann Hawkins Martin were husband and wife who migrated to Kentucky from the area in-and-around Nelson and Amherst and Albemarle counties in Virginia. Their marriage bond was posted on December 31, 1802 in Amherst Co., Virginia.⁹ The Martins continued to reside in Virginia until about 1814 or 1815 when they reportedly moved to Lexington, Kentucky area. By purchasing 1458 acres in Warren County on the Barren River in 1816, Hudson was prompted to move further south and west into less developed territory. From the years 1824-28 there is record that this

The Martin family, continued:

Hudson Martin was a Justice of the Peace in Warren County and that he was appointed election judge in 1824 in Martinsville. In 1825, a Warren County Order Book stated, "Ordered it be certified that Hudson Martin is a gentleman of honesty, probity, and good demeanor." ¹⁰ By 1827-28 Hudson and his wife seemed to have settled in Barren County on Beaver Creek in the general area of the Martin Cemetery on the previously mentioned Edmunds' Farm. Hudson is mentioned in his father's will and both Mary Ann and Hudson are mentioned in the 1824 will of his mother (see foot note #4); it is recorded that Hudson is "of the state of Kentucky" and that he had a daughter named "Edmonia". In census records from 1830 to 1850, Hudson and Mary Ann (Hawkins) Martin appeared in the area of Rocky Hill. They reared seven children and many of the descendants can be found in Barren County today. Children of the couple were: ¹¹

- . **Virginia Martin** married Dr. Carlton T. Radford; following his death she married Thomas Burke.
- . **Mary Frances Martin**, married Alanson Munson Trigg. They resided just outside of Glasgow and had 10 children, including the following eight: Elizabeth Trigg, wife of Samuel Brents; Haiden Curd Trigg, husband of Elizabeth Hawkins and then Annie Ballard; Mary Ann Trigg, married Henry S. Moss; Alanson C. Trigg, William Trigg, Price C. Trigg, John M. Trigg married Charlotte Ballard; and Thomas H. Trigg. ¹²
- . **Edmund Hawkins Martin**. Married Edmonia Moore of Opelousas, LA. He became a prominent lawyer and landowner in St. Landry's Parish, LA after graduating from the University of Virginia.
- . **David Walker Martin**, born 1812, married and moved to the Opelousas/New Orleans area in LA and also was a prominent land owner. In some documents he is simply referred to as "Walker."
- . **Dr. Hudson Martin, Jr.**, born 1803, became a physician upon graduation from the University of Virginia and returned to Barren County where he farmed and practiced medicine. He was also known as "Hutt." He first married Mildred W. Minor in Virginia and together they had four children – Hudson C., California, Eliza, and Alice. ¹³ After a divorce in 1855 ¹⁴ Mildred and these children moved to Pulaski County, AR and are found in the 1860 census record there. Dr. Martin then married a local Barren County resident, the widow, Mrs. Martha (Moore) Huffman. ¹⁵ Martha and Dr. Martin had three children, John Massey Martin, Adelaide or Addie (Martin) Butler, and Mary Thomas (Martin) Lawrence. John Massey married a local girl, Jennie (Virginia) Butler, in Barren County and they moved to Texas in 1892, finally settling in Indian Territory, Durant, OK. In 1905. ¹⁶ Adelaide and Mary Thomas Remained in Barren County after marrying local boys, Ben B. Butler and Woodford Lawrence, respectively. From the two daughters of the doctor and his wife, many individuals descended who were well known in the Buck Creek-Rocky Hill area and in Lucas and Scottsville in Allen County. ¹⁷ Dr. Martin and Martha are buried in the Huffman/Butler Cemetery on Nan Bishop Road near Rocky Hill.

The Martin Family, continued:

The cemetery is filled with graves of their descendants and close relatives.

. **Eliza Martin** married Parry B. Hawkins and they resided in Barren County.

. **Edmonia Hawkins Martin**, as stated above, first married Augustus Starr in Barren County and following his death, she married Littleberry Porter Crenshaw.

Conflicting stories abound as to whether Hudson, husband of Mary Ann, was the founder of Martinsville, a community near Smith's Grove, Warren County. It is the author's conviction, based upon several deed records in Warren County and written accounts about Martinsville, that he was the individual who bought the land and sold lots in Martinsville.

It should be noted that a father, son and grandson, all with the name of "Hudson Martin" resided in Barren County at various times during the 1820-1880's. They were: 1) Hudson, husband of Mary Ann Hawkins Martin, 2) their son, Dr. Hudson Martin, Jr., husband of Mildred W. (Minor) Martin and then Mrs. Martha (Moore) Huffman Martin; 3) Dr. Martin's son, Hudson C. Martin. Recall that the first Hudson was the son of yet another Hudson Martin, a Lieutenant during the Revolutionary War from Nelson, Amherst, and Albemarle Counties in Virginia, but he never resided in Kentucky.

It was considered that some of the other Martins in South Central Kentucky were brothers, children or uncles of the two Warren and Barren County Hudson Martins, but none of the names appeared as siblings of them or the Hudson in Virginia. Of interest is the fact that this Martin family is related to Joseph Horace Lewis, C. S. A. Lewis not only served as brigadier-general of the Kentucky Orphan Brigade, but was also widely known in Barren and Allen counties as a lawyer, state legislator, Congressman, and Chief Justice of the Kentucky Supreme Court.¹⁸ Lewis and Dr. Hudson Martin were great grandsons of Robert and Jane Meriwether Lewis of Belvoir, Virginia. They were also 2nd great grandsons of the famous Dr. Thomas Walker of Castle Hill, Virginia.

To confuse the researcher, a Hudson W. Martin and his wife Judy A. were in Barren County during the 1850s and 1860s, but examination of deed records did not show any relationship to the above family. Hudson W. could have been a distant cousin because the name "Hudson Martin" appears frequently in this Martin family, but careful study of court house documents, old family letters, census and other records did not show any evidence of Hudson W. being a direct line descendant.

To the researchers who is attempting to establish connections among the numerous Martin families in South Central Kentucky, it should be noted that there are numerous local citizens who are of this lineage. However, the descendants are through the female lines of the two Hudson Martin's.

Therefore, when attempting to connect the various Martins, the only two Martins bearing the surname "Martin" in this lineage who remained in Kentucky were: (1) Hudson, husband of Mary Ann (Hawkins) Martin; (2) their son, Dr. Hudson "Hutt" Martin.

Although the first Hudson Martin had other male children, namely Edmund Hawkins and David Walker Martin, they both removed to Louisiana. And, Dr. Martin's two sons, Hudson C. Martin and John Massey "J. M." Martin, moved to

Martin Family, continued:

Arkansas and Oklahoma when relatively young, thus leaving only Dr. Martin and his father, to bear the Martin surname in the area.

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- ¹ Barren County Cemetery Records, Brice T. Leech & Kenneth Beard, eds. South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society, Glasgow, 1991, p. 347.
 - ² The Cemetery Record books spells the name "Alfred", but Donny Edmunds, whose family lives and farms the land where the cemetery is located, said that the name is spelled "Alferd" on the stone.
 - ³ Family Bible of Jane Walker Lewis Martin. See Revolutionary War Widow's pension file W7394.
 - ⁴ Will of Lt. Hudson Martin, June 20, 1828, Nelson Co., VA., will of Jane Walker (Lewis) Martin, September 20, 1834, Nelson Co. VA. Copies are in possession of Jenny Martin Rainwater.
 - ⁵ Barren Co. KY Will Book 3, p. 222.
 - ⁶ Lewis of Warner Hall: A History of a Family by M. E. Sorley. Genealogical Publishing Co., p. 609. Sorley failed to mention Alfred Augustus Starr, first husband of Edmonia.
 - ⁷ DAR Lineage Book, V-40, pp. 350-351.
 - ⁸ Barren Co. KY Circuit Court in Equity Case 3243. Order Bk 24, pp. 488-89. 27-9-1867, 6th day of Sept. term.
 - ⁹ See the marriage bond and notes of Hudson and Mary Ann Hawkins Martin which accompany this article.
 - ¹⁰ Warren County Order Book F, 1824-1832.
 - ¹¹ Sorley, pp. 606-609.
 - ¹² Notes of William L. Thomas, Glasgow, KY., to the author.
 - ¹³ Marriage bond, October 31, 1837, Albemarle Co. VA.
 - ¹⁴ Barren Circuit Court Case #2160.
 - ¹⁵ Marriage bond in Barren County, KY, Nov. 1, 1858.
 - ¹⁶ Family Bible in possession of author, first-hand knowledge of family; old family letters.
 - ¹⁷ Martha Moore Huffman had two children by first husband, Burkett Huffman: Susan and James (Jim) H. B. Huffman. Susan married Erwin Richey and they moved to Texas after 1889 but Jim Huffman remained in Barren County most of his life and had numerous descendants. Known living in Barren and Allen County cousins who descended from Dr. Hudson Martin and Mrs. Martha (Moore) Huffman Martin and with whom the author has communicated are: Hazel Stone Young, Grace Doty Deckard, Jessie Butler and Clayton Lawrence. Several now deceased relatives who wrote letters from Kentucky to John Massey Martin's kinfolks in Oklahoma in 1931 and in the 1960's contributed to the author's knowledge of family members: Ben B. Butler, Adelaide Martin Butler, Trigg Lawrence and Ollie Belle Lawrence Doty.
 - ¹⁸ Sorely, p. 743.

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GUIDE TO KENTUCKY RESEARCHING, VOLUME 5. In the continuing series of books for those researching in Kentucky, this volume contains the following articles: **Post Offices in Kentucky in 1874, Why Are There So Many Counties in Kentucky?** , **Kentucky Court Day, Libraries in Kentucky** (names, addresses, contacts), **Center College Alumni 1824-1890** including **Caldwell Women's College** (names, residences, spouses, occupations, etc), **1854 Wagon Train from Monroe Co KY to Texas, Kentucky County Clerks** (names, addresses, phone numbers), **Before Social Security** (people helping people – organizations and guilds), **Kentucky Confederate Parole Records from Vicksburg** (names of pows, rank), **Vital Statistics available through the Kentucky State Archives** (births, deaths, marriages – shows dates available for each county), **What Happened to the 1890 Census?**, **U. S. Federal Mortality Schedules** (what years, when available), **Adoption Agencies, Orphanages and Maternity Homes in Kentucky, The Amish** (who are they, marriage and every day living, costumes, etc), **Andersonville Prisoner of War Deaths of the Civil War** (names, rank and grave number in the National Cemetery), **Family History Centers** (name, address, phone), **Mammoth Cave, Confederate KY Regiments of the Civil War, Kentucky Soldiers Who Died, are Missing in Action or were Captured in the Korean War 1950-1957** (names, rank and

Gorin Genealogical Publishing, continued:

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An Open Letter to my "Upstairs" Relatives

Author unknown who speaks for us all.

"After spending a frustrating evening pouring over illegible handwriting in badly damaged and out of focus parish registers – and still NOT finding my relatives, I thought it was time to send an open email to all my "Upstairs" relatives who have gone to Heaven (99% of them), or the Other Place (1%). The text follows. Feel free to insert your own relative's names where appropriate.

Dear _____

I am your _____ and living in the 21st century here in _____. I am sitting in front of a microfilm projector (I'll explain that is in a later email) in a great research library run by really nice people trying to decipher the small and shaky handwriting of your parish's curate. He must have either been vertically challenged or had palsy – because it's unreadable? At least I think it's your parish! I'm not even sure of the decade! Thanks for leaving such a good paper trail. (Sarcasm intended).

According to family legend, you and your wife _____ had _____ children, some of whom lived beyond infancy. Yet not a single one was recorded in the parish records! I can't even find your marriage certificate.

You two WERE married, right? Didn't you know that thee would be legions of people like me fanatically spending their waking hours and small fortunes looking for any and all traces of your lives? Were you just stubborn, couldn't afford the fees, or not members of the Established Church? You're wondering, "What's all the fuss, we're dead as doornails?" We're not sure, but I think down here we're infected with the same disease: Rootsus obsessionus."

Of course, WE are going to leave better records for our descendants! Anyway, I'm glad I was able to vent my frustrations upward. If I couldn't do that, I'd have probably popped the obnoxious researcher next to me who is right now translating an old record in German – and out loud, for goodness sakes! I have an idea

When I'm "dead-on" (pardon the expression) to finding the correct record, give me some sort of a sign. Make the projector bulb flicker twice. Or, if it must be done in the privacy of my own home, I have a cocker spaniel. Talk through him. That will get my attention for sure. Thanks for listening. I'll be better in the morning ... I'll be back at the library tomorrow night for Round 14, so catch me there.

Sincerely, Your _____

DEDICATION OF THE SAMUEL W. GARRISON (1762-1833) MONUMENT

Contributed by Ray H. Garrison, 848 Braemar Road, Flossmoor, IL 60422

A monument for Samuel W. Garrison (1762-1833), Revolutionary War soldier and Allen County pioneer, was dedicated during a ceremony held on May 12, 2001 at the Old Scottsville Cemetery on West Maple Street in Scottsville, Kentucky.

Scottsville Mayor Dell Hall extended her welcome to the large number of family members and friends from eight states who gathered at the cemetery to honor one of Scottsville's founders and patriots. Harper Davis, of Louisville, exhibited a family heirloom – the powder horn used by Garrison as a soldier in the American Revolution.

Patricia Mayhew Vincent, Regent of the Patrick Gillmore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, reviewed the contributions by Samuel W. Garrison as a soldier for American independence and freedom. Her remarks were in part as follows:

Samuel W. Garrison, born in Maryland on August 24, 1762, moved with his parents to Mecklenburg County in the Province of North Carolina. This area soon became a hotbed for independence from Britain.

On May 20, 1775, a convention at Charlotte adopted the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence whereby the citizens of Mecklenburg County declared themselves free and independent of Britain. Hezekiah Alexander, the future father-in-law of Samuel W. Garrison, was among the 26 signers of this document. This event took place more than a year before the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia was adopted on July 4, 1776.

At the age of 17, Garrison enlisted in Colonel John Butler's brigade of North Carolina militiamen. This brigade soon joined the Revolutionary forces of General Benjamin Lincoln, who was then in command in the South.

In May 1779, General Lincoln's forces in South Carolina crossed into Georgia. British troops under Major General Prevost slipped around Lincoln's army and headed for Charleston. Lincoln's troops hurriedly marched to Charleston and the British withdrew from Charleston across Stono River to nearby John's Island.

The British, however, left a force of 800 men on the mainland at Stono Ferry on the Stono River. After an eight-mile march from the Ashley Ferry (now village of Drayton Hall), Lincoln's 1200 men attacked the British post about dawn on June 20, 1779. Butler's brigade, in which Garrison fought, was in the right wing, which struggled through thickets of scrub oaks and pine saplings under intense heat. The battle site is located a mile south of Rantowles outside Charleston.

Although the battle at Stono Ferry lasted more than two hours, the hard fighting took only about 56 minutes. Mark Boatner III, in his book on *Landmarks of the American Revolution*, has reported that Stono Ferry "was one of the war's hardest battles." American casualties at Stono Ferry were 146 killed or wounded and 155 missing. The British loss was 26 killed and 93 wounded.

The British troops withdrew from the post three days after the battle. Garrison returned to his home in Mecklenburg County. However, he reenlisted in 1781 for service under Colonel Charles McDowell against the Tories.

In 1813, Garrison published an article entitled "Patriotism, Patriotism: An address to All Genuine Republicans, Sons of the United States of America." In this article, the old soldier outlined his plan for the building, equipping and manning of a 76-gun ship for the defense of the United States from Britain during the War of 1812. He requested each citizen to send \$1.00 to President Madison to pay for the battleship.

Garrison was a member of the militia group that demonstrated at Bowling Green against what they considered a betrayal of America's military interests on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812. As chairman of the group, Garrison submitted a bill of instructions and grievances to the Kentucky General Assembly on May 20, 1813.

Rosemary Harper, President of the Allen County Historical Society, spoke about the life of Samuel W. Garrison and his contribution to the history of Allen County. Her remarks were in part as follows:

The Garrison family arrived on Bays Fork Creek near present day Scottsville some 202 years ago. The first members to arrive were Samuel W. Garrison and his wife Esther (Alexander) Garrison, together with their then five children.

In 1797, Samuel W. Garrison and his wife sold their land in North Carolina and left for the vast wilderness South of the Green River in Kentucky. He received a grant of 200 acres on the West Fork of Bays Fork Creek under a survey dated August 24, 1799. This land is about a quarter mile southwest of this Cemetery.

In 1799, Garrison built a blacksmith shop and water grist mill on his land, the first such mill in the area. The mill site is on today's Hartsville Road where the Saddle Club is now located. As an enthusiast about Allen County history, I would like to note that a historical marker would be appropriate for the site.

Samuel W. Garrison, born in Maryland on August 24, 1762, was the son of John and Hannah (Alexander) Garrison. His parents also moved to Kentucky where John was listed on the 1800 tax list for Warren County, which then included the Bays Fork Creek area.

Esther (Alexander) Garrison (1762-1829), the wife of Samuel W., was a daughter of Hezekiah Alexander (1728-1801), who was a signer of the famous

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20, 1775 and a member of the Provincial Congress that wrote the first state constitution of North Carolina in 1776. His stone house, where Esther lived at the time of her marriage, is now a Museum and historical site in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Samuel W. Garrison's sister, Dorcas (Garrison) Alexander (1766-1852), married Dr. James Rankin Alexander (1756-1836), who was Esther (Alexander) Garrison's brother. Dr. Alexander and his wife, Dorcas, settled on Rough Creek near the site of the present Concord Methodist Church in Allen County. Dr. Alexander, a surgeon in the Revolutionary War, later became Allen County's first professional surgeon and served as magistrate, member of the Court of Claims, and Sheriff of Allen County during its early history.

In 1799, Mark Garrison (1765/69 - 1843), a brother of Samuel W., also settled on Bays Fork just north of present-day Highway 231 (Bowling Green Road). His son, Eli D. Garrison (1807-1894), became a noted furniture and cabinet maker in the historic "Garrison Block" on East Main Street, in Scottsville.

Soon after his arrival on Bays Fork Creek, Samuel W. Garrison became active in civic and political affairs. He and 32 other early settlers of south-central Kentucky petitioned for a "road from the Barren [County] line opposite the mouth of Lynn Camp [Creek], thence to run in a direction for Logan Courthouse [Russellville]." The petitioners declared that "a number of emigrants wish to travel in that direction and it is very difficult for the want of a road."

In 1816, Samuel W. Garrison was elected state representative to the Kentucky General Assembly, the first from Allen County. At that time, two-party rivalry had not fully evolved in Kentucky politics. Garrison's voting record in the legislature, however, indicated that in general he was Anti-Federalist.

Samuel W. Garrison's book, *An Account of S. Garrison's Family*, shows that he had a classical education and was very familiar with the writings of the various English poets, dramatists, and essayists. He, himself, wrote a poem, which he called "The Choices, etc.", about his ideals and goals.

In keeping with his educational philosophy, Garrison sponsored the state law that created the Allen Seminary at Scottsville on January 3, 1817. It was funded by "the remainder of the money arising from the sale of lots in Scottsville, after paying for the public buildings." The Legislature appointed ten trustees to govern the Seminary. These included Garrison himself and his brother-in-law Dr. James R. Alexander.

During his legislative career, Garrison also sponsored the "Act for the regulation of the town of Scottsville," which was approved on January 30, 1817. In this seven-page statute, the Kentucky Legislature appointed Samuel W. Garrison and four other persons as trustees of Scottsville for "the regulation,

police and government of said town." These five original trustees served until the third Monday in February, 1818. The trustees were elected annually after that date.

The county court of Allen County had appointed trustees for the town of Scottsville at the time the county was created in 1815. The 1817 law, however, declared "that they have no further power or control over any of the business or matters" involving the town.

The Legislature was critical of how the lots of Scottsville had been numbered, calling the system "uncommon, awkward, and unseemly in manner." The Legislature authorized their five appointed trustees to alter "the numbers as they deemed proper." Garrison bought 14 of the Scottsville lots, including Lots 4 and 5 on the public square which are now the site of the Library and adjoining buildings.

In summary, Samuel W. Garrison was more than an American soldier for freedom and independence. He was a dedicated public servant, a devout patriot, and a significant figure in the history of Allen County.

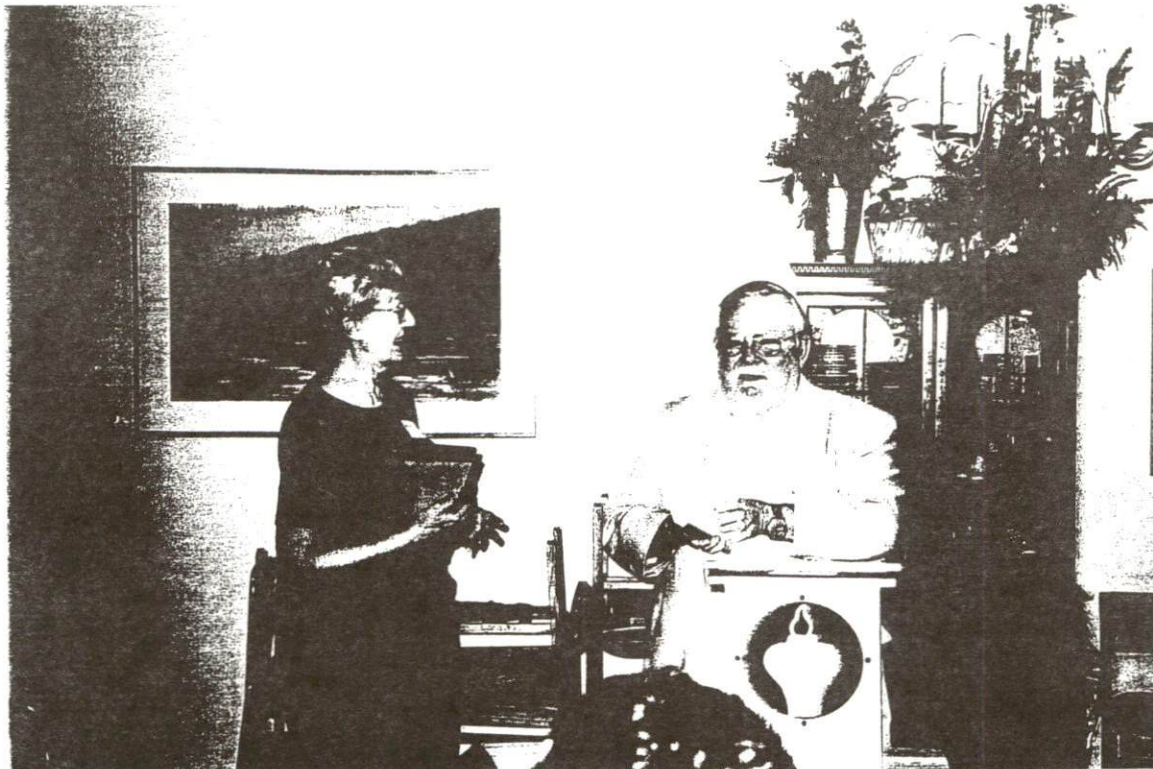
Editor, Traces Recently Honored

Sandi Gorin, Editor of "Traces", owner of Gorin Genealogical Publishing and researcher, was recently honored by the Kentucky Genealogical Society of Frankfort, KY at their annual meeting. Each year the Society honors individuals in several sections of Kentucky for their efforts in history and genealogy. This year, Gorin was the only winner and was thus awarded "The Year 2001 Outstanding Service to Genealogy Award" on the basis of her work in central Kentucky. She was nominated by Bill Utterback, CG of Amarillo, Texas, winner of the 2000 award for Western Kentucky. Over 82 letters of support were received in her behalf, the largest ever received for a candidate.

Awards were based on Gorin's service to the genealogical community with particular emphasis placed on her books and research; being list administrator of internet sites/mailling lists for: KYRESEARCH, KYBIOGRAPHIES and SOUTH-CENTRAL-KENTUCKY, in addition to a Barren County "suite" where is posted source data for wills, deeds, Bible Records, obituaries, etc. Gorin has been an active in genealogical research since 1972 and is a frequent speaker for Barren County and Glasgow schools system. She recently spoke at the SKYGEN2001 Symposium held in Bowling Green, KY for the Southern Kentucky Genealogical Society.

She was also presented with a Certificate of Ownership to certify that a Brick on the Pathway through History was being placed in her name at the Kentucky Historical Society and a book containing all the recommendations that had been submitted. She was accompanied to this ceremony by Daine and Martha Powell Harrison of Glasgow. Gorin stated that she owes a **great** debt of appreciation for all the assistance by Martha in becoming established in Barren County, for her own many years of research and books, and especially for her friendship and encouragement.

The awards were presented by Mr. Al Alfaro, President of the Kentucky Genealogical Society.



Reprint of Valued Cumberland County Books

Randolph Smith and his daughter, Laura Butler, have reprinted the following books on Cumberland County which have been out-of-print for several years. We are pleased to see this, their books are always sought after. The author of all books are Randolph Smith.

Cumberland Co KY Cemetery Records. Over 380 cemeteries visited and marked stones recorded. Unmarked cemeteries included if the person known to be buried there. Spiral bound, 231 pages, 78 pages of index. \$45.00.

Cumberland Co KY Census Abstracts.

1800-1850. The 1799 Cumberland Co Tax Lists and the census records through 1850. Spiral bound, 231 pages, \$40.00.

1860 and 1870 Census. The 1860 census is 92 pages and the 1870 census is 116 pages, combined into one book. Spiral bound with separate indexes. \$40.00.

1880 Census, 225 pages, indexed, spiral bound. \$40.00.

1900 Census. 289 pages, indexed, spiral bound. \$40.00.

1910 Census, 247 pages, indexed, spiral bound. \$40.00.

Cumberland Co KY Marriages: 1882-1888, 1893-1899. Name of groom and bride, their residence, place of birth, place of birth of parents, occupation, number of marriages, date & place of wedding, witnesses & person performing ceremony. The last book also includes the names of the parents of the bride & groom. Spiral bound, 53 pages, \$25.00.

Federal Mortality Census Schedules: 1860, 1870, 1880 for Adair, Clinton, Cumberland, Metcalfe, Monroe Counties, KY. Name of person who died, age, sex, color, occupation if any. Other information varies. Spiral bound, 51 pages. Indexed. \$20.00.

Civil War Abstracts of Field Reports & Correspondence: Abstracted from material found in the Official Civil War Reports Union & Confederate. This covers the action in South Central KY and North Central TN within 50 miles of Burkesville, KY. Spiral bound, 124 pages, indexed. \$24.00.

Cumberland Co KY Will Records. The first will book is missing so these records start with the 2nd book in Nov. 1815. Lists wills, appraisals, sales & settlements; giving dates, book & page number of the source materials. Lists heirs, witnesses to the will, executor or administrator, relation of heir to deceased if given, name of ward and guardian in guardian settlements. Spiral bound, 211 pages, indexed. \$35.00.

Books can be ordered directly from Leeran Publishers, P O Box 247, Burkesville, KY. Shipping and handling is \$3.20 for the first book plus \$1.00 for each additional book.

A Trail of Death

By Sandi.

Many of us have heard of the devastating cholera epidemic that visited Glasgow, KY in 1854 after the circus came to town. This disease which raged for many months, wrought destruction on not only Glasgow (who reportedly lost 50% of its population), but followed the circus from Tennessee, through Kentucky and into Missouri and Illinois. Due to the lack of

A Trail of Death, continued:

knowledge of how to treat cholera at the time, and the confusion of why the epidemic lasted so long here, it was a fearful time.

But, this was not the first time that cholera struck Kentucky and involved the south central portion of the state. In India, 1826, the epidemic began. By 1831, due to the early travels of citizens, it reached the British Isles and soon found its way across the Atlantic Ocean. Finding New York City as a lucrative home away from home, the city was soon to be experiencing many deaths from the deadly disease, Asiatic Cholera. By 1832, this dread disease was moving ever so slowly westward and Kentucky braced for the first report. It was said that Kentucky doctors were telling the people to have no fear since they believed the disease to be non-fatal if treated promptly. The physicians held to the theory of the day that cholera was caused by poisonous gases produced by rotting vegetable matter. So they told the people to just avoid these gases, stay out of the mid-day sun, don't become chilled, don't eat indigestible foods and avoid "ardent spirits."

Cholera was a painful way to die. It was spread through drinking water contaminated by fecal discharges of other cholera patients and caused copious and purging diarrhea, vomiting, muscle cramps and general prostration. The patient rapidly became dehydrated, weak, had below normal temperatures and many other horrid symptoms. But, the general population trusted their doctors and just avoided rotting vegetables!

In October 1832, cholera reached Kentucky. It is reported to have come from a cook who worked between Cincinnati and Louisville. By early November 122 fatalities had been reported. Next came Henderson, Maysville, Frankfort, Bardstown and Lexington. 10% of the population of Henderson died. But then an early frost seemed to arrest the spread of cholera and everyone thought the worst was over. The people went about their lives and started the new year of 1833 with great optimism. But with the renewal of spring came the cholera. It began again in May of that year and panic ensued. People fled the town in great numbers and by mid June 60 people had died.¹

Wherever the people fled, they took the Asiatic Cholera with them. People along the Maysville-Lexington Road were infected, it followed them through Flemingsburg (1/6th died who remained). Elizaville was wiped off the map. Those in Shebourne fled to the mountains for safety; Blue Lick and Harrodsburg were hit hard. Lexington didn't worry – it had been billed as the healthiest town in the state. But shortly after a torrential rain storm there, 50 people died in one day and 1/3rd of the population of 6,000 fled. And again, the trail of death followed them. Versailles and Nicholasville were spared. Frankfort had over 100 deaths in the country. Lancaster lost 116; Somerset 34; Danville, 55. Centre College in Danville closed and the students ran out in a panic. Richmond lost 17; Winchester, 25. And then there was Louisville.

While the newspapers only reported 15-20 deaths, the citizenry reported many more. But, Louisville was not panicked. They felt they were safe because the cholera had not originated in their city and that offered them protection.² The epidemic was getting closer by the day to south central Kentucky. By Spring 1834, it had made its way to Bowling Green, KY and was reported that the town had expected to be spared. But, Bowling Green, Glasgow and Greensburg all suffered from the cholera. Russellville, in Logan County, took the brunt of the epidemic. In 1835, during a three-week period, 147 people died and most of the other residents fled.³

Life changed drastically for the towns infected. It was noted that wills were drawn up, medications purchased, farewell letters written to loved ones. People who had been living a sinful life fled to the church for confessions and prayers. Towns were vacant, business was stopped, fields were left to grow with weeds. Steamboats were docked, stores, taverns and hotels were closed. Police stopped walking the beat, many physicians fled in terror and left their patients

Trail of Death, continued:

unattended. Those remaining were in a state of physical and emotional exhaustion. Newspapers were seldom printed except to list the latest fatalities. Coffin making was so in demand that many people were buried in trunks and boxes, or wrapped in the bed linens upon which they had died. Special carts made the rounds of the city streets to try to collect the coffins or enshrouded bodies. No clergy performed the funeral, and it was reported that at one town cemetery, the coffins, boxes or bodies were dropped inside the cemetery gate and just left for fear of contamination. Many in the south central KY area were just pushed into a shallow trench and the decaying flesh could be smelled for miles.⁴ Since cholera lowered the heart beat and body temperature, it is feared that many people were buried prematurely.

Theories as to the cause of cholera continued for many years. Some blamed it on God's judgment. Others who died were accused of being wicked or of possessing a secret vice. Filth, poverty and vice were blamed in Louisville. Family traits and genes were blamed – the "lower life" were said to get cholera. Fresh fruits and vegetables were still suspect thus most people didn't eat these during the epidemics. Treatments to the infected were pathetically ineffective. In the later Glasgow epidemic, drinking water with pine tar was the hopeful cure. When medicines were prescribed, the majority contained calomel, opium and performing a lancet. Calomel was a mercuric chloride compound used to treat other diseases. Opium was added to relieve muscle spasms and cramps and to calm the stomach. Lancet was what is also known as bleeding the victim that they believed would reduce the congestion in the blood vessels. Hot packs were used to retain the body heat since body temperatures dropped drastically. Some physicians prescribed the following:

- 1 ounce opium
- 1 oz. gum of myrrh
- 2 scruples of camphire [a scruple is approximately 20 grains]
- 60 gr of musk
- 2 scruples of flower of Benzoin
- 1 scruple of Incense of Irodine [iodine]
- 5 pints of French Brandy

One teaspoon was to be taken 2-3 times a day as a preventative. This was followed by a ½ glass of wine every 15 minutes.⁵ With that much alcohol, at least they didn't suffer as much!

The epidemic finally came to a close in the fall of 1835 when Kentucky experienced a cold fall. Cholera was never totally eradicated from the United States, and various cases were experienced yearly. But the Trail of Death finally was stopped.

Note: In Glasgow, the epidemic of 1854 was finally stopped, not by cold weather, but upon the discovery that the disease was being spread through the water source for the town. It was noted by Cyrus Edwards and other contemporaries that many bodies were buried where they fell. As most of the residences in town were around the square, they were at a higher altitude than the water source for the town, the Big Spring. The waters of the Big Spring were being contaminated by rains washing over the remains of the victims and down into the Spring.

¹ "History of Maysville and Mason County, Kentucky (Lexington, 1936), pp. 178-179, a quote from the Lexington Observer of June 1, 1833.

² Lexington Observer, July 7, 183; William R. Finn to Felix G Hansford, June 17, 1833, Felix G Hansford Collection (West Virginia University, Morgantown).

³ Kentucky Gazette, July 20, 1834; Jacob Wythe Walker to David Walker, Aug. 1, 1835, W. Lemke, ed. Most of the deaths in Russellville included in the papers of the Rev. David Norton and housed in the Filson Club.

⁴ Charles Short to William Short, June 16, 1833, Short Papers.

The Rowntree Family Bible

The Rowntree family name is spelled several ways. In Barren County, it was almost always ROUNDTREE. In Hart, Edmonson and other counties – ROUNTREE. In older records, ROWNTREE.

Printed in Philadelphia by "Printed by Mathew Carey", No. 122, High Street. Twenty-First Philadelphia Edition - 1806.

Samuel Rowntree Senr. was born October 20th 1756.
Polley Hughes was born June 14th 1754.
Samuel Rowntree & Polley Hughes was married the 8th of
February 1799 in Bedford County & State of Virginia by Parson David R Nice, P. Prispertian M.

Henry Rowntree was born February 5th 1780.
Peggey Rowntree was born February 13th 1782.
Samuel Rowntree Jr. was born April 10th 1784.
Richard Rowntree was born January 9th 1788.
Polley Rowntree was born January 2nd 1790.
Lucey Rowntree was born June 29th 1794.
Joan J. Rowntree was borned January the 6 day 1847.

Samuel Rowntree Senr. died the 28th Day of September 1805
In the Christian County Kentucky State.
Wealthy Richardson was born November 24th 1791.
Henry Rowntree and Wealthy was married 5th of December
1812 in Montgomery County State of Virginia by Doctor
John French a Methodist Ministr.
September 7 1813 Adam Rowntree was born this Date.
Wealthy Died October 6th 1813 Wednesday; Zachariah
Quesenberry Methodist Minister preached Wealthy's Funeral 10th of July 1814. Texte: 15
Chapter 1st Corinthians 10 Verse.
Radford Cox died January 5th 1817.

Barren County Names Being Researched on the Internet

Continued from Volume 29, Issue 2, Summer 2001.

<u>Surname:</u>	<u>Email:</u>	<u>Name of Researcher</u>
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	freedac@koyote.com	
	heymurph1@aol.com	
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	<u>nancy@digital.net</u>	Don Page
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	<u>DPardueATC@aol.com</u>	Don Pardue
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PARRISH	jtp927@anderson.cioe.com	Tom Pennington
	vsorian0@aol.com	Vicki Soriano

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	lemons@flash.net	George Lemons
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	Rfeather47@aol.com	Tony Littrell
	greenacres@bewellnet.com	Sherry Morefield Gregg
	Tempr01@aol.com	Jane
	Jeanne Owens	muffylv@cybermesa.com
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PEDIGO	warpaint@texoma.net	Gay Nix
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	arlenec@digital.net	Arlene Clark
	KTen@cfl.rr.com	Kevin Tensley
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	kakane@aol.com	Karen Kane
	pamilam@aol.com	
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PIPER	gwhmfh@aol.com	Margaret Hargis
	tandrews1912@hotmail.com	Sandie Claywell
	jims@bcremc.net	Jim Seddon
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Barren County Researchers, continued:

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QUICK	awooten@execpc.com	Tony Wooten

To be continued next issue.

MAKE PLANS NOW!!

The third annual Book Social is coming soon. Presented by the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center and Gorin Genealogical Publishing, this is a time for guests to browse the books for sale by not only the South Central KY Historical and Genealogical Society, but those of adjoining counties including Warren, Allen, Adair, Cumberland, and Hart, plus private publishers. There is no admission charge and no set-up charges. This event is always anticipated, free refreshments will be served. If you would like to be notified of the date and time, please contact Sandi Gorin at sgorin@glasgow-ky.com or write her at 205 Clements Avenue, Glasgow, KY 42141-3409. If you would like to display a family book for sale, genealogical supplies, tapes, tapestries, etc., please let me know soon! We might also be offering a genealogical workshop during this time period.

The Confederate Medal of Honour

Many are unaware that the Confederacy awarded a "Medal of Honour" to its gallant soldiers. Kentuckians received 72 medals with Barren County receiving the largest number – 7. All of these men were members of the "Orphan Brigade" Many companies refused to so honor there men. Those receiving distinction from the south central Kentucky area were:

E. S. Jones, Cpl., Co D, 6th KY Inf. Of Barren County; enlisted in Bowling Green, Kentucky, on Nov 1, 1861; appointed Cpl in Feb 1863; present at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro, Jackson, Chackamauga, Rocky Face Gap and Resaca; mortally wounded at Dallas on May 28, 1861, dying next day; **Medal for gallantry at Murfreesboro.**

William K. Kinman, Sgt, Co H, 9th KY Inf. Of Warren County; enlisted at Camp Warren, KY, on Oct 7, 1861; appointed First Cpl. Nov 2, 1862; advanced to 5th Sgt. and later 4th Sgt. present at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Hartsville, Murfreesboro and Jackson; killed in action at Chickamauga on Sept 20, 1863; **Medal for gallantry at Murfreesboro.**

J. Beverley Lewis, 1st Lieut., Co C, 6th KY Infantry. Of Barren County; enlisted at Cave City, KY, on Sept 20, 1861; appointed 1st Sgt on May 10, 1862; and later commissioned 1st Lieut; present at Shiloh, and Vicksburg; severely wounded in the left hand and right leg at Murfreesboro on

Confederate Medal of Honour, continued:

Jan 2, 1863, and incapacitated for further active service; captured and exchanged and served for the remainder of the war in the Commissary Department; **Medal for gallantry at Murfreesboro.**

Marcellus S. Mathews. Pvt. Co D, 6th KY Inf. Of Barren County; enlisted at Cave City, Kentucky, on Nov 19, 1861; present at Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Dallas to Atlanta, Peachtree Creek, Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek, both days at Jonesboro and in the mounted engagements of his regiment; wounded at Chickamauga on Sept 20, 1863; taken prisoner at Jonesboro Sept 1, 1864; **Medal for Gallantry at Chickamauga.**

Thomas W. Payne. Pvt, Co E, 6th KY Inf. Of Barren County; enlisted at Bowling Green, KY, on Nov 12, 1861; on account of ill health was unable to render active service until the battle of Murfreesboro in which battle he was killed by a rifle bullet wound of the brain on Dec 29, 1862. **Medal for gallantry in being the first to reach Stone River during the battle of Murfreesboro.**

James A. Pearce. Sgt Co KY, 2nd KY Inf. Of Hart Co; enlisted Camp Boone, TN July 13, 1861; present at Fort Donelson; present with the 4th KY Inf at Shiloh, Vicksburg and Baton Rouge; killed in action at Hartsville; **Medal for gallantry at Murfreesboro.**

Henry H. Robinson. Color Cpl, Co A, 2nd KY Inf. Of Warren or Logan Co; enlisted Camp Boone, TN July 5, 1861; killed in action at Chickamauga; **Medal for gallantry at Murfreesboro.**

George Walter Rogers. Cpl, Co A, 4th KY Inf. Of Barren Co; enlisted Glasgow, KY Aug 1, 1861; appointed Cpl Apr 1862; present at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; mortally wounded at Murfreesboro Jan 2, 1861; and left on the field; dying 2 days later; **Medal for gallantry at Murfreesboro.**

Bayard T. Smith. 2nd Lt, Co A, 4th KY Inf. Barren Co; enlisted Glasgow, KY 1 Aug 1861; elected 2nd Lt Jan 10, 1863; present at Murfreesboro where he was wounded; at Jackson, and at Chickamauga where he was killed on Sept 20 1863; **Medal for gallantry at Chickamauga.**

Ephraim R. Smith. Cpl, Co A, 4th KY Inf. Barren Co, enlisted Glasgow, KY Aug 1, 1861, was then appointed 2nd Cpl; severely wounded and captured at Shiloh Apr 7, 1862; exchanged and was present at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face gap, Resaca, Dallas, Dallas to Atlanta, Peachtree Creek, IntrenchmentCreek and Utoy Creek. Killed in action at Jonesboro Sept 1, 1864; **Medal for gallantry at Chickamauga.**

Source: Abstracted from The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society, Frankfort, KY, Vol. 25, No. 75, September, 1927, pp 270-292. Article entitled: "The Confederate Medal of Honour And the Kentuckians Who Won It" by Major Edgar Erskine Hume, United States Army.

Coming in the Winter Issue, Vol. 4

Our winter issue will contain the index to this year's "Traces" as well as the total membership list and names being researched by our readers. Members are always invited to attend our South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society meetings. They are held the 4th Thursday night in each month (except December) at the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center, 7:00 p.m. There is no charge.

Identification Correction

The student on the far right on the front row of the last (Summer) issue is **Ellis Martin.**

South Central Kentucky Cultural Center

Gayle Berry, Administrative Assistant for the South Central Cultural Center, would like to invite you to visit their new facilities. The first floor has been completed which covers the Paleo Era (12,000 B.C.) to pre Civil War (1860) days. You will be more than pleased at what has been accomplished there! The Society's books are located on the first floor along with the books and vertical files of the Cultural Center and meeting rooms. More information on the Cultural Center will be coming in a future quarterly. Their hours are 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Where are the Queries?

No queries were received by press time – have you found all your ancestors???

Notes

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

New member (Y) (N) Renewal (Y) (N)

Name: _____
Address: _____

Names being researched: (Please limit to three):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Enclosed is my check/money order in the amount of \$_____ for membership in the Society. Dues received before January 31st of each year will insure your name is on the mailing list of "Traces" for the first issue of the year. If received after that date, you will be mailed your current issue and all back issues due you at that time. Please notify us of address changes!

Regular Membership: \$12.00
Family: \$15.00 (one copy of Traces)
Life under age 70: \$150.00
Life over age 70: \$100.00

Thank you for your continued support!

Mail this application to:

South Central Kentucky Historical & Genealogical Society
Post Office Box 157
Glasgow, KY 42141-0157

BOOKS FOR SALE BY THE SOCIETY

Barren County Cemeteries, Ken Beard and Brice T. Leech, editors. \$25.00 plus \$3.50 shipping and handling. Hardbound

Barren County Heritage. Goode and Gardner, editors. \$28.00. Hardbound.

Barrens, The: Family genealogy of the White, Jones, Maxey, Rennick, Pope and Kirkpatrick families, related lines. Emery H. White. \$11.50.

Biography of Elder Jacob Locke. James P. Brooks. \$2.60.

Goodhope Baptist Church (now Metcalfe Co). Peden, 1838-1872. \$6.00.

Historical Trip Through Barren County. C. Clayton Simmons, updated, hardbound. \$17.50.

Little Barren River United Baptist Church, Metcalfe Co, 1815-1849. \$6.00.

Mt. Tabor Baptist Church History. By church community, \$11.65.

Pleasant Run Church, McFarland's Creek 1827-1844. Peden, \$6.00.

Barren Co Order Books, Peden:
 Volume 1 1799-1802 (with Gladys Wilson) 9.00
 Volume 2 1803-1805 (with Gladys Wilson) 9.00

Stories of the Early Days. Cyrus Edwards, hardbound, \$17.00 + \$2.00 postage.

Then and Now. Dr. R. H. Grinstead, \$2.60.

Times of Long Ago, Franklin Gorin. Hardbound, \$12.00 plus \$2.00 S&H.

1879 Beers and Lanagan Map of Barren Co. 24x30 laminated cardstock, black and white. Landowners shown, community insets. \$6.50 plus \$2.15 for 1st class shipping or \$1.45 3rd class shipping.

I would like to order the following books:

TITLE	COST

Total Cost	\$
Extra S&H if applicable	\$
TOTAL	\$

GENERAL INFORMATION

MEMBERSHIP is open to anyone interested in the history of the South Central Kentucky area, centering around Barren County. Annual dues are \$12.00.

TRACES, the Society's quarterly publication is received by all members. It is published seasonally; Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter. Members joining during the year will receive the past issues of that year in a separate mailing.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited. Family genealogies, marriages, Bible, will and probate, cemetery, court and other records are all acceptable. You will be listed as the contributor.

QUERIES are accepted only from members, without limit, and will be published as space permits. Queries should be limited to about 50 words.

EXCHANGE of Traces with other Societies or publications is acceptable and welcome.

BOOKS to be reviewed in Traces must be sent with information as to cost, including postage, from whom the book may be obtained. They become the property of the Society library. Books should have Kentucky interest. Reviews will be published as space permits.

MEETINGS are held monthly, except December, at the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center (Museum of the Barrens), 200 Water Street, Glasgow, KY, on the fourth Thursday, 7:00 p.m. Interesting and informative programs are planned for each meeting and your supportive attendance is always welcome.

BACK ISSUES of Traces are available. Our supplies of the following are gone: Vol. 1, Nos. 1-4 (1973); Nos. 1-4 (1974); Vol. 4. (1976); Vol. 5, No. 1 (1977), Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 4 (1981); Vol. 10, Nos. 1 and 2 (1982), Vol. 12, No. 2 (1984). All others can be purchased as long as the supply lasts at \$4.00. Back issues will be mailed with our regular quarterly mailing.

CORRESPONDENCE of any type that requires a reply must contain a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Address to: South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 157, Glasgow, KY 42142-0157.

BOOKS AND MATERIALS of a genealogical nature that you no longer need – would you consider donating them to the Society? They will be preserved for other researchers and are deeply appreciated. Contact the editor, Sandi Gorin, 205 Clements Avenue, Glasgow, KY 42141-3049.

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