



Colonel John Allen, 1771-1812. Reproduced by
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IN THE HILLS OF THE PENNYROYAL
A HISTORY OF ALLEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY
FROM 1815 TO 1880



BY
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later settled in Allen County near the old Foster place on the Barren River, later called the Satterfield farm which consisted of some eleven hundred acres of land. Other Canadians who came into the area were Jean Lock (or Lockley), whose father was an Englishman and his mother a French-Canadian, and Milford Moseley, an Englishman. Jean Lock first went to Washington state but returned to settle near Oven Springs in Hart County. He was an Indian fighter and a good tracker and was sworn in by Captain Edgar Allen Robinson in 1821 to help clean out the last militant Indians in Hart, Barren and Edmondson counties. Milford Moseley was a Canadian fur trader who had operated a trading post. When he got rich he escaped into the United States for safety (9).

A typical journey of the early 1800's is described by an old settler in the book Old Days in Nashville: "We left Cumberland County, Virginia, September 1, 1804, in two six horse wagons. The trip took three months, until December 24, 1804. There was but one road, and that came through Cumberland Gap and Sequatchie Valley. We first struck the Cumberland River at Carthage, Tennessee, where we ferried it and keeping on the east side, we reached Nashville opposite where Lick Branch empties into the river. There we crossed over on a ferry." (10)

The lands north and east of the present Scottsville were settled first. Around 1795 Joseph Ficklen, who served as the first postmaster of Russellville, Logan County, and whose portrait was done later by artist Samuel W. Price of Lexington, was granted large portions of land in the area which was later to be Allen County. Toliver Craig, a representative in the Kentucky legislature, lived in Scott County in 1795, but he also owned large amounts of land in Logan (later Allen) County, which he sold off gradually to the many incoming new settlers. Henry Collins, a lieutenant in the English navy during the French and Indian wars, came to Kentucky in 1774 and bought thousands of acres in that area, as did Daniel Monroe, Abraham Wood, Frederick Finley, Edward Drake and Nicholas Roten (11).

The virgin timber of the region attracted William and Thomas Burris, who, in 1803, built a sawmill on Trammel Creek, while Frederick Carpenter, Edward Chambers and Thomas Oliver built mills at the mouths of other creeks in northeast Allen County (12). Some hardy pioneers who had arrived earlier made temporary homes in the caves under the limestone cliffs, and others felled the trees with their own broadax and made rough puncheon log cabins. By 1797, John Spencer, Samuel E. Carpenter, James McElroy and Langston Williams came to the area, and were followed soon by

James Barton, Drury Brown, Joshua Buckhannon, Charles Dodson and Elias Pitchford (13).

From 1801 to 1808 Virginian carriage maker William C. Bradburn, wheelright Thomas Allen and Carolinian planters John Fishback, John D. Calvert, Jeremiah Stark, Berryman Cornwell, Thomas Spann, Matthew Johnson, Cuthbert Barton and William Ham settled in the area later known as Allen County--the Carolinians calling their particular part "the Carolina district."

The U.S. Congress declared war on Great Britain on June 18, 1812, though (unknown to the Americans because of the slowness of communication) two days earlier the English had repealed the noxious "search and seizure of American vessels" law which had helped bring on the great American protest. The Kentuckians, with an ulterior motive in mind, mainly that of driving the British out of Canada, took up the American cause with great vigor and encouraged Henry Clay, their young warhawk in the U.S. Congress, to press their views. Clay was successful, for the land campaign of the Americans called for a three-way invasion of Canada--invasion forces to start from Detroit, from the Niagara River and from the foot of Lake Champlain. General William Hull led about 2,000 troops across the Detroit River into Upper Canada where General Sir Isaac Brock's British forces pushed him back to Detroit. Then Hull surrendered his entire army. Hull's surrender resulted in the loss of Michigan; all control over the numerous Indian tribes of the northwest was lost, and the Indians poured down in great numbers from the Great Lakes upon the extended frontier. Hull was pronounced a traitor by his fellow Americans and there were general outcries that he should be hung. Kentucky State Representative Samuel W. Garrison of Warren County wrote a letter on September 23, 1812, to William W. Worsley, editor of the Lexington Reporter stating that he (Garrison) and William Anderson (later a trustee of Scottsville, Allen County) had been chosen at a barbecue given to honor Captain Richard D. Mitchell's company of militia to represent the Warren County citizens in their opinion that General Hull should be gibbeted. As a matter of fact, he added, the worthy Warren County citizens had hung Hull in effigy (14).

The war spirit in Kentucky blazed forth with indignant fury, the military ardor of the men increases and a call of Governor Charles Scott for 1,500 volunteers to march against the Indian villages of northern Illinois was answered by more than 2,000 volunteers who assembled at Louisville under General Samuel Hopkins. Among the Barren County volunteers were Hugh Brown who was made captain, and under him, Corporal Samuel Anthony, Ensign John Wolf, trumpeter Andrew J. Walker and privates Larkin Garrett, John

of the said John and Catherine in hand paid at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents to the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged ... "(9)

On November 13, 1816, Johnson J. Cockrill, John Brown and John Buckhannon were licensed to keep taverns. By the end of 1818, half a dozen taverns were established. In August, 1818, the court fixed rates to be charged by tavern keepers as follows (10):

For dieting, breakfast, dinner or supper	\$0.250
Lodging	0.125
Grane (grain) by the gallon	0.125
Stable by night with grane and fodder	0.250
French brandy	0.275
Cyder oil	0.275

The names of some of the purchasers of lots in Scottsville in 1816 are listed below precisely as they appear in the old Allen County court records (11):

Theophilus Read	Richard Wilmot
Samuel Garrison	Thomas Mitchell
Thomas Gatton	John Segraves
John M. Clark	A. Mansfield
James Cowden	Hezekiah A. Garrison
David A. Porter	Jonathan Garrison
Aron Pinson	David Dobbs
William Mansfield	Charles Ferrill
Daniel M. Jones	James McMurray
Samuel Parker	John Brown
Augustin Clayton	Robert H. Paris
Rawleigh Stark	John Godley
Joshua Buckhannon	Benjamin Hall
Elijah Cushenberry	Richard D. Mitchell
Jesse Stark	Fielding Duff
John Pullen	John Dickerson
Peter Hobough	Joseph Cockrell
Asa Piper	John Bartlett
G. Crenshaw	George Ritchie
John Hillman	Nicholas Gasaway
John L. Gibson	Benjamin Garrison
Joseph Moon	James Atwood
James Thompson	Enock Berry
George T. Dearing	Anak Dawson
James Adams	William and Olive Neal
Thomas Neal	

Jacob W. Walker, Henderson Lewis, Daniel M. Lewis, David H. Robertson, John Gaines, Joseph R. Underwood and Robert P. Beauchamp were admitted to practice as lawyers in Allen County during the years 1815 to 1816 (12).

"AN ACT FOR THE REGULATION OF THE TOWN OF SCOTTVILLE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JANUARY 30, 1817.

Section 1. ...

Section 15. ... and be it further enacted, that whereas there are certain lots laid off within the town of Scottville, that are unsold, being held in reserve for public utility, such as for a house of worship, a seminary, a school-house and a market-house, ... certain lots be sold, money to be used for the benefit of the town, ... provided, however, that the trustees of said town shall be possessed of all the east end of that lot on which the jail and stray-pound stands, parallel with the east end of said stray-pound, for the purpose of a market-house; and said trustees of the town of Scottville are hereby authorized to sink or cause to be sunk, a well on the northwest angle of the public square, if they shall deem it advantageous to do so ... (13)."

This same act provided that the trustees, i.e., Thomas Gatton, John Buckhannon, Daniel M. Jones, Alfred Payne, and Samuel Garrison, "prevent swine running at large within the bounds of said town," levy and collect taxes, and hold elections.

In June, 1815, the county court decided to erect public buildings in the county, that is, a courthouse and a jail. Hugh Brown, Walter Thomas, William R. Jackson, William Collins, and David Harris were appointed as a committee to superintend the building of the courthouse, jail, a stray pen and "to cause a pair of stocks to be erected for the county aforesaid. (14)" The cost was not to exceed eight thousand dollars. In the March term, 1816, the court voted to erect a clerk's office upon a lot sixteen by twenty feet, adjacent to the lot of David Walker, Jr., and the public square. This plot was donated for the purpose by Theophilus Read. The April Court rescinded the earlier act of the court and appointed a new commission comprised of Samuel Garrison, Thomas Gatton, John Buckhannon, Richard Pope, and John Godley to build a courthouse, the cost not to exceed five thousand dollars. On the next day, Tuesday, April 9, 1816, Walker Thomas, William Collins, Hugh Brown, Elias Pitchford, and John Ragland met as county magistrates and rescinded the act of the previous day. The act was confirmed by the rest of the members and the contract which had been made with John Bird for erecting the courthouse was continued. The entire body of justices of Allen County was made commissioners for executing all plans and contracts with John Bird the contractor for the two-story brick building, octagonal in shape, surmounted by a cupola. But, alas, the new courthouse did not contain enough

Allen County magistrate George W. Mansfield to sell them for money or labor to be applied to the improvement of the road from the Barren County line to the Tennessee state line(6). Many people referred to the road as the "old state road" but by 1859 the Boundary Line Commissioners of Kentucky and Tennessee referred to the road on their maps and in their notes as the Nashville and Glasgow turnpike.

The population of Allen County had grown from 6,485 white people in 1830 to 7,329 in 1840, an increase of 844 people in ten years, and the U.S. census enumerators in 1840 counted and listed in the population schedule the pensioners for Revolutionary and Military Service, a list of which is contained in Appendix II of this book. 1844 was a good year for crops--the corn, wheat and oats (though the latter two had suffered some wet damage) had a high yield. Allen County marketed per year some 600,000 pounds of tobacco which was freighted on flat boats from Drake's Creek and Bowling Green down the Mississippi to New Orleans and on to England where the import duty was seventy-two cents per pound. The small total profit of \$30,000 on their investment of hard work enraged the Allen Countians (7).

In 1845, when the citizens of eastern Allen County petitioned the Kentucky legislature to create a new county, taking parts of Allen, Barren and Monroe counties, the remainder of the Allen County citizens rallied behind their representative in the legislature, Joseph G. Anthony, and successfully blocked the plan (8).

Representative Anthony also introduced an act to revive and declare in full force the act incorporating the Louisville, Nashville and Knoxville railroad company. The act was approved February 23, 1846, and Scottsville commissioners were appointed--A. S. Walker, R.W. Hammonds, F.G. Harvey and Samuel Scrogin--whose stated purpose was to offer for sale subscriptions for 30,000 shares of one hundred dollars each (9). That same year Senator William F. Evans presented a petition of sundry citizens of Allen County praying the establishment of a tobacco warehouse at Paducah at the junction of the Tennessee and Ohio rivers--a sure indication that the local tobacco farmers were doing well (10). In 1849, Senator Warner L. Underwood dutifully reported to the legislature that his constituents still favored the proposed railroad and, in 1851, after a poll of the county, supposedly with results favorable to the railroad, on whether the citizens were in favor of increasing the tax on the real and personal property of the county, an act of the legislature authorized the county court

to subscribe stock in the railroad (11). Encouraged by the purchase of stock by the Allen County Court, a group of Allen County's foremost interested citizens -- William F. Evans, J.C. Mulligan, A. Drane, R.J. Foster, John H. Page, A.A. Harvey, Samuel Carpenter, Walter Thomas and James Stark--toured the countryside again offering the railroad stock for sale (12).

In 1857 some of the Allen and Monroe county citizens, wishing to build a dam and other obstructions at the mouth of Peter's Creek in Monroe County, petitioned the Kentucky legislature to declare Barren River a non-navigable stream above the mouth of the creek, but other citizens of both counties opposed the idea.

By 1860 there were 58,069 acres of improved land and 106,013 acres of unimproved land in the county. The cash value of the farms was assessed at \$1,414,413 and the value of livestock at \$468,434. There was one establishment for manufacturing boots and shoes, three establishments for manufacturing flour and meal, three for manufacturing furniture and cabinets, five for manufacturing leather, eight for sawed lumber, three for saddlery and harness, and one for wool carding, with a total combined annual value of manufactured products of \$100,975. The aggregate evaluation of both personal and real estate was \$3,449,545. There was no railroad into the county until 1886 so that the shipment of lumber and other timber products was done mainly by water transportation. In 1860 the Barren River had one hundred miles of slack water navigation (13).

In 1860 an act was approved to amend the charter of the Glasgow and Scottsville Turnpike Road Company which had been incorporated at an earlier date and road commissioners A.S. Walker, Joseph W. Heeter, G. M. Mulligan and Robert Pulliam were appointed (14).

In 1814 the Kentucky legislature had given Allen County 6,000 acres of public land, exempted from taxation, for the establishment of an educational academy or seminary, a school somewhat lower than a college. The plan backfired, however, for additional legislation allowed the lands to be sold by county authorities and the proceeds of the sales, in the hands of self-existing and self-perpetuating trusteeships, were prodigally expended and squandered in every conceivable way. In some counties these proceeds were altogether lost to view; in others, the remains were lodged in the hands of the trustees appointed, and forgotten or neglected by the interested public.

The trustees of the Allen Seminary, James R. Alexander, Thomas Gatton, John Godley, Alfred Payne, Daniel M. Jones, David A. Porter, Jacob W. Walker,

John Walker, John Wills, and Samuel Garrison, had full power to sell and convey the endowed public land and invest the money received in bank stock of any bank in the state. The interest on all these tens of thousands of dollars worth of stock was to go to purchasing a measly three acres of ground on which to build a seminary, erect suitable school buildings, purchase books and equipment and hire teachers. The Allen Seminary never got off the ground (the author could find no evidence that one was built until 1860), mainly because there were no elementary schools to feed it, and common public schools were not popular--a proposed tax of two cents on the one hundred dollars of taxable property for the use of common schools in Allen County was defeated in a vote count in August 9, 1849. The 1850 U.S. census population schedule for Allen County shows 32 public schools with 33 teachers and 931 pupils but no seminaries or academies; however, by 1860, the Kentucky legislature approved an act to incorporate Allen Male and Female College with A.S. Walker, E.D. Garrison, J.C. Dance, Thompson Manion and J.N. Fitzpatrick as directors (15).

NOTES: EARLY GROWTH OF ALLEN COUNTY

- *. Dolly Barmann, "Crossroads Store," Trammel Fork Creek, p. 22.
- 1. See Allen County tax list, 1815, Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Kentucky. See also William Littell, The Statute Law of Kentucky, III, 309, for the 1805 land classification.
- 2. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, 1931 Statistical Abstract, p. 8; and U.S. Summary, Table II, pp. 1-42. See also U.S. Census population schedule for Allen County, Kentucky, 1820, 1830, 1840.
- 3. U.S. Census population schedule for Allen County, 1820.
- 4. Ibid., for the year 1830.
- 5. Journal of the Kentucky Senate, 1831, p. 31.
- 6. The information about Andrew Jackson and the stage-coach route is from Scottsville Citizen-Times, March 3, 1965. See also Scottsville Citizen-Times, June 7, 1928 (article written by Miss Sallie Edmonds). The act of the state legislature

- is found in Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1830, p. 220.
- 7. William and Jane Blackburn, Allen County, Kentucky, to A.D. and E. Billingsley, July 28, 1844. Manuscript Collection, Kentucky Library, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky.
- 8. Journal of the Kentucky House of Representatives, 1845, pp. 56, 81.
- 9. Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1845, p. 274.
- 10. Journal of the Kentucky Senate, 1846, p. 199.
- 11. Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1850-1851, II, 363.
- 12. Ibid., pp. 355, 428.
- 13. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Eighth Census of the U.S., 1860: Population, III, 58; II, 168; IV, 302, 329.
- 14. Journal of the Kentucky House of Representatives, 1860, II, 695.
- 15. For a discussion of Kentucky seminary land uses see Z.F. Smith, History of Kentucky, p. 697, and Martha Stephenson, "History of Education in Kentucky," The Register, XV, No. 43, p. 72.



Garrison, Samuel

Samuel Garrison, born August 24, 1762, was the son of John Garrison of Middletown, New Jersey. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War in North Carolina. He came to Warren County, Kentucky, from Mecklenburg County, North Carolina in 1797. He kept a diary and in it recorded the birthdates and birthplaces of his children as he migrated from Charlotte Town, North Carolina, to Cowan's Ford on the Catawba River to "Indian Land," to Mallard Creek and on to Warren County, Kentucky, in 1797. He copied with a beautiful hand in his diary his favorite passages from the poems of Ben Johnson, Shakespeare, Young, Congreve, Pope, Milton, Addison, Poor Richard and Randolph. The following poem was composed at an unknown date by Samuel Garrison and written in his hand in his diary. The poem is interesting because it portrays the ideals, prejudices and goals of an American Revolutionary War soldier and pioneer of English descent:

THE CHOICE

If Heaven the greatfull liberty would give
That I might choose my method how to live,
I first would take a partner to my bed,
One ruled by reason not by passion led,
Whome I my wife most willingly would make,
Of all the joyes I knew she should partake,
The better if near twenty years of age,
Of temperament, of understanding sage,
Hospitably bent and blest with modesty,
Good humored always to my friends and me,
With such a consort I would next demand
Five hundred acres of the choicest land
On which I would have an house of stone and
brick,
And near to it an orchard planted thick.
Five acres square (not more in length or
wider)
Enough to serve me all the year with cyder,
A barn and stable built at no great charge,
Between the two extremes of small and large,
Offices and kitchen both completely neat,
An avenue leading from my publick gate
Planted with cherry trees on either side
A walk between the travelers to guide.
Teams, plows and stock of everything that's
raised,
Two riding geldings for their goodness
praised,
A gentle hunter for my wife's own use,

Five breeding mares good horses to produce.
Six slaves to labour I'd desire no more,
They'd raise of good provision ample store.
Enough on my plantation for to use,
And some export or barter as I'd choose.
Hives I would have of the most fruitful
bees,
And always keep a stock of well made
cheese.
But not from England that I'd quite disclaim,
Nor would I use what bore the aggressive
name.
Sweetmeats and pickels both extremely good,
I'd have to relish more substantial food.
A hogshead too of good West India Rum,
To treat my friends who now and then
might come.
American cloathing I would always wear,
And ne'er import from Britain or elsewhere,
The very linnen that I would wear should be
The produce of my wife's industry.

...
Nor should she be to that too great a slave,
I'd have two hands to spin and one to weave,
I next would have a store of books well chose,
Some part in rhyme but most in solid prose.
Swift, Shakespeare, Pope, Young Addison and
Gay,
To these the most attention I should pay.
Sometimes from Lock sound reasoning I would
draw,
And now and then I would read the Common Law,
Next to all these should be my greatest Pride,
A turret built close by a River's side
Where with my wife, and two good friends or
three,
I'd spend some hours in vocal harmony,
A garden at the southern end I'd choose,
In sweet retirement now and then to muse,
And last of all my wishes greatest measure
... of both partake of health and pleasure
When fixed in such a little paradise
In making friendships it'd be very nice
A few true friends well-bred not too polite,
...

SG

Garrison's diary also contains the following notes for grafting apple trees: "First row pottinger creek five first and two last in the first row ladyfingers. Second row three first june apple and three last in second row and two first in third row Bking apples and five last in third row lady-

1000

An account of S. Garrison's Family
in this

1810
1782
1824

1810
1782
1824

An account of Sam. Garrison's family in this



Monday

The Choice &c. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

If Heaven the greatfull liberty would give,
That I might chuse my method how to live,
I first would take a partner to my bed,
One ruled by reason not by passion led,
Whome I my wife most willingly would make,
Of all the joys I knew she should partake,
She better if near twenty years of age,
Of temper mild of understanding sage,
Hospitable bent, and blest with modesty,
Good humored allways to my friends and me,
With such a consort I would next demand,
Five hundred acres of the choicest land,
On which I would have an house of stone or brick

3
And near to it an Orchard planted thick,
Five acres square (not more in length nor wider)
Enough to serve me all the year with cyder,
A barn and stable built at no great charge,
Between the two extremes of small and large,
Offices and kitchen both compactly neat.
An avenue leading from my publick gate,
Planted with cherry trees on either side,
A walk between the traveller to guide.
Teams, plows, and stock of every thing that's
Two riding geldings for their goodness praised.
A gentle hunter for my wife's own use,
Five breeding mares good horses to produce,
Six slaves to labour I'd desire no more.
They'd raise of good provision ample store,
Enough on my plantation for to use,
And some to export or barter as I'd choose.

4
Wives I would have of the most faithful Breed,
And always keep a stock of well made cheese,
But not from England that I'd quite disclaim,
Nor would I use what bore the oppressive name,
Sweetmeats and pickles both extremely good,
I'd have to relish more substantial food,
A hog's head too of good West India Rum,
To treat my friends who now and then might come,
American cloathing I would always wear,
And never import from Britain or elsewhere,
The very linnen that I would wear should be,
The produce of my wife's industry, - - -
Nor should she be to that too great a slave,
I'd have two hands to spin and one to weave,
I next would have a store of books well chose,

Some part is my time but not my heart
Swift, Shakespear, Pope, young Addison & gay
So they the most attention I should pay
Sometimes from both sound reasonings & sound laws,
And now and then I would read the Common Laws,
Next to all these should be my greatest pride,
A turret built close by Whidgers side,
Where with my wife, and two good friends or three,
We spend some hours in vocal harmony;
A garden at the Southern end of Chase,
In sweet retirement now and then to me
And left of all my wishes greatest measure
Should be a bath for aches of health and pleasure
When fixed in such a little paradise
In making friendships I'd be very nice
A few true friends well-bred not too polite

2 That Pride destroys all symmetry and
Grace, and Affectation is a more terrible
Enemy to fine faces than the small-pox.

3 That no Woman is capable of being Beautiful,
Who is not in capable of being false.

4 And, That what would be Disown in a
Friend, is Deformity in a Mistress.

Adams description of Eve.

Grace was in her steps, Heaven in her Eye,

In all her Gestures, Dignity and Love.

Milton.

An Epitaph.

Underneath this Stone doth lie,
As much Virtue as could die;
Which when alive did Vigour give,
So as much Beauty as could live.

Ben. Johnson.

On Affectation.

But one Admirer has the affected Laps,
Nor meets that one — But in her Looking Glass.

Young.

On Modesty.

{ Criminal,
True Modesty is ashamed of every thing that is,
False Modesty of every thing that is unfashionable.

Addison.

On Economy and Frugality.

Spare not nor spend too much be this thy care;
Spare but to spend and, only spend to spare.

Again, as poor Richard says. Randolph.

For aye, and want, save while you may;
No morning sun lasts a whole Day.
Get what you can, and what's got, fairly note,
Is the stone that will turn all your lead in to gold.
Poor Richard.

Virtue under Affliction.

For Blessings ever wait on virtuous Deeds,
And tho' a late — a sure reward succeeds.

Congreve.

On Charity.

The soul that feels for others Woe,
From Heaven its Origin both shows.

On Conversation.

There are whom Heaven has blest with more wit,
yet want as much again to manage it.
Words are like Leaves, and where the most abound,
Much Fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.
Pope.

On Drunkenness.

Oh! that Men would or should put an Enemy
into their Mouths to steal away their Brains.

Shakespeare.

On Generosity and disinterested Honesty.

How far that little Candle darts its Beams,
So shines a good deed in this naughty World.

Shakespeare.

Amen.

L. M. G. CAMLSON

11
Loves a gentle generous Passion,
Source of all sublime Delight,
When with mutual inclination,
Two fond Hearts in one unite.

12
An account of Samuel Garrison's Family &c.

Samuel Garrison & Esther Alexander
Was Married on the 14th Day of March in the Year of
our Lord 1786 By the Rev. James M. Ree

Caroline Alexander Garrison, Daughter of Samuel
& Esther Garrison Was Born on Sunday the 9th Day of
Jan^y in the Year of our Lord 1787

Caroline was Baptized at the age of Two Months by
M^r. J. M. Ree, at the Age of Three Months Caroline
Could swing by her own Grip of hand

John Milton Garrison, Son of Samuel &
Esther Garrison was born on Saturday the 1st Day
of October 1788. M^r. Garrison was Baptized about
8 Months old by M^r. M. Ree. Milton could go a long
at Five Months old

13
Herchiah Alexander Garrison, Son of
Samuel & Esther Garrison was born on
Tuesday the 8th Day of February 1791
Her. A. Garrison was Baptized at the age
of 1 Month by M^r. J. M. Ree in

Mary Garrison, Daughter of Samuel & Esther
Garrison was born on Thursday the 31st Day of January
1793, Mary was Baptized on Sunday the 10th of September
& on the same Day Samuel Garrison was Ordained Elder
By M^r. J. M. Ree

Mary Garrison took a relapse of the fever & ague on the 3rd
Day of October & Departed this life on Saturday the 26th
Day of the same month, 1793, Lacking 5 Days of being 9 Months old

Frank Alexander Garrison, Son of Samuel
& Esther Garrison was born on Sunday the
1st of September 1794 and was Baptized by
M^r. J. M. Brown in the Indian Land
Esther Garrison wrote the last part of the account of Mary
A. Garrison's birth &c.

Samuel Young Garrison was born ^{on Malard Creek (Pepko place)} September twenty first 1807 and was ⁱⁿ Baptised at Sugar Creek Church by the Rev. Samuel Callwell. (After Garrison wrote this account of Sam. Young Garrison.)

Capt. Alex. Garrison Daughter of Saml.
 & Capt. Garrison was Born on Bay of Kentucky
 -tucky Warren County on Monday the 27th Day of
 February in the year of our Lord 1802
 Capt. Alex. Garrison was Baptized by Rev. J. B. Balch
 & married on the 1st of August 1825 to Saml. Garrison.
 Cynthia Willson Garrison Daughter of Wm. & M. H.
 Capt. Garrison was Born on Bay of Kentucky
 Warren County on Thursday April the 10th 1804
 Cynthia Willson Garrison was Baptized by Rev. James Balch
 & married on the 22nd of June 1825 to Dr. C. M. Pheterson.

Samuel Garrison departed this life
March 27th 1833. Aged 81 years old

12-1
My Dear Children I have long had it in
Contemplation to write a few of my most solemn
thoughts and wishes with respect to you and myself
before I die. But the hurry and bustle of this
hurishing world has kept me from it to this day.
I have now begun and I pray that God will endow
his weak and unworthy handmaiden to think and
write something that may speak and edify you
when I am gone to the silent Grave. I have an
unusual impression on my mind this some weeks
to begin to write I have therefore begun this
5 Day of August 1811. My Children fear
God, he is thy Maker preserver and Redeemer.
he is also thy daily Merciful bountiful benefactor
without whom you could not exist a moment.

1a-1
Therefore neither here nor hereafter. Therefore fear him. It
can not only kill the body but hath power also
to cast the soul into Hell fire & dreadfull thought
to be banished from God and yet forbid to die
Read and learn by heart Docters Watts evn. Hymns
of the second Booke. I much fear and Love these
lines as they are set down by this saint of God.
Trust think on and believe that promises of God
made to young people. Seek first the Kingdom
of God and his righteousness and all other good
things shall be added unto you

First row pottinger creek five first and two
last in the first row lady fingers
Second row three first fine apples and
three last in second row and two first
in third row Rhing apples and five last
in third row lady fingers
Account of grafts in 1839 C. A. Garrison

First row 113
Second row 114
Third row 115
Fourth row 116
Fifth row 117
Sixth row 118
Seventh row 119
Eighth row 120
Ninth row 121
Tenth row 122
Eleventh row 123
Twelfth row 124
Thirteenth row 125
Fourteenth row 126
Fifteenth row 127
Sixteenth row 128
Seventeenth row 129
Eighteenth row 130
Nineteenth row 131
Twentieth row 132
Twenty-first row 133
Twenty-second row 134
Twenty-third row 135
Twenty-fourth row 136
Twenty-fifth row 137
Twenty-sixth row 138
Twenty-seventh row 139
Twenty-eighth row 140
Twenty-ninth row 141
Thirtieth row 142
Thirty-first row 143
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Thirty-fourth row 146
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Thirty-eighth row 150
Thirty-ninth row 151
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Ninety-sixth row 208
Ninety-seventh row 209
Ninety-eighth row 210
Ninety-ninth row 211
Hundredth row 212
C. A. Garrison

C. A. Garrison is my name and pleasant
gave my station C. A. Garrison
C. A. Garrison

--- PIONEER GARRISON FAMILY OF ALLEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY ---

The Garrison family of Allen County, Kentucky, came to the Bays Fork Creek area some 200 years ago. Their settlement in 1797-99 was located on the West Fork of the creek near present-day Scottsville.

The first members of the family to arrive were Samuel W. Garrison (1762-1833) and his wife Esther (Alexander) Garrison (1762-1829), together with their then five children. They sold their 205 acres of land in North Carolina on April 19, 1797 and left for Kentucky in an ox-drawn wagon. Samuel acquired a grant of 200 acres of land on the West Fork of Bays Fork Creek under a survey dated August 24, 1799.

❖ Samuel W Garrison erected a blacksmith shop and water grist mill on the West Fork of the creek. He then became active in civic and political affairs, particularly in petitioning for roads and concerns involving national issues. He was an American Revolutionary War soldier and was elected state representative to the Kentucky General Assembly in 1815, when Allen County was organized. He was also one of the original trustees of Scottsville, who selected the site and laid out the plan for the town.

❖ Esther (Alexander) Garrison (1762-1829), the wife of Samuel, was a daughter of Hezekiah Alexander (1722-1801), 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 Constitution of North Carolina.

❖ Dorcas (Garrison) Alexander (1766-1852) and her husband Dr. James Rankin Alexander (1756-1836) joined Samuel W. and Esther (Alexander) Garrison in their migration from North Carolina to Kentucky. Dorcas was Samuel's sister and Dr. Alexander was a brother of Esther (Alexander) Garrison. Dr. Alexander and Dorcas settled on Rough Creek near the site of the present Concord United Methodist Church. Dr. Alexander, a surgeon in the American Revolutionary War, was Allen County's first professional surgeon. He also served as Sheriff during Allen County's early history.

❖ Mark Garrison (ca. 1765/69-1843), a younger brother of Samuel W., and his wife, Polly (Judge) Garrison, moved from Allen County to Parke County, Indiana. They later moved to Missouri, where Mark died in Vernon County in 1843. Mark's eldest son, Eli D. Garrison (1807-1894), became a noted furniture and cabinet maker in the historic "Garrison Block" on East Main Street.

❖ Jonathan Edward Garrison (1770-1858), another brother of Samuel W., also moved to Parke County, Indiana, where he was a founder in 1824 of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church. Members of his branch of the family later moved to Missouri and Kansas.

❖ John and Hannah (Alexander) Garrison, who were the parents of Samuel W., Mark, Jonathan and Isaac, also moved to Kentucky, where John was listed, along with his brother Joseph, on the tax list of 1800 for Warren County, which then included the Bays Fork Creek area. John's sister, Susannah Lavinia (Garrison) Balch (1758-1834), and her husband Rev. James Balch (1750-1821) had settled in Logan County, Kentucky. Rev. Balch was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman who died in Indiana on January 12, 1821.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For further information contact Gayle Davis, telephone 237-3238

The monument for Samuel W. Garrison (1762-1833), Revolutionary War soldier and Allen County pioneer, will be dedicated at 12:15 p.m., Saturday, May 12, at the Old Scottsville Cemetery on West Maple Street in Scottsville.

Samuel W. and his wife Esther (Alexander) Garrison settled about 1797 one quarter mile southwest of the cemetery on the West Fork of Bays Fork Creek. They had arrived from Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. At the Bays Fork site, Samuel erected in 1799 the first water grist mill and shop in the area.

At the age of 17, Garrison enlisted in Colonel John Butler's brigade of North Carolina militiamen. This brigade soon joined the Revolutionary Army of General Benjamin Lincoln, who was then in command in the South. Garrison fought in the battle at Stono Ferry (Charleston, S. C.) on June 20, 1779. He reenlisted in 1781 for service under Colonel Charles McDowell against the Tories.

In 1815, Garrison was elected state representative to the Kentucky General Assembly, the first state representative from Allen County. In 1817, he was appointed by the General Assembly as one of the five original trustees of Scottsville for "the regulation, police, and government of the said town."

Mayor Dell Hall, who approved the placing of the monument in the cemetery, will participate in the dedication ceremony to honor one of Scottsville's founders and patriots. Other speakers will include Patricia Mayhew Vincent, of Bowling Green; LuAnn Ferguson, of Keller, Texas; and Rosemary Harper, of Scottsville.

Mrs. Vincent, a native of Allen County, is Regent of the Patrick Gillmore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Rosemary Harper is president of the Allen County Historical Society and Mrs. Ferguson acquired the monument. Harper Davis, of Louisville, will exhibit a family heirloom - the powder horn of Samuel W. Garrison.

Ray H. Garrison, a Chicago lawyer and native of Allen County, will serve as moderator at the dedication.

Remarks by Rosemary Harper, President of Allen County Historical Society,
at the Dedication of the Monument for Samuel W. Garrison
at the Old Scottsville Cemetery, on May 12, 2001

I appreciate this opportunity to participate in this dedication ceremony and to speak about the life of Samuel W. Garrison and his contributions to the history of Allen County.

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 state representative 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.

* * * * *

Remarks by Patricia M. Vincent,
Regent of the Patrick Gillmore Chapter
of the Daughters of the American Revolution
at the Old Scottsville Cemetery on May 12, 2001

We thank LuAnn Ferguson, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) and a descendant of Samuel W. Garrison, for obtaining the monument that we dedicate here today. We also thank Mayor Dell Hall, who approved the placing of the monument in this historic cemetery, and the cemetery caretaker who installed it.

The DAR encourages and fosters the placement of monuments for the American Revolutionary War soldiers. The Patrick Gillmore Chapter, of which I am Regent, is proud to have descendants of Samuel W. Garrison among its members.

I appreciate this opportunity to talk about the contribution by Samuel W. Garrison as a soldier for American independence and freedom. 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.

Samuel W. Garrison remained a devout patriot for America throughout his entire life. I proudly salute him for his courage and valor.

GARRISON FAMILY REUNION

The Garrison Family will hold a reunion on Saturday, July 31, 1999, 11:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., at the Colonial House Restaurant in Scottsville, Kentucky. A guided tour of some Garrison-Alexander sites in Allen County will begin at 2:30 p.m. after the luncheon meeting.

The reunion will mark the 200th anniversary of the arrival of the first members of the pioneer Garrison family on Bays Fork Creek. Their settlement in 1797-99 was located on the West Fork of the creek near present-day Scottsville.

The luncheon meeting at the Colonial will provide ample opportunities for photos and excellent dining. There will also be a show-and-tell program featuring Garrison-Alexander memorabilia, such as old pictures, family Bible records, scrap books, diaries, obituaries, books and other publications about the family.

Charts will also be displayed at the meeting showing various branches of the pioneer John and Hannah (Alexander) Garrison family. These branches include five of their children who came to the Bays Fork-Rough Creek areas: Samuel W. (1762-1833), Mark A., Jonathan Edward (1770-1858), Isaac, and Dorcas (Garrison) Alexander (1766-1852).

The purpose of the reunion, according to the reunion coordinating committee, is to bring together, in fellowship and kinship, members from the several branches of the pioneer family, who came to the Bays Fork Creek area some 200 years ago. It will provide them the opportunity to become better acquainted and to focus upon and share with each other their family ties, family history, and common heritage.

Ray H. Garrison, of Flossmoor, Illinois, and his brother Hoy E. Garrison, of Indianapolis, Indiana, are coordinators of the reunion committee. Both are natives of Allen County. They urge all relatives and friends of any of the Garrison family branches to attend.

The first members of the Garrison family to arrive on Bays Fork Creek were Samuel W. Garrison (1726-1833) and his wife Esther (Alexander) Garrison (1762-1829), together with their then five children. They sold their 205 acres of land in North Carolina on April 19, 1797 and left for Kentucky in an ox-drawn wagon. Samuel acquired a grant of 200 acres of land on the West Fork of Bays Fork Creek under a survey dated August 24, 1799.

The area along Bays Fork Creek then was densely wooded with a plentiful supply of game. Samuel W. Garrison erected a blacksmith shop and water grist mill on the West Fork of the creek. He then became active in civic and political affairs, particularly in petitioning for roads and concerns involving national issues.

Samuel W. Garrison, an American Revolutionary War soldier, was elected state representative to the Kentucky General Assembly in 1815, when Allen County was organized. He became the first state representative from Allen County. He was also one of the original trustees of Scottsville, who selected the site and laid out the plan for the town.

Esther (Alexander) Garrison (1762-1829), the wife of Samuel, was a daughter of Hezekiah Alexander (1722-1801), 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 Constitution of North Carolina.

Dorcas (Garrison) Alexander (1766-1852) and her husband Dr. James Rankin Alexander (1756-1836) joined Samuel W. and Esther (Alexander) Garrison in their migration from North Carolina to Kentucky. Dorcas Garrison was Samuel's sister and Dr. Alexander was a brother of Esther (Alexander) Garrison. Dr. Alexander and Dorcas settled on Rough Creek near the site of the present Concord United Methodist Church.

Dr. James R. Alexander, a surgeon in the American Revolutionary War, was Allen County's first professional surgeon. He also served as Sheriff during Allen County's early history.

Mark Garrison (ca. 1765/69-1843), a younger brother of Samuel W., and his wife, Polly (Judge) Garrison, moved from Allen County to Parke County, Indiana. They later moved to Missouri, where Mark died in Vernon County in 1843. Mark's eldest son, Eli D. Garrison (1807- 1894), remained in Scottsville, where he became a noted furniture and cabinet maker in the historic "Garrison Block" on East Main Street.

JonathanEdward Garrison (1770-1858), another brother of Samuel W., also moved from Allen County to Indiana. In 1824, Jonathan became one of the founders of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church in Parke County, Indiana. Many members of his branch of the family later moved to Missouri and Kansas.

John and Hannah (Alexander) Garrison also moved to Kentucky, where John was listed, along with his brother Joseph, on the tax list of 1800 for Warren County, which then included the Bays Fork Creek area. The list also included Samuel W., Mark, Jonathan, and Isaac. John's sister, Susannah Lavinia (Garrison) Balch (1758-1834), and her husband Rev. James Balch (1750- 1821) had settled in Logan County, Kentucky. Rev. Balch was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman who died in Indiana on January 12, 1821.

With respect to the Garrison-Alexander luncheon meeting and tour, the reunion coordinating committee stated: "It is both timely and appropriate that we, the descendants and friends of the Garrison-Alexander family, give thanks and recognition to those hardy pioneers of our family who came to the Bays Fork Creek and Rough Creek areas in 1797-1799 and contributed significantly to Scottsville and Allen County."

Garrison Family Reunion & Celebration

By Ray H. Garrison, Staff Writer

The Garrison reunion and celebration held at the Colonial House Restaurant in Scottsville on July 31, 1999 drew an attendance of 135 persons from 15 states and Japan. The reunion coordinators stated that the interest and turnout far exceeded their expectations.

The Garrison family celebrated their family's arrival on Bays Fork Creek, near present-day Scottsville, some 200 years ago. The first members of the family to arrive on Bays Fork Creek were Samuel W. Garrison (1762-1833) and his wife Esther (Alexander) Garrison (1762-1829), together with their then five children. The children were: Caroline Alexander (Garrison) Ray, John Milton Garrison, Hezekiah Alexander Garrison, Hannah Alexander Garrison, and Rev. Samuel Young Garrison, who became a prominent Presbyterian clergyman.

Samuel W. and Esther (Alexander) Garrison sold their 205 acres of land in North Carolina on April 19, 1797 and left for Kentucky in an ox-drawn wagon. Samuel acquired a grant of 200 acres of land on the West Fork of Bays Fork Creek under a survey dated August 24, 1799.

The pioneer Samuel W. Garrison erected a blacksmith shop and water grist mill on the west fork of the creek in 1799. The mill site was located where the old Hartsville road crossed the creek just north of the site of the later railroad trestle.

Soon after his arrival on Bays Fork Creek, Samuel W. Garrison became active in civic and political affairs, particularly in petitioning for roads as well as state and national issues. He was an American Revolutionary War soldier and was elected state representative to the Kentucky General Assembly in 1815, when the Allen County government was organized. He was also one of the original trustees of Scottsville, who selected the site and laid out the plan for the town.

In the course of his civic and political affairs at Scottsville, Garrison published an article in 1813 entitled "Patriotism, Patriotism: An Address to All Genuine Republicans, Sons of the United States of America." In this article, the early pioneer outlined his plan for the building, equipping and manning of a 76-gun ship for use in defending the United States during the Second War for Independence from Britain (War of 1812).

Samuel W. Garrison was a member of the militia group that demonstrated in 1813 at Bowling Green against what they considered a betrayal of America's military interests on the Great Lakes. As chairman of the group of demonstrators, Garrison submitted a bill of instructions and grievances to the General Assembly at Frankfort on May 20, 1813. These grievances concerned the handling of American defenses at Detroit and the Great Lakes during the War of 1812.

Esther (Alexander) Garrison (1762-1829), the wife of Samuel W., was a daughter of Hezekiah Alexander (1728-1801), a Revolutionary War soldier 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 Constitution of North Carolina.

The attendees at the reunion included descendants of not only Samuel W. and Esther Garrison but also of his sister Dorcas (Garrison) Alexander (1766-1852) and their brother Jonathan Edward Garrison (1770-1858).

Dorcas (Garrison) Alexander (1766-1852) and her husband Dr. James Rankin Alexander (1756-1836) joined Samuel W. and Esther (Alexander) Garrison in their move from North Carolina to Kentucky. Dr. Alexander, who was a brother of Esther (Alexander) Garrison, and his wife Dorcas settled on Rough Creek near the site of the present Concord United Methodist Church in Allen County, Kentucky.

Dr. James R. Alexander, a physician and surgeon in the Revolutionary War, treated the wounded at the siege of Charleston and at Colonel Abraham Buford's defeat (May 29, 1780) in the Waxhaw Settlement. Dr. Alexander later became Allen County's first professional surgeon and served as magistrate, member of the Court of Claims, and Sheriff during Allen County's early history.

In a letter from Allen County in 1834, Dr. Alexander recalled that President Andrew Jackson, as a youth then residing near Waxhaw, carried wounded soldiers to Dr. Alexander's temporary hospital in the old Presbyterian Meeting House near the battlefield for surgery and medical treatment. He also recalled replacing the hand Captain Stokes lost in battle at Waxhaw with a brass knob. Jackson later studied law in Stoke's law office.

Jonathan Edward Garrison (1770-1858), a brother of Samuel W. Garrison, also moved from North Carolina to the Bays Fork Creek area with Samuel W. and Esther. Jonathan and his wife, Anna, later moved to Parke County, Indiana, where he was a founder in 1824 of the historic Shiloh Presbyterian Church. Members of his branch of the family later moved to Missouri and Kansas.

Mark Garrison (1765/69-1843), another brother of Samuel W. Garrison, acquired a grant of 200 acres on both sides of the West Fork of Bays Creek just north of present-day Highway 231 (Bowling Green Road). This land was acquired under a survey dated August 25, 1799. Mark and his wife Polly (Judge) Garrison subsequently moved from Allen County to Parke County, Indiana, and later to Missouri.

Eli D. Garrison (1807-1894), who was the eldest son of Mark and Polly (Judge) Garrison, became a noted furniture and cabinet maker in the historic "Garrison Block" on East Main Street in Scottsville.

John and Hanniah (Alexander) Garrison were the parents of Samuel W., Jonathan E., Mark, and Dorcas (Garrison) Alexander. They also moved to Kentucky, where John was listed along with his brother Joseph Garrison on the tax list of 1800 for Warren County, which then included the Bays Fork Creek area.

Susannah Lavinia (Garrison) Balch (1758-1834) and her husband Rev. James Balch (1750-1821) settled in Logan County, which adjoined Warren County, Kentucky, where Susannah's brothers John and Joseph Garrison had settled. Rev. Balch, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, baptized various members of the early Garrison family on Bays Fork and Trammel Creeks. Rev. Balch died in Indiana on January 21, 1821 and his widow moved to Coles County, Illinois, where she and her children became associated with Abraham Lincoln's father, Thomas Lincoln.

Howard "Snook" White, a retired Grand Ole Opry star and member of the Alexander-Garrison family, and his wife Ruth entertained the Garrison gathering at the Colonial House with a medley of traditional songs. Their performance concluded with the group singing of "My Old Kentucky Home."

White, a native of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, is a descendant of Captain William Sample Alexander (1752/56-1826), who was the oldest brother of Esther (Alexander) Garrison (1762-1829) and Dr. James Rankin Alexander (1756-1836), pioneer settlers of Allen County, Kentucky.

Howard and Ruth White are the authors of a 494-page hardcover book on *Mecklenburg: The Life and Tunes of a Proud People*, published in 1992. The book provides an extensive review of the Hezekiah Alexander family, with mention of his two children who came to Allen County, Kentucky, in 1797/99. Several copies of this book were sold at the Reunion.

A wide range of Garrison-Alexander memorabilia was shown during the show-and-tell feature of the reunion program. These included a photograph copy of an "account book" by Samuel W. Garrison, the Allen County pioneer.

In the "account book," Samuel W. Garrison records the birth dates and birthplaces of his nine children. The names of the places include Cowan's Ford on the Catawba River in Mecklenburg County, where Lord Cornwallis and his British army crossed on February 1, 1781; the historic "Indian Land," and Cook's old place on Mallard Creek. At his death, Samuel W. Garrison was living at Hickory Grove, the name of his home located near the mouth of Drakes Creek in Warren County, Kentucky.

The "account book" also contains, in the beautiful handwriting of the old soldier and patriot, his favorite passages from the writings of various notable English poets, dramatists, and essayists. These include John Milton (1608-1674), William Shakespeare (1564-1616), Ben Jonson, William Congreve (1670-1729), Edward Young (1683-1765), Alexander Pope (1688-1744) and Joseph Addison (1672-1719). Other writings by Samuel W. Garrison show that he read the works of Jonathan Swift (1667-1745), John Gay (1685-1732), and John Locke (1632-1704), as well as the Common Law.

Samuel W. Garrison himself was the author of a poem entitled "The Choice," which, according to historian Louise Horton, "portrays the ideals, prejudices and goals of an American Revolutionary War soldier and pioneer."

Other exhibits at the show-and-tell program included a photographic copy of the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20, 1775, whereby the citizens of Mecklenburg County declared themselves independent of Britain more than a year before the Declaration of Independence was adopted at Philadelphia on July 4, 1776. The copy purports to be in the handwriting of John McKnitt Alexander (1733-1817), who was Esther (Alexander) Garrison's uncle. John McKnitt Alexander served as secretary of the convention which adopted the Mecklenburg Declaration.

Mrs. Joyce Rowe, of Cullman, Alabama, and William E. (Bill) Garrison, of Irving, Texas, exhibited the Bible of Hezekiah Alexander Garrison (1791-1846), son of Samuel W. and Esther (Alexander) Garrison. Mrs. Rowe and Bill Garrison are descendants of Hezekiah A. Garrison and his wife Rebecca Lyle (1796-1873), who moved about 1830 from Allen County to Morgan County, Alabama.

Robert G. Mascho and his wife Judy, of Chandler, Oklahoma, showed genealogical charts and photos of the Jonathan Edward Garrison (1770-1858) family line. The Alexander name in his ancestral line provides corroboration as to the maiden name of Jonathan's mother, Hannah (Alexander) Garrison.

Leon Whitlow, a retired teacher of agriculture in the Allen County public school system, shared with the group some of his memories of his grandfather, Thomas Milton Garrison (1839-1922), who was a grandson of John Milton Garrison (1788-1800) and Martha "Patsy" (Cannon) Garrison. Thomas Milton Garrison was a soldier in the 52nd Kentucky Mounted Infantry (U.S.A.) during the Civil War. Several other descendants of Thomas Milton Garrison were in attendance at the reunion.

Rosemary Harper, Arlis and Joyce Weaver, and Harris Overholt attended the reunion on behalf of the Allen County Historical Society. Mrs. Harper, President of the Society, made a presentation concerning the Garrison collection donated to the Society's library by Betty Garrison Cox, of Jacksonville, Florida. Betty is a granddaughter of the late Emmett W. Garrison (1877-1965) and Ollie Irene (Keen) Garrison (1884-1965).

The attendees at the reunion took a guided tour of some of the historic Garrison-Alexander sites in Allen County. The tour included stops at the site of Samuel W. Garrison's blacksmith shop and water grist mill, established in 1799 on the West Fork of Bays Fork Creek. There was a driveby stop at the Allen County Public Library, which now occupies the town lot acquired by Samuel W. Garrison when the city of Scottsville was laid out and platted.

Other stops on the tour included the Old Scottsville Cemetery for a visit to the graves of Eli D. Garrison (1807-1894), oldest son of Mark Garrison, and of John C. Garrison (1836-1886), who was the third child of Rev. Samuel Young Garrison and his first wife, Ann E. (Pogue) Garrison. John C., who served as Major in the Union Army during the Civil War, was principal of the high school at Scottsville.

A stop was made at the Mt. Pleasant United Methodist Church cemetery on the old Gallatin Road to visit the marker of John Milton Garrison (1788-1860) and the grave site of his son, Charles Garrison (1829-1915). Other grave sites visited at Mt. Pleasant included three of John Milton Garrison's grandchildren: Luther Milton Garrison (1854-1923), Josie (Garrison) Tucker (1860-1939), and Frances (Garrison) Goodrum (1865-1958).

Several of the stops on the guided tour were canceled because of the extreme heat on that day. Among the canceled stops were the Garrison Block (on East Main Street between 1st and 2nd Streets) in Scottsville, the site of the historic Eli D. Garrison (1807-1894) homestead on East Main Street, the site of the Thomas Milton Garrison (1839-1922) homestead on Maysville Road, and the farm site acquired in 1799 by Dr. James R. and Dorcas (Garrison) Alexander near Concord United Methodist Church.

The final stop on the tour was the site of the former Free Methodist Church at Petroleum, Kentucky. This was the first Free Methodist Church organized south of the Ohio River. Rev. William Robert Garrison (1852-1933), who was a grandson of John Milton Garrison (1788-1860) and Martha "Patsy" (Cannon) Garrison, was an early pastor of this church.

Rev. Willard D. Frost, of Greenville, Illinois, and Rev. Ralph L. Crowell and wife Wanda, of Normal, Illinois, made brief presentations at the Petroleum site. Mrs. Crowell is a granddaughter of Rev. William Robert Garrison. Dr. Frost, a native of Allen County and a great-grandson of Luther Milton Garrison (1854-1923), recalled that the first sermon of his ministry was delivered at the Petroleum Church.

Allen County, Kentucky Tax Records

By Ray H. Garrison, Staff Writer

Jenneta Steenberger Gardner, of Collierville, Tennessee, has added another volume to her list of publications about Allen County, Kentucky. Her latest book is *Allen County, Kentucky, Tax Records*, which is a compilation of the tax lists of Allen County for the years 1825-1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, and 1836-1838. For other publications by Ms. Gardner, see *HRK & K*, Volume X, Winter 1998, p. 46.

The names of the taxpayers are listed alphabetically for each year. The lists show the number of acres of land, the number of Blacks over 16, the total number of Blacks, the number of horses, and the number of town lots owned by each taxpayer. The assessed value of all the taxable property of each taxpayer is shown.

The lists also show for each taxpayer the watercourse upon which the taxpayer's land is located and the names of the persons who entered, surveyed, and patented such land.

The tax lists constitute a virtual census record for each of the nine taxable years. In this respect, the lists show the number of white males who are 21 years of age or older in the taxpayer's household, together with the number of children there. This "substitute" census is quite valuable and helpful to researchers in that some persons moved into Allen County after the 1830 U.S. Census but moved out before the 1840 U.S. Census.

The book is hardbound and contains 295 pages, of which 28 pages are a full name index. It may be ordered from the compiler at 706 Webbview Drive, Collierville, TN 38017-1535. The compiler is a native of Scottsville, who currently is a volunteer in the genealogy department at the Memphis Public Library.

White to Perform at Reunion

Howard "Snook" White Jr., a retired Grand Ole Opry star, and his wife Ruth will perform for the Garrison reunion which will be held Saturday, July 31 at the Colonial House Restaurant in Scottsville.

White, a professional steel guitar player, spent 14 years with the Grand Ole Opry and on tour, where he played with the Cowboy Copas band and such celebrities as Hawkshaw Hawkins, Hank Snow and Minnie Pearl. After his stint with the Opry, White was affiliated with some of the biggest music publishing companies in Nashville.

Ruth White will accompany her husband at the keyboard as they do a medley of older songs for the Garrison-Alexander attendees celebrating their 200 years in Allen County. "I'm proud to salute those hardy Garrison and Alexander pioneers who left Mecklenburg County for Allen County in 1797-99,"

Howard stated.

"Snook" White, a native of Mecklenburg County, N.C., is a descendant of Hezekiah Alexander (1728-1801), whose son, Dr. James Rankin Alexander (1756-1836), became the first professional surgeon in Allen County and was one of its early sheriffs.

Dr. Alexander's wife, Dorcas Garrison (1766-1852), was a sister of Samuel W. Garrison (1762-1833), who was also a pioneer settler near present-day Scottsville in 1797-99. Samuel Garrison's wife, Ester (Alexander) Garrison (1762-1829), was Dr. Alexander's sister.

A guided tour following the reunion luncheon meeting will stop at the site of Samuel W. Garrison's water grist mill on Bays Fork creek and at the homestead of Dr. James Rankin Alexander. Both Garrison and Alexander were soldiers in the American Revolutionary War.

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May 4, 2001

To: The Citizen-Times: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Garrison Family will hold a reunion on Saturday, May 12, 2001 at the Barren River State Park Lodge.

The reunion and homecoming will mark the 202nd anniversary of the arrival of the pioneer Garrison family on Bays Fork Creek. Samuel W. Garrison (1762-1833) and his wife, Esther (Alexander) Garrison (1762-1829), settled on the West Fork of the Creek where Samuel built his water grist mill and shop in 1799.

Family members and friends will gather informally at the Lodge on Saturday morning for breakfast, coffee, or early lunch and fellowship. The group will leave the Lodge about 11:50 a.m. to attend the dedication of the monument for Samuel W. Garrison, Revolutionary War Soldier and one of the original trustees for the town of Scottsville.

The monument will be dedicated at 12:15 p.m. Saturday, at the Old Scottsville Cemetery on West Maple Street in Scottsville. Speakers at the dedication ceremony will include Mayor Dell Hall, of Scottsville; Patricia Mayhew Vincent, Regent of the Patrick Gillmore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and Rosemary Harper, President of the Allen County Historical Society. All members of these societies are urged to attend.

The Garrison-Alexander family and friends will meet immediately after the dedication ceremony in the Tartan Room at the Barren River Lodge. Harper Davis, of Louisville, will exhibit at the meeting some rare Garrison family photos and a family heirloom - the powder horn of Samuel W. Garrison. Mr. Davis is a descendant of not only Samuel W. and Esther (Alexander) Garrison but also of his brother Mark Garrison (1765/69-1843), who settled in 1799 on Bays Fork Creek just north of present-day Highway 231 (Bowling Green Road).

Participants in the reunion also will include Robert Mascho, of Chandler, Oklahoma, and Richard Hickman, of Nashville, Tennessee. Mascho is a descendant of Jonathan Edward Garrison (1770-1858), a brother of Samuel W., who also moved from North Carolina to the Bays Fork Creek settlement. Hickman is a descendant of Dorcas (Garrison) Alexander (1766-1852), the sister of Samuel W. and Jonathan, and her husband Dr. James Rankin Alexander (1756-1836), a Revolutionary War surgeon, who settled on Rough Creek near the present site of Concord Methodist Church.

All family members are urged to bring to the reunion any family memorabilia you wish to share with other family members.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN CALVIN GARRISON (1836-1886)

by Ray H. Garrison ©Copyright 2002

John Calvin Garrison was born on the 30th day of August, 1836, in Mason County, Kentucky. He was the son of Rev. Samuel Young Garrison, who was born on September 21, 1797, at Cook's old place on Mallard Creek in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Rev. Garrison was a son of Samuel W. Garrison (1762-1833), a Revolutionary War soldier and Allen County pioneer, and Esther (Alexander) Garrison (1762-1829), a daughter of Hezekiah Alexander and Mary (Sample) Alexander. Rev. Garrison's grandfather, Hezekiah Alexander (1728-1801), was a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20, 1775 and a drafter of North Carolina's first state constitution in 1776.

John Calvin Garrison's mother was Ann Eliza (Pogue) Garrison (1808-1838), a daughter of "General" Robert Pogue and Jane Hopkins, who lived on a large plantation in Mason County, Kentucky. Rev. Samuel Y. and wife Ann Eliza (parents of John C.) lived at one time in the extreme western part of Greenup County at the present town of Garrison, Kentucky. Ann Eliza, mother of John C., died when John C. was only two years of age. See *A Chapter of Hopkins Genealogy, 1735-1905*, (Chicago: The Lakeside Press, 1905), pp. 201, 286.

Three years after the death of John C.'s mother, Rev. Samuel Y. Garrison married Chalia Mitchell Jones, a granddaughter of Rev. David Rice (1733-1816). Rev. Rice, a famous Presbyterian clergyman, was a member of the Convention which drafted the first Constitution of Kentucky in 1792. See, John E. Kleber, editor in chief, *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1992) p. 771.

Chalia (Jones) Garrison, step-mother of John C., stated that as a child John C. "showed a lovely disposition, that it was a pleasure to train him," and that "he was to his parents a tender, teachable, obedient, affectionate son." John C. united with the Presbyterian Church of Bowling Green when he was twelve years old. See, *Marietta College - Biographical Record of the Officers and Alumni*, published by Marietta College in 1928.

In 1847, Rev. Samuel Y. Garrison, his second wife, and his children moved to Warren County, where he cleared and improved a farm. He was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, who was called a "pillar" in the Presbyterian Church. See, Irene Moss Sumpter, *An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks*, p. 67.

In 1851, Rev. Samuel Y. Garrison bought 666 acres of land near Bowling Green from the heirs of Solomon P. Sharp (1787-1825), a congressman and later attorney general of Kentucky before he was murdered in 1825. Soon thereafter, Rev. Garrison built his home on this site, which is currently the residence of Joseph R. Huddleston on Smallhouse Pike.

John C. graduated from Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, in June 1860 with a bachelor of arts degree. He was a member of the Psi Gamma Society at Marietta College. He delivered an oration on "The Influence of Belief in Immortality" at the Commencement exercises on Thursday, June 28, 1860.

John C. engaged in farming in Warren County for a brief period after he graduated from college. He and two brothers were among the first to answer the call to service when the Civil War began.

John C. served two years in the 10th Kentucky Infantry (USA). He was then sent to Allen County headquarters at Scottsville as a recruiting officer. He later became Major of the 52nd Kentucky Mounted Infantry (USA), the highest rank attained by any soldier from Allen County during the Civil War.

John C. married Keturah Garrison (June 22, 1845-August 24, 1926) at the home of the bride on East Main Street in Scottsville. Keturah was a daughter of Eli D. Garrison (1807-1894), a noted maker of caskets and furniture at his shop in the Garrison block on East Main Street. Eli was a son of Mark Garrison, who was a brother of Samuel W. Garrison (1762-1833).

After the War, John C. was a school teacher in Allen County. He became principal of the high school at Scottsville. As a Sunday School Superintendent, he did much valuable work in both Allen and Warren Counties, organizing county conventions, sending out religious literature, and enlisting people in his all-important work of Bible study. He died September 22, 1886 at his home in Scottsville. His grave is in the Old Scottsville Cemetery. He was survived by his wife, Keturah, and five children: Lula Pogue Garrison (1866-1945), Etta Hopkins (Garrison) Page (1869-1965), Minnie Wiggington Garrison (1872-1965), Rev. Kenneth Blackburn Garrison (1876-1960), and Lester Hugo Garrison (1879-1931).

RAY H. GARRISON Biographical Data

Ray H. Garrison, a Chicago lawyer, has had a long and distinguished career in government, law and public affairs. He is a native of Allen County, Kentucky, where he and his wife Eunice own a farm.

Mr. Garrison holds a bachelor of arts degree from Western Kentucky University, a master of arts degree from the University of Kentucky, and a doctor of law degree from the University of Chicago Law School. His biographical sketch appears in both *Who's Who in America* and *Who's Who in the World*.

As a nationally recognized expert on taxation and finance, Garrison became General Tax Attorney for Navistar International Corporation (originally International Harvester Company), which is one of the world's largest heavy-duty truck manufacturers. Before joining International Harvester, Garrison served ten years as a trial lawyer for the U.S. government.

Participation in community affairs is a tradition through Mr. Garrison's family for generations. His great-great-great-grandfather, Samuel W. Garrison (1762-1833), a Revolutionary War soldier and Allen County pioneer, was elected the first state representative to the Kentucky General Assembly from Allen County. Another ancestor, Hezekiah Alexander (1728-1801), was a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20, 1775 and a member of the Provincial Congress that drafted North Carolina's first Constitution in 1776.

Garrison was elected as a delegate to the Illinois Constitutional Convention, which wrote the present Constitution of Illinois in 1969-70.

For 14 years, Garrison served as a member of the Illinois Racing Commission, which administers and polices the billion-dollar horse racing industry in Illinois. He has served since 1990 as corporate attorney for Balmoral Racing Club, Inc., which owns and operates Balmoral Park racetrack.

Garrison has served as a consultant in various governmental capacities, including reorganization of municipal governments and planning. He currently is engaged in the practice of law, specializing in equine law, and pursuing his hobbies of genealogy and local history.

He is the author of numerous publications on law, taxes and local history and is a frequent lecturer throughout the country on topics of historical or public interest. He has an avid interest in Civil War history and has done extensive research on the events and people of south central Kentucky and neighboring Tennessee counties during the Civil War. His latest manuscript is on "Guerrilla War on the Kentucky-Tennessee Border."

Garrison is a charter member of the Allen County Historical Society, a life member of both the Kentucky Historical Society and the Filson Club, and a regular member of the Mecklenburg Historical Association, the South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society, and the West-Central Kentucky Family Research Association. He is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Cumberland Valley Civil War Heritage Association.

Richard C. Garrison

Richard Carter Garrison, 90, a longtime resident of Bowling Green, died Nov. 26, 2006, in Jacksonville, Fla., where he resided for the past five years.



RICHARD GARRISON

The Warren County native was a graduate of Bowling Green High School. He was a self-employed ceramic tile contractor and owner of Garrison Tile Co. He was a World War II Navy veteran and was official timekeeper for the Western Kentucky University Hilltopper football and basketball teams for 40 years. He was also a member of the W Club at Western, American Legion, Elks Club, Sons of the American Revolution and was an inspector for Bowling Green Urban Renewal. He was a parishioner at St. Joseph Catholic Church and was the first coach for the St. Joe basketball team. He also coached for both Little League and Babe Ruth baseball teams in Bowling Green. He was a son of the late Edward Worthington Garrison and Nell Garland Garrison. He was preceded in death by three brothers, Calvin "Red" Garrison, Edward "Buddy" Garrison and Lucius Neal Garrison; and a granddaughter, Karen Margaret Sullivan.

Funeral is at 2:30 p.m. Thursday at J.C. Kirby & Son Funeral Home, Broadway Avenue chapel, with graveside service immediately following at St. Joseph Cemetery. Visitation is from 4:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. today and from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. Thursday at the funeral home.

Expressions of sympathy may take the form of contributions to St. Joseph Catholic Church Restoration Fund.

Survivors include his wife of 70 years, Kathryn Topmiller Garrison; four children, Melinda

Mullis and her husband, Roscoe, of Kingsland, Ga.; Nancy Sullivan and her husband, Arthur, of St. Louis; Dr. R. Neal Garrison and his wife, Anita, of Louisville and Edwin Garrison and his wife, Patricia, of Eustis, Fla.; 11 grandchildren, Michael Mullis of Castro Valley, Calif., Alan Mullis of Sunnyvale, Calif., Mark Mullis of Kingsland, Ga., Jennifer Mullis Sailors and her husband, Tommy, of St. Mary's, Ga., Kevin Sullivan and his wife, Jean, and Brian Sullivan and his wife, Ann, of St. Louis; Capt. Carter Garrison, Amy Garrison and Peter Garrison and his wife, Maggie, all of Louisville; Kristin Garrison Bare and her husband, Dallas, of Bessemer City, N.C., and Laura Garrison of Eustis; and 11 great-grandchildren.

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