"A Leaf From The Past"

Historical Sketches of Laurens County and
Gardner County

1790-1924

By Dr. J. B. Kinnaird
FOREWORD

Inasmuch as the school children of Kentucky will have an opportunity of participating in a historical contest to be held under the supervision of the Harrodsburg Historical Society, we have conceived the idea of offering some facts and traditions in regard to Garrard County that may be of some service to the contestants. The intention of the association is to secure the best written history of each county. These essays, or historical facts, collected from the schools in every county in Kentucky, will be edited and published in book form for the benefit of the Pioneer Association. As a portion of Mercer County entered into the composition of this county we should be interested in the undertaking.

THE AUTHOR
LOOKING BACKWARD

Historical Sketches Of Lancaster And Garrard County From Authentic Sources And Tradition Set Out In Chronological Order

DATING FROM 1796
Valuable and Instructive Reference Data

(By Dr. J. B. Kinnaird)

Mercer and Madison Counties were formed from Lincoln County in 1785. Garrard was formed from portions of Mercer, Madison and Lincoln in 1796. From Mercer we obtained the northwestern portion, including Bryantsville, Buena Vista, and the "Bend." From Madison we got the northeastern and including the Buckeye section. Lincoln gave us the central portion, including Lancaster.

In 1796, during the administration of Gov. Garrard, our county was organized under peculiar circumstances. The establishment of this county was determined and accelerated by an incident related in Collin's History. It seems that Milford, located near Silver Creek, had been the county seat of Madison. By an act of the Legislature it was ordered that the county be removed to Richmond on a certain date. A large number of citizens living on and near Paint Lick Creek were opposed to the removal as Milford was much more convenient to them. On the day selected for the removal of the records to Richmond the committee arrived at sunrise and before the opposing faction could put in an appearance had removed all books and records to 'Miller's Barn' in Richmond. In due time the opposition, consisting of Thomas Kennedy, Dave Kennedy and many others from the Paint Lick neighborhood, appeared upon the scene. On being told that the records had been removed Dave Kennedy announced that he could whip any man who approved of the procedure. A Mr. Kerley proclaimed his approval, whereupon Kennedy notified him to get ready for a thrashing. Both had their hair cut and heads greased for battle. Kennedy ingloriously lost in the contest. The disgruntled crowd with drew, declaring their intention of establishing a new county convenient for them. The result was the organization of Garrard County.

The rapidly increasing population and the lack of good roads demanded the establishment of a new county which would be more accessible and more convenient for the major-
ity. In those days travel was by horse back or on foot and the only roads were creek beds which were almost impassable especially in winter.

**First Meeting of The Garrard County Court**

From old records in the County Clerk's office, plainly written with ink that has not faded, we find that the first County Court was held at "the house of John Banton, Oct. 2, 1797." The men who participated in the proceedings were men who had some ability and owned considerable property.

The minutes of that meeting are as follows:

"Commission directed to James Thompson, Benjamin Perkins, and Henry Pauling (Pawling) Esquire, appointing them Justices of the Peace of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Garrard, which was read, whereupon they produced a certificate for Charles Spillman, Esquire, that having the necessary oaths—whereupon a court was held for Garrard County—present James Thompson, Benjamin Perkins and Henry Pauling, Esquire.

Ordered that Ben Letcher be appointed Clerk of the Court whereupon he produces a certificate of his being qualified for the office of Clerk agreeable to the Constitution of the State and he was sworn, together with John Bryant his security with bond in the penalty of L800 consideration as the law directs.

At this meeting it is recorded that "This doth appoint John Boyle as deputy attorney at Law, William McDowell took the oath of Attorney at Law."

**Location of Lancaster—Gift of The Public Square**

Tradition says that when our forefathers met to select a site for the county seat of Garrard there was a difference of opinion as to the best location. Some wanted to locate the town on the Hwy 265, some on the Lexington road; some at Hoskins' Cross Roads (Camp Dick Robinson), while Captian William Buford and Squire Pawling urged the present location. No doubt the visible supply of water of each section influenced them in their choice for it is a fact that every settler located his home as near as possible to a good spring. It seems that Captain Buford prevailed upon the commissioners to locate the county seat upon his land at the Cross Roads, the conditions being that he would donate the "Public Square" for a Court House, and would, with Henry Pauling as secretary, agree to provide water for the Court and all those attending during his life. Probably the old public well on the Public Square a few years ago was dug by Buford to furnish water for the Court, that being the inducement to locate Lancaster on his land.

**Buford's Contract**

"Know all men by these presents that I, William Buford, of the County of Lincoln, am held and firmly bound unto Samuel Gill, John Harrison, Edmo Terrill, William Jennings, William Bryant, Jno. Alcorn, Jno. Lapley, Samuel Renshaw, Alex Carnes, Will Hays, George Elliott, John Bruce, Charles Spillman and Robert Ballinger, Jr., Justices of the County Court of Garrard and their successors, in the sum of two thousand and pounds current money, the payment of which well and truly to be made, I bind myself and my heirs firmly by these presents. Sealed and dated the 5th. of June, 1797."

"The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the said Justices have fixed upon the land of the above bound William Buford as the permanent seat of Justice for this county fifty acres of which should be laid off into lots in a town at such part thereof and in such manner as the said Justice or their commissioners shall direct. Now should the said Buford give the said Justice the ground the said Town for a pullick Square and then the said Buford take his next choias (choice) of a lot and then the Court theirs and so on until they all chose and also furnish water for the Court and all those attending during his life and shall make the Court a legal title for their proportion of their lots. Then the above obligation be void or else remain in full force."

Affid:  
B. Letcher William Buford.

**Extracts from Old Order Book of Garrard County Court. 6th. Day of June, 1797—First County Court**

"Ordered that the permanent seat of Justice be fixed at or near the cross roads where Andrew Wallace now lives."

**County Court Held in Lancaster July 3 and 4, 1797.**

"Ordered that Samuel Gill, William Jennings, Alexander Carnes, Will Bryant, Gent, be appointed a commission to employ some proper person to build a Court House, Gaol and Stray pen upon such plan and such manner as they or a majority shall deem proper and that they take bond from the purchasers of lots in the town of Lancaster with sufficient security payable to terms of sale."
Lancaster located where it is. Buzford erected several brick houses and in many ways assisted in upbuilding the town at the Cross Road.

Buzford Street was named in his honor. This street continued as a dirt road leading to Stanwood and Danville via Buzford’s Ford at the mouth of White Oak Creek where the road crossed Dick’s River.

Elizabeth Buzford, daughter of the Capt., at the age of 16, married Alnry. Baker, a native Virginian, who owned the land on both sides of Stanwood St., including the Middleboro section. Baker was a progressive citizen and an exemplary Christian, who manufactured rope and twine in a “rope walk” on his farm. He made a considerable fortune making salt on Goose Creek, Clay County. He was the grand-father of J. J. Walker, Tom Walker, Mrs. B. F. Hudson, Mrs. Rigney, Mrs. Gett and others.

Our First Court House

The first Court House was built in the center of the Public Square by Stephen Gilles Buzford and Benjamin Buzford. On County Court Day, Feb. 2, 1795, they bound themselves in the sum of 400 pounds to erect the brick Court House which was torn down in 1855 when the present Court House was built. They bound themselves to “complete the brick and stone work by the 1st. day of Feb., 1799.” On the same date, Stephen G. Buzford bound himself to build the jail which was to be completed by the 1st. day of May, 1799. Jesse Gooch did the wood work on both buildings. This building stood on the corner of Stanwood and Buzford Streets.

Mrs. E. D. Potts, a native of this city and daughter of the Hon. Geo. A. Buzford, Ensign in the Confederate States Army, when she says in the “Song of Lancaster”:

“More than three score years are buried
With the ages long departed,
In the annals of Lancaster,
Of the city, I am singing,
Since the place of law and justice,
Since the venerable forum,
The First Court House was erected,
Seventeen hundred eight and ninety,
Reads the record of the city.
Logs adorned its sides and summit.
Logs without and logs within it,
Building fashioned all so lowly,
That it was deemed unfit to linger
On its public broad arena.
In the center of the township.
Down it fell one day thereafter,
(In eighteen hundred and eleven,
Of the ever moving cycle.)
And a nobler and a better,
Made of brick and mortar,
Rear’d its ghostly head among us,
Rear’d its high and white cupola,
With its bell and towering belfry.”

In the last issue of the Record we quoted from “the Song of Lancaster,” a few lines stating that the first Court House here was built of “logs within and logs without” which fell down in 1811.

No record can be found verifying the fact that Garrard County ever owned a log Court House. If one of logs had been erected after the county was organized in 1795, it must have been poorly constructed to have fallen down in 1811. The initial court was held in John Banton’s house, which, John Duncan, for many years County Clerk, says was the building now occupied by Wesley Dickinson, on the corner of Water St., (Maple Ave.), and Pawling Street, and was never owned by Garrard County.

The old Court House yard in the middle of the Public Square was surrounded by a stone wall surmounted by an iron fence. A row of locust trees encircled the building. In 1838 the building was torn down and in its place was erected an octagonal brick engine house for a chemical engine and also police court room. It was used as a voting place for many years. After this little building was removed a band stand was erected, which Mr. Stormer’s brass band regaled our citizens with music every Saturday night for several years.

The question as to the ownership of the Park was tested in the Circuit Court, the Judge decrying it was the property of the City of Lancaster, since it had been abandoned by the county many years previously. The Council granted the Woman’s Club the privilege of ornamenting and beautifying the spot, which resulted in our attractive little Park.

Pioneer Baptist Church

The first organized Baptist Church in Kentucky was the “Traveling Church” piloted to Gilbert’s Creek in 1781 by Lewis Craig. Being persecuted in Virginia, suffering insults and imprisonment, he concluded to emigrate with congregation to the new western country. He called his members together and submitted his plans which were adopted.

Captain William Ellis had visited Kentucky in the Year 1799. He had come, it is said, on this trip in the interest of the Craigs, Ellises and Wallers, there exiting some kind of connection between these families. All of these were evidently satisfied with the investigations of Capt. Ellis, for all broke up their homes in Virginia and journeyed to the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky and settled near each other.

“This change took place in the Year 1781. So, one Sunday morning early in Sept., 1781, the church (upper Spottsylvania) gathered with its beloved pastor for one final act of worship at the house where they had met so often and so long, and, also, to bid farewell to those whom they were to leave behind on the morrow, for on that day this congregation was to start in a body to the new home in Kentucky. Gathered here was a whole flourishing church, pastor, officers, members, all ready for departure over the mountains through the bitterest hardships, into the then Wild West.” — Lewis N. Thompson in “Lewis Craig, The Pioneer Baptist Preacher.”

There were about 600 men, women and children in this noble band. After many trials, hardships and tribulations; after being halted and attacked by hostile Indians, several being killed, they finally reached Logan’s Fort the middle of December, 1871. Logan had selected a location for them on Gilbert’s Creek, three miles east of where Lancaster is situated. There they built a Station and, in due time, erected a log church which was succeeded by a brick church that stood until the close of the Civil War. Craig and his migratory congregation remained about two years at Gilbert’s Creek when they moved in a body to South Elk horn in Fayette County, Kentucky. In 1872 Craig organized The Forks of Dick’s River Church, on the Lexington pike, 5 miles from Lancaster. The present Pastor of The Fork Church, Lewis N. Thompson, has written and published an excellent story of Lewis Craig and the “Traveling Church,” entitled “Lewis Craig, The Pioneer Baptist Preacher,” which gives a detailed account of the great man and his migrations.
torian, who lived in Lexington, published a pamphlet on "The Traveling Church," which gives many details about Craig and his congregation at Gilbert's Creek.

"Is there a spot in this Commonwealth more worthy of an enduring memorial than the silent hilltop where finally rested the ark of "The Traveling Church," a memorial to perpetuate the story of that heroic church and in honor of those un-daunted champions of civil and religious liberty, the Pilgrim Fathers and Mothers of the West?"—"Travelling Church"—Rancke.

Recently the Gilbert's Creek Baptists made an effort to secure historical 'hill top' for the location of a new church, but unfortunately failed. The new frame church was erected about half a mile distant on the Crab Orchard road, where services are held regularly.

Following the example of the Baptists, as the country became more thickly settled, other denominations began to build churches and spread their doctrine.

In 1793 Nathan Rice organized a Presbyterian Church, at the Forks of Dicks River which must have been the origin of the present Harmony Church at Buena Vista.

Republican Church was the first church built in Lancaster. This was a community church in which members of various sects held religious and other services. This was built of brick about 1815. If there had been any other church previously, history and tradition do not state.

The old building was demolished in 1868 when it was removed for the right of way of Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

The Presbyterians of this town were the first to erect a church for themselves. Until 1841 they had used the old brick church, but now they were strong enough to own a house for worship. A brick church was erected on the corner of Stanford and Buford street, which was used by them until 1879 when they sold the building to Methodists and built the church on Danville street. The Methodists used the old building for several years when it was replaced by the present edifice.

The first pastor of the Presbyterian church was James C. Barnes, father of the late George O. Barnes, the noted evangelist. The mother of George O. Barnes conducted a young ladies school in Lancaster, for many years.

The Baptists, following the example of the Presbyterians, erected the present church on Richmond St., in 1851.

The Christian Church finally ceased from worshipping at the "old church," and having increased in members, built the present church on Stanford street in 1852. The first pastor of this church was a Mr. Hatcher, who conducted a private female school in the brick building two miles from town, on the Lexington pike, now owned by William Clark.

The Establishment of Lancaster

The first trustees of the town, appointed in 1797, were: William Jenning, Samuel Gill, William Bryant, Richard Ballinger and Joseph Bledsoe.

Lancaster was surveyed and laid off into lots by Joseph Bledsoe, Jr., in 1798, on land owned by Captain William Buford, the point selected was at the "Cross Roads," otherwise known as "Wallace Cross Roads." It is generally understood that the road leading from Boonesboro to Harrods Town crossed the road leading from Crab Orchard to Lexington at this point.

Naming of Lancaster

There are two traditions in regard to the naming of this City. One says that one of the pioneer settlers came from Lancaster, Pa. plotted the prospective town after the plan of his home town, and gave it its name. Another tradition says that a man located here after he died and the town was named after him—Lancaster.

On the 5th. day of June, 1798, Wm. Buford entered into a contract with the Justice of the Peace with Henry Pawling as security, "that whereas Wm. Buford hath obtained an order of the Court for establishment of a town at the Cross Roads on his land, now should any person hereafter establish a better title either by law or equity on the land of any part thereof on which said town is erected, then should the said Buford or Pawling pay to the person obtaining the better title all sums of money for which the lots are sold." The first map of Lancaster, on record in the County Clerk's Office, plotted by Joseph Bledsoe, Jr., names the streets: Danville, Hickman (now Lexington), Madison (now Richmond), Crab Orchard (now Stanford), Campbell, Buford and Water.

The town having been laid off into lots and sold at very reasonable prices, new brick and log buildings sprang up rapidly and when the census of 1800 was taken the village could boast of a population of 103, while Richmond had 116. In 1870 the population was 741; in 1920 it had reached 2,166. The population of Garrard County in 1800 was 6,186; in 1870, 19,376; in 1920 about 13,000.

The first State Senator from Garrard was James Thompson, who had been a Representative from Madison before this county was detached from Madison. Our first Representative was Thomas Kennedy, who was the first State Senator from Madison in 1792. Kennedy owned a large tract of land in the Paint Lick section and lived on the road that leads to the Walker neighborhood, where he built the two story brick building which Thomas Beecher Stowe visited and secured the foundation facts for the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Many strangers visit the place under the impression that it is the original Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Thousands of signatures of visitors have been scrawled upon the walls and ceiling in the room in which Uncle Tom is supposed to have been mistreated, and beaten by his cruel master. Pilgrimages are annually made by students from Berea College to behold the historic spot where human beings lived to be mistreated, the poor, downtrodden slave. The truth is that Kennedy was kind to his slaves and never lashed them with a horse whip as some are led to believe. Many years ago an old dwarf negro named Norman died in Lowell, in this county, at the age of about 110 years. He claimed to have been one of Tom Kennedy's jockeys, and could relate many incidents of exciting races held upon the track on what is known as the Louis Leavell farm on Fall Lick Pike. Norman claimed that Kennedy was hospitable and generous to all, and was kind and considerate to his many slaves.

First Conviction in Garrard County

When Garrard County was organized the punishment inflicted for felonies by law was either death or burning in the hand. No distinction was made between felonies and
misdemeanors in many offenses. The record of the first meeting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer held in the Court House of Lancaster, Garrard County, on Saturday, Aug. 4th, 1796, states that “Jack, a slave man of James Henderson,” was tried on an “indictment,” was convicted and burnt in the hand “as the law directs which was executed in the presence of the Court as the Court directed.” It would be interesting to know the character of the crime for which he was punished, but the “indictment” is not recorded.

The first legal hangings for murder were executed in 1819 in the persons of two negro slaves, “Pomp and Jerry,” convicted of murdering Fanny Brown, an old maid living near town. Both, on the scaffold, plead innocence, and many years afterward a dying passenger on a Mississippi River boat confessed the crime.

First Record Birth in This County

There is no way of ascertaining the name of the first child born in this county, but we discovered in Collins History the first recorded birth of a child in this vicinity, “William Smith Waller was born at Craig’s Station, three miles east of where Lancaster is now located in Garrard County on April 6, 1785.” His father was a noted Baptist preacher, who came with the “Traveling Church” in 1781 from Spotsylvania, Virginia. Wm. S. Waller died in Lexington, after having become a successful financier.

Counties Named for Garrard Men

Four counties in the State have been named in honor of four of our distinguished citizens: Robertson County in honor of Chief Justice George Robertson, whose decisions are still quoted: Letcher County in honor of Governor Robert P. Letcher, who was Congressman, Governor and Ambassador to Mexico; Owseley County in honor of Gov. William Owseley, Congressman and Governor; Boyle County in honor of Chief Justice John Boyle, Congressman, Jurist; one of the illustrious men of his day. All of these noted men lived in Lancaster where they studied and practiced law. All were statesmen and men of great ability.

John Boyle

The first attorney at law sworn in by the Garrard County Court was John Boyle, who located in Lancaster in 1796, and became distinguished as a lawyer, Congressman and Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. He was serving on the bench during the famous controversy over the “Old Court” and the ‘New Court.’ Of the three Judges of the Court of Appeals at that time two were from Lancaster—Boyle and Owseley.

An inimical Legislature undertook to abolish the Court by reason of a decision that had been rendered against the “Relief” party and to appoint another set of judges. Chief Justice Robertson and Robert P. Letcher, both of Lancaster, championed the cause of the Old Court and at the following election the matter was made a political issue. After a heated and strenuous contest, the issue was settled in favor of the Old Court.

Records show that John Boyle built a two room log house “on an outstreet in Lancaster where he began housekeeping in 1796.” He was elected to Congress in 1803-1809. Samuel McKee began housekeeping in the same house following Boyle and succeeded him in Congress 1809-1817. Geo. Robertson began housekeeping in the same log house and

succeeded McKee, 1817-1821. Robert P. Letcher began housekeeping in same house and after an interval of two years succeeded Robertson in Congress, 1823-1833. For Robertson’s resignation of the last term for which he was elected, 1821-1823, there would have been no interruption for over 30 years. These four men married in succession, began housekeeping in succession in the same unpretentious buckeye log cabin on Water Street and in succession represented this district in Congress.

In addition to this two of them held the Chief Justiceship of Kentucky for over 31 years—Judge Boyle from March 20, 1810 to January 5th, 1827 (17 years) and Judge Robertson from December 24, 1829 to April 1843, and again Sept. 1870 to 1871, (14 years). Letcher, Governor 4 years—1840-1844.

Judge Robertson was elected to the Legislature from this county in 1822 and for succeeding terms until the exciting contest over the Old and New Court was settled in 1826-27. He was elected Speaker of the House in 1823.

The famous log cabin in which these distinguished men started on their career is still standing, enlarged and improved, and owned by Mrs. Naomi Hamilton and occupied by Wm. Embry.

In the old family grave yard at the Clay Sutton place, one mile from town stands a marble monument inscribed: “In memory of The Honorable Simeon H. Anderson, a representative in the Congress of the United States from the 5th district of the State of Kentucky Died August 1840, aged 38 years.” He was elected for several terms and died in office.
of Bradley when elected Governor and was designed and erected by A. A. Burton, who was a successful lawyer at the Lancaster bar when appointed Minister to Bogota by Presi-
dent Lincoln.

After returning home he moved to Illinois where he died. By request his remains were brought to this city for internment. His will stated that upon his monument should be inscribed: "I know not whence I came or whither I go; I only know that I am."

At the same time Burton received his commission, Alex R. McKeel, of Lancaster, a lawyer of distinction, received an appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary, etc. to Panama, where he died a short time after entering upon his duties. His remains were buried at Frensoo.

Cholera Epidemic—1833-1873

Lancaster has been twice visited by Asiatic Cholera. No doubt as to the infectiousness of the disease found lodgment in the minds of the citizens of 1833, who realized that it had been imported from Philadelphia by William Cook, a merchant, who contracted Cholera from handling dry goods that had been placed in his store on the corner of the Public Square and Lexington street. On June 18th, 1833, a wagon load of goods arrived from Philadelphia via Mayville. These were unloaded and placed on shelves of Cook's store late in the evening of the same day. Before noon of the following day, Cook and two of the three men who handled the goods, had been stricken and died. As cholera was prevailing in Philadelphia at the time the goods were shipped there was no doubt of its being Asiatic Colera. At the time these cases developed there was no serious sickness in the village. The disease spread rapidly and from June 14th to July 8th, one hundred and sixteen deaths occurred—58 whites and 58 negro slaves. Whole families were wiped out and scarcely a family escaped having one dead and in many instances bodies were interred in frail goods boxes.

The next year a serious epidemic of fever occurred which was probably Typhoid fever. As the Public Square had been excavated preparatory to McAdamizing the street it was the opinion of the local doctors that some miasmatic influence produced the outbreak. The germ theory of disease was unknown at that time and no precautions were taken to prevent its spread. Many deaths followed but the valiant citizens were not dismayed. Forty years later (1873) William Bewley came from Tennessee to visit the Tate family, living on the corner of Richmond Street and Campbell Street, where C. D. Powell's store now stands, and was sickened with the pestilence immediately upon his arrival. He lived twelve days and during that time several persons who had come in contact with him died. The physicians in attendance, having had no experience with Cholera, unaware of its prevalence in Tennessee, did not at first recognize its character, and permitted the nurses to throw the defecations upon the ground which drained directly into an old well in the valley on Richmond Street. People living in the immediate neighborhood as well as the negroes of Logantown (Battle Row), used the water from this well. About thirty-two deaths resulted from this epidemic. The majority of them being negroes.

In his "Report of the Cholera Epidemic in the U. S. in 1873," Gen. Ely McClellan says: "On the evening of the day (Aug. 20), the writer in obedience to orders, arrived at Lan-
caster, to inspect the garrison as far as its sanitary condition was concerned, and to make any necessary arrangements to secure to the troops and city a full and complete attention. The town was found to be almost deserted. All who could do so had left save a few brave men and devoted women who remained to fight the disease, comfort the sick, subsist the destitute, and put away the dead. It is well to note that the authorities of this little town expended over $3,000 in charity during the epidemic. This amount of money was not contributed by foreign charity, but was in and of the inhabitants of Lancaster alone." Furthermore, not a single cent was contributed from outside sources.

Many were the sacrifices and noble deeds, as well as pranks, of Walker Landram, John Marra, Finn Owley and Bishop, the heroes of the epidemic. Without their assistance and helpfulness the dead could not have been obtained to bury the dead. Acting under orders of W. H. Kinnaird, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, they compelled the negroes to dig graves for their friends and neighbors. They requisitioned everything needed and acted as guards for the town. No one heard of them taking a rest during those awful days of death and mourn.

The loneliness was stifling and oppressive. During those times frequently all everyman in the suburbs, would fly into town and become bewildered and strike against buildings killing themselves. But the strongest and most weird occurrence was the "march of the snake doctors." One hot afternoon in the latter part of August millions of dragon flies came swarming into town in military order. They came up Buford Street to Stanford Street, thence to the Public Square, which they entered, then as if by magic disappeared. The few spectators were awe-stricken and various were the conjectures as to the cause. No satisfactory explanation could be given.

During the epidemic C. K. Marshall, pastor of the Christian Church, invited the few faithful citizens remaining in town to a prayer meeting at his place of worship. Probably ten men and women were present at the appointed hour. The only colored person present was "Uncle Wash Luk," and old negro preacher, who sat in the gallery alone. (The gallery has been removed.)

After reading a chapter in the Bible, Brother Marshall looking towards the colored brother, said: "Uncle Wash will now lead us in prayer." In deep, solemn tones Uncle Wash prayed most fervently, thanking the Lord for his loving-kindness in preserving those present and trusting that all might be saved, closed by saying, "O Lawd thou art a good and wise Master. Thou knowest all things, and thou dost all things right. It has pleased you to take from amongst us some of our good citizens as well as bad ones. We know, O Lawd, in your wisdom you have taken some of our best citizens to testify against the low down devil stealing 'niggers on Judgement day. O Lawd, may we so live that we may be able to reach Thy throne to appear as witnesses and may the Lawd have mercy on their poor souls."

the Hill and Evans Feud—1840-52

One of the historic feuds originating in this county, from a trivial matter in 1840, gained a country wide notoriety for savagery. John Hill, living on Sugar Creek, had hir-
ed a negro woman to Dr. Hesekiel Evans for one year, and before the time had expired used his influence to dissatisfy the servant in order that he might cancel the contract and get her back home. The woman slipped away from the Evans residence and went to a neighbor's house on the Creek. Dr. Evans became licensed upon learning of his loss and immediately rode down to Hill's to investigate. Finding the slave he struck her with one of his crutches, whereupon Hill struck the Doctor with an iron rod which stunned him, but the Doctor managed to ride away. That was the beginning of a feud that lasted many years, cost the lives of many, broke up happy homes and brought dismay and destruction to numerous citizens.

This feud lasted ten or twelve years during which several on each side were killed. For a short interval fighting ceased only to be renewed between Dr. Hill and Dr. Evans over professional jealousy. Encounters were frequent until both parties were exhausted and scattered. Those not killed emigrated to distant states beginning life under altered circumstances and new associations.

Dr. Evans was assassinated and robbed October 28, 1863, near Mount Hebron, on his way home from Camp Dick Robinson, by a Mr. Ray, who confessed on his death bed in Illinois, that he committed the crime.

Dr. O. P. Hill lived and practiced medicine here for fifty years, having the reputation of being an intellectual and skilled physician with a large practice. He was a literary genius with a wonderful memory capable of repeating anything he had ever read.

Sellers-Kennedy Riot—1873

As in 1833 the Cholera epidemic was followed by an epidemic of fever in 1834, so in 1873 the cholera was followed in 1874 by a deadly riot. Fortunately this riot was not so disastrous to life, but was succeeded by animosities and injury to business. This uprising was the result of personal differences over the bartering of floats' votes. It is generally believed that Sellers and Kennedy had entered into an agreement which Kennedy suspected had been broken by Sellers. Col. John K. Faulkner had deposed "Uncle Eb" Kennedy at this election for Circuit Clerk by a small majority. Uncle Eb was chagrined at his defeat and held Sellers responsible for the result for which he was not responsible as it was ascertained in the contest following that it was due to the independent Democratic vote.

The Wednesday night following the election Kennedy and Sellers met upon the Public Square and had an altercation in which Sellers shot Uncle Eb, but the missile was intercepted by some papers in his coat pocket. This was the beginning of the desultory encounters that took place until Saturday when reinforcements came to help Kennedy's party.

A number of negroes and a few white friends had gone to Seller's rescue and were barricaded in his front house on the corner of Lexington and Water Sts., from which an occasional shot would be fired at the other party concealed in an old livery stable and adjoining residences. One negro was killed as he left Seller's home on his way for a doctor to attend to a white man that had been wounded by the attacking men.

Late in the afternoon, when it was apparent that the besieged could not be dislodged, burning turpentine balls were thrown upon the building and the fire was gaining considerable headway when the Commander of the U. S. garrison, on Richmond Street, was prevailed upon to come to the rescue of the inmates. W. S. Miller, town Marshal, accompanied by a squad of soldiers, ordered the Sellers party to come out for protection. When they had started from the building some parties opened fire which was responded to by the soldiers who charged toward the Public Square, firing indiscriminately, killing an innocent spectator standing on Courthouse corner. In this riot only two were killed and three or four wounded. Dr. Stephen Burdett, while on his way to see a wounded man on the first night's encounter, was shot in the hip from which he suffered until his death in 1882, on his farm on the Buckeye Pike. During and after the last encounter Judge M. H. Owsley issued proclamations, calling upon the citizens to lay down their arms and pursue their regular business as of yore. On Sunday a company of State Guards arrived from Lexington and as they marched toward the scene of trouble the church bells were ringing and people were on their way to attend services as though nothing had transpired in town. The city was put under martial law and in a short time business was resumed.

Sellers left the State and brought suit in the Federal Court where he obtained judgment for damages, which was paid by those of means who had participated in the riot.

Uncle Eb Kennedy was shot and killed on the Courthouse corner in 1878, by Grove Kennedy over a suit in court about some land in dispute. Grove was arrested and after an examining trial, on his way to jail escaped from the sheriff. Eluding the officers for a long time, hiding in various places and frequently appearing at unexpected times in adjoining counties, the State offered a reward for his capture. A gentleman of Bardstown, Mr. Hunter, finally located him at his home, and early one morning as Kennedy was on his way to his barn captured him. A change of venue was granted and he was tried and convicted in the Rock Castle Circuit Court and served a term at Frankfort. He died in Stanford a few years ago.

Road Building in Garrard County

From 1830 to 1849 road construction was in progress in many sections of the State. The first macadam road was completed from Maysville to Lexington, whence it was extended to Lancaster and Danville.

Across Kentucky River, on the Manchester and Lexington pike, connecting Jessamine and Garrard Counties, stretches the longest single span wooden cantilever bridge in this country, built by L. V. Wernwag in 1888. Painted on the south gable, facing Garrard County, can be plainly seen the name of the contractor, and date of construction in the original lettering.

During the Civil War this historic structure on two or more occasions barely escaped destruction. At one time retreating Confederates had proposed to burn the bridge with the intention of destroying it when a Garrard County comrade pleaded with the commanding officer to spare the structure as it was the only outlet north for the citizens and it might never be restored. The officer complied with his request and spared the bridge.

Tradition says that Capt. Mike Salter, a citizen of Lancaster who died in St. Louis, Mo., several years ago, is the man to whom we are indebted for its salvation.

When the Confederates, under Generals Pegram and Marshall, in-
vaded Central Kentucky in March 1863, General Carter, Federal Commander in this section, ordered Captain Samuel Boone to take up headquarters in Lancaster, with 60 picked men and remain until ordered away by him. Col. Runkle having received information that Pegram’s men had slipped into this county, came down from Richmond and ordered Boone to start immediately for Camp Nelson. Boone and George Greenleaf headed the column of picked men and through the darkness of night hurried toward Camp Nelson. In front of the Fork Church two sleeping Confederate guards were captured. Taking the prisoners with them, they made a dash for Camp Nelson, which they reached safely and reported to Gen. Carter, who was surprised at their good fortune in getting through the enemy’s lines.

In his report, Boone says: “This left both sides of the Kentucky River, with orders to burn the bridge over this stream, which order Wolford neglected to obey; thus a magnificent structure was saved.”

In another report he says: “At Hickman Bridge, or Camp Nelson, we were housed from the night of the 24th, of March, 1863, until the morning of the 25th. The floor of the fine arched turnpike bridge, which had stood the storms of twenty-five years unscathed, was taken up, and the bridge ordered to be burned in certain contingencies.”

But for information gained from Mrs. Dr. H. Jackman, of Lancaster, and Mrs. Margaret G. Vaughan, who had through the perils of a two days’ ride horseback and crossing a swollen river, the Hickman Bridge would, in all probability have been destroyed. They had learned accidentally thru Confederate sources that Pegram had only 2,500 men who had put to rout a whole division of Federals. Upon learning this news the Federals replaced the floor of the bridge and pursued the rebel forces into Tennessee.

First Federal Camp South of The Ohio River

On account of its convenient location and accessibility by turnpike, Camp Dick Robinson was selected as the first Federal mustering in camp south of the Ohio River. Gov. Magoffin entered his objection and urged President Lincoln to observe the neutrality of Kentucky, but he gave his reasons why the Union men of the State should have protection; so ordered General Wm. Nelson to enlist volunteers.

After conference with Union men in Garrard and adjoining counties, Nelson determined to locate his camp of instruction in Garrard County on the farm of Dick Robinson. The other side of the Lavinville was the terminus of the Kentucky Central Railroad and was nearest shipping point. By virtue of authority vested in him by the War Department, Nelson issued commissions, bearing date of July 18, 1861, to Wm. J. Landram, of Lancaster, to raise a cavalry regiment, and T. T. Garrard, Thos. Bramlette and Speed S. Fry to raise three regiments of infantry. W. A. Hoskins, G. C. Kniffin and Geo. L. Dobyns were subsequently commissioned as staff officers.

A preliminary meeting had been held at Lancaster where the officers were empowered to raise regiments for the Union.

Landram, preferring the infantry, concluded to turn his regiment over to Col. Wolford and proceeded to Harrodsburg, where he enlisted in the 19th regiment. He served with distinction in both the Civil and Mexican wars and was mustered out a Brigadier General. After the election of Gen. Grant he appointed his personal friend, Gen. Landram, Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the 8th District, which he held for 24 years. Upon the election of Grover Cleveland, the father-in-law of Gov. McCreary was appointed and the office moved to Richmond.

Gen. Landram was well educated, and did a large law practice before he died. He was the father of Louis Landram, the successful editor of the Danville Messenger for a long time.

Five regiments, a battery of artillery and Wolford’s Cavalry were enlisted at Camp Dick Robinson.

Andy Johnson visited Camp Dick Robinson, where he delivered an address to the soldiers and citizens. General Sherman also inspected the assembled regiments and complimented them on their soldierly bearing.

In this connection it is a pleasure to state that our genial and popular citizen, Thomas P. Wherrett, an old veteran, served under General Thomas at Camp Dick Robinson, as Quartermaster after administering the oath of allegiance to many recruits. “Smalley,” as he is familiarly known, is loved by all who know him.

A suitable memorial, reciting the history of Camp Dick Robinson, should be placed at the intersection of the three turn pikes that center at this point, so that future generations may learn that the first step to preserve the Union south of the Ohio River, was made in Garrard County. The decision was made by the martyred President, although opposed by the Governor of Kentucky, that the loyal citizens should have protection.

Local Option Elections

The year 1886 marks the beginning of a new era for Lancaster and Garrard County. Previous to that time we had been under the domination of the whisky interests; the entrenched open saloon was spreading lawlessness and poverty; crime was rampant; convictions were infrequent and law was not enforced. Public sentiment demanded a change.

Local option had been defeated at a previous election and now the law-abiding citizens clamored for another contest. A petition calling for another election was circulated and, as the required number of signers had been secured, the County Court ordered that the people be given an opportunity to express their wishes at the polls.

Lined up on one side were the temperance people backed by the ministers of the community and the influential organization, the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union; and on the other side the Kentuckians who had great influence with the populace. An exciting election was held in which money was lavishly spent, but local option carried by a large majority.

Mr. Yancey, of the Christian Church, and Mr. Goodloe, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, were indescribable workers and led the temperance forces to victory, assisted by the good women of the town and county.

Again in 1888, the saloon interests that had fought local option secured enough signers to a petition to have another election called. During the contest the excitement was greater than in the former election, and the saloon met its Waterloo again with an increased majority for the drys. In this contest the distinguished J. C. Frank, Pastor of the Christian Church, led the temper-
ance forces with great vigor and gained a reputation for bravery. The saloons undertook to intimidate the temperance leaders, but the good citizens rallied to the colors and swept the county by a majority larger than the number of petitioners of the opposition.

Securing a majority for local option did not mean that liquor would be banished immediately. Enforcement must follow and many of the obstacles to be surmounted. Sinister influences controlled the illicit liquor traffic for many years, immunity being given to negroes, who owned blind tigers and piled their business under United States license, which protected them from Federal interference. Local agencies managed to control home officials.

For a long time citizens who wanted the enforcement of the law were met by intimidation by powerful influences. Finally the time arrived when the best citizens, backed by public sentiment, determined to put an end to the nefarious business. A citizen's ticket was selected for Councillors, who promised to clean up Battle Row if elected. This board was elected and upon induction into office appointed James A. Beasly City Marshal. Under his administration the illicit business was very much curtailed, but not entirely destroyed. Beasly chose George Pollard for his deputy and within a month was killed by Bill Humber. Humber was convicted and served a time at Frankfort. In every crisis a martyr appears. The death of Pollard was the greatest blow bootlegging had received, and from that time on Beasly without fear or favor, continually waged war upon the monster evil until Battle Row was as quiet as a country graveyard.

It is a difficult matter to suppress an evil when pecuniary rewards may be reaped without molestation. Undoubtedly moonshiners will continue to ply their trade as long as they have customers, but our officers are doing their duty and bootleggers must be extremely wary to escape their clutches.

**Free Turnpikes**

When the Lexington turnpike was completed to Lancaster during the decade from 1830 to 1840, private companies began constructing roads in the county and in a few years the adjoining towns were connected by macadam and gravel turnpike. After the roads had been in constant use for 60 years under the management of private corporations, which had kept them in excellent condition, toll gate raiders, demanding free turnpikes, began their depredations in different sections of Kentucky. The epidemic had spread from other counties in 1897 and it soon appeared to the directors of the various roads that when the proposition should be submitted to a vote it would carry by a large majority. They therefore quit repairing the roads and when the bond issue carried in 1898, their property had considerably deteriorated.

While no serious violence occurred there was sufficient evidence to indicate that the raiders were determined to force free turnpikes. The roads which had cost many thousands of dollars were bought by the Garrard Fiscal Court for $33,000.

Within a few years after the roads had been taken over the automobile came into universal use and it has been almost impossible to keep the roads in repair. Heavy trucks and the increased traffic render the upkeep a burdensome expense. Laterly the State has taken over the principal roads and we trust that permanent turnpikes may be built and maintained.

**Lancaster Water Works**

Confederation after conflagration destroyed numerous buildings in this city for many years until the citizens began dreaming of having a system of water works. Several parties had spent money and time investigating the feasibility of putting in a plant. Finally the City Council ordered an election for a vote upon a bond issue. Only sixteen citizens voted in the negative. The election was held in Nov., 1899, and in 1902 the system was completed. For a long time two engineers were employed; one by day and one by night when continuous pumping was done. Several years ago $15,000 was voted to improve the plant. The dam was raised, the present tower erected and electric pumps installed, saving a large sum of money annually.

Robert Kinnaird was elected the first Mayor of Lancaster, under the New Constitution, and was holding office before and during the agitation for a system of water works. The first shovel of dirt removed at the dam on the Evans farm was handled by him, and on its completion was the happiest man in town.

He was Mayor when he died.

**Newspaper of Lancaster—Past and Present**

The first newspaper published in Lancaster was "The Kentuckian," which appeared in 1821, and was owned and published by Albert G. Hodges, who became widely known as an able editor. After leaving this town he went to Lexington to work as correspondent on the "Reporter." From there he went to Louisville, where he published the "Morning Post." For many years he was State Printer and organized and published the "Commonwealth" at Frankfort.

The next newspaper of which we have a record was "The American Sentinel," published by H. N. Zimmerman about 1825, a "Know Nothing" Journal which was published until Wm. J. Landrum and Samuel Clay began the publication of the "Garrard Banner," just preceding the Civil War with Uncle Frank White as printer and publisher. For many years Uncle Frank was typesetter for various publications here and was considered the fastest typist in the State.

J. B. Rucker published "The Central Kentucky News" from 1872 to 1875. He was assassinated at Somerset after leaving Lancaster. The "Lancaster Letter" was published by French Tipton, in 1846 and after going to Richmond was killed. "The Alpha" was published by Armp B. Elkin, in 1877, and was enlarged and improved and renamed "The Garrard News" in 1878. Elkin formed a partnership with M. M. Vaughn and the name became "The Kentucky Visitor." In 1879, Elkin sold his plant to Wood G. Dunlap, who had recently graduated at Centre College.

The paper was renamed "The Lancaster Enterprise" with Mrs. E. D. Petts, his sister, as assistant. M. D. Hughes published this paper under the name of "Central Ky., News" from 1883 to 1890. It was in this office Robert Hughes received the training which fitted him for his future success. Bob was first employed as City Editor of the old Commercial, where he was discovered by the Courier-Journal and employed. This was a stepping stone to his success in the city of his adoption where he now resides, having the love and confidence of all who knew him.
Hughes sold the “News” to J. R. Marrs, of Danville, who had long edited the “Kentucky Advocate.” He changed the name to “The Central Record.” Harry Giovannoli, editor of “Lexington Leader,” started a “Devil” in this office and prepared himself for his success in Lexington.

Mr. Marrs undertook the publication of the “Homestead,” at Lexington, but it proved a losing proposition. He resumed the editorship of the “Record,” which Louis Landram and Henry Cartwright bought in 1895. They published a clean and wholesome paper backing all public enterprise with a vim.Louis could not tolerate a “mossback,” as he styled those who opposed public improvements, upon whom he waged a ceaseless war. Every enterprise that he championed proved a success.

Louis Landram went to Richmond, after selling his paper and engaged in editorial work, thence to Danville, where he was editor of the “Messenger” until his death in 1918.

In 1899 J. E. Robinson and Saufley Hughes bought the Record. The next year Hughes sold his interest to Green Clay Walker, who retired in 1912. Since 1912 Robinson and R. L. Elkin have owned and conducted the enterprise with great success. We hope the Record may live forever.

Two amateurs have published, blossomed and disappeared from our midst: “The Franklin Educator” published at Franklin Institute, the old female school that stood on Danville Street, was an excellent sheet for the training of young writers. Paul Miller, now in the Navy, printed and published a little journal when a boy, which laid the foundation of his future.

Lancaster Library Company Organized in 1814

In the early days of Garrard County we had many citizens descended from “the first families of Virginia” who had been reared under the influence of educated people, so that such training and extricated ideas instilled into their minds, it was natural for them to become interested in the best literature of the times.

For the purpose of improving their minds a coterie of the leading citizens organized the Lancaster Library Company on March 5, 1814 with fifty-nine shareholders. At the first meeting John Bryant, William Jennings, William Cooke, James McCoy, and William Owley were elected Directors. After being sworn they elected William Cooke Secretary and Treasurer, and John Bryant Chairman. On March 10th John Yantis was elected Librarian.

This Library Company functioned until Jan. 1, 1821 when it was decided by a vote of twenty-one to nine to sell the books. Who obtained these valuable volumes is unknown. They were probably distributed in this community where the foundation was laid for the development of future statesmen and scholars. The long list of men from this county who became distinguished for learning, and who gained prominence in the affairs of the State and Nation may be attributed to the influence and inspiration of the standard books in this small library. It would be considered small in our time, but in those days good books were scarce. This little library contained 297 volumes of the best books extant on religion, history, poetry, philosophy and science. No trashy works of fiction adorned its shelves.

The roster of this company was headed by John Boyle, who was the largest shareholder, followed by William Owley, who was next in number, then follows Abner Baker, Ben Letcher, Sam Mckee, the Burford, the Kennedys, the Jennnings, the Andersons and the Cookes and other familiar Garrard County names of many of whom became distinguished in the various walks of life.

Many of the descendants of these shareholders are today members of the Lancaster Women’s Club and interested in building up a magnificent library for the community.

William Cooke, Secretary, was the grandfather of Mrs. Ellen Owley who kindly furnished the record book of the Company in which the minutes of a few meetings are transcribed. As has been stated before, Cooke was the first victim of cholera in 1833.

John Bryant died on July 4, 1833, probably from cholera. Bryant was a prominent citizen and was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Lancaster.

Of the myriads of people who have travelled the Lexington pike probably a limited number have noticed a solitary grave by the side of the road on the Arnold farm near the residence of William Lear. Neglected for many years, and forgotten by his relatives, the grave stones have fallen and will soon be scattered. Upon the old stone slab is the inscription:

"In memory of John Bryant
Born Jan. 1, 1789
Died July 4, 1833
A Soldier of the Revolution"

X
S. Glagg
Jesamine County Ky.

It is not known whether this was erected by Glagg as a testimonial of his friendship, or whether he was the sculptor.

This memorial should be replaced, repaired and preserved, for it will be only a short time before the stones will be removed by workmen who are already clearing up the surrounding trees.

Women’s Lancaster Club Library

The women of Lancaster have always been devoted to good literature. Before the organization of the Women’s Club in 1907 they had a Chautauqua Circle which was in existence in 1886 with Miss Yancey, president. This literary circle lasted many years and laid the foundation for the Women’s Library.

Mrs. H. C. Kaufman was the first president of the Women’s Club and when the library was organized in 1911 was chosen as librarian. No one took more interest in the success of this enterprise than this devoted woman.

Starting with five volumes they have at present 2500 volumes and is gradually increasing in numbers by the addition of new works. The first books purchased were:

"Rambles" by H. H. Jackson,
"Winning of Barbary Worth" by H. B. Wright,
"Creole Days" by Cable,
"Uncle Tom’s Cabin" by H. B. Stowe,
"Heart of the Hills" by John Fox Jr.

This club owns the historic brick building on Lexington Street once the home of the Cookes, afterwards used as an office by A. A. Burton then by W. O. Bradley and for many years used as Internal Revenue Collectors Office by General W. J. Landram. The Club rooms have been remodeled but the time has arrived when they must be enlarged and improved to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of books. The Citizens of this city realize the importance of this improvement and will contribute accordingly.
The members of the Woman's Club are interested in the mental, moral and material advancement of Garrard County. Numerous lectures and musical entertainments have been given free of charge to our citizens and it is our duty, as it should be our pleasure, to give our assistance in any of their undertakings.

Garrard County Authors

We cannot boast of having had a considerable number of authors indigenous to our soil, but we dare say no small community has contributed such a variety. Among the authors who have lived in this county may be mentioned:

Robert M. Bradley, a noted lawyer, father of Gov. W. O. Bradley, wrote "Granny Short's Barbecue," illustrating the conduct of political contests in olden times in Garrard County.

Senator W. O. Bradley: "Anecdotes"—a very interesting collection of his best stories and anecdotes published after his death.

Mrs. E. D. Potts wrote "The Song of Lancaster," "Short Select Stories," and contributed to several periodicals. She was a ready writer and a charming woman. She died in Chicago.

Henry T. Noel wrote "Brysonia," a charming work of fiction. Noel moved to California where he died.

Mrs. Kate S. McKinney (Katydidd) author of "The Silent Witness," "The Reed of the Wall" and a book of poems, "Katydidd," lived at Paint Lick. She was the sister of Dan Slaughter.

Mrs. Ross Reppert Beazley, of Mt. Vernon, lived here during her school days and attended her father's school at Franklin Institute on Danville Street. She married a Garrard County man and wrote "Virginia Rose." Since writing this Mrs. Beazley has died.

Mrs. Belle Wilson Stapp, mother of Forest Stapp, lived near Buckeye, contributed many poems to current magazines.

Mrs. Fisher Herrig, a resident of Lancaster, has contributed articles to "The House Beautiful" and in one issue contributed excellent photographs of the interior finishing of the oldest brick house in Kentucky—the William Whitley home in Lincoln County.

Harvey Estes, a Lancaster product, now living at Georgetown, has written two volumes of poems.

The most unique piece of literature emanating from the mind of a Lancastrian was a little pamphlet written many years ago by Oscar Tillett, detailing in short, crisp paragraphs the oddities and eccentricities of certain well known characters about town. It was full of jokes and anecdotes about the high and the low, the rich and the poor for he was fond of all. This literary gem, which was sold for a few cents, was retailed and distributed by the author in person.

Tillett was an odd character, whose jolly humor was enjoyed by those coming in contact with him. With all his fun making he never had an enemy. He owned a butcher shop and advertised his "beefsteak guaranteed not to enlarge upon mastication."

The first settlers of Garrard County were interested in securing proper educational facilities for their children. On account of the lack of a Common School system it was absolutely necessary to have private schools where preliminary training could be secured. Frequently the wealthy had governesses in their homes to teach the young children.

As soon as they had reached the proper age they were sent to Centre College or Transylvania if they had sufficient means.

Lancaster had a well known "classical school" in 1806 under the superintendence of Samuel Finley, a presbyterian preacher who seems from history to have taught in Madison, Mercer and Garrard at various times. This school was attended by several young men who became distinguished as jurists and statesmen. About the same year Joshua Fry had a school five miles west of Danville.

"George Robertson, after attaining a good elementary education, in the English branches, was sent, Aug. 1804, to Joshua Fry (then teaching on his farm five miles west of Danville) once owned and occupied by Col. George Nicholas to learn Latin, French, and mathematics. From this he entered Transylvania, remaining until 1806; then spent four months in Rev. Samuel Finley's classical school at Lancaster, Ky., for six months more being his assistant in teaching."—Colvin's History of Ky.

The Rev. Samuel Finley evidently conducted a private school in Danville before coming to Lancaster, for we find that Joseph Rogers Underwood attended his school at Danville. Joseph was placed at school with Rev. John Howe, near Glasgow. About a year after he was placed under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Finley at Danville, and afterwards at Lancaster, and after that with Mr. McMurrey, who taught a French and Latin school at Glasgow. He graduated at Transylvania in 1811.

Finley (or Finlay) conducted a school in Madison County before 1796, for John Boyle entered upon the practice of law in Lancaster in 1797 and Colvin's History states: "Young Boyle's education, notwithstanding the limited means of obtaining scholastic instruction was good, and his knowledge of what he learned thorough in the rudiments of the Greek and Latin languages, and of the most useful of the sciences, the Rev. Samuel Finley, a pious Presbyterian minister of Madison County, was his instructor."

Joshua Fry, a celebrated teacher of young men, evidently taught a school somewhere in Garrard County else Cassius M. Clay gave unreliable information to Horace Greeley who wrote the preface of his "Writings." In the preface Greeley says: "The father, feeling keenly the deficiencies of his own education, freely lavished his ample means in procuring the best attainable instruction for his children. Cassius was early committed to the charge of Joshua Fry, Esq., of Garrard County, Ky., a wealthy gentleman, who taught a small number of pupils in his own house, more to indulge his love of teaching than with a view of pecuniary recompense, as he took but few pupils in addition to his own grand children, one of whom is the present Carey Fry, honorably distinguished at Buena Vista. Thoroughness was the grand aim of this school. Hence Clay passed to Transylvania University, at Lexington, where he pursued the usual routine of study to middle of senior year, when he entered Yale College and graduated in 1822."

The records in the Garrard County Clerks office show that Joshua Fry deeded his farm to William Hoskins in 1829.

The Hoskins lived at Camp Dick Robinson.

Schools Of Long Ago In This Section

In reply to an inquiry, Dr. Fayette Dunlap, of Danville, who once taught in George Dunlap's school in Lan-
caster, gives the following information: "The first Fry in whom we have an interest was Joshua, English born and a graduate of Oxford. He came to Virginia to become a teacher of mathematics in William and Mary College. He was on frequent surveying expeditions with George Washington and was in the French and Indian Wars. He had an only child, John, and he in turn had a son Joshua who after graduation in William and Mary College was in the Revolutionary War and at its conclusion came to Kentucky and established a school five miles west of Danville in the Salt River valley. The house he built still stands near a famous spring. He evidently was a cultured man judging from the character of young men attracted to his school, among them Chief Justice George Robertson, William Owaley, John Boyle, Felix Grundy, Joseph Hamilton Davies and many others I cannot now name. He must have taught Law as well as classics from the number who became lawyers. His pupil John Boyle on retiring from the Court of Appeals opened a similar school for law pupils on the farm on which Judge Robertson was born and reared near the town of Burgin. Until a few years ago there stood on these two places long rows of log cabins in which the pupils were housed. He married Peachy the youngest daughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, the first white man to set foot on Kentucky soil. One of his sons, Thomas Walker Fry, married a daughter of Judge Speed Smith of Madison County and the late Speed Smith Fry was their son, hence a grandson of Joshua Fry the teacher. The home was not in Garrard, but was in Lincoln and afterwards in Mercer County."

Stephen Giles Letcher, father of Governor R. P. Letcher, was a contractor and was interested in securing an education for his son, but the young man was not inclined to be controlled by his tutors. One day while at work in his father's brickyard Robert suddenly concluded to consult Joshua Fry in regard to helping him obtain an education. Bare-headed and bare-footed he proceeded to the teachers' home and requested him to take him in charge and manage his future course. Fry agreed to admit him into his school. Under this tutor he progressed rapidly, afterwards making a fine lawyer who became distinguished as a Congressman, Governor and Ambassador to Mexico.

Fry undoubtedly conducted a school near Danville at one time, but he certainly had a school in this county afterwards in which a number of young men laid the foundation for the future, among them may be mentioned several Garrard County boys: Wm. Graves, George R. McKee, W. R. McKee, Robert P. Letcher and others.

Inauguration Of The Common School System

When the Common School system was inaugurated Morgan Hudson, the father of the late B. F. Hudson, was selected by the County Court as Commissioner of Schools, who laid off the county into twenty four school districts. John K. West, succeeded him, holding the office for many years until the Legislature enacted a new law whereby the office was made elective. John T. Baughman was the first superintendent elected under the new regime. John Anderson, now living in Washington City, succeeded him who in turn was followed by Hunt McMurtry, Miss Eliza Lusk, Miss Jennie Higgins and J. R. Abner, who was selected under a new provision of law whereby the five County Trustees selected. This law was enacted two years ago.

Until very recent times the majority of the Common Schools were a farce. The school buildings were small, inadequate, ill constructed, poorly heated, badly ventilated. Recent years have brought a change. At present consolidated schools are being conducted in half of the county and several are under construction.

The Old Lancaster Male Seminary

For many years the Common School fund for this district was divided between the Trustees of the Lancaster Male Academy and Franklin Institute until 1885 when the trustees of the Common School purchased a lot on Lexington Street on a portion of the George Dunlap estate and erected a frame building now occupied by Lee Hagan. After bonds were voted for the Lancaster Grade School this frame building and the Academy were sold and the money invested in the new school.

The Male Academy was a two story brick building on the corner of Bu ford and Campbell Streets, which had been used for school purposes from time immemorial until 1885, when it was sold to private parties. Many men who became noted received their preliminary education in this institution. This Academy, as well as many others in the State, was granted thousands of acres of mountain land for an endowment fund, but the trustees wasted this rich inheritance by selling the lands to pay teacher's salaries. Had the trustees managed the affairs in a business-like manner, the old school would now be a prosperous institution.

Among the famous teachers who have taught in the Academy Joseph Myers is remembered by the older citizens as being an eccentric, but capable instructor. He was feared but loved by all of his boys. Myers was a great mathematician. When ever a young man left his school it was generally understood that he was a qualified mathematician for Uncle Joe so impressed his pupils with the principles taught by the master.

Uncle Joe conducted a popular school at Stanford and after leaving Lancaster which was attended by several of his Garrard pupils.

Among the principals who followed Myers were George Dunlap, who afterwards taught in Franklin Institute; Prof. Materson; Asher Owsley; the late B. F. Hudson and others. Mr. Hudson taught for many years and was assisted by Sam Cheek and Harry Cloggetts success. He was a superior instructor and conducted a successful school until elected cashier of the Citizens National Bank. This institution prospered under his management and before his retirement was placed on the "Honor Roll".

The most enduring and most successful female school in Lancaster was Franklin Institute on Danville Street, owned by the Odd Fellows. Many noted teachers were employed in this school at various times. The Misses Garfield, relatives of President Garfield, of Ohio taught there about the time of the Civil War and were followed by the Misses Thompson, Miss Myers, sister of Uncle Joe; Mrs. Wm. Yantis, Robert Lillard George W Dunlap, Mr. Reppert, Mr. Irvine and others. The Institute was destroyed by fire about 1887, at which time Sam Rothwell saved the lives of the inmates and in jumping from the building fractured his thigh.

In 1884 the Dunlap estate on Lexington Street was purchased by a private local corporation and converted into a Female College which opened with a large attendance. Mr.
Zollars of Ohio, formerly president of Hiram College, was the first President. Over fifty boarders were enrolled in the school, but owing to inadequacy of accommodations for pupils, Zollars resigned and returned to Ohio. Various educators conducted the College until 1895 when the citizens of this district voted a bond issue and purchased property, establishing our present Graded School. The first Board of Trustees consisted of B. F. Hudson, Wm. Herndon, Wm. Ward, T. Currey and Wood I. Williams.

Louisa Leavell bequeathed the school about $50,000, the income of which was to be used for school purposes, naming B. F. Hudson, J. J. Walker and R. H. Baston commissioners to handle the funds.

The gift made it possible for us to have our present modern school building, the pride of the town. In 1912 a vote on a bond issue of $29,000 was taken when only four negative votes were cast. The income of the Leavell Fund pays the interest and is redeeming the bonds.

At the time when this building was erected, 1913, the trustees thought it would be ample to accommodate the normal increase in school children for at least twenty-five years, but from indications additional room will be required in a short distant day.

Garrard County Soldiers in Various Wars. Revolutionary War, 1776

"Peace and quiet leaves no footprints.
On the true historian's pages,
'Tis in action we remember
The career of our forefathers.

Nine years had elapsed since the close of the Revolutionary War when Kentucky was admitted into the Union. Washington's second term as President was nearing an end when Garrard County was organized. Many of the war veterans located in this vicinity and had assisted in laying the foundations of future prosperity. Everywhere the pioneers were developing the country.

One by one the old soldiers were passing away until finally Michael Salter was the sole survivor in this county. From him descended a large and respectable family, not one of whom is living in this community at the present time. The Salter estates, which were vast, have passed into other hands and have been divided into smaller farms.

The War of 1812

When the United States had emerged victorious from the war for independence it was thought that peace and prosperity would follow, but England was not satisfied with defeat. She continued harassing our citizens upon land and sea until she had almost destroyed our commerce. Though we were feeble in our infancy; though possessing an insignificant navy, composed of a few wooden vessels; though there was a divided sentiment as to the advisability of declaring war, yet the party in power entered upon hostilities with enthusiasm. Everywhere volunteers presented themselves in such numbers that many were unable to get into the service. Ex-Governor Isaac Shelby was overwhelmed with applicants when called to the colors.

Captain John Faulkner mustered in his company 60 privates and 10 officers. Captain Woods, who also organized a company of Mounted Volunteer Militia, had 40 privates and 10 officers. The Garrison volunteers were first called to Newport, thence with Gov. Shelby to Detroit, and had the honor of participating in the battle of the River Raisin and Thames. Several of our young men from the best families in the State were ruthlessly slain at the River Raisin and from that time on until the close of the war, "Remember the River Raisin," was the battle cry.

The Mexican War, 1846

Eighty-seven privates and ten officers composed of our bravest young men were enrolled under Capt. Johnson Price to serve in the Mexican and some were killed in action. A can war in 1846. Some distinguished themselves in numerous battles few lived to serve in the Civil War.

The last survivors of this war in this county were Chas. Gallagher, General W. J. Landram and Frank White. Gallagher died at the home of his daughter in Winchester. General Landram and Uncle Frank White were the last to pass away in Lancaster. Uncle Frank survived Landram several years.

The Civil War, 1861

The citizens of Garrard county were almost equally divided in sentiment over the issues of the Civil War, although probably a majority favored a united country. This was truly a war in which brother fought against brother. At the conclusion of the war our soldiers, as a rule, conducted themselves as brave and honorable men, acquiescing in the result, and returning to their former activities at home. Garrard boys distinguished themselves upon many battle fields.

The years succeeding the war have flown rapidly and the majority of the veterans have crossed the river and are at rest. A few remain, but within a few years the last hero will have been [illegible] and buried in "Old Glory."

From the records of the volunteers we find enlisted a company of 57 privates and 20 officers, Co. H, 19 Ky. Vol. Infantry, Col. W. J. Landram commanding.


Co. I, 3rd Ky. Vol. Cavalry, 25 privates with Capt. M. D. Logan commanding. Mr. R. R. Denton is the last survivor of this company living in this county.

There were twenty-one Garrard County men in Col. Grigsby's regiment.

Co. E, 3rd Ky. Confederate Cavalry, 40 privates with Mike Salter, Captain, commanding. Thirty Confederates enlisted elsewhere among whom Rev. R. R. Noel, of Stanford, is the last survivor as far as we can learn.

Both the blue and the gray fought valiantly on many battle fields and returned home crowned with honors. No decisive nor important engagements took place in this county, but we barely escaped. Had not some raw recruits precipitated a battle at Big Hill, in Madison County, resulting in the battle of Richmond, we would probably have had a bloody conflict in this locality. General Nelson had stopped at one of our hotels when a messenger arrived with information from those commanding that a battle was in progress at Richmond. The General was loath to believe that a conflict had been started, for he stated to the friends present that he had given orders for the troops to fall back upon Lancaster in the event the enemy was in force. He was enraged and disapponted because he realized that the green troops in that section would overcome by seasoned Confederates.
marching into the State from the South.

After the battle of Perryville in 1862, there was considerable skirmishing with the retreating Confederates through this county. There were few casualties. No fences were left standing; horses, cattle, hogs and crops were confiscated and the people had little left upon which to subsist.

**Spanish-American War, 1898**

When the Maine was blown up in the Havana harbor in 1898, the United States promptly declared war and called for volunteers. The people generally had been anxious for McKinley to intervene for the suffering Cubans who had been persecuted and starved by the Spanish under "Butcher" Weyler for several years.

Volunteers offered by the thousands in every locality. Our boys responded with one company of 100, under Captains Sam Duncan, Lieut. John M. Farra and Lieut. Claus Wherritt. The Garrard company was sent to Chieamauga, where it remained in camp until the close of the war. Farra and Wherritt contracted typhoid fever upon their return. It was discovered at Chieamauga that flies were the carriers of the typhoid germ.

It was worth all the sacrifice to make the discovery that yellow fever was due to the sting of the mosquito. Yellow fever was slaying thousands in Cuba and the tropics. Investigations by Dr. Reed proved beyond doubt that the Steromyia carried the germ from the patient to the healthy, inoculating by their bite.

Several of our boys died from typhoid contracted at Chieamauga.

**The World War, 1917**

The participation of this country in the World War was inevitable. When it was plainly seen that Germany intended to dominate the world should France and England be conquered then our people, as a unit, favored a declaration of war. Volunteers could have been secured by the millions but our War Board adopted the draft system as the most equitable and the most feasible plan.

The Draft Board selected for Garrard County was composed of John M. Farra, Geo. T. Ballard, Jr., Dr. J. M. Acton and Dr. J. S. Gilbert. This Board inducted into service 459 white and 121 colored troops. There were about 50 Garrard boys enlisted elsewhere; making a total of 680 who went forth in defense of liberty and democracy. A large majority came back safe and sound, but 30 were wounded in action and eighteen killed or died of disease.

Of the boys who volunteered and those who were drafted, sixteen were selected as officers of different ranks. Six were medical officers: Drs. Acton, Carman, Gilbert, Edwards, Rose and Kinnaird, V. G.

Some of our troops never passed beyond Camp Taylor; some were sent to various camps in this country and some went to Europe, but all had sufficient military experience.

The following heroes deserve special mention and are entitled to the everlasting gratitude of our people for they laid down their lives in our defense. What more could a man do?

- John Baker, Lancaster
- Jesse B. Callie, Paint Lick
- Henry Crank, Lancaster
- Charles Creech, Paint Lick
- Felix Creech, Paint Lick
- Murray R. Dawson, Paint Lick
- John B. Gabbard, Paint Lick
- William T. King, Lancaster
- Robert H. Ledford, Paint Lick
- Reather Long, Lancaster

Leonard Lansford, Bryantsville
- Walter L. Manning, Lancaster
- Elmer Miller, Lancaster
- Liburn Naylor, Lancaster
- Albert Nee, Paint Lick
- Ernest C. Ray, Lancaster
- Roy L. Roberson, Paint Lick
- Charles Heidelberg Sanford, Lancaster
- Ruther Sherrow, Bryantsville
- Fred Young, Lancaster.

**Colored**

Elbert Rice and Joseph Rice, Lancaster.

**Some Men of Distinction Originating in Garrard**

There was a period in the history of Lancaster and Garrard County when we had an unusual number of men who became distinguished in the State and Nation. Social and educational advantages developed them for future achievement.

After the Revolutionary War the immigrants to this county were generally hardy, resolute, aspiring young men who were seeking fertile fields for their activities. These came from loyal and patriotic ancestors. These men with their families came principally from Virginia, Pennsylvania and North Carolina with a spirit of freedom and a determination to succeed. A majority had been educated in the best schools and colleges, and were prepared for leadership.

In this section schools were few and good teachers rare. No Common School system had been adopted. Knowing the advantages of an education the pioneers gave their offspring the best opportunities obtainable under the tutelage and influence of such noted teachers as Joshua Fry and Samuel Findley, who conducted private classical schools where young men and young ladies were prepared for college.

From the dawn of the nineteenth century until the Civil War may be regarded as the golden era of Garrard County, for during that period several of our notable statesmen left their impress upon the State and Nation, among whom were John Boyle, Samuel McKee, Robert P. Letcher, William Owaley, George R. McKee, George W. Dunlap and others. At the first meeting of the Garrard County Court in 1796 John Boyle was sworn in as attorney. He was the first Congressman from Lancaster serving from 1803 to 1809. He was Chief Justice of Kentucky for 16 years and after retiring from the Court of Appeals was appointed District Attorney for Kentucky, which he held until his death in 1855.

Samuel McKee, son of Col. William McKee, pioneer who settled upon Gilbert's Creek, succeeded Boyle in Congress, serving from 1809 to 1817. He built the brick residence now owned and occupied by his grand children, John and Jennie Duncan. This building has been in continuous possession and occupation of his direct descendants. His son, William R. McKee, was killed in the battle for Buena Vista during the Mexican War heroically defending himself against a superior force. At the same time Col. Henry Clay, Jr., son of Henry Clay was killed in action.

Hugh McKee, son of Wm. R. McKee, was killed in 1871 at the storming of Citadel, "Fort McKee", Kang Hoo Island, Corea, while leading the attacking party of United States Marines against the Coreans. George Robertson succeeded McKee in Congress serving from 1817 to 1821, resigning his seat to serve in the Kentucky Legislature. For 16 years he
was judge of the Court of Appeals and his decisions are still quoted in the courts of the United States. He was a brilliant scholar, a just, upright citizen, a wise counselor, an eminent jurist.

Before moving to the unpretentious log house on Water Street he lived in a two-story log house that stood just in the rear of Stormes Drug store. While he was a poor struggling lawyer, living frugally, he was in the habit of gambling with other lawyers attending court. Gambling was one of the accomplishments of attorneys in those days and was considered honorable. Robertson states in his autobiography that he was invariably successful in the games. He claimed that the game gave him an insight into human nature which had proved of incalculable benefit in the conduct of his cases. While using his fees to support his family he deposited his winnings in a cigar box kept by his wife and within a short time, to his surprise, upon opening the box discovered he had sufficient funds to purchase a residence, which was a new brick residence on the north side of Water Street.

Gov. Robert P. Letcher was the last of the famous quartette to occupy the Boyle residence in Lancaster. He was born in Garrard County and lived to serve the people in the Legislature, in Congress, as Governor and as Ambassador to Mexico. Under the tutelage of the noted teacher Joshua Fry he developed from an indolent youth into an accomplished gentleman and scholar. During his youth his talents lay dormant but having been aroused from his lethargy he became a leader of men. In Congress from 1828 to 1833, Governor 1840 to 1844, Ambassador to Mexico 1850 to 1853. He was defeated for Congress in 1853 by John C. Breckenridge.

Governor William Owsey, the second Governor to be selected from Lancaster, succeeded Letcher in 1844. He owned and occupied the Colonial brick residence on Stanford Street, now the Barna place, which he erected. After the expiration of his term he moved to Boyle County, where he died on his farm.

Simeon Anderson, who lived on the Lexington Pike one mile from town, served a short time in Congress, dying in 1844. A marble monument marks his grave on the old homestead.

George R. McKee, son of Samuel McKee, was an eminent lawyer born in Lancaster in 1819. Being admitted to the bar he practiced his profession here and was repeatedly elected to the Legislature. He moved to Covington and accumulated an ample fortune. His brilliant daughter Jennie still lives in her adopted city.

George W. Dunlap, one of the ablest lawyers in Central Kentucky practiced at our bar for many years. He owned the place on which stands the Graded School and all the residence north as far as the old Gill house. During the Civil War he was our representative in Congress. He was a genial, cultivated gentleman, popular with all with whom he became in contact. His son George is a minister of the Gospel and Woodford is a Commissioner at Lexington.

Allan A. Burton, lawyer and politician, came to this town a poor and unknown boy seeking an education. To pay his board he worked for Mr. Cook, mother of Mrs. Ellen Owsey, with whom he remained 30 years. Casting one of the few votes for Abraham Lincoln for President in this county, for abolitionists were few, he received an appointment as Minister to Bogota. Upon the expiration of his term of office he returned to Lancaster, later removing to Washington, where he was a successful attorney.

Before the Civil War he was married to a Miss Higgins who was traveling with a musical company. For many years they lived happy in "Love's Nest," the seven-gabled brick building now occupied by J. R. Mount on Lexington Street, but in their declining years domestic differences caused their separation. She died in France.

Michael H. Owsey was Circuit Judge of this district several times and was one of the most popular men in the State. Genial, affable, kind hospitable, he was respected by all who knew him. While studying law under George Robertson the Civil War broke and like many other young men he showed his loyalty to his country by enlisting in the Federal Army becoming a Major before its close. Returning from service he married Miss Ellen Letcher who is still living. It has been said by eminent lawyers that Owsey was a remarkable judge of law who had fewer decisions reversed by Court of Appeals than any other Circuit Judge in the State.

While Owsey was serving on the bench George Denny, Jr., was elected Commonwealth's Attorney. Denny was a fearless prosecutor being in office during the most critical times in our history when it was difficult to secure the conviction of criminals. Juries were afraid to do their duty.

It was a time that required brave officers to enforce the laws. He retired and moved to Lexington where he was successful.

Senator W. O. Bradley was the third Lancasterian to be elected Governor of Kentucky, being the first Republican to be elected to this office. After his term expired he moved to Louisville where he practised law until elected Senator. He died in Washington before the expiration of his term. His wife surviving him several years.

Lancaster has not only furnished three Governors for the State, but has also furnished one for Texas, Henry Smith, and one for Louisiana, Henry C. Warmoth.

Of the many ministers who have gone forth from Lancaster to spread the Gospel may be mentioned, Nathan Rice, Galen Routh, James C. Barnes, George O. Barnes, John Lapley McKee, R. R. Noel, Charles Reid, Frank Tindall, Graham Frank.

Galen Routh held the Presbyterian pastorate during the entire fifty years of service at Versailles, Ky. His nephew, Robert Kinnaird, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Midway forty years.

Dr. J. Lapley McKee was born and reared here where he received his preliminary education before attending Centre College where he graduated. He graduated from the Danville Presbyterian Theological Seminary and began a most successful career. He was pastor of churches in several cities before he developed into an Evangelist. For many years he conducted revivals over the country saving many souls. His last pastorate was at the Lancaster Presbyterian Church. Until his death he was Vice-President of Centre College.

George O. Barnes was born here.
received his early training in our schools, graduated at Centre and Theological Seminary and began a successful career as a Presbyterian. Before many years had passed he was declared unorthodox by the church and he began his career as an evangelist. For many years he had a myriad of devotees who almost worshipped him through his instrumentality many souls were saved.

The medical profession has had several recruits from Garrard County who have shown marked ability and who have become successful physicians and surgeons. Dr. Louis S. McMurtry, who recently died, began his career in Garrard County. After graduating at Centre he attended Tulane University where he graduated with honors. For many years he practiced at Danville. Moving to Louisville he accepted a professorship in the Hospital Medical College where he made a reputation as a surgeon. He was a skillful surgeon, a fine physician, a lovely companion, his death cast a gloom over the profession of the whole country.

Dr. Steele Bailey, now living in Utah, came to this city when a small boy. Having received his education in the local schools he entered Jefferson Medical College where he graduated. He located at Stanford. Remaining there for about forty years he removed to Utah to pass his declining years with his son who is a practicing physician. The doctor is an amiable man, a fine physician and a polished gentleman of the old school. He was Secretary of the Kentucky State Medical Society for 20 years and President for one year. During his incumbency he was the most popular man in the state society.

Dr. W. S. Elkin was born and reared near Lancaster, attended our local schools; graduated at Centre, graduated in medicine at Pennsylvania University, located in Atlanta where he is popular and successful. In 1887 married Miss Nellie Duncan. The doctor has been dean of the Atlanta Medical College for many years and has been instrumental in building up a great school and hospital.

All our people love ‘Dr. Simp’ who has a host of friends in this city. Dr. Sam H. Burnside graduated in the class with Dr. Elkin in 1882 and located in Wichita Falls, Texas where he died recently from injury in an auto accident. He was a successful doctor and controlled a large practice. Dr. Dan C. Elkin, son of popular Bob Elkin, graduated at our High School, went to Yale where he graduated and took degree of M. D. at Emory Medical College, Atlanta, Georgia. Dan took post graduate work at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and has entered upon the practice of medicine in Atlanta where we hope he may attain the highest honors.

We have furnished Louisville with several good citizens who have been prominent in the city of their adoption. Many years ago Wm. McKee Duncan located in the metropolis and has controlled a good clientele. He was Judge of the Garrard County Court several terms. Homer Batson began the practice of law in the office of Senator Bradley with whom he remained several years. He now controls a large and lucrative practice. Sam Harris has been in the city many years and has retired from business with a sufficiency of the world’s goods. Hunter Irvine began work as a wholesale milliner, got into the distillation of liquor business and has accumulated a fortune.

Arnap Elkin sold his prosperous weekly newspaper and went to the Kentucky Lithographic company many years ago. He still holds his job and is never happier than when he gets an opportunity of discussing his old home. Robert Hughes served an apprenticeship in his father’s office and learned the newspaper business while working on the “Central Kentucky News.” The Louisville Commercial first employed him and from there he went to the Courier-Journal. Finally he was elected President of the Louisville Electric Company. After the Electric Company passed into other hands Bob was given a position in the Citizens Union National Bank of Louisville where he is serving acceptably. Billy Miller, after working in the Citizens National Bank of Lancaster was called to assist in the same with Mr. Hughes and we are sure he will do his duty and make a success.

Millard West has been holding Government positions in Washington for over twenty years and has made a very efficient officer in every department in which he has served. The people of Lancaster will vouch for his honesty, integrity and worth.

Some of Garrard’s Brain and Brawn

It is a generally accepted fact that the “brain and brawn” of the cities comes from the small towns, villages and farms. The small communities are recruiting stations for the commercial and industrial centers. Statistics show that the country is the best place to develop character and brains for great educational and industrial institutions. The most striking examples of the rise from poverty to wealth and influence are the poor young men born and reared on small farms where opportunity was limited. The fewer the advantages the more rapid the advancement, has been the rule in the past. The majority, or at least a large portion, of the capitalists and kings of industry, have had the least education and the least financial backing in their youth, but by an indomitable will have risen to prominence.

Garrard County has furnished her quota to the industrial, financial and educational centers, and is still preparing more to assume prominence in the future.

It would require a volume to enumerate all the men who have left the county to aid in the building up of other communities. Besides the number recorded in previous sketches we have many worthy of notice.

Oklahoma has had several accessions from this county who have succeeded financially and professionally. Several years ago W. J. Williams and Robert Davidson, Lancaster attorneys, located at Tulsa to follow their profession where they have been of great service to their adopted home and have gained renown as successful attorneys.

In the same State Charles and William West have risen in financial circles until they are at the top.

Horace Walker located at Washington and has become a prominent attorney for the Southern Railway System.

Horace Herndon has made a success as district manager of the Hirsch Co., in North Carolina. His brother, Lewis Herndon, has risen from a subordinate position with the Belknap Company to manager of one of the principal departments.

Illinois has adopted several hundred Garrard citizens. The Laytons, the Logans, the Boltons and numer-
ous families from this section moved to Illinois many years ago. There is a Garrard County colony around Decatur, where J. Herbert Kinnaid pitched his tent many years ago and has succeeded in making a fine reputation as an insurance man.

Chicago now claims a number of our worthy citizens; among them George T. Mason, who has for many years had charge of the Berkshire Insurance office. When a young man William Brown located in Chicago when it was a small city and has been a successful real estate agent. James Brown, and nephew, Claude Royston and Miss Annie Royston, have become thoroughly identified with their adopted city.

New Orleans now claims several of our citizens, William Wherrett, Claude Wherrett, William Bogle and wife, and Mrs. Berkele, have been living in this city for a number of years.

Dr. Walter Beasley has been practising dentistry in Los Angeles since 1909.

Col. James Maret, "the Boone Way Man," was reared in Garrard, where he imbued his many good qualities and cultivated the ones inherited. After reaching manhood, he accepted a position with the L & N. R. R. Company, finally locating at Mt. Vernon, where he conceived the idea of McAdamizing the "Old Wilderness Road," thus getting the mountains out of the mud. The awakening of Kentuckians to the realization of the need for good roads was largely due to the enthusiasm and industry of "Jim Maret," who has continuously presented the problem to the people through the newspapers and private correspondence. If we succeed in building roads in every section where they are needed to get the people out of the mud the credit will be due to the unceasing efforts of "the Boone Way Man."

Among the many pastors who have ministered to the Presbyterian church of Lancaster, none have been more admired than Henry Faulconer, who married Margaret Mason, while preaching here. Henry has become a noted evangelist whose services are in constant demand.

**Some of Our Good Women**

It would be impossible to enumerate the noble, virtuous and charming women who have adorned Lancaster society during the past. Our women have always been leaders. Away back in the dim past "Grandmammy Johnson" (mother of George Robertson) was known as a witty, wise and elegant woman—refined and educated. "Aunt Betsy" McKee was Lancaster's Florence Nightingale during the cholera epidemic in 1833. She ministered to the sick and dying, and although a widow with a large family, she assumed the care of several children left orphans by death of parents during the epidemic. She lived to be an old woman honored and loved by all who knew her.

Aunt Lucindia Greenleaf, Martha Salter, Sooky Salter, Elizabeth Hill and Susan Anderson formed a group of bright intellectuals whose wit and wisdom were quoted in every neighborhood. They were the favorites of all.

The local option election would have been dull and uninteresting, had it not been for the enthusiasm and unceasing energy of such women as Aunt "Becky" West, Mrs. Will Lear, Mrs. Charles Sweeney, Mrs. Margaret Gill, Mrs. Fannie Farra and others who devoted much of their time in visiting the voters and rousing them to action. It is said that

Aunt Becky and Mrs. Lear canvassed the county horseback. The first successful election for local option was held in 1886. Only one of the prominent women workers is living—Mrs. William Lear.

No community can boast of having more cultivated women than our little city. During the Civil War there were five young ladies in this town that could not be excelled for brilliancy, wit or wisdom. Mrs. Maria L. Granger, daughter of Dr. Joe Letcher, was a brilliant woman. Mrs. E. D. Potts was known as an intellectual lady who demonstrated by her writings that she was educated and refined; Mrs. Patty D. Gill, one of the brightest and wittiest women in this section, who died in Washington; Mrs. Ellen L. Owley, now living in the city, who knows more history of her native State than any person within our knowledge. She is loved and admired by her many friends; Mrs. F. P. Fristle, daughter of Dr. Jennings Price, who is still living the evening of her life with her son, who is honored, loved and respected by the community.

Much could be said of many other noble women of our county, but we must close.

**In Conclusion**

With this issue the sketches, "Looking Backward" come to a close. If they have been productive of good if they have given pleasure to anyone, if they have stimulated pride or increased love for home, the writer will feel recompensed for his feeble efforts. In the future some one with time, talent and literary qualifications should elaborate upon what has been published in these fragmentary sketches and relate the history of our county in order that posterity may know something of the great men and women who lived in the past.

The object in writing these papers was to aid the school children in the "Pioneer Contest." While they may have been of service to the children we trust they may have given pleasure to all the readers of the "Record." If they have helped to cultivate a love for your native county and its traditions; if they have stirred you to think more about your antecedents and their deeds; he will feel repaid for the time expended in preparing them for publication.

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