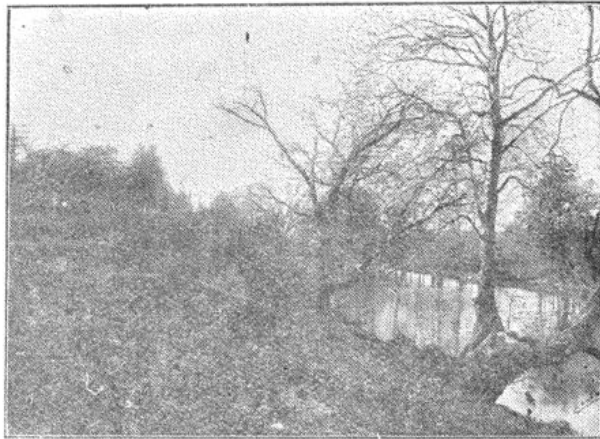




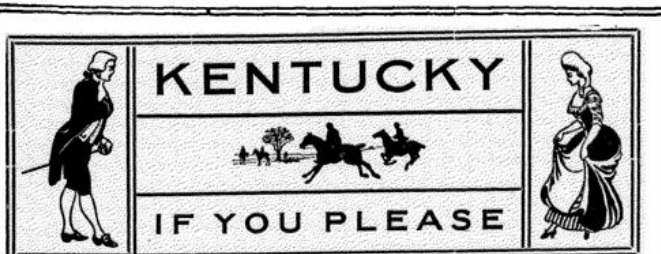
“Elkhorn Country”



Fincastle, Virginia

1790





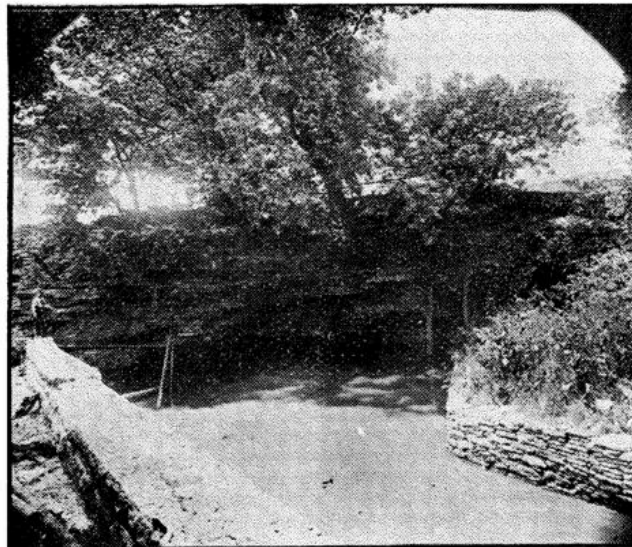
First Settlement.



IN the month of June, 1774, Col. John Floyd, accompanied by Col James Douglass, came through this country, which was then Fincastle county, Virginia, making military surveys, and stopped at the Big Spring, a stream of water that attracted the attention of pioneers and caused a settlement to be made, which has since become the Belle of the Blue Grass—Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky.

In the month of April, 1775, John, Alex. and Wm. McClelland, Col. Robert Patterson, Wm. McConnell and Stephen Lowry came from Pittsburg, Pa., by boat and erected a fort near

FLOYD'S SPRING.



Helped to Inspire.

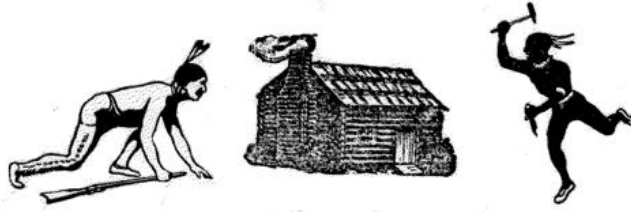


THE mint that once grew so profusely around this spring, combined with its cool water and some of "Rev. Elijah Craig's Best," helped no little to inspire the pioneers of those days of trouble. We are sure that the sentiment of the pioneers then has not changed with the sentiment of the Kentucky Colonels now.

Corn bread when I'm hungry,
Whisky when I'm dry,
Greenbacks when I'm hard up,
And Heaven when I die.

INDIANS ATTACK FORT.

On the 29th of December of the same year, when defended by only about 20 men, it was



ATTACKED BY 30 OR 40 INDIANS

Under the famous Mingo Chief, Pluggy—three days after they had defeated, near the Lower Blue Licks, Col. John Todd's expedition after the powder. The attack lasted for several hours, and was only discontinued then by reason, as was afterwards learned, of the death of Pluggy. Of the whites two were mortally wounded, John McClelland and Chas. White. (Gen.) Robert Todd and Capt. Edward Worthington were seriously wounded, but both recovered. The terror inspired by this event, caused the occupants to abandon the fort.



LANDED IN OHIO.

Late in the evening of the 12th of October, they landed a few miles below the mouth of Hockhocking, in the present State of Ohio, and, contrary to their usual practice, made a fire—having become less cautious in consequence of their near approach to the settlements. They laid upon their arms around the fire and in the night were attacked by a party of eleven Indians, who gave them a volley, and then fell upon them with their tomahawks. Col. Patterson received two balls in his right arm, by which it was broken; and a tomahawk was struck into his side, between two of his ribs, penetrating into the cavity of the body. He sprang out into the darkness and got clear, supposing all his companions were killed. He made for the river in hopes of getting into the canoe and floating down to Point Pleasant; but as he approached it, he discovered that there was an Indian in it. In a short time the whole party of Indians went on board, and floated down the river. Col. Patterson then made an attempt to get to the fire, in which he succeeded. He found a companion, named Templeton, wounded in a manner very similar to his own case; another, named Wernock, wounded dangerously; and another, named Perry, slightly. Of the other three, one was killed, one was missing, and the other, named Mitchell, was unhurt. They had saved one gun and some ammunition. They remained on the ground until morning, when they attempted to proceed up the river on foot; but Wernock was unable to move, and they were forced to leave him. They however, found themselves unable to proceed farther than a quarter of a mile from the camp, and it was then agreed that Perry should endeavor to reach Grave creek, and bring them aid, while Mitchell was to remain and take care of the others. Wernock, who was left behind, died in the evening; and Mitchell,

who had gone back to assist him, lost his way in returning to Patterson and Templeton, and did not find them until next morning. They then moved a couple of hundred yards further from the river, and the next day got under a cliff, which sheltered them from the rain, where they remained until Perry returned from Grave creek with assistance. They were removed to that place after lying eight days in their suffering condition. Patterson laid twelve months under the surgeon's care.



INDIANS STOLE 20 HORSES



In the latter part of May, 1778, a party of Indians stole twenty horses, near Col. Johnson's mill. This mill stood at Great Crossings, and was recently purchased by Rhodie Herndon. Part of it had fallen down, and the other portion left is now used by Mr. Herndon as a tobacco barn.

They were pursued by Capt. Herndon with a small body of whites, but escaped. On this occasion, a most singular manœuvre was executed by one of the Indians, probably the leader. The party, after traveling about twenty miles, halted in a brushy copse of wood, and were overtaken by the pursuers, who came upon them before they were discovered or saw their adversary. The whites, on discovering the marauders, made instant preparation to fire; and at the same moment, the Indians gave a loud yell, sprang to their feet, and, with one exception, ran in various directions. One, who remained in view of the whites, continued to yell and scream and jump—now flying to one tree, then to another—now dodging and springing aloft, as one perfectly frantic. This strange exhibition attracted and so engrossed the attention of the whites that they did not even fire—thus, without doubt, effecting the very object intended by this dexterous and wily savage. In the meantime the other Indians had secured their guns and blankets, and made their escape, as did also the partisan hero, in an instant after his followers were safe—leaving an enemy, superior in numbers, to express their wonder at the enchantment which had thus eluded them.



INDIANS KIDNAPPED CHILD



About the 20th of June, 1788, three Indians made an incursion into Scott county, and stole three horses from the farm of Jacob Stucker, on North Elkhorn.

On the succeeding day, a lad was killed near Col. Johnson's mill. The neighborhood was roused, and Capt. Henderson, immediately assembling a company, gave pursuit. He struck the horse trail and, pursuing it with great vigor, soon overhauled the Indians. At the first fire two of the Indians fell dead, and the third, though wounded, effected his escape. The horses were recovered, and the whites returned to their homes without having received the slightest injury.

A FLAT-BOTTOM BOAT.

Much has been written and said of boating, but probably of all that has been written and all that may be said, no account of which will equal that of Captain Hubbell and his party in 1791, in a flat-bottom boat sailing down the Monongahela, en route to Scott county, as published in Western Review August, 1819.



The subject of this brief notice was a native of Vermont, and served five and a half years in the Revolutionary army, in the various stations of private, sergeant, ensign and second and first Lieutenant. He participated in the capture of St. John's and Montreal, and was engaged in many skirmishes during the war. Some years after the close of the Revolutionary war, Captain Hubbell removed to Kentucky and settled in Scott county, where he resided until his death at a very advanced age—enjoying throughout life, in an eminent degree, the confidence and esteem of the community among whom his lot was cast. In the year 1791, while the Indians were yet troublesome, especially on the banks of the Ohio, Captain Hubbell, who had been compelled to go to the eastward on business, was returning to his home in Kentucky. On one of the tributary streams of the river Monongahela, he procured a flat-bottomed boat, and embarked in company with Mr. Daniel Light, and Mr. William Plascut and his family, consisting of a wife and eight children, destined for Limestone, Kentucky. On their progress down the river Ohio, and soon after passing Pittsburg, they saw evident traces of Indians along the banks, and there is every reason to believe that a boat which they overtook, and which, through carelessness, was suffered to run aground on an island, became a prey to the merciless savages.

AN IRISHMAN AND DUTCHMAN.



Though Captain Hubbell and his party stopped some time for it in a lower part of the river, it did not arrive, and has never to their knowledge been heard of since. Before they reached the mouth of the Great Kenhawa, they had, by several successive additions, increased their number to twenty, consisting of nine men, three women and eight children. The men, besides those mentioned above, were one John Stoner, an Irishman, and a Dutchman whose names are not recollected, Messrs. Ray and Tucker, and a Mr. Kilpatrick, whose two daughters also were of the party. Information received at Gallipolis confirmed the expectation which appearances previously raised, of a serious conflict with a large body of Indians; and as Captain Hubbell had been regularly appointed commander of the boat, every possible preparation was made for a formidable and successful resistance of the anticipated attack.

THREE WATCHES FOR NIGHT.



The nine men were divided into three watches for the night, who were alternately to continue awake and be on the look-out for two hours at a time. The arms on board, which consisted principally of old muskets much out of order, were collected, loaded, and put in the best possible condition for service. At about sun-set on that day, the 23d of March, 1791, our party overtook a fleet of six boats descending the river in company, and intended to have continued with them; but as their passengers seemed more disposed to dancing than fighting, and as soon after dark, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Captain Hubbell, they commenced fiddling and dancing instead of preparing their arms and taking the necessary rest preparatory to battle, it was wisely considered more hazardous to be in such company than to be alone.

FALL ASLEEP ON BOARD.



It was therefore determined to proceed rapidly forward by aid of the oars, and to leave those thoughtless fellow-travelers behind. One of the boats, however, belonging to the fleet, commanded by a Captain Greathouse, adopted the same plan, and for a while kept up with Captain Hubbell, but all its crew at length falling asleep, that boat also ceased to be propelled by the oars, and Captain Hubbell and his party proceeded steadily forward alone. Early in the night a canoe was dimly seen floating down the river, in which were probably Indians reconnoitering, and other evident indications were observed of the neighborhood and hostile intentions of a formidable party of savages.

CAPTAIN STAYED UP AT NIGHTS.



It was now agreed that should the attack, as was probable, be deferred till morning, every man should be up before the dawn in order to make as great a show as possible of numbers and of strength; and that, whenever the action should take place, the women and children should lie down on the cabin floor and be protected as well as they could by the trunks and other baggage, which might be placed around them. In this perilous situation they continued during the night, and the Captain, who had not slept more than one hour since he left Pittsburg, was too deeply impressed with the imminent danger which surrounded him to obtain any rest at that time.

EACH FELLOW TOOK HIS POSITION.

Just as daylight began to appear in the east, and before the men were up and at their posts agreeably to arrangement, a voice at some distance below them in a plaintive tone repeatedly solicited them to come ashore, as there were some white persons who wished to obtain passage in their boat. This the Captain very naturally and correctly concluded to be an Indian artifice, and its only effect was to arouse the men and place every one on his guard. The voice of entreaty was soon changed into the language of indignation and insult, and the sound of distant paddles announced the approach of the savage foe. At length three Indian canoes were seen through the mist of the morning rapidly advancing. With the utmost coolness the Captain and his companions prepared to receive them. The chairs, tables, and other incumbrances were thrown into the river, in order to clear the deck for action.



"MIGHT SINGE THEIR EYEBROWS."

Every man took his position, and was ordered not to fire till the savages had approached so near that (to use the words of Captain Hubbell) "the flash from the guns might singe their eyebrows;" and a special caution was given that the men should fire successively, so that there might be no interval. On the arrival of the canoes, they were found to contain about twenty-five or thirty Indians each. As soon as they approached within the reach of musket shot, a general fire was given from one of them, which wounded Mr. Tucker through the hip so severely that his leg hung only by the flesh, and shot Mr. Light just below the ribs. The three canoes placed themselves at the bow, stern, and on the right side of the boat, so that they had an opportunity of raking in every direction. The fire now commenced from the boat, and had a powerful effect in checking the confidence and fury of the Indians.



TOOK WOUNDED MAN'S GUN.



The Captain, after firing his own gun, took up that of one of the wounded men, raised it to his shoulder, and was about to discharge it, when a ball came and took away the lock; he coolly turned round, seized a brand of fire from the kettle which served for a cauboose, and applying it to the pan, discharged the piece with effect. A very regular and constant fire was now kept up on both sides. The Captain was

just in the act of raising his gun a third time, when a ball passed through his right arm, and for a moment disabled him. Scarcely had he recovered from the shock and re-acquired the use of his hand, which had been suddenly drawn up by the wound, when he observed the Indians in one of the canoes just about to board the boat in its bow, where the horses were placed belonging to the party. So near had they approached that some of them had actually seized with their hands the side of the boat.

SEVERAL WOUNDED.

Severely wounded as he was, he caught up a pair of horseman's pistols, and rushed forward to repel the attempt at boarding. On his approach the Indians fell back, and he discharged a pistol with effect at the foremost man. After firing the second pistol, he found himself without arms, and was compelled to retreat; but stepping back upon a pile of small wood which had been prepared for burning in the kettle, the thought struck him, that it might be made use of in repelling the foe, and he continued for some time to strike them with it so forcibly and actively that they were unable to enter the boat, and at length he wounded one of them so severely that with a yell they suddenly gave way. All the canoes instantly discontinued the contest and directed their course to Captain Greathouse's boat, which was then in sight. Here a striking contrast was exhibited to the firmness and intrepidity which had been displayed.



RETIRED TO CABIN.

Instead of resisting the attack the people on board this boat retired to the cabin in dismay. The Indians entered it without opposition, and rowed it to the shore, where they instantly killed the Captain and a lad of about 14 years of age. The women they placed in the center of their canoes, and manning them with fresh hands, again pursued Captain Hubbell and party. A melancholy alternative now presented itself to these brave but almost desponding men, either to fall a prey to the savages themselves, or to run the risk of shooting the women, who had been placed in the canoes in the hope of deriving protection from their presence. But "self preservation is the first law of nature," and the Captain very justly remarked, there would not be much humanity in preserving their lives at such a sacrifice, merely that they might become victims of savage cruelty at some subsequent period.



FOUR MEN LEFT ON BOARD.

There were now but four men left on board of Captain Hubbell's boat, capable of defending it, and the Captain himself was severely wounded in two places. The second attack, however, was resisted with almost incredible firmness and vigor. Whenever the Indians would rise to fire, their opponents would commonly give them the first shot, which, in almost every instance would prove fatal. Notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, and the exhausted condition of the defenders of the boat, the Indians at length appeared to despair of success, and the canoes successively retired to the shore. Just as the last one was departing, Captain Hubbell called to the Indian who was standing in the stern, and on his turning round discharged his piece at him. When the smoke, which for a moment, obstructed the vision, was dissipated, he was seen lying on his back and appeared to be severely, perhaps mortally wounded.



SPECTACLE OF HORROR.

Unfortunately the boat now drifted near to the shore where the Indians were collected, and a large concourse, probably between four and five hundred, were seen rushing down on the bank. Ray and Plascut, the only men remaining unhurt, were placed at the oars, and as the boat was not more than twenty yards from shore, it was deemed prudent for all to lie



down in as safe a position as possible and attempt to push forward with the utmost practicable rapidity. While they continued in this situation nine balls were shot into one oar and ten into the other, without wounding the rowers, who were hidden from view and protected by the side of the boat and the blankets in its stern. During this dreadful exposure to the fire of the savages, which continued about twenty minutes, Mr. Kilpatrick observed a particular Indian, whom he thought a favorite mark for his rifle, and, notwithstanding the solemn warning of Captain Hubbell, rose to shoot him. He immediately received a ball in the mouth, which passed out of the back part of his head, and was almost at the same moment shot through the heart. He fell among the horses that about the same time were killed, and presented to his afflicted daughters and fellow travelers, who were witnesses of the awful occurrence, a spectacle of horror which we need not further attempt to describe.

The boat was now providentially and suddenly carried out into the middle of the stream, and taken by the current beyond the reach of the enemy's balls. Our little band, reduced as they were in numbers, wounded, afflicted and almost exhausted by fatigue, were still unsubdued in spirit, and being assembled in all their strength, men, women and children, with an appearance of triumph, gave three hearty cheers, calling to the Indians to come on again if they were fond of the sport.

A LITTLE HERO.

Thus ended this awful conflict, in which, out of nine men, two only escaped unhurt. Tucker and Kilpatrick were killed on the spot, Stoner was mortally wounded, and died on his arrival at Limestone, and all the rest, excepting Ray and Plascut, were severely wounded. The women and children were all uninjured excepting a little son of Mr. Plascut, who, after the battle was over, came to the Captain, and, with great coolness, requested him to take a ball out of his head. On examination it appeared that a bullet which had passed through the side of the boat, had penetrated the forehead of this little hero, and remained under the skin. The Captain took it out, and the youth observing, "that is not all," raised his arm, and exhibited a piece of bone at the point of his elbow, which had been shot off, and hung only by the skin. His mother exclaimed, "why did you not tell me of this?" "Because," he coolly replied, "the Captain directed us to be silent during the action, and I thought you would be likely to make a noise if I told you."



ARRIVE AT LIMESTONE.

The boat made the best of its way down the river, and the object was to reach Limestone that night. The Captain's arm had bled profusely, and he was compelled to close the sleeve of his coat in order to retain the blood and stop its effusion. In this situation, tormented by excruciating pain and faint through loss of blood, he was under the necessity of steering the boat with his left arm, till about ten o'clock that night, when he was relieved by Mr. William Brooks, who resided on the bank of the river, and who was induced, by the calls of the suffering party, to come out to their assistance. By his aid, and that of some other persons, who were in the same manner brought to their relief, they were enabled to reach Limestone about twelve o'clock that night.

CAPTAIN HUBBELL DISABLED.

Immediately on the arrival of Mr. Brooks, Captain Hubbell, relieved from labor and responsibility, sunk under the weight of pain and fatigue, and became for a while totally insensible. When the boat reached Limestone, he found himself unable to walk, and was obliged to be carried up to the tavern. Here he had his wound dressed and continued several days, until he acquired sufficient strength to proceed homeward.

ALL KILLED BUT ONE.

On the arrival of our party at Limestone, they found a considerable force of armed men, about to march against the same Indians, from whose attacks

they had so severely suffered. They now learned that on the Sunday preceding, the same party of savages had cut off a detachment of men ascending the Ohio from Fort Washington, at the mouth of Licking river, and had killed with their tomahawks, without firing a gun, twenty-one out of twenty-two men, of which the detachment consisted.

LITERALLY FILLED WITH BULLETS.

Crowds of people, as might be expected, came to witness the boat which had been the scene of so much heroism, and such horrid carnage, and to visit the resolute little band by whom it had been so gallantly and perseveringly defended. On examination it was found that the sides of the boat were literally filled with bullets and with bullet holes. There was scarcely a space of two feet square in the part above water, which had not either a ball remaining in it, or a hole through which a ball had passed. Some persons who had the curiosity to count the number of holes in the blankets which were hung up as curtains in the stern of the boat, affirmed that in the space of five feet square there were one hundred and twenty-two. Four horses out of five were killed, and the escape of the fifth, amidst such a shower of balls, appears almost miraculous.

WOULD NOT ATTACK FLEET.

The day after the arrival of Captain Hubbell and his companions, the five remaining boats, which they had passed on the night preceding the battle, reached Limestone. Those on board remarked, that during the action they distinctly saw the flashes, but could not hear the reports of the guns. The Indians, it appears, had met with two formidable a resistance from a single boat to attack a fleet, and suffered them to pass unmolested; and since that time, it is believed that no boat has been assailed by Indians on the Ohio.

WHIPPED TO DEATH.

The force which marched out to disperse this formidable body of savages, discovered several Indians dead on the shore, near the scene of action. They also found the bodies of Captain Greathouse and several others—men, women and children—who had been on board of his boat. Most of them appeared to have been whipped to death, as they were found stripped, tied to trees, and marked with the appearance of lashes; and large rods, which seemed to have been worn with use, were observed lying near them.



HUNTING PARTY IN 1788.

In the year 1788, a party of hunters—five in number—from the station near Georgetown, Kentucky, landed at the mouth of Deer creek, in Cincinnati, in two canoes. After hiding the canoes among the willows and weeds, that grew thick and rank upon that little stream, they proceeded to ascend the creek along the left bank. At the distance of about one hundred and fifty yards from the mouth, in the shade of a branching elm, they halted for refreshments, and sat down to partake of the rude repast of the wilderness. The month was September, the day clear and warm, and the hour that within which the sun would “sink to rest.” After having partaken of their coarse evening meal, the party, at the suggestion of a man named Hall, one of their number, proposed as a matter of safety and comfort, that they should go among the northern hills, and there encamp until the morning’s dawn, as the mosquitoes and the frogs, amongst the creek’s marshes, dinned the night with most annoying chervari. The proposition of Hall was acceded to, and the party packed up for their journey.



SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Emerging from a thicket of iron weed, through which a deer path was open, and into which the party walked single file, they entered, one after another, upon a grassy, weedless knob, which being elevated some distance above the tops of the blossomed iron weeds around, had the appearance of a green island in the midst of a purple sea. The deer path crossed

the knob and entered the weed thicket again on the northern side. The hunters did not pause for a moment, but entered the narrow avenue, one after another. As the last man was about to enter the path, he fell simultaneously with the crack of a rifle, discharged from amongst the weeds on the western slope. The whole party dashed into the thicket on either side, and "squatted," with rifles cocked, ready for an emergency. Quietly in this position they waited until nightfall; but everything around being still, and no further hostile demonstrations being made, one after another they again ventured out into the path and started towards the opening—observing however, the utmost caution.

BURIAL OF THEIR COMRADE.

Hall, a bold fellow, and connected by ties of kindred with the man who had been shot, whose name was Baxter, crawled quietly upon his hands and knees to the spot where his comrade had fallen, and found him dead, lying with his face downward, a bullet having entered his skull forward of the left temple. Baxter had fallen some ten feet from the thicket's entrance, and Hall, after getting out of the thicket, rolled slowly to the side of the dead man, lest he should be observed by the sulking enemy—as, in an upright position, notwithstanding the gloom of nightfall, he would have been. He lay for several minutes by the side of the corpse, analyzing, as it were, the sounds of the night, as if to detect in them the decoying tricks so common with the Indian. There was nothing, however, that, even to his practiced ear, indicated the presence of an enemy; and he ventured, at length to stand erect. With rifle ready, and eyeball strained to penetrate the gloom that hung like a marsh mist upon the purple fields around, he stood for several seconds, and then gave a signal for the approach of his companions. The party cautiously approached the spot where Hall stood, and after a moment's consultation in whispers, agreed to bury the unfortunate man, and then pursue their journey. Poor Baxter was carried to the bank of the river, and silently interred under a beech, a few feet from the bluff, the grave being dug by the knives and tomahawks of his late companions. Yet in the warmth of recent life the body was laid in its rude resting place, and the sod which was to shut it out from the glow of star or planet—the light of sun or moon—was moistened with many a tear from many an eye that danger never blenched.

ONE CANOE MISSING.

Having performed the last sad duties to the departed, the party prepared to leave, and had advanced silently, a step or two, when they were startled by a sound upon the water. "A canoe!" whispered Hall. A suspicion flashed upon his mind, and he crawled to the spot where the canoes had been hidden, and found one of them gone. Quick to decide, and fired with a spirit of vengeance, he proposed to his comrades that immediate pursuit be made. The proposition was agreed to, and in less than five minutes three of the hunters, armed and determined for a deadly mission, were darting silently through the quiet waters, in the direction of the sound which they had recently heard. About one hundred yards below the mouth of Licking, on the Kentucky side, they came within rifle shot of the canoe, fired at the person who was paddling it, scarcely visible in the dim starlight, and a short exclamation of agony evidenced the certainty of the shot.

ALONE UPON WAR-PATH.

Paddling up alongside, the canoe was found to contain but a single person, and that an old Indian, writhing in death's agony, the blood gushing from his shaven brow. In the bottom of the canoe lay a rifle, and near it a pouch of parched corn, and a gourd about half filled with whisky. It was this Indian, evidently, who shot Baxter, and it seemed equally evident that he was alone upon the war-path. The savage was scalped and his body thrown into the river. Hall and his party returned to the mouth of the creek—again hid the canoes—encamped near Baxter's grave for the night, and with the morning's dawn started upon their journey to the north.—Cincinnati Advertiser, 1847.

KENTUCKY PIONEERS.

Thus, it will be seen, that the pioneers of this territory—a territory that has long since become a State, out of a small portion of which Scott county was formed—endured many hardships, which is referred to by Mr. Butler in his history of Kentucky, as follows:



HARDSHIPS OF PIONEERS.

Let us, for a moment, consider the situation of our pioneers at this period of their history. They were posted in the heart of the most favorite hunting ground of numerous and hostile tribes of Indians on the north and on the south—a ground endeared to these tribes by its possession of the finest game, subsisting on the luxuriant vegetation of this great natural park, in a fatness not surpassed by the flocks and herds of an agricultural society. It was emphatically the



EDEN OF THE RED MAN.

Was it then wonderful that all his fiercest passions, and wildest energies should be aroused in its defense against an enemy whose success was the Indian's downfall? So formidable were these enemies into whose mouths our handful of hunters had thrown themselves, that they occupied the present territory of Tennessee, and the whole north-western side of the Ohio river, now embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the Territory of Michigan. These territories were then the stronghold of the most ferocious and warlike tribe of Indians on this continent. They had frequently wasted the frontiers of the Carolinas, Pennsylvania and Virginia, with the tomahawk and with fire. Moreover, the enemy was at this time freely aided by the arts and treasure of Great Britain, furnished by her military officers from Detroit to Kaskaskia.



TRAVELING BY HORSEBACK.

Thus the pioneers of Kentucky were separated by three or four hundred miles of Indian wilderness from the nearest fort of their countrymen at Pittsburg; and fully six hundred miles from the seat of Government in Virginia, with forests and Indian country between, traveling by horseback with little fear from one to the other of the places named. Under these appalling circumstances, may not the forlorn and perilous situation of our first settlers bear some honorable comparison with the gallant daring of the fathers of our great Republic who led the way across the Atlantic wave, and founded the empire of freedom at Jamestown and at Plymouth?



PIONEERS OF SCOTT COUNTY.

Thus, it will be seen that the pioneers of Scott county were John Floyd, James Douglas, William McClelland, Alex McClelland, John McClelland and his family, David Perry, Robert Patterson, William McConnell, Stephen Lowry, John Todd, John Suggett, Charles Lecompt, Charles White, Edward Worthington, William Plascut, William Hubbell, R. M. Johnson, father of "Richard;" Daniel Gano, David Flournoy, Col. Patterson, Andrew McConnell, Francis McConnell, Wm. McConnell.

REFERENCES OF PIONEERS.

Col. John Floyd was killed by the Indians in 1783. See under head of First District Court of Kentucky.

~~James~~ James Douglas visited Big Bone Lick and found bones of mastodons—the hugh ribs of which he used to make tent poles.

Robert Patterson was a brave and meritorious officer and valuable citizen. He removed from Lexington in 1804 to the vicinity of Dayton, O., where he resided on a farm till his death in August, 1827, in the 75th year of his age. See American Pioneer, page 344-5, is the reference given by Collins.

On the 29th of December, 1775, in the attack made on McClelland by the Indians under the famous Mingo Chief, Pluggy, John McClelland and Charles White were mortally wounded.

John Todd, Wm. McConnell and Andrew McConnell were killed in 1782, in the battle at Blue Lick.

KILLS A DEER AND CAPTURED BY INDIANS.



Mr. Collins gives this interesting account of Alex McConnell, who was with the McClelland party and help to erect the fort at the spring, but afterwards became a citizen of Fayette:

“Early in the spring of 1780, Alex McConnell went into the woods on foot to hunt deer. He soon killed a large buck, and returned home for a horse, in order to bring it in. During his absence, a party of five Indians, on one of their usual skulking expeditions, accidentally stumbled on the body of the deer, and perceiving that it had been recently killed, they naturally supposed that the hunter would speedily return to secure the flesh. McConnell rode carelessly along the path; two scouts were there watching, until he had come within view of the deer, when he was fired upon and his horse killed. While laboring to extricate himself from the dying animal, he was seized by his enemies, instantly overpowered and borne off as a prisoner. He made his escape at night when they reached the Ohio river, by shooting the Indians as they lay asleep. He made his way home in two days.

CAPTAIN GANO.

The fact of Capt. Daniel Gano having many descendants in Scott county, a word or so of this great man will not be out of place. Mr. Collins says:

“Capt. Daniel Gano, second son of Rev. John Gano, a Baptist preacher of considerable celebrity in New York City, at the commencement of the Revolution, was born in North Carolina in 1758, and died at his residence in Scott county, April 18, 1849, aged 90. At 17, then in the senior year at Brown University, Rhode Island, he volunteered as ensign of artillery; was in skirmishes at New York and White Plains; a Lieutenant in 1776, with Montgomery in the memorable winter march to Quebec, and was near him when he fell; as a Captain of artillery, and on General Clinton's staff, distinguished himself in a number of engagements during the Revolutionary war; came to Kentucky with General James Wilkinson, as a Captain in the regular army, and was among the first settlers of Frankfort—which city, in connection with General Wilkinson, Daniel Weisiger, and others, he laid off in 1787; in 1809 removed to Scott county. He was of the order of Cincinnati, his diploma being signed by General George Washington. Capt. Gano, was the venerable head of a large family, and a remarkable man in his personal and mental vigor, of clear, strong, cultivated mind, a tried patriot, and an elegant Christian gentleman.”

Col. Robert Johnson, as this history will show, was the head of one of the largest in the country, the father of several sons and grandfather of a number of grandsons, each of whom distinguished himself as a hero of wars, as a great statesman, and did more to make the county what it is to-day than other families. Scott county is proud of the Johnsons, and has a right to be, as all who have read of them will agree.

John Suggett was another pioneer who became a citizen of the county.

THE HISTORICAL SPRING

Given Its First Name in 1774.



FAMOUS FORT.

THE ROYAL SPRING was the name given in 1775 to one of the finest springs in the State. Prior to 1775 it was called Floyd's Spring because Col. John Floyd, accompanied by Col. James Douglas engaged in making military surveys, were the first white men to make footprints on the soil of Scott county, the first white men to discover the spring and the first white men to drink out of it. Their visit was in the month of June, 1774. They left and did not return until the summer of 1775. From 1774 to 1775 the spring was given its first name—

"Floyd's Spring."

In 1775 John McClelland with his wife and brothers, Alex and William McClelland, and Andrew and Frances McConnell, David Perry and Chas. LeCompt, came from Pittsburg to this spring, built a cabin in April, 1775, and made it their camp. This cabin was the first house built in Scott county, and the best fortified fort in Kentucky, and was called

"McClelland's Fort."

It was completed in April, 1775, only a few weeks previous to Daniel Boone's Fort at Boonesborough, which was built in May, 1775. During the summer of 1776 they built a block house to this cabin with a view, no doubt, to make McClelland's Fort the equal in size and superior in appearance to Boone's Fort.

On December, 29, 1776, McClelland's Fort was attacked by Indians, and this caused the occupants to abandon the fort. The attack, in which John McClelland and Edward Worthington were mortally wounded, lasted several hours. The reasons given for the attack being of such short duration were that the pioneers ran out of powder and the Indian Chief, Pluggy, was killed.



Pioneer Woman.



The first white woman in Scott county was Mrs. John McClelland, who came here with her husband and his brothers, Alex and Wm. McClelland, and the rest of the Pittsburg party in April, 1775. In November, 1775, Mrs. Hugh Gary, Richard Hogan and Mrs. Thos. Danton came to the Territory. The three last named stopped at Boonesborough. Then it was that Mrs. McClelland was the first white woman in Scott county, in the first house built in Scott county, at the first settlement in Scott, which became the first station in Scott county, and for whom it was named

McClelland Station.

In 1784 the name McClelland Station was changed by an act of the Virginia Legislature to

Lebanon Station.

Under the above name all legal acts pertaining to the place were done under the name of Lebanon Station, as the following notice published below will show.

Education.

Lebanon, December 27, 1787.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, 28th of January next, a school will be opened by Messrs. Jones and Worley, at the Royal Spring in Lebanon, Fayette county, where a commodious house, sufficient to contain fifty or sixty scholars, will be prepared. They will teach the Latin and Greek languages, together with such branches of the sciences as are usually taught in public seminaries, at twenty-five shillings a quarter for each scholar. One-half to be paid in cash, the other half in produce at cash prices. There will be a vacation of a month in the Spring, and another in the fall, at the close of each of which it is expected that such payments as are due in cash shall be made. For diet, washing and house room for a year, each scholar pays £3 in cash, or 500 weight of pork on entrance, and £3 cash on the beginning of the third quarter. It is desired that, as many as can, would furnish themselves with beds; such as cannot, may be provided for here, to the number of eight or ten boys, at 35s a year for each bed.

ELIJAH CRAIG.

Under the pre-emption of land made to Col. John Floyd, Elijah Craig came in possession of this station. In 1792, five years later, the State was admitted to the Union, the county was formed and it became the seat of

Scott County.



THE HISTORICAL SPRING

1775

Around which the little papooses frolicked, where the savages and wild animals drank, and where the early settlers of the county located. It has had many names—first, McClelland Fort; second, McClelland's Spring; third, McClelland Station; fourth, Lebanon Station; fifth, The Royal Spring, but now (1905) The Big Spring, around which the boys of to-day fish and frolic.

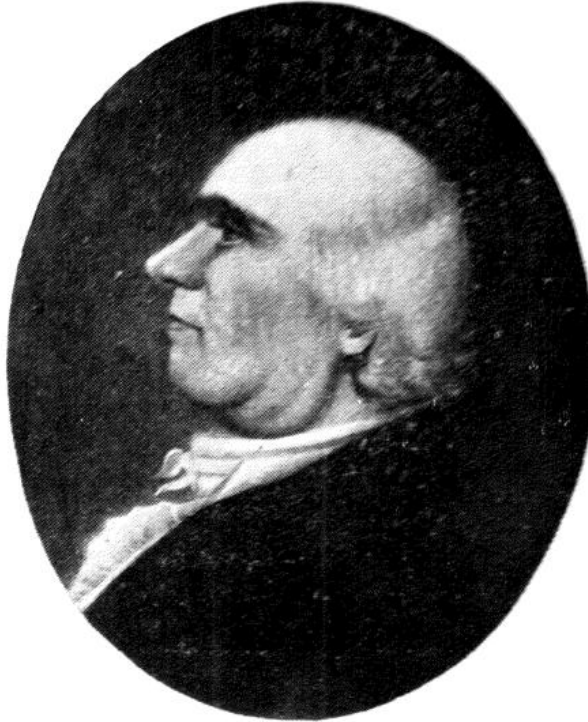
GREAT CROSSINGS,

SECOND STATION.



Another early station of the Territory, and the second station in the Limestone Country, was at the Great Buffalo Crossings, where the buffalo trace across North Elkhorn, and was made during the winter of 1783-1784 by Col. Robert Johnson.

Robert Johnson was born in Orange county, Va., on the 17th of July, 1745; married Jemima Suggett in Orange county, Va., 1770; died at Warsaw in Gallatin county, Ky., on the 15th of October, 1815, and was buried in the family cemetery near Great Crossings. His wife was born in Orange county, Va., on the 29th of June, 1753; died at Great Crossings, and was buried near there in the family cemetery on the 23d of February, 1814. His children were: Betsy, James, William, Sally, Richard M., Benjamin, Robert, John T., Joel, George W., Henry.



ROBERT JOHNSON.

The family of Robert Johnson were inmates of Bryant's Station when Girty attacked that place in 1782. His wife was one of the matrons who made the perilous venture of passing the Indian ambuscade to bring a supply of water from the spring outside the stockade. His infant son, Richard M. Johnson, afterwards a Vice-President of the United States, but even more famous as the slayer of Tecumseh, was rocked in his rude cradle during the seige. The nurse, a sister nine years old, seized the moments when her little charge fell asleep to do her part in the gallant defense, and, with her brother James, aged seven years, went from place to place with buckets of water and gourds, extinguishing the flames lighted by the fire-arrows of the Indians.

First Window Glass.



Near the Great Buffalo Trace, on land now owned by Elley Blackburn, was built the old Flournoy fort. He (Flournoy) was a Virginian of French descent, who came to Kentucky and settled that farm in 1780. He brought his window glass with him on horseback, and it is said that this was the first house with glass windows in this part of Kentucky. The house, which was enclosed by a stockade, is still standing—a hundred and twenty-five years old. The marriage of General William H. Henry to a daughter of Flournoy took place in this house. General Henry commanded the Kentucky troops under General Shelby in the war of 1812.

Mr. Flournoy made several trips across the mountains with pack horses, and was finally on one of his trips murdered by the Indians. A daughter of his was shot by the Indians while she was going to the spring for water. Her grave, together with several soldiers killed in the fort, are still to be seen near the old house.



GOVERNORS OF VIRGINIA

WHILE KENTUCKY WAS A PART OF IT.

Patrick Henry.....June 29, 1776	Thos. Jefferson.....June 1, 1779
Thos. Nelson.....June 12, 1781	Benj. Harrison Nov. —, 1781
Patrick Henry.....Dec. —, 1784	Ed. Randolph...Dec. —, 1786
Beverly Randolph.....Dec. —, 1788	Henry Lee.....Dec —, 1791

FIRST PRE-EMPTION OF LAND.

The first pre-emption was that of Col. John Floyd's, made in 1779, containing 1,000 acres and covering lands around and including the spring, then called Floyd's Royal Spring. The same year Virginia granted to Patrick Henry for services as Governor of the State, some 5,000 acres of land extending from near Floyd's Spring to Captain Newt. Craig's the farm now owned by Gano Shropshire at Sodon, (White Sulphur) Christopher Greenup, afterwards Governor, and Daniel Bradford and others had large grants of land here.



FIRST DISTRICT COURT OF KENTUCKY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1783.

By an act of the Virginia Legislature in 1783 a District Court was established, composed of the three counties—Jefferson, Fayette and Lincoln, John Floyd, Samuel McDowell and Geo. Muter were appointed Judges. One of the first acts was to order a log Court House and jail to be built at Crow's Station, about 8 miles from Harrodsburg. The house and jail were built of hued or sawed logs nine inches thick. From the Judicial beginning grew the town of Danville, which became the seat and center of public affairs of the district.

Col. Floyd Murdered by Indians.

And it is with a great degree of pride that it can be said the first foot prints on the soil of Scott county were made by Col. John Floyd in 1774, in the months of June and July. It is absolutely certain that he was the first white man that drank out of the Big Spring; and from 1774 when he left until his return in 1775, this spring was called Floyd's Spring. Shortly after Col. Floyd's appointment he was killed by Indians. The great vigorous and intellectual pioneer had fought through wars, and in the time of peace, riding along in the woods near his home at Floyd's Station now Floyd county, with his brother on April 12, 1783, they were fired upon and he was mortally wounded. He was dressed in his wedding coat, of scarlet cloth, and was thus a prominent mark. His brother, abandoning his own horse, which was wounded, sprang up behind his saddle, and putting his arms around the Colonel, took the reins and rode off with the wounded man to his home, where he died in a few hours. Col. Floyd had a remarkable horse that he usually rode, which had the singular instinct of knowing when Indians were near, and always gave to his rider the sign of their presence. He remarked to his brother, "Charles, if I had been riding Pompey to-day, this would not have happened."

The Limestone Country

Increased rapidly. All settlements called stations then are called villages now, unless such settlement was to become the county seat; and in that case then it was incorporated and named accordingly. The population of Lebanon Town in 1779 was about 201.

First Residents of Lebanon Town.

Among the first residents of Lebanon Town were Elijah Craig, Toliver Craig, Elijah Kutty, Job Stevenson, R. M. Gano, Jeremiah Tarleton, Robert Burbridge, Bartlett Collins, John Payne, Henry Haun, Peter Thompson, James B. Crawford, Israel Grant and James Hawkins, many of whom distinguished themselves as illustrious statesmen and heroes of war.

KENTUCKY ADMITTED INTO THE UNION IN 1792.

The Seal of Kentucky.



In 1792 Kentucky was admitted into the Union. Prior to this time it was the "Eden of the Red Men." Virginia was the mother State and Kentucky her offspring, and Scott county was the second county born of the new State Kentucky, and the Eleventh in all including the counties formed by Mother Virginia before the admission of "Old Kaintuck" into the Union.

To-day Kentucky stands as a State equaled by none but superior to all. She is noted for her old whisky, her beautiful women and her fine horses, and no song ever written or no music ever made was nearer, dearer or sweeter than

My Old Kentucky Home.

The sun shines bright in the old Kentucky home,
'Tis summer, the darkies are gay;
The corn top's ripe and the meadow's in the bloom,
While the birds make music all the day;
The young folks roll on the little cabin floor.
All merry, all happy and bright,
By'n by hard times comes a-knocking at the door,
Then my old Kentucky home, good-night.

CHORUS.

Weep no more, my lady,
O, weep no more to-day!
We will sing one song for the old Kentucky home,
For the old Kentucky home, far away.

They hunt no more for the 'possum and the coon,
On the meadow, the hill and the shore,
They sing no more by the glimmer of the moon,
On the bench by the old cabin door;
The day goes by like a shadow o'er the heart,
With sorrow where all was delight;
The time has come when the darkies have to part,
Then my old Kentucky home, good-night!
The herd must bow and the back will have to bend,
Wherever the darkey may go,
A few more days and the trouble all will end
In the field where the sugar-cane grow;
A few more days for to tote the weary load,
No matter, 'twill never be light,
A few more days till we totter on the road,
Then my old Kentucky home, good-night!



FIRST GOVERNOR.

The first Governor of Kentucky was Col. Isaac Shelby, elected June 4, 1792.

STATE POPULATION IN 1790.

White, 61,133; free colored, 114; slaves, 12,430. Total, 73,677.



FIRST CONSTITUTION

Made and Adopted in Danville, Ky., April 17, 1792.

From 1792, when the State was admitted to the Union, to ¹⁸⁰⁰ ~~1800~~ the people did not elect their county officers (except that of Sheriff, Coroner and Representative not even the members of the County Court, but they were appointed by the Governor) as was provided for in the first convention held in the State at Danville in 1792 in which the FIRST CONSTITUTION of Kentucky was made and adopted. The provision for is in Article 5 Sec. 6. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be appointed in each county.

"Gentlemen Justices."

The Justices of Peace as appointed by the Governor, were known as "Gentlemen Justices"—Magistrates now. The senior members of the "Gentlemen Justices" always preside at sessions

of the court and was known as the "Presiding Justice." The duties of the Presiding Justice was the same then as those of the County Judge now.



THE FIRST LEGISLATURE.

The first Legislature was a session of great importance. The question of land claims was argued at length, and required most of the time of the session. Col. John Payne succeeded Col. Floyd as Surveyor. William Henry represented the county of Scott in the House from 1793 to 1794; in the Senate from 1796 to 1809.

Col. John Payne Surveyor.

From 1790 to 1817 General John Payne was surveyor. The conflict of claims became so great that the Legislature at last passed an act giving the land to the party who retained possession 20 years. Under these claim troubles land depreciated in value to a great extent. During the wrangle, this same body of land was sometimes claimed by five to ten different parties, involving unending litigation.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

The salaries authorized, by laws of December, 1792, or by the first Constitution, to be paid to State officers, were as follows (stated in pounds and shillings, but we give it in dollars): Governor, \$1,000; Judges of the Court of Appeals, \$666 $\frac{2}{3}$; Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, \$100; Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney General, each, \$333 $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum; Commissioners who fixed the permanent seat of government, and their clerk, each, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ for each day necessarily employed; Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives, \$3, and members of either body \$1 per day; Clerk of each House, \$60 per week, he to pay assistants; Clerks of Committees of privileges and elections, and of propositions and grievances, \$14, and Clerks of Committees of religion, claims, and Courts of Justice, \$11 per week; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$12, and door-keeper, \$10 per week; the person who raised the pole and flag, 21s. 6d. (\$3.58 $\frac{1}{2}$). The members of the convention which formed the first Constitution, were paid only \$12 each for the entire season, the President \$20, and the Clerk \$50. In the act concerning the State Treasurer, provision was made for "a good wooden chest until an iron one could be procured;" which seemed unnecessary, as there was but little money to be taken care of. An act was passed empowering the Treasurer to borrow \$6,666 $\frac{2}{3}$, to pay the expenses of the Legislature, convention, and officers pro rata, as far as it would go.



FIRST SETTLERS

WHENCE THEY CAME.

The first settlers came from Virginia, North and South Carolina, Pennsylvania and Maryland. They were a hardy, self-reliant people of very simple habits. Each settler would prepare the logs for his house and his neighbors would help him raise it. Around his house he usually cleared enough land to produce his corn, tobacco, flax and vegetables. No tribes occupied the region permanently, but the Wyandot, Shawnee and Delaware came here annually from beyond the Ohio River, and the Catawba and Cherokee came from the



South to hunt the deer, elk and buffalo which roamed the forests and grazed in great numbers on the natural pasturage. After the victory of 1794, which drove the Indians out of Kentucky, the settlement of Scott county progressed rapidly, and a local market was found for the protection of the area.



SCOTT COUNTY.



More than a century ago this county, with its beautiful woodlands, was the happy hunting grounds of the Indians. As the time passes swiftly by it brings many changes. The tangled wilderness has disappeared, the wild beasts have given place to domestic animals, and the savages are only remembered in fire-side legends

"Ye who love a nation's legends,

Love the ballads of a people—
That like voices from afar off
Call to us to pause and listen,
Listen to this Indian legend.

I beheld our nation scattered,
All forgetful of my counsels
Saw the remnants of our people
Scattered like the withered leaves of Autumn."

The Formation of Scott County.

Fayette county was one of the original counties into which the territory of Kentucky was divided. In 1788 Woodford county was formed from the territory of Fayette. In 1792, the year Kentucky was admitted into the Union as a State, Scott county was set off from Woodford and became an independent county. The county was named in honor of General Charles Scott, who was Governor of the State from 1808 to 1812, the likeness of whom appears elsewhere in this history.



Scott County's Liberality.

The next year after its organization (1793) it was called on to contribute to the formation of Harrison, and again in 1794, it contributed liberally to the formation of Campbell county. By the formation of these two counties, Scott's area was reduced considerably. Scott was the second county born of the new State of Kentucky, but the Eleventh, in all, including the counties formed by Virginia, before the admission of Kentucky into the Union.

Scott county, embraced in this beautiful Blue Grass Region, known as

"The Garden of Kentucky."

With its level or gently rolling surface, with its deep, rich, black soil, based on limestone and unsurpassed in fertility, producing the finest blue grass that can be seen in the region, clover, timothy, tobacco and the cereals when first put under cultivation.

The increased settlements and rapid growth of population required the formation of new counties for the purpose of strengthening the arm of the law and protecting the people.

Location and Boundaries of the Area.

Scott county lies in the north central part of the State, in west longitude 84° 31' and north latitude 38° 14'. It is irregular in outline, and has an area of about 280 square miles, being about twenty-five and one-half miles long from north to south, with an average width of about seventeen and one-half miles, containing 177,509 acres of land valued at \$5,638,044, an average of \$33 an acre, as shown by the Assessor's report of 1904. It is bounded on the North by Owen, Grant and Harrison, on the East by Harrison and Bourbon counties, while Fayette and Woodford counties lie to the South and Franklin and Owen to the West. The South Elkhorn River is the boundary line between Scott and Woodford counties.

Population Increased Rapidly.

The population of Scott county increased rapidly, and at the time of its formation had nearly 700 inhabitants. Eight years later to 1800 she had 8009. During these eight years new counties were continually being formed.

The increase was gradual until 1830, when it was 14,677. It then decreased until 1870, when it was only 11,607. Since that time, however, it has gradually increased, and is now about 18,000.

Towns And Villages in Scott County.

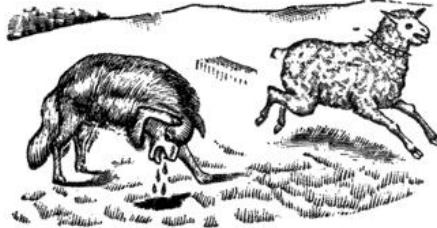
Scott county includes the towns of Georgetown, Stamping Ground, Sadieville, Newtown and the smaller places of Oxford, Great Crossings, White Sulphur, Payne's Depot, Rogers Gap, Hinton, Minorsville, Josephine, Stonewall, Suterville, Iola, Long Lick, Biddle, Skinnersburg, Porter, Dry Run, Davis, Duvall, Omega, Lenerson and Finnell. The history of each of the places as to their name, location and early settlers is given in full.

Incorporated Towns.

George Town was incorporated by the Virginia Legislature in 1784. In 1834 the Kentucky Legislature passed an act enlarging the boundaries of the town. The name was afterwards spelled in one word, Georgetown, instead of two words, George Town. Stamping Ground was incorporated January 24th, 1834. Oxford, which was formerly called Marion, was incorporated in 1844.

To Procure the Necessaries of Life.

The early years of the pioneers were years of hardships. It took great efforts to procure the necessaries of life, and a sufficiency of clothing to keep them warm. It was almost useless to bring in sheep for a number of years after settlements were made, owing to the number of wolves and bears, and other



A WOLF IN ACTION.

ravenous beasts, which would sometimes destroy an entire flock in a single night. Hence, the people had no choice save that of adopting other expedients, or appearing

Farming Implements of Pioneers.

The plows of the pioneers consisted of the old "bar share, with or without coulters, all having the wooden moldboard. The hoes and axes were usually made by the local blacksmith, and were clumsy implements, having little or no steel in them. The soils were wonderfully productive, and the forest gradually gave way to cultivated fields. The acreage of corn, wheat, flax or hemp, and tobacco rapidly increased, and production soon exceeded the demand.

The Valuation of Taxable Property.

We have been unable to secure the total valuation of taxable property in Scott county back of 1846. The total valuation of taxable property in 1846 amounted to \$5,945,662; in 1870 the amount was \$6,722,370, and in 1904 it is \$8,404,998. In 1846 the county contained 181,774 acres of land valued at \$20.73 per acre; in 1870 at \$26.27, an increase in value of \$5.54 on the acre; in 1904 at \$34 per acre, an increase in value of over 1846 of \$13.27, and over 1870 an increase of \$7.73.

Flax Grown for Domestic Purposes.

So, one of the early crops of the country was flax, grown for domestic purposes. Of this a coarse and substantial linen was made, which was manufactured into clothing for the family. Even after flax was raised in sufficient quantities, and sheep in considerable numbers had been introduced, it was quite an arduous task to spin and weave cloth for the entire wearing apparel of the family. It is, perhaps, not over-drawing the picture to say that the summer wear of the boys until eight or ten years old, was very nearly akin to the Highland costume, inasmuch as it consisted of a long tow shirt—only this and nothing more. The tools and agricultural implements were about on a par with everything else. And the time that has passed since the settlement of the country has witnessed as great improvements on agricultural implements as in any of the other "arts and sciences." Taken together with these primitive outfits were the dangers experienced in the early years from savages, and we find ourselves wondering that the country was ever settled at all.

THE HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY.

SCOTT COUNTY'S NAMESAKE.



GENERAL CHAS. SCOTT,
GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY FROM 1808 TO 1812.

[The writer of this history is under obligations to The Kentucky Historical Society for the permission of having the painting of Governor Scott and Governor Powell copied, and especially to Mrs. Jennie Morton.]

Mr. Collins has this to say of Governor Scott :

GENERAL CHARLES SCOTT, from whom this county received its name, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, was born in Cumberland county, Virginia. He served as a Corporal in a volunteer company of militia in the memorable campaign of 1755, which terminated in Braddock's defeat. Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he raised the first company of volunteers south of the James river that entered into actual services, and so distinguished himself that when the county of Powhatan was formed in 1777, the county of Scott was named in honor of him. Having been appointed by General Washington to the command of a regiment in the continental line, he was with General Wayne at the storming of Stony Point. He was in Charleston when it surrendered to Sir Henry Clinton. When marching out of the gate a British officer spoke to him very abruptly; ordered him to march faster to give room for others. Scott turned upon him, ripped out a tremendous oath, (one of his characteristics,) and shamed the officer for having let so few men stand out so long against so large an army. The officer molested him no further. After the war terminated he moved to Kentucky, and in 1785 settled in Woodford county. He was with General St. Clair in his defeat on the 4th of November, 1791, when there was about six hundred men killed in one hour. In 1791, he and General Wilkinson conducted a corps of horsemen against the Indian towns on the Wabash, killed some of the warriors and took a number of prisoners. In 1794 he commanded a portion of Wayne's army at the battle of the Fallen Timber, where the Indians were defeated and driven under the walls of the British fort. In 1808 he was elected to the office of Governor of Kentucky, and discharged its duties faithfully.

General Scott was a man of strong and natural powers, but somewhat illiterate, and rough in his

THE HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY.

manners. He was very eccentric, and many amusing anecdotes are related of him. The following anecdote we believe is literally authentic:

A PUNY FELLOW WANTED A DUEL.

While Scott, as Governor of Kentucky, was reposing on his military renown, a puny fellow took it into his head to distinguish his own prowess, and as a mark for its exhibition, pretending some offense, singled out General Scott, to whom he sent a challenge to a duel. The old veteran very properly returned no answer to the summons. Meantime the braggard had been ostentatiously speculating on the occurrence in advance, not anticipating the turn it took. Being committed by the knowledge of the public, he was in a desperate predicament. After waiting in vain for an acceptance, and not even receiving an answer, he went personally to demand an explanation.

"General Scott, you received a challenge from me?"

"Your challenge was delivered, sir."

"But I have received neither an acknowledgement nor an acceptance of it."

"I presume not, sir, as I have sent neither."

"But of course you intend to accept?"

"Of course I do not."

"What! Not accept my challenge? Is it possible that you, General Scott, brought up in the army, decline a combat?"

"I do with you, sir," coolly answered the hero.

"Then I have no means of satisfaction left, but to post you a coward."

"Post me a coward? Ha, ha, ha! Post and be—; but if you do, you will only post yourself a — liar, and everybody else will say so."

And that was the end of it.

General Scott was a faithful and constant friend, but a bitter and implacable enemy. He died about the year 1820, at a very advanced age.

SCOTT COUNTY GOVERNORS.

There's something in a name after all. Scott county is not only named for a Governor, but she has furnished to the State of Kentucky as well as to the other states a number of his able and distinguished sons for this office. Scott county was the home of—

General Joseph Desha, Governor of Kentucky in 1824.

Colonel James F. Robinson, Governor of Kentucky from 1862 to 1863.

General John M. Palmer, of Scott county, was Governor of Illinois from 1870 to 1874. He was also a candidate for President in 1896, and died in Illinois in 1904.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Manilus V. Thomson 1840 to 1843

James F. Robinson 1861 resigned

James E. Cantrill 1879 to 1883

OF OTHER STATES.

Wm. Step, of Scott county, was elected Lieutenant Governor of Illinois from 1870 to 1874.



GENERAL JOSEPH DESHA,

OF SCOTT, GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY 1824.

It would not be out of place here to mention the name of another distinguished citizen, who became Governor of Kentucky, and at the expiration of his term moved to Scott county, and purchased the farm lying west of the Big Spring between the old State road, called now the Frankfork pike and Elkhorn, and is the property of Judge Kelly.

General Joseph Desha was a descendant of the Huguenots of France, his paternal grandfather being one of that persecuted sect, who in the middle of the seventeenth century fled to America to avoid the fury of intolerance, and enjoy, unmolested, the religion of

THE HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY.

their choice. The subject of this notice was born, December 9, 1768, in Monroe county, in the eastern part of the then colony of Pennsylvania. In July, 1781, his father emigrated to Kentucky, and in the following year removed to that part of the present State of Tennessee which was then known as the Cumberland district. In the month of December, 1789, Joseph Desha was united in marriage with the daughter of Col. Bledsoe; and in the year 1792, settled permanently in Mason county, Kentucky.

As early as the year 1794, he volunteered under General Wayne, and served in his campaigns against the Indians, with distinction. Indeed, at the early age of fifteen, and between that age and twenty-two, he took an active part in various skirmishes with the foe, who at that period in the early history of the west, proved so fatal an annoyance to the settlers. In one of these skirmishes he had the misfortune to lose two of his brothers, who were killed in Tennessee; an event which no doubt stimulated his courage and greatly excited his vengeance against the perfidious enemy. His gallant bearing as a soldier and amiable qualities as a man, rendered him justly popular with the people, and for nine years previous to 1806, he represented the county of Mason in the State Legislature. In 1816 he was elected to Congress, and by successive re-elections was continued in that body until the year 1819.

While in Congress he acted with the Republican party, and was devotedly zealous in the prosecution of all such measures as were calculated in his judgment to advance the interest and glory of the nation. He was a warm supporter of the war of 1812, and in 1813 accepted a commission as Major General of volunteers, and was present with his division in the battle of the Thames.

In 1824 he was elected Governor of Kentucky, and served the usual term of four years. His administration of the State government was efficient and vigorous.

GENERAL DESHA'S DEATH.



At the expiration of his term he retired from public life, and continued engaged in his private affairs upon his farm until his death, which occurred at Georgetown, Scott county, on the 11th of October, 1842.

The farm he owned is in the west end of Georgetown as stated and lies for a quarter of a mile along the Big Spring Branch. It was for many years called "Kelly's Hill." On the hill of this farm, near the Frankfort pike, the remains of the General and his wife were interred and the monument that was erected by the State stood there for years. On the monument is the following:

FIRST SIDE—"Joseph Desha, born December 11th, 1768; died October 11th, 1842. To his memory and in honor of his public services, this monument is erected over his grave, by order of the General Assembly of Kentucky."

SECOND SIDE—"A native of Pennsylvania; he emigrated to Kentucky in 1781; in 1794 volunteered as a soldier under General Wayne, and in 1813 was a Major General of Kentucky Militia in the battle of the Thames."

THIRD SIDE—"Having previously served as a member in both branches of the Legislature of Kentucky; he was sent to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States in 1806, and by successive elections was continued a member of that body till 1819."

FOURTH SIDE—"In 1824 he was elected Governor of Kentucky; at the expiration of his term of service in that office, he withdrew from public life, and remained in retirement till his death."

Some of this farm has, in the last few years, been divided in building lots and sold by Judge Kelly, upon which has been erected some of the finest residences in the city of Georgetown. For this reason in the session of 1896 the Legislature passed an act ordering the remains to be taken up, and they, with the monument removed to the Georgetown cemetery.

THE HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY.

THE FIRST CITIZENS

OF SCOTT COUNTY.

We take from the old order of Scott county the names of the first residents of the county in the year 1792. These are only a few, as the records were burned in the old Court House of 1837, and these names are recopied and were, no doubt, incorrectly spelled.

CITIZENS 1792.

James Stuart, Cornelius Duvall, John Rodgers, Walter Rhodes, John Hay, M. H. Taggert, Nathaniel Long, Jacob Stucker, Josh Pitts, Wm. Rodgers, Wm. Wood, Daniel Tilford, George Oldham, Josiah Gayle, Israel Grant, Thomas and Daniel Braham, Alex. Tilford, John Campbell, John Lindsay, Jameson Hawkins, Louis Collins, James Kelly, John Grant Walter Rodes, Samuel Galloway, Wm. Dickie. The Johnsons, Craigs, Sheppards and Ganos, were, no doubt, the largest families in the country.

1794 to 1811.

George Shannon, Stephen Anchor, John Gibson, Robert Patterson, James Moore, Samuel Moore, Nelson Thomasson, Samuel Thomason, Rev. Robert Marshall, Joseph Redd, William Cave, Rodus Thompson, Daniel Mosbey, John Hawkins, James Hancock, Edward West, Adam Johnston, Hugh Shanon, John Hall, John Patterson, James Stinnott, Samuel Hancock, Adam Johnston, Mathew Flournoy, Bartlet Collins, Abraham Buford, Thomas Denwiddie, Ely Henry, Daniel Baldwin, Thomas Coons, Thomas Kennedy, Thomas Elmore, W. M. Henry, J. M. Mosbey, Dana Robinson Rhodes Thompson, Isaac Dorland, Lambert Dorland, Martin Nall, John Holding, Wm. Coulter, Joseph Wiley, John Brown, James Stephenson, Wm. Trotter, Wm. Campbell, Phoebe Campbell, Reuben Craig, Wm. Davis, Achilles Stepp, John Everies, Thomas Ficklan, Richard Franklin, David Williamson, Chas. Williams, Fabian Craig, Elizabeth Flournoy, Joseph Vance, Joseph Hunter, John Burks, Jesse Beauchamp, Wm. Lindsay, Lewis Nuckols, John Sutton, Wm. Burbridge, Elijah Craig, Cosby Shipp, George Shipp, Richard W. Shipp, James Key, James Lemon, John Campbell, William Kerkpatrick, Joseph Kerkpatrick, Costin Beauchamp, Margerett Stinnett, widow; James Stinnett, deceased; John A. Miller, John Hayse, George Asburry, Sampson Armstrong, Richard Allen, John Applegate, John Allen, L. Adams, Nathan Adams, William Blackburn, Henry Barlow, John Stephen Baden, John Brown, Frank Burdette, George Boswell, Thomas Burbridge, Fielding Bradford, Polloy Bartlett, Henry Betts, John Berryman, Charles Bell, James Burnett, Windfred Berryman, John Bond, Thomas Brooks, Geo. Ballew, Richard Bradley, Lewis Collins, John Craig, John Campbell, John Cannon, Toliver Craig, Lindsay Campbell, Paul Christian, James Daugherty, Isaac Doorland, Edward Dingle, William Dorley, Elizabeth Dike, Edward Dehaven, Solomon Davis, James Duncan, John Dobbins, Henry Duvall, Thos. Elliott, Hugh Emison, William Edwards, John Elder, Joseph Eve, John Flournoy, David Flournoy, Francis Flournoy, Elizabeth Flournoy, Isaac Foster, Jacob Foster, James Finley, Martin Fowler, Richard Fee, Richard Fox, Maddox Fisher, John Frazer, John Flournoy.

From 1811 to 1830 these gentlemen either moved into or was raised up in the county and came into prominence:

James Long, Wm. Thomas Volney Bradford, Wm. W. Shellers, Benjamin S. Chambers, Wm. Bradford, John Peak Cullin, Willis Woodward Webb, George Douglass Brown, Joseph Cooper, Thomas William Morris, Alexander Scott Lowry, Benjamin T. Crouch, Charles Lewis Timberlake, Sidney Rodes Smith, Oliver Wallace Gaines, James Fisher Robinson, Robert Moore Ewing, Alexander Clelland Keene, Stephen Franklin Gano, Wyatt Crittenden Webb, Julius Clarkson Bristoe, James Franklin Beatty, William Douglass Brown, Henry Haun, Samuel H. Taul, Wm. Suddith Hood, Nimrod Leonard Finnell.

The Fulling and Grist Mills.

The preparation of grain for making bread, in a new country, is a matter of no slight importance, for while grain may be produced from the soil as easily in a new country as in an old one, it is not so easy to have the grain converted into meal. The first settlers resorted to many a method for grinding corn, but many of the processes were at once slow and toilsome. The first mill in George Town Precinct was a small water-mill at Great Crossings. Another mill was that on Elkhorn, near Stamping Ground, now owned by W. H. Oldham & Sons. Below we give the likeness of this mill, which has since been made into one of the finest roller mills in the State at a cost of about \$15,000.



OLD MILL AT ELKHORN.

Thompson's mill, known as Carley's mill, is an old one. Joel Scott had a fulling mill a short distance below Thompson's mill, where he carried on an extensive business; he wove broadcloth and other costly fabrics. Tanneries, distilleries, etc., etc., were among the early industries in addition to mills.

First Fulling and Paper Mill.

The first and most important enterprises of the pioneers were the erecting of cabins for homes, establishing grist and saw mills, and the cutting of roads. A glance at some of the old records is sufficient evidence to show that between 1776 and 1820 over eighty grist and saw mills were established in the county. We venture the assertion,



and the old records will bear us out in the statement that there was anywhere from twenty-five to thirty roads cut in the county a year during the years 1776 to 1800. From 1774 to 1778 the pioneers were kept busy fighting the Indians and killing the vicious animals. Among the most prominent as well as the most enterprising of all Kentucky pioneers, was the great old Baptist preacher, Elijah Craig, who erected the first fulling mill, manufactured the first paper and made the first whisky in Scott county on the Big Spring Branch. His mill once stood in or near the limit of Georgetown.

Elijah Craig's Paper Mill.

Of the early manufactories of Scott, we extract from Collins' history, as follows: "The first fulling mill and the first rope-walk in Kentucky were each established by the Rev. Elijah Craig, a Baptist preacher at Georgetown, in 1789. The first paper mill was built at the same place (Georgetown) by the same Baptist preacher, Rev. Elijah Craig, and his partners, Parker & Co. The enterprise was begun in the summer of 1791, but the manufacture of paper successfully was not accomplished until March, 1793. The mill house was 40x60 feet in size, the basement of stone, and the two and a half stories above of wood—a good frame, with not a cut-nail in the building, even the shingles being put on with oak pins. The large volume of clear water from the Royal Spring, running over a limestone bottom, was an attractive sight. The mill dam was erected in 1789. Here was turned out the first sheet of paper in the great West—made by hand, sheet by sheet. There was no machinery in those days to wind over fifty miles in one beautiful white continuous sheet. The first mill was burned down in 1837. Some printed sheets of the paper still exist; and one other elegant relic, now in the paper mill of Mr. Stedman on Elkhorn, in Franklin county—a powerful iron screw, of finished English make, six inches in diameter, four and a half feet long, and weighing 800 pounds. What enterprise, and at what cost it required at that day of bad roads and poor freighting facilities, to get that screw from England, to its place in this mill!

General Report of Geological Survey OF SCOTT COUNTY.



The following is the geological survey of Scott county taken from the Third Volume of the General Report of Geological Survey made in 1856 and 1857, which is indeed interesting:

The rocks on North Elkhorn, in the western part of this county, are the *Orthis testudinaria* and *Chaetetes lycoperdon* beds of the blue limestone, such as occur in the Frankfort section from one hundred to one hundred and forty feet above the Kentucky river—the former being about five feet above the bed of North Elkhorn, below the bridge, of unusually large size.



WHERE THE OLD BRIDGE STOOD

On the Cincinnati Pike, a few hundred yards below the present covered bridge, near city limits.

A peculiar bed of the same formation, that lies about ten or fifteen feet beneath the level of the turnpike leading into Scott county, is esteemed the best building stone that can be obtained from the blue limestone formation of the eastern part of the county.

East of Georgetown grey and blue *Leptaena* layers of the blue limestone prevail; one, which is semi-crystalline, is almost entirely composed of such shells. The beds are generally from two to six or eight inches thick. The higher beds contain *A. capax* and small varieties of *Chaetetes lycoperdon*. The prevalent *Leptaena* appears to be *L. filitexta*.

Magnificent Streams of Scott County.

The county is drained by tributaries of the Kentucky river, the principal of which are the North and South Elkhorn. A ridge separating the waters of North Elkhorn from those of Eagle Creek runs across the county in a westerly direction. North Elkhorn, from its entrance into the county until it passes out of it, is almost continuously boxing the compass. Its general course is north-west, dividing it in about equal parts. It has eight tributaries in the county from the north side, and but one from the opposite side. This is Cane Run.

The Minnehaha of Kentucky.

This may be accounted for when it is known that the ridge between the two streams is always continuous to North Elkhorn, and at one place, at least, a stone may be thrown from the ridge into its waters. The underdrainage is perfect.

Mineral Water.

Mineral water is found in different parts of the county, in artesian wells at a depth of about one hundred and twenty-eight feet, and sometimes in springs.

Native Forest.

The original forest on this type consisted of a heavy growth of bur oak, locust, sugar maple, buckeye, hackberry and wild cherry, with a dense undergrowth of cane and papaw. Remnants of these great forests are still to be seen, but are gradually disappearing. The approaches to many of the old colonial mansions are bordered by some of these large trees.

First Whisky Made in Kentucky.



The first Bourbon whisky made in the State was made at this mill, which was located on the banks of the Big Spring Branch, where the spring empties into Elkhorn.

"Like all the blue grass counties, Scott has always been famous for making whisky. Mr. Collins tells us that the first Bourbon whisky made in the State was made at the fulling mill of Rev. Elijah Craig, in Georgetown, in 1789. The blue grass region has kept up its reputation for good whisky, and still makes the best in the world—if the word 'good' may be, without violence, applied to the greatest known evil in existence. Whatever may be the views and opinions entertained by a majority of the people at the present day, in regard to the making of whisky, it was considered as honorable a business fifty or a hundred years ago, as any other manufacturing business a man could engage in. Even preachers did not deem it derogatory to their high and holy calling to lend their countenance to its manufacture, engage in it themselves, or drink a little of it occasionally 'for the stomach's sake.' Whisky, at the present day, is one of the largest commercial interests of Central Kentucky. However, it is not so extensively made in Scott county at the present time perhaps, as in some of the neighboring counties. As a business, it is more particularly mentioned in the respective precincts where now manufactured." At a meeting of the County Court in 1793, the Justices fixed the price of whisky at 8 pence per half pint, and peach brandy at 12½ pence per half pint.

Old English Money Used.

In the early times silver was used as money, and the metal was scarce. It was the old English coin, and as to its value then we are unable to state other than this:

An English silver coin, and money of account, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound. The English shilling or shilling sterling, is equivalent nearly to 23 cents, money of the United States. Our ancestors introduced the name with the coin into this country, but by depreciation the value of the shilling sunk in New England and Virginia one-fourth, or to 16 cents and two-thirds, and in New York 12½ cents. This denomination of money still subsists in the United States, although there is no coin of that value current, except the Spanish coin of 12½ cents, which is a shilling in the money of the State of New York. Since the adoption of the adoption of the present coins of the United States, eagles, dollars, dimes, cents, &c., the use of shilling is continued only by habit. As there is nothing to show as to what value the early settlers received or gave this money, the figures we give on it is based on the valuation Virginia put upon it in those times.

Trouble Getting Products to a Market.

In these times the pioneers had but, very little outlet, and they no doubt painfully as well as financially suffered in getting their products to a market; such products as bacon, grain, and whisky were hauled at certain seasons, to the Kentucky river, and thence floated down the Kentucky, Ohio and Mississippi rivers in flatboats to New Orleans, at that time the only accessible market of importance. These products were sometimes sold for cash, but more frequently exchanged for sugar, coffee and molasses. The return trip was made overland. These trips were not only arduous, but were often attended by great danger. After many months of absence the voyagers returned and brought back in barges, sugar, coffee and molasses.

Drove Stock to Virginia.

Other enterprising citizens in that early period bought up stock, horses and mules, and took them to South Carolina, and in addition to these, hogs to Virginia, then the best hog market we had. This business was in few hands, and the returns were but meager as compared with the trade of the present day. The toil, labor and exposure undergone by those resolute drovers and the men in their employ, was very poorly repaid in the small profit realized; often they experienced serious and discouraging losses."

COUNTY OFFICERS APPOINTED

1800 From the time of the formation of Scott county in 1792 to 1800 the people did not elect their county officers (except that of Sheriff, Coroner and Representative, not even the members of the County Court, but they were appointed by the Governor.

The Old Records.

Nearly all of the records of Scott county were destroyed by fire when the old Court House burned in 1837. The records that were saved were in such a mutilated condition it made the copying of them almost impossible, and very few of them were ever copied.

Presiding Justices 1792-1807.

The first county officers, known as Gentlemen Justices, were John Payne, Toliver Craig, Elijah Kutty, Bartlett Collins, John McHatten. The presiding Justice was Toliver Craig. Presiding Justices from 1793 to 1807 were Elijah Kutty, Bartlett Collins, John McHatten, R. M. Gano, George Boswell.

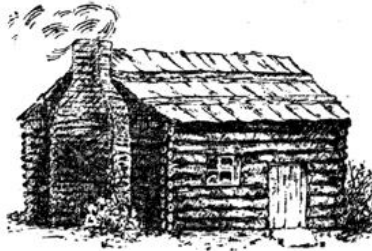
"Gentlemen Justices."

The business of "The Gentlemen Justices" then when in session, was principally the opening and the alterations of roads and the erecting and the repairing of the bridges in the county, probating wills, appointing administrators, guardians, etc.



THE FIRST COURT.

The first County Court held in Scott county by "The Gentlemen Justices," was in the residence of George Boswell. The best information we have been able to get was that Mr. Boswell's residence was a plain log cabin containing two rooms, and stood on the corner of Hamilton and Main streets in Georgetown, where the Wellington Hotel now stands.



BOSWELL'S RESIDENCE.

The sessions of the court were held at his residence until a Court House was erected in 1793. The Gentlemen Justices who had been previously appointed by the Governor were Elijah Kutty, John Payne and Toliver Craig. Elijah Kutty was selected as the Presiding Justice, and the proceedings of the court were as follows:

The Proceedings.

John Payne, Toliver Craig and Elijah Kutty sworn Justices of said County Court on Tuesday, the 25th day of September, 1792, in George Town, Ky., at the residence of George Boswell, the said Justices met agreeably to law, having taken the several oaths to Government and of office took accordingly as a court.

First Clerk.

John Hawkins appointed Clerk pro tem.

First Surveyor.

John Payne appointed Surveyor.

First Sheriff.

John Flournoy being commissioned by the Governor to the office of Sheriff, agreeably to the Constitution, was qualified agreeably to law, and entered into bond with John Grant and David Flournoy, his sureties, for the faithful performance of his office.

Robert Johnson, Deputy Surveyor.

John Stuart produces a certificate from Robert Johnson and Robert Stubbs of his being qualified to act as Deputy Surveyor, who thereupon took the several oaths.

Charles Williams and Charles McDaniel appointed Constables in the First Batallion and qualified according to law.

Samuel Shephard and Job Stevenson appointed Constables in First Batallion and qualified agreeably to law.

John Harper qualified as Deputy Surveyor, according to law.

Richard Henderson and Samuel Daugherty, being licensed having taken the several oaths of offices and to the Government to practice law.

Ground for Court House.

Ordered that the seat of Government of Justice for this court be fixed in George Town, and that the Court House be erected on the acre of ground set apart by Mr. Elijah Craig for that purpose, and known by the name of the Public Square, and for which acre of ground the said Elijah Craig is allowed the sum of six pounds (or the sum now—\$20.

Boswell's Residence Used for Court House.

Ordered that the house of George Boswell in this town be appropriated for this court to sit in until a Court House is built.

How Old Were Henry and Hannah?

Ordered that H. M. Buckhannon exempt from all county levies, Henry, a negro man, the property of Toliver Craig, and Hannah, a negro woman, the property of Rodgers, because of their old age and their infirmities.

First Tavern Kept.

On motion of Robert Sanders he is allowed to keep a tavern at his house, whereupon he entered into court and acknowledged his bond with security agreeable to law.

Tax Levy.

Ordered that the Sheriff collect upon each tithable in this county the sum of 3 shillings.

ELIJAH KUTTY, Presiding Justice.

Paying for Wolves' Heads.

At some later session of the court there must have been some provision made for the killing of wolves in the county, as it will be seen elsewhere that wolves were so numerous in Scott county in the early times that it was an utter impossibility to have sheep, and the raising of flax became necessary for the making of clothing. Eight shillings and 4 pence were allowed for each wolfe head brought to the county court.

Marking of Stock.

Every keeper and raiser of stock had his mark for cattle, sheep and hogs. Applications were made to the county court the name and style of the mark, and the same was recorded. The first applicant was John Thompson, and he chose the Swallow Fork for the mark of his stock. It might be that the marking of stock was a State law, if not it was an order of the county court.

County Divided Into Tax Districts.

The same year, 1792, court ordered the county divided into two districts by the road leading from the mouth of Licking river through Georgetown to the Fayette line. Tax Commissioners were appointed for the purpose of collecting the tax on real estate. Land was rated into three rates, first, second and third. The amount fixed as tax on land in this year could not be gained out of the old records copied. The Tax Commissioners appointed were Matthew Flournoy for the Upper district, and William Craig for the Lower district.

Road Precincts.

In 1793 the county was divided into two road districts known as North and South Elkhorn. The dividing line was the road now known as the Lexington, Georgetown and Cincinnati pike. The street now called Broadway, formerly Main Cross, was then known as the main street of Georgetown. On the east side of the road was North Elkhorn and the west side South Elkhorn. In the year 1796 the two districts were divided into forty-nine Road precincts and an Overseer and Surveyor appointed in each precinct, whose duty it was to see that the roads were kept in the condition as the law required. North Elkhorn was divided in fifteen and South Elkhorn in twenty-four precincts. Their numbers and the names of those appointed as Road Overseers and Surveyors were as follows:

NORTH ELKHORN.

- First precinct Geo. Christian
- Second precinct John Snell
- Third precinct Major Long
- Fourth precinct John Sutton
- Fifth precinct Robert Johnson

Sixth precinct	Ephraim Holland
Seventh precinct	William Sutton
Eighth precinct	James Laudrige
Ninth precinct	William Logan
Tenth precinct	Lewis Nuckols
Eleventh precinct	George Owen
Twelfth precinct	John Bradley
Thirteenth precinct	James Suggett
Fourteenth precinct	John Hawkins
Fifteenth precinct	Hugh Emerson

SOUTH ELKHORN.

Sixteenth precinct	Robert Thomas
Seventeenth precinct	William Davis
Eighteenth pr ceinct	John Shippis
Nineteenth precinct	John Ficklin
Twentieth precinct	Jeremiah Tarelton
Twenty-first precinct	Joseph Williams
Twenty-second precinct	Capt. James Cromerly
Twenty-third precinct	Thomas Herndon
Twenty-fourth precinct	Cornelius Duvall
Twenty-fifth precinct	James Lindsey
Twenty-sixth precinct	Anthony Lindsey
Twenty-seventh precinct	Henry Perry
Twenty-eighth precinct	John Davis
Twenty-ninth precinct	Thomas Ropin
Thirtieth precinct	John Crummel
Thirty-first precinct	George Duvall
Thirty-second precinct	John Rhodes
Thirty-third precinct	Samuel Glass
Thirty-fourth precinct	Richard Allen
Thirty-fifth precinct	Matthew Patter.cn
Thirty-sixth precinct	Hugh Forque
Thirty-seventh precinct	Edward Dehaven
Thirty-eighth precinct	John Miller
Thirty-ninth precinct	Joseph Rogers
Fortieth precinct	Charles Hamilton
Forty-first precinct	James Bentley
Forty-second precinct	Owen Owens
Forty-third precinct	Samuel Keene
Forty-fourth precinct	Anthony Huston
Forty-fifth precinct	John A. Miller
Forty-sixth precinct	Henry Creighton
Forty-seventh precinct	Gilbert Thompson
Forty eighth precinct	William Henry
Forty-ninth precinct	George Oldham

First Ship Load of Negroes.

In 1620 a Dutch ship from the coast of Guinea visited Jamestown, in Virginia, and sold a part of her cargo of negroes to the tobacco planters. This was the first beginning of slavery in America; the number of negroes was afterwards continually increased—though apparently at first slowly—by importation, and the field labor was more and more performed by serrile hands, so that in 1790 the State of Virginia, which is only a small part of the original colony so named, contained 200,000 negroes. The first negroes in Scott county was Henry, the slave of Toliver Craig, and Hanna, the slave of John Rodgers, who were, by order of the Scott county court at its first session in 1792, were exempted from all county levies and taxation, on account of their extreme old age and impertences. The old negroes were brought here from Virginia and were no doubt the offsprings of those brought to Virginia in 1620 in the Dutch ship.

Made to Learn Trade.

In those early days a boy or girl, whose parents were in only moderate circumstances, had little chance to secure an education, and their next greatest desire was for the boys to learn trades and the girls cooks and housekeepers. This was the case, especially with orphans; boys were bound out by law to mechanics until they became of age, 21 years. The girls were bound out until they were 18. Whenever and where these children were bound to others, they were looked after and treated right. If the person and persons failed to provide, mistreat, fail to learn and give the child the proper care as he or she contracted to do, the person or persons receive punishment to the fullest extent of the law.

FIRST COURT HOUSE

—OF—

SCOTT COUNTY



Erected in Georgetown in 1792.

IN 1784 by an act of the Virginia Legislature Georgetown was incorporated and afterwards became the county seat of Scott county.

The first Court House of Scott county was erected in Georgetown, and stood on the public square on the site where the present handsome structure now stands. It was a two-story building; the lower floor was of stone and very rough, and upon this a frame building was erected for the Court room proper. A flight of stairs from the ground to the second story on the South side was the way for entering the Court room. The lower floor was divided into rooms that were rented out for the benefit of the town. Here schools were taught and tradesmen occupied these rooms that were rented out annually, to the highest bidder. It was also used for churches and meetings of all kinds. The contract for the building of the Court House was let at public outcry to the lowest bidder, as the County Court ordered. Nathan Young was appointed for crying the letting of the contract for the building of the Court House, and also for the prison and stocks, for which he was allowed 1 shilling and 10 pence (\$183). John Garnett secured the contract, his bid being 319 pounds (\$1,600). The Court House was completed in February, 1793. Israel Grant was appointed to erect prison and stocks. There was some controversy over the prison, and the records were so badly copied and the words juggled that it was impossible to ascertain any correct account at all. The Court in 1793, made the following order:

COMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENT.

Ordered that the Court House be raised so as to make eight and a half feet between the floors, and that Bartlett Collins, William Henry, John Payne and Toliver Craig be appointed to let to the lowest bidder, the improving of the first story and finishing the same upon principles which they may think best and most advantageous for the county, and report their proceedings to the next court. Bartlett Collins received the contract for this improvement at \$1,800. From this order it appears to us that the first Court House was a one-story building erected by John Garnett at \$1,600. The Court afterwards concluded to make it another story, and the contract for this improvement was let to Bartlett Collins at \$1,800.

CARY CLARK APPOINTED TO COLLECT RENT.

In March, 1794, the County Court made this order:
Ordered that Cary S. Clark be appointed to let to the highest bidder that part of the lower floor of the Court House which he does not occupy as his office; also to secure the rents now due for same, and hold them subject to the order of the court.

THE CHIMNEYS FELL DOWN.

In 1812 the County Court made this order:
Ordered that John Branham, Job Stevenson and Elijah Craig be appointed to ascertain what deduction should be made in the amount to be paid by Josiah Pitts for the lower rooms of the Court House, the chimney at the west-end thereof having been pulled down during his term.

The County Clerk's Office.

The records from which we obtained this information, were so miserably copied that it is almost guess work to give a correct statement concerning the Court Houses and the improvements made in the buildings. When the court decided to erect the second Court House, some provision was made for a place to be built for the keeping of records and for the court

to hold sessions in during the time the Court House was being built. In searching the old records for information along this line, we found this order concerning the erection of a Clerk's office, and later in which the court did hold sessions, and we are satisfied that our view of the case is correct. The order:

CLERK'S OFFICE BUILT BY THORN.

The Commissioners appointed to examine the Clerk's office built by Thomas Thorn, returned their report as follows, to-wit: In obedience to an order of the County Court of Scott at the June court 1816, to us directed, we have examined the Clerk's office erected by Thomas Thorn, and beg leave to report that the said office was ready to receive the Clerk the 15th of June last, and the same was built agreeably to said Thomas Thorn's obligation, as far as we can see or believe, except as follows: There are but 6 instead of 8 fifteen lights ten by twelve glass windows. Thomas Thorn's reasons for not putting them in are that he had the frames ready and intended putting them in, but was prevented by some of the Commissioners appointed for building the new Court House, advising and directing him to leave out. The roof we conceive is not agreeable to contract, owing to the shingles not being put on as well as they should be. Said Thorn is bound by his contract to have the whole work of office completed by the 1st of November, 1814, which was not done till the 15th of June following for which time said Thorn expresses a willingness to pay a reasonable rent. We also desire to report that we have had an additional work done hereto annexed, which is embraced by the order to us directed:

To Wm. Brooks for shutters to six window at \$2.25 each; John Thomas for 12 pairs of window hinges, \$1.50; to Elijah Craig for six window screws; T. M. Clark and Israel Grant received the contract for painting the whole wood-work.

Given under our hand this 5th of August, 1816.

JOHN BRANHAM,
THOMAS HERNDON,
ELIJAH CRAIG,
JOHN THOMAS.

Ordered that the court be adjourned until court in course.
Signed: JOHN THOMAS, Pres'd.



SECOND COURT HOUSE

—OF—

SCOTT COUNTY

Erected In 1816.

IN 1816 a brick house was built and was a much better one than the first Court House. It was finished in plain style. The Commissioners appointed to select a plan and to let the contract for the building of new Court House were Elijah Craig, Samuel Shephard, John Stevenson and John Thompson.

THE COMMISSIONERS MADE THEIR REPORT.

The Commissioners, appointed to procure a plan for a Court House, in 1816, made their report, which it is ordered to be recorded as the words and figures here forewith to-wit: In obedience to the County Court of Scott, to us directed, have proceeded to plan off a Court House, and beg leave to report as follows, to-wit:

THE PLAN OF SECOND COURT HOUSE.

Court House should be 50 feet square, the walls to be raised above the surface of the ground and 2 feet below the walls of the house; to be of brick, the workmanship to be plain and equal to that of the Woodford county Court House. A door near each end to enter into the court room; the south side of the bar to be paved with brick and level upon part of the house work; a door in front 4 feet wide; side windows in the front to consist of 24 lights each of 10x12 glass, and a suitable window over the door; the room of the bar to be the court room; 5 frame windows on the north, same size those in front; 5 similar windows at the west; the east end to range with the

front windows; a gallery to side and to extend from the east to the west end of the house, to be on the south side of the room and below the gallery, to be 9 feet into the elevated, 5 feet above the floor of the court room; the court room to be even with that above the gallery; the windows in front of the gallery the same number ranging to the north, east and west end of the north side; the walls to be so thick as to be even with the jambs of the fireplace in the first story; the outside brick to be moulded and to look and be as durable as those in the Woodford county Court House. The pillars in front door to project out 4 and 1-2 inches; the clerk's table to be in front and adjoining the Judge's bench; south of the Clerk's table for the attorneys and witnesses. At the east and west end for juries; a fireplace in each jury room.

Given under our hand this day, November 20th, 1816.

CUPALA BUILT AT PRIVATE EXPENSE.

The Commissioners were ordered to extend the plan as to the erection of a cupala, as that would be done at private expense. They were ordered to dispose of the material of the Court House to the best interest of the county. The frame work of the old building was sold by the Commissioners to Charles Cullen, and he removed it to the lot where Judge Cantrill now lives on Main street in Georgetown, and converted it into an Oil Factory.

CONTRACT LET TO RHODES SMITH.

The Commissioners appointed to let the building of the new Court House, reported they had let the same to Rhodes Smith for \$5,800; \$4,000 paid out of the county levy to be collected; and that they have taken bond from said Rhodes Smith for the faithful performance of the contract, and the report is herewith returned to the court and ordered to be recorded.

THE BURNING OF COURT HOUSE.

RECORDS DESTROYED.

This Court House was burned on the night of August 9th, 1837, with most of all the county records. An order on Order Book D, page 282 of the Scott County Court made at its September term 1837 recites the fact that upon the night of the 9th day of August, 1837, the Clerk's office of said Court was burned together with many of its records. Another order states the records saved were in such a mutilated condition that they should be carefully copied, the Court having neither the power or the means to have it done, an earnest request was then made to the Governor and the Legislature for suitable provisions for having the work done, and the Clerk was ordered to put the request in writing and send a copy of same to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate at the next meeting of the Legislature. Ben Ford was the Clerk and his brother, Reuben Ford, was Deputy Clerk. George Duvall was Presiding Justice. The Gentlemen Justices were Peter Thompson, Robert McCalla, A. Calvert, Geo. W. Tharpe, D. Bradford, John Rawlins, James Webb, James Kenny, Willis DeHoney and A. Bradford.



THIRD COURT HOUSE

—OF—

SCOTT COUNTY

Erected In 1847.

THE third Court House was built in 1847. It was of brick and finished in plain style. The Court House was built on the lot where the present one now stands. In fact there were three buildings, the Court House, the Circuit Court Clerk's office and the County Court Clerk's. The Court House stood in the center, the Circuit Court Clerk's office on the east side and the County Court Clerk's office on the west side. The reason for having the three buildings was in case of another fire; they would have three chances to one against the flames.

THE COMMITTEE ON PLANS.

At the May term of the Scott County Court in 1845, a Committee composed of Ambrose Clayton, David Emison, Garland

K. Smith, Leander C. Steadman, Lewis West and William W. Jacobs were appointed to select a plan and to take bids for the erection of the Court House. At the July term in 1845, the Court added the following gentlemen to the Committee: Milton Burch, Charles Buford, Willia Viley, William Johnson, M. B. R. Willi n. A thorough search was made of the records, but no report was found as to the cost of the building. At the October term in 1846 an order shows that the Committee made its final report and stated that the work of the Court House had been completed according to contract. This Court House served as The Temple of Justice until the year of 1876, when it was destroyed by fire. The same night the Bourbon county Court House burned in Paris.



FOURTH COURT HOUSE
—OF—
SCOTT COUNTY

Erected 1876 at a Cost of \$50,000.



PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

AS the third Court House was burned in 1876 during the next year, 1877, the present magnificent structure was erected at a cost of \$50,000. In the county seat, Georgetown, there are more fine buildings, in proportion to its size, than in any other town in the State. This can be readily accounted for when the character of the soil is taken into consideration. With a heavy deposit of fire brick clay and an even heavier sub-strata of the very best and most solid limestone, the facilities for procuring building material cannot be surpassed. The majority of the buildings are of brick, owing to the fine quality of clay obtainable. Within the county are any number of quarries of pure limestone rock, which furnishes the greater portion of the material for the foundations. The Court House, which is one of the finest and most substantially built buildings in the State, having cost about \$50,000 was constructed of the best material obtainable in this immediate neighborhood. The same class of building, without the immediate facilities for obtaining the same quality of material, would have cost at least half, if not more, than the sum above named. This is only given in order to show that no cheaper and certainly no better material for building purposes can be found than in Scott county. The Committee appointed by the County Court to select a plan and to let the contract for the erection of this Court House, was composed of Capt. J. Henry Wolfe, Major

Ben. F. Bradley and Judge George V. Payne. The late Capt. Wolfe was then County Clerk, and the late Major Bradley Circuit Court Clerk, and Judge Payne the County Judge. Capt. Wolfe and Major Bradley have both since died. Judge Payne has retired from the duties of a county official, and is devoting his entire time to his practice and other business.

STEEPLE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FEET HIGH.

The Court House is a large and exceedingly handsome brick building, and occupies nearly the whole of "Court Square." From the ground to the top of the steeple is a distance of about one hundred and eighty-five feet.

CONVENIENT TO LAWYERS AND CLIENTS.

The plans were drawn with the view of making the internal arrangement as convenient as possible to those most interested—the lawyers and their clients. All the county officers have their offices on the lower floor, except the office of County Superintendent of Schools, which has lately been put on the second floor in the southeast end over the Circuit Court Clerk's office. The floor of the main lower hall-way is of white and red tiling, and presents an even smooth surface, free from all dampness. In addition to the county offices the County Court room is on this floor. The rooms are all large and well ventilated. The regular Circuit Court room, which is large and commodious, is situated on the second floor; in addition to this there are also on this floor petit and grand jury rooms and a room for witnesses, all connected with the main court room. The seating capacity of this court room is about nine hundred, though it can accommodate over one thousand people. The building is well lighted by gas and electric lights, has water works and is a model of convenience in every respect. The building, together with the grounds on which it is, are the property of the county, and are kept in their present excellent state of repair by the Jailer, Joseph Finley.

THE HITCH RACK.

There was a lot of posts set along on Main street with a chain through them, in front of the Court House, for the farmers to tie their horses to, and was known as "The Hitch Rack." It became such a nuisance that the Magistrates had it moved to the east side, and there it proved to be worse than ever. During a revival meeting which was being held at the Court House in 1887, conducted by Rev. George O. Barnes, it is said that one night over 275 horses hitched to vehicles were tied to this rack. The rack became such a nuisance the County Court ordered it taken away entirely.

IRON FENCE AROUND YARDS.

An iron fence was built around each yard with gates at the east and west sides to enter the walks. People would go into the yards, sit and lay around on the grass, eat watermelon and leave the rhines scattered all over the yards. In fact the yards soon became a "catch-all" for almost everything. In 1899 the City Building was erected at the corner of Market and Court street, in the rear of the east side of the Court House. The Board of Council for the city of Georgetown prevailed on the Magistrates to have the fence on this side set back so as to widen Market street, which would add to the appearance of both the City Building and the Court House. The Magistrates then concluded to remove the fence on both sides. This was done and in a brief time the agents for farming implements and patent gates soon took possession of the yards. The negroes of the town wore beaten paths in the yards going to the cistern for water. It was only a short time before every sprig of grass was gone, the pumps torn to pieces, and with naked yards the Temple of Justice became an eye-sore to the people. In 1891 cement walks were made at each entrance of the Court House. Joe Finley became Jailer, and it was only a short time before he had the yards carpeted with blue grass and had planted beautiful flowers and plants, in which he takes great interest in caring for and in making the yards "a thing of beauty," and it is to be hoped "a joy forever." When it comes to the beauty of Court Houses in county seats in Kentucky, not many will equal and few will excel The Temple of Justice of Scott county.

Commissioners Appointed.

Bat T. Thompson, Beri C. Glass, Preston Thompson and Jefferson T. Craig, appointed Commissioners under the act of 1803, to hear proof relative to any records or papers destroyed by the burning of the Clerk's Office of Scott County in the year 1837.

THE FIRST JAIL OF SCOTT COUNTY.

A Prisoner Sets it On Fire.

AT a meeting of the County Court in 1792, an order was made appointing Israel Grant to erect a prison and stock 60x30 feet, to be well posted and railed, and finished by the next term of the court at the northeast corner of the Public Square, for which he was allowed 6 pounds—\$20.



A PRISON AND STOCK.

From this we would judge that the prison was a cabin and around which was a fence. At the site above named would now be right at the corner of the City Building at the entrance of the fire department.

PRISONER SETS FIRE TO JAIL.

In 1811 a man by the name of Scott was in jail for stealing. He tried to burn himself out and came near burning himself up before he was rescued. He made a successful attempt, so far as the jail was concerned, as it was completely consumed by the flames.

REPAIRING THE JAIL 1796.

At a court held for Scott county at the Court House on Tuesday, the 25th of October, 1796, ordered that James Lemon be appointed to let to the lowest bidder, the necessary repairs to the jail and stray pen, and report his proceedings therein.

PLAN FOR NEW JAIL IN 1804.

At a session of the County Court held on Monday, September 24, 1804, the following order was made:

Ordered that John Thomson, Lewis Nuckels, Samuel Shephard, or any of them, be appointed to draw a plan for a jail and let the building of the same agreeable thereto to the lowest bidder, and they are hereby authorized to draw on the late Sheriff in favor of the Undertaker for the balance in his hands due to the county, and also on the present Sheriff for whatever may be due the county from him on a settlement, and return a statement of their proceedings to this court.

George Boswell, the Sheriff, had died and the court at this session made the following order:

GEORGE BOSWELL DIES WHILE SHERIFF.

John Mosby and John Miller were recommended to Christopher Greenup, Governor of Kentucky, as fit persons to execute the duties as Sheriff of Scott county for the unexpired term. The Governor made the appointment. At a session of the court two years later on December 25th, 1806, the Jail Commissioners were ordered to draw on the administrators of the estate of George Boswell, deceased, late Sheriff, for so much of the sum as will be sufficient to pay the builders of the jail.

GUARDS AT JAIL DISMISSED.

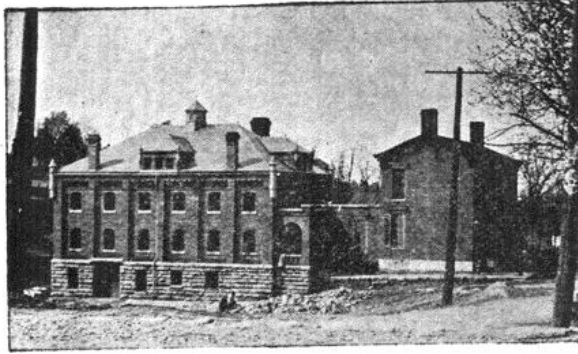
At a session of the County Court held on April 12, 1808, Richard M. Gano and Martin Hawkins were appointed a committee to examine the repairs and work to be done on the jail, and when completed, if it is sufficient to answer the purpose intended, they are authorized to discharge the persons appointed by the Jailer to guard said jail.

DEMANDING SETTLEMENT OF SHERIFF BOSWELL.

At a session of the County Court, 1809, this order was made: Ordered, with the consent of Abraham Scott, that the contract made with him for repairing the jail be reconsidered, and that William Warren be authorized to demand and receive from the administrators of George G. Boswell, deceased, the amount of money due Scott county by said Boswell, who was late Sheriff of the county.

SCOTT'S PRISONERS KEPT IN LEXINGTON JAIL DURING ERECTION OF PRESENT BUILDING.

The morning the work was commenced on the tearing down of the jail, the prisoners, a dozen or more were loaded into an omnibus and sent to the Lexington jail under heavy guard. All prisoners of Scott county were kept in the jail at Lexington while the work on the new jail of Scott county was in progress.



The NEW JAIL. Erected IN 1892.

THE PRESENT LOCATION.

As is stated that there were many controversies about the second jail and the old records were re-copied in such a manner and so badly juggled it is almost impossible to get the orders of the Court correct. The present location of the jail was established in 1821 instead of 1816, and after weeks and weeks of looking this matter up, we found this order. There can be no doubt but what the day is correct, which is as follows:

COMMISSIONERS REPORT ON LOCATION.

The Jail Commissioners of this county made their report as follows: We, the undersigned, being a Committee appointed by the worshipful Scott County Court, for the purpose of selecting and upon a convenient piece of ground could be obtained on which to remove the present or to erect a new jail, have performed that duty and beg leave to report as follows, to-wit: That we have selected a spot of ground for the purpose immediately adjoining and on the north side of a lot whereon the stray pen, now Water street, that we have procured an order from the Board of Trustees for Georgetown, making an appropriation of that lot of ground to the County Court of Scott gratis for the purpose aforesaid; that the lot thus selected and appropriated is bounded and ascribed as follows: Beginning at a point 66 feet west of the western boundary of the original lots of said town, as laid down on the plat thereof, and in range with the fence, composing the north side of the stray pen; thence north 50 feet; thence west to the center of the Big Spring Branch, a southerly course to a point from a due east course to mile stake to beginning; thence east to the beginning. Your Committee has no hesitation in stating that the piece of ground thus selected for the jail affords many conveniences without presenting many inconveniences. It is convenient to water, to the Court House and to the Jailer, as well as to the citizens of Georgetown generally. While at the same time neither the Court House, public buildings, papers and records, nor the private dwelling of a single individual, is subject to any inconvenience therefrom or endangered therefrom from accident by fire or otherwise.

February 8th, 1821.

B. L. CHAMBERS, }
JOB STEVENSON, } Commissioners.
J. T. JOHNSON, }

Which report is received and ordered to be recorded. And the lot of ground thus selected is received by the Court for the purpose aforesaid. Therefore it is ordered that Jno. Thomson, Job Stevenson, Chas. Thomson and B. L. Chambers be appointed Commissioners, or any three of them, for the purpose of removing the present jail to the lot aforesaid, if the timbers, in their opinion, are sufficiently sound and durable, but if not then to make contracts for the erection of a new jail, taking as much of the old one as will, in their judgment, be useful, and to superintend the building and moving thereof. Also that the Committee aforesaid consider their best judgment and report to Court the plan, probable expenses, etc., as appearing to them shall seem advisable. Also the Committee aforesaid are appointed and authorized to contract for the building of the walls, and to unite the Jailer's house with the jail and to superintend the building thereof and to report as before directed.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.--1775-1782.



Before proceeding further with the writing of this history, giving a complete account from the time, 1774, when the first white man placed foot on the land, which was then a wild forest and Indian wilderness, of which the county had since been formed, it is but just that we should give some mention of the heroes of that war, and who emigrated to this county and made it what it is today. Among these heroes were General John Payne, Captain Daniel Gano, General William Henry, Col. John Gatewood and many others. These great men, giants of intellect, had less to live for than the many dissatisfied and selfish men of the present day. There were no places of amusement then and while they were not fighting to save the lives of their families, they were at work or asleep.

WAR OF 1812-1815.



In this war Scott county sent out a son who proved afterward the greatest hero of war, and the grandest and ablest statesman of the age—Fearless Dick Johnson, the slayer of Tecumseh—pulled off his dying horse, his body filled with bullets and almost swimming in his own blood, upon the battlefield. No matter what prejudice might have prevailed at the time, God pity those who have or would raise their voice against Dick Johnson.

WAR WITH MEXICO.—1846-1847.



In this war Scott county sent forth the late Benjamin Bradley, who was promoted from the rank of a private to that of AN ADJUTANT.

Major Bradley also served in the Civil War. In the battle of Buena Vista no soldier distinguished himself more than Wm. F. Gaines, and afterward known as

“THE BOY DEFENDER OF KENTUCKY’S HONOR.”

In 1862 he was elected one of the four Brigadier Generals of Mississippi, and was in the engagement at the siege of Vicksburg, where he contracted a deep cold, which cost him his life, dying at his old home in Georgetown, Ky., in that year.

THE CIVIL WAR.--1861-1865.



In the Civil War Scott county did more than her part, when it came to furnishing soldiers. No county in the State furnished a greater number of soldiers to the Civil War than Scott county did, considering the population. In every engagement the sons of old Scott county participated; they always gave a good account of themselves, making Kentucky noted for the heroes of war. It was in this war that George W. Johnson, a son of Scott county, was elected Provisional Governor, at a meeting held at Bowling Green in 1861, when the Provisional Confederate Government was organized. On the second day of the battle of Shiloh Monday, April 7th, 1862, he was mortally wounded and died a few days later, April 8th.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR 1898



In this war Scott county would have been glad to furnish several hundred more volunteers, but she did well in getting one company in the muster roll. A company was raised and was known as Company M, Second Regiment. This company did not see service. Hon. W. C. Owens was appointed a Major.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

EMIGRATED TO SCOTT COUNTY.



At the close of the Revolution War in 1781 many soldiers, twenty or more, emigrated to Scott county. Mr. Collins truly said.

"Being unsettled in their homes and business by its duration, privations and calamities—sought new homes in the then richest land in the known world. Thus, the times and the country itself, the very life of hardship, self-denial and self-dependence, combined to make a race seldom equalled in the world for strength of intellect and will, physical and moral courage, personal prowess and personal endurance. Never did a population so small in numbers embrace so many who were giants in intellects, giants in daring, and all but giants in physical proportions. * * * Until about 1830, the pension laws embraced only the permanently wounded and invalid soldiers. Many refused a pension altogether, declaring they could support themselves, and would not seem dependent for even a portion of their bread upon a country whose liberties they had fought to obtain, and were willing to fight again to preserve. And many died or fell victims to Indian vengeance, in the long interval from 1780 to 1814, and from 1814 to 1840. A few whose names are in the list, it is evident from their age, were too young to be in the revolutionary War, except as drummers or wagon boys; while a few others were probably in the Indian wars soon after the Revolution. The figures indicate their age in 1840."

Those who emigrated to Scott county were—

Samuel Bamhill	82	William Beattr	78
Joseph Burch	77	John Campbell	75
James Dooly	106	John Gatewood	77
John Hiles	80	Herman Hill	87
John Jacobs	78	James Jones	74
David Keer	93	Paul Leathers	96
Jeremiam Miner	95	Achilles Stapp	86
Mary Chisham	86	Kindness Gresham	97
Abigail Patterson	70	Eleanor Tarlton	78
Daniel Gano, Sen.	82	Henrietta Downing	95

THE WAR OF 1812-1815.

THE CAUSE.

Fearless Dick Johnson, of Scott County, Ky., Kills the Noted Indian Chief, Tecumseh, and the War Ends.

The Kinkaid History of Kentucky says:

"War, with all its horrors and feverish anticipations, was again at hand. The causes which led to the second conflict with Great Britain had long been accumulating. England and France were in arms against each other, and the United States maintained a neutral position. In order to injure France, England blockaded with men-of-war the whole coast of France, and France retaliated by declaring a similar blockade of the coast of England. American vessels were seized as prizes, and the commerce of the United States was interrupted in a most disastrous manner.

"But this was not all. A great injury in that it contained an insult to our nation, was endured from Enland before war was declared. By the policy of the United States, any foreigner after having thrown off allegiance to his own government, might become an American citizen, if he so desired. On the contrary England claimed that a man born an English subject was always an English subject. American vessels were boarded by English officers and searched by them to find sailors whom they claimed to be deserting Englishmen. In this way thousands of our seamen were captured. The United States deeply resented this courage. Then the crisis came. On the 18th day of June, 1812, war was declared.

"Only five thousand five hundred men were required of Kentucky, but she was granted the privilege of furnishing seven thousand. And the State did not hold back her best, but offered her worthiest sons for the cause. On the 15th of August, two thousand troops destined to join the army in the north-west, assembled at Georgetown. They consisted of a regiment of regulars, under Col. Samuel Wells, and three militia regiments under Col. John Allen, J. M. Scott, and William Lewis. Of the companies under Lewis, Lexington had furnished six, and one was the Lexington Light Artillery, even then historic, commanded by the gallant young Captain, Nathaniel G. T. Hart. They were formed into a brigade and placed under the command of Brigadier General John Payne. Several days later, the troops were reviewed in the presence of thousands of interested spectators. Henry Clay made a speech

and Dr. Blythe, President of Transylvania University, preached a sermon; and thus animated and encouraged, they were prepared to begin their hard, eventful campaign.

"On their march to Detroit the troops learned that General Hull, Governor of Michigan Territory, had surrendered in the most cowardly manner to the British. Great indignation was aroused. Letters were written to Kentucky to request the appointment of General Harrison as commander of the Kentucky militia. Governor Scott's term of office was drawing to a close, but some action was imperative. He sought a council of ex-Governor Shelby, ex-Governor Greenup, Henry Clay, Judge Thomas Todd and several other distinguished citizens.

"They unanimously agreed in recommending the appointment, which was made. In a few days three companies were raised by Colonel Richard M. Johnson, James Johnson and Captain John Arnold. Gen. Harrison was also appointed by the President as commander of the army of the north-west, to supersede General Winchester. On the 29th of September, he left Lexington to join the forces thus placed under his control."

Scott county, in the war of 1812, furnished nearly six companies, which formed the larger part of Col. R. M. Johnson's regiment. The respective Captains of these companies were Lynn West, Stephen Richie, Joseph Ready, John Duvall, Jacob Stucker and John W. Ready—the latter a cousin of Joseph Ready. In Captain Stucker's company were nine pairs of brothers from this county, viz: Conrad and Jesse Wolf, Isaac and Jacob DeHaven, James and Gabriel Long, Edward and Henry Ely, Joel and John Herndon, Zachary and Wyatt Herndon, cousins of Joel and John; James and Edgcomb Suggett, Henry and William Berry, Edward and William Johnson, sons of Col. James Johnson. Other members of that company were Thomas Blackburn, John Pearce, Spencer Peak, John Pratt. General Pratt for many years, from 1833 to 1860, conducted in Georgetown one of the largest taverns in the State, which mention is made elsewhere in this history. Moses Paris and George M. Bower were also in the war of 1812 as Surgeons.

Richard M. Gano, the father of Dr. S. F. Gano, of Georgetown, and who died in 1901, scarcely four years ago, in his 94th year, and at his death was the oldest citizen in Georgetown. Dr. Gano was born in the old "Bull's-eye" House on the corner of Main street and South Broadway, where the store of Craig & Falkner in Georgetown now stands.

Richard M. Gano entered the war as Major of Col. Charles Scott's regiment, and succeeded him as its Colonel. He commanded the regiment in the battle of the Thames, and at the close of the war he was made a Brigadier General for gallant service during the war. A sketch of Col. R. M. Johnson will not be inappropriate in this connection. His father, Col. Robert Johnson, was a pioneer of Kentucky, and an early settler of Scott county. Col. "Dick" was born in Kentucky in 1781, received his early education in the country schools of the time, and finally entered Transylvania University at Lexington, where he took a regular course and graduated. He commenced the study of law with Col. George Nichols, one of the most celebrated jurists of his day, but upon his death, which occurred soon after, Mr. Johnson continued his studies with Hon. James Brown, then a distinguished member of the Kentucky bar. Before he was twenty-one he was elected to the State Legislature from Scott county, where he served with considerable honor, and in 1807, (being in his twenty-sixth year) he was elected to Congress, and at once entered upon the theater of national politics. When the war clouds began to gather in our horizon in 1811-12, and an appeal to arms seemed inevitable, Col. Johnson was among those who believed that no other alternative remained to the American people. Accordingly after supporting all the preparatory measures which the crisis demanded, in June, 1812, he gave his vote for the declaration of war. As soon as Congress adjourned he hastened home, "raised the standard of his country, and called around him many of the best citizens of his neighborhood, some of whom, schooled in the stormy period of the early settlement of the State, were veteran warriors, well suited for the service for which they were intended.

The service of Col. Johnson and his famous regiment of mounted riflemen in the war of 1812 is so well known that it seems superfluous to go into particulars here. It is very generally believed, that Col. Johnson killed the noted Indian Chief Tecumseh in the battle of the Thames. The fact, it is true, has been disputed by a number of writers on the subject, yet it is hard to shake the general belief, that Johnson was the author of the great chief's death. Says Col. Johnson's biographer; "In October, 1813, the decisive crisis in the operations of the Northwestern army arrived—the battle of the Thames—

which led to a termination of hostilities in that quarter, was fought and won. The distinguished services of Col. Johnson and his brave regiment, in that sanguinary engagement, have scarcely a parallel in the heroic annals of our country. The British and Indians, the former under command of Gen. Proctor, and the latter under that of Tecumseh, the celebrated Indian warrior, had taken an advantageous position, the British in line between the river Thames and a narrow swamp, and the Indians in ambush on their right, and west of the swamp, ready to fall upon the rear of Col. Johnson should he force a retreat of the British. Col. Johnson, under the orders of the Commander-in-chief, divided his regiment into two battalions one under the command of his gallant brother, James, and the other to be led by himself. Col. Johnson, with his battalion passed the swamp and attacked the Indians, at the same moment that his brother James fell upon and routed the British regulars. The contest for awhile between Col. Johnson's battalion and the Indians was obstinate and bloody, the slaughter great, but success complete. The gallant Colonel was in the very midst and thickest of the fight, inspiring by his presence and courage, the utmost confidence of his brave followers, and though perforated with balls, his bridle arm shattered and bleeding profusely, he continued to fight until he encountered and slew an Indian chief, who formed the rallying point of the savages. This chief was supposed to be the famous Tecumseh himself, upon whose fall the Indians raised a yell and retreated. The heroic Colonel, covered with wounds, twenty-five balls having been shot into him, his clothes and his horse, was borne from the battle ground faint from exertion and loss of blood, and almost lifeless. Never was victory so complete or its achievement so glorious. Fifteen hundred Indians were engaged against the battalion of Col. Johnson, and 800-British regulars against that of his brother. Both the Indians and British were routed, and an end put to the war upon the Northern frontier, distinguished, as it had been, by so many murderous cruelties upon the part of the savage allies of the British."

Col. Johnson continued to serve his constituents in Congress until 1819, when he voluntarily retired and returned home. The people of Scott county at once returned him to the State Legislature, and that body elected him to the United States Senate. After serving out his term, he was almost unanimously re-elected to the same exalted position. In 1836 he was elected Vice President of the United States under Martin Van Buren, and for four years presided over the Senate with great dignity. At the expiration of his term, he retired to his farm in Scott county, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a member of the State Legislature at the time of his death, which occurred in 1850, in Frankfort. Col. Johnson was one of the able men of Kentucky, and sprung from an able and talented family, most of whom (the male members) were statesmen and soldiers.

James Johnson, a brother to Col. Dick, and Lieutenant Colonel of the latter's regiment, was a soldier of promise, and distinguished himself while in the service; also served several sessions in Congress with ability. John T. Johnson, another brother, was for a short time a member of the Appellate Court of Kentucky, subsequently a member of Congress, but finally became a minister of the Christian Church, a position he filled with great usefulness. The father, Col. Robert Johnson, was himself a soldier and statesman, and served his country well and faithfully. He was the grandfather of Hon. George W. Johnson, who was born near Georgetown in 1811, and who was the Confederate Governor of Kentucky during the late war. He labored earnestly to place Kentucky by the side of the other Southern States in the rebellion, and set on foot the organization of a provisional government, which was effected by the convention at Russellville, Logan county, November 18-21, 1861. A constitution was adopted, and Mr. Johnson was chosen Provisional Governor, and December 10, Kentucky was admitted a member of the Confederacy, though the State at large never acknowledge it. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Shiloh, while fighting temporarily as a private in the Fourth Kentucky (Confederate) Infantry. At the time of his death he was fifty-one years of age.

But to return to the war of 1812. Scott county bore her part in it, until "Old Hickory" conquered a peace at New Orleans. Thus a war, that opened with the disgrace of Hull's surrender, closed in a blaze of glory at New Orleans, Croghan's gallant defense of Fort Stephenson; Perry's victory upon Lake Erie; the total defeat by Harrison, of the allied British savages, under Proctor and Tecumseh, on the Thames, and the greatest closing triumph of Jackson at New Orleans, are scarcely equaled in the annals of war, and reflected the most brilliant luster on the American arms.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

When the eleventh President of the United States, James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was nominated, May 29th 1844, the news of his nomination was "telegraphed" from Baltimore to Washington. This message was the

First Telegram in the World.

The legislature of Texas approved of its annexation to the United States. The Mexican government was offended, for previous to this, President Polk had sent a naval and military force to the front, so as to be prepared for any unfriendly act.

Mexico claimed that her territory was invaded, and a Mexican force attacked a party of United States dragoons, killing a number, and taking the rest prisoners.

This opened the war, and the American leaders decided upon their plan for its prosecution.

Gen. Taylor was to hold the line of the Rio Grande; Gen. Kearney was to cross the Rocky Mountains and conquer New Mexico and California, which belonged to Mexico; and General Scott was to land at Vera Cruz, and march upon the city of Mexico.

Excitement in Scott County.

This war caused much excitement and in no county in the state was there more interest manifested than in the county of Scott as it will be seen by the number of meetings held and the proceedings of which will be seen below as published in the Georgetown Herald.

Enthusiastic Address.

A meeting of the Georgetown Artillery was had upon the night of Saturday May 23rd 1846, at which many of our citizens unconnected with the Artillery, were present. The meeting was addressed by Capt. J. W. Forbes and L. B. Dickerson, in a brief but eloquent manner. Their remarks had a stirring effect upon the assembly, and were frequently responded to by enthusiastic cheering. At the close of the meeting a number of young men went forward and volunteered, and it is confidently anticipated, that a sufficient number will volunteer this day, to make up at least one company from Old Scott. Every young man, who can shoulder a musket, should rush to the scene of action. There is glory to be achieved on the soil of Mexico, by those who have heretofore followed the plough and handled the flail; we by no means suppose that the war will close on this side of the Rio Grande; or that another action like the present will close the campaign; these Mexicans are a cowardly, but cunning and treacherous race, and every stratagem will be put in operation on their part, to delay the dreaded crisis—a pitched battle.

Now is the time for action—for years have these dastardly Mexicans been carrying on a Guerrille warfare against our countrymen in Texas—murdering in detail, by treachery and cowardly assassination some of our noblest spirits; the blood of Kentucky's sons has been poured out upon Texas soil and their cold blooded murderers are even now attempting new outrages and atrocities; ay, the bones of many of Kentucky's sons, moulder near the Alamo.

Shall they be unremembered at this hour, when many of the wretches who participated in that cold blooded butchery, are polluting our soil, and seeking by every cowardly stratagem, to compass the destruction of the brave few who are maintaining their country's cause? Shall they be unavenged?

Scott county (hitherto the most forward whenever called upon) is behind hand in her preparations; can we not make up for our delay? Can we not organize a company to go from the glorious old county of Scott? Most undoubtedly we can. Bright eyes will be upon you this day, boys and as you act so will you be treated by those whose favors we are all anxious to win. The ladies—God bless them—are all patriots, and they will look with a cold eye upon candidates for their favors, who refuse to rally under the stars and stripes in the hour of peril: Go forth then at your country's call. If the number of men are not made up this day, our county will be unrepresented in the battlefield—God forbid that it should ever occur.

Public Meeting in Georgetown.

A meeting was held in the tavern of Capt. J. W. Forbes, on Saturday May 23rd 1846, composed of the citizens of the immediate neighborhood to take into consideration the relations with Mexico, and to respond to the call of his excellency, Gov. Owsley, for volunteers for the seat of war. D. Vanderslice was called to the chair, and M. S. Hart appointed Secretary. A

committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and after an absence of a few minutes, Dr. Cabell reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

TO THE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF SCOTT—At a meeting of the citizens of Scott on Monday May 25th 1846 for the purpose of raising volunteers for the Mexican army, some 70 or 80 of the first young men of the county gallantly offered their service, to go the rescue of our brave little army on the Rio Grande. As many of those young men who have volunteered to encounter the enemies of their country and the diseases which prevail under the vertical sun of Mexico, are unable to buy horses, it is thought proper that an appeal should be made to the patriotism of the wealthy citizens whose rights and country they go to defend, to show their love of country by generously supplying every soldier, who is not able to buy, with a good horse.

We are satisfied, from a high character, the patriotism and the liberality of the citizens of Scott, that this appeal will not be made in vain, and that such as are able will immediately tender to the company a good horse or the money to buy one.

Such as are willing to give either a horse or money will please make known their intention to George W. Johnson, Minor B. R. Williams, Thomas Thornsberry, Capt. S. F. Gano, Preston Thomson or L. B. Dickerson.

Col. Stockdell Offers Bridle, Saddle and Horse.

Col. Stockdell authorizes us to intimate to the young men of Scott county that if a cavalry company is raised in this county, with a view of going to the assistance of Gen. Taylor, that he will furnish one man with a first rate horse, saddle and bridle. Who else will do likewise?

Old Scott is falling behind hand, and unless a little public spirit of this kind is shown by others who are able, we fear the county will become a scoff and by-word for the rest of the State, we reiterate the query: "who will imitate the patriotic offer of Col. Stockdell?" And who will volunteer for the cavalry company?

Ganos' Calvary Company Interferes With Forbes Infantry.

CAPT. J. W. FORBES—This gentleman, during the past week has been exerting himself in the most energetic manner, for the purpose of raising a company to be enrolled into the service of the United States. We deeply regret that his efforts have been unavailing, owing partly to the fact that it was generally feared by our gallant young men, that the number of infantry required would be made up before information of the organization of the company could be conveyed into the Governor. In addition to this Doctor S. F. Gano, was endeavoring to raise a company of cavalry and some of the young men who had previously volunteered as infantry, preferring to go as cavalry, were enrolled into the troop of Dr. Gano. By these causes the patriotic efforts of Captain Forbes have been defeated. While we sympathise with Capt. Forbes in his disappointment we also rejoice with him in the knowledge that Scott county will be ably represented by the gallant body of young men who compose the company of cavalry. The aim and objects of Capt. Forbes' exertions was, that Scott county should not be unrepresented on the banks of the Rio Grande. His object being attained, he is satisfied. On yesterday, Dr. Stephen F. Gano, was elected Captain of the Cavalry company: and immediately left for Frankfort, to report to the Governor. Next week we shall endeavor to publish a list of the names of the volunteers.

Forbes Note to the Herald Editors.

Messrs. Wise & French—At a late hour last evening I learned that there was room for one more company only, and that in the Cavalry Regiment. I at once dispatched orders to all quarters, convened a meeting, organized the company, and at one o'clock this morning arrived in Frankfort, and to my utter mortification found mine to be the second company rejected, since which five other companies have been reported and refuse the compliment being complete. I have placed in the hands of the Governor the roll of the company, and from all that I can learn we will yet have a chance; we, that is, our company, stands second on the list, should there be another call; please tell the boys not to be misled, their names are now before the Governor as mounted men or Cavalry—to keep cool, that old Scott will yet have a slice of the rascally Mexican bacon. A few hours sooner and I would have been the happiest man in Kentucky. In haste, your friend,

P. S.—I met my friend Gano on his way down—too late.

FORBES.
May 26, 1846.

Georgetown Cavalry Company.

A cavalry company was organized by Dr. S. F. Gano and the muster roll was as follows:

S. F. Gano, Captain; Jas. M. Shepard, 1st Lieutenant; L. B. Dickerson, 2nd Lieutenant; Wm. L. Smith, Orderly Sergeant; B. D. Harmon, 2nd Sergeant; Wm. Burch, 3rd Sergeant; Eli Holtzclaw, 4th Sergeant; D. B. Bramlett, 1st Corporal; Stephen Gano, 2nd Corporal; J. Branham, 3rd Corporal; John M. Guill, 4th Sergeant.

Privates—John Roach, H. Crumbaugh, A. R. Johnson, T. R. Withers, J. Jones, W. R. Burch, Preston Thomson, J. S. Herndon, W. A. Baldwin, J. Long, J. K. Withers, J. Evans, Wilson D. Neale, W. M. Suggett, R. Fortune, T. Stone, W. F. Claiborne, J. Hennessee, Wm. Hunley, Marble Jackson, H. Hill, J. Sutphin, J. E. Applegate, J. S. Merchant, T. F. Sherrit, J. Lemon, A. Nutter, M. Viley, J. Williams, J. D. Haun, J. S. Herring, J. G. Bates, I. Sowards, Wm. A. McCalla, T. Stith, A. B. Barklay, T. H. Daviess, S. Sayres, S. S. Emmison, J. Cartenhower, J. E. Sanders, J. Sutton, D. Henderson, W. N. Ingles, C. M. Payne, Wm. M. Young, Evan Stevenson, G. D. Jones, T. B. Ridsdale, W. S. Hatch, W. G. Gano, Edwin Stevenson, J. R. Montgomery, John Murray, G. Graves, W. Edmonson, T. Martin, C. Roy, J. E. Johnson, G. S. Wright, J. Duvall, J. Welch, W. P. Jarvis, E. Kelly, J. W. Wigginton.

Harrison County's Company Under the Command of Capt. John Shawhan Passes Through Georgetown.

A company of mounted volunteers, under the command of Capt. John Shawhan, from Harrison county, passed through town on the 5th inst., and, we understand, paid a visit to Col. R. M. Johnson, while enroute to the rendezvous at Louisville. Their number was about 70, and a better material for efficient service, cannot be found in any country. Their uniform is gray faced with buff, and their horses seemed to have been selected with care, all the men being remarkably well mounted.

Col. Johnson made them a short speech appropriate to the occasion, which was responded to by three cheers. After they had partaken of some refreshments, they took up their line of march amidst the loud and reiterated cheers of those who were present.

Tired of Waiting.

While these meetings were being held over the county and no company had been organized Samuel P. Barbee and William F. Gaines, grew tired of waiting and they went to Louisville and enrolled in Company B Second Regiment Kentucky Foot Volunteers—Mexican on May 20th 1846, mustered in June 9th 1846 at Louisville ranked as Sergeants. William R. McKee was Colonel; Henry Clay Jr. Lieutenant-Colonel; Carey H. Fry, Major and Frank Chambers, Captain. Both Barbee and Gaines were in the bloody battle of Buena Vista. They served one year and were mustered out June 9th 1847 at New Orleans.

How little the memory of such great men like Col. McKee is appreciated is shown by the neglect of his grave as a little head-stone weather beaten and no doubt not cared for, marked the last resting place just in the limits of Midway, near the L. & N. railroad.

A Recruiting Station.

In 1847 a recruiting station was opened in Georgetown in the old building used by John Clackner as an undertaking establishment next to what was known as the "Bull Eye House." These old buildings stood at the corner of Main Cross (now Broadway) and Main streets where the store of Craig & Faulkner, Lancaster's grocery and Penn Lumber Company's office now stand. There is where Captain John Rhodes Smith raised a company of soldiers which was made Company A of the 3rd Regiment of Kentucky Vol. Inf. of this Regiment the late Ben F. Bradley was appointed Adjutant-General of the Brigade, composed of the 3rd and 4th Regiments. This company was mustered into service at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 3rd 1847 and mustered out there June 21st 1848. The Roll of Company A was as follows:

Company "A" Third Regiment Kentucky Foot Volunteers.

John R. Smith, Captain; Benjamin F. Bradley, 1st Lieutenant; Eli Holtzclaw, 2d Lieutenant; Will Edmonson, 2d Lieutenant; Bela C. Bradley, 1st Sergeant; Geo. W. Carter, Sergeant; Cyrus M. Payne, Sergeant; Lewis P. Thomson, Sergeant;

Thomas Holtzclaw, 1st Corporal; Harrison Stanley, Corporal Samuel L. Glass, Corporal; John H. Grigg, Corporal; Daniel Neale, Musician; John Hughes, Musician.

The privates were as follows: Will Awbery, French Awbery, Leighton Alsop, George Alsop, James W. Anderson, John W. Bagby, Jas. Bennett, Wm. H. Baldwin, Jas. Beatey, Waller G. Bond, John R. Bruner, Richard Bennett, Henry Crumbaugh, Zackariah Covington, Asa H. Crawford, Theodore C. Duvall, Joseph Emmison, John Emison, Will P. Foster, John W. Foster, Thomas Green, John M. Guill, Henry Hill, Benjamin F. Herseng, Thomas P. Herndon, Christopher Holtzclaw, Thomas Ireland, Stafford Jones, Thompson Jarvis, Robert B. Jones, Edward Jackson, Samuel Kemper, Richard S. Lindsay, Will E. Martin, Will Markham, Lewis Moody, Barthold McFarland, William O. Morris, Henry Nicholson, Hezekiah Offutt, Jackson Price, Jackson Peak, Charles B. Pettit, Thomas Stith, Will Spiggle, David R. Shipp, John P. Sriters, Robert J. Stubbs, John R. Sullavan, Arthur R. Samuel.

Company A was made up of citizens from Scott and Bourbon counties. The only survivor of this company now living is the Rev. John Foster, who is now the pastor of the Christian church of Stamping Ground, Scott county.

Greatly Distinguished Himself.

In the battle of Buena Vista, Sergeant William F. Gaines, then a boy of sixteen years of age, and a son of Oliver Wallace Gaines of Georgetown, Ky., and an uncle of the editor of the Georgetown News and Scott County Democrat and for whom we were named, greatly distinguished himself, twice rescuing from the Mexicans the colors of the Second Kentucky Infantry. For his gallant conduct the Kentucky Legislature presented the young hero with a magnificent sword and he became known as "The Boy Defender of Kentucky's Honor." The following poem was written by Major Henry T. Stanton.



[ORIGINAL.]

CAPT. W. F. GAINES;

"The boy defender of Kentucky's honor."

BY HENRY T. STANTON.

He left the green hills 'neath his native sun gleaming,
Friends and kindred he bade a them soldier's adieu,
While the star-spangled banner above him was streaming,
And every loved being was swept from his view;
On his high, noble brow no shadow was sleeping,
Not for friends, nor for kindred a tear was he weeping,
In thought of his country alone his heart steeping,
As nobly to fight in her battles he flew.

Aye, nobly he bore the bright emblem above him,
And vowed in his spirit to shield it or die;
With honor to guide him and woman to love him,
He rushed with his silken flag streaming on high!
He rushed with it onward where cannon's deep knelling,
And musketry's rattle their thousands were felling,
Where the tide of destruction in crimson was swelling,
And wildly the death shout of comrades came by.

Unsheathed was his sword, and his banner still streaming,
Where foemen their numbers poured down on the plain,
Where wildly the war-god, in red blood was gloating,
And every green spot had its dark-clotted stain;
Oh! then where the maddest of battle was raging,
And soldiers with wildness the combat was waging,
Oh! then his bright steel with the foe was engaging,
And hotly they pressed him to yield, but in vain.

When twice in the struggle his comrades were bending,
And foemen rushed mad on the Flag of the West,
Then, then, the proud boy the fair gift was defending,
And death with his stroke sunk deep in each breast;
Again the bright banner untainted was waving,
Again the young heart the dark foeman was braving,
And ere the mad contest had ceased its wild raving.

THE BOY HAD TWICE SHIELDED THE FLAG OF THE WEST.

INCIDENTS OF BUENA VISTA.

The following is a letter written by Mr. Porter Barbee, a Georgetown boy, and one who, of course, was in the battle of Buena Vista, which was published in the Georgetown Herald. Mr. Barbee's parents were among the early settlers of Scott county. His father, Lewis, and his uncle, Nathaniel, located here early in 1830. Lewis was the father of Mr. Porter Barbee, and Nathaniel the father of Mr. W. H. Barbee, who now resides here, making Wm. H. and Porter first cousins. After he was mustered out of service as a soldier of the Mexican war, he returned to Georgetown and followed his trade as a harness-maker. From Georgetown he moved to Danville, and from there to Denver, Colorado. We are told that he has relatives there now, but we have been unable to locate them. The letter, as published in the Georgetown Herald, is as follows:

The following letter, though containing nothing in the shape of news, will, we doubt not, prove interesting to many of our readers, from the fact that it is written by one of our own citizens, and speaks of several gallant spirits from this county who participated in the bloody fight at Buena Vista, and whose names are familiar to our readers generally. The letter is from Mr. Porter Barbee, addressed to his relatives, and not designed for publication; at our solicitation, however, they consented to have it published. The letter is dated

BUENA VISTA, March 2d.

* * * After breakfast on the 2d, the long roll beat to arms, and we soon were on the march to the pass, being encamped about a mile from it; as we gained the summit of the hill on the road, Santa Anna's army was in full view, looking large enough to crush our little "Spartan band." But God never decreed that we should be taken by them. Such a sight you nor I never saw; how beautiful, indeed, was it, to see the American stars and stripes, glorious emblems of our country, clashing its folds against each other, and bidding defiance to the Mexican army. The 1st regiment, Illinois, was stationed on a hill in front of us, and sweet was the music the band played. The Star Spangled Banner was given, and it indeed seemed to me to say—

"Long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home
of the brave."

This evening three cheers were given in honor of Washington; late in the afternoon we were marched about a mile across a deep ravine, on an open plane in full view of the Mexican forces; here we gave some loud huzzas, and as the noise was borne on the winds to the ears of the Mexicans, they seemed to dislike it, and the first gun was fired about 4 o'clock by them. They then attempted to ascend a hill and gain the heights, which caused some skirmishing that continued until dusk, when it ceased. We remained all night under arms, and often during that dismal, cold and rainy night, did I think of home and dear friends; of all the nights I ever experienced this beat all. The next morning we were ordered back across the ravine, as the skirmishing had commenced; and as we stood in line, a bird similar to the American eagle hovered over our regimental colors, and caused me to remark aloud—
"We will whip them."

This bird was noticed by numbers. In a few moments we were in the hottest of the fight, and long will I remember the whizz of grape and canister, muskét balls, etc., and the groans and cries of the wounded and dying men. Of our company Will Blackwell was killed by my side; the ball entered his eye killed him almost instantly. In this charge we routed the enemy, and returned back to a ravine under a shower of grape. The battle raged about nine hours; in a rash charge made by us and the Illinois boys, we were compelled to retreat down a deep ravine or ditch, and in this charge, unfortunately we lost Colonel McKee, Lt. Colonel Clay, Captain Willis and a number of privates.

Will Gaines, Dick Ellis, Sowards and Bled Harmon, have all escaped unhurt. Herring was taken prisoner with Capt. Clay. Ben Branham, Mrs. Debby Branham's son, was wounded in the thigh, but will soon recover; he is a member of our company, and is the only volunteer from Scott county that was hurt at all.

In the retreat I was charged on by four lancers; I killed two by gaining a place where they could not reach me with their lances, and in the act of shooting a third my gun was blown to atoms by a ball. I then leaped down a steep place, and succeeded in getting in range of our batteries, which saved my bacon. Will Gaines is well, and as he writes today, it is useless for me to say anything; he fought like a man; his colors were taken from him in the fight, but killing the Mexican, he regained them. Our company is the color company, which

drew the heaviest fire toward us. Mason Poindexter is well and is not hurt. I saw him yesterday and he sends his respects.

We laid on our arms on the night of the 23d; I slept in a ditch and expected every moment to be attacked, but to my agreeable surprise the Mexican army was no where to be found the next morning: they had retreated to their camp under cover of night.

Gen. Taylor sent for us all, and we made the welkin ring in honor of our victory; all day we were hauling in the wounded and dead; such a heart-rending sight I never again want to behold. Forty-four killed and fifty-six wounded in our regiment. Six hundred and fifty-six killed, wounded and missing in the whole army.

We have had several false alarms, but no Santa Anna has come yet; but he says Gen. Taylor will not always have the advantage in position, and that eventually the Mexican people will rise and revenge the wrongs done them by our people. General Taylor sent him word back that he would not always have the advantage in numbers. I forgot to mention that before the battle commenced Santa sent a white flag, saying to General Taylor that he had better surrender as his force was superior enough to crush his little band. Taylor sent him word that he had but six thousand troops, and that he would fight him if he had fifty to one. Old Taylor is the hardest old chap you ever heard of. Some are so wicked as to remark that if Santa Anna was to fortify the entrance to the lower regions, Taylor would follow him. On the 27th we followed up the retreating army to this place, but how long we will remain here no one appears to know. Report says that so soon as the new troops come up from Brazos we will be relieved and sent home. You may imagine that I am willing to return home, as I have seen the "Elephant" and heard him cough several times. Santa Anna has gone back to San Luis, and there, unless previously relieved, we shall have another fight, I suppose. We have exchanged prisoners, and Cassius Clay and his fellow-prisoners will soon be released and sent home by Vera Cruz. They are at present in the City of Mexico. S. P. B.



(From *The Frankfort Commonwealth.*)

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

January 25, 1848.

SENATE.—The unfinished order of yesterday, the bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath day, and for other purposes was taken up. Several amendments were offered, when, on motion, the bill and amendment were lain on the table.

Mr. Hobbs had the unanimous consent of the Senate to present the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Louisville against the establishment of another Medical School in that city; appropriately referred.

HOUSE.—An appropriation of \$3,000 for the improvement of Licking River was refused.

A bill giving the action to trespass to the widows and heirs of persons killed, read, and after some discussion made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Combs said, Mr. Speaker—I take leave to announce that by permission of the House, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, I shall have the honor, on behalf of the surviving officers and soldiers of the gallant 2d Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, to present to this assembly, as the Representatives of the people of Kentucky, the tattered and torn flag, sprinkled with blood, which waved so gloriously over their heads in the battle of Buena Vista; and which was recaptured from an overwhelming force of the enemy by that heroic Regiment, and brought back in triumph to Kentucky.

Gen. Combs commenced his impromptu address by saying that it seemed strange for him to be there, still a young man among so many old men, with whom he fought for his country. He recounted some of the hardships and trials our old infantry had endured. They were for fifteen days without bread—hickory roots being the substitute.

He presented the stars and stripes, saying, "Let your men never fight under any other banner;" to which the Captain responded in an appropriate quotation from James Rodman Drake.

"Flag of the free hearts' only home,
By angel hands to valor given,
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!

With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

Then turning to Ensign Shultz, he placed it in his hands, saying: "Cherish this flag of our country as you would cherish your heart's blood." The young man answered with great fervor: "I will defend it with my life." This brought down the house in one long-continued huzza. The Captain brought out and displayed the Buena Vista flag of Col. McKee's Kentucky regiment. A few blood-stained fragments remained on the staff—only one star left. It was hailed as a faithful, true old friend. The Captain gave us a touching story of the bravery of young Gaines, who held it from sunrise to sunset, having several times won it back from the enemy. In describing the contest over it he repeated these lines from the Ettrick Shepherd:

" 'Twas foot to foot, 'twas brand to brand;
'Twas hilt to hilt, 'twas hand to hand;
Oft gallant foemen, sad to tell,
Dead in each other's bosom's fell.
The horsemen met with might and main,
They reeled and wheeled and struck again!
A thousand spears on bauberks bang,
A thousand swords on helmets clang!
Where might was with the feebler blent,
There still the rage of battle bent."

It was a strange contrast when they crossed the two flags. Ensign Munoy ascended the stage with his flag, and the three were greeted with frantic applause. The band gave us "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail, Columbia," both of which added to the enthusiasm and patriotism of the audience. The furore constantly increased. Cheers were given for the various companies, for the Newport band, for Lieutenant Swaine, who responded in a neat speech, and for the American Army. But the loudest and longest cheers were for the Union.

Mr. Combs, on presenting the flag to the State through their representatives, said:

Mr. Speaker: I hold in my hand a letter from Maj. Carey H. Fry, only surviving field officer of the 2d Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, tendering to the people of Kentucky in his own name and in the names of his brother officers and fellow soldiers, the Regimental Flag, borne so gloriously by this boy by my side, and which floated triumphantly over their heads on the bloody battle field of Buena Vista. In presenting it now to this General Assembly as their organ, I am discharging a duty which, while it honors me most highly, fills my heart with emotions too deep for any words which I can use adequately to express. God help me to fulfill this solemn duty.

This flag was carried forth from your midst, to the field of combat, bright and beautiful as a bride on her wedding day—all bedecked with flowers and radiant with hope and joy. It now resembles that same lovely maiden after the frost of many winters have whitened her head, and misfortunes and misery have sorely bruised her heart, with disheveled locks and garments all tattered and torn, bending over the graves of her children, weeping with all the bitterness of a mother's anguish for their premature deaths.

It was made by the ladies of Frankfort, and by them presented to Capt. Chambers, whose body wasted by disease contracted while in service, was but a few days since consigned to the same sacred resting place in yonder cemetery, which had previously received so many of his brave brothers in arms. At Louisville, it was adopted by Col. McKee as the regimental standard, and ever afterwards occupied its appropriate place in the center of the regiment, borne by this gallant youth at my side (Sergeant Gaines) from Georgetown. Just before the boat left the wharf at Frankfort, on which was embarked Capt. Chambers and his company, while Lieut. Long was on the hurricane deck with this flag unfurled, he was feelingly addressed by Mrs. Harlan, in behalf of those who made it, and charged "to be certain to bring it back with honor to Frankfort"—one loud universal shout gave the solemn pledge to do so or die in its defense; and faithfully has the pledge been redeemed. God bless those who gave and those who returned this glorious flag!

They pledged themselves to bring it back, and most nobly has that pledge been redeemed; although tattered, torn and perforated by the bullets of the enemy, as were many of the hearts of the regiment that so gallantly bore it through the ever memorable days of the 22d and 23d of February, this boy bore that flag, and when during the early parts of the day, the heat of the battle for a time subsided, and the soldiers were resting upon their arms, he refused to lower that flag, although it served as a target for the enemy, and the balls and bomb-

shells were flying thickly about him, till peremptorily commanded by the Colonel to do so.

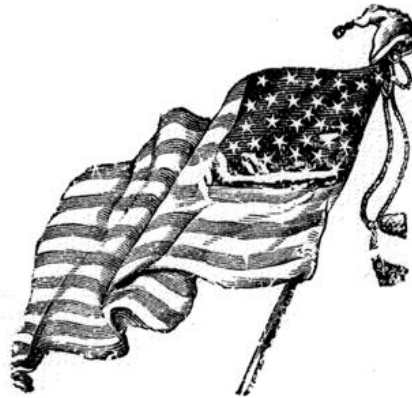
When death destroyed so many of the regiment near the apex of the hill they were ascending, charging ten times their number with the bayonet—when the brave McKee fell covered with glory, while calling to his men to 'rally,' and renewed the unequal conflict—when the noble Clay succeeding to the command refused to order a retreat, but gave the command, "Right about face, forward, march," they slowly retired pouring red hot volleys upon the pressing foe—this flag was borne above their heads to cheer them on to such noble deeds.

Twice by his (Gaines) personal prowess aided by one or two comrades did he retrieve it from the enemy, having made them pay for their daring attempt to capture his flag, with their lives. It was borne back and planted in the center of the 2d Regiment. That awful night of the 23d, when every man expected a renewal of the battle with the morning's dawn, and all slept upon their arms upon the field of battle, this noble boy rasped that flag the live long night.

The early dawn of morning showed them that the enemy had fled and left them an unquestioned victory.

Well might the wounded and dying thus sing:

Thou grim King of terrors, thou life's gloomy foe,
Go frighten the coward and slave,
Go teach them to tremble, fell Tyrant, but know,
No terrors hast thou for the brave.
In the field of proud honor, our swords in our hands,
Our cause and our country to save.
While victory shines on life's last ebbing sands,
Oh! who would not die with the brave?



That flag is now in our midst, tendered to the people of Kentucky through you, the head of their Representative Assembly, and I doubt not it will be appropriately received and disposed of. Who would not willingly die to protect this flag and the graves of those in yonder cemetery?

Let tyranny triumph in other States, but let a foe come to the frontier of Kentucky and our sons, who have shown themselves to be doubly brave, will meet them at every mountain pass and die with glory rather than fly with disgrace.

In the name of the officers and soldiers of the 2d Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, I now present this flag to the people of Kentucky.



THE LEGISLATURE PASSED RESOLUTIONS.

The Legislature passed resolutions accepting the standard, expressing gratitude and thanks to the surviving officers and soldiers, and of regret and honor for the brave dead, &c. From these resolutions we take the following:

RESOLVED, That the name of Sergeant Wm. F. Gaines be inscribed on a plate of metal and attached permanently to the flag staff that he so gallantly bore at Buena Vista, and that a gold medal, with suitable inscriptions, be tendered by the Governor of this Commonwealth to said Gaines.

RESOLVED, That we tender the thanks and gratitude of the people of Kentucky to Sergt. W. F. Gaines, the Boy Defender of the glorious banner of Kentucky, in the sanguinary battle of Buena Vista.

A resolution directing a sword to be presented to Sergeant Gaines was subsequently adopted. And in obedience to this resolution a sword was ordered, but owing to a failure to make the necessary appropriation, the sword was not obtained until recently.

By request, Capt. Gaines has permitted us to take copies of the correspondence between him and Gov. Powell on the occasion, which we annex:



GEN. WILLIAM F. GAINES.
THE BOY DEFENDER OF KENTUCKY



THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY

**Notifies Gen. William F. Gaines of the Action of
the Legislature.**



LAZARUS W. POWELL,*
GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY FROM 1851 TO 1855.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 28, 1851. }

Capt. Wm. F. Gaines, Shelbyville, Ky.:

Dear Sir: I have the honor of informing you that the sword

* The editor is under many obligations to the ladies of the Kentucky Historical Society for the likenesses of Governors Powell and Scott, which appear in this book

ordered for you by virtue of a resolution of the General Assembly of Kentucky, for your gallant conduct at Buena Vista, was this day received. It is a beautiful article—worthy of Kentucky, and a just and meritorious tribute to the worth and noble bearing of the gallant gentlemen to whom it is presented. I will cause the sword to be sent to you, or you can receive it at the capitol, as you may elect.

Accept assurances of consideration and esteem. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

L. W. POWELL.

General Gaines' Reply.

Shelbyville, Oct. 31, 1851.

Gov. Powell:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., informing me that the sword awarded me by the General Assembly of Kentucky, had been received by you.

Allow me, sir, in reply, to express my grateful acknowledgement of the high compliment paid me in awarding such a flattering tribute, for my performance of that duty which every Kentuckian owes to his native State.

In regard to the manner in which the sword is to be presented, I would ask, if it meet with your Excellency's approbation, that it be sent to me here at Shelbyville.

With assurances of high regard, I remain your excellency's obedient servant,

W. F. GAINES.

Col. Drake to Present Sword.

In compliance with the request of Captain Gaines, Gov. Powell availed himself of the presence of Col. W. C. Drake, at the capital, to depute him to present the sword to Captain Gaines. Captain G. desired to receive it privately, without any parade, but his wishes were overruled by prominent citizens, who very justly thought the presentation should be public. Accordingly, on Monday evening the 10th, as mentioned by us last week, in the presence of a large audience, Col. Drake, on behalf of Gov. Powell, and in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, presented the sword to Capt. Gaines, in a neat and appropriate speech.

Presentation Speech.

On presenting the sword, Col. W. C. Drake said:

"Captain Gaines: I have been requested by his Excellency the Governor of Kentucky, to present to you, in his name, the sword which has been voted you by the Legislature, for your meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista.

"Sir, when the soldiers of Kentucky were in the hottest of the battle on that bloody day, where upon every side were to be seen the dead, the dying and the wounded: in that awful conflict for victory, against numbers three or four to one, you, sir, who were our standard bearer in that fearful struggle, were assaulted by four Mexicans, by whom, for the time, you were overpowered—the colors wrested from you, and were being borne off in triumph by the enemy; in the midst of this scene, which was enough to strike the bravest heart with dismay, you, sir, buoyed up by that bold spirit which has ever characterized Kentuckians in battle, rushed upon the foe who had dared to seize the colors of your regiment as his prize, tore them from his polluting grasp, and bore them back in triumph to your companions in arms.

"This sword is not intended as compensation for the invaluable service rendered your country on that memorable day; it is only intended as an insignia of that unrivalled place you have in the breast of every true Kentuckian.

"I now, in the name of the Governor, in behalf of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, present you this sword; and may Kentucky ever have such noble spirits as you to defend her rights, and protect her from insult; and may your conduct through life correspond with your noble deeds on that eventful day which gave rise to this award."

Gen. Gaines' Speech of Acceptance.

Capt. Gaines, on receiving the sword, replied to Col. Drake's address as follows:

"Sir: In receiving this elegant and beautiful testimonial which has been voted me by my fellow countrymen, it is with no common emotion that I tender through you, the Legislature and Governor of Kentucky, my warmest thanks for the high honor they have paid me, and the very complimentary notice they have been pleased to take of the service which I am truly proud and happy it was in my power to render my country.

"The life of the soldier of the Mexican war was one of hardship, toil and danger. He left behind him all that was

sacred and endearing, to brave the perils of the battle field and the deadly diseases of a tropical clime; yet hardships were endured, toils were borne, dangers were encountered, and every sacrifice was freely and promptly made, and the soldier was only too happy in enduring all, when he reflected that he was struggling for the liberties of his country; that he was in the defense of the home for the oppressed of every nation; and fighting in vindication of his country's honor; that the eyes of his approving countrymen were fixed upon him, who will be ever grateful for, and award to him appropriate honors for every service; and that all his deeds of valor and gallantry would be rewarded with the kindest words of welcome—with the brightest glances and the sweetest smiles of Kentucky's lovely and beautiful daughters.

"It were vain to attempt to express the feelings and emotions that now swell my heart, when memory reverts to the victorious hero who led us over Buena Vista's rugged fields—whose loss a nation now deeply mourns—when it reverts to my comrades in arms, so many of whom now repose in the sleep of death, and to the bloody scenes which this so forcibly recalls; and I would only add, that so long as life shall last, I shall hold in remembrance, bright as this glittering blade, the honors now conferred upon me by my countrymen."

The Magnificent Sword.

The Sword is one of the finest exhibitions of mechanical skill that we have ever seen, in that line. The great taste displayed in its design is only surpassed by the neatness and beauty of its execution. The handle is overlaid with silver, beautifully chased, and is guarded by a chain, gilded with gold, with the arms of the Roman cavalry imprinted thereon. The scabbard is overlaid with gold, and has inscribed on one side:

"Presented by the State of Kentucky to Sergeant WILLIAM F. GAINES, the Boy Defender of the glorious Banner of KENTUCKY, in the sanguinary battle of Buena Vista."

On the other side are the names of the makers, W. H. Hortsman & Sons."

The blade is of the purest Damascus steel—The upper portion of it is handsomely gilded with gold, and covered with heraldic delineations. One side bears the coat of arms of Grecian and Roman warriors. The imitation is not strictly correct, with regard to a particular armorial ensign; but seems to be made up of the whole. These representations of the ancient warriors, their dress and armorial ensign; give the blade quite a classic appearance besides adding much to its beauty. The other side of the blade bears the coat of arms of the United States, which representation is quite correct, and neatly executed. Upon the whole it is a most beautiful sword, and reflects great credit upon the skill and taste of the makers.

Gen. Gaines Acknowledges Receipt of Sword.

We close by giving the following note from Capt. Gaines to Gov. Powell, acknowledging the reception of the sword:
Shelbyville, Nov. 13, 1851.

To his Excellency, L. W. Powell—

Sir: A few days since, Col. Drake, of Shelby, at your request, presented to me the sword with its beautiful devices, and complimentary inscriptions, tendered me by a vote of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

For this kindness and honorable notice of my brief military career, on the part of the Legislature of my native State, I feel that I am more indebted to the individual generosity and characteristic patriotism of its members, than to any intrinsic merit of my own; for, upon the memorable field of Buena Vista, all were heroes—each individual officer and soldier feeling that the result of battle victory or defeat, glory or shame, depended upon his own individual efforts; and I am proud in the assurance that the well known gallantry and chivalry of Kentucky passed untarnished through that sanguinary conflict.

May Kentucky's sons in all future trials, whether in repelling the invasion of foreign foes, or struggling with more dangerous enemies—the fanatics of the North; or the hot spurs of the South, ever to be found, gathering with enthusiasm under the standard of their beloved Kentucky, with the inscription upon its broad folds, United we stand, Divided we fall, and battling for their country—their whole country—THE UNION, one and inseparable.

Permit me, sir, through you, the honored commander-in-chief of the Commonwealth, to express to the General Assembly my heartfelt gratitude for the unexpected honor conferred upon me, and for yourself, accept, sir, the assurances of the high respect and esteem of

Your obedient servant,
W. F. GAINES.



TO THE BOY DEFENDER OF KENTUCKY'S HONOR
CAPT. WILLIAM F. GAINES

WORDS BY HENRY T. STANTON, ESQ.

MUSIC BY EDWARD O. EATON

Author of Eoline Schottish, Anita Polka, &c.

PUBLISHED BY BLACKMAR & BRO., VICKSBURG, MISS.

A. E. BLACKMAR & BRO., NEW ORLEANS.

The Boy Defender of Kentucky's Honor.

At the Battle of Buena Vista, Sergeant William F. Gaines, then a boy of sixteen years' of age, greatly distinguished himself, twice rescuing from the Mexicans the colors of the Second Regiment Kentucky Infantry. For his gallant conduct the Legislature presented the young hero with a magnificent sword, and unanimously passed the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That we tender the thanks and gratitude of the people of Kentucky to Sergeant William F. Gaines, the Boy Defender of the glorious banner of Kentucky, in the sanguinary Battle of Buena Vista."

WORDS BY HENRY T. STANTON. MUSIC BY EDWARD O. EATON.

(Entered according to Act of Congress A. D. 1860 by Blackmar & Brother, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the South District of Mississippi.)

I.

He left the green hills 'neath his native sun gleaming,
He bade friends and kindred a soldier's adieu,
While the star-spangled banner above him was streaming,
And every loved being was swept from his view;
On his high, noble brow no shadow was sleeping,
Not for friends, nor for kindred a tear was he weeping,
In thought of his country alone his heart steeping,
As nobly to fight in her battles he flew.

II.

Aye, nobly he bore the bright emblem above him,
And vowed in his spirit to shield it or die;
With honor to guide him and woman to love him,
He rushed with his silken flag streaming on high!
He rushed with it onward where cannon's deep knelling,
And musketry's rattle their thousands were felling,
Where the tide of destruction in crimson was swelling,
And wildly the death shout of comrades came by.

III.

Unsheathed was his sword, and his banner still streaming,
Where foemen their numbers poured down on the plain,
Where wildly the war-god, in red blood was gloating,
And every green spot had its dark-clotted stain;

Oh! then where the maddest of battle was raging,
 And soldiers with wildness the combat was waging,
 Oh! then his bright steel with the foe was engaging,
 And ho!ly they pressed him to yield, but in vain.

IV.

When twice in the struggle his comrades were bending,
 And foemen rushed mad on the Flag of the West,
 Then, then, the proud boy the fair gift was defending,
 And death with his stroke sunk deep in each breast;
 Again the bright banner untainted was waving.
 Again the young heart the dark foeman was braving,
 And ere the mad contest had ceased its wild raving,
 The boy had twice shielded the Flag of the West.

V.

That night, when his comrades lay wounded and sleeping,
 Pale, weary and worn by the battle's rude fray;
 He stood, while his flag in the night breeze was leaping,
 And guarded its glory, with pride till the day;
 And then the loved banner, his heart was enfolding,
 And honor, each moment his spirit was moulding,
 As silent he stood, in the midnight beholding
 The ladies' fair tribute, with breezes at play.

VI.

As back to the home of his childhood in gladness,
 He treads the green hills with a manly step now,
 The friends that he left in mourning and sadness,
 With tears of delight greet the hero, I trow.
 Kentucky, his State, wraps her praises around him;
 Her sons, in their tributes of honor have bound him;
 Her daughters with smiles of approval have crowned him;
 And left their green wreaths for aye on his brow.



Gen. Gaines' Occupation.

After he was mustered out at New Orleans in 1847 as a volunteer in the war with Mexico he returned to Frankfort and remained there several months and was employed by Laz Lindsay as a clerk in a dry goods store. He then went to Shelbyville where he filled a like position. He afterwards went to Louisville and was employed by one of the leading dry goods houses in the city. Owing to his popularity and his knowledge of this business he commanded a fancy salary. In 1857 he was married and went to Vicksburg, Miss., to reside. In March 1862 he was elected one of the four Confederate Brigadier Generals of Mississippi and served as such in the Civil War until 1863 just after the siege of Vicksburg. The following is letters and newspaper accounts of his election as Brigadier General and how the people in another state regarded him as an officer.

For Major General.

Vicksburg, Feb. 25th 1862.

Editor of the Citizen:—In a few days the people will be called upon to elect, one Major General, and four Brigadier General, for the purpose of fully and efficiently organizing the Militia of the State, and it is very important that we should select men well qualified in every particular to fill those important posts. It would be folly in the extreme to elect men who never commanded a company, who never made tactics a study, who have not devoted their time, and talents, money and energies, and made some personal sacrifice, to drive the Northern invader from our hearth stones—we want no more fancy Generals, to make grand displays on review days. We want no man for either of these offices who does not understand, Regimental and Battalion drill, who has not got the brains, and head work necessary, of good common sense, with physical, and moral courage, to carry into complete execution, the plans of a true soldier and officer, in fine we want competent officers, or we had better forego an election altogether. In view of the foregoing propositions, permit us to say that we think in Gen. William F. Gaines, of this city, we have a man worthy, and well qualified to fill the Brigadiership of this Brigade; he has smelt gun-powder, on Mexico's bloody field he demeaned himself most gallantly at the storming of Monterey and at Buena Vista's gory heights. He was behind none, in that memorable battle, for which gallant conduct his native State voted him a handsome sword, and gave public demonstration of his worth as an officer. Since that time he has been living amongst us, conducting himself as a modest gentleman, with industry and energy. Early last spring he left family and home to fight our battles, and has done all that his means would allow, to forward our cause in this bloody struggle, making every sacrifice in foregoing the pleasures of

home, of wife and his children, for us and our homes. Will a grateful people refuse to vote for him at the ballot box? Certainly not; and especially when he is we think better qualified, as a military man than his worthy opponent, and without disparaging him by invidious comparisons, we would say for Capt. Chas. E. Smedes, as a civilian, we entertain for him a just opinion, and no doubt, if he had made military tactics a study, he would have qualified himself; but at this time we want men who are fully competent to act, fully matured in military skill.

MANY VOTERS OF THE CITY COUNTY.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Sun Says.

GENERAL GAINES.—We observe that the article which originally appeared in this paper, recommendatory of the gentleman whose name captions this article, for one of the prominent appointments to be made by the Military Board appointed by the Convention, is being copied and endorsed very generally by such of our cotemporaries of the press, as have the pleasure of knowing the subject of said article. His military education, his fame as a soldier, and his zeal in behalf of every thing tending to advance the cause of the South.

Gen. Gaines has smelt gunpowder on the field of actual conflict, and as one of the Kentucky "braves" at the hard fought battle of Buena Vista, he so distinguished himself (although quite a youth at the time,) by his valor and intrepidity as to cause the Legislature of his native State to vote him a magnificent sword in honor of his valuable services, and his own county to award him a similar token by way of acknowledging his bravery as a soldier, and his merits as a man. We may be permitted to remark that Gen. Gaines covered himself with as much glory, achieved as high distinction, and received as much applause by his conduct in Mexico, as any young man that ever left Kentucky, his native State, to engage the enemies of his country in a foreign land.

Whether he receives any position in the regular army of Mississippi or not, nor do we know that he desires it, the deeds he performed in Mexico will still remain as so many enduring monuments to his name and fame which his friends may well contemplated with pride and pleasure.—Vicksburg Sun.

Elected Brigadier General.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 18th 1861.

Ed. Mississippian:—I have read the following article, from the Vicksburg Sun with great pleasure. It is a true, loyal, and faithful Southern paper. It is a chary of its compliments, and never pays one unless it is deserved. The notice it gives of Gen. W. F. Gaines, is no more than he deserves. It has been my good fortune to know him for many years. He was on the bloody field of Buena Vista, and shared its danger and its glories, as Ensign of a Kentucky Regiment, with the gallant and intrepid Mississippians, under the command of our illustrious and dauntless Davis. At that time, he was a mere youth. I know with what enthusiasm his heroism in that glorious conflict was hailed by Kentucky. The Legislature of that State, unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the "boy defender" of his flag. It also gave him, as a testimonial of its regard and devotion, a magnificent sword. His own native county (Scott,) did the same thing. For the last ten years, he has lived in Mississippi; our own gallant State has recorded its appreciation of such worth and valor. He was asked to be a candidate for the office of Brigadier-General. He consented and received all but seven votes in the county of Warren. His record is one that his children and the world can read with pleasure. He has always been true,—He did not wait for events.

I do not know that he desires it. But if the State wants an able, faithful and fearless officer who is entirely reliable, it could not select a better man than Gen W. F. Gaines. I know no man who would make a better Brigadier-General than he. All who know him, concur in the opinion of

Your humble servant,

TRUTH.

Gen. William F. Gaines' Death.

In July of 1863 he came from Vicksburg, Miss., to Georgetown, Ky., to see his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wallace Gaines whose likeness appears elsewhere in this history. The siege of Vicksburg worried him no little, he was in bad health he felt that it was unwise to leave his wife and five children in those troublesome times in Mississippi and an impossibility for them to accompany him without endangering the life of the youngest child which was a babe of seven months, as the trip would have to be made mostly by boat. His devoted wife

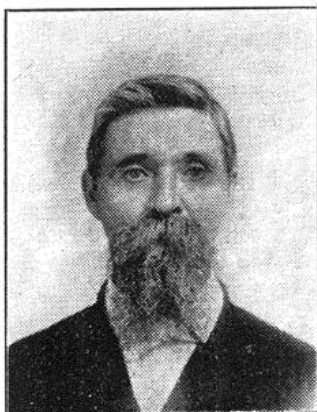
unfortunately encouraged him to make the trip believing it would be of great benefit to him and he came. A sick man, a devoted son and a weary soldier and as such he entered home and greeted his parents.

On August 15th 1863 he died and his remains were interred in the Georgetown cemetery.

Gen. Gaines' widow and three of his children are living and reside at Vicksburg, Miss. She is a lady highly educated, very refine, talented and fond of literature. Her age has not affected her reading or writing in the least. Her oldest son Charles, is one of Vicksburg's most promising young business men. Mrs. Gaines will visit Georgetown some time this summer (1905.)



THE ONLY SURVIVOR
—OF—
COMPANY A, VOL. INFANTRY,
MEXICAN WAR.



REV. JOHN WRIGHT FOSTER,
STAMPING GROUND, KY.

Mr. Foster, whose likeness appears above, is the only survivor of Company A, Foot Volunteers of the late Mexican war. He is a man, of course, of considerable age, and resides at Stamping Ground, Scott county. He is a minister of the gospel and for a number of years was pastor of the Stamping Ground Christian Church. We would have been glad to have had a more lengthy article from him, which would have been no doubt the most interesting and most valuable reading of this work, but we were unable as the letter shows we made an effort and afterwards an appeal. His letter is as follows:

STAMPING GROUND, KY., February 20, 1905.

HON. B. O. GAINES, Georgetown, Ky.

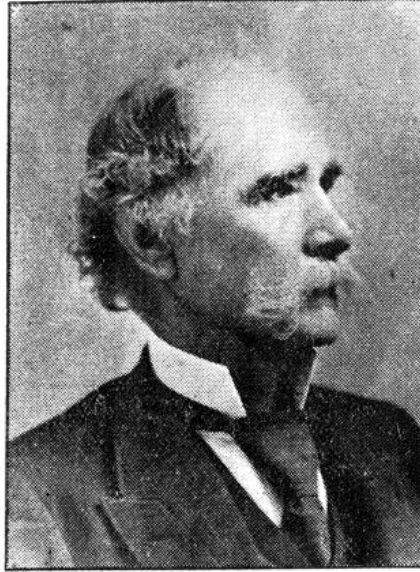
Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 17th inst, was duly received, in which you ask me to make a statement of my connection with Company A, 3d Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, which went to Mexico in 1847. I was born in Owenton, Ky., September 6, 1831. When the Governor of Kentucky called for two regiments of volunteers, I was a citizen of Owen county, Kentucky, and while Scott county was responding to the call, so was Owen; but when our company was made up, my father went to Frankfort to report, but was two hours too late, the requisition was filled, and our company was not received, so we disbanded; but after the rendezvous of the troops at Louisville I went down and joined the Scott county company, under Captain John R. Smith, and remained with it until the close of the war. The above may not be on the line of thought to fit in your history; if not, all right.

Fraternally,

JOHN WRIGHT FOSTER.

Captain Porter Barbee's Descendants.

The only descendants now living of Captain Porter Barbee, are his two grandchildren, Misses Mary Lindsay and Hellen Barbee. Captain Barbee went from here to Danville in 1869. Afterwards moved to Denver, Col., where he died. Capt. Barbee had one son, James W. Barbee, who married Miss Mary E. Sandifer, the daughter of the late Col. Nicholas Sandifer, of Danville, and a sister of Mr. Chas. Sandifer, who married Miss Minnie Hambrick, the daughter of Mr. Uriah Hambrick, of Scott county, and who now resides in Georgetown. James Barbee died 1904, in Danville. His widow and two daughters are now living in Denver, Col.

A NOTED STATESMAN AND SOLDIER.**SENATOR BENJAMIN F. BRADLEY.**

Senator Ben. F. Bradley was born in Scott county, Kentucky, on the 5th day of October, 1825. He received his college education at Georgetown College, graduating with high standing, before he was 18 years of age. After completing his collegiate course he studied law with the late Governor Robinson, and in 1846 graduated at the law department of Transylvania University. He immediately commenced the practice of law in Georgetown; but in 1847 he and Captain John Rodes Smith raised a company of soldiers for the Mexican war, which was made Company A of the 3d Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. Of this regiment Senator Bradley was appointed Adjutant; and afterwards Assistant Adjutant General of the brigade, composed of the 3d and 4th Regiments. In this capacity he served until the close of the war.

At the close of the war he returned to Georgetown and resumed the practice of law in partnership with the late P. S. Cable. He was married in 1851 to Mrs. Emily Stuart the widow of Col. Thos. Stuart. Her maiden name was Emily Sanders and her parents were noted for their great wealth. To this union four children were born, Victor, Mat, Jack and Bettie. Victor is now practicing law in Georgetown, Mat practicing law in Chicago, Ill., and Jack died while he was the Circuit Court Clerk of Scott County in 1894. In 1854 moved to Chicago, where he practiced law, and was engaged in the real estate business until 1861.

Soon after Fort Sumpter was fired upon he placed his property in the hands of supposed friends, which proved very disastrous, and returned to Kentucky. Being a strong Southern sympathizer, he at once gave his time and attention to that cause. He aided in the organization of the troops at Prestonsburg, and was made Adjutant-General of the brigade. He occupied this position for some time, and until, at the urgent request of the officers, and by the unanimous vote of the men, he took command of the 1st Battalion of Kentucky Mounted Rifemen. During a winter campaign in the mountains of West Virginia he was taken sick. The surgeon of the battalion advised him that he would not for a long time, if ever, be able to take command in the field. At the next election his former comrades, without his solicitation or knowledge, started him as a candidate for the Confederate Congress. He was elected by a handsome majority over the distinguished gentleman who held the office the previous Congress. He held this position until the close of the war.

In 1868 he was elected Clerk of the Scott Circuit Court, which position he held two terms, covering a period of twelve years. In August, 1889, he was elected to the Senate of Kentucky, to represent the counties of Scott, Woodford and Jessamine. He was made Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and placed on the Committee on Claims and Internal Improvements. In all the various official positions he held in a more than ordinarily active life he made a pure and unsullied record. In his Senatorial capacity he always voted on all questions of State policy with an eye single to the best interests of his constituents and of the State at large. Senator Bradley was a valuable citizen of Scott county and his death in 1897 was regretted by a host of friends.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE CIVIL WAR.



In the spring of 1861 the great Civil War burst upon the country. The part taken by Scott county in the late war, is not easily written; it is a subject, too, that must needs be handled very carefully. Located on the border as we are, it is very natural that our people should see the war, its objects and results in different lights, and from different standpoints. This we say was natural, and we for one, find no fault with any man for an honest difference of opinion with us. It was never intended that we should all see alike; if it had been then we would not have had the late war at all, and our northern neighbors would have been deprived of a great fund of venom against us.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

We can give but a brief sketch of the part taken by Scott county in the late unpleasantness; referring the reader to the published works upon the subject for more minute details. The Adjutant General's report of the State, 1861-1865; gives very accurately, and in a plain and comprehensive manner, the Federal side of the question, while the history of the "First Kentucky Brigade," and "Duke's History of Morgan's Men," ventilate the situation from a southern standpoint.

In this war as in other wars, Scott county did not stand back, but gave up her greatest sons, among whom was George W. Johnson, whose likeness appears below.



GEORGE W. JOHNSON,

Governor of Confederate
Congress,

KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Electd Governor at the Convention held in Russellville in 1861 by the Confederate Congress. He was the companion of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. He was the ~~son~~ ^{brother} of Mrs. James F. Askew, of this county. The Scott County Camp No. 98, was named for him, and is known as the George W. Johnson Camp, No. 98, United Confederate Veterans. A more lengthy notice of this gentleman will be found in this history.

THOSE WHO WORE THE BLUE.

Among the Federal officers from Scott county were John S. Long, Scott H. Robinson, Edmund H. Parrish, Joseph L. Frost, James C. Hunter, Reuben Lancaster, Edward C. Barlow, James H. Robey, and perhaps others. John N. Long commenced raising a company in August, 1862. He had been commissioned Captain by Governor Robinson, and after enlisting some eighteen or twenty men, he was induced to change his base by the approach of Bragg's army upon Louisville. He joined Burbridge's command as a kind of body-guard. They were in the Vicksburg campaign, and after having been in the service about a year, were ordered home and discharged by the Governor.

Made Captain Of A Company.

Scott H. Robinson was made Captain of a company which was recruited partly in Scott and partly in Harrison counties. He served through the war and at its close was commissioned as First Lieutenant in the regular army; he was wounded on the western frontier in a skirmish with the Indians, and died some time after at home.

Promoted From Sergeant Major.

Edmund H. Parrish was promoted from Sergeant Major to Captain of Company C, Sixth Veteran Cavalry, February 15, 1865; captured April 1, 1865, and lost on steamer Sultana April 27, 1865, while coming up the Ohio river.

Major Of The 26th Infantry.

Joseph L. Frost was commissioned Major of the Twenty-sixth Infantry. He was promoted from Adjutant April 10, 1862, and resigned the 5th of May following.

Orderly Sergeant.

James C. Hunter was appointed Orderly Sergeant February 15, 1865, promoted to First Lieutenant June 15, and mustered out of service September 6, 1865, at Louisville.

Captain Of A Company.

Reuben Lancaster was promoted from Sergeant to Captain of Company B, Sixth Veteran Cavalry, and mustered out with the regiment September 6, 1865, at Louisville.

Adjutant E. C. Barlow.

Edward C. Barlow went into the service as Adjutant of the Fortieth Kentucky Infantry. Upon the resignation of Capt. Rice, of Company B, he was promoted to the Captaincy of that company and mustered out at the end of its term of service December 30, 1864, at Catlettsburg, Ky. He served some time as Captain of Provost Guard, and was in command of the post at Mt. Sterling, Ky., when it was captured by General Morgan. Colonel D. Howard Smith, of Morgan's command, was a personal friend of Captain Barlow, and secured his parole without any difficulty.

First Sergeant Robey.

James H. Robey was First Sergeant of Company D, Seventh Volunteer Cavalry, was promoted to Second Lieutenant July 23, 1862, and was promoted First Lieutenant, but never mustered as such. He was mustered out with the regiment July 10, 1865, at Edgefield, Tenn.

Dr. S. F. Gano, Surgeon.

Dr. Stephen Gano was Surgeon of the Seventh District of Kentucky, with headquarters at Lexington; he ranked as Lieutenant Colonel of the private soldiers; there were about one hundred from the county of Scott who went into the Federal service. Their record was that of Kentucky soldiers from the Revolutionary period down to the present time.

The Chinese Soldiers.

Among the students at Georgetown College, when the war broke out, were six Chinese boys (half native) two of whom, James and William Hunter, young men of considerable promise, entered the service in Captain Long's company, with whose father they were boarding. William served as a private and James was promoted to engineer in General Burnside's corps.





THOSE WHO WORE THE GRAY.

JUDGE CANTRILL RAISED FIRST COMPANY.

The Confederate service received a great many more recruits from Scott county than did the Federal cause. The first company raised in the county for the South was recruited by James E. Cantrill, late Lieutenant Governor of the State, now Appellate Judge of the Fifth District of Kentucky. He joined Col. Smith's regiment, the 5th Kentucky, and General Buford's brigade. Press Thompson was Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth, and Thomas Brent Major. In Capt. Cantrill's company, Andrew Wilson went out as First Lieutenant; W. S. Offutt as Second Lieutenant, and David Holding as Third Lieutenant. James Davis went out with William H. Webb's squad, and joined the company of W. C. P. Breckinridge. Holding, of Cantrill's company, resigned, and Davis was made Brevet Second Lieutenant. Wilson and Offutt then resigned, and Davis was made First Lieutenant with W. N. Offutt as Second. Judge Cantrill was wounded at Greasy Creek by a piece of shell that struck him in the shoulder from which wound he has suffered daily.

Capt. Wm H. Webb Raises A Company.

Captain William H. Webb raised a squad of some twenty odd men, and after consolidating with James A. Jones' company (who was killed at Glasgow), formed the nucleus of Col Breckinridge's company. With this squad of Webb's were several prominent Scott county men. Dr. J. A. Lewis, now of Georgetown, went out as a private, and afterwards became Adjutant of Col. Breckinridge's regiment, the Ninth Kentucky. F. Gano Hill, of Bourbon county, was also of this squad. He afterwards became Captain of the same company (Company A). When Breckinridge's company was organized it was Company I of the Second Kentucky, but when General Bragg came into Kentucky it was re-organized and became Company A of the Ninth. Breckinridge was made Major of of the Battalion, and William Jones, of Louisville, became Captain of Company A. Breckinridge's battalion was afterward consolidated with Major Stoner's battalion and became the Ninth Kentucky (Confederate) Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Breckinridge.

Capt. J. Henry Wolfe's Company.

J. Henry Wolf, then County Clerk of Scott county, recruited a company of about one hundred men, of which he was made Captain; Erwin Zeising, First Lieutenant; George Nelson Second Lieutenant, and Berry Marshall, Third Lieutenant. Zeising left the command in Tennessee and is now in Missouri. Nelson was wounded and came home. Henry Conn became First Lieutenant in Zeising's place, and I. N. Newton succeeded Nelson as Second Lieutenant, and John Lindsay became Third Lieutenant in place of Marshall. The company participated in Morgan's Mountain Campaign, in which, with 1,200 men, he opposed the Federal General Morgan with an army of 3,500 men, and captured from the latter twenty-four pieces of artillery, forcing him to bury twelve of his heaviest pieces at Cumberland Gap.

Col. Geo. Tilford Raised A Large Company.

George Tilford also raised a large company, mostly in Scott county, of which George Holloway was First Lieutenant; John T. Sinclair, Second Lieutenant, and James Ferguson, Third Lieutenant. Altogether there is supposed to have been 1,000 or 1,200 men in the Confederate service from Scott county. So far we have only given the names of Commissioned officers and have mentioned all whom we could obtain. Doubtless many have been omitted. But unlike the National forces, we have no Adjutant General's report to refer to, giving a correct record of all officers and privates who went into the service. The only record of them is in the minds of men, and in such works (Duke's History, etc.) as we have already mentioned.

MAKES THE BLOOD BOIL.

AS STATED, we will not attempt to give a complete history of the Civil War, for it would require volumes to do so, and what mention is made is brief. If we were to write the history, we would not only be censured, but would be severely criticised and charged with waving the bloody shirt, opening old sores, introducing a lot of blood and thunder and drawing extensively on our imagination of incidents that did not occur. We do not believe that any one could draw on their imagination and paint any incident worse than those caused by old Steve Burbridge, one of which is mentioned below, by our solicitation, from Judge James Y. Kelly. In answer to a letter on this subject we wrote to Judge Kelly, while he with his family were in Brownsville, Texas, in the winter of 1904-5.

THE JUDGE GIVES THIS ACCOUNT.

In 1863 or 1864 Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge then in command in Kentucky, with headquarters at Lexington. According to notice previously given made a speech at the Court House in Georgetown, which I heard in which he enumerated a number of so-called outrages committed as he claimed by Confederate or rebel soldiers, with the knowledge and connivance of rebel sympathizers. Quite a reign of terror existed at that time not only in Georgetown, but all over Kentucky, many prominent so-called rebel sympathizers being arrested without warrant, carried off and placed in military prisons, so much of this being done that no one felt safe and many left for Canada and other countries.

BURBRIDGE'S THREATS AND BRUTALITY.

Burbridge made dire threats, of what he intended to do, one of which was I think he would have shot two rebel soldiers for every union soldier shot by those he styled guerrillas, and have them shot in various towns in Kentucky. After having a number shot in various towns he sent down to Georgetown two rebel soldiers who had been made captive in regular warfare, one I think from South Carolina and one from Georgia, but I am not certain of their places of residence.

KEPT IN COURT HOUSE NIGHT BEFORE KILLED.

The prisoners were kept in the Court House the night before the day of their execution, and attended by Bro. J. B. McGinn then pastor of the Christian church, he also followed them to the grave. On the next morning they were paraded through the streets of Georgetown with their coffins in a wagon to the old cemetery, now used by negroes and their in the north east corner shot to death and buried. This was a dark, cloudy and gloomy day in Georgetown. I was then living in the house on Main street now occupied by Mrs. Finnell, was sick at the time, but sitting up and saw the wagon as it passed my house. One of the prisoners was quite young, a boy in age. Much of my information I derived from Bro. McGinn (he is now dead) who communicated the sad ending of the lives of these young men to their immediate families.

Steve Burbridge's Hellish Deeds.

THE meanest man that ever donned a uniform, as an army officer, who caused more trouble and who caused more tears to be shed and hearts to ache than any soldier, was Steve Burbridge. He was as cruel as he was cowardly and caused the worst crimes to be committed in Kentucky, as were ever committed in any state in the Union. The course he pursued was so low and contemptible that even his own comrades had little or no respect for him. Early in January 1864, Gen. Boyle resigned as Military Commandant. The people regretted his resignation, as the General was a Christian gentleman.

BURBRIDGE APPOINTED MILITARY COMMANDANT.

In February, of that year, Steve Burbridge was appointed to fill the vacancy. For two years the people were harassed by a number of military rules issued by Burbridge. He belonged to the Radical Wing of the Union party and met the situation in a harsh and unrelenting manner. Few counties in the State escaped the depredations of the terrible guerilla raids. Unnumbered crimes were committed and it was several months before the notorious leaders were captured. These leaders were Billy Magruder, Sue Munday and Henry Metcalf. Magruder being wounded led up to their capture.

SUE MUNDAY HUNG.

A few months later Sue Munday was taken to Louisville and hung. The terror caused by these guerrillas filled the hearts of the older people, while women and children did not escape the cruelties. As soon as Burbridge assumed control of the State, the measures he introduced, to suppress the guerrillas were more brutal, than the acts of the outlaws. He issued an order, that wherever one guerrilla killed a citizen, that four military prisoners be taken to the spot, where the murder was committed, and hung. Every man that was hung was a Confederate prisoner of war. Men who fought for the Union were sent out of the State by Burbridge, because they opposed such men in control of National affairs. The Federal officers made successful attempts and did control state elections.

NEGROES SOLDIERS.



The first negro soldiers were recruited in Kentucky in January, 1864. In 1863 Lincoln called for 300,000 more men. Kentucky sent 12,701. In 1864 the Federals began to recruit negro regiments in Kentucky. Kentucky had been true to the Union, obeying calls for men and money, and gave both, but when it came to negroes they drew the line. Colonel Frank Woolford delivered a strong, forcible address in Lexington, aroused the people to revolt from the idea of keeping step to the music of the Union alongside the negroes. It was then Burbridge received his appointment, and from that time until he was removed trouble after trouble came.

FEDERALS CONTROLLING STATE ELECTIONS.

In August 1864, the election of a Judge of the Court of Appeals of the 2nd District was to be held. Judge Alvin Duvall, of Scott county, who was a Southern Rights man, was the Democratic nominee. There was a great division in the Union party at this time. Mortimer M. Benton, of Covington, was the nominee of the Radical Wing of the party.

DUVALL'S NAME WAS NOT ON THE BALLOT.

A few days before the election, Burbridge gave strict orders that Alvin Duvall's name should not appear on the poll books. However there was no chance for a Southern Rights candidate being elected. The election of the Radical candidate was a certainty, but the Conservative Union men, telegraphed over the district, the name of George Robertson, who was formerly Chief Justice, and who was elected and Burbridge's man—Benton defeated.

ROBERTSON COMPETENT JUDGE.

Mr. Robertson was considered a competent judge and conservative in politics. He had taken a great part in the conflict between the Old and New Court, upholding the Old Court. He had been a Whig and afterwards supported the Union. He was among such lawyers as Madison Johnson, Thomas A. Marshall and George B. Kinkead. In 1864 the political situation in Kentucky stood at fever heat. It was the year to elect a President. Kentucky held three conventions. Robert J. Breckinridge presided over the Unconstitutional Union or Radical Convention. This convention indorsed and voted for Lincoln's re-election. James Guthrie presided over the Union Democratic Convention, opposed Lincoln and supported George B. McClelland. The Southern Rights Convention indorsed McClelland. McClelland favored the re-establishment of slavery and Lincoln opposed it. Lincoln was elected in 1864 by a large majority, 36,000 or more. At the close of the year Burbridge was removed and Gen. Palmer appointed, Commander, and it began to look like peace was at hand. On April 9, 1865, Gen. Lee surrendered his army to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., and five days later Lincoln was killed in Ford's Theatre in Washington.

THE REMAINS REMOVED.

Some time between 1867 and 1870 the remains of these soldiers whom Burbridge had murdered in and buried in the old graveyard now used as the graveyard for colored people, were taken up and removed to the new cemetery now known as the Georgetown cemetery. We are told that when these bodies were taken up they were placed on a large wagon drawn by six black horses. The wagon was all decorated, and more people attended this funeral than were ever in Georgetown.

Ladies' Confederate Monumental Association

OF SCOTT COUNTY

Was organized in 1888 with Mrs. A. H. Sinclair as President and Miss M. Roberta Webb as Secretary. This organization raised quite a sum of money and erected a handsome monument in Georgetown cemetery in memory of the Confederate soldiers. The unveiling of the monument took place in the cemetery June 2, 1888. In giving the order of exercises the writer desires to call the attention of the reader to the number of deaths of some of Scott county's best citizens, among whom were some of the most beloved women that God ever made, that took part and were present at these exercises. A star (*) indicates those who have since died.

Unveiling of the Confederate Monument.

THE INVITATION.

You are respectfully invited to attend the unveiling of the Confederate Monument in the Georgetown Cemetery, Saturday, June 2, 1888, erected under the auspices of the Ladies' Confederate Monumental Association of Scott County. Ceremonies to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Prayer By Dr. J. G. Hunter
Introductory Remarks By Eld. J. B. McGinn*

MUSIC.

Poem By Maj. Henry T. Stanton*

MUSIC.

Address By Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge*

MUSIC.

STREWING OF FLOWERS.

Benediction Rev. T. B. Cook

MRS. A. H. SINCLAIR,* Pres.

M. ROBERTA WEBB, Sec. and Treas.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEES.

INVITATION.

Junius W. Johnson, J. T. Sinclair,* J. M. Lewis,*
J. Webb,* S. S. Wells,* J. B. Finnell, P. Thomson,*
Elley Blackburn, L. H. Paxton, V. F. Bradley, W.
C. Owens, Arthur Yager, J. F. Askew, Ed. P. Halley,
W. Z. Thomson, M. J. Robinson, D. A. Adams, E. N.
Offutt, John C. Payne, E. C. Barlow,* A. H. Sinclair,
Noa Spears,* M. B. Smith, Dillard Craig,* J. F. Gasner,
Jas. W. Craig,* Milton Hamilton.*

RECEPTION.

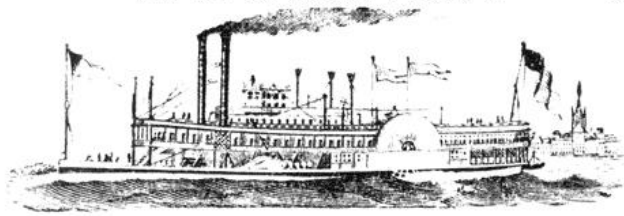
John A. Lewis, R. E. Roberts, K. Stone, Geo. V.
Payne, J. H. Wolfe,* J. E. Pack, H. S. Halley,* J. R.
Humphreys, R. M. Dudley,* Geo. W. Burch,* Ben F.
Bradley,* J. J. Rucker, W. N. Offutt, S. M. Davis,*
Jas. Y. Kelly, Thos. S. Gaines, L. A. Slade, A. S.
Bradley,* Jas. E. Cantrill' John A. Bell, H. P. Mont-
gomery, A. K. Lair,* J. D. Grover, Prof. Whitescarver,
Prof. Moore, Prof. Freeman,* H. S. Rhoton.

ARRANGEMENTS.

Nat S. Offutt, Geo. W. Fitzgerald, John H. Bell,
Wm. H. Johnson, A. J. Montgomery,* J. C. B. Sé-
bree, L. Hickey, Ben T. Sinclair,* W. H. Laws, J. H.
Kuttner, John Clarke, Joe C. Revill, Jno. S. Gaines,
J. R. Garrett, D. Y. Nichols, Notley Estes,* Geo. E.
Paxton, H. M. Chambers,* Joe Finley, P. Calvert, T.
T. Hedger,* J. M. Stevenson, A. C. Greene.*

Jas. E. Cantrill, Chief Marshal.

A. H. Sinclair, Nat S. Offutt, Assistants.

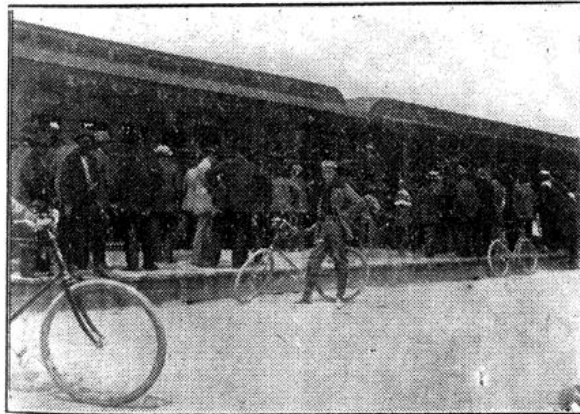


THE MAINE.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.



THE important events of this war are told briefly from the sending of the *Maine* to Havana, Jan. 24, 1898, to the close of the war, Dec. 31, 1898. The war only lasted a year. On the 24th of January, 1898, the Battleship *Maine* was ordered to Havana. On February 15 the ship was blown up in Havana Harbor and 266 lives lost. An investigation was ordered and on March 31 Spain rejected the demands of the United States. April 23 President Wm. McKinley issued a call for 125,000 volunteers. On April 25 the declaration of war passed both Houses of Congress, and was signed by the President. On May 1 Commodore Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. The call for volunteers met with a quick response from every State in the Union. A great deal of interest was manifested in Scott county, and a company of volunteers was quickly organized. The writer of this history took up a subscription from the citizens of the town and county, and purchased an elegant flag, which was presented to the company by Mrs. John Lewis, nee Miss Emma Offutt. The presentation of the flag to the company was made at the Court House on May 6, the day the company left over the Q. & C. road for the barracks in Lexington. The following is a likeness of the crowd at the depot and of the train on which the members of Company M made their departure.



THE TRAIN.

On the flagstaff was inscribed, "No North, No South, Cuba's Freedom." It is now in the possession of Charles Sinclair. The company was given the letter M, and became known as Company M, Second Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

W. C. OWENS APPOINTED MAJOR.

Gov. W. O. Bradley appointed Hon. W. C. Owens, of Scott county, as a Major. A number of the citizens subscribed money and purchased a horse, saddle and bridle, which were presented to Major Owens in June, and which the Major used during the sojourn of his regiment in the barracks at Chickamauga.



Company M, Second Regiment, K. V. I.**OFFICERS AND RANK.**

Captain, George Green, Kenton county; Second Lieutenant, Oscar L Wells, Georgetown; First Sergeant, Wm P Montgomery, Indiana; Second Sergeant, Allen W. Travel, Franklin county; Musician, Wm C James, Franklin county; Musician, John G Barlow, Georgetown.

A COMMENDABLE BOY.**HOPKINS MOORE.**

The above is a likeness of Mr. Hopkins Moore, who owned and was conducting a printing establishment in Georgetown that cost him between \$3,000 and \$4,000, but for the love of his country and a duty to himself he closed the doors of his establishment and enlisted in Company M as a soldier, a thing that few men, if one at all, but himself would have done. Company M did not get farther than Chickamauga, and while in Camp Mr. Moore was taken violently ill, refused a discharge, but was brought home an invalid on a furlough. He recovered slowly, and peace was declared before he got well. He sold his establishment to B. O. Gaines, and resumed farming near Great Crossings. In 1902 he married Miss Mary Smith, daughter of the late John D. Smith.

THE HIGH PRIVATES.**PRIVATES.**

Joseph E Anderson, Scott county; Geo L Athey, Floyd county; Bennett D Atkins, Scott county; William T Barlow, Georgetown; John F Bartlow, Mason county; George N Beckham, Mason county; Oscar C Brown, Clark county; Isaac D Best, Millersburg; Charles E Bryon, Bourbon county; Thomas F Cassady, Sangamore county, Ill; William J Chenowith, Baltimore, Md; Alma J Childers, Scott county; Frank W Childers, Grant county; Risk Chowning, Scott county; Henry E Clark, Corinth; Robert H Craig, Franklin county; Mike J Crowe, Fayette county; Jas Dailey, Claysville, John H Elliott Jr, Scott county; Walter Eperson, Corinth; Gordon T Gayle, Georgetown; William Goddard, Woodford county; Elind H Hammond, Scott county; William Harp, Scott county; Cloud Houp, Woodford county; Calvin Houp, Woodford county; Jesse W. Herrin, Nicholas county; Jesse T Johnson, Scott county; Scott P Jones, Scott county; Ralph W James, Franklin county; Harvey D Randall, Scott county; Thomas Linville, Robertson county; Jim Logan, Georgetown; Arthur Long, Fayette county; John C Lynn, Scott county; Thomas R Markham, Franklin county; Julian A McClintock, Millersburg; James McLain, Grant county; Ethelbert P Moore, Georgetown; Hopkins Moore, Scott county; Haley E Montague, Scott county; Hulbert Morrison, Hamilton, O; John Mass, Scott county; Parker Osborne, Newtown; Ross E Osborne, Carroll county; John S Pangburn, Brown county, O; Jasper N Railey, Corinth; Orla W Robinson, Grant county; William W Rogers, Scott county; Eugene Runyon, Georgetown; George W Sidener, Georgetown; Charles B Sinclair, Georgetown; Robert H Smith, Calloway county; Frank W Smith, Scott county; Emanuel G Spencer, Lee county; Jas W Stancell, Fayette county; John A Thomas, Georgetown; Burl Tucker, Scott county; Charles A Vanberg, Covington; Fred Wachs, Covington; David Whisman, Elliott county; Thos C Whitson, Scott county; George Williams, Mason county; Robert M Wood, Scott county; James Woodruff, Scott county; Walter S Woollen, Boone county; James G Yaden, Compensation, Tenn; John E Yutte, Hamilton, O; James Donnelly, Kenton county; Charles H Thompson, Fayette county; John N Welsh, Fayette county.

PROVISION MADE FOR REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

BY an act of date March 18th, 1818 Congress first granted pensions to needy veterans of the Revolutionary War and soon afterward to the widows and children of dead soldiers. Under this act the following citizens of Scott county and veterans of the Revolutionary War made proof of their needy condition and were granted pensions, to-wit: Daniel Gano, Charles Neale, Robert Thompson, Joseph Vance and Charles Johnson.

SCHEDULE.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. }
SCOTT COUNTY. } Sect.

Record for the said county: Daniel Gano, aged —, residing in Scott county, aforesaid, who being duly sworn according to law, doth, on his oath, declares that he served in the Revolutionary war as follows, to-wit: He was appointed a Lieutenant in the army of the United States on the 28th day of June, 1775; that he was in Captain Varrick's company, and Colonel McDouglles' regiment, under the command of General Montgomery; that he was then appointed Captain in the artillery under General Knox in the year 1776. and continued as such until the last of October, 1779; that he resigned then on account of being outranked, and was then appointed a Captain in the State troops of New York, and served till the war closed, and never received any land commutation; that he made his original declaration on the 18th day of April, 1818, upon which a pension certificate signed on the 9th day of February, 1819, No. 6702, under which he has drawn his pension. And I do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March, 1818, and that I have not since that time by gift, sale, or in any manner, disposed of my property or any part thereof with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war, signed on the 18th day of March, 1818. And that I have not nor has any person in trust for me any property or securities, contracts or debts due to me; nor have I any income other than what is contained in the Schedule hereto annexed, and by me subscribed. The following is a perfect Schedule of the property of Daniel Gano, to-wit:

1st. One farm of 250 acres third rate land; under a mortgage for a debt of \$462 and interest.

2d. One negro boy, a cripple; 3 horses, kind, one of 20 years old, lame at present, and one work nag; one too old to work; one old wagon for which I am in debt; one note for \$15.00, a claim in dispute, an expense and no benefit, and it is doubtful if I ever recover anything. The value of the whole property circumstances considered is worth not more than \$250.

DANIEL GANO.

Sworn to and declared on the 7th day of August, 1818, before the County Court of Scott. JNO. THOMPSON, J. P.

I have stated the above property, and although in my possession, the whole is subjeet to liens of different kinds, and I enjoy it by the favour of my friends. I have five children with me, the oldest 11 years old; am obliged to apply myself to manual labour for support.

DANIEL GANO.

Chas. Stewart's Statement and Schedule.

On March 18th, 1818, Chas. Stewart, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, made the following statement which was subscribed and sworn to before Alex. Curry, the Presiding Judge on August 10, 1820: I am by profession a farmer; have only two in the family, myself and wife; my wife is 50 years old.

He gave the following schedule of property:

Ten acres of land worth \$40; 1 horse worth \$15; 4 head of cattle worth \$20; 11 head of sheep worth \$3.25; 22 head of hogs worth \$10. Total \$93.25.

Chas. Neale's Statement and Schedule.

On the 7th day of August, 1820, Charles Neale, aged 58 years, swore, before John Thompson, Presiding Judge, that he served in the Revolutionary war. And that he has with himself six in the family, viz: Amy Neale, aged 52 years, James Neale, aged 20, Amy Neale, 18, Wm. A. Neale, 16, and Anna Lucy Neale, 14. That he is a farmer.

The schedule of his property is as follows:

Four head of cattle worth \$30; 1 colt worth \$5; 1 debt due me from I. Adkins, \$40; 5 small hogs worth \$5. Total, \$80.

Robert Thompson's Statement and Schedule.

On the 7th day of August, 1820, Robert Thompson, aged 72 years, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, made the following statement, which was subscribed and sworn to before Jno. Thompson, Presiding Judge, as follows: By profession a farmer; I have nine in the family, as follows: Lucy Thompson, my aged wife, Nellie Maxwell, a widow, aged 31 years, and four children, Nancy, 18, Bartow, 19; the others younger.

The schedule of his property sworn to was:

Eleven hogs worth \$16.50; 1 debt due me from Jno. and A. Hammons amounting to \$18. Total \$34.50.

Joseph Vance's Statement and Schedule.

On the 9th day of August, 1820, Joseph Vance, aged 65 years a soldier of the Revolutionary war, made the following statement, which was sworn to before Alex. Curry, Presiding Judge: With myself have four in family—wife, aged 70 years, Peter Burns, 15, Lally Burns, 8, the son and daughter of John Burns.

Schedule of his property and occupation follows:

Am a farmer and have 45 acres of land worth \$135; 2 horses worth \$75; 8 head of cattle worth \$48; 9 head of hogs worth \$11; 23 head of sheep worth \$28.75; 1 account due notary attorney to \$40. Total \$338.75.

Charles Johnson's Statement and Schedule.

On the 7th day of August, 1820, Charles Johnson, aged 70 years, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, made the following statement which was subscribed and sworn to before Jno. Thompson, the Presiding Judge, as follows: That he is a skin dresser; that he has eight in the family besides himself, to-wit: His wife aged 55, a daughter, Rebecca, 23, Betsy, 21, Dorothy, 20, Robert, 17, Charles, 17, Benny, 15, and Nancy 12 years. Have no prerty of any description whatever.

The Confederate Overlooked.

Provisions have been made by Congress for the soldiers of the Revolution War, for the soldiers of the war of 1812, for the soldiers of the Mexican, for the Federal soldiers of the Civil War and for the soldiers of the Spanish-American but nothing has been done for the Confederate soldier that stood the hardships of life such as were never endured by men who fought, bled and many of whom died. Thank God that Old Kentucky though at last has furnished those of them who are unable to have the luxuries of life with a home at Pewee Valley, and we hope that the next Legislature will appropriate \$10,000 annually for the purpose of maintaining them, and beautifying the home.



POPULATION FROM 1792 TO 1905.



SCOTT county has a population of over 18,000 people which is rapidly increasing as the official census of the county since its organization shows.

POPULATION RAPIDLY INCREASING.

YEARS.	TOTAL.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
1792	700		
1800	8,009	7,300	
1810	12,419	4,410	
1820	14,219	2,200	
1830	14,677	458	
1840	13,668		1,009
1850	14,946	1,278	
1860	14,417		529
1870	11,607		2,810
1880	14,965	3,358	(5002 were negroes)
1890	17,000	2,035	
1900	18,000	1,000	
1905	18,090	90	

THE CAUSE OF DECREASE IN POPULATION.

The decrease in population from 1840 to 1870 was due to the formation of other counties and of the slaves being freed.

YEARS.	WHITE.	FREE COLORED.	SLAVES.
1840	8,220		5,339
1850	8,891		5,836
1860	8,441	232	5,744
1870	7,651	3,955	

Scott county enjoyed another rapid increase from 1870 to 1905 as shown below :

YEARS.	TOTAL.	INCREASE.
1880	14,965	3,295
1890	17,000	2,935
1900	18,090	1,090



FIRST VOTING PRECINCTS

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

At the time of the formation of the County it was exceedingly large in extent, thinly populated and did not require to be subdivided. The population increased so rapidly between 1820 and 1830 that it became necessary for the County Court at its meeting on Jan. 19th 1827 to lay it off into two election precincts, the boundaries of which were as follows :

VOTING AT HERNDONSVILLE.

That all that part of Scott county included in the following boundary, to-wit:—Beginning at Jeremiah Calvert's on Lytle's Fork of Eagle Creek; thence in a direct line to St. Ronan's Well; thence with the road from St. Ronan's Well, to the mouth of Charles Williams' lane; thence with Henry Branham's Mill Road to his mill on North Elkhorn; thence with the road from said mill, to where the road leading from Alvan Brooking's factory to the Frankfort road, leaves said road; thence with said road to the Frankfort road at the corner of Mrs. McDonough's fence, near the stone bridge; thence a direct line to Weir's Factory, on South Elkhorn; thence down the same to the Franklin county line; thence with the Franklin and Scott line to the Owen line; thence with the Owen line to Lytle's Fork of Eagle Creek; thence up the same to the beginning,—shall be and the same is hereby formed into an election precinct in said County of Scott; and that the qualified voters in said precinct shall meet in the town of Herndonsville, for the purpose of voting at all elections.

VOTING AT GARETT WALL'S HOUSE.

That all of that part of Scott county included in the following boundary to-wit:—Beginning at North-east corner of Scott county where it joins to Harrison, Owen and Grant counties; thence South with said Harrison line to a point where the longest fork of Trotter's Branch of Big Eagle comes to the dividing ridge; from thence a straight line to Jacob Mulberry's old mill; thence with Mulberry's old road to Robert Lynn's; thence a straight line to Wm. Hall's near the turnpike road at Vinegar Hill; thence to Hardy's old place on Lytle's Fork of Eagle Creek; thence down the same to Owen line; thence with said line to the beginning—shall be and the same is hereby formed into an election precinct in said County of Scott; and that the qualified voters in said precinct shall meet at the house of Garrett Wall for the purpose of voting at all elections.

A Brief Description of Scott County.

GIVEN BY THE LATE COL. A. D. OFFUTT.

THE following brief and interesting description of Scott county was written by the late Col. A. D. Offutt and appeared in the Perrin History. Col. Offutt was born in Fairfax, Va., in 1808 and came to Scott county when a young man. He resided on a farm 2 miles from Georgetown on the Lexington pike which is now owned by Mr. T. B. Clark. He was the father of Mr. Alfred Offutt, a tobacco dealer of the county. Col. Offutt lived to be a man of considerable age having died Nov. 19th 1891 in his 84 year. He was certainly a scholar as his minute description of Scott county shows and is as follows :

"A ridge separates North Elkhorn from Eagle Creek. One third of Scott county is known as



"EAGLE,"

on the north of this ridge; and it is much more rolling or hilly than that situated south of it. The surface soil is rich, loose and friable, overlaying clay, resting upon Lower Silurian limestone, producing blue-grass, clover, timothy, tobacco and the cereals, when first put under cultivation, as abundantly as the best Kentucky blue-grass land. But much of the cleared or arable land has been taxed, year after year, with crops of corn, the consequence of which is, the hillsides are badly washed, and more or less of the surface soil gone. However, it is very susceptible of improvement, and not a few of the farmers have commenced it, and clothed the hillside with carpets of blue-grass. It is to be hoped the good work will continue, and that this salubrious, picturesque and beautiful part of the county, ere long,

BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE.



It has been called "the land of the free and home of the brave," a patriotic and sociable people, the young ever ready for a reel or round dance, "a horse swop" or a fox hunt. If "their church doors stand open wide, night and day, like the heavens to which they lead," so also

THEIR LATCH-STRINGS

are always out, and the wayfarer meets with a greeting and cordial welcome. This part of the county, when in a state of nature, was heavily timbered, of which there still remains an abundance. There is a supply of good spring water for all agricultural and grazing purposes, except on the ridges, where ponds are readily made. The value of this land has never been properly appreciated.

THE VALUATION OF THIS LAND NOW.

[The assessors report of 1880 gives the value of Scott county land at an average of \$22.66 per acre. The worst land in Scott county in 1905 would almost bring that money. Taking the price of the land that has recently been sold in the hill country the value per acre is about \$30.—Ed.]

VALUABLE FRUIT BELT.

The ridge dividing the waters of North Elkhorn from those of Eagle Creek promises to be one of the most valuable fruit belts in Kentucky, and that as well as all north of it, is most admirably adapted to

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

There is probably no part of the United States that

excels it for this purpose. Many gentlemen are already engaged in this pleasant and lucrative occupation, and yearly others are being added to their numbers. There are railroad facilities for transportation to Cincinnati at their back doors for a market. One gentleman on the ridge, Mr. B. Hall, now has 1,100 breeding ewes; they are principally cared for and grazed on Eagle. Others count their flocks by hundreds. [Mr. Hall has since died.—ED.]

DAME NATURE.

The southern division of the county is noted for its Short-Horn breeding. It adjoins Bourbon and Fayette. A small portion of the northwestern part of this division of the county closely resembles what is known as Eagle. The remaining portion, when viewed by a geologist, appears as if Dame Nature was in a frolicsome mood when, with her canny hand, she fashioned this part of her domain.

FULL OF SPRINGS.

There is no surface rock. It is not uncommon to see springs break out of the side of a depression in the surface, or natural basin, run a longer or shorter distance, according to the size of the basin, and disappear in the bowels of the earth. When these sinks can be successfully closed, valuable ponds are formed for fish culture and stock purposes.

BLUE GRASS GROWS EVERY DAY.

It is hardly necessary to say, after what has been said, that blue grass grows here most abundantly. It grows every day in the year when the thermometer is above 32° and there is sufficient moisture in the earth.



THE VALUE OF LAND IN 1792.

THE value of land for a number of years after the formation of Scott county in 1792 can not be ascertained, as the Virginia Legislature made a number of grants, consisting of thousands of acres of the best land in Scott county, to Patrick Henry, John Floyd and a number of others for services rendered that State as Governor before the portion was set apart for Kentucky. The land contained in these grants was loaned, bartered, sold and given away, of which no records can be found other than that given in the account of the formation of this county in this history. The Johnsons having settled here long before the county was formed, and each of those having claims consisting of several hundred acres of land lying in the Western portion of the county, it is said, and it is no doubt true, that the Johnsons owned practically all the lands from Great Crossings to Cedar Creek, beyond White Sulphur, including the lands from Stamping Ground to the Long Lick pike.

The Largest Land Owners from 1784 to 1812.

Col. Robert Johnson was the largest land owner among the Johnsons from 1783 to about 1812; in fact, it is said that between these years he owned one-third of Scott county. Col. Richard Johnson, the son of Col. Robert Johnson, was the next largest owner of lands. The Johnson family consisted of a great many members, besides several of Col. Robert Johnson's brothers located here, and each of them owned large tracts. They were a liberal people, as will be seen from the records they made as distinguished statesmen.

Johnsons Were Appreciated.

The people of Scott county showed their appreciation of this illustrious family by honoring each and every one of them with office, and in many instances they held offices when they did not care to, but did so at the wish of their friends. For instance, take the case of Col. Richard Johnson; after he had served a number of times as a Representative of Scott county in the Legislature, as Speaker of the House, as State Senator, as Congressman, as United States Senator, as President of the United States Senate, as Vice-President of the United States, he returns home and is sent to the Legislature again and dies in Frankfort in 1850, while a member, the Gen-

eral Assembly being in session at the time. Such a record has not been equaled by any other man.

Land Troubles.

While the county was in its infancy, trouble after trouble arose over land claims, and this caused the depreciation and few sales of land. There was a great demand for land, but the demand for law suits was not so great. The troubles and land suits arose mostly among "the stakers of claims" from 25 to 500 acres. The Legislature in years after the formation finally passed an act giving the land to those who had retained it for 20 years in their possession.

The Actual Settlers Protected.

The early settlers of Kentucky were given protection by an act passed by the Legislature on Dec. 21, 1815. The Legislature held a session every year then, instead of every two years as now. This act to protect the early settlers can be found in the published acts of 1812-1813-1814-1815, page 43, and is as follows:

"WHEREAS it is represented to the present General Assembly, that the waste and unappropriated lands in this commonwealth, are generally of little value; and that the persons settled upon them are poor, and in many cases unable to advance money for the procurement of warrants under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature on that subject:

"SEC. Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of Kentucky, That any person who was an actual settler on waste and unappropriated land on the sixth of February last, may obtain a warrant for any number of acres, not less than fifty, nor more than two hundred, including his or her improvement, and shall have the exclusive privilege of entering and surveying the same, until the first day of September next."

The Tax Rate and the Collection.

The way the tax rate was fixed and the manner of collecting the land tax were very unsatisfactory. The County Court fixed the amount of head tax at 3 shillings (\$1) on each male 21 years and over, and ordered the same to be collected by the Sheriff. The Court divided the county into districts and then appointed Tax Commissioners to collect land tax and pay the same over to the Auditor of Public Accounts. Ascertaining the ownership of land, levying a tax, the manner of making the assessment, fixing the valuation and the collecting of the taxes, proved to be very knotty and untangible questions to the pioneers for many years. As to the valuation of Scott county land, we cite the readers of this history to the affidavits of some of the Revolutionary soldiers made as late as 1818 for pensions (on page 15 of this book). The affidavits were published for that purpose. In 1800 there was a law similar to the one that now exists as to the unpaid taxes. All property upon which the taxes were not paid was forfeited to any one for the amount due upon same. The law now is, all property on which the taxes are not paid is advertised and sold at public sale by the Sheriff. At a session of the County Court held in 1803, the following order was made:

"A receipt from Thos. Dobbins to John V. Webb for 1 pound, 13 shillings and 1 pence, being money paid for the purchase of 500 acres of land sold as the property of Fisher Bennett for the tax due thereon to the Commonwealth, was produced in Court and sworn to by said John V. Webb as the law directs, which is ordered to be certified."

State Tax Rate in 1822.

State taxes in 1822 were placed at 6½ cents on every \$100 worth of property.

The Duties of Tax Collectors.

The Legislature passed and approved on January 22nd, 1845 the following act which can be found on page 17 of the published acts in 1844. An act requiring certain duties of the Commissioners of Tax, and County Court Clerks, before the County Court shall receive the Commissioners' Books.

WHEREAS, it is represented to the present General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the returns of taxable property are frequently made to the Second Auditor without proper attention being paid to the calculation, thereby injuring the Commonwealth, and producing difficulties in the settlements with the Sheriffs—for remedy whereof.

CLERKS TO EXAMINE BOOKS AND CERTIFY THEM.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That before any County Court shall receive the returns of taxable property from the Commissioners of Tax, it shall be the duty of the County Clerk, to examine all the extensions and calculations of the Commissioners, and certify to the Court, that all the extensions and calculations are correct, and that each page is a correct balance sheet, as contemplated by the Act of Assembly now in force on this subject.

AUDITOR MAY RETURN COM'RS BOOK TO CLERK.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That if the Clerk of any County Court should forward to the Second Auditor, a COPY

of the Commissioner's Books from this county, with such errors in the extensions and additions as to make it doubtful as to the true amount of revenue due upon the same, it shall be the duty of the said Auditor forthwith to submit the same to the Governor for the time being, for his inspection, and by his directions as any such defective book or books, shall be immediately returned by said Auditor to such Clerk for correction, and no allowance shall be made for such defective book, and the Clerk of such County Court shall be chargeable with all the expense of transmitting the same, to and from such Clerk, and he shall be compelled to forward a correct copy directly, and upon failure to comply, shall be subject to all the penalties now imposed by law.



Number of Acres and Assessed Value of Land.

Scott county contains 177,509 acres of land, assessed value in 1880 as shown by the Auditor's report \$4,024,510, an average of \$22.66 per acre. The Assessor's report of 1904 shows the value \$5,658,044. The increase in the value of land in the 24 years was \$1,633,534. The increase on the acre as shown by the two reports is about \$11. An acre then (1880) was valued at \$22.66, and now (1904) about \$33.

The Classes and Not the Masses.

In nearly all of the counties the best land, consisting of thousands of acres, is in the hands of a few men. In any county in the Blue Grass Belt one person can be found who owns four to five thousand acres, and such being the case, it has caused a decrease in population, as well as a backward growth and a downwardness in wealth, as is evidenced by the Auditor's report of Scott county. For instance, in Fayette county J. B. Haggin owns over 3,000 acres, L. V. Harkness about 4,000; in Woodford the Harpers own over 3,000; in Bourbon the Fergusons and Clays own large tracts; in Scott John B. Graves owns 4,561 acres, and so it goes. When the State was admitted to the Union, Scott county was the second born, and almost equaled the first in wealth. In 1880 it was the eleventh in wealth, and in 1904 she drops back to sixteenth. Below we give the names of twelve of the largest land owners of the county. They are not all the largest tax-payers, however.

Twelve of the Largest Land Owners.

	ACRES	ASSESSED VALUATION.
John B. Graves	4,561	\$202,135
Buford Hall	3,700	66,400
Thos. J. Burgess	3,619	60,520
Warren Graves	2,646	103,855
Mrs. S. P. Smith	1,284	22,180
John Osborne	1,268	70,230
Mrs. C. P. Pepper	1,216	60,800
Norman Hambrick	1,189	54,540
Mrs. Sallie Burgess	1,116	13,060
John C. Fluke	892	23,560
Simon Wiel	806	20,150
C. B. Patterson	760	63,000
TOTAL	26,066	\$760,430



VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

1846 TO 1870 TO 1905.

YEAR.	VALUATION.	
1846	\$5,945,662	
1870	6,722,370	
Increase in 24 years		\$ 776,708
1880	5,422,496	
Decrease in 10 years		299,874
1905	8,404,998	
Increase in 25 years		2,982,502

This rapid increase is due to land. The demand for blue grass farms in the last four years is something wonderful. Capitalists all over the the country have begun to realize the value of land, and to know it to be the safest investment that can be made. These lands, as mentioned elsewhere, have been in the hands of a few people, and it's the same old story of the classes holding better hands than the masses.

The average assessed value of Scott county land is about \$33 per acre. We venture the assertion that within seven miles of Georgetown not one acre of land could be purchased for that money, and very few acres could be gotten for twice its assessed value.



STATISTICS OF 1846.

Total valuation of all taxable property.....	\$5,945,662.00
Number of acres of land.....	184,774
Value of land per acre.....	20.73
Number of white males over 21 years old.....	1,917



STATISTICS OF 1870.

Total valuation of all taxable property..	\$6,722,370.00
Number of acres of land.....	184,774
Value of land per acre.....	26.27
Number of white males over 21 years old.....	1,892
Number of white children between 6 and 20 years old...	2,359
Negro children	277
Number of pounds of tobacco.....	41,750
Number of pounds of hemp	147,000
Number of horses	5,162
Number of mules	1,373
Number of cattle.....	8,546
Number of hogs over 6 months old.....	11,123
Number of tons of hay.....	1,722
Bushels of corn.....	842,335
Bushels of wheat.....	71,285
Bushels of barley.....	1,375



STATISTICS OF 1880.

The statistics of the county, as shown by the Auditor's report in 1880, and published in the Perrin History, are as follows:

WHITE LIST.

Number acres of land	177,509
Value of land	\$4,024,510
Average value of land per acre	\$22.60
Value of town lots	\$450,825
Number of horses and mares	2,957
Value of horses and mares	\$144,620
Number of mules	721
Value of mules	\$135,690
Number of sheep	15,904
Value of sheep	\$69,631
Number of hogs	6,077
Value of hogs	\$7,090
Number of cattle	6,877
Value of cattle	\$117,186
Number of stores	67
Value of stores	\$102,040
Value under equalization law	\$422,135
Value of carriages	\$26,135
Value of gold and silver watches, plate, etc.	\$22,320
Total valuation	\$5,422,496
Tax at 4½ cents on the \$100	\$24,672
Number of sheep killed by dogs	90
Value of same	\$442
Pounds of tobacco grown	290,900
Pounds of hemp	1,450,228
Tons of hay	7,827
Bushels of corn	609,950
Bushels of wheat	157,506
Bushels of barley	36,045

COLORED LIST.

Total valuation of property	\$61,661
Males over twenty years of age	1,172
Children between 6 and 16 years of age	735

ASSESSOR'S REPORT

1904.

The Assessor's report of 1904 gives the county statistics as follows:

Amount of notes secured by mortgage . . . \$	271,864
Amount of other notes	48,435
Amount of accounts	31,264
Amount of cash on hand	55,778
Amount of cash on deposit in bank	94,691
Amount of cash on deposit with other corporations	1,200
Amount of cash on deposit with individuals	100
Amount of all other credits or money at interest	7,650
Amount stock in joint stock companies or associations not paid on by the company or association	200
Amount stock on foreign corporations	1,000
Number of acres of land	177,759
Value of same with improvements	5,779,032
Number of city or town lots	1,501
Value with improvements	1,528,315
Number thoroughbred or standard stallions	4
Value	675
Number thoroughbred or standard geldings	2
Value	250
Number thoroughbred or standard mares and colts	80
Value	5,470
Number stallions, common stock	58
Value	3,165
Number geldings, mares and colts, common stock	2,693
Value	113,835
Number mules and mule colts	812
Value	45,740
Number jacks	45
Value	4,970
Number jennets	37
Value	1,110
Number thoroughbred or standard bulls	11
Value	170
Number thoroughbred or standard cows and calves	25
Value	1,000
Number bulls, cows, calves and steers	6,484
Value	115,428
Number sheep	15,223
Value	39,950
Number hogs	5,962
Value	25,754
Value agricultural implements	15,455
Value of agricultural products of taxation, deducting value of crops grown within the years and in hands of producers	950
Value of wagons, carriages and all other vehicles	32,632
Value of slaughtered animals	400
Value of sewing and knitting machines	2,288
Value of safes	2,130
Value of household and kitchen furniture	130,965
Value of manufacturing implements and machinery	895
Value of pianos and other musical instruments	8,405
Value raw material to be used in manufacturing	7,600
Value of paintings	35
Value of libraries	2,185
Number diamonds	5
Value	5,055
Value of watches and clocks	5,913
Value of jewelry	1,180
Value of gold, silver and plated ware	2,235
Value of steam engines and boilers	4,880
Value of brick, stone and other building material	1,500
Value of wines, whiskies, &c., not in distillery bonded warehouse	8,200

Value of stocks of goods and other property in stores	161,875
Value of property held for sale on commission or otherwise	2,000
Value of all property not mentioned above	39,950
Total assessed value of money, notes, accounts, &c.	512,182
Total assessed value of other personal property	793,345
Amount exemption on household goods and other personal property to person with family, not exceeding \$250	207,876
Grand total value of all property assessed for taxation, deducting exemptions	8,404,908
Males over 21 years of age	2,182
Legal voters	2,182
Children between 6 and 20 years	1,655
Number of studs, jacks and bulls for which service fee is charged	1
Rate per season	50
Pounds tobacco raised during year	4,470,225
Pounds hemp raised during year	510,930
Tons hay raised during year	36,045
Bushels corn raised during year	425,619
Bushels wheat raised during year	130,805
Bushels oats raised during year	21,430
Bushels barley raised during year	1,000
Bushels grass seed and clover raised during year	10,859
Number acres wheat raised	8,068
Number acres corn	11,339
Number acres meadow	4,414
Number acres woodland	2,064
Number acres tobacco	4,009



LAND COMMISSIONERS.

In conclusion of the report on the land troubles in the early days, we reproduce an order of the County Court made in 1793, one year after the county was formed, when land was divided by Commissioners. The order is as follows:

MILITARY LAND COMMISSIONERS.

“At a Court held for Scott county, at the house of George Boswell, in Georgetown, on the 23d day of December, 1793, Wm. Henry and John M. Hatton are appointed Commissioners to divide land in the upper district of the county, Bartlett Collins and Wm. Sutter in the middle, and John Payne and Toliver Craig in the lower, agreeably to an act of the Assembly in such case made and provided.”



The Way Assessments Were Made in 1793.

At this time there was no office of Assessor, and the law required all property holders to fix and report the valuation of all taxable property to the Sheriff of the county. Upon failure of any tax-payer to comply with the law, a summons was then issued by the County Court to be served by the Sheriff on said party or parties failing to comply with the law, to show cause why their list had not been reported.



THE TAX RATE IN 1845.

Squire Wm. Henry Johnson furnished us with the old receipt which enables us to give the Tax Rate of 1845 which is as follows: 30 cents on \$100 worth of property.

1845 TO THE CLERK OF THE SCOTT CIRCUIT COURT. DR.
 Geo. C. Branham vs. Jno. T. Johnson, Geo. M. Johnson and John P. Craig.

Petition 10½, Summons and Return 37½	- - - -	\$ 48
2 Summons 50, one in Woodford 37½	- - - -	87½
Docket 8, Appearance 8, Order 25,	- - - -	41
Trial 75, Judgment 18, Taking Costs 18,	- - - -	1 11
Filing papers 18, Execution and Return, 45½	- - - -	63½
Second Execution and Return 45½	- - - -	45½
		3 96

Attest: P. THOMSON, CLERK.

PRESENT RATE OF TAXATION

FOR THE YEAR 1905.

The present rate of taxation is 50 cents for State taxes and 50 cents County taxes making a total of \$1 on every one hundred dollars worth of taxable property. A school tax of 10 cents is added and \$1.10 is paid by all tax-payers outside of Georgetown, Stamping Ground and Sadieville. This is due to the term of all county schools being extended. The school term of county schools has heretofore been seven months, and is now nine months, the same as the city schools.



THE EARLY AGRICULTURIST.

Following is an excellent article upon the agriculture of the county written for the Perrin History of Scott county in 1882 by Rev. John Allen Gano, Sr., a man well known, not only in this county, but throughout the surrounding counties, as a stock raiser and breeder, and one who has paid great attention to the science of agriculture. Upon this subject, he says: "The writer can only sketch a brief outline from personal observation since about the fifteenth year of the nineteenth century. Although only a youth, we were quite conversant with farming operations. The farm lands at that remote period, with few exceptions, were almost in their virgin freshness and strength, the soil rich and productive, and although farming implements were fewer and of ruder construction than now and cultivation less thorough, as a general thing the yield was far more abundant. The amount of land in cultivation was much less, even up to the middle of this century than now. The number of laborers, mostly negroes, was in the excess of the need of the farmers, so that if a farmer wanted to hire help the price of an able-bodied negro man was not more than \$70, the hirer furnishing him his board and clothing. This latter, was by no means costly, being entirely of home manufacture;



HE WAS HAPPY THEN.

the food was plenty of bread, meat and vegetables; and for drink, water or good milk. The negroes then were a happy, contented race—many of them were truly religious. When masters were kind, as it was ever their interest to be, there was but little of 'eye-service,' as they were often stimulated to exertion by rewards of praise.

"There was, in the early period, but little outlet for the products of the farms, and far less of the spirit of speculation than at the present day. The result was that farmers had plenty at home; they handled less money, it is true, but they lived easier. They did not recklessly plunge into debt; they lived more at home, with themselves and with their families, and were far happier. There was, too, much sociability, neighborly feeling and good cheer generally among them.

THE DOLLAR WAS NOT ABOVE THE MAN.

There was not such a rush after the rapid accumulation of great wealth, and hence fewer failures among farmers. The staple productions were much the same then as now, corn, wheat and oats predominating. Of meadow-grass, timothy was given the preference. Some hemp and tobacco were grown, but not so extensively as in after years. In those days of household manufacture, nearly every farmer had his 'patch' of flax, and the prudent housewife looked carefully to the handling of the flax and wool when prepared to her hand. She not only made them into cloth for family clothing, but often the means of procuring by barter, at the neighborhood store, other needed goods or groceries. Fifty or sixty bushels of corn, and thirty bushels of wheat per acre, were oftener produced then, even with the rude implements of agriculture, than half the amount is now. Since more of the lands have been cleared up, we have more of our world-renowned blue grass, and it is more cultivated and its value more highly appreciated than formerly. It would even now be better for the farmer, if he would be content to cultivate fewer acres of land, and they of the freshest and best, and grass at once all their worn-out and exhausted lands, that scarcely now pay for cultivation.

BUT LITTLE OUTLET.

"As already stated, there was little outlet in the earlier part of this century from Scott County for the products of her soil. Macadamized roads and railroads were then unknown. A few enterprising citizens wagoned over rough roads, at considerable cost, and great labor and inconvenience, to the Ohio River, or at certain stages of water, to the Kentucky River, pork, flour, whisky or cordage, whence by flat boats, it was transported to the Lower Mississippi River country, and to the then famous mart—New Orleans.

DROVE STOCK HUNDREDS OF MILES TO A MARKET.

"After many months of absence the voyagers returned, and brought back in barges sugar, coffee, molasses, etc. Other enterprising citizens in that early period brought up droves of stock, horses and mules, and took them to South Carolina, and in addition to these, hogs to Virginia, then the best hog market we had. This business was in few hands, and the returns were but meager as compared with the trade of the present day. The toil, labor and exposure undergone by those resolute drovers and the men in their employ, was very poorly repaid in the small profit realized, and often they experienced serious and discouraging losses.

THE FINE, LARGE ORCHARDS.

"The writer vividly remembers the fine, large, flourishing orchards of apples and peaches to be seen in the county sixty years ago. The enemies to orchard and fruit now so numerous and destructive, were then almost or quite unknown, and hence there was an abundance of fine fruit to regale the appetite almost the entire year round. In certain kinds of small fruits the present far surpasses those early times. But strange as it may seem, the apple crop of the present day is greatly inferior, and we have to depend for our best supplies on importations from other States.

"Some of various kinds in Scott County have been greatly improved since the early settlement. Enterprising citizens brought to the county well-bred horses and cattle, and began early in the present century the improvement of both of these valuable kinds of stock, while as yet but little attention has been paid to sheep and swine, except in some rare instances, an infusion of the blood of the China hog among swine, and the Merino among sheep, at considerable cost, was attempted. These efforts ultimately led to the more valuable and admirable crosses we now have, greatly to the benefit of the farmers."

Farming and Stock Raising.

Elsewhere is given the way farming is done, the attention given to stock raising, and a full and complete description of the stock farms, &c. Great progress in the cultivation of land has been made, and we predict that the progress will be still greater and greater as the years come and go.

THE FIRST TILLERS
—OF—
SCOTT COUNTY SOIL.

1774-1887.

GENERAL JOHN PAYNE,
SON-IN-LAW OF COLONEL ROBERT JOHNSON.

General John Payne succeeded Col. John Floyd as Surveyor, and was the first Gentleman Justices of Scott county, having been appointed to that position by Governor Isaac Shelby in 1792. Gen. Payne married Betsy Johnson, the daughter of Col. Robert Johnson, at her home at Great Crossings, the second station of the Limestone Country, on June 27, 1787. Thirteen children were born to them—Asa, Robert, Nancy, Sally, John, Betsy, Newton, William J., Thomas Jefferson, Franklin, Richard, Cyrus and Emeline.



COLONEL ASA PAYNE.

DIED IN HIS 100TH YEAR.

ASA PAYNE was one of the most systematic and practical farmers the greater part of his life, and until he was upward of eighty years of age. He served in the war of 1812 as aide-de-camp, with the brevet of Major, under Gen. John Payne. He was in Fort Myers during its siege by British and Indians, and was educated in Transylvania University, and at West Point Military Academy. He was appointed by the Government Sub-Indian Agent at Fort Madison, and remained there during the years of 1810 and 1811. He was a Magistrate in Scott county for fifteen years, but never engaged in politics or sought political favor. Was a man of remarkable constitution, and died in his 100th year.

Asa Payne was born in Scott county on the 19th of March, 1788. Married first, Theodocia Turner, daughter of Louis E. Turner, in Fayette county, Aug. 13, 1811. Died in 1887, in Mercer county. His children were Louis T., John F., Henry. Married second time, Mrs. Lewis Nuckols, in Lexington, May 10, 1842. No children by this marriage.

OF OLDEN TIMES.



COL. AND MRS. THOS. SMARR.

IN the early days Col. Thomas Smarr was considered one of the best farmers of Scott county. He owned the farm that now belongs to the Showalter heirs, which is situated on the Georgetown and Lexington pike, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from town. It contained 500 acres then, and was considered one of the prettiest farms not only in Scott county, but in the Blue Grass Region. The old Colonel was very precise, conservative and honest. He was as particular about the keeping of his place then as an old maid is in making her toilet now. His corn rows had to be as straight as an arrow, and not a weed was allowed to grow on his farm. Hamilton Leach was his overseer for 21 years. The house he built still stands, and is occupied by Mr. Jackson Showalter. It sets back in the beautiful woodland, about one mile from the Lexington and Georgetown pike. Col. Smarr had a gravel road made from the turnpike to his home which was one mile long. The road was first macadamized and then gravelled, and was one of the most beautiful driveways in the State. He had fifty-six gates on his place, all nicely painted, and no one had to get off of their horse to open them. Gravel roads were made to each gate. The gates were all set two feet above the ground, and grades were made from the roads. These grades prevented water standing at the gate and mud-holes like you see at the gates on the farms of to-day. People came for miles around to see this farm, just as they do now to see the stock farms of Mr. Haggin and Mr. Harkness. Col. Smarr was noted for his honesty. He inherited a vast sum of money, but was cheated out of it. At the time of his death—Nov. 28, 1868, in his 74th year—he had a large estate, all of which he made. When his estate was settled this farm sold for \$120 per acre.

He was born in London county, Va., Dec. 18, 1794, and emigrated to Kentucky, locating in Montgomery county in 1820. He did not stay long there, coming to Scott county in about 1821. He married Eliza Thomas, daughter of Capt. John Thomas, of Bourbon county, Mar. 11, 1827. Mrs. Smarr was born in Bourbon county, May 30, 1811; died June 20, 1853, in her 42d year. To show how precautious he was in business transactions, we print the account of this incident, which was told to us: Just after he married his father-in-law, Col. John Thomas, was a very wealthy man. Mr. Thomas attended a public sale and purchased a cow which he gave to Mr. Smarr as a bridal present. Mr. Thomas did not have the ready money to pay for the cow, and requested Mr. Smarr to go on his note. Mr. Smarr refused, using the re-

mark made by the famous old Indian Chief, Black Hawk: "Beware of the goose quill."

Nine children were born to Col. and Mrs. Smarr—Caroline, who married John F. Payne; Eleanora, who married Edward P. Gaines; Margaret, who married Theodore Thornton; John T., who married Fannie Lowery; Susie, who married Wm. H. Graves; Ann T., who married twice, first James Thornsberry, second Jas. McNary; Emma, who married Simeon Wells; Mary Elizabeth, died in infancy, and William, who is now single and 55 years old. Mrs. Wells and William are the only living children of this grand old man.



JOHN F. PAYNE.

COL. JOHN F. PAYNE was born at Payne's Depot, in Scott county, on the 25th of November, 1815. Married first, Eveline A. Downing, in Scott county, June 29, 1835; no children by this marriage. Married second time, Ellen Downing, in Scott county, Aug. 20, 1844. His first two wives were sisters. One child, George L. Married third time, Caroline L. Smarr, in Scott county, October 1, 1850. Died near Payne's Depot, July 12, 1876, and buried in the cemetery near Georgetown. His wife died July 27, 1902. Mr. Payne was a very prominent farmer during his life. He owned on the Payne's Depot pike a beautiful farm of 600 acres, which now belongs to his children. His children were:

George L. was born June 18, 1848; married Mary Gay, of Winchester, Dec. 22, 1868; died in Scott county, May 12, 1876. He had four children—Lizzie H., John Walter, Junius J. and Hume.

Theodocia, born Oct. 10, 1851, died Oct. 2, 1858.

Lydia F., now resides in Georgetown.

Caddie F., born Jan. 27, 1855, died Oct. 24, 1865.

John F., born June 23, 1857. Was twice married; his first marriage was in 1886 to Anne Nutter. Three children were born—Mary Fielding, William Lewis and John F. She died in August, 1897. He married the second time Annie Harlan in Boston, Mass., 1898.

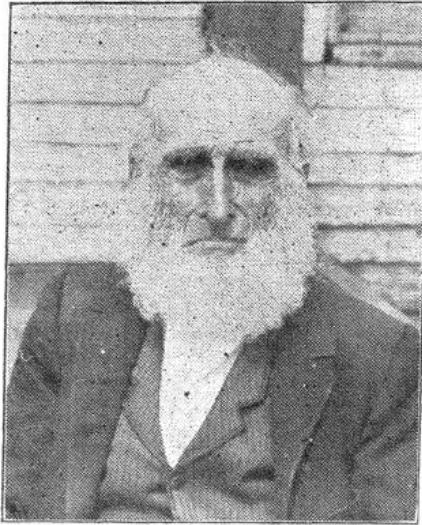
Edna C., born Sept. 4, 1859, died Jan. 1, 1864.

Dosie, married Wallace Harper, July 30, 1880, and died July 12, 1886. Her children were Payne H. and Sallie B.

Ellen H., married Junius Caldwell, Nov. 30, 1886. Her children are Julius Smith and John Payne.

Carrie E., married J. C. Cantrill, Oct. 18, 1893. Has one child, James Edwards, born Aug. 22, 1897.

THE OLDEST LIVING FARMER IN SCOTT COUNTY.



JAMES W. SUTTON,
92 YEARS OLD.

The oldest living farmer and citizen of Scott county is Mr. James W. Sutton, who is 92 years old, enjoys good health, and still works his garden and looks after fences around his place. His place lies on the Lisle pike, about 3 miles from town where he has resided since his marriage in 1844. Mr. Sutton was born on the place now owned by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry Sutton, on the Georgetown and Oxford pike, Dec. 26, 1813. He was one of twelve children, and is the only one living. He was married Feb. 22, 1844, to Sarah A. Kelly, on the place where he now resides, and has never moved from there since that time. He is the father of five children—Gabrellia, Charlotte, Ann Tee, Pattie and James K.—all living. Mr. Sutton attended the barbecue given LaFayette at Blue Spring. He remembers all the great race horses—Mac Duffy, Black-Eyed Susan, Woodpecker and Gray Eagle.

QUIET AND UNASSUMING.

Mr. Sutton is a man of quiet, unassuming disposition, and all the information one can get of him is by asking. He does not remember incidents, nor talk of them as does his wife. He seldom comes to town. While he only lives 3 miles from town, it is very doubtful if he has been in Georgetown in the last twelve years. His wife remembers incidents and takes great interest in telling them. A likeness of Mrs. Sutton, and a detailed account of incidents occurring in the early history of Georgetown and Scott county will be found elsewhere in this book.

THE OLDEST RACE COURSE.

Mr. Sutton says that he knows it to be a fact that the old race course along Elkhorn, on the East side of the Cincinnati pike, about one mile from town, and now called the "Gano Race Track," was the first race course established in Scott county. The track was made and owned by Lynn West. While it is an established fact that this was the first race course established in Scott county, many citizens of the county claim it was not. Some claim the first track was on the Paris pike on land now owned by Wm. N. Offutt. Others claim that the first track was on the Smarr place, on the Lexington pike. The writer is satisfied that the Gano track was the first race course established in Scott, and that it belonged to Mr. West. The next race course established was the one made by Mr. Walker Sanders, father of Mrs. Ben F. Bradley. If the West track was not the first, then the Sanders track was. Mr. Sanders was a very wealthy man, fond of race horses. An account of his horses and race course and a likeness of his house will be found in this history. Mr. Sanders owned the farm on which this track was made, and on which he erected this house, which now belongs to Mr. Wm. H. Graves, and is situated on the Lexington pike, three miles from Georgetown.

CREATED A GREAT SCARE.

He remembers the time the dreadful epidemic of cholera visited Scott county, which created the greatest scare among the citizens that he ever witnessed. A number of deaths were due to this disease, an account of which will be found elsewhere.

THE WEALTHIEST PIONEER IN THE STATE



GRAVELY

The Elegantly Finished Home of Mr. Wm. Graves, and One of the Most Noted Stock Farms in Kentucky in the Early Days. It Was the Home of Col. Robt. Sanders, the Pioneer Breeder of Thoroughbreds.

Colonel Robert Sanders, a Virginian, who emigrated to Kentucky years before it was admitted in the Union as a State and locating in Scott county years before it was formed, and while it was a part of Fincastle, Virginia. The Colonel loved money because he liked to spend it for what he wanted in securing pleasure, comfort, and, in fact, in getting all out of life that one could get. He was a large land owner, a great breeder and racer of thoroughbred horses. He was the first person in Scott county granted tavern license and, no doubt, made the first race course in the county. Col. Sanders



GREAT RACE TRACK.

purchased or inherited one thousand acres of land in Scott county through which the Georgetown and Lexington turnpike was built, and which run through the center of his farm and across his race track. These lands are three miles from town and are now owned by Wm. Graves, John Marrs and others, and on which the old covered Cane Run bridge now stands. There was and is now one of the finest springs of water in the State on this land just a few hundred yards south of the bridge on the side of the road. This spring furnished water to many of the thirsty red men and, no doubt, to great numbers of wild animals in the early days when this country was a wilderness, and in more recent years to the many travelers along this road. It was here that Col. Sanders erected an immense building which was used as a tavern. It is said that



TAVERN ACCOMMODATED 500 PEOPLE.

this building would accommodate 500 people, and during the races many times it would not accommodate the guests. Just north of this old bridge and in what is known as the bottom, he built a mile track, and races were held in the spring, summer and fall. Some of the greatest race horses of the State were bred on this farm and raced over this course. A few years later upon the high hill northwest of the bridge, he erected one of the finest houses, in which Wm. Graves now resides, as could be found in Kentucky. He spared no money in erecting this house, the inside work being done in hand carved walnut, and is beyond description. This house was built in 1797, and to-day is one of the best constructed houses in the State. It is 108 years old and, with the exception of a little rot in one or two of the window cills, it is just as durable as it was the day it was completed. The house contains seven

THE HOME OF



MRS. BEN F. BRADLEY.

Col. Robert Sanders was the father of Mrs. Emma Bradley, the widow of the late Senator Ben F. Bradley, and the mother of Hon. Victor F. Bradley, of Georgetown. Mrs. Bradley is now 83 years old, and the above is a very fine likeness of her, made from a recent photograph. Mrs. Bradley resides in her old home in Georgetown, on a short street leading to her house, which was among the first brick houses built in Georgetown, and no doubt but that it was the largest. It is said that several sessions of the County Court were held in this house. Mrs. Bradley was born in 1822, in the house erected by her father, and now owned by Mr. Wm. Graves. She is a lovable lady, has a big heart, and has done a great deal of charitable work.

FINISHED IN HAND CARVED WALNUT.

rooms, is a two-story brick and will last forever. It has a long hallway on the first floor. The inside wood work is all done in hand carved walnut, doors, window frames, mantles, stairways, none of which in the parlor has ever been painted or stained. The parlor is 30x30 feet, and the walnut finish is beyond any description we are able to give or estimate the cost. The mantle is a thing of beauty and made of walnut. It reaches to the ceiling of the room. The ceiling is 12 feet high. On either side of the mantle are elegantly made book cases. These book cases go from floor to ceiling and fifty or more little panes of glass cut 4x5 are in the doors. On the door is a hand-made lock, not only on the parlor door, but on all of the doors in the house. These locks are nothing more than curiosities.

THE LOCKS ARE CURIOSITIES.

The one on the parlor door is a great big one 8x10 inches. The key is as large as the key of the old jail, and the most interesting part of the lock is that it is so different from other locks. To lock the door the key must be turned as if to unlock, and if to unlock the key must be turned to lock. There are 27 sleepers under this parlor, each of which is hued out of locust 8 inches wide, a foot thick and 12 feet long. It is almost an impossibility to drive a nail in one of them. It was in this parlor that Col. Sanders entertained thousands of noted men and distinguished officials from the State of Virginia. It is said that he spent in three days over \$5,000 in entertaining some of his friends, and we do not doubt it, if the information we get of this gentleman is correct, because he had under this parlor one of the finest wine cellars in the State. This basement was built as a safety place from any attack of the Indi-

DOORS FASTEN WITH A BAR.

ans, but, fortunately, none was ever made, as the red men had practically abandoned the State before that time. The first entrance of the hallway has double doors; each of the doors

being two feet wide and eight feet high. They have no locks but are fastened with a bar made of nicely dressed hickory. The entire foundation is built of well selected limestone rock—the blue rock—and the walls are $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. The walls of the house are of brick and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide. Mr. Graves had the house painted some few months ago, and in one end of it, just under the chimney, Zach Gaskins discovered a stone nicely dressed on which was cut the year it was built, 1797.

THE ROCK STABLES AND CARRIAGE HOUSES.

Strange to say that while Col. Sanders owned 1000 acres of timber land, consisting of every kind of wood imaginable, he used only that which had to be used in the erecting of his many stables, carriage houses and other outside buildings which he had built, with well selected and highly dressed rock. One of the many stables he had built is one 30x60, and is to-day almost as good as it was when built. There is a carriage house he had built of rock, which is in good condition. The rock in all these buildings were laid in mortar. All the wood work inside is pegged and not a nail can be found. Many of the buildings have been torn away.

THE CAVE SPRING.

There is also one of the finest springs on the side of the hill on the beautiful winding roadway to the house. It is called "Cave Springs." It has an opening of about 5 feet wide and 8 feet high, and about 15 feet deep. This spring furnishes two streams of water with several degrees difference in temperature. The stream that furnishes most of the water runs from under the hill at a depth of 75 feet, and is as cold as ice. The other stream is not so deep and more of a surface water and nothing like as cold. Mr. Graves relates a remarkable occurrence connected with this spring.

REDUCED THE FEVER OF A COW.

Some years ago when the "shorthornphobia" ranged among the breeders of cattle and Mr. Graves being among the most prominent to take the craze, had a very fine cow to take sick. She had a very high fever. The cow went into the cave and fell into the spring, the spring being somewhat like a well. The cow fell just deep enough in the water to keep from drowning, when she became wedged. She lay in that water all night and nearly all day, until Mr. Graves could find some one to get her out. He secured a negro man. It was thought that she would have to be killed and cut up, but the old negro got his chains and ropes and fastened over the cow and hitched two mules up to drag the cow up. His efforts to get the cow up and to save her life were successful. The mules were started and the cow raised to the ground, and just as the hands were pushing the cow out of the cave, the mules got scared, ran off and dragged the cow to a gateway below the house. She was not suffering but too weak to get up. The old negro refused to kill her. Mr. Graves had a nice straw bed made for her and she lingered three days. He sent for a veterinary surgeon who stated the cow was chilled and as soon as she got over the chill she would be all right. Mr. Graves, like all Kentuckians, went to the house and got his dimmjohn and treated the cow "with a smile." She got up in less than an hour. The veterinary said that if it had not been for that cold water the cow would have died, as it reduced her fever.

WHAT MR. HORNSEY SAID.

Few people realize that such an elegant home and costly buildings, such as those on Gravelly, the stock farm now owned by Mr. Wm. Graves, were in Scott county. The interior of his home is good for any one's eyes. As the late Thos. Hornsey said a few weeks before his death that he wished every machanic in the State and, especially carpenters, would visit this house and see the work. For years Mr. Hornsey has been going out to Gravelly, spending several days fixing locks. He was about the only man Mr. Graves could find that could fix them. The wood work of this home, as stated before, is beyond any discription that we can make.

STONE STOCK TROUGH.

At the public sale of the late Governor Robinson in 1883. Mr. Graves purchased a stone trough which was made for feeding and watering stock. The trough was made of one solid stone $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, 9 feet long and 8 inches deep. Such a trough would cost \$40.

A Prominent Farmer.

Mr. Wm. Graves, who owns the Sanders home, named

it years ago as "Gravelly." Mr. Graves is the son of Joseph Graves. His mother before marriage was Miss Margaret Hayes. They were Virginians. Mr. Graves was born December 22, 1832, and is now 73 years old. He came to Scott county in 1865, purchasing this stock farm, containing 140 acres, from Levi Prewitt a, \$110 per acre in 1869, and to which he moved in 1870, and has since resided there. On Sept 26, 1856, he married Miss Susie Smarr, and to this union nine children were born, six of whom are living, and are as follows: Mrs. James Price of Fayette county; Mrs. H. H. Roberts, of Lexington; Dr. Roberts is one of Lexington's leading physicians, and has elegant apartments in the new sky scraper; William, who married Miss Ruth Warfield Kelly; Edward, a large stock buyer and breeder; Mrs. Claud Garth, of the county, and Mrs. Edward Tucker, of Paris; Mr. Tucker is engaged in the dry goods business in that city. Mr. Graves is an excellent gentleman, a good farmer and an extensive breeder of jennetts and other live stock.

Mr. Graves, unfortunately, is a widower, his wife having died on May 13th, 1903. His children, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Graves, resides with him and does the housekeeping. William gives most of his time to the lands in cultivation of the place. Edward rents land, most of which he grazes. He deals mostly in stock, especially mules. He resides with his father

AN OLD PICTURESQUE PLACE.

Another one of the most picturesque places in the State, known in Scott county, is owned by Mr. Claud Garth, the son-in-law of Mr. William Graves, and is situated at Lemon's Mill, about five miles from town in the southeastern part of the county. This place was named after the father of the late Squire James Lemon, because he established a mill site there on Elkhorn in the early days, and this mill became famous because of its location and the tremendous patronage it received and maintained for years. Mr. Lemon was noted for his honesty and many of his patrons rode miles and miles on horseback, coming along the paths beaten, probably, by the wild animals, through the wilderness to get their grain ground. Mr. Lemon located his mill in certainly a place where the scenery cannot be equaled for its beauty. The old mill still stands, a rock or a piece of plank falling off occasionally. It is situated on the south side and at the widest point of the creek east of the Newtown and Lexington turnpike, and at the intersection of the Lemon's Mill pike, a road leading from Georgetown. A long dam was erected across the creek just a few hundred yards this side of the mill a bridge on the Newtown and Lexington pike, was built. High cliffs dotted with trees, wild flowers can be seen, and where the song birds gather daily to sit and sing. On the hill west of the mill on the Lemon's Mill pike, sits the old colonial home erected by Mr. Lemon, which is now owned by Mr. Garth. He has several hundred acres of land there which is some of "the cream of the world." The old house is two and one-half stories high, built of brick and logs, in the old colonial style. In a room on the second floor of this house a likeness of the mill, the creek and the roads and all the scenery were painted on the walls. It was the work of a professional artist, the shades colors and tints were simply perfect. We have been unable to find the name of the artist, but those who have seen the painting say it was a fine piece of work and would be a credit to any artist of the present day. Mr. Garth has had the house remodelled considerably. All of this scenery and painting on the walls have been covered with wall paper. Mr. Garth got tired looking at it and no doubt people coming there to see it caused him considerable annoyance. Mrs. Mary Payne, the grandmother of Mr. Garth, who is 87 years old, resides with Mr. and Mrs. Garth. She is a descendant of the illustrious Johnson and Payne families. She is in excellent health and very interesting conversationalist. Mr. Garth, while quite a young man, is, no doubt one of the best farmers as well as one of the most substantial citizens in county for his age; he is conservative at all times and in all his dealings, and prompt in all matters. He is a man of considerable wealth, most of which he has made. He is energetic, clever and a business man and a gentleman in every sense of the word. Would to God that Scott county had more like him, as he is an example that any young man should take and follow.

CHEMICAL REPORT
 —OF—
SCOTT COUNTY'S SOIL
AND WATER.

**The Soil From Governor Robinson's Farm, and
 the Water From the Big Spring.**



The Chemical Report made in 1856-1857 of the soil of Scott county is something that will be of great interest to all farmers. Read the report on virgin soil, and that of an old field in cultivation for forty-five years. The report was made on soil taken from the Governor Robinson place, or what is now called "Cardome."

WOODLAND PASTURE—VIRGIN SOIL.

No. 748—SOIL. Labeled "Virgin soil, from woodland pasture: James F. Robinson's farm, three quarters of a mile from Georgetown, on Elkhorn Creek. Primitive forest growth, sugartree, white oak, black walnut, wild cherry and black locust. Lower Silurian formation. Scott county, Ky."

Dried soil of an umber color. Washed with water it left 86.03 per cent of fine sand, etc., of which all but 6.53 per cent: passed through the finest bolting cloth. This is composed of small rounded ferruginous particles, mostly soluble in hydrochloric acid.

One thousand grains of the air-dried soil, digested for a month in water containing carbonic acid, gave up more than six grains of orange-brown extract, dried at 212° F., which had the following composition:

	Grains.
Organic and volatile matters.....	1,540
Alumine, oxides of iron-manganese, phosphates...	.494
Carbonate of lime.....	1,663
Magnesia101
Sulphuric acid.....	.045
Potash071
Soda.....	.113
Silica087

6,114

The air-dried soil gave up 5.45 per cent. of moisture when dried at 400° F., and had the following composition:

Organic and volatile matters.....	9,042
Alumina	5,015
Oxide of iron.....	5,310
Carbonate of lime.....	1,020
Magnesia293
Brown oxide manganese.....	.565
Phosphoric acid438
Sulphuric acid.....	.141
Potash214
Soda.....	.106
Sand and insoluble silicates.....	78,145

100,289

ANALYSIS OF WATER

— OF —

THE BIG SPRING,

MADE BY W. M. BRUCE.

The analysis of the water of the Big Spring was made by W. M. Bruce, of Chicago, and is as follows:

Grains per U. S. Gallon.	Non-Incrusting Solids.	Grains per U. S. Gallon.
Incrusting Solids.		
Calcium Carbonate..... 11.55	Sodium Sulphate..... none	
Calcium Sulphate..... 3.88	Sodium Chloride..... 2.29	
Calcium Chloride..... 0.56	Sodium Carbonate..... none	
Magnesium Carbonate..... none	Sodium Nitrate..... none	
Magnesium Sulphate..... none		
Magnesium Chloride..... 1.71	Total..... 2.29	
Iron and Alumina..... 0.03		
Silica..... 0.29	Alkalinity 12.24	
Suspended Matter..... 0.47	Hardness 15.17	
Total..... 18.49	Carbonic Acid..... 1.81	

Pounds of incrusting solids in one thousand gallons..... 2.64

The analysis above is given in grains per United States gallon of 231 cubic inches. A United States gallon contains, in round numbers, 58,400 grains.

To change the figures of an analysis given in parts per 100,000 to grains per gallon, multiply by .584; or to obtain an approximate figure, by .6.

To determine pounds of scale forming or incrusting solids per 1,000 gallons of water, divide grains per gallon by 7.

The incrusting solids form boiler scale.

A water containing more than 10 grains of incrusting solids is classed as a hard water.

A water containing more than 30 grains of non-incrusting solids will give trouble with foaming or priming in a locomotive boiler, although these solids may reach as high as 40 or even 50 grains without trouble in a stationary boiler.

CARBONATE OF LIME.

(Commonly called Chalk or Marble. CaCO_3)

Carbonate of lime is the commonest form in which lime occurs in water. It is but slightly soluble in chemically pure water, but when carbonic acid is present it is found in water in the form of bi-carbonate of lime, which is quite soluble. Bi-carbonate of lime when carried into a boiler is decomposed by the heat. The carbonic acid is driven off with the steam and normal carbonate of lime is formed, which is practically all precipitated in the boiler when the temperature reaches 300 degrees F. Carbonate of lime alone does not form very hard scale, but it is responsible for a good deal of the mud which is found in boilers. However, carbonate of lime may form part of a very hard scale when other materials are present which cement it to the sides and flues of the boiler.

SULPHATE OF LIME.

(Commonly called Gypsum or Plaster of Paris. CaSO_4)

Sulphate of lime or Gypsum is a common constituent of natural water and is responsible for the hardest kind of boiler scale. Scale formed from sulphate of lime sometimes being as hard as porcelain. It is almost entirely precipitated when the boiler pressure is at fifty pounds, precipitated being in the form of heavy crystals which at once fasten themselves to the sides of the boiler, forming a scale of great hardness. Sulphate of lime attaches itself to the sides of a boiler much more firmly than carbonate of lime.

CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM.

(CaCl_2)

Chloride of calcium is sometimes found in natural water, in which it is very soluble. It is classed among the corrosive minerals found in water. It does not of itself form scale, but when other sulphates are present a transfer of acids takes place and calcium sulphate is formed, which acts as described under that head.

CALCIUM NITRATE.

(CaNO_3)

Calcium nitrate rarely occurs and is even then of but little importance, as the quantity is usually very small. It of itself does not form scale, but in the presence of sulphate of soda an exchange of acids takes place in the boiler, and the nitrate is converted into sulphate of lime. Its action is corrosive.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE.

(magnesia. MgCO_3)

Magnesium carbonate in its commonest form is used as a toilet preparation. It is then known as Magnesia. It behaves in

exactly the same manner as carbonate of lime, its bi-carbonate being soluble and its normal carbonate being practically insoluble. The remarks above, pertaining to carbonate of lime, are applicable here. Magnesium carbonate is much used as lagging for boilers and is an excellent non-conductor of heat, but when in the form of boiler scale is on the wrong side of the shell.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.

(MgCl₂)

A very objectionable mineral when present in boiler water, it being very corrosive in its action, quickly pitting and grooving boilers which use water containing it.

ALKALINITY.

The alkalinity of a water is generally due to presence of the carbonates of lime and magnesium, but includes carbonate of sodium, which is sometimes present. The alkalinity is always reported in terms of sodium carbonate. When a water has an acid reaction the acidity is reported in terms of sulphuric acid.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIUM.

(Commonly known as Epsom Salts. MgSO₄)

Sulphate of Magnesium is a common constituent of natural waters, in which it is extremely soluble. It does not of itself form boiler scale, but is broken up by the lime salts when present in the water, boiler scale being formed.

SODIUM SULPHATE (GLAUSERS SALT) SODIUM CHLORIDE.

(Common Salt) and Sodium Nitrate (Chili Saltpeter.)

Do not form boiler scale, nor do they corrode iron, are not objectionable unless present in very large amounts, when they may cause foaming or priming in the boilers.

SODIUM CARBONATE.

Does not form boiler scale nor corrode, but is objectionable when present in large quantities, as it causes foaming.

IRON.

Is generally present in water in the form of bi-carbonate, but its bi-carbonate being a very unstable compound, quickly gives out its excess of carbonic acid, and absorbing oxygen is converted into iron rust, this being the cause of many waters turning red when standing exposed to the air for a short time. Carbonate of iron causes boiler scale. Waters from the vicinity of coal beds sometimes contain sulphate of iron, which is extremely corrosive.

CARBONIC ACID.

(CO₂)

Is found in all natural waters and is the same as the gas which we know in soda and selzer waters and is responsible for the presence of many of the above minerals, as it holds them in solution in the water.

SILICA.

(SiO₂)

Common sand is nearly pure silica. Silica is contained in almost every water, to the greatest extent in warm waters. It is frequently in combination with Alumina and, except in some few cases, is present in such small quantity that it has little to do with the formation of boiler scale.

REACTION.

Water may be alkaline, neutral, or acid; it is generally found to be alkaline. Some waters are acid, although this is quite rare, except in waters drawn from coal mines or from the vicinity of coal beds. These waters may become quite acid with sulphuric acid, which is produced by the oxidation of the pyrites or sulphide of iron, which is always found with coal.

SUSPENDED MATTER.

This is either organic or inorganic matter held in suspension in water and is very variable in quantity, depending upon the source of supply of the water and the condition of the rain fall and the season. Suspended matter forms boiler scale only by being cemented to the boiler by other materials.

HARDNESS.

The hardness of a water is nearly always due to calcium and magnesium salts alone; but iron salts, though rarely occurring in considerable quantities, also add to the hardness. The hardness is always reported in terms of carbonate of lime, and is an approximate measure of the total amount of incrusting solids, without reference to kind.

Old Field Forty-five Years in Cultivation.

No. 749—SOIL. Labeled, "Same soil, from an old adjoining field, forty-five years or more in cultivation; now in wheat; James F. Robinson's farm, near Georgetown, Scott county, Ky., etc., etc."

Dried soil of a dirty-buff color, lighter colored than the preceding. Washed with water it left 76.13 per cent. of fine sand, etc., of which all but 5.87 per cent. passed through the finest bolting cloth. This coarser portion consisted mainly of small rounded ferruginous particles, with a few of chert.

One thousand grains of the air-dried soil, digested for a month in water containing carbonic acid, gave up to it about six and a half grains of brownish-yellow extract, dried at 212° F., which had the following composition:

	Grains.
Organic and volatile matters.....	1.473
Alumina, oxides of iron and manganese and phosphates.....	.253
Carbonate of lime.....	4.497
Magnesia.....	.075
Sulphuric acid.....	.045
Potash.....	.058
Soda.....	.049
Silica.....	.030

The air-dried soil lost 3.40 per cent. of moisture at 400° F. dried at which temperature it has the following composition:

Organic and volatile matters.....	5.197
Alumina.....	5.425
Oxide of iron.....	5.110
Carbonate of lime.....	1.195
Magnesia.....	.504
Brown oxide of manganese.....	.502
Phosphoric acid.....	.319
Sulphuric acid.....	.179
Potash.....	.197
Soda.....	.125
Sand and insoluble silicates.....	81.260
	100.013

No. 750—SUB-SOIL. Labeled "Sub-soil from the old field forty-five years or more in cultivation; James F. Robinson's farm, near Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, etc., etc."

The dried sub-soil is of a dirty buff color; rather clearer in color than the preceding. The coarse sieve removed from it a few cherty fragments. (also an old rusty shingle nail and a percussion cap.) Washed with water it left 75.17 per cent. of fine sand, etc., of which all but 5.70 per cent. passed through the finest bolting cloth. This coarser portion consisted of small rounded ferruginous particles with very few of quartzose.

One thousand grains of the air-dried sub-soil, digested for a month in water charged with carbonic acid, gave up to it about three and a half grains of grey extract, dried at 212° F. which had the following composition:

	Grains.
Organic and volatile matters.....	0.550
Alumina, oxides of iron and manganese, and phosphates.....	.230
Carbonate of lime.....	2.383
Magnesia.....	.139
Sulphuric acid.....	.023
Potash.....	.035
Soda.....	.086
Silica.....	.143

The air-dried soil lost 3.415 per cent. of moisture at 400° F. dried at which temperature it has the following composition:

Organic and volatile matters.....	4.669
Alumina.....	6.740
Oxide of iron.....	5.735
Carbonate of lime.....	.595
Magnesia.....	.581
Brown oxide of manganese.....	.397
Phosphoric acid.....	.323
Sulphuric acid.....	.135
Potash.....	.183
Soda.....	.031
Sand and insoluble silicates.....	81.880
	101.270

The comparison, with each other, of the composition of these several fertile soils of the blue limestone formation, is highly interesting. It can be made in detail by any one who is interested in the subject. It will be seen in particular that a marked change has been produced, in the soil of the old field, by forty-five years of cultivation, most probably without manuring as is the general practice in Kentucky. The sub-soil is not as rich as the original virgin soil of the surface.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

As Reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.



Scott county is divided into two great physiographic divisions by a line extending from east to west through its center. This line passes through the towns of Oxford in the eastern, and Stamping Ground in the western part of the county. The northern area is commonly known as the "hill country," and the southern area as the "blue grass region."

BLUE GRASS FORTY PER CENT. OF COUNTY.

The blue grass region consists of a level to gently rolling country, and occupies about 40 per cent. of the county. About 4 miles west of Georgetown it is relieved by a ridge of moderate elevation, varying in width from 1 to 3 miles. This ridge extends slightly north by west to the Franklin county line, a distance of 6 miles from the place of beginning. It rises rather abruptly from the North Elkhorn creek and is of a rolling character, usually marked by beautifully rounded outlines.

THE DIVIDE IRREGULAR OUTLINED.

The great divide is of very irregular outline and rises gradually from the blue grass region. It has the same topographic features as the ridge just described. To the north of this the country is very rolling, becoming more and more broken as the distance from the divide increases.



BEAUTIFUL STREAMS OF NORTH-SOUTH ELKHORN.

The country is watered by the North and South Elkhorn and Eagle creeks, and the tributaries of these three streams. The Kentucky river receives the greater part of the drainage, which passes thence to the Ohio and finally to the Gulf of Mexico.

THE IRREGULAR LINE.

An irregular line running through Kinkaid, Great Crossings and Stamping Ground separates the strata of the Lower Hudson from the Lexington limestones. These are both of the Lower Silurian era. The earlier deposits are calcareous, while the later ones are arenaceous or shaly. These materials are in a very finely divided state, and were deposited in remote geological times at great distances from land, in deep, quiet waters.

BLUE GRASS LAND.

South of the above line occur the Lexington limestones (Trenton by the old Kentucky survey). These limestones are almost entirely calcareous. They are quite generally dark blue gray, fossiliferous, semi-crystalline limestones, alternating with beds of marly shale, and usually weather into a clay of reddish yellow color, and give rise to what is locally known as "blue grass land."

BARREN LIMESTONE.

The Lower Hudson (synonymous with the Utica of New York) lies to the north of the indicated division line, and consists of rough interbedded limestones and shales of a hard resistant character. Through these strata are partings of marly beds of shale and limestone. Part of this section is known as the "barren limestone."

BROKEN COUNTRY.

The Hudson series extends to a point about 14 miles north of Georgetown, where a siliceous mudstone outcrops and gives rise to a hilly area of broken country.

THE SOIL SURVEY.



MORE recent soil survey of Scott county has been made and published by the United States Department of Agriculture. This survey was made by Avon Burke in 1893. He says:

THE SOILS OF SCOTT COUNTY.

But two types of soil are found in Scott county and these occur in large unbroken areas. The following table shows the extent of these types:

Areas of Different Soils.

Soil.	Acres.	Per cent.
Hagerstown clay.....	102,528	57.2
Hagerstown loam.....	76,800	42.8
Total	179,328

HAGERSTOWN LOAM.

The Hagerstown loam forms a part of the famous bluegrass region of northern and central Kentucky. This soil is a brown or brownish yellow loam varying in depth from 12 to 24 inches. Where it has the greater depth the material becomes a heavy loam at 10 inches, grading at 24 inches to a yellow clay. In general, the depth of the soil proper increases as it approaches the Fayette county line, where in a few borings it had a depth of 3 feet. It decreases in depth as it nears the Hagerstown clay area, where the rolling surface of the divide has permitted greater washing. The Hagerstown loam occupies almost the entire southern half of Scott county. The surface features are level to gently rolling, becoming more rolling as the type approaches the water courses.

DECOMPOSITION.

The soil and subsoil represent the residue of the rock after the lime and other more soluble constituents have been leached away by rain water. Decomposition has taken place to great depths, and generally there are no outcrops of rock in the area occupied by this type of soil, although in places the more resistant shaly layers are nearer the surface. The rock outcrops badly along the water courses where erosion has been excessive.

REMNANTS OF THE GREAT FORESTS.

The original forest on this type consisted of a heavy growth of bur oak, locust, sugar maple, buckeye, hackberry and wild cherry, with a dense undergrowth of cane and papaw. Remnants of these great forests are still to be seen, but are gradually disappearing. The approaches to many of the old colonial mansions are bordered by some of these large trees.

FOR PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO AND HEMP.

The Hagerstown loam is used at present for the production of tobacco, hemp, corn, wheat and grass. Tobacco yields from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds; hemp, about 1,200 pounds; corn, from 35 to 70 bushels; wheat, about 20 bushels; and hay from 1 ton to 1½ tons to the acre. This soil has been under cultivation for more than one hundred years without the use of commercial manures. Judging by the figures of average yield, already quoted for 1797, it would seem that there has been a slight diminution in its productiveness. It is, however, impossible to make a definite comparison, since the figures cover but one year and the climatic conditions are not known.

KEEPING THE LAND UP.

Tobacco or hemp is usually followed by corn, and then by wheat or rye, followed by grass for two years. Tobacco or hemp is usually planted upon the newly broken meadows, but the pastures may run for indefinite periods. The five-year rotation is a growing custom, as the lands are becoming too valuable to be left in permanent pastures.

NO COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

This soil is now often deficient in organic matter, and the continuous cultivation of hemp, in which little vegetable matter is returned to the soil, is one cause of the deficiency. Stable manure is not generally saved, while the hemp hurds—as the refuse from the hemp crop is called—are burned instead of being plowed under in the fields. No commercial fertilizers are used, the productiveness of the land being maintained by the incorporation of the timothy and clover or

blue grass sod in the course of rotation. The interval between renovations of this kind is altogether too long. When there is a continuous cultivation of tobacco, wheat or corn, rye is used as a green manure for this purpose. A better practice would be to pasture before the sod is turned.

HAGERSTOWN CLAY.

The surface soil of the Hagerstown clay consists of a heavy textured brown or yellow soil from 3 to 12 inches in depth. The subsoil is a heavy yellow clay and extends to a depth of 3 feet or more. This type occupies about three-fifths of the entire area of the county, lying to the north of the Hagerstown loam. It is found in two unbroken areas, the smaller occupying the ridge to the west of Georgetown.

BEDDED LIMESTONE AND SHALES.

The rocks from which this soil is derived belong to the Lower Hudson—a division of the Lower Silurian. They are made up of roughly bedded limestone and shales, with partings of a marly nature. These rocks are more resistant to the agencies of decomposition than those of the blue grass region, and to this is contributed the higher altitude of the Hagerstown clay. The surface features consist of peculiarly rounded hills, resulting from the greater cutting power of surface waters on the slopes, in connection with unequal weathering of the subjacent strata. In general the soil of the Hagerstown clay is very shallow, and in places the surface is furrowed and gullied by surface washing.

THE BARREN LIMESTONE.

A stony phase of the Hagerstown clay occupies a very large part of the county. It is commonly known as the "barren limestone," and consists of a stiff plastic, yellow clay, varying in depth from 1 to 36 inches, but rarely exceeding 15 inches—the average depth to bed rock. The soil is much deeper as it occurs on the tops of the trailing divides and ridges. The sloping surfaces are generously strewn with rocky plates, and often broken by bold outcrops of ledge rock.

ONE UNBROKEN TRACT.

This phase occurs in the northern half of the county, in one unbroken tract. It also is a residual soil, derived through degradation in place of the underlying limestones and shales of the lower Hudson and of the siliceous mudstone—a transition between the lower and the middle Hudson. As already pointed out, the soil varies from relatively deep to shallow, and this depends on its position and the character of the subjacent rocks. The limestone gives rise to deep soils, where surface washing does not interfere with the accumulation of the materials resulting from disintegration and decomposition. They are more easily weathered than the siliceous mudstones, and the latter are more generally covered by a thinner soil mantle. This phase of the Hagerstown clay occupies a roughly rolling and hilly country, and has a surface much more broken than that of the typical soil. The streams are not bordered by bottom lands, and the valley slopes are steep, with many outcrops of rock exposed by long continued washing and erosion.

\$20 TO \$70 PER ACRE.

The typical Hagerstown clay is valued at from \$20 to \$70 an acre. It is used at present for the production of tobacco, corn, wheat and grass. Hemp is not grown. Tobacco yields from 800 to 1,200 pounds; wheat from 25 to 35 bushels; corn, from 25 to 40 bushels; and hay from 1½ to 2 tons to the acre. These crops are supplemented by a large acreage of blue grass pasture. Tobacco is usually the first crop grown after the breaking of the meadow pastures; then corn, followed by wheat or rye, in which timothy or clover is sown. Tobacco and corn may be grown continuously for two or more years on the same fields, and fields are often kept in pasture for ten years or more.

YIELDS LOWER.

On the stony phase of this soil the same crops are produced but the yields are lower—tobacco, 500 pounds; corn, about 25 bushels; wheat, less than 12 bushels.

CULTIVATION INEFFICIENT AND IMPROVIDENT.

The methods of cultivation in this rougher part of the county are often inefficient and improvident. The systems of rotation practiced, if indeed they may be called systems at all, are very ineffective, as a rule, in maintaining the productivity of the soil. Tobacco is often grown for a number of years in succession, then corn is planted, and this is followed by wheat or rye, in which timothy or clover is sown, giving rise to a sod which is most frequently allowed to occupy the

land for two years. Corn and tobacco are frequently alternated, often two or more years of each, until with declining yields cultivation becomes unprofitable and the land is abandoned, to grow up again in blue grass, provided the washing will permit a catch. Rye is grown in this part of the county solely as a soiling crop or for winter pasturage.

MAINTAINING THE PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE SOIL

The use of rye as a green manure and the turning under of the sod of timothy and blue grass pastures are the prevalent methods of maintaining the productiveness of the soil, but, as in the case of the Hagerstown loam, the intervals between such operations are much too long.

GOOD GRAIN AND GRASS LAND.

The Hagerstown clay is a good grain and grass land, but it is rapidly deteriorating from continuous surface washing, more practically where the slopes are not protected by vegetation. This could be prevented by seeding the slopes to blue grass, which naturally flourishes here, but where continuous cultivation is necessary they should at least be protected by sod terraces or strips 4 or 5 feet wide at 20-foot intervals. Unless better methods are speedily adopted this soil type will soon reach the condition of its stony phase, locally known as the "barren limestone" land.

OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

The soils of Scott county have been under cultivation without fertilization for more than one hundred years, and yet show comparatively little decrease in yields.

MAIN TOBACCO LAND.

Referring again particularly to the question of the adaptation of the soils of the county to the crops grown, or that might be grown, it is seen that the Hagerstown loam, judging by the yield, is the soil best suited to the production of hemp. It is also the main tobacco soil, although the quality of the leaf is not so good as in the rough, hilly country of the stony phase of Hagerstown clay. While furnishing a basis for these special crops, the Hagerstown loam is admirably adapted to general farming, and is especially productive of hay and grain. The blue grass pastures, while suffering considerably from drought during the summer months, are practically permanent. Land of this soil type is valued at from \$60 to \$125 an acre.

EXCELLENT BLUE GRASS PASTURES.

The Hagerstown clay is a somewhat better soil for grass and grain than is the Hagerstown loam. It also affords excellent pasturage. While naturally a strong soil, it is subject to very severe erosion, owing to its hilly surface, and both the crop yields and the land values are declining. At present lands of this soil type range in value from \$20 to \$70 an acre.

The stony phase of the Hagerstown clay, owing to its rough and broken surface, is the least valuable soil in the area for use in general farming. Farms in this type can be bought for from \$18 to \$40 an acre, depending on the character of improvements, location with respect to transportation facilities, and the condition of cultivation. Many farms are run down, chiefly as the result of careless methods of farming practiced by the tenant class, which forms a very considerable proportion of the population of this part of the county.

MANY FARMS RUN DOWN.

Many of the hillsides are too steep for the cultivation of corn and tobacco, and washing is very destructive once the natural covering of blue grass is plowed under, while it is very difficult to establish a sod on the steep slopes after washing has begun. Under the prevailing conditions grazing and the growing of apples and grapes are the industries to which this type of soil is best adapted.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITY.

The transportation facilities of the area are fairly good. The Queen and Crescent and the Frankfort and Cincinnati railroads intersect at Georgetown, and pass through the county in a north and south and east and west direction, respectively. These enable producers to reach easily the great markets at Chicago, Cincinnati and New Orleans, besides many others of lesser importance nearer by.

CLIMATE OF SCOTT COUNTY.

The climate in Scott county as well as in all other counties in the Blue Grass Region where tobacco has been grown to a great extent, has had a wonderful change. The winters are colder, the windstorms more numerous and the tornadoes increasing, which is said to be due to the destruction of the timber for the purpose of raising tobacco. The beautiful woodlands which were so numerous, are now few and far between. When it comes to the question of beauty of the Blue Grass Region, the raising of tobacco has been a curse to almost every farm within the Blue Grass belt—the fine woodlands with their beautiful walnuts in fact is a thing of the past. In short, "God's Country," or more commonly called "The Garden Spot of Heaven," has become "a tobacco patch." The U. S. Soil Survey gives the climate as follows:

The Climate.

Month.	Frankfort		Lexington	
	Tem- per're	Presip itati'n	Tem- p'rtu'e	Presipi- tation
	°F.	Inch.	°F	Inch.
January	36.7	3.51	33.1	3.82
February	35.4	3.38	36.2	3.70
March	45.1	4.94	42.6	4.90
April	55.4	3.37	55.9	3.72
May	65.2	4.09	63.0	3.49
June	73.8	4.02	73.6	4.25
July	77.0	3.67	75.4	5.10
August	74.5	3.22	74.0	3.52
September	68.1	2.75	68.9	2.54
October	56.1	1.91	55.8	2.22
November	46.6	4.10	44.5	3.72
December	37.7	3.17	38.6	3.40
Year	56.0	42.13	38.6	44.38

First Killing Frosts.

The following table shows the last and first killing frost in spring and fall, giving the latest and earliest date during the last nine years and the average date, computed on the full records for this period.

THE DATES.

Spring.		Fall.	
Latest.	Average.	Earliest.	Average.
May 17.....	April 13.....	September 21.....	October 18
May 9	April 11.....do.....	October 22

There is a difference in the time of planting field crops in the two physiographic divisions. This is to be attributed partly to climatic and partly to soil conditions. Corn is planted about two weeks earlier in the upper portion of the county.



THE CORN CROP.

THE following yields of crops are given as the average for the blue grass lands in 1797: Wheat on corn land, 25 bushels; on fallow land, 35 bushels; corn, 60 bushels; potatoes, 250 bushels; hemp, 800 pounds, and tobacco, 2,000 pounds per acre. The hill country is said to have been just as productive.

During the decade from 1890 to 1900 the acreage of corn remained stationary and the acreage of wheat increased from 14,802 to 22,526, while that of tobacco more than doubled, being 4,260 acres in 1890 and 8,715 acres in 1900.



"WHEN THE HARVEST DAYS ARE OVER."

The soils of Scott county have been under cultivation without fertilization for more than one hundred years, and yet show comparatively little decrease in yields.

There is a difference in the time of planting field crops in the northern portion of the county which is known as the hill land. This is to be attributed partly to climatic and partly to soil conditions. And Corn is planted two weeks earlier in the southern portion which is the level land. The crop suffers in some seasons from drought, and the blue grass pastures are frequently injured during the hot weather. Below we give the amount of the corn crop in Scott county as far back in years as we have been able to secure.

1870	number bushels of corn.....	842,335.
1880	" "	609,950.
1904	" "	425,619.

THE WHEAT CROP.



Wheat and corn are important products where general farming is practiced. Their acreage is increasing, the gain in the case of wheat being especially large. A large part of the oats and corn is not thrashed or husked, but is fed to the live stock in the meadow pastures from the stack or shock. Little provision is made for the storing of grain, and all the wheat in excess of the quantity needed for home use is sold to the millers at the time of thrashing, regardless of the ruling price.

THE RYE CROP.

Rye is used as a winter covering for soils that are subject to washing. It is generally turned under in the spring, considerable importance being attached to its manurial value, although it is not nearly so good for this purpose as the legumes. During wet seasons it has a beneficial influence in improving the drainage, but in dry seasons it has been found to break the capillary columns, thus causing the surface soil to become very dry. It is also apt to reseed the next year, unless carefully turned under in plowing. It is rarely pastured, although this is a much better practice, care being taken that the stock are not turned in when the field is in a wet condition, since this would result in puddling the soil.

THE HEMP CROP.

The production of hemp in America is confined to a very few districts, and since it is so important a product in Scott county its cultivation and manipulation call for comment.

Hemp is sown broadcast or drilled on a surface prepared by plowing and harrowing, as is done for wheat. It is highly zone over with a drag or harrow. At maturity it has a height of from 5 to 10 feet, including the flowering heads. The crop is harvested with reapers or hand sickles and shocked in bundles. Subsequently it is scattered to rot or ret in the fields. In November it is again set up in shocks, and in March and April it is broken. This crop is cultivated for the fiber, which is used in the manufacture of cordage and coarse cloth. The waste products, commonly known as hemp hurds, are racked together and burned. No use is made of the resinous exudation of the juice of the plants or of the seeds. The

hemp breakers are paid by the piece, receiving a cent for each pound of fiber cleaned. The fiber, which is worth about \$5 a hundredweight, is put up in bundles weighing about 100 pounds each, and then is ready for market. There has been a great decrease in the acreage of the crops in this county.

THE TOBACCO CROP.

The tobacco grown in Scott county is an export leaf commonly known as White Burley. Manufactured smoking and chewing tobaccos are largely made from this type. The cultivation and manipulation of this variety are very similar to the methods used in other tobacco areas. The tobacco is air cured in large tobacco barns. The leaves of the plant are sorted into five different grades, some of the finer leaves being used for plug wrappers.



A TOBACCO FIELD.

The acreage of tobacco increased wonderfully during the decade ending with 1900, but owing to the monopoly of the markets and the alleged manipulation of prices, which range as low as 5 cents and rarely above 12 cents a pound, the profits in this industry have recently fallen off, and the farmers are beginning to look for a more remunerative crop. It is probable that this condition in the tobacco industry will give added impetus to the live stock interests. But the facts as found below shows this statement as incorrect.

ESTIMATED AT \$5,000,000.

Mr. Hughes has been buying tobacco in Scott county for 12 years, receiving it at Georgetown. In 1893, the year he made his first purchase, he was buying for Liggett & Myers, and now he is the buyer for The American Tobacco Company. The amount of money he has paid for tobacco in the 12 years he estimates at the amount of \$5,000,000.

THE LARGEST TOBACCO GROWERS.

The names given below are the largest growers of tobacco and who have delivered the greatest number of pounds.

John B. Graves, Warren C. Graves, T. J. Burgess, John W. Hall, Wm. N. Offutt, A. L. Ferguson, J. C. Cantrill, J. W. Jameson, E. W. Wiley, S. H. Halley, Norman W. Hambrick, Horace Grover, W. T. Davis and Jno. W. Osborne.

THE PRICE ESTIMATES.

Mr. Hughes estimates 8½ cents as the average price per pound obtained for tobacco in the last twelve years. He further says: "In the twelve years I have been buying in the county; the crop has doubled in size and Scott is one of the largest Burley counties in the State. Prices this season have ranged all the way from \$8 to \$13 per 100 pounds, and many of the farmers have realized from \$200 to \$250 per acre for their crop."

A PAYING CROP.

In 1903 J. B. Prather purchased 40 acres of land about 1½ miles from Georgetown. In that year he received for timber, wood and posts \$1200. He had 22 acres in tobacco from which he received \$4,560.50, making a total amount he received from the 40 acres, \$5,760.50. In 1904 he received for his crop of tobacco from the same place \$3,500. Does tobacco pay?

BLUE GRASS SEED CROP.

There is about 25,000 bushels of blue grass seed gathered in Scott county annually. The average price paid for clean dressed seed is \$1 per bushel; undressed after cleaned 50c.

Number of Farms and How Operated.

In 1900 there were 1,921 farms in Scott county, a little more than half of which were operated by owners or part owners. Over 600 were operators by tenants on the share system while cash tenants held only about 10 per cent. of the total number cultivated. The rent charged varies greatly in different parts of the area, and in fact locally. Perhaps the most common agreement in the Hagerstown loam area is for one-half the tobacco and one-third of the grain. In the hill country, where the lands are generally considered poor, the burden on the tenant is even heavier, for one-half of all crops is reserved, and the care of the owner's live stock is also often included as a part of the work to be done by the tenant. The crops to be grown are usually determined by the landlord. This system of tenantry has led to the growing of tobacco and corn almost exclusively and to methods of farming not conducive to the maintenance of the productiveness of the soil. The system of crop liens obtains here much as it does in the cotton belt, and crops are often mortgaged to their full value long before maturity. The wages paid agricultural laborers vary from \$8 to \$20 a month, with board in addition, the average being about \$12. The laborers are for the most part transients, and the proximity of Lexington and Cincinnati renders it difficult to keep help long at a time.

Agricultural Conditions.

The southern half of Scott county is included in the blue grass region of Kentucky, the home of thoroughbred horses and fine cattle. From this part of the State, as has already been noted, the south and west get their main supply of breeding animals, while some of the breeders and fanciers of England have improved their studs by blood drawn from this source.

Besides thoroughbred horses, Scott county also produces some fine draft types, while a considerable number of mules are raised for southern markets, especially in the hill country. The greater number of pure bred cattle are Polled Durhams, although many herds of Aberdeen Angus are seen. The latter are very highly esteemed and may in time become the leading breed. The greater part of the cattle are Polled Durham grades. The sheep are of good grades, usually crosses between the Cotswold and Southdown breeds, or one of these and the native stock. The hogs are of good blood, being graded Berkshires, or the latter crossed with the Poland China.

Aside from live stock tobacco and hemp constitute the most important agricultural products. These are supplemented by corn and grass, which are largely converted into beef, pork and mutton.

In the southern portion of the county, known as the blue grass region, there are large colonial mansions on many of the farms, surrounded by lawns and gardens, shaded by groves of handsome trees, and approached by well kept roadways. On such farms there are usually large tobacco barns and out-buildings for housing stock and forage. The fields are fenced with wire and along the highways with neatly trimmed hedges or stone walls. In short, considerable pains has been taken to beautify the farms, as is always the case where the lands have been settled many years, are valuable, and are given to the production of crops bringing good returns in ready money.

After passing into the northern portion of the county, however, the buildings become poorer as the distance northward increases. In this rough, rolling country the accommodations for live stock, hay, grain, and other feed stuffs are generally inadequate. The stock, consisting of cattle, sheep, horses and mules, old and young, are usually fed in the field, the forage or grain being hauled to them from the shock or stack. Even where some of the finer animals are driven into the barns during severe weather, these structures are so open that little protection is afforded.

THE NOTED RACE HORSES.

Breeders and Racers.

In the early days no county was known better for her famous breeders and her many noted race horses than Scott county. Scott county is the home of Grey Eagle, Peytona, War Dance, Knight of St. George, Georgetown, Woodpecker and of more recent days Dick and Ort Welles, and many others.



GREAT FOUR-MILE RACE.

In Louisville September 30th, 1839, for a purse of \$14,000, Wagner beat Grey Eagle, in the last heat only 10 inches; time, 7 :48, 7 :44. On Saturday, October 5, for the Jockey Club purse, \$1500, Grey Eagle



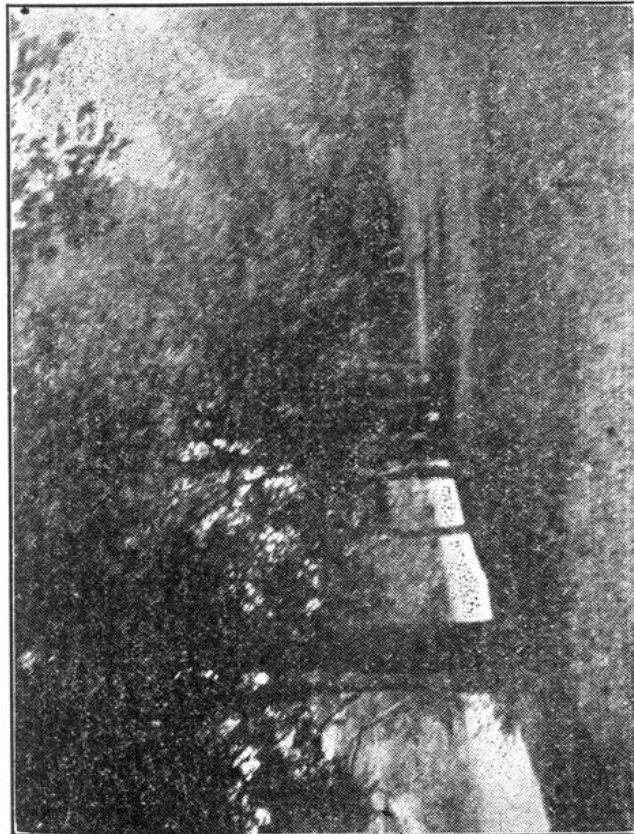
GREY EAGLE IN THE LEAD.

beat Viley's mare in 7 :51; Wagner just running to save his distance; 2d heat Wagner beat Grey Eagle by 12 inches in extraordinary time of 7 :43; 3d heat Grey Eagle let down, lamed in the second mile.

THE EARLY BREEDERS.

Among the early breeders and racers were Robt. Saunders, who owned the farm now owned by Wm. Graves. He owned over 1000 acres of land, built and conducted a large tavern just above the Cane Run bridge, and bred and owned some of the best horses in those days. He had a mile track and races were held two and three months every year, attended by thousands of people. Lynn West was another breeder and racer. He built the Gano track which is almost surrounded by Elkhorn creek, and no doubt was one of the finest race courses in the State. A likeness of the track appears below.

THE FAMOUS



OLD RACE COURSE.

THE GANO TRACK.

[See illustration on preceding page.]

This track is now owned by Mrs. Spencer Long and has never been plowed and could be made, at a small cost, one of the best tracks in the State. It is not over one-quarter of a mile from the city limits.

ANOTHER GREAT BREEDER.

Keene Richards, who owned the lands just above the spring and on West Main street, some of which is owned by H. P. Montgomery, also the lands which is known as Rucker addition, and the Thos. Smarr farm now owned by the Showalter heirs, was another great breeder, as will be seen in this history. He was not only a breeder of fast horses, but a gentleman every inch. This grand man died while the writer was in his infancy, and, strange to say, but nevertheless it is true, our fancy of him was inherited. While abroad he spent much of his time and money in looking up an estate in which our mother was deeply interested, and had this gentleman lived the probability is that the writer would not be toiling night and day conducting newspapers. Below will be found an interesting article of the early breeders as written by one of the oldest citizens of the county, S. Y. Keene. Mr. Keene is the only living man who can say that he has seen his father walk out the Main street of Georgetown and kill a mess of squirrels for breakfast. Of the early breeders he says:

THE EARLY RACING.

As one of the oldest native born citizen of Scott county I am requested to give my recollection of the early racing men of this county. Among the more conspicuous were Sydney Burbridge, of Grey Eagle fame, Robert Burbridge, of Sarah Miller fame, and Ralph Tarlton of Woodpecker notoriety. West was less prominent, but generally had something on hand to try conclusions with the others. Later on came James K. Duke, William Buford and A. Keene Richards, an importer of thoroughbreds, as well as turfman. He imported Knight of St. George, imported Australian and dam, who has probably more of her descendants in the stud than any mare in America. He owned the world renowned Glenco, at the time of his death, and the scarcely less noted War Dance and the celebrated Peytona that beat Fashion four-mile heats. He also owned imported Micky Free and a number of imported mares. Mr Richards made two importations of Arabian stock; they were pretty to look at, but not a success on the turf. They were quite stylish and attractive in harness. Capt. Willy Viley was a turfman and breeder of wide notoriety and the highest standing. A love of the horse and the sports of the turf was a prevailing instinct of the family. He was part owner of Lexington with Mr. Ten. Broeck. Whether he was in the match against time for \$10,000 aside, to go 4 miles, which he won in 7:19 $\frac{3}{4}$, I do not know. Mr. Samuel Viley was a breeder to a limited extent, and bred that brilliant race mare, Betty Ward by Lexington, dam Mary Cass. A turfman said to the writer once he had frequently looked Betty over to see how she done it, and finally decided she done it on her sleight pure and simple. Mr. Junius Ward was a breeder and turfman of some prominence at one time, and raced some of the most successful of that day. I owned the celebrated race mare, Brown Kitty; she produced Kitty Free, a frequent winner. I owned Leona that broke the two-year-old record at Lexington, defeating the great Aristider. Leona produced Georgetown that won all his two-year-old engagement, and I sold him for \$5,000. I sold to Capt. Hancock, of Virginia, the great brood mare, War Song. I owned at one time Melbourne, Jr., and sold him back to Keene Richards, his original breeder. The sister to Georgetown is yet in the land of the living, and may possibly maintain the reputation of the family before handing in her check. The above named is some of the most prominent animals I have owned.

IMPORTER OF RACE HORSES.



HON. ALEXANDER KEENE RICHARDS.

Mr. Richards at his death left a widow and three daughters, the two oldest of whom reside in Louisiana and the other in Georgetown. Nora Keene married Edward George Swartz, of the Burton-Swartz Lumber Co., Burton, La.; the second, Emily, married Frank P. Stubbs, Jr., of the law firm of Stubbs & Russell, Monroe, La. The third and youngest daughter, married Dr. John E. Pack, of Georgetown.

HIS DEATH.

The following concerning Mr. Richards is taken from the columns of the New York Herald, published the day after his death. It is inserted here as giving an accurate and correctly detailed account of his researches in this particular field.

DIED OF PNEUMONIA.

Mr. Alexander Keene Richards died of pneumonia at his farm, called Blue Grass Park, near Georgetown, in the 54th year of his age. He was born in Scott county, on the 14th of October, 1827. Mr. Richards passed through all the scientific departments at Bethany College, Va., and a full term in the Alexander Campbell Bible classes. When through with his college course, Mr. Richards grandfather gave him means to travel in foreign countries for his health, having been an invalid almost from infancy. Instead of spending much time in the gay capitals of Europe, young Richards adopted the idea of making a speciality of studying the different breeds of horses of every country. He went first to England, and no kind of horses escaped his notice, from the



WAR DANCE.

heavy draft animal used by the brewers of London, to the Derby winner. The first Derby race that he saw was when Toddington won in 1851. He timed this race, and was at once impressed with the idea that a first-class Amer. can-bred colt could win the Derby if the pace was made strong throughout, and not a waiting race as is usually the case for this great event. After leaving England he went through France and examined the Norman horses. Then he journeyed over Spain, where he gave especial attention to the Andalusian horses, and examined a number of Arabian animals, just then imported by Queen Isabella from near Bagdad. From Spain he crossed over into Morocco and road through the country on some of the best Barbs. From Morocco he went nearly to the whole length of Algeria on horseback, and as he traveled part of the time with a French passport, he had every facility to inspect the different home breeding establishments then under control of the French government, as well as those horses owned by the native chiefs who had been long in service with the renowned Abd-el-Kader, then a prisoner in France.

WENT TO EGYPT.

Mr. Richards then passed from Algeria to Tunis, where he made diligent search for any trace in shape or quality of the Numidian horses which Hannibal made so famous for cavalry. Mr. Richards afterward, in a sailing craft, went to Malta, and from there by steamer to Egypt, where he made preparations to cross into Arabia Peirea by an entirely new route, and he was with the first party of Europeans that crossed directly through the Desert of Paran to the ruins of Petrou. During this journey through the wilderness Mr. Richards learned to break in the dromedary to ride himself and for the amusement he frequently rode races on the regular "deloul" of the desert. The deloul is the swift dromedary used in the wars of desert for courier service, where great speed and endurance are required. From Petrou Mr. Richards passed on to Hebron and thence to Jerusalem, where he made arrangements to visit all the interesting localities in Palestine and Syria, but especially those districts where good horses were to be found; for by this time Mr. Richards' experience with horses of Arab blood had given him an admiration for them.

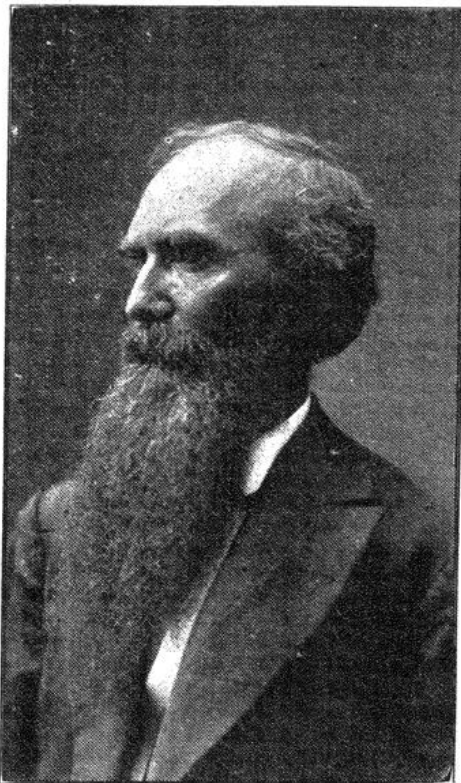
INTERVIEWED THE CELEBRATED SHEIK MIDJUEL.

After spending some time in Damascus he sought an interview with the celebrated Sheik Midjuel, of the Anevsra tribe of Bedouins. Although the American and English Missionaries and Consular agents thought the attempt at the time a hazardous one, Mr. Richards induced the Sheik to take him as far east from Damascus as the ruins of Palmyra. The danger in this was that Midjuel had to pass near the Shammer tribe, with whom he had a feud, and had Midjuel been captured by them his head would have been the forfeit. The journey was successful. Before leaving the east Mr. Richards selected and purchased several stallions and a mare of the best Arab blood, and shipped them by a careful groom to America by the way of England, soon following them himself, stopping on the way and seeing what the Austrians and the Prussians called their best, including a look at the Orloffs of Russia.

PEYTONA FIRST FANCIES.

Mr. Richards, soon after his arrival at home, purchased some good mares to breed to his Arabians, and the famous mare Peytona was one of his first fancies. He paid a high price for her, and bred her to Mossoud. He added many good mares to his list. Mr. Richards from this time gave great attention to breeding and training, and every season, spring and autumn, had horses trained and ran them in all parts of the west and southern country. Mr. Richards made a second visit to Arabia, where he purchased more stallions and brood mares, but the war coming on in this country the last experiment was not much known to the public. During the war Mr. Richards purchased the colt War Dance for \$5,000, when a two-year-old, from Jeff Wells, his breeder, and when the war was over the colt was taken to Kentucky, to Blue Grass Park, and since that time the horse has kept his produce before the public. Mr. Richards went early into the war, and later on was the friend who took General Breckinridge out of Kentucky so fast, behind the Arab team, when the latter gentleman supposed he would be arrested. Mr. Richards afterward served on the staff of Breckinridge. Although Mr. Richards had been on the turf thirty-five years, and was seen in the Judges' stand on every prominent race course in America no persons could say that they ever heard him use an oath or make a bet of any description. While his attempts were not altogether successful, still descendants of the famous War Dance are every season adding, in the way of victories on the race course, fresh tributes to the memory of the man who had attempted to do and had done so much for the improvement of thoroughbred stock in this country.

A GREAT BREEDER.



SAMUEL Y. KEENE.

The above is a likeness of one of the greatest breeders of fine horses in Scott county. At our request he gave the biography of himself.

I am the oldest native born citizen of Georgetown. My ancestors came from Engladd and settled near Baltimore, Md.; my father, Greenup Keene, married Sarah Hanna, daughter of Rowland Hanna, one of the earliest dry goods merchants of Georgetown. My father had three children—Mary C., Samuel Y. and Dr. Rowland H. Keene. My grandfather, Dr. S. Y. Keene, owned the farm now occupied by Mr. Hugh Anderson. He had three children—Greenup, Margaiet and Sally; the latter married Thos. S. Theobald, a former citizen of Georgetown; Margaret married a Keene (a cousin). I married Miss Clemmie Graves, a daughter of Coleman Graves, of Fayette county. I have two children—Rowland H. and Virginia C. My grandfather devised his farm to his son Greenup, who disposed of it shortly afterward, and engaged in merchandising in Georgetown. My great-grandfather was an Episcopal minister and his scordched will may be seen at this time in the Scott county Clerk's office. My grandfather Keene was the produce of first cousins, his father and his wife's father were brothers and each Episcopal ministers; thus I am an inbred Keene of Episcopalian descent. The family line traces back to Sir Benjamin Keene, English Ambassador to the Court of Madrid for twenty years; his brother, Sir Edmond Keene, was Lord Bishop of "Ely." (Pictures of these worthees are now in the family of Mr. A. Keene Richards. Dr. W. B. Keene, grandfather of Mr. A. Keene Richards, and cousin of my father, lived on the hill known as Keene Richards' Hill, and now owned by H. P. Montgomery, as far back as I can recollect. My Greatgrandfather had three children—Dr. Samuel Y. Keene, Mariah, who married Judge Warren, the builder of "Warrendale," and Mary, who married Boswell Herndon, brother to Mr. John Herndon, father of "Uncle Sunny," as he was familiarly called. I presume this history is sufficiently extended.

Respectfully,

S. Y. KEENE.

KINZEA STONE.



ONE OF GEORGETOWN'S OLDEST BUSINESS MEN, AS WELL AS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL RACE HORSE BREEDER IN SCOTT COUNTY.

Col. Stone is not only one of the most successful breeders of race horses, but he is one of Georgetown's oldest business men. Mr. Stone engaged in the grocery business nearly thirty years ago in the old Bull's Eye House. He is still in the same business in a new block he erected himself, almost opposite the house above mentioned.

Mr. Kinzea Stone ranks as Scott county's most successful breeder of high class and sensational race horses of recent years. He bred both Dick Welles and Ort Welles, Garry Hermann, Mrs. Frank Foster and others of note, which will be mentioned later in this article.

Mr. Stone's first good horse was Kingman. He did not breed this noted son of imp. Glengarry, but he bought him as a yearling and retained possession of him all during his remarkable two and three-year-old racing career. In his colors Kingman won the Phoenix Hotel stakes, beating Michael, Bermuda and others $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in $1:53\frac{1}{2}$; time which was never but once beaten in that great classic event; the Kentucky derby, when it was a mile and a half, beating Balgowan, High Tariff, etc., and the Latonia derby from Dickerson, Poet Scout and others. He was third to Strathmeath and Poet Scout in the American derby and won seven other races for Mr. Stone, earning in his colors \$19,280 in stakes and purses. Sister Linda, another of Mr. Stone's yearling purchases, won the Quick-Step stakes at Washington Park, Chicago, from a star field and was the first filly to ever win that rich event; and in his colors Princess Thyra won a number of sensational fast races. King Eric, the sire of Prince Lief, Dick Welles and Ort Welles, was owned by Mr. Stone during the better part of his stud career, and the great stallion died the Georgetown turfman's property.

The first great horse Mr. Stone bred was Garry Hermann. As a two-year-old this son of imp. Esher won the Hammond, Juvenile and Youngster Champaign stakes, and 14 other races, and was sold the following spring for \$25,000. All told Garry Hermann won 19 other races and \$14,000 on the turf, and is now one of the leading sires in Capt. S. S. Brown's famous Senorita stud. Espionage, a filly, won two more races than Garry Hermann did as a two-year-old, but no colt has ever equalled his record in races won at that age.

Another wonderful horse Mr. Stone bred was the flying Dick Welles, holder of the world's mile circle track record, 1.37 2-5. Among the stakes won by this sensational performer were the Hyde Park, Drexel Speed, Speculation and Premier and Brewers'

Exchange handicap. He has a record of $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in 53 4-5 seconds; six furlongs in 1:11 4-5. (the world's circular track record); 1:12 2-5, 1:13 1-5; (both as a two and three-year-old); and 1:13 $\frac{1}{2}$, and during his career has twice won at a mile in 1:38 or better on a circular track. He also won at $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles in 1:32 3-5; and so far as during his career has won a total of 20 races and earned \$27,805 on the turf.

Mr. Stone also bred Dick Welles, full brother of the sensational three-year-old of last season Ort Welles, which, during 1904, won 9 races and took into camp \$69,135, and save Delhi was the largest money winner last year on the turf of any age. His wins were as follows:

The Lawrence Realization, $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles in 2:47 3-5.

The Tidal stakes, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in 2:06.

The Brighton derby, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in 2:32 2-5.

The Commonwealth handicap, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in 2:06 2-5.

Purse, six furlongs, in 1:13.

Purse, six and a half furlongs, in 1:44 3-5.

Sweepstakes, one mile and seventy yards, in 1:44 3-5.

Sweepstakes, one mile and a sixteenth, in 1:47 1-5.

Sweepstakes, one mile, in 1:40 3-5.

Ort Welles brought \$15,000 at auction last October.

Mr. Stone bred Tea's Over, the dam of these two great horses, and this mare is also the dam of Allumeur and Security, both winners; the former last season and the latter this year as a two-year-old. These are all of Tea's Over's foals to go to the races as yet.

Another good performer bred by Mr. Stone was Mrs. Frank Foster, leading race winner of 1903, and was only a three-year-old the reason she made her brilliant record.

Mr. Stone also owned the noted brood mare Sarah Davis, dam of Spencerian, leading race winner of 1904; and this successful brood mare also produced the winners, Boyd Pantland and Southern Girl.

Another good horse Mr. Stone raced as a two-year-old was Kingraine, which afterward was a good performer on the Metropolitan tracks. Mr. Stone never owned but very few horses at a time and has never had but a small band of mares in his stud. He, when racing, always picks out a good colt and spends his money liberally on him, and when he tries a brood mare he gives her every opportunity to throw a good performer, by mating her to the best stallion he can find.

He owned an interest in the great stallion, The Commoner, and sold out to the late Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Belle Meade stud, Tennessee, for a big profit. And he also owned an interest in the other Hanover stallion, Hanweil, which died last year.

Mr. Stone has had little to do with harness horses, but three he has owned have been sufficient to give him a standing in this line. The first heat any horse ever won for him was scored by The Admiral, which went that day a mile in 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$. This horse Mr. Stone raced successfully in 1900, running 3 races within 8 days, 2 in the United States and 1 in Canada. The Admiral won other races and got a mark at Readville, Mass., of 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$, while later in the season at Lexington he was timed a mile in 2:05 $\frac{1}{4}$ in a race. Mr. Stone still owns the dam of The Admiral, Lady Belle, by King of Belair. With his promising stallion, Baron Wilkes, Jr., now making a stud season here and being trained by Rolla Drake, at the Kentucky Trotting Breeders' Association track, Mr. Stone won a gentlemen's race at a matinee of the Lexington Driving Club last year in straight heats, the best time being 2:21 $\frac{1}{4}$, which was the fastest heat trotted at any of the club's matinee races here last season. In Ed. Benyon's training stable, Mr. Stone now has a sister to Baron Wilkes Jr., that he has just declined a fancy offer for, and that skillful trainer recently told him before he left here for the Grand Circuit with his string, he would drive this mare, which is named Lady Rossie, a mile in 2:12 or better.

Casting an eye backward over Stone's wonderful success with a few horses and it is easy to conjecture what would have been his record had he devoted all his capital and time at the business. He would certainly, under such conditions, been as much talked about in these days as John E. Madden or any other horseman now before the public, as both a racing man and a breeder.



HE RAISES GOOD ONES.

WATTERSON SHOWALTER.

Mr. Watterson Showalter who, for many years practiced law in the State of Texas, gave up his profession there on account of his hearing, and moved to Scott county, and resided on that beautiful farm known as Thomas Smarr place on the Lexington pike about 1½ miles from Georgetown, with his father, B. Showalter, and engaged in the breeding of race horses. He has been a successful breeder, having bred the noted Box, Smoke, Two Lick and many other good ones. Box is now in the stud. Mr. Showalter recently purchased the Tom Marshall place and now has some of the finest lot of brood mares as can be found in the world.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL BREEDER

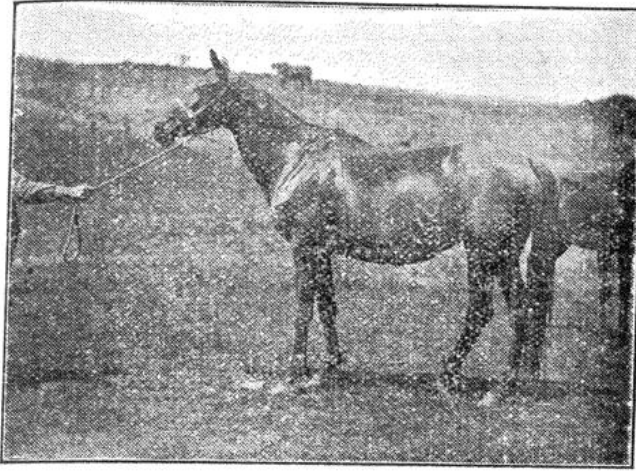


ROBT. H. ANDERSON.

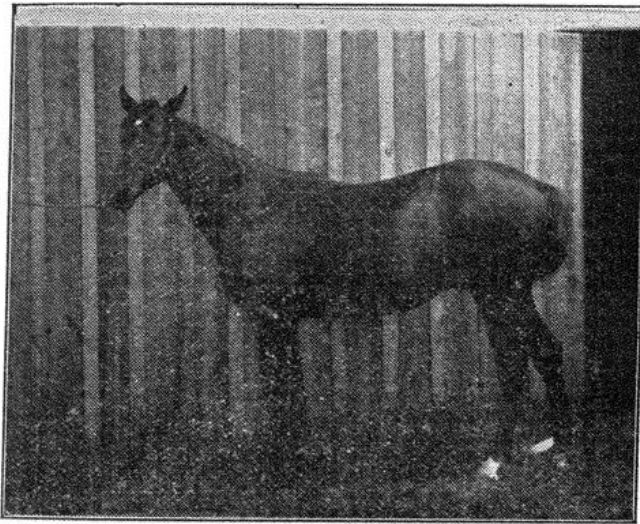
The most successful breeder of the present day, if not the most successful breeder of the country, for the number of mares and the amount invested in them, is Mr. Robt. Anderson the owner of Tea's Over, the dam of Dick and Ort Welles. He now has a full brother to Dick Welles, Security and many other good ones on his farm. He is among the youngest men in Kentucky engaged in the breeding of race horses and, strange to say, he never trains nor races, but ships many of his colts mostly to the Eastern market. He owned and sold Ort Welles. Dick Welles was owned and sold by K. Stone and Warren Dennis. Mr. Anderson's stock farm is on the Long Lick road, about 3 miles from Georgetown, on which will be found the following thoroughbreds, except Dick Welles, who is owned by Rome Respass, some of which are the finest in the country.



Dick Welles, b. c. by King Errin—Tea's Over.

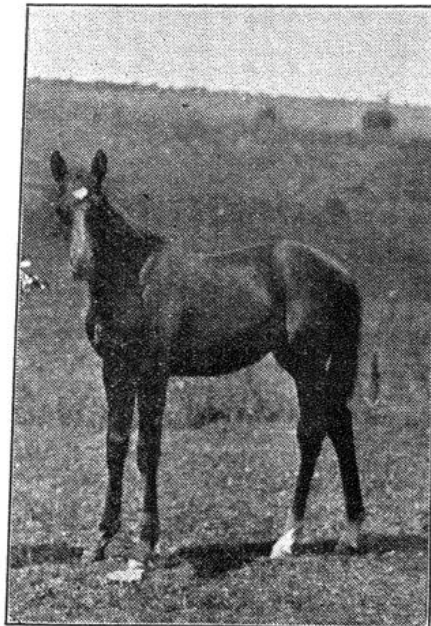


**THE GREAT BROOD MARE, TEA'S OVER,
WITH COLT THE FULL BROTHER OF DICK WELLES.**



SECURITY.

Winner of a \$20,000 Stake in New York in 1905. Security is by imported Sorcerer; out of Tea's Over.



**FULL BROTHER OF DICK WELLES,
NOT NAMED.**



A. L. FERGUSON.

Of the many noted stock farms in Scott county, none are more beautiful than "Windermere," the lovely place of Mr. A. L. Ferguson, lying on the Newtown and Leesburg pike and containing several hundreds acres of blue grass and woodland, and on which is one of the largest and most comfortable old colonial homes in the State. But Mr. Ferguson and family, like other wealthy farmers, have moved to town, and on East Main street owns and resides in one of the many pretty mansions to be found on "Silk Stocking Row," as the Main street of Georgetown is so nicknamed. Mr. Ferguson is a native of that dear old county—Bourbon, and married a daughter of the late Col. Hall, of Scott county. He has three children and they all live happy and comfortable. He is fond of fast horses and has one of the



HAMMON.

best thoroughbred stallions (Hammon) to be found in the State. He owns Hammon by Hanover, dam Havillah by Longfellow, same breeding as Halma. A yearling by Hammon was one of the highest tried colts at the Louisville race track in 1904, and has every reason to believe that in Hammon he has a great sire.

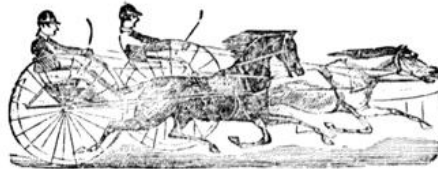
OTHER BREEDERS AND RACERS.

Among other breeders in the county are Mr. Lewellyn Luke, who has a number of mares on his farm near Sadieville. Most of his mares are of the Milt Young stock. Mr. Luke does not race any of his horses, but sells his colts when they become yearlings. He sells his colts in the Eastern market, and as a breeder he is a success. Mr. James Briscoe is also a breeder of thoroughbreds, and on his beautiful farm on the Long Lick pike, about three miles from Georgetown, he keeps several good mares. Mr. Charles O'Neill is another breeder. He owned Malvia R., who proved a good race filly as well as a fine brood mare. He has now a number of horses in training.

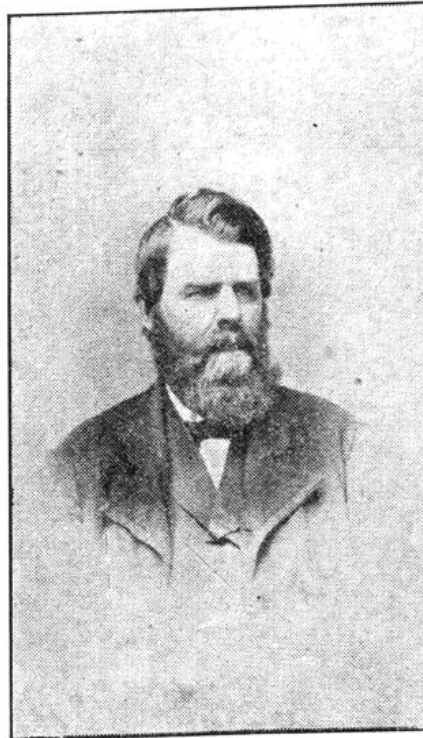
Hickey Bros. are breeders, but pay more attention to racing. Their last year's string proved money winners. They raced Two Lick, Stamping Ground and many others. They have raced and owned and sold a number of good ones. They owned such horses as Georgetown, King Rose, Goo Goo, Trixie White and many others.

Since 1792 to 1905, almost 113 years, Scott county has maintained her reputation as the home of fast horses, and now we will pass on to the trotters and pacers.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.



The interest in the trotting and pacing horses has not been as great in the last few years as some ten or twenty years ago. Pedigrees went then, but the demand now is speed. However, Scott county has produced some great performers. One of the greatest fanciers of trotting and pacing horses was the late



COL. RICHARD WEST,

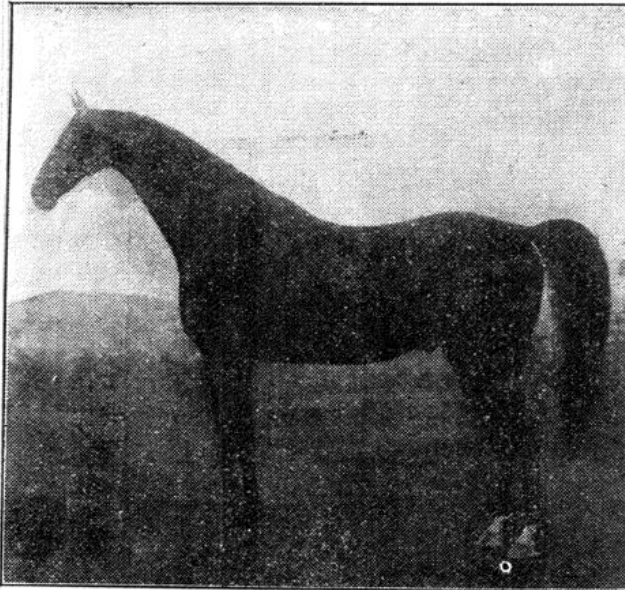
Who bred and trained that wonderful little pacer, Jay Eye See and sold him to J. I. Case, the maker of some of the best farming implements in the world.

Col. West's farm was on the Payne's Depot pike, about three miles from town, and was named Edge Hill Stock Farm, as it is called now. This farm is now owned by W. F. Marshall. At this noted farm a number of fast horses were raised. It is the home of Dictator. Col. West's farm contained several hundred acres, and on which he made one of the finest mile tracks in the State. There are many others engaged in the breeding and training of trotters, among whom are J. D. Grover, K. Stone, Harry Montgomery, Lewis Hook and many others. The most prominent breeder of those named above is Mr. Grover. His farm, Groverland, is situated on the Payne's Depot pike, about one mile from town, where he has a number of stallions and youngsters in training. He is a member of the Old Kentucky Trotting Horse Association of Lexington. Col. Stone owned the great Admiral. Admiral was trained by Mr. John Payne, who is considered one of the best trainers in the county.



SADDLE HORSES.

Scott county was always the home of fine saddle horses. In early times the interest in saddle horses was far greater than in trotters and thoroughbreds, because they were in greater demand on account of the rough roads and nearly all traveling was done on horseback, and very few vehicles used. One of the most noted saddle stallions in early time was Gaines' Denmark, owned by Edward P. Gaines, father of Thos. S. Gaines, of which a likeness appears below.



DENMARK, JR.

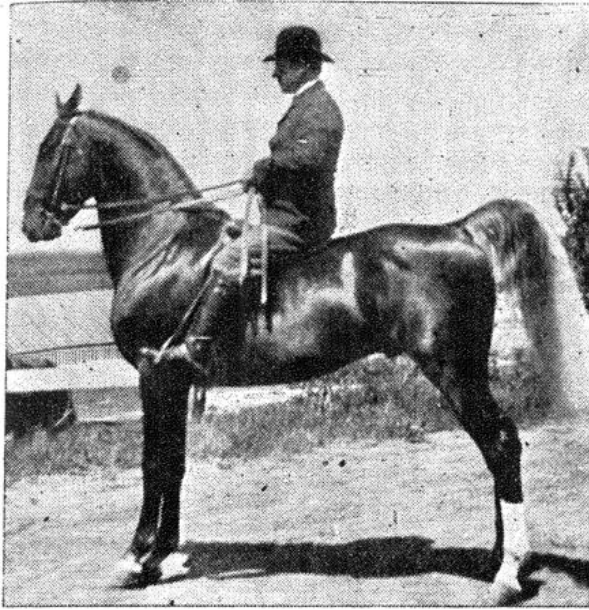
THIS CUT WAS MADE FROM AN OIL PAINTING.

Strange to say, but it is true, that Denmark, Jr., while a saddle horse, was sired by a thoroughbred. He was a great saddle horse and was never beaten in a fair ring. Many fairs were held in early times and were attended by thousands of people, and most of the interest was then centered in the saddle horse, with both lady and gentlemen riders.

WALKING BILL.

The famous old "Run-Walk" horse, known as Walking Bill, was raised in Scott county, and for this gait stood without an equal. The most prominent saddle stallion of recent days was from Scott county.

THE LOCUST LAWN STOCK FARM.

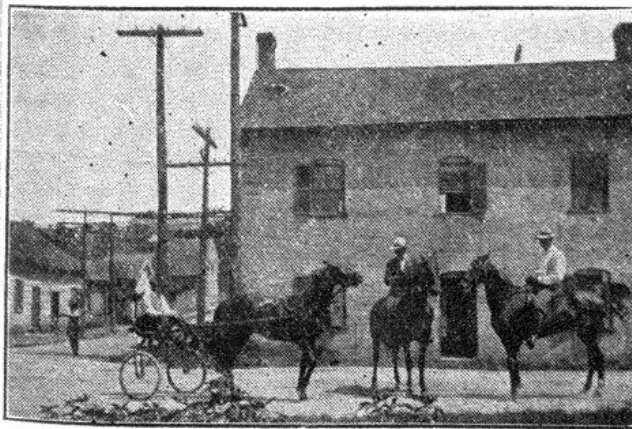


CROMWELL EAGLE
WITH EDWARD BERRY IN THE SADDLE.

Cromwell Eagle was the property of Mr. Joseph Evans and was sold to Railley Bros., of Woodford in 1905, for \$1,750. Mr. Evans is of Scott county's most prominent farmers and breeders of horses. He owns Lexington the best Jack in the country, that took the premium over the Jack that won the first tie at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904.

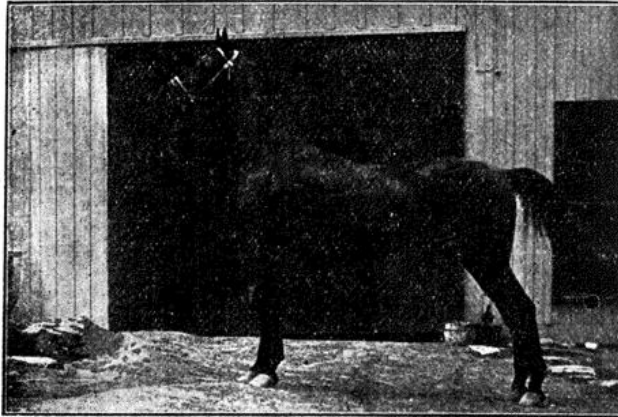
THE PRESENT BREEDERS.

Among the present breeders are Warren Dennis, George Herriott, Chas. Hall, Frank and J. W. Brock. Frank is owner of Dorseyana Stock Farm which contains several hundred acres and lies near Newtown. He owns what is said to be the finest saddle gelding in the State, which was named Judge Cantrill. Col. Will A. Gaines, of this county, is the Vice President of the Kentucky Saddle Horse Association, which position he has held for years, and is re-elected annually at the meeting held in Louisville without opposition.

SNAP-SHOT ON MULBERRY STREET.**GEORGETOWN HORSEMEN.**

The above is likeness of three prominent horse dealers of the county. The photo was made on Mulberry street in Georgetown. On the left is Mr. Thos. Fesler, of the Boston stables; in the center, Mr. Cary Ward, of Dennis and Herristt's sale stable, and at the right Mr. James Carrick, of the Arcadia Stock Farm.

NOTED SHOW STALLION



GLENBROOK.

Glenbrook is a seal brown stallion 16 hands high, 13 years old, by Shawmutt, out of a mare by Stranger. He has made 29 visits to the horse show at Atlanta, Ga.; 4 to Nashville, Tenn.; 3 to Louisville; 4 to St. Louis, Mo.; 3 to Chicago, and won at World's Fair. He is the property of Dr. C. Cann, of Georgetown. A good winner at each place every time; he has met every good horse that has been shown in 8 years.

His owner, Dr. C. Cann, says:

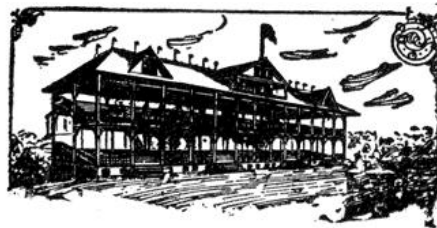
What makes Glenbrook such a success as a show horse, he can show in so many different classes. I have known but one road stallion that beat him that was on a stretch; if they will go to the ring I will beat him there; he is the best pole horse I ever saw; he has won in all classes, has won model rings and has never been out of the money in a fancy turnout, and has been shown in all of them for three years. Glenbrook got the greatest mention in Chicago Tribune of any horse at the horse show last fall. Glenbrook has never had his company picked; he always goes where they give the best money regardless of company; therefore, he has met the best of horses. He has taken more championships than any horse in Kentucky. He took second in championship at Louisville last year, and first at Chicago, and second at World's Fair. You can say for Glenbrook there is none like him—never was nor never will be—he has been shipped and shown for 8 years and is as sound as a dollar and looks like a six-year-old. Three of his colts won first at the World's Fair.

HORSE SALE IN 1869 AND 1870.

Collins' history says Daniel Sugett, of Woodford county, sold December 15th, 1869, his trotting stallion, Almont, for \$8,000.

BURCH SOLD A GOOD ONE.

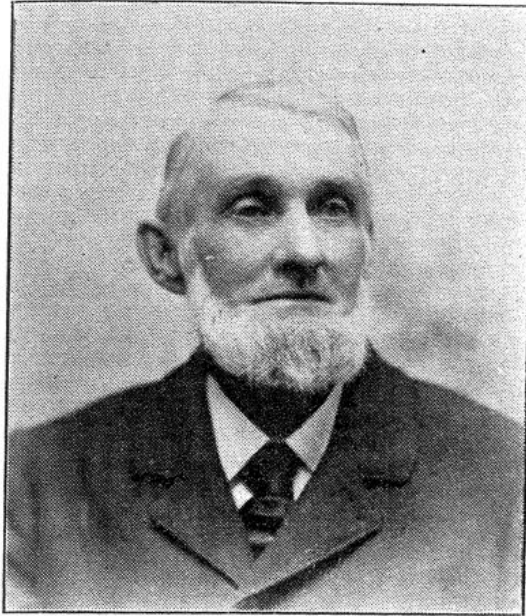
On July 18th, 1870, Mr. Collins says that George Burch sold his great mare, Abdallah Mare, to eastern parties for \$10,000.



The Amphitheatre of Minnehaha Race Course.

It is said to be the name Col. Robert Saunders gave his race course; and the above is a likeness of the Amphitheatre sketched from a description taken from an old newspaper clipping.

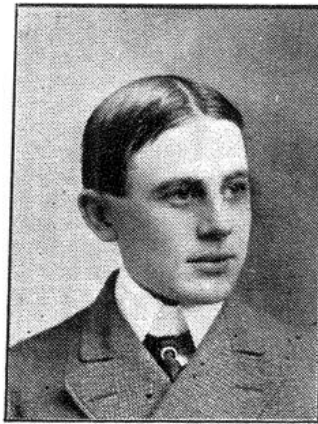
THE SHEEP KING.



THE LATE BUFORD HALL.



THE LATE BUFORD HALL owned thousands of acres of land in the Northern portion of the county, which is called the "Hill Land," from which he accumulated great wealth by the raising of sheep. This land is especially adapted to sheep husbandry. There is no place in this country that excels this land for this purpose. He kept from 1,200 to 1,500 ewes grazing and raising lambs. George Vanderbilt stocked his finest farm, near Baltimore. Mr. Hall died in 1897, leaving a widow, a son, Buford, and three daughters—Mrs. Robert Anderson, Mrs. Stucker Offutt and Miss Mary Hall. Most of his hill land he left to his son.



BUFORD HALL.

Who is following up his father's ideas. He plows very little ground, considering the thousands of acres he owns. The sheep industry is decidedly one of the best paying industries in the county, especially to those owning hill land. Young Buford grazes and feeds a great number of cattle and hogs. He is now the largest raiser of sheep in the county. Thos. K. Shuff and Thos. J. Burgess raise a great many sheep.

The average number of pounds of wool sold in this county is estimated at about 75,000, and the average price per pound paid for it is 25 cents. Lambs average about 75 to 89 pounds and sell for 5 to 5½¢ per pound. No one in the county pays especial attention to raising fancy sheep, the raisers preferring good mountain ewes crossed with pure Southdown bucks.

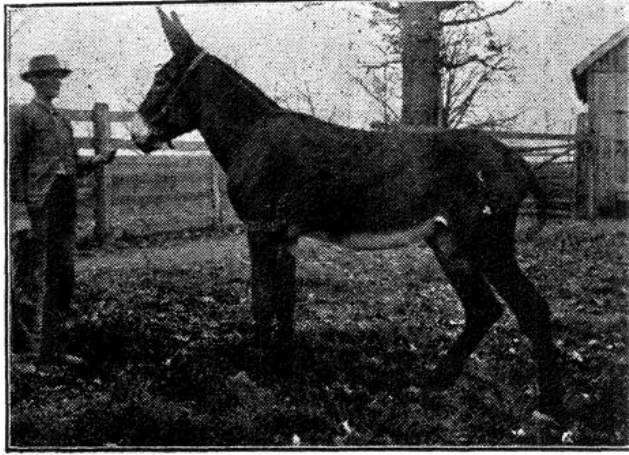
The number of sheep raised in the past 25 years has been about the same. In 1880 there were 15,904, and in 1904 the Assessor's report shows 15,223, a decrease of 781.

THE FINEST JACKS IN THE STATE



FROM the very year Scott county was formed it has been a stock raising county. In infancy Scott county soon became noted for fast horses. Nearly a century ago Scott county produced Black

THE FINE JACK—"CASTILLIAN"



PROPERTY OF W. G. FINLEY

Eye Susan and Woodpecker, and later Grey Eagle, and still later Knight of St. George, and in more recent years Box, Two Lick and at the present time Dick and Ort Welles; and let's not forget in light harness horses, Jay Eye See as a pacer, Dictator as a trotter and Gaines' Denmark, the saddler. Yet with this long list of noted horses, to which hundreds or more could be added, the interest in the draft horse and the mule was as great as that of the race horse.

The Kentucky Mule:

The Kentucky mule, like the Kentucky whisky, has never been equalled, and Scott county was the first county in the State where both were produced. In either or both it was a matter of quality and not

FINLEY'S FAVORITE JENNETS



JENNET WITH COLT JENNET

quantity. The Kentucky mule stands without an equal. There has been a wonderful change in the handling of mules. In early times mules were raised and fed until they were two and three years old before the majority of the number was sold. The feeding of mules now is almost a thing of the past, as the majority of them are sold when they become weanling colts. The change is not due to the reduction of the number now raised, or for the lack of interest in raising them, as it is the most profitable stock that

the farmer now raises. In early times they had to be kept until they were of such age as to travel, as there was no market close and it would have been almost impossible to have driven droves of two hundred and three hundred mule colts through the wilderness hundreds of miles to the market. No

FINLEY'S HERD OF JENNETS



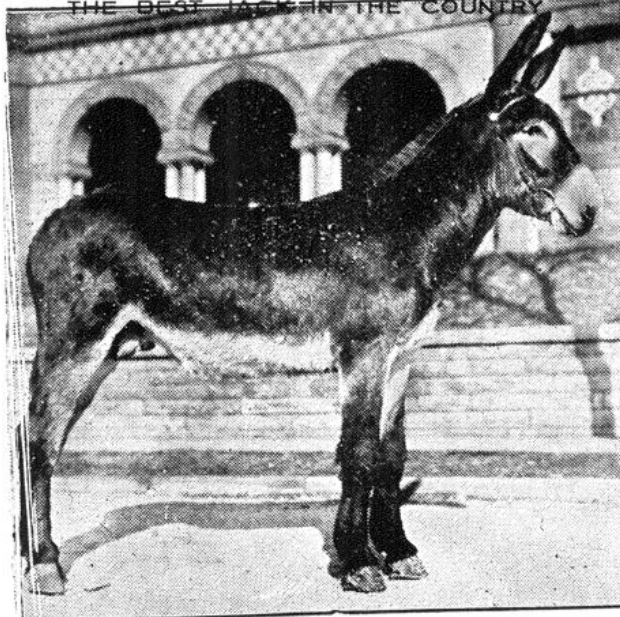
AMONG THE BEST IN THE STATE

county in the State has as fine a lot of jacks and jennets in it right now than Scott county. The buyers and shippers of early times were Jas. Gaines, Wm. Graves, Robert Snell, Oliver Gaines, Edward Gaines. The present buyers are Joseph Finley, Thos. Burgess and Edward Graves. Those who are now engaged in the raising of jacks and jennets are Wm. H. Graves, Wm. Finley, Thos. Allen, J. C. B. Burgess, Joe Evans, Harry Blackburn, Chas. Cannon, Ed Pence. The fee now charged on the standing of jacks and studs is fixed at the sum charged for the season. In early times the fee was fixed at six dollars, as the following order of the County Court will show:

Was Improperly Charged.

"At a session of the County Court in 1818 the following order was made: Ordered to be certified to the Auditor of

THE BEST JACK IN THE COUNTRY



"LEXINGTON" — 26 MONTHS OLD

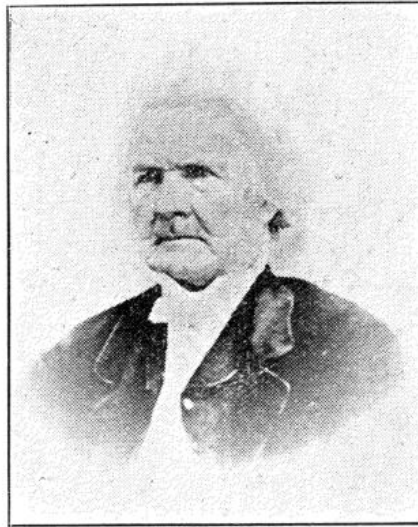
Public Accounts that F. Pitts has been improperly charged with six dollars, the rates for his stud horse and jack being three dollars each instead of six dollars each."

The above is a likeness of Lexington, taken when he was twenty-six months old. He is said to be the best jack in the country, and was never beaten in a show. He is the property of Mr. Joseph Evans, of Georgetown.

FIRST SHORTHORN CATTLE

Brought to Scott County.

Col. James Gaines was the first gentleman that brought to Scott county a Short-Horn cow. He was the father of the late Edward Gaines who was the largest mule dealer in the State, and the grandfather of Thos. S. Gaines, County Attorney; Mrs. Rhodes Smith and Mrs. W. Z. Thompson. A likeness of him with a complete report of the early breeders written for the Perin history, 1882, by the late Col. A. D. Offutt, appears below.



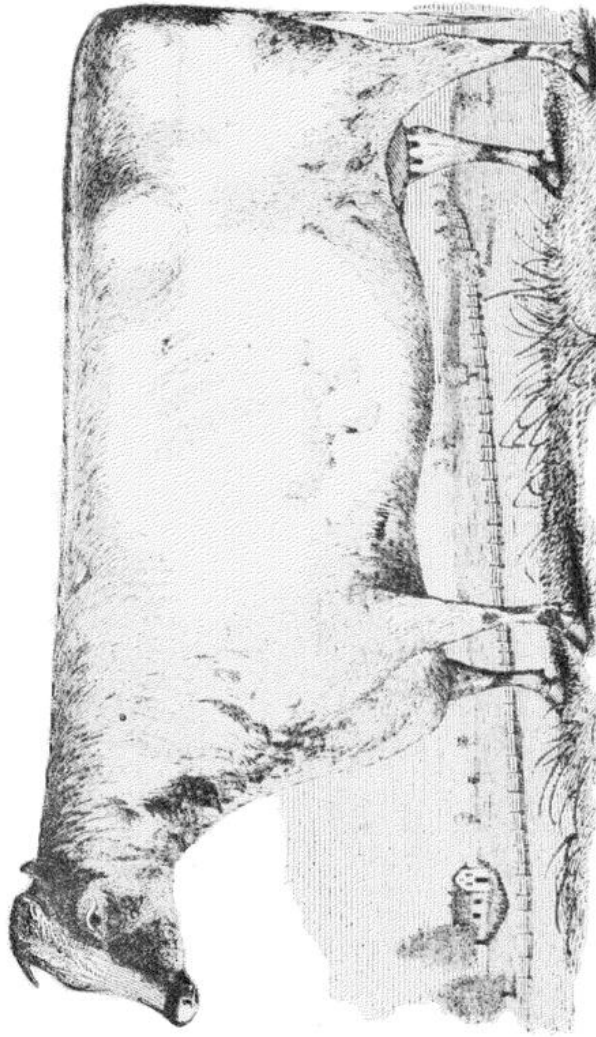
COLONEL JAMES GAINES.

THE first emigrants to Kentucky were from Virginia, North and South Carolina, Maryland, Pennsylvania, etc. They brought with them such cattle as they had, and such as their ancestors had brought from behind the seas. What they were no one can tell; but a mixed and motly crew. This was the case all over the State. The best of them, when paired together for a succession of years, no two of the produce would be alike, and none of them resemble either parent. This portion of the county was somewhat behind Clark, Bourbon and Fayette, in their efforts to improve their herds. While these counties were breeding, grazing and feeding good grade cattle, Scott was raising hemp and corn, breeding and feeding hogs, horses and mules or the Virginia and South Carolina markets, and paying much attention to the rearing of blooded horses. However, the county was not wholly indifferent to their interests in this direction. Previous to 1817, a very few bulls of "Patton Stock," a cross between the unimproved Short and Long Horns, were introduced, and a Long-Horn bull, of the "Swinton importation," was also brought to this county.

This is known as Mr. Saunder's importation, although several other gentlemen were associated with him. It was made to Fayette county, and just here we will say that, in our humble opinion, the Short-Horns of this importation were the equals, at least, of any of the later importations. While it may be said that we never saw any of the original animals, we have seen very many of their purely bred descendants in Kentucky, as well as the get of these imported seventeen bulls at Miller's Iron Works, Va., that would have been ornaments to any show yards. They were Short-Horns that had short-horns, and every characteristic of the race. But the wand of the magician passed over them, and their value was no more

FIRST SHORTHORN CATTLE

Brought to Scott County.

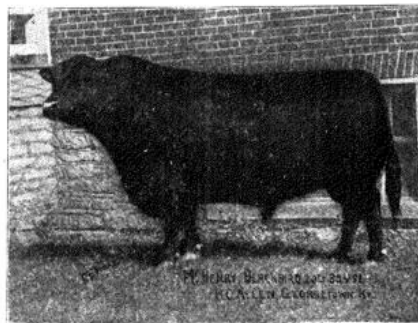


CAS RET. NO 122. 3-YEAR-OLD COW. OWNED BY J. C. LEMON.

James Gaines was the first gentleman that brought to Scott county a Shorthorn cow. It was in 1840. 'Squire Jas. C. Lemon, who died in July, 80 years old, was one of the first breeders of this stock. His farm was near Lemon's Mill, and the likeness above is that of his cow, Cas Ret, the pride of his herd. As the things in his office were being sold we purchased an old cabinet in which was this cut of his cow. The cut is all wood, and the work was, no doubt, done with a pen-knife.



First Polled Angus Cattle in Scott County.



McHENRY BLACKBIRD 20TH.

The first gentleman to bring Polled Angus cattle to Scott county was Mr. Henry Allen in 1892. His farm, "Allenhurst," is on the Payne's Depot pike. He now has one of the finest herds in Kentucky. His cattle have been at every exhibition in the country, and he never fails to get premiums on bulls, cows and calves.

It may be out of place here, as well as futile, to make an argument tending toward proving the purity of their blood. We wish only to say, the blood of the "white heifer that traveled" to give Mr. Colling's herd a widespread reputation, was from the same herd as one of the despised seventeens. (We never had any of this blood in our Shorthorn herd, and may be considered an impartial witness in their behalf.)

THE FIRST SHORT-HORN BULL.

John C. Talbot, Esq., we believe to have been the first gentleman to introduce a Shorthorn bull into the county. He was of "'17 blood." His grandson, John C. Payne, is now breeding Shorthorns on his old plantation, near Newtown. His father Remus Payne, Esq., was one of the earliest Shorthorn breeders in the county.

FIRST SHORT-HORN COW.

Junius R. Ward, Esq., was the first to introduce Shorthorn cows into this county. They were of J. Hare Powel's importations. These were Carolina by Pontiac (4734), and Miss Calhoun, by Felix, 501½ American Herd Book. That is, they were descended from Col. Powel's importations to Pennsylvania, from cows left by him with Hon. C. A. Barnitz, of New York, to breed "on shares" during Col. Powel's absence in England. Mr. Saunders, the importer of the "seventeens," made his purchase of Mr. Barnitz in 1831. In what year Mr. Ward made his purchase of Col. Saunders we are unable to say. Both of the cows proved to be prolific, and their bulls were used without restraint by all who choose to avail themselves of so good an opportunity to grade up their cattle. A portion of Mr. Ward's Shorthorns are recorded in Vol. II American Herd Book, and a single entry in Vol. III. Although Mr. Ward used in his herd such bulls as 415 Orontes 2d (11877), bred by the Earl of Burlington, and other bulls of equal merit, for want of a herd book record, when his herd disputed at public auction, about twenty years ago, none of them brought over grade prices.

CAPT. NEWT. CRAIG GOT \$1,000 FOR THADDEUS.

The next gentleman in the county to breed Shorthorns was Capt. N. Craig. His first bull was Thaddeus 2286, bred by Gen. James Garrard, Bourbon county, a most excellent animal; of somewhat unfashionable pedigree. However, Capt. Craig had the satisfaction of selling him for \$1,000. After this, he bought, at different times, several high-priced cows and bulls. Among the bulls, Wellington 7th 2370 bred by Isaac Vanmeter, Clark county; Saladin 2168, imported by R. A. Alexander, and others equally good.

IMPORTED SHORT-HORN COW.

Mr. James Gaines is the first gentleman that brought to the county an imported Shorthorn cow. He bought her of Mr. John Thorn, of Fayette county. She was imported to Fayette. He had been grading up his herd for a few generations, with Kirkpatrick and other Shorthorn bulls, and owned Meteor 705 alias Milton 713, bred by Fayette Importing Company. After breeding his and her descendants for a time, he could not identify the shorthorns from the grades, and as an occasion might offer, sold any of them as grades. It may be said with much truth, that no animal on his place ever drew a hungry breath, and that grades and Shorthorns were all superior animals. This gentleman was held up as an example of honesty and fair dealing in all his business transactions. But he thought more of his mules than he did of his Shorthorns. His son, E. P. Gaines, continues to use Shorthorn bulls in this herd; but mules are a specialty with him also, and he is now (March, 1882), feeding three hundred and ninety-seven for market.

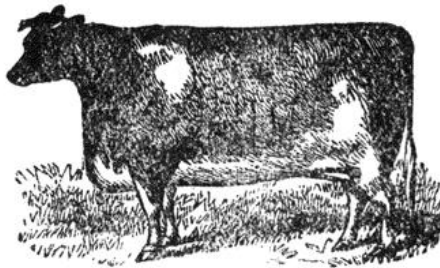
NEPTUNE WAS THE FIRST BULL SOLD.

The first imported Shorthorn bull ever in the county was 1038, Neptune 743, a red and white bull of good size, quality and much style, imported in 1837 by Henry Clay, Jr., of Fayette county. He was brought to the county the same year by E. P. Johnson, and was second to 2109½ Kirkpatrick, 1744, the same fall at the Franklin County fair.

IMPORTED A NUMBER OF BULLS.

Mr. James Baggs may also be placed among the earlier breeders of Shorthorns in Scott county; his herd was not large but a good one. He always wanted the animal to be equal to the pedigree. Mr. Baggs was a native of Yorkshire, England, and had a personal acquaintance with many of the English breeders. After making several importations of Shorthorns to the United States, he settled in Kentucky and finally in Scott county. While there he exercised much influence in inducing others to engage in the business of breeding Shorthorns. Mr. Baggs and the writer of this article lived on adjoining farms; from him we obtained much information about Yorkshire, and his Shorthorns and character of

their breeders. Mr. Bagg still lives at an advanced age in Fayette county.



THE PRIDE OF A HERD.

TAKES TWO PREMIUMS AT WASHINGTON CITY.

In 1836, E. S. Washington brought to Fayette county the bull London, and cows Reality by Malcolm (1190), and Snowdrop by Kirkpatrick 1617; at the same he brought Kirkpatrick for A. D. Offutt and himself, and for A. D. Offutt the cow America by Kirkpatrick. These were all Powel-bred Shorthorns. It would be hardly fair to pass Kirkpatrick by without a remark. We will only say, that at a fat cattle show at Washington City, two of his bullocks were first and second, and that he won the honors, as an aged bull, on three different show-yards in Kentucky.

PURCHASED CYRUS.

In 1837, at the sale of David Sutton, in Fayette county, E. S. Washington, G. Marshall and A. D. Offutt, became the purchasers of 1653. Cyrus, 393, by Wellington 1085, out of the most famous cow of her day, Cleopatra by 433 Pilot (496) bred by R. Booth, England.

IMPORTED COMET.

In 1838, E. S. Washington and G. Marshall, at the sale of Samuel Smith, deceased, bought Prudence by 129 Imp. Comet (1554), a uterine sister of the renowned 1060 Otley (4632), by 401 Norfolk (2377). Prudence was exhibited at several fairs out of the county, and upon every occasion was deservedly first in her class. We have seldom, if ever, seen her equal from that day to the present.

VIRGINIA WAS A COW OF GREAT MERIT.

In 1839, at the sale of Gratz and Cooper, Fayette county, E. S. Washington added to his herd Virginia 2d by 685, Betram (1716), also Chenoa. Virginia was a cow of great merit. Chenoa proved barren.

BOUGHT THE BEST BULL IN ENGLAND.

Subsequently, A. D. Offutt added to his herd Ruby 2d (bred by Col. Powel) by 685 Imp. Betram (1716). Col. Powel, while in England, commissioned George Coates, an old breeder, and editor of English Herd Book, to buy him the best bull in England. Betram was selected, and Mr. Coates certified that, "this bull combines more perfection in form, handling and dairy qualities than any bull I ever saw. I consider him very much superior to old Comet, bred in my neighborhood and sold by public auction for one thousand guineas," etc.

THE BLOOD OF BETRAM.

The blood of Betram was diffused through many of the earlier herds in Kentucky. The herd of E. S. Washington, G. Marshall and A. D. Offutt, may be considered as properly belonging to Fayette county, each of their residences being in that county, but contiguous to the Scott line, and parts of each of their lands being in the latter county, and Mr. Offutt removing to Scott, and there again breeding Shorthorns. And besides all this, Kirkpatrick, Cyrus and others of their bulls were sold into this county.

SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

September 15, 1840, a large draft from these herds was sold at public auction and subsequently a few others. Victoria by Carcase (3285) finally went into the hands of Dr. S. F. Gano, near Georgetown; from her he bred 4236 Redfield 2101 by the Earl of Seaham (10181) the sire of 3244 Camfield 2494 out of Red Rose, by Earl of Seaham (10181), a young bull of as much promise as we ever bred or owned.

THE EARLY BREEDERS.

Among the early breeders of Shorthorns in Scott county, not referred to, were George W. Johnson, A. D. Offutt, James C. Lemon, Urias M. Offutt, Dr. James S. Offutt, Capt. Willa Viley, M. B. Webb, R. F. Ford, W. D. Crockett, John McMeekin, D. H. Coulter, W. A. Smith, J. W. Bradley, John Duncan, Rev. W. G. Craig, James W. Craig, A. J. Viley, Gen. John Pratt, D. J. Flournoy, P. L. Cable, and subsequently James M. Stone, M. Polk, James Suddeth, J. E. Duckworth.

MADE NO PUBLIC RECORD.

But two only in the above list are breeding at this time in the county, and while they have been at considerable expense in procuring good Short-horn bulls to use in their herds of Short-horn cows, have made no public record of their breeding for many years.

SCOTT COUNTY IMPORTING COMPANY.

In 1853, the Scott County Importing Company made its first importation, Messrs. James Bagg and William D. Crockett, agents; it consisted of four bulls, and seven cows or heifers. The bulls were Pathfinder 805, Capt. Lawson 310, Cunningham 1415, and Baron Fevisham 13,414. The cows were Yorkshire Rose, Venus, Carnation, Enterprise, Rosamond, Cameo and Casket.

PUT AT HEAD OF HERDS.

They were sold at the farm of M. B. Webb, Esq., January 10 1854. The first two of these bulls were retained in the county; the third went to Fayette, but near the Scott line. Yorkshire Rose also remained in the county, in the hands of P. L. Cable; and Venus, with J. C. Lemon, Esq.

BROUGHT TO SCOTT.

The heifer Muffin, red roan, bred by Earl Ducie, by Usurer (9763), imported by the Northern Kentucky Company, and sold at their sale in 1853, was bought by D. H. Coulter and W. A. Smith; brought to this county.

SECURED IMPORTATION.

In 1854, this county made a second importation under the style of "The Kentucky Importing Company." Messrs. James Bagg and Wesley Warnock were the agents. Mr. Warnock accompanied Mr. Bagg to England, remained there but a short time, and then went to Spain in quest of jacks.

This importation consisted of six bulls and fifteen cows. The bulls were Emigrant 472, Sirius 4381, McGregor 675, Earl de Grey 2801, Oakum 763, and Strouffer 311. The cows were Irene, Amazon, Bessie Howard, Lizzie, Pine Apple, Ruby, Commerce, Peeress, Winny, Mary, Welcome, Shepherdess, Grace Darling, Downhorn, and Matilda by Villiers (13,959), from Matilda descended the world-wide renowned show heifer Fanny Forrester. This second importation was sold at the farm of Mr. C. W. Innis in Fayette county, near the Scott line, in 1854. Emigrant went to Bourbon county; Mr. R. A. Alexander, of Woodford county, became the owner of Sirius; McGregor went to John Hill & Co., Bourbon county; Oakum and Capt. Strouffer to Scott county.

THE NEW HERDS.

It was some years after these sales before any new herds were established, but the owners of those already established were bringing many good Short-horn bulls from other countries to be used in their herds, and these, together with the old bulls already in the county, and such as they were breeding, gave them every facility for breeding the best of Short-horns, as well as grading up the common stock. We will name a few of these bulls just as they occur to us, all of which we have seen: 2109½ Cyrus; Cyrus, Jr., 349, 1973 Golden Kirk, 3224 Bruce, 415 Orentes 2d, 1526 Cedric, 2660 Saladin. (We sold 3241* Camfield to George W. Washington, Esq., a breeder of Short-horns, and an extensive feeder of cattle on the South Branch of the Potomac. He was the equal in style, size, form and quality of any bull we ever bred or owned. Mr. Washington after serving on the awarding committee for breeding cattle at Lexington, saw Camfield in his harem, and before walking around him, bought him. He wanted to place him at the head of his herd, and for a show bull. A few days after his arrival at home, he exhibited him at Winchester, Va., where he was first in his class, and first in sweepstakes); 3244 Camfield, 3243 Camfield Duke, 2362 Muscovite, 5505 Mazeppa, 718 Burnside, 4553 Washington 2d, 3754 Henry Kirk, 3565 13th Duke of Goodness, 3082 Alfonso, 3734 Harbinger, 5011 Duke of Elmwood, 3068 Airdrie Jem, 4505 Union Duke, Junius 606½, 7942 Temptest Duke, Doremus 1451, Milo 2d 3164, Warburton 3538, 10263 Melrose's Duke, and Roan Princeton 8969, the sire of the best bullock, a white, cow bred in the county out of Balmoral.—American Short-horn Record, Vol. IV, p. 395. Without forcing before he was four-years-old, his live weight was 2,260 pounds.

THE MOST PROMINENT HERDS.

Among the most prominent herds in the county is the Elmwood herd of Short-horns of W. N. Offutt, Esq., of Scott county. This herd was established in 1868. Purchases were made from the herds of Rev. John A. Gano, of Bourbon county; F. P. Kincaid and A. J. Alexander, of Woodford county, B. F. & A. Vanmeter and B. B. Groom, of Clark county; A. M. Griswold, of New York, and other distinguished breeders.

THE FIRST PUBLIC SALE.

The first public sale from this herd was made July 28, 1875, at an average of \$450, and were purchased by breeders from Connecticut to Minnesota. Again, on August 13, 1876, there was a draft sold at public sale that averaged \$919. (This sale was made with T. J. Megibben.) The cattle were purchased by such breeders as the Bow Park Association, of Canada, A. J. Alexander, and others equally noted.

After the sale in 1876, the owner of his herd retained but four cows and two heifers. Since that time, he has made numerous private sales of his bulls and a few females. The families now represented in this herd are Two Wild Eyes, descending from Wild Eyes 8th by Duke of Northumberland, bred by Thomas Bates, of England. There are three Rosamonds descending from Rosamouth 7th, bred by Walcott & Campbell, New York Mills. This family descended from C. Mason's herd, of England. Four Statiras, descended from Statira 10th, imported by the North Elkhorn Importing Company in 1875. The family descended from the Earl of Carlisle's celebrated herd, England. There is one Victoria, represented by Victoria 7th; she was in the great New York Mills sale in 1873, and is known as the Mason Victoria. The tenth dam of Victoria 7th was No. 1 in the great Chilton sale. There are also two Mazurkas—their dam Mazurka 27th by Royal Oxford (18774); one of them by 26th Duke of Airdrie, and the other by 6248 Chilton Duke 4th. This is one of the most celebrated families in Kentucky. There is one Vellum, descended from Imp. Vellum by Abraham Parker (9856); this is one of Mr. A. J. Alexander's most popular families. There is one Miss Wiley, represented by Miss Wiley 36th by Barrett (1424½); second dam by the 10th Duke of Thorndale. This is from the same family as the London Duchess, sold by Mr. Edwin Bedford at long prices. Mr. Offutt uses a pure Kirkleavingston bull—8802 Kirkleavingston Oxford. There are four handsome bull calves, from five to eight months old, in this herd.

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

The owner of this herd has a flock of pure South Down sheep, descended from six imported ewes, purchased in 1877-78, and from an imported buck (No. 28), bred by Lord Walsingham, England.

THE GOODNESSES HERD.

Among the next in prominence is the herd of John C. Payne, of Newtown. In this herd we find eleven Goodnesses, descending from Imp. Goodness by 414 Orontes (11877); for Mazurkas, descending from Imp. Mazurka by 252 Harbinger (10297); two Carnations, descending from Imp. Carnation by 4827 Bridget; two Filagrees, tracing to Imp. Filagree by 9856 Abraham Parker. Bulls at head of herd—6273 Constance, Duke of Grassland and 8802 Kirkleavingston Oxford 32983.

LEO THOMAS' HERD.

Mr. L. T. Thomas, Georgetown, commenced breeding in 1873. His herd consists of nineteen head—three Marys, nine Mandanes, four Ianthes, two Arabellas, and one Amelia; 4694 Airdrie Prince at head of herd.

J. M. HALL'S HERD.

Mr. J. M. Hall, Georgetown, commenced breeding in 1877. His herd numbers seventeen head—four Marys, six Gems and five Carolines; 9054 Oxford Duke (a Victoria) at head of herd.

MUSSELMAN'S HERD.

Mr. J. F. Musselman, Georgetown, commenced breeding in 1878. His herd numbers fourteen Irenees and Phyllises; 7363 Belle Duke of Cloland at head of herd. The first bull used in this herd was ——— Kirkleavingston Lad; the second, Barrett (1424½).

ROBERT'S HERD.

Mr. R. E. Roberts, Georgetown, made the first purchases in view of establishing a Short-horn herd, in the summer of 1879. They now number seventeen in all. Among his females are Young Marys, Young Phyllis, Rosalinds, Carnations, Goodnesses etc. The 6th Duke of Barrington is at the head of this herd.

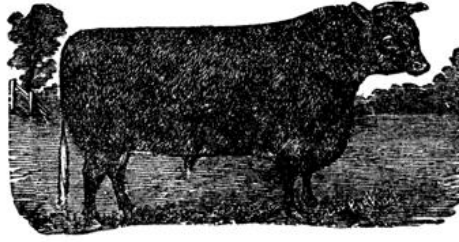
BLACKBURN'S HERD.

Mr. Elley Blackburn, Great Crossings, has very recently commenced breeding Short-horns; his herd numbers, in all, four head. Among them are Guynns and Miss Wileys. With those have been used 5659 Proud Duke 2d, and 8969 Mazurka's Trebel Duke.

PREWITT'S HERD.

R. C. Prewitt commenced breeding Short-horns in 1881; his herd consists of four head only. In it we find a young Phyllis, an imported Tulip and an imported Donna Maria. Belle Adin at head of herd.

IMPORTED SHORT-HORN BULL.



WM. H. GRAVES' HERD.

Mr. William H. Graves, Georgetown, commenced breeding in 1869; numerous individuals and large drafts have been sold from this herd. It now consists of three females, tracing to Imp. Cleopatra by Pilot (496). Three to Imp. White Rose by Publicola (1348); two to Carolina by Pontiac (4734); one to Elizabeth by Velocipede (5552), and one to Young Mary by Jupiter (2170). Ten in all.

OFFUTT'S HERD.

The herd of A. D. Offutt and A. M. Offutt, Camfield, near Georgetown, consists of sixteen head, twelve of which are descended from the Booth cow, Imp. Cleopatra, by Pilot (496) through Red Mary by Camfield, and Melrose by Camfield Duke. The bulls at head of herd are 10706 Baron Sharon, and 10771 Cambridge, Duke of Sharon.

CHECKMATE HEAD OF HERD.

The herd of W. T. Risque, Payne's Depot. Checkmate 34743 at head of herd. In the herd are three bull calves, all by Checkmate. One descends from Wild Rose, one from Rose of Sharon and one from Young Mary. Among the cows are one Rosabella, tracing to Imp. Rosabella, by 1242 Velocipede; two to Imp. Wild Rose by Chorister (3378); Two Imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170); one to Imp. Rose and Sharon by Belvedera (1706); two to Imp. Maid Marian 2d by Lord John (11728), and one to Imp. Baron Oxford's Beauty by Baron Oxford (23375).

BROWN'S HERD.

In the herd of Alexander Brown, near Georgetown, there are eight Mandanes, tracing to Imp. Mandane by 470 Richmond; one to Imp. Cleopatra by Pilot (496); one to Imp. Young Mary by 958 Jupiter; one to Imp. Daphne by 2018 Harrold; two to Imp. Goodness by 414 Orontes, and two to Imp. Adileza by 224 Frederick.

In a sale catalogue of Short-Horns belonging to W. H. Murphy, Esq., a year or two since, cows tracing to the following imported cows, were sold: Filigree, by Abram Parker (9856); Alice-Maud, by Grand Duke (10284); Gaily, by Sir Thomas Fairfax (5196); Goodness, by Orontes (4623); Mary, by Jupiter (2170); Valera, by Hopewell (10332); Peri, by Grand Duke (10284); Imp. Columbine, by Lord of the Harem (16430); Mazurka, by Harbinger (10297); Young Phillis, Red and White, etc. The most of this herd remained in Scott county.

There are several other breeders of Short-Horns in the county, among them Dr. J. W. Prowel, J. D. Smith, Dr. R. I. Smith and Jo. Evans, but we have had no response from them. There is at this time about two hundred and fifty Short-Horns in the county. The majority of them are red with a little white, some roans, a few red and white, two that are white, and a few that are red.—Alfred D. Offutt,

P. S.—There are quite a number of South-Down sheep, of very superior quality, bred in the county. The first established flock is that of Alfred D. Offutt, two miles south of Georgetown—A.D.O.

THE PRESENT HERDS.

THE interest in the breeding of Short-Horn cattle in Scott county, we are sorry to say, is almost a thing of the past. As will be seen in Mr. Offutt's account of the breeders and of the fine herds years ago, Scott county was second to none when it came to Short-Horn cattle. Only two herds are now in the county—the one of Mr. Leo Thomas', who resides on the Lexington road about three miles from town, and the other of Mr. Wm. N. Offutt, whose farm is about two and a half miles from Georgetown on the Paris road. The Assessor's report shows 11 Standard Bulls valued at \$170, and 25 Standard cows and calves valued at \$1,000. Number of all cows, steers, bulls and calves in the county is 6,484, valued at \$115,428.

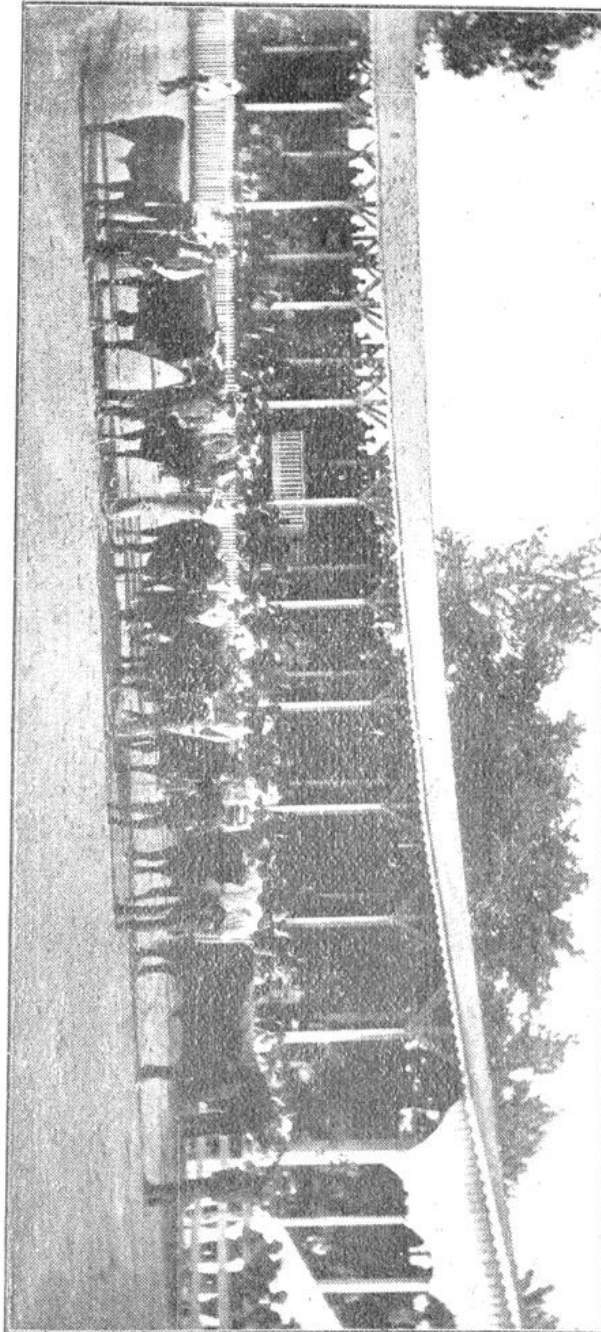
JOE HALL'S HERD.

In the early times the late J. M. Hall was one of the breeders, his son, Joe M. Hall, since the death of his father, moved to Bourbon county and has kept up the breeding of the Hall Herd. Mr. Hall has one of the finest herds of Short-Horns in the State, and never fails to get the first premiums at all fairs held in the Blue Grass Region.

Shorthorn Cattle Show,

Elks Fair, Georgetown, Ky., 1904.

BELOW will be seen the likeness of the Shorthorn Cattle Show at Elks Fair in 1904. The cattle were the herds of J. M. Hall, of Bourbon, and Wm. Warfield, of Fayette. These two herds are the finest in Kentucky. The



SHORTHORN CATTLE SHOW, ELKS FAIR, 1904

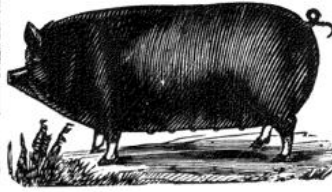
gentleman showing the bull is Mr. Hall, formerly of Scott county, but now of Bourbon. Mr. Hall's father was one of the largest breeders of Shorthorns in Scott county, and no doubt some of the cattle in this show are descendants of his herds of 1836. We are under many obligations to Mr. F. M. Thomason, Master Commissioner, for the loan of the photo from which this likeness was made.

The Cattle Show.

The last of the cattle show is seen;
The monster squash to the cow is fed;
Everything is brown that once was green,
Except tomatoes, and they are red.



HOGS.



IN EARLY YEARS a great many farmers in Scott county paid considerable attention to the breeding and raising of fine hogs. The Berkshires were fancied most, although a great many Poland Chinas were raised. The interest taken in the raising of pure stock, like that of cattle, is a thing of the past, and but few farmers are paying attention to this fine stock. Mr. Lem Offutt, near Newtown, is about the only breeder of Poland Chinas in the county. The farmers pay little attention to pedigrees, but more to size and Berkshire stock. The interest in hogs is for meat and shipping. Hog cholera has prevailed considerably in the county, and this has caused the interest to subdue to a considerable extent. The raising of hogs has decreased in number for the past 35 years, as the following statistics will show:

1870	Number of Hogs	-	-	-	-	-	11,123
1880	"	"	"	"	"	"	6,077
1904	"	"	"	"	"	"	5,962



MULES.

THE INTEREST TAKEN in raising mules is about the same. About the same number of mules are being raised now as there were years ago. The farmers though no longer feed droves of them like they did, but sell the colts at weanling time. The colts bring any where from \$30 to \$85 per head. In the early years Scott county had a great number of buyers, among whom were William Graves, Oliver Gaines, James Gaines and others. From 1870 to 1890 Edward Gaines was the greatest buyer, having bought over 1000 colts in one year. The most prominent buyers now are Thos. Burgess, Joseph Finley and Edward Graves. The mule market was badly off some years ago, but the recent years and the building of the Panama Canal increased the demand, and good mules are higher now than they have been for many years. The number of mules in the county has decreased considerably since 1870, as the following will show:



1870	Number of Mules in County	-	-	1,373
1880	"	"	"	721
1904	"	"	"	812

SCOTT COUNTY'S BIG MULES IN 1850.

Collins' History says: "April 29th, 1850—Two mules on exhibition in Cincinnati, 4 years old; each 18 hands high, and together weighing 3,000 pounds, raised by Mr. Thomas, of Scott county, Ky."

THE COUNTY ROADS.



JUST JOCKING ALONG.

AS far back as 1748, an act was passed by Virginia, requiring all roads to or from the Court House of each county, and all mills and ferries to be "kept well cleared from weeds, bushes and other obstructions, and all roots to be well grubbed up for thirty feet wide." In 1785, an act was passed by Virginia, which was still in force when Kentucky was admitted into the Union in 1792, and was re-enacted by the Kentucky Legislature in 1797, providing for the opening of new roads, and the alteration of former roads under surveyors appointed by courts. "All male laboring persons sixteen years old or more, were required to work the roads, except those who were masters of two or more male slaves over said age; or else pay a fine of 7s. 6d. (\$1.25) for each day's absence or neglect thus to work." In the absence of bridges, mill dams were required to be built at least twenty-five feet wide for the passage of public roads, with bridges over the pier-head and flood gates. The surveyors were authorized to impress wagons, and to take timber, stone or earth for building roads, and a mode of paying for same out of the county levy was provided.

CLEARING A WAGON ROAD.

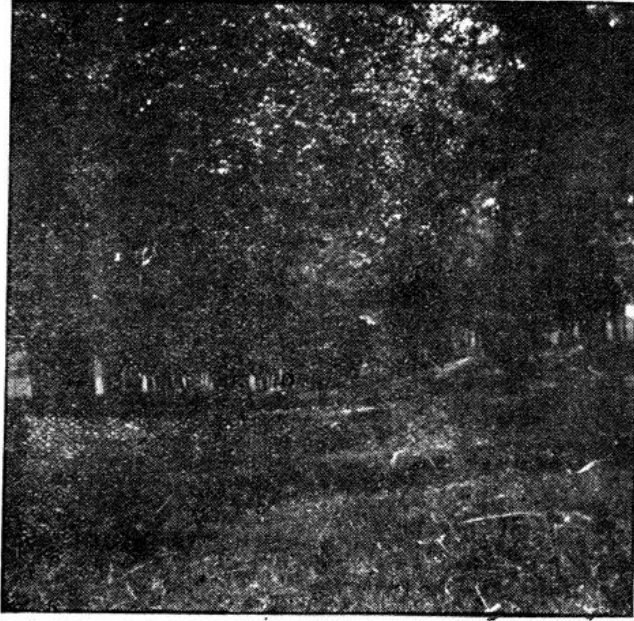
Among the early acts of the Legislature was one pertaining to roads it was passed December 14, 1798. This act "appointed Bennett Pemberton, Nathaniel Sanders and Daniel Weisiger Commissioners to receive subscriptions in money, labor or property, to raise a fund for clearing a wagon road from Frankfort to Cincinnati," such road being deemed "productive of private convenience and public utility," and the route lying through an unsettled country which could not be cleared in the usual manner by the county Courts. This road would pass through Scott county, and was a matter of some interest to the people.

COUNTY CUT UP WITH ROADS.

We venture the assertion that there were more roads made in Scott county in the early times and more changes than in any other county in the State. The first road was from Georgetown to Great Crossings. The old Turkeyfoot road was one of the first cut which was of any length. On Tuesday, July 22, 1792, we find the Scott County Court made this order:

EAGLES, PANTHERS AND CROWS.

The Committee appointed to view a way for a road from the mouth of Archer's lane to intersect the road leading from Georgetown to Licking, this day made their report in these words to the worshipful Court of Scott: In obedience to your worships we have viewed a way for a road beginning at the mouth of Archer's lane; thence to the west corner of Beatty's farm, through the lands of Stephen Archer and Beatty's; thence along (Owens) trace some distance down Eagle Creek through the lands of Col. Johnson, Chas. Hamilton and Archibald Curry, and other lands, the owners unknown to us; thence to the mouth of Turkeyfoot; thence intersecting the Georgetown road at a tree marked "W. M" and on the waters of Elkhorn, and cut through the lands sometimes occupied by Eagles, Panthers, Crows and Ravens. As far as we have access to know owners of land do not object against the road being established. The report of James Beatty and Archibald Curry is received, ordered to be recorded and the road established agreeably to law, and Archibald Curry is appointed Surveyor.



The above is a likeness of the Old County Road running through the Prof. J. N. Bradley place and crosses the Payne's Depot pike and running through the old place of the late Tom Marshall and through the farm now owned by Mr. Rhodes Thomas. This likeness was made from a photograph taken of the Old Road on Mr. Rhodes Thomas' farm, which intersected the present Lexington pike.

THE ROAD TO FAYETTE LINE.

At a Court held in 1792, on motion of Robert Sanders, a Committee composed of James Barlow, Jno. Long and James Daly, was appointed to view the most convenient way for a road from Georgetown to the Fayette line in a direction of Bethel Meeting House. This meeting house, as to the best information we have been able to secure, stood on the farm now owned by Phil Smith on the Lemon's Mill pike. It burned several years ago and Mr. Smith has recently erected a barn on the foundation of which the church stood. It was a Particular Baptist Church and was organized in 1792, with a large membership. The Lemon's Mill pike extending in a southeastern direction from town while the Fayette line was due south. Mr. Sanders realized that it would almost impossible to get the road cut through and on December 25, 1792, he appeared in a session of the County Court and this order was made:

THE ROAD TO LEXINGTON.

On motion of Robert Sanders the former report of road from this town to the Bethel Meeting House to the Fayette line is squashed, and it is ordered that Jas. Barlow, John Cave, Benjamin McClelland and John Long view a way for a road from the road leading from the town to Lexington. This road was cut in 1793, and several changes were made before the road was surveyed, as it now runs.

FIRST ROAD OUT OF GEORGETOWN.

The first road out of Georgetown was cut to Great Crossings. This road was extended on to Frankfort.

As seen above that one of the first acts of the Legislature of 1793 was to clear a wagon road from Frankfort through Georgetown to Cincinnati. The road from Frankfort to Georgetown and to Cincinnati was afterward built from Frankfort to Georgetown and on to Paris, and is known as the Frankfort-Georgetown-Paris turnpike. And another road was cut from Lexington to Georgetown to Cincinnati, which is now known as the Lexington-Georgetown-Cincinnati turnpike. The road leading from the Frankfort pike to the Crossings was called the Cross Road. In 1792, a few months prior to the act of the Legislature in 1793, the Scott County Court appointed Daniel Mosby Surveyor of the road from Georgetown to the Cross Road; John Lindsay from the Cross Road to the Bourbon line; Alex McHatton from Henry's Mill to the Eagle Hill; John Greggs from the same mill to Strother's; Daniel

Neal to Johnson's Mill to Lexington; Benjamin Bradley to the Two-Mile Tree on Johnson's road to the county line; Jos. Rodgers from Georgetown to the Fourteenth Mile Tree on the Frankfort road. Thos. Dunudee from the Fourteenth Mile Tree to the Eleven-Mile Tree on the same road; Joseph Fennick from the Eleven-Mile Tree to the Eight-Mile Tree on the same road; Chris. Williams from Major Herndon's to Toliver Craig's Mill; Reuben Craig from same Mill to Stevenson's; Joshua Owens from Johnson's Mill to the county line on the Island road; Rhodes Thomson from same to the county line on Smith's Fork; Julius Gibbs continued as formerly, Archillis Stepp to the same as formerly, Jno. Daly, John Mosby and Alex McHatton to select the hands, and Elijah Craig to allot them.

ROAD FROM GEORGETOWN TO CYNTHIANA.

The County Court in 1796, made the following order:

The viewers appointed to view the road John Juett wishes to make leading from Georgetown to Cynthiana, this day made their report in these words: To the worshipful Court of Scott county, in compliance to your worshipful order we have viewed the road which John Juett wished made, from Georgetown to Cynthiana; also the building of a bridge and keeping the same as we judge it, absolutely necessary if said road is established.

JAMES BEATY,
ALEX MCCOY,
ALEX MCHATTON.

Which report is ordered to be recorded, and the road established agreeably thereto, provided the said Juett, at his own expense, open the road, build the bridge mentoned and keep the same in repair.

ROAD TO DRY RUN.

An order of the Court in 1803 is as follows: The road from the Meeting House on Dry Run to intersect the road to William Johnson's lane, is established agreeably to the former report, and James Jones is appointed Surveyor, and Richard M. Gano and James Johnson are to furnish him with a list of hands to work thereon.

EXTENSION OF BOURBON STREET.

At a meeting of the County Court in 1816, the following order was made for a road, which is now known as Bourbon street: On motion of Samuel Theobald it is ordered that Samuel Williams, Warren and Lynn West be appointed to view a way for a road from the East end of Washington; eastwardly until it intersects the road leading to Paris, and report to the Court the conveniences that will, as a rule, be to the public as to the individuals, provided it should be established.

GOVERNOR DESHA'S MESSAGE.

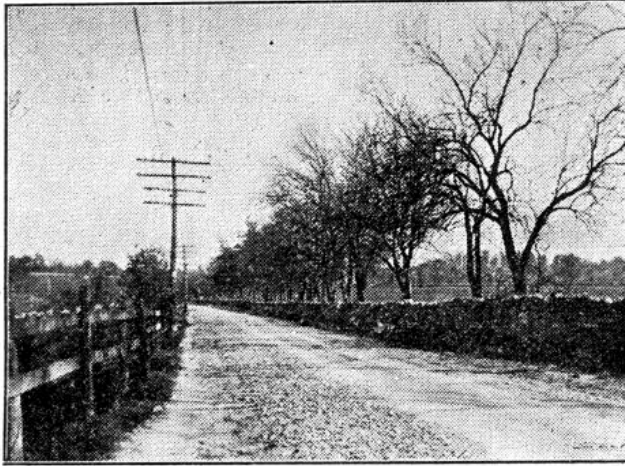
Governor Desha in his annual message to the Legislature December 4, 1826, took strong ground in favor of a turnpike road from Maysville to Louisville, "passing through the most important towns of Cynthiana, Georgetown and Frankfort." He suggested other important connecting roads, and closed the subject as follows. "The subject of common schools and internal improvements may be made auxiliary to each other. Let the school fund now in the Bank of the Commonwealth (\$140,917), the proceeds of the sale of vacant lands, the stock in the banks belonging to the State (\$781,238), and all other funds which can be raised by other means that taxes on the people, be vested in the turnpike roads; and the net profits arising from tolls on these roads be forever sacredly devoted to the interests of education." Turnpike roads were an early institution in the Blue Grass Region, and among the first companies incorporated for the building of turnpikes were that for the Lexington & Georgetown turnpike, Georgetown & Frankfort and Georgetown & Cincinnati—the latter road was incorporated February 8, 1819. Scott county has her share of turnpike roads. Diverging from Georgetown, they traverse the county in all directions, and are unsurpassed by the public highways of any country.

THE TOLL GATE SYSTEM.

The macadamizing of turnpikes did not begin until about 1820, after turnpike companies were incorporated. The macadamizing of the Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris road was first started and was known for years as "The State Road," but the Lexington, Georgetown and Cincinnati turnpike, it is said, was the first completed. These roads were macadamized in 1820.

THE GREAT SURVEYOR.

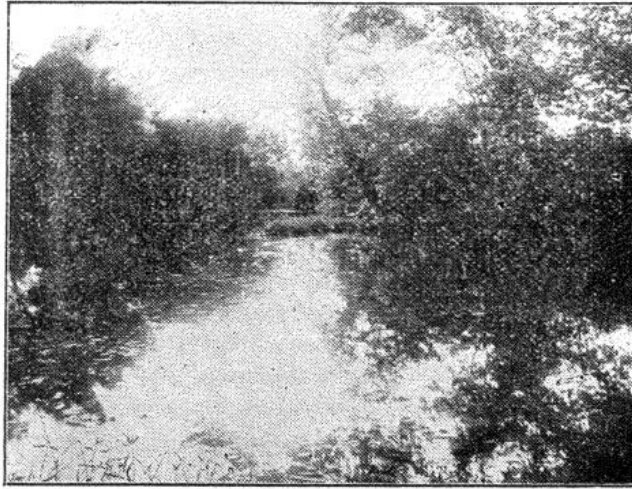
The Surveyor of the Cincinnati pike was named William Abbott, and was said to be one of the finest and best Surveyors of his day, and many learned men say even now that this road is sufficient evidence to show that he was the best Surveyor living or dead. This route for a pike was surveyed in 1818. The route for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad was surveyed in 1869. Cincinnati is about 66 miles from Georgetown by way of turnpike. By railroad 67 miles, and in that distance this railroad crosses the turnpike 27 times. The Surveyor of the turnpike in 1818 was not bested by the Surveyor of a big trunk line railroad in 1869, a period of 51 years. As a way for making turnpikes pay, toll gates were placed on the roads at every 5 miles, and a rate was fixed per mile for the traveling. The rate was fixed for one horse, two horses and all kinds of stock, and for a while pedestrians were charged, but the charge made for people walking over the road was for only a brief period. No county has a finer system of turnpikes than the county of Scott, as a likeness of the road made from a photograph taken on the Cincinnati pike, is seen below.



ALONG THE ROAD.

The agitation of the question of free roads began in 1890 by the people and through the press. The majority of the people favored the free roads, while quite a number opposed the roads being freed because the purchasing of them and the keeping up of same would increase taxation. At a term of the Legislature in 1896 an act was passed for the question of freeing the road and the issuing of bonds on the payment of same being submitted to the vote of the people in counties where free turnpikes were desired. An election was ordered in Scott county in November, 1897, for the question to be submitted to a vote of the people. The vote stood 2336 in favor of free roads and the issuing of bonds, and 145 against the proposition. Bonds to the amount of \$56,000 were issued and purchased by M. W. Harris & Co., Chicago, Ills. Nearly all roads were purchased and the gates removed within a year. Much trouble occurred in some of the other counties by toll gate raids, but Scott suffered little or none of this trouble. In some of the counties the Turnpike Companies wanted fancy prices for the roads, and this caused these toll gate raids. Some of the counties are experiencing a great of trouble in finding of the best course to pursue in keeping up the roads. The plan adopted by the Scott County Court is the employing of two Road Superintendents, each of whom are paid \$500 per year salary. The Superintendents are Miligan Fleming and Howard Triplett, and it is their duty to attend the breaking and spreading of rock, ditching and keeping up the roads. There is 365 miles of turnpike in Scott county, and \$56.90 is about the average cost per mile yearly in keeping the roads in good condition. It costs the county 76 cents a perch for the breaking and spreading rock upon the road. The Cincinnati pike is the dividing line. Fleming has the roads east of this pike and Triplett the west side.

MILL DAMS USED FOR BRIDGES.



SCENE ON NORTH ELKHORN
NEAR ELLY BLACKBURN'S FARM, GREAT CROSSINGS.

In the early times mill dams were used for bridges in crossing streams of water—rivers as well as creeks—and this alone is sufficient to show that the pioneers of Kentucky were men of courage, and that their lives were endangered at all times as well as the awful hardships they endured.

THE FIRST BRIDGES.

Among the first bridges built in Scott county were the Bourbon and Cincinnati bridges, as is shown by the order of the County Court. The year 1803 was one when most of the bridges were built in Scott county. The bridges were inexpensive and of little use, and only lasted a few months.

The County Court in September, 1795, made this order:

ELIJAH CRAIG, BRIDGE BUILDER.

Ordered that Elijah Craig, the builder of the two bridges on Elkhorn, the one leading to Cincinnati the other to Bourbon, be also the undertaker of the bridge across the Spring Branch, be subpoenaed to appear at the next term of Court to show cause, if he has any, why they are not kept in repair.

Letting Repairs.

At a Court held in September, 1803, Carry Clark, Lynn West and John Branham were appointed Commissioners to let the repairs on both the Cincinnati and Bourbon bridges.

LYTLE'S FORK BRIDGE.

At a session of the Court in 1799, Cornelius Duvall, Anthony Lindsay and Clark Williams were appointed Commissioners to view a place and to have a bridge built on Lytle's Fork, where the road crossed leading from George Town to Cobb's Station.

THE ROAD AND BRIDGE TO WOODFORD COUNTY.

At a Court held for Scott county on Monday, the 26th day of September, 1799, Commissioners were appointed by the Court to make a report as to the advisability of cutting a road and building a bridge across South Elkhorn, near Millan's Mill, near Payne's Depot, and reported as follows:

ACROSS THE STATE.

We, the Commissioners, do report that a bridge erected about 300 yards below said mill, near Big Elm, will be of utility to both the counties of Scott and Woodford, and more particularly as the only road leading from Georgetown to Versailles crosses the creek at that place and a convenient way to pass across this State from Green river by way of Har-

rodsburg to Cincinnati. But we do further report that there might be a way more in a direction from Woodford county to Georgetown by crossing the creek between one and two miles higher up, but there is no road leading across the country in that direction, and in our opinion there cannot be one established within its bounds. Given under our hand and seals this 31st of August, 1799.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
RODES THOMSON,
DAVID THOMSON,
JOHN ROGERS.

Sworn to before Jeremiah Tarlton.

Which report is ordered to be recorded and the bridge established agreeably thereto and Lewis Nickols, Benj. Quinn and Reuben Craig are appointed Commissioners on the part of this county, to let to the lowest bidder the building and supporting the said bridge for seven years, and return a statement thereof to Court. The said Millan agrees to saw plank sufficient for building the said bridge at his own expense, the timber being found by him.

BRIDGE AT PAYNE'S MILL.

Just how many bridges have been built and as to the exact time, is a hard proposition, but if all the bridges which orders were made for, their erection must have been thousands.

The bridge petitioned for by Col. Payne at his mill on South Elkhorn, is established agreeably to the former report, the said Payne proposes to saw planks sufficient for said bridge at his own expense; and Jere Tarlton, James Gough and John P. Thomas are appointed Commissions on the part of this county to join the Commissioners appointed on the part of Woodford county to let to the lowest bidder the building and supporting said bridge for seven years, and return a statement of their proceedings to Court.

CONTRACT LET.

The Commissioners appointed to let the building of a bridge at Payne's Mill on South Elkhorn, this day made their report in these words: Agreeable to an order from the worshipful Court of Scott and Woodford counties, we, the undersigned, after giving public notice thereto, and on the 15th, exposed to the lowest bidder the building of a bridge across South Elkhorn just below Col. Payne's Mill dam, and Bennett Greenwell is the lowest bidder, at two hundred and thirty-eight dollars; and have entered into bond with George Greenwell, his security, which is hereto annexed. Witness our hand and seal this 15th day of October, 1803.

FRANCIS PRINT,
A. GREGORY,

JOHN P. THOMAS,
JEREMIAH TARLTON,
JAMES FENNIE.

For Woodford County.

For Scott County.

Which report is received and ordered to be recorded.

THE NEW IRON BRIDGE.

The partnership bridge is on the Midway and Georgetown turnpike, about seven miles from Georgetown. In 1899 the two counties jointly erected an iron bridge at a cost of \$576.30.

GREAT CROSSINGS BRIDGE.

At a meeting of the Court in 1806, Rhodes Smith, James Johnson and John Payne were appointed a committee to let the contract for the building of the bridge at Great Crossings. The contract was let and the bridge built. So far we have been unable to secure information from the records as to whether or not the bridge now stands was the bridge built in 1806. We do not believe it is, but rather believe that the present bridge there was the third one built. A likeness of the present bridge will be found elsewhere in this book.

ALTERATION IN ROAD.

The viewers report on the alteration made by Wm. Gear on the road leading from Cincinnati to Frankfort, was this day returned in these words: We, Jacob Martin, Jno. Cassenger and Jesse Hambrick have agreeably to order viewers the proposed alteration in the road running through Wm. Gear's land leading from Cincinnati to Frankfort, we are of opinion that the alteration will be of no inconvenience to the public, and will be a convenience to said Gear.

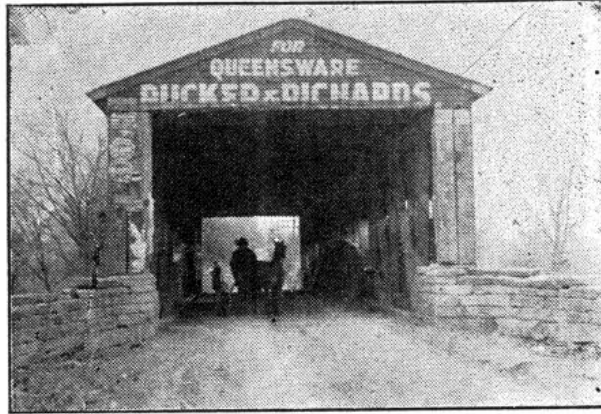
* Scott County Court January, 1803.

Sworn to in open Court.

JESSE HAMBRICK,
JNO. CASSENGER,
JACOB MARTIN.

Which report is ordered to be recorded and the alteration established agreeably thereto.

STOOD THE STORMS OF 85 YEARS.



THE OLD COVERED CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

MADE FROM PHOTO TAKEN FEB., 1905.

This old covered bridge has stood the storm and time for 85 years, and is now almost as good as it was the year it was repaired, 1820. It is situated on North Broadway, about one-quarter of a mile from the city limit, across Elkhorn Creek, and if properly cared for will no doubt stand 85 more years. In 1820 a Committee was appointed by the county to draw plans and let to the best bidder, the contract for the repairs, which was done, as the following order will show:

The report of the Commissioners appointed to let the repairs of the Cincinnati bridge and to receive the same, this day report as follows, to-wit: The Cincinnati bridge to be repaired with 10 new sleepers 10 by 14 inches square, the same length of the present sleepers; 2 sleepers at each end to be 14 inches square, 45 feet long; cross pieces — feet long and 4 by 6 inches square, which are only to be ten feet apart. Uprights to be set into the cross pieces, the upright posts to be 4 by 6 inches square and four feet square from shoulder to shoulder, supported by a brace at least two feet from shoulder to shoulder let into and upright post and cross piece and secured by pins, and confined by pins; the other set — feet from the top rail, and let into the upright posts, and good sound white oak plank 2 1/2 inches thick and down to the sleepers; the plank also pinned to the sleepers. The timbers to be of good sound white oak; will be done in strong workmanlike manner, and to be completed by the 6th day of February, 1820. The stone work at the basements and the pillows be repaired at the same time, which is also to be in a good strong workmanlike manner, and the bridge to be of the same width as the present one. W. Elijah Hawkins, Anderson D. Shipp and Newt Allan Prewitt do undertake the repairs on the bridge as described within, and bind ourselves to complete the same 90 days from the date thereof, for the sum of \$314, to be paid out of the county levy to be laid in 1821. Witness our hand this 15th of April, 1819.

A. D. SHIPP,
V. PREWITT.

In obedience to an order from the worshipful County Court of Scott to the undersigned directed, have ascertained what repairs are necessary to be made to the bridges across Elkhorn, near Georgetown, and let the same to Elijah Hawkins, Anderson D. Shipp and V. Allan Trewitt for the sum of \$314, to be paid out of the county levy, to be laid in 1820 and paid in 1821. The repairs to be made agreeable to the foregoing plan and by the time therein mentioned.

T. BRADFORD.

To County Court of Scott:—We, the Commissioners appointed to let and receive the repairs of the Cincinnati bridge, report the same according to contract, for the sum of \$314, to be paid out of the levy of 1821. Given under our hand this 2nd day of August, 1820.

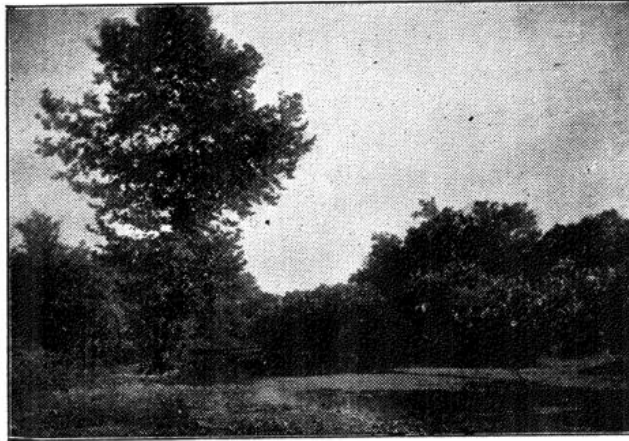
JOB STEVENSON,
ELIJAH CRAIG.

BIG EAGLE BRIDGE.

At a term of the County Court in October, 1824, the following order was made:

The Commissioners appointed to superintend the building of the bridge across Lytle's Fork of Eagle Creek, this day reported that the bridge has been completed by A. G. Hamond and Garrett Wall, for the sum of \$600. Therefore it is ordered by the Court that the bridge be received and that the claims for building the same be certified to the Court of Claims.

THE BOURBON BRIDGE.



A SCENE ON ELKHORN
LOOKING WEST FROM BOURBON BRIDGE.

A report of the Commissioners appointed of the Bourbon bridge returned and ordered as follows, to-wit:

Know all men by these presents; We, Wm. Emison, Asa Smith and Job Stevenson are held and firmly bound to the County Court of Scott in the sum of \$789, to be respectively levied of their goods, chattels, lands and tenements, if they fail to perform the conditions underwritten. The condition of this bond is such that whereas the County Court of Scott appointed John Branham, Asa Smith, Job Stevenson and Jno V. Webb to attend the repairs of the Bourbon bridge, and the aforesaid men this day have let the same to Wm. Emison for the sum of \$349, to be done by the 1st day of December next, to be paid out of the next county levy, if done by the time, in the following manner, to-wit:

THE PLANS.

The abutments to be repaired when it is needful; and to have it done in a good and workmanlike manner. One side and edge of the old-work to be taken down; as far as it is safely laid upon each end and rebuilt in a careful manner; the whole of the top of the bridge to be new, the sills at the end of the abutments to be new, of good sound oak of the size of the present one; at the end of the abutments then are to be eight new sleepers 9 inches thick and 16 inches broad at the end and 20 inches thick, in the middle with the bridge, on the top to lay at least 2 feet over the sleepers or sills at each end of the bridge, of good oak timber, the floor upon the sleepers to be of good sound white oak plank 3 inches thick, and not more than 9 inches broad of quartered plank; then shall be a post at least 12 inches in diameter; set 66 feet from the floor on the sleepers at the south-east corner, set in the ground 3 feet with a cross piece at the bottom; to be 6 feet above ground so as to be 5 feet to the top; hand rail and one foot above the rail; a little post on the south-west corner and 2 of the same description on the south-east and west; there shall be a good cross piece from end to end with the bridge and abutments with the posts of oak or black locust 4 inches, to extend 3 feet 6 inches over the bridge and abutments. At each side of the bridge to receive the banister braces. Then should be a double hand rail from post to post the whole length of the bridge, 5 feet to be the height of the top hand rail and 3 feet the lower hand rail of good thick timber 4 by 5 inches, the uprights to be 5 feet high, of oak 6 inches by 6 inches, the post to be set in and braced with timber 6 inches by 6 inches into the cross piece, and from the floor of the bridge there shall extend timbers a foot square to the outer post set in the ground to set the post through to the cross pieces. The abutments to be filled with stone, a gradual slope to the floor on the sleepers and the cross pieces to be well filled in with suitable stone between each cross piece so that the ascent will be easy. The slope gradual and rounding in the middle of stone and gravel; the whole of the stone work to be well done; the timbers all to be sound and the work all to be done in a good and strong manner as such work ought to be done, and for the said performance of the foregoing obligation we have this 29th day of July, 1824, set our hand and seals.

JOB STEVENSON,
ASA SMITH,
WM. EMISON.

CHANGE IN CINCINNATI PIKE.

The viewers report on the alteration which Elijah Craig wishes to make in the road leading from Georgetown to the bridge on the Cincinnati road was this day returned in these words: In obedience to an order of the County Court of Scott, we, the subscribers, being duly sworn, have proceeded to view the alteration which Elijah Craig wishes to make in the Licking road leading from Georgetown to the bridge, and beg leave to report that the alteration viewed is to begin on the road leading from Main Cross street at a small stump on the west of said road opposite the Mason Hall, thence a straight line so as to strike the lane leading from the present road to the paper mill about forty feet west of the fence adjoining the road; thence a straight line so as to strike North Elkhorn a few feet below the bridge, and the said line as viewed to be the line of the fence on the west side of the road, and the alteration viewed of the eastern road is as follows: To begin at the northwest corner of the Oat lot, No. 6; thence a little to the left of the present road to a large stump; thence nearly a straight line to intersect the other road at the mouth of the land leading to the paper mill; and we beg leave to report that said alterations do not interfere with any land except those of Elijah Craig and Henry Herndon, both of whom were present and agreed to the proposed alterations; that said alterations will be of considerable convenience to the said Elijah Craig, and no inconvenience to the public. Given under our hand this 23th day of February, 1813.

SAMUEL SHEPARD,
R. M. GANON,
JOHN HAWKINS.

Sworn to before Jeremiah Tarlton.

Which report is ordered to be recorded and the alterations established agreeably thereto.

WHERE THE FIRST BRIDGE STOOD.

SHOWING THE OLD ABUTMENT.

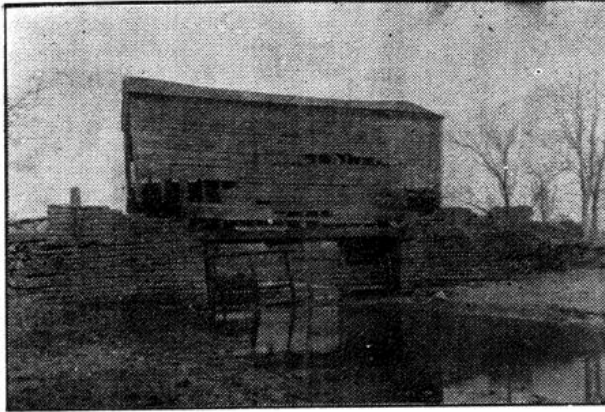
There has been a number of alterations in this road. About 200 feet east of this bridge, the first bridge was erected. The picture above shows the old abutment of the first bridge.

THE ROAD TO THE SALT WORKS.

The viewers report on the road from Suggett & Co.'s Salt Works to Johnson's bridge was this day told in these words: Pursuant to an order of the worshipful Court of Scott county, we, the subscribers being first sworn, have viewed a way for a road from Johnson's Mill to the Salt Works on McDonald's Run, and report as follows: Beginning at a box elder in Jas. Johnson's fence; thence leaving the mill road a marked way to Gepson's fence; then to Gepson's corner; then to Glass' lane; thence with the old road to the north-west corner of Wilson's lane; thence a marked way to Barryman's north-east corner of his fence; thence with the path leaving Elijah Lucas to the left and Hannah's building to the right to Robt. Moore, north-east corner of his farm; thence a marked way nearly straight to Aughton's west corner of his farm; thence a marked way through Mrs. Glass' land to Mr. Craig's Mill road; then the used road to Mr. Redding's meadow; then through it near the barn; then a roadway to the Salt Works.

SAMUEL GLASS,
GEO. VILEY,
JNO. DAVIS,
JNO. W. CAMPBELL.

Sworn to in open Court, to Jno. Hawkins, Clerk, Sept. 1813. Which report is ordered to be recorded and the road established agreeably thereto.

SEEN BETTER DAYS.**THE DRY RUN BRIDGE.**

We have searched the records and in no place can we find the time the old Dry Run bridge was built, but it is safe to say that it was built some time between 1820 and 1824, and we have every reason to believe it is the oldest covered bridge in Scott county, but whether or not this be true, the appearance as the likeness above shows, will certainly bear us out in the statement.

A BEAUTIFUL SCENE.**ON DRY RUN.**

TAKEN FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN FRONT OF THE HOMES OF MESSRS. HORACE GROVER AND NORMAN HAMBRICK.

There is no two of the oldest citizens in the county who will agree on the time these bridges were built, or when the Lexington, Georgetown and Cincinnati pike was macadamized. Mr. Newt Hambrick, who is 75 years old, and who has lived on the Cincinnati pike about 5 miles from town all his life, says he knows that there were 12 miles of dirt road on this pike that was macadamized in 1844, for he drove some hogs to Cincinnati that year for Joe Kennedy. The distance was about 60 miles and it required eight days for him to make the drive. The stage coaches, he says, were running before this. Mr. Hambrick's mother is said to have kept the first tavern along that road.

THE BRIDGE AT CANE RUN.

At a Court in 1821 the following orders were made:
On the motion of William Suggett it is ordered that Benj. Davis, Richard Gano, Rodes Thomson and Thomas Waggoner be appointed Commissioners, or any three of them, being first sworn, to ascertain the propriety of building a bridge

across Cane Ridge, on the road leading from Georgetown to Frankfort, and make report to Court according to law.

BRIDGE OVER POND.

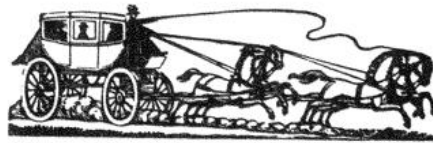
The Commissioners appointed to have a bridge built across a pond in the road leading from Georgetown to Frankfort, near Peter McDonough's, this day reported that said bridge had been completed agreeably to contract, by John Riddell, for the sum of \$445, which report is recorded and ordered to be filed and the claim allowed to the said Riddell.

BRIDGE AT BLUE SPRING.

Ordered that one hundred dollars be appropriated to R. M. Johnson for the purpose of defraying the expenses of repairing the bridge across the north of the Blue Spring Branch.



THE OLD STAGE COACH.

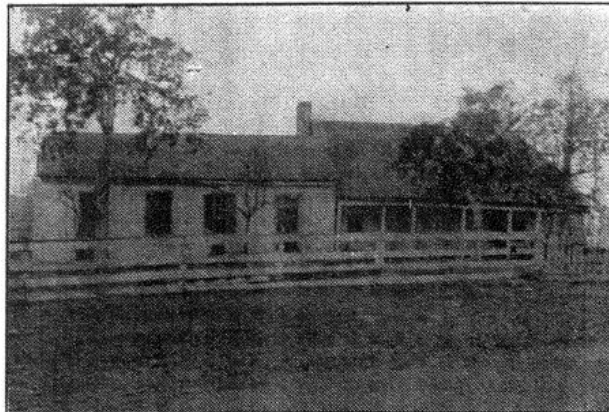


THE WAY THE OLD FOLKS TRAVELED.



The first line of stage coaches established in the State was in 1824. It run from Lexington to Louisville and then to Washington. The trip to Louisville was made in two days, and from there to Washington, D. D., in six days. A stage coach was run from Lexington to Georgetown and Georgetown to Frankfort. The trip either way was made in a day. The fare to Lexington one way was \$1, to Frankfort \$1.50. The macadamizing of the Frankfort road was not complete until some time in 1825, but stage coaches were running, as that is the way General LaFayette came when he made his visit here. The trip now to Frankfort from Georgetown in vehicle can be made in two hours, by railroad in forty minutes, from Georgetown to Washington, D. C., in less than 48 hours.

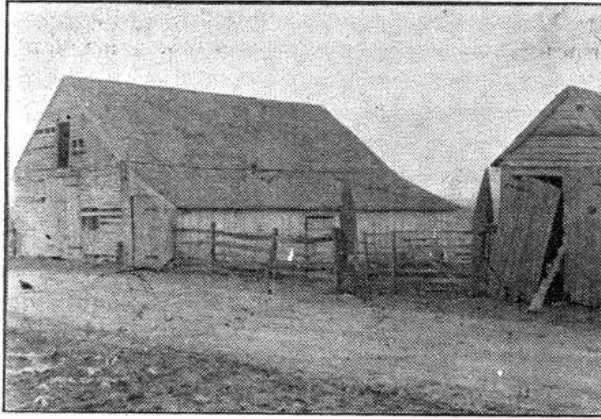
From the best information we have been able to get is that the line of stage coaches between Georgetown and Cincinnati was not established until 1835. Mr. Uriah Hambrick, who was born and reared on a fine farm on that pike, says that two lines were established, and the competition caused such a feeling that rates were cut and racing began. Four horses were driven to each coach and these horses were changed every five or six miles. The fare from Georgetown to Covington was \$3 but it was cut to \$2 one way. Horses were changed to Petersburg, Slattenville, Williamstown, Dry Ridge and other places. Taverns were kept along the road. Among the first keepers of taverns were Mrs. Feilding Hambrick, mother of Uriah and Newton Hambrick, Thos. Thornsberry, John Jones, along the road in Scott county. The late Ben Osborne, father of Mrs. John B. Graves, John and Ben Osborne, was a very prominent and wealthy farmer and stock breeder, lives on this road about 4 miles from town, in a house just beyond the old Dry Run bridge, a likeness of which appears below



THE OSBORNE HOME.

He did not keep a tavern, but being a man of wide ac-

quaintance, accomodating and popular with most traders, stock breeders and others who traveled the road, had the latch string at his home on the outside, and he bid his friends a hearty welcome, and many of whom stoppèd off and took their meals and spent the night. In bad weather the stage horses were changed of- tener, and his stable was often used by the owner of stages for their horses. A likeness of this old stable appears below, made from a photo taken in February, 1905.



WHERE STAGE HORSES WERE OFTEN CHANGED.

THE FIRST TAVERN

IN SCOTT COUNTY.

The first tavern in Scott county, as the records of the county sh w. was Col. Robt. Sanders. His tavern was built in 1791 at the noted spring on the right of the Lexington and Georgetown road, a little over three miles south of Georgetown, just a few hundred yards from the Cane Run bridge. Here he erected a large frame building, which is said to have accomodated 75 people, and was quite a fashionable resort. He built the first tavern, was the first tavern keeper, was the first person granted tavern license at the first session of the County Court held in Scott county in 1792.



COURT FIXED TAVERN RATES.



At a session of the Scott County Court held on Tuesday, May 28th, 1793, the following order was made: The Court then proceeded to settle the rates which the respected Ordinary Keeper within this county may charge and receive for articles furnished as follows, to-wit:

Whisky, half pint, 8 pence	7 cents.
Breakfast and supper, each, 1 shilling.....	16 2-3 cents.
Dinner, 1 shilling and 6 pence.....	20 cents.
Lodging, 6 pence	5 cents.
Corn and oats, per gallon, 6 pence.....	5 cents.
Stabling and hay, per night, 1 shilling.....	16 2-3 cents.
Pasturage, per night, 4 pence.....	3 cents.

All tavern keepers were required by law to give a bond of \$1,000.

The first tavern along the Cincinnati road north of Georgetown, was that kept by his mother, Mrs. Fielding Hambrick. The stage horses were driven in a run and whenever the driver was within one-half mile of a tavern the bugle was sounded for the table to be in readiness for the passengers to eat and for fresh horses to be brought out and changed. Part of this old house is still standing and is near

PETERSBURG.

The place where Mr. Edward Hambrick's house now stands was called Petersburg, so called because several families lived there named Peters. In 1848 to about 1860, Petersburg was a very prominent place, having a tan yard and grist mill, a carden machine and several enterprises. Mrs. Hambrick was succeeded as tavern keeper by Thos. Thornsberry, who, it is said, kept one of the most popular taverns to be found in the State.

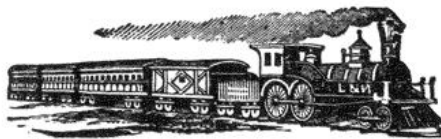
SLATTENVILLE

The next tavern along the road was at Slattenville, kept by John Jones, about 14 miles from Georgetown. Of course many other taverns were kept along the road, and if a list was given of them it would take a great number of pages, and we have mentioned only two of the most prominent.

STAGE DRIVERS.

Some time between 1846 and 1850 a stage line was established between Payne's Depot and Georgetown, a distance of 6 miles, meeting all trains on the L. & N. railroad. A great deal of freight was handled from there, mostly coal. The stage coaches were run from Lexington and Cincinnati and Frankfort from here until 1879, when the Cincinnati Southern railroad was complete. The bus line to Payne's Depot was not discontinued until the completion of the Louisville Southern in 1895. Among the prominent stage coach drivers and owners were Alex Hawkins, who owned a blue stage and run it between Georgetown and Frankfort. He was called "Red Fox" as a nick-name, and lived in the old house at the corner of Court Alley and Washington street. Thos. Irvin carried the mail. He drove six horses. The stage coaches caused the death of a great number of horses. Robt. Hawkins run a stage from Georgetown to Paris. William Hastings was one of the most prominent stage coach drivers on the Georgetown and Cincinnati line. Ben Lucas, who is now the Baggage Master of the Q. & C. road, drove on the Payne's Depot line, and John Cole was about the last driver on the Lexington line. When a heavy snow fell and lasted any length of time, the wheels were taken off of the stages and runners put on, and they went a sailing, the horses in a dead run, and, strange to say, few accidents occurred to passengers.

THE PIONEER RAILROAD.



THE FIRST STEAM LOCOMOTIVE.

Five railroad companies run trains through Scott county, but only four companies own tracks. Those owning tracks are the Louisville & Nashville Q. & C., Louisville Southern and Frankfort & Cincinnati roads. The trains of the Cheasapeake & Ohio use the L. & N. tracks and pays only a franchise tax. The L. & N. is the pioneer railroad of the west over which the first steam locomotive pulled a train of cars, first run, and passed through Scott county at its first station, Payne's Depot, in a south-western corner of the county. Station situated 6 miles from Georgetown being named in honor of the Payne family, General John Payne being among the first pioneers of the State locating in Scott county, and owned hundreds of acres of land near this station, the descendants of whom still own much of this land. The first steam locomotive invented pulling a train of cars, passed through Scott county January 25, 1835, from Lexington to Frankfort, making the run in about 2 hours. Mr. Garrett Powell, who is among the oldest citizens of the county, says that the day this locomotive passed he never saw as many people gather together and become so greatly enthused as they did on this occasion. They knew the benefit a railroad would be. This railroad had been established some time before the steam locomotive was invented, but the cars were pulled by horses, like street cars which were afterwards introduced in cities. This road was of great value to the county, as all the shipping business of the county was done over this road until 1879, when the Q. & C. was completed. From 1840 to 1879, when the Cincinnati Southern was completed, all the freight and shipping business was done at this station and omnibuses were run to and from Georgetown to meet all trains. This was not discontinued until the branch of the Southern Railway—the Louisville Southern—from Georgetown to Versailles, was completed in 1888. The L. & N. has nearly 2 miles of track in Scott county, in which it pays \$201.65.



THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

The charter for this road was granted by the Legislature in 1872. This great trunk line was completed in 1879, and was the culmination of a railroad project talk about 50 years before it was built. It runs almost through the center of the county

north and south, having 22½ miles of track and pays \$6,107.47
SCOTT COUNTY PEOPLE BOUGHT RIGHT OF WAY

Scott county did not, as a county, take any stock in the road, or vote a tax toward building it. The citizens got up a subscription sufficient to purchase the right of way through the county to the railroad authorities. In some instances the right of way was donated by the parties through whose lands the road passes, and the amount subscribed was large enough to purchase it in all other cases.

COST FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS TO BUILD IT.

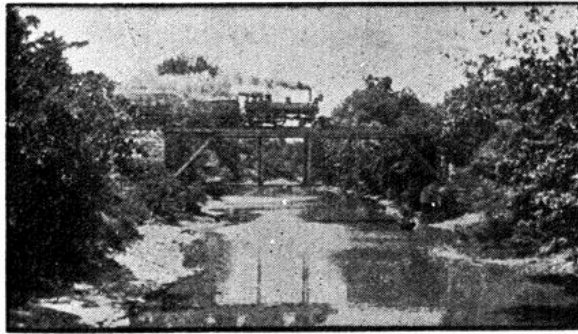
Many millions of dollars have been spent since on this great trunk line, and to-day it is one of the best constructed railroads in the world, and it will only be a short time until it will be doubled tracked.

THE LOUISVILLE SOUTHERN.

This road is a branch of the Southern Railway, and was built in 1888. It runs in a south-western portion of the county from Georgetown to Versailles, connecting with the main line to Louisville, a distance of 18 miles. The county voted a tax of \$25,000 and issued 4 per cent. bonds for that amount. This road has 7½ miles of track in the county and pays \$537.65 taxes.

THE FRANKFORT AND CINCINNATI.

The building of this road from Frankfort to Georgetown was complete in 1889. The extension to Paris was not complete until the year of 1890. The work of building it was done mostly by convict labor, and is poorly constructed. The building of this road required a number of bridges and a great deal of trussel work. The road crosses Elkhorn a number of times. The bridge over this stream at the mouth of the Big Spring Branch, just out of the city limits, about 500 feet west of the covered bridge on the Cincinnati pike, a likeness of which appears below, showing an engine on its way to the Capitol.



F. & C. BRIDGE OVER ELKHORN.

The longest trussel on this road begins at this point and spanning from Elkhorn along the Big Spring where the old paper mill of Elijah Craig stood, to the crossing on North Broadway. This road runs along on the bank of Elkhorn for more than a mile. And the blasting caused thousands of pounds of fish to be killed. It is said that the contractors of the work saved hundreds of dollars in way of meat for the laborers as they had fish. The blasting did not only destroy the fish, but the old Indian huts.

DESTROYED THE OLD INDIAN HUTS.

In this construction work along the bank of Elkhorn, just back of Cardome, were two Indian huts known to every boy raised in Georgetown, and which were destroyed. The Indians had made two round holes in the bank just large enough for a person to crawl through. The holes extended back ten feet, at the end of which were two rooms cut as even as if they had been built with lumber, and were 8x10 feet wide and 6 feet high. The huts were very inviting to some of these boys who have since become prominent men. Dr. George Fitzgerald, the druggist, for one, who is now one of the old business men of Georgetown, visited these huts frequently, crawling in and out and having a good time in general. The building of this road cost a large sum of money. The county voted a tax and

bonds issued to the amount of \$100,000 for the purpose of building it.

THE TRAINS CONNECT WITH L. & N.

The trains now connect with the morning and evening trains of the L. & N. to Cincinnati at Paris, and also at Frankfort with the trains to Louisville on the L. & N. It is said that eventually the road will be extended from Paris to the coal fields, but we think that through trains from Maysville to Frankfort would be more probable, and would be of greater benefit. It is said that the L. & N. owns this road, contrary to law, and for this reason the through trains are not run, but the L. & N. would like to run them. Whether that be true or not, if the through trains were put on no citizen of Scott county would care to investigate the ownership. This road has 21 miles of track in Scott county for which it pays \$537.67.

ONE OF THE DIRECTORS.



MR. OSCAR CARRICK.

One of the leading farmers of the county and a prominent breeder of trotting and saddle horses, is a member of the Board of Directors. He is a son of the late Alex Carrick and Mrs. Helen Carrick, who resides with her daughter in Lexington. Mr. Carrick was born near Newtown. In 1884 he married Miss Mary Risk. One child was born to them, James Leslie. Mr. Carrick has always taken an active interest in politics. While he has never offered for office himself, he spares neither money or time in supporting his friends. He was offered the appointment of Circuit Court Clerk to fill the unexpired term of the late Jack W. Bradley and refused it. He is a member of the County Democratic Committee. At the time the East Tennessee Telephone Company built a system in the county, he was given the place as Superintendent. The Company realizing his value promoted him to a higher place, that of Special Superintendent. He has several times been mentioned as a probable candidate for Representative. He owns a beautiful home on East Main street in Georgetown, and goes to and from the farm. The Carrick family owns several hundred acres of land lying in both Scott and Bourbon counties, which he looks after. He has one brother, Dr. R. L. Carrick, who is a physician of Georgetown; another, James, who is a physician in Lexington; also two sisters, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Garth, who reside in that city.

AGENT AND OPERATOR.**MR. RICHARD FINNELL.**

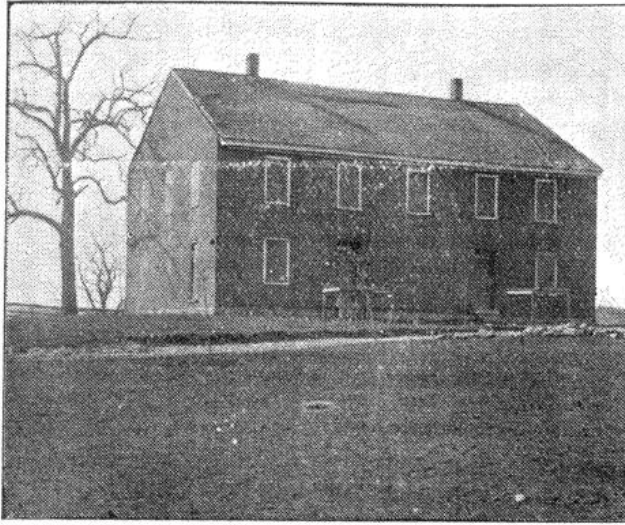
Since the last three of the railroads were built, Mr. Finnell or some member of the family has been closely connected with them. His brother-in-law, Robt. Blackwell, shortly after the Q. & C. was completed, resigned his place at Somerset as Chief Train Dispatcher to accept the position as agent and operator at Georgetown, for which he held for 18 years before his death. Another brother-in-law, the late J. H. Miller, one of the best engineers in the United States, was employed to run the first train over the road and was the first engineer to run a train over High Bridge. Mr. Miller made a test run from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, and his record for the fastest run and the best time has never been equalled since. He stayed with the road up to a few years before he died. Mr. Finnell began work for the Q. & C. as operator in 1884 to 1890, when he resigned the place to accept the position of agent of the Frankfor & Cincinnati road. Mr. Finnell is a son of the late Thos. Finnell, several years Marshal of Georgetown, and a nephew of the late B. M. Finnell, who was Sheriff and also County Judge, of this county. He resides with his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Finnell, on Main street in Georgetown. Mr. Finnell is a popular young fellow, liberal, accommodating, and has had a number of good positions where he could have commanded double the salary which he now receives, and refused them because they meant a leaving of home and mother. Mr. Finnell is a member of 3 lodges, an Elk, a Mason and A. O. U. W. He filled several of the chairs. He was elected Exalted Ruler of the Elks and has served on nearly all the Fair Committees.

**THE GEORGETOWN-LEXINGTON TRACTION CO.**

In 1901 the company named above purchased the Electric Street Car System of Georgetown and built an Interurban road from Lexington to Georgetown, at a cost of \$250,000. This line was built along the side of the turnpike. The Magistrates of both Scott and Fayette counties gave the right of way. The road was completed in June, 1902, in which the car made its first run. The cars are run on the hour schedule. The company has, including the Georgetown belt, 7 miles of track in the county, on which taxes are paid to the amount of \$293.05. The company places its gross earnings for 1904 at \$28,000. In 1903 the Lexington-Georgetown Traction Company was absorbed by the Blue Grass Traction Company, and the road from Lexington was extended to Paris. The bonded indebtedness of the company is mortgaged at \$700,000. Younger Alexander is President of the road, and several Georgetown gentlemen have stock in the company.

THE OLDEST CHURCH IN SCOTT COUNTY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1785.



THE NORTH ELKHORN BAPTIST CHURCH
AT GREAT CROSSINGS.

ESTABLISHED in 1785, the present building erected in 1810, by Col. James Johnson. The old building is punctured with bullets, shot into it by Indians, and is to-day one of the most substantial churches in the State. Below will be found an interesting account of the meetings, the pastors and the members of this old church, much of which being reproduced from the excellent history prepared by Prof. J. W. Bradley.

FIRST MEETING HELD.



The Baptist Church of Jesus Christ at Great Crossings, Scott county, Ky., was organized on Saturday and Sunday, May 28 and 29, 1785, seven years before Kentucky was admitted into the Union as a State, while it was yet a part of Fincastle county, Va. All the surrounding country, now so beautiful and yielding so productively to the hand of industry, was a dense forest, frequently threaded with wild beasts and savages, with here and there a small clearing made by some settler. So wild and uncivilized was the country that when the inhabitants went about their accustomed business, or even when they met to hear the preaching of the gospel, they were obliged to take with them their trusty rifles as a protection against lurking savages. It was twelve years after Daniel Boone first came to Kentucky to live, and nine years after Wm. Hickman our State, under a tree at the big spring in Harrodsburg.

THE SECOND CHURCH ORGANIZED.

It was the second or third church organized north of the Kentucky river, and about the sixth or seventh in the State. Lewis Craig, a preacher who had suffered from religious persecution in Virginia, early determined to remove to Kentucky and so great was his popularity that a great part of his church in Spottsylvania, Va., determined to come with him. They were organized into a church before starting, and were a traveling church through the wilds of the trackless wilderness, stopping on Saturday, their regular church meeting day, to transact business, and have preaching on Sunday.

SETTLED ON GILBERT CREEK 1783.

They settled on Gilbert's Creek, south of Kentucky river, and were a church there. After a while Lewis Craig, with a number of others, left Gilbert's Creek and moved to South Elkhorn, now Slickaway, Fayette county, and established a church there. This was about 1783, or, as some say, later. In the year 1875 Clear Creek and Great Crossings, (then known as Big Crossings) were constituted; but which first is not certainly known. Some authorities say one and others the other. On the 28th and 29th of May, 1785, as mentioned above, sixteen

men and women met, as we have been informed, in an upper room in the house not far from our meeting house, formerly owned by Gen. Wm. Johnson, and gave themselves to each other and to God as a church. The record of this meeting is as follows, viz:

THE MEETING IN 1785.



"At a church meeting held at the Big Crossing, on Saturday and Sunday, the 28th and 29th of May, 1785, present; brethren Lewis Craig, John Taylor, Richard Young, Samuel Deadmon, as helps called for, who proceeded to constitute the following members into a church, to be called the church at the Great Crossing, when the Philadelphia confession of faith was adopted: Wm. Cave, James Suggett, Sr., Robert Johnson, Thomas Ficklin, John Suggett, Julius Gibbs, Robert Bradley, Bartlett Collins, Jemima Johnson, Susanna Cave, Sarah Shipp, Caty Herndon (or Bohannon), Jane Herndon, Hannah Bradley, Betsey Lee-man, Betsey Collins." This record is not taken from the church book extending back to the time of constitution; because the records of the church, prior to the latter part of 1793, have been lost. But it is taken from the second of four volumes of records in the possession of the writer of this, as Clerk of the church, and is embodied in the report of a committee, consisting of James Johnson, William Suggett, Thos. Henderson, John Campbell and Ben Taylor, two of whom, William Suggett and James Johnson, were the moderator and Clerk appointed to copy it in said Vol. II, from the original first church book. The other three volumes contain the same record with some verbal alterations, which are insignificant. Of these sixteen members who were in the original constitution of this church, all died members of it, or were dismissed by letter, except one who was excluded and afterward restored. Wm Cave, whose name heads the list, was a member of Lewis Craig's Gilbert Creek church, and was a preacher of the gospel. He was moderator of Elkhorn Association in 1788, and continued a member at Great Crossings until March, 1796, when he and his wife were dismissed by letter. Robert Johnson was the father of James Johnson, for a long time Clerk of the church. The descendents of Robert Johnson, his grandchildren and greatgrandchildren are too numerous and too well known to need to be mentioned. He frequently acted as moderator of the church, and was an active member. John Suggett was a prominent man in the church, and was a deacon from June 1801 until May 1810. He raised a large family, among whom were Wm. Suggett, so long moderator of the church, and James Suggett, a man of great prominence as a greacher during his time. His descendants are scattered over Kentucky and Missouri, and some of them are now members of this church. He died in December, 1834, the last survivor of those who constituted the church. One of the descendents of Julius Gibbs is now a member of this church, viz: Bro. T. Harrison.

MESSENGERS TO ASSOCIATION 1785.

The great Crossings church was in the Constitution of Elkhorn Association, June 22, 1785, and was represented by Wm. Cave and Bartlett Collins as messengers. As has been stated above, the records of the first eight years of the existence of the church have been lost, and we are obliged to rely upon what we can gather from others for that period. Elijah Craig removed to the neighborhood of Great Crossings church during the first year of its existence, and became her first pastor. "Five years after its organization, in 1790," says Rev. A. C. Graves, in his sketch of Great Crossings church, "Joseph Reding emigrated to Kentucky and located near the Crossings church." It has been said that he at once become the most popular preacher in Kentucky. Elijah Craig was still pastor of the Crossings church, though he had lost much of his earlier zeal, power, and influence, due, no doubt, to his over-eager attention to some land speculations; for he was a man of large worldly possessions, which sometimes mislead preachers as well as others.

On the other hand Reding was not thus encumbered in his ministry, and seemed to be just the man wanted by the church at this time. He became the choice of a large majority of the church, and they determined to secure him as pastor.

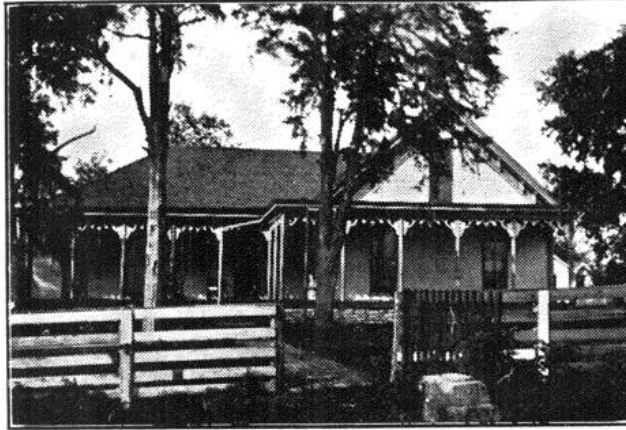
REV. CRAIG CAUSED A DIVISION

His spirit soon led to a division of sentiment among the members as well as to unpleasant feelings between Craig and Reding. Craig, with bold and incautious spirit, said hasty

things against Reding and was arraigned before the church for trial.

CRAIG EXCLUDED.

The party of Reding were resolved to exclude him at all hazards, without allowing him to defend himself or ask forgiveness. The church meeting was held at Robert Johnson's in a small upper room crowded and packed to suffocation. Party spirit, with great confusion, loud talking, and everything except order and forbearance prevailed. A vote was demanded and Craig was excluded.



COL. ROBT. JOHNSON'S HOME.

The above is a likeness of Col. Robert Johnson's old home. This place is situated on the Georgetown and Frankfort turnpike and on the Georgetown and Stamping Ground pike at Great Crossings, about 2½ miles from Georgetown, and is now owned by Mr. Rhodes Herndon. The place where the old stockade stood can still be seen. The house has been remodelled, but the large rock chimneys show that it has stood for years. One of these old chimneys, it is said, contain over 50 perch of rock. The house is built of logs and well pegged. Even the shingles were put on with pegs. The place has an elegant spring on it. In the southwest corner of the place stands the old church, just back of it is the Johnson family burial ground. A rock wall is built around the ground and is about 5 feet high and 2½ thick. In this enclosure stand costly monuments, marking the last resting place of distinguished men and members of a most illustrious family. A likeness of the Johnson burying ground will be seen at the conclusion of this account.

THE CRAIG FACTION.

The Craig party met the week following and organized what they called the Crossings Church, and expelled the majority, including Reding, the newly elected pastor. The majority met in their turn and excluded the minority. Here were two determined parties, each claiming to be the Crossings Church.

Order and peace was soon restored by both parties seeking the advice of the judicious and disinterested brethren.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Craig was excluded January, 1791. A Committee was appointed by Elkhorn Association, with Gov. James Garrard as Chairman, who met at Great Crossings, September 7, 1791, to adjust this difficulty. The difficulty was settled and Craig was a messenger to the Elkhorn Association in 1792; Craig and Reding both in 1793; and Craig in 1794. We have these facts from the minutes of Elkhorn Association. According to this Reding was pastor-elect at the close of 1790, but whether he or Elijah Craig served as pastor from that date until 1795, when Craig left the church, is unknown, though the indications are in favor of Reding. Elijah Craig was in the constitution of McConnell's Run Church on the fourth Sunday in September 1795, together with others of the former Crossings members, all having left the Great Crossings Church. Thus ended the pastoral relations of the first pastor of Great Crossings Church.

DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

The records of the time of his pastorate are meager, yet enough is known to indicate that, with the exception of the difficulty above mentioned, the church during that time was prosperous, and some were added to the membership. Elijah Craig was converted about 1764; went to preaching soon after-

ward, and was successful in Virginia. He was confined in prison for preaching, once in Culpepper, and once in Orange. He came to Kentucky in 1786.

THE CAUSE OF THE DIVISION IN THE CHURCH.

The History of the Kentucky Baptist, written by J. H. Spencer, has this to say of the trouble caused by Elijah Craig.

Elijah Craig continued a career of eminent usefulness till 1786, when he removed to Kentucky. This move was unfortunate, both for the cause of Christ and himself. He was an enterprising business man. The new country offered excellent facilities for profitable speculation. The temptation was too strong. He was soon overwhelmed in worldly business. He bought one thousand acres of land, and laid off a town on it, at first called Lebanon, but afterwards Georgetown. The speculation succeeded. He erected a saw and grist mill, then the first fulling mill, the first rope works and the first paper mill in Kentucky. It seems that he had no intention to abandon the ministry, but vainly imagined that he could serve God and mammon both. He became irritable, and indulged a spirit of fault finding. He wrote two pamphlets, one to prove that a settled pastor of a church is not entitled to any compensation for his services in that capacity. The other was titled "A Portrait of Jacob Creath." They were both written in a bad spirit, and the latter is said to have been exceedingly bitter. This not only involved him in much trouble but threw the whole of Elkhorn Association into confusion, and resulted in much harm to the cause of Christ. But it would be more profitable to follow him through his varied and annoying conflicts. He continued to preach till near the time of his departure. He was accused of no immortality except his petulant fault finding; and it is confidently believed that he was a child of God; and a sincere man; but he allowed satan to take advantage of the weakness of the flesh, and do him much harm.

THE REV. TAYLOR SAYS OF HIM.

Speaking of him, Rev. John Taylor, in his "History of Ten Churches, says: "Elijah Craig was considered the greatest preacher of the three, i. e. the three brothers, Lewis, Joseph and Elijah Craig, and in a very large association in Virginia, Elijah Craig was among the most popular for a number of years. His preaching was of the most solemn style, his appearance that of a man who had just come from the dead, of a delicate habit, thin visage, large eyes and mouth, of great readiness of speech, the sweet melody of his voice both in speaking and singing bore all down before it, and when his voice was extended, it was like the loud sound of a sweet trumpet. The great favor of his preaching commonly brought many tears from the hearers, and many, no doubt, turned to the Lord by his preaching. He moved to Kentucky at a later date than any of his brothers; his turn to speculation did him harm every way; he was not so great a peace maker in the church as his brother Lewis, and that brought trouble on him, but from all his trouble he was relieved by death, when perhaps he did not much exceed sixty years of age, after serving in the ministry some forty years." He died in 1808.

THE SECOND PASTOR.

Joseph Reding was the second pastor of the Great Crossings Church. He commenced his labors, it appears, immediately after Elijah Craig left the pastorate, and continued as pastor until April, 1810. From 1795 to 1800 the church was in a cold condition, there being only six members added through experience and baptism. Instances of discipline were frequent. They insisted strongly upon correctness of Christian walk. Members were dealt with for fighting, swearing, drunkenness, speaking evil of a brother, gambling, buying lottery tickets or managing lotteries, having connection with racing, dancing or anything of that character. There is record of a brother having been excluded for allowing race paths to be cleared out near his tavern. This is another case of this brother being advised to "pay nineteen bushels" of merchantable wheat to another brother on account of a contract, and still later the church insisted strongly on its members not even attending dancing picnics and barbecues, and in one case some of the leading men in the church were dealt with on account of attending a barbecue. And now, when church discipline is generally so loose in reference to the conduct of the members, it is refreshing to know that the records of the old Crossings Church show that her members have always been held to account for engaging in the evils above mentioned, and her policy still remains unchanged; and may it ever

remain so. Not that now, or in later years, the church has insisted on going to such extremes in discipline as was sometimes done, in the period of which we are now treating. But in the main, her face has ever been, and is now, set against that whole catalogue of evils which is doing so much to demoralize the Christian world.

CRAIG WAS BAPTIZED IN 1766.

Elijah Craig was among those baptized; this was in the year 1766, and a year after Mr. Craig began his ministry. He now devoted himself to preaching with great zeal. He was ordained in May, 1771, at which time he became the pastor of Blue Run church. Some time after this the Sheriff came to where he was plowing, arrested him and carried him before a Magistrate, on the charge of having preached the gospel contrary to law. He was committed to jail where he was fed on rye bread and water. He preached to the people through the grates during his imprisonment. It was during the trial of Mr. Craig that a certain lawyer advising the Court to release him, said in substance: "The Baptists are like a bed of camomile, the more they are trodden the more they spread." This proved true; their preaching through prison grates enkindled their own enthusiasm, and produced a greater effect on the people than if the preachers had been at liberty. After remaining in Culpeper jail one month Mr. Craig was released.

HONORED WITH A TERM IN JAIL.

After this he was honored with a term in Orange county jail, for a similar breach of the law. His constant labor in the ministry, and his close application to the study of the bible, in a few years developed the tobacco barn exhortation into one of the most popular and influential preachers in Virginia.

PREACHERS WERE PAID THEN.

The record shows a list of the members' names to be given to the deacons, and for them to present it to the members, and for them to set down and pay whatever they may find free to do, "for the support of the ministry, and for necessary uses for the church." The idea with some, even of our own members, is that this is a modern invention. Not only was it done then, but it has been repeated at intervals, along through the history of the church since that time.

CONSTITUTED NEW CHURCHES.

So extensive and scattered had the membership become, that it became necessary to dismiss members to constitute new churches. As has already been mentioned, McConnell's Run Church, now Stamping Ground, was established on the fourth Sunday in September, 1795, with a portion of its members dismissed from Crossings Church.

DRY RUN CHURCH.

On Saturday, February 7, 1801, leave was granted to twenty-seven members to constitute the church at Dry Run, Scott county, which is still in existence, and is one of our sister churches.

MOUNTAIN ISLAND CHURCH.

On the first Sunday in June, 1801, permission was granted to twenty members residing on Eagle Creek to constitute "Mountain Island" Church, and in January, 1802, a letter of dismission was granted to John Rease, who had been licensed to preach by the Crossings Church in 1801, to take the pastoral care of it.

NORTH ELKHORN CHURCH.

In September, 1801, the names of fourteen are recorded as constituting the church on North Elkhorn, and on the first Saturday in March, 1805, permission was given to nine members to constitute the Long Lick Church.

A CURIOUS RECORD.

In 1811 there is a curious record, viz: That James Hammon, John I. Johnson and James Johnson were appointed Clerks to raise tunes for divine worship.

THE GREAT REVIVAL.

We come now to the year 1828, one of the greatest revival interest ever known in the Great Crossings Church, not even the Great Revival of 1800 and 1801 being excepted. There lacked only two of being as many converts in 1828 as in 1800 and 1801 taken together, according to the church books. During the two last mentioned years, 361 were added, while in 1828 alone 359 professed conversion, and were added to the church.

INDIANS JOINED AND WERE BAPTIZED.

Among this number were not only whites and blacks, but also 17 Indians, from Choctaw Academy at Blue Spring. On

December 7, one of the Indians, Sampson Birch, was ordained to the ministry, and another, Robert Jones, was encouraged to exercise his gift preparatory to license. It may be well to insert here the church record in regard to these red men, viz: "The committee appointed on yesterday, December 6, 1828, to take into consideration the propriety of ordaining Brother Sampson Birch to the ministry, and for examining the qualifications of Brother Robert Jones, also for the ministry, this day, December 7, 1828, reported that they had performed that



INDIAN ORDAINED A MINISTER.

duty and had unanimously agreed that Brother Sampson Birch ought to be ordained, and that Brother Robert Jones ought to be encouraged by the church to exercise a public gift preparatory for a license; which report was unanimously adopted and agreed to by the church, and the ordination of Brother Sampson was directed to take place on to day by the ministering brethren present; and accordingly Brother R. T. Dillard preached a sermon from Acts, 8th chapter, 5th verse: 'Then Philip went down to the city of Samaria and preached Christ unto them;' and Brother Noel delivered to our dear brother, Sampson Birch, an animated and feeling charge. Brother John Taylor followed in some general remarks; and Brother Sampson, together with the ministering brethren kneeled down, viz: S. M. Noel, Charles Johnson, John Taylor, R. T. Dillard and Jos. Taylor, who constituted the Presbytery, (and their brethren) ordained our dear brother of the forest by the imposition of hands and prayers offered by Brother John Taylor and Brother Charles Johnson."

THE PRESENT HOUSE.

The present building is a large brick house and the church has long ago celebrated its One Hundredth Anniversary. The present membership numbers 175. The membership has composed many prominent families—Jacksons, Vileys, Crumbaugh, Suggests, Bradleys, Browns, Craigs, Pitts, Branham, Longs, Moores and Brookings. The present membership is a highly respectable body of citizens.

THE DEACONS SO FAR RECORDED.

The following is a list of those who have served as Deacons of the Great Crossings Church.

Names.	When Appointed.	Names.	When Appointed.
John Suggestt.....	June, 1801	Simeon Branham.....	Nov., 1835
Wm. Shortridge.....	June, 1801	Beverly Branham.....	Dec. 1841
John Cogwell.....	June, 1811	J. H. Thomson.....	Dec., 1856
Wm. Suggestt.....	June, 1811	P. B. Hudson.....	May, 1858
Simeon True.....	August, 1828	W. H. McDonald.....	August, 1860
Gabriel B. Long.....	August, 1828	Bennett Branham.....	August, 1860
Asa Payne.....	August, 1828	Lewis Nuckols.....	July, 1872
Nicholas Long.....	Nov., 1835	G. T. Long.....	July, 1872

LIST OF ELECTED MODERATORS.

The following is a list of those who have been elected Moderators of the church.

Names.	When Elected.	Names.	When Elected.
James Suggestt, Sr.....	June, 1785	Wm. M'Don'ld pro tem	Nov. 1865
Wm. Suggestt.....	March, 1828	C. Lewis.....	January, 1867
John T. Johnson.....	March, 1828	S. P. Hogan.....	Sept., 1870
Jno. Brashears pro tem	Jan 1846	N. Long.....	July, 1871
A. M. Bradley pro tem	Feb 1850	M. N. Peak.....	September, 1873
B. Branham, pro tem.	Jan, 1851	J. N. Bradley.....	April, 1882

THE REGULAR ELECTED CLERKS.

Those who were elected Clerks and served as such, are as follows.

Names	When Elected.	Names.	When Elected.
James Johnson.....	October, 1800	Wm. H. Martin.....	May, 1840
John T. Johnson.....	October, 1825	Richard Quinn.....	July, 1843
B. S. Chambers.....	March, 1827	Asa Payne.....	September, 1844
Asa Payne.....	March, 1831	Richard T. Branham	Sept., 1845
A. Johnson.....	April, 1832	Bennett Branham.....	June, 1853
Asa Smith.....	April, 1835	John W. Bradley, Jr...	April, 1761
Y. R. Pitts.....	October, 1836	John N. Bradley.....	October, 1865

GREAT RESPECT TO MINISTERS.



A PIONEER MINISTER
IN HIS STUDY.

In the time between 1783 to 1829 the most profound respect had to be paid to preachers, and perfect order had to be given in churches. Ministers those days didn't have costly studies and elaborate libraries, but made themselves right at home where he could get a table and newspaper. There was no loud talking, but the brethren and sisters could sleep in church during services if they didn't snore or slangly saying "sawing logs," was positively forbidden. The person who laughed or sneered at the preacher, or criticised the sermon, was fined.

A BELL AWAKEN BRETHREN FOR CONTRIBUTION.



IN EXHORTATION

The scheme then introduced in taking up contributions in churches would not be a bad idea now. A large bag neatly knitted in different colors and donated to the church by the lady members, was used for the collection of contributions. The bag was fastened to the end of a pole with a bell attached, to arouse the brother from his peaceful sleep. Now an idea like this would certainly be embarrassing to a young lady if she was "with her pa and the bell was rung on him."

LEATHER BREECHES.

The preachers in those times, as heretofore been stated, travel through the wilderness either walking or horseback. They wore heavy, loose-fitting leather breeches, a check shirt, a red flannel jacket, and a cocked silk hat, carrying a trusty rifle, with two or more dogs following them. Buttons were very expensive, and, of course, scarce, and their pants were fastened with pegs. They passed through cane brakes and thickets, was the reason for wearing leather breeches. The country was filled with wild and vicious animals, such as panthers, bears and wolves, and a good dog was worth his weight in gold.

GREAT RESPECT PAID TO THE SISTERS.

The ladies were given the most profound respect in those days, but no more than that which was due them. These meetings were either held in residences or churches and were occasions, about the only places where men and women met in great numbers and were, of course, looked forward to. Greater interest prevailed more at the churches, of course, than at the residences. It was a custom then for gentlemen in bowing to ladies to raise his hat and place his left hand on his breast, raise his hat away above his head, bending his head and shoulders down slowly, scraping his right foot on the floor.



THE PASTORS FROM 1788 TO 1905

The history of the Kentucky Baptists has this to say of the pastors of the Great Crossings Baptist Church:

In 1793 Joseph Redding was chosen pastor of Great Crossings Church, and continued in that office till 1810. During this period the church had general prosperity, though it had some seasons of coldness. During the great revival of 1800-3, Mr. Redding baptized, for the membership of this church, 361 converts.

In 1810 James Suggett became pastor of the church. The church continued to prosper under his ministry, about fifteen years, during which it enjoyed several precious revivals. Jacob Creath succeeded James Suggett, but preached for the church only one year, when he was succeeded by Silas Noel.

Mr. Noel took charge of the church the first Saturday in January, 1827. There were twenty-seven additions to the church by experience and baptism, that year. During the year 1828, a very remarkable revival occurred, under the preaching of the pastor, Ryland T. Dillard and others. During the year Mr. Noel baptized for the fellowship of this church, 359 members. Among them were seventeen Indians, students

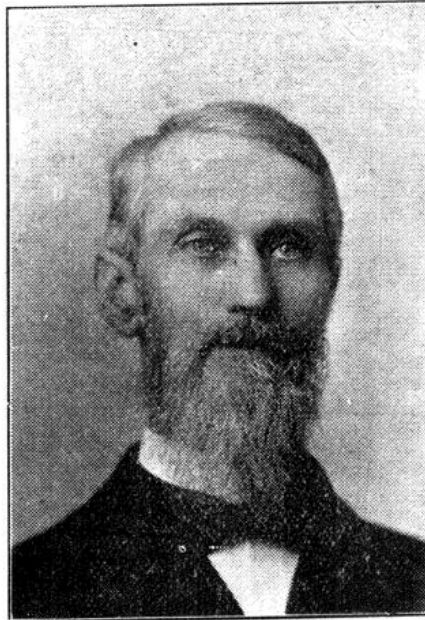
in the Choctaw Academy at Blue Spring. After this revival the church numbered 588 members. From this time to the present, it has had many pastors, and has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. It has been served by many able ministers, among whom may be named John Waller, John Bryce, Wm. F. Broadus, James D. Black, Howard Malcom, Duncan R. Campbell and Basil Manley, Jr.

Great Crossings had been a leading church in Elkhorn Association from the Constitution of that old fraternity to the present. It has, since the disturbance between Craig and Redding in its early years, had fewer troubles from factions than most of the old mother churches.

THE RECENT PASTORS.

R. M. Dudley and Thos. J. Stevenson—these have all passed away except the last named, who is the present pastor. The church has had three church buildings during its history.

THE PRESENT PASTOR.



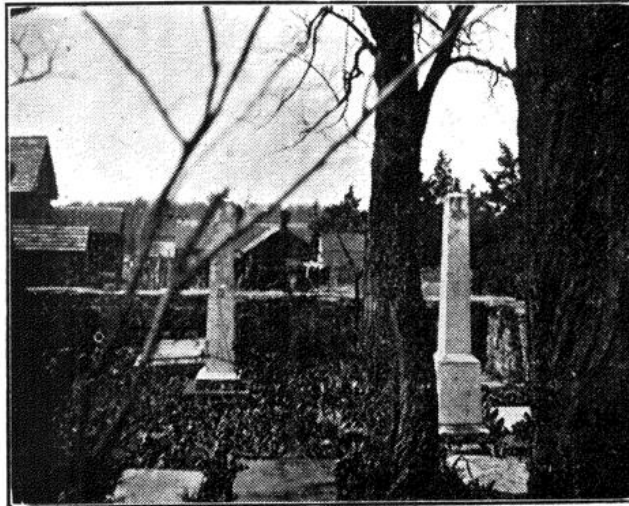
REV. T. J. STEVENSON.

The constant draft on the membership to organize other churches weeded the ranks of the old church, but under the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Stevenson, for the last twenty years, a steady growth has been maintained. The above is a good likeness of Rev. Stevenson who, with his family, moved from Frankfort to Georgetown in 1883, where they have since resided. He has two children—Miss Emma, who is recognized as one of Georgetown's most cultured young women, and Hon. John McLin, one of the most promising young lawyers in the State, who is now a resident of Winchester and a member of the Clark County Bar. He was elected Superintendent of Common Schools in Scott county in 1897, which office he filled for four years with great credit to himself and his party. Rev. Stevenson is a man known to be honest and sincere, and these are the reasons his sermons have a telling effect.

WELL DONE, THY GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT.

In 1779 that grand man, Robin Johnson, whom every man, woman and child in Scott county are proud of, and the memory of whom can never be forgotten, began his long journey to foreign land, carrying his wife and children and baggage on horseback, traveling through the wilderness for six hundred miles. Famine, cold, fatigue and sickness impeded their journey. The wild beast and treacherous Indian made perilous their march. Winter, with its ice, snow and mud, tested their patience and tried their strength. Nothing but the echo from the howl of the wolf and the whoop of the infuriated Indian to cheer them through the wilderness, they came, landing at Bryant Station, and finally locating at Great Crossings

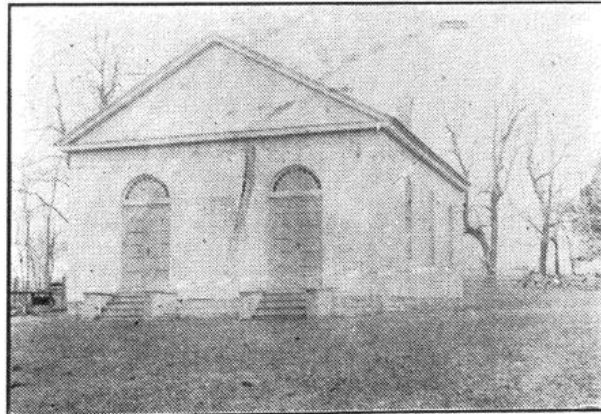
in 1784. He was a Christian as well as a statesman, being a Baptist he urged the Constitution of a church at Great Crossings, which was then called Big Crossings, and, accordingly, on May, 28th, 1785, this church was organized and entered into the organization of the Baptist Association. This church was built on his land, and on this same spot stands the old church to-day, and while her walls may be punctured with bullets and chips of some of the old brick scaling off, it will stand for many years, in which the preaching of the word of God may be continued for that purpose, and may the monument enclosed in the little cemetery, only a few hundred feet from the church marking the last resting place of Col. Johnson and his family, stand forever, a likeness of which appears below.



THE JOHNSON BURYING GROUND
SHOWING THE MONUMENTS OF HIM AND WIFE.



THE DRY RUN



BAPTIST CHURCH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1802.

Among the older churches of the county is Dry Run Church, located on the Cincinnati road five miles North of Georgetown. This church was organized in A. D., 1800. Among the constituent members are J. Leatheren, J. Withers, Waller Rhodes, Jacob Neal, Younger Pitts, Sr., Wm. Jones, Loudon Snell and others, familiar names in the history of the county. The first building erected stood for 65 years, and was replaced by the present beautiful frame house. The original deed to the church lot, dated 1802, is still preserved as a memento of the fact.

The church, though varving seasons of prosperity and adversity, has stood firmly to the principles of the denomination as they are set forth in the old Philadelphia confession of faith—a standard among the Baptists. The families of Hambrick, Glass, Thomasson, Neal, Nutter, Pitts, Smith, Brown, Triplett and others have been and are now prominent mem-

bers of this church. We mention among the pastors, Joseph Redding, J. D. Black, J. B. Tharp, E. D. Isbell, J. L. Waller, Robert Ryland, T. J. Stevenson, L. H. Salin, J. C. Norris. The present pastor is Rev. M. E. Leay. The church numbers about 150, with a prosperous Sunday school. The Centennial Celebration of the church was observed several years ago, and was an occasion of rejoicing to all the membership.

A DEED TO THE CHURCH LOT.

The ground, one acre, selected as the location for the church, was sold by the parents of



MRS. MARGARET EWING JAMES

Widow of the late Col. Lorenza James and daughter of the late Nicholas Long, who has a copy of the deed in her possession, and reads as follows:

"Nicholas Long and wife to Walter Rhodes and Younger Pitts, Trustees of the United Baptist Church at Dry Run, one acre of land in consideration of \$8. February 5th, 1802."

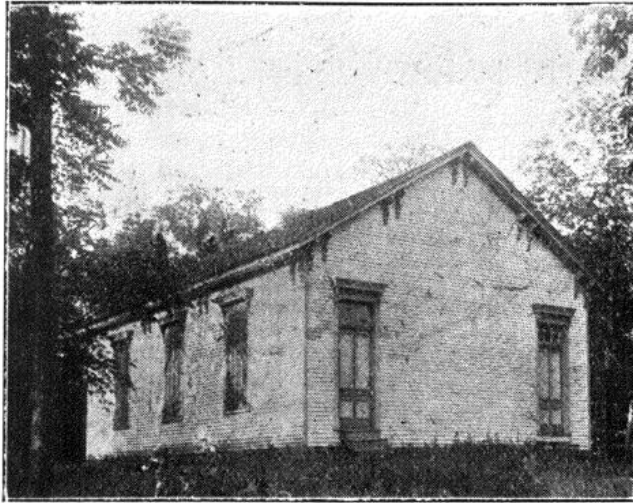
Mrs. James was twice married; her first marriage was to Col. James Briscoe. She had one child, Mr. James Briscoe, who married Miss Laura Clayton, and they are now living on a fine farm on the Long Lick pike. She married the second time Col. Lorenzo James. They had no children. Mrs. James is now 82 years old, and the above likeness of her was made from a recent photograph. Mrs. James spends most of her time with her granddaughter, Mrs. Warren Cook, in the county. Mrs. James is very active for her age and shows no signs of febleness whatever. Her memory is good and she takes great interest in relating events occurring in the county in its early history. She remembers the time in 1833 that the dreadful disease, asiatic cholera, visited the county, and the number of deaths it caused. In one family, that of Mrs. John Cartenhour and four of her children, James, Thomas, Samuel and Sarah, all in one family, died of it in very few hours. The disease was one that caused almost instant death. The Cartenhours resided in a house on the Cincinnati pike about four miles from town, and stood where Mr. Charles Sandifer's house now stands. She tells about Mr. James McCalla starting to town, when he had got only a short distance from his home, he took suddenly sick with the disease and turned back to go home, and he just was able to reach his home when he died. This was the second time this disease visited the county and 40 or more deaths were caused by it.

ELK LICK PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHURCH

ESTABLISHED IN 1799.

WRITTEN BY ELD. J. TAYLOR MOORE.

"There are at this time only three primitive, old school, predestinarian or Particular Baptist churches in Scott county: Elk Lick, which, perhaps, is the oldest, Rays Fork and the church at Georgetown, are the other two.



THE ELK LICK BAPTIST CHURCH.

Was constituted in the year 1799, holding to the doctrine set forth in the Philadelphia Confession of Faith a transcript of the London Confession of Faith; in substance an exegis, tending unfold or illustrate the holy scriptures, and the dealings of God with his chosen heirs of immortal glory, under every dispensation of his providence as recorded in the old and new testament scriptures. The names of the constituent members of this church are so dimmed with age that they cannot be read. It appears that Elder John Conner served as pastor and Moderator from 1809 to 1824. In September, 1833, Elder Whitfield Collins received the unanimous vote of the church to become its pastor. Eld. T. Threlkil served the church for awhile; after this Eld. J. M. Theobald served as pastor for 30 odd years, and after his death Elder George Weaver, of Indiana, served the church up to the time of his death; Elder J. Taylor Moore was then unanimously called to serve as pastor and Moderator, and is at this time serving the church. For some time after the organization of this church, their meetings were held at the homes of the brethren, some of whose names appear as follows: Brethren John Mulberry, Jacob Mulberry, John Pack and some others whom we suppose were among the constituent members. Elders Absolem Bainbridge and J. F. Thomas served as pastors in the early years of the church; the last named was the father of Elder K. M. Thomas, of St. Joseph, Mo., who often visits the church."

THE PRESENT PASTOR.

J. Taylor Moore, merchant and clergyman, Georgetown; fourth son of Robert and Ann E. (Pratt) Moore, was born and raised within four miles of Georgetown; his father was a native of Scott county where he grew to manhood; he was a farmer and died in 1838, leaving five sons. J. Taylor Moore was born in 1835; he was educated in the county schools; he started in life as a farmer, and at the age of twenty-one, in 1856, he married Miss Melvina Muir, of Fayette county, Ky.; twelve years later she died, leaving four children, two of whom are living; he married Sophia Lewis, of Clark county, in 1876, up to which date he had followed farming at his homestead in this county; he moved to Georgetown and in 1878, formed the partnership of Moore & Lemon, since which time he has conducted a grocery business; at the age of twenty-two years he united with the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he remained a

member twelve years; in 1871 he joined the Particular Baptist Church at Georgetown, was licensed to preach in 1872, and ordained to the ministry in 1875, in which year he became assistant pastor of the church at Georgetown; he is now the pastor.

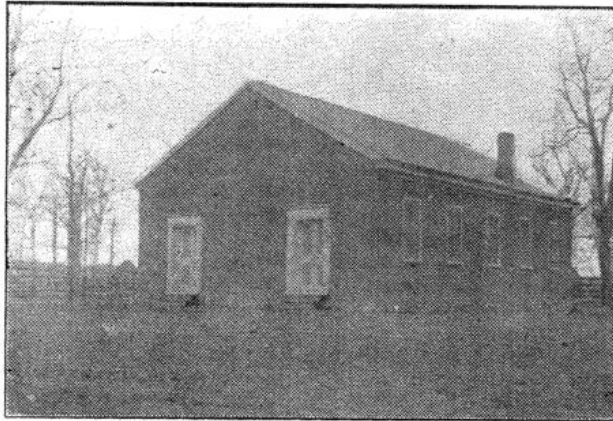
THE PRESBYTERIANS NEXT.

The history of the Four Counties says:

"The Presbyterians were, perhaps, the next religious sect in Kentucky, followed by the Methodists. These denominations established churches in early times in Scott county, and while it may be the Baptists have predominated, yet other sects have long been well represented in the county. Rev. Barton W. Stone, originally a Presbyterian, but for many years prior to his death a Christian preacher, and one of the best known clergymen of Kentucky in his day, often preached in Georgetown and in Scott county.

It is not possible to say when the first church was built in Scott county, or where it stood. It was not for several years, however, after the organization of church societies that an effort was made to put up a church building. But as the country settled up, and the wealth of the people would permit, temples were erected to the Most High, until now, side by side with the school house, we find in every neighborhood those "Steeple towers and spires, whose silent fingers point to heaven."

THE DRY RUN



CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

THE TIME ESTABLISHED AND ERECTED WILL BE SEEN ELSEWHERE
IN THIS HISTORY.



THE EARLY SCHOOLS.

The school houses of the early period were of the poorest kind, and it is a fact to be regretted, that in many portions of Kentucky little improvement has been made in their architecture. A majority of the Kentucky school houses are built of logs, and many of them are wholly unfit for the purposes for which they are intended. No money is more judiciously expended than that used in building comfortable and convenient school houses; it is really "bread cast upon the waters, that will return after many days." Most of our cities and large towns have good public school buildings, but in the country there are very few that even deserve the name of school houses, but such is not the case in Scott county, as her schools, teachers and buildings are creditable to any county in the State."

THE STONE SCHOOL HOUSE.



THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

IN the early days the common schools were sadly neglected in the counties in the State, and prior to the act of the Legislature in 1821, little or no attention was given to the house. The school houses were built of rocks and logs, in rude style, and were nothing more than a log cabin.

When and where the first school house was built, and by whom it was taught in Scott county, is a question yet unanswered. From the best information we have been able to secure, the old rock house situated on the place now owned by Lon Atkins, on the Lisle pike, about three miles from town, was the first school, and a man named Moore the first teacher.



Mrs. John Sutton, a likeness of whom appears below, who is now 76 years old, was born on the place on which she now resides, which is situated on the Lisle pike, about 3 miles from town, and has never moved in her life, talks entertainingly about the old school of which she was a pupil.



MRS. JOHN SUTTON.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN 25 YEARS AGO.

SCHOLARS OF OLD STONE SCHOOL.

She says if there was any other school in the county she did not know, and we supposed there was not, as most of the scholars came from Georgetown. She says Wm. F., Oliver, John, America, and Noma Gaines came from town; that Wm. Shephard, Margaret, Caroline and Ellen Smarr, John Henry, James, Will, Dave, Susan and Ophelia Crumbaugh attended this school. The boys, she said, wore "leather breeches" on account of the cane-breaks. She says the boys would take rails and build houses and cover the girls up with leaves, but the girls would not enjoy this now. Mrs. Sutton was a daughter of Edward and Mary Kelly, and was born April 8th, 1829.



MARRIED FIRST COUSIN.

She married her first cousin, John Sutton, on February 22d, 1844, when she was 13 years of age, and that the old County Clerk, Tommie Kelly, issued the marriage license. The wedding was attended by fifty people, and owing to the dust being so thick all who attended had to ride horse-back. She has five children, all living. (See names on page 60). Her grandfather opened

THE FIRST GROCERY

in Georgetown, in the old "Bull's-Eye," and it was conducted by his son, Jimmie Kelly. She now has an iron kettle that came out of that store, and uses it every year to render lard and make soap.

WHEN DICK JOINED THE CHURCH.

That she was in the congregation of the protracted meeting which was being conducted by Rev Barton Stone, the night that Richard Gano, the great preacher and noted soldier, left a gang of boys and came in and united with the church.

BURBRIDGE HAVING SOLDIERS MURDERED.

The day Steve Burbridge had some boys shot down in the old graveyard, she was sick in bed; that Dr. Barlow made a visit to her on that day and told her he had been with these boys. He said he asked one of the boys if he wanted any message sent home, and the boy replied: "No. My mother is a widow woman and I do not want her to know anything about it."

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

	W'te	C'ld	Total.
No. Districts in the County . . .	42	15	57
No. in which Schools were taught for more than 5 months	42	15	57
Average No. of months schools were taught	7.52	8.26	17.72
No. of Graded Schools in county organized under general graded school law	1		1
Average No. of months graded schools taught	8		8

School Houses and Furniture.

No. of Common School Houses in County	{ Log . . . Frame Brick .	1	1
		39	52
		3	3
Value of all school houses in the county	\$14750	\$1480	\$16230
Value of furniture, apparatus, &c	\$3475	\$530	\$4005
No. of school rooms	51	16	67
Total seating capacity	2400	950	3350
No. of school houses in good condition	33	9	42
No. furnished with suitable desks, seats, &c.	37	5	42
No. furnished with globes, maps, charts, &c.	37	8	46
No. houses built during year	1		1
No. houses repaired during year	6	1	7
Total value of all school property in county	\$18225	\$2010	\$20235

PUPILS.

Number in	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	M.	F.	T'l.	M.	F.	T'l.
Census Report	1644	1523	3167	735	686	1421

TEACHERS.

	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
No. who taught in common schools during year	18	29	47	4	11	15
No. of teachers attending County Institute (city and county)	19	32	51	5	17	22

FINANCIAL.

Taxes levied for building, repairing and furnishing	\$1,950
Taxes levied for incidental expenses	175
Subscriptions for incidental expenses	110
Salary and expenses of County Superintendent	715
Total paid for teaching, institute work, superintendence, &c	19,391
Books for indigent children—white \$35, colored \$20	55

Number of Pupils, Teacher and Trustees.

Following is the district number, name, number of pupils enrolled, the teacher and trustees of each school in the county:

No. 1—Newtown, 120. Teacher, J. M. Donovan; trustees, J. T. Sabel, M. B. Thompson, Wm. Shelton.

No. 2—Rogers Gap, 50. Teacher, Stella Cannon; trustees, Walter Reynolds, Thos. Rogers, W. S. Dickerson.

No. 3—Hill Top, 76. Teacher, Lena Haynes; trustees, J. H. Jones, G. W. Haydon.

No. 4—Skinner, 57. Teacher, Edna Juett; trustees, S. O. Wood, R. T. Thompson, J. H. Hamilton.

No. 5—White Sulphur, 75. Teacher, Kara D. Ford; trustees, E. B. Wiley, H. H. Taylor, J. T. Devers.

No. 6—Muddy Ford, 74. Teacher, J. D. Nun-

nelley; trustees, W. M. Shirley, Dudley Williamson, J. B. Barnhill.

No. 7—Mulberry, 29. Teacher, Blanche Butler; trustees, W. W. Hamilton, G. W. Mulberry, W. H. Mulberry.

No. 8—Wash, 63. Teacher, Anna Yarbrough; trustees, L. D. Robey, G. W. Wash.

No. 9—Sand Lick, 43. Teacher, Hulda Bramblett; trustees, B. Stone, C. C. Gregory, George Darnaby.

No. 10—Long Lick, 74. Teacher, J. R. Lancaster; trustees, S. N. Sinkhorn, W. R. Smith, J. T. Barlow.

No. 11—Double Culvert, 46. Teacher, Lottie Fields; trustees, J. L. Neale, W. B. Sharp, J. E. Watson.

No. 12—Miner's Branch, 49. Teacher, Mary Fortner; trustees, J. C. Wise, Monroe Wise, J. E. Hutcherson.

No. 13—Sadieville, 140. Teachers, J. L. Mulberry, Edward Baldwin; trustees, J. W. Hamilton, Jap Rose, J. T. Mulberry.

No. 14—Duvall, 66. Teacher, Daisie Cunningham; trustees, W. A. Richardson, Ed Lucas, George E. Johnson.

No. 15—Oxford, 109. Teacher, Stella Coghill; trustees, H. C. Rawlins, Ed Muddiman, J. W. Barkley.

No. 16—Davis or Baird's, 104—Teacher, Abbie D. Hunter; trustees, J. W. Fields, T. B. Lucas, George Penn.

No. 17—Hinton, 104. Teacher, W. T. Marshall; trustees, J. T. Stone, M. F. Butler.

No. 18—Nutter or Lemon's Mill, 58. Teacher, Reba Champe; trustees, J. D. Vance, J. M. Webster, J. A. Ford.

No. 19—Star (near Finnell). Teacher, G. W. Sharp; trustees, Joe Bailey, John R. Bailey.

No. 20—Turkeyfoot, 82. Teacher, Ophelia Devers; trustees, H. M. Hinton, Lell White, M. D. Barnhill.

No. 21—Rodgers, 57. Teacher, Lottie Mallory; trustees, B. G. Tackett, F. E. Jones, J. V. Rodgers.

No. 22—Perry, 63. Teacher, Briney Plummer; trustees, E. P. Sutton, G. E. Campbell, W. A. Perry.

No. 23—Sharp, 60. Teacher, Zelma Hill; trustees, L. D. Wright, J. A. Sharp, John Reeves.

No. 24—Great Crossings, 112. Teacher, Ernest Lucas; trustees, Joe Hall, J. N. Moreland, R. T. Herndon.

No. 25—Risk, 72. Teacher, S. T. Rawlins; trustees, J. M. Gaines, Francis Michael, R. J. Risk.

No. 26—Skinnersburg, 62. Teacher, Jennie Lee Ford; trustees, J. O. Fluke, Richard Hiles, W. H. Tackett.

No. 28—Biddle, 60. Teacher, Minnie Wood; trustees, S. M. Penn, J. H. Warring, L. C. Palmer.

No. 29—Burr Oak, 83. Teacher, Lena Payne; trustees, Oscar Nutter, Ben Calvert, Marion Jones.

No. 31—Barnett, 73. Teacher, W. B. Gaines; trustees, John Rice, Jas. Barnett, J. M. Penn.

No. 32—Yates, 92. Teacher, Lizzie M. Plummer; trustees, W. T. Wash, A. J. Oldham, Will Easley.

No. 33—Minorsville, 57. Teacher, Cordie E. Coleman; trustees, John Gardner, R. F. Gayle, H. T. Bramblett.

No. 36—Leer, 78. Teacher, Jennie Page; trustees, E. B. Phelps, Joe Lewis, Jas. Duncan.

No. 38—Parker, 66. Teacher, Mamie West; trustees, Lon Burrows, J. N. Bridges, T. R. Parker.

No. 56—Bethel, 95. Teacher, Lillie Rouse, Lexington; trustees, Colvin Patterson, Chas. Marvin.

No. 57—Oakland, 67. Teacher, Grace Flinn; trustees, John C. Leach, N. H. Cook, Arthur Kemper.

No. 58—Dry Run, 68. Teacher, Maud Rogers; trustees, Frank G. Elliott, Bruce McNeill, C. W. Burrows.

No. 60—Stamping Ground, 183. Teachers, — Warren, Sue Viley, Sallie Lindsay; trustees, J. B. Adams, ch'm'n, W. H. Gatewood, treas., graded dist.

No. 61—Porter, 68. Teacher, F. H. Abbott; trustees, J. W. Mulberry, G. Q. Lee, S. P. Munson.

No. 63—Bailey, 49. Teacher, Daisie Hunter; trustees, Manlius True, J. C. Vance.

No. 64—Lancaster, 60. Teacher, L. S. Martin; trustees, J. C. Perkins, Clarence Lancaster, G. W. Hatton.

No. 65—Etter, 89. Teacher, Ruth Coleman; trustees, Leo. Thomas, Thos. Clark, Wm. Etter.

No. 66—Springvale, 44. Teacher, D. L. Smith; trustees, J. B. Wallace, S. B. White, Willard Hoffman.

COLORED.

B—Boston, 182. Teachers, Lyda G. Ross, Emma Shores; trustees, Newt Goodloe, Spencer Scott, Joshua Watson.

C—Zion's Hill, 154. Teacher, John W. Dey, trustees, J. H. Holloway, Frank Holloway, Eli Sidney.

D—Watkinsville, 87. Teacher, Emma Savage; trustees, Sim Hensley, Willis Hensley, Chas. Turner.

E—Great Crossings, 145. Teacher, John A. White; trustees, George Taylor, Clark Mitchell, H. J. Brown.

F—Oxford, 78. Teacher, Clay R. Webb; trustees, Ed Henderson, Henry Carter, Curtis Allen.

G—Black, 77. Teacher, Amanda R. Webb; trustees, Wm. Black, Jerry Mason, Wm. Mitchell.

H—Sadieville, 68. Teacher, Celia O. Gaskins; trustees, York Smith, John Harrison, Stafford Howard.

I—Stamping Ground, 134. Teacher, Charlotte J. Sailles; trustees, George Summers, Ben Fox, Grant Specker.

J—White Sulphur, 69. Teacher, Ella Johnson; trustees, M. B. McIntyre, Wyatt Johnson, William Johnson.

K—119. Transferred to City Colored School.

L—Dry Run, 52. Teacher, Carrie Jackson; trustees, Chas. Smarr, Robt. Jones, R. H. Penny.

M—Hinton, 32. Teacher, Julia Johnson; trustees, Addison Kenney, Silas Henry.

N—Hummonstown, 63. Teacher, Abraham Madison; trustees, Peter Spotts, Thos. Taylor, J. M. Keene.

O—Lenorson, 68. Teacher, A. L. Clark; trustees, Sam Hunley, W. R. Adams.

P—Pleasant Point, 87. Teacher, Lizzie S. Jackson; trustees, Frank Cason, Chas. Williams, Zach Martin.



SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

At a session of the Court on December 18, 1821, the following order was made:

“Ordered that the county be laid off into sixteen school districts, pursuant to an act of Assembly approved Dec. 18, 1821, as follows, to-wit:

THE ACT FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Section 4. Be it enacted, That for the purpose of enabling the Legislature more easily to carry the foregoing provisions into effect, it shall be the duty of the County Courts of the Commonwealth to lay off their respective counties into any number of School Districts, not less than four, or more than sixteen, on or before the April term of said courts.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

Commissioners of the tax in the several counties to take the number of children in their districts, between the age of 4 and 14.

BOUNDARIES.

Clerks of County Courts to deliver the Commissioners the boundaries of the School Districts.

[In the early times each county had a regiment of militia. A regiment was organized in Scott county which was styled the “77th Regiment of Kentucky.” As a matter of convenience, the bounds of companies were used as road and school districts.]

The bounds of Georgetown	No. 1	School Dist.
" " " Capt. Dolahan's Co.	No. 2	" "
" " " Capt. Hall's Co.	No. 3	" "
" " " Capt. Ritchie's Co.	No. 4	" "
" " " Capt. Hallon's Co.	No. 5	" "
" " " Capt. Penn's Co.	No. 6	" "
" " " Capt. Long's Co.	No. 7	" "
" " " Capt. Payne's Co.	No. 8	" "
" " " Capt. Grant's Co.	No. 9	" "
" " " Capt. Ballard's Co.	No. 10	" "
" " " Capt. Canyer's Co.	No. 11	" "
" " " Capt. Hick's Co.	No. 12	" "
" " " Capt. Pratt's Co.	No. 13	" "
" " " Capt. Tarleton's Co.	No. 14	" "
" " " Capt. Johnson's Co.	No. 15	" "
" " " Capt. Payne's Co.	No. 16	" "

PRESENT SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.



L. H. PAXTON.

L. H. Paxton was born in Lincoln county, Mo., and educated in the public schools of that State. He read law in the office of the late Judge George E. Prewitt, and began practice in Georgetown in 1882. He was elected County Superintendent in 1886, and served as such one term. At the expiration of that term he was an unsuccessful candidate for County Judge. From 1893 to 1897 he was special examiner of pensions in the U. S. Pension Bureau. He taught school in Scott county in 1899 and 1900, and the next year was again elected County Superintendent. During the first term of Mr Paxton's Superintendency there were twenty-three school houses built in the county, and for three years of his last term in that office the terms of the schools of Scott county were longer than those of any other county in the State, except, perhaps, those of Mason county.

ASHLAND EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, ORGANIZED IN 1901.



At a meeting of the Scott County Teachers' Institute, held in Georgetown in July, 1901, a movement was put on foot to organize a teachers' association. The teachers thought favorably of the movement, and the organization was at once perfected, and became known as the Ashland Educational Association, composed of the counties of Fayette, Scott, Woodford, Owen, Henry, Oldham, Bourbon and Franklin. The Association holds two meetings each year, in the months of April and July. The officers of the Association are elected annually. The purpose of this organization is best shown by the proceedings of its last meeting, which was held in Georgetown, in April, 1905.

The Eighth Semi-Annual Meeting

— OF —

The Ashland Educational Association.

The eighth semi-annual meeting of the Ashland Educational Association was held in Georgetown at the city school chapel. Mr. Ernest Lucas, President of the Association, called the meeting to order and introduced Hon. Victor F. Bradley who delivered the welcome address in behalf of the city. Mr. Bradley's address was at times eloquent and was well received by the teachers and all thought that he understood well the educational needs of our county and State. Many years ago he was County Superintendent of Schools of this county. He spoke of the wonderful advancement of the county schools since that date under the able supervision of Mr. L. H. Paxton. He referred to the progress of the City School under the management of the present Principal. He knew of its humble beginning and now could testify to its growth and present efficiency.

An address of welcome on behalf of the county was delivered by Supt. L. H. Paxton. Mr. Paxton has served the county two terms as superintendent of schools. He at all times has been an indefatigable worker for his schools and at the close of his second term will leave them on a higher plane than when he began.

Supt. Cassidy of Lexington being detained at home on account of illness in his family, Supt. J. D. Clark of Lexington, delivered the response on the behalf of the Association.

The opening preliminaries of the session being completed and Miss Minnie West being appointed secretary the real work of the session was begun. Prof. J. M. Elliott of Lexington read a paper on "Educational Tendencies." The association then adjourned the morning session.

The teachers assembled at two o'clock, and Mrs. Ida Withers Harrison delivered an excellent lecture on "The Child in Literature."

Miss Louella Cloud of Lexington read a paper on "Adolescence."

Mr. E. R. Jones discussed "Proper Districts."

Mrs. V. W. Dorris of Georgetown read a paper on "Practical and Cultural Value of Art in School Work." Mrs. Dorris handled her subject well. On the walls of the City School Chapel could be seen many excellent drawings and paintings in water colors executed by the pupils whom she taught in school this year.

The last subject in the afternoon was "Inhibition" which was ably discussed by Dr. Arthur Yager.

At the night session the exercises were begun by a song by the pupils in the Eighth Grade of the City School. Miss Miranda Burgess the teacher of vocal music delighted the audience with two solos.

The association was then addressed by Dr. Pollard of the Baptist church. His subject was "Christ the True Teacher." The meeting then adjourned till 6 o'clock Saturday morning.

The associational work began by an address on "What we learn by Experience" by Supt. Garrison of the City School. Supt. M. H. Bourne of Owenton, spoke on "The Value of the 'Vox Populi.'" Mr. Bourne had the attention of the audience from the beginning. He is always an interesting speaker and a diligent worker in the association. He brought a large number of Owen county teachers with him and of course carried off the honor. The teachers of Owen have always shown their interest in the work of the association by their punctual attendance. The writer cannot give the names of all the teachers present. Supt. Sharon of Paris City Schools was present and took active interest in the work of the meeting.

The following superintendents were present: Miss Pattie of Frankfort, Prof. Eubank of Midway, J. D. Clark of Lexington, M. O. Winfrey of Middlesborough and R. M. Shipp of Owenton.

Prof. Eubank, editor of the Southern School published at Lexington, made his first visit to the association. Prof. Eubank has lately taken charge of this monthly magazine. He will make a valuable addition to the membership of the Educational Association. Many of the teachers expressed the opinion that this was the most interesting session ever held. The teachers will meet in Paris next October.

JOHNSON INDIAN SCHOOL.

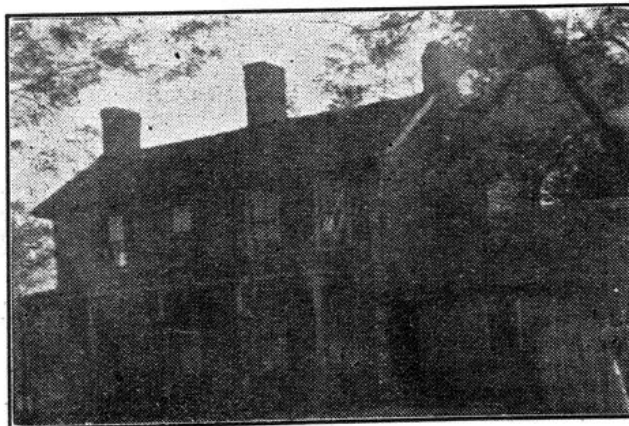


COL. DICK JOHNSON, PRINCIPAL.



Johnson's Indian School, an institution now forgotten by many of the citizens of Scott, will be of interest, perhaps, to our readers. We allude to the Indian School once maintained by Col. Dick Johnson. This school was located at White Sulphur Springs. When the general government bought the lands of the Chickasaw and Chowtaw Indians, and located them West of the Mississippi River, the annuities due them were devoted to the education of Indian boys. Col. Dick Johnson, then a member of Congress, and afterwards Vice-President of the United States, was appointed Superintendent of this school. He located it at his farm five miles West of Georgetown, at Blue Spring, the farm now being owned by H. P. Montgomery.

THE HOME OF



COL. DICK JOHNSON.

The old house, Col. Johnson's home, now stands, no changes being made in it whatever. It is a two-story brick, with small porch in front, as the likeness, made from a recent photograph, shows. The house is occupied by Mr. Harry Montgomery, the son of Mr. H. P. Montgomery, who owns the farm. When Col. Johnson owned the farm, it contained several hundred acres, but much of it has been sold off until now it contains 350 acres.

THE AVENUES.

The house sets about one-eighth of a mile from the pike. A roadway leads from the pike to it which, if

made a gravel road and trees planted on both sides, would be one of the most beautiful avenues to be seen in the State. Many of the old buildings that Col. Johnson had erected still stand and are as durable as they were when erected.

THE OLD ROCK WAREHOUSE.

One of these is his old warehouse. This warehouse is built of rock about 18 feet wide and 50 feet long. It has iron doors and windows, and is situated almost in front of the residence, left of the driveway and outside of the front yard.

OLD ROCK HOUSE WHERE THE INDIANS WERE TAUGHT.

In the yard left of the house is a dwelling, two-story and built of rock. It is about 80 feet long, and is said to have been used for the school in which the Indians were taught.

THE OLD STONE HOUSE FOR SERVANTS.

On the right of the house is a very long stone house, one-story, which is used for servants, and for which purpose it was built and so utilized by Col. Johnson.

WHERE THE MAYOR OF CLEVELAND, O., WAS BORN.

It was in this house that the Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, and who has been frequently mentioned as the probable Democratic nominee for President in 1908,



**HON. THOMAS L. JOHNSON,
WAS BORN.**

Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, O., born at Blue Spring, near Georgetown, on the 18th of July, 1854; married Maggie J. Johnson, at Louisville, October 8, 1874. His children were: Robert Ruffin Johnson, born at Louisville, April 27, 1876, died at Indianapolis, Ind., June 3, 1878, and buried in Crown Hill cemetery near there; Loftin Edwards Johnson, born in Indianapolis, May 18, 1879; Elizabeth Flournoy Johnson, born in Indianapolis, Aug. 16, 1881.

FIVE-HUNDRED-POUND CHEESE.

It was about the year 1822 or 1823 when Col. Johnson had this school at Blue Spring, and it is known to have been in operation in 1825, as LaFayette, in his tour of the country in that year, visited it at Blue Spring, and a great feast was prepared for him by the neighborhood, the ladies making a cheese for the occasion that weighed 500 pounds.

THE SCHOOL REMOVED.

In 1831, the school was removed from Blue Spring to White Sulphur Spring, which was also on a farm owned by Col. Johnson. He employed teachers and ran his school as a regular boarding school, receiving so much per week for board and tuition.

THE VISIT OF LAFAYETTE.

The visit of LaFayette was one of the grandest occasions that ever took place in Scott county. A



GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

barbecue was given, for which twenty-five 1,500-pound choice steers and fifteen fine lambs, the select of the whole county, were slaughtered.

THE TRENCHES.

The place this long trench was made is yet visible at Blue Spring. It is said that over 5,000 people attended this barbecue. The old stump on which that eloquent orator, lawyer and preacher, John T. Johnson, stood when he delivered the address of welcome, and on which Gen. LaFayette also stood when he made his response, still stands. Whether this is true or not we can not say, but we have no reason to doubt it other than the time, 83 years, it has stood.

THE TREE.

The tree is there, and shows the mortise made in it where the timbers were placed to press this cheese. There is only one living citizen in the county that we have been able to find who attended this barbecue, and that is Mr. John Sutton, who is 92 years old.



THE BLUE SPRING.

The Blue Spring is just at the rear of the house. On the rear porch of the house one can stand and look down, a distance of 30 feet, and see the famous Blue Spring. The above likeness of the Blue Spring was made from a photograph taken in June, 1905. The little fellow shown in the picture, standing where LaFayette is said to have stood, is Oliver W. Gaines.

OVER TWO HUNDRED INDIANS TAUGHT.



There were generally from two to three hundred Indian boys in attendance, and it brought a considerable revenue to Col. Johnson's exchequer. Some of the boys afterwards filled prominent positions in the country; one practiced law in New York, and several others became preachers of the Gospel. In 1833, during the raging of the cholera, it was terribly fatal at the school. There were two physicians residing near, who usually attended the students; but one day, when the disease was at its worst, Col. Johnson sent to Georgetown for Dr. Ewing, who was a partner of Dr. Gano, and had been the surgeon of Col. Johnson's regiment in the war of 1812. Dr. Ewing, being unable to leave, Dr. Gano went in his stead, and seventeen of the boys died that day. He advised Col. Johnson to change the location of his school, as he thought both the location and the arrangement of the buildings were favorable to spread the disease. Col. Johnson rejected the suggestion, however, with scorn, saying, "He would stay there and die with the last one of them." About the year 1836 or 1837, the school was discontinued.

OWNS THE LAND

ON WHICH

THE CHOCTAW ACADEMY STOOD.

THE WALKING ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF SCOTT COUNTY.

GARRETT POWELL.

R. POWELL owns the land on which the old Choctaw Academy was built by Col. Dick Johnson. All that is left of this building is the old rock foundation. This place was originally settled by a man named Wood, in 1800, and was afterwards purchased by Col. Dick Johnson. It lies about six miles from Georgetown, on the Frankfort pike, and contains 700 acres.

Owing to Mr. Powell's age, he left his farm and purchased a residence on East Main street, and is now a resident of Georgetown. His nephew, Mr. John Jones, has charge of the farm. Mr. Powell is now 79 years old, is in good health, and is very active. He walks about the city, and goes to and from his place when the weather will permit. He has a remark-

able memory, and knows more about the early history of the town and county than any other living citizen. He has given us much valuable information of the early history of the county and its people. He was born in this county in 1829. His father, Urias Powell, came from Virginia, and participated in the war of 1812.

Mr. Garrett Powell married a Miss Kenney, of Owen county, on Dec. 22, 1865. His wife is a sister of Mrs. Mary Worland, of this city, and of Mr. H. P. Montgomery's first wife. He has been a farmer and stock breeder all of his life, and owned many fine horses, among which was Monroe Chief 2:18, who was sold by Mr. Powell at two years for \$1,500, and has since sold for \$17,000; D. Monroe sold for \$28,000 in 1874; he sold the dam for \$400 at 19 years of age.

[On the next page is Mrs. Coons' article on LaFayette's visit, published in the Frankfort Roundabout. She is mistaken as to President Monroe and General Jackson; neither was present.]

THE HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY.

LaFayette's Visit to Georgetown.



GENERAL MARQUISE LAFAYETTE,

COMRADE IN ARMS OF WASHINGTON, VISITS GEORGETOWN IN 1824.

IN reading over the history of my father's memories of Kentucky, this one event seemed particularly appropriate at this time, and I give the "romance" to the younger students who may wish to become conversant with this data in politics.

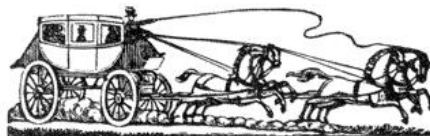
"If I remember correctly, it was in the year 1824 that General Jackson and President Monroe came to Georgetown, Ky., on their excursion trip through the State.

"The citizens of Georgetown made every arrangement for their reception, and the military company and Light Horse Company were out in full parade. I think John T. Johnson delivered the welcome address. I thought Jackson in his reply to Johnson was the roughest man in his speech I ever heard, and I was bold enough to criticise what he said.

"There were thousands of people in town that day. Monroe did not make any speech. The military spirit was in high favor with the people then. John Lemon who commanded the cavalry, had a large company. A number of the horses had done service in the last war. The horse that Capt. Lemon rode had charged Proctor at the battle of the Thames. He was a fine animal, and his owner took great care of him, and in the sham battles he would always go through the lines.

"This was a real Jackson day in Georgetown!

"Bro. Sam and me was a fishing on the other side of Elkhorn in sight of the Georgetown and Frankfort turnpike. We were just pulling out the fish fast when we heard the stage from Frankfort coming. (I tell you the stage coach was looked upon at that time with much more interest than the railway car at the present time. Every few miles the driver would blow his bugle, and some of the drivers could blow them fine, for they had more pride in their fine coaches and fine teams than the carriers do nowadays.)



THE STAGE COACH.

"As he came down the road from Captain Craig's to Elkhorn, he played Washington's March, and when he stopped in front of the store he told the news of Gen. LaFayette's arrival in Frankfort. Of course we quit our fishing and ran to tell the wonderful piece of news to our friends and relatives. France gave to the United States a hero of tenderest memory, and one for whom all American patriots should feel the deepest sense of reverence, for the Marquise LaFayette, while yet

in the flush of his young manhood, offered himself upon our country's altar for its weal or woe. History tells us that he was born of noble parentage, and the name one of ancient French aristocracy. He was the friend of kings and a favorite at the French and English courts. He married young and his still younger bride was the daughter of one of the proudest houses in France, one among the charmed circle around beautiful, but sad-faced Marie Antoinette.

"LaFayette came to America from impulse and the spark of his inspiration burned brighter because of the friendship and encouragement given him by the brother of King George III, of England, the Duke of Gloucester the members of the royal family who posed as the friend of liberty, and in that role opposed the English Colonial policy, approving the cause of the Americans.

"He became the comrade in arms of our own beloved Washington and a laureled hero of Brandywine and Yorktown.

"During the second administration of President James Monroe, 1824, occurred Gen. LaFayette's visit to our country as the guest of the nation. He traveled through each of the twenty-four States, and was everywhere welcomed with delight.

"He landed in New York in June 1824, upon the invitation of President Monroe, who was a dear, personal friend, and was received with every manifestation of rejoicing, and in every part of the country with the warmest expressions of delight and enthusiasm, being proclaimed by popular voice: As the noble guest of the nation. Everywhere his presence was the signal for festivities and great bonfires.

"Having celebrated at Bunker Hill, the anniversary of the first conflict of the Revolution, and at Yorktown that of its closing scenes in which he himself had become so conspicuous a part, and taking leave of four ex-Presidents of the United States, he received the farewell of the President, in the name of the nation, and sailed from the Capitol, in a frigate named the Brandywine, September 7, 1825.

"I have been thus particular in speaking of this illustrious gentleman because no man before, and no other man in all time, will have such exhibitions of love and attention paid to him.

"Here I pause to state that mud roads prevailed in Kentucky, and this present month of May the roads were well nigh impassable on account of two weeks of rain. Gen. LaFayette left Frankfort in a splendid coach drawn by six fine horses, and the Governor and two other gentlemen accompanied him. The roads being so muddy, they failed to reach their destination that night and stopped within four miles of Lexington. The next day he was received in Lexington as no other man was ever welcomed. The road from Georgetown to Lexington was lined with people from all parts of the State.

"You remember the present cemetery gate on the hill at Georgetown? On both sides of the road there was a strong stake and rider worm fence, and I was opposite that gate on top of the fence when the grand party came along. He was in an open barouche with his hat off bowing to either side of the road which was alive with men, women and children, negroes and horses, and such shouts, with the roar of musketry and cannon, old Georgetown will never again witness. And now comes in the little romance of your papa.

"Your dear mother had been my one sweetheart, but would never encourage my heart by word or action. She was well grown for her age, fourteen years, so full of fun and happiness with dimpled, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes. A born leader among the girls, ready for foot races or bandy, and up in arms to fight, if occasion demanded it.

"In the parade of welcome there were fifty girls, dressed in white, with wreaths of flowers. They rode in open carriages to meet the royal guest. Your mother got the plate out of which the General ate, also winning, at a chance, one bushel of ginger cakes which she distributed among her friends. One boy tried to steal her plate and cakes, but she pitched into him with doubled fists and ran him off amid great shouts of laughter. So much of the romance in the life history of the beloved French general touched with mine that its influence has swept forever across my earthly destiny. Your dear mother this day promised to marry me, some time, and kept me waiting eight long years. But she made me happy at last, and for this blessing I give in memoriam this brief sketch of Washington's friend and the guest of Kentucky, the immortal Gen. de LaFayette."

N. S. COX.

March 13, 1905.

Frankfort Roundabout, Frankfort, Ky.

A MISTAKE ABOUT PRESIDENTS.

The writer, N. S. Cox, is mistaken about President Jackson accompanying Gen. LaFayette here, and we are co-aborated in this by Mr. Collins and by residents of the county, among whom is Mrs. Eliza Thompson. There was never a President visited Kentucky during his official term except James Monroe in 1817. He made a personal examination of arsenals, naval depots, fortifications and garrisons. He was met at Louisville. He wore undress uniforms of Revolutionary soldiers—a blue military coat, light colored underclothes and a cocked hat.

AN OLD NEWSPAPER.

The Lexington Observer, published Monday evening, May 16, 1825. General LaFayette, who was making a tour through this country, was in Lexington on that day, and the following extract is made from the notice of his arrival:

"Our guest makes his entry into our town this day; all hearts at this moment are devoted to the pleasing duty of receiving him. We anticipate our usual hour of publication to indulge in the general celebration and festivity in honor of our country's benefactor. Lynch and company had an advertisement announcing that they have been engaged by the Committee to furnish the dinner to General LaFayette and party, Revoluting officers and soldiers, and as many citizens as desired to attend. Tickets to the dinner \$2.50. Commonwealth paper each.

A mention of the ball was given that night, at the Masonic temple. The editorial of General LaFayette being in the city, of the ball and advertisement of the dinner did not make half a column. The paper is a six column folio, published by Thomas Smith, at \$2.25 a year in specie or \$5 in Commonwealth paper. John Fisher, of Georgetown, had an advertisement of his hotel on Main street east of Court House.

TELLS ABOUT LA FAYETTE'S VISIT.



MRS. ELIZA THOMPSON.

One of the oldest native born ladies in the town tells in a most entertaining manner of LaFayette's visit. She is in her 84th year, and was only 4 years of age at the time, but having been told over and over again of the occasion, she is as well posted as if she had been years older. She says that nearly every woman and child in Scott county wore "LaFayette Bonnets" on this accasion. The bonnets were all made out of paste board and large flowered calico. She says that Emily, the daughter of Gov. Robinson, who was about eight years of age, was the first little girl that kissed LaFayette. Miss Robinson since married Col. Busby, an editor of a New York paper. At this time Gov. Robinson lived on Hamilton street, where Miss Bertie Webb now resides. Mrs. Thompson, is the widow of Col. Sam. Thompson, who was a Provost Marshal here during the war. Her father was Alpheus Shephard, son of Samuel Shephard, the first lawyer of Georgetown. Her mother was Cassandra Nash, daughter of Wm. Nash, the

wealthiest and largest property holder of Georgetown from 1790 to 1810. Col. Nash was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He married Nomia Menifee, of the illustrious Menifee family. They had seven children—Polly, Mariah, Cassandra, Isabella, Bird Ella, Naomi and Clinton. Polly married Oliver W. Gaines; Mariah, Edgcomb Suggett; Cassandra, Alphas Shephard; Isabella, William Valandingham; Bird Ella, Allen Prewitt, brother of the late Judge Prewitt; Naomi, Joseph Prewitt, and Clinton, who is the only one now living, resides in the State of Missouri. Mrs. Thompson now lives with her son-in-law, Mr. John Betts, in a comfortable cottage on Bourbon street. She has seven children—Robert, John Will, Euclid, Frank, Mrs. Garrison, Alphas and Mrs. Betts. She was born in a house that stood where the Wells House now stands in Georgetown, this property being left to her mother by Col. Nash. She says that she and her cousin, Naomi Gaines, were at the jail and saw the two negroes that were hung in 1837, taken out on the Lexington pike to the place of the hanging in a dump cart by W. T. V. Bradford, who was then Sheriff, and that Mr. Bradford hung them. This she is mistaken in as the records show B. W. Finnell, who was then Deputy Sheriff, executed them. She says that the Clerk's office was burned in 1814 or 1816, and the records were destroyed 23 years prior to the burning of the Court House in 1839. The burning of the Clerk's office was caused by some feeling over an election. The office was separate at this time from the Court House. This is true, as the records bear her out in the statement, but only a portion of the records were destroyed. (See page 10 of this history.) The building of a Clerk's office at this time, and not a Court House puzzled the writer of this history, and it was not until after a hundred pages had been printed, before we discovered this fact. Here we enter into an account of the Constitutions and the Courts of the State and county as well as officers and elections.



FIRST CONSTITUTION.

Adopted at Danville April 19, 1792.

Kentucky was not admitted into the Union as a State until June 1st, 1792, about five weeks after the first Constitutional convention was held. Congress had made provision for it and it was an established fact that Scott was to be formed from a portion of Woodford. Col. Robert Johnson represented Woodford county in this convention. The Constitution provided for the election of 3 Representatives from Jefferson, 4 from Lincoln, 9 from Fayette, 6 from Nelson, 4 from Mercer, 3 from Madison, 5 from Bourbon, 4 from Woodford, 2 from Mason counties, and fixed June 4th, 1792, for the first session of the Legislature to be held, and designated Lexington as the place. This accounts for Scott county being the second born of the new State, but the 11 in all, including the counties formed by Virginia, five weeks prior to the admission of Kentucky as a State into the Union and of the holding of the first session of the General Assembly. Col. Johnson was selected as one of the Eleven Elector Senators who appointed (or elected) the first Governor, Isacc Shelby. The term of Governor was fixed at 4 four years.

SECOND CONSTITUTION,

Adopted at Frankfort, Aug. 17, 1799.

The second convention in which the second Constitution of Kentucky was made and adopted, was held in Frankfort August 17, 1799. William Henry and Robert Johnson were the delegates from the county of Scott. It provided for three distinct departments of magistracy—legislative, executive and judiciary. The General Assembly was to meet annually. The Legislature was to consist of not less than fifty-eight nor more than one hundred Representatives, to be elected the first Monday in August of each year by the qualified voters of the counties. The Senate was to consist of twenty-four members, each of whom was to be elected every four years. The salary of each member of the Senate and House was fixed at \$1.50 per day while the Legislature was in session. It provided for the election of Lieutenant Governor in the same manner in which the Chief Executive was chosen. The Governor appointed the county officers, except Coroner. It provided for the selection of the Presiding Justice (now County Judge) to become Sheriff, and the vacancy in the number of Gentlemen Justices (now Magistrates) to be appointed by the Governor. In cases of vacancy for any reason or cause in the Justices they were compelled to recommend to the Governor a competent man to be appointed. It provided for Appellate districts, and the establishment of the Court of Appeals. It provided for a wide berth to newspapers, and gave to all representatives of newspapers access to all public records and the right to make examinations into all public matters. Before the Circuit Courts were

established two of the Gentlemen Justices sat in all cases which come up now before the Circuit Judge. The County Clerk selected the trial judges, as well as setting the time of trials. The County Clerk was elected by the Gentlemen Justices and not by the voters.

THIRD CONSTITUTION,

ADOPTED AT FRANKFORT, JUNE 11, 1850.

The third convention in which the third Constitution was made and adopted, was held at Frankfort on June 11, 1850. William Johnson was the delegate from the county of Scott. The State was divided into three District departments—Legislative, Executive and Judicial. It provided for each county to be divided into election precinct, so that the power be given to the people to elect all offices except a United States Senator, the State being then and now entitled to two. It provided for ten Congressional districts. The county of Scott was placed in the Eighth Congressional district, which was composed of Fayette, Owen, Bourbon, Woodford, Scott, Jessamine and Franklin counties. The District has since been changed and Scott is now in the Seventh. It provided for the establishment of Common Pleas Courts, and all county officers, as County Judge, Attorney, Sheriff, &c.

FOURTH CONSTITUTION,

Adopted at Frankfort, Sept. 28, 1901.

The fourth convention, in which the Fourth and present Constitution was made and adopted, was held at Frankfort, Sept. 28, 1901. Judge Jas. F. Askew was the delegate from the county of Scott. It was in this constitution that the old viva voce way of voting was set aside and the Australian Ballot System adopted as the manner of voting and way of electing officers. It is now called Secret Ballot System. The delegate from the county of Scott protested bitterly and fought hard, pleading that this system was a new way of voting, and it should first be tried before being adopted. The secret ballot has proven a curse to the State.

Scott county is now in the Seventh Congressional, Fifth Appellate Court, Fourteenth Judicial, Second Railroad Commission and Twenty-second Senatorial districts.

The county of Scott has had able men as her delegates, and their records are sufficient evidence of this fact, and we are certainly fortunate in securing a likeness of a descendant of these distinguished statesmen, who have long since passed to their last resting place, except the last delegate, Judge James Askew, who is flourishing like a green bay tree. We know of nothing more appropriate in the art of printing that we could use at the beginning of the brief biography of these distinguished statesmen than a likeness of a descendant of the illustrious Johnson family—Miss Anne Askew.

ANNE ASKEW

Gifted in Beauty, Talent and Culture.



There have been four conventions held in the State of Kentucky, and four Constitutions adopted. The first convention was held in Danville, April 19, 1792, the year Kentucky was admitted into the Union as a State, and a few months prior to the formation of the county of Scott. In this convention, Col. Robert Johnson, of Buffalo Crossing, was the elector from Woodford.

Colonel Johnson and General Henry Delegates.

The second Constitution of Kentucky was adopted in Frankfort, August 17th, 1799. The proportionate as fixed and based on the population by the first Constitution gave Scott county two delegates, who were Colonel Robert Johnson and General William Henry.

General Johnson the Delegate.

The third Constitution was adopted in Frankfort June 11th, 1859. Gen. William Johnson was the delegate from Scott, and the grandson of Col. Robert Johnson, the elector from Woodford in the first and a delegate from Scott in the second.

Judge Askew the Delegate.

The fourth and present Constitution was adopted in Frankfort, September 28th, 1901. Judge Jas. F. Askew was the delegate from Scott, and the son-in-law of General William Johnson, who was the delegate from the same county in the third convention.

A Charming Descendant.

We doubt if there is another young lady in Kentucky gifted so liberally in beauty and culture as Miss Annie Askew, whose likeness appears on the preceding page, and whose great-great-grandfather, Colonel Robert Johnson, grandfather, General Johnson, and father, Judge Askew, represented the same county in the four conventions where the four Constitutions were made and adopted. Her father

Congressman James Johnson.

Col. James Johnson was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812, and distinguished himself in the battle of the Thames as a brave and gallant soldier. He was elected to the State Senate from Scott county in 1808; was a Presidential Elector in 1821; elected to Congress in 1825. He united with the Baptist church at Great Crossings in 1801, of which he remained a faithful member until his death. The old brick Baptist church, now at Great Crossings, was built by him in 1810, and is said to be the first brick house built in Scott county. Colonel Johnson was one of the wealthiest men of his day in the western country.

Member of Scott County Bar.

Congressman Johnson, a prominent member of the Scott County Bar, and for several years his practice was more than he could attend to, besides he was employed in almost every suit where the interest of Scott county was involved, as will be seen in some of the orders of the Court. He was an honest man in all his dealings, and with unlimited liberality the people of Scott county knew him only to love him, and his record as a man being elected to public office shows. Whenever the people of Scott county could honor him by electing him to public office they did so.

A Son of Colonel Robert Johnson.

James Johnson, born in Orange county, Va., on the 1st of January, 1774; married Nancy Payne in Fayette county; died at Washington, D. C., on the 13th of August, 1826, and buried in the family cemetery at Great Crossings, in Scott county.

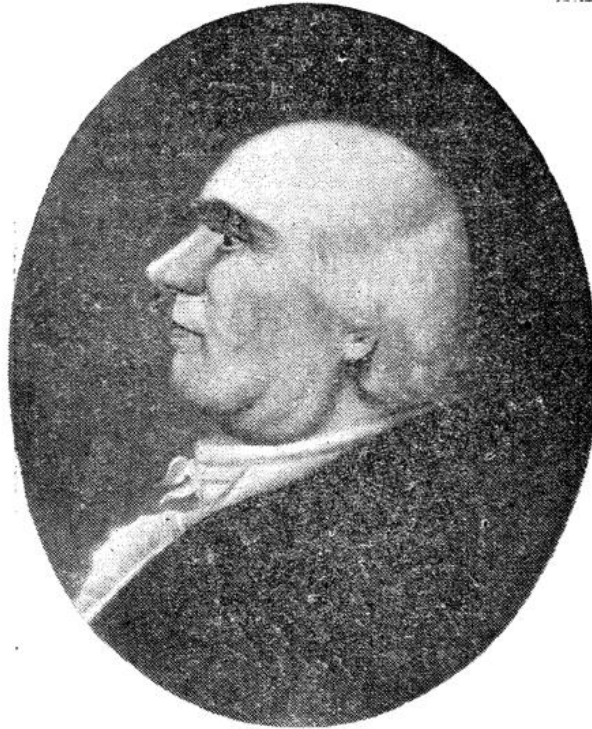
The Children Were

Edware P., William, Ann, Darwin, Eveline J., Adeline, Henry, James, Richard M., Nancy, Leonidas L., Jemima E.

AMONG THE WEALTHIEST MEN IN THE STATE.
Colonel James Johnson was one of the wealthiest men in the State, and owned considerable mining stock in the country. While Congressman, on January 7th, 1824, he obtained a leave from Congress to pursue his mining and smelting interests in Mississippi. He worked a large force and took a great interest in the enterprise.

An Elector for Senator.

In the first Constitution held and adopted in 1792, before Scott county was taken from Woodford, but in the year Kentucky became a State and Scott county formed, Colonel Robert Johnson was the delegate from Woodford and was an elector for State Senator, of which he served. Collins' History of Kentucky pays this well deserved tribute to Robert Johnson as a man and as a statesman, and also has this to say of Governor George W. Johnson, the hero who gave his life for a country's cause, falling on the battlefield at Shiloh.



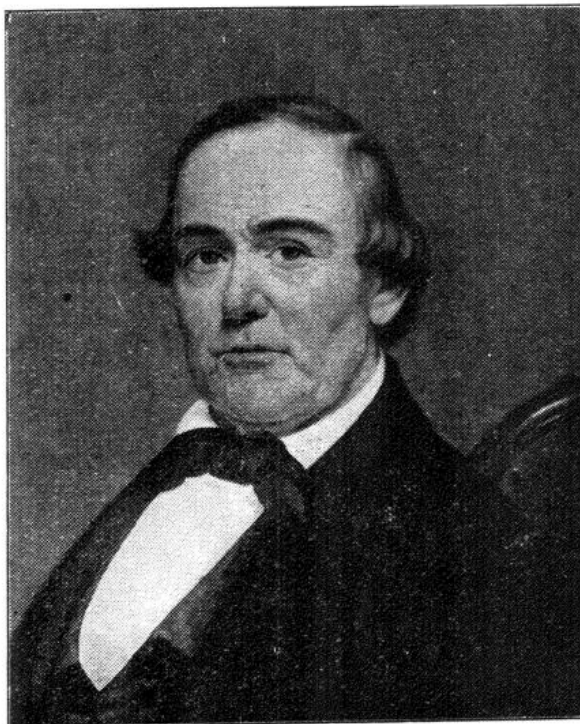
COL. ROBERT JOHNSON,

THE HEAD OF ONE OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS FAMILIES IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Colonel Robert Johnson (the father of Colonels Richard M., James and Major John T. Johnson) was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky, then a county of that State, during the stormy period of the revolution. He was distinguished for that high-toned integrity and courage which marked the age and country in which he lived; and took an active and prominent part in the sanguinary conflicts which raged between the settlers and natives, in the early settlement of Kentucky. So great was the confidence reposed in his skill and courage, by the adventures of that age, by whom he was surrounded, that he was called to take a conspicuous position in almost every hazardous enterprise. The sentiments of patriotism and integrity which marked the history of his active life, he did not fail to inculcate upon the minds of his children; and the character of those children, as developed, shows that they were not without their proper effect. Of Colonel Richard M. Johnson, the eldest son, a sketch will be found under the head of Johnson county. Colonel James Johnson was the Lieutenant Colonel of the mounted regiment of Col. R. M. Johnson, during the late war, and distinguished himself at the battle of the Thames, as well as on several occasions while in the service. He subsequently served several sessions in the Congress of the United States, with general acceptance. At the time of his death, which occurred many years since, he was in communion with the Baptist Church and was esteemed a zealous and devoted Christian. Major John T. Johnson was, for a time, a member of the Appellate Court of Kentucky; subsequently, for several sessions, a member of Congress; and is now, (1847) and has been for some eight or ten years, a distinguished minister of the Christian Church.

General Wm. Henry.

General Wm. Henry was a native of Virginia and one of the early settlers of Scott county. He commanded two brigades in the war of 1812. He was a Presbyterian minister and attended the first meeting of the Synod held in Lexington in 1802. He was one of the Commissioners from Scott county to improve the navigation of the Kentucky river, for which a company was organized in 1801. He moved from this county to that of Morgan, and represented that county in the Legislature in 1839.



GENERAL WM. JOHNSON,

The Delegate from Scott County to the Third Constitutional Convention, held at Frankfort, June 11, 1850.

[General Johnson's last marriage was in March, 1859, when he married Mrs. Ann Darnaby Clayton. To this union one child was born—Annie Johnson, who married Judge Jas. F. Askew, a prominent lawyer of Georgetown, of which mention is made elsewhere. The following is sufficient evidence to show that Gen. Johnson was a statesman, soldier and prominent citizen of Scott county.]

Death of Gen. Wm. Johnson.

Gen. William Johnson died at his residence near Great Crossings, on Friday night February 6th 1875, of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of only a few days. Gen. Johnson was born at Great Crossing, February 4th, 1799, and at the time of his death had just entered his 77th year. His life was spent in the county, and his name is intimately connected with the more important events in its earlier history. He was the son of Col. James Johnson, who fought at the battle of the Thames with Col. Richard Johnson, his brother. The subject of this notice, though a mere lad at the time, accompanied his father on that campaign, and assisted in carrying the wounded, his uncle (Col. Dick) among the number, from the battle field, after the latter had given a death wound to the Indian chief, Tecumseh. Gen. Johnson represented Scott county faithfully and efficiently five or six times in the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature, and was a prominent member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the State. He was never defeated for any office to which he aspired, and always declined promotion save at the hands of the people of his native county. He was a gentleman of great moral worth, of untiring energy, and of admirable business qualities. As a public servant, he was faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties; and as a citizen was deservedly popular with all who knew him. He professed religion in the year 1828, when he united with the old church at Great Crossing, (near by the old home where he spent so many years of his life) under the ministration of the late Rev. Silas M. Noel. His life went out peacefully surrounded by an affectionate family and devoted friends. He leaves to his children a noble heritage—a good name and the evidences of a useful life.

The funeral services were performed at the Bap-

tist Church in Great Crossings, on Sunday, by Rev. Henry McDonald, assisted by Rev. Dr. Manly. The church was crowded with the acquaintances of the deceased, who had come to pay the last tribute of respect. A notable feature of the assembly was the very large number of old men present. The burial ceremony was after the rites of the Masonic order, of which the deceased had been a prominent member for more than fifty years, having united with the order in 1322. Col. Jilson P. Johnson, Col. Albert Johnson, sons of the deceased, and Mr. Thos. Coleman, his son-in-law, all of Louisville, and other relatives and friends from that city were present. The ceremony ended, the remains were taken to the vault of the cemetery. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers on the occasion: Capt. James E. Cantrill, Maj. B. F. Bradley, Maj. A. S. Rradley, Col. Preston Thompson, Col. W. S. Darnaby, and Messrs. A. W. Forwood, Jas. C. Lemon, Alfred Totten and C. O. Kenney.—Local paper.

The Late General William Johnson.

[To the Editor of Courier-Journal.]

General William Johnson died at his residence, near the Great Crossings, in Scott county, Ky., on the 6th of February, 1875, at the ripe age of 76 years. The memory of the writer of this notice goes back to the time of the war of our country with great Britain in 1812 and 1814, when he, a brave lad of fourteen, accompanied his gallant uncle, Richard M. Johnson, and his father, James Johnson, who led a volunteer regiment, enlisted from among their kinsmen and neighbors in 1813, which advanced to the northern frontier and joined the army under command of General Harrison. After Perry's great naval victory, a part of this army invaded Canada, and soon caught up with the retreating army of General Proctor, who had with him a large band of Indian auxiliaries, led by the celebrated Tecumseh. On the 5th of October, 1813, this, the battle of the Thames, in which our young hero participated, was crowned by the victory of our troops, Kentucky mounted volunteers, against the best regulars of the British army, supported by skillful and brave savage warriors. Proctor, with a few of his staff, fled, and Tecumseh was killed. To the regiment of the Johnsons was awarded the chief praise.

Our gallant youngster, on his return, was sent a cadet to West Point to perfect himself in the military art. He remained but one year, but during that time became the best mathematician of his class, which included Charles Davies, of New York, who afterwards became the celebrated professor of that science at the United States Military Academy. An accident to his cousin (Payne), who was a cadet with him—who lost his arm when engaged in artillery practice—made it necessary for young Johnson to return to Kentucky with him, where, his family perceiving his fine ability, caused him to resign and join his father in his then extensive business operations.

General Johnson was married early, and settled upon the fine farm, to which was attached a grist, a saw and a paper mill, which had been the home of his grandfather at the Great Crossings. At this period his kindred enjoyed the greatest social and political influence. His uncle, Richard M. Johnson, a member of Congress, was advanced to the Senate, and, at a later period, to the Vice Presidency of the United States, and his father and his uncle, John J. Johnson, successively became members of Congress. When he was only twenty-one years of age, he was elected the Captain of a militia company, from which he was regularly promoted through all the grades to be a Brigadier General. At a later period he was repeatedly called to represent Scott county in the Kentucky Legislature. He was also a leading member of the convention that framed the present constitution of Kentucky. He, and most of his kindred, were Democrats and the friends of General Jackson. Democracy with them meant love of liberty, equal rights, and a strict construction of the Constitution. In general conduct, love of his fellow-men and fidelity to principle, few men surpassed General William

Johnson. He was married more than once, and he has left sons and daughters to inherit his honest fame. B.

Governor George W. Johnson.

Governor George W. Johnson was the son of General Wm. Johnson and grandson of Colonel Robert Johnson, (one of the early settlers and defenders of Bryan's Station, and the ancestor of a large and distinguished family in Kentucky and other States in the south and west) was born near Georgetown, Ky., May 27, 1811, and died April 9, 1862, aged nearly 51 years. He was a graduate of Transylvania University; studied law, and practiced at the Georgetown bar; abandoned the law for agricultural pursuits, farming in Kentucky and cotton planting in Arkansas; represented Scott county in the Kentucky Legislature for three years, 1838, '39 and '40; was twice a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Presidential elector, but defeated. In 1861 he labored earnestly to place Kentucky by the side of the Southern States in the civil war; and went in September of that year, in company with General John C. Breckinridge and others to the south. He set on foot the organization of a provisional government for Kentucky, which was effected by the convention at Russellville, Logan county, November 18-21, 1861. A constitution was adopted, Mr. Johnson elected Provisional Governor, and December 10th Kentucky admitted as a member of the Confederacy. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Shiloh April 7, 1862.



JUDGE JAS. F. ASKEW,

The Delegate from Scott County to the Fourth Constitutional Convention, held in Frankfort, September 28, 1899.

As stated elsewhere in this history that Colonel Johnson's last marriage was to Mrs. Anne Darnaby Clayton, to which union one child was born—Miss Annie Johnson—who married Judge James F. Askew, whose likeness appears above, and who was the delegate from Scott county to the last convention at which the present and most important Constitution of the State was made and adopted. Miss Johnson was one of the prettiest and most stylish young ladies of the county. As a married lady she is one of the most attractive, beautiful, stylish and accomplished, not only in Scott county, but in the State. She possesses that rare beauty and youthful appear-

ance that the daughters of no other State but Kentucky possess—always smiling, always sociable, always kind, always charitable, and will always be loved by all who know her. Judge and Mrs. Askew reside in a beautiful home, "Daisyfield," in the county, situated on the Cincinnati pike, about 2 miles from the city of Georgetown. The Judge goes to and from his home to his office daily. They have four children—two daughters, Louise and Anne, and two sons, Johnson and Jamie. Judge Askew is not only one of the ablest members of the Scott County Bar, but he is without a doubt and so recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the State. He is a man possessing a broad mind, liberal views, and is at all times honest, faithful, conservative, and enjoys a splendid practice. He has held several county offices, and each time filled them with honor to himself and credit to his party. While a member of the Constitutional convention he was so extensively admired as a statesman and a scholar that the following notice was taken of him by the leading daily papers in the State. It was in this Constitutional convention that the manner of voting in Kentucky was changed from the old viva voce way of voting to that of the secret ballot, what was then called "The Australian System." He was opposed to the change and made a hard fight urging that it first be tried for a few years before its adoption, as the permanent way of voting. He was indefatigable in his efforts to convince the members of its cost to the tax-payers of the State, and its detriment to the party, all of which has occurred since it was adopted as the manner of voting. Below will be found some mention of him as a delegate of that convention, which is sufficient evidence of his ability.

Judge Jas. F. Askew.

A pen sketch as given by the Courier-Journal:

Judge James F. Askew, delegate elect to the Constitutional Convention from Scott county, was born in Mercer county, Ky., January 3, 1844. He was pursuing his studies at Kentucky University, then located at Harrodsburg, when the war came on and he enlisted on the Confederate side. At the close of the war he removed to Georgetown and studied law, and has been practicing his profession there for the last twenty years. Soon after his coming to Georgetown he was elected Police Judge of the town, but at the close of his term declined to stand for re-election. In 1873 he was appointed Master Commissioner of the Court by Judge B. F. Buckner, then Circuit Judge of that district, now of Louisville, and has filled the position continuously since that time. He has never been an office-seeker, in the common acceptation of the term. He is a conscientious, pains-taking gentleman, and ranks high in his profession. His wife is a daughter of the late Gen. William Johnson, who represented Scott county in the last Constitutional Convention.

The Handsome Delegates.

The Cincinnati Post correspondent said:

A delegate in whose ability and judgment on constitutional questions much confidence has been reposed, ventured the assertion yesterday that Judge Askew, of Scott, is the handsomest man in the convention. In discussing his claims to this distinction he dwelt particularly upon his size and proportions, which he deemed very near perfection. The judge is about 6 feet tall and weighs about 180 pounds. The same authority places Col. Bennett H. Young second on the list, Major P. P. Johnson, of Lexington, third, and John D. Carroll, of Henry fourth. He declined to be quoted, although he suggested the matter as worthy of attention. He overlooked the claims of several whose manly beauty has made them favorites with the east lobby. Perhaps if the fair frequenters of this popular resort had a voice in the matter some of the following would get a "place" Captain Allen, Charlie Bronston, Zack Phelps, Dr. Allen, Jack Hendrick, W. R. Ramsey, Harvey Smith, John McHenry, Wm. Goebel, J. G. Forrester. Another list of more

elderly beauties might be made up, which would include Governor Buckner, Dr. Holloway, Judge De Haven, Judge Petrie, Capt. Blackburn, Mr. Beckham, Mr. Spalding, Dr. Clardy, Judge Rodes, Col. Washington, and a few others.

Prized Friendships.

In an interview Judge Beckner, of Winchester, had this to say of the delegate from Scott:

One of the prized friendships that I have formed here is with James F. Askew, the delegate from Scott. He is quite an intelligent, bright, thoughtful man, liberal in views, generous in sympathies and patriotic in purpose. I am very fond of him and he is kind enough to remember a slight favor I did him when at the close of the war he came through Winchester, returning from the Confederacy footsore, weary and hungry, and always gives me a credit mark, commensurate, not with what I did but with his feelings at the time. He is a very true, good man, takes an active interest in the convention and has the entire respect and confidence of his colleagues.

A Life-Long Democrat.

Judge Askew has been and always will be a life-long Democrat. In the past when the Democratic party needed such men as this able lawyer, he stood like "the rocks of Gibraltar" and was found in every battle that came up in Scott county as well as being called out into the State. He is a better organizer than a campaigner, although he did both, but in recent years he gives more of his time in counseling with the leaders and aiding them in their organizations. Judge Askew believes that a man should be equally as honest in his politics as he is in his business dealings. He takes no interest in tricks and schemes, and if such plans of organization and campaigns are presented to him for his consideration, he is not measly-mouthed in saying, "I don't care to have anything to do with the matter, and will not accept employment as Counsel for either side." It was through him that the restraining order issued by Judge Parker, of Fayette, to the Republicans of Georgetown preventing the Commissioners from canvassing the City School returns, in an election held in 1902, for city offices was blocked. The writer called upon him for his opinion, which he refused to give, but suggested the employment of an attorney, as he would not act as such for either side. We had him worked up away above "blood heat," and by the slip of his tongue he dropped a cue and we went with it, and after the Commissioners and lawyers in the case had wrangled nearly all day, Col. John R. Allen, of Lexington, drove down to Georgetown just to inform the Republicans that a restraining order could not be issued by a Circuit Judge out of the District as long as the present Judge was in the district. Judge Cantrill was at Frankfort at the time, for we had the operator at the telephone office, and in the presence of lawyers on both sides to locate him there and—it was all off with the Republicans.



ELECTIONS HELD THREE DAYS.

A KICK ON THE CONSTITUTION IN 1850.

As great a kick was made in 1850 on the Constitution changing the time of holding the election, as the one being made now of the Constitution of 1901, changing the system of voting. The Russellville Herald said:

Last Monday was the first Monday in August that we failed to have an election for many a year. There were only a few wagons from the country with watermelons, and nary a ginger cake or barrel of cider did we see anywhere. How things have changed! We don't like it much, but the new Constitution says we will have to take it. Instead of the old-fashioned August election, we had County Court and only a small crowd was in town."

There was only one voting place in each county in the early days, which was at each county seat. All travel was done on horseback, the distance long, the road rough and it was sometimes an almost impossibility for a voter to get there in one day, and it was for this reason that elections were held three days instead of ten hours as now.

HE HAD BETTER VOTE.

There was no penalty fixed by law compelling a man to vote, but it was understood that a good hickory stick was to be used on the fellow's head that didn't vote, unless he could show that he was so critically ill that it was simply an utter impossibility for him to travel or to get to the polls. No carriages were sent for voters in those days. The notice that an election would be held was sufficient in those days, as the voters would be there as they didn't have time to wait to be sent for.

NEGROES, MULATTOES AND INDIANS PROHIBITED.

The Second Constitution provided for elections to be extended three days at the request of a candidate. It prohibited negroes, mulattoes and Indians voting in any election held. All freemen were compelled to bear arms. Politics were as bad eighty years ago as they are today, and elections just as rotten if not rottener.

NO ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE.

There is no essential difference. There is a difference in methods of campaigning. The stump speaker was more important then than he is today. Barbecues were the most noteworthy features of the contests. Big steers were roasted and people were not only given all they could eat, but were allowed to carry a generous supply of beef to their homes.

THE BRIBERY OF VOTERS WAS GREATER.

Money was used in elections then as today, but not as abundant. Instead of money, whisky, wheat and corn were freely used. Each saloon keeper expected to be the recipient of a good round sum from candidates, the money to be expended in "treating" the candidates' friends. The barbecues were expensive, but of course they would be far more expensive today, because beef and whisky are more costly.

EARLY PARTIES AND POLITICS.

Scott had grown to something like sweet sixteen before party strife began to show itself, but when it did come it was so hot that it caused the burning of the County Clerk's office. The heat of the atmosphere was the result of an election for county offices. Scott county was an independent county and citizens voted for their favorite. It was in 1824 when political wars were inaugurated under the style of "Anti-Relief" and "Relief" parties, or the

"NEW COURT" AND "OLD COURT."

It is said, and a matter of history, that for three years or more the most violent struggles, ever ensued before or after, were waged, except the close of the war. The Music Hall convention, held in Louisville in 1899, in which Wm. Goebel was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, was a mild affair when compared with the incident at Lexington in 1824 when R. J. Breckenridge of the Old Court and Charlton Hunt of the New Court were opposing candidates. Men appeared in the streets with pickaxes and tore up the sidewalks to get bricks to hurl at each other. The riot was averted by the two gentlemen appearing on the streets arm-in-arm. At this time and for thirty years or more political war waged between Henry Clay of Fayette and Richard M. Johnson of Scott for United States Senator. The two factions fought bitterly, not only in contests where they were opposing candidates, but in every political struggle until 1850.

THE FATHER OF DEMOCRACY.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Established a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People.

No man voted directly for the President. The States were laid off in elector districts. In 1818 Kentucky was laid off in three districts and four electors selected from each. At first the electors name two persons and the two receiving the highest number of votes become President and Vice President.

The Third President.

Thomas Jefferson, the third President, was among the most learned men who have ever filled that office. He was a fine linguist, being master of Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian, and was besides an excellent musician, a good mathematician, and, though not an orator, was a brilliant writer. He was born at Shadwell, Virginia, April 2, 1703. His father was a wealthy planter, who died when the son was fourteen years old and left him a large plantation. During a part of the Revolution, Jefferson was Governor of Virginia. He suffered much domestic affliction, four of his six children dying in infancy, while his wife passed away at the close of the Revolution. He served as Washington's Secretary of State, resigning on the last day of July, 1793. Jefferson was the founder of the Democratic party of today. Although a rich man, he favored simplicity and economy. He discontinued the social receptions, because he thought them imitations of royalty. He would not tell his birthday, through fear that it would be celebrated. He discarded the fashionable silver buckles on his shoes, and used common leather strings. He ranks among the greatest of all our Presidents, and his administrations were among the most important in the history of our country. President Jefferson resolved to administer every department of the government with the strictest economy. He insisted that he could manage affairs better by having the friends rather than the enemies of his administration in office, so he filled them with Democrats: Thus he was the first President to adopt the principle that

**"To the Victors Belong the Spoils."**

Congress removed the tax on distilled spirits and certain other manufactures, and Jefferson dismissed a large number of collectors of internal revenue, whose support had taken a great deal of money from the taxpayers.

The Deaths of Presidents.

Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor, Adams; Madison eight years after Jefferson; Monroe eight years after Madison, and John Quincy Adams eight years after Monroe. Another curious fact to be observed is that Adams was just sixty years old when he retired; Jefferson was sixty-six; Madison was sixty-six; Monroe was sixty-six, and John Quincy Adams, had he been elected to a second term, would have been sixty-six. Adams, Jefferson and Monroe all died on the Fourth of July.

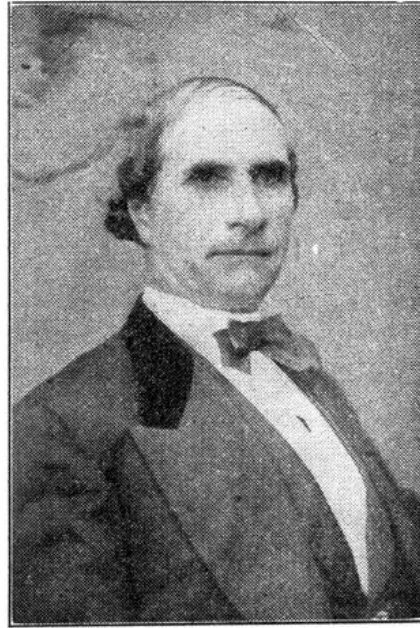
The Democratic Party.

Since Jefferson planted the twig of Democracy it has had a steady growth so far as Scott county is concerned. While it has flourished like a green bay tree in this county, it has had the bark torn off of it in many other places. Scott county has 2,400 Democrats, and the contending party, the Republican, 1,800.

STATE SENATORS.



THE COUNTY OF SCOTT is in the Twenty-second Senatorial district of Kentucky, composed of Scott, Woodford and Jessamine, and no county has been more ably represented on the floor of the Senate than it, as will be seen in the list of Representatives from 1796 to 1905, among whom were some of the most distinguished citizens in the United States. Among the able statesmen was the late



HON. WM. S. DARNABY.

HON. WILLIAM S. DARNABY, lawyer, was born Dec. 20, 1821, in Fayette county. His father, James Darnaby, was Surveyor of Fayette county for thirty years; was for a time Deputy Sheriff; a Kentuckian by birth, of Virginia parents; his mother was Ellen Sharp, daughter of Richard Sharp, of Fayette county. William Sharp Darnaby received a good education in the best private schools of the country; served eight years as Deputy Surveyor of Fayette county; at the age of twenty-two commenced the study of law with Samuel R. Bullock, of Lexington; attended two courses of law lectures at Transylvania University; graduated in 1846; in the following year entered upon the practice of his profession at Georgetown; was County Attorney of Scott county for twelve years, serving two terms before and one after the war; was elected to the State Senate in 1857; was, from the first, a strong sympathizer with the cause of the South; accompanied Bragg's Army; was appointed aid to Provisional-Governor Harris, with the rank of Colonel; and, at the close of the war, returned to Georgetown, and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he took a leading rank in Central Kentucky. In politics he was a Democrat of the State Rights School. Col. Darnaby was married in 1859 to Miss Fannie H. Lindsay, daughter of James M. Lindsay, of Scott county. In 1872 he was again married to Miss Lizzie Wheeler, of Hampton, Va.

The writer is too young to remember Col. Darnaby, but we are told by Judge Askew, Victor and Matt Bradley and many others, that he was a man of fine sense, one of the best lawyers in the State, a great state man and a fine fellow. He was conservative in his views in all matters, enjoyed being with his friends, was full of wit and could tell a good story at any time. He was just such a man, we are

told, as the writer would admire He was born in 1821 and died in 1885. The inscription upon his headstone was written by Dr. John Lewis, a close friend and a devoted associate of the Colonel, and is as follows:

"W. S. Darnaby, born 1821, died 1885.

"A man of spotless integrity.

"A statesman of ability.

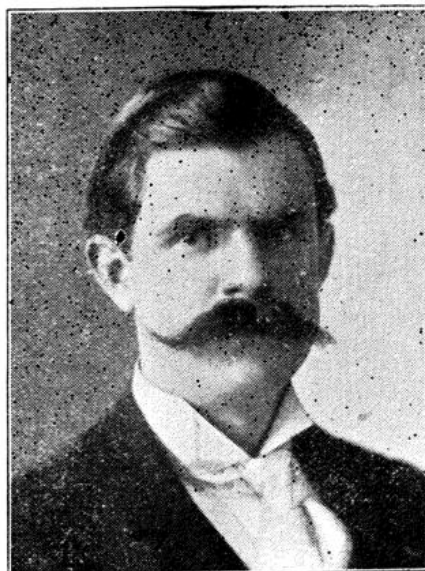
"An eminent Jurist.

"A worthy citizen, loving husband and neighbor, and a genial companion."

The State Senators.

William Henry.....	1796-1800
David Flournoy	1800-1804
Robert Hunter.....	1804-08
James Johnson.....	1808-11
David Thompson	1811-20
Rodes Smith.....	1820-28
Garrett Wall.....	1828-30
John Payne	1830 32
John Pratt.....	1837-42
Jas. M. Shephard..	1850
Jas. F. Robinson.....	1851-53 61-65
D. Howard Smith	1853-57
Wm. S. Darnaby.....	1857-61
Wm. P. Duvall.....	1871-75
Thos. H. Bradford (Scott-Bourbon)...	1844-46
George W. Williams.....	1847-49
Jas. M. Shepherd.....	1850-51
Jas. F. Robinson	1851 53
D. Howard Smith.....	1853-57
Wm. S. Darnaby.....	1857 61
Jas. F. Robinson	1861-65
Wm. A. Dudley.....	1866-69
A. L. McFee	1870-71
W. P. Duvall.....	1871-75
James Blackburn.....	1875-80
S. M. Davis.....	1881-82
E. R. Sparks.....	1883 86
Sam T. Leavy.....	1887 88
Ben F. Bradley.....	1889-90
C. A. Board.	1891-92
H. L. Martin.....	1893 96
Thos. R. Welch	1897-1900
J. C. Cantrill	1901-04

THE PRESENT SENATOR.



SEN. JAMES CAMPBELL CANTRILL.

JAMES CAMPBELL CANTRILL, the subject of this sketch, was born in Georgetown, July 9th 1870. He is the oldest son of Judge James E. Cantrill of Georgetown. His mother before her marriage to Judge Cantrill was Miss Jennie Moore of Fayette county, a grand-daughter of the illustrious pioneer preacher, Barton W. Stone. Mr. Cantrill was educated at Georgetown College, where he gained quite a reputation as a public speaker and represented that institution in several inter-collegiate oratorical contests in which he was victorious.

CHAIRMAN DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Shortly after leaving college he took an active part in politics and shortly after becoming of age was made chairman of the Scott county Democratic Committee. under his guidance the party was thoroughly organized and the Democratic party began to have increased majorities for its candidates. He served as a member of Georgetown City Council for two years, being elected in 1895. In 1897 he was elected as a member to the Legislature from Scott county and re-elected in 1899. In neither race did he have any opposition in his party for the nomination. He was a member of the Legislature during the sterling and stormy times of the Goebel-Taylor contest for Governor and was looked upon as one of the leaders of his party. His party associates showed their confidence in his judgement when they made him Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Democratic side during the memorable session of 1899.

CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER.

At the session of 1899 he was a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives and was defeated by one vote. In 1901 he was elected without opposition to the Kentucky Senate from the 22nd District composed of Scott, Woodford and Jessamine counties and during his four years service was looked upon as the leader of that body. He is noted for his aggressiveness and daring in pushing to passage as a law of the Commonwealth during the session of 1904 the Cantrill School Book Bill, which greatly reduces the prices of School Books in the public schools and makes the standard uniform throughout the State.

RECEIVED HIGH HONOR.

In the session of 1903 he received the highest honor in the Legislature at the hands of his party associates, being elected as Chairman of the Joint Caucus. He often filled the chair of presiding officer of the State Senate and was noted for his fairness and firmness as a presiding officer.

REFUSED THE NOMINATION AS CONGRESSMAN.

In 1904 he became a candidate for Congress in this the Seventh Congressional district of Kentucky. The convention was held at Lexington May 2nd, and after being in session for two days and nights he received the nomination. As the nomination was questioned, and while the Convention was in its stormy time, he arose, like the gentleman that he is, and refused that nomination rather than create any dissension in the ranks of his party.

DELEGATE TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In 1904 he was chosen as a delegate from the 7th Congressional District to the National Convention at St. Louis.

ELECTED SEVERAL TIMES EXALTED RULER.

Senator Cantrill is prominent in the Fraternal World, being a Knight Templar, an Elk and an Odd Fellow. From 1899 to 1902 he was Exalted Ruler of Georgetown Lodge Number 526 of B. P. O. E. and has held high positions in Bradford Commandery No. 9.

HIS MARRIAGE.

In 1893 Senator Cantrill married Miss Carrie Payne, the youngest daughter of the late John F. Payne one of the most prominent citizens of Scott county. He has one son, James Edwards Cantrill, born August 22nd 1897.

Senator Cantrill is an extensive and successful farmer, taking an active part in the affairs of this community and State.

He is a forcible public speaker and his services are always in demand. He is ever ready to defend the principles of the Democratic party and to do battle for those things which he believes to be to the interest of the masses of the people.

The Distinguished Senators.

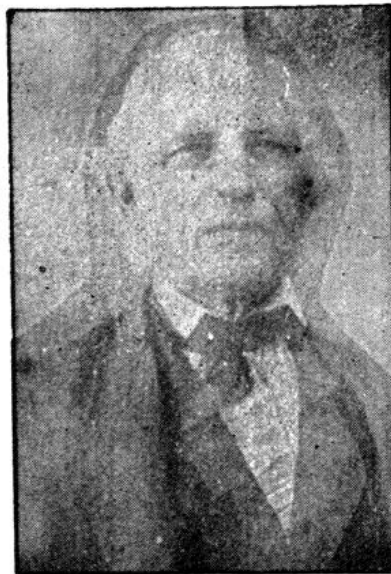
Besides the two distinguished statesmen, Col. Darnaby and Sen. Cantrill, mentioned above, who have represented the county of Scott in the State Senate, were the late James F. Robinson, who became Governor of the State, the late James Johnson, grandfather of Mrs. Judge Askew, who was said to be the wealthiest man in the State of Kentucky, who was Presidential Elector in 1821, and who represented this district in Congress in 1825.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SCOTT COUNTY
— IN THE —
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY
FROM 1793 TO 1905.

The County of Scott has been ably and faithfully represented in the Lower House of the General Assembly of Kentucky by as distinguished citizens and noted statesmen, as well as in the State Senate, as will be seen below. General John Pratt, in the early times, represented Scott county in both the State Senate and the Lower House and in more recent days J. C. Cantrill has done the same thing. Cantrill filled two terms in the House and two in the Senate. The late General Pratt and our worthy young Statesman, Senator Cantrill, are the only citizens of Scott county who were thus honored, and can claim such distinction as this, and of which the old General in the closing days of his life, boasted he was at that time the only citizen who had been thus honored. Mr. Cantrill is equally as proud of this honor as was Gen. Pratt. In 1810 the Legislature fixed the ratio and apportioned the representation of the county or counties in the Lower House of the General Assembly, giving a Representative to every 700 qualified votes. By such ratio some counties would have 2 Representatives each, and on the other hand, 1 Representative would sometimes represent as many as 5 counties. In 1816 and in 1830 Scott had two Representatives in the House. In 1816 the county of Scott was, for many years, one Senatorial district, and was known as the Ninth. Woodford and Jessamine were added to the county of Scott and made the Twenty-Second Senatorial District, in which no change has since been made.



THE OLD GENERAL.



JOHN T. PRATT.

GENERAL PRATT participated in the war of 1812; was in the battle of the Thames. He was a great man and

came from a fine family of people. He was highly educated and a man of unlimited dignity. He wore as fine silk "stove-pipe" as money could buy. His shirts were made of fine linen with large ruffles and imported lace. For many years he conducted the Pratt Hotel in Georgetown, a likeness of which will be seen elsewhere. Gen. Pratt was a man of ability, but had no great desire for office, preferring the keeping of an Ordinary or Tavern, as hotels were called then.

Lieut. Governors and Presidents of Senate.

The following are the distinguished statesmen from Scott county who have been elected Lieutenant Governors and presided over the State Senate as President



- Manlius V. Thomas..... 1840 to 1843
- Jas. E. Cantrill 1879 to 1883
- *Jas. F. Robinson 1861

*Resigned to become Governor.

Speakers of House.

The following Representatives from Scott county have been Speakers of the House in the General Assembly.



- George W. Johnson 1850
- W. C. Owens 1881-1883
- Charles Offutt, (two sessions) 1883-1887

Mr. Offutt was the Representative from Bourbon, but he was a Scott county boy.

President of the State Senate.

In August, 1862, Gov. Magoffin resigned as the Chief Executive of the State, and Gen. James F. Robinson, President of the Senate, became Governor. Gov. Robinson visited and conferred with President Lincoln in Washington in regard to the affairs of Kentucky.

BEAUTIFUL SPEECH.

In 1863 the Governor presented flags to some of the Regiments of Federal soldiers. In his presentation speech it is said that such beautiful words as those used by the Governor on this occasion, were never equalled by any orator.

THOSE WHO HAVE REPRESENTED SCOTT.

The following is a list of those who have represented Scott county in the Lower House from 1793 to 1905:

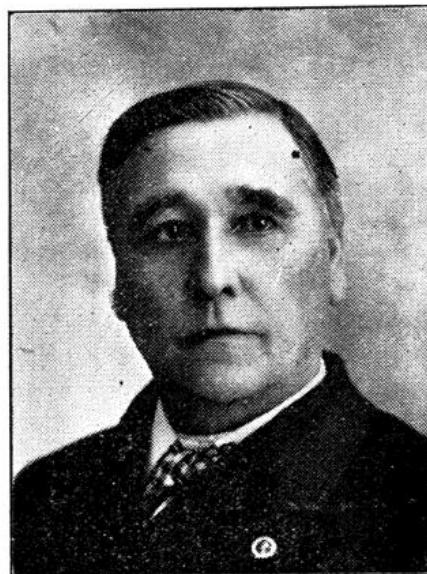
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Wm. Henry..... 1793-94-1801-05
- John Grant..... 1793-94-99
- Toliver Craig.....1795-97-1800
- John Flournoy1796
- Col. Robt Johnson 1796-97 98-1802-10-11-12-13
- Bartlett Collins1798-99-1801
- David Flournoy.....1799
- John Hunter.....1800
- Fielding Bradford.....1802-3-8-9-11
- John Thompson.....1803-4-5-6
- Col. Richard M. Johnson.....1804-5-19-41-42.
- Josiah Pitts.....1806
- Jas. W. Hawkins 1810
- Benj. S. Chambers1812-13-29

160 REPRESENTATIVES FROM SCOTT.

Gen. Robert McHatton.....	1814-15-16
John Johnson.....	1814-15-17-18 28
Samuel Shepard	1816
Garrett Wall.....	1817-18
Balallen Prewitt.....	1820
Jas Patterson.....	1820-24-37
Wm. Rodes.....	1822
Robert J. Ward	1822 24-25-26-27-31
Jas. Tarlton.....	1825-26
John Duvall.....	1827
Job Stevenson.....	1828 31 32 33 34 35 36
Samuel Penn.....	1829
Euclid L. Johnson. Andrew Johnson.....	1830
Wm. Johnson.....	1832-33 34 35 59 63
John T. Pratt	1836 37-47
Geo. W. Johnson... ..	1838 39-40
Stephen F. Gano.....	1838-44-63-65
Fabricius C. McCalla	1839
Newton Payne.....	1843
Wm. Gano.....	1845
Lucien B. Dickerson ..	1846
Wm. P. Duvall.....	1848 65-67
D. Howard Smith... ..	1849
Alvin Duvall.....	1850
Wm. McMillan.....	1851-53
Somerson Green	1853 55
Hiram Wood.....	1855 57
Remus Payne.....	1857 59
James E. Cantrill.....	1867-71
John A. Bell.....	1871-73
Daniel Lary.....	1875 76-77
Wm. C. Owens.....	1878-1886 inclusive
John E. Pack.....	1887-88
R. E. Roberts.....	1889 92 inclusive
J. A. Hammon.....	1893-1896
J. C. Cantrill	1898 1900
R. S. Hearne	1902-1904

Present Representative.



Hon. R. S. Hearne.

BORN in Woodford county, Kentucky, 25th day of December, 1837. His father moved to Missouri in 1851;

he lived on the farm with his father in Missouri until the Civil war broke out in 1861; joined the Confederate army and served four years as First Lieutenant in Company D, 5th Missouri Infantry, First Missouri Brigade. At the close of the war came to Owen county, Ky., and engaged in the drug business for several years. Served as Deputy Sheriff in Owen county for five years. Re-entered the drug business in Owenton and in 1891 came to Georgetown and engaged in the drug business in Georgetown. Was elected to the Legislature twice without opposition.

Was married the first day of October, 1868 to Miss Lizzie G. Toon, of New Liberty, Owen county, Kentucky. Has now living two daughters, the eldest, Jeannette C. Hearne, married A. W. Craig, of Georgetown; they have one daughter, Elizabeth Hearne Craig. The other daughter, Mary R. Hearne, married Dr. Fred Kepple and they also have one daughter, Burnham Kepple. They, too, reside in Georgetown.

THE FOURTH TERM.



HON. J. A. HAMON.

MR. HAMON was elected as the Representative of this county in 1893, re-elected in 1896. during the long struggle between Senator Joe Blackburn and Dr. Hunter for U. S. Senator, and served in the Special Session called by Governor Bradley when Wm. Deboe, Republican, defeated Senator Blackburn. He is the Democratic nominee, and if elected, will make four terms he has represented Scott county in the Lower House. He served as Magistrate of Scott county from the Turkeyfoot precinct, and was on the Building Committee that let the contract for the present jail. He has been a farmer and stock breeder and trader all his life, and owns the famous old saddle stallion, Cradle, that was bred and owned by Dr. John E. Pack's father. Dr Pack, as will be seen, represented this county two terms in the House. He is now one of the leading physicians of Georgetown. Mr. Hamon is a widower, his wife having died in April, 1905, and leaving three children—Mrs. Milliner, of Harrison county; Mrs. Williams, of Oldham county; Mr. James K., of Scott, and Mr. Wm. Hamon, a leading hardware dealer in Cynthiana.

EARLY STATE LAWS.

WHIPPING POST.

Among the first laws passed by the Legislature was that of establishing a whipping post for the punishment of violators of minor offenses, such as misdemeanors, petit larceny, disorderly conduct. Whipping posts were established in each county seat and placed at the county jail. The greater the offense the more lashes added. A violator of the law was fastened to the post, his shirt removed and these lashes laid on his naked back with what was called a "cat of nine tails." In more recent days this punishment was dispensed with and the whipping post, so far as Kentucky is concerned, is only used in the State penitentiary. In fact, it is almost a thing of the past, but if used as a punishment for chicken and horse thieves instead of a term in the penitentiary, it would do away with such thievery, and is about the only punishment that will remedy this evil.

Spinning Wheels Exempt From Taxation.

An act was passed exempting from taxation spinning wheels and cards, looms and all other apparatuses used by families manufacturing clothes, spun yarn or thread. A family was allowed a cow and calf.

Compensation for Killing Wolves.

One dollar was allowed for each wolf killed under six months old, and \$2 for each one over that age. The head of the wolf had to be taken to a Gentleman Justice who issued a certificate for the amount to the killer on the Sheriff of the county. The Gentleman Justice had to destroy the head. The person killing the wolf had to make oath as to the time and place the wolf was killed. The wolves were the most destructive wild animals the pioneers had to contend with. It was almost impossible to keep a sheep in the county twenty-five years after it was formed.

All Freemen Should Carry Arms.

Another one of the common acts.

The freemen of this Commonwealth (negroes, mulattoes and Indians excepted) shall be armed and disciplined for its offense. Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal services, which equivalent shall be \$1 per day for each muster, except in case of invasion, insurrection or war.

Shall Not be Held in Prison.

That the person of a debtor, where there is no fraud, should not be committed to prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors.

The First Company Chartered.

The first company chartered was for the purpose of improving the navigation in the Kentucky river. The stock was to be subscribed in each county and sold for \$50 per share. Scott county took twenty shares. The Commissioners appointed for Scott county were Bartlett Collins, Wm. Henry and David Flournoy. It was called "The Kentucky River Co.," and chartered in 1801.

Tavern and Tipling Houses.

An act to regulate and restrain Tipling Houses approved by the Legislature December 19th, 1793, the substance of which is as follows: "An act for regulating Ordinaries and restraint of Tipling Houses, passed by the Virginia Legislature in 1779, would answer the same purpose if made a law in this State. Every person intending to keep a tavern or house of entertainments had to petition the County Court and obtain a licence for keeping same. Licenses were granted for a year and had to be signed by the Presiding Justice. The applicant was required to produce in Court that he was a man of good character and had to take an oath that he would keep an orderly house. The State license was fixed at \$100.

The Conditions and Obligation.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that where-as the above bound A. B. hath obtained a license to keep tavern at —, in the county of —. Now shall the said A. B. constantly find provide in his said tavern, good, wholesome, cleanly lodging and diet for travellers, and stableage, provender or pasturage for horses for the term of one year from the date hereof; and shall not suffer or permit any unlawful gam-

ing in his house; nor suffer any person to tipple or drink more than is necessary; or at any time suffer any disorderly or scandalous behaviour to be practiced in his house, with his privity or consent; then this obligation to be void, else remain in full force and virtue."

FEE TO CLERK FOR BOND AND LICENSE.

And for every such license and taking of the bond, the person applying for the same shall pay to the Clerk as his fee five shillings, besides the tax imposed by law,

TAVERN RATES FIXED BY JUSTICES TWICE A YEAR

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the Justices of the county Courts shall fix the rates and prices to be paid at all taverns within their respective counties, at least twice a year, for liquors, lodging, diet, stableage, provender and pasturage' and may increase or lessen the same as to them may seem proper.

PENALTY FOR NEGLECT THEREIN.

Every member of the Court failing to fix the rates and prices as is hereby required, shall forfeit and pay ten pounds.

PENALTY AND FOR TAKING MORE THAN ALLOWED

And if any tavern keeper shall demand and take any greater price for any drink, diet, lodging, profender, stableage or pasturage, than by such rate shall be allowed, he or she so offending shall forfeit and pay thirty shillings for every such offense.

PENALTY ON RETAILING LIQUOR BEFORE RESTORATION.

And if any tavern keeper shall presume to sell or retail any liquor after he or she has been so suppressed by the two Justices before he or she so offending, shall be liable to all the penalties by this act inflicted on persons retailing liquor without license. Provided always that nothing in this act contained, shall be so construed as to prevent merchants from retailing liquors made from the production of their own farms, provided it is not sold to be drunk in their store or house, or that such merchant or other person shall not sell or receive pay for any smaller quantity than one quart to any person.

Under the above act no fine can be imposed on persons for selling liquors at any place whatever, made from the production of their farms, unless sold to be drunk in their house. And for cider thus made and sold by the quart in a town, no punishment can be inflicted.—Current v. Commonwealth, 1 Mar. 121.

Tipling Houses.

In 1820 the Legislature passed an amendment to the act of 1793 to regulate taverns and retrain tipling houses. The amendment was:

Whereas tipling houses are institutions never contemplated by the law of this land, yet they are to be found in great plenty in every town, village and neighborhood throughout the State; in fact the country is completely inundated with those engines of vice; their influence upon great portions of society is immense; industry is checked, purses are drained, constitutions are destroyed, families are distressed, and the people are demoralized.

Forbidding the Retail of Cider.

In 1823 the Legislature repealed in part the amendment passed in 1820, as follows:

That all acts or parts of acts, which forbid any person or persons from retailing of cider or beer without license is, and the same is hereby repealed.

Forbidding Sale of Liquor to Slaves and Indians.

The penalty fixed by the Legislature for selling liquor to slaves or Indians was a fine of \$10 for each offense.

No Liquor Sold In Mile of Church.

The selling of liquor within a mile of any church, meeting house or place of public worship, during divine service, was positively prohibited.

For Showing Stud Horses.

An act was passed by the Legislature in 1798 prohibiting the showing of stud horses, the substance of which is as follows: That no person shall show a stud horse on the public square, nor in the Main street of any town; persons so offending shall be fined \$2 for each offense.

Extended Term of Scott Circuit Court.

The Legislature in 1816 passed an act extending the time of the Scott Circuit Court. A likeness of seal adopted by the Scott Circuit Court and ordered used by the Circuit Clerks, appears below. This likeness was made from an old copper seal that went through the burning of the old Court House, and is among the treasured relics of Mr. George FitzGerald. The act is as follows :



THE SEAL.

AN ACT extending the several terms of the Scott Circuit Court, Approved February 10, 1816.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the several terms of the Scott Circuit Court shall hereafter be continued and holden for the space of three weeks, if the business thereof shall require it.

Respecting Springs.

An act passed in 1798 giving the Trustees of towns to make regulations respecting springs, is no doubt an important one to the people of Georgetown, because the Big Spring here is a blessing to every citizen, although it has been a bone of contention in Court for years. Section 3 of this law is as follows :

Be it further enacted, That the Trustees of any town within this State, established by law, may make such regulations respecting any public spring therein respectively, as they may think proper for keeping the same in good order; and any person violating such regulations, shall be liable for every offense, to forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one dollar to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

If Not Hired to Be Whipped.

The labor question is a problem that the farmers have been unable to solve, and it is for this reason that four-fifths of the land in cultivation is rented to tenants. It is almost an impossibility to hire a negro or depend on negro hands. They will loaf around town all day sitting around saloons and prowling all over the county nights stealing anything they can get their hands on. They are sold for vagrants sometimes, but seldom. The law which was passed by the Legislature in 1795, done away with vagrants, and if the same was now on the statutes and put in force, it would serve the same purpose to-day. The law in part is as follows :

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That when no person or persons will hire a vagrant or vagrants who shall be deemed such by a jury empanelled and sworn for that purpose, or will not take him or them only by furnishing such necessary diet and clothing as he or they may stand in need of during his servitude, the Court shall order such vagrant or vagrants to receive any number of lashes on his or their bare backs, not exceeding twenty-five, and the Sheriff shall see the same executed accordingly.

The Legislature and Georgetown Patriot.

AN ACT authorizing certain advertisements to be inserted in the Georgetown Patriot, printed in Georgetown. Approved February 6, 1816.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall and may be lawful for any advertisements which are by law required to be published in a newspaper, to be inserted in the Georgetown Patriot, published in Georgetown, Kentucky; and the editor of said

paper shall be entitled to the same fees, and be governed by the like regulations, as other printers in this Commonwealth: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the insertion of such advertisements, in said paper, as are particularly required by law to be published in the paper of the public printer.

CORN STALK MILITIA.



One of the early and most important laws passed by the Legislature was the establishment of militias, over which the Governor was given almost absolute control. These militias were established for the same purpose that State Guards are used for now, in suppressing riots, mobs, etc. A regiment was established in most every county, the red-tape being unlimited. Each regiment was required to muster once a year. Preachers, cashiers of banks, UNIFORM printers and court officers were the only ones exempt from duty, and nearly every male over sixteen years old was required to do duty or else fined. Sheriffs collected the fines and the County Courts settled with Paymasters for the services of musicians and drummers and the county's pro rata of officers' salaries.

THE UNIFORMS ADOPTED.

The Captains and subaltern officers, a deep blue hunting shirt and pantaloons, with red trimmings, half boots or gaiters, round black hat, black cockade, red plume, and small sword or hanger. Chaplains, Surgeons and Surgeon's Mate not required to wear same. Captains to wear one epaulette on right shoulder and subaltern officer on left shoulder. There were two regiments in Scott county—the 77th Regiment in 1811 and the 12th Regiment in 1820. Settlements with the Paymasters by the Scott County Courts will be found as follows:

77th Regiment Kentucky Militia.

A settlement with the Paymaster of the 77th Regiment Militia was this day, December 2d, 1811, returned to the Scott County Court and ordered to be recorded as follows, to-wit:

Paymaster's certificate No. 1, dated March 5, 1810.....	\$35 00
To cash paid Col. John C. Webb, certificate No. 2, for Drum Major services, dated March 5th, 1810	6 00
To cash paid Col. John C. Webb, certificate No. 5, for Major's services, dated July 2d.....	6 00
Paid Sheriff for Commission.....	10 30
Amount of fines collected by Capt. L. West on his Company	10 00
Paymaster's commission.....	10 30
Amount of delinquents returned by Sheriff..	73 25
Amount of fines and returned to paymaster for 1810	187 00
Settled the above act as per above statement, 2d November, 1811, witness our hand.	

JOHN C. WEBB, Lieut. Col., Com. 77th Regt. Ky. Militia.
 R. M. GANO, Maj. 1st Batallion, 77th Regt. Ky. Militia.
 JOSIAH PRITS, Paymaster, 77th Regiment. Ky. Militia.

12th Regiment Kentucky Militia.

A settlement with the Paymaster of the 12th Regiment is this day produced in Court and ordered to be recorded as follows: A settlement with the Colonel of the 12th Regiment Kentucky Militia, by the Paymaster for 1820.

Amount fines assessed in 1819, collectable in 1820..	\$248 00
Delinquent list returned.....	170 50
Fines remitted by the Governor	78 00
	4 00
Fines remitted by the Court of Appeals.....	74 00
	1
	73 00
Sheriff's Commission.....	58 85
Paymaster's Commission.....	67 15
	6 74
	60 41
By orders enclosed.....	59 34

Balance due the Regiment..... 1 06½
 Thirty-four and a half cents and one dollar 62½ cents paid the Judge Advocate on account of a certificate he holds.
 April 2d, 1821. JOSEPH REDDING, Lieut. R. K. M.

The Independent Banks.

The act prohibiting the circulation of "shin plasters" was passed in 1818. Forty-six independent banks were chartered. One was established in George Town, and was known as "The Bank of George Town," with a capital stock of \$200,000. A likeness of a check on this bank and a full account of the organization of it will be found in this history. In 1841 these banks stopped specie payment. Collins' History gives the places they were located and the amount of capital stock, as follows:

Bank of Lexington	\$1,000,000
" " Louisville	1,000 "
" " Frankfort	500 "
" " Bowling Green	300 "
" " Maysville	300 "
" " Paris	300 "
" " George Town	200 "
" " Bardstown	200 "
" " Glasgow	200 "
" " Hopkinsville	200 "
" " Newport	200 "
" " Russellville	200 "
" " Richmond	200 "
" " Shelbyville	200 "
" " Versailles	200 "
" " Winchester	200 "
" " Danville	150 "
" " Flemingsburg	150 "
" " Harrodsburg	150 "
" " Henderson	150 "
" " Springfield	150 "
" " Stanford	150 "
" " Cynthiana	120 "
" " Augusta	100 "
" " Barbourville	100 "
" " Burksville	100 "
" " Burlington	100 "
" " Carlisle	100 "
" " Columbia	100 "
" " Elizabethtown	100 "
" " Greensburg	100 "
" " Greenville	100 "
" " Hardinsburg	100 "
" " Lancaster	100 "
" " Lebanon	100 "
" " Millersburg	100 "
" " Monticello	100 "
" " Morgantown	100 "
" " Mount Sterling	100 "
" " New Castle	100 "
" " Nicholasville	100 "
" " Owingsville	100 "
" " Petersburg	100 "
" " Port William	100 "
" " Shepherdsville	100 "
" " Somerset	100 "

In 1808 the General Assembly abolished the General Court and established Circuit Courts.

An act was passed in 1814 for all "cut-silver" received for taxes should be weighed. This was done to prevent cutting five quarters out of a silver dollar instead of four.

At the session of 1814 the State was laid off in ten Congressional districts.

An act was passed in 1821 authorizing County Courts to purchase land for poor houses.

In 1839 the question of revising the Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people. Only two and one-half per cent. of the vote of Scott county was cast voting in favor of it.

In 1841 the Legislature changed its time of meeting from June 1st to December 31st of each year.

In 1849 the question of a Constitutional Amendment was submitted to a vote of the people and carried by a majority of 39,792.

Election of Vice President Johnson.



IN 1836 Col. Richard Johnson, of Scott county, was elected Vice President of the United States. He was on the ticket with Van Buren, the Democratic nominee for President. This ticket was strongly supported by the retiring President, Jackson. Gen. W. H. Harrison, W. P. Mangun, H. L. White and Daniel Webster were the Whig candidates, with F. Granger, John Tyler and Wm. Smith for Vice President. Van Buren received 170, Harrison 73, White 76, Webster 14 and Mangun 11 electoral votes. Van Buren was elected. Johnson received 147 votes, not enough to elect. The election of Vice President went to the United States Senate and Johnson was elected, having received 33 votes to 17 cast against him. Van Buren was a man of limited education, but with the support of Jackson and his campaign being conducted by Colonel Johnson, his election was assured.

Harrison Carried Kentucky.

Harrison and Granger, the Whig candidates, carried the State, receiving a majority of 3,520. The vote stood: Harrison and Granger, 36,955; Van Buren and Johnson, Democratic candidates, 33,435.

Re-Elected United States Senator.

On October 29th, 1822, Col. Richard M. Johnson was unanimously re-elected United States Senator for six years.

Discovered the Inside of the Earth.

On November 19th, 1822, Col. Richard M. Johnson presents, in the United States Senate, the petition of John Cleve Symmes, a citizen of Newport, Ky., (a nephew and namesake of Judge Symmes, who made the first settlement between the Miami rivers in Ohio) for aid in performing a voyage of discovery to the inside of the earth through the poles, which he claimed were open and that the interior of the earth was accessible and habitable. His theory attracts much attention and ridicule, and is since known as "Symmes' Hole."

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Scott county has had only one United States Senator, the late Richard M. Johnson. He was elected in 1819 and served until 1829—two terms. It was in 1831 that the political feeling between Richard M. Johnson and Henry Clay grew to fever heat. Johnson had his friends and Clay had a great following. Two factions arose and in all political skirmishes prior to this time the Johnson faction had been victorious. It was a well known fact that Clay wanted to be United States Senator, but he was a little too juberish to enter the contest in January, 1831, with a number of other candidates. Clay stayed out, but he and his friends supported the field against Johnson, hoping to increase the bitterness against Johnson, so long as no candidate could be elected and the contest postponed, in which they were successful. For three days, January 4th, 5th and 6th in January, 1831, the contest waged. No one was elected and the Legislature adjourned.

Ten months later, in the same year, the opponents of Johnson's centered their support and threw all their strength to Clay, who was successful, receiving a majority over Johnson of nine votes. Collins' History says:

January 4th, 5th, 6th, 1831—Fifteen ballots, on three days, for United States Senator, when the election is postponed to next session. The highest votes respectively were: For John J. Crittendon, 68; Richard M. Johnson, 64; John Breathitt, 66, and Charles A. Wickliffe, 69.

November 10, 1831—Henry Clay elected United States Senator, receiving 73 votes, to 64 for Richard M. Johnson

Clay Burned in Effigy.

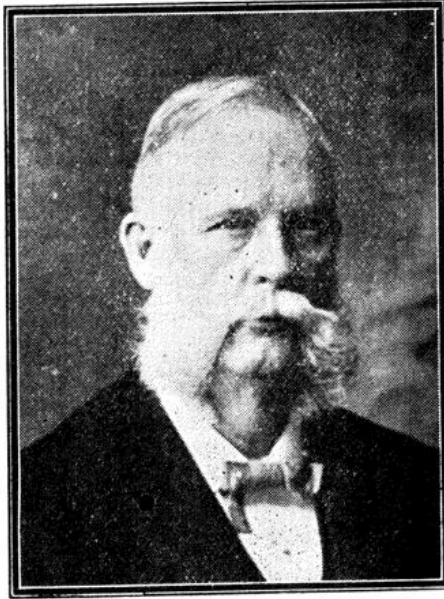
In 1824 Clay was burned in effigy in several places out of the State for voting for Adams for President instead of Jackson.

Congressmen From Scott County.

The following statesmen of Scott county have represented the famous Ashland District in Congress:

Richard M. Johnson.....	1807 to 1819
John T. Johnson.....	1822 to 1824
James Johnson.....	1825 to
(Died in Washington in 1826, before his term expired.)	
Richard M. Johnson.....	1829 to 1837
W. C. Owens.....	1894 to 1896

AN APPELLATE JUDGE.



JUDGE JAMES E. CANTRILL.

Scott county has fared well, having furnished three of her distinguished sons, John T. Johnson, Alvin Duvall and James E. Cantrill, to the bench of the Court of Appeals.

Judge James E. Cantrill was elected as an Appellate Judge of this, the Fifth Appellate Court District, defeating his opponents, Hon. Mike Saufey, of Boyle, and Hon. John I. Carroll, of Henry county, for the nomination, in a stormy Democratic election held in Lexington on August 4th, 1904.

He was elected Circuit Judge of this Judicial District in 1892, re-elected in 1898 and in 1904 when he resigned to accept the place as Appellate Judge. In 1879 he was elected a Lieutenant Governor and served until 1883. In 1867 he was elected as the Representative of Scott county to the lower house of the General Assembly. He was Master Commissioner for a number of years. In 1861 he raised a company and enlisted in the war as a Confederate. He was in a number of engagements and was wounded in 1863 in the battle at Greasy Creek by a shell striking him in the left shoulder, from which he has suffered intense pain. To this wound no doubt is the cause of him suffered a slight stroke of paralysis in June, 1904, in Owenton, when he was making his campaign for Appellate Judge. He married Miss Jennie Moore, the granddaughter of Rev. Barton Stone, and to this union one child was born—a son—Senator J. Campbell Cantrill. She died in 1876. His second marriage was that to Miss Mary Cecil, of Danville, and to them one son was born—Cecil. Judge Cantrill is one of the handsomest men in the State, a gifted lawyer and jurist, an able statesman and a brave and fearless soldier. He made a most excellent record as Circuit Judge, as will be seen elsewhere in this history.

Johnson Appointed in 1827.

On the resignation of John Trimble, New Court Judge, Gov. Joseph Deshea appointed John T. Johnson, of Scott county.

Duvall Elected in 1856.

Judge Alvin Duvall, of Scott county, was elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals on August 4th, 1856, receiving 16,595, over his opponent, Thos. A. Marshall, who received 15,130. Duvall's majority, 1,465.

A Candidate in 1864.

Judge Duvall was a candidate for re-election in 1864, but was forced off the track and compelled to leave the State from being arrested by Steve Burbridge, a Federal General. He carried every county where his name appeared on the ballot.

Duvall Elected Court of Appeals Clerk.

At the State Convention held in Louisville in 1866 Judge Alvin Duvall was nominated by the Democrats for Clerk of Court of Appeals. Out of the 110 counties 81 were represented.

He received 612 votes; his opponents, W. P. D. Bush, 352; S. W. D. Stone, 107; Wm. C. Ireland, 31.

Scott Has Had Two Lieutenant Governors.

Two of Scott county's distinguished statesmen have been elected Lieutenent Governor, Col. Manlius V. Thomson in 1840 and Capt. James Edward Cantrill in 1879.

Thomson Elected in 1840.

Manlius V. Thompson, of Georgetown, a Whig candidate, was elected Lieutedant Governor over John B. Helm in 1840. Thomson received 52,952 and Helm 36,199 votes. Thomson's majority, 16,752. In 1847 Mr. Thomson was made Colonel of the Third Regiment of Kentucky Infantry, that did service in the Mexican War.

Scott County Statesmen.



WHILE Scott county has had numerous sons who were heroes of war as well as statesmen, let it be remembered that she has not been selfish, as she has furnished to other States their greatest men, among whom were:

B. Johnson, United States Judge of Arkansas, in 1815.

John Robinson, brother to the late Governor James F. Robinson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, in 1849 to 1855. Mr. Robinson was elected United States Senator from that State in 1830 to 1842.

Hon. H. P. Haun, of Scott county, was elected United States Senator in California, in 1859 to 1860. He was a brother of Jimmie Haun, who conducted a grocery for years in the old "Bull's-eye," in George Town.

Robert Johnson, of Scott county, was elected United States Senator of Arkansas, in 1847 to 1861, two terms.

Daniel P. Cook, of Scott county, was elected United States Senator of Illinois, in 1820 to 1828.

Andy Faulkner, of Scott county, was the composer of the famous song that became so popular, "The Arkansaw Traveler." He was born and reared in Georgetown.

Scott county is the home of Thomas L. Johnson, the Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland was the home of the greatest politician America ever produced, Mark Hanna, the leader of the Republican party. Johnson is a Democrat and in every political battle he had Mark Hanna and all of the opposition that Hanna was able to put up against him, still he was victorious.

Circuit Courts Established December 20th, 1802.



BY an act of date of December 20th, 1802, the then existing judiciary system was declared to be expensive and inconvenient, and the District and General Courts were abolished, and in their stead were established a system of Circuit Courts with three terms per year in each district. There is no record, either here or at Frankfort, from which we can ascertain the district in which Scott county was placed. At present the county is in the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit Court District, composed of Bourbon, Woodford, Franklin and Scott. This District was changed in 1891.

County Court Order.

On page 59, Order Book B, the following order was made at a term of the Court held in 1817, and is as follows: "A report of the committee appointed to make arrangements for a suitable house in which to hold Circuit Courts for the present year, as follows, to-wit: Agreeable to an order of the April term of the Scott County Court, we, the committee, appointed to make an arrangement for a place in which to hold Circuit Courts do report that we have made an arrangement with John and James Mawpin to commence the first day of the June Court." [The order does not give the names of the gentlemen who composed the committee, nor does the order state specifically the arrangements made, but it is pre-

sumed that the committee rented the residence of the Mawpins for the purpose stated, as the building to be used as a Court House was then under construction. It would be impossible for the writer to get the name of every gentleman who has filled the position as Court Judge, as the old records were burned, but we give all of those that could be ascertained, as follows:

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Hon. A. K. Wooley.....	1840-43
Hon. Richard A. Buckner	1843-51
Walker Reid.....	1851-
A. Duvall.....	1851-56
W. E. Goodloe.....	1856 68

ELECTED BY BAR.

T. B. Dickerson.....	1851
James M. Shepard.....	1857
R. A. Buckner.....	1857
Thos. B. Porter.....	1857
W. E. Goodloe.....	1857
James F. Robinson.....	1857
W. S. Darnaby.....	1857
James M. Shepard.....	1857
T. B. Dickerson	1857
T. B. Dickerson.....	1858
W. E. Goodloe.....	1858
James F. Robinson.....	1858

TRIED SEVERAL MURDER CASES



JUDGE JERE MORTON,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

The above is a likeness of Judge Jere Morton, of Fayette county, who served as Circuit Judge of this district from 1883 to 1892, prior to the amendment of the new county when it was changed. During his term of office several very important murder cases were tried before him, among them being John Green the negro who murdered his wife, the Kendall's, and several others. He made an excellent Judge.

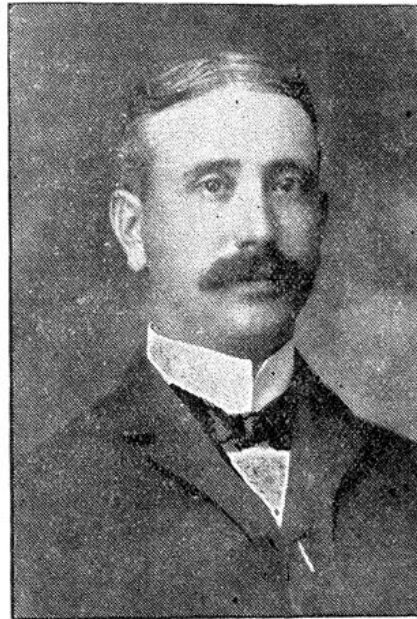
SPECIAL JUDGES.

S. M. Moore.....	1858
T. B. Dickerson	1858
W. E. Goodloe.....	1858

ELECTED BY BAR.

M. Stevenson.....	1861
Charles B. Thomas	1868 73
J. D. Hunt.....	1873-80
B. F. Buckner.....	1880-83
James E. Cantrill.....	1892-04
Jerry R. Morton.....	1883-92
Robt. L. Stout.....	1904

THE PRESENT JUDGE.



JUDGE ROBT. L. STOUT.

JUDGE ROBT. L. STOUT was appointed Circuit Court Judge by Gov. J. C. W. Beckham to fill the unexpired term of Judge James E. Cantrill, who was elected Appellate Judge in 1904, of this the Fifth Appellate District of Kentucky. Robt. L. Stout was born October 9 1867, in Midway, Woodford county; was the son of R. H. Stout; born March 18, 1828, in Woodford county, and of Fanny L. Gillespie, born November 30, 1832, in Fayette county. He was educated at University of Virginia; was Deputy Sheriff under R. H. Stout, his father, of Woodford county for three years, and was elected City Attorney of Versailles and served from 1893 to 1895. He was Master Commissioner of Woodford Circuit Court under Judge James E. Cantrill, from September, 1895, until July, 1902, and was County Judge of Woodford from 1902 to December 31st, 1904. Such a record as this need no further comment, as he is a gentleman in every respect, and we hope to see the day that he will become a United States Senator, a place that will seek this gentleman and not this gentleman seeking the place.

COMMONWEALTH ATTORNEYS
FROM 1835 TO 1905.

Below will be found as complete a list of those who have been the Commonwealth Attorneys in the various Circuit Court Districts of the State in which the county of Scott has been placed:

- J. O. Harrison.....1835
- R. Pennell.....1837
- R. A. Buckner.....1840
- A. H. Robertson.....1851
- Robert Hanson, filling unexpired term of
Robinson.
- L. B. Dickerson.....1855
- Frank Kennedy, filling unexpired term
of Dickerson.
- W. C. Downey.....1857
- Could not ascertain who were the Attorneys be-
tween 1857 and 1867, as a portion of the time the
Civil War was on.
- John B. Houston.....1867

172 COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

J. Lawrence Jones.....1868
Chas. J. Bronston.....1879
Rohn S. Smith... ..1891
R B. Franklin (present Attorney).....1897

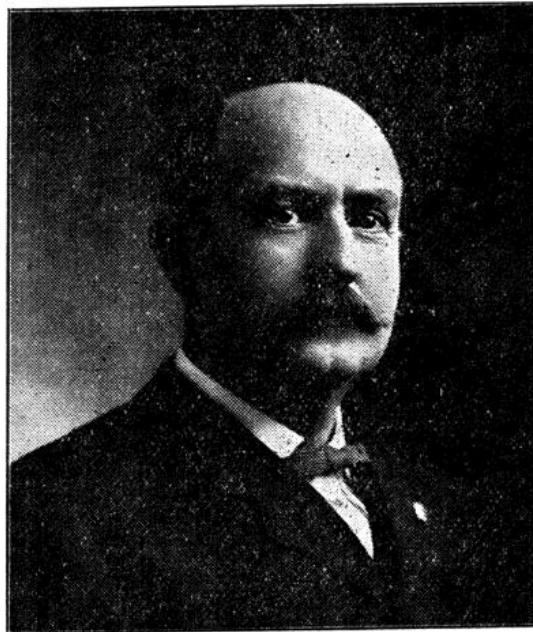
FOR TEN YEARS COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.



HON. CHARLES J. BRONSTON,
COUNTY OF FAYETTE.

The above is a likeness of Hon. Charles J. Bronston, who was for ten years the Commonwealth's Attorney for this district. Mr. Bronston filled this place with great dignity, and with honor to his party and credit to the State.

PRESENT COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.



HON. R. B. FRANKLIN,
COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

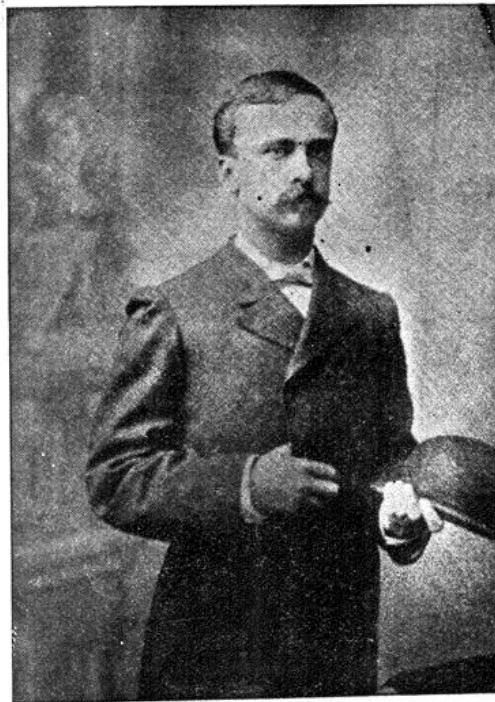
Mr. Franklin was elected to this place in 1897, and having been re-elected, is the present Attorney. The Commonwealth's Attorney is paid more by Commissions. His salary of commissions must not exceed \$4,000. He has never failed to run over that sum annually, and this is sufficient evidence to show that he is the right man in the right place. He has conducted every case in the trials of the conspirators that murdered Gov. Goebel.

CIRCUIT COURT CLERKS.

The names of those who served as Circuit Court Clerks prior to 1840 will be found in the early courts and trials and will not be repeated in this list. Those who have been Circuit Court Clerks since 1840 are as follows:

P. Thompson.....	1840 58
Jas. Y. Kelly.....	1858 62
John W. Holloway	1862 66
Ben F. Bradley.....	1866 80
Notley Estes	1880 92
Jack W. Bradley.....	1892 95
C. M. Sinclair.....	1895 96
T. J. Penn.....	1896 04
Geo. S. Robinson (present Clerk).....	1904

AN EFFICIENT CLERK.



JACK W. BRADLEY.

One of the most efficient Clerks that ever held this office was Jack W. Bradley, who was elected in 1892, defeating Notley Estes, the Clerk who defeated his father, Ben F. Bradley, in 1879. Mr. Bradley was the son of the late Ben F. Bradley. His mother, Mrs. Emma Bradley, a most elegant and aged lady, is still living, and whose likeness appears in this history. Mr. Bradley was an able young lawyer and for several years was a store-keeper under "Uncle Sam." He cared nothing for money and his greatest ambition in life was to make others happy. He lived for his friends. He died in 1895, before his term expired, leaving a wife and one son, who reside with his mother in the old home place.

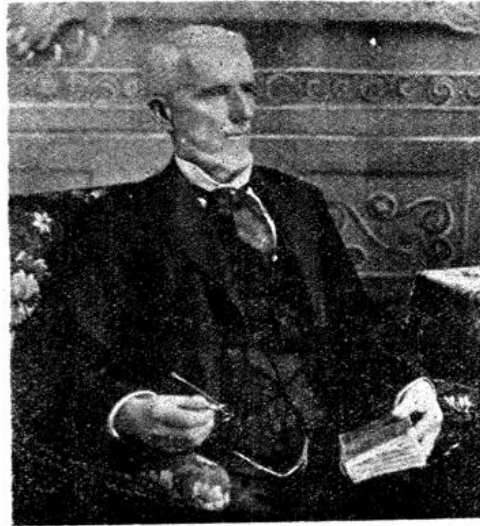
THE PRESENT CLERK.

The present Clerk, Mr. Geo. Robinson, was elected in 1904. He is a son of the late Governor Robinson, and a polite and polished gentleman. He could not be otherwise, having such a distinguished sire. Illness prevented the writer securing a likeness of him. A likeness of him, as a Deputy Sheriff appears in the Powers' Jury elsewhere in this book. Mr. Robinson has for Deputy Clerk Mr. A. J. Coffee. Mr. Coffee is from the Lone Star State, in which he studied and practiced law. He knows the duties of this office and makes Mr. Robinson a valuable deputy. Mr. Coffee married Miss Ida Hall, the daughter of Calvin and Elizabeth Hall, deceased, who resided at Oxford. Mrs. Coffee has four brothers, James, John, Will and Bruce Hall, now living near Oxford.

MASTER COMMISSIONERS.

P. Thompson.....	1850-54
J. T. Craig.....	1854-62
Geo. E. Prewitt.....	1862-63
Samuel W. Long.....	1863-69
James E. Cantrill.....	1869-70
James F. Askew.....	1870-1900
R. E. Roberts.....	1900-1905

MASTER COMMISSIONER.



JUDGE GEORGE E. PREWITT.

G EORGE E. PREWITT was born in Scott county, April 14th, 1827, near to what is now Kinkead Station, C. S. R. He is the fourth son of Robert C. and Elizabeth S. Prewitt, who, in the year 1835, emigrated to Lincoln county, Mo., where the subject of our sketch resided until he was twenty-two, receiving his education principally in a private school taught by Rev. Wilson Cunningham, a Presbyterian minister of great worth and learning. His father, Robert C. Prewitt, was born in Fayette county, on a farm, in 1795, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elgin, in Maryland, in 1793, who, with her parents, emigrated and settled in Scott county when she was a child seven years old. His said father, before he had attained his eighteenth year, in the fall of 1812; joined Capt. John Edmondson's Company of Kentucky Volunteers, and was present and took part in the battle of the River Raisin (or Frenchtown) and was there taken prisoner by the British and Indians, and suffered many hardships and indignities before he was exchanged. He was married in 1818, and died in 1850. In 1849 George Prewitt returned to Kentucky and in 1851 began the study of law with Richard Apperson, Sr., of Mt. Sterling, but married and returned to Missouri before completing his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in that State in 1852. He came to Georgetown in 1854, and was the same year admitted to practice in all the courts of this State, to which he has since devoted his time and talents. He served in the capacity of City Judge of Georgetown for one term, and as Master Commissioner of the Scott Circuit Court from 1856 to 1862. The judge died Oct. 20, 1899, leaving a widow, two sons—Paul W. and Edward Marshall, and two daughters, Misses Hallie and Nellie, all of whom reside in a comfortable home on Kelly avenue, in Georgetown. Dr. Paul W. Prewitt, a likeness of whom will be found elsewhere in this history, is one of the leading dentists of Georgetown.

PRESENT MASTER COMMISSIONER,



F. M. THOMASON.

Mr. Thomason was appointed Commissioner by Judge Robert Stuart in 1905, and while the time has been exceedingly short he has shown that he is the right man in the right place. He was born in this county at his old home place near Burr Oak school house on Loug Lick pike. He has ben a farmer and stock dealer nearly all of his life up to a few yearg ago when he began to take an interett in politics. He never tires and never gives up a political skirmish until it is over. In 1899 he was appointed an Election Commissionner and re-elected. In 1901 he was elected a member of the Democratic County Committee. In 1905 he was elected Chairman of the Committee. In 1903 he served as a member of the City Council. The political situation in Scott county is not at all times rosy by any means, but Mr. Thomason has shown that he has been worth his weight in gold to his party. In 1887 he married Miss Annie Glass, the daughter of Mr. C. B Glass. He has two children—a son, Clayton, and daughter, Ethel. Mr. Thomason owns a beautiful residence on North Hamilton street where he and his family reside.

COUNTY JUDGES.

B. W. Finnell.....	1851-55
Bat T. Thompson.....	1855-62
J. G. Morrison	1862-66
Bat T. Thompson.....	1866 07
Geo. P. Payne.....	1870-90
W. E. Bates.....	1890-98
J. J. Yates.....	1898 04

COUNTY JUDGE.

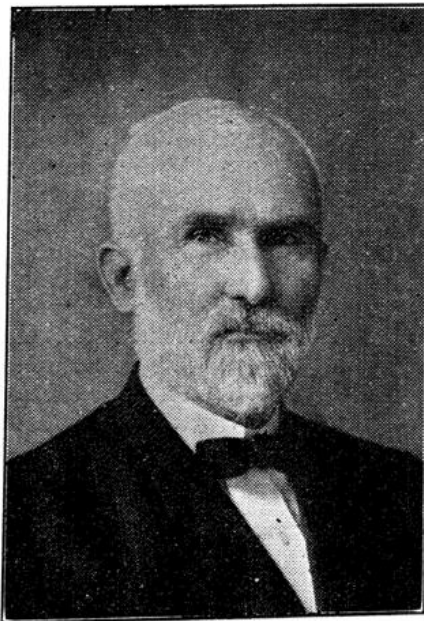


JUDGE JOHN G. MORRISON.

3 JUDGE JOHN G. MORRISON, of Georgetown, was born near West Union, in Adams county, Ohio, October 23rd, 1810. He was left an orphan at a very early age, and lived for a time with an uncle, David Morrison, at

Washington. He came to Kentucky at the age of eight years. He moved to Maysville in 1822, and thence to Lexington in 1824, with another uncle, Richieson Morrison, a merchant. He was in that city when La Fayette made his visit there, and remembered well the man whose name is prominent in history. He lived in Lexington, acting as clerk in his uncle's dry goods store, until 1830, when he moved to Frankfort and there opened a like store of his own, which continued two years. In 1832 he went to Philadelphia, Penn., and was salesman in a wholesale dry goods house for two years, when he returned to Lexington again, going into business for himself. In 1836, at Great Crossings, he married Miss Nancy B., daughter of Gen. William Johnson, and the following year went to Philips county, Ark., to plant cotton, but was not successful in this new venture, owing to the overflow at that time. He returned to Kentucky, living at Great Crossings from 1841 to 1857. From 1842 to 1846 he rode as Deputy Sheriff of Scott county. He followed the occupation of farming and rope-spinning from 1847 to 1856. In 1857 he moved to Georgetown and resided in the house he first made his home until his death, in 1884. In 1862 He was elected County Judge of Scott County, and served four years, his election being made by the Union Party and without opposition. In 1868 he was appointed United States Gauger for the Seventh District of Kentucky, and for three years served in that capacity. For many years the Judge owned one square in Georgetown which is now owned by Mrs. Evermont Hambrick. Here he conducted a coal and lumber yard for years and enjoyed a large trade. Just opposite his place of business he owned almost another square of the town upon which was his home. The house was built in the old Colonial style, with large pillars in front, and faces Hamilton street. It has a beautiful yard, almost an acre, in front, and is now owned by Watterson Showalter. A likeness of this beautiful old home appears elsewhere in this history. The Judge died in 1884. He was the father of Mrs. Nannie Craig, and the grandfather of Mrs. John R. Downing and of Mr. Henry Craig, a young business man of this city.

THIRTY YEARS A COUNTY JUDGE.



JUDGE GEORGE VILEY PAYNE.

GEOERGE V. PAYNE was born in Howard county, Mo., December 12th, 1843, and at the age of twenty entered Georgetown College, graduating in the class of 1866.

He began the study of law here and graduated from the Louisville Law School in the class of 1867-68. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, since which time he has been in active practice. In August, 1870, he was elected County Judge.

He held the office of County Judge for twenty years, retiring in 1890 to take up the practice of law. He is now President of the Farmers' Bank and Treasurer of Georgetown College. In 1870 he married Miss Martha L. Johnson, one of the descendants of the third generation of Gen. William Johnson, and to them three children were born, Annie E., William J. and Margaret A. Miss Annie married Dr. W. H. Coffman, one of the leading physicians of Georgetown. William J. is a graduate of Georgetown College.

Margaret died when quite young. Mrs. Payne died in 1896. In 1901 Judge Payne married Miss Margaret Allen. Judge and Mrs. Payne and Dr. and Mrs. Coffman reside together in a beautiful home in Payne's Addition, a suburb of Georgetown.

THE PRESENT JUDGE.



JUDGE JOSEPH J. YATES.

JOSEPH J. YATES is a native of Shelby county, and son of Franklin T. and Louisa (Mitchell) Yates. Franklin T. was born in Scott county in 1805, and during his life worked at his trade of tailor. He died November 4th, 1879. Joseph, his father and grandfather of this subject, was born in Washington county, Md., July 16th, 1763, and emigrated to Woodford county about 1790. Louisa, the mother of our subject, is a native of Shelby county, and the daughter of Livingston Mitchell, who was also a native of Kentucky. She was born in 1815, and now resides in Ray county, Mo. Of the eight children born to them is Joseph J., our subject, who was born November 4th, 1843, at Shelbyville. He attended the common schools of Scott county, where he received his education, and at the age of nineteen removed to Missouri, where he remained until 1872, when he returned to Scott county, where he has since remained engaged in agricultural pursuits. In Ray county, Mo., on October 7th, 1869, he married Miss Oniska Spurlock, who was born in Ray county, Mo., August 1st, 1859. Her father, M. M. Spurlock, was born in Virginia in 1822 and now resides in Ray county. Her mother Eary (Bates) Spurlock, was born in Hart county in 1822, and died July 30th, 1855. Judge Yates and his wife are members of the Baptist church. They are the parents of four children, three of whom are now living, viz: George, born November 29th, 1872; Ella, born July 26th, 1875, and Scott, born August 27th, 1880. Miss Ella married T. F. Stone, a farmer near Stamping Ground. Scott married Miss Dixie Triplette, the daughter of Squire S. P. Triplette. They reside in McLeod, Oklahoma, where he is in business.

In 1890 Judge Yates was elected a Magistrate from the Stamping Ground precinct, which place he resigned in 1898 to take the office of County Judge, which position he now holds, having been re-elected in 1901 and in 1905. He will begin serving his third term in 1906. Prior to his election as County Judge he was elected a Justice of Stamping Ground, and was in the coal and lumber business, as well as that of undertaker, for six years in that place. The Judge has accumulated a good property and is now the owner of 224 acres of improved land near Stamping Ground. He is a man of liberal views, but of strict honesty and integrity in all business transactions, and having the confidence of the people who know him. He goes to his farm, where his family resides, every Saturday, returning to Georgetown every Monday to resume his duties as County Judge.

SHERIFFS OF SCOTT COUNTY.

The following is a list of those who have served as Sheriffs of Scott County from 1840 to 1904:

John Flournoy	1792-1794
David Flournoy	1794-1798
Robert Kimbrough.....	June 27, 1718-1801
John McHatton.....	June 27, 1801-1803
George Boswell.....	June 27, 1803-1805
John Mosby.....	June 27, 1805-1807
John A. Miller	1807-1809
James McCoskey	1809-1811
William Shortridge	1812-1814
Samuel Nuckols.....	1814-1816
Lewis Nuckols	1816-1818
Jeremiah Tarlton.....	1819-1821
John Thompson.....	1821-23

[Between the years of 1823 and 1840 we have been unable to secure the names of those who have held the office.]

B. M. Finnell.....	1840-42
Wm. Johnson.....	1842-44
James Stucker.....	1844-46
H. Haun.....	1846-47
B. W. Finnell	1847-48
A. Calvert.....	1848-50
W. Dehoney.....	1850-51
A. L. Offutt	1851-55
W. T. V. Bradford.....	1855-57
John M. Glenn.....	1857-61
J. S. Lindsey	1861
John F. Cantrill.....	1861-62
J. E. Emison.....	1862-65
W. T. C. Bradford.....	1865-67
Geo. M. Tilford.....	1867-71
S. T. Connellee.....	1871-75
J. T. Sinclair.....	1875-79
W. J. Neale.....	1879-81
James Finley.....	1881-85
Stephen Gano.....	1885-87
T. T. Hedger	1887-91
J. M. Ford.....	1891-95
R. H. McCabe.....	1895-98
T. K. Shuff.....	1898-02
Asa S. Nutter.....	1902-04

SHERIFFS OF SCOTT COUNTY.



THOS. T. HEDGER.

THE above is a likeness of the late Thomas Hedger, who was Sheriff of this county from 1887 to 1891, having been elected by the Democrats and served two terms. He was a farmer and lived about seven miles from Georgetown on the Cincinnati pike. In 1899 at the Music Hall convention held in Louisville he was elected a member of the State Central Democratic Committee, which place he filled with credit to himself and honor to his party. He was a candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture of the State in 1904, but was not on the slate of the machine and consequently was defeated. He sold his place in this county in 1904 and

was defeated. He sold his place in this county in 1904 and

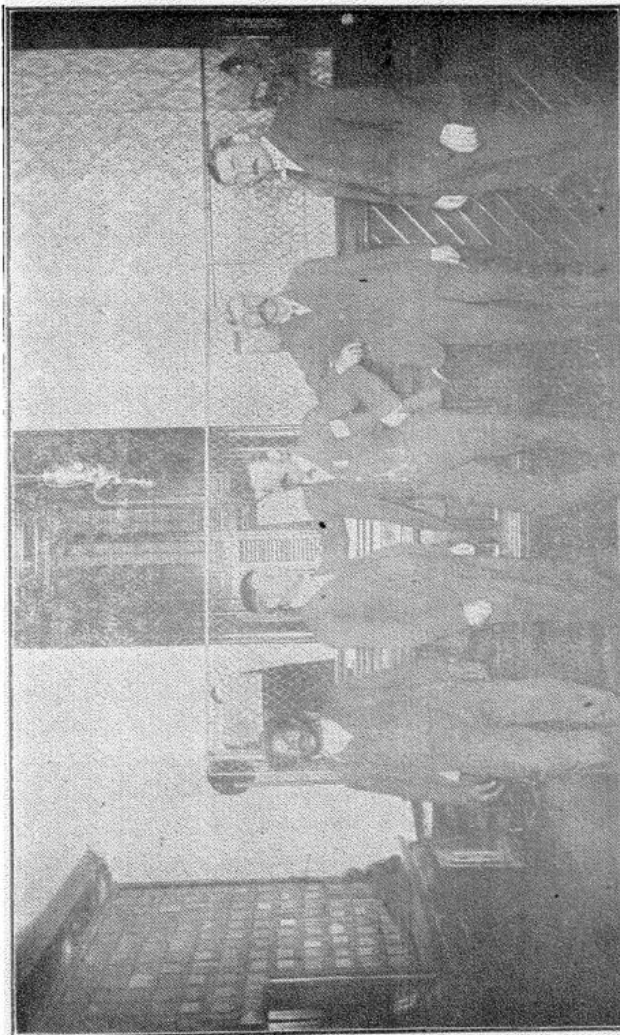
with his son Carrol moved to Phoenix, Arizona, where he purchased a great body of lands. He died in 1905 at that place, a few months after he had moved there. His remains were shipped here and were interred in the Georgetown cemetery. He left a large estate, which he willed to his son.

EX-SHERIFF ROBT. H. MCCABE.



R. MCCABE was elected and filled the short term of 1895-96-97. Prior to 1895 the term of Sheriff was for two years only. In 1901 the new Constitution changed the term to four years and prohibited the re-election of a Sheriff. His brother, John McCabe, was the Democratic nominee and died a few weeks after being elected. He was a fine gentleman and one of the most popular young men in the county. On account of his death

THE PRESENT SHERIFF'S OFFICE



OF SCOTT COUNTY.

[From left to right in the picture are: Ike, the colored janitor; Deputy Sheriff Addison Smith, ex-Deputy Wm. A. Rodgers, Sheriff Nutter, Sheriff-elect Wm. C. Warring.]

the Democrats wisely and properly called on his brother, R. H. McCabe, to make the race, assuring him of his election. He did and was elected, making one of the best Sheriffs Scott county ever had. Mr. McCabe was the son of J. D. McCabe. His mother was Miss Judy J. Mulberry before her marriage. Her husband died and she has since married Mr. Henry James. Mr. McCabe was born near Sadieville. At the expiration of his term he returned to his farm. He was engaged for several years in the merchandise business in Sadieville with Mr. Geo. Johnson, but retired to give his attention to his farm. Mr. McCabe married Miss Mary

Penn and has one child, a daughter, Miss Edith. He has erected a fine home in Sadieville, where he and his family now reside. He is Vice President of the Deposit Bank of that city. A likeness of his home will be found elsewhere in this history.

His Troubles Were Many.

M

R. THOMAS K. SHUFF was the only Sheriff of this county who had to hang a person since 1889, when two negroes were hung at the same time by Deputy Sheriff B. W. Finnell under John Duvall, the Sheriff. Mr. Shuff is the son of Isaac Shuff, who was a pioneer citizen of this county. His mother was Elizabeth Cleveland, born and reared at Leeslick until her marriage. Mr. Shuff was born in a house situated on the line of three counties—Scott, Bourbon and Harrison. He married Miss Carrie Hawkins, of Jessamine county, in 1887, and to this union three children were born, Jesse, Evans and T. K., the last named having taken the premium at the Elks' Fair in 1902 as the prettiest boy baby. Mr. Shuff was elected Sheriff by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office. It was during his term that the cases against Powers and Youtsey were tried. Shuff certainly had a hard row to hoe but well did he do his work.

The Present Sheriff.

T

HE present Sheriff, Asa Nutter, was elected in 1901, and when he goes out of office in January, 1906, it is reported, has made more money than any other man who has held the office. His opponent, Mr. Hedger, withdrew from the race and Mr. Nutter was not compelled to spend the money that others have spent to get the office by having opposition. He has a house on South Broadway in Georgetown and recently purchased a farm on the Long Lick pike.

The Next Sheriff.

I

N the picture of the Sheriff's office will be seen a likeness of Mr. William Warring, the next Sheriff of the county. After several months of hard work canvassing the county he was elected the Democratic nominee, with James K. Ewing his Deputy, in a primary election held in 1904. He has served as a Deputy for the past four years and has made a good officer. Mr. Warring was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth but is a self-made young man, and has had to work hard for everything he got. He was for many years engaged in the merchandise business. He kept a store at White Sulphur, Midway and Sadieville. On February 21st, 1897, he was married to Mrs. Lena Luke (nee Miss Lena Mulberry), and to them one child was born, a daughter. They reside in Payne's Addition.

Deputy Sheriff James K. Ewing.

J

AMES K. EWING, his Deputy, is a son of Mr. Thomas Ewing, a Confederate soldier, and among the substantial citizens of the county. Mr. Ewing has always resided with his father on a farm near Payne's Depot, and is no doubt one of the most popular young men in the county. He made the race for Constable several years ago and



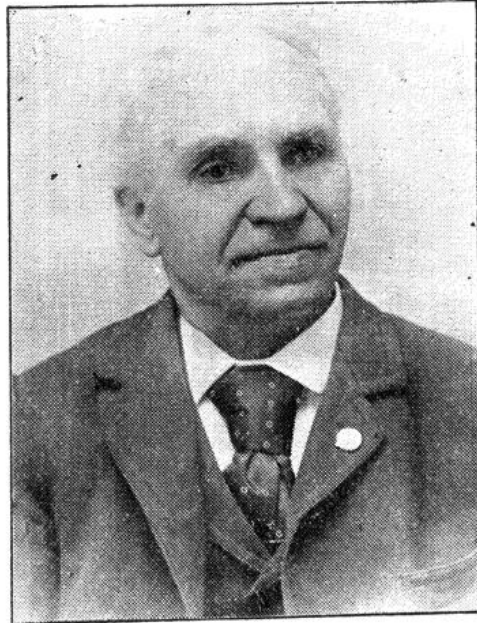
MRS. JAMES K. EWING.

only lost one vote in his precinct. Mr. Ewing married Miss Mattie Hamon, the youngest daughter of Hon. J. A. Hamon. They have one child.

COUNTY CLERKS.

John Hawkins..	1792
Robert Kimbrough.....	1798
John McHatton..	June 27, 1801
John Mosby.....	June 27, 1805
John A. Miller.....	June 27, 1807
R. L. Chambers.....	1822-24
Elijah Hawkins.....	1825
Ben Ford	1837
Ben B. Ford.....	1840-45
John T. Johnson	1845-51
L. B. Dickerson	1851-60
Samuel W. Thomas, (short term).....	1860
J. C. Applegate	1861
James F. Beaty.....	1862-69
J. Henry Wolfe.....	1866-94
J. Sharon Fleming, (re-elected)	1895-05

COUNTY CLERK FOR THIRTY YEARS.



CAPT. J. HENRY WOLFE.

NO braver or truer soldier ever went to war than Capt. J. Henry Wolfe, who held the office of County Clerk for almost thirty years. In 1861, when war was declared, he was among the first to recruit a company of about one hundred men, of which he was made Captain; Erwin Zeysing, First Lieutenant; George Nelson, Second Lieutenant, and Berry Marshall, Third Lieutenant. Zeysing left the command in Tennessee, and went to Missouri. Nelson was wounded and came home. Henry Conn became First Lieutenant in Zeysing's place, and I. N. Newton succeeded Nelson as Second Lieutenant, and John Lindsay became Third Lieutenant in place of Marshall. The company participated in Morgan's Mountain campaign, in which, with 1,200 men, he opposed the Federal General Morgan with an army of 3,500 men, and captured from the latter twenty-four pieces of artillery, forcing him to bury twelve of his heaviest pieces at Cumberland Gap.

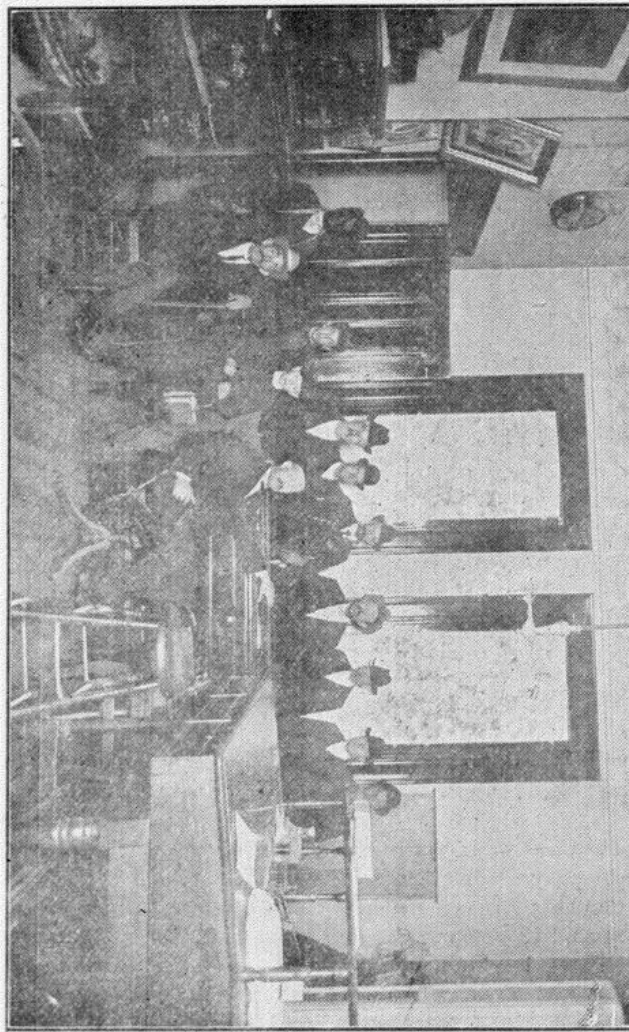
Elected County Clerk.

He was elected County Clerk in 1869 and after holding the office for almost thirty years was defeated by a small majority. Captain Wolfe was a man and possessed every qualification in the make-up of a gentleman. He had a big heart; he was liberal and stood by the widows and orphans.

The Present County Clerk.

THE present County Clerk, J. Sharon Fleming, was born near Oxford, and is the son of the oldest resident of that precinct, J. M. Fleming. He attended the schools of the county and was examined and received a certificate to teach. He taught school in Scott and Owen counties for eight years. He gave up school teaching and engaged in the merchandise business at Sadieville, with Mr. Geo. Johnson. He then went to Winchester, where he engaged in the hotel business with his brother, E. T. Fleming, until the hotel burned. They conducted the Central Hotel there. The two brothers returned to Georgetown and engaged in the grocery business for several years. In 1894 he was elected the County Clerk with John R. Palmer as Deputy. Palmer resigned this place to accept a position in a bank. In 1897 Mr. Fleming was re-elected with

THE PRESENT CLERK'S OFFICE

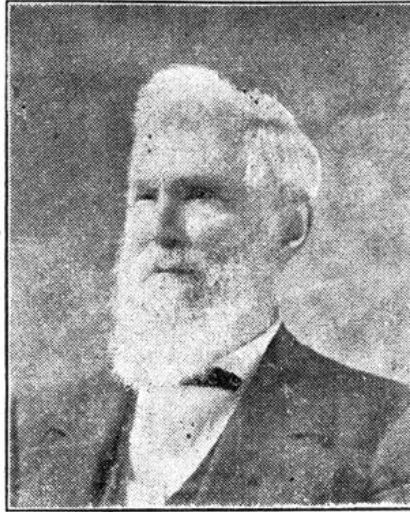


OF SCOTT COUNTY.

[From left to right in the picture are: Ike, janitor; Alvin Duvall, Jesse Fite, Deputy Clerk Gatewood, seated at desk; A. J. Coffee, Chief of Police John E. Woollen, County Clerk Fleming, Robert Innes, Addison Smith, J. Mort Marshall.]

Wm. H. Gatewood as Deputy, and they were re-elected in 1904. They are both staunch Democrats. Fleming has worked harder and gave up more money to advance the cause of Democracy than any other man that ever held an office in Scott county. He married Miss Addie Smith, the daughter of Mr. Phil Smith, and they have one child—a son. He has a comfortable home on Clinton street, where he and his family reside.

AN EARLY COUNTY OFFICER.



THOS. C. KELLY,
COUNTY CLERK.

THOMAS C. KELLY was born in Fauquier county, Va., on Christmas Day, 1799; he was educated in private schools of Virginia; in the spring of 1822, he came to Kentucky and stopped in the vicinity of Georgetown; he was accompanied by his brother, George P., and a classmate; they came on horseback, the journey lasting fourteen days. It was not his intention to remain here, but the loveliness of the country induced him to do so. He taught two years in Franklin, and in 1825 married a Miss Kelly; then he returned to Virginia, and after a year's stay, came back to Georgetown, where he taught school one year. In 1829 he started to Texas, but his wife took sick at New Orleans and he returned to Franklin county, where he farmed and taught school until 1833, when he moved to Georgetown and closed up the estate of his father-in-law and bought a farm. In 1844 he settled in Georgetown and conducted the County Clerk's office for John T. Johnson until 1852, when he went to New Orleans and formed a partnership with Preston Thompson in the cotton business, continuing until 1854, in the spring of which year he went to Covington, where he conducted the office of Circuit Clerk for Major Bartlett until 1863. He was a Union man. His great-grandfather came to Virginia about the time of the settlement of Jamestown, and he and the subject's grandfather were in the Revolutionary war under General Washington, at the taking of Cornwallis; his father was a Lieutenant and his grandfather a Captain in the same war. His wife died in 1840 and left one child, James Y. Kelly.



Order of Court, 1810.

Having entered and improved forty-eight acres under an act of assembly respecting vacant and unimproved land on the waters of Cherry Run, in this county, which is described by the following meets and bounds: Beginning at a walnut standing in Smith's line near the dividing ridge, and running thence south 20 degrees west 154 poles to a hickory in Foley's line; thence north 69 degrees; west 154 poles to a boxelder south east corner to James Parks; thence north; thence 22 poles to a buckeye in Smith's line; thence with Smith's line east to the beginning. Satisfactory proof being made to the Court that the said Jeremiah Adams has improved the said land agreeably to said act, the same is ordered to be certified.

County Court, 1794.

John Mosby being appointed Coroner came into Court and took the oath of office, and acknowledged his bond.

The bridge across North Elkhorn on the Bourbon road is received from Mr. Craig in its present condition. The Court at the same time make it the duty of Mr. Craig to keep the Bulk Head on the other side of the bridge in the same condition as it now is, as far as high water mark. And the time of his undertaking to commence from and after the first day of January next. It appearing to the Court the bridge was then passable.

County Court, 1795.

An account of moneys received by the Sheriff for the year 1792 and 1793, amounting to 61 pounds, 9 shillings and 11¼ pence, and for which the property was not entered with the Commissioners of tax, was this day produced in Court sworn to, examined and ordered to be certified to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Samuel Shepard is appointed to let to the lowest bidder the keeping the stray pound for the ensuing twelve months.

James Lemon being Commissioned came into Court and took the oaths agreeably to law, as a Justice of the Peace for his county.

County Court, 1796.

James Finley came into Court and produced a certificate of his having taken the oath prescribed by law, respecting the importation of his negro slaves, Charles, Emily, Henry, George, Lenor and Anna, which is ordered to be recorded.

County Court, 1797.

Ordered that Samuel Shepard let to the lowest bidder the keeping and supporting Doctor Pence for twelve months from this date and report his proceedings here in to Court.

The Commissioners appointed to lay off the prison bounds for the county, this day made their report in these words: Beginning at a post near James Lemon's house opposite the alley leading along the lower end of Hunter's tavern; thence north forty poles to the hill-side, near the branch; thence east up the branch forty poles; thence south about six feet of Major Lemon's house to the east, passing the lower end of Archibald Houston's house in all forty poles, opposite the alley that passes the lower end of Hunter's tavern to a stake; thence west down said alley forty poles to the beginning.

Ordered that it be certified to the Auditor of Public Accounts, that James Atkins has been charged with nineteen shillings and six pence for taxes due on 150 acres of land from 1792, which has been paid by Abyah Wood from whom he purchased out of a four hundred acre tract, and that the Sheriff deduct accordingly.

County Court, 1797.

Samuel Shepard being in the Commission of the Peace as a Justice of this county, came into Court and took the oath of office and the several oaths to Government.

A list of delinquents amounting to 197; levys, 78; blacks, 242; horses, 505; acres of land, first rate, 1515; second rate, 4706; third rate, 2500. One Ordinary license and 120 pounds on town lots produced by David Flournoy, late sheriff for 1797, was allowed and ordered to be certified.

The Court taking into consideration that the time allowed to John Hunter on that part of the public grounds at the South-west end of the stray pen is too short, and do agree that he shall keep possession thereof upon the same terms as the former for and during the time his stable he is now building shall last.

The Court agrees to let to Captain John Hunter for the term of ten years thereto a part of the public

grounds, beginning at the South-west corner of the stray pen, and from thence to run till a west line will intersect the lot he purchased from Wm. Wall on condition, and for the consideration of his attending and keeping in repair the said pen for and among the town aforesaid.

County Court, 1799.

Ordered that John Hunter, Samuel Shepard and George G. Boswell lay off and renew the prison bounds, fixing the Court House in the center, and report a statement thereof to Court.

Prison Bounds.

The prison bounds viewed and are to be as follows: Beginning at the north-west corner of the house occupied by William Story, on lot No. 18; thence east to the east side of Hamilton street; thence south along the line of said street until a line run west will strike the south-east corner of the south chimney of the house occupied John McClung on lot No. 34; thence west until a line run due north will strike the south-west corner of the house occupied by John Lemon on lot No. 14; thence a straight line to the beginning.

Bound as Apprentice.

Ordered that James Lord be bound as an apprentice to William Suggett to learn his art of the tanning and curing business until he arrives at the age of twenty-one years; whereupon the said Wm. Suggett entered into and acknowledged his bond with security conditioned as the law directs.

Ordered that John Stewart be bound as an apprentice to John Curry, hatter, to learn his art and mystery of the hattery business until he becomes the age of twenty-one years.

Third Rate Land.

Ordered that it be certified to the Auditor of public accounts, that a tract of land containing 6,880 acres in Scott county, on the north fork of Eagle Creek, the property of John Gay, a now resident, has been denominated as third rate land and classed accordingly. Also that he paid tax for same for the years of '93, '94 and '95.

Appointed to Examine Stocks and Jail.

Ordered that George G. Boswell, Samuel Shepard and John Hunter examine the stocks and jail and report to Court whether the same was done agreeable to contract.

Ordered that a commission issued to the presiding Judge or Justice of Spottsylvania county, Virginia; to certify the administration of Martin Brent, Sherwood Haun and Peter Hicks, subscribed witnesses to John Benjamin's will.

Took Oath as Deputy Sheriff.

Wm. McFarland being appointed Deputy Sheriff, came into Court and took the oath of office and the several oaths to Government.

Adam Johnson being appointed Deputy Sheriff for this county, came into Court and took the oath of office, and the several oaths to Government.

Slaves Not for Sale or Speculation.

James D. Offutt produced in Court the following certificate: I certify that James D. Offutt appeared before me and made oath that he has in his possession five negro slaves—Hill, Bell, John, Pass and Upton; that he brought them to this State for his own use and not for sale or speculation, March 25th, 1799.

JOHN HUNTER.

County Court, 1800.

The appointment of Trustees for Georgetown made at the April Court last, are confirmed except as to George G. Boswell, who declines serving, and Toliver Craig, who has resigned his appointment.

SETTLEMENT WITH SHERIFF

1806 TO 1810.

At a Court held for Scott county at the Court House in Georgetown on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1811. Present, David Thomson, Fielding Bradford and David Herndon; Gentlemen Justices.

THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

A settlement with the Sheriff of this county for the year 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809, was this day returned to Court by the Commissioners appointed to make the same and ordered to be recorded as follows, to-wit:

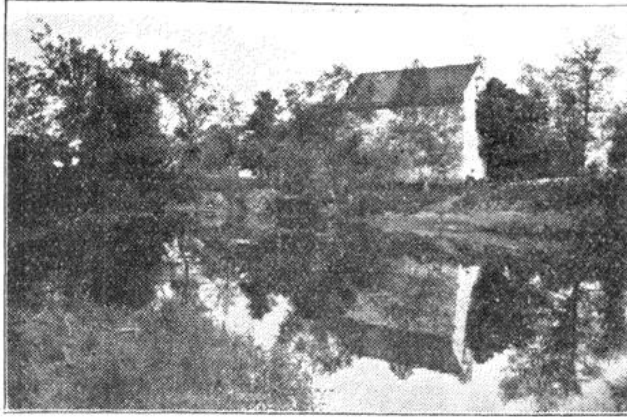
John Mosley, Sheriff of Scott County For The Year 1806. To Scott County Debtor:

Delinquents	\$1283 00
	53 00
	<hr/>
	1232 00
Commission	72 40
	<hr/>
	1139 60
County claims.....	937 76
	<hr/>
Due county.....	202 84
For 1808 Tithables 2578 at 7-6	3222 50
Delinquents	186 25
	<hr/>
	3086 25
Commission.....	231 45
	<hr/>
	2854 80
County-Claims	2690 66½
	<hr/>
Balance due county.....	164 13½
For 1809, James McCrosky, Tithables 2517 at 4-6	1887 25
Delinquents	105 00
	<hr/>
	1782 25
Commission	133 65
	<hr/>
	1648 60
County claims.....	1708 59½
	<hr/>
Balance due Sheriff.....	59 99½
	<hr/>
In favor of county for 1806	56 67½
For 1807.....	202 84
For 1808.....	164 13½
	<hr/>
	423 68
Credit by ballance in favor of Sheriff for 1809.....	59 99½
	<hr/>
	363 65½
Johnson order.....	118 21
	<hr/>
	245 44½
Paid Milligan	25 00
	<hr/>
	220 44½
Paid Boswell.....	26 66
	<hr/>
	193 78½
Amount of excessed levies from 1806 to 1809.....	17 25
	<hr/>
	176 53½

In obedience to an order of the Scott County Court we have on this day made a settlement with the Sheriff of the said county for the year 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, and find a balance due from the present Sheriff, James McCrosky, agreeable to the foregoing statement of \$176 53½, and this report is submitted for consideration, etc, December 31, 1810.

DAVID THOMSON,
W. WARREN,
CARY L. CLARKE.

PREWITT MILL BRIDGE OVER ELKHORN.



KNOWN NOW AS DEGARIS MILL.

The above is a likeness of what is now called DeGaris Mill. In 1833 it was known as Prewitt's Mill, and in 1788 was built and owned by Rev. Elijah Craig. There are but precious few citizens left in Scott county who knew of or saw a bridge over Elkhorn at this point, but there was one, as an order of the County Court made at a session held in 1833, which appears on this page, will show.

County Court—1815.

Ordered that Jeremiah Tarlton and George Burbridge, Esqs., two Senior Justices of this county, be nominated, either of them, a fit person to be appointed Sheriff of this county for the term of two years from the expiration of the term of the present Sheriff.

Ordered that the Attorney of this county be directed to investigate the title to the public ground and make report thereof to the next Court.

Ordered that Samuel Finley, John Branham and James Patterson, being first sworn, be appointed to settle with Lewis Nuckols, late Sheriff of this county, and make a report thereof to this county.

County Court—1820.

Ordered that the Sheriff hire out to the highest bidder the runaway negro slave, named John, now in jail for three months, and take bond on a security for the hire.

Tavern at Stamping Ground.

On motion of Stephen Lewis he is permitted to keep tavern at Stamping Ground for one year; who, thereupon, with Robert J. Ward and Richard W. Herndon, his securities, entered into bond in the penalty of \$1,000, conditioned as the law directs.

On motion of Leo Tarlton for Jeremiah Tarlton, it is ordered that said Jeremiah be permitted to renew his tavern license for one year; who, thereupon, entered into bond with Leo Tarlton, his security, in the penalty of \$1,000, conditioned as the law directs.

County Court—August 19, 1833.

Court began and held in Georgetown: "The Gentlemen Justices" present were Jas. Patterson, John Rawlins, Chas. Thompson, Wm. Johnson, J. M. Jones, A. Calvert, M. Duvall, W. Dehoney, P. Thompson, M. Barclay, Jas. Stucker, J. Duvall, A. Bradford, H. Haun. P. Thompson was the President in Justice.

An order was made that Job Stevenson, J. M. Elgin, O. W. Gaines and W. C. Graves were appointed a committee to let the repairs which were necessary to be done on the bridge at Prewitt's Mill. [This bridge was over Elkhorn on what is now known as the old Turkeyfoot road at DeGarris' Mill, which was then known as Prewitt's Mill. There is nothing there now to show that there was ever a bridge.]

On motion of Jno. Pratt he is permitted to renew his tavern license, who, thereupon, came into court and entered into and acknowledged his bond in the penalty of \$100 with R. M. Johnson, his surety.

Mortgage of \$40,000.

At a session of the County Court held in 1833 Oliver W. Gaines and Jos. W. Elgin appeared in Court and acknowledged a mortgage to the Bank of the State of Arkansas of \$40,000.

County Court, 1798.

Robert Hunter being elected produced his commission from the Governor appointing him Sheriff of this county, who thereupon took the oath and entered into bond.

Charles Jones, who was bound as an apprentice to Joseph Jones, by order of this Court, is discharged from further service of his said master, it appearing to the Court that he does not treat him as the law directs.

County Court, 1821.

On motion of Daniel Crumbaugh he is permitted to renew his tavern license for one year, who thereupon with George P. Kelly, his security, entered into bond in the penalty of \$1,000, conditioned as the law directs.

Ordered that Job Stevenson, John Thompson, Jno. Branham, John T. Johnson, James F. Robinson, John C. Miller, and B. L. Chambers be appointed a Committee, or a majority of them, to draft a set of rules for the better regulation of the business before the County Court, and report to Court the proceedings herein.

Ordered that Samuel H. Allen be appointed Captain and John Gray, T. R. Branham and John Shroger his company, of Patrollers, for the district, including Georgetown; and that they perform their duty as such by patrolling at least 12 hours in each month, and that all patrollers heretofore appointed for said district be recinded.

The Committee appointed by this Court reported, which is ordered to be filed by the Court, as follows: Rules adopted by Committee appointed by the County Court of Scott county; the due observance of a quorum and the progress of business. First, all motions shall be made at the bar. Second, no person shall be admitted into the bar except officers of Court, lawyers and litigants. Third, all cases and motions shall be docketed by the Clerk unless otherwise ordered by the Court. Cases shall be called in regular order, as follows: First, all cases of wills and testaments; second, all cases of administrations; third, all pauper cases; fourth, all petitions; fifth, all cases mutually dependent on a motion shall be regular at all times when other business is not before the Court; sixth, the ballance of the docketed cases shall be called in their order; seventh, upon the opening of Court each lawyer shall be called upon in regular order for motions; eighth, there shall not be more than one speech in the opening, two in reply, and one in the conclusion of every cause, except otherwise expressly permitted.

An allotment of hands over which Matthew Barkley is Surveyor, returned and ordered to be recorded as follows: Scott County Section—Pursuant to an order of the Scott County Court, April term, 1821, we the undersigned, being appointed to allot to Matthew Barkley, hands to work on the road from the Dry Run road to the Cynthiana road, over which he is Surveyor, have proceeded to allot them as follows: All the hands living in the bounds of the lines on Christopher Greenup's line where the Dry Run road crosses said line; thence south with said line to Greenup's corner at the mouth of the lane between Jones & James'; thence through the lane to a point from which the line running due south will include Wm. Ward; so far that a line running east to the Cynthiana road near Wm. Brown's farm, would include Isaac Cook's; thence with said road north to where the road from the Dry Run road intersects; hence to Joseph Ewing's and north with said line its whole extent, and in the same direction to the Dry Run road; with said road to the beginning.

Ordered that the Commissioners appointed to superintend the removing and erecting the jail, be now appointed to procure some convenient house if it should be necessary, for a temporary jail, while the present jail is being repaired.

John Thomson, Esq., produced in Court a Commission from the Governor as Constable of this county, who is approved by the Court and who, with Asa Smith, his security, entered into and acknowledged bond in the penalty of \$1,000, conditioned as the law directs.

County Court, 1825.

Elijah Hawkins, Clerk of the Scott county Court, together with B. L. Chambers, John T. Johnson and Job Stevenson, his securities, who are appointed by the Court this day in open Court acknowledged his bond as Clerk as follows: Know all men by these presents, that we, Elijah Hawkins, B. L. Chambers, John T. Johnson and Job Stevenson are held and firmly bound with the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the sum of \$10,000; the payment whereof will and truly be made binding ourselves. Our heirs, ex-

ecutors and administrators, jointly and severally by these presents, sealed and dated the 7th day of November, 1825. The condition of the above obligation is such that if the above bond Elijah Hawkins, Clerk of the Scott County Court, shall truly and faithfully discharge the duties of his office, according to law, then the above obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and effect. Acknowledged in open Court.

ELIJAH HAWKINS, Clerk.
B. L. CHAMBERS,
JOHN THOMSON.
JOB STEVENSON.

County Court, 1825.

On motion of Peter Thomson, it is ordered that a summons be served against Thomas T. Boyer, Constable of this county, to appear here at the next term of this Court, to show cause why he shall not be removed from office on the following charges: First, that in a writ case the Constable against——Hamilton and James Cummins, wherein they were fined \$11, and in case of default ordered to imprisonment; he, the said Boyce, as Constable, was with a guard conveying them to prison, when he proposed to the guard, being two in number, that they would give him the said Boyce, 15 shillings each; he was willing; the prisoners should make their escape; that one of the guards did agree to pay said Boyce 15 shillings, and he, the said Boyce, then approved that the prisoners escape. That one of said prisoners, Hamilton, has since labored for said Boyce and paid him the other 15 in work and labor. Second, that he has charged and received from persons illegal fees in the discharge of his duty as Constable. Third, at a meeting during divine worship, said Boyce then an acting Constable, drew off his coat and offered to fight one of the members of the church, and abused him by profane swearing in presence of the congregation.

Ordered that Job Stevenson, John Branham and Chas. Thomson, Esq., be appointed a Committee to examine those who may apply for admission into the poor house, to give certificates of admission and make quarterly report of the nature and number of persons admitted if necessary.

Ordered that Jas. Gatewood, Geo. Bing, Thomas Vallandigham and John Rawlins, or any three of them, be appointed Commissioners to view wheel repairs necessary to be made upon the bridge across Big Eagle on the Cincinnati road, to let and superintend the making of same, and report to Court.

Ike Samuel this day made application to renew his tavern license, and a majority of the Justices not being present, said application is continued.

Ordered that Wm. Spencer be appointed Captain and Wm. H. and Jacob Stephens his company of patrollers to patrol the North district according to law.

John Suggett, in place of John W. Brady, is appointed Commissioner of tax for the Fourth district.

County Court, 1818.

On motion of M. Morris he is permitted to keep tavern at his residence in this county for twelve months, who thereupon, with Joseph Morris, his security, entered into bond in the penalty of 100 pounds, conditioned as the law directs.

County Court, 1822.

B. L. Chambers, Clerk of the Scott Circuit Court, this day extended the amount of the revenue tax received by him from the 10th of September, 1822, to the 10th, of September, 1823, being \$105, and sworn to the same, which is ordered to be certified.

Clifton R. Thomson, Esq., is sworn as Deputy Sheriff, according to law of this county.

Ordered that a plat of Georgetown, as made by the Surveyor of said town be recorded.

Ordered to be certified to the Governor of this Commonwealth that Aaron Johnson and Robert McCalla, Esqs., be recommended or either of them, as a fit person to be commissioned as a Justice of the Peace for this county, in place of David Thomson.

B. L. Chambers, receiver for the poor of this county, this day in open Court, with Elijah Hawkins, his security, acknowledged bond in the penalty of \$1,500, conditioned as the law directs.

The Marking of Stock.

At a session of the County Court in 1793, a provision was made for the marking of stock. The owners of stock had to select their mark and appear in open court and have the same recorded. The county having a large territory, and being a wilderness with no county road, and but few farmers having fenced their places, it was of great importance to have stock marked. Prior to this and in fact years after, horses and cattle wore bells. In 1792 John Thompson was the first farmer to appear in Court to make application for the recording of his mark, which was a Swallow Fork.

The County Seal.

Prior to 1850 the use of the State seal for all public records had not been adopted as it is now. Each county seems to have had different seals. The Clerk of the Scott County Circuit Court used a seal, the hand and goose quill, a likeness of which appears elsewhere in this history. In 1824 the seal used by the Scott County Clerk had the American Eagle on it—a beautiful seal, indeed.

Methodist Minister.

Rev. Horace Benedist in an early session produced in Court credentials of his ordination, and being in communion with the Methodist denomination of Christians in the State, took the oath of allegiance to the constitution of the United States and Commonwealth of Kentucky, and entered into and acknowledged bond with Job Stevenson and John T. Johnson, his security, in the penalty of 500 pounds, conditioned as the law directs. Thereupon license is granted him to solemnize the rites of matrimony to any person legally applying to him therefor in this State.

More Negroes.

The following certificate was this day, May 3, 1794, returned to Court, Mason county, Kentucky, viz:

John Sutton, late of Orange county, State of Virginia, came before me and informed me that he has brought the following described negroes into Kentucky for his own use, and took the oath prescribed by law, viz: A negro woman named Hannah, about 35 years old; also a negro woman named Lylia, about 22 years old; also a negro woman named Letta, about 19 years old; also two negro girls named Chloe, about 9 years old, the other named Laura, about 16 years old; a negro lad named Phillip, about 16 years old; also a negro boy named Ephriam, about 12 years old; also a negro boy, Jeremiah, about 4 years old; also a negro boy named Jacob, about 18 months old. Given under my hand and ordered recorded. DAVID MORRIS.

Session of Court Christmas Day.

A session of court was held Tuesday, December 25, 1792. In those days Christmas Day was not a legal holiday.

Israel Grant is appointed to erect a prison, 60 feet by 30 feet, to be well posted and railed and finished by the next Court, at the north-east corner of the Public Square, for which he is allowed the sum of six pounds.

Paying for Wolves' Heads.

Court was held Tuesday, March 26, 1793, B. Collins, Presiding Justice. The Court proceeded to allow the following claims:

Ordered to allow Cornelius Duvall 8 shillings and 4 pence each for killing 5 wolves—2 pounds, 1 shilling and 8 pence	\$ 6 93
Edward Lucas, killing 1 wolf, 8 shillings, 4 pence...	1 62
David Powell, killing 1 wolf, 8 shillings, 4 pence...	1 62
Joseph Bledson, 1 wolf, 8 shillings, 4 pence.....	1 62
Richard Bent, 1 wolf, 8 shillings, 4 pence.....	1 62
James Kelly, 1 wolf, 8 shillings, 4 pence.....	1 62
Richard Carey, 1 wolf, 8 shillings, 4 pence.....	1 62
Daniel Carey, 1 wolf, 8 shillings, 4 pence	1 62
John McHatton, 1 wolf, 8 shillings, 4 pence	1 62
Andrew Downing, 1 wolf, 8 shillings, 4 pence	1 62
P. Samuel Davis, 1 wolf, 8 shillings, 4 pence.....	1 62
Edward Holgan, 1 wolf, 8 shillings, 4 pence	1 62
Elijah Kutty, for two days attendance as election judge, 12 shillings.....	2 00
Toliver Craig, for two days attendance as election judge, 12 shillings.....	2 00
John Beatty, for patrolling, 15 shillings.....	2 50
Chas. Williams, for patrolling, 15 shillings	2 50
Daniel Sinclair, for patrolling, 15 shillings	2 50
Nathan Young, for crying the letting the Court House, prison and stocks, 1 shilling, 10 pence.....	1 83
David Flourney, providing ballot box, 6 shillings..	1 00

EARLY COURTS AND OFFICERS. 191

Jno. Hawkins, for 2 days service as Clerk at county election, 12 shillings	2 00
John Hawkins for public service, 10 pounds	33 33 $\frac{1}{4}$
" examining and certifying common books, 12 shillings	2 00
Jno. Flourney, Sheriff and public service 10 lbs. 12 shillings	35 33 $\frac{1}{4}$
For rent of room for use of court, 6 pounds.....	20 00
Jno. Garrett, building Court House, 319 pounds.....	1600 00
Humphrey Marshall, as State Attorney, 3 pounds	10 00
Richard Henderson, for his counsel during the absence of State's Attorney, 4 pounds and 10 shillings	14 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Bartlet Collins, attending and sitting with the court of Woodford for this county's proportion of money loaned before the portion of Woodford county was taken off, 3 pounds.....	10 00
Wm. Watts, keeper stray pen, 1 pound 17 shillings	6 00

Total.....371 Pounds. 10 Shillings. 1 Pence. \$1238 34
Credit.

By 1271 Tythes at 4 shillings and 6 pence, 285 lbs, 19 shillings, 6 pence	953 20
By a deposition in the Sheriff's house, 45 pounds, 14 shilling, 2 pence	152 35
By an order from Woodfort county on the Sheriff 60 pounds.....	200 00
Jno. Flourney, Sheriff, produced account against the Commonwealth for 6 pounds, 10 shillings and 3 pence	21 69
John Hawkins for 2 pounds, 10 shillings.....	1 17

Thos. Elmore for four days services as guard on Richard Tapin. which, on examination, was allowed and ordered to be certified.

BARTLETT COLLINS, Presiding Justice.

County Court, 1801.

Court held for Scott county at Court House the 28th day of September, 1801.

Chooses Col. Bob Snell as Guardian.

Windfred Berryman, an infant, under 21 years, child of John Berryman, a citizen of the State of Virginia, came into court and made choice of Robert Snell as her guardian, to take into his care. A legacy left her by her uncle, John Berryman, deceased, who thereupon entered into and acknowledged his bond with security conditioned, as the law directs.

County Court, 1803.

At a court called and held for the county of Scott Thursday, 4th day of August 1803, for the examination of Jno. Griffy who stands charged with feloniously murdering John Hall, formerly a citizen of this county. Prisoner appeared at the bar in discharge of his recognizance by Jas. Rowan, Esq., his attorney, defend the former and inquiry, etc.

Says he is not guilty of the felony with which he stands charged, whereupon Sundry witnesses were examined as well on behalf of the Commonwealth as the said prisoner. On consideration of the matter, the court are of the opinion that the prisoner is not guilty as in the pleadings he has alleged, it is therefore ordered that he be discharged.

County Court 1804.

At a court called and held for Scott county at the Court House Friday, 31st of January, 1804, for the examination of Wm. Loroman, who stands charged with maiming and biting off the ear of Jacob Dehaven, one of the citizens of the Commonwealth. John Mosbey, J. A. Miller, Jas. Johnson, Gentlemen Justices. The prisoner in discharge of his recognizance, appeared at the bar, and being arraigned, plead that he is not guilty of which he stands charged; where upon sundry witnesses were examined as well on behalf of the Commonwealth. On consideration of the matter the court are of the opinion the prisoner is not guilty.

JOHN MOSBEY.

County Court, 1805.

At a court held for Scott county at the Court House Thursday, 31st day of October, 1805, for the examination of James McManama, who is charged in the subpoena with feloniously taking and carrying away from Thos. Brent 6 negro slaves, to-wit: Winney, a woman aged about 27 years; Lucinda, a girl about 13 years old, and a girl aged about 11 years; Rachel, a girl about — years; Hannab, a child about 9 months of age. The said McManama appeared and pleaded not guilty; admits he took and carried said slaves away, they being his property.

County Court, 1808.

At a court held for the county of Scott on Thursday, the first day of September, 1808, for the trial of Isiam, a negro man, a slave, the property of Benjamin Can, Boone county, in this State, who stands charged with feloniously stealing a horse, the property of Thomas Fish, at the value of eighty dollars, on the night of the 16th of August last. Lewis Nuckles, one of the sworn Justices, was present, and not having a quorum. Felding Bradford and Peter Nason, Junior Gentlemen Justices, were called in and took their seats. Lewis Nuckles, Presiding Justice.

Wm. Mann, Esq., the attorney for the Commonwealth, of this district, being absent, Mathew Fleming was appointed to supply his place, and John T. Johnson was appointed as Counsel for the prisoner. And now the prisoner is led to the bar in custody, and being arraigned pleads that he is not guilty in manner and form as he stands charged, and for trial puts himself upon God and his country; whereupon came the following persons are called and sworn as jurors: Joseph Green, Thomas Bartelle, Alexander Henderson, Ephian Holland, John Miller, Jacob Baxter, John Craig, Aaron Robertson, Paul Christian, Conrad Wolfe, Adam Miller and Joseph Hamon. After hearing evidence find the said prisoner, Isiam, guilty, therefore it is considered by the court that the Sheriff take the prisoner to the public whipping post and there inflict thirty-nine lashes on naked back and well laid on. Sheriff carried out court's order.

Order to be certified to Auditor of Public Accounts that William Wallace is entitled to two shillings on pay for one days attendance and eight shillings and four pence for traveling fifty miles for witnesses on the case.

Order to be certified to the next court, to be held in this county for the adjustment of claims that Matthew Flournoy be allowed the sum of five dollars as counsel for the Commonwealth in this case.

Order to be certified that this court allow John T. Johnson, Esq., the sum of fifteen shillings as counsel for the prisoner, to be paid by the owner of said slave.

Signed: LEWIS NUCKLES.

County Court, 1810.

At a court held in Georgetown, Scott county, Ky., on Tuesday, August 7, 1810, the following trial was held:

Thirty-nine Lashes On Naked Back.

Commonwealth vs. Charles, a Slave, On Charge of Burglary.—The prisoner was led to the bar in custody of the Jailer, and being arraigned on the information filed, pleads not guilty, and for his trial puts himself on God and the county. And thereupon came the following jury, to-wit: John Wills, John Suggete, John Campbell, Pusby Neal William Smith, William Abbott, Edmond White, William Carson, Job Stevenson, John Davis, Isaac Johnson and Charles Williams, who, being elected, tri and sworn, and having heard the charge, evidence and arguments of counsel, retired to consider of their verdict, and returned that they found the prisoner guilty of larceny, and thereupon the court pronounced judgment that he receive thirty-nine lashes on his naked back, well laid on, at the public whipping post, and the Sheriff immediately executed the same.

County Court 1811.

At a court held in Georgetown, Scott county, Ky., September 2, 1811:

Seam Saddle-tree Maker.

Ordered that William Davis be bound to William Holden until he arrives at the age of 21 years; he being 18 years of age the 14th day of December next to learn the trade of a saddle-tree maker according to law.

Monday, August 11, 1811: Justices present, David Thompson, Job Stevenson; George Berry Presiding Justice.

On motion of John Ireland and William Shephard license is granted them to keep an ordinary at their house belonging to the estate of W——, deceased, on Main street, Georgetown, whereupon they entered into bond as required by law, with Abraham Stiles, as their security.

A settlement of the estate of Henry A. Johnson, deceased, is returned to court by the Commissioners and ordered to be recorded.

Nelson Smith is appointed guardian to Graudison Smith and Amanda Smith, who, thereupon, entered into bond in the penalty of five thousand dollars with Rodes Smith and conditioned as the law directs.

County Court, 1812.

At a court begun and held for Scott county at the Court House in Georgetown on Monday, the first day of June, 1812. Gentlemen Justices present were Lewis Nuckels, Jas. Farllen, Geo. Berry; Isaac Herndon, Presiding Justice.

On motion of the Administrator of Robert Hinton, deceased, ordered that James Tryman, John Price, Barnaby Worland, Thomas C. Jenkins and Lewis Nall, or any three of them being first sworn, be appointed Commissioners to attend to widow's Administrator in said estate, and also to settle with him his Administrator on said estate, and report to court.

James B. Crawford came into court and entered into bond as Jailer as required by law, with James W. Hawkins as his security.

On motion of Jacob Caplinger ordered that William Q. Buckley be bound to him as an apprentice to learn the trade of a blacksmith, agreeable to law, to serve until the 18th day of May, 1816.

County Court, 1813.

At a court held for Scott county at the Court House in Georgetown, on Monday, the 1st day of February, 1813. Gentlemen Justices present, Jeremiah Tarlton, George Burbridge; David Thompson, Presiding.

On motion of James Johnson, Sheriff of Scott county, ordered that Samuel Nichols be appointed a Deputy Sheriff under Johnson, whereupon said Nichols came forward and took the oath as required by law.

Ordered that the Trustees of Georgetown have team to fill up the place dug out for a public well in said town.

On motion of Polly Gatewood ordered that Harriot Gatewood, Jefferson Gatewood and Menerva Gatewood, children of John Gatewood, be bound to Achilles Stopp; the son to learn the trade of a farmer, and the girls the trade of housekeepers, according to law; the said Harriet being 13 years old March the 10th last, Jefferson 11 years old the 16th of July, and Menerva 8 years old February 8th last.

County Court, 1814.

At a court held for Scott county on Monday, the 7th day of November, at the Court House in Georgetown, in 1814. The Gentlemen Justices present were Richard M. Gano, David Thompson; Robert McHatton presiding.

Ordered that James W. Hawkins, William T. Smith and Thomas H. Herndon, being first sworn, be appointed to settle with Samuel Shepard, administrator of the estate of Lewis Shepard, deceased, and make report thereof to court.

Robert McHatton, being commissioned by the Governor a Justice of the Peace for the county, this day took the oaths required by law as such, and took his seat.

On motion of Dempsey Cowde the revenue tax on a tavern license entered by him for the year 1813, is remitted, the same having also been entered by James Hutchinson, his tenant, which is ordered to be certified to the Auditor of Public Accounty.

On the motion of John Manning ordered that Barnaby Worland, Patrick Magowan, John B. Gough and Ignatius Gough, or any three of them being first sworn, be appointed to view the alteration he wishes to make in Craig's road, and report to court the conveniences and inconveniences that will result from the establishment thereof as well to individuals as the public at large.

Ordered that Daniel Neal, orphan son of Spencer Neal, deceased, be bound to George L. Troop for the term of 4 years from the 15th of March last, according to law, to learn the trade of a bricklayer.

John R. Ireland is appointed to act as Jailer in the absence of James B. Crawford.

County Court, 1815.

At a court begun and held for Scott county at the Clerk's office, in Georgetown, on Monday the 5th day of January, 1815. George Berry, Justice; David Flournoy, Presiding Justice.

On motion of G. F. Sutton, State ordered that Chas. Thompson, Martin Hawkins, Banch Offutt, Robert Rankins, or any three of them, be appointed Commissioners, being first sworn to view the alteration he wishes to make in the road leading from Chas. Thomas' Mill toward Lexington, and report to court, &c.

County Court, 1816.

At a court begun and held for Scott county September 2d, 1816. Present, Jeremiah Tarlton, David Herndon, James Patterson, Robert McHalton; George Burbridge, Presiding Justice.

On motion of Thos. Bryan, attorney in fact for Henry Beales, ordered that David Thompson, Jno. Tryman and Jas. Tarlton be appointed Commissioners, to meet at the house of James S. Miles, in Scott county, on the second Monday in October next, if fair, and if not fair the next fair day; and to proceed from thence to the beginning corner of Chas. Beales, 2,000 acres survey in said county to establish the said corner and other corners of said survey, and all other special corners of the same, and to take the deposition of John Williams and others and to continue from day to day until the whole business be completed.

County Court, 1817.

At a court continued and held for Scott county at the Clerk's office in Georgetown, Scott county, on Tuesday, the 2d day of December, 1817, with the following Gentlemen Justices present: Jno. Branham, James Patterson and Job Stevenson.

Commonwealth vs. John, a Slave, the Property of Henry Elley, Defendant, On a Charge of Attempting Rape.—This day came the attorney, pro-temporary for the Commonwealth and the prisoner being led to the bar and being solemnly arraigned, pleads not guilty, and for his trial puts himself upon the county and the attorney, and the attorney for the Commonwealth likewise, and thereupon came the following jury: Stephen Ritchy, Thos. Sutton, James Stafford, Anthony Baxter, Thos. Byrns, Val Rogers, Jno. Whitney, Josiah Gayle, Jno. Dumas, Wm. Risor, Jno. Bleason, Sandford Brunham, who, being elected and sworn will and truly to try and true allienance make between the Commonwealth and the prisoner at the bar, and true verdict to render according to the evidence, upon their oaths do say that the prisoner at the bar is not guilty of the felony whereof he is charged; therefore, it is ordered by the court the prisoner be forthwith discharged out of custody, which is done accordingly.

County Court, 1818.

At a court held by Scott county at the Clerk's office, in the Clerk's office in Georgetown on Monday, 16th day of April, 1818, with the following Justices present: John Thompson, March Duvall; Bob McHalton, Presiding Justice.

On motion of Yearly Scott he is granted a permit to erect a mill on Lytle's Fork of Eagle Creek, he owning the land on one side and the bed thereof. The sheriff and jury inspected said land, creek, etc., on the 17th, and reported to court, who thereupon granted the said permit.

On motion of Ben Peck, ordered that Jno. Miller, Jacob Stucker, Wm. Ward and Thos. Sharp, or any three of them be appointed to view the alteration he wishes to make in the Turkeyfoot road from Ash Emerson's Mill to Georgetown and report, etc.

County Court 1822.

At a court begun and held for Scott county on Monday the 4th day of February, 1822. Gentlemen Justices present were David Thompson, Job Stevenson; William Rodgers, presiding.

John Thompson, Sheriff of this county, this day entered into bond in the penalty of \$10,000 with Rodes Smith and Wm. Rodes, his security, conditioned for the faithful collections and accounting for all taxes outstanding, etc., as the law directs.

A report of the Commissioners appointed to have the Court House yard paved ordered to be recorded.

County Court, 1823.

At a court begun and held for Scott county at the Court House in Georgetown, on Monday, the 6th of January, 1823. Gentlemen Justices present, David Thompson, Jonn Branham, Robert McHalton, Chas. Thompson; Wm. Rodes, Presiding Justice.

The Commissioners appointed to settle with Sheriff of this county this day make their report as follows: In the undersigned Commissioners being appointed by the County Court of Scott to settle with the Sheriff of Scott county, report that the Sheriff has paid claims allowed persons to the Court of Claims in 1822, amounting to \$3,610.88.

On motion of C. Neale ordered that Sam Farrer, who was 11 years old the eleventh day of December, 1822, be bound to Langtel Wood until he arrives at the age of 21 years, agreeable to law.

Ordered that James Branham be appointed Overseer of the

road leading from Brooking's Mill to the Frankfort road near Peter McDough's.

Ordered that the Seventh Constable district be so allowed as to prelude the house formerly owned by Jno. Elliott and adjoining the vacant corner in south-east corner of Main and Mulberry streets, by a straight line so as only to include said property.

On motion of Jno. H. Jones and Job Stevenson, it is ordered that John V. Webb, Jeremiah Tarlton, John D. Craig and Robert Holmes, or any three of them, be appointed, being first sworn to view and mark out a way for a road leading from an alley in Georgetown between the property of E. Hawkins and L. West, to the Bourbon road at the bridge.

County Court, 1824.

At a court begu and held for Scott county at the Court House in Georgetown on Monday, the 1st day of November, 1824. Justices present, David Flournoy, Jno Branham, Anan Johnson, Marcum Duvall, Chas. Thompson, Presiding Justice.

Ordered that the Sheriff collect from each attendant the ensuing year the sum of one dollar to discharge the foregoing claims.

M. V. Thompson, Deputy Sheriff, this day returned his delinquent list and made oath thereto, which is ordered to be filed.

James B. Crawford appointed to take care of the stray pen for the ensuing year.

County Court, 1825.

At a court held for Scott county on Monday, the 7th day of February, 1825. Justices present, Geo. Berry, Wm. Rodes, Wm. Johnson, David Herndon; Chas. Thompson, presiding.

On motion of Larkin Cayson tavern license is granted him to keep a tavern in this county, who thereupon with Lewis Luggett, his security, entered into bond in the penalty of \$1000 and conditioned according to law.

Katherine Anne Woodfruff, who is over 14 years of age this day came into court and made choice of Benjamin Reiser as her guardian, who thereupon with N. M. Flournoy, his security, entered into and acknowledged bond in the penalty of \$1000, conditioned according to law.

County Court, 1826.

At a court begun and held for Scott county at the Court House in Georgetown, on Monday, the 3rd day of April, 1826. Gentlemen Justice present were George Berry, Alex. Cary; Marcum Duvall; John Duvall presiding.

On motion of Thomas Pullen he is permitted to renew his tavern licence, who, with Attorney M. Flournoy, his security, entered into and acknowledged bond according to law.

Thomas Madon is appointed surveyor of Craig's road from its intersection with Muir's factory road to its intersection with the Ironworks road.

Jno. Mason appointed surveyor of the road in place of Jno. Vallandingham.

On motion of John McMannis, Lucy, a girl of color, who was seventeen years old last December, is bound to John McMannis till she arrives at the age of 21 years, who entered into an indenture according to law.

John Tilford is appointed surveyor of the road in place of Joseph Con.

On motion of John Garth and Joseph Lemon the record from Woodford county court, establishing the road from Georgetown to John Grant and Elijah Craig's land, and thence with Floyd's line to James Kelly's corner on Kelly's line 15 feet, to Wilson's land to Kelly's other corner, and with said Floyd's line to Grant's road, was produced in court and ordered to be filed.

This day John C. Miller, atortney for the county, came into court and resigned his appointment, and it is ordered that Attorney M. Flournoy be appointed attorney for the county in his stead.

Ordered that the following Commissioners be appointed to take in the list of taxable property in the following companies to-wit:

77th regiment—T. H. B. Clarkston's company, Joseph Cox. Cox's company, Austin Bradford, Jr. Henry Haw's company, Wm. Craighton. Oldham's company, Wm. Carroll. Wither's company, Chas. Thompson. Penn's company, Capt. — Penn. Thompson's company, Jas. Stucker. Vallandingham's company, D. B. White.

12th regiment—J. Johnson's company, Asa Payne. T. F. Boyce's company, Benjamin Ford. Wm. Pond's company, J. Duvall. T. Scrigg's company, R. M. Calla. L. C. Luggett; J. M. Fenerick.

County Court, 1795.

Ordered that Littleton Robinson be allowed to keep an Ordinary at the house of Josiah Pitts in Georgetown, who thereupon entered into and acknowledged his bond with security, conditioned, as the law directs.

Ordered that Benjamin Johnson be allowed to keep an Ordinary at the house of Robert Sannders, in this county, who thereupon entered into and acknowledged his bond with security, conditioned, as the law requires.

The Rev. Edward Dingle having produced certificate and entered into bond, as the law directs; ordered that he be licensed to celebrate the marriage ceremony.

An account of John Garnett against this county for thirty pounds for raising the Court House and expenses in consequence thereof; and to be levied for at the laying the next county levy.

Charles Williams is allowed 18.6 pounds as Commissioner of tax for this county, for 61 days' service, and John McHatton is allowed 12 pounds as Commissioner of tax for this county for forty days' service, which is ordered to be certified to the Auditor of public accounts.

Ordered that Bartlett Collins pay John Garnett 36 pounds, 739 pounds being the ballance of the money in his hands received from Woodford county.

Ordered that Jno. Flournoy, late Sheriff, pay Jno. Garnett 25 pounds out of the balance, from him to the county, as per settlement.

The following claims were allowed:

	Lbs.	S.	P.
To John Rogers for 1 wolf head.....		8	4
Timothy Collins for keeping stray pound.....	3	13	6
Wm. Walls wolf head, not levied last year.....		28	9
John McHalton, one day's service as Judge at the election.....		6	
John Payne for serving as Judge on election...		6	
Wm. Miller for 1 wolf head.....		8	4
John Garnett for raising the Court House.....	30		
Robert Bradley for setting up four sign posts...		15	
Richard Bent for wolf head.....		8	4
Anthony Lindsay for wolf head.....		8	4
Thomas Ficklin for wolf head.....		8	4
Thomas Rapin, John Rapin, Richard Sheely and T. Craig 5 wolf heads at 8 shil. 4 pence..	2	1	8
Joseph Harrison, wolf head.....		8	4
John Lucas, wolf head.....		8	4
John Vallandingham, wolf head.....		8	4
John Hawkins, per account.....	4	4	
David Flournoy, Sheriff, 6 months' account....	9	10	
John Hawkins, Clerk, public services.....	15		
The Sheriff, aforesaid certified for collecting...	5	9	
		90	19

County Court, 1796.

At a Court held for Scott county at the Court House on Tuesday, the 24th day of May, 1796. Gentlemen Justices present, Jno. McHatton, James Lemon, Wm. Trotter, John Mosby, George Boswell, John Miller.

James Finley came into Court and produced a certificate of his having taken the oath prescribed by law, respecting the importation of his negro slaves, Charles, Emily, Henry, Geo. Lenor and Anna, which is ordered to be recorded.

The viewers appointed to view the alteration which Elijah wishes to make in the road leading to Frankfort, near the Royal Spring Branch, this day made their report in these words: In obedience to an order of the worshipful Court of Scott county to us directed, we have viewed the alteration which Mr. Elijah Craig wishes to make in the road across the Royal Spring Branch, and are of opinion that by turning the road to the right immediately after crossing the new bridge and winding the hill agreeable to the nearness of the road as is intended by Mr. Craig, be a convenience to the public in general. Given under our hand this 16th day of March, 1796.

WILLIAM ROGERS. JAMES ROGERS. JOHN HAWKINS.

This was the survey for the Georgetown and Lexington turnpike as it is to-day. The bottom referred to is just this side of the Cane Ridge bridge. Col. Sanders owned the lands on both sides of the pike. On the right the land now belongs to Mr. Wm. Graves and on the left to John Mars, which is known as the Warren Smith place. Col. Sanders had a race track in this bottom, and for that reason he asked for damages.

Wall. Andrew Calvert, Asa Payne, Peter Thomson, Gustin Bradford, Andrew Johnson, Henry Hann, Wm. Johnson, Willis Dehoney, Jas. Stucker and Wm. Ford. Peter Thompson, Presiding Justice.

Benjamin Christian was appointed lawyer of road in the place of Thos. B. Blackburn; Richard Wilson in place of Samuel Viley.

James Crawford, as Jailer, was allowed \$152.29.

It was ordered that Jas Taylor be bound to Geo. B. Webb to learn the trade of shoe and last making; the said James being 19 years old next July, and James Butler, to whom he was formerly bound, is released from his indentures.

County Court Monday, June 20, 1835.

"The Gentlemen Justices" present were Jno. Rawlins, Asa Payne, Wm. Johnson and John Duvall.

Jeff Garth is appointed Road Surveyor in place of Merritt Williams, resigned.

Joseph Hobbs, Asa Payne and Stucker appointed a committee to have the repairs done on the abutment at the bridge at Great Crossings.

Joseph Pence appointed Road Surveyor in the place of Adam Pence, removed.

Ordered that the keeper of the Poor House receive in his custody Lawson Lynn.

County Court Monday, March 21, 1836.

"The Gentlemen Justices" present were Job Stevenson, Jno. Rawlins, Asa Payne, James Stucker, Jos. B. Kenny, Robt. McCalla, Andrew Calvert, Austin Bradford, Peter Thompson, Henry Haun, Peter Thompson, Presiding Justice.

Joseph B. Kenny this day produced in court a commission from the acting Governor of this Commonwealth, appointing him a Justice of the Peace for Scott county, with the certificate of his having taken the oath required by law, and thereupon took his seat as a member of the court.

[Charles A. Wickliff became Governor Oct. 5, 1836, upon the death of Gov. James Clark.]

Thos. Pullen, tavern license, renewed with Jas. Pullen, surety.

Davy Curry granted tavern license with Thos. Holland as surety.

County Court, February 20, 1837.

"The Gentlemen Justices" present were Jno. Duvall, Asa Payne, Jos. B. Kenny, Willis Dehoney, Peter Thomson, R. McCalla, Jno. Rawlins, Thos. Johnson, Anderson Johnson, Jas. Wash, Garnette Wall, Geo. W. Tharpe.

On motion Smith Triplett, who wishes to make an alteration in the road leading from Berkville to Stamping Ground, John Duvall, Benjamin W. Sinclair and John Sinclair be appointed a committee to report the advantages which may result to the public as well as to individuals.

As will be seen from the record that more alterations were made in the roads in Scott county during the years of 1837 to 1839 than at any other time previous or after.

ROYAL SPRING BRANCH.

At a meeting of the court October 1st, as shown in Order Book D., page 303, an allowance of \$500 was made to James F. Robinson, Alex Cannon and D. Bradford for Royal Spring Bridge.

County Court, February 19, 1838.

"The Gentlemen Justices" present were Chas. Thompson, Henry Hann and Jas. Griffith.

IRISHMAN AFTER NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

David Lynch came into court and made oath that it was his intentions to become a citizen of the United States; that he left Ireland 6 years since for that purpose; that he is now 27 years of age and weighs 155 pounds; has hazel eyes and dark hair. It is ordered that he be given his certificate as required by law. The name of Peter Thompson is signed as Clerk.

County Court Monday, March 18, 1839.

"The Gentlemen Justices" present were Chas. Thompson, Robt. McCalla and Henry Haun. Peter Thompson acted as Clerk.

On motion of Reuben Ford it is ordered to be certified that Hery P. Hann, who wishes to obtain a license to practice law be granted. He is a young gentleman of honesty, ability and good demeanor, and that he is 21 years of age.

Edward Johnson, Thos. Pullen and Jeff Adams applied for tavern licenses, but there being no quorum of court, the motion was continued.

County Court, 1824.

Ordered that the Sheriff collect from each tenant the ensuing year the sum of one dollar to discharge the foregoing claims: Ordered that Alex. Cury, Geo. Berry, Esq., Jas. F. Robinson and M. V. Thomson be appointed a Committee to employ a Superintendent for the poor house the ensuing year, and also to examine and give certificate to persons making appropriation to be received in said poor house, and to furnish the poor house with the necessary accommodations for the convenience of the poor, etc.

M. V. Thomson, Deputy Sheriff, this day returned his delinquent list and made oath thereto, which is ordered to be filed.

James B. Crawford appointed to take care of the stray pen for the ensuing year.

John Branham and Charles Thomson are appointed Judges and Elijah Hawkins Clerk of the ensuing election for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Ordered that James Baldock be appointed Captain and B. P. Gray, S. C. Houston and John Soppuss his company of patrollers for the South-eastern district of this county, and that they patrol in said district for at least 24 hours in each month for one year, agreeably to law.

B. W. Finnell sworn in as Deputy Clerk.

James Tarleton and Lewis Ford, or either of them, are recommended to the Governor of this Commonwealth as fit persons to be commissioned as a Justice of the Peace for this county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lewis Neal, Esq. A majority of the Justices of the Peace for this county being present and favoring the recommendations.

Ordered that Col. Alex. Tilford be appointed Commissioner of the tax for the First district; Capt. Jacob Miller for the Second; John L. Herndon for the Third, and John W. Bradley for the Fourth.

Ordered that any two of the poor house Committee may act on any business that may come before them.

A. Johnson and James Patterson are appointed to lay the county off into districts.

On motion it is ordered that John Branham, M. Duvall Wm. Rhodes and Robt. McHatton be appointed a Committee of the town to select a site for a public well; and that they are authorized by the County Court to subscribe not exceeding \$50 for digging said well.

County Court, 1797.

The Court taking into consideration that the payment of 9 shillings as levied at the November Court of Claims will bear hard upon the citizens of this county, do therefore reduce the levy to 7 shillings; and it is ordered that the Sheriff collect accordingly, and the money arising from the collection (of deficient in paying the whole claims) to be deducted so as for each claimant to bear a proportion of the deficiency, according to the dignity of his claims, which is to be made good at the laying the next county levy; and it appearing to Court that there was levied for Wm. Ward, John Hawkins and David Flournoy. It is therefore ordered that the sum of 13 pounds be deducted from said Ward, 10 pounds from the said John Hawkins and 5 pounds from said David Flournoy.

County Court, 1817.

Samuel Nuckols, Sheriff of Scott county, came into court and acknowledged the several bonds as the law requires, each with Lewis Nuckols, Austin Bradford, Thomas Bradford his securities for the faithful collections, levy and returns, etc., for the year of 1800, and conditioned as the law directs.

On motion of Malcum Allen ordered that Joseph Eligin, H. S. Emerson and F. Bradford be appointed, being first sworn to lay off the legacy of Polly Allen, a tract of land lying on Dry Run, belonging to the heirs of James Mathews.

Ordered that Job Stevenson, John Branham and William Miller to let such repairs as they may deem necessary, on bridge across Elkhorn and the bridge across the Big Spring, near Georgetown, and make report to Court.

On motion of William Hubble, guardian for Eliza Gano, John Gano, Stephen Gano, infants, heirs of Richard M. Gano deceased, and that John Thomson be approved as his security in the place of Thos. Story, who has omitted to sign the bond.

On motion of Wm. St. Clair, license is granted him to keep an Ordinary at his residence in the county, whereupon he entered into agreeably to law, with David Herndon and Joel Herndon securities.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

This office was not created until after 1850. Prior to that time the County Courts employed "State Attorney." Humphrey Marshall was the first "State Attorney" employed for Scott county at a session of the Court in 1792. He received for his services for one year three pounds—\$10. The County Attorney now receives about \$550.

The Attorneys.

M. S. Daugherty.....	1854-70
Joseph M. Adams	1870 74
W. C. Owens.....	1874 77
A. V. Johnson.....	1878 85
V. S. Bradley..	1885-97
J. C. B. Sebree	1897-01
T. S. Gaines (present Attorney).....	1901

The Law Then and Should Be the Law Now.

It would not be out of place here for us to mention that in 1792 a man who owed a just debt and did not pay it was put in jail at hard labor. If he had the money and didn't pay he was given fifteen lashes well laid on his naked back. Just such a law as this is needed in this county now, for the man of today who goes and gets the money on a check and knows aa the time that he has not the money in the bank, the punishment at the whipping post is entirely too light for the deed.

COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

The office of Commissioner of Schools was created by the Constitution of 1850. It provided for the Commissioner of Schools to be appointed by the Magistrates for two years. Those who were appointed and held the office until 1898 were :

The Commissioners.

Alexander Cannon	H. S. Rhoton
V. T. Bradley	Jas. K. Glenn

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

The Constitution as amended in 1891 styled the office "The Superintendent of Common Schools" and provided for an election by the people of a Superintendent in each county every four years, whose salary shall be fixed by the Magistrates. Those who have been elected by the people and held the office are :

The Superintendents.

J. Stevenson	L. H. Paxton	J. R. Lancaster
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COUNTY ASSESSOR.

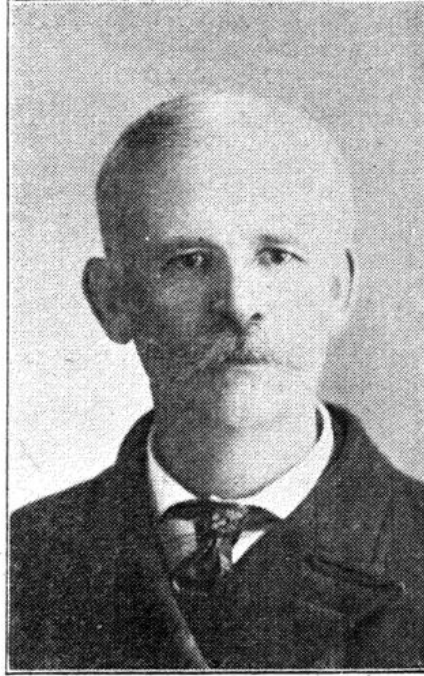
Prior to 1850 Commissioners of Tax were appointed by the Gentlemen Justices. At that time the office of Assessor was created under the provision of the Constitution and an Assessor has been elected every four years by the people. The first Assessor elected by the people of Scott county was the late Reason Fields, of Roger's Gap. He, we are told, was a very popular, honest and energetic man. He had but one arm. He held the office for two terms and when his time expired moved to Owen county and kept toll-gate until his death several years ago. Those who have since been elected Assessor are :

The Assessors.

Alex. Oder	Kelly Lee	Alex. Oder
J. W. Pickett	John W. Penn	

HAS HAD SEVEN JAILERS

THE PRESENT JAILER



JOSEPH FINLEY

W COTT COUNTY in the course of one hundred and fourteen years has had seven Jailers, but only six to fill the office. The fourth Jailer, Edward J. Lucas, died August 5th, 1866, right after he was elected and a few days prior to the time of taking charge. The first Jailer was James Crawford, holding the office for years. Samuel Sheppard was appointed Jailer, as the following order made by the Court in 1807, in Order Book B, page 115, says:

"Samuel Sheppard came into Court and took the oath and entered into and acknowledged bond with John McHatton, his surety, for \$1,800."

At the expiration of his term he refused to accept a re-appointment and Mr. Crawford was again appointed. William Glass was the fourth Jailer. He held the office for a number of terms, but was finally defeated by James Pullen, who held the place until 1890, when he was defeated by James Reed. Mr. Reed served until January 1st, 1902, when the present Jailer was elected. Mr. Finley had thirty opponents for the Democratic nomination. Mr. Reed never entered for the Democratic nomination, but in the regular November election in 1901 he opposed Finley as the Republican nominee under the "Cabin." During the time Mr. Finley has held the office he has made a most excellent officer. The east and west yards of the Court House and the old naked Jail yards, which were eyesores to everybody, are now things of beauty and (we hope) joys forever. He has made the yards almost flower gardens and in the spring and summer they are beautiful. Mr. Finley is the oldest son of B. F. and Susan Finley, who hailed from "Old Virginny." They were among the pioneers of Scott county. His father was a farmer and owned considerable land near the Paris pike, one and one-half miles from Georgetown. In 1880 Joseph Finley married Miss Mary Gatewood, daughter of the late John Henry Gatewood, of Stamping Ground. Her mother was Eliza Hockersmith before marriage. They have eight children—Henry, Lewis, Joe Walker, Katie, Sara Offutt, Mary, Lucy and Rozell. Mr. Finley was elected Sheriff of this county in 1880 and served until 1884—two terms. The term of office was then two years, but is now four years. Mr. Finley for many years has been dealing extensively in live stock, mostly mules. He lately purchased a farm.

TO THE VICTOR BELONGS THE SPOILS

THAT was the battle-cry made by Thomas Jefferson when he became President of the United States in 1801, and when he was severely censured by his political enemies for dismissing a large number of Collectors of Internal Revenue, filling the vacancies with Democrats. He insisted that he could manage affairs better with his friends than with his enemies. Jefferson's battle-cry went down the line, and as an evidence of that fact we reproduce the original letter from Christopher Greenup—then a candidate and elected Governor of Kentucky—to Samuel Shepard, the first lawyer in Georgetown and one of the ablest in the State at that time:

FRANKFORT, January 6th, 1800.

DEAR SIR:

I beg leave to inform you that I am a Candidate for the office of Governor at the ensuing Election in May. In making this declaration I only use privilege of a freeman—leaving the decision to you and my fellow citizens.

I expect from your goodness, that you will communicate my intentions to your friends and neighbors.

I am,

With much respect,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHRISTOPHER GREENUP.

Mr. Shepard was then a Gentleman Justice and was re-appointed to that office in 1803 by Governor Greenup. It seems that the Governor partook of the medicine as labeled by President Jefferson, "To the victor belongs the spoils."

The Brainiest Statesman of the Time.

The late Judge Jewell, of Lexington, was credited with the statement, "Politics are hell." That statement was made in the days of Methuselah and was no doubt just as true then as it is now. There has been but little progress made in the purifying of politics. More than one hundred years ago the bricks were pulled up from the streets of Lexington and used to settle a political contest. There were factions then just as there are now. Conventions were held then just as they are now—in the same old Music Hall way. Elections were held then just as they are now.

The only improvement in elections noticeable is the inducement to voters to go to the polls. A carriage is sent to convey a voter to the polls now, whereas a good hickory stick was used then. Richard Johnson, of Scott county, and Henry Clay, of Fayette county, were two ambitious young men and both seeking the place of United States Senator. When they met in these contests it was diamond cut diamond. These contests were bitterly fought and caused considerable feeling, although Johnson defeated Clay when they met in the open.

Henry Clay

Moved to Virginia in November, 1797.

Elected to Congress in 1804.

Fought duel with Humphrey Marshall and wounded in 1809.

In 1825 was burned in effigy for voting in Congress for John Quincy Adams instead of Andrew Jackson.

Col. Richard M. Johnson

Moved from Virginia to Fayette and Scott counties in 1782.

Elected to Congress in 1807.

Elected a number of times to the General Assembly of Kentucky. The General Assembly in 1843 order a new county made and to be called "Johnson County."

In the War of 1812 he commanded a regiment of mounted riflemen.

At the battle of the Thames he slew the great Indian Chief Tecumseh. His horse was shot from under him and he was carried from the field with clothes and body soaked with blood caused by the buttets he received.

In 1839 he was elected Vice President of the United States.



TROUBLE IN GETTING TO 'PRECINCT



ELECTIONS were held in early days for three days on account of the long distance and the terrible roads through the wilderness, that many of the voters came in snow, sleet, rain, daylight and darkness. Most of the roads were mere paths, probably beaten by bears, wolves, buffalo, deer and other wild animals, or by the wild and vicious Red Men, who were then in possession of great portions of back land. This danger gave the pioneers of Kentucky no fear if many did lose their lives by the bloodthirsty Indians.

The First State Act.

By act of December 11th, 1801, all public roads between county seats, or to any Salt Works or the Seat of Government, were required to be kept at least thirty feet wide, but County Courts might extend their width to forty feet.

The Salt Works.

The largest Salt Works operated in Scott county were those of Edgcomb Suggett & Co., at what is now known as Adair's Well. These works were about six miles from town, north of the Long Lick pike.

The Way Salt Was Made.

The works were successfully conducted for years. A well was sunk and a vein of strong salt was struck. The salt was made exactly like maple or tree molasses are made. A long trench or furnace was made and walled and kettles placed on top. The water was put in the kettles and the water boiled down to salt. The demand was greater than the capacity of the flow of water and another well was sunk, when a vein of sulphur was struck and ruined that of the salt.

The Summer Resort.

A Mr. Wilkerson then opened a health resort, building an elegant hotel and many other buildings, such as cottages. Here people flocked by the hundreds until time made the resort a thing of the past. Some of the houses are still standing and the foundation of the old hotel has not been entirely destroyed with age. Many people now visit Adair's Well and drink this water. The writer visited it twice a week for more than two months, and was greatly benefited by the water. But then, to return to our subject—the voter and the roads.

The Turnpikes Built.

These roads, with rock and dirt thrown on them, were called turnpikes. There was no macadamized turnpike until 1829. The first toll-gate was opened in 1797. This was let to the highest bidder by the State and was near Crab Orchard. Robert Craig was the first keeper. The toll rate was fixed as follows:

The Rate Fixed.

"For every person (except post riders, expresses, women, and children under the age of ten years) nine pence (12½ cents); for every horse, mare, or mule, 9d.; two-wheel carriage, 3s.; four-wheel carriage, 6s. (\$1); and for every head of meat cattle going to the eastward, 3d. (41-6 cents). The surplus tolls, after paying for repairing the tolls, were to belong to the keeper of the turnpike.

The "McAdamized" Turnpikes.

Charters were granted for turnpike roads (or artificial roads of stone) from Lexington to Georgetown, and from Georgetown to Frankfort, in 1817, and, February 8, 1819, from Georgetown to Cincinnati. It was not until 1830 that the State made an appropriation for macadamized roads.

The State's Appropriations for Turnpikes.

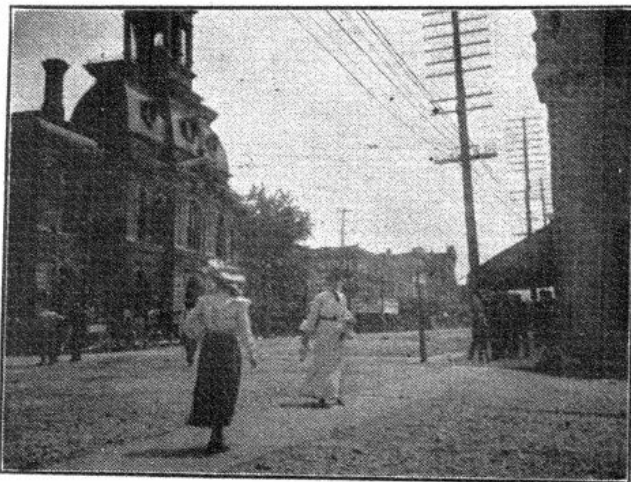
From 1830 to 1837 the State appropriated the following amounts to the following roads: The road from Frankfort to Georgetown, 17 miles, \$58,725; Lexington to Georgetown, 12 miles, \$30,170; and from Georgetown to Williamstown, 36 miles, the State paid \$83,223 on only 16 miles. This bears Mr. Newt. Hambrick out in his statement that the Covington end of the road was not completed until long after 1840. Thus it shows that the pioneers of Kentucky enjoyed the traveling on railroads almost as soon as they did on horseback and in vehicles on good turnpike roads. No truer words were ever penned than were those of the historian that the life of the Kentucky pioneer was one of trials, troubles and tribulations.

A Manufacturing County.

Before the county was formed it was a manufacturing place. The idea of manufacturing a remedy for snake bites was originated and quickly executed by Rev. Elijah Craig. This remedy became popular then, but more so now. It is as enticing now as it was then as an inducement for the farmers to come to town on County Court Day, and no doubt increases in popularity.

"Old Fitz" Never Missed Court Day.

"Old Fitz" was a peculiar character and became so thoroughly in love with the remedy that he showed his devotion for the same by his regular Court Day visit. He was never known by any other name than "Old Fitz." He was a man sixty years old, his hair as white as cotton and badly stooped shoulders. He

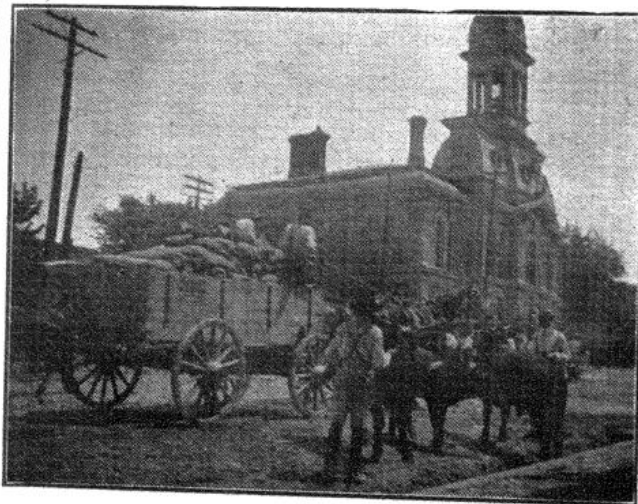


SHOPPING EARLY TO AVOID COURT DAY CROWD

was a fine rock fence builder. When he got to town and got "tanked up" he would enter some back yard where he would lay all day and mumble to himself, "Dom the niggers." Everybody knew "Fitz," and wherever he laid his hat it was his home.

Court Day Musicians.

The Court Day musicians still give sidewalk musicales. The selections are not that high class music—"The Girl I Left Behind Me,—as was rendered on the fife by "Uncle Jack Luke," the greatest fifer in the whole country then and has never been equalled since. Between acts "Uncle Jack" would sell his home-



DELIVERING WHEAT—LEO THOMPSON'S SHORTHORNS

made canes and "Uncle" Josh Patterson his sugar cakes. When these old gentlemen passed away "Blind Dave" and his wife, with a wooden leg, came in to fill the long felt want. They called themselves fiddlers.

The Present Musicians.

The present musician is a blind girl who plays one instrument about as well as she does any of the others. A negro man standing on the corner crying, "Please help the blind," make up the usual Court Day merry-makers.

GENTLEMEN JUSTICES

FROM 1792 TO 1839

Among those who served as Gentlemen Justices of Scott county having been appointed by the different Governors from 1792 to 1839, will be found under the head of each court orders. Of course this is not a complete list.

Gentlemen Justices From 1840 to 1851.

John Rawlins, Willis D. Honey, B. T. Thompson, Henry Haun, Wm. Johnson, Thos. D. Valandingham, Jas. Griffith, Daniel Bradford, Beri C. Glass, Alex. Cannon, Robt. McCalla, Asa Payne, James Stucker, Thos. K. Holland, Somerson Green, Robt. Thompson, Jos. Kenney, Wm. McMillan, Somerson Griffith, Andrew Calvert, Chas. Thompson, Joseph Burgess, Jas. M. Lindsay, Geo. W. Johnson, John Daugherty, Jno. F. Cantrill.

The First Board of Magistrates.

Sim Griffith, John Wait, R. T. Branham, E. Allender, G. E. Beadel, Asa Payne, Alexander Carrick, James Fields, John Lindsey, James Johnson, John W. Forbes, James Cannon, John Garth, Robinson Jones, Henry Edmondson, John P. Gano.

Magistrates and Districts.

In 1882 the Magisterial Districts and the Magistrates were as follows. Two Magistrates were elected from each district then:

Georgetown District—James C. Lemon and James F. Sconce.

White Sulphur District—W. B. Galloway and John C. Glass.

Stamping Ground District—John S. Lindsey and Charles Murphy.

Lytle's Fork District—John W. Ireland and Paschal Wood.

Big Eagle District—J. K. Marshall and Z. T. Skirvin.

Turkey Foot District—Thomas V. Hiles and J. V. Autle.

Oxford District—E. M. Hambrick and W. H. Salyers.

Newtown District—W. A. Smith and M. H. Kendall.

The County Re-Districted in 1892.

After the Constitutional amendment in 1891 the county was re-districted and the number of Magistrates was reduced from sixteen to five. The amendment provided for counties to be laid off in Magisterial districts, and each district based on the population and territory. The county was laid off in five Magisterial districts and the Magistrates were as follows:

The Three Precincts of Georgetown.

No. 1. Court House, Engine House and School House—Magistrate, John W. Penn.

No. 2. Oxford, Newtown and Powder House—Magistrate, Squire Hardin Lucas.

No. 3. Sadieville, Turkeyfoot, Porter and Stonewall—Magistrate, J. K. Northcutt.

No. 4. Stamping Ground (East and West), McFarland and Minorsville—Magistrate—S. B. Triplett.

No. 5. Payne's Depot, White Sulphur and Great Crossings—Magistrate, Jas. D. Neal.

The County Re-Districted in 1902.

The Magistrates re-districted the county in 1902, increasing the Magisterial districts from five to seven. The Magisterial districts are now as follows:

No. 1—Court House, Engine House, City Hall.

No. 2—Payne's Depot, Powder House.

No. 3—Great Crossings, White Sulphur.

No. 4—Stamping Ground (East), Stamping Ground (West).

No. 5—Porter, McFarland.

No. 6—Stonewall, Sadieville, Turkeyfoot.

No. 7—Oxford, Newtown.

From here we pass into a more extended detail of the precincts—first, that of Georgetown, the County Seat.