

**The B. O. Gaines History
of Scott County**



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THE B. O. GAINES HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY



IN August, 1904, the writer started to issue a small pamphlet, giving a brief sketch of the early history of Scott county. A number of our closest friends knew we had been seeking information of a historical nature from old citizens and collecting likenesses of the oldest citizens and houses. They urged that this pamphlet be made a complete history, and probably our son, Oliver Wallace

Gaines, in late years might take up the work and publish it in three volumes, as the writer intended to do within the next five years.

The size in which the history appears was urged by some of the leading historians in the country. Histories published in book form the size of the family Bible to be placed in the corner of a parlor or library to catch the dust of the room is a thing of the past. The object now is to catch the eye of the younger generation, and for this reason and suggestion the history appears in this shape. The publication of this book has required a long time, hard labor and a great expense. We have had many things to contend with— for instance, a fire. The writer has been publisher, printer, pressman, photographer, besides editing the Georgetown News, the Scott County Democrat and looking after the business of the B. O. Gaines Printery, and under such conditions there are bound to be many errors and the work badly compiled. The purchaser of the book, however, will feel that he made a good investment when he buys one at five dollars.

will notice on pages 9 and 10 of this history a surmise of the erection of a Clerk's office, when the reason for it was the fact of it having been burned and being replaced. It would be but a repetition for the writer to go into detail of the Court Houses and Jails that have been erected in Georgetown, as complete accounts of them can be found on pages 9, 10, 11 and 12 in this history as we show from records when and where the first Court House was built and when George Town was made the County Seat. This information has been conveyed to us by Mrs. Eliza Thompson.

MRS. ELIZA THOMPSON'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Eliza Thompson in her brief history of Georgetown states that "the first Court House stood on the corner of Mrs. James E. Cantrill's yard on Main street. It was an old one-story frame building, with very small windows and had been painted red."

MRS. MARY HAWKINS' STATEMENT.

Mrs. Mary Hawkins, who was the mother of John Hawkins, the first County Clerk, and who died in 1870 in her 92nd year, left the manuscript of a history of Georgetown with the late Dr. Paul Rankins, who died in 1872. She states that "the first Court House in Georgetown was near the site of the present one, but it was afterwards moved up Main street to where Charles Cullen lived, the lot on which Dr. Henry Craig's house now stands and which is now owned by Mrs. James E. Cantrill."

DR. STEPHEN GANO'S STATEMENT.

Dr. S. F. Gano states in his history written of the town in 1882 that "the first Court House stood on the Public Square where the Court House now stands. It was pulled down in 1816, the framework removed upon the north side of Main street, near the lot occupied by Dr. Craig's late residence, and converted into an oil factory by Charles Cullen."

The Records Show.

In Order Book B, page 345, shows that at a term of the County Court held in 1817 the following order was made:

"The Commissioners appointed to sell the present Court House reported that they had sold the same to the Institute of the Rittenhouse Academy for \$155, and returned the bond of said Trustees with M. W. Henry their security, payable, etc."

Just Mistaken.

The proceedings of the first session can be found on page 2 of Order Book A, establishing the County Seat at George Town and purchasing the site—one acre of land—from Elijah Craig for the sum of six pounds, for the first Court House. The residence of George Boswell, in which sessions of the County Court were held until the Court House was built, might have been located on Main street, the place now owned by Mrs. Cantrill, instead of where the Wellington now stands, and no doubt it was, and if such was the case, then Mrs. Hawkins and Mrs. Thompson are correct so far as the place where the first sessions of the County Court were held.

Governor Appointed Boswell Sheriff.

At a session of the Court held Monday, January 27th, 1803, in Order Book A, we find this order:

George W. Boswell produces in open Court a commission from His Excellency, James Garrard, Governor of Kentucky, appointing him Sheriff for this county, whereupon he took the oath of office and the several oaths to Government and entered into and acknowledged his bond with Wm. L. Curry and Robert Sanders, his security agreeably to law.

Boswell died before his term of office expired and the county was put to a great expense in getting a settlement with his administrators.

The First Court House.

At a time of the County Court in 1792 Bartlett Collins, Wm. Henry and John Mosley were appointed a Committee to draw a plan for a Court House for Scott County. The Committee made its report and the contract, according to the plans, were let to

John Garnett for 319 pounds (in United States money—\$1,600). It was erected where the present Court House now stands in 1792 and completed in 1793.

Hand Rails Along the Stairs.

At a term of the Court held in 1801 the following order was made: "Ordered that John Hawkins be appointed to employ some person to make hand rails to the steps and in front of the Court House and report a settlement thereof to the Court."

First Fence Around Court House.

The first fence around the Court House was an old post and rail, built in 1806. At a term of the County Court held in that year, a committee composed of Samuel Shepard, William Story and Wm. Warren, was appointed to have a post and rail fence put around the Court House.

First Stove in Court House.

A Committee, composed of Josiah Pitts and John Hawkins, was appointed at a session of the Court in 1814 to ascertain the cost of placing a Franklin stove in the Court House. The report of the Committee was burned in the old Court House.

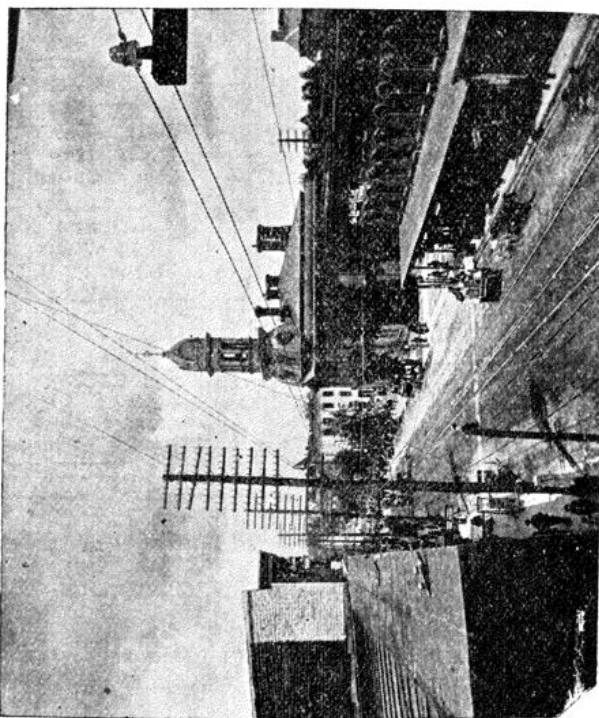
Props Under Court House.

At a term of Court held on Monday, December 3rd, 1806, it was ordered that Job Stevenson, Jno. Branham, Elijah Craig and Asa Smith be appointed Commissioners to have the floor of the Court House supported by pillars and report their proceedings to this Court.

Other Court Houses Were Built.

Other Court Houses were built, torn down and burned, accounts of which are given on pages 9 and 10 of this history and it would be but a repetition to reproduce it. A likeness of the present Court House will be found below:

THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.



On Main Street, in Georgetown, Looking East.

First Sidewalk Paved.

The first sidewalk paved with brick was laid around the Court House in 1817. William Story and Samuel Shephard composed the Committee.

The First Tavern Keeper.



THE first tavern keeper in Georgetown was Josiah Pitts. He was granted license to keep a tavern at the June term of the County Court in 1793. "The order was as follows: On motion Josiah Pitts be and is allowed to keep an Ordinary in George Town whereupon he together with Elijah Craig his security entered into bond as the law directs." Cider was a great drink with the pioneers, but after it became so intoxicating, the Court licensing the sale of it just like other liquors.

The Court fixed the rates of tavern keepers as follows:

	Shillings.	Pence.
Dinner, breakfast and supper, each.....	1	6
For lodging, per night		6
Horse, hay, per night	1	6
Grain, per gallon.....		8
Pasturage, per night		6
Whiskey, per half pint.....		8
Spirits Jumaica, per pint.....	2	6
Wine, Lisbon, per pint.....	2	6
Wiae, Sherry, per pint.....	2	6
Wine, Madura, per pint		6
Wine, Malaga, per pint	2	3
Wine, Teneriffe, per pint	2	3
Peach Brandy, per pint		12½c
Cider, per quart.....		12½c
Beer, per quart.....		12½c

First Election Held in Town.

The first election held in Scott county was in 1793. It was held for the purpose of electing a Representative. There was only one voting precinct and that at the County Seat—George Town. Wm. Henry was elected.

Officers of First Election.

Elijah Kutty, Toliver Craig and John Hawkins were the election officers appointed by the County Court. Kutty and Craig were the Judges and Hawkins the Clerk. The election was held for two days and the officers were allowed twelve shillings for two days' attendance each.

First Trustees of Georgetown.

At a Court held for Georgetown at the Court House on Monday, the 22nd day of April, 1799, present John McHatten, James M. McCrosby, John A. Miller, Jas. Johnson and John Payne, Gentlemen Justices, ordered that John Hunter, William Warner, Samuel Shepherd and William Story be appointed Trustees of George Town.

The Trustees Appointed in 1800.

The following is the order of the Court in 1800: "The appointment of Trustees for George Town was made at the April Court and confirmed, except George Boswell, who declines serving, and Toliver Craig, who has resigned his appointment."

Elected by the Voters.

In February, 1804, the County Court ordered the County Court Clerk, John Hawkins, to give notice to the citizens of the town that an election would be held on March 10th, 1804, for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees. The Trustees prior to this time had been appointed by the Court, and not elected by the qualified voters.

The Board Elected.

Those who were elected as the Board of Trustees were Wm. Storey, Samuel Shephard, John Branham, John Hawkins, R. M. Gano, Lynn West and Robert Hunter.

The Increase and Decrease of Population.

The official census of 1800 gave Scott County 8,007. In 1904 it gave 18,000, a gain in 104 years of 9,993. The greatest increase in any ten years of that time was from 1800 to 1810 increasing 4,412.

GEORGE TOWN LAID OFF



A BRIEF OF THE PLACE
FROM 1792 TO 1816 ❀ ❀



If the town was ever surveyed and laid off and its limits established prior to 1804 the records fail to show it. In 1792 the Cincinnati pike was made the dividing line. All the creek on the east side was South Elkhorn and all on the west side was North Elkhorn. The street now called Broadway was the Main street of Georgetown from 1792 to 1804. Nearly all of the houses were of log and brick that were erected from 1777 to 1798, and were built in the squares from Jackson to Jefferson between Broadway and Water streets, along the Big Spring. If the town had been laid off prior to or after 1804 there was no mention of it in the act passed by the Legislature in 1816.

FIRST CHILD BORN IN GEORGE TOWN.



WILLIAM TOMPKINS SHEPARD

Was born in Georgetown in 1793 in a house on Broadway that stood where the old Catholic church stood. He was the son of Samuel Shepard, who was one of the most distinguished pioneers in county and State.

The Tax Rate Fixed in 1793.

For a number of years land was not taxed. All levies made for several years were those of head tax, or what is now known as poll tax. In 1793 the Court laid the levy for head tax at four shillings and six pence, or \$1.00, based on Virginia value of old English money at that time. The Court made the following order:

“Ordered that the Sheriff collect of each titheable in this county four shillings and six pence in order to defray the expense.”

The Population of Georgetown from 1800 to 1816.

George Town was the sixth town out of twenty-nine towns showing a census report in 1800, when it had a population of 350. The population of Georgetown from 1800 to 1816 is shown below:

	YEAR.	POPULATION.
Population in.....	1800	350
Population in.....	1810	524

FIRST TRUSTEES OF GEORGETOWN

THE OLD BUILDING ERECTED



SEEKING information concerning the City of Georgetown, its citizens and the buildings erected one hundred and twelve years ago, with nothing but old burned records, badly copied and miserably juggled, is an interesting task to one that assumes it.

Valuable Information.

From Judge Kelly, the oldest member of the Scott County Bar and one of the ablest lawyers in the State and who has served as a member of the City Council a number of times, and a citizen who has done more for the town and received less for his services as an attorney, while looking over the old records in Scott and in Woodford counties for some record as to the Big Spring, says that while searching the old records he found that the town was laid off in thirty-seven town lots by Elijah Craig in 1792.

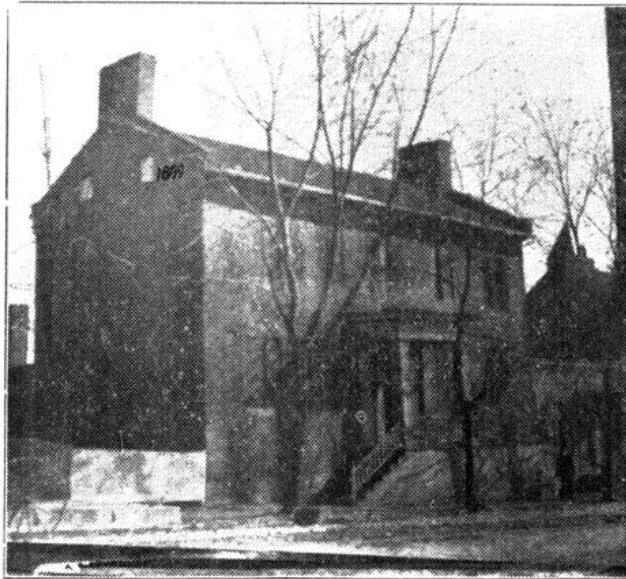
First Trustees of Georgetown.

And that the first Trustees were Robin Johnson, Wm. Cox, Rhodes Thompson, Toliver Craig, John Grant, Archibald Campbell and Wm. Henry. This was very valuable information, because the statement made on the preceding page "that if the town was ever surveyed and laid off and limits established prior to 1804, the records failed to show it.

Owned the Land Along Spring.

Rev. Elijah Craig laid off the town and owned the land along the Spring from the head to the culverts. He sold an acre of ground to the county for the location of the Court House for twenty dollars. The little frame Court House was erected and completed in 1793. A post and rail fence was erected around it and this building served as the Temple of Justice until 1816, when it was sold to the Trustees of Rittenhouse Academy and moved to Science Hill. The College campus was then called Science Hill and this old Court House was moved from the Public Square there and stood where the Academy now stands and used as a school building.

FIRST BRICK DWELLING



NOW OWNED BY MISS ANNA GRISSUM

There are very few of the first brick dwellings erected in Georgetown now standing, but it is a fact and the likenesses of those that are standing compare favorable with those that have been and are being erected at present—in both architecture and durability. The likeness above is of a two-story brick house erected by Wm. Brown in 1809 and which now stands on South Broadway and belongs to Miss Anna Gris-

sum. With a few exceptions it is as good as the day it was built. A stone was placed in the north side of the house on which was cut the year "1809"—in which it was built.

ANOTHER OLD DWELLING



THE HOME OF MRS. BEN F. BRADLEY

THIS house was erected by Job Stevenson between 1807 and 1812. Mr. Stevenson was a very successful business man until he began to engage in politics and by going securities he lost his fortune as well as his mind. Mr. Stevenson was a very valuable citizen to Georgetown, even up to the time of his death. The above is a splendid likeness of his home, which is now the property of Mrs. Bradley, and whilst it has been built for almost a century it is today a house of comfort, with its large front yard and the tall trees make it one of beauty.

Prison and Stray Pen.

A Prison and Stray Pen was built at the corner of Court street and Market alley, where the City Hall and Prison now stands.

Sinking Wells.

At a term of the court held in 1805 the following order was made: "John Hawkins and Martin Hawkins be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to meet the Commissioners appointed by the Trustees of Georgetown in order to consult and fix on a place on the public ground for sinking a well, and report to the court their proceedings therein."

Committees for County and Town to Meet.

At another meeting of the County Court held in the same year (1805) this order was made: "Wm. Warren is appointed a Commissioner in the room of Martin Hawkins, who is about to meet the Commissioners on the part of the Trustees of Georgetown in order to fix a place on the grounds of the Public Square for sinking a well."

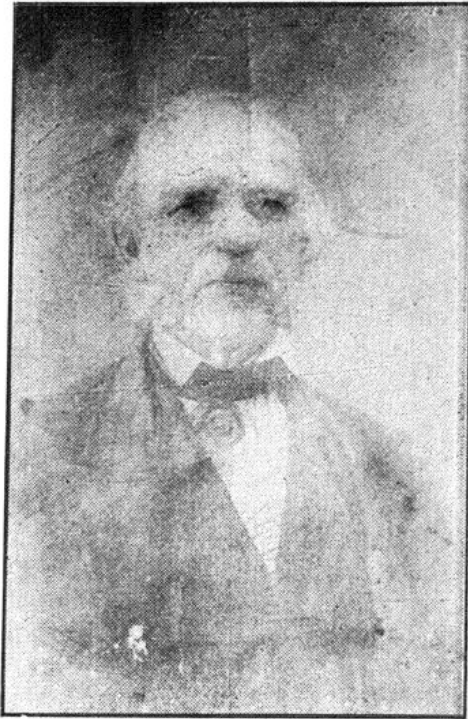
A Place Selected in Stray Pen.

The well was finally made. The place the Commissioners agreed upon was where the City Building now stands. It was then the stray pen. The Commissioners gave as their reason for having the well sunk there that it would furnish water to the stock in the stray pen and would be as convenient to the public and to the fire department as it would if located at any other place on the Public Square.

Captain James Mahoney Erects Hotel.

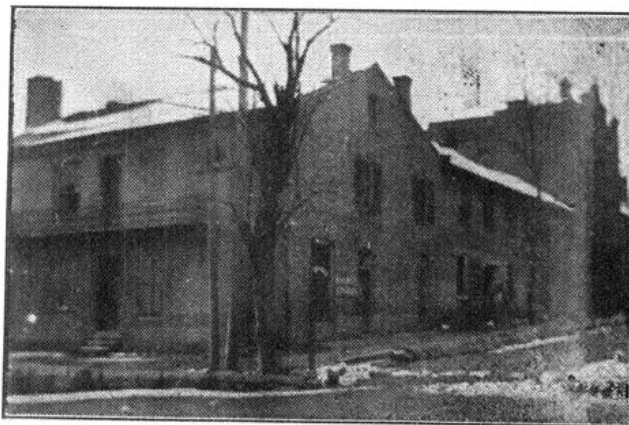
In 1799, at the corner of North Broadway and Court streets to the line of the Stray Pen and Prison, Capt. James H. Mahoney erected a frame building and conducted a tavern. Several years later he purchased the grounds where the Stray Pen and Prison stood, removed the frame building and erected a two-story brick, extending from North Broadway along Court street to Market alley, where he conducted a tavern on a much larger scale. After his death this property was sold to General Pratt.

JOHN PRATT



BECAME A GENERAL
IN THE WAR OF 1812

General Pratt for many years conducted the Pratt Hotel in Georgetown. He never had but two photos made in his life, and the above is a likeness of him made from one of those.



THE PRATT HOTEL

One of the most noted taverns in the State from 1825 to 1870. It stood on the corner of Court and Broadway, where the Carter Moore block now stands.

THE PRATT HOTEL

AFTER the death of Captain James Mahoney this hotel property was purchased by John Pratt, who was a General in the War of 1812 and was in the Battle of the Thames in October, 1813, at the time Col. Dick Johnson killed Tecumseh. The General was noted for his hospitality and he conducted this hotel in such a way that it was one of the most popular hotels in Kentucky. After 1878 his wife died and age began to tell on him and the hotel began to go down. Mrs. Pratt had charge of the servants and looked after the meals and the serving of them. The General died in 1885 and the property changed owners a number of times. Mr. Carter Moore purchased the property and for a number of years rented the rooms, and has since torn the old building entirely away and erected a handsome brick business block.

The Moore Block.

In 1895 he sold the lot and part of the old hotel building at the corner of Court street and Market alley to the town for the City Jail (on which the new City Hall now stands). This portion of the old hotel building had been used as a hotel bar. Prior to the time the hotel was erected, this corner was used as a Prison and Stray Pen, and, strange to say, but nevertheless it is a fact, that the place where the pioneers of Georgetown selected a location for a Prison more than one hundred years ago is today where the Prison now stands.



THE OLD CITY BUILDING

The above is a likeness of the portion of the old hotel as purchased from Mr. Moore and converted into a City Building, Jail and Fire Department by the town. This old building served as such until 1899, when it was torn away and the elegant new City Building erected. The likeness of the old building was made from a photograph taken just as the work of tearing it down was commenced. The old well as sunk in the Stray Pen is now under the vault of the new building. When this old well was discovered one of the newspapers of the time made this mention of it:

"Old Well Unearthed."

"In excavating for the new City Building an artesian well, 117 feet deep, was found. It was just in the rear of the building purchased from C. D. Moore, and the opening was covered with earth. There is a pipe in it: which the workmen were not able to remove. No use can be made of the well, as it will be just underneath the vault of the new building."

Some Interesting Orders of the Court.

Below will be found several orders of the County Court in 1807, which are evidence of the fact that the location for a Prison and Engine House as selected by the officers of Scott county nearly one hundred years ago, is the same location where the new City Building now stands and serves that purpose:

The First Fire Engine.

"At a session of the County Court in 1807 an order was made allowing Elijah Craig, Samuel Sheppard and Job Stevenson \$200 for a Fire Engine."

Engine House on Public Square.

In the same year the County Court made this order: "The Commissioners appointed to have the floor of the Court House propped up are authorized to have any repairs made in any part of the House that they may deem best and report to the Court; also, have built on the Public Square an Engine House and report to the Court."

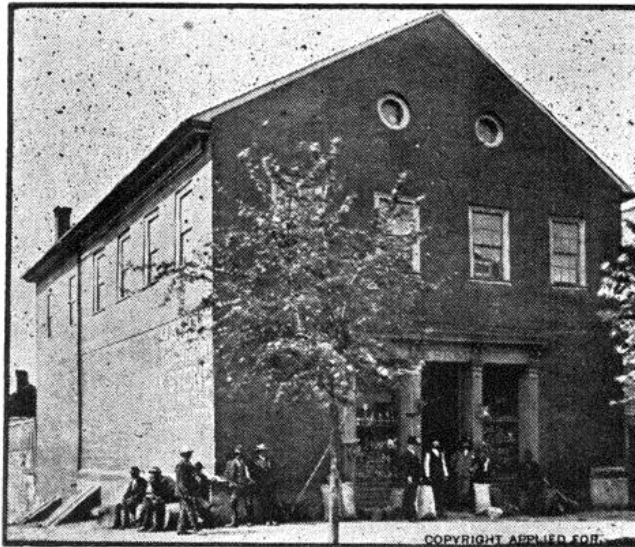
FIRST BRICK BUSINESS HOUSE

ERECTED IN

GEORGE TOWN.

The old Bull's-Eye," that stood on the corner of West Main and South Broadway, was the first brick business house erected in Georgetown. It was built in 1799 and 1800 by Wm. Brown, who built the brick residence, now owned by Miss Annie Grissum, on South Broadway, in 1809. In the early history of the town it was a noted place and for many years was a house of public entertainment. It was the birth place of Rev. John A. Gano and the late Dr. S. F. Gano and possibly Gen. Richard Gano. Rev. Gano was born in this old building in 1805, and Dr. Gano in 1807. Their mother died in it in 1812. The old building was used for many purposes, from that of a dwelling to a place of entertainment, a meeting house and a factory. In the last eighty years it was used mostly by dealers in groceries. Among those who kept

THE OLD "BULL'S-EYE."



ERECTED IN 1799-1800.

[The gentlemen in front of the building are Wm. C. Owens, Richard Coghill and K. Stone.]

groceries in the old building were Jimmy Haun, Elijah Snell, Robt. Snell, Jimmie Kelly, Newton Stone, S. S. Jones, Kinzea Stone and many others. Fires have occurred time and again around and even burned buildings adjoining it, but none of these many flames ever fazed the old "Bull's-Eye."

It was a two-story brick house and was torn away in 1894 and a new two-story block erected in its place by Victor F. Bradley. A likeness of the old "Bull's-Eye" is shown on this page, made from a photograph of it while Col. Kinzea Stone used the first floor of it for his grocery and the second floor for the manufacture of "Maud S." tobacco. Along the side of this building on Broadway Col. Stone kept a number of salt barrels, a most inviting place for all the old darkies to sit around and talk. The old darkies would sit on these salt barrels in the broiling hot sun all the live long day, but they were not loud and boisterous and if they had not been there it would not have been the old "Bull's-Eye." They are shown in the likeness of the old building. Old "Uncle Elly," the old water hauler, spent the happiest days of his life basking in the sunshine on the salt barrels at the old "Bull's-Eye."

Rock Walk Laid Around Public Square.

At a Court held in 1808 Samuel Shephard was appointed to have the sidewalks around the Public Square paved with rock and to have the post and rail fence around the Court House repaired.

Props Under Court House.

At a term of Court held on Monday, December 3rd, 1811, it was ordered that Job Stevenson, Jno. Branham, Elijah Craig and Asa Smith be appointed Commissioners to have the floor of the Court House supported by pillars and report their proceedings to this Court.

Patrolmen Instead of Police.



OFFICERS employed in 1792 to 1816 to fill the duties of policemen were called patrolmen. Below will be found a Court order appointing a patrolman:

At a Court held for Scott county in December, 1800, ordered that Frederick Zimmerman be appointed a patrolman for the George Town District in the place of James Mahoney.

Prison and Stocks.

The first prison and stocks were erected in 1792 on the ground where the City Hall now stands. Israel Grant was appointed to erect them. The stocks were very important. There were no fences at that time, and all stock such as horses and cattle wore bells. All stock was marked. The order of the Court was as follows:

Israel Grant is appointed to erect a prison and stocks, 60 feet by 30 feet, to be well posted and railed and finished by the next Court, at the northeast corner of the Public Square, for which he is allowed the sum of six pounds.

In 1794 the Court appointed Commissioners to view a place to erect a new prison. The Commissioners made their report, but the building was delayed by John Hunter claiming the ground that had been selected, which claim he refused to give up until the Court gave him a ten years' lease. For the boundaries of ground selected to erect prisons see County Court Orders under head of Early Courts of 1797 and 1799 in this history.

Rock Fence Around Jail.

A solid rock fence, 12 feet high, was built around the jail in 1811. At a session of the Court held in September, 1811, the following order was made:

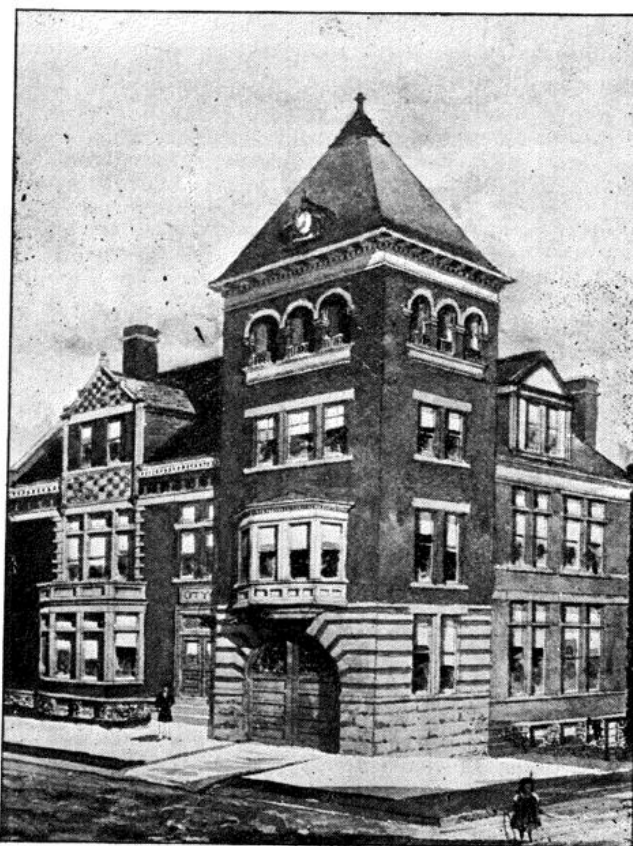
"Ordered that Richard M. Gano, John Thomson, Thomas Hawkins, William H. Richardson and Cary Clarke, or any of them, be appointed to let the building of a wall around the jail, of stone or brick, to extend entirely around and to be 12 feet high, and the same commissioners are appointed to let the repairs of the jail and the roof and windows of the Court House and such new repairs as they may think necessary; to be paid out of the next levy."

These rock walls are still seen around the lots now owned by Geo. Fitzgerald and Mucci.

The Old Watch House.

The Trustees of the town many years ago purchased a little two-story brick building on Court alley for a city prison. This house was used for years as a prison. It was called "Old Watch House." The prisoners were kept on the lower floor and the upper floor was used for holding courts. The town sold this house to Dr. Geo. O. Brown, and he sold it to Ford Bros., for a law office.

THE CITY HALL



AND CITY JAIL.

ERECTED IN 1899 AT A COST OF \$10,000.

THE new City Hall was built in the fall of 1899. It is a structure two and a half stories high, the front elevation being of free stone and the rear portions of the building of brick. It contains not only offices for all of the city officials, but a place for the Fire Department as well. In the basement of the building are placed the cells for the prisoners who are arraigned in police court, the court room being on the first floor of the building.

The building is located on the east side of the Court House, on the corner of Court street and Public Square. It stands where the first stocks and stay pen stood, which were erected in 1792. The east corner of the lower floor is taken up in the room for the fire department. This room is about twenty-five feet by forty-five feet and is well fitted out for the needs of the department. A cement roadway is built in front of the double doors leading from this room. Back of the fire department are offices for the Chief of Police and City Judge. The front room on the west side of the building is used as an office for the City Solicitor and the City Clerk. Just back of these offices is the large room for holding City Court. There is a stairway leading down from this room into the basement that the prisoners may be brought up from their cells directly into the court room.

The Council Chamber.

On the second floor is located the Council Chamber, a large room thirty-six feet square on the west side of the building. On the eastern side of the dividing hallway are the offices of the Mayor and City Attorney. The rear part of the building is taken up with a large room for the Odd Fellows' Lodge. This portion of the building is really divided for the present into two large rooms by means of a stud partition, but in case of a need for larger quarters for the lodge this can be taken down and the

two rooms thrown into one, with but little trouble and expense. The upper story consists of a large garret and what is known as the chemical room. This room is in the tower and is used for the storage of the batteries used in the fire alarm system.

Gamwell Fire Alarm System.

Georgetown has the Gamwell system and has located in various parts of the town about nine fire alarm boxes. The attic room will be finished off as the other rooms, when needed, so that it can be used in case of necessity. In the lofty tower above the eastern part of the building will be placed some day a town clock and it is probable that a bell will be selected to be placed there for the purpose of tolling the hours. The building is neatly finished throughout, and is a structure to which the citizens of Georgetown can point with pride when showing strangers over the city.

The American Flag.

At the end of the spire of the tower, which is something like 125 feet high from the sidewalk, floating over the building, is a large American flag, presented to the city by the Elks' Lodge in 1900, when the building was dedicated.

Georgetown a Manufacturing Center.

THE pioneers of Georgetown were men of brains, excellent minds, great in thought, liberal in views, wonderful in talent and quick to grasp opportunities. They at once saw the advantages of Scott county, with its many large streams of water, and realized it as a place for factories, and consequently paper mills, woolen mills, tanneries and many other factories were started and successfully conducted and Georgetown was known as a manufacturing center. For many years Georgetown furnished to Ohio and Indiana all the paper they used. Later larger concerns drove them out of business. The manufacturers had no outlets to a market other than by wagons over rough roads and in a new country. Hats by the wagon load were hauled to adjoining towns and sold. Still it is a problem that has never been solved and which is talked about from year to year, that is, in trying to convince capitalists to locate factories here that were located and successfully conducted here over one hundred years ago. It does seem that if the pioneers over one hundred years ago saw the advantages of Georgetown as a manufacturing place and did locate factories and conducted them successfully, that the present and progressive generation should see and grasp the opportunities.

First Rope Walk.

The first rope walk in Georgetown was established by Elijah Craig in 1793 on the land now owned by H. P. Montgomery, and known as Keene Richards' Hill. This land lies west along the Big Spring Branch from College street to West Main at the bridge of the Frankfort pike. Craig came in possession of this land, having purchased it from the heirs of John Floyd, who received 1,000 acres for his services as a Surveyor. Oliver Gaines, Sr., John Steadman and many others established rope walks several years later. Gaines established a rope walk and conducted it for a number of years on the land now owned by James Harvey Moore, on South Broadway. He sold this walk to Steadman.

Mills and Factories.

A number of factories were established in Georgetown for manufacturing paper, hats, shoes, nails and firearms. Elkhorn was simply dotted with grist and woolen mills. In 1798 Elijah Craig was granted a mill site on Elkhorn. The location and plat as it appears in Order Book A will be found on following page of this history.

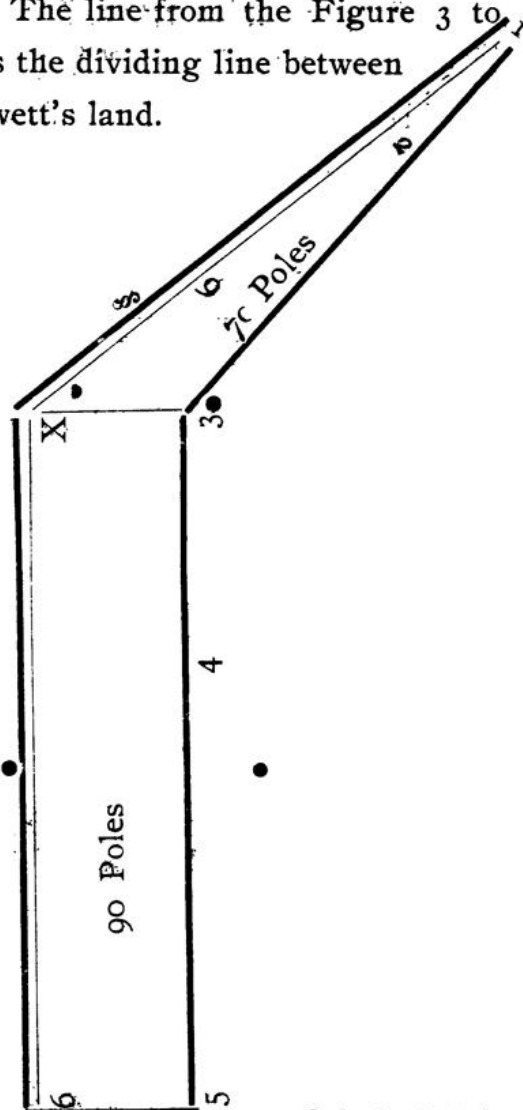
ELIJAH CRAIG'S MILL.*Mill Seat Granted in 1798.*

At a Court held for Scott county, at the Court House, on Monday, the 25th day of June, 1798. Present: John McHatton, John Rogers and Robert Johnson, Gentlemen Justices.

The jury's inquest on Elijah Craig's petition for a mill seat was this day returned in these words:

We, the subscribers, being duly qualified according to law, and being charged by the Sheriff on the ground of Elijah Craig, on North Elkhorn, where he proposed to erect a mill dam, and one acre of ground the property of the heirs of Wm. Miller, deceased,

The line from the Figure 3 to X is the dividing line between Stewett's land.



Scale of 10 Poles Per Inch.

and John Stewett, being laid off in proper metes and bounds, we are of opinion that said acre of land is worth five pounds, Kentucky currency, to be paid to each party, to-wit: The heirs of Miller, deceased, and John Stewett, agreeably to an apportionment which shall be rendered by the surveyor of the said land. We have also viewed the land above and below, and find that no damage will accrue to any person by the overflowing of water occasioned by the erection of the said dam, and so say we all.

Given under our hands and seals, this 5th day of May, 1798.

WM. THEOBALD, [Seal],
RODES THOMSON, [Seal],
JOHN SUTTON, [Seal],
JAS. CRAIGMILES, [Seal],

JOHN HENDERSON, [Seal],
 WM. TILFORD, [Seal],
 THOS. FICKLIN, [Seal],
 THOS. BRENT, [Seal],
 JOHN SUTTON, JR., [Seal],
 GEORGE GRAY, [Seal],
 JACOB STUCKER, [Seal],
 WILLIAM ROGERS, [Seal].

Which report is ordered to be recorded, and the mill seat established agreeably thereto; and the following plat of the acre of ground therein mentioned is also ordered to be recorded and condemned, agreeably to law for the use of said mill:

SCOTT COUNTY, to-wit: }

Surveyed for Elijah Craig, one acre of land which is divided in two parts, one 70 pole, the other 90 pole. The said 70 pole is part of J. Stewett's tract of land, and is bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at Elijah Craig's abutment on the North side of North Elkhorn, thence North 82 West 1 pole to a stake, thence South 25 West $14\frac{1}{2}$ poles to a white ash hickory and elm, thence South 8 West $7\frac{1}{2}$ poles to a white ash and boulder on the bank of the creek, thence North 52 East 6 poles to a hickory and boulder, thence North 14 East $13\frac{1}{2}$ poles to a buckeye, thence North 4 poles to the beginning.

JAMES JOHNSON, D. S. S. C.

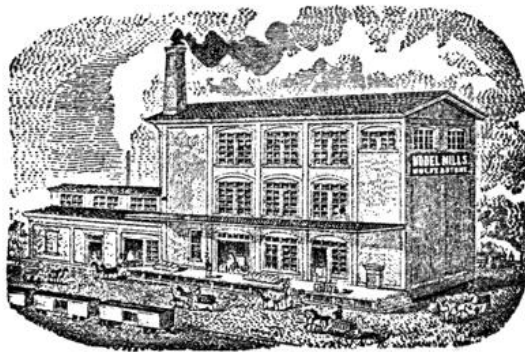
The above mentioned 90 poles is part of a tract belonging to the heirs of Wm. Miller, deceased, and is bounded as follows: Beginning at the figure 3, white ash hickory and gum, thence South 45 West 8 poles to a stake and elm at the figure 4, thence South 60 West 18 poles to hickory and elm, thence South 30 East $4\frac{1}{2}$ poles to an ironwood and elm, thence North 67 E 10 poles to figure 7, two buckeyes, thence North 52 East 9 poles to a box elder and ash at the dotted line, thence along the dotted line North 8 East $7\frac{1}{2}$ poles to the beginning.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Where It Was Located.

This was not the mill where Rev. Craig manufactured paper, but was, no doubt, a grist mill. Some say it was built below the place called DeGaris' Mill, which was once Prewitt's. Others say it was built on the Bull Head, about a quarter of a mile from the city limits on the Frankfort pike, where there is a turn in the road to Thompson's mill.

Time Brings Many Changes.



THE MODEL MILL.

The old paper mill was on the Big Spring and was a plain, old box house. It burned in 1885. Another mill was built by the late Captain Lair. He died in 1895 and the mill was purchased by Richard Wolfe and Ben Stone. Mr. Stone disposed of his interest in 1905. It burned in 1897. In the same year the firm erected the mill, a likeness of which appears above, near where the old paper mill stood. A picture of the old box house in which paper was made in 1794, just 101 years ago, would not compare favorably to the three-story brick mill with three large iron elevators in which thousands of bushels of wheat are stored.

THE FIRST ROAD

OUT OF

GEORGE TOWN

Among the first roads established was the one from Georgetown to Great Crossings, known as the Frankfort road. At a session of the County Court held in 1798 Commissioners were appointed to view the best way for this road and their report was as follows:

Commissioners' Report.

The viewers appointed to view the best way for a road from Georgetown to Frankfort as far as the county line, this day make their report in these words: We, the subscribers, in pursuance to an order from the Court of Scott county, appointed to view and mark a way for a road from Georgetown as far as the county line towards Frankfort, say that the best way we are acquainted with will begin above the head of the Great Spring and pass through Elijah Craig's rope walk, or passing that end through nearest to his house, thence through his plantation to a box elder near his fence, thence crossing a branch just above the forks, thence on the South side of a hollow and through the plantation of John Rogers, leaving said Rogers' house to the North about 50 yards, thence along the ridge to strike the present Frankfort road where Calhoun's road leaves the same, thence along the old road to a sugar tree, thence a marked way through Wm. Johnson's land and Robert Johnson's land to Jas. Suggett's land, thence through his meadow and by the lower end of his kitchen, thence along a blazed way to Wm. Suggett's land, thence through John Hawkins' land and John Peak's land, and thence through Scott's land to the road from Bartlett Collins to Frankfort at Quinn's fence along said road to blazed way on Hugh Shannon's line, thence along to a line dividing the lands of Martin Nall, thence along through his meadow and a small corner of his peach orchard, thence to Williams' Still House, thence up a ridge a marked way through a corner of John Price's meadow, and intersecting the county line at a sugar tree and buck-eye in a lane. Joseph Rogers, James Suggett and John Hawkins object; William Johnson and Robert Johnson have no objections. The rest of the people whose lands it passes through, we do not know whether they consent or not.

Given under our hands this 24th day of December, 1798.

JOHN PAYNE,
JOHN A. MILLER,
GEORGE OLDHAM,
HUGH EMISON.

Allotment of Hands.

At a Court held in 1798 the following order was made:

"Ordered that Wm. Johnson be appointed to apportion the hands that are allotted to work on the road leading from Georgetown to Great Crossings towards Charles Williams' and report to the Court."

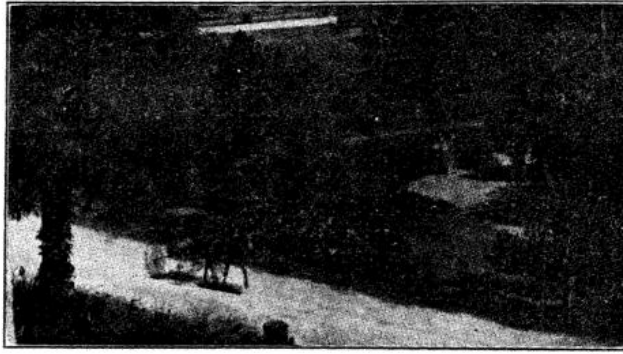
Plenty of Labor.

There was plenty of work in those days. Laborers could be found in numbers. Money was scarce, which was due to the scarcity of coin. A laborer who received two shillings (33 cents) a day felt that he had been well paid for his time. The great number of slaves brought into the State was another reason for the cheapness of labor.

Fine System of Road.

A fine system of road traverses Georgetown, diverging from every direction, to the Lexington, Georgetown and Cincinnati pike running north and south, and the Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris pike east and west, centering the city.

ALONG THE CINCINNATI PIKE.



NEAR CARDOME, LEADING INTO TOWN.

The roads are all macadamized, and radiate from this point in every direction. The crushed limestone, which can be taken from the excavations of almost every road bed, contributes to make the finest highways in the world. These roads pass through the best portions of the county, rendering the town of easy access to the farmers. They are a source of continued wonderment to residents of less favored localities, owing to the smooth surface they present to the traveler.

THE FIRST BRIDGE BUILT IN GEORGETOWN

Was Over the Big Spring.

The first bridge built in Georgetown was over the Big Spring Branch, on West Main street, where the Frankfort pike crosses the spring. It was poorly constructed of rock and logs. The building of the bridge was an order by the County Court letting it to the lowest bidder. Elijah Craig received the contract. At a term of the Court held later in the year (1793), after the bridge was completed, the Court made this order:

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 Court to show, if any, he has, why they are not kept in repair. (Order Book A., page 219.)

Plan and Contract for Big Spring Walls and Bridge.

No records or no resident could be found in which any information could be gained as to the time the walls were built along the Big Spring, or when the old culverts on West Main street, under the road leading to Frankfort, were made. In searching the old records we were fortunate enough to find this valuable information. And while the orders are incomplete, still there is enough of them to ascertain the fact that no individual or individuals ever owned the spring, or ever spent a cent towards the keeping of the same, but the city of Georgetown. Able lawyers have been employed, and hundreds of pages of briefs have been written, printed, filed and read in the various courts in the county, district and State, but in all nothing as to when or by whom this famous spring was walled and bridged could ever be found. The old records which were burned in the old Court House were of great value, not only to the city of Georgetown and the county of Scott, but by many of the people who have been put to enormous cost and a great worry as to their holdings in the county. We were certainly fortunate in finding these orders. At a session of the court held in 1795 the Commissioners appointed by the Court to draw a plan for a bridge over the spring made this report:

Report of Commissioners on Plan.

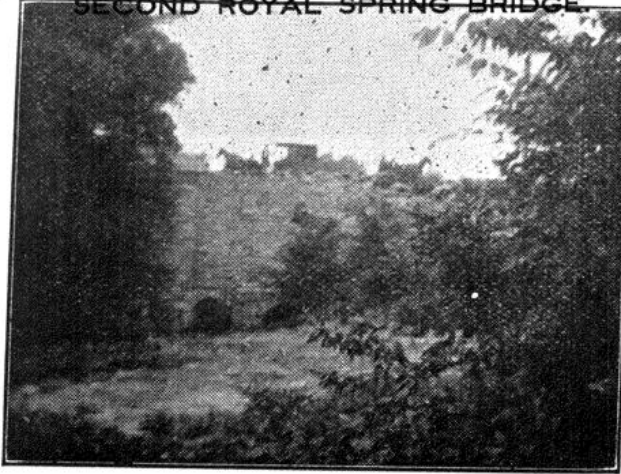
The Commissioners appointed to draw a plan for a bridge across the Royal Spring Branch this day make their report in these words:

"In obedience to an order of the Worshipful Court of Scott County, we, the subscribers, have viewed the Spring Branch where the road to Frankfort crosses it, and do recommend that a bridge be built in the following manner, to-wit: The bulk-heads to be raised six feet high with stone, sixteen feet apart, and then to extend with side-walls until the level will put into the opposite hills, the space between the side-walls to be filled up with dirt and stone and to be sixteen feet wide, a frame from bulk-head to bulk-head laid with plank,

and we are of the opinion that the probable expense thereof will be about forty pounds.
 "October 27th, 1795. "ROBT. JOHNSON,
 "BARTLETT COLLINS,
 "JOHN HAWKINS."

Which report is ordered to be recorded, and John Payne, Elijah Kutty and James Lemon are appointed to let to the lowest bidder, at eighteen months credit, the building of the

SECOND ROYAL SPRING BRIDGE.



SHOWING VEHICLES ON FRANKFORT ROAD.

said bridge agreeably to the above report and return their proceedings herein to the next Court. (Order Book A, page 53.)

The contract was awarded to Rhodes Thomas. According to the records, it required four years for the contractor to complete the work.

Commissioners to Inspect Bridge.

The Commissioners appointed to inspect the bridges over the Spring Branch at Georgetown this day made their report, which is ordered to be recorded, and it in the words and figures following, to-wit:

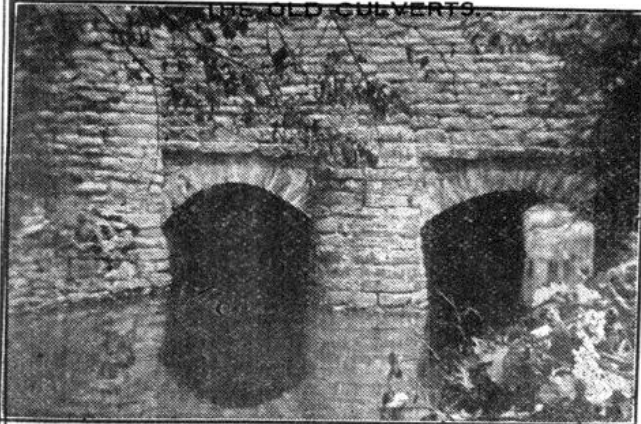
"We, the undersigned, come appointed by the Scott County Court for the purpose of inspecting the manner in which Rodes Thomas has finished the bridge over the Spring Branch, do report that we have examined the same and the original contract and are of the opinion that although the manner has been varied from the original, yet we think that as much work has been bestowed on the same as was required and to equal advantage to the public.

"Given under our hand this 4th day of December, 1800.

"CARY L. CLARK, WM. JOHNSON, WILL STORY."

Whereupon it is ordered that the same be recorded,

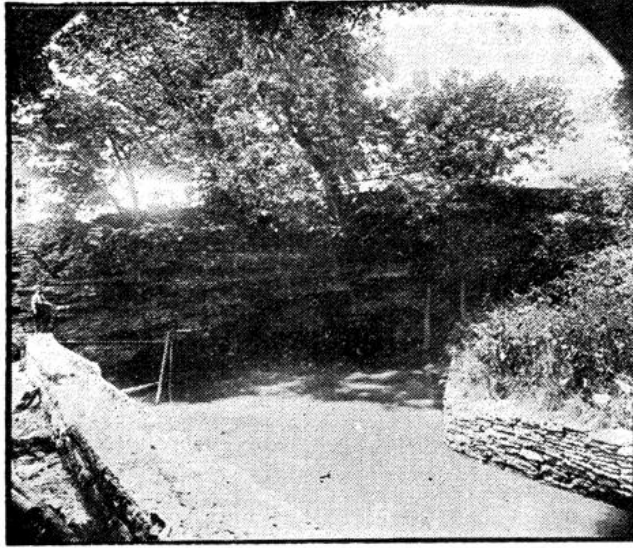
INSPECTED CULVERTS.



WHERE THE WATER PASSES UNDER ROAD.

The work is about as perfect as it could have been done with stone. The Big Spring is a blessing to Georgetown.

THE BIG SPRING



AS IT IS TO-DAY.



This famous and no doubt the grandest spring in the world furnished water to the first settlers of the Red Men and wild beasts, and then to the first settlers of white people. As coldly mysterious as the dark regions from which this dear old spring, the spring that has furnished the water for our forefathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, could speak, what a story would it tell of huts and cabins and rude wood forts of pioneers and Red Men's hellish deeds, of the little settlement grown and since become one of the finest counties in "God's Country," with "The Belle of the Blue Grass" its county seat. Scott county is truly "the garden spot of heaven." If it was not, the Big Spring would not be here. If the old spring could speak, could it settle the vexed question, "Whence came our



blue grass?" and tell when first it came creeping up to crown in emerald bright the crest from which the waters flowed. It could say whether tradition tells the truth when it says that tied up in the handkerchief of an English woman who had come with other hardy pioneers under Daniel Boone to the settlement of Boonesborough, was the seed which grew the grass that has made this country more than famous, which cast into a garden by the careful hands of a fugal woman who could see nothing go to waste, had spread until it became obnoxious and was pulled up and thrown aside over the garden fence, to sweep over the surrounding counties like an ever increasing array of grass-hoppers, pass through the counties of Fayette, Bourbon and Woodford, and lay its tribute at the purling waters of the Big Spring. Or should the question be shouted down into the voiceless waters of the Big Spring, would the echo answer from the stream and say, "traditions lie," or would this crystal sphinx tell that when the virgin forests fell away beneath the axes of the pioneers, and the sun streamed in upon the rich, black loam beneath the brown carpeting of the fallen leaves, the golden rays worked wonders in the soil, and there sprang up this grass, which gleamed upon the rolling surface of the land, a first tribute to its richness.





Perhaps back in the virgin past the forests that the white men saw grew not upon the surface of the land and the country was the rolling, dipping plain that we look upon today. And the men that walked upon it, not those of the war-whoop and the tomahawk, but those other men with skin of white, who held the country before the Indian came, men who have left to us their tombs in the mounds that they have built, hurl defiance at our learning with the unspoken taunt "solve it if you can." Did they walk about the margins of the spring or sip its cooling waters? Did they mirror their faces in its placid depths as they stooped to drink? Ask the Big Spring. Did the Red Men cluster here and pitch their tepees on the spot? Did they build their camp fires on the site and roast their fresh killed venison, spoils of the recent chase? Ask the Big Spring.



Was the place always of the "dark and bloody ground," or in the distant past did not one tribe lay claim unto the ground and the women hold their places, and the dimpled papooses play in the brook that flowed away fed by the waters of the spring?



Ask the Big Spring the question. Yes, and ask on, and perhaps the waters will smile darkly from their shady depths beneath the limestone rock which covers it, but never a word will it say. The Big Spring has seen it, the Big Spring has heard it all—all that the past has done—and holds within its bosom all that has been mirrored in its surface.

The Big Spring has heard the rain drops patter on the forest leaves and seen those trees felled to the ground, the Big Spring has brushed the carmine tints of war from off the Indian warrior's tawny cheek as he knelt and bent his face into the waters and drank deep and long, the Big Spring has heard the dreadful whoop of the war strike terror as it lingered on the still night air, and, intently listening, just made out the faint clicking of the rifles of the pioneers risen from their beds to battle with the foe; the Big Spring has seen fierce struggles on its banks, and has tasted human blood and sickened with its drink, and just as silent it flows on in the everlasting present, and men come and look upon it, lost in wonder



at what the Big Spring has seen, what the Big Spring knows now; but the Big Spring only listens and speaks not. One hundred years from now some will wonder what the Big Spring saw to-day and so on will it go for centuries. Never failing, like a faithful friend, the Big Spring has stood and freely given the blessing of a refreshing drink to your grandfather and to mine, and to our children and their children's children in the past, present and future. Once the virgin soil stood about it; now upon



its banks have risen strange buildings of brick and stone, within which there are turning wheels and queer devices which the spring knows not of; and two long arms of iron pipe have stretched out from those walls of brick and seem as if they would suck the life blood of the spring, that the people of the town might hear the soothing tinkle of the ice against the brim of the glass, and smell the mint which lies bruised on the side, and pour the witching Bourbon on it in the heated day of summer. Protection from fire, from thirst, from heat it gives, and the people bless it for its deeds. The capital of Scott county, Georgetown, "The Belle of the Blue Grass," made so by the Big Spring, would be nothing without the Big Spring. Why is it here? "The spring." And why does the Big Spring continue? Again the answer comes, "The Big Spring." With the exception of a few changes the above appeared in the Lexington Herald in 1900.

LAND ADJOINING BIG SPRING.

The land adjoining the spring has had many owners. The Big Spring Branch runs along the western portion of the town for five-eighths of a mile, emptying in Elkhorn. The lands on the western border are owned by Mrs. H. P. Montgomery and Judge Jas. Y. Kelly. On its eastern border the land for three squares, beginning at College and running to Jefferson streets, is known as the "Commons" and belongs to Georgetown. This spring passes four of the streets of Georgetown—College, Main, Washington and Jefferson—but only one crosses it, that of West Main and is known as the Frankfort pike. The lands around this spring, it is said, were given to Col. John Floyd by Virginia in payment for his services as a military surveyor. He was killed in 1783 by the Indians. Elijah Craig, it is said, purchased a 400-acre tract of this land west of and along this spring to the Frankfort road. The land from the Frankfort pike to Elkhorn west of and along this spring was owned by Gen. John Payne. Neither one of these gentlemen claimed this spring, unless it was Craig, and the fact of the County Court having the spring in charge and the paying for the improvements of it, and employing Craig to make some of these improvements, are sufficient evidence to show that the spring did belong to the town and if Craig ever claimed it he released the claim. Mr. Craig died in 1808. Josiah Pitts, having married a daughter of Rev. Craig, came into possession of this land by his wife's inheritance. Some time between 1808 and 1813 a cross-wall was placed in the head of the spring for the purpose of Pitts getting stock water and securing a place for a milk house. A new survey was made for the town and a line was run with the cross-wall in the head of the spring, as is shown in the picture in this history under the head of "The Historical Spring—1775." In 1813 the land was sold by the Sheriff to satisfy Pitts' creditors, to W. B. Keene. He willed it to Keene Richards, and if Mr. Richards died without a male heir the land was to go back to W. B. Keene's heirs, which was the case, and J. A. Grimstead became the owner.

Wm. Payne then bought it and it was while he owned it that the wall mentioned above was taken out of the head of the spring and an opening made a few hundred yards north for Mr. Payne to get stock water. This improvement was made by order of the Board of Trustees and at the expense of the town. J. D. Grover purchased the land in 1888 and afterwards sold it to his sister, Mrs. H. P. Montgomery.

WHERE GOVERNOR DESHA DIED.



HOME OF JUDGE JAS. Y. KELLY.

The land along the west side of the spring, beginning at the Frankfort road, or West Main street, to where the spring empties into Elkhorn, is owned by Judge James Y. Kelly. This land was first owned by Gen. John Payne. He built the old colonial house in which Judge Kelly and family reside, a likeness of which appears above. In 1824 General Payne sold this land to Ben Smith. In 1841 Smith sold it to Gov. Joseph Desha. The Governor and his wife resided there until their death. Their remains were interred on the high hill just overlooking the town. The State erected a monument at his grave, of which mention has already been made. In 1850 the Desha heirs sold the land to John Hall and he willed it to Elizabeth and Orroniah Adams, and they conveyed it in 1873 to L. L. Herndon, and he then sold it to Judge Kelly, its present owner.

MRS. MARY SHIPP HAWKINS'
Brief History of Georgetown.

MS. MARY SHIPP HAWKINS, one of the oldest women in Georgetown, at her death died here in December, 1870, in the 92nd year of her age. She was born in Fauquier county, Va., in 1779, and came to this county, then a howling wilderness as it were, when six years of age. Some time previous to her death she left with the late Dr. Paul Rankins a manuscript of personal reminiscences (touching her own history and of Georgetown and vicinity), which we reproduce, knowing that they will prove of interest to many of the readers of this book:

1785 "I reached Kentucky with my father and mother in April, landing at Maysville. I don't think there was a building there. We dug steps up the river bank. We found a few houses at Washington. My uncle, Laban Shipp, came to Kentucky the year previous and built a fort near Haun's Mill. Colonel Johnson, the progenitor of the present race of Johnsons, came the year before Laban Shipp did and erected the fort at Great Crossing. As I passed the Blue Licks I remember well that the ground was covered with the bleached bones of the slain in the battle that was fought at that place. We went to the fort near Haun's Mill and remained there until my father built a log cabin near the spring on the farm owned by Rhodes Estill, Flourney, Bellows and Hall. I lived there nearly sixteen years. For about three years after I came there was not a stick amiss where Georgetown now stands. The remains of a fort were to be seen at the head of the Big Springs Branch, and we used to go to church at the Great Crossing by a blazed road. On returning one Sunday from church, I was riding behind my mother, when the sudden discharge of firearms alarmed us, and we kept up a brisk gait until we reached home, never looking behind. Indian depredations were of frequent, almost of daily, occurrence in the neighborhood. My father died seven years after we reached here. I was married on the farm named, and in the first hewed log house that was covered with shingles in Fayette county. The first brick house that I remember was built by old Robert Sanders, near the Cane Run bridge, and now occupied by Prewitt. [The house referred to is the one now occupied by Wm. H. Graves.] The Caplinger house [where Church Blackburn now lives] was the first residence. It was a weather-boarded house, to which some additions have since been made. Elijah Craig built the first part of the Keene Richards' house. Josiah Pitts, who married his daughter, afterwards came into possession of the property, but he wasted his means and had to sell it, when it was purchased by Dr. Keene at a low price, \$5,000, subject to redemption. The first Court House in Georgetown was near the site of the present one, but it was afterwards moved up Main street to where Charles Cullen lived, the lot on which Dr. Henry Craig's house now stands. My husband and Captain Hawkins, who were then merchandising together, owned most of the ground from where the Particular Baptist church now stands to the present site of the Court House. After living in Georgetown about eighteen years I moved to the Smarr farm, where I lived nearly twenty years (till 1836) when the farm was sold to Dr. Keene, who afterwards sold it to Thomas Smarr. I lived a year in a log cabin where the barn and stables now stand. My husband afterwards built the brick residence on the farm. The principal families living in town at the time were Captain Gano's, Josiah Pitts', Henry Herndon's, Peter Mason's, Dr. Richardson's, Wm. Warren's, Captain Hawkins', Dr. Stites' (grandfather of Judge Stites), Cary L. Clarke's, Lynn West's, Applegate's, Caplinger's, Adams', Wm. Brown's, Eckles' and Hannah's. In the neighborhood lived Jonathan Robinson, the father of Governor Jas. F. Robinson, and a number of Craigs. Tully Craig, grandfather of Dr. Henry Craig, and Elijah Craig once owned the greater portion of the land in and around Georgetown. Deeds are on record to hundreds of acres of land for the trifling consideration of a cow, an old gun or a lame horse."

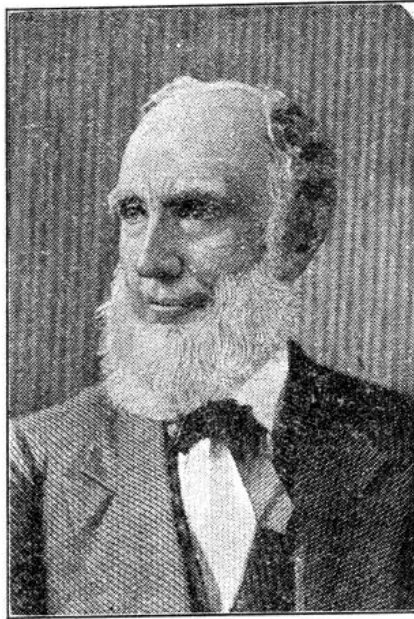
THE GANO HISTORY.

On the following page will be found a likeness of Dr. S. F. Gano and an interesting account of some of the early settlers of Georgetown from 1782 to 1816.

HISTORY OF GEORGETOWN

As Written by the Late Dr. S. F. Gano.

BELOW will be found the interesting history of Georgetown, as written by one of its oldest citizens, Dr. S. F. Gano, and appeared in the History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholasville Counties, published in 1882. Dr. Gano was a useful citizen, a fine physician and, we are told, did more charitable work than was ever done by another physician in the county. He was born in the Old Bull-Eye House in 1807, and died in 1901 in his 94th year. The "Old Bull-Eye" was one of the first brick business houses built in the town of which mention is made elsewhere.



DR. S. F. GANO.

GEOGETOWN, the county seat of Scott county, is located in the southern part of the county, in the famous Blue Grass Region twelve miles north of Lexington, and some sixty-six miles south of Cincinnati by the Southern railroad. It is beautifully situated on high, undulating table land, on the south side of North Elkhorn, a considerable stream; on its western border is the large Spring Branch bursting from a limestone bluff, with a volume of water capable of turning a flouring mill a few hundred yards from its source.

GREAT, ROYAL, REPUBLICAN, BIG FEATURE.

In very early times this spring was known as Floyd's Royal Spring. in later times as the Republican, and in more modern times as the Big Spring. It is a great Royal, Republican, Big feature in the make-up of Georgetown; big with blessings to thousands, of coolness, cleanliness and comfort, and free to all, both man and beast. On the bluff above where this stream bursts forth the first settlement or station was made by white men. In October, 1776, Col. Patterson, with the two McClellands, Ben and John, with other persons from the neighboring stations, erected a fort or station called McClelland's Fort.

ENRAGED AT THE ENROACHMENTS.

In 1776, the Indians, enraged at the enroachments upon their favorite hunting grounds, and urged on by the British, made frequent incursions into Kentucky, and became so troublesome that the weaker stations were abandoned

ATTACKED ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

The settlers at Hinkson Station took shelter in McClelland's Fort, Simon Kenton accompanying them. Maj. George

Rogers Clark having prevailed upon the Virginia Legislature to afford the pioneers some assistance, arriving in company with a lawyer named Jones at the Three Islands late in the winter, with a considerable quantity of powder and lead. They consealed it on the lower island and proceeded to McClelland's Station in order to obtain a party to bring it off to the settlements. McClelland's Station being too weak to furnish a sufficient escort, Clark, piloted by Kenton, set out for Harrodsburg. Unfortunately, during their absence, Jones prevailed on ten men to accompany him to the place where the ammunition was consealed. They set out, and on Christmas day, 1776, they were encountered by the Indian Chief Pluggy, with his men, and defeated. Jones and William Grayson were killed, and two of the party taken prisoners; the remainder escaped into the station. Clark and Kenton soon afterward arrived with some men from Harrodsburg, having immediately returned on the news of the disaster. On the morning of January 1, 1777, Pluggy and his warriors appeared before the fort. McClelland and his men sallied out, and were repulsed by the Indians. McClelland and two of his men being killed and four wounded, the Indians immediately withdrew. The station was soon afterward abandoned, and the settlers returned to Harrod's Station.

THE NOTED ELIJAH CRAIG.

In 1782, Elijah Craig, one of the famous family of that name, emigrated from Virginia after the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled on the lands on which Lebanon Town, afterward Georgetown, was located.

NAMED FOR WASHINGTON.

In 1790, Georgetown was incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia and named in honor of George Washington. On March 10, 1792, the Indians stole ten or twelve horses from near Grant's mill, on North Elkhorn, and on Tuesday night following, they burned a dwelling house, together with all the household furniture, belonging to the proprietors, who had left their house late in the evening. This was about the last incursion of Indians in the neighborhood of Georgetown.

Elijah Craig, named above as the proprietor and founder of Georgetown, was a Baptist preacher, and one of three brothers—Joseph, Lewis and Elijah—who were made famous in Virginia by religious intolerance and persecution. They all removed to Kentucky, and Elijah settled here. He was a man of decided character, a good speaker, an acceptable preacher, and of very considerable business qualifications, accumulating a large property. He built and owned the upper mill, now DeGarris, the lower mill, known as Grant's mill, and with Mr. Parker, of Lexington, the paper mill on Royal Spring branch, were Capt. Lair's mill now stands. This was the first paper mill, and manufactured nearly all the paper used for printing or wrapping purposes, for Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati, and the villages around, for many years. This paper mill was built in 1795, and burnt down in 1832. It was the first paper mill and the only one for many years west of the mountains. [DeGarris' mill has since been destroyed by fire].

ELIJAH'S HOUSE.

The house erected by Mr. Craig for his residence stood on the hill, on the west side of "Floyd's Royal Spring Branch," as it was then called. Col. Floyd, a soldier of the Revolution, had a military land warrant for a thousand acres; this survey was on the south side of North Elkhorn, and includes the land on which the town was laid out, and the Spring Branch, and running west, and known as Floyd's survey, and patented in 1779.

THE FIRST BRICK HOUSE.

One of the first brick houses in the town was erected by Mr. Craig, and in which he resided for many years, was the house owned by the late Col. A. K. Richards and destroyed by fire some years since. Mr. Craig also erected a factory for the manufacture of hemp, north of his dwelling, and on the opposite side of the road. The first settlements made in the town were mostly on the bluff, east of Spring Branch, and were, no doubt, located with a view as much to comfort and convenience as for safety, in supplying themselves with water. The first settlers of the town were largely from Virginia, some from Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina and Massachusetts. They were enterprising, intelligent, and many of them educated men and women. The town is claimed to have been surveyed and laid out by Fielding Bradford, a very competent surveyor, and afterward Judge of the county, assisted by John Payne, the first County Surveyor, and a Brigadier General in the war of 1812. Elijah Craig erect-

ed and owned the framed hotel that stood on the northwest corner of Main and Main Cross streets, on the site of the Georgetown Hotel, and since destroyed by fire. It was first occupied as a hotel by his son-in-law, Capt. Grant, who was killed by the Indians in 1794, on the Ohio river below the mouth of Licking River, he with others having pursued the Indians, who had made an incursion and carried off some horses from the neighborhood of Georgetown. In 1780, the Virginia Legislature granted lands to Kentucky for educational purposes, and the citizens of Georgetown very early availed themselves of the grant, and built what was known as Rittenhouse Academy; the first house erected for that purpose was of hewed logs, and stood on the north side of what is now called College street, not far from the head of the Spring Branch, and is occupied at present as a private residence.

INDISPENSABLE HOUSEHOLD ARTICLE.

Firearms were a necessary household article in these early times, and in 1784 Mr. Edward West, from Fredericksburg, Va., settled in Georgetown as a gunsmith. He erected a log house near the Spring Branch, where he manufactured rifles chiefly, for which there was great demand. He also invented a mold for casting or molding pewter into plates and basins, then in great request and almost indispensable to every house-keeper.

THE FIRST CLERK.

Capt. John Hawkins and his brother Martin, emigrated from Virginia and settled in Georgetown about the year 1790. They were merchants. Capt. Hawkins erected a brick and frame building which he occupied as a residence on the corner of Main and Hamilton streets. Capt. Hawkins was a prominent citizen, and in 1792 was the first clerk of Scott county Court. He removed to Hopkinsville, Christian county, about the year 1820, and died there at an advanced age.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

Mr. Martin Hawkins was a citizen of Georgetown for many years, and a successful merchant; he erected one of the first brick houses in the town. It stood on the south side of Main street, and was built with the gable to the street, and had an elevator for lifting to the second story; this was a wholesale house, and Mr. Hawkins did a large business. His residence, a frame building, stood upon the alley just in the rear of the Fitzgerald drug store, and fronting on Main street. About 1813, he removed to the beautiful blue grass farm south of town, afterward by Mr. Thomas Smarr, and at present occupied by Mrs. A. K. Richards. He married Miss Mary Shipp of Fayette county, about the year 1800. Mr. Hawkins died in 1824 or 1825. Mrs. Hawkins survived him many years, and died in Georgetown. They left five sons and three daughters, all of whom are dead except Mr. Richard Hawkins, who still resides in the town at an advanced age.

VERY PROMINENT MAN.

Abram Scott was here as early as 1794-95. He lived in a log house very much after the style of a fort, with port-holes on all sides and projecting the roof; it stood on the east side of the Spring Branch. He carried on blacksmithing. Mr. Scott was a prominent man in the municipal affairs of the town, often elected a member of the Board of Trustees, and on many of its important committees, an industrious and useful citizen.

A GREAT RACE HORSE MAN.

Capt. Lynn West was born in Virginia in 1775, and came to Georgetown with his uncle, Edward West, in 1784, and worked with him in the gunsmith business until 1797, when he returned to Prince William county, Va., and while there married Miss Susan Jackson. Before going to Virginia, he had erected a dwelling on the corner of Hamilton and what is now called Bourbon street. He returned to Georgetown and continued the manufacture of guns and other implements. In 1812 he volunteered as Captain of an independent company, First battalion, First regiment of Scott's command. He died in 1836. Capt. West was an energetic, industrious and high-toned man. He was fond of fine blooded horses, of which he raised and ran a good many. He left a family of nine children. Mrs. Susan West survived her husband many years, and died in 1860, an excellent, devoted and pious lady, a member of the Baptist Church.

FIRST LAWYER.

Among the earliest settlers of Georgetown and the first professional lawyer was Mr. Samuel Shephard, he was born in Massachusetts, Middlesex county, October 19, 1765, and, with his brother, Zenas Shephard, removed to Kentucky about 1790; he was married to Miss Fannie Barlow, of Scott

county, in 1792, and was living in Georgetown in 1792, and was living in Georgetown in 1795, practicing law and keeping a house of entertainment. The house was a log and framed house and stood on the east side of Main Cross street, near where the present Catholic Church stands. Some years after ward he built a large brick house on the lot south of the town and which formed a part of the Female Seminary. He practiced law many years and died in Ohio in 1839. Mrs. Shephard survived him many years. He left four sons, all of whom are dead.

THE STORY BROTHERS.

William and Thomas Story emigrated from Pennsylvania, and settled in Georgetown about 1790. They sank and carried on a large tannery; it was in the valley on the east side of Main street, and north of the Pratt property. They worked a large number of hands and furnished a great portion of the leather for home manufacture.

Mr. William Story was a prominent citizen of the town, often a member of the Board of Trustees. He married Miss Eliza, sister of John, editor of the old Kentucky Gazette. She was an intelligent and excellent lady, and died in 1833. Mr. Story survived her a few years.

Capt. Thomas Story conducted the business of tanning for several years. Volunteered in the war of 1812, the First Lieutenant, Capt. West's company. First regiment, Scott's brigade; served out his time of enlistment and removed to Missouri in 1820.

ONE OF THE FIRST PHYSICIANS.

One of the first physicians who settled in Georgetown was Dr. John Sites, born in New Jersey and educated in New York. He emigrated to Kentucky and settled in Georgetown about 1795. He was an educated man, and eminent in his profession. He was the grandfather of Judge Sites, now of Louisville. He died in Georgetown in 1811.

WARREN PRACTICES LAW.

William B. Warren emigrated from Virginia and settled in Georgetown about 1794. He practiced law for many years and was successful in his profession. He was Judge of Quarter Sessions Court, a man of fine personal appearance, quiet and retiring. He erected and occupied a frame house on the south side of Main street, on the site now occupied by the Farmers' Bank. He afterward removed to a brick residence that now forms a part of Warrendale, and where he resided at the time of his death. He married Miss Maria Fauntleroy, who survived him several years. He died in 1824. They left two sons and three daughters, Mrs. Margaret Johnson, widow of Col. T. F. Johnson alone surviving.

A FAMOUS OLD HOUSE.

Capt. William Theobalds came from Virginia and settled in Georgetown about 1790. He built and occupied a large frame building on the south side of Main street, near the site of the present residence of Mr. William O. Thompson. This was a famous old hotel. Capt. Theobalds was an admirable hotel keeper, and so good was his cheer that many of the farmers of that day, like the boys of the present, after the arduous labors of County Court day were over, got left. Capt. Theobalds married Miss Brown, sister of Judge William O. Brown, of Harrison county. They raised a large family of children. He moved to a farm near the "Stamping Ground" in Scott county about 1820, where he died.

A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Capt. Robert Hunter settled in Georgetown about the year 1794. He moved from Virginia. He owned and occupied the red frame house north of and adjoining Pratt's hotel. Capt. Hunter was often a member of the Board of Trustees, and a prominent citizen of the town.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Hezekiah Ford, Alexander McKoy, Thomas Johnston and Adam Johnson were all early settlers from 1790 to 1809. Alex. McKoy was the first Commissioner and Tax Collector for many years of the town; a soldier of the war of 1812. He has one daughter living in the county, the mother of Dr. Ford and Rev. C. Ford, of Stamping Ground.

CAPT. MAHONEY WAS VERY POPULAR.

Capt. James H. Mahoney removed from Maryland and settled in Georgetown in 1798 or 1799. He erected a frame building on the east side of Main Cross street, and the site occupied by the Pratt House; here he conducted a hotel for many years. About the year 1820 he removed the frame and

erected a brick house in its stead. He was a popular and successful landlord, fully identified with the prosperity of the town, and one of its prominent citizens. He lived to an advanced age, and died in 183-, leaving two daughters—Mrs. Lewis West and Mrs. Chambers.

DEEDED 5,900 ACRES OF LAND.

Bartlett Collins, the two McClungs, John and David, Bernard Moore, James Bell, John and James Lemon were very early settlers of Georgetown. Berdard Moore, for many years carried on saddlery and harness making under the old Court House. In 1799, James Garrard, then Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, under an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, deeded unto Robert Johnson, Bartlett Collins, John Hawkins, John Hunter, Elijah Craig, Toliver Craig, William Henry, John Payne, Samuel Shepard, Wm. Warren and Abraham Buford, Trustees to the Rittenhouse Academy, a certain tract or parcel of land containing 5,900 acres of land lying and being in the county of Christian and on the Cumberland River, for the purpose of establishing and endowing an Academy.—S. F. Gano.



Georgetown--Growth and Development.

BY DR. S. F. GANO.

PUBLISHED IN THE "HISTORY OF FOUR COUNTIES."

WE have endeavored to trace the decade of Georgetown from the first insignificant and straggling village of Lebanon, lying along the margin of the stream that glides along its western border, to the more imposing town, with its broad Main and Main Cross streets, with here and there a substantial residence or business house, with a Court House and its necessary adjunct, a jail, erected on the public square, conveniently located at the intersection of the above streets, with an endowment of nearly 6,000 acres of land for educational purposes, with schools, the preaching of the gospel; with an intelligent, enterprising and industrious community of mechanics and business men; with a county territory extending north to the Ohio river, for Cincinnati then (Fort Washington) a village on our border, just across the river, traded with Georgetown. Capt. Daniel Gano, a Captain of artillery in the United States army, and stationed at Frankfort, with a corps of men had blazed a road from Georgetown to the Ohio river, at the mouth of Licking. This road was along the Dry Ridge along the way pioneered by the buffalo and Indians—the buffalo in quest of the Big Bone Lick, and the Indians in quest of game and scalps of their invaders. Georgetown grew rapidly from 1800.

LAID OUT THE TOWN.

Richard M. Gano settled here in that year; he was born in the city of New York July 7, 1775, and removed to Kentucky with his father the Rev. John Gano, and settled at Frankfort in 1789. Married Miss Elizabeth Ewing, of Bedford county, Va., in 1797, and soon after removed to this place. He was a merchant for several years; volunteered in the war of 1812 as Major of Scott's regiment, First Battalion; commanded the regiment at the battle of the Thames, and was brevetted a Brigadier General. He built several houses in town and sold goods for many years in the house on the southwest corner of Main and Cross streets, now occupied by Kinzea Stone, as a grocery. He removed to the property known now as the Stedman Mill property, soon after the war. He was one of the proprietors of the city of Covington, with his brother, Gen. John S. Gano, and Major D. Carneal, having purchased the Kennedy farm and laid out the town in 1814-15. He died at his home October 22, 1815, in the full vigor of his manhood. His first wife died April 9, 1812, and his second wife, Mrs. D. Goforth, survived him, and afterward was Mrs. Joel Scott, of Frankfort.

A MAN OF GREAT ENERGY.

Gen. Gano was a man of great energy and will, and of enlarged benevolence, and aided materially in building the first Baptist Church and promoting education in the town. Six children of his first wife survived him, four of whom are still living—Mrs. M. H. Ewing, Mrs. C. V. Henry, Elder John A.

Gano and Dr. S. F. Gano, the eldest of whom is 82 and the youngest 75 years.

CIRCUIT JUDGE AND CONDUCTED A NAIL FACTORY.

Judge Cary L. Clarke came to Georgetown with his wife, Mrs. Eliza Clarke, about the year 1802; he was a lawyer by profession, a man of culture and intelligence. They removed here from the city of New York. Their residence stood on the southeastern corner of the large lot now being very rapidly built up. The house stood on the site of the building recently owned and erected by Mr. W. S. Elgin, on the corner of Hamilton and Bourbon streets. It was a plain, substantial two-story frame house, with large grounds and comfortable surroundings. It was burned down a few years since. Judge Clarke was a Judge of the Circuit Court and for many years Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts. He was a prominent and influential citizen. He had a nail factory in connection with Moses L. Miller for several years after the war of 1812. He died July 23, 1819. His widow survived him many years; she died August 23, 1854, a most excellent and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They left five children, one son, Dr. James Clarke, of New Orleans, and four daughters, only two of whom are living, Mrs. Kate Applegate, of Louisville, and Mrs. Charlotte Hollingsworth, of Hannibal, Missouri.

REAL LIVE PLACE.

Georgetown now became a real, live place and assumed the dignity of an incorporated town, by virtue of an act of the Legislature:

FEBRUARY COURT, 1804, }
SCOTT COUNTY, SCT. }

John Mosby and John Thomson, gentlemen, are appointed Judges to superintend the election for Trustees for the town of Georgetown for the present year, and John Hawkins, Clerk pro tem., agreeable to an act of the General Assembly.

A copy. Test: JOHN HAWKINS.

The said Judges having previously advertised the citizens of Georgetown that an election for their Trustees would be held at the Court House on this day, to-wit, the 10th day of March, 1804, met agreeable thereto and received the votes, as follows in the polls below:

THE CANDIDATES.

Persons voted for—John Branham, William Story, R. M. Gano, J. Hawkins, J. Wallace, John Lemon, B. Moore, S. Shepard, William Warren, Lynn West, M. Hawkins, R. Hunter, John McClung, William Theobalds, Wm. Browne.

THE VOTERS.

And the following are the names of the voters: Samuel Shepard, James McClung, John Lemon, Jr., John Green, Jas. Mahoney, James Crawford, Zenas Shepard, Thomas Offutt, James Bell, Alexander Stewart, Wm. Theobalds, John Branham, Lynn West, Henry Hardie, Thomas Story, Wm. Story, Wm. Browne, M. Hawkins, John Stites, Job Stevenson, Jas. Lemon, Jr., Adam Johnson, Heza Ford, James Ewart, B. Moore, John Greenhalgh, Thomas Martin, William Warren, Joseph Dean, John Dean, Wm. Patterson, Robert Hunter, Lindsey Campbell, Nicholas Bitner, Isaac Ferrell, R. M. Gano, Charles Graham, David McClung, John Hawkins, Fred Warnuck, Alexander McCoy, Jr., John Wallace, John Patterson, Hugh Hart, James Clark.

March 10, 1804.

We being appointed Judges to the above election for Trustees of Georgetown, do proclaim that Wm. Story, Samuel Shepard, John Branham, John Hawkins, R. M. Gano, Lynn West and Robert Hunter are duly elected agreeable to the above poll.

JOHN MOSBY.
JOHN THOMSON.

Test: JOHN HAWKINS, Clerk pro tem.

From the above election, it appears, there were forty-six voters, residents of the town. It might be assumed that there were from 250 to 300 citizens in the place

Job Stevenson was born in Baltimore county, Md., in 1773, and, with his father, Thomas Stevenson, removed to Kentucky in 1790. They were conveyed down the Ohio river on flat boats, to Limestone, (now Maysville) thence on their pack horses to Washington, which was then a fort, defended by Simon Kenton and others.

It was not long after this that Capt. Hubble descended the Ohio river on a flat boat with a party of immigrants, was fiercely attacked by a large party of Indians, who, after a desperate fight, were repulsed. Thomas Stevenson, with Kenton and others, met this gallant band at Maysville, aided them in landing and burying their dead. Thomas Stevenson settled

on a tract of land at Fort Washington. Job Stevenson labored on his father's farm, until, in his sixteenth year, he learned the saddler's trade in Washington. In 1803 or 1804 he started out on a "tramp" as a "journeyman saddler," and, by the merest accident he reached Georgetown, where he soon found employment and worked for several years, until he commenced business for himself. He was an industrious and energetic man, working at his bench night and day, rather than disappoint a customer. His business increased so rapidly that he was soon enabled to give employment to as many as twenty-five hand, many of these men of families, who derived their support from his establishment. He manufactured a very large quantity of all kinds of work in the harness and saddlery business. Carrying on a large trade in lumber, salt, iron castings, machinery, stock of all kinds, extending his trading operations, through the mountain regions of Kentucky and to Cincinnati, Ohio. Having two or three farms, and giving employment to a large number of men in his many departments of business. He accumulated a large property, built houses, etc. The house destroyed by fire owned by A. W. Forward, he occupied as a shop for many years. The house owned and occupied by Maj. B. F. Bradley, was built by him for his residence, and many other houses in town. After more than half a century spent in close application to business and by his industry, and attention having amassed a large property, he embarked in politics, representing his county in the Legislature several terms. Neglecting his business or leaving it in the hands of others, he became involved in surety, his mind lost its balance and he took his own life in 1837. He was a magistrate of the county for many years, and it was proverbial of him that when litigated or troublesome cases came before him he split the difference, or like Solomon, divided the child in dispute. In 1807 he married Miss Mary Jones, daughter of Mrs. Tomlinson, a lady of rare excellence and piety, and a school teacher in Georgetown. Mrs. Tomlinson, formerly Mrs. Jones, was an intelligent lady, a pioneer and leading member of the M. E. Church, and her house was the home of the Methodist preacher for many years. Squire Stevenson married his second wife, Mrs. Honeycutt (nee Blair), sister of Hon. Preston Blair, formerly of Frankfort, Ky., in 1835. His first wife left three sons—Rev. Evan Stevenson, Edward and Hiram, only one of the last is living in Illinois.

CABINET MAKER.

In 1806, Joseph H. Norris came from Maryland and settled in Georgetown. He lived on Hamilton, near the residence of Judge Rhoton, and conducted a cabinet maker's shop, manufacturing furniture, etc. He was often elected a member of the Board of Trustees, and served as County Surveyor for a great many years, and died on his farm two miles north of Georgetown.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Thomas Offutt, from Maryland, was living in Georgetown in 1807; he was a boot and shoe maker, and lived on the corner of Main Cross street and Jefferson, on the site now occupied by Judge Payne's residence. He was Overseer of the streets and Tax Collector of the town for some time. He died on his place on the Cincinnati pike some ten miles north of the town at an advanced age.

THE JAILER.

James B. Crawford settled in Georgetown in 1807. He was for a great many years the Jailer of Scott county, while the jail was on the public square his residence was in the house on Main Cross street, west side, later occupied by Mrs. Oliver Gaines; after the new jail was built he occupied the house of the Jailer on the Spring Branch. Mr. Crawford was often a member of the Board of Trustees. He married a daughter of Mrs. Miller, of the county, the first wife of the late Benjamin Osborn, of this county. Mrs. Crawford was a most devoted and pious member of the Methodist Church, a highly intelligent and gifted lady.

MANUFACTURED HATS.

William Brown came to Georgetown to reside about the year 1806. He carried on the manufacture of hats, fur and wool, on a large scale, employing from eight to ten hands, and trading largely with the neighboring counties. He accumulated quite a large property by his industry and enterprise. He built and owned the two-story brick house on the east side of Main Cross street, now occupied by Mrs. Dr. Grissim; he likewise built and resided in the house just south of

FIRST POSTMASTER.

Thomas W. Martin, the first postmaster, died September, 1807. George W. Miller succeeded him as postmaster and died in 1814.

TEACHERS.

Dr. John Holroyd and Theodoric Boulware taught a school in the Rittenhouse Academy; Dr. Holroyd was a graduate of Brown University. they both afterward became Baptist ministers.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

In 1809. Mrs. De Charmes and her daughter, Miss Sarah, with her son James, settled in Georgetown. They were an English family, and moved from New York. Mrs. De Charmes established a female school of a high grade, where, in addition to the usual branches, music, drawing and other accomplishments were added. This school had a fine reputation. Scholars were drawn from Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, and the teachers were refined and cultivated ladies. The building stood on Water street, the same house erected by Mr. Craig in 1789. When the war came on, the school was suspended, and the ladies removed to Frankfort, where a British officer, a prisoner at Frankfort on patrol, captured Miss Sarah, and after the war carried them back to England.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

In 1809 Dr. Alex Montgomery settled for the practice of medicine; he volunteered in the war of 1812, and was killed at the disastrous defeat of River Raisin. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

In 1809 Peter Mason kept the Georgetown Hotel. He married Miss Grant, and in a few years removed to the country.

FIGHT WITH KNIVES.

He was succeeded by Capt. Mahoney, who kept this house for a short time. It was here, for the first time in the history of the town, the first manslaughter was committed, and great was the sensation it produced. For years it was the theme of conversation in its terrible particulars. Duly killed Holland in an encounter with knives. A conflict was expected on their meeting—both were prepared. They had been friends—young men from the same neighborhood. They had been trading down the river, quarreled about a settlement; both anticipated the meeting, and although Holland was regarded as the more dang rous of the two men, Duly killed him in the first onset. The excitement was very great. Hon. John Rowan, regarded then as the ablest criminal lawyer in the State, was brought to Georgetown to defend Duly. He was found guilty and sent to the penitentiary for many years. In the present days of lax law and loose justice, it might have been called a case of self defense.

TELEGRAPH FIRST NEWSPAPER.

In 1811 the first newspaper, the Telegraph, was established in Georgetown; it was published and edited by Shadrach Penn. From its appearance it was printed on paper n anufactured at the paper mill that stood on the Spring Branch. It is well printed and very readable. A publication of the by-laws for the government of Georgetown, signed by John Branham, Chairman, and William Shepard, Clerk, would be very good reading for the present board. John R. Mahan informed the public that he continues the saddling business in all its various branches. Pitts, Cowan & Co., Commission Merchants, Natches, Miss., kept every description of Kentucky produce.

MERCHANTS IN 1811.

J. W. Hawkins wants those who are indebted to him for merchandise to bring in their hemp, and would like to purchase twelve or fifteen thousand gallons of whicky.

Dr. G. C. Berry has commenced the practice of physic and surgery in Georgetown and its vicinity.

S. I. Richardson, counselor and attorney at law, will punctually attend the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott Circuit Court. He resided in Georgetown.

Peter Mason has removed from Georgetown to Mt. Sterling, Ky., and has opened a hotel.

Dr. Wm. B. Keen has moved to Georgetown to the house lately occupied by Dr. John Stites, deceased.

Robert P. Henry will continue to practice law in the Scott Circuit Court. His office is in Mr. Job Stevenson's new brick house.

Mr. Penn's paper is filled with good reading matter. After the paper was discontinued Mr. Penn married Miss M. George, daughter of Mr. Leonard George, who kept the corner hotel on Main and Cross streets.

Mr. Penn soon after removed to Louisville where he edited

the Advertiser, a leading Democratic paper in the State. Mr. Penn was an able journalist and ready writer, and George D. Prentice as editor of the Journal, encountered no abler or worthier foe than Shadrach Penn.

PRINTER WENT TO WAR.

Among those who went forth to the field of battle from Georgetown was Charley Mansfield, a printer in the Telegraph office, who never returned to chronicle the brilliant victory of the Thames. He was a volunteer in Capt. West's company, Scott's regiment.

MANUFACTURED POWDER.

In 1809 Messrs. Wolfe & Henderson removed from Pittsburg to Georgetown and settled here. They carried on the manufacture of powder. Mr. J. Wolfe removed to the country and Mr. Henderson died a short time afterward; his widow was a useful and important character in the town and county for more than a fourth of a century; she was a most excellent nurse and widwife, and stood well in the community as a true Christian woman. She married for her second husband John Beatty, and was left a widow again in a few years. She was a kind, attentive nurse, and rendered good service in the cholera of 1833. She died about 1854, leaving three daughters—Mary, who married Judge B. T. Thompson; Adeline, who married John Chaham, and Betty Beatty.

FIRST CHILD BORN IN GEORGETOWN.

Mr. William Tompkins Shepard was born in Georgetown in 1793, perhaps the first child born in the place, oldest son of Samuel Shepard; he was for many years Clerk of the Board of Trustees; studied law with his father; volunteered in the war of 1812; was at the battle of the Thames; returned to Georgetown and died January, 1858.

FINE PHYSICIAN.

Mr. Charles Frazier settled in Georgetown in 1811, and practiced medicine for three or four years. He was an excellent physician and very highly esteemed in community.

Rowland Hannah removed to Georgetown in 1807; he was a widower with two daughters—Sallie, afterward Mrs. Greenup Keene, the mother of S. Y. Keene; and Nancy, afterward Mrs. William Emison, still living a widow in the northern part of the county.

A MERCHANT.

Mr. Hannna was an Irishman by birth, and came to Kentucky at an early day. He was a merchant and sold goods many years under the old Court House. It was the custom then for merchants to pack their specie on horseback. They would meet at Maysville or some other point from the neighboring towns, and go in a body for mutual protection to Philadelphia. Mr. Hannah rode the same horse nine years in succession across the mountains, carrying his gold and silver for the purchase of goods. He was a successful merchant and retired in his old age from business in comfortable circumstances. He married a second wife, Miss Mattie Emison, of Scott county, who survived her husband several years, and died in 1854, leaving four daughters—Mrs. James H. Davies, Mrs. Irene Hibbard, Miss Margaret and Miss Lizzie, who still reside in Georgetown.

OLDEST MAN BORN IN GEORGETOWN.

Capt. Lewis West was born in Georgetown in 1800—the oldest living man born in the town—the son of Lynn West, with whom he worked at the gunsmith's business. He became skillful in the manufacture of rifles and pistols, and, after he embarked in the business for himself, had orders for more than he could furnish, employing several hands in his shop. He built a house on the east side of Hamilton street, corner of Washington, where Mr. Judson Stiffee now lives, and his shop occupied the opposite corner. He lived in this house and conducted the gunsmith business from his boyhood until he was seventy-nine years of age, and is now in fine health at eighty-two. He married Miss Sarah Mahoney, daughter of Capt. James H. Mahoney, in 1823, and, after half a century of married life, she died in 1874, and left five children.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER.

Rev. Joseph Smith Tomlinson, D. D., was born in Georgetown in the year 1802. Received his early education from his mother, Mrs. Sarah Tomlinson. He was apprenticed to his brother-in-law in his twelfth year, to learn the trade of saddle and harness making. After a few years he became clerk and business manager of the large establishment. All his leisure moments were devoted to the acquisition of knowledge and

the former, now owned by Capt. J. T. Sinclair. His shop stood on the lot occupied by the coal yard attached to this property. He aided materially in building the first Presbyterian Church. He married Mrs. Adams, of Fayette, before removing to this place.

MERCHANDISE BUSINESS.

George Douglass Brown left Ireland in 1807, and came to Georgetown the same year. He worked with his brother William, several years, and afterward carried on the business alone many years, when he engaged in merchandising. He built and owned the brick house on the north side of Main street, just west of the Corner Hotel, which was destroyed by fire.

MANUFACTURE OF FURS.

John Adams, born in 1777, in Hagerstown, Md., moved to Georgetown about the year 1801, and settled on the hill in the southern part of the town, and occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Priscilla White. He carried on for many years an extensive establishment for the manufacture of fur and wool hats. He employed as many as ten or twelve hands in his business. After supplying the home demand, he had an extensive trade with the neighboring towns and counties. He traded for young mules and other stock, which he reared on his farm near town. A number employed by him were heads of families, among whom Mr. John Strong, Maj. John Felty, a brave and distinguished soldier of the war of 1812; Mr. Frederick Zimmerman and others. Mr. Adams married Miss Mary Downing, of Fayette county, and raised eleven children, four of whom are living. He lived to an old age; died March 10, 1837; his wife survived him many years.

HAT MAKER.

Frederick Zimmerman was born in Lancaster, Penn., where he served an apprenticeship to the hatting business. He came to Lexington where he married Miss Mary Haggard, daughter of Mr. John Haggard, an early settler of that city. He removed to Georgetown in 1806, and settled in the southern part of the town, in a house that stood on the east side of Main Cross street, on the corner occupied by Clark's carriage shop. He worked in the establishment of Mr. John Adams many years. He died at an advanced age, leaving two sons and two daughters—John F. Zimmerman, a journalist and publisher of Danville, and David Zimmerman, for many years a merchant in Lexington.

HAD A BIG COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Josiah Pitts came from Virginia to Kentucky and settled about the year 1806 or 1807. He married Miss Lucy Craig, daughter of Elijah Craig, and lived on the hill west of town, in the house lately occupied by A. Keene Richards. Perhaps no citizen of Georgetown contributed more to the material interests of the town and county during his business career than did Josiah Pitts. He embarked largely in trade, purchasing all the tobacco, wheat and flour, hemp bagging cordage, bacon and whisky produced, not only in this county, but in the neighboring regions. This produce he shipped by flat boats from Frankfort and the mouth of Salt River below Louisville where it was hauled by wagon, and once in the year, at the proper stage of water, it was carried to Natchez and New Orleans, and exchanged for gold and silver and bills on the East. For many years Mr. Pitts conducted a very lucrative trade. He employed many of the young and active men of the county, who would conduct this flotilla of boats, dispose of the produce and pack the specie back on their persons or on Indian ponies. Many young men started in this way and the farmers received pay for their surplus produce. Tobacco was the staple then. The old Virginia farmers bringing with them from the old State the tendency to like agricultural pursuits, large quantities of tobacco were raised in the county. Hemp was also raised in very early times; when it was brought to Kentucky, we have been unable to learn. It was not specially a product of Virginia. There were three hemp factories in operation in the town and neighborhood at that early day.

Mr. Pitts contributed largely to the facilities for the trade of the place. He had large means and he used it for the benefit of others as well as himself. He was fond of fine blood horses and indulged his Old Virginia fondness for racing.

The depression that followed the war of 1812 overtook him, and greatly reduced his circumstances. He died in 1815, preceded a short time by his wife. They left five children, all of whom are dead.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Applegate & McPhatridge were conducting a tailoring establishment in Georgetown in 1805-6. John Applegate was the son of Mrs. Osborn, by her first husband. William Applegate (killed by the Indians) was born in Scott county; carried on a large tailoring establishment for many years, and died in 1866. He married Miss Ford, daughter of Hezekiah Ford, one of the first settlers of the place. She was an excellent and pious lady. She died in 1860 and left three children, one daughter, Mrs. C. West, and two sons, William H. Applegate, of Louisville, and J. E. Applegate, of this place. In 1807 Georgetown had quite an accession to her population from the City of New York—James Betts and wife, who came from England. They settled in Georgetown in 1807. Mr. Betts was a butcher and supplied the town for several years; he finally settled on a farm near town, on Elkhorn Creek, now occupied by his daughter, Miss Sarah Betts.

Mr. Betts was the first, and up to his death remained a Deacon of the Baptist Church.

Three children survive, one daughter, as above, and two sons, James and Sampson, of this place.

A TALLOW CHANDLER.

William Hewitt and wife were from England, and settled in Georgetown in 1807. They came from the city of New York. He followed the business of tailoring for many years; he was one of the constituent members of the Baptist Church. He lived on the north-east corner of Main and Water streets, near the bridge. He died in 1817, his wife having preceded him some years. His son-in-law, Mr. James Chalk, came to Kentucky with him, and settled in Georgetown. He was a tallow chandler and furnished light for the good citizens of the place. Mr. Chalk was an excellent man, a Deacon and leading member of the Baptist Church. He owned and occupied the house on the south side of Limestone street, now occupied by William Offutt. His widow survived him several years. One son, James, and three daughters are living, one, Mrs. T. I. Burns, a citizen of this place. William Hutchings and wife, English people, came to Kentucky at the same time with the above, and settled here, but soon after removed to a farm near town.

A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. William H. Richardson removed to Georgetown from Fayette county in 1806. He occupied a house that stood on the south side of Main street, on the site of the Farmers' Branch Bank. He practised his profession successfully up to the war of 1812, when he volunteered and served as surgeon of Col. R. M. Johnson's regiment of mounted men.

After the war he moved to Lexington. He was professor of Obstetrics in the medical department of Transylvania University. He practiced his profession successfully for many years, and in 1831 removed to a farm in Fayette county.

THE MASONIC LODGE.

In 1807, a Masonic Lodge of A. Y. Masons was chartered and established in Georgetown. The following were among the earliest members: Cary L. Clarke, Samuel Shepard, Robt. Hunter, R. M. Gano, Dr. John Sites, Dr. Wm. H. Richardson, Col. R. M. Johnson, Joseph Dean, Wm. Warren, John Holroyd, John D. Craig, James Grant, Thomas W. Hawkins, Josiah Pitts, Wm. Sutton, Abraham S. Van DeGraff and others, many of whom were initiated previous to the war of 1812.

This was the beginning of old Mt. Vernon No. 14. She dwelt in many places before she finally settled down in her own temple, where she now holds her regular conclaves. The old lodge has a grand history, of her own, that would make a book full of interest. Many great and good men have gone from her hall to every department of life, to teach a better and higher manhood and a nobler charity.

THE MARKET HOUSE.

In 1809, the first market house was built in Georgetown. It was erected on the east side of the public square. It was built by John Shellers, Thomas Fisher and I. Pines, at a cost of \$404.43. It was of brick and well arranged.

DRY GOODS MERCHANT.

In 1807 John McFall, an Englishman, removed from New York to Georgetown, bringing a large stock of dry goods; he purchased the then new brick house on the corner of Main and Cross streets, now occupied by K. Stone. He died within the year and his widow, after a few years, returned to New York.

the improvement of his mind. He united with the Methodist Church while very young, and in his seventeenth year, he was licensed to exercise his gifts as an exhorter. In 1820 and 1821 he was enabled to attend the Rittenhouse Academy, then under the care of Mr. Charles O'Hara, a fine scholar and admirable teacher.

Although devoting a portion of his time to the bench and shop, he was so close a student as to keep up with his classes. He acquired a good knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and of Mathematics, in which he excelled. His mind was logical. Having prepared himself for college he was enabled, by the kind offices of Mr. Clay to enter Transylvania University as a beneficiary of the Morrison Fund.

A diligent student after four years' close application, he graduated in the class of 1825. He was elected to deliver the welcome address to LaFayette, on behalf of the University.

Very soon after he was elected to a professorship in Augusta College, Kentucky. Dr. Tomlinson was not a man to stand still. He was an indefatigable student, and in a few years he was elected to the Presidency of the institution, under the control of the Methodist denomination of Kentucky. He remained at the head of this institution until 1849, when the dissensions in the Kentucky conference, growing out of the slavery question, resulted in the withdrawal of its charter. He was soon after elected to and accepted a professorship in the Ohio University at Athens, and the year following elected its President, which he declined on account of his failing health.

Dr. Tomlinson was at times the subject of great nervous prostration and mental despondency. His mind had been too long and too heavily taxed, and mental alienation followed. He finished his course amid the bitter lamentations of the whole community. He died at Neville, Ohio, June 4, 1853.

Dr. Tomlinson was married three times. His first wife, Miss Eliza P. C. Light, daughter of Rev. George C. Light, of Lexington, he married in 1825; she was the mother of four children and died in 1842. His second wife was Mrs. Campbell, daughter of John Armstrong, and his third wife was Mrs. Davis, of Ohio, who is still living.

Dr. Fletcher Tomlinson, brother of the above, was born in Georgetown in 1802, and received his early instruction from his excellent and pious mother; he likewise served an apprenticeship to the saddlery business in Mr. Stevenson's shop. He studied medicine and practiced his profession in Bracken county.

Ben B. Ford was born in Virginia, son of the Rev. Reuben Ford, a Baptist minister; removed to Kentucky in 1811, and settled in Georgetown. He taught a school in 1812 in the house on the west side of the Spring Branch, where the Desha monument now stands. He was a fine scholar, had a large school, a lawyer by profession; he gave up his school and commenced the practice of the law in 1816. He married Miss C. Flournoy, daughter of David Flournoy, Esq., of Scott county, in 1818; soon after removed to his farm in the county. After a few years he returned to town and was Clerk of the County Court from 1827 for many years. In 1837, the Clerk's office on the southwest corner of the public square was burned down, and the records and public papers were burned or badly mutilated. The Circuit Court office was kept in the same building and shared the same fate.

Mr. Ford was an early friend and patron of Georgetown College, a Trustee and Secretary of the Board from its organization until 1830; a prominent member of the Baptist Church, himself and wife having united with the church in 1827. He died on his farm near town in 1858, his wife having preceded him a few years. They left two children, a son and daughter.

John C. Bucknet was born in Fredericksburg, Va., and came with his father's family to Kentucky at an early day. In 1811 he removed to Georgetown, and was merchandising with Abner Le Grand, of Lexington. He continued in business alone for several years; he built and occupied the house on Main street, now occupied by Mrs. Jane Miller.

He married Miss Mary E. Gano, daughter of Gen. R. M. Gano, 1813. He removed to Lexington and died in July, 1825.

In 1813, Mr. Harmon Stiffee removed to Georgetown with his family. He was a harness maker and worked many years in the large establishment of Squire Stevenson. He died at an advanced age in 1833, during the prevalence of the cholera. His widow lived many years after and died, leaving two sons—George and John—and several daughters. Mr. George G. Stiffee came with his father to Georgetown, and was apprenticed to Job Stevenson in 1813. In 1825 in connection with Henry Clarke, carried on the business of saddle and harness making. After a few years Mr. Clarke died, and in 1834 Mr. Abner Lyon; they conducted the same business for thirteen years.

He married Mrs. Susan Crockett, daughter of Capt. Lynn West, in 1842; they are both still living. Mr. Stiffee was a member of the Board of Trustees of Georgetown College for many years, and a deacon of the Baptist Church.—GANO.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF 1816

STRANGE to say that the Rev. Elijah Craig, the proprietor of Georgetown, died in 1809 and yet the following clipping, taken from the Georgetown Patriot, shows that he, or his namesake, was a merchant of Georgetown in 1816:

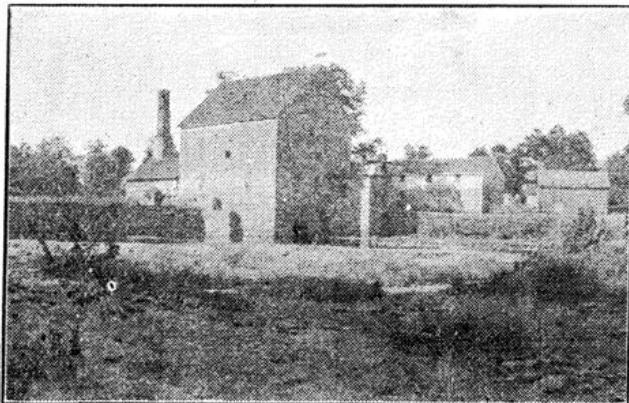
E. Craig, Dealer in Merchandise.

Has received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of merchandise which, when added to his stock on hand, will make the assortment nearly complete for the present and approaching seasons—among which are silks of almost all descriptions, fancy goods, trimmings, etc. A general assortment of domestic goods of superior quality, all of which we bought with cash in Philadelphia at the most reduced prices. He will sell them as low as they can be for cash, or such country produce as will suit him. He wishes to purchase a quantity of hog lard, and will furnish kegs to put the lard in, and pay a part cash. He also wants wheat delivered in Taylor & McConathy's or Chas. Thompson's mill, for which he will also pay a part cash. He earnestly requests all those who have accounts, notes or bonds standing four months or upward, to come forward and settle them as speedily as possible, as he has some early payments to make, which makes it absolutely necessary to make some collections to enable him to do so.

September 25th, 1816.

Elijah Craig was the grandfather of Martha Rankins.

ONE OF THE OLDEST MILLS IN THE COUNTY



THOMPSON'S MILL

The likeness above is of Thompson's Mill, which is one of the oldest in Scott county, and its location is known to every boy in Georgetown. It is situated about one-quarter of a mile from the Frankfort pike, and is kept running daily, making the best flour that can be made. Mr. Wm Carley has the mill rented from Mrs. Worthington. This mill was erected possibly one hundred years ago by Mrs. Chas. Thompson, and is referred to in an advertisement of Elijah Craig, published in 1816, in the Patriot, a newspaper printed in Georgetown at that time.

Cash for Wheat.

The subscribers having purchased of Elijah Craig, the well known Merchant Mill on North Elkhorn, and put the same in complete repair, are now ready to receive a large quantity of merchantable wheat, for which three shillings per bushel will be given, one-half in hand, the other in three months.

October 13th, 1816.

TAYLOR & MCCONATHY.

Paper Made at Great Crossings.

A little over half a century ago Georgetown furnished nearly all the material used in the publication of the papers in the Western country, as Indiana and Kentucky were then called. At that time the paper mill at Great Crossings did a lively business. The Vincennes (Ind.) Sun was the first paper published west of the Miami and north of the Ohio rivers. It was started in 1804, and the materials from which it was printed were purchased in this place, the nearest point where they could be procured. They were carried from here to Vincennes on pack horses. Things have changed some since then.

M'CLELLAND RAISED FIRST CORN CROP IN GEORGETOWN IN 1776

The first crop of corn raised in Georgetown was that of John McClelland who settled near the head of Big Spring Branch where he erected a Station in 1776. McClelland erected this Station in 1775 which was attacked by the Indians in 1776 as heretofore stated, and by reason of him locating there for more than two years he came in possession of this land. From the plat it would be surmized that this corn crop was raised in the bottom land where the Car House now stands near the end of Jackson street.

Hogan Raised First Corn Crop In County.

From the plat it would only be guess work as to the location of this land now where Wm. Hogan raised the first crop of corn in Scott county. His pre-emption was near North Elkhorn.

John Floyd Owned Cardome.

The first individual that owned the land known as the late Gov. Jas. F. Robinson's place, now Cardome, was Abraham McClelland.

Boone Built a Cabin in Scott County in 1775.

In 1775 Daniel Boone and William Bryan built a cabin in Scott county and the land on which it was erected was on the north side of North Elkhorn, lying on the banks of Miller's Run. The cabin was built near a large sycamore tree on the land recently sold by Mrs. Owens, mother of W. C. Owens, to Mr. Charles Hall. This land lies on the new Oxford pike near Oxford and about five miles from Georgetown.

Boone's Camping Ground on Chas. Hall's Place.

Mr. Hall says he has been told a number of times that it was the camping ground of Daniel Boone, but paid little or no attention to it until one day when his attention was called to the roots and stump of this old tree. He measured around and found it was twenty-eight feet in circumference. This tree grew rather peculiar, as a number of persons are now living who saw it before it rotted down. The tree had two bodies and appeared as two trees, but such was not the case.

It Was a Tremendous Tree.

The bodies grew up to about 14 feet high when they joined together in arch shape, and continued until the tree got its growth. Some of the persons who saw the tree says a wagon load of hay could be hauled through it. John Dobbins became the owner of this land as Boone's deposition shows. This information was found in Kentucky Reports on an Appeal from the Court of Quarter Sessions of Scott county and reversed at the May term, in chancery, 1799, in the case of J. and D. Bradford vs. Abraham McClelland and others. The decisions were as follows:

The First Corn Crop Raised.

Abraham McClelland, as heir-in-law of John McClelland, deceased, on the 13th day of January, 1780, obtained from the commissioners the following certificate of his right to a settlement and pre-emption, to-wit:

"Abraham McClelland, heir-in-law to John McClelland, deceased, by Robert Patterson, this day claimed a settlement and pre-emption to a tract of land in the district of Kentucky, lying on the north fork of Elkhorn creek, adjoining the land of the said McClelland, whereon he had a station, by the said deceased raising a crop of corn in the country in the year 1776, and residing twelve months before the year 1778.

John Floyd Was the First Owner of Cardome.

And a pre-emption warrant having been obtained, John Floyd, for and on behalf of the said Abraham, on the 12th day of December, in the year 1782, made the following entry thereon, to-wit:

"John Floyd, assignee of Abraham McClelland, enters 1,000 acres of land upon a pre-emption warrant, No. 1,409, on the north side of the north fork of Elkhorn, opposite to the mouth of the Royal Spring branch, and to extend up and down the north side of the creek, and northwardly for quantity."

Wm. Hogan Raised a Corn Crop in 1776.

William Hogan, on the 28th day of January, in the year 1780, obtained from the commissioners the following certificate for a settlement and pre-emption, to-wit:

"William Hogan by James Hogan, Jr., this day claimed a settlement and pre-emption to a tract of land in the district of Kentucky, on account of raising a crop of corn in the country in the year 1776, lying adjoining on the lower side of the land claimed by James Hogan, Sr.

And on the first day of June, in the same year, John and Daniel Bradford, as assignees of the said William Hogan, entered

their pre-emption warrant with the county surveyor in the following words, to-wit :

"John Bradford and Daniel Bradford, assignees, enter a pre-emption warrant of 1,000 acres adjoining William Hogan's settlement on the lower side, and to run down the creek for quantity."

James Hogan's Claim Near Forbe's Camp.

"January 28, 1780. James Hogan, Sr., this day claimed a settlement and pre-emption by James Hogan, Jr., in the district of Kentucky, on account of raising a crop of corn in the year 1776, lying on the north side of Elkhorn creek, on the first big fork below Dobbins' claim, including a cabin on the west side of the said fork at James Forbes' camp.

"February 7, 1780. James Hogan, Sr., enters 400 acres by certificate, etc., lying on the north fork of Elkhorn, on the first big creek below Dobbins' claim, including a cabin on the west side of the south fork at James Forbes' camp."

Daniel Boone's Camp in Scott County.

"January 11, 1780. John Dobbins, by John Smith, this day claimed a pre-emption of 1,000 acres of land, at the state price, in the district of Kentucky, lying on a creek running into the north fork of Elkhorn, about five or six miles up the creek, including an old camp made by Daniel Boone and William Bryan, by marking and improving the same in the year 1775.

Daniel Boone's Deposition.

And the deposition of Daniel Boone was read, in which he stated that he located a pre-emption of 1,000 acres for John Dobbins, to include a camp made by himself and William Bryan. That the said camp lay on the first big run or creek that enters in on the north side of North Elkhorn, below the little fork of Elkhorn, and that there were one or two big runs or creeks below, between that run or creek and Dry Run.

The Runs to Which Boone Referred.

The runs to which Boone referred were Miller's Run which passes through the places of R. F. Offutt, Harry Blackburn, Lon Ferguson, Chas. Hall and others. The other one was that of Cherry Run which runs through the place sold by Thos. Shuff on the Bourbon, Scott and Harrison county lines. The plat gives this and the names of these runs so there can be no mistake.

The Court of Quarterly Granted the Claims.

The Court of Quarter sessions of Scott county, at the November term of said court, in the year 1797, pronounced the following decree, to-wit :

The court are of opinion that the pre-emption under which the complainants claim, ought to have been surveyed as follows, to-wit : To lie on the north side of Elkhorn, and to run so far up and down the creek an equal distance from the nearest point to the Royal Spring branch, as will make 400 poles east and west, and from each end of that line to run north so far that a line east and west from the terminations of the last mentioned line shall include the quantity. It is therefore decreed and ordered by the court, that the complainants to recover of the defendant all the land which will be included in the said pre-emption survey, when run agreeably to the foregoing opinion. And it is further ordered and decreed that the surveyor of this county do go on the lands in controversy on the — day of — next, if fair, if not on the next fair day, and lay off, circumscribe, and mark by certain metes and bounds the aforesaid lands agreeably to the above decree, and make report thereof to the first day of the next court of quarter sessions for this county, in order to enable the court to make a final decree therein.

Court in Chancery In 1799 Reverses.

And now at this term, the arguments having been heard, the following decree was pronounced :

By the Court.—We are of opinion that the court of quarter sessions have erred in construing the entry of the appellee, inasmuch as no regard was paid to the course of North Elkhorn called for therein ; whereas it seems to us from the expressions used in the entry, that the survey made thereon should not only lie on the northwardly side of the creek and bind on the same, but that it should be as near a square as the nature of the case will permit, and the back line thereof be parallel to the general course of the creek so far as it binds thereon ; also, that the upper and lower lines, when indefinitely extended, should be at equal distances from the mouth of the Royal Spring branch. Therefore it is decreed and ordered, that the decree aforesaid be reversed, annulled, and set aside, and that the suit be remanded to the aforesaid court of quarter sessions, who are directed to have the appellees' pre-emption surveyed agreeably to the foregoing opinion and directions of this court. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the appellants recover of the appellees their costs in this behalf expended, which is ordered to be certified to the said court of quarter sessions.

SURVEY OF TOWN IN 1816

**The Legislature by a Special Act
in 1816, Ordered that Boundaries
of Georgetown be Established**

THE HEIRS OF REV. ELIJAH CRAIG

Were Made Defendants in This Suit



Left Paddling Their Own Canoe.

IN publishing this history it was not the aim of the publisher to enter into a discussion of the ownerships and holdings of anyone, but the City of Georgetown has spent thousands of dollars to defend her rights and title to this Spring. The Spring has a rock wall along the west side of it, from its head at College street to Jefferson street, extending north for one-fifth of a mile; on the east, a rock wall extending north for one-tenth of a mile from its head to the culverts over which is West Main street, or the Frankfort pike. These are culverts large enough for wagons and carts to pass through. The road is about eighty feet wide. From the center bed of the spring to the road is about sixty feet high. On either side of the road is a thick rock wall supported by enormous rock abutments. It is doubtful now whether or not the walls and this rock bridge could be erected for less than \$8,000. The perches of rock in them would have to be counted by the thousands. Now in all of these litigations the attorneys have failed to find or produce when and by whom the walls and culverts were built.

The Walls and Culverts Built by County.

On pages 228 and 229 of this history show that the County Court in 1795 appointed Commissioners—composed of Robert Johnson, Bartlett Collins and John Hawkins—to draw a plan for the bridge over the Royal Spring. These Commissioners made their report of the plan on October 27th, 1795. A committee—composed of John Payne, James Lemon and Elijah Craig—was appointed to let the contract to the lowest bidder and awarded it to Rhodes Smith. Commissioners were appointed by the County Court in 1800—composed of Cary L. Clark, Wm. Johnson and Will Story—to inspect the work and made their report December 4th, 1800. It required five years to complete the contract. The plan, the letter of contract and the receiving of same are published just as the old records show as recopied. These old records were in the fire and it is supposed were re-copied from what was left of them. As has been stated, there arose some feeling between Elijah Craig and Robert Johnson over this Spring and the Great Crossing church. Johnson erected the church, Rev. Craig became a bit jealous and claimed the Spring. This was prior to the time the county was formed in 1792. It was a question then between them as to whether or not Lebanon Station or Buffalo Crossing should be the County Seat.

A Representative of the People

Colonel Johnson was the Representative in 1790 from Woodford, Fincastle county Virginia (now Woodford county, Ky.) and from which Scott county was made. It was through him that the Legislature of that year changed the name of Lebanon Station to Georgetown. The law of Virginia prevented any individual or individuals from owning a public spring or a spring that would be of a convenience to the public. That law alone is sufficient to show that the Spring could not have been in the pre-emption of land given to Colonel Floyd for his services as a Military Surveyor and purchased by Rev. Elijah Craig, although the land was lying along the western bank of the Spring for one-tenth of a mile. Now there is no evidence as to the feeling existing between Colonel Johnson and Rev. Craig, except that handed down by some of the pioneers.

Rev. Craig Built First Bridge Over Spring.

In 1792 Rev. Craig was awarded the contract for the erection of a bridge over this Spring by the County Court. He built a wooden bridge, which stood until 1795. Now if the Spring, or any part of the Spring, belonged to Rev. Craig why

250 DEATH OF PIONEERS, AND LAWSUITS.

did the county hire him to build a bridge over his own property, and why did the county let the contract for walling and building a rock wall along Mr. Craig's land? If the Spring belonged, or even half of the Spring belonged, to Mr. Craig, why didn't he build this wall or fence along this Spring? People in those days had to fence their land just as they do now days. The town was laid off into thirty-nine lots by Mr. Craig in 1792.

Death of Rev. Elijah Craig.

The town was surveyed in 1804 and no claim was made to the Spring then by Rev. Craig, "but how things do change" then just like they do now. Rev. Craig died in 1809, says the "Kentucky Baptist," yet a newspaper clipping shows that he was a merchant of Georgetown in 1816, which is of course a mistake.

Death of Col. Robin Johnson.

Col. Robin Johnson died in 1815. The records, which were partly burned and so miserably juggled in being re-copied, that it is impossible to even ascertain the correct date as to the time an administrator was appointed. It is a well established fact, however, that Rev. Craig died prior to or in the year of 1816. The records show the following orders:

Elijah Craig's Will.

At a session of the County Court in 1816 the following order was made. "The last will and testament of Elijah Craig deceased, was this day produced in court by the executors then named and proved by the oaths of Alexander Henderson and ordered to be recorded."

Sheriff Ordered to Take Charge.

At the next session of the court in the same year this order was made. Order made at the last term, directing the Sheriff to take charge of all the property belonging to the estate of Elijah Craig and that this order remains in force for another month.

The Administrators Made Settlement.

At a session of the court held in 1817 a settlement with Joel Craig administrator of Elijah Craig, deceased, in part was this day returned to court, by the commissioners and on motion of Elijah Grant ordered that the same be admitted to record.

Josiah Pitts Falls Heir to the Land.

Josiah Pitts, who was a son-in-law of Rev. Craig, came in possession of this land along the Spring from the head to the culverts. He placed a cross wall, dividing the Spring and the head, making a straight wall running along his land to the culverts, which is shown in pictures of the Spring in the fore part of this history. The likeness of the Spring after the cross-wall which divided its head was taken out, can be seen on page 230.

JUSTICE CALLED TO ARBITRATE



The Trustees Ordered to Bring Suit.

The Legislature in 1816 ordered the Trustees of Georgetown to bring suit, making all the heirs of Elijah Craig defendants, to establish the boundaries of the town. Rev. Craig, who had owned this land along the Spring, had made no claim to the stream or any portion of it after 1792, and Col. Robin Johnson, who was a member of the Trustees, and who was one of the Commissioners to draw the plans for these walls and culverts, were both dead.

The Act Was as Follows:

The act as passed by the Legislature in 1816 can be found in the printed acts of 1812 to 1816, and is as follows:

TRUSTEES OF GEORGETOWN

By an Act of the Legislature in 1816 Authorized to Bring Suit to Establish the

BOUNDARIES OF THE TOWN.

That the Trustees of Georgetown, and their successors, shall be, and are hereby authorized, to commence suit in chancery, in the Circuit Court of Scott county, for the purpose of establishing the boundaries of said town; in which suit all the heirs of Elijah Craig, deceased, (the original proprietor of said town) and all persons owning lands adjoining thereto, shall be made defendants.

Boundaries to Be Stated in the Bill.

That the complainants shall state in their bill, the boundaries for which they contend, embracing all the lots, together with all the streets, alleys and commons attached thereto, as the same were laid off previous to the 15th of December, 1804; and the said court shall cause an accurate survey of said town to be made by the Surveyor of Scott county. Suit not to abate.

Plat of Said Town to Be Made Pursuant to the Decree.

That when the Circuit Court shall have pronounced a final decree, fixing the boundaries of said town, the boundaries as fixed shall be considered the true boundaries of Georgetown; and the said trustees shall cause a fair plat of said town, as approved by the said Court, to be recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Scott; certified copies of which shall be admitted as evidence, in any future contest respecting the boundaries of said town or any part thereof. The said Trustees shall also cause a fair copy of said plat and decree, to be recorded among the records and proceedings of their Board.

Ground to Be Laid Off Into Lots, Streets and Alleys.

That when the boundaries of said town are thus established, if it should be found that there is within said boundaries any ground that has not been laid off into lots, streets or alleys; or that being so laid off into lots, shall not have been regularly laid down and numbered on the plat of said town, it shall be lawful for said Trustees to lay off said ground into lots, or to preserve the same for commons, as to them shall seem best.

Streets Adjoining the Public Ground to Be Paved.

That when the Trustees of said town shall agree to pave the one-half of any street adjoining the public ground, so far as the public ground shall extend, the County Court of Scott shall cause the half of said street adjoining the public ground, and including the sidewalk, to be paved in like manner; and levy the expense thereof on the tithables of their county.

A Lottery Authorized to Procure a Fire Engine.

That the Trustees of said town shall have the power to raise, by way of lottery, in one or more classes, if to them it should seem advisable, any sum of money, not exceeding two thousand dollars, to be appropriated to the purchasing of a fire engine, and to the paving the streets in said town.

Owners of Houses to Procure Fire Buckets.

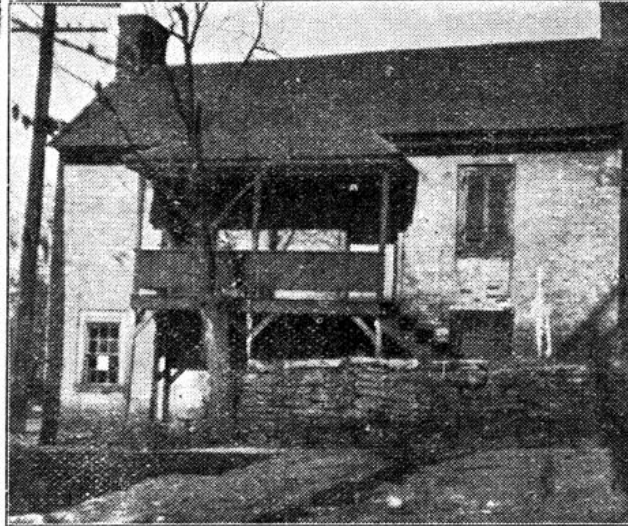
That the Trustees of said town shall have the power to compel the owners of houses and lots in said town, to procure each, one or more suitable fire-buckets, according to the value of their respective houses and lots; and to make such regulations for the preservation and safe and convenient deposit of said fire-buckets, as to them shall seem just; and on such owners, or any of them, failing or refusing to furnish such fire bucket or buckets, said Trustees shall have the power to procure the same, at the expense of such owner or owners of houses and lots; which expense shall be levied and collected from such owner or owners, so failing or refusing, in like manner, as other monies may, or can be by law levied and collected from the inhabitants of said town, for any other purpose.

THE RESULT OF THE SUIT



JUST what disposition was made of this case in 1816 could not be ascertained. Mr. Pitts sold the land to Dr. Keene for \$5,000. Mr. Pitts died in 1815. The town was surveyed in 1818 and in 1822, and in 1835 a map was ordered to be made. The map of 1835 was the one made to the "middle of the branch to the middle of the head," which allowed the owner of the land half of the head, as the cross-wall placed there by Mr. Pitts indicated. The old house, the property of Mr. William Kelly, at the corner of College and Water streets, was made a point of the survey.

THE OLD HOUSE



CORNER OF COLLEGE AND WATER

The survey was made from the corner of this old house to the middle of the branch to the middle of the head, as indicated by a hole bored in a rock in the Spring. The hole could not be found. The corner of this old house shows a perfect straight line down Water street to the very place where the cross-wall joined to the original wall. There was some litigation then over the ownership of the branch, as Governor Robinson was employed as an attorney for the town and allowed a fee of \$250 for his services. In 1895 the town paid the late A. K. Lair \$1,500 for removing a dam at his mill. The mill was built in the same place where Elijah Craig had his paper mill. Since the erection of the Water Works in 1887 the town has had to defend a great many suits as to the ownership of the Spring.

CROSS WALL IN HEAD OF SPRING

BUILT BY JOSIAH PITTS IN 1812 FOR A MILK HOUSE



REMOVED IN 1895 BY THE COUNCIL

AND A PLACE FOR STOCK WATER MADE BELOW

In 1890 the land in question belonged to William Payne, and the Trustees agreed to furnish him a place a few hundred yards below the head of the Spring for his stock to get water if he would grant permission of the cross-wall to be taken out, which he did. Mr. J. D. Grover purchased the land from Payne and sold it in 1893 to Mrs. H. P. Montgomery for \$14,000. Mr. H. P. Montgomery and others received the Water Works and the town has been put to a great expense in defending the suits. In 1902 the case went to the Court of Appeals and a decision was handed down that the City of Georgetown was the owner of the Spring.

A YEAR WITHOUT A SUMMER.

ALMOST every one has heard of the terrible dark year in the early part of the present century. The year 1816, known as the "Year Without a Summer." Few persons now living can recollect it; but it was the coldest ever known throughout Europe and America. The following is a brief abstract of the weather during the year:

January was mild—so much so as to render fires almost needless in parlors. December previous was very cold.

February was not very cold; with the exception of a few days mild like its predecessor.

March was cold and boisterous during the first part of it; the remainder was mild.

April began warm, but grew colder as the month advanced, and ended in snow and ice with a temperature more like winter than spring.

May was more remarkable for frowns than her smiles. Buds and flowers were frozen; ice formed half an inch thick; corn was killed, and the fields were again and again planted until deemed too late.

June was the coldest ever known in this latitude. Frost, ice and snow were common. Almost every green thing was killed. Fruit was nearly all destroyed.

July was accompanied with frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of common window-glass.

August was more cheerless, if possible, than the summer months already passed. Ice was formed an inch thick. Corn was so frozen that the greater part of it was cut down and cured for fodder. Almost everything green was destroyed. Papers stated that it would be remembered by the present generation that the year of 1816 was a year in which there was no summer. Very little corn ripened. Farmers supplied themselves from the corn produced in 1815 for the seed of the spring of 1817. It sold at from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per bushel.

September furnished about two weeks of the mildest weather of the season. Soon after the middle it became very cold and frosty and ice formed a quarter of an inch thick.

October produced more than its share of cool weather—frost and ice abundantly.

November was cold and blustry. Enough snow fell to make good sleighing.

December was quite mild and comfortable.

The Killing Frost.

AUGUST 31, 1861, there was a killing frost, which did much damage. This damage to crops was not as great, however, as the one of September 17, 1868, when all the tobacco was killed. It was this year that the farmers first experimented with the Virginia broad leaf and the acreage was the largest ever known in this State up to that time. There was a heavy frost September 13, 1895; September 18, 1893, slight frost; September 24, 1895, heavy frost, which damaged the tobacco crop, and a light frost September 21, 1897.

The Early Snows.

THE earliest snow storm in the last forty years was on October 23, 1863. Four inches covered the earth and it was the coldest winter of many years. The following is the list of the early snowfalls and the number of inches for the last twenty-five years: November 13th, 1880, 13 inches; November 6th, 1886, 4 inches; November 9th, 1892, 4½ inches; November 3rd, 1899, 1¼ inches; November 8th, 1900, 1 1.5 inches; November 24th, 1903, 4 inches.

Whirlwind.

ON May 28th, 1843," Collins' History says, "a desolating whirlwind passed over parts of Franklin, Scott, Fayette and Bath counties, its track being about forty miles long and four miles wide, over which many houses and nearly all the trees and fencing were torn down and a large number of horses, cattle and other stock killed. At Mount Zoar meeting house, four miles from Lexington on the Russell's road, while the congregation (Sunday afternoon) were at worship the house was unroofed and three of the walls leveled with the ground, but not a human being received injury. Several persons near Owingsville were injured. After the whirlwind passed, the rain and hail did immense damage to the growing crops.

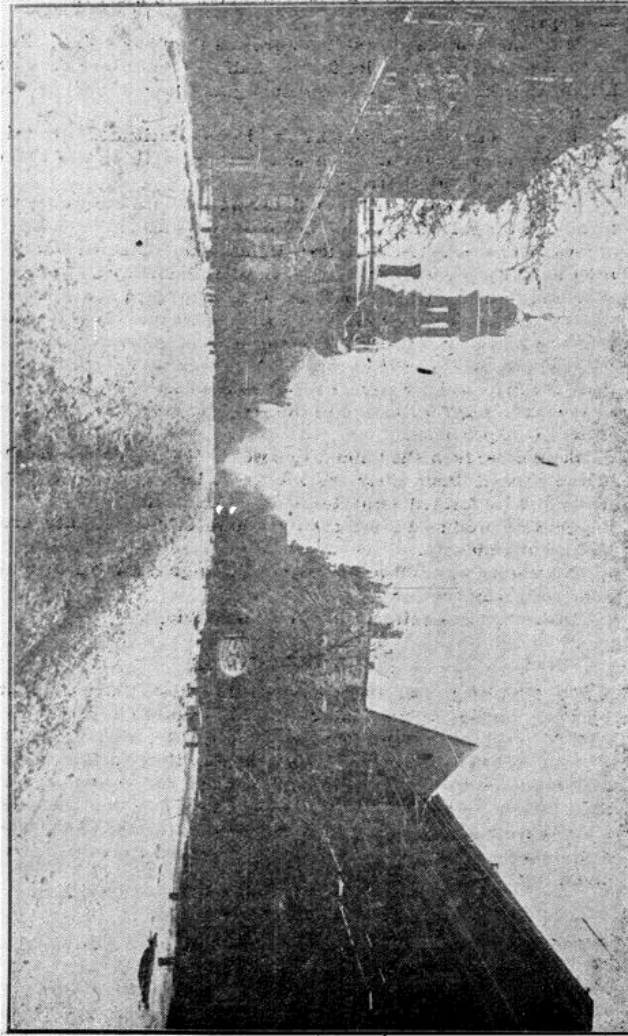
BEAUTIFUL SNOW

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
 Filling the earth and sky below;
 Over the housetops, over the street,
 Over the heads of the people you meet:
 Dancing, flirting, skimming along,
 Beautiful snow, it can do no wrong.
 Trying to kiss a fair lady's cheek,
 Clinging to lips in frolicsome freak;
 Beautiful snow from heaven above,
 Pure as an angel, gentle as love!

Earthquakes.

[From Collins' History.]

July 5, 1828.—Two slight shocks of earthquake about 6 a. m.

WEST MAIN STREET OF GEORGETOWN**DURING THE SNOW AND SLEET—DEC. 26, 1890**

Dec. 1, 1828.—Rain falls every day for over three months, up to March, 1828. In forty days prior to January 9th there were but four days of sun. High water in the Ohio river, about five feet lower than the highest known.

Hail Storm.

May 10, 1831.—Severe hail storm through parts of Mason, Bourbon and other counties; some hailstones two to three inches in circumference.

Snow.

Dec. 4-5, 1841.—Snow falls over Northern Kentucky to the depth of twelve to fifteen inches.

Hail Storm.

June 25, 1841.—Great hail storm in Central Kentucky; remarkable for its direction and extent, passing from south to north and from two to five miles wide; hemp destroyed and other crops greatly damaged.

GEORGETOWN BEGAN TO PUSH FORWARD

IT WAS not until the year of 1816 before Georgetown began to push forward, and this was no doubt due to the protest of many of the older citizens who desired to have it remain as a quiet little place of comfort and rest. The grand old pioneer who laid off the town and sold the lot for the Court House—Elijah Craig—had passed away. The war of 1812 had been fought and you might say, won by the sons of Scott county, one especially—Col. Richard Johnson. The little frame Court House, surrounded by a post and rail fence, had been sold by the County Court to the Trustees of the Rittenhouse Academy and was soon to be moved to "Science Hill," now the College campus. The bunch of tailors, Lemons, Applegates and others, who had their shop where the Fitzgerald's drug store now stands.

The Old Sink Hole.

The large sink hole on Main street, just in front of Watts' hardware store, of which every boy raised in Georgetown has been told about, as the information has been handed down from generation to generation.

The Location of Pratt Hotel.

The little frame hotel built by Captain Mahoney was being torn away and a two-story brick, running the full length of Court street, which was known as Pratt's hotel, was being erected.

The First Grocery Store.

The little frame house in which Jimmie Kelly opened the first grocery was torn away and the two-story brick known as the "Bull's Eye" had been erected.

Preparing for a New Court House.

Plans were being drawn and all the preparations being made for the erection of a new Court House.

The Newspaper Called the "Patriot."

The Georgetown "Patriot," a newspaper, had been started, of which the General Assembly of Kentucky took notice.

The Fire Engine.

A fire engine had been purchased, also a number of rubber buckets and several wells dug in the streets in various portions of the town for the purpose of protecting property against the flames.

The New Market House.

The frame Market House was being torn away and a new brick building erected in its place on the Public Square.

Population From 1830 to 1906.

Notwithstanding the fact that other counties were constantly being formed and the State rapidly increasing in population, especially the County Seats, Georgetown was not to be outdone, for from 1816 to 1830 she had trebled her population. Georgetown continued the increasing of population until now—1906—when she is reported as having over 5,000. The following shows this to be a fact:

	YEAR.	POPULATION.
Population in	1830	1,344
Population in	1840	1,511
Population in	1860	1,684
Population in	1870	1,579
Population in	1880	3,800
Population in	1890	4,500
Population in	1900	5,000
Population in	1905	—

Mrs. Thompson's Sketch of Georgetown 80 Years Ago.

Mrs. Eliza Thompson, who is among the oldest native born residents of Georgetown, gives a very interesting sketch of the place eighty years ago. She has a remarkable memory and her writing is almost like that of re-print. She differs somewhat from others in her account of events, but the sketch is pretty close to being correct:

GEORGETOWN

As It Was Eighty Years Ago.

BY MRS. ELIZA THOMPSON.

THE BIG SPRING was given to the town by Josiah Pitts. He reserved the part on the Keene Richards side for his stock water. The town was a great manufacturing place at this time. Lewis Rucker made lasts to make shoes. The Court House stood on the corner of Mrs. Jas. E. Cantrill's yard on Main street. It was on old one-story frame building, with very small windows, and had been painted red. Mr. Charley Cullen used the building as a cooper shop, and also manufactured oil. Where the Wellington now stands, Mr. Richardson manufactured tobacco and cigars. Oliver Gaines and John Ford were contractors and carpenters. Mr. George Allgaire made all the tinware and sold groceries.

He Spelled "K-a-u-g-h-p-h-y."

Jack Thompson and Jesse Cannon made all the boots and shoes for the Southern people and negroes. Michael White and John Applegate were the tailors. William Nash and Job Stevenson were the saddlers. John Adams and Billy Brown made all the hats. Lewis Bittner was the wheelwright. Lynn West was the gunsmith. John Boston made furniture. Mr. Douglas was the undertaker and used a one-horse hearse. Jas. Deering was the blacksmith. Jas. Crawford kept the jail. Mr. Steadman manufactured linsy and ran a grist mill. George Prentice had a paper mill on the Big Spring Branch, and furnished Cincinnati with paper. Dr. Satterwhite was the first physician, then Dr. Bower and Dr. Ferris. A free negro made all the ginger cakes and rusks; his name was Ned Black. John Whitney was the grocery keeper. He was a devout member of Barton Stone's church. Every person he spoke to was his brother or sister. Whether black or white, he called them "brother" or "sister." It made no difference how busy he was, if there was preaching at his church, he would close his grocery and attend church.

Buried Under Church.

When he died he wanted to be buried under the church. His request was granted, as the floor was taken up and he was buried under it. John McMeekin was the confectioner. Old Mr. John Herring was the market master. Nick Falkner was the tavern keeper. He was the father of Andy Falkner, who composed the song "Arkansas Traveler."

Factories and Other Concerns.

There was a carding factory, a nail factory, a tan yard and a rope walk on the East side of North Broadway, between Amanda Redd's house and Thurman's grocery. This was first the Main street of Georgetown. After the name was changed to Main Cross it was called "Rat Row," and is now Broadway.

Barton Stone Taught School.

Barton Stone was the teacher of a school then known as the Ritten House Academy on Science Hill, where the old college now stands. The graveyard was East of where the monument now stands.

Founder of Christian Church.

B. W. Stone was the founder of the Christian church; gave the ground to the church where the Christian church now stands. Jimmie Black preached for the Baptists, down by the Big Spring Branch. The Christian church at that time was called Stone's church.

The County Officers.

John T. Johnson was Circuit Clerk; Ben Ford, County Clerk; Judge Warren was Judge; Samuel Shepard was a lawyer; Thomas Theobald was Sheriff. Nimrod Finnell edited the Georgetown Sentinel. The first time the Clerk's office was burned, it was set on fire the night of an election, to destroy the poll books.

Learned to Parse in "Paradise Lost."

The children read in "The Pleasing Companion," a book that was endorsed by Thomas Jefferson; used the blue-back spelling book; learned to parse in "Paradise Lost."

Drug Stores Not Heard Of.

Such a thing as a drug store was not known. There were a few patent medicines kept in the grocery stores. Mrs. Doctor Feris owned the first cooking stove. All the neighbors sent their cake to be baked in her stove. Mrs. Emily Hewitt taught the girls to draw and paint, also to make wax fruit and flowers. Mr. Roland Hanna and Mr. Phil Price were the leading merchants.

Blackberries and tomatoes were considered very poisonous. The tomatoes grew wild, and were not larger than bird's eggs. There were no cultivated tomatoes until '41.

FEW DID, MAJORITY DIDN'T. 257
ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

MOST persons with the coming of every new year are prone to take a backward look. And while there are few who can glance back one hundred years in a lifetime, there are persons now living who have been eye witnesses of the changes indicated in the following table of things man could do one hundred years ago:

One hundred years ago a man could not take a ride on a steamboat.

He had never seen an electric light or dreamed of an electric car.

He could not send a telegram.

He could not talk through a telephone.

He could not ride a bicycle.

He could not call a stenographer and dictate a letter.

Man had never heard of the germ theory or worried over bacilli and bacteria.

He had never heard a phonograph nor seen a kinoscope turn out a prize fight.

He had never seen through Webster's unabridged dictionary with the aid of a Roentgen ray.

He had never seen his wife use a sewing machine.

He had never struck a match.

A man couldn't take anesthetics and have his leg cut off without feeling it.

He had never seen a reaper or a self binder harvester.

He had never crossed an iron bridge.

He had never taken a ride in an automobile.

He had never read newspapers that were set with typesetting machines and were printed on perfecting presses.

He had never read a letter written on a typewriter.

He had never seen a piece of machinery driven with a gasoline engine or an electric motor.

He had never written with a fountain pen.

And there are numerous other things that he never used nor thought of.

He never had a bank to go to deposit his money or to make a note. So from 1816 to the present day Georgetown has pushed forward and the majority of the things that a man never seen then can be seen now within the town limits. Men do not go securities on notes as banks have been started and such business is transacted in them. Below will be found a notice on a note.

Warning on a Note.

The following appeared in the Gazette on June 15th, 1818:

"CAUTION—In the latter part of the winter of 1817, I gave a note to Jacob Lyebrook for \$14. The note has been paid, but Mr. Lyebrook refuses to return the note. All persons are cautioned against taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it the second time.

"Lawrenceburg, May 18th, 1818. "SAMUEL LEONARD."

Counterfeiting Ten Dollar Bills.

An editor of a Southern paper makes this notice of ten dollar bills being counterfeited. The date or the name could not be found on the clipping.

"In this county a large business is doing in the way of counterfeiting money, both in gold and paper. The counterfeits on the Planter's Bank of Tennessee are so well executed that they have been put on the best judges of money. The ten dollar bills may be known, however, by a large X on the top corner of the left hand end of the bill—I mean the tens. It is believed from the discoveries now made that this company of counterfeiters extends through Greene and Washington counties. They will yet be ferreted out. Let all honest men be on the watch. There is no such plate as the one on the Planter's Bank with the X at the top corner. Let this not be forgotten, because the signatures on the counterfeit bills are as perfect as the originals.

THE FIRST BANK ESTABLISHED IN GEORGETOWN IN 1818

For weeks efforts were made to secure some information concerning the bank established in George Town in 1818. Nearly every aged citizen in the county was called upon—from Mr. Samuel Keene to Mr. Garrett Powell—but none could give any information at all. The old check which appears on page 260 is so worn with age that when placed under a magnifying glass the names of the President and Cashier cannot be read.

The Bank's Location.

In what portion of the town the bank was located is a question yet to be solved. From hear-say some of the old citizens say that they have heard their parents speak of a bank being located in a small room that stood on the ground where K. Stone owns now and conducts a grocery.

The Old Records.

After a search of several days through old papers and records success crowned our efforts, as we found an order made at a session of the Scott County Court in March, 1818, appointing the following Commissioners:

Order of Scott County Court—1818.

"The General Assembly of Kentucky having provided an act for forty-six independent banks to be chartered, among them being the Bank of George Town, it is ordered that James Johnson, Job Stevenson, Samuel Theobald, Philimon D. Price and Wm. B. Keene be and are hereby appointed Commissioners to solicit 2,000 shares at \$100 per share. Capital stock, \$200,000."

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky was the second one established in Georgetown. It was a branch bank of the Farmers' Bank of Frankfort, established in 1850, and the house now owned by Mr. Geo. Fitzgerald and occupied as a residence on Hamilton street was its first location, and where it was successfully conducted for nine years. The large, heavy doors and big windows of the house are curiosities. A likeness of the house appears on page 292. In 1859 the bank erected a large two-story brick building on the corner of Main and Hamilton streets, in which this institution conducted its business for thirty-five years. A likeness of this building will be found below:

THE OLD BUILDING



TORN AWAY IN 1895

This building was erected in 1859 at a cost of \$12,500, and torn down in 1895 and the Wellington Hotel erected in its place. It looked like too good a building to be torn down, but it had served its purpose.

THE MONEY PROBLEM.

What to use for money was a vexing question. The old English money was the first used, but the scarcity of coin in 1776 compelled the printing of 20-shilling bills, a likeness (actual size) of which appears below.



For a number of years in olden times, a man owing money had to pay or he was sent to jail and kept, even if his family suffered. Robt. Morris, a member of Congress, and one who signed the Declaration of Independence, saved lives as well as country. In 1777 the Revolution would have come to a standstill if \$50,000 in gold had not been raised for the starving soldiers. Morris raised the amount on his own personal security, and secured other amounts. The War might have been different had it not been for him. Years after when this grand man had become old and poverty stricken, he was arrested and put in prison for debt he could not pay. A few days before he died he wrote to a friend that he did not have money to buy bread for his family.

In 1778 copper was coined.

THE TRIALS, TROUBLES AND TRIBULATIONS OF MONEY.

The Zanesville (O.) Messenger, dated June 15, 1818, said:

Since our last report on this subject, there have been some changes worthy of notice; for the ingenuity of man never had greater scope than that which has been afforded by the situation of our "money affairs," during a year or two past.

Specie has become more plenty than formerly, but a great part of it comes in such a "questionable shape," that we are puzzled to ascertain its value, without the use of scales and weights. We can make every fraction of a dollar, from the fragments into which round coin has been mangled. Of all instruments for making money, a strong pair of shears is most convenient; and some unknown gentlemen, to replenish their own pockets, and to wear out those of their neighbors, have resorted to a practice at once mean and dishonest. A dollar, under their operations, is increased in value one-eighth, and sometimes one-fourth. A twenty cent piece, quartered, becomes the value of a quarter dollar, and with a little hammering can be clipped so as to pass for thirty-one cents; and so of other silver pieces.

BUTTONS—To increase the quantity of specie, pewter buttons have been put in circulation, and sometimes serve very well, among other tumperry, to make change.

TICKETS—The "two penny tickets" of individuals, which were scattered in profusion among us some time ago, have become scarce. Thousands of them, however, will never be redeemed, as it was intended they never should be when they were put afloat. All respectable banks are collecting their small notes as fast as possible.

INDEPENDENT BANKS.

In January, 1818, forty-six independent banks were chartered, among which was the Bank of George Town, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The likeness of a note on this bank for ten dollars, dated May 4, 1818, payable to W. T. Smith, appears below.



The original was sent to Mr. J. R. Downing, cashier of the present Bank of Georgetown, by a banker in Amesbury, Mass., who secured it from a customer who found it in demolishing an old building in Acton, Me. The President of this bank was William Ward and the Cashier was Tilford Offutt, as may be seen by a close study of the half-tone. The bank had a capital stock of \$200,000, but went out of business before the oldest inhabitant's memory begins.

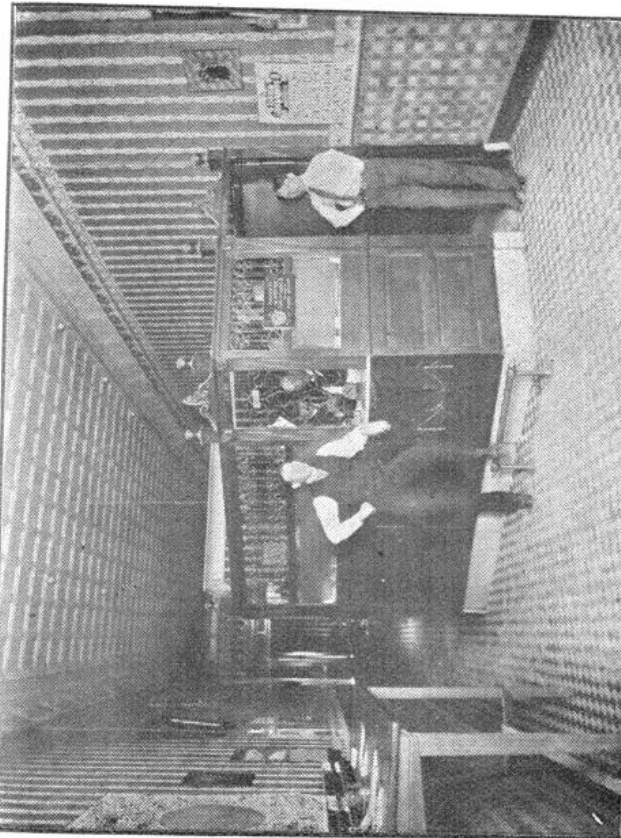
THE PRESENT BANK OF GEORGETOWN 261

THE Bank of Georgetown was organized in August, 1897, by the late S. S. Wells, who was the first Cashier. It began business September 20th, 1897, with the following Board of Directors: C. L. Garth, President; A. L. Ferguson, Vice President; Dr. F. F. Bryan, Dan McMillan, Rev. F. J. Donnelly, Thos. L. Carrick, Wm. Kenney.

The Capital Stock.

The capital stock is \$25,000, and in the seven and one-half years of its existence has accumulated a surplus fund of \$15,000 and an undivided profit account of several thousand dollars, besides paying a dividend of six per cent every year since its organization.

INTERIOR OF BANK



CASHIERS AND BOOKKEEPER

Reading from bottom to top is a likeness of Mr. George Hambrick, Assistant Cashier, Mr. John R. Downing, Cashier, and Mr. Willie Thomason, Bookkeeper.

The Present Board of Directors.

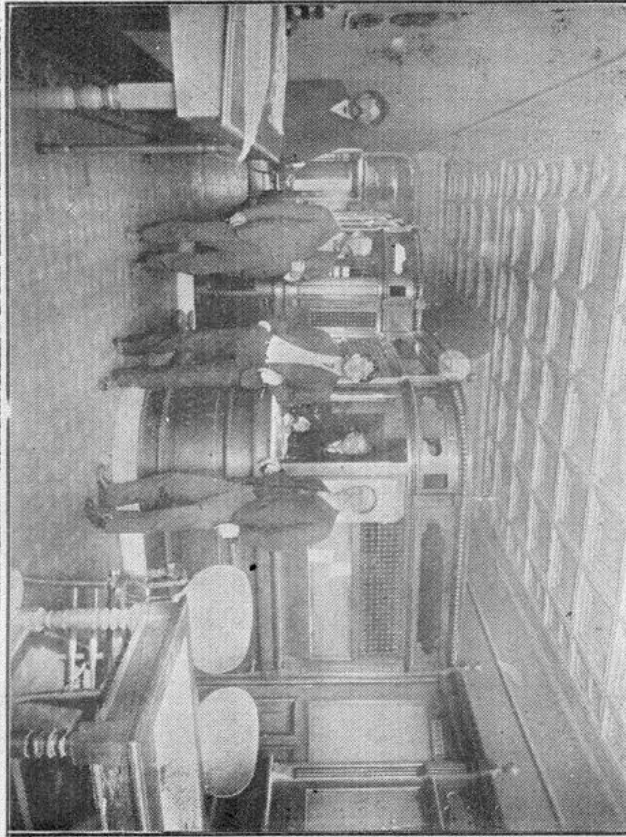
The present directors and officers of the bank are A. L. Ferguson, President; M. H. Haggard, Vice President; T. K. Shuff, J. P. Jackson, W. T. Davis, Dr. R. L. Carrick and John R. Downing, Directors; J. R. Downing, Cashier; G. T. Hambrick, Assistant Cashier, and J. W. Thomason, Jr., Bookkeeper.

The Increase of Deposits.

The deposits of this bank have increased from \$46,000 in 1900 to more than \$200,000 in 1905 and bid fair to continue to grow still more. Such an institution as the Bank of Georgetown, with a Board of Directors composed of such business men as it does, could not be successful. It is, nevertheless, a fact that a bank with such gentlemen as Mr. John R. Downing as its Cashier, Mr. George Hambrick, Assistant Cashier, and Willie Thomason as Bookkeeper, is sufficient evidence that the deposits of this bank will continue to increase. The bank is located at the corner of Main and Hamilton streets in the building owned by Mrs. Nannie Craig.

THE Deposit Bank of Georgetown was chartered on February 13th, 1867. Its first meeting of stockholders was on April 1st, 1867, those present being Richard West, the noted trotting horse breeder, since dead, B. F. Elliott, Geo. E. Prewitt, C. B. Moore, J. D. Grissim, S. R. Thomson, A. S. Bradley, C. O. Kenney and James Y. Kelly. The officers elected at that meeting were L. L. Herndon, President; James Y. Kelly, Cashier, and C. C. Moore, Clerk. The Board of Directors elected at the same meeting were L. L. Herndon, B. F. Elliott, J. D. Grissim, A. S. Bradley and George E. Prewitt. All of these gentlemen held their positions in the bank until removed either by death or on account of having been called to more lucrative positions.

INTERIOR OF BANK



THOSE IN THE PICTURE

Reading from bottom to top appear likenesses of Chas. Davenport, Bookkeeper; A. H. Sinclair, Cashier; Reed Nutter, E. P. Ewing, Bookkeepers, and Frank Howard.

The Board of Directors.

John B. Graves, President; Arthur Yeager, Vice President; Jno. W. Osborne, Jas. Mulholland, W. Showalter and Geo. O. Brown, Directors.

The Bank Building.

The bank building is situated on North Main street about midway of the block, bounded on east and west respectively by Hamilton and Court streets, of which a likeness appears elsewhere.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF GEORGETOWN

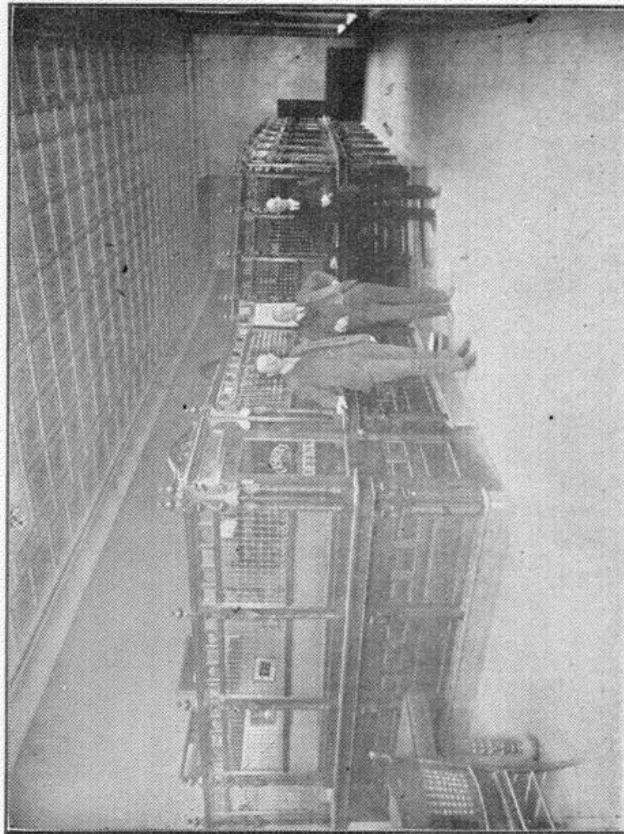
THE Farmers' Bank was established in 1850 as a branch of the Farmers' Bank of Frankfort. The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky went into liquidation in 1900, the Legislature having taken away its charter. On May 1st, 1900, the new bank was organized under the name of The Farmers' Bank of Georgetown, with a capital stock of \$60,000. Its capital stock had been \$300,000. The bank is located on the corner of Main and Hamilton streets, in the Wellington Hotel building. The Directors

are H. S. Anderson, Buford Hall, J. A. Bell, John W. Hall, W. O. Carrick, Geo. V. Payne, Henry Craig, R. B. Thomas. Mr. E. Yates is the Cashier and the present Bookkeepers are Messrs. John S. Gaines, Robt Q. Ward and Willie Hall.

The Bank Building.

The bank is now located at the corner of Main and Hamilton streets in the Wellington Hotel.

INTERIOR OF BANK



BANK OFFICERS

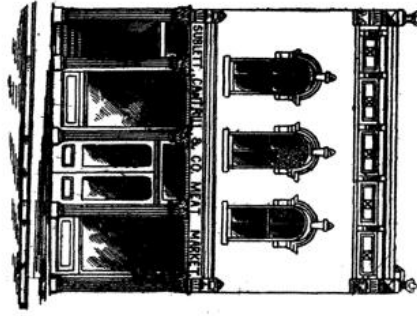
Reading from bottom to top appear likenesses of E. B. Yates, Cashier, and John S. Gaines and Robt. Ward, Bookkeepers.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

THIS bank was organized in March, 1883, and commenced business the following May. Its first Board of Directors was made up of such men as Hon. A. P. Grover, Judge H. S. Rhoton, Dr. R. M. Dudley, Joseph Finley, W. N. Offutt, Warren Graves and H. P. Montgomery. H. P. Montgomery has been its President since its organization, until his death in 1905 and until the 1st of January, 1890, Capt. Noah Spears, now Vice-President of the Banker's & Merchant's National Bank, of Dallas, Texas, was its Cashier. The Dallas Bank was not a success and the Captain returned to Georgetown and engaged in the insurance and real estate business until his death. The First National Bank quickly took root in Scott County, and at the present time its stock can not be bought at 100 per cent. premium. Almost all its stock is owned in Scott County, and is consequently very closely identified with the business interests of this city. Mr. W. G. Abbott has been its Cashier since the 1st of January, 1890, and under his

CHANGE OF LOCATION

In 1897 the bank purchased the Clayton building and had it remodeled.



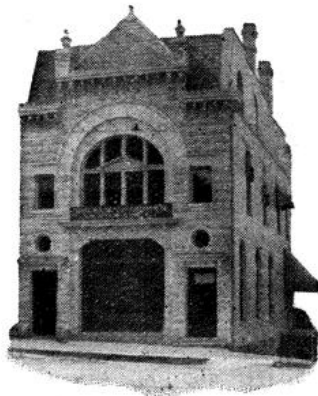
INTERIOR OF BANK

W. G. ABBOTT, CASHIER

ASA BROWN, R. A. HAMILTON, BOOKKEEPERS



PRESENT BUILDING



control the bank continues to enjoy its wonted prosperity. The bookkeepers are Mr. Asa Brown and Mr. R. A. Hamilton. Its present board of directors are made up of the following gentlemen: J. D. Grover, President, H. M. Grover, G. B. Brown, W. C. Graves, Elly Blackburn, Jas. Bradley and K. Stone.

THE OLD MARKET HOUSE

IN speaking of anything that is of a historical nature about Georgetown to an old resident of the place, the first thing he will mention is the old Market House. The Market House stood in the center of the street east of the Court House and is now called City Hall Square. The house was built in 1804 and was a frame structure. At this time the ground was leased by the county in connection with the town. At the expiration of the lease, the town refused to continue the same and erected a large brick building. From the best information that could be gained was erected in 1810 and stood there until 1846 or 1847. The ground on which the house stood belonged to the county and in 1846 the Gentlemen Justices gave notice to the Trustees for its removal. The Justices did not give their reasons as to why they wanted the house removed, but it is supposed that they wanted possession of their property. The notice which was served is as follows:

Court Orders Market House Removed.

"Scott County, Ky., May Court, 1846:

"Ordered that the leave given by the order of this Court to the inhabitants of Georgetown to erect a Market House on the southeast end of the public ground in said town be, and the same is, hereby rescinded, and that the Chairman and Board of Trustees of said town be required to remove said Market House within twelve months from the time notice of this order is served upon them. Bal T. Thompson and Daniel Bradford, Esq., are appointed a committee on behalf of this Court to give the notice herein provided for by delivering to the Chairman of said Board of Trustees a copy thereof.

"A Copy Attested: JOHN T. JOHNSON, Clerk.

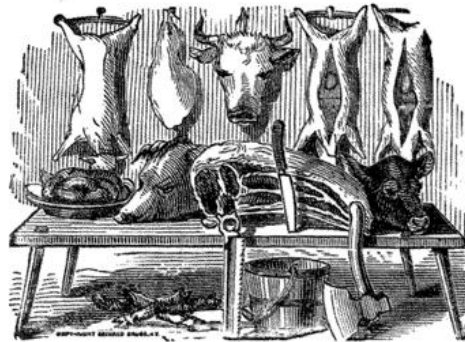
"By THOS C. KELLY, Deputy.

"I acknowledge service of the written copy of order, May 19, 1846. A. DUVALL, Chm. B. of T., Georgetown.

"Notice to Market House. May 18th, 1846."

The Citizens' Petition to the Court.

The notice caused considerable feeling between the Justices and the Trustees, so it is said, as there was never

A DISPLAY OF THE MARKET

IN ONE OF THE STALLS IN THE EARLY MORN

anything in Georgetown appreciated like the Market House. If there ever was a place that needed a Market House it is Georgetown. The citizens of the town petitioned the County Court to rescind the order, but the Justices refused. The petition was circulated and received a vast number of signatures, and read as follows:

"To the Honorable County Court of Scott County.

"Your petitioners would respectfully represent that by the location of the new Market House on one side of the town, remote from the business part thereof, is in every way inconvenient to a large majority of the citizens and that this was brought about in opposition to the expressed wish of a majority of the voters of said town, who petitioned the Board of Trustees for leave to say where said Market House should be located, which petition was rejected. For remedy whereof your petitioners would respectfully ask your honorable body to rescind the order requiring the Board of Trustees to move the old Market House, and grant the next Board to alter and repair the same for the use and convenience of the citizens."

Removed to Big Spring.

The Justices refused to rescind their order and the Trustees in 1847 moved the Market House to the Big Spring and it stood where the old frame ice plant building stood until 1871. It was an out of the way place and the Market House soon became a thing of the past. The following laws governed the house:

The Election of a Market Master.

There shall be a Market Master elected by the Board, whose duty it shall be to discharge all the duties required of him by the ordinances of said Board. The stated market days shall be Wednesday and Saturday in each week.

The Market Days.

The Market Master shall have the Market House swept every Tuesday and Friday and open the doors of the Market House at three hours by sun on Tuesday and Friday evenings and keep them open until sundown. He shall also open them by daybreak on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and shall keep them open until the sun shall be one hour high.

Measure and Weight of Articles Sold.

It shall be the duty of the Market Master to attend to the measuring and weighing of all articles sold in said market, if required by the purchaser or seller, and any person refusing to give full weight or measure according to the standard of this Commonwealth shall forfeit the article and the Market Master shall sell the same at public sale for the benefit of the Treasury of Georgetown.

No Sales Allowed Except During Market Hours.

Any person selling or buying, or trying to sell or buy, any article of provision in the Market House, or adjacent thereto, from the time of opening the gates in the evening preceding the market days until the market is regularly opened by the Market Master, shall forfeit and pay one dollar for each offense; provided, that from the 1st day of September until the 1st day of May butchers and others may sell fresh meat on the evenings preceding market days.

Market Hours.

That the regular market hours shall be from the time when the sun is three hours high on Tuesday and Friday until sundown, and from daybreak until the sun shall be one hour high on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, during which time all articles of marketing shall be sold at the Market House, and nowhere else in town, under the penalty of one dollar for each offense.

Bartering and Resale.

That no person shall buy in the Market House, during market hours, any article of provision in order to sell again at a higher price, during the same market, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

That no person shall retail any beer, cider or spirituous liquors in the market house, or in any of the streets, alleys or public grounds under a penalty of five dollars.

Unwholesome Provisions Offered for Sale.

That the Market Master shall seize all provisions offered for sale at the Market House which are unwholesome or not fit for the market, and summon the citizens to inspect the same; and if by them decided to be unfit for market, the Market Master shall destroy the same at the expense of the owner.

Light Weights.

That the Market Master shall examine butter and other articles offered for sale in proportions alleged to be of any particular weight, and if found to be light he shall seize the same and sell it to the highest bidder, and pay over the proceeds to the Town Treasurer; and he shall also require the butchers and others to weigh their meat with scales instead of steelyards.

Market Scales.

It shall be the duty of the Market Master to take care of the scales, weights and measures placed in his care, and deliver them over to his successor, or any such other person as the Board may direct.

To Report Annually.

The Market Master shall lay before the Board, yearly, an account of all monies collected by him for forfeitures or otherwise, and paid to the Treasurer; and also all notes taken for stall rent, and shall give notice to the Marshal of such persons as may remove any property from the Market House.

Feeding or Hitching Animals to or About the Market House.

That any person found guilty of feeding or hitching horses, oxen or any other animals in or about the Market House, or on the pavement thereof, shall be fined one dollar for each offense.

Interrupting Market Master in His Duties.

That any person who shall be guilty of any disorderly behavior in the Market House, or interrupts the Market Master in the discharge of his duties, shall forfeit and pay five dollars.

Stall Rents.

It shall be the duty of the Market Master upon application of any one wanting to rent a stall in the Market House to rent the same at not less than eight dollars per year, to take bond with good security, payable to the Chairman and Board of Trustees, said bond to be placed in the hands of the Treasurer when executed.

Selling Provisions Contrary to Law.

That any person not a renter of a stall who shall sell beef or pork in any quantity more than fifty pounds shall pay at the rate of twelve and a half cents per hundred pounds. Any such persons selling sausage in any quantity more than twenty pounds shall pay a tax of one-fourth of a cent on each pound of such excess.

Weights or Measures Removed.

That any person taking away from the Market House any of the weights or measures belonging to the said Market House shall for each offense, forfeit and pay one dollar, to be collected and accounted for as in section nine.

Fines—How Collected.

That the Market Master shall inform the Marshal of all persons offending against any section of this ordinance, and that all fines may be collected by warrant with costs of suit.

That the Market Master shall receive a salary of forty dollars per annum.

**THE PIONEER'S STAPLE DIET
THE YEAR ROUND.**

The staple diet consisted principally of beef, salted fish, pork, hominy and potatoes the whole year round. More fruit was eaten in those days by the pioneers than is used today.

Fruit in Abundance.

The country was full of fruit and as fast as ground was cleared up orchards were made and great care was given to the trees. Some of the finest orchards in the State were to be found in Georgetown.

The Vegetables Grew Wild.

Tomatoes were first used in this country as an edible in the year 1819, by the late Hon. Bailey Bartlett, of Havervill, but they did not come into general use in Kentucky until more than twenty years subsequent to that date. In a letter to Joseph Harrod, Esq., of Portland Me., Sheriff Bartlett said; "Cut up and dressed as you would a cucumber, the tomato makes very good salad."

The Squirrels Too Numerous.

There was all kinds of game in Scott county, the squirrels being as thick as fleas on a dog's back. Mr. Sam Keene, the oldest native citizen of Georgetown, says that he has seen his father kill a mess of squirrels on Main street of Georgetown before breakfast.

The Squirrel Law.

The Legislature in 1798 passed an act requiring every white male over sixteen years old to kill a certain number of crows and squirrels.

EARLY SETTLER OF GEORGETOWN



PETE—THE TALKING CROW.

IN the year 1832 Georgetown lost one of her most prominent, as well as promising, citizens. Although the death occurred when the subject of this notice was but three years of age, he had attained a position in the community to which but few of that age and experience can ever hope to aspire. The subject of this sketch is no other than Pete, the famous talking crow. Pete was the property of Mr. Dave Adams, grandfather of Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. John Herring and Mr. A. B. Barkley, of Georgetown, and Messrs. John and George Barkley, of Lexington. Pete never had his tongue split, nor were any other measures taken by which nature should be assisted in giving him the power for talking or other vocal accomplishments. He obtained his education at Mr. Adams' hat factory, which was where Pieri now owns, True Kentuckian that he was, Pete was not long in learning that one of the first duties of a gentleman was to attend the races.

A 'Bus Load Out to the Track.



AT first he was taken along to the West track, now called "Gano track," but after seeing one or two races he never missed a meeting. In the excitement of a start he cried out in a loud voice, "Go!" thus speaking his first word.

In the Stand.

He would sit and give the word to the horses as they passed him. Although Pete was able to give the word with all the distinctness and vim of a regular starter, he sometimes lacked judgment.

Sent Them Many Bad Starts.



HE sent them many bad starts. He is quoted as the origin of the use of the bell, his words being mistaken for those of the starter and the horses sent away when the starter had no intention of doing so.

Fishing likewise was one of Pete's weaknesses—he was fond of minnows. His first fishing expedition was to Bourbon bridge. An attempt to pull off a fishing expedition without the aid and consent of Pete was considered by him as a gross insult. Pete always laid claim to the first fish caught, big or little, and were he refused, scolded or driven off with a switch, he would fly straight home to his master, where he was sure of better treatment. Below is an interesting account given of Pete and the old Market House by Judge Kelly:

"As far back as I can remember there was a brick Market House on the east of Court Square, extending from Main to Court streets, in which country people had to sell their produce and in which town people had to buy. The country people and the butchers generally got in before daylight and the town people about daylight or soon after. I will relate an incident, which I think is not in history, connected with the old Market House, and was related to me by William Adams, uncle of Dave Adams, as being true, about Pete, the talking crow. Pete was exceedingly fond of horse racing and always attended the races on the track on Cincinnati turnpike, and is said to be the cause [of the change from using the word 'Go' by the starter, to the bell as the crow would light on the stand and give the word 'Go' at the wrong time and make a false start. Col. Benj. Ford, father-in-law of Mrs. Reuben F. Ford, was County Clerk, and lived where W. H. Barbee now lives on Bourbon street. Mr. Wm. Adams told me, that he heard Col. Ford say, he was going to market one morning with a large basket on his arm, and when opposite the hatter's shop he heard some one say, 'Good Morning,' he looked around and it was the crow, and he added, 'They haven't got as much as I could eat.' Adams says the crow attended the market regularly and sometimes the market was very poor, this was several years before my recollection."

A full and complete history of Pete written by Gen. T. C. Flournoy is as follows:

PETE,
THE WONDERFUL GEORGETOWN
CROW.

(From the Frankfort Yeoman, 1875, at the Request of Judge Alvin Duvall.)

Nearly forty-five years ago the late General T. C. Flournoy, known prominently for his zeal in the temperance cause, wrote for the Georgetown paper an account of the wonderful crow Pete, whose history was still then only preserved by tradition. Every year or two since it has gone the rounds of the papers, and has again started afresh by the Turf, Field and Farm. Written so long ago it has many personal allusions which, though perfectly plain to the generation of that day, have become somewhat obscured by time. To make this intelligible to our modern readers, at our request a cotemporary of the learned Peter, who now resides in our midst, an honored citizen of venerable age, though still vigorous in mind and body, has prepared an introduction, which his modesty has caused him to frame as if written by us, to which our friend Stanton, the poet, has prefixed a prologue in verse.

PETE, THE WONDERFUL GEORGETOWN CROW.

I hope you will not be astonished at all,
In view of this "matter" from A—n D—ll,
Concerning the story that puzzled you so,
Of Pete, the wonderful Scott county crow.
As Saxe, in traveste: "I call him Peter,
Not for the sake of the rhyme or the meter,
But simply for making the name completer,"
Since Pete, in Scott, for its euphony sweet,
By all her good people is rendered as "Pete."
This "prelude" dispels every vestage of doubt
That dared to come up when the story come out,
For where is a fellow this side of the Styx,
Will 'gage in dispute with the "fiddler of '6,"
Or who will assert that concerning the crow
The fiddler is drawing it long with his bow?

Our readers will enjoy the treat we furnish them to-day, in the following "history of Pete," by the late Gen. Thos. C. Flournoy, of Georgetown. It is a perfect gem of its kind, and, aside from the literary merit of the production, its special value consists in the strict truth of the incidents and facts narrated, notwithstanding the vein of inimitable humor which runs through it, and which might, upon a casual reading, be mistaken for exaggeration. Pete was no myth. He was a living, flying, talking reality—the wonder of his age. In the extent of his vocabulary and in clearness and distinctness of utterance, he was never even approached by any parrot that ever lived. Pete, it is true, flourished before our day, but we have derived our information from one of his contemporaries, an old Georgetown friend, who we have the highest authority for saying, was a pretty good fiddler in 1806. He knew all the persons mentioned in the history. All of them have followed Pete and his biographer to the grave, and none, with the exception perhaps of "Uncle Ned" Blackburn, Captain Burbridge and Mr. Benjamin Smith, are now remembered outside of Scott county; but each had his peculiar characteristics that gave him local fame.

John Felty, for example, was one of the journey-men of Mr. Adams, the owner of Pete, and was distinguished for his devotion to fishing, races and musters, and the recreations which then they were, and still are, incidental to these sports. On all such occasions Pete and Felty were as inseparable friends as Barnaby Rudge and his raven. George Sawyer was also a journeyman in the same shop, and it was to his fidelity as an instructor that Pete was indebted for many of his accomplishments.

But we are detaining the reader too long from the promised treat:

The History of Pete.

BY GEN. THOS. C. FLOURNOY.

Georgetown, Ky., is certainly the most remarkable place in the world for birds. Who has not heard of Pete, the illustrious crow, which was raised and owned by Mr. John Adams, of this town Pete—that everybody admired? This crow—without having had anything done to his tongue, and with no other advantage than that of being brought up in a hatter's shop among the boys and journeymen—could undoubtedly talk better than any parrot in the world ever talked.

Pete Was a Fisherman.

But to begin with the history—Pete, "in his youth," was once taken to Bourbon bridge on a fishing party, where he got some very good minnows to eat, and always afterward, to the day of his death, he was a devoted fisherman. The moment Pete saw the fishing poles brought out he was as keen as a briar to go; and go he would, and he would help himself, too, to the very first fish that was caught, big or little. If you scolded at him or took up a switch and threatened to whip him he was off. He would fly straight to his master's house in Georgetown, where he knew he had friends, and where he was sure to be fed like a gentleman. Mr. Adams has feelingly told me "that if he had but one piece of bread in the world he would have shared it with Pete."

Pete In His Youth.

Among the earliest buddings of Pete's genius was his fondness for racing. He was taken to one or two races, in the first place; but after that he was sure to attend as a volunteer; until, at length, becoming very much excited on the field, he mounted the stand, and in a fit of inspiration he gave the word "Go," to the horses." And this was the first word ever spoken by Pete. The speech met with the most unbounded applause. The beating of Henry by Eclipse was a fool to it. From that moment Pete was a "made man." He was everywhere acknowledged as principal manager of the turf. Pete knew everybody and everybody knew Pete. He was constantly seen in the thickest of the crowd "chief cook and bottle washer." He did not always know when to give the word "go," but he knew how to do it as well as Uncle Ned or Capt. Burbridge himself.

Pete Scared a Team.

It should be remembered, to the credit of Pete, that he was then the staunch advocate of temperance. Many a bottle of new whisky has Pete broken and many a quarrel has he had with Fetly for doing it. And here it is proper to notice a charge which had been brought against Pete. It has been said that Pete was in the habit of drinking the whisky and breaking the bottle, by way of concealing the theft. Upon the principle that a house has often been burned down after it was robbed, in order to prevent discovery, but I do not believe a word of it. I consider the whole story, whether written or spoken, as base slander upon Pete's reputation. What, Pete drink whisky? Good, new whisky? The thing is impossible. Pete was possessed of too much intelligence and too much self respect. He was always sober as a Judge. And besides I do not believe that the silliest crow that ever croaked would be stupid enough to taste one drop of whisky, although it might roll in oceans at his feet. Had Pete been called on to drink he would have risen on tiptoe, and with his accustomed eloquence, he would have replied, "No, gentlemen, no. Not one drop of whisky will I drink. It is whisky and that alone which fills the poor house and the penitentiary, throughout Christendom, and from one extremity of the earth to the other. We are informed by Mr. Adams and two other gentlemen, that upon one occasion a stupid wagoner who had about a quart of new whisky in him at the time, and whose name happened to be Bill,

was terribly frightened by Pete. The fellow it seems, was driving his team through the streets of Georgetown, when Pete took a seat upon the top of his wagon and began to call out, "Bill, oh, Bill! oh, Bill!" The fellow looked up, and without waiting rolled off in the mud, flat on his back, and was very near run over by his own wagon.

Held Wild Crows In Contempt.

The hero of our story had a perfect contempt for his wild brethren. He evidently avoided them, and upon one occasion, having been thrown into company with some of them, at a hog killing which he was very fond of attending, Pete actually retired to the inside of Mr. Barrack Offutt's porch to avoid what he considered company; they could not talk they were no company for Pete.

Pete Was No Mongrel.

I have just been told that Pete is charged with being a mongrel. Now I take upon myself as an ornithologist, and as the biographer of Pete, to say that the thing is false out and out. That Pete was as genuine a crow as ever was seen. That he had not one drop of parrot blood in him; that he was as much superios to the parrot as a mocking bird is to a sparrow, "as Hyperion to a satyr."

Fond of Muster and Races.

As a distinguishing trait in the character of Pete, it deserves to be mentioned that he had not the slightest aversion to gunpowder. On the contrary he was particularly fond of military tactics; and made it a point to attend all the musters in the neighborhood of Georgetown. Musters and races were his favorite pastimes.

Pete Was an Orator.

It has been long doubted whether Mr. Burke was greatest as a speaker or writer. But there is no such doubt in relation to Pete. Oratory was unquestionably his strong suit; touch him on that and he was always at home. He could say "good morning" with perfect distinctness, and this was his favorite salutation; he would use it forty times a day, and at all hours of the day. Mr. Ford informs me that he met with Pete one morning at market, and that he heard him say "a cold, frosty morning," as plain as he ever heard him say anything in his life. But his longest and best speech is, "Oh, Bill! oh, Bill, tell George Sawyer to come here." This speech, long as it is, was pronounced with the utmost distinctness, twenty times a day, upon an average, and has been witnessed by hundreds, and perhaps by thousands, with the highest admiration. Gentlemen have been known to visit Georgetown from a hundred miles, expressly to witness the power of Pete's eloquence.

Pete's Morality Questioned.

As the writer of history, bound by all the sanction of the truth, I am compelled to say that Pete's morality was somewhat questionable. He had been heard to swear repeatedly; and, upon one occasion doubtless without reflection, he went so far as to abuse a lady in her own house. Pete, it seems, was on a visit and, in the course of the evening, he had amused himself by pulling out the feathers of a hat which lay upon the bed in one of the chambers. Pete was at length detected in the very act; or, as a lawyer would say, "he taken with the mainor." The lady informed him she considered him an intruder, and that she would have him put out of her house. Pete's Irish was instantly up, and he told the lady to her face, "Course your soul, I'll tell George Sawyer."

Cursed a Lady.

The lady, of course, retired; she could not possibly stand such language as this, and Pete lorded it through the house for some time, and did exactly what he pleased. Now, this I admit, was all wrong and perfectly inexcusable; but I would like to know what crow in creation or man either is without fault? And, besides it should be known to posterity that Pete's general character was good, and in so complete an assemblage of perfections it will not be matter of wonder if some alloy of frailty was found intermingled. My deliberate opinion is that the darkest shade in Pete's character was a tendency to

profane swearing when he conceived himself insulted. Take but that blot from Pete's escutcheon, and it will shine like the morning star.

Lived To Be Three Years Old.

Pete lived to the age of about three years, and was clearly progressive up to the moment of his death, in his knowledge and accomplishments as a scholar and a gentleman. His lamented death took place in the ever memorable year 1882. That year so fatal to genius, the same year in which more great souls departed than in any other two years in all the annals of history: Macintosh, Culver, Goethe, Crabbe, Perier, Sumpter, Walter Scott and Pete.

Pete Killed Accidentally.

The distinguished subject of our history was unfortunately shot by a nephew of Mr. Ben. Smith, of Edge Hill, a stranger, who knew nothing of the character and standing of Pete. He fell in the suburbs of Georgetown, Ky., on the branch of the Royal Spring, near Mr. Crawford's house. Upon the melancholy news of Pete's death, it was at once determined to bury him with the highest respect. His remains were accordingly placed in a very handsome coffin and interred on the classic ground, near the college edifice. The funeral was attended by a large procession of boys. The bell was regularly tolled. Many a wet cheek was seen at the burial; and we are told that the children of Mr. Adams were not the only ones that shed tears. How early might the life of Pete have been saved if only moderate caution had been observed by the citizens of Georgetown. Still it was not the want of regard, but the excess of it that was fatal in this instance. Nobody ever dreamed that Pete could be shot through mistake. Never did the advantage of stars and garters and ribbons and decorations strike me so forcibly before. For the want of some such badge of distinction, a crowd of genius lost his life.

Pete on County Court Day.

The author of this story never saw Pete but once he was then on the top of Mr. George Brown's house, in Georgetown. The street below was full of gentlemen on horseback, and, Pete supposing it to be a race, was engaged in giving the word "go." It was Court Day, but it seems that nobody had informed Pete of the fact; so that he was evidently acting under a mistake at the time.

Of one thing the public may be assured that no fact stated has been exaggerated in the slightest degree; that in the whole of this memoir no single incident is given but upon the highest authority. The truth is that most of the facts contained in this history have been actually sworn to. Mike Algiare, upon telling the story in New Orleans, and finding that he was not believed, went before a Justice of the Peace and solemnly swore to every word he had stated. After all the pains I have taken, there is very little doubt that the fate of Homer has been that of Pete, and that many of his best speeches have been lost to the world forever.

T. C. F.

MOORE CRITICISES FLOURNOY.

The following unjust criticism of Charles C. Moore, of Gen. Flournoy, was also published:

Old General Flournoy wore a gold medal all his life, that good old Father Mathew, the great Irish Catholic temperance apostle, gave him. The General died a bachelor. He had a love affair in his young days, and wore green clothes all his life, winter and summer. Green means "forsaken." He died at a green old age, leaving more drunkards around him than he started with. He was the first crank that ever lived in Dog Fennell, and was the only member of the order here whose memory I feel constrained to doff my cap, as to a superior officer. He was the same kind of a man they used to burn for heretics.

The people did not know what a crank was in Gen. Flournoy's day, and they settled his case by calling him crazy.

C. MOORE.

Grand-Son Of Barton Stone.

Mr. Chas. C. Moore died in 1906 at his home Quaker Acre, Fayette county. He was a grand-son of Rev. Barton Stone. He was a scholar and had traveled a great deal. He entered in the vocation of life as a book-keeper in a bank, then he studied for the ministry and became a noted minister of the Christian Church. He gave up the ministry and became an infidel and published the Blue Grass Blade. He was a brilliant man, but was eccentric, but back to early history in 1817.

Court Orders in 1817 For Land Claims.

At a term of the County Court held in 1817, the following order was made: "On motion of Ben Taylor, Joe Taylor, James Wood, Thomas C. Leach, John C. Buckner, Cary L. Clark and Mathew Beatty that Elijah Craig, Abraham Stites and Samuel Shephard therein be appointed Commissioners pursuant to an act of many cases made and provided to convey to them certain lots of Georgetown agreeable to their certain bonds, given to them by Richard Gano, deceased." Order Book B, page 58.

Grand Meteoric Explosion.

ON July 11th 1818 in Collin's Annals is found the following account of the Grand Meteoric Explosion which caused considerable fear among the people at that time:

"Grand meteoric explosion at 2:45 P. M. Seen and heard at Georgetown, Owingsville, Mayslick, and between Paris and Lexington; "described as a great white ball, whiter than snow, very bright nearly as big as the sun, flying almost as swiftly as lightning, from where the sun was shining brightly towards the east, the noise was terrible, like a heavy cannon at a great distance."

THE STEAMBOAT "LEXINGTON"
OWNED BY GEORGETOWN PEOPLE

AS early as 1823 a company composed of citizens of Georgetown was organized for the purpose of building and operating a steamboat between New Orleans and Louisville. This company failed in its undertaking and a second company was organized of which Collins History gave this account,

She Rode the Waves Like a Man o' War

A company was organized in Georgetown in 1826 and had a steamboat built, which was christened by the name of "Lexington." She plied between Louisville and New Orleans and rode the waves then equally to a man o' war in mid-ocean. On June 9th, 1827, she came from New Orleans to Louisville in eight days and twenty-one hours, the third quickest time made up to that date. The celebration in Georgetown over the record has never been equalled.

The First Steamboat Ever Landed.

Whilst it is a great degree of pride to know the skill of the pioneers of Scott county in early days, but don't let it be forgotten that the first steamboat ever launched in the world was the work of a Kentuckian—John Fitch.

Kentucky Secured Free Navigation.

Kentucky secured the free navigation of the Mississippi river, and gave more soldiers to the Texas revolution than any other State.

Kentucky Made the War of 1812.

Kentucky made the war of 1812, and did more than her share of the fighting of it. Scott county furnished her Jas. Johnson and last, but not least, that fearless Richard Johnson, who brought that war to a close by the slaying of the great Indian Chief, Tecumseh.

Sent More Soldiers Than Any Other State.

Kentucky furnished more soldier for the Mexican war than any other State. Scott county gave her Gaines, her Barbee, her Bradley and others.

Soldier Of Two Wars.

John A. Baird, correspondent of the Post, gave the following pen picture of the late Major B. F. Bradley, as a member of the State Senate in 1889:

"Senator B. F. Bradley, of Scott, links the past with the present. He was a member of the Confederate Congress, and his name will pass into history. It may be a fancy, but there is something about him that is suggestive of those by-gone days of stirring events. He appears to belong to a period that is past and to have survived his time, but one has only to listen to one of the Senator's short but incisive arguments to appreciate the fact that his days of usefulness are not over. He hasn't remained still during the years that have intervened since he labored for "The Lost Cause," and is well abreast of the times. He has a clear head, a sound judgment, and whenever he speaks commands the attention of the Senate. Although doubtless the oldest man in the Senate, few have been more regular in their attendance. As Chairman of the Railroad Committee he has had a great deal of work to do, but has attended to it promptly and conscientiously. He is a courteous and approachable gentleman, particularly fond of young people, but his chief companion is Senator Robt. J. Breckenridge, who is, perhaps ten years his junior. They are bound by old memories and associations, having served together in the Confederate Congress. It is a little remarkable they should meet after so long an interim under circumstances so apt to recall their former contemporaneous labors. Senator Bradley is a lawyer and has been in active practice in Scott county since the war.

Barbecue Given the Soldiers of Three Wars.

The people of Scott county appreciated the soldiers who served in three wars. The old county of Scott sent forth to battle her greatest sons. There was no separating or grading by the people, but these gentlemen went into war on their merits and distinguished themselves on the field of battle and not on paper as was the case in a number of engagements of the recent Spanish-American war. To the honor of these sons a barbecue was given at White Sulphur in 1847 as the following notice taken from a copy of the Georgetown Herald published at that time shows:

Barbecue Notice.

WHITE SULPHUR, SCOTT COUNTY, KY.

The undersigned, the executive committee, would respectfully invite all surviving soldiers of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the present war, that can make it convenient to honor the occasion with their presence, the committee takes this method of inviting all as being the only means within their power of giving a general invitation. All persons having subscription papers are requested to report on Saturday, October 2nd, to Colonel Forbes by mail or otherwise. It is earnestly requested that all the provisions be delivered early on Monday, October 4th, to Hiram Johnson at the White Sulphur Springs.

JOHN DAUGHERTY, Chairman.

JOHN W. FORBES,

D. VANDERSLICE AND OTHERS.

"The Arkansaw Traveler."

While Scott county is proud of her heroes of war, her distinguished statesmen, beautiful daughters, her fine whisky, editors and poets. Georgetown is equally as proud of her composers of song, in both the past and the present. Georgetown can point with great pride as the home of "Sandy" Faulkner the composer of the famous and popular song, "The Arkansaw Traveler." Andy or Sandy Faulkner was borned in Georgetown and his father, Nicholas Faulkner, kept tavern at Great Crossing for a number of years. At a session of the County Court in 1817 the following order was made:

"On motion of Nicholas Faulkner he is allowed to keep Tavern at his house in Great Crossings, whereupon he entered into bond with security agreeable to law."

On the following page is a mention of Mr. Faulkner taken from the News, published at Little Rock, Ark., 1874, and the song in full.

GEORGETOWN, THE HOME

—OF—

"Sandy" Falkner, Who Composed the Song, "The Arkansas Traveler."

G EORGETOWN has the distinction of being the home of many distinguished statesmen, fearless soldiers, able lawyers, ministers, poets, poetesses, fast horses and beautiful women, and where the sample of "Pure Old Bourbon" was first made, but very few citizens now living can recall the fact that it was also the home of Sandy Falkner, the composer of the famous song, "The Arkansas Traveler." His father for many years conducted a tavern at Great Crossings. The Little Rock (Ark.) News, in 1874, said of him:

"That famous traveler in the wilds of Arkansas, known as 'the Arkansas Traveler,' is no myth. He lives in Little Rock, in that State, and his name is Col. 'Sandy' Falkner. He is an aged and respected citizen of Little Rock, and he may be seen every day about the streets of the town, indulging his excellent taste for music and story telling. Colonel Falkner was born in Scott county, Ky., in the year 1804. In 1831 he went to Arkansas, and in 1832 he became acquainted with Weller Wright, the original squatter in the song and story known as 'The Arkansas Traveler.' Wright sang a jumbled sort of song, which attracted Falkner's attention—a song and tune he had heard in various settlements. These words, together with the air, Falkner made into the celebrated song. Col. Falkner is universally known by the name of 'The Arkansas Traveler.'

THE SONG.

Stranger.—How long have you been living here?

Old Man.—D'ye see that mountain there? Well, that was there when I came here. (Plays.)

S.—Can I stay here tonight?

O. M.—No! Ye can't stay here. (Plays.)

S.—How long will it take me to get to the next tavern?

O. M.—Well, you'll not get thar at all if you stand thar foolin' with me all night. (Plays.)

S.—Well, how far do you call it to the next tavern?

O. M.—I reckon it's upward of some distance. (Plays.)

S.—I am very dry; do you keep any spirits in your house?

O. M.—Do you think my house is haunted? They say there's plenty down in the graveyard. (Plays.)

S.—How do they cross this river ahead?

O. M.—The ducks all wim across. (Plays.)

S.—How far is it to the forks of the road?

O. M.—I've been living here nigh on twenty years and no road ain't forked yet. (Plays.)

S.—Give me some satisfaction, if you please, sir. Where does this road go to?

O. M.—Well, it hain't moved a step since I've been here. (Plays.)

S.—Why don't you cover your house, it's raining? O. M.—Cause it's raining. S.—Then why don't you cover it when it's not raining? O. M.—Cause it don't leak. (Plays.)

S.—Why don't you play the second part of that tune?

O. M.—If you're a better player than I am you can play it yourself. I'll bring the fiddle out to you, I don't want you in here. (Stranger plays the second part of the tune.)

O. M.—Git over the fence and come in and sit down: I didn't know you could play. You can board here if you want to. Kick that dog off that stool and set down and play it over; I want to hear it again. (Stranger plays second part again.)

O. M.—Our supper is ready now; won't you have some with us?

S.—If you please. O. M.—What'll you take, tea or coffee? S.—A cup of tea, if you please. O. M.—Sall, git the grubbin' hoe and go dig some sassafras, quick! (Old man plays the first part.)

S.—(To the little boy.)—Bub, give me a knife and fork, if you please.

Boy.—We hain't got no knives and forks, sir. —Then give me a spoon. B.—We hain't got no spoons, neither. S.—Well, then, how do you do? B.—Tolerable, thank you; how do you do, sir?

(The stranger, finding such poor accommodations and thinking his condition could be bettered by leaving, soon left and finally succeeded in finding a tavern with better fare. He has never had the courage to visit Arkansas since.)

MASONIC ORDER

In 1776 there was sitting at the table of the commandant of Metz, in Germany, a distinguished scion of an ancient noble French family. During the conversation at the table, the Duke of Gloucester, brother to the King of England, spoke of the Declaration of Independence. He rose from the table to return to Paris, and revealed his high resolve to his equally enthusiastic young wife. He came to America, sought the acquaintance of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. Washington felt the electric shock from this benevolent heart, and took Lafayette to his bosom; nor was the bond severed till death gave the stroke of mortal separation.

After the close of the war the young nobleman returned to Paris, and, in glowing eloquence, rehearsed the noble virtues of the great American leader to his young and charming wife. She, like every true woman, was always deeply interested in everything that engaged the attention of her husband. She soon came to reverence Washington with a feeling closely allied to devotion. She corresponded with him, and received from him cordial invitations to the simple delights of rural life at Mount Vernon.

Washington's Masonic Apron.

In 1784 Lafayette determined to visit Washington in his retirement. Madame Lafayette earnestly desired to present some visible testimony of her regard to the great patriot. Besides the bond of personal friendship there was a bond of union between Washington and Lafayette of a different character. They were members of the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, and both loved the "mystic brotherhood." Madame Lafayette took advantage of this charm to add interest to her testimonial of esteem. She prepared with her own hands an apron of white satin, upon which she wrought in needlework all the various emblems of the Masonic Order. This she sent with her husband to be presented to her ideal of true greatness at Mount Vernon. It was kept by Washington as a cherished memorial of a noble woman during his life. It now occupies a conspicuous place on the walls of the Grand Master's room in Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.

OLD MT. VERNON LODGE NO. 14 OF GEORGETOWN, CHARTERED IN 1807.

In 1807, a Masonic Lodge of A. Y. Masons was chartered and established in Georgetown. The following were among the earliest members: Cary L. Clarke, Samuel Shepard, Robt. Hunter, R. E. Gano, Dr. John Sites, Dr. Wm. H. Richardson, Col. R. M. Johnson, Joseph Dean, Wm. Warren, John Holroyd, John D. Craig, James Grant, Thomas W. Hawking, Josiah Pitts, Wm. Sutton, Abraham S. Van DeGraff and others, many of whom were initiated previous to the war of 1812. This was the beginning of old Mt. Vernon No. 14.

The Old Masonic Hall.

IT is to be regretted that the old Masonic Hall on North Broadway was ever sold, but for lack of interest on the part of the members, and the lodge being in debt, compelled the selling of it. It was there on that lot that the meetings were held long before 1813. Page 101, book B., Rev. Elijah Craig made application to the Court to straighten the old road (Cincinnati pike) shows statement to be a fact. New life has been thrown into the lodge and it now has seventy-five active members. The present officers are: H. T. Warren, W. M.; J. S. Montgomery, S. W.; R. H. Anderson, J. W.; P. W. Prewitt, Secretary; R. Q. Ward, Treasurer. The lodge rents a hall on Main street and meets the first and third Monday nights in each month.



A Touching Tribute.

One of the happiest moments of the writer's life was the evening when the degree—that of a Master Mason—was conferred upon him. The tribute paid to his grandfather as a Royal Arch Mason by that dear old brother who recently passed away—Wm. Warren—was one that will always be remembered and cherished. That tribute was so touching and the deep feeling he showed in it, no response was expected and the lodge was closed.

Her One Hundredth Anniversary.

In 1807 a Masonic Lodge of A. Y. Masons was chartered and established in Georgetown, and this was the beginning of Mt.

Vernon Lodge. Old Mt. Vernon has stood the test of time and has no doubt been the making of men who served a useful life and prepared them to answer the roll call and reap the rich rewards of the great beyond. Next year Mt. Vernon Lodge will be 100 years old and every Mason who has been a member and out on a demit as well as every active member should go to work and prepare the manner and date of next year for a grand celebration of her One Hundredth Anniversary.

An Old Bible.

The Herald or some other newspaper published here in early times, had this to say of an old bible in the Masonic lodge: "The Masonic lodge of this city is in possession of a very old bible. It was translated from the original Hebrew and was printed by Isaiah Thomas, at Worcester, Mass., in 1793. It has been in the possession of the Masonic order 103 years, and was presented by John Hawkins, Sr., whose name is written on the fly leaf.

Royal Arch Chapter No. 13.

The George Town Chapter, No. 13 of Royal Masons was granted Dec. 1, 1823. The Charter Members were: W. D. Hubbell, W. Eckle, Levi Lusk, W. Johnson, Stephen G. Marshall, Thomas Hord Bradford, George Douglas, Robert J. Webb, Hugh Offutt, Henry Johnson and Jas. Long.

The By-Laws of 1845.

The following is taken from a copy of the By-Laws adopted in open Chapter, Sept. 23rd, 1841, Y. D. 2875, A. L. 5841, of Royal Arch Masons. These by-laws were printed by L. L. Finnell. It is as neat a piece of printing as could be done Georgetown to-day, a copy of which was given us by J. F. Gasner. The list of members as they appear on the old copy is as follows:

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

Nimrod Leonard Finnell.

The Chapter After Sixty-Five Years.

There have been many deaths in the past sixty-five years. The members of the Royal Arch Masons of Georgetown Chapter No. 13, who adopted the by-laws of this Grand Order in 1841, sixty-five years ago, have long ago gone to their last resting place. They were men of brains and of wealth; they were the highest type of citizens of Georgetown in their day. They were valued citizens, because it is due to them more than others for what Georgetown is to-day. Some of them were distinguished statesmen, others were merchants, farmers, etc. They have long ago past to their last resting place and many, if not all of them, reaped their reward. They have been long ago forgotten by people, and only their memory is cherished by their offspring. It is gratifying to know that the footprint left by them are being followed by their sons and grandsons, as the names of the members and officers of the Georgetown Chapter No. 13, Royal Arch Masons, will show, and under whose guidance the old lodge, with its many ups and downs and its trials, troubles and tribulations, has been made to flourish like a green bay tree. The present officers are: J. D. Daviess, H. P.; Addison Smith, K.; Jas. M. Craigmyle, S.; Jos. E. Warren, C. of H.; J. P. Jackson, P. S.; J. C. Cantrill, R. A. C.; Wm. Flaig, M. of 3rd; R. H. Wolfe, M. of 2nd; Benj. Stone, M. of 1st; S. Gody, Sentinel; B. M. Herndon, Secretary; J. F. Gasner, Treasurer.

Georgetown Council No. 54 Chartered in 1876.

The Georgetown Council No. 54 of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters was Chartered Oct. 13th, 1876. The Charter Members were: John Clarke, W. H. Mann, J. L. Barnes, Justice Webb, John R. Pates, J. H. Wolfe, Jesse Turley, P. H. Thomason and Stephen F. Gano.

BRADFORD COMMANDERY

CHARTERED MAY 12, 1855



Bradford Commandery was Chartered May 1st, 1855. The Charter Members were: Sir Stephen F. Gano, Gen. Commander, Sir Joel P. Salle, Generalissimo, Sir James F. Beatty, Captain General. At that time 1855, the charter was granted the Commandery flourished like a green-bay-tree. The membership in all probability reached 100 or more and it stood second to none in the State of Kentucky. There was not a commandery of Knight Templars in the State that had as large a membership and could put in line as many handsome men as Bradfords. On Wednesday, May 10th, 1876 this Commandery at its own expense entertained the Commanderies of the State. Such an event as this, has never been equalled before or since. The beautiful woodland owned by Col. Pres Thompson was used for the occasion and the spread of that day cost thousands of dollars. Not only the wives, sons and daughters of the Sir Knights were there, but every thing in Georgetown from the baby to its mother, father and relatives and from the little pickaninny to Elly's Mule and Cart.

The First Traction Engine.

One of the most interesting sights of the occasion was Henry Hopkins traction engine. It was the first engine of this kind seen in this portion of the country and of course attracted a great deal of attention. It was a day and an occasion that will never be forgotten by those who attended. The invitations issued was as follow:

The Invitation issued.

Reception of the Grand Commandery
of
Knight Templars of Kentucky
Bradford Commandery No. 9
Georgetown, Kentucky
Wednesday, May 10th, 1876
A. O. 758

Yourself and ladies are cordially invited to attend a
Banquet to be given May, 10 1876
Sir Knights will appear in full regulation uniform.

Generous Liberality.

On May 24th, 1876, the Bradford Commandery, of Georgetown, entertained the Knight Templars of Frankfort, and the Yeoman had this to say of the occasion:

"The pleasure of the gala-days at Georgetown last week, will linger long in the memory of the Knights Templar of Frankfort, and other visitors who enjoyed the hospitality of the people of that goodly town. Never were efforts to make every one happy more general or more successful. Not only the Knights of Bradford Commandery, but every person in the town and county, seemed to have organized into a committee of one to contribute to the pleasure of their guests, and resulted in such a display of generous hospitality as is rarely witnessed. The Knights were lavish in their entertainments of ball and banquet, the ladies were unsurpassed in their loveliness, and their zeal to promote the pleasure of their plumed beaux, and the citizens generally left nothing undone to make the event a notable one. High as the people of Scott have always stood for their refined courtesy to strangers, they have added another wreath to their brow by this magnificent display of their liberality and generous hospitality. —Frankfort Yeoman."

A mention of other lodges in the town will be made. The report of the street committee in 1846 will be found on next page.

SURVEY OF PROPOSED STREETS
MADE IN GEORGETOWN IN 1846
REPORT AND PLAT OF COMMITTEE

WHILE Georgetown had been the County Seat in 1792 it was not for fifty-four years thereafter before it had many streets. It shows that the pioneers had labored so hard and stood the hardships that no other persons will ever have to stand, that they had decided to take things easy in their closing days of life and little effort was made to make Georgetown only what Georgetown really was, and is—"THE BEST PLACE ON EARTH."

There was no scrambling or scraping over a foot of ground, nor did they practice then that which the majority of the people do now—"Do others before they do me." Life was too dear, the pioneers too honest; they were too broad-minded to let such rot enter their heads. The report of the committee appointed to survey the streets of Georgetown is very interesting and was as follows:

The Committee to survey the streets of Georgetown, having performed that duty, beg leave to submit the following report:

That public convenience and the interests of Georgetown require that the streets named in the order of survey, or others equivalent, should be opened. The present streets of the town are entirely inadequate for the purposes of convenient intercommunication between the different parts of the town and of egress therefrom.

For example: Any one residing near the eastern end of Main street and wishing to pass to Jackson street, or go towards Lemon's Mill, must first come down into town westward, then southward and then eastward, before he can commence his journey. Almost the same may be said of those residing in the northern part of the town, and who may wish to go towards Paris and Cynthiana.

Besides, the growth and prosperity of the town is retarded for want of streets and avenues giving access to the various building lots and places where improvements would be made. In locating and opening streets a very common error must be guarded against—that of making them too narrow. Take, as an example, Mulberry street near the Methodist church. Here is no room for sidewalks and scarcely room for two wagons or carriages to pass.

Your committee unanimously recommends that the street be opened of not less than thirty feet wide, exclusive of sidewalks, adding seven and a half feet on each side for footways, will make the street forty-five feet wide; also that the street from Main to South street on the east side to Mr. Cannon be 60 feet.

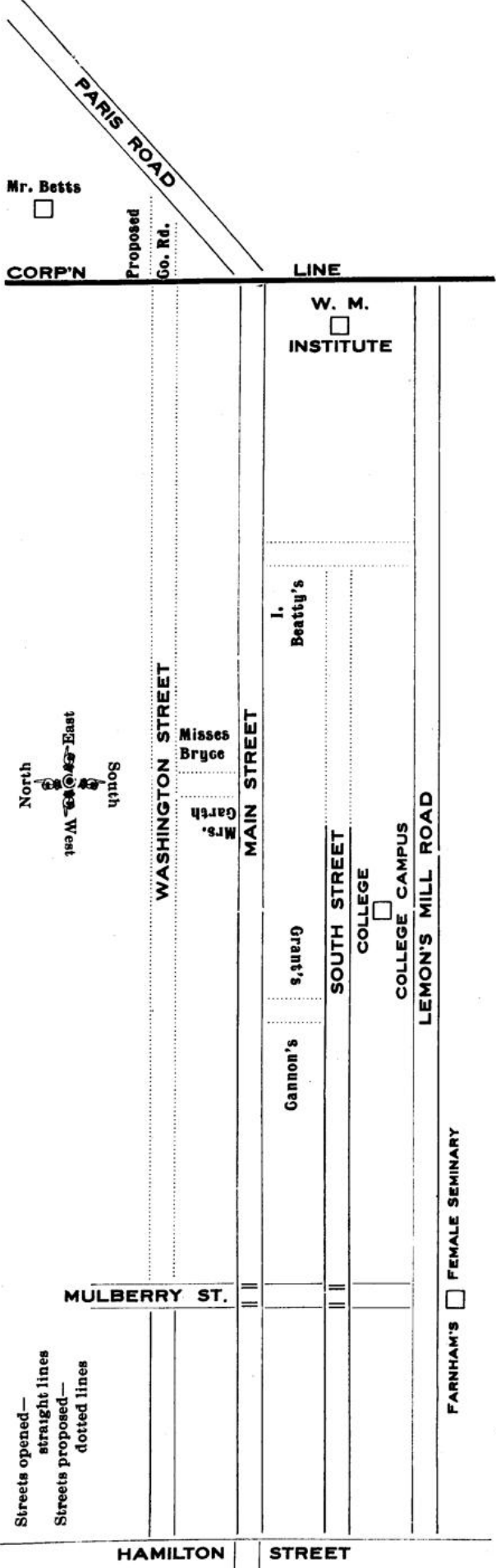
The opening of the street from Main to the Lemon Mill road will be productive of inconvenience to no one, but will be of great public and private advantage. The same may be said of the extension of South street to intersect it, as well as the street from Main to South on the east side of Mr. Cannon's. There being no houses or structures of any kind in the way, their opening will be of advantage to the lots on which they bound.

The extension of Washington street east involves the difficulty of passing directly over the Willow Spring, but this might be obviated by arching it over like a public cistern and putting a pump on the sidewalk within a table leading into it.

If this street should be opened to the eastern town limits a county road should be extended from that point to connect it with the Paris road south of Mr. Betts. A street between Mr. Garth's and Miss Bryce's lots, to connect Main and Washington, involves the removal of Mr. Garth's stable and the separating of Miss Bryce's lot into two parts and putting her house on one side of the street and her spring on the other. In various places in the town individuals are compelled to keep open private alleys for their own convenience. The opening of the proposed streets would in a great measure do away with the necessity of such alleys and also much promote the public convenience. By order of the committee.

E. N. ELLIOTT, Chairman.

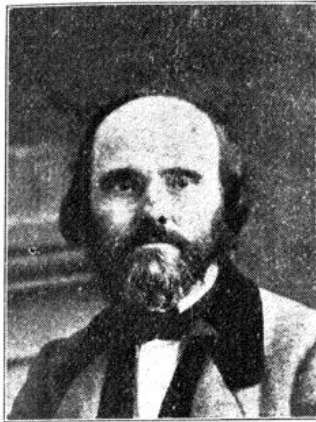
[The Plat as Drawn Appears on the Following Page.]



Streets opened—
straight lines
Streets proposed—
dotted lines

THE MERCHANTS OF GEORGETOWN IN 1846

THE FIRST DRUGGIST



The accompanying is a likeness of Thos. S. Barkley, one of the most prominent business men in Georgetown in 1846. He was a fine druggist and was engaged in the drug business for many years. He was the father of Mr. Thos. S. Barkley, of Los Angeles, Cal. It was in his store that Dr. Geo. Fitzgerald, the present druggist, prepared his first prescriptions.

THOS. S. BARKLEY

FILED in the County Clerk's office are two copies of the Georgetown Herald of May 27, 1846, and June 10, 1846. The Herald was published by Wise & French, and appeared every Tuesday. The newspapers of those days compare favorably with the papers of today in typographical appearance, and, no doubt, but what they were more ably edited. The merchants of Georgetown then were more progressive business men than the merchants of the present day. A comparison of the advertising columns of the Georgetown papers then to the papers now bears us out in this statement. There are proofs of the fact that the older folks did just as much, if not more, scrapping in those days than the present generation does now.

Hot Political Contest.

L. B. Dickerson was the Democratic nominee for Representative. He was supported in his race by the Herald. A card in the Herald and signed "Voters," demands Dickerson to declare if he is in favor of a Constitutional Amendment. The Herald says it was worse than treason to raise this issue at that time to defeat the will of Democracy, as expressed in the convention. Dickerson refused to commit himself, and with the intense opposition and a split in the party, he won his race. He offered for re-election and was defeated by Wm. P. Duvall. Mr. Dickerson was a hot-headed fellow, but he took the advice of Col. Richard Johnson and won one of the most heated contests that had been held in Scott county up to that time.

Clay Mistreated Slave.

The Herald, the Lexington Observer and the Cincinnati Philanthropist were in a discussion over Gen. Cassius Clay's cruelty to a slave. The Observer published Clay's card of denial, and adds: "Mr. Barnett, Clay's overseer, published a certificate, which proved that the negro was a notorious scoundrel and was not treated with undue harshness, and he was only too much induced.

John C. Breckenridge Moves His Office.

John C. Breckenridge has a card in the paper stating that he has moved his office to Lexington, but would be in Georgetown every County Court day.

The Merchants.

The merchants of Georgetown then and who advertised in the Herald were J. H. Haun, dealer in mole skins, beaver and silk hats; D. O. Newbold & Co., tailors; McCalla & Rankins, dry goods; Thos. H. Graves & Co., grocers; T. S. & S. Barkley, drug-

gists; C. M. Flournoy grist and saw mill; H. Holtzclaw, grocer; G. D. Vallandingham, shoes; G. W. Martin, saddles, etc.; Gibney & Sullivan, paints, oils, etc.; Chas. Nichols, blacksmith; T. J. Shepard, jewelry; Steffe & Lyons, carriages.

The Professional Men.

The lawyers were Jno. C. Breckinridge, D. Howard Smith and L. B. Dickerson. The physicians—W. H. Barlow, T. C. Gibney, D. C. Sullivan, W. L. Sutton, and Drs. H. Craig and P. Rankins announced that they would attend jointly to all cases. C. O. Cone, dental surgeon, and a Mr. Richardson, dancing academy.

First Smallpox Case.

The scare of smallpox fifty-eight years ago in Georgetown was as great, if not greater, than it is now. The Frankfort Yeoman reported that all the stores of Georgetown were closed on account of the prevailing dreadful disease. The Herald denies this, but admits that the majority of the women and children had removed from town. It says that little business was done, as the country people were afraid to come to town. The first case was discovered at the Female Seminary, and only one case resulted in death, and that was Mr. Johnson's little daughter, who was always a delicate child. The Herald said that the families took fright at the scare and left town; that some of the people walked on the pavements and others in the middle of the road—and that's what the Herald calls

"Smallpox Aristocracy."

The scare became so great that the Trustees requested the physicians to meet and to make a report as to the number of cases. The physicians met Tuesday, June —, 1846, and made the following report:

Report of the Board of Physicians.

Published by order of the Town Trustees.

At the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of Georgetown and in order to gratify public anxiety upon the subject of the disease now afflicting our town, the undersigned, a committee of physicians, would report:

That there have been up to the present time twenty cases in all. Nine of those were unequivocal smallpox, having the fever and eruptions of that disease well marked; the subjects of these cases had not been previously vaccinated. Of these nine cases one has died, one is still quite ill, and the others are convalescent, or doing well. The other eleven cases have been variously modified varioloid, a number of them hardly requiring medical treatment. All of them had been previously vaccinated. The first case, as we learn, occurred about the 1st of May, among the pupils of the Female Collegiate Institute of this place; the last on the 9th of June.

The Board of Trustees for Georgetown met on Tuesday, the 2nd of June, and passed all suitable ordinances for the protection of the community against the extension of the disease, as will appear by a reference to their acts, published in the Georgetown Herald of the 3rd inst. We have some reason to hope that their efforts may be effectual.

We cannot close this report without a reference to the unwearied attention of the principal and assistants of the Institute to the welfare of the sick. The measures suggested for the protection of the community against the ravages of the disorder were at once adopted by the principal, although involving a heavy pecuniary sacrifice to him; and throughout its progress in his family every effort which humanity could suggest has been made to render the situation of the afflicted as comfortable as possible.

WM. L. SUTTON, M. D. S. F. GANO, M. D.
T. C. GIBNEY, M. D. H. CRAIG, M. D.

Tuesday, June 9, 1846, 11 o'clock a. m.

The Disease in 1873.

This dreadful disease again broke out in Georgetown in 1873 and caused more deaths than at any other time before or since. The disease was said to have been brought to Georgetown through a stock of dry goods purchased in New York by Robt. Soper, a merchant of Georgetown. Some twenty odd deaths were caused by it in the county, as well as in the town. Mr. M. W. Holtzelaw, who is now among the oldest citizens of the town, suffered the loss of his wife by it.

MR. M. W. HOLTZCLAW



Mr. Holtzclaw is among the oldest native born citizens of Georgetown. He was born in Georgetown March 2nd, 1839, and has lived here ever since. He has been married three times. His first wife was Miss Mollie Robinson, of Stamping Ground. One child was born, which died very young, the mother and child both dying on the same day and were buried in the same coffin. His second wife was Miss Lizzie Hammond, of Midway. One child was born to them, Craig B., who is now a painter. She died with smallpox in 1873—(the disease in this year caused more deaths than at any time prior to or after this year; some fifty odd deaths were reported. It is claimed that the germs of this disease were brought here in a stock of dry goods purchased by Robt. Soper in New York, Soper having been a dry goods merchant in Georgetown for years.) Mr. Holtz-

claw's third wife was Miss Georgia Hammond, sister of his second wife. This marriage occurred in 1875, and five children were born to them, but only two are living—Maggie, the wife of Mr. Fred S. Crumbaugh, a farmer, and John Pell, who is the agent for the Q. & C. road at Wilmore. Mr. Holtzclaw is a printer, but has not worked at his trade for several years. He has always been a Democrat and never voted in any other precinct except the Court House. He remembers most of the old woolen mills, hat factories and the rope walk of our grandfather, and other enterprises established in Georgetown years ago. He takes great interest in the town and owns a nice home on North Broadway. He has given us a great deal of information of the old stage coaches and their drivers and of the newspapers, etc.

Judge Buckner Severely Criticised.

FEW citizens are now living who remember the sensational trial of LaFayette Shelby for the killing of Young Horine in Lexington in 1846. The trial Judge-Buckner was severely criticised all over the State at the small amount at which bond was fixed. The trial began on July 8th 1846 and the jury could not agree. Collin's history gives the following account of the affair:

"Trial of LaFayette Shelby for the killing of Young Horine, at Lexington, concluded by the non-agreeing and the discharge of the jury, who stood 4 for conviction and 8 for acquittal; next day he is admitted to bail by Judge Euckner in \$10,000 and released from jail. A public meeting is held strongly condemnatory of the course and result of the trial; the Judge and 8 Jurors hung in effigy, not only in Lexington, but in Richmond, Nicholasville, Georgetown and other places. So great is the popular excitement and outbreak that a majority of the Fayette and Scott county bar deem it proper to address a communication to the public in defense of the Judge, expressing high confidence in the correctness of his Judicial opinion, his impartiality, unblemished integrity and personal honor."

The Newspapers Fail.

Newspapers were just as hard to keep going then as they are now. The Herald editors made a strong appeal to the people of the county for their hearty support. The Herald said: "Several papers have heretofore been published in Georgetown, all of which have failed—not, however, for the want of patronage, but because of some misfortune or affliction on the part of the publishers. If we are blessed with continuous health and your patronage, the Herald shall succeed."

THE HERALD DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

The Georgetown Herald was not only one of the best looking papers published in the State at that time, so far as typographical appearance, but it was filled with crispy news and strong and forcible editorials, some of which were as follows:

A Newsy Sheet Ably Edited.



WE have frequently been asked what is a "Printer's Devil?" We give the following as a very satisfactory reply—it shows of what stuff Printer's Devils are composed:

Old Lucifer, both kind and civil,
To every printer lends a devil;
But balancing accounts each winter,
For every devil takes a printer.

Suit Against Kentucky Banks.

The suit of the Bank of Kentucky vs. the Schuylkill Bank of Pennsylvania, has been decided, at Philadelphia, in favor of the former.

Call on the Doctor.

Dr. Stephen Gano, of this county, has been called on to become a candidate for the office of Senator, at the ensuing August election; the call will be found in another part of our paper.

Call on B. J. Clay.

We observe in the last Lexington Observer & Reporter, a call, (purporting to come from Scott county,) upon B. J. Clay, Esq., of Bourbon, to become a candidate for the office of Senator from this district.

Col. Johnson at the Ball.

Col. Richard M. Johnson in replying to an invitation to attend the Oregon and Texas ball, at New York, speaks in bold and patriotic language with regard to our claims to Oregon. We should like to copy the whole letter but our limits forbid.

John C. Breckinridge's Card.

The subscriber having removed to Lexington, takes this method of informing his friends that he will regularly attend the Scott Circuit Court, and will also be in Georgetown every County Court day, when those of his friends who desire to entrust him with business, can do so. He continues to practise law in Lexington, in connection with R. S. Bullock, and those having business in Fayette, may have it promptly attended to by forwarding it to Bullock & Breckinridge, at Lexington.

August 7, 1845.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Rev. Evan Stevenson Became a Soldier.

The Rev. Evan Stevenson, editor of the Christian Intelligencer, has volunteered to go to Texas in the cavalry company raised by Captain Gano. May the Lord "Teach his hands to war and his fingers to fight."

Old Mt. Vernon's Celebration.

The Mount Vernon (Masonic) Lodge of Georgetown proposes having a celebration on the 24th of the ensuing month, in which the brethren of the neighboring lodges are invited to participate.

Masonic Festival—Anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

Mount Vernon Lodge No. 14 of Free and Accepted Masons will celebrate the approaching anniversary of St. John the Baptist, June 24th, by a procession, oration, etc. Brethren from the neighboring lodges and all others in good standing are earnestly requested to participate in the festivities of the occasion. Ample provision will be made for their accommodation. By order of the Lodge.

C. FRITZ, Secretary.

May 24, 1846.

Our Courts.

We have been favored by Maj. Thurston, with a copy of the bill, before the Legislature, abolishing our present Circuit Courts and establishing District Courts. It confers the same powers upon the District Courts, as are now possessed by our Circuit Courts. It divides the State into thirteen districts and requires but two terms to be held in each county in a year. It is to take effect on the 1st of June next and to continue in force for the term of seven years.

The 5th District is composed of Bourbon, Clarke, Madison, Jesamine, Woodford & Fayette.—Paris Citizen.

BEGINNING OF GEORGETOWN COLLEGE



FROM its beginning Georgetown has been in a certain sense an educational center. The early love of learning, or rather the desire of those in authority to inculcate that spirit, is shown in the advertisement published by Elijah Craig before 1790, setting forth the advantages and the charges of the school that had been established at Georgetown. From that day unto this there never has been a time when the youth of Scott county could not obtain in their own baliwick as good instruction as that in any other part of the State. There were, of course, the same early difficulties in the way of the advance of education met here as elsewhere, but through the trials of war and pestilence the schools have stood. The people who settled the county were of the blue blood of old Virginia, and they knew what advantages their children should have and saw that they got them.

The State Gave 5,900 Acres.

In 1799 James Garrard, then Governor of the State, conveyed to the Craigs and other citizens a grant of land consisting of 5,900 acres in Christian and Cumberland counties, as an endowment for Rittenhouse Academy, of which these gentlemen were trustees. The building located on what is now the main part of the campus of Georgetown College, was first a frame structure and afterwards built of brick.

Old Court House Sold.

The Commissioners appointed sold the frame portion of the old Court House to the Trustees of Rittenhouse Academy for \$155, with Wm. H. Henry as surety. The frame portion was moved to the College campus and used as the building for the institute above mentioned. The same land that is now the College campus was then called "Science Hill." The institute was first called "The Science Hill Academy," later the Rittenhouse Academy, and lastly nicknamed by the boys as the "Old Kitcheh.

Father of the Craigs.

It was through the influence of the Craigs that Governor Garrard made the grant of land more so than to any other.

Toliver Craig was nearly seventy years of age when the church of which he was a member and his oldest son the pastor, left Virginia for Fincastle county, now Kentucky. He, like his children, had been led to the Savior through the instrumentality of David Thomas and Colonel Harris. His three sons, Lewis, Elijah and Joseph, were preachers. Two of his daughters had husbands who were Baptist preachers. The two younger sons, Benjamin and Toliver, were also members of the traveling church. Leaving his home in Culpepper he passed the Blue Ridge and journeyed with his children and grandchildren to the far off land, still sustaining by his faith and courage, as he had in the days of persecution, his noble sons in their undertaking. The patriarch of Kentucky Baptists, the father of the Craigs, the Jacob of the tribes, will not be forgotten by Kentucky Baptists.

An English Woman.

As early as 1809 Mrs. De Charmes, an English woman, settled in Georgetown and established a school for young ladies in which the usual branches, together with music, drawing and other accomplishments, were taught. So can be seen the early trend of the people of Scott county toward an education for their children. Scholars for Mrs. De Charmes' school came from Lexington, Louisville and Frankfort, and competent and refined ladies were engaged as teachers. After the war of 1813, however, Mrs. De Charmes' daughter, Sarah, was married to an English officer, and the entire family returned to their native land.

This was the beginning, although it is impossible to tell what was really the first school in the town, but it can be seen that the educational facilities of the town were put on a substantial footing early in its existence.

History of College.

The following brief was reproduced from Prof. Yager's history, as was at one time mostly published in a Lexington paper:

THE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The buildings of the college, have gradually grown and expanded, as its needs and its means increase.

For the first ten years there were no buildings save the old Rittenhouse Acadamey, which occupied the site of the present Academy building and which with the western half of the campus seems to have come into the possession of the College partly by a sort of consolidation with the old Rittenhouse Academy, and partly by donations of a site by the citizens of the town to secure the location of the College.

Paid \$100 An Acre.

In 1840 the present Recitation Hall was commenced, the first building ever erected by the College. Paulding Hall, that is, the old part of it which constitutes the rear of the present edifice, was erected very early, but I have been unable to discover the date. It was mentioned in the first catalogue—1645-46—and may possibly have been built before the death of Issachar Paulding, which occurred, according to "Spencer's History of Kentucky Baptists," in 1832. In 1839 the eastern half of the campus, nearly ten acres, was sold to the College by Alexander Offutt for \$100 per acre.

In 1852 the College bought the building near the campus, now occupied and owned by Rev. T. J. Stevenson, and turned it into a dormitory, called Judson Hall. This building, however, seemed to be ill adapted to the purpose, and in 1859 the property was sold to Professor Rucker. This building was not converted into its present use until 1895. In 1869 the grounds to the south of the campus and the building now owned by Mrs. Dudley was purchased for a President's residence, and the present residence of the President was erected on a part of these grounds in 1889.

The present Academy building was built about 1861. In 1879 the new front was built to Paulding Hall. The large Chapel building was built in 1894, and the beautiful Rucker Hall, across the street, in 1895.

Contention for the College.

There was a contest over the location of the College between Georgetown and Versailles, and the former secured the prize by a gift of \$6,000. This, together with the generous donation of \$20,000 made by Isaachar Paulding, seems to have constituted the entire property of the institution during the first decade of its existence.

Giddings and Paulding Founders.

For a part of the time the College was run as a private enterprise. In 1838 Rockwood Giddings, a young pastor of Shelbyville, whose administration of the College lasted one year—he, together with Isaachar Paulding, were really the founders of Georgetown College as far as that honor can be awarded to any two men. Doctor Giddings turned his attention to the further needs of the institution and saw he could not make a College without endowment and buildings. He began the great task of raising an endowment and asked the Baptists of Kentucky, 40,000 in number, for \$100,000. Such was his enthusiasm, his almost hypnotic power over the hearts and pockets of his brethren that in eight months he had gathered together in good notes nearly \$80,000—a truly wonderful achievement, considering the time at which it was accomplished. As far as I have been able to ascertain, it was to Doctor Giddings also that we are indebted for the general plan of the old College building, now called

Recitation Hall.

Together with Dr. J. E. Farnam, his classmate at Waterville, Maine, whom he induced to come with him from Shelbyville to Georgetown in 1838, he drew the plans for this noble old edifice—so simple and sincere in its architecture, so pure and classical in its outline—that it stands now, and I hope will stand for another hundred years, a beautiful monument to his memory. This is not the place for suggestions, but I will venture to remark that I hope some day to see built on the south end of Recitation Hall an Ionic portico like the one at the north end, and then the old building rededicated and renamed "Giddings Hall," in honor of the first really effective President of the College.

Dr. Giddings Fell Dead in Pulpit.

In October, 1839, the President fell in the pulpit while preaching and was carried back to his old home in Shelbyville, dying in a few days. The one year of Dr. Giddings' administration had transformed the College. When his successor came to Georgetown he found an institution with a harmonious Board. This successor was Dr. Howard Malcom, who made an ideal College President. Dr. Malcom was a distinguished and eloquent man.

After a brief interval under Dr. J. L. Reynolds, the College entered upon an epoch of great prosperity and expansion under the leadership of Duncan R. Campbell, who came to Georgetown in June, 1852, from Covington, Ky., where he had been a professor in the Western Baptist Theological Institute. In 1855 the patronage of the College had far outgrown its facilities, and Dr. Campbell threw his mighty resources into an effort to increase the endowment. In about ten years' time he had secured about \$106,000. Dr. Campbell lived only long enough to carry the College through the trying ordeal of the Civil War, dying suddenly in 1865.

The War Effective.

Following Dr. Campbell's death, and the war, the College entered upon a period of quiet and painful readjustment to a changed environment. For fifteen years this process went on. The patronage fell off. During this period two very distinguished and scholarly men served successively as President of the College—Dr. N. M. Crawford, 1865-1871, and Dr. Basil Manly, 1871-1879.

About 1870 the movement to bring the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary to Kentucky from South Carolina was inaugurated. This involved the raising of \$300,000 by Kentucky Baptists.

Dr. Dudley Aroused Interest.

The College began to emerge from this period of comparative quiet and depression in 1870, when Dr. Richard M. Dudley was placed in charge of the institution. Dr. Dudley's administration covered a period of thirteen years—from 1879 to his untimely death in January, 1893, a most notable and eventful period in the history of Georgetown College. The new President's house, the new Chapel and Gymnasium building and Rucker Hall were the fruits of his labors; for while they were not all built during his life, the funds that made them possible were provided, and the conditions of patronage and prospects that made them necessary, were created by him. Thus about \$90,000 worth of buildings were added to the plant of the institution. The growth of the endowment, during Dr. Dudley's term of office was more than \$150,000. This, of course, includes the buildings above mentioned.

With Dr. Dudley's administration it is proper that this hasty sketch should close.

Some of the Presidents.

The first President of the Board was Silas M. Noel. The second President was Rev. Thomas P. Dudley, who afterwards became the great exponent of our brethren of the Hardshell branch of our denomination. Then came Roger Quarles, Gov. J. F. Robinson, David Chenault, W. M. Pratt, and lastly the present incumbent, Dr. Jno. A. Lewis.

The first Treasurer was Major M. C. McCalla, who was Treasurer from about 1840 to 1866. The other great Treasurer is the present holder of the office, Judge George V. Payne, whose term of service began in 1873.

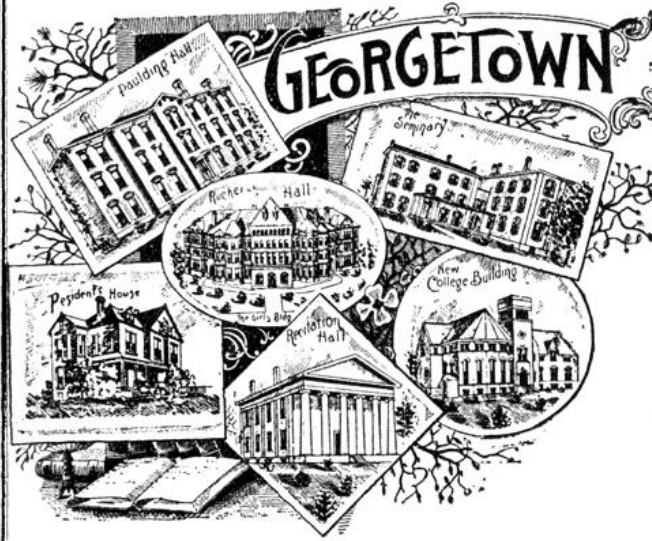
Lastly, let us note how the life of the College, like the life of an individual, ebbs and flows. There have been periods of great prosperity, of progress and expansion, and then there have been new seasons of quiet readjustment, of settling down and pulling together.

The three great tides of advancement have come under Geddings, Campbell and Dudley; partly, perhaps, because of the condition of the time, and partly because of the great qualities of these able men. The College has survived the frightful dissensions which resulted from the work of Alexander Campbell.

It is today the strongest institution of learning of the Baptist people west of the Alleghany mountains and south of the Ohio river. Let us all thank God for the noble past, and rise and go forward.

COLLEGE BUILDING

Representing Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars



THE College now has town property amounting to some forty acres and an endowment of between \$225,000 and \$250,000, which produces a revenue of about \$14,000. The tuition fees produce a sum of between \$7,000 and \$10,000, which makes the total annual revenue of the institution in excess of \$20,000 a year. On the forty-acre campus are located the various College buildings. There are now three dormitory buildings, the gymnasium and chapel building, the preparatory building, the President's house and the recitation hall. The preparatory building is one of the very old buildings on the grounds and is located on the site of the old Rittenhouse Academy. Recitation Hall, the main building of the College, is by this time nearly sixty years old.

In 1894 the gymnasium and chapel building was erected at a cost of between \$40,000 and \$45,000. The building is a handsome brick structure of three stories. The lower floor of the building is taken up with a large library room, the gymnasium and chapel. The library contains some 14,000 volumes. There is a special endowment for the library of about \$7,000, with the revenue of which the running expenses are met. The chapel is a large room capable of seating over 350 people. It is divided from the gymnasium by a movable partition, and during commencement exercises both rooms are thrown into one. The gymnasium is a room forty by seventy feet, in which are placed modern apparatus for the development of muscle indoors. Around the walls there is suspended an indoor track, twenty-seven laps to the mile. In the basement is a large swimming pool and the bath rooms. The second floor is given up to the museum and the third to rooms for the two literary societies, the Tau Theta Kappa and the Ciceronian. These societies are well equipped, each having a library of some 2,000 volumes. The rooms are well furnished and carpeted, with lace curtains at the windows and other evidences that the members are not on the most distant terms with their fair colleagues of Rucker Hall, as the girls' dormitory is called.

Rucker Hall is one of the new buildings of the College. It was erected in 1895 at a cost of about \$35,000. The building is of pressed brick and elegantly equipped with steam heat, electric lights, etc. It was built to accommodate 100 girls.

The Present Faculty.

Joseph Judson Taylor, M. A., D. D., President; James Jefferson Rucker, A. M., LL. D., McCalla Galloway Professor of Mathematics; Arthur Yager, Ph. D., Students Association Professor of History, Economy and Political Science; Henry Asa Vanlandingham, A. M., Professor of the English Language and Literature; David Edward Fogle, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages; Glanville Terrell, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Ancient Languages; Garnett Ryland, M. A., Ph. D., Maria Atherton-Farnam Professor of Chemistry and Physics; Edward Bagby Pollard, M. A., Ph. D., Professor of Psychology and Bible; Joseph Judson Taylor, M. A., D. D., R. M. Dudley Professor of Philosophy; Stonewall Jackson Pulliam

A. M., Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages and Principal of the Academy; Wilson Lewis Kline, B. S., Instructor in Biology and Director of Athletics; Edgar Hinton Taylor, A. M., Assistant in Mathematics and English; Eugenia Pulliam, Assistant in the Academy; Elizabeth Broderick Armstrong, Elocution and Physical Culture; Robert C. Young, Instructor in Pianoforte; Lillian Stetson, Instructor in Pianoforte; Miss Sneed, Instructor in Voice; S. Gay Stuart, Instructor in Harmony; Sidney Scott Lewis, Instructor in Art.

The Present Officers.

The President, Superintendent of College Property; D. E. Fogle, Secretary of Faculty; E. A. Taylor, Registrar; G. Ryland, Librarian; Mary Dudley, Assistant Librarian.

A NOTED EDUCATOR



DR. ARTHUR YAGER

DR. ARTHUR YAGER, Chairman of the Faculty of Georgetown College, was born in Henry county, Kentucky, October 29, 1858. He received a common school education in the schools of Campbellsburg, the little town in which he was born, and came to Georgetown College at the age of sixteen. He graduated in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following his graduation Dr. Yager taught for three years in the Preparatory Department of the College, and in 1882 went to John Hopkins University, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1884. On returning from the University, Dr. Yager was selected to fill the chair of History and Political Science, which was created just at this time. Dr. Yager has held this chair since that time. Dr. Yager, in 1892, married Miss Estill Lewis, of Fayette county. He has three children, two boys and a girl. Since his connection with Georgetown College Dr. Yager has always taken an absorbing interest in the affairs of the institution and possesses the rare faculty of looking at college questions from the standpoint of the student, as well as the faculty. He has been a prime mover in everything that has been to the advantage of the College in the past twelve years, and a firm believer in having the boys cultivate body as well as mind. As Chairman of the Faculty Dr. Yeager was chosen Acting President, and has performed the duties of that position in a way that has proved eminently satisfactory to all concerned. He is a kindly, courteous gentleman, whom all connected with the institution sincerely admire.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY

The Legislature passed an act in 1835 incorporating the Georgetown Female Seminary. This institution was conducted for a number of years very successfully by Mrs. Thornton F. Johnson. The act and the names of the incorporators will be found on the following page.

NAMES OF THE TRUSTEES, STYLE OF INCORPORATION.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That Job Stevenson, J. F. Robinson, R. M. Ewing, J. Humphreys, J. T. Johnson, M. Ferris, William McDaniel, M. V. Thompson, B. B. Ford, Ben Smith, Henry Johnson, M. W. Dickey, A. Hooper, William Johnson, Willa Viley, Henry Haun, Walter Birch, Joel Johnson, Hiram Stevenson and James Clark, shall be, and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, designated and to be known by the name of the Trustees of the Georgetown Female Academy, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal, with power to alter or change the same at their pleasure.

THE ACADEMY TO BE LOCATED IN GEORGETOWN.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Academy shall be located in the town of Georgetown, in Scott county, and the trustees shall hold their sessions in the said town, the first session to be held at such time and place as any three of the said trustees may designate.

TRUSTEES TO ELECT THEIR OFFICERS, AGENTS, ETC.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the said trustees, or a majority of them, shall have power to elect a president of the said board, and such other officers as shall, in their opinion, be necessary or convenient to transact the business of the said body corporate, and also an agent or agents to collect and obtain funds and donations for the benefit of the said Academy.

WHAT NUMBER TO CONSTITUTE A QUORUM, ETC.

Not less than ——— members shall constitute a board to transact any business, and ——— members shall be necessary to form a quorum, or to sell, alienate or convey any real estate, or rents of any real estate, the property of said body corporate.

AUTHORIZED TO PURCHASE AND HOLD LANDS, ETC.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the said trustees or their successors, by the name aforesaid, shall be capable, and they are hereby empowered in law to purchase, receive and hold to them and their successors, for the use and benefit of the said Academy, any lands, tenements, rents, goods, chattels, books and philosophical apparatus, which shall be purchased by them, given or devised to them, for the use aforesaid.

MAY SUE AND BE SUED.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That said trustees, by the name aforesaid, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of law or equity in this state, and they may, from time to time, make and establish such by-laws, rules, regulations and ordinances, for the benefit and government of their institution, or appertaining to the same, as they may deem necessary or expedient, but not contrary to the constitution or laws of this commonwealth. And the board of trustees shall, by ballot, supply any vacancy, which may occur in their own body, or in that of the officers appointed by them, when by death, resignation or removal, any vacancy shall happen.

MAY ELECT TUTORS, PROFESSORS, ETC.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the faculty, tutors, matron, and all officers of the said academy, shall be elected by the Board of Trustees, and shall be subject to the rules, etc., made and established by the said board, and shall continue in office during good behavior. The President of the Board of Trustees shall, at any time, have power to call a meeting of said Trustees to form a board and when requested by the Principal or President of the faculty, or by any three members of the board, it shall be his duty to call a meeting, and on his refusal or neglect so to do, any three members of the board may call a meeting, which call shall be imperative on all the members of the said board.

FUNDS NOT TO BE LOANED TO MEMBERS OF BOARD.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That it is hereby expressly provided that no portion of the funds, which may be acquired by the said body corporate, by purchase, devise, legacy, gift or otherwise, nor any part of the profits, proceeds or interest of the property, real or personal, which may become the property of the said body corporate, for the use and benefit of the said Academy, shall be loaned to any member of the board, or in any manner, be so applied as to interest individually in the fiscal concerns of the board any member thereof. [Approved February 3, 1835.]

BACON COLLEGE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.



COL. THORNTON F. JOHNSON

For twenty years Col. Thornton Fitzhugh Johnson, the founder of Bacon College, was engaged in educational pursuits in Georgetown.

Colonel Thornton F. Johnson married Miss Margaret Fauntleroy, of Georgetown. He now has a son, Col. Billy Johnson, until recently a prominent man of Dallas, Texas. He held several important offices in Dallas, but his age has told on him to such a great extent that he was compelled to retire from office. His eyesight has been failing him.

At the recent celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the union of Kentucky University and Transylvania, Lexington, Prof. A. R. Milligan, in an address setting forth a detailed history of the University from its inception as Bacon College, gave the following sketch of Colonel Johnson, which will doubtless be read with interest by his pupils of the Female College and Military Institute, who are living:

Beginnings in Georgetown.

"In the October vacation of 1836 information came to Professors Thornton F. Johnson, Samuel G. Mullins and a third, who was doubtless Dr. Samuel Hatch, that their acceptance of the plea which Alexander Campbell was then making for the restoration of primitive Christianity on the basis of the Bible as the only rule of faith and practice was to cost them their places in Georgetown College. The three professors anticipated dismissal by resignation."

Bacon College Established.

"Meanwhile Thornton Fitzhugh Johnson, the real founder of Bacon College, had passed from its faculty into its board. Born in Orange county, Virginia, May 26, 1805, and reared there in a family whose near connection included eminent men, he was in 1823 admitted a cadet of West Point, where he remained until 1827. Coming to Kentucky in 1829, he became a charter member of the Christian congregation at Georgetown, and was professor of mathematics and civil engineering in Georgetown College until the establishment of Bacon College.

Prof. Johnson bought a large brick dwelling which stood, until its destruction by fire on December 21, 1885, on the South side of Clinton street, opposite the lot that is between the rear portions of the grounds on which the Baptist and Christian churches now stand. This house stood on the ground on which the house owned by Gleason Bros. now stands, and was owned by the late 'Squire Lemon at the time it was burned.

In 1837 he carried out his earlier intention of establishing a female seminary in Georgetown. To this successful undertaking he added another when in 1847 he opened the Western Military Institute. In the autumn of 1849 Col. Johnson removed his Military Institute to Blue Lick Springs, and the next spring his Female Collegiate Institute to Millersburg. The seminary he abandoned when in March of 1851 he again moved the Military Institute, in whose corps of instructors were James G. Blaine, Bushrod Johnson and Robert Dale Owen, to Drennon Springs, in the county of Henry, where on the fourth day of the following October Col. Johnson died in the forty-seventh year of his age. His remains rest in the Georgetown cemetery beneath a marble monument which commands the town of whose educational history he was an important part.

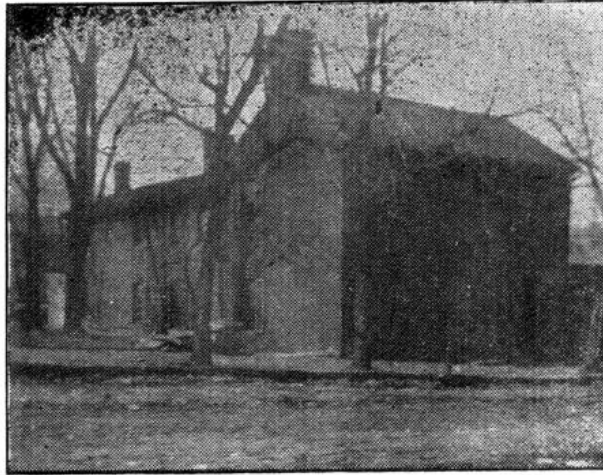
A Western Military Cadet Says:

Judge James Y. Kelly, who attended the great Institute, has this to say of the old Institute and its founders:

THE WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE

FOUNDED IN 1846 BY

COL. THORNTON F. JOHNSTON.

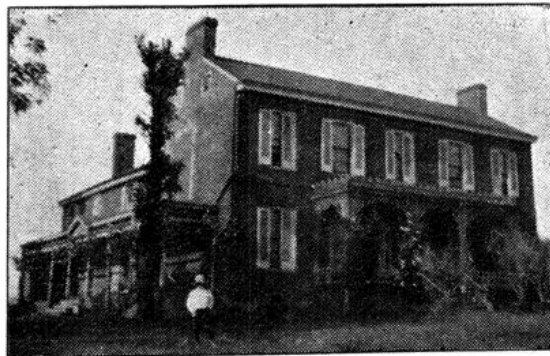


THE GEORGE FITZGERALD HOME,

Where the First Session of the Western Military Institute was held.



The Western Military Institute was founded by Col. Thornton F. Johnson. Its first session was held in the fall of 1846 or spring of 1847, in the house on North Hamilton street now occupied by George W. Fitzgerald as a residence. From this place the Institute was shortly afterward moved to what was then known as the Warren place, being a large plot of ground with a handsome residence in its center, and bounded on the north by Main street, on the west by Military street, on the south by a dirt road, now Jackson street, and on the east by Maddox street and the property upon which an old log house now stands, then owned by Mr. Eastham. This property was well adapted to the purposes of the Institute by reason of its ample parade and drill grounds.

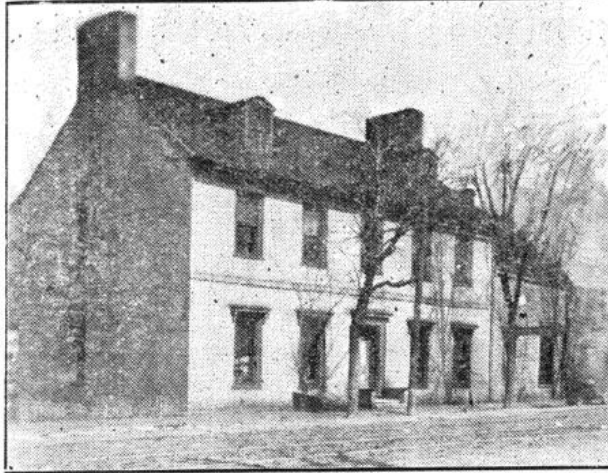


WARRENDALE.

The above is a likeness of the Western Military Institute and ground. Part of this house was frame, which has since been moved away. The old mound still stands in the center, on which stood the flag-staff. It is now owned by Mrs. Risk.

However, about the year 1849, Col. Johnson having been heavily involved with debt, occasioned, no

doubt, by the Institute's lack of endowment, and being compelled to make some move which would be for the best interest of the Institution, and having received some encouragement from outsiders to that end, moved the Institute to Dremon, Ky. Unfortunately there Col. Johnson became involved in a difficulty in which he lost his life. His body was brought back to Georgetown and buried with military honors by his cadets in the old grave yard.



THE MOORE HOUSE,

Where the sessions of the Female Seminary were held. This Seminary was taught by Mrs. Thornton Johnson.

Col. Johnson was a great educator. He had a great love for the Western Military Institute and he had also been successful, several years before the Institute was founded, in building of a Female Seminary, which occupied what is now known as the Moore House, and the ground upon which the Presbyterian church stands. This Seminary fell with the Western Military Institute. This Seminary was taught by his wife, Mrs. Thornton Johnson.



THE LATE JAMES G. BLAINE.

The distinguished lawyer and statesman, and the nominee of the Republican party for President of the United States in 1884, who was defeated by Grover Cleveland, the Democratic nominee, was a tutor in the Western Military Institute.

It was about 1848 or 1849 that Hon. James G. Blaine, then a tutor in the Institute, and quite a young man, fell in love with and married Miss Stanwood, a teacher in the Seminary. My recollection

is they ran off and married, thus severing their connection with both Institutions.

LECTURING HIS CLASS ON ELECTRICITY.

It was from Col. Johnson I first heard about the telegraph. He was in his office lecturing his class upon electricity and he spoke about putting up poles, stringing wires upon them and then by means of electricity, sending messages great distances over the wires. It seemed at the time somewhat mythical.

THE CADETS TOOK PART.

The cadets of the Western Military Institute in 1847 or 1848 took part in the burial of Mexican soldiers in the Frankfort cemetery.

A GREAT LOSS TO GEORGETOWN.

The loss of the two Institutes was quite a loss to Georgetown. I have heard old people say that Col. Johnson founded Bacon College in Georgetown, which was afterward moved to Harrodsburg in 1839, and moved to Lexington and incorporated into the Kentucky University.

THE DRUM CORPS.

One of the interesting features with the boys of the Military Institute was the drum corps. The fifer was a noted character, Uncle Jack Luke by name, whom they thought to be about the best fifer in the world. Another noted character, Uncle Tom Lloyd, held forth on the little drum, and he was a wonder, only excelled by his brother, Littleton. John Luke, a son of Uncle Jack, beat the bass drum, and the boys felt proud when marching down Main street lead by this corps. Uncle Jack Luke, when not in service, almost always had a bundle of hickory walking sticks for sale, which he had cut and made on Eagle.

JAS. Y. KELLY.

SOME OF THE PUPILS.

Some of those who attended Mrs. Thornton Johnson's Academy were: Mrs. M. P. Sinclair, Mrs. John Duncan, Mrs. S. E. Barlow, Mrs. T. V. Lyon, Mrs. Henrietta Williams.

THE CADETS.

Only two of the cadets that attended the Western Military Institute can be found, and these are Judge Jas. Y. Kelly and John Will West.

THE CORPS INSTRUCTORS.

The corps of instructors in the Western Military Institute were James G. Blaine, Bushrod Johnson and Dale Owen.

THE TEACHERS OF THE FEMALE SEMINARY.

As a great number of people have often asked and are anxious to know the names of the teachers of the Female Seminary employed by Mrs. Johnson, every effort has been made to secure them, but not until the above was put in type and printed. Mrs. Sallie Barlow, who attended the school, gave us the names. The teachers were Caroline, Sarah and Harriett Stanwood, three sisters. The last named became the wife of James G. Blaine. It was through James G. Blaine that E. C. Barlow, "Pappy Cal," received the appointment of Postmaster of Georgetown.



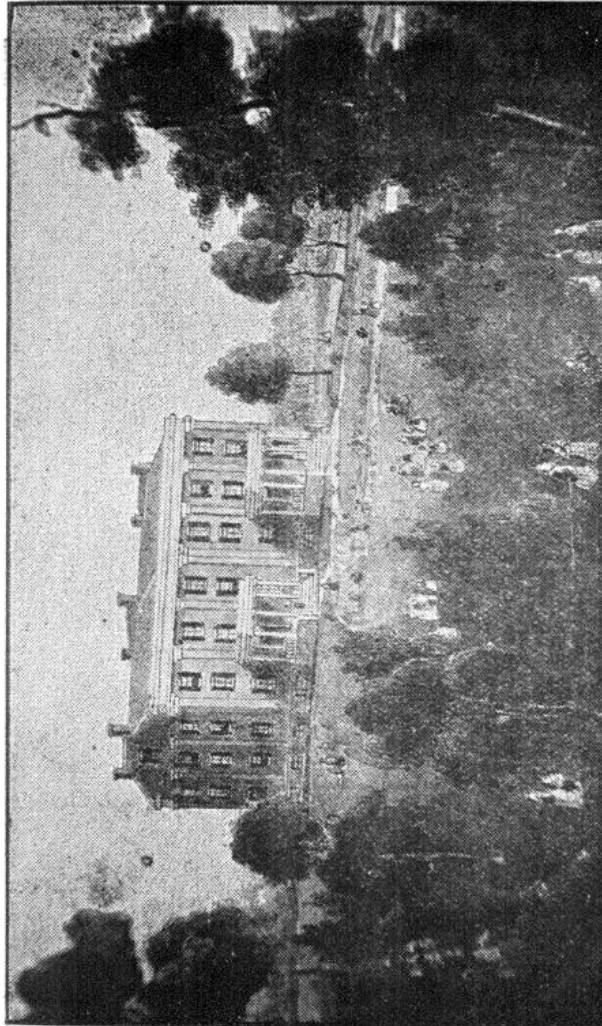
GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1846 BY PROF. J. E. FARNHAM.



IN 1846 Dr. J. E. Farnham, Professor of Natural Science in Georgetown College, organized the Female Seminary, which from 1846 to the time it burned in 1865, was one of the most noted institutions of learning for young ladies in the South. The late Dr. Gano in his sketch of Georgetown, written and published in 1882, says: "It was first located in the corner building known as the Georgetown Hotel. He had able and accomplished assistants as teachers. In 1847 he erected a large and commodious building in the southeastern part of the town

THE BUILDING AND THE GROUNDS

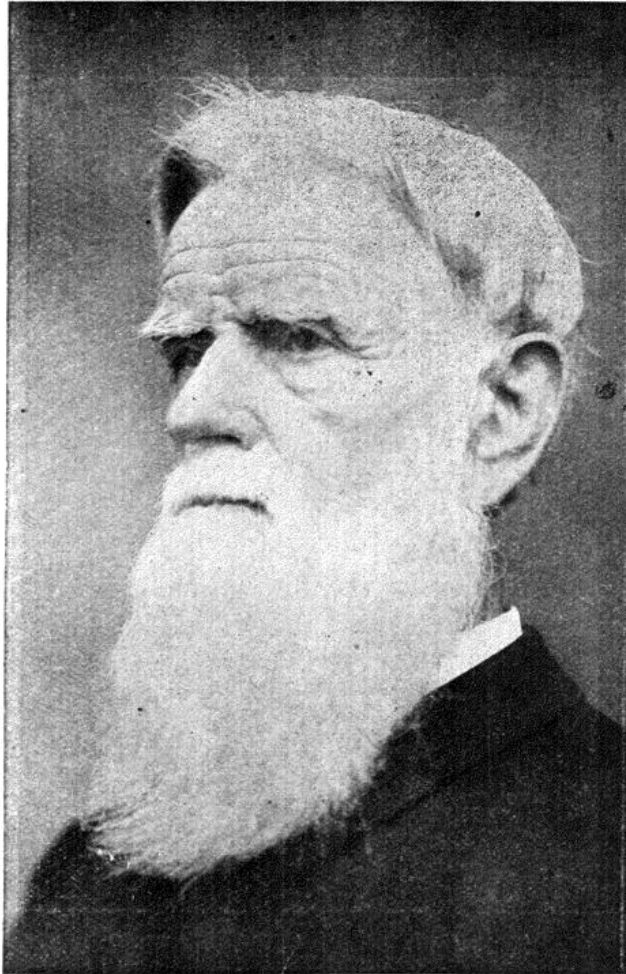


THE NOTED INSTITUTION BURNED IN 1865

on Hamilton street, on the grounds now occupied by Prof. Arthur Yeager's residence. It was conveniently arranged, and contained from thirty-five to forty rooms, and was capable of accommodating one hundred pupils; it cost \$25,000. It was conducted with great success for twenty years, drawing large numbers of pupils from the South and West, besides a very liberal patronage in the neighboring counties. No female school in the West enjoyed a higher reputation, or offered better facilities for acquiring an education of a high grade. It was burned down in 1865, and Prof. Farnham disposed of the property to Col. Rhodes Estill. After the destruction by fire of the seminary building in 1865, that had been successfully conducted by Prof. Farnham for twenty years, a temporary management was made for Prof. J. J. Rucker to take charge of a female school on his own property."

A VALUABLE CITIZEN TO GEORGETOWN

PROF. JAMES JEFFERSON RUCKER was born January 27th, 1828, in Randolph county, Mo. He entered Georgetown College in the spring of 1852. Here he remained a student, teaching at intervals a school in Bourbon county, until June, 1854, when with the honors of his class he graduated as an A. B. In the fall of 1855 he entered upon the discharge of his duties as Principal in the Academy of Georgetown College. On the 21st of November, 1855, he was temporarily appointed to fill a vacancy occurring in the Chair of Mathematics for Georgetown College. The Board of Trustees met the following June and elected him permanently to this office, which he filled until 1893, when the college became a co-educational institution for young men and women. In 1865 the building occupied by



PROF. JAMES JEFFERSON RUCKER

Prof. Farnham as a female seminary was burned. Prof. Rucker came to his rescue, appropriating his own private property until better premises could be obtained. Perceiving that he had undertaken too much by assuming the additional duties as Principal of the Seminary he sold the property and school to Prof. J. B. Thorp, who continued its management for two years. Prof. Rucker in the fall of 1869 again became the Principal of the Female Seminary. The seminary is now used for sleeping quarters for the students. On September 10, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary M. Allison, of Bourbon county. Mrs. Rucker died in 1884 and left three children to mourn the loss of a devoted mother, who are as follows: Mrs. L. L. Bristow, Messrs. Eugene and Benjamin L. Rucker. In 1886 Prof. Rucker married Mrs. Bettie Higgins (nee Miss Bettie Porter), a sister of Mrs. G. H. Nunnolley, and they now reside in a beautiful home on South Broadway.

AFTER THE FIRE IN 1869

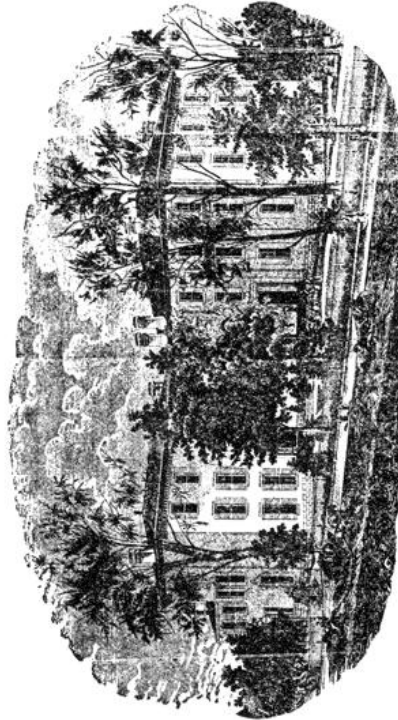
In 1869 a new seminary building was constructed on the grounds of the college, adjoining the President's house, and owned by the college. Prof. Rucker had charge of the same and continued to conduct it until Georgetown College became a co-educational institution for young women and men.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY

ERECTED BY THE COLLEGE IN 1869

THE OLD BUILDING

SINCE THE COLLEGE BECAME A CO-EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IT IS USED FOR



SLEEPING QUARTERS

BY MOST OF THE MINISTERIAL STUDENTS

CONDUCTED BY PROF. RUCKER

BY WHOM THE FOLLOWING CARD WAS ISSUED IN 1875

I WISH to say to the citizens of Georgetown and surrounding country that, although I have not been able as yet to procure a professional Kindergarten teacher for the Seminary, I have not changed my views as to the superior methods of instructing the young, nor do I expect to abate my efforts to secure the services of such a teacher. That department will be opened next Monday, under the supervision of Miss Lulu Manly, who will devote all her talent, energy and tact, with such facilities as I can place in her hands, to make it as near a success as possible without special training for that kind of work.

Send us your little girls, and boys under ten years of age, and we will try the experiment under the new department.
Georgetown, August 31, 1875. J. J. RUCKER.

This Institute of Learning.

The Georgetown Female Seminary, in charge of Prof. J. J. Rucker, was one of the greatest educational institutions for young women in the South.

The Commencement Week.

Between 1870 and 1897 this institution, like the College, flourished like a green bay tree. The school term closed in June and the commencement week was looked forward to with great eagerness by the people. It was the week for June roses and sweet girl graduates. The closing exercises were first held in a large tent pitched on the College campus.

The Night of the Wind.

On Monday night, June 6th, 1874, the Euepian Society of the Seminary was holding its anniversary, when a high wind came up and blew the tent down. The tent was crowded, but no one was injured. Below will be found an interesting comment on the "Literary Leaf," read by Misses Snmmers and Rankins, and signed "Aliquis:"

The Wind, the Tent and the Exercises.

"Other hands will probably record the doings of commencement week—the hot days, the merry crowds, the speeches by the boys, the excellent addresses delivered to them, the procession, the graduates, the wind that prostrated the big tent in the night, so as to prevent its use, and shut us up in the narrow limits of the church with all the events of the grand occasion which crowds and illuminates Georgetown once a year. But I am going to appoint myself chronicler of the brightest and prettiest part of the entertainment—I mean the exercises conducted by the young ladies of Prof. Rucker's Female Seminary. 'The Literary Leaf,' read by Misses Summers and Mal Rankins, was charming, as it always is; while the music interspersed did not merely furnish a sort of rest, as is often the case, in which the attention might be diverted, but presented new attractions, riveting the attention afresh and pleasing the ear. Miss Tucker's 'Laughing Song' especially delighted everybody. She laughed in all the keys, and with all the variations possible. It was laughing in trills, in runs, in pearly showers; it was in time and measure, yet it seemed to be as graceful and natural, as if she just wanted to laugh right then."

The Exercises Held at Court House.

After the tent was blown down the exercises were held in the Baptist church until the completion of the Court House in 1878. Then they were held in the Circuit Court room until the new College building was completed in 1894, where they have been held since. The interest has abated wonderfully with the country people since the change from the Court House to the College. During commencement week the stables could not accommodate the rigs and horses. The old hitch rack that stood in front of the Court House was lined from one end to the other with horses. Standing room was at a premium in the Court room when the exercises were held. The exercises are now attended by twice the number of people and greater interest manifested than ever before, but the country people do not attend in as great numbers.

First Church and School of Georgetown.

The following is a copy of the paper furnished by Dr. S. F. Gano, at the laying of the corner-stone of the new College building: "The first church and school house was built in Georgetown by the traveling Baptist church from Virginia, led by Elijah Craig and two brothers, more than one hundred years ago. They settled on the Big Spring branch. A school house was built back of where Roland's shop now stands, and the church on the grounds now occupied by the Christian church. The first Baptist preacher in Georgetown was Joel Biggs. The second Baptist church was built where the First Colored Baptist church now stands. It was built by Baptists of Georgetown and surrounding county."

The Early School.



THE City Schools are in keeping with the other educational advantages of the place. There is at present an enrollment of 430 children in the white school. They are divided into ten grades and are instructed in the various branches of a common school education by capable and efficient teachers. The two upper grades in the school are High School grades and here the pupils are prepared to enter the Freshman class at College. During these two years they finish algebra and arithmetic and plane geometry, and are given instruction in book-keeping, physical geography and other kindred branches. They finish Cæsar, reading the Gradatim and are instructed in Latin grammar. R. L. Garrison, the father of the graded school system in Georgetown, is the Principal of the School. He is a native of Boone county, being born there November 24th, 1846. His parents moved to Owen county when he was three years old and he obtained his early education in the country schools. He came to Georgetown when a young man and entered the College. He was in attendance at that institution for nearly four years, leaving college in his senior year in order to accept the position of Principal of the City School. He began teaching in an old dwelling where there were two rooms given up to the school. He had one assistant and there were sixty children in attendance. The present school building is situated in the northern part of the city and is located on the same lot on which the old building stood. It originally cost \$6,000, but since its erection in 1882 that sum has been expended upon it in additions and improvements. It is well furnished, containing eight rooms. An addition of two rooms is being made for the primary department.

HISTORIC CARDOME

NOW A CONVENT

THE beautiful place known as Cardome, the home of the late Gov. James Robinson, and now used by the Sisters as a convent, was built by Col. Benjamin Chambers, who was elected in 1817 as Clerk of Scott and after serving two terms, being defeated for the third term by Col. John T. Johnson, was appointed a Notary Public by Gov. John Adair in 1823. He was the father of Mrs. Annie Chambers Ketchum, who became noted as a poet. A likeness of her and also one of her productions, "Semper Fidelis," will be seen elsewhere. Below will be found two orders of the Scott County Court:

Colonel Chambers County Clerk.

At a session of the County Court in 1817 the following order was made: "B. S. Chambers, Clerk of this Court and of Scott Circuit Court, produced the amount of money received by him for taxes on deeds, writs and seal as follows and was sworn to this agreement to law, which is ordered to be certified to the Auditor of Public Accounts. B. S. Chambers added to committee heretofore to settle with the Sheriff"

Col. Chambers Appointed Notary Public.

At a session of the County Court in 1823 the following order was made: "B. S. Chambers this day produced in Court a certificate from the Governor as Notary Public in and for Scott county and took the oath required by law and with Elijah Hawkins, his security, entered into and acknowledged bond in the penalty of \$1,500, conditioned according to law."

Lays Brick on Tallest Chimney.

In a pamphlet issued by the Sisters in 1900 styled the "Silver Jubilee," the following appeared: "In the year 1821, the corner stone of Cardome was laid by the gentle hands of Mrs. B. S. Chambers, whose husband, Major Benjamin Stuart Chambers, had been an officer in the war of 1812. When the house was finished, Major Chambers mounted the scaffolding and laid the last brick on the tallest chimney, repeating the prayer he had offered when the corner stone was laid, and naming the estate "Acacia Grove." When Governor Robinson purchased the place he named it Cardome (*Cara domus*) and the present owners have not altered that title. On September 7th, 1896, the Sisters of the Visitation purchased the place from the heirs of Mrs. Carrie Robinson.

HISTORICAL CARDOME.

A graduate, Miss Anna C. Minogue, of Cardome, has this to say: "Cardome! It is a name to conjure with in Kentucky. So long ago that it has grown faint in the memory of the not 'sad historian of the pensive plain,' the foundation of this house, destined to withstand the ordeal of time and change, was laid. It saw the forests fall and the Elkhorn creep under strongly built bridges and past fields of grain. It saw the rudely constructed, primitive houses of Georgetown give place to modern, handsome structures and grow from a straggling village to a prosperous city. It saw the first railroad and telegraph that brought this portion of the Bluegrass country into direct and immediate connection with the great commercial centers. It saw political upheavals, national expansion, government division and reunion. Wars with foreign foes, civil conflict, religious strife, birth and death of parties, intellectual and commercial progress, and all the great changes that three-quarters of a century ring in on the world, Cardome has witnessed since the wife of a soldier of the war of 1812 laid its foundation stone. It knew three masters until its purchase by the late Governor Robinson, from whom it received the endearing title 'Cara Domus.' With him for its head, it became famous as one of the great social centres of the State. The nation's most honored guests, visiting Kentucky, were entertained here, as were the nation's own great men. Here Southern wealth and intellect, youth and beauty, congregated to partake of the pleasures of social intercourse; then followed a great change. The world of fashion and society was banished and prayer and education took up their abode in Cardome when the holy and learned daughters of St. Francis de Sales removed hither their convent and academy from White Sulphur.

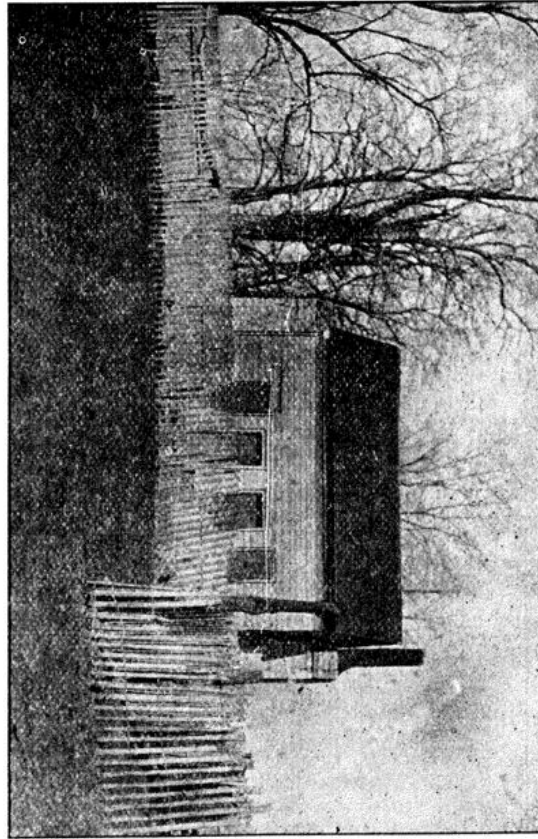
"ANNA C. MINOGUE."

MOUNT ADMIRABILIS,

FOUNDED IN 1875.

White Sulphur, Scott County.

THE school now located at Cardome was founded in 1875 at White Sulphur. Few of the educational institutions of our country have more interesting settings, historically considered, than did our "Mount Admirabilis." White Sulphur is inseparably associated with the history of the church in Kentucky; and it likewise represents a page of the State's social life. Pupils of "Mount Admirabilis" will remember the old Sulphur Spring in the narrow dell just beyond the convent grounds, and the pile of stones on the hill above, the ruins of the hotel built for the accommodation of guests when the White Sulphur Springs of Scott county annually drew large crowds to their healthful retreats.



MOUNT ADMIRABILIS.

First Catholic Church in Kentucky.

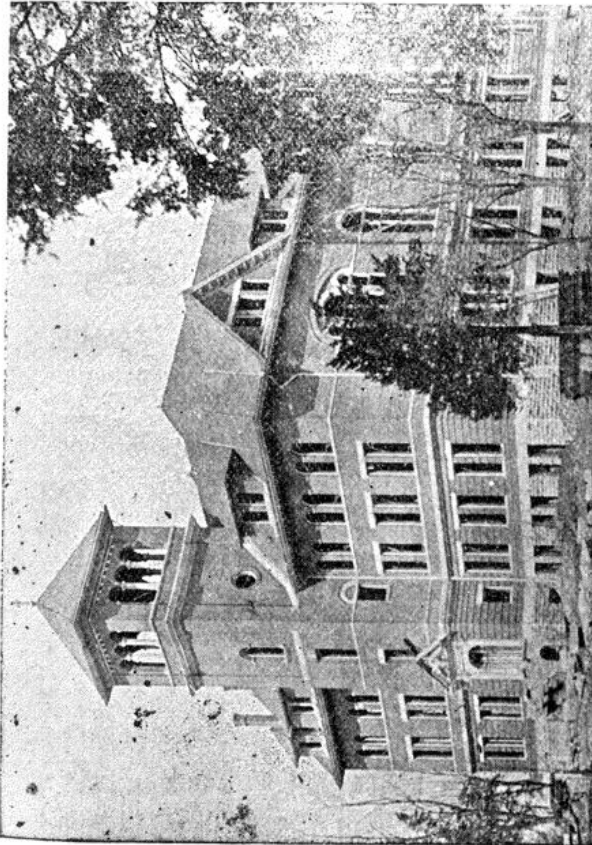
It was at White Sulphur that one of the first churches in Kentucky was built. For a number of years the little log structure did service; but increasing membership and prosperity enabled the congregation, in 1815, to build a new, more substantial and appropriate house of worship, which was placed under the patronage of St. Pius. Thirty-eight years afterwards the Covington Diocese was erected, with the Rt. Rev. G. A. Carrel as first bishop. The retirement found at White Sulphur was congenial to the scholarly prelate, and here much of his time was spent. He built an episcopal residence near the church and opened a school for boys. The institution prospered until the breaking out of the war for Southern independence, when the students laid down their books to take up arms for the South and her cause, or against it. An asylum for orphan boys succeeded the college, but this, too, failed, and in 1875 the Sisters of

Visitation from Maysville laid the foundation of Mt. Admirabilis, the second, now the only, convent of the Visitation Order in Kentucky.

For twenty-one years the Sisters lived at White Sulphur, a distance of nine miles from Georgetown, but realizing the importance of being nearer the city they purchased the beautiful estate of the late Governor Robinson, and there established their school on a new basis. Out of the twenty-one Sisters there when this school was founded only four are left.

La Fayette and Clay Entertained.

Cardome, too, is historic. Under the title of Acacia Grove, it became, in 1821, the home of Major Benjamin Stuart Chambers, who had been an officer in the war of 1812. In the ante bellum days the house was the home of hospitalisy. Here the elite of the South assembled. Here La Fayette and Webster and Clay, with many other distinguished guests were entertained. When Governor Robinson purchased the place he named it Cardome.—Catalogue.



NEW BUILDING AT CARDOME.

CARDOME

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION.

CARDOME, one mile from town, is one of the most beautiful spots in the "Blue Grass Region." Formerly the residence of Governor Robinson, it is now the home of the Sisters of the Visitation, who, in 1895 moved their school from White Sulphur to its present commanding site. Here, surrounded by eighty-seven acres of cultivated land, large buildings have been erected. The original dwelling house, almost hidden by modern structures, is still in excellent preservation and serves for music rooms and other offices. The dormitory building, contain-

ing dormitories, study hall, play room, etc., is unpretentious in style, but is commodious, well lighted, well ventilated and comfortable. The latest addition to the group of buildings is, in every respect, the main feature of the establishment. Its architectural merits are of a high order. A beautiful Romanesque chapel occupies the central portion of this building, and there are also parlors, library, studio, class rooms, refectories, and an entire wing for the Sisters' apartments.

The Flight of the Swallows



VALEDICTORY READ BY

MISS MARIETTA AIMEE PROCTOR,

CARDOME, GEORGETOWN, KY., JUNE 16, 1905.

Miss Proctor is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Proctor, of Lexington, formerly of Georgetown, and was a graduate at Cardome in the class of 1905. She is a granddaughter of the late Mrs. Mary Agnes Gaines.

As we gaze into the heaven's fair blue fleecy flecked dome,
We can see the swallows coming from their distant Southern
home.

First a tiny speck—then larger, then another—till the air
Blackened seems to be with pinions darting, fluttering every-
where.

As they come thus tumbling, tossing, dropping downward
through the sky.

In a spirit of sheer joyance, madly uttering their shrill cry.
All the sleeping earth awakens and the forests seem to ring
With a welcome to these favorites, fair, bright harbingers of
spring.

They are here, the snowy breasted, black-winged forest fairies,
come

To drink the genial influence of a glorious summer sun;
Come to form their clay-built cabins 'neath the eaves of some
tall tower

Of the cloister they have chosen for their high aerial bower.
In their love of lofty soaring they disdain to touch our earth
Save for shelter or in danger, loath to interrupt their mirth
And they fare on swarming midges as they ply the perfumed
breeze.

Over groves and reeded marches and thro' freshly budding
 trees,
 Ever reckless of the future, caring only for the day,
 For the hour of existence, while in gleeful frenzy they
 Dart and fly in playful movements like vibrations swift of
 light
 Till they chase each other wildly to their cabins for the night,
 But at last their merry labors and their frolics wild must end,
 For the early frosts of winter bid them seek a distant land,
 Tho' 'tis not without reluctance, yet with courage they
 embark
 On their long and perilous journey. How fearlessly they start
 Over forest, field and hamlet, over crowded cities, where
 Untold grief and sore temptation, sorrow, pain and wearying
 care
 Gnaw like cankers at the restless, ever turbid aching breast
 Of sinful man. Yet onward, onward, never heeding his unrest,
 Each bright day's succeeding darkness and each night's return-
 ing day
 Finds our dauntless exiles nearer to the end of their wide way,
 Pausing now and then at nightfall on the cross of some tall
 spire,
 Till winged hope and self-reliance lifts them in their flight
 still higher
 With no mariner's compass guiding, and no beacon light to
 cheer
 O'er the ocean's darkling waters, with no helmsman strong to
 steer,
 Do they launch their little beings neither anxious nor afraid,
 Feeling God's divine protection and his never failing aid.
 Far beneath them roars the tempests, great forked lightnings
 stab the deep,
 While fierce gusts and booming echoes o'er its gaping bosom
 sweep;
 Yet o'er all they glide triumphant, till a smiling sunny land
 Rich with golden fruit and vineyards bids them linger on its
 strand.

 Like these rovers of the heavens, light of heart and sorrow
 free,
 One by one to his dear shelter, we have gathered joyfully;
 Here to spend life's budding springtime and our childhood's
 fleeting hours,
 Where our labors proved but pleasures and our storms but
 summer showers,
 Here we've joyed and toiled together, our young hearts elec-
 trified,
 And with buoyant life's elixir we have seemingly defied
 All grim sorrow, pain and anguish, while unfettered, fancy-
 free,
 We have lived in sweet contentment which is youth's own
 legacy.
 On the wings of Aspiration, we have soared to hallowed
 heights,
 Where the tender mind is nourished with those rich and rare
 delights,
 Lofty thoughts and high ideals of the beautiful and good,
 Which alone can lead us onward to a noble womanhood.
 In this lofty sphere of learning, far above the luring charm
 Of all worldly foils and fashions, we have found those friend-
 ships warm,
 Which have helped us build our life craft for humanity's
 rough sea,
 Praying God to be the pilot, they themselves will anchors be,
 But like frosts that warn the swallows when their homeward
 course to steer,
 So the chill of life's stern changes points us to the woman's
 sphere.
 Where fair Duty, queenly virtue, from her care encumbered
 thorne,
 Bids us say farewell to childhood, to our cherished convent
 home.
 And we leave our Alma Mater, to embark on life's vast sea,
 Of vicissitudes and heartaches, hopes and fears, anxiety,
 But we bear with us a treasure, as we brave the ocean's crest;
 'Tis the love, the gentle guidance of a mother's tender breast.
 She will guide us far above the taint of fashion, sin and woe;
 Teach us that terrestrial sufferings, borne in peace, sweet
 peace bestow.
 Living in the world, not for it; in sincerity of soul,
 We will reach with chastened spirits that long sought and
 happy goal,
 Fare thee well then, Alma Mater! Though in summers yet
 to come,
 Maids in bloom and health, gay-hearted, with far lighter steps
 may roam
 O'er your pleasant fields and meadows, yet not more regret-
 fully
 Will they leave your haunts and streamlets and your smiling
 slopes than we.
 Ah! when weary of the glittering, empty pleasures of this
 life—
 When oppressed and sad and careworn with its never ending
 strife,
 Let us for a happy season turn and drop our burdens here,
 Certain of an earnest welcome, which our saddened hearts
 can cheer.
 CARA DOMUS! keep thy dower rich and rare of nature's
 store,
 Thus for blooming forms of infancy preserve thy treasured
 lore
 And in thy peaceful influence, thy quiet, faithful hallowed
 love
 We shall find reflected ever the Eternal Realms above.

A KENTUCKY CELEBRITY

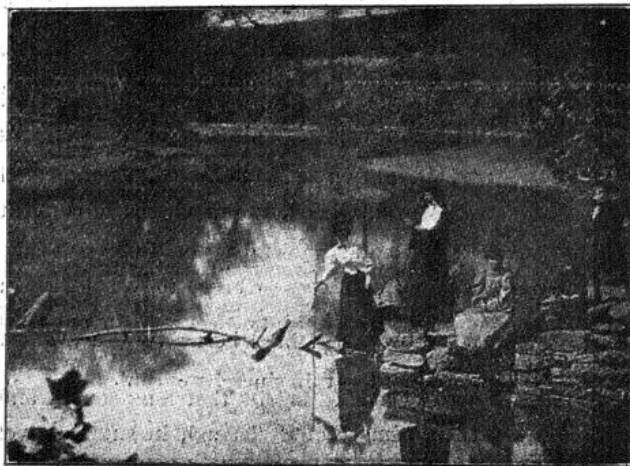


MRS. ANNIE CHAMBERS KETCHUM

Who claims her father, Major Benjamin Stuart Chambers, erected Cardome. She was a great poetess, as some old newspaper clippings say of her:

"Mrs. Annie Chambers Ketchum, the justly celebrated poetess and authoress, long a resident of Memphis, Tenn., but a native Kentuckian, is now on a visit among her relatives at Lexington. Mrs. Ketchum's genius as a poetess is second to that of but few Americans, living or dead. The Lexington Press says: 'Mrs. Ketchum comes rightfully by her genius. Judge Bradford, her grandfather, established the 'old Kentucky Gazette' in this city, the first paper published west of the Alleghanies; and was not only a writer of finished elegance, but a jurist of unbending integrity. Mr. Chambers, her father, was a barrister of brilliant oratorical powers, whose lively wit and eloquence made him alike the favorite

BEAUTIFUL ELKHORN—NEAR CARDOME



A SISTER AND SOME OF THE GIRLS FISHING

of the forum and the drawing room. Mrs. Ketchum's Christmas ballad, 'Benny,' which has become a household song in all lands, alone would immortalize her, but her later poems bear evidence that she has been an earnest and enthusiastic student. 'Semper Fidelis,' in the October number of Harper's Magazine, is pronounced one of the most finished productions of American literature as yet, and 'Dolores,' 'Waiting,' and 'Amabile Me,' are gems of the finest type.'

Spent the Winter in Paris.

In 1875 Mrs. Ketchum announced that she would spend the coming winter of that year in Paris, France, in the pursuit of her literary labors.

Entered a Convent.

On May 24th, 1876, Mrs. Annie Chambers Ketchum, of Georgetown, entered upon the novitiate at a convent in Paris.

The Scott County Poet.



While Kentucky is noted for fast horses, beautiful women, good whiskey, soldiers, statesmen and orators let us not forget our great poets, among whom was Henry T. Stanton and last but not least Mrs. Annie Chambers Ketchum of Scott County. Mr. Collins gives a brief sketch of her, and the old Lexington Press published her poem in full which will be seen below.

Was born in Scott county, Kentucky, near Georgetown, about 1830; her father, Benj. S. Chambers, a lawyer of brilliant oratorical powers and lively wit; her mother a daughter of one of the brothers Bradford, whose enterprise and public spirit, when other efforts failed, established the first newspaper west of the Alleghenies, the Kentucky Gazette, at Lexington, Ky., in August, 1787. Her educational advantages were of the very best. She was twice married; about 1844, to William Bradford, and about 1859, to Leo Ketchum, of Tennessee, who gave his life to the "Lost Cause" on the fatal field of Shiloh.

Of her genius as a poet, the Lexington Press says: "Mrs. Ketchum's Christmas ballad "Benny" has become a household song in all lands, and alone would immortalize her; but her later poems bear evidence that she has been an earnest and enthusiastic student, "Semper Fidelis," in the October number (1873) of Harper's Magazine, is pronounced one of the most finished productions of American literature; and "Dolores," "Waiting," and "Amabere Me," are gems of the finest type." A volume of her poems is passing through the press at New York (April, 1874).

SEMPER FIDELIS.

BY ANNIE CHAMBERS KETCHUM.

She stands alone on the rose-wreathed porch,
Gazing with star-like eyes
On the white moon lighting a silver torch
In the glowing western skies,
While her cheeks and her tresses kindle and scorch
In the sunset's fiery dyes.

Her broad straw hat, with its loosened bands,
Falls from her shoulders down;
Idly she frees her slender hands
From their garden gauntlets brown,
And smiles as she smooths her hair's bright strands
And looks toward the distant town.

High overhead, round the tower's bright vane,
The circling swallows swoop;
Tinkling along the bowery lane
The loitering cattle troop
Go drink, with the snow-white youquapene,*
Where Babylon willows droop.

Black as jet in the sunset's gold
Loom spire and buttressed wall;
Soft as a veil o'er the tangled wold
The twilight shadows fall,
While the white mists rise from the valley cold,
And climb to the mountains tall.

Now bounding out to the rustic stile,
Now crouching at her feet,
Her setter's bright eyes wait the while
Till hers shall bid him fleet
Down the dim forest's scented aisle,
With wild-wood odors sweet.

Of what is she thinking, while her hand
 Caresse the fond old hound,
 Fidelio, whelped in Switzerland,
 And trained on Tuscan ground,
 His throat still wearing a golden band
 By kingly fingers bound ?

Semper fidelis : on the clasp
 The glittering legends shines
 As when the giver linked the hasp
 'Neath Conca d'Oro's vines,
 Then, silent, sailed where torrents rasp
 The pine-girt Apennines.

She hears again St. Rosalie's bell,
 From Pelegrino's height ;
 Ave the fishers' voices swell
 Across the waters bright,
 While, incense-like, from the Golden Shell
 Rose odors bless the night.

From Posilippo's poet shrine,
 Haunted by flower and bee,
 She sees the peaks of Capri shine
 On the rim of the sparkling sea ;
 She sings 'neath Ischia's fig and vine
 She dreams in Pompeii.

Where soft Venezia's mellow bells
 Float o'er the silver tide,
 Where bright Callirhoe's diamond wells
 Deck dry Ilissus' side,
 Or where, down the sandy Syrian dells,
 The wild scarfed Bedouins ride—

Bright as in those long-parted days,
 Fair classic scene and song,
 In all their magical, phantom grace,
 Back to her memory throng,
 Yet framing over one thoughtful face
 Their aracesque among.

Swallow and tower and tree forgot,
 She spans the chasm of years ;
 She talks with him by shrine and grot
 Of human hopes and fears—
 Of lives spent nobly, without a blot,
 Of blots washed clean by tears.

Brilliant and proud that dazzling train
 In the classic lands so fair—
 Pilgrims gay from the sparkling Seine
 And the cliffs of Finisterre ;
 The Austrian pale, and the fair-haired Dane,
 And the Kentish lady rare :

Yet he turned away with sober grace
 From each haughty titled hand,
 And sought the light of a charming face
 From the distant sun-lit strand,
 Where a tamarind-shaded river lays
 Its floors of golden sand.

Title nor diadem was hers.
 Yet—true to truth, O fame!—
 No record of bards or chroniclers
 E'er roused a readier claim
 To the good man's love or the coward's fears
 Than her simple Saxon name.

So dowered in her own pure womanhood,
 Regal in soul as in air,
 Where coronets flashed with their ruby flood,
 And crowned with their diadems rare,
 Ever a queen among queens she stood,
 Crowned in her braided hair.

Yet ever, albeit, with trembling lips,
 One answer o'er and o'er—
 While her bright eyes suffered a strange eclipse—
 She gave to the vows he bore :
 Troth plighted afar, where the wild surf drips
 Down the cliffs of a Western shore.

What though she felt with keen despair
 She had grown from that childish vow ;
 That the plodder who won it, though earnest, bare

No trace of her likeness now;
That the wreath soon to gleam on her golden hair
Would circle an aching brow?

What though he urged that the demon Pride
And the tyrants Chance and Youth
Forge chains that forever should be defied
For the deathless spirits ruth;
That a false creed's logic should be denied
For the majesty of truth?

Silent, she showed him the quaint old ring
On her twisted chatelaine—
A soldier's gift from a grateful king—
With its legend's lesson plain,
To be worn whatever the soul might wring,
Bravely, without a stain.

Shine on her softly, white moon, to-night!
Thou, only thou, dost know
How she kept, true child of the belted knight,
Who won it long ago,
That ring's stern *semper fidelis* bright
And clean as the Jura snow.

Softly! thou heard'st the deep sea break
At the foot of the terrace sward,
When she said, while the words of their doom she
spoke,
*No fate need be reckoned hard,
Since duty, well done for duty's sake,
Is ever its own reward,*

Softly! next morn that wraith in the skies
Look down on a wraith as pale,
Transfixed and deaf to Fidelio's cries
As he ramped on the terrace rail,
And bayed the sea, where his mistress's eyes
Followed a fading sail.

Kingdoms have risen and fallen since then;
Prelates and prince have found
Both altar and throne the scoff of men,
And glory's dazzling round
Summed up, to one thoughtful spirit's ken;
In the life of a silken hound:

One spirit on field or council floor
Of first and best repute,
Spotless amid the strife and roar
Of mad ambition's suit,
Still finding the worm at the bitter core
Of kingcraft's golden fruit;

And pausing 'mid victory's din, perchance,
Or the hazard game of power,
To dream of a sea where the sunbeam dance,
And the white clouds sail or lower—
To call up a woman's tender glance,
And a bitter parting hour.

While she who turned from a throne away,
In steadfast royal truth,
Stemming the tide she might not stay
For duty as for ruth,
Fath wrought in a miracle day by day
The promise of her youth,

Will the one for whom she gave up the ways
Of a life with high hopes fraught,
And choose a place with the commonplace,
The spell of her spirit caught,
And the lustrous gold of a noble grace
With his coarser fibre wrought.

Right with all eloquent potent things,
This home of quiet peace:
Oasis and palm from the desert's springs,
With the marble gods of Greece;
Sash and coral and painted wings
Of birds from Indian seas;

Hamlet and shield in the frescoed hall,
Bronzes beside the door,
Lefts where the cool clear waters fall,
Waves on the lonely shore,
Blossom and cloud and mountain, all
Teaching their sacred lore.

Sweet from the gnarled black ebony wood
 Flowers the fragrant snow;
 Pure from their rocky solitude
 The singing fountains flow;
 Fair 'neath the chisel sharp and rude
 The living marbles grow:

So blessing begot of the waking morn
 And the peace of midnight skies.
 Foature and form and voice adorn,
 And shine in their amber eyes,
 Aglow with the deathless beauty born
 Of stern self-sacrifice.

Shine on her softly as she stands
 To catch the signal light
 From a father, who waits beside the sands
 To see o'er the waters bright
 A ship sail in from the classic lands
 With a gallant child to-night.

A sudden gleam through the alleys green—
 Fidelio flies apace;
 Glad voice float on the air serene,
 And then the fond embrace
 Of a boy, with his father's quiet mien
 And his mother's radiant face.

They sit 'neath the crystal chandelier,
 And list with smiling eyes
 As he talks of the Alpine yodel clear,
 Of the pifferari's cries,
 Of the lazy song of the gondolier,
 Of Hellas' golden skies;

Then, sad, of the carnage in fair Moselle—
 Of his school-fellows shattered wide,
 When the convent was shattered by shot and shell,
 Its portals wrenched aside,
 Where Saxon and Frank who fought and fell
 Were gathered side by side.

Then one and another strange romance
 Of the battle's ruthless test;
 And, last, the tale of a princely lance
 With the death-wound on his breast,
 Clasp close, with a star-like glance,
 A portrait beneath his vest.

"No one its history could trace;
 None knew it except the dead.
 One of the priests—who had served his race—
 The night before we fled
 Gave me the picture, because the face
 Was so like mine," he said.

A gold-framed portrait with vermil dyes:
 A woman standing pale
 In the glow of soft Sicilian skies,
 And a hound on the terrace rail
 Baying the sea, where his mistress's eyes
 Follow a fading sail.

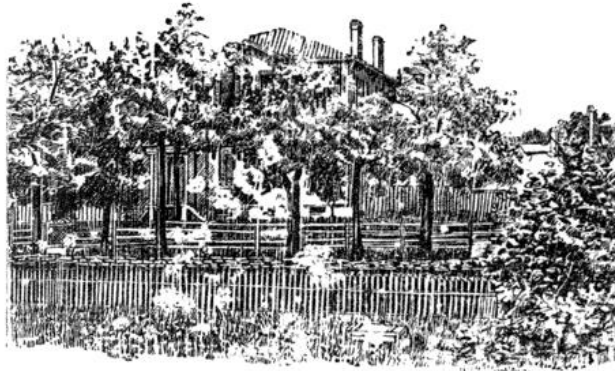
They have sung with the boy a welcome back;
 They have chanted the evening psalm;
 The swallows sleep in the turret black,
 The winds in the desert palm;
 Silence broods o'er the bays bright track,
 And the mountain cold and calm.

The spicy breath of the deepening night
 Floats through the oriel fair,
 As the moon looks in with her parting light,
 And rests with her silver rare,
 Beneath the bust of a mail-clad knight,
 Or a woman bowed in prayer.

* The familiar name—derived by the Spaniards from the Indians—for the beautiful lotus flower that adorn the lakes and lagoons in all tropical countries of the Western world.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CITY SCHOOLS

BY PROF. R. L. GARRISON



GEORGETOWN CITY SCHOOL



IN attempting to give a historical sketch of public education in Georgetown, there is no data of any value prior to the year 1879. In this year the first printed report was published and a complete file has been preserved since that date. From these records the following facts have been obtained. The catalogue in 1879 shows that 113 pupils were enrolled and taught by the Principal and one assistant teacher. At this date the school was being taught in an old brick residence situated on the same lot now occupied by the new building. In the fall of 1881 the construction of a new building, costing \$6,000, was begun, and was first occupied by the school in January, 1882. The new structure consisted of four rooms and two halls. Since this date five new school rooms have been added and a large auditorium sufficient to seat the entire school.

Four Hundred and Thirty Pupils.

At the present date there are 430 pupils attending the school, taught by thirteen teachers, two of whom are special teachers of vocal music and drawing.

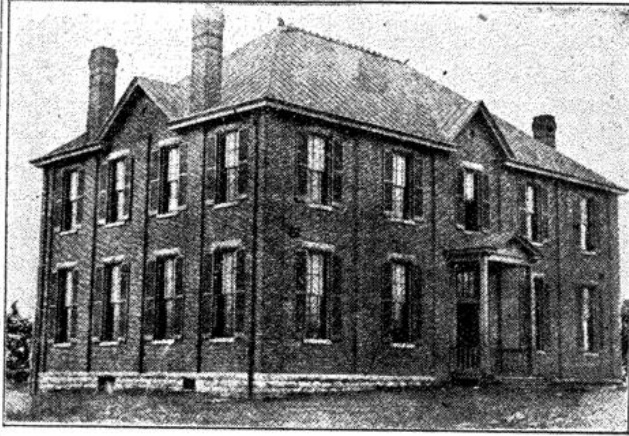
The Course of Study.

The course of study and discipline will compare favorably with any school in Central Kentucky. Boys and girls are prepared for college. Every year the graduates enter Georgetown College, the State College and the Kentucky University. These institutions of learning have granted to the City School free scholarships. Georgetown was one of the first cities in the State to organize a graded system of schools. The various School Boards of the city have sustained our public school system loyally. In the growth of the school from 1879 to 1905 new teachers have been added whenever the crowded condition of the schools demanded it.

The Teachers in Thirty Years.

During the past thirty years the following teachers have been elected to fill various departments: R. L. Garrison, Principal; Geo. H. Craft, E. P. Halley, Jr., R. E. Warren, Graham Kemper, Assistant Principals. Grade Teachers—Mrs. R. L. Garrison, Emma Jenkins, Laura Hamilton, Bettie S. Bradley, Emma T. Gasner, Johanna Mahoney, Lillian Griffith, Nora Lee Chapman, Anna C. Glenn, Ella Sinclair, Dora Macey, Lizzie Viley, Jean Holloway, Mrs. Kate Bristow, S. L. Hockenberry, Allen Kimbrough, Jennie Quinn, Mattie Hickey, Carrie Rogers, Jessie Moore, June Dudley, Bessie Goodnight, Kate Plummer, Willie Anderson, Mary Bradley, Denis Pullen, Miranda Burgess and Mrs. V. W. Dorriss. During the period of time from 1879 to 1905 there have been but five School Board Presidents: Noah Spears, Dr. J. A. Hamilton, S. M. Davis, Thos. S. Gaines and John S. Gaines.

THE COLORED SCHOOL



ERECTED IN 1894

G EORGETOWN has an excellent graded school for the colored children. The present building is situated near the Midland depot and first consisted of but four rooms, when it was originally built in 1894. Since then, however, four additional rooms have been added. The building cost about \$6,000. There is a daily attendance of 365 children. These are taught in nine grades, the upper or ninth grade being a normal grade in which the higher branches are taught and instruction is given in psychology, theory and practice of teaching, and other normal studies. School lasts throughout the day, there being a morning and afternoon session. This is done in order that more time may be devoted to instruction in each of the classes. The school is in charge of Prof. Charles Steele, who has been teaching in the public schools here since their establishment. He was born in Huntsville, Ala., in 1854, but was reared in Ohio, and obtained his early education in the Cincinnati and Portsmouth schools and graduated at the Portsmouth High School.

He came to Georgetown in 1873, and for two years taught what was known as the Boston School. He was then appointed principal of schools, and has taught since that time. When he began his instruction, he was the sole teacher and the instruction was given in a little upstairs room in an old building still standing near the present site of the white school. The school has since grown to such proportions that there are now eight teachers and classes of from ten to twelve are graduated each year.

The Number of Negro Children.

The total number of negro children in 1870, between the ages of 6 and 20 years, was 277.

Number in 1905.

In 1905 the total number of negro children enrolled at the Georgetown Colored School was 336.

The Closing Exercises.

The closing exercises of the school are held annually in the month of June in the Circuit Court room of the Court House. The pupils form a line at the school building, headed by a band, and march down the streets two abreast. The room is crowded to its utmost capacity.

A List of the Teachers.

Charles Steele, Principal; Emma Carter, Assistant Principal; Mary Alexander, Mary E. Pryor, Lizzie E. Leach, Nina S. Birchett, Bettie E. Lewis, Nora Shores.

The School Boards of 1905-1906.

The School Board meets the first Thursday night in each month. The Board of 1905 was composed of John Gaines, T. K. Shuff, Geo. Hambrick, J. E. Faulkner, J. S. Wilmot, John A. Herring, R. H. Anderson; 1906—R. H. Anderson, W. D. Scott, T. K. Shuff, W. S. Mefford, J. W. Traylor, Jno. S. Montgomery, J. W. Chowning.

A PERSONAL SKETCH

THE following sketch of Prof. Chas. Steele, principal of the Georgetown Colored School, appeared in the Southern Teachers Advocate published in Lexington:

To confess not to know "Charley" Steele, the veteran school-master of Scott, is to confess, one's self not known. For, since 1873, when he taught his first school at Great Crossings, Scott county, up until the present time, he has been intimately and



PROF. CHAS. STEELE

prominently connected with the educational work of Kentucky as a teacher. And such has been his work during his long tenure of service in one locality, unprecedented, it is believed in the state, that one may say that, in a sense, he is a part of the system,—especially that part of it that touches Georgetown and Scott county.

He has "held to the horns of the altar" in one place for 32 years—but those who know something of the strenuousness and uncertainty of the teacher's life and are acquainted with the methods of school trustees, will marvel how the deed is done."

It was through his efforts this school has steadily grown in size and in effectiveness of work done, until now, housed in a beautiful modern brick building of eight rooms and a principal's office, eight regular teachers, and a special teacher in drawing are employed on a course that extends through the second year high school. Besides, the school has a splendid library of more than 800 volumes, embracing standard works in history, fiction, travel, and works of reference, all of which may be credited to his energy and enterprise.

The school has graduated 112 young people since 1886, nearly all of whom are creditably and profitably filling positions as teachers, lawyers, doctors, preachers, and skilled artisans of different kinds."

RATHER PLAY BASE BALL THAN WORK

BASE BALL is more popular with the gentlemen of leisure than any other field sport. Their suits are always "flashy" and the games are usually attended by great crowds. The games pass off quietly and pleasantly, and are interesting until the Georgetownians cross bats with the Bostonians. Then things are as lively as a Republican convention being held to select a ticket for city officers. Boston is a negro settlement just outside the city limits and "the boys" out there rule the roost in everything from sport to politics. A good illustration of a game of base ball between the Georgetownians and the Bostonians at a time when the game became interesting can be seen below:

A Game Between Georgttonians and Bostonians.



THE UMPIRE

You niggers of Boston can't play ball. If you could you wouldn't ar-gi-fy.



A GEORGETONIAN

Thinks the base ball ground is no place for ar-gi-fy-in'.



A BOSTONIAN

Thinks the decision of the umpire rotten and he will not stand for it.



A GEORGETONIAN

Thought the decision of the umpire just and came to town on a fly.

The Negroes Are Great Imitators.

There is no race of people who try to imitate another race more than the negro. The height of their ambition is to ape the white people, more especially in the way of dress, but after all a host of negroes deserve a great credit. Many of them have worked for three dollars a week, raised a family and bought homes. A good negro is entitled to more respect than a mean white man.

Is There Any Comparison?

With nice churches and good schools and many other advantages could the negro of the present be compared with the slave of the past? Is he as comfortable? Is he as honest? Does he receive the same respect? And does he live as long? Not much.

Negroes Become Enthused Over Religion.

At the close of the war the negroes became very much enthused over religion. Protracted meetings were constantly being held and from one to two baptizings were on for every Sunday. They lost no time in erecting churches. On Sunday, March 14th, 1869, over 117 negroes were baptized in Georgetown as members of the First Colored Baptist church.

There Are Ten Churches.

Georgetown is peculiarly a religious town and has within its limits a number of churches. With its population of 4,800 there are a total of ten churches, seven white and three colored.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

ESTABLISHED IN 1811.

The church was organized in 1811, just 94 years ago, with twelve members, who were as follows: John Hawkins, John Thompson and wife, William Hewitt and wife, James Betts, James Chalk and wife, William Hutchings and wife; John Thompson, clerk; William Hewitt and James Betts, deacons. Mrs. Alice Betts was the first person united to the church by baptism, in 1811. At the beginning monthly meetings were held in the old Court House. In 1811 a brick house of worship was erected in the north end of town, on the site of the present colored Baptist church, and was occupied until 1842, when the present church was finished. The building was commenced in 1841, and on the 23d day of June, 1842, just 63 years ago, it was dedicated. From the organization of the church until the new house of worship was erected the following ministers did pastoral duty in the order named, covering a period of thirty years: George Buggs, Theodoric Boulware, Samuel Trott, Philip Fall and Wm. Spencer jointly, Jacob Creth, Sr., Jacob Creth, Jr., Wm. C. Buck, John Bryce, Addison N. Lewis (J. S. Bacon and B. F. Farnsworth as supplies), James D. Black. In the first year of the meeting of Rev. Buck (by the way, one of the most eloquent ministers of his time) one hundred members were added to the church.

Notice to Members.

The following notice appeared in the Telegraph, a newspaper published in Georgetown in 1811: "At a meeting of the Commissioners in Georgetown, on Saturday, February 9, 1812, for the purpose of carrying into effect the building of a meeting house in said town, upon examining the amount of subscription papers, find that upward of \$1,000 is already subscribed. All good citizens, who feel themselves interested in the accomplishment of this laudable undertaking, are again called on for their assistance. "M. HAWKINS, Clerk."

The Church Erected in 1841.

As stated, the new church was commenced in 1841, at which time Rev. Howard Malcomb was President of the College. He and the young ministerial students at the College helped dig the foundation and grade the lot, the latter possessing limited means giving their labor in place of money. Mr. Malcomb was the first pastor of the new church. In 1842 he was succeeded by Rev. George Sedgwick. Rev. D. R. Campbell, then President of the College, served as pastor from 1846 to 1850, and under his ministry occurred a revival that perhaps did more to build up the church than any other in its history.

The Present Church.

The present church, situated at the corner of South Hamilton and College streets, was erected in 1891-92, at a cost of \$20,000. The work of tearing down the old church began June 22d, 1891. The first services were held in the Sunday School room on January 22d, 1892. It has a seating capacity of 700 and is provided with library and baptistry. The main tower is 100 feet high, the second tower 60 feet. It is built of pressed brick, with stone and galvanized iron trimmings. It has a slate roof and is certainly an ornament to the city. A parsonage has recently been erected at a cost of \$5,000.

Pastors From 1850 to 1905.

From 1850 to 1852 Rev. J. L. Reynolds (also President of the College) was the pastor. Rev. J. M. Frost, Sr., next served as pastor for one year, but on account of failing health was compelled to retire from pastoral duties. Rev. S. W. Lynd was the next pastor for three years and was succeeded by Rev. A. W. Larue for the same length of time. In 1859 Rev. T. J. Stevenson was chosen pastor and served until 1865, through the stormy period of the Civil War. Rev. A. C. Graves and Rev. Cad Lewis then served the church as supplies for a short period each. Rev. Dr. Crawford was the next pastor and was President of the College at the same time, and was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Tharp. Rev. Henry McDonald was the next pastor from 1869 to 1876 and he was succeeded by Rev. R. M. Dudley from 1877 to 1879. Rev. G. C. Skillman then served from 1879 to 1883, and he was succeeded by Rev. W. J. E. Cox, who after a service of four years resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Z. T. Cody, who resigned in 1901.

A PIONEER MINISTER

Began Preaching in Kentucky in 1788.

The second volume of Benedict's History gives many interesting anecdotes, a few of which are reproduced from Collins', and are as follows:

John Gano settled in Kentucky in 1788. He was one of the most eminent ministers in his day. He was a native of New Jersey. He spent many years as an itinerant, traveling over the United States from New England to Georgia. He was pastor for about twenty-five years in the city of New York and his labors were greatly blessed. During the Revolutionary War he was chaplain to the army and by his counsels and prayers greatly encouraged the American soldiery in those times of peril which tried men's souls.

Many interesting anecdotes are related of him, several of which we will quote from Benedict. One morning, while in the army and on his way to pray with the regiment, he passed by a group of officers, one of whom (who had his back toward him) was uttering his profane expressions in a most rapid manner. The officers, one after another, gave him the usual salutation. "Good morning, Doctor," said the swearing Lieutenant. "Good morning, sir," replied the chaplain, "you pray early this morning." "I beg pardon, sir." "O, I cannot pardon you; carry your case to your God."

One day he was standing near some soldiers who were disputing whose turn it was to cut some wood for the fire. One profanely said, he would be d—d if he cut it. But he was soon afterwards convinced that the task belonged to him and took up the ax to perform it. Before, however, he had commenced Mr. Gano stepped up and asked for the ax. "O, no," said the soldier, "the chaplain shan't cut wood." "Yes," replied Mr. Gano, "I must." "But why?" asked the soldier. "The reason is," answered Mr. Gano, "I just heard you say that you would be d—d if you cut it, and I had much rather take the labor off your hands than that you should be made miserable forever."

While he resided in New York he was introduced to a young lady as the daughter of a very prominent citizen. "Ah!" replied he, "and I can tell a good match for her, and he is an only son." The young lady understood his meaning. She was, not long after, united to the son, and has, for about forty years, been an ornament to his cause.

The Present Pastor.



EDWARD BAGBY POLLARD.

Edward Bagby Pollard is a native of Virginia. He was educated first in the public schools of Baltimore, Md., to which place his parents had removed. On his return to Virginia he entered Richmond College, where he graduated a B. A. in 1884, and M. A. in 1886. After teaching a year in Virginia he entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, from which he graduated in 1890. For three years he did graduate work in Yale University and won the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. While in New Haven, Conn., he became pastor of the Howard Avenue Baptist Church. From New Haven he was called to the First Baptist Church of Roanoke, Va., where he remained three years. After a short course of study in Berlin University, Germany, Dr. Pollard became Professor of Biblical Literature and Semitic Languages in the Columbian—now Washington—University, Washington, D. C., where he remained six years. From Washington he removed to Georgetown in 1902, as pastor of the Baptist Church. He also holds the chair of Biblical Literature in Georgetown College. In 1895 he was married to Miss Emily Mason, of Washington, daughter of the distinguished ethnologist, Prof. Otis T. Mason, of the United States National Museum. In 1901 Richmond (Va.) College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Pollard has been a frequent contributor to theological journals and the religious press.

THE BEAUTIFUL PARSONAGE



ERECTED AT A COST OF \$6,000

This elegant mansion was erected on the corner of Clinton and South Hamilton streets on the church yard in 1905, at a cost of \$6,000.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BAPTIST CHURCH

BY REV. J. L. WALLER

THE Baptists were the pioneers of religion in Kentucky. They came with the earliest permanent settlers. The Rev. John L. Waller prepared the following historical sketch of the Baptist church in 1847, which appeared in Collins' History of Kentucky, and of which we reproduce a portion, which is as follows: "In 1875 three associations were organized, viz: The Elkhorn, comprising all the Baptist churches then north of the Kentucky and Dix rivers; the Salem, comprising all the churches of that order south of those rivers, and the South Kentucky, comprising all the Separate Baptist churches in the State."

The Two Factions of Baptists United.

"The revival of 1801 had the happy effect to bring about a union between the Regular and Separate Baptists. These distinctive names were imported from Virginia and mean the same as those of Particular and General Baptists in England—the former meaning those who hold to Calvinistic and the latter those holding American sentiments. Several unsuccessful efforts had been made to effect a union between the Regular and Separate Baptists in Kentucky; but the 'Great Revival' removed all obstacles. Melted into love by its influences these kindred parties then mingled into one. In 1801 terms of union previously agreed upon by a committee appointed for the purpose were ratified by the two parties in their respective associations. The names Regular and Separate were to be laid aside, and that of the United Baptists used in their stead. Thus was consummated the 'General Union.'"

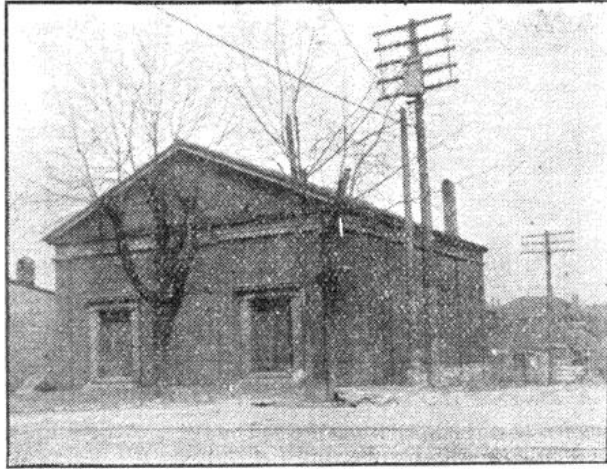
They Split Again on Slavery.

"About 1804 Carter Tarrant, Daniel Barrow, John Sutton, Donald Holmes, Jacob Gregg, George Smith and other members of less note, with many of their members, declared for the abolition of slavery, alleging that no fellowship should be extended to slaveholders, as slavery, in every branch of it, both in principle and practice, was a sinful and abominable system fraught with peculiar evils and miseries, which every good man ought to abandon and bear testimony against."

The Particular Baptists.

"In 1809 a respectable and highly influential portion of the members and churches of the Elkhorn Association withdrew, not only from that body, but from the General Union of Baptists in the State, and organized the 'Licking Association of Particular Baptists.' This schism had its foundation in a personal difficulty between Jacob Creath and Thomas Lewis about a negro trade! The former was pastor, the latter a member of the Town-folk church, a few miles west of Lexington. The matter was not allowed to remain in the church, where it belonged, but became a topic of general conversation and of the printing press, and other churches became involved in it. It gathered other matters in its progress, when finally it was thrust upon the association and schism ensued."

THE PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.



ERECTED IN GEORGETOWN IN 1832

On the Corner of Main and Mulberry Streets.

The Particular Baptist Church at Georgetown was organized on the 26th day of August, 1832. The presbytery in the constitution of the church were Elders Thomas P. Dudley and Lewis Corbin. The constituent members were: H. Rankins and wife, Elizabeth Rankins, James Sullivan and wife, Mary Sullivan, Thomas Graves and wife, Emily Graves.

Meetings Held in Homes.

For a short time the meetings were held at the homes of the brethren, among whom as above named in the constitution was a sister, Sophia Breckenridge, and E. Craig, where meetings were held. The December meeting in 1832 was held in the Court House, where they continued to meet until May 27th, 1837. Elder Thomas P. Dudley was pastor from the organization of the church in 1832 until 1880.

Rev. Moore Ordained a Minister.

Elder J. Taylor Moore, was ordained to the work of the ministry March 29th, 1875, and has served the church since as pastor, for five years he served as assistant pastor of the four churches of Elder Dudley's charge.

First Meeting Held in Church.

The first meeting of the church in their own building was held June 24th, 1837. During the seventy-six years since the church was constituted she has had but two pastors as above named, and three clerks, viz: H. Rankins, R. A. Long, and her present clerk, A. M. Bradley, Jr. The presbytery at the ordination of J. Taylor Moore were Elders Thomas P. Dudley, J. F. Johnson and J. M. Theobald, with help sent from other churches.

Prepared Letter to Licking Association.

At the first meeting of the church Brothers Graves and H. Rankins were appointed to prepare a letter to be sent to the Licking Association which met on the second Saturday in September. The same two brethren were also appointed to bear the letter to the association asking permission to enter into correspondence.

Pastor Over Fifty Years.

The following card concerning Rev. Dudley appeared in some paper published just a few years before his death:

"Rev. Thomas Dudley, who has been pastor of the 'Old Baptist Church' in Georgetown for over fifty years consecutively, filled his pulpit yesterday. He is nearly 87 years of age. There was in his congregation a lady 88 years of age, and who rode five miles in an open top buggy to hear her old and loved pastor. His nephew, Rev. R. M. Dudley, is pastor of the Missionary Baptist Church in Georgetown."

THE PIONEER BAPTIST PREACHER



REV. THOMAS P. DUDLEY

ELDER THOMAS PARKER DUDLEY was born in Fayette county May 31st, 1792. He was the son of Ambrose Dudley, who emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia in 1786, settling at Bryan Station. At the time of his death in 1886 he had been a minister of the Baptist church for fifty years or more. When the split came between the Baptists he stuck to the old faith, and could not see as the Missionary Baptists saw it. He was present when the Particular Baptist church was organized in Georgetown in 1827 and was its pastor until 1880, when he resigned on account of his age. This church never had but two pastors, Elder Dudley and Elder J. Taylor Moore.

Hale and Vigorous in His 87th Year.

A Lexington paper had this to say of the grand old minister:

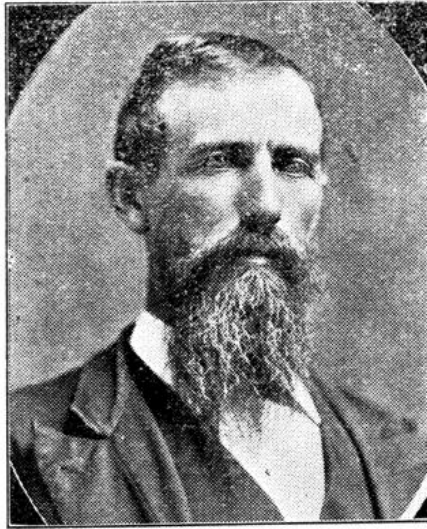
"Rev. Thomas P. Dudley, of Fayette, one of the most eminent Baptist ministers of Kentucky, can show a record of continuous ministerial service which will challenge comparison with that of any other clergyman in any country. He has been preaching to Bryant's Station church for fifty-five years; to Elizabeth, fifty-three years; to Mt. Carmel, forty-five years; and to Georgetown, forty-four years. His father, Rev. Ambrose Dudley, was the pastor at Bryant's Station church—one of the oldest in the West—for forty years before him, so that the two have ministered to that congregation for ninety-five years. Although in his eighty-fifth year, he is hale and vigorous and attends to his churches as regularly as forty years ago, preaching twice a month to each church, they being ten to twelve miles apart, attending calls, visiting the sick of his flock, preaching funerals and solemnizing marriages."

Elder Moore Ordained.

The following is taken from the account of the ordination services as written by Archilles Wrath:

"After the impressive imposition of hands, the Rev. Thomas P. Dudley, who has grown old and gray in the Master's service, but whose tall, straight form seems still to tower in the strength of manhood, and whose keen, pleasing and earnest manners, so unmistakably betoken that high moral rectitude which should characterize the life of every one who stands upon Zion's walls to proclaim that gospel which 'is not after man,' proceeded to deliver the charge to 'preach, reprove and rebuke' in such concise and scriptural language that caused the conviction to every one that his mind is still as fresh and vigorous as in the prime of manhood."

THE PRESENT PASTOR



ELDER J. TAYLOR MOORE

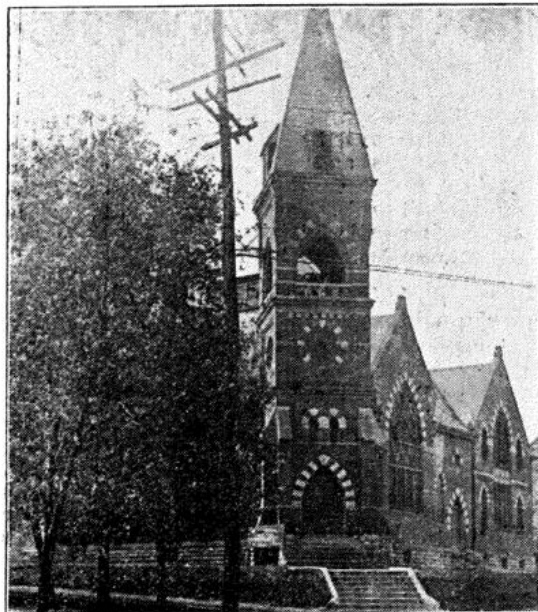
ELDER MOORE was ordained to the ministry in 1875. At the ordination services Elder Dudley delivered the charge. Elder Dudley died in 1886. The biography of the grand old minister was written by Elder Moore and put in pamphlet form and contained 121 pages.

Elder Moore's Marriage.

The following account was given of some of Rev. Moore's friends enroute to the wedding, on August 2, 1876:

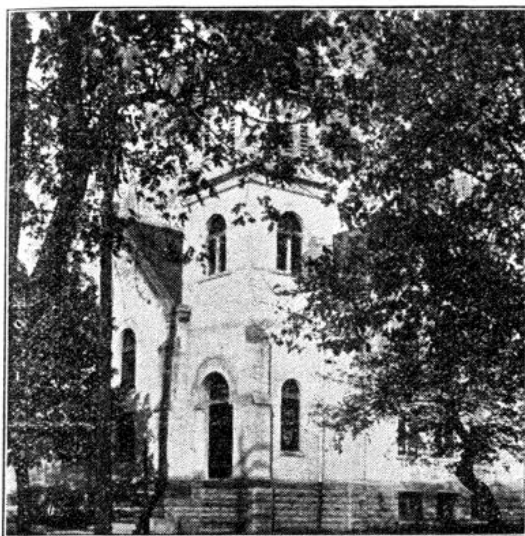
"Messrs. J. D. Smith, Jesse Webb and Milton Burch started to the wedding of Elder J. Taylor Moore, in Clark. At Paris they met the venerable editor of "The Kentuckian," who went along to show them the shortest and best way. As a consequence, they got on the wrong road, had their rockaway turned over, were compelled to walk some distance in the darkness, and after numberless perplexities reached the home of the bride about midnight, several hours after the wedding ceremony had taken place.

THE MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH



ERECTED IN 1892 AT A COST OF \$20,000

AMONG THE PRETTIEST CHURCHES IN THE STATE



ERECTED AT A COST OF \$14,000

THE first Methodist church was constituted about 1817, with Mrs. Sarah Tomlinson, Mrs. Cassandra Stevenson, Job Stevenson and wife, Michael Goddard and wife, Phil B. Price and wife, William Shellers, Sr., John Shellers, Joel Peak. For many years they met in private houses, the Court House, and occasionally in the First Baptist church. They had preaching from the circuit preachers, which was seldom, as the circuit then organized was very large. The Rev. William Burke, H. McDaniel, Jonathan Stamper, John Ray, Harris, Gunn, Edward Stevenson and others who itinerated the circuit. Their first house of worship was erected about the year 1820, and stood on the east side of Mulberry street, south of Main. It was a plain brick structure, with ample room for the congregation. Here Bishop Crouch, the Rev. Henry Bascom, in his earlier days, Rev. George Light, and the Rev. Joseph S. Tomlinson, the great revivalist Maffit and others supplied the pulpit, while others were added to the church. [The above was taken from Dr. Gano's history.]

The Church Torn Down Was Built in 1847.

In 1847 the present house on Hamilton street was built. The Rev. Evan Stevenson was mainly instrumental in its erection. From time to time many and large additions were made to the church. In 1849 S. S. Deering supplied the church, and in 1850 Rev. Evan Stevenson was the supply, in 1853-61 Rev. W. F. F. Spuell, in 1857-58 Stephen Noland, in 1855-56 Hartwell J. Perry preached for the church, 1867-68 P. L. Henderson and William McD. Abbott, in 1869-70 S. Noland, in 1871 James A. Henderson, in 1872 James E. Letton, in 1873 H. W. Abbott, 1874 Richard Deering, 1875-76 John Reeves, 1877 George D. Turner, in 1878-79.

The New Church.

Considering the number of members this church is among the finest in the State. It cost \$14,000 and is paid for. Miss Maggie Story, a devoted Christian woman, whose ancestors were among the first pioneers of Georgetown, gave her entire estate, which amounted to \$5,000, towards the erection of this new church. Time and again she remarked that she had only one desire on earth, and that was the erection and completion of the new church. This desire was granted. On July 23rd the church was dedicated and she attended the services. On the morning of the 29th, five days later, she was found dead in bed.

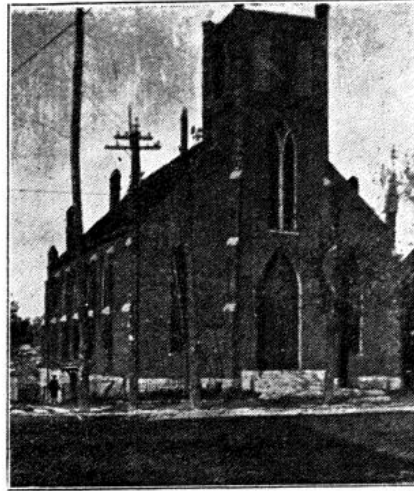
Membership and Officers.

The church has a membership of 140. The present officers of the church are as follows: Stewards—Uriah Hambrick, Chairman; N. F. Baumstark, Secretary; D. R. Henderson, Treasurer; D. C. Wolfe, J. T. Creamer; Trustees—U. Hambrick, T. J. Jenkins, D. R. Henderson, N. F. Baumstark, J. N. Penn.

Present Pastor.

James Melvin Fuqua, the present pastor, was born June 30th, 1873, at Owensboro, Ky. At an early age he entered Kentucky Wesleyan College at Winchester. He then attended Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., after finishing his collegiate course. He began his theological work at Boston University, Boston, Mass. He entered Conference at the session held in London, Ky., 1902. On September 12th, 1905, the Conference sent him to Georgetown.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



CORNER EAST MAIN AND MULBERRY

REV. JAMES WELCH, from Virginia, was ordained pastor of the Lexington and Georgetown churches in 1796, in which charge he continued until 1804. He was obliged to practice medicine for the support of his family. In 1799 he was appointed Professor of Ancient Languages in the Transylvania University, which station he filled for several years.

The Presbyterian church of Georgetown was organized June 15, 1828, by a commission of West Lexington Presbytery, the Rev. Eli Smith presiding. The Ruling Elder's name is lost. The following are the names of the leaders who went into the organization: Mrs. Eliza Finnell, Mrs. Sarah Lyle, Mrs. Hannah Henderson, Mrs. Jane Brown, Miss Martha Adams, Mrs. Nancy Ecklers, Mrs. Isabella Dickey and Miss Sarah Ann Lyle. In the spring of 1829 these ladies, with the assistance of William Brown and Baruk Offutt, commenced the erection of a church building, which was not completed for several years. The first sermon in their new building was by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Frankfort. The Rev. Nathan Hail, the Rev. John Blackburn, the Rev. Mr. Harrison and other ministers preached occasionally to this congregation until 1831, when the services of Rev. S. Salisbury were secured for one-half his time. In August, 1821, Joseph Phillips was ordained and installed a Ruling Elder. Seven persons were received into the church by profession and eleven by certificate, of which number were Mrs. Lavinia Kenney, Mr. Joseph B. Kenney and Mrs. Mary Buford Duke. During the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Salisbury and Rev. William Scott, covering four years, the church added to its efficiency by the election of John Bond, John Wilson, William Herriott and James Anderson as Ruling Elders, and Chas. Eckels and Joseph B. Kenney as deacons.

In 1838 Rev. James K. Burch began his work as a stated supply. During the three years he labored sixteen were added to the church, and James H. Daviess and James C. Baker were installed Ruling Elders. September 12th, 1841, the Rev. W. R. Preston, of South Carolina, commenced his labors here, dividing his time with the churches at Georgetown and Versailles. He added twenty-six persons. His successor was the Rev. E. K. Lynn. April 17th, 1846, Joseph B. Kenney, Charles Eckels, Charles Nichols and Thomas H. Lambe were ordained Ruling Elders. Rev. Samuel J. Barnd was pastor at a salary of \$600 per annum in 1846. Rev. H. D. Nevins was pastor from 1850 to 1854. For the next three years Rev. N. G. Hand and H. E. Thomas were the pastors. Rev. Daniel P. Young was pastor until 1857. Dr. William Sutton was pastor in 1863. James H. Kenney and Alfred D. Offutt were deacons.

Rev. William R. Brown was pastor from 1865 to 1870. During his pastorate was built a handsome new church, which was dedicated June 16th, 1870. November 19th, 1865, Alexander Offutt and Henry Stevenson were installed Ruling Elders, and M. E. Nichols and Chas. B. Lewis were chosen deacons. William Brown resigned February 15, 1870. The Rev. J. E. Hunter was pastor in 1872. October 26, 1873, Alfred D. Offutt, Dr. John A. Hamilton and M. E. Nichols were ordained Ruling Elders; James H. Moore, William N. Offutt G. Glackner.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

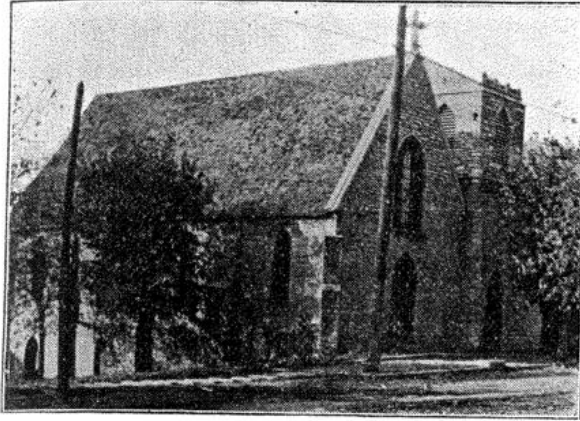
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deacons. November 4, 1877, J. F. Musselmae, E. N. Offutt, Jr., and Elley Blackburn were chosen deacons, and November 25th Joel C. Tarleton was also chosen deacon.

Present Membership and Officers.

Number of communicants of present church, 163; number of pupils in Sunday school, 89. C. D. Waller, Moderator and Pastor. W. N. Offutt, Elley Blackburn, E. N. Offutt, J. C. Tarleton and M. E. Nichols, Ruling Elders. S. S. Moore and J. H. Moore, Deacons.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY



(PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL)

THIS is a stone structure in the Gothic style and will seat 350 persons. The building was commenced in September, 1866. The cornerstone was laid by Assistant Bishop (the Rev. George D. Cummins) in November, 1867, and consecrated by him in June, 1870.

The parish was formed, and the articles of association and also the petition for admission into the Diocese of Kentucky, was signed in March, 1864, by John Clark, G. Schultz, Henry Clark, R. A. White, Tyson Bell, William F. Pullen, Elie B. Swearingen, Jr., William H. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Beatrice Clark, Miss Agnes Clark, Mrs. Julia A. Clark, Miss Laura E. Clark, Miss Sarah Bell, Miss Eliza C. Bell, Mrs. Rebecca Bell, Mrs. Cornelia Barkley, Mrs. Maria A. White, Mrs. A. D. Webb, Miss Roberta Webb, Miss Annie E. Webb, Miss Lilly Kearney, Mrs. Mary H. Pullen, Mrs. A. Kearney, Miss Josie Cole, Mrs. Eliza W. Johnson, and admitted the same year. The first Vestry chosen after the Parish was recognized was Henry Clark, senior warden; G. Schultz, junior warden, and John Clark, Tyson Bell, Hon. A. Duvall, J. Stoddard Johnson, Dr. B. F. Elliott Gano.

Rectors and Vestry.

Rev. John W. Venable was the rector from its formation to 1882. Since that time several rectors have served, the present one being W. P. Reaney. The church has twenty members. The Vestry is as follows: John A. Herring, senior warden and treasurer; T. C. Bell, junior warden; H. A. Bowne, S. R. Sneed.

ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

THE Catholic church was established in Georgetown in 1869 by the purchase of the old Presbyterian church on South Broadway. Here the services were conducted until 1892-93, when a new church was erected on the corner of Main and Military streets at a cost of \$15,000. The Presbyterians erected their church on the corner of Main and Mulberry streets in 1870, where it now stands.

THE OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH



USED AS A WAREHOUSE

[Since torn away. Louis Pieri has erected a handsome business block in its stead.]

A likeness of the old church on Broadway appears on the preceding page and was made from a photo of the building when Senator Cantrill was using it as a warehouse. It was not the first Catholic church established in the county.

The St. Pius Catholic church at White Sulphur, established in 1815, was the first in the county. It was the first Catholic church erected in the State. A likeness of this church will be found in the early history of White Sulphur, which appears elsewhere in this book. Father Halley was the priest when the church was established in Georgetown in 1869 and is the present priest. The late Dr. Gano claimed that Father Bow was the first priest of this diocese.

In a session of the County Court in 1797 an order was made granting Father Frazer license to celebrate marriages as authorized by law:

Records Show Father Frazer Was the First Priest.

"The Rev. John Frazer, having produced a certificate from James Gough and Jere Tarleton, Trustees of the Catholic congregation in Scott county, agreeably to law, orders that a license be issued authorizing him to celebrate the marriage ceremony." [Order Book A, page 131.]

A Golden Autumn.

The Western Christian Advocate, published in Cincinnati, has our thanks for the likeness of Mr. and Mrs. Bickers.



MR. FIELDEN BICKERS

Fielden Bickers was born in Scott county, Ky., March 15, 1825. His wife, Mary Ann Bickers, was born October 11, 1827. They were married by the Rev. Elkanah Johnson in 1844. They have eight children, thirty grandchildren, and thirty great-grandchildren. They became members of the Mt. Pisgah Methodist Episcopal church at the age of fourteen years, and have continued members until the present time, making sixty-four and sixty-six years of membership, respectively. In all these years they have been faithful members of the church.



MRS. FIELDEN BICKERS

Their home has been the home of the preachers, and their hospitality freely dispensed. A very keen interest is displayed by this venerable couple in all the affairs of the church. On a recent Sunday they drove twenty miles to the Quarterly Conference, and the writer heard them in the love-feast say that they commenced in the service of God determined to serve him unto the end. Their home is now in Williamstown, where they joyfully and confidently await the Master's call.

The first Christian church was erected in Georgetown in 1818. It was built of brick, where the present church now stands, on ground previously used as a burying-ground. Rev. Barton Stone was the pastor.



SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The likeness above is of the second Christian church, which was built in 1845-46, on the same ground where the first one stood. While it was being erected, the members were given the use of the old Particular Baptist church for holding their services. Judge Jas. Y. Kelly says our grandfather, Oliver Gaines, took great interest in the erection of this church, giving both time and money.



THIRD CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The third Christian church was built in 1894, at a cost of \$30,000, and is one of the finest churches in the State, as the likeness above shows. Rev. Victor Dorris is the pastor.

History of the Christian Church

Written by Judge James Y. Kelly, in 1898.

THE Christian church at Georgetown is the result of a union effected in Christmas week, 1831, between those who were seeking the restoration of the New Testament Church, with its apostolic doctrines and ordinances, under the instruction of Alexander Campbell and others, and those under the instruction of Barton W. Stone and others, whose aims were of a strikingly similar nature after many previous consultations held between Campbell and Stone; consequently, the Georgetown Christian Congregation claims to be the first congregation in what is known as the "Reformation." Main Street Congregation, Lexington, being the second one.

The First Brick Church Erected in 1831.

Those associated with Stone met for many years on the present site, previous to 1831, in quite an old house, but in 1845-46 a very good brick building was erected, having four large columns in front, with a fine bell. The bell could be heard at a distance of six or seven miles. This building had a seating capacity of about six hundred, but it was torn down in 1894 to make room for the present commodious and elegant structure. The lot is an old burial site, and is at present occupied by the remains of many of the early members of the congregation, but the graves are now all obliterated.

The Old Bell Sold.

[The bell of the old church was sold to the First Baptist church (colored) for \$100. Its original cost in 1847 was \$250. The present costly edifice dispenses with the bell. A place was made for chimes in the cupola, but no further provision has been made for them.]

Noted for Their Brotherly Love.

In the days previous to the union, and for many years afterwards, the members were noted for their zeal, brotherly love and knowledge of the Scriptures. They were simple and orderly in their worship, always joyful in their meetings, manifesting their love and fellowship for one another by a special grip of the hand, and kindly inquiries about the welfare of each. The Lord's Day meeting and the Communion service seemed to be the chief and most impressive service. Almost every member was a diligent reader of the Bible; this study of the Scriptures being earnestly impressed on every convert when received into the congregation; the church through its preacher or elder, publicly presenting each convert with a copy of the Word of God.

The Hand of Encouragement.

When a confession was made the hand of encouragement was given, a song being sung, and the members coming forward and extending the hand, and when the membership was taken, the hand of fellowship was given in the same manner. This custom continued until about 1885. In their meetings and services they generally had from six to eight songs, nearly every one taking part in this service, and seeming to sing with the spirit and understanding. Instruments of organs were not in any favor, and an organ was not introduced until 1887. Even at that time its introduction caused much trouble.

The Congregation and Ministers.

The congregation has had many preachers since its organization, some very able. It has been ministered to by B. W. Stone, John T. Johnson, Stephen Marshall, the Creaths, John A. Gano, — Brown, Thos. Allen, B. F. Hall, Raccoon John Smith, — Carlton, now of Texas, — Swift, Curtis Smith, the Pinkertons, Robt. Rice, J. B. McGinn, Moses E. Lard, S. W. Crutcher, P. B. Wilds, R. C. Cave, J. B. Jones, W. J. Howe, J. S. Fall, B. F. Clay, W. R. Loyd, L. H. Stine and the present pastor, Victor W. Dorris.

The Republican Meeting House.

From the old records of the Scott County Court we find that a Christian church had been established here years before 1817. This church stood somewhere near the Big Spring and it was called the Republican Meeting House. The reason it was given this name was because of the joy of the Declaration of Independence being declared and the pioneers becoming so jubilant that nearly everything in the way of public places was named Republic or Republican. The Big Spring for years after 1776 was called the Republican Spring for the reason given above. At a session of the County Court held in 1817 we print this order:

"The Reverend Alex. Jackson having produced credentials of his ordination and of his being in regular communion with the Christian church at the Republican Meeting House, it is ordered that testimonials be granted him to celebrate the rites of matrimony to any persons regularly applying to him therefor in this State and thereupon said Jackson with oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth, and with Erasmus Burton, his security, entered into bond conditional as the law directs."

PEN SKETCH OF REV. BARTON W. STONE

[BY ELDER JAMES SHANNON IN COLLINS' HISTORY]

BARTON WARREN STONE was born in Maryland, December 24, 1772. His father dying while he was very young, his mother in 1779, with a large family of children and servants, moved into what was then called the "backwoods of Virginia"—Pittsylvania county, near Dan river. He attended school there to an Englishman, named Sommerhays, and was pronounced a finished scholar. In February, 1790, he entered an academy in Guilford, North Carolina, under the care of Dr. David Caldwell, determined "to acquire an education or die in the attempt." His design at that time was to qualify himself for a barrister.

When he entered the academy, about thirty of the students had embraced religion under the labors of James McCready, a Presbyterian preacher. After a long and painful "experience" he became a member of the Presbyterian church, and turned his thoughts to the ministry. In 1793, at the close of his academic course, he commenced the study of divinity under Wm. Hodge, of Orange county, North Carolina. Here Whitsins in the Trinity was put into his hands. The metaphysical reasonings of this author perplexed his mind and he laid the work aside as unprofitable and unintelligible. He heard of Dr. Watts' treatise on the "Glory of Christ" and embraced its views. The venerable Henry Patillo, who at the next meeting of the Presbytery examined the candidates on the subject of theology, had himself embraced Watts' views of the Trinity.

In April, 1796, he was licensed by the Orange Presbytery, North Carolina, and shortly afterwards directed his course westward to Knoxville and Nashville, in Tennessee, and thence to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where, about the close of the year 1796, he settled with the congregations of Cane Ridge and Concord. About eighty members were added to his church in a few months. In the fall of 1798 he received a unanimous call from those congregations to become their settled pastor, which he accepted. A day was set apart by the Presbytery of Transylvania for his ordination. Having notified the leading members of the Presbytery with respect to his difficulties on the subject of the Trinity, also on the doctrines of election, reprobation, and predestination, as taught in the Confession of Faith, when he was asked, "Do you receive and adopt the Confession of Faith as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Bible?" He answered aloud, so that the whole congregation might hear, "I do, so far as I see it consistent with the Word of God." No objection being made, he was ordained.

Early in 1801 "The Great Revival" commenced in Tennessee and Kentucky, under James McGready. Rev. Stone visited the Presbyterian camp meeting in Logan county, where he first witnessed dancing. Filled with the spirit of revival, he returned to his congregations and protested bitterly against dancing, and urged the sinner to believe now and be saved.

Robert Marshall, John Dunlavy, Richard McNemar, B. W. Stone and John Thompson, all members of the synod of Kentucky, renounced the doctrines of Calvinism and taught that Christ died for all. The Presbytery of Springfield, in Ohio, first took McNemar under dealings, and from that Presbytery the case came before the synod of Lexington in September, 1803. When they discovered, from the synod, that its decision in McNemar's case would be averse, the five drew up a protest of the proceedings and withdrew from their jurisdiction. In 1805, Houston, McNemar and Dunlavy joined the Shakers, and in 1807, Marshall and Thompson, after vainly attempting to enslave their associates a second time to a creed, returned to the Presbyterian church. About this time Barton W. Stone and some others began to conclude that baptism was ordained for the remission of sins, and ought to be administered in the name of Jesus Christ to all believing penitents. He died November 9th, 1844, universally beloved and regretted by all who knew him.

A worthy Methodist preacher in Jackson, Louisiana, remarked: "I know Barton W. Stone well, having lived neighbor to him for a considerable time in Tennessee. A lovelier man, or a better Christian, in my estimation never lived." The gentleman who bore this testimony was Mr. Finley, son of Dr. Finley (a former President of the University of Georgia). In the department of poetry his talents fitted him to shine, had they been cultivated. There can hardly be found in the English language a lovelier, sweeter hymn than one from his pen, written during the revivals about the beginning of the present century, and universally admired by the Christian world ever since. Be it known to the orthodox calumniators of Barton W. Stone, and to all men who have souls to feel the power either of religion or of poetry, that he is the author of that soul inspiring hymn, in which the orthodox world has so greatly delighted for nearly half a century, viz: "The Lord is the Fountain of Goodness and Love."

Teachings of Stone and Campbell.

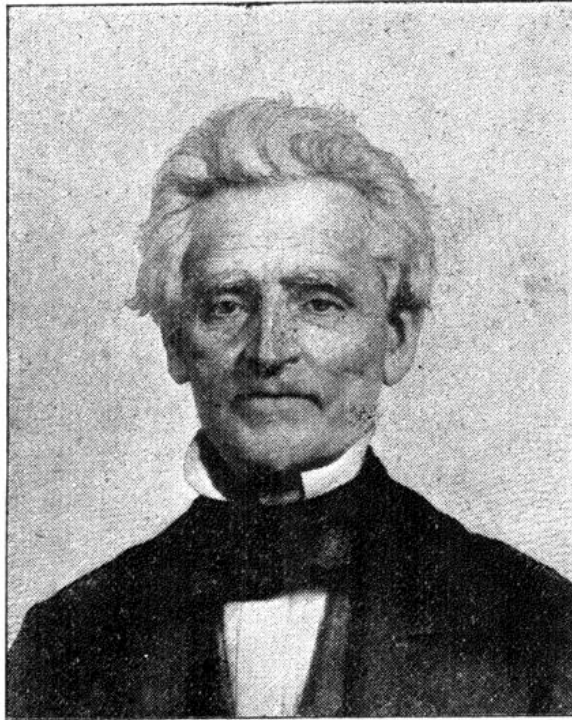
THIS was written in Dec., 1846, by Eld. Jas. Shannon, in Collins' History: "Among those of the Baptists who zealously advocated the teaching of A. Campbell was John T. Johnson, than whom there is not a better man. We lived together in Georgetown. We preached the same gospel and agreed to unite our energies to effect a union between our different societies."

Four Days' Meeting.

"A meeting of four days was held at Georgetown, embracing the Christmas of 1831, and another at Lexington of the same length, embracing the New Year's day of 1832. The writer had the happiness to be in attendance at both these meetings."

Rode the State Horseback.

"Elder John Smith and the writer were appointed by the churches as evangelists to ride in this section of Kentucky to promote this good work. In that capacity we served the churches three years."

A POWERFUL AND TRUSTED LEADER**"RACCOON" JOHN SMITH**

"Elder John Smith, familiarly known in Kentucky and to many thousands of people elsewhere as 'Raccoon' John Smith, was one of the most remarkable men of the 'Current Reformation;' born in Sullivan county, East Tennessee, October 15, 1784, and died at Mexico, Mo., February 28, 1868, aged 83; education limited, but thorough; joined the Baptist church in December, 1804, and from 1808 to 1828 was a preacher in that connection, and for the next forty years one of the most eloquent, powerful and trusted leaders of the Church of the Disciples of Christ. Upon his tombstone is inscribed, "By the power of the Word, he turned many from error; in its light he walked, and in its consolation he triumphantly died."

Lawyer Becomes a Preacher.

Elder John T. Johnson, eighth child of Col. Robert Johnson, was born at the Great Crossings, Scott county, Ky., October 5th, 1788, and died at Lexington, Mo., December 17th, 1856—aged 68 years; was well educated; studied law and practiced; Volunteer Aide to General Harrison and at the battle of May 5th, 1813, near Fort Meigs, had his horse shot under him; represented Scott county in the Kentucky Legislature in 1814-15-17-18 and again in 1828; member of Congress four years—1821-25; a judge of the "New Court of Appeals" for nine months from December 20, 1826; joined the Baptist church in 1821; in 1831 embraced the principles of the Reformation and began preaching; in 1832 was co-editor of the Christian Messenger, in 1835 of the Gospel Advocate and in 1837 of the Christian; aided in establishing at Georgetown in November, 1836, Bacon College—now Kentucky University. He was an eloquent and faithful preacher and received 3,000 persons to the church. His ministerial labors were mainty, if not always, gratuitous.

JOSHUA COMES TO TOWN TO MEETIN'

The following, under the head of "The Modern Meetin' House," is reproduced from an old newspaper clipping, and there is as much truth in it as there is poetry. In fact, it has an abundance of both:

Howdy, Davy! light and hitch; thar's no one at home but me;
Thar ain't a man a livin', sir, I'd sooner like ter see;
For Nance an' Liddy's gone to see a sick man on the hill,
An' Hiram's gone to git his grist at Jason Turner's mill.

I was in town las' Sunday, an' my heart an' me agreed
To go to meetin'—if you wait I'll tell you what I seed.
The bells were tollin' lively on the balmy mornin' air,
An' folks wor in a hurry, like the rushin' to a fair.

The meetin' house was built of stone, the steeple pinted high,
The winders they wor painted all the colors ov the sky.
An' runnin' up the steeple was a great long lightnin' rod—
I kinder thought the members lacked a CONFIDENCE IN GOD.

The big bell sorter hushed hitself an' then hit rung some more,
An' people cum in carriages an' got out at the door;
The wimmin fixed their dresses like they meant to make a call,
Thar faces showed they warn't athinkin' ov THE'R SOULS at all.

Wall, Davy, thar I stood an' thought—'twas wicked, I suppose—
Some go to church to close thar eyes, an' some to eye thar close;
I overheard ole Missus Swell to Missus Stebbins say,
"My darter Becky's DRESS wan't done—she won't BE HERE today."

I stood thar hesitatin' like what sort ov move to make:
I felt that I should go inside for MY salvation's sake;
I started meekly in the house, I knew it warn't no harm,
With my old BROAD-BRIM hat in han' an' JEANS COAT ON MY arm.

I went along, 'bout half way up the velvet carpet aisle,
The men an' wimmin SHUT THAR GATES, an' they began to smile;
I seed one open jest a bit; went in and pulled it to,
When Brown, the banker, riz an' said, "THIS HERE'S A RENTED PEW."

I got out of his "rented pew" an' sot down near the door,
Expectin' for sum man to say, "THIS 'ERE'S A RENTED FLOOR."
A fine dressed stranger—he cum in—the members didn't wait,
But every feller jumped at HIM AN' OPENED WIDE HIS GATE.

The parson riz an' raised his han's, with cold an' haughty air,
An' everybody in the house stood up an' heard his prayer.
I don't know how it is with THEM—somehow I always feel
I'm doin' God injustice when I get too proud to kneel.

Then all sot down an' stared about, then at the parson's face,
While he put on his specs an' said, "Let's sing Amazin' Grace."

An' orgin busted loose upstairs—the music hit was gay;
Hit tickled them as couldn't sing, an' them wot hed to pay.

The music quit, the parson riz—they passed the hats 'roun' next,

An' when the deekins sot them down—the parson tuck his text,

He preached 'bout two hours 'bout the faith in God to keep;
The wimmin folks were noddin' while thar husbands wor asleep.

One gal said to another, "Hev you seed my bow today?"
She'd nod her head an' then say back, "The party hit was gay."

One whispered loud enough behind her fan fur me to hear,
"That bonnet Sofy Tag's got on is one she had last year."

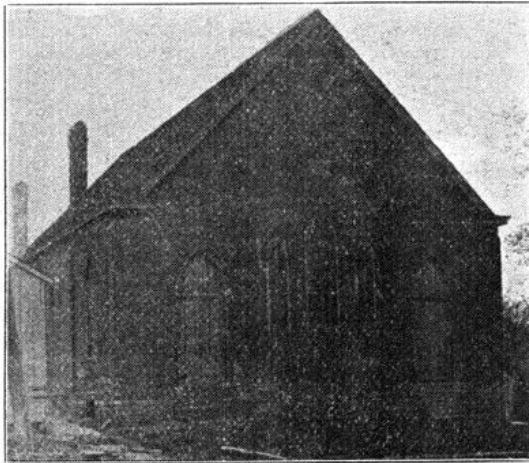
The parson quit and then sot down—the orgin played agin;
I thought ef that was servin' God the tunes they played was thin;

I've hearn the bands at circuses jest play the self-same air,
The parson, when the orgin quit, dismissed them all with prayer.

Now, Davy, ef the angels seed what I did, I believe,
Thar warn't a one among 'em all, but what laffed in thar sleeve;
For God don't smile on Christians who his blessings will abuse;

He hain't no use for orgins, an' He don't like rented pews.
 He rings no bells to tell 'em that the Sabbath's come once
 more,
 The angels have no carriages to drive up to His door.
 Such Christians might as well look up to God and sweetly
 smile
 An' say, "I send my soul, dear Lord, I'm comin' after while."
 Our Master up in Heaven, Davy, sees—hears everything.
 He likes to see His children kneel—an' loves to hear 'em sing.
 For whar He lives the angels sing, and Christians git thar dues.
 His music costs Him nothin' an' he has no rented pews.
 Thar ain't no use o' foolin' 'long the road down to the grave;
 Thar is no way o' dodgin' when you've got your soul to save.
 Fine churches, orgins, carriages, clothes, rented pews and
 "pelf,"
 Don't count that day—it lays between yer Maker an' yerself.

THE FIRST NEGRO CHURCH



THE FIRST BAPTIST

THE First Colored Baptist church was organized in 1869. It occupies a large brick building on Jefferson street on the site of the old First Baptist church, leased for ninety-nine years. They rebuilt the house at a cost of \$3,250. They held services for many years. Rev. Reuben Lee was pastor, and was a man of fair education, pious and discreet, and one who exerted a good influence among his people. During his ministry large numbers were added to the church.

In 1882 its membership was 472. The pastor at that time was J. L. Dudley, at a salary of \$550. The deacons were Cliff Prewitt, John Smith, Perry Orr, William Brent, Newt Goodloe, Wash Bland and W. L. Barley. Good Sunday school; regular average attendance, 90; F. C. Nutter, superintendent; J. M. Burley, church clerk; seating capacity of the house, about 500.

Present Officers and Pastor.

The present Colored Baptist church has a membership of about 600. Its officers are Jerry Robinson, William Bailey, Manlius Thomas, Mason Generals, Zach Adams, Spedden Smith. The present pastor is R. H. Porter.

WESLEY CHAPEL—M. E. CHURCH

WESLEY CHAPEL, the first colored Methodist Episcopal church, was organized in 1866. It has a good brick house situated on the west side of Mulberry, north of Main, at a cost of \$5,000. The number of its membership is 236; a good Sunday school, average attendance, 69. C. J. Nichols was pastor for several years.

Present Officers and Members.

The present trustees are James Bailey, David Miller, Robt. Sharp, Harry Watson, Ed B. Davis, Henry Jackson, George H. Nichols, Loney Bailey. It now has a membership of 113. J. H. Ross is the present pastor.

Three Other Colored Churches.

There are three other colored churches in the town—Zion Baptist, Wayman Chapel (Methodist) and Christian churches. The Zion Baptist has a comparatively new brick building on Mulberry street. D. W. Seals is the pastor. Wayman Chapel is located near the colored school building. S. Lee is pastor. The congregation of the Christian church has not yet built a church, but has purchased a lot on South Mulberry. A. W. Davis is the pastor. On neglect of the officers we are unable to give a more lengthy mention.

THERE are probably more jokes told on ministers than on any other professional men. In early times when pleasure and comfort were sought, rather than style by people, and men were measured from the heart and in their dealings, rather than their bank accounts as now, caused more sociability and happiness and inspired that feeling for all to dwell together and live in unity. Our forefathers had many hardships to endure, but even at that a vast number of the honest men of today if given choice of time of a life to live they would have chosen **THEN** and not **NOW**.

They Broke Bread Together.

It did not require forty thousand to one hundred thousand dollar churches as a place in which to worship God, nor two thousand to ten thousand dollar salaries to ministers. Meetings were held in their homes. They traveled miles and miles on horseback to meetings. The preacher usually came the night before. Brother Craig or Brother Smith would announce that the next meeting would be held at the home of Brother John and Sister Mary Clark's house, giving the location and distance. When the date came Brother and Sister Clark had made all preparations, the fatted calf had been killed and roasted a la turkey, with a large, juicy baked apple stuck in his mouth; he was then stood on the big meat dish and placed at "the foot of the table." Dinner was then announced and while the forty or more members were being seated at the table, the hot gravy was just popping out of the shoat's sides and dripping on the brown potatoes. The remark is often made that "time brings many changes—people are not like they used to be." That's true, because those old folks were God's people; if they were not those feasts could be had this day. Night services were not held, but the preacher generally remained over the night to look after that apple that was in that shoat's mouth. Just after supper the "demijohn" was yanked out of the closet by the Brother while the Sister was getting the hot water in readiness for the Parson to prepare the applejack. On one occasion like this old Brother "Raccoon" Smith happened to be the Parson present. It is said that he and a Brother had sat in front of the fireplace, with a big log fire, and had stirred those applejacks just to the degree to reach the spot when some one knocked at the door. The Brother answered the call, but the Parson could not wait and he drank to the health of the absent Brother. The Brother stayed at the door too long and Parson Smith drank the other applejack. On returning to the room the Brother asked the Parson "where was his'n?" Rev. "Raccoon" replied, "Brother, you must watch as well as pray."

Wanted To Recover Title

At a term of the Scott County Court held in the year 1814, the following order is given: "On the application of the Baptist church at Dry Run to the United Baptist Society and in pursuance of an assembly in such case provided, John Miller and Elijah Buchanan, in conjunction with Younger Pitts, a former trustee, are appointed trustees to recover the title of the church land and property as conveyed by Nicholas Long and wife for the benefit of the church."

Where the Damned Froze to Death.

AN old negro minister, in 1868, in a sermon on hell, pictured it as a region of ice and snow, where the damned froze through eternity. When privately asked his purpose in representing Gehenna in this way, he said: "I don't dare to tell them people nothing else. Why, if I was to say that hell was warm, some of them old rheumatic niggers would want to be starting down the first frost."

Would Stand on Church Top.

"Iv'e known many a church to die 'cause it didn't give enough, but I never knowed a church to die 'cause it gave too much. Dey don't die dat way! Brederen, has any of you knowed a church to die 'cause it give too much? If you do, just let me know, and I'll make a pilgrimage to dat church, and I'll climb by de soft light of de moon to its moss-covered roof, and I'll stand dar and lift my hands to heaven and say, Blessed are de dead dat die in de Lord.'"

Rev. T. J. Stevenson Resigns.

Rev. T. J. Stevenson who has served many years as pastor of the Old Baptist Church, of Great Crossing, resigned since the first volume of this history was made up and Rev. O. C. Cottrell was chosen to fill the vacancy. Rev. Stevenson while he was traveling up the ladder of age and enjoying good health the exposure was too great. Mr. Cottrell is a young man, and with the ability already shown he has every promise of being a minister of considerable note.

First Baptising and Wedding in New Church.

The first person baptised in the new Baptist church was Judge George V. Payne, and the first marriage was that of his daughter—Anne to Dr. W. H. Coffman. The Christian name of the groom and the four ushers was William.

The likeness above was made from a kodak picture taken of Mrs. Ann Lemon while she was out in the yard of home on South Broadway, attending her flowers.

A CHRISTIAN WOMAN.**MRS. ANN LEMON.**

Being among the oldest members of the Christian Church she and Mrs. Miller another aged member were chosen Sunday March 18th 1906 to burn the notes held against the church for \$10,000 the amount having been raised that day. On the following Sunday March 25th, 1906, they performed that duty. Mrs. Lemon is 81 years old. She was born in Clark county 1825, and married Joseph Lemon a merchant tailor of Georgetown, in 1846 and came here where she has since resided. She is a christian and a better woman never lived. She is the mother of Mrs. J. W. Traylor, Mrs. Mary E. Cole and Mrs. Tommie Tingle.

Mrs. Susan Miller 82 Years Old.

Mrs. Miller is 82 years old and resides with the family of her nephew Mr. John Herring on South Broadway. She has been a member of the Christian Church for 65 years.

The Oldest Born Member.

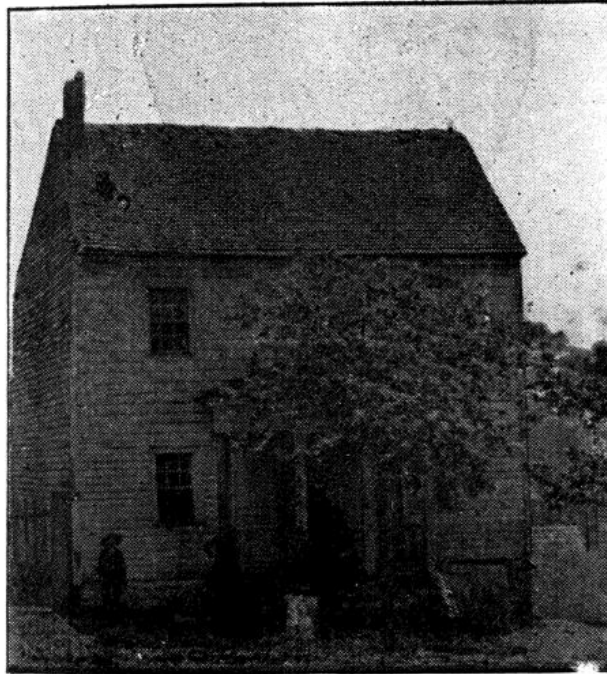
While the Christian Church has a number of aged members Mrs. Eliza Thompson, is possibly, the oldest members of that church who was born and reared in Georgetown. She was born in 1821 and is now in her 85th year.

A RESIDENCE IN LEBANON STATION

AMONG the first dwelling houses erected in Lebanon Station—now Georgetown—was the home of Oliver Wallace Gaines. This old house stood on South Broadway on the lot where the building of the B. O. Gaines Printery now stands. The house was erected in 1797 by a man named Choppling. It was used for a tavern for many years. It was a two-story frame and built of tremendous logs, chinked with rock and daubed with mud. The sleepers of the old house were thirty feet long and eighteen inches thick. The logs were all hewn and put together with large wooden pins. The shingles were put on with wooden pins. The roof did not leak nor was it repaired for more than seventy years. The old chimney, on the south side of the house, contained fifty perch of rock. It was the home of James Crawford—the first Jailer of Scott county—for many years. The old house burned in 1887.

Mr. Gaines, a native of Virginia, was among the early pioneers of Georgetown, settling here in 1804. He was the son of O. W. Gaines and was born in Culpeper, Va., in 1787. He was a man of great energy and pride. There was nothing

RESIDENCE OF LEBANON STATION



THE GAINES' HOME

that would advance the interest of Georgetown or Scott county but what he took an active interest. He was conservative at all times, but never egotistic, nor did he seek notoriety. In 1816 he married Mary Polly Nash, the eldest daughter of Col. Wm. Nash. Col. Wm. Nash married Mary Polly Menifee. For many years he conducted a grocery in a house that stood where the Worstell block on Main street now stands. Mr. Gaines had made considerable money and owned a great deal of property at that time. His wife also inherited a vast amount of town property from her father, Colonel Nash. In 1830 Mr. Gaines purchased the property, containing ten acres of land, where Mr. James Harvie Moore now owns on the Lexington pike from Samuel Shephard. Here he conducted a rope-walk for a number of years, selling the place to P. L. Mitchell in 1840. In 1837 he and Joseph Elgin dealt heavily in Arkansas lands. They gave a mortgage in 1838 for \$30,000 to the Bank of Arkansas, which was acknowledged here in the Scott County Court and is a matter of record. No doubt the heirs of these speculators have interests in Arkansas now.

A Thrifty and Liberal Citizen.

He farmed for several years near Stamping Ground and afterwards engaged in the livery stable business up to a few years before he died. He was among the largest shippers of mules. Mr. Gaines took an interest in everything that would advance

the interests of the town. He made liberal donations to the newspapers, and he was one of the prime movers in the erection of a brick building for the Christian church. He made a liberal contribution to it. He was a very enthusiastic Mason and he labored faithfully in the Masonic Order. His brothers showed their appreciation of him by electing him to the various chairs of that order. The teachings of the Masonic Order was his religion. He was a very successful man up until a few years of death, which occurred in 1874. He was the father of four sons—Francis, William F., John and Oliver—and two



OLIVER WALLACE GAINES

daughters—Nomia and America—all of whom are dead. Francis died in infancy in 1821. William F. married Miss Ann Carter Dgg, of Vicksburg, Miss.

He became noted as a soldier in the war with Mexico in



MRS. OLIVERR WALLACE GAINES

the battle of Buena Vista. He was elected one of the Generals of the State of Mississippi and a Confederate until the seige of Vicksburg, when he came home and died in August, 1863. The funeral services were held at the Christian church and were conducted by Rev. John A. Gano.

Nomia married Wm. White and moved to Covington, where she only lived a brief time when she died. She was a most estimable Christian lady and beloved by all who knew

her. She was a very modest and talented lady. The following obituary notice was

Written by Dr. Wm. Barlow.

Died, in the city of Covington, Ky., on the 2nd of January, 1873, Mrs. Naomi M. White, wife of Wm. C. White, aged 51 years. She was born in this town, and was the daughter of O. W. and Polly Gaines, and lived here all her life until about one year ago, when she moved to Covington. For many years she suffered with pneumonia and under this hopeless disease she pined and languished and died. She was loved by her many friends here, who

THE WIDOW OF



WM. F. GAINES—VICKSBURG, MISS.

grieved, as did she, to be separated in her last moments, but she had lived a Christian, and died with the blissful hope of meeting them again and of a glorious future, where

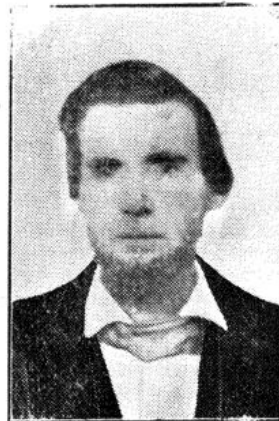
"Sickness and sorrow, pain and death
Are felt and feared no more."

"O! how sweet it will be
In that beautiful land,
So free from all sorrows and pain
With songs on our lips,

PARENTS OF B. O. GAINES



MARY A. GAINES



OLIVER WALLACE GAINES

And with harps in our hands,
To meet one another again." —WM. H. B.

America Gaines Elgin.

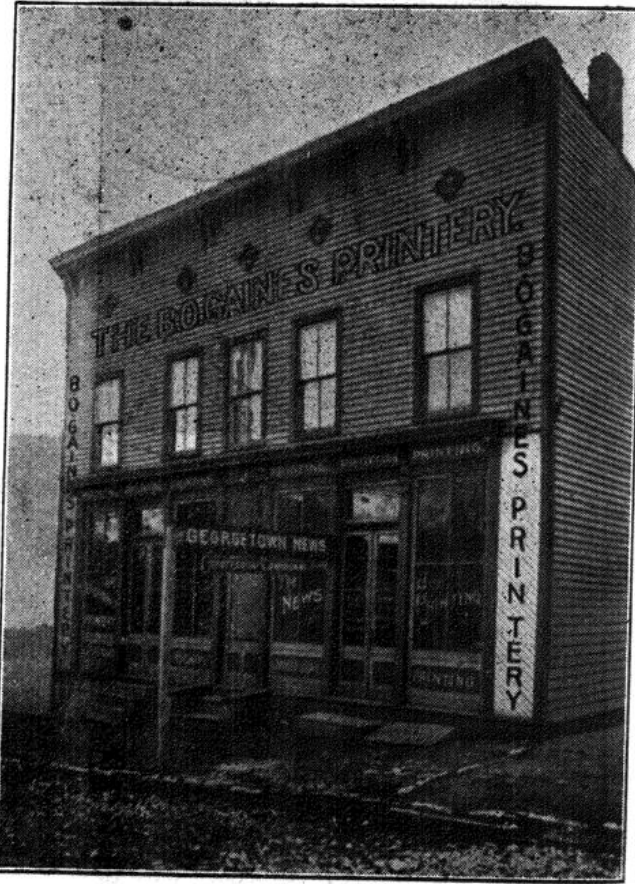
America married Samuel Elgin. She died in 1868 and has two children living—Mrs. Waller Sharp, of Sharpsburg, and Jeff Elgin, of Paris. John died in 1872; was never married.

Oliver Wallace married Mary Agnes Collins, of Bourbon county.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wallace Gaines.

Mrs. Gaines was born near Centreville on July 27th, 1843 and was the daughter of Jas. Brock and Elizabeth Ann Collins and the granddaughter of Col. Peter Moore, one of the wealthiest men in Bourbon county, and from whom she inherited a large amount of money, land and slaves. She suffered a large financial loss by her Trustee, Jas. Sharfe was conducting a shoe making establishment in Centreville and he says he made the first pair of shoes she wore and continued making them until she was married and came to Georgetown. On January 10th, 1861, she was married to Oliver Wallace Gaines and came to Georgetown, where they resided until their deaths. They lived all their lives in but one house—the Gaines home. They had seven children—four of whom are now living—James, America, Lucinda and William Oliver, alias B. O., all born in the old house and the latter one now conducting a printing establishment in the house erected on the same lot where the Gaines home stood. He was for a number of years associated with his father in conducting a

THE HOUSE THAT STANDS



WHERE THE GAINES HOME STOOD

Livery Stable Raided Fourteen Times.

livery stable on West Main street, where G. H. Nunnally's store stands. He suffered a heavy loss, as the stable was raided fourteen times during the war. Ten head was the lowest and twenty-seven head the greatest number of horses taken in the raids. Wm. Holland sold him seventeen head of horses at one time.

There never was a man more modest, more honest, more truthful, than was "Young Oliver," as he was called. He was every inch a gentleman, a devoted husband and a kind hearted and loving father. The writer was too young to remember him or to know what a father was, but even in the hours of sadness, sickness, and trouble it is consoling to know that he was a gentleman and our father, and that Mary A. Gaines was a good woman and our mother. To show that she was the best woman God ever made the following mentions of her death are sufficient evidence of that fact and the esteem in which she was held and how well she

Was Left a Widow in 1873.

was appreciated by her friends, acquaintances and people in general. In September, 1873, Mrs. Gaines was left a widow:

To review her life as a resident of this place would be almost unnecessary, as there are few households in which her name is not known and loved. With her are associated memories only of good, charitable, kind acts. Into the cottages of the poorest people who ever came to this town has she gone as an angel of mercy to nurse the sick or care for the dead. No disease was too loathsome for her to nurse, and with never a thought of any recompense. In a most modest, retiring way she went into the homes of all in distress or sickness, never allowing her kindness to be told. Her tender, sympathetic nature won all who knew her to love her, and the hearts are many who mourn her loss. In the calm, quiet manner in which she lived she died. Not a groan or struggle marked the close of her earthly life, but instead, Death came as quietly as the dew kisses the upturned faces of God's fairest flowers. As a benediction we would say:

"Not to the grave, not to the grave, my soul,
Follow thy friend, beloved,
But in the lonely hour,
But in the evening walk,
Think that she companies thy solitude;
Think that she holds with thee mysterious utterance;
And, though remembrance wake a tear,
There shall be joy in grief."

Kind Words.

In the mention of her death the Georgetown Sentinel said:

As the family ties are broken on earth may they be bound in Heaven, and may the mantle of kindness which she possessed fall upon the sorrowing children and enable them to show forth to the world the graces which beautified and adorned her life, and at last make an unbroken family around the throne on high, where there will be no more parting or shedding of tears.

The Georgetown Times in the mention of her death says:

She was a genial, kind hearted woman, and her big heart showed itself most readily when sickness or trouble came to others; and she was always ready to tender or give her services.

Those Who Knew Her Best.

Mrs. Mary Agnes Gaines was stricken with paralysis at her home on South Broadway, Sunday morning, April 10th. She quietly passed away Tuesday evening April 13th, 1898, never having regained consciousness.

Last Sunday morning, while the populace of our city was assembled at the various churches, choirs were chanting lyric festival music, and the community was engaged in sacred revel, commemorative of the resurrection of "Him who died that the world might live," the cruel hand of Fate burst into the family circle of a happy home and struck down with paralysis a mother, whose kind deeds and generous acts have made her name immortal. The Easter lily with its snowy whiteness and fragrant odor, the melodious harmony of the Easter anthem, were fitting ushers to cosily guide throughout the pearly gates of the mansions of our Heavenly Father the soul of a woman so pure, so divinely sweet, so generous, so benevolent. Her death was a calamity to the community, one which will be sincerely mourned. No truer nor more faithful friend ever lived; no kinder nor more loyal martyr was ever given creation. The writers have known her for years—known her as a friend, an adviser—known her censure and her praise, known her to worship her. Her demise will be keenly felt by us, but we bow meekly to the will of our Almighty Creator, realizing that she has been called to a seat in the realms, where

"Night and sin are never known,
Near the Lord's resplendent throne."

Requiescat in pace.

TWO FRIENDS.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF GEORGETOWN



IT is said that when your mother dies you lose your best friend; that the newspaper business is the hardest, causes more worry and work and is less profitable than any business in which one can engage; that a newspaper man is born and not made; that a smart man can start a paper, but it takes a fool to run one. The writer can vouch for

the truthfulness of some of these statement and the account of the number of papers published here is sufficient evidence for the readers to draw their own conclusions.

FIRST NEWSPAPER OF GEORGETOWN

Just Like an Editor



THE first newspaper published in Georgetown was the "Patriot." It made its appearance in June, 18—. The assistance the State gave it with printing was not sufficient to keep it going and it suspended in 1813.

The "Telegram."

Takes Things Just Like They Come

The "Telegram" was the second newspaper started and it suspended in 1816. The editor was Shadrick Penn. Both of these papers were printed on paper manufactured in Georgetown by Elijah Craig at his mill, which stood on the Big Spring branch, where Capt. A. K. Lair's mill now stands.

The Georgetown "Herald."

The "Herald" was the third to venture on the rough sea of journalism in Georgetown. It was no doubt the most successful paper ever published here. It was started some time

ASSISTING IN CORRESPONDENCE



MRS. B. O. GAINES IN OFFICE

in 1820 or 1830 and was conducted successfully for years. A number of copies of 1846 and 1848 can be found now. The publishers, French and Wise, were men of ability and the "Herald" was well edited. According to our judgment it was the best edited paper ever published in Georgetown. With the printing business almost revolutionized since that time and with such an establishment as the B. O. Gaines Printery in which to print a paper, the "Herald" of 1846 will compare favorably with any newspaper now published in Georgetown in any manner, typographically especially. The publishers were not mealy mouthed in telling the people that while it was receiving the support of nearly every citizen the amount of money was not sufficient to keep it going. When the call was made on the citizens they were equal to the emergency. Cassius Clay, R. M. Johnson, John C. Breckenridge, O. W. Gaines, Wm. F. Gaines, Captain Forbes and John Elgin put up \$50 each to keep the paper going. As old Captain Forbes said, "A county without a newspaper is in a back row of stumps, to come forward; that no citizen of the

county who had the means could make a better investment." The time of the "Herald's" suspension could not be learned.

The Georgetown "Journal."

The Georgetown "Journal" was the next sheet to make its appearance. It was owned by Mr. Job Rucker. The Civil War caused it to suspend. It suspended early in August, 1861.

THE COMING EDITOR



OLIVER WALLACE GAINES

Georgetown "Times."

The Georgetown Times was started by John A. Bell in 1869 and has been successfully published ever since.

The "Every Saturday."

The "Every Saturday" was started by Judge James B. Finnell and Prof. R. L. Garrison in 1874 and conducted successfully until they sold it—to Preston Ridsdel. He conducted it for several years.

The "Scott County Democrat."

The "Scott County Democrat" was established in 1885 by Thos. E. Johnson and Harry Montgomery. In 1887 the firm dissolved partnership, Mr. Montgomery retiring. Mr. Johnson then formed a partnership with Mr. J. R. Garnett, editor of the Corinth "Enterprise."

The name of the paper was then changed to the

THE "DEVIL" ALWAYS BRINGS TROUBLE



TOMMIE PIERI ARRIVES WITH MAIL

[Patent Medicine Companies registering kicks about position, making interesting reading for the editor.]

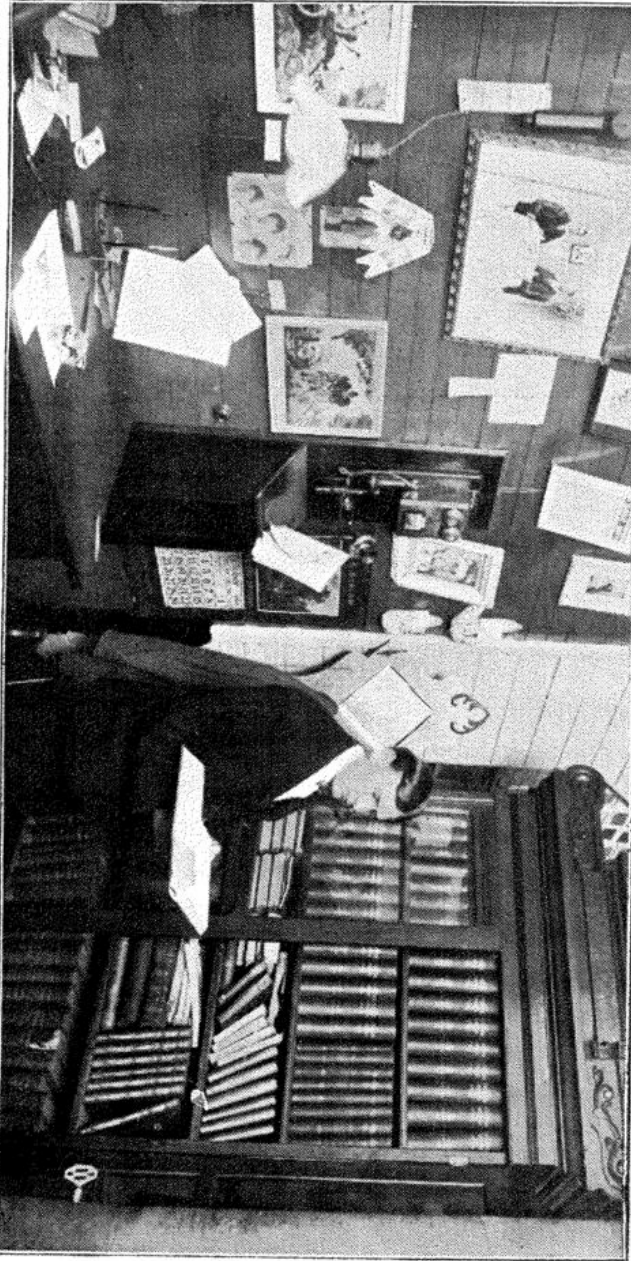
"The News-Enterprise."

"News-Enterprise. The office was then located in the Lancaster Hotel, in the room now occupied by Gleason Bros. as a meat market. The partnership between Garrett and Johnson was dissolved in 1890, Mr. Garrett retiring, and Johnson Bros. — T. E. and F. Johnson — became the publishers. The office was moved from the hotel to the second floor of Mrs. Lizzie Kenney's building on East Main street, over the room now occupied by J. W. Thacker. The paper made its first appearance under the new management on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1890, as the Georgetown News.

Our Introduction in the Printing Business.

During the publication of the "News-Enterprise by Johnson and Garrett in 1888 the writer entered the office and

OFFICE OF THE B. O. GAINES PRINTERY



LOOKING UP AUTHORITIES FOR HISTORY

became a printer's "devil" at a salary of one dollar per week and continued as such until the firm dissolved partnership in 1890. Mr. Garrett retiring. Several months later Mr. Garrett began the publication of

The "Enterprise."

The office was located in Mrs. Nannie Craig's building on the second floor over the room now used by the Bank of

Georgetown. The writer was in his employ as a printer, drawing a salary of four dollars per week, and put the first issue out. In 1891 the writer accepted a position with Johnson Bros. as a compositor, which position he held until 1893, when he purchased

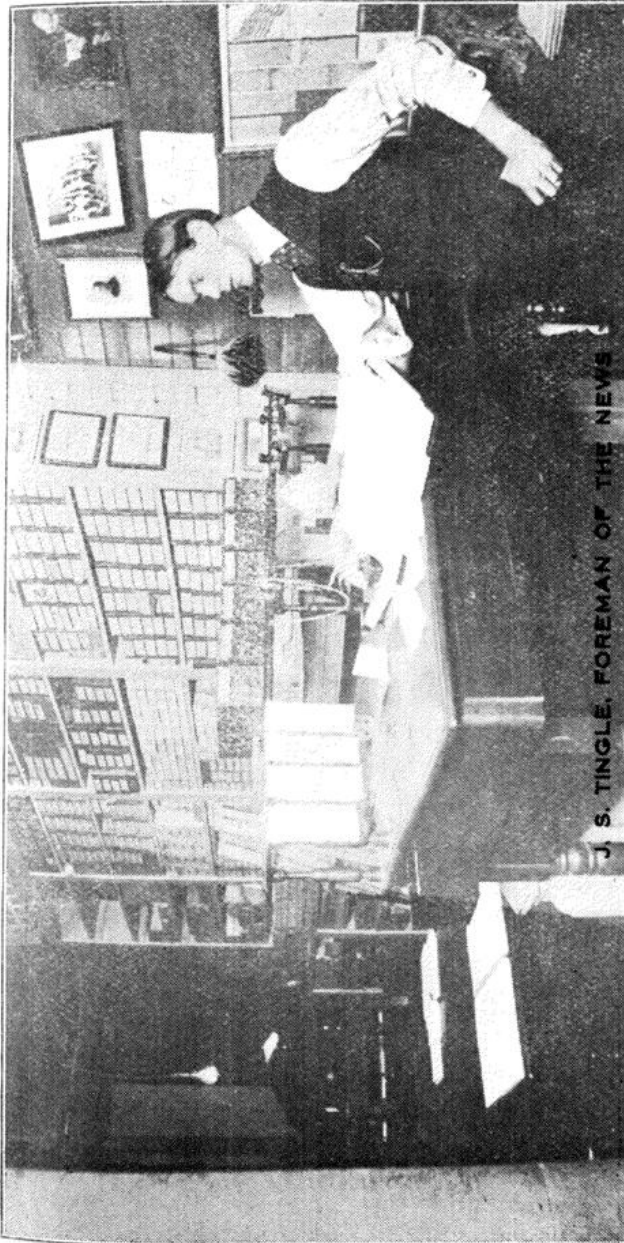
The Georgetown "News."

It was a semi-weekly paper then and continued as such until 1898. The office was moved in 1893 from Mrs. Kenney's building on Main street to the first floor of the building of Mrs. Mary A. Gaines (the editor's mother) on South Broadway, where it has been published ever since.

A Rough Sea and Hard Sailing.

No publisher ever entered upon the journalistic sea with as poor a craft as the Georgetown "News" was at that time. The sea, too, was rugged, and not any too smooth now, but

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT OF



THE B. O. GAINES PRINTERY

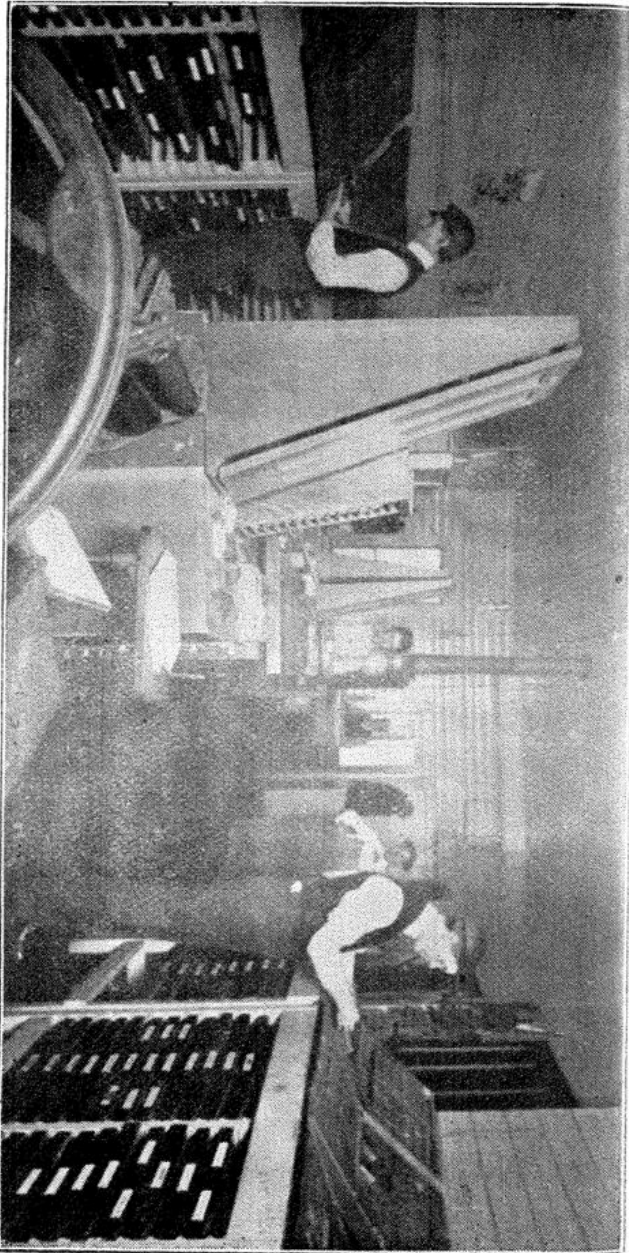
the determination of the writer to ride those waves, sink or swim, made that craft sufficient in size that it requires no searchlight to find it now. The little office with a few stands and cases, and a limited number of fonts of type and an old Washington hand press, as seen on Main street in 1893 and twelve years after is seen on South Broadway in two rooms, eighteen feet wide and fifty feet deep, making a floor space of 36x100 feet and is known throughout the State as the largest and most complete printing establishment in Central Ken-

tucky. In making this statement it is not through any bragadocio, for it has been a dear success. It has cost gallons of midnight oil; nights of toil and worry, and possibly health. It was not a success of health nor wealth.

Our Additions.

The writer is the son and youngest child of the late O. W. and Mary A. Gaines; born February 22nd, 1870. In July, 1889, he married Miss Lillie Dale, of Cynthiana. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dale, of that place, and to this union one child was born, Oliver Wallace, whose likeness appears on the preceding page of this history. He is now five years old and it is to be hoped that some day he will be found at the head of the B. O. Gaines Printery. The few members left of the Gaines family have this consolation—that out of the great number of male members, who were either profes-

THE COMPOSING ROOM OF



THE B. O. GAINES PRINTERY

sional or business men, there was never one, living or dead who ever made an assignment, took the bankrupt law or betrayed a friend. No human being on earth could do or did do more for a Gaines than a Gaines could do for them.

First Republican Paper in Georgetown.

In 1895 Mr. Garrett sold the "Enterprise" to a stock company, organized by some of the Republican politicians

Mr. L. F. Sinclair, the present Postmaster, was the editor and the paper was called

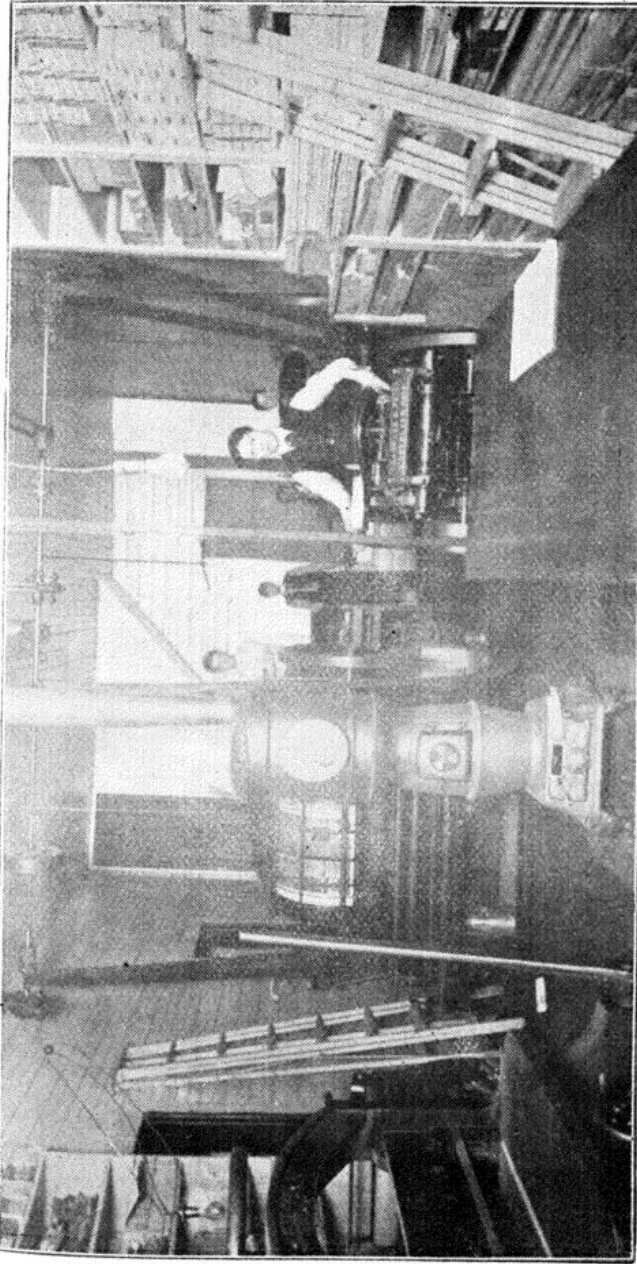
The Georgetown "Sentinel."

This was the first Republican newspaper printed in Georgetown. In 1898 D. W. Clark became the editor and continued to publish the paper until 1904, when he abandoned it and moved to Barboursville, where he is now publishing the "Advocate." In 1899 Mr. Hopkins Moore and Mr. C. C. Barbee started

The "Scott County Democrat,"

And after being interrupted with a change in the publishers, Mr. Moore suspended the publication in 1900 and sold his entire plant to B. O. Gaines.

THE PRESS ROOM OF



THE B. O. GAINES PRINTERY

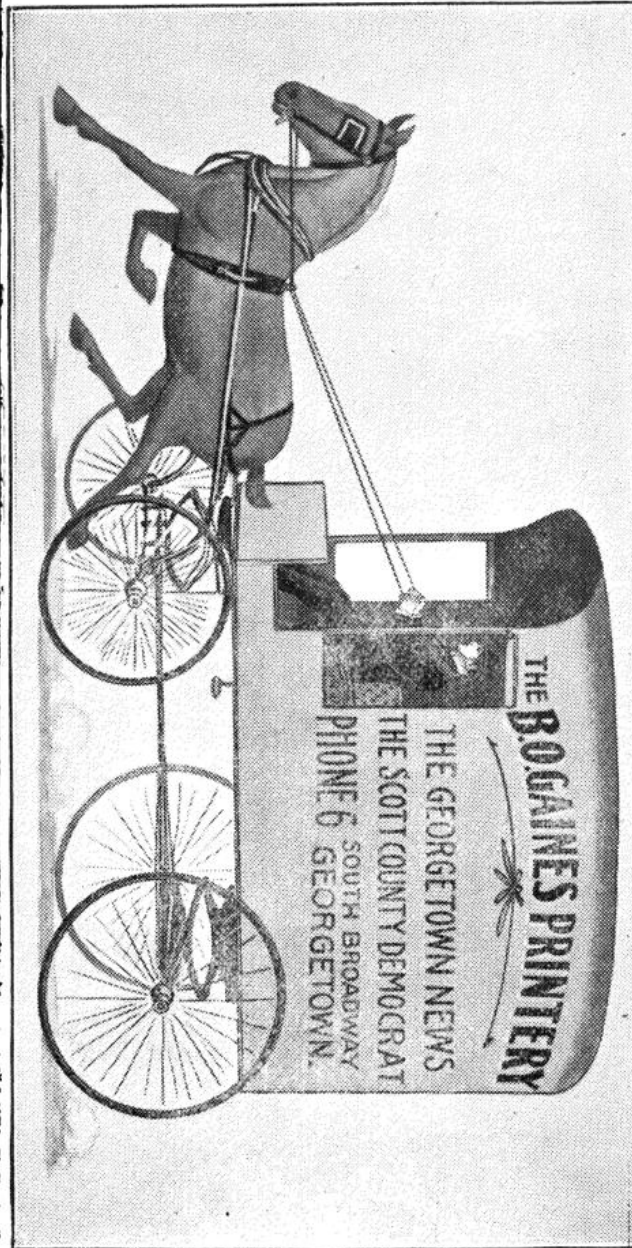
The Publication of the Democrat Resumed.

In September, 1904, the publication of the Scott County Democrat was resumed by B. O. Gaines, as was his intention when this purchase was made, but on account of the changes in the price of paper by the Paper Trust no five-year contract could be made for paper and the publication was delayed until the time stated above.

Meeting of K. P. A. in Georgetown.

THE Kentucky Press Association met in Georgetown in June, 1896. Some seventy-five or more of the leading editors of the State were present and many of them said it was the most successful, as well as enjoyable, meetings ever held. The meeting of the Kentucky Press Association is a time when the offices of the weekly newspapers of the State are left in charge of the devil and the office cat. If the devil don't go to a baseball game and the cat don't fall in the keg of ink the paper appears and in some towns the subscribers regret that the Association only holds one meeting a year. Below will

THIS IS ONE



NOT ON A RURAL ROUTE

he found the welcome extended by Mr. Spears to the quill pushers when the meeting was held in Georgetown:

Welcome to the K. P. A.

Quill pushers all we welcome bid,
Here where the Big Spring washes;
We'll furnish you with mug or quid,
Sun umbrellas or galoshes.

With open hearts and open homes
Our welcome is both strong and stout,
For two full days we'll keep you here,
Then send you to the "write about."

We're proud to let you see our town,
With street cars, water works, and then
While journeying with you up and down,
We're proudest of our women.

Again we welcome you today,
Tomorrow leave for others,
And hand in hand, Kentucky's seal,
Today we all are brothers.

—GEORGE MCCALLA SPEARS.

Delighted With the Meeting at Georgetown.

The editor of the Frankfort Argus on his return home had this to say of the meeting in Georgetown:

"The Kentucky editors have had their '96 outing, assembling in the beautiful city of Georgetown, 'The Belle of the Blue Grass Region.' A reception was held in the College building, where the brain and brawn and beauty of the College City met the editors with their wives and daughters and their sweethearts. It was a meeting between those that were to receive honors and those that were to bestow them. Nothing was omitted that human ingenuity could invent to make pleasant the visit of the Kentucky editors.

Thrifty, Energetic People.

"Georgetown is a city of less than five thousand inhabitants. Its people are thrifty, energetic and public spirited. There is no other city of its size in the State in all that go to make a real city. It has water works, electric light works, an ice plant, and an electric street railway, all in successful operation. Tobacco warehouses can be seen at its railroad center, while its educational institutions are second to none in any city.

"They were given everything that was not nailed down, or out of sight. Everything was marked free, and it was accepted with the same freedom it was presented. Congressman Owen, in the name of Georgetown, delivered the address of welcome to the "Kings and Queens of the Quill," and right well did he perform his duty. Mr. A. Y. Ford, managing editor of the Courier-Journal, responded in a few well timed remarks in behalf of the association. Receptions were held everywhere, Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrill extending an invitation to the association for lunch. There true Kentucky hospitality was dispensed. Entering the great hall the ladies were ushered upstairs, while the gentlemen were inducted into the parlor. Immediately appeared Mrs. Cantrill and a number of young ladies, who after the usual introduction, were directed to the punch bowl, when all that were thirsty were soon satisfied with the contents of cut glass goblets from the hands of the young ladies. The elegant mansion, with its contents of mementoes, was thrown open to the guests, where lunch was served to everyone. The visit was enjoyed by all, and none will ever forget their visit to the Cantrill mansion. There was a reception going on at Rucker Hall all day. It was given by the principal and his charming wife, Professor Elrod, assisted by Mrs. Sarah A. Henton, of Louisville. The banquet was the finale to the entertainment, the guests being served by the pretty young ladies of Georgetown."

The Press Given Its Freedom

It was not until July 1st, 1851, that Congress passed an act for newspapers to be carried free of postage by mail to all points in the county in which they are published; letter to any distance less than 3,000 miles, three cents if prepaid, if not prepaid, five cents.

The Country Newspaper.

The life of a country newspaper as a rule is short. The publisher labors for others, not for himself, and the publishing of a country newspaper is the hardest, most thankless and expensive undertaking that a person can assume. Still the old saying is true, "If a man ever gets printer's ink on his hands, he never gets it off." It is a business that requires more capital than any other business in which one can engage. The printing offices are numerous and the prices of job printing have been so ridiculously cut and slashed until there is nothing in this branch of the printing business. The time is here when the enterprising business men of the country realize that the only legitimate advertising is that through the columns of the newspapers.

✻ Merchants Of Georgetown ✻

IN 1853.

The following notices copied from an issue of the Georgetown Herald of April 21st, 1853, will be of great interest to the readers of this history, also the merchants at that time. The paper was edited by H. R. French and the subscription price \$2.00. The following collections on subscriptions just as they appeared in the Herald for that week:

David Nutter, county, paid to No. 52, vol. 9, \$1.75.
 Thomas B. Redd, post office, paid to No. 49, vol. 3, \$2.00.
 Simeon Neale, county, paid to No. 27, vol. 9, \$1.00.
 James Withers, county, paid to No. 52, vol. 10, \$3.00.
 Henry Wolf, town, paid to No. 3, vol. 10, \$1.75.
 Robert Flournoy, North Hampton, Mass., paid to No. 6, vol. 10, \$1.75.
 Col. Jesse Sinclair, St. Ground, paid to No. 52, vol. 9, \$2.00.
 Samuel Baily, Oxford, paid to No. 52, vol. 9, \$1.75.
 B. F. Offutt, Great Crossing, paid to No. 2, vol. 6, \$2.00.
 A. S. Bradley, county, paid to No. 6, vol. 10, \$2.00.
 John W. Offutt, Henderson, paid to No. 6, vol. 10, \$2.00.

\$5 Dollars Reward.

Will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the individuals who were engaged in rioting on the streets of Georgetown on the night of Monday last; or \$25 dollars for positive information as to who the said parties were. M. S. ALLGAIER.

Common School Notice.

The undersigned, appointed by the Chairman and Board of Trustees for Georgetown, as school agents, hereby notify parents and guardians, within the limits of said town, that the Schools now taught by Rev. F. W. Phillips and Mrs. Emily Jenkins, are established as the Common Schools of said town, at which all the children between the ages of six and eighteen years, may attend for the space of three months from this time; and receive the benefits of the School Law. CHARLES NICHOLS, A. H. OFFUTT
Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the Chairman and Board of Trustees of Georgetown, that any person who shall, within the limits of said town, without a license therefor, directly or indirectly, sell by retail, in any quantity less than a quart, any wine or spirituous liquors, or the mixture of either, shall for each offense be fined the sum of Fifty Dollars. A true copy, Attest:

JAMES Y. KELLY,
 Clk Board Trustees, Georgetown.

To Hire.

Two negro boys, suitable for plowing, active and smart: one smaller, 10 years old. Also a negro Girl, a good house servant, about 13 years old. Apply to the subscriber, on the Lexington and Newtown turnpike, near Lemon's Mill.
 March 17 tf
 ELIZA B. COLEMAN.

The Merchants and Their Lines.

George Allgaier, Hardware.
 J. B. Mescher, Gun Smithing.
 S. T. Bamcoft, Protrait Painting.
 C. Nichols, Blacksmithing.
 T. S. Barkley & Co., Groceries and Drugs
 Brown & Sayers, Groceries and Liquors.
 J. F. Beatty, Clothing, Shoes, etc.
 W. L. Sutton, writes Slave Insurance
 Rankin & Co., Dry Goods, etc.
 W. M. O. Smith & Jas. L. Allen, Lawyers.
 J. P. Applegate, Wholesalers of Whiskies, various ages.
 Old Peach Brandy and Foreign Wines.
 Kenard & Co., Carpenters and Dealers in Wall Paper and Decorations.
 Geo. E. Trimble, Drugs, etc.
 D. E. Gayle, Couch Smithing.
 G. G. Stuftee, Saddles and Harness.

Candidate For The Legislatnre

Somerson Green was announced as a candidate for the Legislature. Few counties can boast of as many distinguished Sons as Scott County, as the following brief of the Scott County bar will show.

THE SCOTT COUNTY BAR

GEORGETOWN, KY.



JUDGE JAMES YATEMAN KELLY,
THE OLDEST LIVING MEMBER NOW PRACTICING AT
THE BAR.

[The following history of the Scott County Bar was written by Mr. L. L. Bristow for the book called "Lawyers and Law-makers of Kentucky," published in 1897.]

From the days when old Judge Jesse Bledsoe wore the judicial ermine, and Henry Clay and William T. Barry came over from Lexington to break legal lances on each other's shields, on down through a long line of famous men, the Scott county bar has done its share toward maintaining the high reputation of Kentucky for legal and forensic ability.



LAWYER SAMUEL SHEPHARD.

Among the very early members of the bar here may be mentioned Edgecomb P. Suggett and Judge Samuel Shephard. Probably a little later, although contemporary with them, came Carey L. Clarke William Warren, John C. Miller, Uriah Chambers and Robert P. Henry, all of whom are well remembered by the oldest residents of the Blue-Grass region as men of more than ordinary ability. But the two Johnsons of that period, John T. and Richard M., both lawyers, attained national reputation. Richard M. Johnson was a congressman from 1807 to 1819, and from 1829 to 1837, United States senator from 1820 to 1829, and vice-president of the United States from 1837 to 1841. John T. Johnson served two terms as congressman, from 1821 to 1825. In later life he became a prominent minister of the Christian church and a co-worker with Barton W. Stone and Alexander Campbell.

ABLE LAWYERS BECOME DISTINGUISHED MINISTERS.

Religion made other inroads into the Scott county bar in those days. The talented John A. Gano and

that devout Baptist divine, Silas M. Noel, each began life as members of this bar along back in the early part of this century. To this era may also be added the Flourneys (Notley and General Thomas C.) the latter famous in murder trials, and, if living now, would be an ardent Prohibitionist, as he was then a temperance orator. It would hardly do to close this period without mentioning the name of Henry P. Harn, another Georgetown lawyer, who went from here to California and represented that State for several terms in the United States Senate.

OLD AND NEW COURT.

So it will be seen that the beginning of the bar in Scott county was propitious. The next era was equally so. It was the period of the "Old and New Court" controversies. In 1825 Madison C. Johnson obtained from the "Old Court" a certificate of ability to practice. His brilliant examination caused them to grant the certificate with added encomiums as to his fitness. Hon. Robert J. Breckinridge made the motion for his admission at the next term of the circuit court and was met with an acrimonious refusal from Judge Jesse Bledsoe, who was an advocate of the "New Court." "Young man," said he, glancing over his glasses at Johnson, "this court doesn't know any such body as that spoken of in this paper."

CAUSED BITTERNESS.

This occurrence will illustrate the bitterness of the great controversy then being waged in Kentucky. The "body" referred to by Judge Bledsoe was composed of John Boyle, William Owsley and Benjamin Mills,—constituting the "old court"—three of the brightest jurists that ever graced the court of appeals bench. This incident will also explain the brilliant additions to the bar during that period. The controversies arising out of the "Old and New Court" debates, brought out the best abilities of the respective followers of the two sides of the question. Coincident with the admission of Madison C. Johnson was that of James Fisher Robinson, for many years the mentor of the Scott county bar, and who in August, 1862 became governor on the resignation of Beriah Magoffin. He was a pupil of William T. Barry; he was ever a careful pleader and a strong advocate, but his old instructor caused him to lose one of his first cases in a most unexpected manner. Robinson had brought suit on a promissory note, which differed in no wise from the ordinary note of hand. He proved his case conclusively, even the defendant admitting that she had given the note for value received; but the defendant was the plaintiff's mother. On cross examination, Barry simply asked the several witnesses as to the kinship between the parties, and on this rested his case. When he arose to argue, the bar was at a loss to understand how he could proceed. He began by delivering a eulogy upon the self-sacrificing devotion of mothers to their children, and from this led up to the case before the court. Pointing with pathetic eloquence to the old gray-haired mother, he claimed that in raising so worthless a son she had paid all the debts she could possibly owe him. He depicted, her long, weary days and sleepless nights of untiring care and devotion, and closed his speech by turning the batteries of his wrath upon the plaintiff, who cowered beneath the fire of the lawyer's pitiless castigation. The jury were wonderfully moved and the tears were trickling down old Judge Bledsoe's cheeks. Robinson presented the law, which was clearly in favor of the plaintiff, but the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

BECAME DISTINGUISHED STATESMEN.

Contemporary with them between the years 1825 and 1850, were the following well-known, and in some cases brilliant, lawyers: Manlius V. Thomson, Robert J. Ward, William G. and Jefferson Craig, Joseph Lisle, Lucien B. Dickerson, Alvin Duvall and Euclid L. Johnson (a brother of Madison C.). Robert J. Ward became prominent in politics, and was for several terms speaker of the Kentucky legislature. Thomson was lieutenant-governor under Robert P. Letcher. Lisle was a law partner of Alvin Duvall's, and like him, delighted in a forensic encounter. Duvall will be best remembered in connection with the Court of Appeals, of which he was for several years a distinguished member. Lucien B. Dickerson is

credited with having been one of the ablest lawyers of his period, but lacked the energy that brings success, and so gravitated into the easier birth of the Clerk of the Court.

THE YOUNGER SET.

While the above named attorneys were in the prime of their practice, another younger set were beginning to gain a foothold at the Georgetown bar. Among these may be mentioned John C. Breckinridge, P. L. Cable, Marcellus and Jefferson Polk, Benjamin F. Bradley, George W. Viley and Milton Stevenson. Breckinridge soon removed to Lexington. Cable was a quite, studious lawyer who came here from the north. He was more at home in the chancery branch of the practice. Benjamin F. Bradley, who died recently, was a partner of Cable's. Major Bradley led an honored career, both as a lawyer and as a public official; he has served his county as Circuit Clerk and State Senator, was also a member of the Confederate State Congress for Kentucky. Jefferson Polk is still living and is a member of the Des Moines (Iowa) bar. Cable also went west, where he acquired both fame and fortune. He is better known through his son, the Hon. Ben Cable of Chicago. Stevenson is still in practice here. He has given to the bar two sons, who are leading attorneys of Iowa, both having begun their practice here, viz., Judge T. F. Stevenson, of the Des Moines circuit, and Judge Evan C. Stevenson, of Rockwell City.

About the beginning of the war several attorneys were added to the Scott county bar who afterward gained considerable reputation in legal circles. Of these William S. Darnaby, George E. Prewitt, Joseph F. Adams, Samuel Long and James Y. Kelley were the most prominent. Judge Prewitt, before coming here, had been a member of the Missouri bar. He is still in active practice. Aside from his career as a successful attorney, he filled the office of Master Commissioner of the Scott Circuit Court in a very satisfactory manner for a number of years. Colonel Darnaby was one of the best advocates at the bar. He was a logical, forceful speaker, and a ready, tactful pleader. Long succeeded Prewitt in the office of Master Commissioner. He and Darnaby were each in the prime of successful practice when removed by death. Major Adams served as Commonwealth Attorney for this judicial district for several years after the war, and then emigrated to Texas, and is now a leading attorney of Fort Worth.

PRACTICED AT OTHER BARS.

Of those members of this bar who have come into the profession since the war, may be mentioned Henry V. Johnson, now United States District Attorney of Colorado; Mat. S. Bradley, of the Chicago bar; Frank and Evan Stevenson, above referred to; Homer S. Rhoton, whose official duties as City Judge and County Treasurer took him out of active practice; and Senator R. A. Board, whose recent death was greatly deplored by his constituency.

THE PRESENT MEMBERS.

The scope of this article will admit only a brief mention of the present members of the bar. James E. Cantrill, twice a member of the Legislature, and Lieutenant Governor 1879-83, is now (1897) the presiding Judge of this judicial circuit; George V. Payne, County Judge of Scott county for several terms, is still an active practitioner; Hon. W. C. Owens has been County Attorney, member of the Legislature, Speaker of the Kentucky House, and member of Congress from the Ashland district, 1894 to 1898; James F. Askew, late member of the Constitutional convention, is at present Master Commissioner; other active, estimable practitioners are James B. Finnell, the law partner of Hon. W. C. Owens, and late nominee for Attorney General on the Prohibition ticket; H. P. Montgomery, a careful and successful lawyer; Victor F. Bradley, the present County Attorney; Hon. R. E. Roberts, late member of the Legislature; James K. Glenn, County Superintendent of Schools; T. S. Gaines, formerly Judge of the Municipal Court; J. C. B. Sebree, Frank M. Ford, L. F. Sinclair, Nathaniel S. Offutt, John M. Stevenson, Ben T. Quinn, Judge James Y. Kelly and L. L. Bristow. These constitute the present bar of Scott county.

THE CHANGES IN BAR.

Since the above was written by Mr. Bristow, some changes, which time always causes, have taken place. Judge Cantrill has been elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals; Hon. W. C. Owens has gone to Louisville to reside; Judge Askew has resigned as Master Commissioner, and is now devoting his entire time to the practice of law; Mr. Bradley is holding no office, but is giving his attention to his profession; Mr. Glenn and Mr. Ford have died, and Mr. Stevenson has moved to Winchester. The new members are W. S. Kelly, James B. Finnell, Jr., James and John Ford, James Bradley and Craig Bradley.

JAMES YATEMAN KELLY.

JAMES YATEMAN KELLY, son of Thos. Conway Kelly and Penelope Kelly, was born May 11, 1831. Alex Kelly, the great-grand father of Thomas C. Kelly emigrated from Wales to Jamestown, Va., his son James Kelly settled in Westmoreland County, Va., and his grandson, John Kelly, father of Thomas C. Kelly settling in Fauquier County, Va.

Thomas C. Kelly was born in Fauquier County, Va., December 25th, 1799 and was educated in the private schools of his native state. In the spring of 1822, together with his brother George Kelly, and a classmate, he came to Kentucky, on horseback, making the trip in 14 days. After arriving in Kentucky, he taught school in Franklin County for two years. He was married in 1825, his wife dying in the year 1840. He also taught school in Georgetown for one year. In 1842 he became a citizen of Georgetown, Kentucky. From 1844 to 1852 he was Deputy County Clerk under John T. Johnson, after which he moved to New Orleans and engaged in the cotton commission business with Col. Pres. Thompson until 1854, when he returned to Kentucky, and became Deputy Circuit Clerk under Maj. Bartlett at Covington, in which capacity he served until 1863. He made his home during the last years of his life at Georgetown, Kentucky, and died April 11th, 1889, being in his 90th year.

James Y. Kelly lived from 1835 to 1841 on the farm now owned by Mr. George Carley and on the farm opposite, on the Lemon's Mill road. Both of these farms adjoin, or nearly so, the limits of Georgetown on the east. An old dirt road, now Jackson street, ran by what is now Offutt's elevator and the C. S. depot to the latter farm, where it turned due south and entered the Lemon's Mill road, now known as Carley school. In 1840 he attended school at the Academy of Georgetown College. From 1841 to 1846 he lived near Roger's Gap, in Scott county, and in 1846 he became a citizen of Georgetown. He united with the Christian Church and was baptized at Dry Run March 1844. In the early part of 1846 he began writing in the Clerk's office of Scott county, and from August 18th, 1846 to August 1851 was deputy County Clerk under John T. Johnson. From Nov. 5th, 1851 to July 5th, 1873, he was Clerk of the town of Georgetown. He was Deputy Circuit Clerk under Pres. Thompson from August 1851 to August 1856, when he became Circuit Clerk by election and served as such until August 1862. He was admitted to the bar of Scott county May 18th 1863, was Police Judge of Georgetown during the years of 1866 and 1867, and in 1873 was chairman the board of trustees.

He was a charter member and elected cashier of the Deposit Bank of Georgetown, April 1st 1867, in which capacity he served until July 1st 1882, when he resigned as cashier and was elected president, from which latter position he resigned July 1st, 1894.

He now resides in Georgetown, on what was once the Governor Desha place, located just inside the city limits on the Northwest, where he has resided with his family since the year 1875.

In 1857 he was married to a Miss Kitty Osborn daughter of Bennett Osborn who died in July 1873, during which time he resided on Main street at the place now owned by Mrs. Finnell. No children were born of this union.

He was again married in Sept. 1874 to Miss Ruth Warfield Smith of Island Grove, Ill., daughter of James and Ruth A. Smith. The sons and daughters of James Y. and Ruth W. Kelly, all of whom are now living, are Thomas C. Kelly, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who married Miss Cora Davenport, of Georgetown, daughter of Charles P. and Cora W. Davenport; William S. Kelly of Georgetown, who married Miss Sue O. Anderson, daughter of Hugh S. and Elvira Anderson of the same place; James Y. Kelly, Jr., of Springfield, Ill., who married Miss Alice Chenault, of Montgomery county, Kentucky, daughter of ——— Chenault and Emma Chenault; Lillian A. Kelly, who married Davis T. Bohon of Harrodsburg, Ky., son of George and ——— Bohon; Ruth S. Kelly, who married Will T. Graves, of Scott county, son of W. H. and Sue Graves; Miss Eliza D. Kelly and Miss Helen J. Kelly.

CITY JUDGE BRISTOW.

LOUIS L. BRISTOW, of Georgetown, is a native of the State which is still his home. He was born in Kenton county February 28, 1854, and comes of a family of English origin. The first American member of the family settled in Middlesex county, Virginia, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The founders of the Kentucky branch were James and John Bristow, of Buckingham county, Virginia. This John Bristow is the great-grandfather of the present Assistant Postmaster General of the United States. James Bristow settled first in the "Green River country," and then removed to Bourbon county, where he reared four sons—John, Gideon, Archibald and James, Jr. John never married; Gideon removed to Indiana; Archibald was a prominent Baptist preacher and father of Congressman Francis Bristow, the father of General Benjamin F. Bristow Secretary of the United States Treasury under President Grant. James Bristow, Jr., removed to Boone county, Kentucky, and reared a family among whom were Reuben L. Bristow, the father of the subject of this sketch. Louis L. Bristow's mother was Statira Stephens, daughter of General Leonard Stephens, of Kenton county, whose family came to this State from Orange county, Virginia, in the year 1807.

Louis L. Bristow pursued a classical course of study in Georgetown College, and graduated at that institution with the class of 1876, after which he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, where he graduated in 1879. He entered upon the practice of his chosen profession at Covington, Kentucky, in 1880.

In 1894 he returned to the practice of law and opened an office in Georgetown, Kentucky. He is a writer of merit, and at various times has contributed articles to the press.

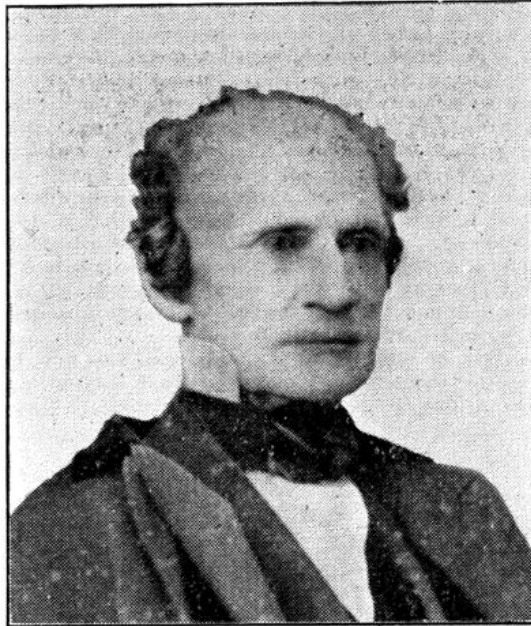


JUDGE LOUIS L. BRISTOW,
POLICE JUDGE OF GEORGETOWN.

In 1887 Mr. Bristow was united in marriage to Miss Alice Rucker a daughter of Professor J. J. Rucker, of Georgetown College for whom their only child, J. J. Rucker Bristow, is named. Mr. Bristow was given the Republican nomination in 1902 for City Judge of Georgetown, which office he is now holding.

Governor Robinson's Death.

This biography of the Governor was written by Perrin several years before his death. He died October 31st, 1882. A few months after his death the members of the bar had a life-size painting made of the Governor, and by an order of the County and Circuit courts it was placed in the Circuit Court room and fastened to the wall over the Circuit Judge's bench. His wife died in 1895.



HON. JAS. F. ROBINSON,

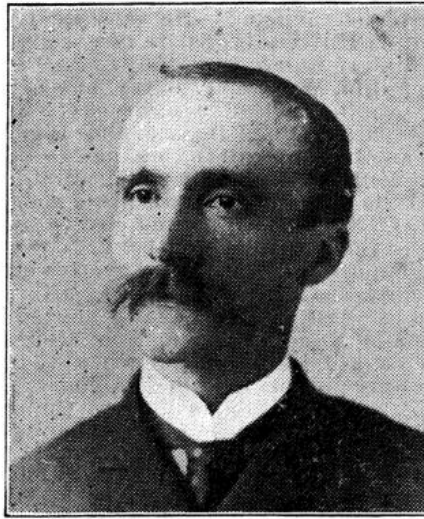
OF SCOTT COUNTY, GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY 1862-1863.

HON. JAMES FISHER ROBINSON, lawyer and farmer and ex-Governor of Kentucky, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, October 4, 1800. His father, Jonathan Robinson, was a native of Pennsylvania, and there married a daughter of Captain John Black, and began his married life as a farmer in Cumberland county, of that State, on a tract of land given him by his father and father-in-law, in the vicinity of their own residence. Shortly afterward the war of the Revolution commenced, and during its first year he volunteered; was commissioned Captain and served until the restoration of peace. In 1785 he visited Kentucky and bought a farm of six hundred acres in Scott county, upon which he erected cabins for his residence and, having returned to Pennsylvania in the following spring, removed with his family to his new home in Kentucky, where he continued to reside as one of the substantial and influential citizens until his death, in the 86th year of his age. Governor Robinson came of English and Scotch ancestors; his great-grandfather, being a dissenter, located in Ireland, and there his grandfather, George Robinson, was born, and married a Scotch lady. The entire family moved to America and settled in Pennsylvania about the middle of the seventeenth century. His grandfather, many years after his father settled in Kentucky, also removed to this State, where he passed his life on an adjoining farm in Scott county, and there died at the age of 87. The "History of Four Counties" says:

He was an ardent Whig during the Revolution, and served some time as a volunteer during that war. Governor Robinson's education was commenced under a private teacher at his father's house, was continued under the Rev. Robert Marshall, one of the most scholarly among the early Presbyterian ministers of Kentucky, and his academic education was

completed at Forest Hill Academy, under the celebrated Samuel Wilson. He subsequently entered Pennsylvania University, where he graduated in 1818. He immediately began the study of law at Lexington, under Hon. William T. Barry, one of the ablest men who ever flourished in Kentucky. A few years afterwards he obtained license and began the law practice at Georgetown, in his native county, and there has continued actively engaged in his profession until the present time, excepting short intervals of political life. In 1851 he was elected, without opposition, to the Senate of Kentucky, to represent the district composed of Scott and Fayette counties, and served one term. In August, 1861, after a warmly contested canvass, he was again elected from the same Senatorial district, defeating Hon. James B. Beck. This canvass was made when the clouds of civil war were gathering over the country, and the great subjects of vital importance to the people were discussed: such as the right of secession, the impending rebellion, the value of the Union, and the proper place to be occupied by Kentucky in the inevitable conflict. In 1862 Gov. Magoffin, the Governor of Kentucky, resigned the office of chief executive, and, there being no Lieutenant Governor, he being a member of the Senate, was immediately elected Speaker, thereby becoming acting Governor of the State, and as such at once qualified, and entered upon his duties, serving as Governor until the end of the term. The period of his administration was filled with troubles, difficulties and perils known to no other, before or since. His conduct was in accord with the administration of the National Government, and his unflinching devotion to the Union, and his strong manly guardianship of the affairs of the State, brought the best possible good out of the evils of the times. Doubtless but few men in the State were better suited to control its affairs at such a time, reared as he had been, in his school of patriots; and from early life having espoused the Whig principles of National Government, possessing eminently the firm, unexplosive and temperate elements of character and withal being greatly attached to the best interests of his native State. He has been a farmer as well as a lawyer for the last twenty-five years, and now resides at "Cardome" (from cara domus); his fine farm consisting of 300 acres, and joining Georgetown, in a part of that most beautiful region called "Blue Grass," he has been without political ambition, having lived too busy a life to give his attention to the higher aims of the statesman, and being unwilling to become a mere politician; although importuned to accept public office at different times, he has usually declined, preferring to devote himself to his professional and agricultural interests; as a lawyer, he has taken a place among the most learned and able in Kentucky. He has been concerned in many of the great law cases of the State, and so thoroughly did he become identified with the interests of his clients, that his business grew to great proportions, and gave him little time to devote to politics, had he possessed the inclination. Had he given himself to public affairs with that earnestness, learning and wisdom, which characterized his professional life, he would have taken rank among the first statesmen of his country. He possesses in a high degree, many broad and noble traits, which not only gave him strength and dignity in the court and before the jury, but, during his difficult term of office as Chief Executive of the State, enabled him to administer its affairs with great impartiality and justice; firmly suppressing strong, and protecting the people, regardless of their peculiar sympathies, in their just demands as citizens. He is a man of commanding person and noble presence, and probably no man of the old school is now living in Kentucky, who would have been able at any time to add more dignity and honor to any position than the gift of the people. Governor Robinson is now living with his third wife, and has eight living children.

Only one of the Governor's children now resides in Scott county, and that is George, who is the Scott Circuit Court Clerk.



HON. VICTOR F. BRADLEY,
SON OF SENATOR BEN F. BRADLEY.

VICTOR F. BRADLEY.—He was born in August, 1854. His collegiate education was obtained at Georgetown College, he having graduated from that institution in June, 1875. Immediately upon obtaining his diploma giving him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he entered the office of the Clerk of the Scott Circuit and Common Pleas Courts in the capacity of Deputy Clerk. In June, 1876, he severed his connection with the Clerk's office preparatory to attending a course of lectures on law at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. At this institution he completed both the junior and senior courses in one year, graduating with a high standard in both classes. There was only one prize awarded to the law class, that being "The Law Class Oratorship," which he secured.

He returned to Georgetown in the summer of 1877, and at the first session of court thereafter, was admitted as a member of the Scott County Bar, and has continued in the active practice of his profession up to the present time. From the date of his first admission to the practice of law, he has been actively identified with the local politics of the county. He is an earnest believer in and an enthusiastic supporter of the doctrines of the Democratic party.

In 1878, he was elected County Superintendent of common schools, which office he held for four successive terms of two years each. When taking charge of the office he found the schools all over the county in a most deplorable condition, as regards the accommodations for both teachers and pupils. By his energy in urging the improvements he found to be necessary, it was only a short while until every district in the county was much improved. He established the practice of giving more thorough and rigid examinations to all applicants for certificates as teachers. By reason of this action and the strict enforcement of it regardless of who the applicant might be, the grade of teachers was so much improved that there are few counties in the State that can boast of a better corps of teachers in the public schools than can Scott county.

October 7th, 1879, he married Miss Mary E. Craig, the daughter of the late James Craig, who is a descendant of Elijah Craig, the pioneer Baptist preacher. To this union two children were born—Craig and Victor. The former is now a practicing attorney at the Scott county bar, and the latter is now taking a course in law at Harvard University.

In 1886 he was elected County Attorney for Scott, was re-elected to the same position in August, 1890. In the discharge of his duties in this position he is honest and faithful, ever mindful of his obligations and of the interests of the county, both as to its financial matters and to the good order of its citizens. At the expiration of his term he refused to offer for re-election, preferring to devote his entire time to the practice of his profession. He is not only one of the leading lawyers at the Scott County Bar, but is recognized as one of the most prominent men of the State. He has been urged to make the race time and again for the

Legislature; the Democrats of Scott county would at any time give to him the nomination of Representative without him even making his announcement. He has been urged to offer for Congress but refused. The place of Circuit Court Judge was right at his finger tips, and all that was needed was the asking, but he desired to continue the practice of law. He is always on the firing line whenever the time comes to battle for the cause of Democracy.



CRAIG BRADLEY,
SON OF HON. VICTOR F. BRADLEY.

J. CRAIG BRADLEY is the eldest son of the Hon. Victor F. Bradley and the grandson of Senator Benjamin F. Bradley, and among the younger members practicing at this bar. Mr. Bradley graduated at Georgetown College in 1901. While taking his college course he was a member of T.O.K. Society, which he ably represented in many oratorical contests. He attended the Harvard Law School after graduating at Georgetown, for his law course, and finished the three-year course there in 1904, returning to his home in Georgetown and making application for admission to the bar before Judge Watts Parker, of Fayette Circuit Court, passing through a vigorous examination by a committee of those able lawyers, composed of Judge Parker, Judge Jerry Morton and Judge Hunt, and was admitted to practice law in the State of Kentucky, and after which he was admitted as a member of the Scott County Bar. He afterwards associated himself with his father and began the practice of his profession, under the firm name of Victor F. Bradley & Son.

VICTOR BRADLEY, JR.,
Son of Hon. Victor F. Bradley.

VICTOR BRADLEY, JR.—Victor, the second son, and named for his father, Hon. Victor F. Bradley, is also a graduate of Georgetown College. He is now taking a thorough course in law at Harvard University. He is a fluent speaker, quick to grasp a thought, and has a similar disposition to that of his uncle, the late Hon. Jack W. Bradley, who was one of the most popular men in Scott county. This young man has a host of friends and the writer predicts for him a great future.



JAMES K. GLENN.

MR. JAMES K. GLENN was born on the 12th day of August, 1861. In his early youth he lived on his father's farm, near Georgetown. His collegiate course was finished at Eminence, Ky., College, in June, 1880, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his parents. From then until the year 1884 he studied law assiduously, and to much advantage, for he was admitted in October of that year to the practice of his chosen profession at the Covington, Ky., bar. Not being satisfied with this altogether, in order to get a license to practice the profession before so learned a tribunal as that of Covington, it is necessary to be versed in all the knowledge requisite to make a first class practitioner, he entered the law school of Cincinnati from which institution he graduated in May, 1885.

In August, 1886, through his thorough knowledge of the United States law pertaining to the duties of position, he was appointed to the United States Postal service. So proficient had he become in the discharge of his duties in that division of the government, that in June, 1888, he was promoted to the higher position of Chief Clerk of the railway mail service, stationed at Louisville, Ky. He continued in the railway mail service until August, 1890, when he resigned to assume the duties of Superintendent of common schools for Scott county, to which position he has been elected by the Democrats of this county. Professor (State Senator) Peterman, at a meeting of the Scott County Teachers' Institute, passed a most deservedly high compliment upon Mr. Glenn when he said that for "dignity and courtesy of demeanor, intelligence in the requirements of the duties of his office, and for the faithful discharge of the functions thereof he had no superior." Mr. Glenn died October 4th, 1898.

ASA P. GROVER was born in Orleans county, New York, and died in Georgetown in 1887. He was known for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, his unwavering fidelity to all the duties of public and of private life. He was educated for the Presbyterian ministry, and was a man of broad general information and culture. He attended Center College, at Danville, and afterward engaged in teaching school in Woodford and Franklin counties. He took up the study of law, and in 1843 began practice in Owenton, where for thirty-eight years he was a prominent and active member of the bar. In 1881 he removed to Georgetown, and was connected with the profession in that city until his death. His career at the bar was one of the greatest honor. He was vigilant in his devotion to his clients' interests, yet he never forgot that he owed a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. Called to public office by the vote of the people, Mr. Grover represented the Louisville district in Congress from 1867 to 1869 and handled with masterly skill the important questions which came up for consideration in the council chambers of the nation. For twelve years he was a member of the Kentucky

Senate, and was the only Democratic Senator during the period of the war.

In 1845 Mr. Grover was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Vallandigham, a native of Scott county. Mrs. Grover died in Georgetown in November, 1904.

HON. WILLIAM C. OWENS, was born in Scott county Ky., on October 17, 1849. He was educated in Transylvania University, and at Millersburg, and graduated from the Columbia law school in the spring of 1872 and began to practice in Georgetown, being admitted to the bar here in March, 1873. The following year he was elected County Attorney but resigned, and was elected to the Legislature in August 1877; and was re-elected in 1879 without opposition, and in November, 1881, at the assembling of the House, he was elected Speaker, there being four opponents, viz.; Gov. Merriweather, C. U. McElroy, Jacob Rice, and J. M. Hendricks. He was made the temporary chairman of the National Convention held in Chicago in 1892 that nominated Grover Cleveland for re-election as President. He was elected to Congress from the Seventh Congressional District in 1894. His opponents were the late Evan E. Settle and Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge. This was one of the most heated campaigns in the State. He did not offer for re-election holding a different view from the majority of his party on the money question. He took an active part to defeat Goebel for Governor. In 1900 was a candidate on the Republican ticket for Congress and since 1902 has been a citizen of Louisville. His father, Charles Owens, born in Scott county in 1805, was a farmer and a thorough business man.



JUDGE T. S. GAINES.

JUDGE T. S. GAINES was born on the 28th day of August, 1861, in Scott county, Ky. Judge Gaines received his collegiate education at Georgetown College, graduating from that institution in June, 1881, with great credit to himself, and amply fulfilling the expectations of his friends, which were placed high.

During the session of 1882-83 he attended the Louisville Law School, graduating in the summer of the latter year with distinguished honors, having been awarded the prize—twenty-five dollars in gold—for the best prepared and best delivered oration in the oratorical contest of that year.

Upon his return home he opened a law office and practiced his profession until 1886, when he was elected Police Judge of Georgetown. He held this position through a term of four years, and made a record for himself of which he can feel justly proud, both in the town and county.

He married Miss Susie Hall, the daughter of the late Joseph Hall, and has three children.

In 1901 he was elected County Attorney and in 1904 he was made the nominee of the Democratic party for re-election.



HON. HENRY PARTLOW MONTGOMERY.

HENRY PARTLOW MONTGOMERY, of Georgetown was born in Gallatin county, Kentucky, on the 8th of February, 1839. His ancestral history is one of close identification with Virginia and Kentucky, and shows an honorable connection of many of the members of the family with the events which secured to America her independence and resulted in the development of Kentucky. The grandfather, Robert Montgomery, was one of the heroes of the Revolution, and was wounded at the battle of Guilford Court House, but eventually recovered from his injuries; in 1785 he removed to Kentucky. The father, John Montgomery, was born in Woodford county, this State, and became a successful farmer. He married Elizabeth Bohannon, also a native of Woodford county and a daughter of John Bohannon, who devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and was descended from Virginian ancestry who established homes in Kentucky in 1786.

Henry P. Montgomery is therefore a representative of two of the old families of the State, and his honorable career has added new luster to the family name. Of America is the self-made man a product, and the record of accomplishments in this individual sense is the record which the true and loyal American holds in deepest regard and highest honor. In tracing the career of the subject of this review we are enabled to gain a recognition of this sort of record, for he has devoted his life to a calling where wealth or family cannot avail one in striving for success. The lawyer must depend upon the broadest intellectuality, unfaltering application and ready adaptability, and with these attributes he may attain to distinguished honors. Mr. Montgomery was prepared for his professional career by a broad education. He attended Center College, at Danville, Kentucky, and graduated in June, 1860 with the second honors in a class of thirty-five, which included in its membership Rev. E. O. Guerrant, now a prominent Presbyterian minister of Kentucky; Edward Marvin, a leading Presbyterian divine of New York, and Hon. Edward Warring, member of Congress from Kentucky.

Mr. Montgomery read law under the preceptorship of H. J. Atbett, of Warsaw, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar in Gallatin county in 1860. He began practice in Shelby county, where he remained until January, 1862, when he removed to Owenton, and was an active and influential member of that bar until September, 1882. At that time he came to Georgetown where he now enjoys a large law practice. In Owen county he was elected County Attorney, serving for seven consecutive years from 1863. He was also school Commissioner for four years. He has held the office of special Judge of the Circuit Court by appointment, but has never been an office seeker, preferring to devote his entire attention to his professional duties. In politics he is a strong prohibition.

Mr. Montgomery engages in general law practice, but confines his attention mostly to civil cases. He has been connected with some of the most important litigation that has been heard in this section of the State; was associate counsel for the defense in the noted case of the Commonwealth versus Thomas Buford, who was tried for the murder of Judge John M. Elliott, of the Court of Appeals, a case attracting a widespread attention. He is most careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, and then, in the court room, rests his cause on a plain statement of facts and the justice of our laws. He loses sight of no point that will advance the interest of his client, and is a forceful and earnest speaker. He has also been closely identified with the growth and best interests of the city, and has done much to promote its progress and substantial growth. He has been President and attorney of the First National Bank of Georgetown since its organization in 1883; was President of the Water Supply Company, supplying water and electric light to the city, and gives an active support to all measures calculated to promote the educational, social, moral or material welfare of the community.

Mr. Montgomery has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Nannie E. Kenney, of Owen county, a daughter of Richard Kenney. Their marriage was celebrated in 1864, and she died in 1887, leaving three children—Harry, Besie, wife of John H. Cooper, and Stair. In 1889 he was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Alice P. Mundy, daughter of Hon. A. P. Grover, member of Congress from 1867 to 1869 from the Louisville district. He finds his chief and most abiding source of enjoyment in his home life. In the pleasures that have their root in family affection, he spends the hours spared from professional duties, and in the home circle he finds the needed rest and relaxation from the stress and strain of public life. He was formerly a member of the Odd Fellows society, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.



JAMES M. FORD.

MR. JAMES M. FORD was born near Stamping Ground, Scott county, Kentucky, on the 31st day of July, 1859, and is a son of the late Elder Hiram Ford, who was the nominee of the Prohibition party for Congress in the Seventh Kentucky Congressional district in 1890. He is a graduate of the Kentucky Classical and Business College, located at North Middletown, Bourbon county, being a member of the graduating class of 1883. Though his father was one of the standard bearers of the Prohibitionists, Mr. Ford himself is an active and enthusiastic worker in the Democratic party. In the year 1887 he was appointed as Deputy Sheriff by Mr. T. T. Hedger. He made a most excellent officer in that capacity. At the regular election in August, 1890, he was elected without opposition.

After the expiration of his term as Sheriff, he went back

to his farm. In 1902 he was appointed a member of the Democratic Committee of the county. Mr. Ford for many years previous to the time of his election as Sheriff had been reading law, and is now engaged in the practice of this profession with his brother, John. Mr. Ford married Miss Margaret Tandy, of Ghent, Carroll county, and to this union three children were born—Emily E., John and Margaret James Ford.

JOHN FORD.

MR. JOHN FORD, the senior member of the firm of Ford & Ford, has been reading law for years. He was in the mercantile business for years, but he never neglected his chosen profession, but read law during that time. He married Miss Georgia Church, and to this union five children were born—Hiram Church, M. Elizabeth, John F., Jr., James William and Katharine.



JAMES BENJAMIN FINNELL.

JAMES BENJAMIN FINNELL, of Georgetown, was born in Boone county, Ky., July 6, 1842, and is a representative of two of the oldest and most honorable families of the State. His parents were Vardiman and Nancy (Sleet) Finnell, both natives of Boone county. The grandfather, James Finnell, accompanied his father, Robert Finnell, from Culpepper county, Virginia, to Boone county, about 1795, and since that time the family has figured prominently in the history of that region. J. B. Finnell in his youth received the sturdy discipline and lived the free, open life of the farm. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of his native county, and when sixteen years of age he went to Hanover College, near Madison, Ind., where he pursued his studies for two years. He then matriculated in Georgetown College, where he remained for two years, then after completing his education at the University of Louisville, he was licensed to practice by the examining board, consisting of Judges Stites and Bruce.

Mr. Finnell began the practice of law in Boone county in 1870, and for five years was a member of that bar, after which he came to Georgetown, and for about fifteen years was associated in practice with W. C. Owens. He has been attorney for the defense or prosecution in many important cases, and his career at the bar has been an honorable one.

In 1864 Mr. Finnell was married to Miss Fanny Roberts, a native of Boone county. They have three children—Robert Marshall, James B. and Eva R. The last named is now Mrs. Neville C. Fisher, of Bourbon county. James, who is the City Attorney, is also associated with his father in the practice of law, the firm being known as Finnell & Finnell.

Since 1864 Mr. Finnell has been a faithful member of the Baptist church. His political support in early manhood was given the Democracy, but of late years he has allied his interests with those of the Prohibition party, and on that ticket made the race for Attorney-General of Kentucky, and in 1894 for Congress.



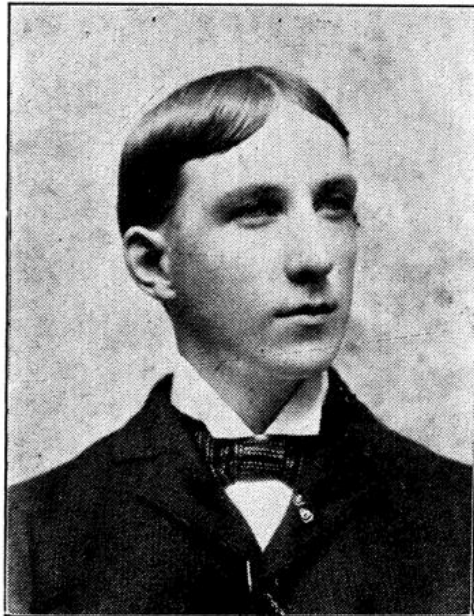
HON. R. E. ROBERTS,

HON. R. E. ROBERTS was born near Verona, in Boone county. He received his scholastic education at Georgetown College, graduating in 1876. After finishing his Collegiate course, Mr. Roberts entered actively into mercantile life, but after a few years began the hard study of the science of law and politics. He studied law assiduously during the years of 1884-5-6, and was admitted to the bar, having stood a thorough examination before the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. In 1889 he was nominated by the Democrats of Scott county as their candidate for Representative, to which office he was elected by a handsome majority, and made a brilliant record in the Legislature. Immediately upon his return from Frankfort, he entered into the active practice of his chosen profession. He served six years as Master Commissioner of Scott county, to which position he was appointed by Circuit Judge Jas. E. Cantrill. Mr. Roberts has also devoted considerable time to the breeding of thoroughbred race horses, having at one time at the head of his equine establishment the great imported stallion, Silvermine.

GEORGE E. PREWITT, lawyer; born in Scott county, April 14, 1827, near to what is now Kinkead Station; was the fourth son of Robert C. and Elizabeth S. Prewitt, who in the year 1835 emigrated to Lincoln county, Mo., where the subject of this sketch resided until he was twenty-two, receiving his education principally in a private school taught by Rev. Wilson Cunningham, a Presbyterian minister. In 1849 George E. 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. 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.

HOMER S. RHOTON, Georgetown, and Mrs. George, of Clay County, Mo., are the only living children of Benjamin W. Rhoton, who was born in Surrey County, North Carolina, in 1790, and who came to Kentucky in 1811. He studied medicine and graduated from Transylvania University; he was the leading physician of Woodford County, and for many years, the superintending physician in the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, being succeeded by Dr. William Chipley. He was a Fellow of the Royal Medical Society. As minister of the gospel, he presided over the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church. He resided in Danville, Lancaster, Versailles, Lexington and Georgetown, coming to the last named place in 1850; here he died in February, 1863. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Jeffrie, and his second, Mrs. Margaret E. Peters, daughter of Frank P. Gaines and widow of Aleck Peters, a portrait painter of Woodford County. On June 17, 1840, in Lexington, Ky., was born Homer S. Rhoton the subject of this sketch. Ten years later he came to Georgetown, and attended the Georgetown College, continuing until he reached the senior year. In 1860 he began as teacher in the city schools, and was Principal of the male department four years. In 1866 he was elected School Commissioner of Scott County, by a unanimous vote, serving ten years. In 1874 he was elected Police Judge of Georgetown, and re-elected in 1878. In 1879 he was elected Treasurer of Scott County. In 1866 he began reading law with M. Polk and Lieutenant Gov. James E. Cantrill, and was admitted to the Bar in March, 1868, at Frankfort.



WILLIAM S. KELLY.

WM. S. KELLY is a son of Judge Jas. Y. Kelly; was born in Georgetown Dec. 15th, 1876, attended school at Georgetown College and at State College. Studied law during the years 1896 and 1897 and was also engaged in the insurance business. Admitted to the bar in May 1898 and is now one of the ablest young lawyers in the State. He married Miss Sue Anderson, daughter of Col. Hugh Ander-

son in November 1898 and has one child, a son—James Hugh. He is a Democrat and has been a faithful party worker. He was secretary of the Beckham Club of this county, and was elected and held the office of City Attorney and made the city a faithful officer.

Mr. B. M. Lee.

Mr. Lee is a son of W. Nat Lee, a noted distiller of Owen county. He was born in that county and attended the country school, after which he went to the Corinth Academy, and from there to State College at Lexington. In 1893 he finished his course in law at the Cincinnati Law School. In the same year he was examined and admitted to the bar at Williamstown. He practiced law at Williamstown, Owenton, Falmouth, Frenchburg, Hallan, and came to Georgetown in 1894 and formed a partnership with H. P. Montgomery; and the law firm of Montgomery & Lee is one of the most prominent one in the county. In 1889 he married the daughter of B. S. Clay, of Williamstown, and has two children, a boy and girl. Strange to say that the late Col. Nat Lee, conducting a distillery in Owen county for many years, and had seven boys each of whom made and sold whiskey, but not one of them ever drank a drop.

Mr. Isham Hamilton.

He is the son of the late Col. Milt Hamilton, who represented the county of Kenton in the General Assembly of Kentucky. Col. Hamilton died a few years ago leaving an estate amounting to \$85,000. He married Nancy Piatt, and to this union three children were born—Isham, Mrs. Tom Allen and Daniel. Daniel died in 1904. Isham attended Kentucky University, and after finished a course in law in the Cincinnati Law School. He began the practice of his profession in 1878 in Kenton county. He was for two years a Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court under J. C. Finnell the present Clerk; served as Deputy Circuit Court Clerk of Owen county. He came to Scott county in 1887; served as Deputy County Clerk, and in 1902 was elected a Magistrate of the Magisterial District, composed of Great Crossings and White Sulphur, which place he resigned after serving two years, to devote his entire attention to his profession and investments of capital.

Self Made Lawyer.

MR. J. C. B. SEBREE began the practice of law in Georgetown and was admitted as a member of the Scott County Bar in 1883. He was born near Stamping Ground on a farm near McConnell's Run in 1850. He followed farming for a short time, afterward attended the common school and then Georgetown College. In 1881 he began the study of law under Col. Dehoney and in 1883 admitted to the bar. He has made quite a sum of money and loans it out. Besides his home, the old Bitner place, situated on the Paris pike one mile from town, which has one of the finest wells on it as can be found in the State, where he resides, he owns a nice farm. In 1897 he was elected County Attorney, serving four years. This office pays near \$700. During his term the Gubernatorial race when Goebel was a candidate for Governor, and in all the troubles of that campaign, which required the soliciting of money for campaign purposes, he contributed, and to our own knowledge the amount of money he contributed would almost exceed the amount he made. He is a Democrat.



JAMES BRADLEY.

The above is a likeness of Mr. James Bradley, one of the finest educated members of the bar, and ranks as one of the best young lawyers in the State. Mr. Bradley, unlike most young students at a college, took great interest in his studies, knowing the value of an education to one who had the desire to become a lawyer. He is a young man of ability, a reliable lawyer, a valuable citizen, honest at all times and in all things, and is popular with all who know him. Besides his practice he deals extensively in real estate and collections, in which he has made a great success. He has a good level head and, of course, has fine judgment, all of which is required of a boy to become useful to family, home and country. Mr. Bradley's parents were born in Ireland and came to Kentucky in 1853 and located in Scott county in 1862. His mother died in 1879 and his father August 18th, 1902, leaving three children living—John, James and Mary, all of whom reside together in a beautiful home in Payne's Addition. Mr. Bradley attended the county school and afterward Georgetown College, of which institution of learning he graduated in the class of 1890. He then began the study of law under Mr. Henry P. Montgomery. On September 2d, 1900, he was examined by Judge Hobson and Judge O'Rear, of the Court of Appeals, and was highly complimented for the rigid examination he underwent. He was admitted to the bar in October of the same year, and has since been practicing his profession, remaining in the office of H. P. Montgomery. At present he is a member of the City Council and elected as Mayor pro tem. When elected he received the highest Democratic vote of any candidate on the ticket.

Captain Nat S. Offutt,

Who has been a breeder of fine horses, and an auctioneer until recently, when he became a member of the bar. He was born in Harrison county September 8th, 1842. His father was Col. Lewis B. Offutt. On April 17th, 1867, he married Mary E. Viley. He has two children living—Milton, Viley and Joe Offutt. The former is a farmer and the latter a dealer in horses. Captain Offutt was Deputy Sheriff for four years under John Glenn and George Tillford. He was City Treasurer of Georgetown and for a while a Constable of the county. He enlisted as a Confederate in 1861, and was captured while under Morgan and kept a prisoner for 22 months in the Ohio raid. In 1896 he was admitted to the bar, and has since been practicing his profession.

EX-COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY



HON. JOHN SHROPSHIRE SMITH
OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE above is a likeness of Hon. John Shropshire Smith, a son of Scott county and now a distinguished lawyer of Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Smith is a son of the late Dr. R. G. Smith and was born on a farm on the Georgetown and Paris pike about six miles from Georgetown. Mr. Smith studied law and practiced his profession in Paris for many years. In 1892 he was elected Commonwealth's Attorney of the Judicial District composed of Franklin, Bourbon, Woodford and Scott counties, which place he filled with credit to himself and honor to his party. At the expiration of his term he removed to Indianapolis, Ind., and is one of the most prominent lawyers practicing at that bar. Another distinguished lawyer, the late Senator Goebel, who was not a member of the Scott county bar, but for a number of reasons the brief taken from a work called "That Campaign of Kentucky" is printed below:

SENATOR WM. GOEBEL.

PICTURESQUE as politics in Kentucky has always been, in the 1899 campaign for governor was concentrated a kaleidoscopic variety of features against a background of strenuous political conflict that threatened on many occasions to ignite into the flame of revolution.

Courageous men were those who led the contending forces. Strong principles were those that were involved. Mightily convulsions were those provoked in the commonwealth that boasts of so large a percent of Anglo-Saxon blood in the veins of its white inhabitants. A convulsion dating from the innocuous springtime of 1899 had not spent its force nearly a year later, when this recital went to press.

Pitted in that Kentucky campaign was the American's pride, party ties, against his glory, freedom of franchise.

Three iron men led in the battle—Wm. Goebel, W. S. Taylor and John Young Brown. Not one of them faltered at any stage of the prosecution of his aim. Doubtless the most remarkable of these was Goebel. "I ask no quarter, and I fear no foe," were his ready words. From an humble beginning he built his own way up to the eminence of partnership with Kentucky's legal giant, John G. Carlisle. Sent once to the state senate, he remained there for twelve years, until his death. A deep politician, he was not one of sugared wiles so much as one of will and force. Still a young man—little over forty—he had spent nearly his lifetime in politics without attracting great attention as an orator or by displays of great brilliancy. He had laid up a store of steady

success, however, and a host of enemies, and at the same time an income of possibly \$25,000 per year. While prominent politicians rose and declined, Wm. Goebel never receded an inch, and the more astute ones who came in contact with him felt the quiver of reserve force in the man that awed them and brought them to respect his simplest desire. How long Wm. Goebel had been waiting and planning for the hairbreadth opportunities he seized successfully in the 1899 campaign may never be known, but that he had forecast in his own mind every move months and weeks in advance seemed probable. There was a necromancy about the success of the man that none could explain. Cold, outwardly at least, he was not one to attract one by cordiality. He was exacting and somewhat imperious. He listened while others advised and then told them what to do. Not more than a half a dozen men in Kentucky claimed confidently to be intimate with him, and even they conflicted somewhat in their estimate of the man. Persons who sought to make one believe that Goebel was something unearthly found ready believers. He sprang into most prominence as the sponsor and supposedly the author of an election law that put into his hands the control of every chance involved in the Kentucky electoral system, and had it adopted. It took the state nearly two years to wake up, and when it did, there was Goebel as nominee for governor and ready to brave the most terrible political storm that ever broke over Kentucky. He fought and ran a race with all the zeal that could have been expected of a candidate by acclamation, and when thrown into his face was the charge of guilt of the election law, he told his fellow believers in national political issues that party regularity bound them to support him, and his claim was indorsed by no less than the highest party authority. This boldness was characteristic of Goebel, and maintained as it was, sustained him more, possibly, than anything else with a people that admire courage. Goebel was fighting ferociously from the minute that he openly entered the race until the time he was cut down by an unknown marksman's bullet, and a revulsion of public feeling made amends somewhat for the quarter that in life had not been asked by him, nor given.

The Superior of Henry Clay.

Mr. Clay's greatness was attained in and after 1850, the year in which Col. Dick Johnson died and the year in which Mr. Clay made his strong, forcible speech in the United States Senate on "The Missouri Compromise." Colonel Johnson was not only a statesman, but he was a soldier and as such his conduct in the "Battle of the Thames," as taken from Collins' History, and other accounts, is as follows:



COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

THE GREAT WARRIOR.
THE DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN.

To our mind Richard M Johnson is the greatest man Kentucky ever produced—as a soldier and statesman. As a son Scott county can always point to him with pride. In 1843 the Legislature of Kentucky ordered a new county to be made out of Floyd, Lawrence, Morgan and Vance, to be named Johnson county, in honor of the "Gallant Dick Johnson," of Scott. Johnson county is in the extremely eastern portion of Kentucky and Paintsville its county seat. Below we give what Mr. Collins had to say in regard to Colonel Johnson and the killing of Tecumseh.



Colonel Richard M. Johnson, the third son of Colonel Robert Johnson, of Scott county, was born in Kentucky in the autumn of 1781. The literary institutions of Kentucky were then in their infancy, and the facilities for thorough education, exceedingly limited. Richard remained with his father until the age of fifteen, receiving only such instruction as the nature of circumstances would allow. At this age he left his father's house, intent upon advantages superior to those afforded in that vicinity, and entered a country school, where he acquired a knowledge of grammar, and the rudiments of the Latin language. Afterwards he entered Transylvania University, where, by unremitting industry, he made rapid progress in the acquisition of classic and scientific knowledge.

Upon quitting the university, he entered upon the study of the law, under the guidance and instruction of that celebrated jurist and statesman, Colonel George Nicholas. On the decease of this gentleman, which took place a few weeks after his young student had entered his office, the subject of this biography placed himself under the instruction of the Hon. James Brown, late a senator in Congress from Louisiana, and subsequently a minister from the United States to the court of France, but then a distinguished member of the Kentucky bar. With this eminent citizen he finished his

preparatory studies, and at the early age of nineteen entered upon the arduous duties of his profession.

SUCCESSFUL LAWYER.

In his vocation as a lawyer, he was eminently successful, and displayed the same active energy of mind and benevolence of heart, which have since so eminently distinguished him in higher and more responsible stations. He despised injustice and oppression, and never omitted an occasion to render his services, without prospect of reward, where honest poverty or injured innocence was found struggling against the oppression of wealth. The inability of a client to pay a fee, never deterred him from attending sedulously to his cause, no matter how intricate and laborious were the services. By these means, even at so early an age, he secured to himself the just reward of his virtues, and the approbation and esteem of the public.

Scarcely had he been fairly installed in the duties of his profession, before an opportunity was afforded for the development of that high and chivalrous patriotism which has since identified him with some of the noblest feats of American valor, and given his name to immortality. In 1802, the port of New Orleans, in violation of an existing treaty, was closed against the United States by the Spanish intendant. The occurrence gave rise to immense excitement throughout America, especially in the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi and a rupture between Spain and the United States, likely to end in war, was the consequence. Richard M. Johnson, then only in his twentieth year, with many other young men of his neighborhood, promptly volunteered his services to pass down the western waters and make a descent on New Orleans, in the event of war. In a few days chiefly through his exertions, a large company was enrolled, and he was chosen to the command. The speedy adjustment of the dispute with Spain, deprived him of the brave youths under his command, of the opportunity of signalizing themselves and the State upon the field of battle.

SENT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Before he has attained the age of twenty-one, at which period the constitution of Kentucky fixes the eligibility of the citizen to a seat in the legislature, the citizens of Scott county elected him, by acclamation, to a seat in that body. As a member of the legislature, he acquitted himself with great credit, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Having served two years in that station, at the age of twenty-four he was elected a representative in the Congress of the United States; and in October, 1807, being then just twenty-five, took his seat in that body.

ENTERED THEATRE OF NATIONAL POLITICS.

He entered upon the theatre of national politics, at a period when party excitement ran high, and attached himself to the republican party, more from a uniform and fixed devotion to the principles of democracy, than from any purely selfish policy. He was immediately placed upon some of the most important committees, and at the second session of the term for which he was elected, was appointed chairman of the committee of claims, at that time among the most important of the house committees. His zealous and faithful devotion to business, and the distinction which he had acquired in Congress and throughout the Union, as a genuine friend of the liberty and happiness of his country, increased his popularity at home, and insured his re-election by his constituents, who from that period to the present time, have never failed to manifest their devoted attachment to him, whenever he was a candidate for office, either under the State or national government.

1811, our relations with Great Britain were such as, in the opinion of many, to render an appeal to arms inevitable. Richard M. Johnson was among those who were convinced that no other alternative remained to the people of the United States; and accordingly, after supporting, with great energy, all the preparatory measures which the crisis demanded, in June, 1812, gave his vote for the declaration of war. This important measure was shortly afterwards followed by an adjournment of Congress, when 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. With this battalion, composed of three companies, he hastened to the frontier, and when arrived at St. Mary's on the 13th of September, his force, by general order, was augmented by a battalion of mounted volunteers, and he elected to the command of the regiment thus formed. A portion of the regiment only, during that season, had any opportunity of an engagement;

and this was a party of the mounted battalion, under Major Suggett, which, in communicating with Fort Wayne, besieged by a superior force, encountered an equal number of the enemy, whom it routed, killing an Indian chief of some distinction. After an active campaign of about ten months, Colonel Johnson returned home for the purpose of proceeding to Washington to re-enter Congress, having added to his reputation as a statesman, that of an energetic and patriotic soldier.

ARRANGED PRESIDENT PLAN OF CAMPAIGNS.

In the winter following while in attendance upon Congress, he rendered material aid to the president, in arranging the plan of campaign for the ensuing summer, and his views being adopted, were subsequently carried out, and contributed essentially to the successes which followed upon the frontier. Colonel Johnson was authorized by the secretary of war to raise, organize and hold in readiness, a regiment of mounted volunteers, to consist of one thousand men. Accordingly upon the adjournment of Congress in March, he hastened home, and in a few weeks secured from among the most respectable and patriotic citizens of the state, the full complement of volunteers, to the organization and discipline of whom he gave his most sedulous attention. In this important part of his military duty, he had the valuable aid of his skillful and intrepid brother, Lt. Col. James Johnson, whose military talents, decision and courage in the hour of battle, have entitled him to a full share of the glory acquired by the regiment. Colonel Johnson, with his accustomed energy, lost no time in repairing with his command of the frontier of Ohio, then the theatre of operations. His regiment soon acquired a name that attracted the admiration of the country. Never did soldiers perform their arduous duties with more alacrity and cheerfulness, nor were the services of any more useful and extensive. In making inroads upon the enemy, and in various skirmishes, their success was always complete.

BATTLE OF THE THAMES.

In October, 1813, the decisive crisis in the operations of the north-western 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 Colonel 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 the command of General 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 Colonel Johnson, should he force a retreat of the British. Colonel 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 a while between Colonel 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 battle 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 eight hundred British regulars against that of his brother. Both forces were completely routed, and an effectual 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.

UNABLE TO CONTINUE WITH REGIMENT.

The war in that quarter being now ended, in a short time the army took up its march homeward; but Colonel Johnson being unable to continue with his regiment, was carried to Detroit; from whence after a short confinement he departed for home. After a distressing journey, during

which he endured the most painful suffering, he reached his home in Kentucky early in November. In February 1814, still unable to walk, he reached Washington city, and resumed his seat in Congress. Everywhere upon the route, and at the metropolis, he was met with the most enthusiastic and cordial greetings of a grateful people. Even his political opponents, deeply sensible of his sincerity, his patriotism and his valor, cordially united in doing honor to the man who had at so much sacrifice, rendered such glorious service to the country. Congress by joint resolution made appropriate acknowledgment of his gallant deeds, and directed him to be presented with a suitable testimonial of his services.

He continued to serve his constituents in Congress until the year 1819, when he voluntarily retired, carrying with him the esteem of the whole nation. But his native state, of which he was justly the idol, would not suffer him to remain in retirement. The people of Scott county immediately returned him to the state legislature, and that body elected him to the United States' senate. An honor so exalted, from a source so honored, he could not resist; and accordingly in December 1819 he took his seat in United States' senate, and after serving his term was unanimously re-elected, a circumstance which serves to show how well he preserved the confidence of the people of his native state, and how deeply he was enshrined in their affections.

His career as a legislator, was scarcely less brilliant and useful, than that in which he distinguished himself as a warrior. His speeches and reports, are monuments of his wisdom and liberality as a statesman. The whole nation will bear evidence to his zeal and industry in support of all measures calculated to promote the end of free government—the happiness of the people. No man labored more indefatigably, in behalf of private claimants, than did Col. Johnson; and so scrupulously faithful was he in the discharge of his duty towards all who applied for his services, that he never failed while in Congress to attend to a single application that was made to him. The old soldiers of the Revolution, the invalids of the last war, and thousands of other persons, all over the Union, who had claims to urge upon the government, had no truer or surer friend in Congress than Col. Johnson, as many of them now enjoying the bounty of the government through his instrumentality, can bear most grateful testimony.

In 1836 he was made Vice President of the United States, and presided over the Senate with great dignity for the term of four years, at the expiration of which he retired to his farm in Scott county, Kentucky. The remainder of his life, with the exception of two terms in the State Legislature, was assiduously devoted to improving his private fortunes, somewhat impaired by a too liberal hospitality and constant attention to public affairs. He was a member of the Legislature at the time of his death, which occurred in Frankfort in 1850.

WHO KILLED TECUMSEH?



The most interesting feature of the battle of the Thames, and the one of greatest moment to the people of the frontiers—because of the death of the great Tecumseh, or Tecumthe, the only chief who could always rouse and concentrate against the whites the deadliest hate and revenge of the red men—was the fight in the Indian quarter. The scene of the battle was a beech forest over two miles long, without clearing, near bank of the river. At from 200 to 300 yards from the river, and parallel to it, a swamp extends throughout the whole distance. The ground between the river and the swamp was dry, and in many places clear of underbrush, although the trees were tolerably thick. The British troops, over 840 strong, were drawn up across this

strip, their left resting on the river and supported by artillery in the wagon road, their right in the swamp, covered by the whole force of over 1500 Indians. A small swamp and back of it a narrow piece of dry land, extended in front of the Indians, and at right angles to the main strip of land above. General Harrison, after learning from Col. Richard M. Johnson and his brother and Lieutenant Col. James Johnson, that in drilling their corps of Kentuckians they had occasionally on their march, practiced charging on horseback, determined to take advantage of a singular position of the British General Proctor, and thus attack him. The first battalion, under Lieutenant Colonel James Johnson, was placed in front of the British lines; and when the order was given, moved steadily forward, supported by several brigades of infantry. They had gone but a short distance, when the British opened fire along their whole line, followed quickly by another fire. The horses recoiled at first, but under the order of charge the column soon got in motion, and went dashing forward with irresistible force upon an astounded and bewildered enemy, broke through their ranks and wheeled and poured in upon it a destructive fire. The British officers saw no hope for their disordered ranks, and immediately surrendered over 600 troops. Their commander, General Proctor—who feared to trust himself in the hands of soldiers against whose people he had incited the refined cruelties of Indian warfare—with 204 of his troops, effected his escape. Thus, in this quarter the victory was complete—won in a few minutes by, to them, a new kind of battle tactics, a charge of mounted infantry, who reserved their fire for the moment of closest contact as they returned through the broken ranks.

On the left the scene was different. Col. R. M. Johnson, after reconnoitering, was determined upon a prompt hand-to-hand fight with the Indians, and marched his second battalion through the first or small swamp, right in their face—forming in two columns on horseback, with a company on foot in front, himself leading the right column, and Major Thompson the left. Here is his own account of this part of the battle, and of the death of the chief he afterwards supposed to be Tecumseh—given in a speech in Indiana:

“Colonel Johnson said that at his age it was wrong to put on any false modesty; and as he had been called upon to relate that portion of the fight which took place with the Indians, he would endeavor to do so. The Indians were 1,400 strong, commanded by Tecumseh, one of the bravest warriors that ever drew breath. He was a sort of Washington among the Indians—that is, they looked upon him as we look upon Washington. The Indians were in ambush, on the other side of what we were informed was an impassable swamp, but just before the battle came on, a narrow passage across the swamp was discovered.

“Knowing well the Indian character, I determined to push forward with about twenty men, in order to draw forth the Indian fire, so that the remainder of the regiment might rush upon them, while their rifles were empty. Having promised the wives, mothers, and sisters of my men before I left Kentucky, that I would place their husbands, sons, and brothers in no hazard which I was unwilling to share myself, I put myself at the head of these twenty men, and we advanced upon the covert in which I knew the Indians were concealed. The moment we came in view, we received the whole Indian fire. Nineteen of my twenty men dropped in the field. I felt that I was myself severely wounded. The mare I rode staggered and fell to her knees; she had fifteen balls in her, as was afterwards ascertained, but the noble animal recovered her feet by a touch of the reins.

“I waited but a few moments, when the remainder of the troops came up, and we pushed forward on the Indians, who instantly retreated. I noticed an Indian Chief among them who succeeded in rallying them three different times. This I thought I would endeavor to prevent, because it was at this time known to the Indians that their allies, the British, had surrendered. I advanced singly upon him, keeping my right arm close by my side, and covered by the swamp; he took a tree and from thence deliberately fired upon me. Although I previously had four balls in me, this last wound was more acutely painful than all of them. His ball struck me on the knuckle of the left hand, passed through my hand and came out just above the wrist. I ran my left hand through my bridle rein, for my hand instantly

swelled and became useless. The Indian supposed he had mortally wounded me. He came out from behind the tree and advanced upon me with uplifted tomahawk. When he had come within my mare's length of me, I drew my pistol and instantly fired, having a dead aim upon him. He fell and the Indians shortly after either surrendered or fled. My pistol had one ball and three buckshot in it, and the body of the Indian was found to have a ball through his body, and three buckshot in different parts of his breast and head. ["Thus Tecumseh fell," cried out one of the audience.] Col. Johnson said he did not know that it was Tecumseh at the time."

Of the forlorn hope, after a few minutes, the only one left on horseback besides Col. Johnson was Dr. Samuel Theobald, of Lexington, Ky. The others were either killed or wounded, or had their horses shot under them. The whole battalion, by order of the Colonel, now dismounted, and fought on foot for nearly half an hour, until the Indians lost their leader, the great Tecumseh—whose voice was silent in death, and no longer urged them to the fight. Until then the contest was terrible. Of the small number concentrated upon a few square rods of ground, 7 mounted men were killed and 19 wounded, of whom 5 died. The Indians left 33 dead upon the battleground, removed several of their dead, and several were killed in the retreat. Much the largest part of the Indian force was not engaged. They extended for half a mile into the swamp, and there waited for the Americans, and wounded—so they afterwards said—why they did not come to fight them.

But Colonel Johnson was not alone in the belief that he had broken the Indian power by personally killing Tecumseh. Indeed, of all who confidently claimed for him the credit of it, he seemed among the least confident. For political purposes in after years, a strong showing was made of his part in the matter—the only thing incontestibly proved being that Colonel Johnson killed an Indian chief, one of three who fell, and each conspicuous for his bravery. Mr. Butler, one of the most patient and careful of historians, compiles the proof that an Indian Chief was killed, that an examination of his body showed that he was killed with a ball and three buckshot; that Colonel Johnson's remaining horse-pistol was, and the discharged pistol had been thus loaded; that the shot ranged downward and was evidently by one on horseback; that Anthony Shane, a halfbreed Shawnee and interpreter, who said he had known Tecumseh from boyhood, recognized his body as the one pierced with the ball and buckshot, and proved his identity by describing a scar upon his thigh from a fall in childhood, which scar was found upon the dead chief; that this Indian chief was found upon or near the spot where Colonel Johnson had shot an Indian commander; that Shane further said that "the Indians who saw Tecumseh very soon after he was killed, described Colonel Johnson as the man who killed him, and the horse on which he rode as white." Shane was said to be reliable and trusty.

Mr. Butler evidently was convinced that Col. Johnson killed Tecumseh, and so published in the first edition of his history of Kentucky in 1834. But the doubts expressed and claims advanced by others induced him to correspond with the very persons from whom the above proof had emanated—with Richard W. Cummins, United States Indian agent at the northern agency of the western territory; with Colonel Garrett Wall who was himself a soldier fighting bravely a few yards distant and with Rev. O. B. Brown, of Washington City, a hearsay witness. Their letters in full occupy nearly four pages of the appendix to Mr. Butler's history, 2d edition, 1836; they, with other proof, stagger his former faith, and he "leaves the reader to draw his own conclusion from the same materials with himself."

In the summer of 1859, died near Bloomfield, Indiana, Isaac Hamblins, aged 86 years, a soldier of the battle of the Thames. His account of the closing scene at that battle differs very seriously from other accounts: He says he was standing but a few feet from Colonel Johnson when he fell, and in full view, and saw the whole of that part of the battle. He was well acquainted with Tecumseh, having seen him before the war, and having been a prisoner for 17 days, and received many a cursing from him. He thinks that Tecumseh thought Colonel Johnson was General Harrison, as he often heard the chief swear that he would have Harrison's scalp, and seemed to have a special hatred of him. Johnson's horse fell under him, he himself being also deeply wounded. In the fall he lost his sword, his large pistols,

were empty, and he was entangled with his horse on the ground. Tecumseh had fired his rifle at him, and when he saw him fall he threw down his gun and bounded forward like a tiger sure of his prey. Johnson had only a side pistol ready for use. He aimed at the chief over the head of his horse, and shot near the center of his forehead. When the ball struck it seemed to him that the Indian jumped—with his head full fifteen feet into air; as soon he struck the ground a little Frenchman ran his bayonet into him, and pinned him fast to the ground.

In addition to this is the testimony of Shabona (or Shawbeneh), a Pottawatomie chief, who was in the battle and near Tecumseh at the time. Shabona says he saw Tecumseh, and saw him fall; that he was hit by a man on a white horse, who carried a "short gun" (probably a pistol); and that simultaneously with the fall of Tecumseh, the man and the horse came down to the ground, and he thinks were killed. The moment it was discovered that Tecumseh was killed, he heard a man say to him "Puccaohsee Shabona," and he ran. Shabona afterwards saw Colonel R. M. Johnson in Congress, at Washington City—who was pointed out as the man who killed Tecumseh; but Shabona says he was not the man who fired the "short gun"—from the discharge of which Tecumseh lost his life. He further states that Tecumseh's body was not mutilated by the American troops. Shabona was vouched for as a man of unquestionable veracity, by those who had known him long and well.

The testimony of another Pottawatomie chief, Chamblee, as furnished by the late General Robert Anderson, of the United States army, is to this effect: "He saw Tecumseh engaged in a personal encounter with a soldier armed with a musket; that the latter made a thrust at the chief, who caught the bayonet under his arm, where he held it, and was in the act of striking his opponent with his tomahawk, when a horseman rode up and shot Tecumseh dead with a pistol. The horseman had a red feather (plume) in his hat, and was mounted on a spotted or red-roan horse. He further says that he saw the body of Tecumseh a day or two after the battle, and that it was not mutilated."

In a work entitled "History of the Indian Tribes of North America," there is the following note:

"A Pottawatomie chief was thus questioned: Were you at the battle of the Thames? Yes. Did you know Tecumseh? Yes. Were you near him in the fight? Yes. Did you see the man that shot him? Yes. What sort of looking man was he? Short, thick man. What color was the horse he rode? Most white. How do you know this man shot Tecumseh? I saw the man ride up; saw his horse get tangled in some bushes, when the horse was most still I saw Tecumseh level his rifle at the man and shoot; the man shook on his horse; soon the horse got out of the bushes, and the man spurred him up; horse came slow; Tecumseh right before him; man's left hand hung down; just as he got near Tecumseh lifted his tomahawk and was going to throw it, when the man shot him with a short gun (pistol); Tecumseh fell dead and we all ran."

Atwater, in his history of Ohio, remarks that two Winnebago Chiefs, Four-Legs and Carymaunee, told him that Tecumseh, at the commencement of the battle of the Thames lay with his warriors in a thicket of underbrush on the left of the American army, and that they were, at no period of the battle, out of their covert; that no officer was seen between them and the American troops; that Tecumseh fell the very first fire of the Kentucky dragoons, pierced by thirty bullets, and was carried four or five miles into the thick woods and there buried by the warriors, who told the story of his fate.

In 1838 a writer in the Baltimore American, published Black Hawk's account of the fall of Tecumseh, as follows:

"Shortly after this, the Indian spies came in and gave word of the near approach of the Americans. Tecumseh immediately posted his men in the edge of the swamp, which flanked the British line, placing himself at their head. I was a little to his right with a small party of Sawks. It was not long before the Americans made their appearance; they did not perceive us at first, hid as we were by the undergrowth, but we soon let them know where we were, by pouring in one or two volleys as they were forming into line to oppose the British. They faltered a little but very soon we perceived a large body of horsemen (Col. Johnson's regiment of mounted Kentuckians) preparing to charge upon us in the swamp. They came bravely on;

yet we never stirred until they were so close that we could see the flints in their guns, when Tecumseh, springing to his feet, gave the Shawanoe war-cry, and discharged his rifle. This was the signal for us to commence the battle, but it did not last long; the Americans answered the shout, returning our fire, and at the first discharge of their guns I saw Tecumseh stagger forwards over a fallen tree near which he was standing, letting his rifle drop at his feet. As soon as the Indians discovered that he was killed, a sudden fear came over them, and thinking the Great Spirit was angry, they fought no longer, and were quickly put to flight. That night we returned to bury our dead; and search for the body of Tecumseh. He was found lying where he had first fallen: a bullet had struck him above the hip, and his skull had been broken by the butt-end of the gun of some soldier, who had found him, perhaps, when life was not yet gone. With the exception of these wounds, his body was untouched; lying near him was a large fine-looking Pottawatomie, who had been killed, decked off in his plumes and war-paint, whom the Americans no doubt had taken for Tecumseh, for he was scalped and every particle of skin flayed from his body. Tecumseh himself had no ornaments about his person, save a British medal. During the night, we buried our dead, and brought off the body of Tecumseh, although we were in sight of the fires of the American camp."

James, a British historian, after describing the battle of the Thames, remarks:

"It seems extraordinary that Gen. Harrison should have omitted to mention in his letter, the death of a chief, whose fall contributed so largely to break down the Indian spirit, and to give peace and security to the whole north-western frontier of the United States. Tecumseh, although he had received a musket-ball in the left arm, was still seeking the hottest of the fire, when he encountered Col. Richard M. Johnson, member of congress from Kentucky. Just as the chief, having discharged his rifle, was rushing forward with his tomahawk, he received a ball in the head from the colonel's pistol. Thus fell the Indian warrior, Tecumseh, in his forty-fourth year of his age. The body of Tecumseh was recognized, not only by the British officers, who were prisoners, but by Commodore Perry, and several American officers." This writer adds, that Tecumseh was scalped and his body flayed by the Kentuckians.

Mr. Butler publishes the statement (from a letter written at his request) of a wounded officer of the battle, claiming that David King, a soldier of Capt. James Davidson's (afterwards Treasurer of Kentucky) company, killed Tecumseh. "Wounded as I was, at David King's request, I accompanied him to a place where there lay an Indian chief, afterwards ascertained to be Tecumseh, whom King said he had killed. Before we came as near as 70 or 80 yards of the place where Tecumseh lay, King pointed out the tree particularly, and the manner in which the savage had been shot. When we arrived at the tree, we found everything precisely as King had represented; and then and there the tomahawk was taken by King."

Col. Daniel Garrard late of Clay county, Ky., (son of Gov. James Garrard), and who was in the battle, said that David King claimed to have killed a chief whom he supposed to be Tecumseh; that he had loaded his gun with two balls, and aimed at a certain portion of the chief's body; an examination was instituted, the death-wounds were found to be as indicated, and all present at the time were convinced that the double shot had done the work.

Capt. Wm. Robinson, who was on the spot, says that the veteran Col. Wm. Whiteley, then 66 years old, of Lincoln county, Ky. was shot by an Indian chief; who, in turn was immediately shot down by Col. Whiteley's friend and neighbor, David King, a private soldier in Capt. Davidson's company. It was not known until afterwards that the chief was Tecumseh.

Many soldiers of the 2d Ky., regiment (Col. Danaldson's) claimed in 1852 that David Gooding, a private soldier of Capt. Botts' company, of Fleming county, Ky., was the person who killed Tecumseh. Beyond a doubt, Gooding killed a chief, in that part of the fight where Tecumseh commanded in person; and the regiment generally believed that chief was Tecumseh himself.

Gen. George Sanderson, of Lancaster, Ohio, who commanded a company in Col. Paul's regiment of regulars, 27th U. S. infantry, says: "I remember Tecumseh. I saw him a number of times before the war. He was a man of huge frame, powerfully built about 6 feet 2 inches in height."

saw his body before it was cold, on the Thames battle-field. Whether Col. Johnson killed him or not, I can not say. I never heard any one speak of Col. Johnson's having killed him until years afterward. Johnson was a brave man, and was badly wounded in a very painful part of his knuckles, and also, I think, in the body; he was carried past me on a litter. In the evening on the day of the battle, I was appointed by Gen. Harrison to guard the Indian prisoners with my company. The location was near a swamp. As to the report of Kentuckians having skinned Tecumseh's body, I am personally cognizant that such was the fact. I saw Kentucky troops in the very act of cutting the skin from the body of the chief. They cut strips about half a foot in length. That it was Tecumseh's body that was skinned, I have no doubt. I knew him. Besides the Indian prisoners under my charge continually pointed to his body, which lay close by, and uttered the most bewailing cries at his loss. By noon the day after the battle, the body could scarcely be recognized—so thoroughly had it been skinned. My men covered it with brush and logs, and it was probably eaten by wolves. Although many officers did not like this conduct of the Kentuckians, they dare not interfere. The troops from that state were infuriated at the massacre at the river Raisin, and their battle cry was—"Remember the River Raisin!" It was only with difficulty that the Indian prisoners could be guarded—so general was the disposition of Kentuckians to massacre them. I remained in service until the summer of 1815, when the 27th regiment was disbanded."

But contradicting the story that Tecumseh's body was desecrated by skinning strips from it, is the statement of old Peter Nayarre or Navarre, the French trader and interpreter, still living at Toledo, Ohio. He said "Tecumseh was standing behind a large tree that had been blown down, encouraging his warriors, and was killed by a ball that passed diagonally through his chest. After death, he was shot several times; but otherwise his body was not mutilated in the least, being buried in his regimentals (as the chief desired) by myself and a companion, at the command of Gen. Harrison. All statements that he was scalped or skinned are absolutely false."

Dr. Samuel Theobald, of Kentucky, who will be remembered as the only one of the "forlorn hope" who was not unhorsed or wounded by the first concentrated fire of the Indians, says that on the "next morning, he took a half-breed Shawnee, named Anthony Shane, to see the body reputed to be that of Tecumseh. Strips of skin had been cut from the thighs; but Shane said it was not the body of Tecumseh."

Capt. Ben. Warfield, who commanded a company in the battle, says he was searching the field, the next morning, and found a wounded British soldier named Clark, who lay near where Tecumseh was reported to have been killed. Clark said that Tecumseh's body was carried away by Indians.

The biography of Col. Richard M. Johnson, published in 1834, by Wm. Emmons, and without an author's name, but claiming to be "authentic," says that the Indian chief whom Col. Johnson killed "was arrayed in the habiliments of war, clad in the richest savage attire, and his face painted with alternate circular lines of black and red from the eye downward—which increased the natural ferocity of his savage countenance." When Col. Johnson "discharged the contents of his pistol into his breast and laid him dead upon the spot, the Indians near him, filled with consternation on seeing their commander fall, raised a horrid yell and instantly fled." This biographer says that Anthony Shane told him that this fallen chief was Tecumseh.

There is one singular weakness in this latter statement—which proves, if it proves anything, that Col. Johnson killed a conspicuous chief; perhaps the gaily dressed Pottawatomie, but not Tecumseh. The latter was noted for the plainness of his dress, for avoiding to a great extent, the gaudy ornaments in which most Indians so greatly delighted. He entered the battle of the Thames dressed in the ordinary deer skin garb of his tribe.

Again: There was no custom in war more faithfully and religiously observed, usually at the hazard of all the lives necessary to accomplish it, than the carrying off from the scene of battle of their dead chiefs, for burial. Black Hawk declares that Tecumseh's body was carried off; the two Winnebago chiefs assert that it was carried into the thick woods, and there buried; Clark, the British soldier declares

what he must have seen to enable him to say so, that his body was "carried away during the engagement;" and Peter Navarre says that, by order of General Harrison, he and his companion buried it. But adding to the mystery, and most unaccountable of all, is the fact that General Harrison—in his first brief official report to the U. S. Secretary of war, of October 5, 1813, on or near the field of battle, and in his full detailed report, four days later, October 9, 1813, from his headquarters at Detroit—does not mention or even remotely allude to the death of Tecumseh, the most extraordinary and important result of the battle, and that which far more than the remarkable defeat of the British General Proctor, ensured peace and tranquillity to the whole north-western border, for the present at least. Indeed, there was no certainty, and no general conviction that Tecumseh's voice was hushed in death until some days after the battle. If General Harrison ordered Peter Navarre to bury the body, he must even then have been ignorant that it was the body of Tecumseh.

But Colonel Charles S. Todd, one of the aids of General Harrison, and U. S. Inspector General during the war of 1812, thus explains the reticence of the commander: "I am authorized by several officers of General Harrison's staff, who were in the battle of the Thames, to state most unequivocally their belief, that the General neither knew nor could have known the fact of the death of Tecumseh, at the date of his letter to the war department. It was the uncertainty which prevailed as to the fact of Tecumseh being killed, that prevented any notice of it in his report. On the next day after the battle General Harrison, in company with Commodore Perry and other officers, examined the body of an Indian supposed to be Tecumseh; but from its swollen and mutilated condition, he was unable to decide whether it was that chief or a Pottawatomie who usually visited him in Vincennes in company with Tecumseh; and I repeat most unhesitatingly that neither Commodore Perry nor any officer in the American army, excepting General Harrison, had ever seen Tecumseh previous to the battle; and even though he had recognized the body which he examined to be that of the celebrated chief, it was manifestly impossible that he could have known whether he was killed by Johnson's corps, or by that part of the infantry which participated in the action. No official or other satisfactory report of his death, was made to him by those engaged on that part of the battleground where he fell. It was not until after the return of the army to Detroit, and after the date of General Harrison's dispatches (early on the 7th Gen. Harrison left the army under the command of Governor Shelby, and returned to Detroit; his report of the battle was dated on the 9th; the army did not reach Sandwitch, opposite Detroit, until the 10th) that it was ascertained from the enemy, that Tecumseh was certainly killed; and even then the opinion of the army was divided as to the person by whose hands he fell. Some claimed the credit of it for Colonel Whitley, some for Colonel Johnson; but others, constituting a majority, including Governor Shelby, entertained the opinion that he fell by a shot from David King, a private in Captain Davidson's company from Lincoln county, Kentucky. In this state of the case, even had the fact of Tecumseh's death been fully ascertained, at the date of General Harrison's letter, it would have been manifestly unjust, not to say impracticable, for the Commander-in-Chief to have expressed an opinion as to the particular individual to whose personal prowess his death was to be attributed."

The proof that Tecumseh fell by the hand of the old Indian fighter, Colonel Wm. Whitley, is contained chiefly in a letter of Abraham Scribner, Greenville, Ohio, dated September 8, 1840, and another dated February 24, 1841, of Col. Ambrose Dudley, of Cincinnati. The latter says: "The morning after the battle of the Thames in company with several other persons, I walked over the ground to see the bodies of those who had been slain in the engagement. After passing from the river a considerable distance, and the latter part of the way long what was termed a swamp, viewing the slain of the British army, we came to a place where some half a dozen persons were standing, and three dead Indians were lying close together. One of the spectators remarked that he had witnessed that part of the engagement which led to the death of these three Indians and two of our troops, whose bodies had been removed the evening before for burial. He proceeded to point out the position of the slain as they lay upon the ground, with that of

our men. He said old Colonel Whitley rode up to the body of a tree which lay before him, and behind which lay an Indian; he (the Indian) attempted to fire, but from some cause did not succeed, and then Whitley instantly shot him. This Indian was recognized by one of the persons present as Tecumseh; the next Indian was pointed out as having killed Whitley; then the position of another of our troops who killed that Indian, and the Indian who killed him, with the position of the man who shot the third Indian, making three Indians and two Americans who had fallen on a very small space of ground. From the manner of the narrator, and the facts related at the time, I did not doubt the truth of his statement, nor have I ever had any reason to doubt it since. The Indian pointed out as Tecumseh, was wearing a bandage over a wound in the arm, and as it was known that Tecumseh had been slightly wounded in the arm the day before, while defending the passage of a creek, my conviction was strengthened by this circumstance that the body before us was that of Tecumseh."

We have presented at considerable length, much of it in full, the statements and opinions as to who killed Tecumseh. No inconsiderable portion of it is contradictory, claiming as facts statements or positions which are at variance with each other, and of which no explanation has yet been given. In our view, it is conclusive that Col. Johnson did not kill Tecumseh; that David King might have done it, but that Col. Whitley probably did kill him. The whole narrative and testimony reminds us of the speech of General Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States, in the winter of 1853-54, and the sequel to it. In the gallery was a large delegation of Indians, among them some fine looking men. Cass was earnestly and eloquently advocating a measure in which the Indians were interested, and used their presence quite happily to enforce his points. General Sam Houston, of Texas, broke the effect of his speech somewhat by playfully suggesting: "Now, General, tell us who killed Tecumseh." The General resumed, and pointedly and with some power told the story—as soberly as though he did not suspect that Houston was quizzing him. Two hours later, he met in the library an old friend, Wm. A. Adams, E-q., of Newport, formerly of Columbus, Ohio, who stoutly upbraided him for want of sincerity in thus ascribing to Colonel Johnson glory which was only proximately his. General Cass pleasantly replied, "It is of no sort of consequence now who killed Tecumseh. Let Colonel Johnson have the credit of it."

THE RAZOR STRAPS.—A gentleman, Wm. A. Adams, E-q., who traveled with several hundred mounted Kentuckians from headquarters at Franklinton, (now Columbus) Ohio, through Maysville to Lexington, when they were returning home after the battle of the Thames, says they informed him that Tecumseh was not in the battle; they all believed it, and had not heard of his death. They told him of strips of skin for razor straps having been cut by somebody from the body of an Indian chief, but all denied having any. It was a mortifying fact, too disgraceful to be acknowledged or justified. If any in the regiments thus traveling together were guilty, they were ashamed to have it known.

PRESENTIMENTS.—Colonel Wm. Whitley, on the night before the battle, occupied the same tent with an old neighbor and friend, to whom he told his presentiment that he would be killed in the coming engagement, and urged him, but in vain, to have his scalp taken back to his wife, Esther, in Kentucky. He fell in the action and was buried in his blanket on the bank of the Thames. The biographer of Tecumseh records a similar presentiment; he, too, entered the battle of the Thames with a strong conviction that he should not survive it. The retreat of Proctor was against his judgment, and he deemed further flight disgraceful—yet he had little hope of victory in the impending action. Col. Whitley was 64, but Tecumseh on 43 years of age.

The forlorn hope spoken of above was composed of 20 men. The command was given by Colonel Johnson to his old friend, Colonel Wm. Whitley, who thus addressed his Spartan band: "Boys, we have been selected to second our Colonel in the charge; act well your part; recollect the watch-word, 'Victory or Death.'" Lieutenant Logan, a young printer named Mansfield; Joseph Taylor, Benj. Chambers, a member of the Kentucky Legislature; Dr. Samuel Theobald, Robert Payne, Wm. Webb, Garret Wall, forage-master; Eli Short, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster, made 10 of the band. The names of the other 10 we have not

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ascertained. The five last named and Colonel Johnson survived the terrible ordeal; most, if not all, of the other 15 were killed in the charge or died of wounds.



JOHN TELEMACHUS JOHNSON.

While Col. Richard Johnson was a great statesman, a fearless soldier, he had a brother, Rev. John T. Johnson, a prominent lawyer, orator, statesman and minister. In the many mentions of this gentleman we can find no other that we think better to reproduce than the following from Rev. George Dorsey, which appeared in the Christian Standard, and is as follows:



"An eloquent man, and mighty in the scriptures."—Acts xviii. 24.

"Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."—Rom. xii. 11.

"Necessity is laid upon me; for woe is unto me, if I preach not gospel."—I. Cor. ix. 16.

I am to speak to-night of our greatest Kentucky Evangelist in the early days. Like Apollos, he was truly "an eloquent man, and mighty in the scriptures." He could not be better described than by the words, "fervent in spirit serving the Lord." His ardor, enthusiasm, earnestness and hopefulness were never known to flag. His transparent sincerity and proud conviction of the truth of every word he uttered, made it almost impossible to doubt anything he ever said. Like John Bright, the great English orator, who never made an assertion he did not thoroughly believe, or use an argument he did not consider thoroughly sound, so could it be said of John T. Johnson. He was a man of great personal force and of great dignity of character—in short, a Kentucky gentleman of the old school.

In the full floodtide of his evangelistic labors he averaged ten converts daily. He won thousands and thousands to Christ, and "constituted" (I use the word then in vogue) scores and even hundreds of churches. His evangelistic labors lasted a little more than twenty-five years, from the age of forty-three to the age of sixty-eight. And he died at last with his armor on, while engaged in a protracted meeting at Lexington, Mo.

His success was the more remarkable because he began preaching so late in life, and that, too, without special training for the work. It may be said with truth that no man of that early time, through all central Kentucky, is to this day more distinctly remembered, more ardently loved or more greatly admired.

And one of the most interesting facts in his history is

that he passed through a long political career of fifteen years before entering the ministry. From 1815 to 1819 and from 1828 to 1830 he represented Scott county in the State Legislature. From 1820 to 1824 he served two terms in the National Congress. In the furious contest in Kentucky over the old and new Court of Appeals, Johnson stood with the popular or relief party which favored the removal by the Legislature of the old court, and for a period of nine months he held by appointment a place on the new Court.

John T. Johnson was a full brother of Colonel Richard Mentor Johnson, the ninth Vice-President of the United States, who served in that position from 1837 to 1841, during the administration of President Martin Van Buren. You who have visited our Frankfort cemetery, where sleep so many of Kentucky's immortal dead, have not failed to stand at the imposing monument of Richard Mentor Johnson, to see carved in relief on one side a representation of the death at his hands of the great Indian chieftain Tecumseh, in the battle of the Thames; and on another side of the monument a statement that he was the author of "The Sunday Mail Report"—a report that in its days made a great sensation throughout the country, and in the preparation of which the biographer of Alexander Campbell more than hints that Campbell had a hand.

It is also interesting to know that at one time he had two brothers who were members of the same Congress with him, Col. Richard Mentor Johnson, of whom I have just spoken, and Hon. James Johnson, whose great-grandson, Hon. Tom. L. Johnson, is now the famous Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, and a member of our Cedar Avenue church in that city. So that the Johnson family was a family of mark in Kentucky history, and still preserves its power unto the present day.

Thus, at the age of 42 years, John T. Johnson, standing among Kentucky's greatest public men, and with the path of further political preferment open before him, turns his back upon the honors and the prizes of the world, and becomes a preacher of the gospel of Christ.

To be strictly truthful, it was not the superior claims of the ministry that led him to abandon a political career, for he had not, at any time, become a believer in the teachings of the great Reformation. But it was the love of wife and children, the love of home, from which he had been so long separated, and a longing for the peace and comfort of domestic life, so many years denied him because of his public duties. But he had no sooner made the decision than it was scattered to the four winds by the religious convictions which had taken him by storm, and which started him forth on a more active career than ever, now no longer to serve the State or nation, but to serve the Lord Christ, and to carry far and wide, with irresistible unction and power, and with unparalleled success, the pure gospel of God's grace.

1. But let me recount his life in a more regular way: He was born at the Great Crossings, in Scott county, Ky., October 5, 1788. His parents were from Old Virginia. He was liberally educated at Transylvania University, in Lexington, now our own Kentucky University. He studied law in the office of his brother, Richard Mentor Johnson, and was licensed by the Court of Appeals before reaching the age of 21. Shortly after the opening of the war of 1812, he received a military appointment to serve as volunteer aid to Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, and was present at and took an active part in the gallant defense of Fort Meigs when fiercely attacked by a large force of Canadians and Indians, and during the hot fighting which ensued, Johnson had his horse shot from under him and was slightly wounded by a musket ball. His military experience had for him two memorable results: it floored him with a violent attack of fever, which nearly ended his life, and it fastened on him a military title, a by no means unknown thing in Kentucky. He was henceforth known as "Major" Johnson, or in short parlance, "The Major." It was a title that well comported with the martial spirit of the man, for he was a brave and true soldier of Jesus Christ.

He now becomes a practicing attorney and quickly acquires a large and lucrative business; and, with the added experience of a public servant, and the prestige of a distinguished Legislator, he is recognized as one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the State—a man of wealth, culture and character.

Among the earliest of his religious impressions was that famous Cane Ridge revival, in 1801, which shook all Kentucky, and had a lifelong effect on this boy of thirteen. At the age of thirty-three, just before he took his seat in Con-

gress he united with the Baptist church at the Great Crossings. Of this step he says: "It was a glorious thing for me. It saved me from a thousand temptations and kept me a pure man."

Though the Reformation of Alexander Campbell began to be agitated in Kentucky as early as the year 1823, it was not till 1829 or 1830 that Johnson found time to examine its claims. To use his own words: "The public mind was much excited in regard to what was vulgarly called 'Campbellism,' and I resolved to examine it in the light of the bible. I was won over, and contended for it with all my might in the private circle. My eyes were opened and I was made perfectly free by the truth. And the debt of gratitude I owe that man of God, Alexander Campbell, no language can tell." He was the kind of a man that could not keep still when a new truth possessed him, and so at once he began to speak in public for the new and holy cause he had espoused, for he saw in it the scriptural basis of Christian union, and the hope of the world's conversion. With characteristic zeal he first sought to win over the Baptist church where he belonged, failing in which (for the lines were already clearly drawn) and encountering hot opposition, he, with a few others, withdrew from it and formed a new church built "on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone." That was in February, 1831. From that time onward till his death twenty-five years after, at Lexington, Mo., December 18, 1856, this devoted man knew no rest.

He was, in person, tall and erect, with prominent features, dark hair and eyes, but of slender and delicate frame. Yet his endurance was simply marvelous, in view of his multitudinous labors, and the wonder was that he was not worn out far sooner than he was.

Next "Raccoon" John Smith there was no man in Kentucky that did more than he to push the cause of primitive Christianity. Through our whole State he traveled, preaching twice a day, with exhausting zeal and power, and everywhere achieving glorious triumphs for his Lord and King. He it was who aided Philip S. Fall in organizing our congregation here in Frankfort December 2, 1832.

But his labors were not confined to his own State. In 1843 he went to Missouri and made an extensive tour of that State, preaching at St. Louis, Palmyra, Hannibal and other cities. In 1846 he visited Virginia, preaching through the eastern part of the State, and returning home by way of old Bethany. In 1845, 1848 and 1849, he made trips through the south, giving his labors to Arkansas, Louisiana and other States. And wherever he went he infused new life into the cause and gathered a number of converts. He was indeed a spirit-filled, a Christ-inspired, a God-intoxicated man, and no community was able to resist the wisdom and spirit with which he spoke." Campbell said of him: "The great secret of Brother Johnson's great success is his evident sincerity, honesty and great earnestness—gifts of transcendent value—superadded to good sense, a clear perception of gospel facts, arguments, precepts, promises, and a plain, emphatic expression of them in a familiar and intelligible style." John Rogers, his biographer, said of him: "His whole life for twenty-five years was a series of protracted meetings." Dr. L. L. Pinkerton, describing the style of his preaching, said: "He is into his sermon from the very first word. Though eminently capable of delivering methodical and logical discourses, yet to do this is not his object, but to bring his hearers to believe and to feel and to obey the gospel." And W. C. Rogers calls him "the greatest, the most powerful and the most consecrated Evangelist I have ever known."

2. But John T. Johnson was far more than an Evangelist, as we now use that term. There was no interest of God's kingdom on earth that did not command his quick sympathy and ready support. It has been more than forty-seven years since he died, and yet though times have greatly changed since then, and though our religious movement has wonderfully advanced, I say it deliberately, we have not on hands to-day a single enterprise of general interest which does not date back to and connect in some way with something which John T. Johnson did. He was awake and alive to everything which promised the glory of God and the good of men.

He was interested in Christian journalism. He became assistant editor of the Christian Messenger, a periodical started by Barton W. Stone in 1826, at Georgetown, Ky. And when Stone moved to Illinois in 1834, we find Johnson

still using his pen on the Gospel Advocate, and, later still on The Christian, on which he was associated with Walter Scott. He knew, in a word, the value of the printing press, and was a writer of clearness and force. His little monthlylies were a prophecy of our great weeklies, which now cover so wide a field and exert so great an influence.

He was also interested in Christian education. He was one of the founders, in 1836, of Bacon College, which was afterwards moved from Georgetown to Harrodsburg, and thence to Lexington, where it was merged in Kentucky University. He was not only one of its founders, but one of its lifelong friends, raising large sums of money for it and sending large numbers of students to it. He early championed the claims of the Midway Orphan School, and did much to make it the splendid and prosperous institution it now is. He was one of the originators of the Christian Education Society of Kentucky, which has educated, and is still educating, numbers of young men from for the Christian ministry. Bethany College also had its warm sympathy and aid. In short, he realized the value and necessity of our educational interests, and pushed them with their might and main. Our brotherhood is only now waking up to a proper appreciation of those interests which John T. Johnson well understood fifty years ago. Our National Education Board, recently appointed, might fittingly put the picture of John T. Johnson on its literature, and thereby be but rendering an act of justice to the memory of this earliest advocate of Christian education among us.

Nor was he less interested in the cause of missions. Early in his ministry, he urged each local church, when able, to send out its own evangelist, and for years he himself was sent out by the Georgetown Church. Then he urged the churches of a certain small region to unite and maintain evangelists. And finally he was one of the first to suggest and to assist in organizing the Kentucky Christian Missionary Convention, which has done and is doing so much for our cause in the State.

Our American Christian Missionary Society, which then did both home and foreign work, had his ardent support, and many life memberships in it were secured and sent in by him. No wonder it was said of him "He lived, moved and had his being in a missionary atmosphere." Evangelistic zeal and missionary zeal are one and the same. The heart fired with a desire to save a soul easily enlarges that desire to save a world. And these were words often on the lips of John T. Johnson, "The imperious mandate of the King is 'Go ye into the world and preach the gospel to every creature'"

He had also a most practical interest in the spiritual welfare of all our churches. His career in public affairs had developed his practical talent, and taught him in an eminent degree how to promote the efficiency of Christian work and workers. He proposed a system of proportionate giving for the members of a church, to which our churches have not come even yet, but to which they ought to come. He is the father of the weekly offering system among us, which is an eminently Scriptural method of raising money for the Lord's work, and is now so widely practiced. And wherever he went, he continually pressed the churches to do a generous part by missions, education and evangelization, and he was frank and bold, when it was necessary, to say to them that the *preachers* of the Reformation were doing most of the sacrificing for it, and the many of the *churches* were doing little or nothing in that line.

John T. Johnson's great theme was Christian Union on the Bible. His passionate appeal for it is still spoken of by the older members in our Kentucky churches, as the most thrilling they ever heard. How he loved the cause of union, and how he labored to promote it! In that union between the adherents of Stone and Campbell, consummated at Lexington in January, 1832, he had an important part. And in 1841, through his influence, a three-day convention to promote union with other bodies was called and held in the same place, and which, though the apparent results were small, well showed his earnestness for this great cause.

There were two peculiarities of Johnson's preaching. One was its lack of orderly arrangement. He could easily have made it otherwise had he so desired, but his aim was always immediate results. He said what would tell on his audience. If in so doing he got first things last or last things first, he cared not, just so he got the souls he was trying to save. It reminds one somewhat of the old country preacher who criticised the educated ministers for laying

out their sermons in such straight and even rows that the devil had no trouble following them up and catching away all the good seed they had sown. On the other hand, he went on to say, "I sow the seed in such a zig-zag, crooked, mixed-up, abracadabra fashion, that it confuses the devil, and he abandons in despair the effort to find it." In some such way John T. Johnson also sowed the good seed, and before condemning his methods his critics should consider whether or not they are in a position to *compare results* with him.

The other peculiarity of his preaching was his power of exhortation. I have heard men say that one who never heard John T. Johnson exhort might be said not to know the meaning of that word. Our old pioneers as a rule, were all good exhorters. They knew how to put on the "rousing-ments." Their fervent appeals were a good half of their power. And in this later day, when exhortation has largely become a lost art, the preachers of our generation, in this respect at least, might with benefit sit at the feet of the "old masters," and among them none better than John T. Johnson.

Another noteworthy characteristic of the man was that he was neither a money-lover nor a money-seeker. Born to a large estate, he lost it all by security debts, giving up \$50,000 worth of property at one stroke to make good his bond. It was a heavy misfortune, but he was not for a moment daunted by it. Money was not the chief good with him. What he afterward accumulated by the practice of law he spent during the first five or six years of his ministry, when he received no compensation whatever. It was not till nearly everything he had was gone, that he let the churches pay him for his labors. And what he received was at best a very meager support. He did not love the money, but he did love the cause, and was ready and willing to sacrifice for it. He habitually closed his letters to his friends by saying, "yours for the best of all causes." No wonder Campbell could say of him, "When John T. Johnson unsheathed the sword of the Spirit, he flung the scabbard away." Would this could be said of us all.

In short, what a grand man he was! What a mighty preacher, what a noble philanthropist! How he loved men and how he loved everything that blesses humanity! On what a high plane he moved! How close to God he lived! What a princely gentleman he was! And what a glorious work he did! What a stainless character he has left behind! And what a precious possession is ours in the memory of this splendid life, and in the undying power of an influence which to the end of time, will cause him, though dead, yet to speak and live! I commend his great example to the preachers of this generation, and bid them mark its abundant labors, its unwavering zeal, its unselfish devotion, its heroic sacrifices, yea, its truly apostolic spirit, that through all the years of its ministry said in every act:

"Necessity is laid upon me; for woe is unto me, if I preach not the go-pel."
Frankfort, Ky.



The Great Chief

OF THE RED MEN.



TECUMSEH.

Of the many accounts given of the death of Tecumseh none are more complete than that given by Edward S. Ellis, A. M., author of the History of Our Country as appears below :



TECUMSEH, one of three brothers (triplets) was born about the year 1768. One brother never achieved greatness, but the other, The Prophet, became famous. Tecumseh would have been a great man in any age or nation. His eloquence was a notable gift, his courage was unsurpassable, while his military skill was of the highest order. He was made a brigadier-general in the British army, and there were few his superior in ability. He had all the virtues and none of the weaknesses of his race. He never tortured a prisoner or permitted it to be done in his presence. He once dashed his horse on a dead run among a party of his warriors who were maltreating some American prisoners, hurled them right and left, and then turning to General Proctor demanded why he allowed such things. "I cannot restrain your warriors," replied the British officer. Pointing the finger of scorn at him, Tecumseh thundered : "You are not fit to command : go home and

put on petticoats!" The plans and drawings which this remarkable Indian drew on a piece of bark, to show the features of the country, were pronounced be English engineers the equal of their best efforts. He compelled Proctor to fight the battle of the Thames, and, had that officer followed his counsel, the fortunes of the day might have turned out differently. He expressed contempt for Proctor's lack of character, and would have severed all relations with him but for the pleadings of some of his warriors, whom Tecumseh was too honorable to desert. When he entered upon the battle at Moravian Town, he had a pathetic premonition that he would never come out of the engagement alive, and he consequently made disposition of the few effects he possessed, though he fought with his usual intrepidity, until shot down, no one ever knew by whom, though Colonel Richard M. Johnson was credited with the act. The estimation in which Tecumseh's memory is held is shown by the number of places in this country named in his honor. It will be remembered, too, that it formed part of the given name of General Sherman.

The Celebrated Indian Chief.



Collins' History says: "April 13, 1833, the celebrated Indian Chief, Black Hawk (67 years of age), the prophet Neopope, Black Hawk's son, a young Fox Chief, and a young Sac Chief, passed up the Ohio river, on the steamer Lady Byron, bound for Fortress Monroe, where they were detained until June, hostages for the good faith and peace of their people, defeated in the Indian war in Iowa, in 1832.

The Famous Mingo Chief.

Pluggy was another noted Indian Chief, and became noted for his courage in fighting the pioneers of Kentucky. He was killed in 1776 in the attack on McClelland Station, near the noted Big Spring of Georgetown. He was also engaged in a great many battles with the Pioneers.



Girty a Mean Chief.

Girty was noted for his meanness and his brutality. There was nothing that was mean that Girty could, but what he did do. He and his tribe used fire arrows. The fire arrows were used to burn houses and wherever the points of the arrows struck, wood especially, caused them to ignite and set fire to the building. Six hundred or more of Indians, under Girty's command, made several attacks on the families of the pioneers, one of which was on Col. Robert Johnson's home, in Fayette county.



Four Persons Hung.

SEVEN SENTENCED.

S EVEN persons have been tried charged with murder and received the death sentence in Scott county, but only four have paid the penalty.

FIRST PERSON HUNG.

Nancy, a negro woman, set fire to a barn August 17th, 1808, belonging to her master, Walter Rhodes, tried September 26th, 1808, and hung Friday, September 31st, 1808.

A DOUBLE HANGING.

Martha, a negro woman, charged with throwing her mistress, Mrs. Elizabeth Risk, in the fire on July 9th, 1839, was tried at the September term, 1839, and hung October 4th, 1839.

MARTHA AND BURRELL HUNG TOGETHER.

At the same term Burrell, a negro man, and a slave belonging to Samuel Viley, was tried for committing rape on a white woman named Mary Owens, on August 28th, 1839, for which he was hung on October 4th, 1839, at the same time and place with Martha.

THE PLACE THEY WERE HUNG.

All three of these negroes were hung in the little thicket on the Carson place along the Georgetown and Lexington pike just outside the city limits.

THE WAY OF HANGING.

Even as far back as 1839 a scaffold was never built, but those paid the penalty of their crime were hung from a tree. A tree with a large branch was selected. One end of a rope was fastened around the branch, the other end around the criminal's neck, the criminal standing on a wagon. When the wagon was drawn from under him he fell a distance of four feet, and the drop was sufficient to break the neck instantly.

THE FOURTH HANGING.

Clarence Vinegar, a negro boy, charged with shooting his wife, was hung July 18th, 1898. This was the first hanging in Scott county where the scaffold was used.

VINEGAR'S HYMN.

"I WILL LAY ME DOWN TO PEACE."
 The day is passed and gone,
 The evening shades appear;
 O, may we all remember well
 The night of death draws near.
 We lay our garments by,
 Upon our beds to rest,
 So death shall soon disrobe us all
 Of what is here possessed.
 Lord keep us safe this night;
 Secure from all our fear.
 May angels guard us while we sleep
 Till morning light appears.

HUNG BY MOBS.

In 1865 Dallas White, a white man, was hung at Turkeyfoot by a mob, charged with being a Guerilla.

ANOTHER MOB HANGING.

The second person hung by a mob was Frank Dudley, a negro, in 1891, charged with murdering a Mr. Hughes, at White Sulphur.

SENTENCES COMMUTTED.

Humphrey Crittendon, John Green, negroes; Caleb Parker, a white man, all received a death sentence but were commuted by the Governor. Caleb Powers received the death sentence but was given a new trial by the Court of Appeals.

THE FIRST PERSON HUNG

IN SCOTT COUNTY WAS A NEGRO WOMAN IN 1808 FOR BURNING A BARN.

OYER AND TERMINER.

At a court of Oyer and Terminer held for the county of Scott at Court House on Friday, the 26th day of September, 1808, for the trial of Nancy a negro woman slave, belonging to the estate of Walter Rhodes, and who stands charged with the crime of arson, in feloniously burning a barn containing quantity of grain to the value of five hundred dollars to the said estate, on the 17th day of August last. Present: James Johnson, Lewis Nickols, Jeremiah Tarlton, R. M. Gano, Sr., Justices. The attorney of the Commonwealth for this circuit being absent, the Court appointed Mathew Flournoy to supply his place. And now the person is led to the bar in custody, and being arraigned upon the said charge, pleads that she is not guilty, and for trial puts herself upon God and her country; whereupon came the following jury, to-wit: James Mahoney, John Osborn, James Johnson, Thomas Offutt, James S. Norris, John Cowan, Wm. Tomlinson, William Holland, John Richie, James Pitchard, Peter Mason, Thomas Foster, who are elected, tried and sworn; and therefore certain witnesses, who are slaves, being called, received their charge pursuant to examination and certain other witnesses, also colored, were sworn. The arguments of the Court being heard the jury retired to consider their verdict; and after a short interment came into Court and say as follows:

THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.

"We, of the jury, do find Nancy, this person at the bar, GUILTY. THOMAS FOSTER, Foreman."

HUNG FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 31st, 1808.

Therefore, it is considered by the Court that Nancy be remanded to the jail from where she came, and from there on Friday, the 31st of September next, to the place of execution; there between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, to be hung by the neck until she be dead.

ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF THE WOMAN.

And it is ordered to be certified to the Auditor of Public Accounts, that the court do fix and adjudge the value of the said slave at \$300, and that a certificate issued therefor in favor of the administrators of the estate of Walter Rhoads, deceased. And it is ordered to be certified to the next court, to be held in this county for the adjustment of claims that Mathews Flournoy is allowed the sum of ten dollars as counsel for the Commonwealth in the above case.

JAMES JOHNSON.

SECOND HANGING

Occurred Oct. 4, 1839. Victim Was Martha, a Negro Woman, for Throwing Her Mistress in the Fire, July 9, 1839.

The following warrant was issued:

Harris Cowning, of said county, having this day given information on oath to me, Peter Thompson, one of the Commonwealth Justices of the Peace for said county, that Martha, a negro woman, the property of Robert Risk, did on the 9th day of July, feloniously attempted to kill her mistress, Elizabeth Risk, by throwing her on her face in the fire and holding her in the fire until all the skin of her face and breast, and one of her ears was entirely burned off. Therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, you are commanded to apprehend the said Martha and bring her before me or some other Justice of the Peace for said county to answer the charge, and further to be dealt with according to law. Given under my hand this 9th day of July, 1839.

PETER THOMSON.

THE RETURNS ON WARRANT.

On the back of the warrant the Circuit Court Clerk made the

return as follows:

Executed and set for trial before Peter Thompson and Simeon Griffith.
D. T. POWERS, C. S. C.

HELD OVER TO CIRCUIT COURT.

After being the examiners in the within cause, we are of the opinion that the within action shall be tried before the Circuit Court. Given under our hand this July 10th, 1839.

PETER THOMPSON,
SIMEON GRIFFITH.

THE INDICTMENT.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
SCOTT COUNTY AND CIRCUIT SCT. }

The Grand Jurors for the Commonwealth of Kentucky empannelled and sworn to as required by law, for the body of Scott county, in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, upon their oath aforesaid, present to-wit: Martha Spintrep, a female slave, late of the county of Scott, on the 10th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1839, with force and arms in the county and Circuit aforesaid in and upon one Elizabeth Risk, in the peace of God and the Commonwealth, then and there being feloniously, wilfully and of her malice aforethought, did make an assaust; and that the said Martha, with a knife of the value of six pence, which she, the said Martha, in her right hand, then and there had and held, the said Elizabeth Risk in the mouth of her, the said Elizabeth Risk, then and there feloniously, wilfully and of her malice aforethought, did strike and thrust, giving to the said Elizabeth Risk then and there with the knife aforesaid, in the mouth of her, the said Elizabeth, one mortal wound of the breadth of three inches and of the depth of two inches; and that the said Martha, with an iron shovel, which she, the said Martha, in her left hand, then and there had and held, the said Elizabeth in and upon the right side of the head of her, the said Elizabeth, then and there feloniously, wilfully and of her malice aforethought, did strike, giving to the said Elizabeth Risk then and there with the shovel aforesaid by the stroke aforesaid, in and upon the right side of the head of her, the said Elizabeth Risk, one mortal wound of the breadth of two inches and of the depth of one inch. And that the said Martha, with both hands, then and there, feloniously, wilfully and of her malice aforethought, the said Elizabeth Risk, did push and throw into a fire there situated, by reason of which said pushing and throwing of the said Elizabeth Risk in the said fire by her, the said Martha, the said Elizabeth, by means of saidd fire, was mortally burned on the face and breast of the body of her, the said Elizabeth, of which said mortal wounds and mortal burning the said Elizabeth Risk from the said tenth day of July, in the year aforesaid, in the county and Circuit aforesaid, until the eleventh day of the same month of July in the year aforesaid, in the county and Circuit aforesaid, did languish and languishing did live; on which said eleventh day of July, in the year aforesaid, the said Elizabeth Risk, in the county and Circuit aforesaid, of the said mortal wounds and the said mortal burns, died. And so the jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said Marth, the said Elizabeth Risk, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of her malice aforethought, did kill and murder, contrary to the forms of the statutes for such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

And the jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Martha on the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1839, with force and arms, at the county and Circuit aforesaid, in and upon one Elizabeth Risk, in the presence of God and the Commonwealth aforesaid, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully and of her malice aforethought, did make an assauls; and that the said Martha, with a knife which she, the said Martha, in her right hand then and there had and held the said Elizabeth in and upon the left side of the neck of her; the said Elizabeth then and there feloniously, wilfully and of

her malice aforethought, did strike and thrust, giving to the said Elizabeth Risk then and there with the knife aforesaid, in and upon the left side of the neck of her, the said Elizabeth Risk, one mortal wound of the breadth of three inches and of the depth of two inches; of which said mortal wound the said Elizabeth Risk from the said tenth day of July, in the year aforesaid, until the eleventh day of the same month of July, in the year aforesaid, in the county and Circuit aforesaid, did languish and languishing did live; on which said eleventh day of July, in the year aforesaid, the said Elizabeth Risk, in the county aforesaid, of the said mortal wound, died. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said Martha, the said Elizabeth Risk in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully and of her malice aforethought, did kill and murder—contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

RICHARD A. BUCKNER, JR.,
Attorney for Commonwealth.

WITNESSES.

Witnesses—Robert Risk, Willis Chandler, John Hall, David Mefford, William Gunnels, Jacob Brock, Dr. Rollins.

THE VERDICT.

We, the jury, find the defendant, Martha, GUILTY of the charge alleged against her in the within indictment. Wm. BELL, JR., Foreman.

SENTENCE PRONOUNCED.

SCOTT CIRCUIT COURT, Sept. Term, 1839.
Commonwealth, Plaintiff,
Against
Martha, a Slave, Defendant. }

The defendant, late of the county of Scott, who stands convicted of murder, was again led to the bar in custody of the Jailer. And thereupon it being demanded of her if anything for herself she had or knew to say, why the Court hereto judgment and execution against her of and upon the premises, should not proceed. She said she had nothing but what she had already said. Therefore, it is considered by the Court that she be hanged by the neck until she be dead; and that execution of this judgment be made and done upon her, the said Martha, by the Sheriff of Scott county on Friday, the fourth day of October next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon of the same day, at the usual place of execution. And thereupon the said Martha was remanded to jail. The said Martha was valued at three hundred and seventy-five dollars by this Court. P. THOMSON, Clerk.

Executed October 4th, 1839.
B. W. FINNELL, Deputy Sheriff,
JOHN DUVAL, Sheriff.
Recorded October 5, 1839.

THE THIRD PERSON HUNG

FOR RAPE OF A WHITE WOMAN.

The third person hung in Scott county was Burrell, a negro man, for raping a white woman, Mary Owens. His arrest, the indictment, the trial and the date he was hung, will be found as follows:

THE INDICTMENT.

Commonwealth of Kentucky,
Scott County and Circuit Sct. }

The Grand Jurors for the Commonwealth of Kentucky empanelled and sworn to inquire in and for the body of Scott county, in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, upon their oath aforesaid present, that Burrell, laborer, a slave, the property of Samuel Viley, late of Scott county, on the 28th day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, with force and arms, in the county and Circuit aforesaid in and upon one Mary Owens, a free white

woman, in the peace of God and the Commonwealth aforesaid then and there being, did make an assault; and upon the said Mary Owens, then and there did beat, wound and ill treat, and did then and there make an attempt, her, the said Mary Owens, violently and against her will, then and there feloniously to ravish and carnally know; and other wrongs and injuries then and there did to the great damage of her, the said Mary Owens; against the form of the statute for such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. And the jurors aforesaid on their oath aforesaid do further present: Whereat, the said Burrel on the said 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, in the county and Circuit aforesaid, with force and arms in and upon one Mary Owens, a white female, in the peace of God and the Commonwealth aforesaid, then and there being, did make an assault and did then and there make an attempt by siezing hold of the said Mary Owens and pulling her from a horse on which she was then and there seated, and ordering her to lay down on the ground her, the said Mary Owens, violently and against her will then and there feloniously and wilfully to ravish and carnally know, against the form of the statute for such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

RICHARD A. BUCKNER,
Atty. for Commonwealth.

Witnesses—Mary Owens, Elvira Mills, William Nutter, G. W. Owens, William Suggett.

We, of the jury, find the prisoner GUILTY.

B. M. SMITH, Foreman.

Judgment September, 1839.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY TO THE SHERIFF OF SCOTT COUNTY, GREETING:—

We command you to summon twelve good and lawful housekeepers of your county to appear forthwith, before the Judge of the Scott Circuit Court at the Court House in Georgetown, residing as near as may be to the place where the attempt at rape was committed, of which Burrel, a slave, is accused, to recognize on their oaths, whether the said Burrel be guilty of the attempt aforesaid or not, and have then there this writ and the names of said housekeepers. Witness, Preston Thomson, Clerk aforesaid court at the Court House aforesaid the 4th day of September, 1839, and in the 40th year of the Commonwealth.

Jurors—Wm. Gunnell, Julius Bristow, Samuel Manball, Leland W. Peak, Valintine Bradley, Milton Risk, Laudram Maddox, Joseph Allen, Moses Thomas, Abram Mallory, Thornton Ewing, Tollner Robinson.

EXECUTED.

Executed by summoning twelve men September 4th, 1839.

B. W. FINNELL,
Deputy for John Duvall.

SCOTT CIRCUIT COURT, Sept. Term, 1839.

Commonwealth, Plaintiff, }
Against }
Burrell, a Slave, Defendant. }

The defendant, late of the county of Scott, who stands convicted of an attempt to commit a rape on the body of a white woman, was again led to the bar in the custody of the Jailor; and thereupon it being demanded of him if anything for himself he had or knew to say why the Court hereto judgment and execution against him, of and upon the premises should not proceed, he said nothing but what he had heretofore said. Therefore, it is considered by the Court that he be hanged by the neck until he be dead; and that execution of this judgment be made and done upon him, the said Burrell, by the Sheriff of Scott county, on Friday, the 4th day of October next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon of the same day at the usual place of execution. And, therefore, the said Burrell was remanded to jail. He, the said Burrell, being first valued as one thousand dollars by the Court.

PETER THOMSON, Clerk.

THE FOURTH HANGING.



CLARENCE VINEGAR.

The fourth person hung in Scott county was Clarence Vinegar, a negro boy, on July 18th, 1899, for the murder of his wife. This was the first hanging where the scaffold was used. The scaffold was erected on the South side of the jail. Those who witnessed the execution stated that Vinegar displayed no signs of fear or nervousness. Thos. K. Shuff was the Sheriff and he sprung the trap.

THE CRIME.

One of the most cold-blooded murders that has ever been committed in this county within its history, was the one by Clarence Vinegar, on Sunday, April 4th, 1897, at 4 o'clock upon the public highway at Pea Ridge, a negro resort, about ten miles from Georgetown, in this county, where he took the life of his wife without warning or cause.

Vinegar was jealous of other men's attentions to his wife and accused her of being intimate with John Frazer, a colored man of the neighborhood. They had quarreled and she had left him. He had tried to induce her to live with him again, but she had refused.

He saw his wife in company with another negro, and called to her to stop, which she did, and with his blood aroused and malice in his heart, he walked up to her, deliberately aimed his pistol and fired two shots at the woman's head, each taking effect, one in the head, one in the neck and the third in the side. She lingered until a quarter to three the next morning, when she died.

The dying woman sank to her knees on the road-

side, and he again made use of the revolver by kneeling close beside her, placing the barrel of the revolver close to her neck and firing the third time, after which he made his escape to Watkinville, two miles below where the killing took place, and was arrested by the Marshal of Stamping Ground. When arrested he said:

"I was at Pea Ridge Sunday; saw my wife sitting on the side of the bed with Willie Welch. They came out and were walking down the pike together. I called for her to stop, and she did and said: 'If you do anything to me what I will make Mr. Yates do to you will be a plenty.' I then got mad and shot her in the head.

THE FIRST TRIAL.

Vinegar was tried the first time at the May term of Scott Circuit Court 1897, and found guilty, and his punishment fixed at death.

THE FIRST JURY.

The jury was composed of the following men: W. H. McCabe, P. M. Ramsey, A. K. Hawkins, Ollie Smith, J. T. Scott, W. P. Munson, Asa Glass, J. G. Bramlett, E. T. Burgess, J. D. Grover, Allie Smith, J. S. Parker. The jury had the case under consideration for nearly two days before a verdict was reached as the Clerk read, "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder, and fix his punishment at death." Vinegar sat gazing around the Court room and didn't seem to be disturbed in the least.

THE DATE OF EXECUTION.

The Judge in setting the date of the execution, said: "It is ordered that you be taken to the jail and kept until Friday, July 2, when the Sheriff shall hang you by the neck until you are dead."

COURT OF APPEALS.

The case then went to the Court of Appeals and the judgment of the lower court reversed, on the grounds of the Commonwealth's attorney accepting statements in affidavits as true and after affidavits had been read to the jury. He then introduced witnesses showing that the statements were untrue.

SECOND TRIAL.

The second trial of Vinegar came up at the February term, 1898.

THE SECOND JURY.

The jury was composed of the following gentlemen: B. M. Herndon, Ed. Ward, John T. Henry, C. B. Cummings, Jas. W. Thomasson, Thos. Morgan, Mose Nichols, J. R. Parker, Jos. Murphy, Sanford Hambrick, H. C. Furnish, M. Bridges.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty and fixed his punishment at death.

SENTENCE PRONOUNCED.

Judge Cantrill, for the second time, pronounced sentence and said:

"Clarence Vinegar, stand up!"

Vinegar slowly arose, cast a deprecatory glance around the room, and waited while the Judge stated the usual legal formula preparatory to sentence ending with "Have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against you?"

Vinegar shifted his feet uneasily, and then, in a subdued voice, said: "The angels in heaven knows that some of them witnesses what testified agin me told lies, but as I wasn't 'lowd to testify, I couldn't deny what they said, and so, of course, if you say I've got to be hung, I reckon I'll have to stand it."

"It is the judgment of this Court," said the Judge impressively, "that you be taken to the county jail, and there remain till the 29th day of April next, from which place you shall be taken on that day, and hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul! Mr. Sheriff, take charge of the prisoner."

GOV. BRADLEY SET JULY 18th, 1898.

The Court ordered sixty days extended in order that the case might go the Court of Appeals again. The case then went to the Court of Appeals, which sustained the verdict of the lower Court, and Governor Bradley set July 18 as the day for the hanging.

FIRST PERSON HUNG BY A MOB.

In 1865 Dallas White, a white man, was hanged by a mob near Turkeyfoot. He was charged with being a Guerrilla, and was from the South. His remains were buried in the garden of Judge W. E. Bates' mother, at Turkeyfoot, and almost in the shadow of the church.

HUMPHREY CRITTENDEN,**SENTENCE COMMUTED.**

Humphrey Crittenden, a negro man, charged with murder and tried in 1884, was given the death sentence, and just a few days before the execution the Governor commuted it to a life sentence in the pen, and he was afterward paroled and is now walking about Georgetown. Crittenden, on March 3rd, 1884, met George Hutchinson, another negro, in Court Alley, just below the City Building, where a quarrel arose over a lewd negro woman, Alice Pastmore, in which Crittenden drew a knife and stabbed Hutchinson in the breast. Hutchinson ran out Court street to Main street, and when in front of Caden's bakery he fell, and died instantly from the stab. He was tried at the May term of court and found guilty, and his punishment fixed at death.

THE JURY.

The jury was composed of G. F. Martin, S. C. J. Page, M. E. Nichols, John Clark, R. H. Wheeler, John Cunningham, Gabriel Long, Leland P. Viley, J. L. Jackson, Joel Amermann, A. G. Crumbaugh, Dan McMillan. The Court set Wednesday, May 21st, 1884, as the day of the execution.

EVERYTHING IN READINESS.

The scaffold was erected, the fence built near the jail, the tickets printed and everything was in readiness, when a telegram was received from the Governor, Proctor Knott, notifying the Sheriff that Crittenden had been commuted to a life sentence, and since he has received a pardon.

CUT HIS WIFE'S THROAT.**JOHN GREEN.**

Cheated the Gallows by Doing the Crazy Act.

One of the most horrible crimes ever committed was that of John Green, a negro, who, on a morning of February, 1889, went to the residence of Amanda Redd, on North Broadway, in Georgetown, and called his wife, Jennie Green, from the sewing room, threw his arm around her head and cut her throat. He was tried at September term of court and found guilty and his punishment fixed at death. The names of the jurors are not given only that of Mr. S. H. Lucas signed as foreman. The scaffold was erected

at the jail and everything was in readiness for the execution when Gov. S. B. Buckner commuted his sentence to life imprisonment, and Green is now in the pen. The Governor gave as his reason for interfering that Green was of unsound mind. The late T. T. Hedger was the Sheriff at this time and the question of Green being of unsound mind, came up before him. After hearing the evidence Hedger gave as his opinion that here were reasonable grounds in believing the prisoner was of unsound mind, and the date of execution was extended 60 days.

CALEB PARKER

Received the Death Sentence for the Shooting of Sedocia Connellee, in the Northern Part of the County.

On September 7th, 1888, Caleb Parker shot and killed S. T. Connellee, a Constable in the Northern part of the county, and excitement in Scott county was as fever heat. Connellee went to serve a summons on Parker when Parker shot and killed him. Both Parker and Connellee were members of large and well-to-do families. Parker made his escape before he could be arrested. The report of the killing spread like wild fire; over 150 citizens of the county and nearly that many in Georgetown mounted their horses and began scouring the county and, no doubt, if Parker had been captured at that time, he would have been hung on the spot. Rewards were offered by the father of Connellee and also by the State, but it was not until 1894 he was captured. He was caught and arrested in Chicago, Ill. He was tried at the February term of court in 1894, found guilty and his punishment being fixed at death.

THE JURY.

The jury was composed of J. C. Clark, foreman; John M. Betts, Jas. Leach, Lewis Hook, W. H. Oldham, Geo. H. Darnaby, Howard Coons, Lewis Nichols, H. F. Juett, R. A. Logan, Geo. N. Branham and H. C. Prewitt.

THE CASE WENT TO COURT OF APPEALS.

The case went to the Court of Appeals and Parker was given a rehearing. Finally he received a sentence of 13 years in the penitentiary, 3 of which he served, but owing to his great suffering with consumption, he was pardoned by Lieut. Gov. Worthington, and a few months after he died.

THE SECOND HUNG BY A MOB.

FRANK DUDLEY FOR THE MURDER OF FRANK HUGHES.

The lynching of this negro caused more feeling between the white citizens and negroes than ever before, and, no doubt, ever in the history of Scott county. The negroes learned a dear lesson—one that they will ever remember and never forget. Dudley and wife were servants of Frank Hughes who lived on a farm near White Sulphur. One evening in September, 1891, he struck and killed Mr. Hughes without cause, and gave his reason that his landlord had mistreated his wife. Dudley was arrested and brought to Georgetown and placed in jail. The people in the neighborhood who knew Hughes grew angry and the negroes in the county as well, and the town guarded the jail the first night with purpose of resisting the efforts of a mob. This fired the feeling of Hughes' friends and they formed a mob, and on the second night that Dudley was in jail the mob came at about 1 o'clock, five hundred strong. They made the Jailer, Reed, stand in the hall after he had refused to give up the keys. About fifty men were around the jail, ten searching the Jailer's bed room for the keys and some eight or ten breaking the door open with axes. They went in Dudley's cell, tied a rope around his neck and took him out West Main street to the Worthington farm, just out of the limits, stacked up some rocks on a rock fence, about four feet high, to give the drop. Dudley was stood on the rock and the other end of the rope was tied to the branch of a locust tree. The rock was pushed from under him and he fell the drop breaking his neck. The mob

left him hanging to the limb along the Frankfort pike, and went their way rejoicing.

THE NEGRO REVENGED.

The negroes grew mad and the next night they set fire to the large tobacco barn belonging to Judge Payne, fired Judge Bates' home and stable and set some of the College buildings on fire in three places.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Judge Bates was County Judge at this time and instead of making application to the Governor for State troops, he requested the loan of 1500 or 2500 rifles and ammunition, which came up from Frankfort on a special train. A large number of citizens met the train at the depot, the guns loaded in a wagon and taken to the Court House. A number of citizens addressed the great crowd that had congregated at the Court House, among whom was the fearless Dr. John A. Lewis. He did not munge words, but what he told and said about the negroes were sufficient. They knew that Dr. Lewis was a man who could and would command a regiment, and that the burning of property must cease or else there would not be a live negro man in Georgetown within the next few days. Squads of citizens were organized, armed and given orders, and the town was guarded for some ten days or two weeks. Mobs of negroes were formed in adjoining counties, but failed to arrive. Every entrance into the city was well guarded and pickets were on duty from one to three miles from the city limits. From the first night up until the guards were called in, not a negro could be seen in the street or anywhere around after 6 o'clock in the evening until about 6 o'clock the next morning. The negroes acted very foolish in this matter, but it was a lesson learned, and no doubt has been one of great benefit to them.

TROUBLESOME TERM AS JAILER.



JAMES N. REED.

The above is a likeness of ex-Jailer James Reed. No Jailer of Scott county was as unfortunate as he was during his term as Jailer. He was Jailer during the Kendall trouble, when the mob took Dudley from jail, when the Kendalls broke jail, and when a man named True made his escape. He was Jailer when Powers and Youtsey were first tried. The new jail was built during his term, and for several months the prisoners were kept in the Lexington jail. He was Jailer when Vinegar was hung. The criminals gave Reed much trouble.

A NOTED MURDER TRIAL.



MILTON KENDALL.

One of the worst murder trials held in the county was that of the Kendalls. Milt Kendall was the head of a large family most of which were boys—Russell B., Wm., George, John, Milt, Amos J., L. Q., Lamar, H. D. L. and Chas. T., and resided near Oxford. His neighbor was the Jarvis family, in which there were three boys—John, Dade and Burrell. The boys were a tough set with the exception of William and Russell Kendall and



Dade Jarvis. These boys were a terror to that neighborhood, and what they didn't do was that they could not do. They prowled around at all hours of night stealing anything from a sack of corn to a horse. Hogs and horses were stolen, residences and meat houses broken into and chicken roosts robbed. They had a misunderstanding, and like the old saying, which is ever true, "When thieves fall out honest people get their just dues." Warrants were sworn out by the Jarvises for the Kendalls. The day the case was to be tried, which was on August 2d, 1901, the Jarvises came to town early, and all three heavily armed. The Kendalls came later in the day in a spring wagon, with old man Kendall driving. When they got out of the wagon each had an improved rifle and went on the hunt for the Jarvises, and soon the shooting began. The excitement in town was beyond description. Each one of the Kendalls walking in the street with rifle in hand as if looking for squirrel, and to arrest one of them would have been suicide to the man or men undertaking it, although several attempts were made by officers. The late Geo. Cole was Marshal at that time. He knew old man Milton and tried to talk to him; each time old Milt threw his rifle on Cole and said: "George, I know you are my friend, and I don't want to hurt you, but if you come a foot further I will kill you." In fifteen minutes the shooting began. Mr. John Montgomery and John Jarvis were killed, and Burrell Jarvis thought to be mortally wounded, but recovered. At one time Milton Kendall was a prominent citizen, and was Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. John Jarvis was shot on Court street by Milt, Jr., Mr. Montgomery was shot while standing in the door of his hardware store, the place now occupied by Watts, by old man Milt shooting at Burrell Jarvis. The shot that killed Mr. Montgomery passed through the body, striking and wounding Burrell Jarvis. Jarvis saw Kendall after him and ran in the door. The shooting of Mr. Montgomery was accidental. While the Kendalls were in jail George, with his two brothers, made their escape, by him taking a piece of steel from his shoe and making a saw with which he used to saw the hinges and bars of the rear window of jail, a photograph of which will be seen on the opposite page of this book. George had a leg cut off by a train and wore a peg. In this peg leg he carried almost a kit of tools. The escape was made at 8 o'clock in the evening. Their father refused to go. While the Kendalls were in jail, the negro, Dudley, was taken from jail and hung by a mob. Old man Kendall was sent to the pen for 13 years and served a few years, when he was paroled and afterward made his home in Fayette county, where he died in 1902. Burrell Jarvis was sent to the pen and has been a fugitive from justice a number of years until Sunday, May 28th, 1905, when he was shot by A. B. Jones, who resides on the Glenn place, near Oxford, and badly wounded. He was sent the next day to the penitentiary.

**GEORGE KENDALL**

The leader of the Kendall tribe, who sawed the bars and led the escape of his notorious brothers.

**PICTURE OF THE OLD JAIL**

In which the negro Dudley was confined, showing the place the Kendalls escaped on the night after the mob had taken Dudley to the hill on the Frankfort pike and hung him.

**THE SAW GEO. KENDALL USED**

Which was made from a steel spring taken from his shoe.

THE TRIALS

There was never a political battle waged in Kentucky which equalled that of 1899 for Governor. These were three candidates for the Democratic nomination W. J. Stone, Wat Hardin and Wm. Goebel. Goebel was very antagonistic to corporations like that of the L. & N. Railroad. Goebel stood for the people and opposed such trusts, combines and corporations that he knew were sucking the life blood out of the people. When the race opened Goebel didn't have ten acquaintances in Scott county and was opposed for the nomination by six of the newspapers out of seven in Scott county and when the county convention was held in June 1899 he had three friends to both of his opponents one. The papers then published in the town and county that opposed him were the Times, Sentinel, Daily World, Kentucky Star, Demo-

OUR MARTYRED GOVERNOR.



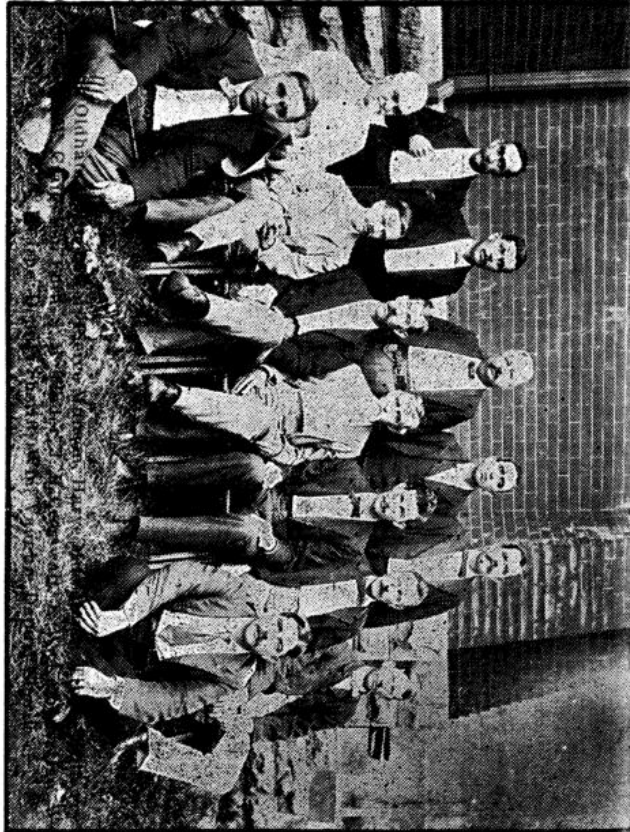
WILLIAM GOEBEL,

The above likeness of whom was made from a photograph of him while speaking on the floor of the Kentucky Senate a few days before he was murdered.

erat, Stamping Ground Pilot, Sadieville Sunshine. The Georgetown News supported him from end to end. He was nominated in the Masonic Hall Convention held in Louisville. There was plenty life in this Convention, which lasted several days. A great number of the so-called Democrats that supported Stone in the Democratic Convention opposed Goebel, the nominee at the regular election. Wm. Taylor was the Republican nominee. The so-called Honest Election League nominated John Young Brown. The fight was a bitter one and caused hard feelings between brother and brother and father and son. The election was held in November and in the Eleventh Congressional District the stron

hold of the Republicans tissue ballots were used and more votes were cast than the population including women and children. The Democratic State Central Committee met and ordered a contest. In 1900 the Legislature met, the Board of Contests met, Goebel was the Senator from Kentucky. The vote in a joint session was close. Caleb Powers and others went to the mountains and secured 1800 mountaineers armed them with rifles, pistols and ammunition and brought them to Frankfort "as peaceable citizens" who met on the State House grounds and passed "Resolutions of Remonstrance." The appearance of these mountaineers in State House yard was so disgusting to the negroes who compose two-thirds of the Republican party, fearing the loss of their reputation by the association, most of the mountaineers were sent back that night. Goebel a number of times passing through the crowd of mountaineers going to the State House with no fear whatever. January 30th, 1900, at 11 o'clock, there was not a mountaineer to be seen in the yard and the coast was clear. As Goebel, accompanied by Eph. Lillard and Jack Chinn, were going up the walk a shot was fired from the window of the Secretary of State's office the ball striking Goebel in the breast from which he suffered until Saturday evening Feb. 3rd 1900 at the Capital Hotel when he passed away the last words passed from his lips were "Tell my friends to be brave and fearless and

FIRST JURY



loyal to the great common people.

It was not 10 minutes from the time he was shot, before the soldiers which were in the arsenal appeared on the ground and the officers were prevented from making a search of the building. Caleb Powers was Secretary of State and from whose office this shot was fired, was enroute to Louisville in company with Whorton Golden. When Powers was told Goebel had been shot he exclaimed, now that's a damned shame. As members of the Legislature appeared in front of the State House after passing through the line of soldiers on the morning of January 31st, 1900 the proclamation of Taylor that a State of insurrection prevailed at Frankfort adjourned the Legislature to meet at London Feb, 6th 1900. The members tried to meet at the Opera House their every effort was prevented by soldiers. They met and declared Goebel Governor.

On March 9th, 1900 on an affidavit of T. C. Cromwell warrants were sworn out for the arrests of Caleb Powers John Powers, Chas. Finley, John Davis and W. H. Culton charging them with being accessory before the fact to the murder of Wm. Goebel, Powers was in the State House well surrounded and protected by soldiers. Powers disguised in soldiers clothes sneaked through an alley to a C. & O. train in hopes of getting to the mountains but was arrested at Lexington with a pardon from Taylor in his pocket. Taylor escaped to Indiana where he has been, and is now a fugitive from justice. Powers requested that he be tried at some other place than Frankfort and Georgetown fixed. A special term of the Scott Circuit Court which was called in July 1900. Great excitement prevailed and the appearance of Powers had great effect on the ladies who, all during the trial manifested considerable interest. Officers were stationed at the door of the Court room to see that there was no walking artillery as there had been at Frankfort with the peaceable citizens from the mountains. There were 30 or more newspapers correspondents present. Powers was represented by Ex-Governor

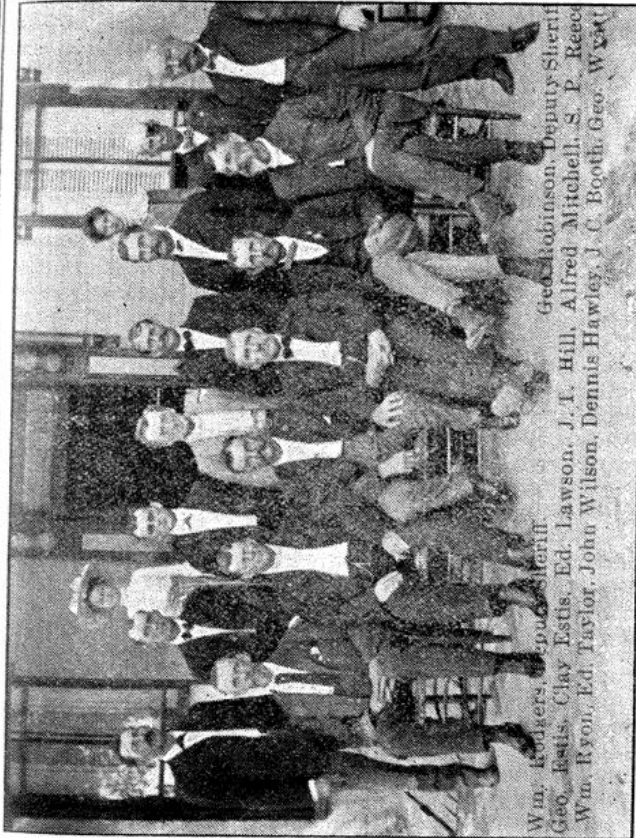
Jno. Young Brown, R. B. Kineaid, Louisville; Judge J. C. Simms Bowling Green; Judge J. H. Tinsley, Barboursville; Col. R. W. Nelson, Newport; Col. L. J. Crawford, Newport; G. B. Phelps, Morganfield; F. D. Sampson, Barboursville; Judge Geo. Denny, Wood Dunlap, D. Gray Falconer, H. Clay Elkins, Lexington; Judge Jas. F. Askew, Hon. B. E. Roberts, Hon. W. C. Owens, John Macklin Stevenson, L. F. Sinclair and R. C. Benjamin, colored, Lexington.

The prosecution, by Commonwealth's Attorney R. B. Franklin, Col. T. C. Campbell, of N. Y., Hon. V. F. Bradley, of Georgetown, Judge B. G. Williams of Frankfort, and Willard Mitchell, of Nicholasville.

The Second Jury

The was no photograph of this jury. It was made up of six Scott county men six Bourbon county and were as follows: T. E. Gayle, farmer, B. S. Calvert, merchant, Geo. Mulberry, farmer, Jos. Gardner, farmer Eugene Marshall, farmer, J. D. Vallahd, ingham, farmer, N. F. Clark, merchant policeman, R. E. Link, grocery clerk, J. F. Hopkins, farmer, C. L. Mussinom, wholesale tobacco buyer, S. W. Brierly, farmer.

THIRD JURY



Wm. Rodgers, Deputy Sheriff
 Geo. Estis, Deputy Sheriff
 Wm. Ryan, Ed. Taylor, John Wilson, Dennis Hawley, J. C. Booth, Geo. W. York
 Geo. Robinson, Deputy Sheriff
 J. I. Hill, Alfred Mitchell, S. P. Reese

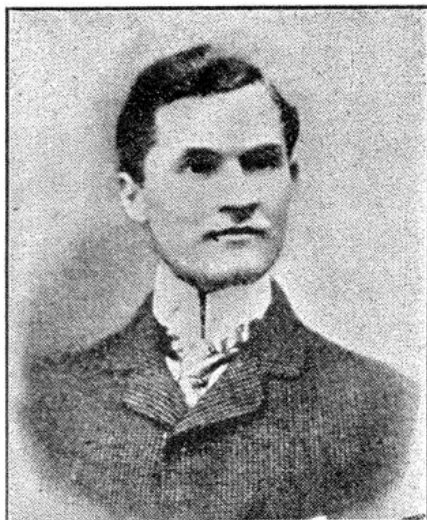
It was proven that the shot was fired from Powers office that Powers gave the key to his office to Henry Youtsey and that youtsey let Jas. Howard in to do the shooting. The trial began on the 13th of July 1900 and lasted 42 days. The jury finding him guilty and fixing his punishment at life in the penitentiary, Powers has been tried three times and each time found guilty. The first and second trials he was given a life sentence, The third he made the argument and was given a death sentence. At this time, 1905 he is in the Newport jail hoping to get his case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Youtsey Case.

Henry Youtsey, the stenographer of Taylor, the principal assistant in the murder of Goebel, was also tried at a special term of the Court in August, 1900. The jury was composed of Senat E. Triplett, Lot Burgess, R. H. McCabe, H. L. Hamou I. N. Tohnson, Wlliam Wells, J. L. Neale, B. G. Robinson, Jr., J. Clarence Bailey, John Garnett James A. Norton and A. G. Savage.

The prosecution was represented by Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin, T. C. Campbell, V. F. Bradley, Willard Mitchell and Frank Baker, and the defense by Col. L. J. Crawford, the defendant's half, Col. R. T. Nelson and Judge Jas. F. Askew. While the trial was progressing nicely, it was too fast for Youtsey and at one of the night sessions while Arthur Goebel was on the stand the prisoner threw a fit, but the Judge was too wise and the trial continued after "the focus" just is if nothing had happened.

Mr. Goebel testified that he talked with Youtsey in the Frankfort jail, late in the afternoon of the day he was arrested. Just as another question was asked and being answered, Yout-



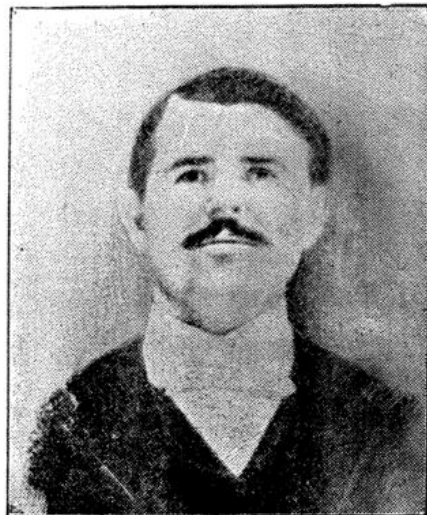
CALEB POWERS

The Republican Secretary of State for Kentucky, who was condemned to death after three trials for complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel.



JAMES HOWARD

Who has murdered a number of men in the mountains of Kentucky, among whom was poor old man Baker, and who has twice been tried and convicted for the murder of Governor Goebel, and is now in the Louisville jail under a life sentence, awaiting the decision of the Court of Appeals.

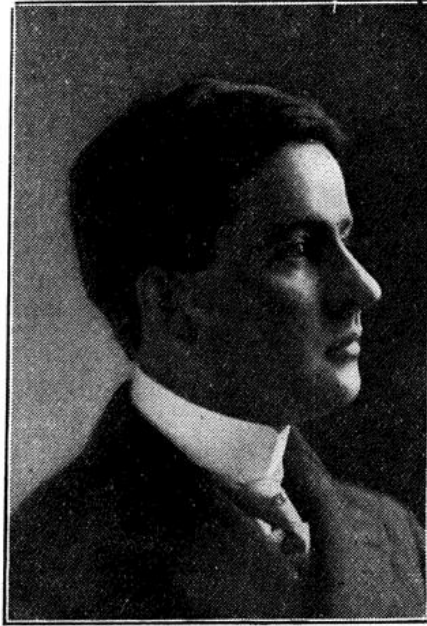


HENRY E. YOUTSEY

Former Secretary to W. S. Taylor, now serving a life sentence at hard labor as the man upon whom rests the strongest evidence as the actual murderer of Governor Goebel.

THE PRESENT GOVERNOR.

THE PRESENT GOVERNOR.



J. C. W. BECKHAM,
COUNTY OF NELSON.

A Page in the Lower House, a school teacher, a lawyer, twice a Representative, one of the Speakers of the House, a Lieutenant Governor and a Governor.

THE PRESENT CONGRESSMAN.



HON. SOUTH TRIMBLE,
COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Twice a Representative, a Speaker of the House and is filling his third term as Congressman.

**400 THE BEST JUDGE IN THE STATE
WE LOVE HIM FOR THE ENEMIES HE HAS MADE.**

NO man who has ever sat on a bench as a Circuit Judge has ever been more abused by political enemies than Judge James E. Cantrill. A man that is admired for his fairness in all trials and for his just rulings. The penny-a liner nincompoops who wrote these rag-time editorials could not lace the strings of Judge Cantrill's shoes. They received at his hands as much attention as those who were seeking the stabbing of Goebel in the back and who were too cowardly to meet the man in the open. Below will be found an editorial taken from the Lexington Democrat in regard to the cowardly howls of the Republican wolves:

"The abuse heaped on Judge Jas. E. Cantrill during the trials of the alleged assassins of Governor Goebel are omitted from the assassination organs on the present trial. It is an indication that those highly inflamed yellow sheets are coming to their senses, if they have any, and are at last willing to concede tacitly that Judge Cantrill is not the monster they have tried to make him appear, but is an honest able and incorruptible judge, bent only on dispensing even and exact justice, and desirous only of punishing the guilty. In the entire history of jurisprudence we do not suppose a judge was ever hounded, abused and villified as Judge Cantrill has been by a lot of curs in no wise worthy to perform the most menial service for him, simply because he had the courage to do his duty under the most trying circumstances as God gave him the light to see that duty. He has been threatened by penny liners in newspapers and canards under the shield of anonymous postal cards and letters, but he has not permitted their promises of violence and death to swerve him from the straight line of right and justice, nor has he murmured even when contumely and contempt were hurled the thickest upon him by the scavengers of press and pulpit. It is hard to realize what Judge Cantrill has borne and what he has suffered for conscience sake and the right, and only those who are closest to him have any conception of it. He has the consolation, however, of knowing that the best people of the State appreciate what he has done for law and order and love him for the enemies he has made. They will, too, at the proper time reward him for his faithful services as they now give him unstinted plaudits for his fealty so justice and to principle. There are no worthier men in the State of Kentucky than Judge Cantrill, and none whom we more delight in honor."

Taylor Under Durbin's Bed.

The following is a piece of doggerel we reproduce at the request of a reader.

I live in Old Kentucky
Where we never have the blues,
Where the Captains kill the Colonels,
And the Colonels kill the "Booze;"
Where the horses are quite pretty
And the women they are too;
Where they shoot men for passtime
When they have nothing else to do.
Where blood flows like water
About the legislative hall,
Where they killed Governor Goebel
The smartest man of all;
Where they always hang the jury
And seldom hang the man
But when we get Wm. Taylor
He'll bid farewell to land.
Taylor is still in Indiana,
Under Governor Durbin's bed;
Living on free lunches,
Pickles, weinerwurst and bread;
While Youtsey, Powers and Howard
Are putting in their time
In our Kentucky prisons,
Where they never serve them wine.
If you are fond of trouble
And want to get where it's thick,
Come to old Kentucky
And engage in politics;
Call yourself a Republican,
No matter what you are;
You will get the usual coat
Of feathers and pine tar.

DEATH OF BIG FOOT

INDIAN STORY OF EARLY TIMES IN KENTUCKY.

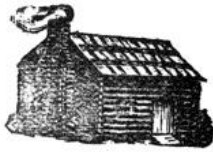


Below will be found an article published in the Little Rock, Ark., Gazette over 40 years. It is a complete account of Mrs. Gano killing "Big Foot", an Indian Chief, given by Mrs. Ben Finnell. Mrs. Finnell was the wife of Ben Finnell, the Sheriff of Scott county in 1840 and 1847. He was the first County Judge and served from 1850 to 1855. He was the uncle of the late Thomas Finnell, and great uncle of Mrs. Al Crumbaugh.

Tells How It Happened.

"The Little Rock, Ark., Gazette reports an interesting conversation with "Grandma" Finnell, who resides with her daughter, Mrs. Jno. M. Bracy in that city. She is over 90 years of age and not a grey hair in her head, and can thread a fine needle without glasses. In the conversation she told the story of how her maternal grandfather, Mrs. Capt. Gano, killed the Indian Chief, Big Foot, and successfully defended her cabin all night against the Indians, thereby saving her own life, and the lives of her two little children."

Grandma Gano Was Among The First Settlers.



Grandma Gano was the first settler at the big spring in what is now Georgetown, Scott county, Ky., One day Grandfather Gano, who had been a captain in the regular army under Gen. Ethan Allen, had to go back to

the settlements after supplies. He left his wife and two little children in their log cabin. He had loaded and left with his wife four guns, as the woods were full of wild beasts and wild Indians and the nearest settlement was ten miles away and their nearest neighbor was six miles away. He cautioned his wife to stay with the two children inside of the cabin and keep the door barred until he returned the next day, as there was great danger of Indians or wild beasts, at any hour during the day or night. All day she kept watch, but saw nothing to alarm her until about dusk, when she discovered the skulking form of an Indian dart from behind one tree to the shelter of another tree, approaching the house, she at once lifted the trap door in the middle of the room and put her two children down into a little kind of a cellar made for the purpose, gave them a pan of bread and milk, told them the Indians were coming and not to make the least bit of noise. She shut down the trap door, and saw that the door was double barred, picked up a rifle and waited.

Begun On Door With Tomahawk.



Darkness came on but she never for a moment relaxed her vigilance. Soon she heard a step approaching the door. Some one knocked and a gruff voice said: "Open door, me captain's friend." The brave woman made no answer, but peeping through the loopholes that were made in all the cabins of the pioneer to shoot through, she saw in the starlight the forms of six Indians around her door. The chief standing nearest the door, again spoke. "Open door, white

Me Know Captain's Gone.

woman, me captain's friend, me come to talk." Still no answer. He struck the door a fierce blow with his hatchet, saying; "Me know captain's gone. Open door or me burn house." Still no answer, but peeping through the portholes she saw the Indians striking fire with their flints and steels and she realized the horrible fate in store for her and her little children.

A Sure Shot and a Dead Indian.

Putting her rifle to the porthole she took quick aim at the chief, pulled the trigger and sent a bullet crashing through his breast. He fell without a groan and the other Indians ran back and got behind the trees, from whence they kept up a desultory firing all night, the brave woman answering them shot for shot. At daylight the Indians disappeared, and soon thereafter Capt. Gano rode up. They discovered that the Indian that Grandma Gano had killed was the famous "Big Foot," the greatest fighter among all the Indians in Kentucky. They buried the great chief on the top of the bluff near the spring and when Grandma Finnell was a child they used to scare her by telling her that "Big Foot," would come out of his grave every night at midnight and go down to the spring and groan and moan as if in great agony. So strong was this belief among the children there that they would not go to the spring alone after dark. In fact, even the grown people were not entirely free from this superstition.

Fit For Nothing Else.

As the account of Mrs. Capt. Gano killing Big Foot was reproduced from an Arkansaw paper, the following is what Opie Reed told the President of a conversation he had with one of the natives and the writer would almost vouch for the truth of which is as follows:

What Opie Saw

Opie Reed had luncheon with the President a few days ago, and told him this story about a recent horse-back trip he took through Arkansas. Reed rode up in front of the shanty and found a native sitting on the end of a log in a broiling hot sun. "Why don't you move over in the shade?" asked Reed. "Tain't time yit; fever ain't come, on," answered the cracker. "What's the matter?" "Chills." How long have you been living here?" "Bout thirty years." How long have you had chills., "Bout thirty years." "Why in thunder don't you move if you have chills that bad?" "And catch some other disease I don't know nuthin' 'bout? Not much mister. When you've got chills you know what they are. I want to tell you something, mister. I've had chills so long and shook so much I ain't fit for nuthin' 'cept to sift meal and shake down persimmons."

Were You Ever In Arkansaw.

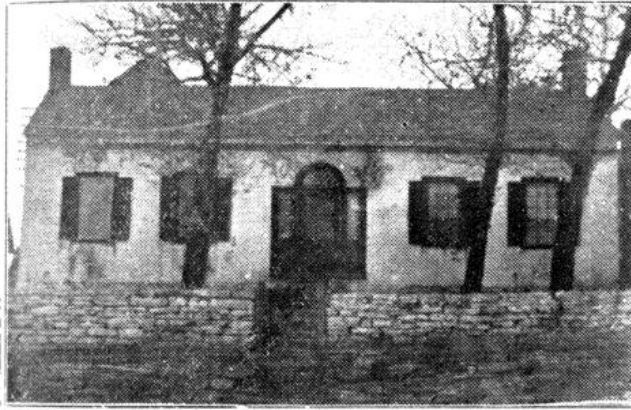
With the exception of the cities and the few towns therein, Arkansas has more ignorant people than any other State in the Union. Any number of natives, regardless of color, and sex, living not six miles out of Hot Springs' don't know there was a war and those who did, don't know it's over. These people live in idleness and ignorance and in perfect happiness. How they exist so far as food is concerned is a question. Surrounded by nothing but bushes. It is supposed they have adopted the plan of the Angora Goat's way of living. On the following page is reproduced some of the news items taken from the Georgetown Herald in 1846.

Woman Fight.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Monday, says: "One of the bloodiest woman fights ever witnessed, took place between Margaret Terry and Mrs. Sullivan, both living on Front street, on Saturday last—one armed with a club, the other with a hatchet. Mrs. Terry fell after a severe struggle, badly wounded (cut) in the neck and left arm. We saw her at the Mayor's office, accompanied by her husband, covered with blood, and faint, demanding a warrant for her of the hatchet."

A Hoosier Baby.

The Hoosiers are bragging over a baby that was born within three miles of New Castle, Ia. The Courier, published at said place, says that the baby is only three years old, and weighs over one hundred pounds, and measures around the chest 36 inches. The mother says her boy was scarcely of usual weight at birth, and was quite sickly for months after; he began to grow of a sudden, and now weighs 110 pounds. He is said to be intelligent, playful and active beyond what might be expected.

THE BEATTY PROPERTY**ON WASHINGTON STREET**

NOW OWNED BY MRS. LIDA SMITH

The above is a good likeness of the Beatty property on Washington street, mentioned so much in the survey made in 1846 by a committee appointed by the Trustees of Georgetown. The year this house was erected could not be ascertained. It must have been built some time in 1820. So far as durability is concerned, it looks as good as the day it was built. The efforts of the committee appointed in 1846, and every other committee that has been appointed by the Trustees from that time until 1895, to get Washington street opened on out to the Paris pike have been fruitless, and that which these committees feared would be done, has been done, and that was that houses would be built along Mulberry street where the extension was to be made, which would prevent the opening of Washington to the Paris pike. The houses have been erected, Washington street stands as it stood in 1846, and as it will remain for years.

Call on Capt. Richard Hawes.

The Paris Citizen of week before last, contained a call upon Capt. Richard Hawes to become a candidate for that office. And in last week's Citizen, we observe that a call is made upon Major Geo. Williams, signed by "Bourbon & Scott Whigs," calling upon him also to become a candidate for the same high office.

The Scott County Whigs' Call.

SCOTT CO., Feb. 7, 1846.

F. GANO,

Dear Sir:—Our present Senator, Col. Thomas H. Bradford, has declined being a candidate for re-election. Having full confidence in you as a Whig—first, last and all the time—we would be pleased to have you consent to be a candidate in this senatorial district at the August election, where we pledge you the vote of the Whigs of Scott.

Yours, respectfully

SCOTT WHIGS.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale or rent, his residence on Hamilton street, recently occupied by Mr. L. Lindsay. In

point of location, arrangement, commodiousness, &c., it is one of the most elegant and convenient pieces of property in the town. The dwelling has seven large and well finished rooms, besides kitchen, garret and cellar. There is also attached to the property, two offices, an ice house, milk house, meat house, stable, carriage house, and other convenient appendages. The property will be sold upon such terms as to suit the purchaser, provided the purchase money is well secured.

D. HOWARD SMITH.

Georgetown, Ky., Feb. 12, '46—50—3t. Lex. Observer copy 3t.w., and charge this office.

Treason in the Camp.

The editors of the Herald were supposed to be strong Democrats and had been advocating in unmeasured terms the principles of Democracy, but for some reason had become luke-warm and began to undertake to "pack water on both shoulders," when they were fired into with this warm shot from the old lion of Democracy—the editor of the Hopkinsville Gazette—as follows:

"Ever and anon some independent spirit in the ranks of the 'Harmonious Democracy,' kicks out of the traces, and makes a general smash of what Locos may rightly be called earthen ware—we mean character. Now these rascallions who look to such a man as Wm. Tanner, 'the man what had to be tied up,' as the exponent and embodiment of locofocoism in Kentucky, will hear with astonishment the way the Georgetown Herald lashes him. 'The Editor of that paper, whoever he is, is an able, independent, noble spirit; for some time since the Yeman made insinuations against the Public Printer, the Herald man, a Democrat too, called on him to specify or retract. The Yeoman, who, rascal and vile, mean, contemptible scoundrel as he is, did neither, but took the Herald to task for daring to doubt his power and veracity, &c. The Yeoman has the worst of the battle.'

Taylor Meeting.

General Taylor, who at that time was putting up a gallant fight in the war with Mexico, had made many friends, and especially in Scott county, where he had a strong following of supporters who were urging him for the Presidency. Politics at that time were rather breezy in Scott county and it began to narrow down between the Whigs and the Democrats. The following account appeared in the Herald under the head of "Taylor Meeting:"

"At a meeting of the citizens of Scott county, held for the purpose of considering the propriety of nominating General Taylor for the Presidency, Gen. John T. Pratt was called to the chair; Ezra N. Offutt and J. B. Beatty were chosen Vice Presidents and Preston Thomson, Secretary. On motion of George W. Johnson, Esq., the chair appointed a committee to draft resolutions, consisting of the following gentlemen: Geo. W. Johnson, D. H. Smith, Robt. W. Keene, James S. Peak, R. P. Snell, T. C. Gibney, J. B. Kenney and Anderille Bradley. After retiring to consult the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"In presenting to you the name of General Taylor for the Presidency we offer you the following reasons, which have demonstrated to us the propriety of the nomination of this illustrious man:

"Therefore, resolved, that we nominate Gen. Zachary Taylor for the Presidency, believing that his great services to this nation; his stern patriotism, his incorruptible integrity and his sure and steadfast judgment; eminently qualify him to prelide over our Federal Government.

"Resolved, that the Georgetown Herald, Louisville Courier, Frankfort Yeoman and Licking Valley Register be requested to publish these proceedings."

Miss the Paper.

Our copy of the Georgetown Herald of the 15th has not reached us. Will our friend French be so good as to send us a copy? We are generally in a bad humor for two or three days after the Herald fails to come (luckily that it is generally so regular in its arrival) and if it "comes up missing" again in a hurry we wouldn't be surprised if we made a grab, incontinently, at a certain pair of "specs." We don't wish to be driven to extremities—we don't!—Courier.

Your Herald of the 15th is now on its way, friend Walter, so have patience, and don't tear your interior garment, for we allow no man to meddle with our perifocals; and should you attempt to fulfill your threat, you certainly would be driven at, if not to extremities; that is to say, "extremes would meet."

THE OLD, OLD STORY

While the publishers were, or might have been, anticipating a very prosperous year, they did not fail to give the "Printer's Parody," which was followed with a column article informing its readers of the expense the paper was under and urging delinquents to come forward and settle. The parody was as follows:

Printer's Parody.

O, how happy are they,
Who the printer do pay,
And have squared up for one year or more;
Tongue can never express
The great joy of the "Press,"
When delinquents have paid the old score.

Printers all the day long,
Labor hard for a "Song"—
O, that all their hard fate could but see—
They have worked night and day,
And of course want their pay,
To buy sugar, coffee and tea.

One would hardly believe,
What few dimes they receive,
For the paper addressed to each name—
Yet 'tis farther below
Than what some people know,
Or they'd pay up for fear or for shame.

David Sheley Will Be Hung.

In the Herald in its issue of September 29, 1847, the following appeared:

"David Sheley, of Harrison county, charged with the murder of his wife, was, at the recent term of the Harrison Circuit Court, found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 30th of October next."

PROMINENT PHYSICIAN FOR 30 YEARS



DR. PAUL RANKINS

AMONG the most prominent and popular physicians of Georgetown from 1830 to the time of his death, December 14th, 1872, was Dr. Paul Rankins, the father of Mrs. R. E. Roberts, Mrs. Elizabeth Green, of this city, and Mr. Rhodes Rankins, of Louisville. Dr. Rankins was also a brother of Mrs. Lizzie Kenney, of Georgetown, who now resides on East Main street. The families of her two nieces, Mrs. Green and Mrs. Roberts, reside with her. For many years Dr. Rankins was associated with his uncle,

Dr. Henry Craig, in the practice of medicine, as a card in the Georgetown Herald, published in 1846, shows. Dr. Rankins enjoyed, so it is said, the greatest practice of medicine of any physician that practiced that profession in Georgetown then and since the time mentioned. He was well learned in medicine, a trained physician and a skillful surgeon. He was a man of great wealth and liberal at all times, ever ready to do a charitable deed or a favor for anyone, and for these excellent traits the name of Dr. Paul Rankins will be handed down from generation to generation to be cherished, and the memory of whom will never be forgotten.

Physicians From 1860 to 1870.

Among the prominent physicians from 1860 to 1870 were Dr. John Hall, Dr. S. F. Gano, Dr. S. T. Wrenn, Dr. William Barlow, Dr. John Hamilton, Dr. Robert Bryan and a number of others.

Application to Court for Commissioners.

To Samuel Thomason, Sr., James Thomason, Joseph Jones, Sarah A. Jones, William Jones, Mariah Lucas, Richard Swan, Nancy Swan, Richard Thomason, Sr., Richard Thomason, Jr., Stephen Thomason, Samuel Thomason, Jr., Thomas Thomason, Elias Thomason, Moses Threlkeld and Betsy his wife, Nancy Lucas, James Wilkerson and Paulina his wife, Mary A. Thomason, George Thomason, Joseph Thomason, Edward Lucas and Sarah his wife, John Bell and Francis his wife, Rebecca Perry, Wm. Graves, Martha Graves, Joseph Faulkner and Susan his wife, heirs at law of Elias Thomason, deceased:

You are hereby notified that I will apply to the Scott County Court at its next January term for the appointment of Commissioners to convey to me a lot of ground lying in Stamping Ground, in said county, for the title of which said Thomason executed to John W. Sinclair his bond dated December 20th, 1835, which bond has since been assigned to me by said J. W. Sinclair.

September 22, 1847.

JOHN S. SINCLAIR.

Similar notices to the above appeared in the Herald and were signed by Andrew Calvert, Samuel Price, Penelope Finnell, Dudley H. Gatewood, David Poindexter.

The Merchants of 1847.

The Herald in 1847 seemed to have been more prosperous, or at least anticipated it would be, in the coming year of 1847 than it had been the year 1846, as the publishers—French & Wise—had moved their office to Main Cross street, immediately opposite the Franklin hotel, and the paper shows that some improvements had been made. A new head for the paper had been purchased and the following advertisement for type appeared in the issue of Thursday, February 12th, 1847:

"Brevier Type."

"The subscribers wish to purchase a font of brevier type in a few weeks. Any of the craft having such a font to dispose of may find a good purchaser by giving us speedy notice of the fact. We would also like to purchase an Imperial press. A line addressed to us on the subject will receive prompt attention.

W SE & FRENCH.

Barbecue.

We are authorized and requested to invite the fair ladies of Scott county to the barbecue to be given at the White Sulphur on the 5th of October, in honor of the battle of the Thames. We understand that the arrangements for the proposed celebration are such as cannot fail to meet with the approbation of the ladies, and we trust, therefore, that there will be a full attendance of "Heaven's last, best gift to man."

The Physicians of 1847.

The following physicians had cards in the Herald: Drs. W. L. Sutton, John M. Neal, J. R. Hall. The card of Dr. Wm. H. Barlow read: "Dr. W. H. Barlow will continue to attend promptly, at all times, in town or country, to all calls in the practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery. His office is at his old stand on Main street. Dwelling adjoining his office. "Georgetown, March 12, 1847."

The Scott County Medical Society.

At one of its meetings in 1904, the likeness of the late Dr. Sutton was ordered to be photographed on a button to be worn on the badge of the Society and known as its emblem.

Judge Kelly's Description of the Town.

On the following page Judge James Y. Kelly gives a brief description of the town in 1846, which is certainly of great interest.

GEORGETOWN FROM 1830 TO 1846.

BY JUDGE JAMES Y. KELLY.



J. H. Moore's Place, where Oliver Gaines Conducted a Rope-walk.

Georgetown from 1830 to 1846 was quite a manufacturing center. There were three rope-walks. One in front of new and old buildings of Georgetown College, or what is now known as Jackson street; one on Lexington turnpike, or South Broadway, and one on College, or Church, street, at junction of Mulberry street. The old brick warehouse is still standing and occupied by negroes. All of these rope-walks were burned down by the year 1846. Another rope-walk was built after 1846 on Bourbon street, but it was burned after running a few years. There were two hatters' shops and a paper mill, and it is said by old citizens that hats and paper were shipped by wagons over dirt roads to Cincinnati, O. There were several large tailor shops, saddlery shops, boot and shoe shops, carpenter shops, coffin manufactory, cabinet shops and a tan yard. All these enterprises worked many hands. The tailor shops furnished a great deal of sewing for the women in sewing on vests and pants and men's underwear. There were no sewing machines in those days, except tailors and women.

Town Was Old-Fashioned.

The town was old-fashioned. They had some few of the streets macadamized, had no street lights nor water works—except water carts, no daily papers until after about 1840. Some dailies were published in Louisville and found an occasional subscriber in Georgetown. There were only two police—a marshal and a night watch. Taxes were light, about 15 or 20 cents on the \$100; the county and State taxes about the same. For fire protection the town relied on the big spring, three old wells and a few cisterns, old-fashioned hand engine and leather buckets, worked by the citizens, as on an alarm of fire every one felt it a duty to be at the fire and do all he could to extinguish it and save the furniture by removing it. There was very little, if any, fire insurance in those days. The old wells were located as follows: One near and east of Hamilton on Jackson street; one on northeast corner of Main and Hamilton streets, and one on the northeast corner of Hamilton and Jefferson streets. The old Methodist church was on South Mulberry street, east side, about 100 yards from Main. About 1850 the Methodists moved to the present site on South Hamilton. The Western Military Institute opened in the building now occupied by Mr. Geo. W. Fitzgerald, west side of North Hamilton about 100 yards from Main street. This was in 1847, and about 1848 or 1849 it was moved to the Warrendale property, the brick house now being occupied by Mrs. Risk on the hill near Cincinnati Southern depot. The old Farmers Bank about 1852 also opened in the Fitzgerald house and afterwards moved to site now occupied by the Wellington Hotel, Main and Hamilton. There was also a willow basket manufactory on the west side of the Paris road about 150 or 200 yards from Main street. This ceased to run about 1846. Some of the willow trees are there yet. There were brick kilns and masons, as the houses up to 1846 were nearly all brick. The few old frame houses have about all disappeared, except the old frame on the south side of Main street on the lot adjoining Herring & Jenkins' store, and one or two on Broadway.

JAMES Y. KELLY.

THE RATES OF POSTAGE.

UNTIL 1863 the rates of postage were based upon the distances over which the mails were conveyed. In 1864 these rates were—not exceeding 300 miles, 3 cents; exceeding 300 miles, 10 cents. In 1856 the rates were reduced to 3 cents for distances not exceeding 3,000 miles, and 10 cents for distances exceeding 3,000 miles. The use of adhesive postage stamps was first authorized by Act of Congress, approved 3rd of March, 1847, and on the 1st of June, 1856, prepayment by stamps was made compulsory. In 1863 a uniform rate of postage, without regard to distance, was fixed at 3 cents, and on October 1st, 1883, after satisfactory evidence had been given of the surplus income from the operation of the Post Office establishment for the two preceding fiscal years, the rate was further reduced to 2 cents.

The Georgetown Herald published in 1846, had this to say of the postage rates: "The Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, has reported a bill in the House proposing to increase the rates of postage. We sub-join the new rates.

The Proposed Rates in 1846.

"For every letter or pocket of one-quarter of an ounce or less, conveyed 300 miles or less, 5 cents; over or less than 600 miles, 10 cents; over 600 miles, 15 cents; and for every additional quarter of an ounce, or fraction less than a quarter of an ounce an additional postage, except when a letter is written on a single sheet of paper weighing over one-quarter of an ounce, or less than one-half an ounce, the single postage to be charged, the rates of fifteen cents to be discontinued from and after the first of July, 1848, if in the opinion of the Postmaster General the revenues of the Department equal its expenditures, and in that case, 10 cents shall be charged for all distances over 300 miles. Newspapers sent by publishers or agents less than 100 miles, 1 cent; over 100 miles 2 cents; pamphlets, etc., per sheet, less than 100 miles, 1 cent; over 100 miles, 2 cents.

Congressman Richard M. Johnson's Letter in 1808.

In 1807 Colonel Richard M. Johnson was for the first time elected to Congress. In 1808, when he arrived at Washington, D. C., to take his seat, he wrote a letter to his friend in Georgetown, Jimmie Kelly, which will be found in full below, and we know that this letter written 98 years ago cannot but prove of great interest to those who will have the opportunity of reading its contents. This letter is in the hands of Mr. Wm. Kelly, of this city, but who is in no way related to the Jimmie Kelly to whom it is addressed. The person to whom this letter was sent was the uncle of Mrs. John Sutton, whose husband is now the oldest citizen living in the county. Mr. Kelly, it is said, kept the first grocery store in Georgetown. The store was the property of Edward Kelly, father of Jimmie Kelly, and was conducted a number of years in the "Old Bull's Eye." In these times, as stated above, there were no stamps, but postage was fixed by a rate. There were no envelopes. This letter is neatly folded and in a way that it is impossible for it to come open. But in those times letters were folded in the style in which this one appears, the rate fixed and marked paid by the Postmaster. The Postmaster also sealed it with sealing wax to insure not only privacy, but the safety of its contents. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, April 13, 1808.

My Worthy Friend:—I have this day received your letter and I immediately take the pleasure of writing an answer. It was out of my power to call on your brother on my journey to this place, because I went to Orange Court House and sold my horse in that county, then proceeded to this city in the stage. After my arrival here I sent by post your letter to your brother. I have never received an answer. I will to-morrow write him a letter. Perhaps I may get an answer before I leave here, which will be about the last of this month. I am very anxious to return home. I shall have some company, therefore I can not tell whether it will be much out of my way or not. If I can go by I will certainly do it. You are pleased to mention your friendship for me and your wish for my return. My dear friend, you give me great joy. I shall ever rejoice to meet you and my other friends who have been to me like real friends, like fathers and brothers. I do most sincerely wish to see you all once more, but you have given me a high office and I can not leave it until I discharge my duty, and until we all adjourn. I was about the first who arrived, I will be the last to quit the cause. I will soon send you a circular which will give you more information.

In haste, your friend,
RH. M. JOHNSON.

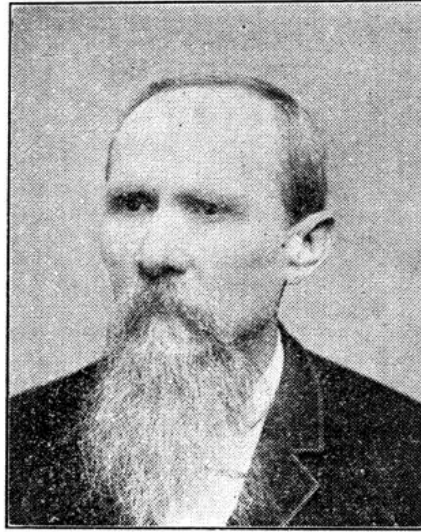
POSTMASTERS AND POSTMISTRESSES OF GEORGETOWN

THE first Postmaster General of America was Benjamin Franklin, having been appointed in 1774. The first Postmaster of Georgetown was Thos. W. Martin, having been appointed in 1796. He died in 1807, and George Miller succeeded him. "Old Billy" McDaniel followed and his assistant was Sam Bangs. He kept the Post Office in a basement similar to the one now in the Worstell block. For years and years Judson Steffel was Postmaster. He had the office for many years in the room under Mark's store on Broadway and afterwards moved it to the frame building on North Hamilton. The building has since been used as the kitchen for the Wells House. E. C. Barlow was the next Postmaster and he located it in the room with his jewelry store. He held the office two or more terms. Under Cleveland's administration Milton Burch was appointed. He died, and his wife, a most excellent lady, was appointed to fill the unexpired term, at which time she was re-appointed. The office was located in the Lancaster Hotel on West Main. Mrs. Burch died before the expiration of her term. She was a very popular lady and her death was caused by hard work and grief. On the day of the funeral every business house in Georgetown was closed. Mr. Jesse Webb was then appointed to fill the unexpired term and re-appointed. The Post Office was then located in the building on Hamilton street where Vogt Bros. now have a tailoring establishment. Mr. Webb died before his term expired and his sister, Miss Robertha, was appointed to fill out the term. Then came the Republican President, and Capt. E. C. Barlow was appointed. He held the office for years. His assistant was Joseph Jenkins, the youngest brother of Thos. Jenkins. As a young man, hardly of age, he was the most accommodating and energetic boy on earth. He was in every respect that which makes a boy a gentleman, and was burdened with such qualifications. He stood without an equal—honest and always in a good humor. If he was ever angry it was at a time when he was out of the Post Office. If he had an enemy on earth no one knew of it and if he ever had a dislike for any person, regardless of color or sex, no one knew. He died while acting as an assistant. If that boy had lived he would have been Postmaster today and for time to come. The day his remains were carried to their last resting place and it did not require a stranger to tell that there was a funeral in town. In 1895 Dave Adams and H. S. Anderson were appointed and held the office until the term expired, at which time the present lawyer, statesman and politician, L. S. Sinclair, was appointed and who will hold the office just as long as the Republican party is in power. He has so far made the best Postmaster Georgetown ever had. He improved the appearance of the office no little, removing the old keyboxes and putting in the combination system. He has had the Wellington Hotel Company to erect a building on South Hamilton street especially for the Post Office. He employs young ladies as assistants instead of young men. He has secured a number of letter boxes and placed them in the business portion of the city. He is now at work on free mail delivery in town, having secured five rural routes in the city. There are six rural routes out of Georgetown, four at Stamping Ground and two out of Sadieville. Below will be found likenesses of two of the Postmasters.

Postmaster Jesse Webb.

Born in Georgetown February 7th, 1838. Enlisted in the Army of the Confederate States as a private in Company A, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, Morgan's Command, Army of Tennessee. He was in the engagements at Lexington, Ky., Liberty, Tenn., Snow Hill, Milton, Nolin's Creek, Muldraugh's Hill, Elizabethtown, Glasgow, Rolling Fork, the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Stoneman's capture and the engagements with Sherman's army from Atlanta to Columbia, South Carolina. He surrendered at Washington, Georgia, May 10, 1865, and died at his home in Georgetown September 11, 1894. Mr. Webb was Postmaster of Georgetown for six years under Cleveland's administration, and was one of the most popular men in the city.

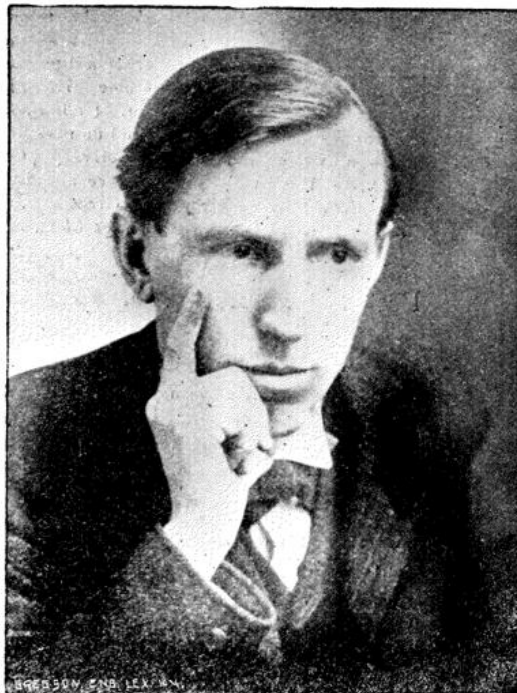
CAPTAIN E. C. BARLOW



JEWELER, SOLDIER AND POSTMASTER

CAPT. EDWARD C. BARLOW, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1829, and four years later, his parents moved to Georgetown. He was educated in the Georgetown College and the Western Military Institute. In 1849 he was an apprentice with T. J. Shepard, jeweler. In 1851 he engaged in the jewelry business. He married Miss Sarah Rawlins in 1861. In 1863 he enlisted in the 40th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, in which he served as Adjutant, but was promoted to the Captaincy of Company B in 1864. He served in the Department of Kentucky and participated in several engagements with General Morgan and Adam Johnson. He was mustered out and honorably discharged December 31st, 1864. On his return he engaged in the pursuits of civil life with little interruption except three disastrous fires, destroying his business blocks and entailing an aggregate loss of \$20,000. In 1875 he built the present block in which is located Barlow's Hall. It is the only public hall in the city and has a seating capacity of 600. "Pappy Cal," as he was familiarly called, and although being a strong Republican all his life, was time and again elected as a member of the Board of Trustees. He served two terms as Postmaster of Georgetown. He died February 8th, 1897, and his widow has continued conducting his business under the management of J. W. Keller.

THE PRESENT POSTMASTER



LEWELLYN F. SINCLAIR

LEWELLYN F. SINCLAIR was born in Scott county, October 15th, 1871. He is the son of the late John M. Sinclair, who came from Culpepper county, Va., to this county in its early history. He attended country school until twenty years of age. He entered the A. and M. College at Lexington; then engaged in teaching school and reading law at spare times. In 1894 he attended Northern Indiana Law School at Valparaiso, Ind., and was admitted to the Georgetown Bar in 1895. He began to practice with Judge Marshall Buford at Lexington. He returned to Georgetown and published the Georgetown Sentinel until 1897. He was Alternate Delegate to the National Republican Convention from the Seventh Congressional District in 1886. He was appointed Postmaster at Georgetown by President McKinley, January 16th, 1900; was reappointed by President Roosevelt, May 1st, 1904. It was through him in his indefatigable efforts to and did succeed in establishing the Rural Route system in Scott county. He has quite a number of assistants, all of whom are accommodating, and he has spared neither pains nor money to so arrange the Post Office as to have it as convenient as possible.

THE RURAL FREE MAIL DELIVERY

ESTABLISHED IN 1902

THE routes for mail delivery were mapped out in December, 1901, and established in March, 1902. The first trip out of Georgetown by the carriers was on Saturday, March 1st, 1902. There are now eleven established routes in the county, five out of Georgetown two out of Sadieville and four out of Stamping Ground. Each route is supposed to be from twenty to twenty-five miles in length. The five routes as mapped out of Georgetown and the carriers are as follows:

Route Number One.

No. 1.—From Georgetown out Lemon's Mill pike to Atkinsville; thence to Johnson's Mill; thence to Old Union and Fayette county line; thence to Centreville and back to Georgetown over the Paris and Georgetown pike via Newtown. There are 161 houses on this route and each house averages four and one-half persons to be served with mail. The carrier is Jos. P. Gayle.

Route Number Two.

No. 2.—From Georgetown out the Lexington pike to Donerail; thence down the Iron Works pike to White Sulphur, thence back to Georgetown over the Frankfort pike. There are 165 houses on this route. The carrier is Phil Hudson.

Route Number Three.

No. 3.—From Georgetown to Great Crossing; thence to Stamping Ground; thence to Skimmersburg; thence to Long Pike; thence to Georgetown. There are 218 houses on this route. Jno. T. Robey is the carrier.

Route Number Four.

No. 4.—From Georgetown out the Paris pike to Ammerman's Cross Roads; thence to Oxford; thence to Finnell; thence to Muddy Ford; back to Oxford; thence to Georgetown over the other pike. There are 124 houses on this route. Thos. J. Bruner is the carrier.

Route Number Five.

No. 5.—From Georgetown out the Cincinnati pike to the "Double Culvert;" thence to Salem church; thence to Biddel; thence to Burton pike; thence to Georgetown. There are 135 houses on this route. The carrier is Geo. E. Palmer.

NECESSARY FOR FREE MAIL DELIVERY

It is necessary to have a population of 10,000 and the receipts of the office must be \$10,000 per annum for Georgetown to have free mail delivery. She can almost reach as to the amount of the receipts, but she is just a little short on population. The receipts of the office now will average \$7,800.



JUDGE ALVIN DUVALL.

AMONG the many gifted sons of old Scott county none excelled Judge Alvin Duvall. He was born in Scott county, about six miles west of Georgetown. A station on the Cincinnati & Frankfort Railroad was named for him. Judge Duvall was a great statesman, an able lawyer and one of the best Judges on the Court of Appeals bench. From 1836 to 1865 he had a "hard row to hoe." Time and again his life was threatened, but at no time did he shrink from duty. He was as fearless as a lion and asked no quarters and feared no foe.

Judge Duvall's Decision Causes Indignation.

The decision of Judge Duvall on January 3rd, 1854, in the ferryboat case, caused great indignation at Newport, and Collins' history says: "Great excitement and indignation at Newport because of Judge Alvin Duvall's decision denying the right claimed by the Newport and Cincinnati Packet Company to run their steamboat, 'Commodore,' as a ferryboat between those cities under a United States coasting license and in violation of the ferry right of James Taylor and others: an injunction granted to restrain same."

Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

For many years he was the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Georgetown. It was in 1884 when he appeared in his last case here defending Eugene Fitzgerald, which was said to be one of the strongest and most pathetic appeals ever made by a lawyer to a jury.

Steadman's Mill Dam Washed Away.

Collin's History has this to say of the heavy rains in 1854: "The heavy rains of 1854 will never be forgotten by those living at that time. The flood it caused has never been equalled. The Ohio river was never higher before or since and the immense damage done was terrible. The rain poured down for forty-eight hours and March 10th, of the time, Elkhorn rose three feet an hour. Steadman's paper mill dam was swept off with many others along the creek. The inhabitants along the creek were compelled to flee from their homes. The damage to fences, water gaps and other farm property could not be estimated. There were no trains for more than a week."

The Panic of 1855.

ONE of the most critical times within the history of Scott county was the famine in 1855. Many people were on the eve of starvation, caused by the scarcity and high price of provisions. On January 12th, a meeting was held in Georgetown to devise ways and means to relieve all of those in distress. This famine did not exist among the poor class of people entirely, but with nearly every one. No time was lost in relieving those in distress, but for a week or so it was pretty squally times, as it came to the point of starvation.

Value of Manufactured Products in 1860.

In 1860, the year before the war broke out, the total value of manufactured products in the United States was only \$800,000,000. In 1900 it was almost eight times the total, or close to \$14,000,000,000. In 1866, 1,200,000 hands were enough to run the factories. In 1900, 5,500,000 hands were necessary.

Incidents of the Civil War.

Space will not be taken to thrash the old straw of the civil war. Only a few incidents will be given, one especially, as written of Gen. Richard Gano which is of great interest.

Gen. Richard Gano

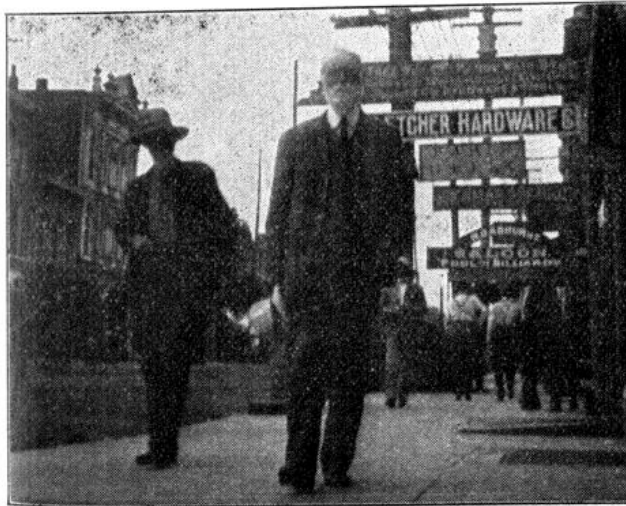
**** Struck Georgetown in 1862.



THE first visit here of Gen. Dick Gano in 1862, who led the Texas Rangers in the Civil War under Gen. John Morgan, will never be forgotten. He was a Georgetown boy, as fearless as a lion and as brave a soldier as ever donned the Grey. He was sent here under Morgan's orders, and with his command had camped on Mr. John

F. Payne's farm. A company of State Guards had been organized in Georgetown under the command of Dr. S. F. Gano, the uncle of General Gano. Among the guards were Wm. Pullen, Milton Stevenson, Oliver Gaines, Sr., Thomas Long and Thomas Finnell. The news of a Federal cavalry being on Payne's Depot road spread like wild fire in town. No information could be ascertained as to what regiment it was. Dr. Gano selected Oliver Gaines, Jr., to take a message to the officer in charge in regard to the movement of the regiment. Gaines got in his buggy and away he went. He found out who was in command by being made a prisoner of war. Our father was joked a great deal about being a Courier, and it has been told to the writer so often since that we got General Gano, while on a visit to Georgetown in 1905, to write an account of it, which will be found below. While the General was here a "snap shot" was made of him on Main street in front of Fitzgerald's drug store, the oldest business house in Georgetown:

THE AGED MINISTER.



GEN. RICHARD GANO.

[A Rube takes the measure of "General Dick." Thar's Dick G-a-n-o, by jacks. Ain't that him?]

Gen. Gano Commanded to Capture a Train.

IN THE SUMMER of 1862, after dinner at Harrodsburg, General John H. Morgan commanded Gen. R. M. Gano to take some of his men well mounted and go up beyond Lexington and capture a train on the Kentucky Central Railroad with about four hundred infantry, and prevent them reinforcing Lexington. Gen. Gano moved out with about one hundred and eighty well mounted men, and leaving Lexington to his right, arrived at the residence of John F. Payne, on the Payne's Depot and Georgetown dike, next morning, and camped his men in Payne's woods.

A GOOD WOMAN.



MRS. CARRIE PAYNE,

Wife of Col. John F. Payne and Daughter of the Late Col. Thomas Smarr.

He went to the house and finding that Mr. Payne was in Georgetown, and Mrs. Payne was at Mr. Dick West's nearby, he sent a negro woman to tell Mrs. Payne to come home and the negro informed Mrs. Payne that a lot of federal cavalry was camped in their woods. Mrs. Payne came home after despatching a messenger to Georgetown to tell Mr. Payne that federal cavalry was camped in his woods. Mr. John F. Payne took Aleck Long out with him to protect his property from the federals. Mr. Payne reached home with Mr. Long, who was Deputy Provost Marshal in Georgetown, and he requested Gen. Gano not to do anything with Mr. Long, as he came out to protect his property. But General Gano, not appearing to know their politics, put them both in the parlor as prisoners of war. Soon Stoddard Johnson, Mr. Kelly, Dr. Graves and as many Republicans arrived to see what cavalry it was.

Prisoners of War.

Gen. Gano placed them all in the parlor together as prisoners of war. Soon a two-horse buggy came driving rapidly up the pike from Georgetown, driven by Oliver Gaines, Jr. Gen. Gano and John F. Payne were talking in the yard when Gaines drove around the circle, stopping in front of them. When Gaines asked, without taking his eyes from his horses, "Who commands this cavalry out here?" Gano replied, "I do, sir." Gaines answered: "I have a dispatch for you," and handed it to Gen. Gano. It read:

"The officer in command of the federal cavalry at John F. Payne's will proceed to the toll-gate at the junction of the turnpike from Frankfort and Payne's Depot to intercept John H. Morgan, who is coming up the Frankfort road, and Capt. Jackson and I will reinforce him with all the soldiers we can bring out from Georgetown. [Signed] S. F. GANO.

Gen. Gano, having read the note, said: "All right, Oliver." Gaines looked at him for the first time and replied: "Why, this is Dr. Gano from Texas." Gano said: "It used to be, but is now Colonel Gano from Texas." Gaines said, "How does it happen you are commanding federal cavalry?" Gano replied: "We are not federals, but what you call rebels." Gaines asked with extended eyes: "What shall I do?" Gano said: "You are a prisoner of war; hitch your horses and go into the parlor, and you will find company." "Well," said Oliver, "if I must, I must," and he joined the parlor company. Gano, after partaking of the fine dinner which Mrs. Payne had prepared, walked into the parlor and remarked: "Gentlemen, it is not to be presumed that I know on this, my first

trip to Kentucky during the war, who are Southerners and who are Union. But I shall treat you all alike and keep you as prisoners, unless you will take a certain oath. You must swear that you will not tell who I am, which side I belong to or how many men I have." They replied: "We will take it."

Administered the Oath.

And so he administered the oath, and told them that Georgetown would be in possession of the Southerners in less than a day, and that death would be the penalty for violation of that oath. Oliver Gaines asked Gen. Gano if he could take his horses and buggy back to Georgetown with him, and being informed that he could he drove off with Aleck Long in the buggy with him, and at the toll-gate one mile from town he met Dr. S. F. Gano and Capt. Jackson with their forces to re-enforce the supposed federal cavalry.

With Tears, Feeling and Emotion, He Kept the Oath.

Dr. Gano said: "Oliver, what command is that out at John F. Payne's?" Oliver moved on without opening his mouth. When Capt. Jackson said, "Oliver, Dr. Gano asked you what command is that out at John F. Payne's," Oliver pushed on through the troops, but never opened his mouth. Some one in the company remarked: "You had better let Oliver alone, he was sworn." Dr. Gano and Capt. Jackson then concluded they had better follow Oliver back to town, and did so. They informed Oliver Gaines, Sr., that not one word could be gotten out of Oliver. Then the old man said: "I can make him talk," and said, "Ollie, Ollie, what command is that out at John F. Payne's." A tear trickled down Oliver's cheek, but not a word did he speak, proving most conclusively that Oliver Gaines, Jr., could keep his oath against all odds.

Moved Command from Payne's to Donerail.

Col. R. M. Gano moved with his command from John F. Payne's residence up the Iron Works road, crossing the Lexington pike at Donerail. There he met Henry Moore, who asked him what he was doing in Kentucky. He replied: "I am leading some Texas cavalry." Moore asked him if he knew that his uncle, Dr. S. F. Gano, and Capt. Jackson were in Georgetown organizing troops to go out and capture him. Gano replied: "Yes, I see them coming up the turnpike now." S. F. Gano and Capt. Jackson had concluded that they had better be doing something, so they moved with their commands up Lexington pike toward Donerail and Gano could see the long line of dust that came up the pike about a mile away. He said: "Mr. Moore, I have a message to leave with you for my uncle, Dr. S. F. Gano; tell him that I am his nephew, Richard M. Gano, commanding some Texas cavalry; that I am not hunting a fight with him and that he and Jackson had better turn back to their homes and remain quiet; but if they follow me one hundred yards from Donerail, that I shall attack them." R. M. Gano moved his command across the branch at Donerail and up into Charley Herndon's avenue to watch their movements.

Not Hunting for a Fight.

When they arrived at Donerail Dr. Gano said: "Henry, what command was that passed here?" Moore replied: "Your nephew, R. M. Gano, commanding some Texas cavalry." Dr. Gano replied: "I know better." Moore said: "I ought to know him, he went to school to me once. He left a message with me for you. He said: 'Tell Uncle Steve I am not hunting a fight with him, and he and Jackson had better go back home and remain quiet, and if they follow me a hundred yards beyond Donerail I shall attack them.'" Dr. Gano said: "Captain Jackson, what do you think about it?" Jackson replied: "If they are Texas cavalry they know how to fight; they are well armed and well mounted and we are not; if they attack us half our men will be killed running through these stake-and-ridered fences." Dr. Gano replied: "I think so, too." And they turned back from Donerail to Georgetown, Gen. Gano watching them from Charley Herndon's woods.

Captured a Train.

Gen. Gano proceeded to Keizer's Depot, in Bourbon county, and captured a train with several hundred infantry who were paroled and sent back to Cincinnati on foot. Gano then returned to Georgetown and captured it, the soldiers fleeing to Eagle Creek hills, while Dr. Gano went to Lexington.

Quick Change from Guard to Prisoner.

When the Southern troops came into Georgetown, a number of citizens were prisoners in the second story of the Court House, among whom was Will Webb, a young lawyer, who were guarded by some Union men, among whom was Shepard, a lawyer. Will Webb, seeing the Rebel men in town, turned to his guard, Mr. Shepard, and said: "You hand me that gun." Shepard said: "What do you mean?" Webb replied: "The Southern people have the town, and you are my prisoner." Shepard looked out the window, saw the soldiers in the streets and handed Webb the gun and remarked: "Will, you know I have always been a friend of yours, and now I expect you to protect me."

General Gano Captures Sam Thompson.

Gen. Morgan came into town, and when the forces were camped, Gen. Morgan sent a message to Gen. Gano to know if he could capture Sam Thompson, as he (Gano) knew the place so well, and he (Morgan) was anxious to get Thompson, who was Provost Marshal. Gen. Gano rode out to the residence of Pres and Sid Thompson, who were good Southern men, thinking that Sam Thompson, being a relative, would seek refuge there. Gen. Gano called out Pres Thompson, and said to him: "I wish to know if Sam Thompson is here. If you say he is you shall have the pleasure of bringing him out to me, if you say he is not here we will search every room and closet in your house." Pres replied: "He is here," and forthwith brought him out and surrendered him to Gano as a prisoner of war.

Rather Let the Texans Keep Her Husband.

Gano placed Thompson under guard of some Texas soldiers, and next morning Mrs. Sam Thompson came into the office where Gen. Gano was (she being a member of the Christian church to which Gano belonged) and said to Gano: "I have a request to make. My husband, Mr. Sam Thompson is under guard of some Texas soldiers." He said: "Sister Thompson, I can not grant your request, and you would not ask me to do so if you knew the facts. The Texans have no prejudice against your husband, and will care for him as directed, while the Kentuckians, who have been mistreated by him, would, if they had a good excuse, like an opportunity to punish him." She replied: "Let the Texans keep him, then."

Two days after this, Gen. Morgan moved with his command onto and captured Cynthiana.

RICHARD M. GANO.

General Morgan Comes Next Day.

General Morgan, with his cavalry, came the day after Col. Richard Gano left. General Morgan issued a notice to the people of Georgetown and next day saved Cynthiana. The notice he issued is as follows:

KENTUCKIANS!

I come to liberate you from the despotism of a tyrannical faction and to rescue my native State from the hand of your oppressors. Everywhere the cowardly foe has fled from my avenging arms. My brave army is stigmatized as a band of guerrillas and marauders. Believe it not. I point with pride to their deeds as a refutation to this foul aspersion. We come not to molest peaceful individuals or to destroy private property, but guarantee absolute protection to all who are not in arms against us. We ask only to meet the hireling legions of Lincoln. The eyes of your brethren of the South are upon you. Your gallant fellow citizens are flocking to our standard. Our armies are rapidly advancing to your protection. Then greet them with the willing hands of fifty thousand of Kentucky's brave. Their advance is already with you. Then

"STRIKE FOR THE GREEN GRAVES OF YOUR SIRS!"
"STRIKE FOR YOUR ALTARS AND YOUR FIRES!"
GOD, AND YOUR NATIVE LAND.

JOHN H. MORGAN,

Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

GEORGETOWN, KY., July 15th, 1862.

MORGAN'S MAIN FORCE

Passing Through Georgetown to Cynthiana in 1864 Where He Met the Yankees the Second Time.

THE following account of Morgan's main force passing through Georgetown to Cynthiana, and there meeting Burbridge, as taken from Collins' history, will be found below:

"On June 10th and 11th, 1864, Morgan's main force, passing through Georgetown reaches Cynthiana about daylight Saturday, June 11th, and after a brisk fight captures the garrison; his troops set fire to several houses from which they had been fired upon, the flames spreading and burning over twenty-five houses, with \$200,000 worth of property. Sending a force below Keller's bridge he intercepts a train with General Hobson and 500 Ohio troops and 300 horses, which are captured after a gallant engagement.

Morgan Meets Burbridge.

"On June 12th, 1864, General Burbridge, with the same force which defeated part of Morgan's troops at Mt. Sterling, overtakes them, about 1,200 strong, at Cynthiana about daylight on Sunday, and immediately attacks. The Confederates, although many are out of ammunition, fight for an hour with great desperation, but are overpowered and driven out of town in several directions, losing, besides the killed and wounded, over 300 prisoners. Part of Morgan's force escapes through Scott county, while he leads the main force, after paroling some 600 prisoners taken on the 10th, on the Claysville and Augusta road, through Mayslick, Mason county, on same night, and Flemingsburg next morning. His raid has proven decidedly disastrous."

Procured Five Thousand Guns

Five thousand guns were received for the Yankees and sold at \$1 each. Two thirds of which were to be distributed in Scott county. Collin's History says:

"May 18, 1861, Lieut. Wm. Nelson, U. S. Navy procures at Washington city 5,000 muskets and bayonets, with a supply of cartridges and caps, to be shipped to Cincinnati for distribution to the 'Home Guards,' and Union men of Kentucky, requiring that every man to whom a gun was delivered should pay \$1 for it, to reimburse 'the price of transportation, and some other charges and expenses.' Hon. Garrett Davis has ordered to be distributed to Scott county 200, he says, 'these arms are intended for true, faithful and reliable Union men.'"

Doctor Arrests Colonel.

July 17, 1862. At Georgetown, Doctor Gano puts under arrest J. Stoddard Johnston, and other Southern "sympathizers."

Refused to Consider.

Feb. 18, 1863. Senate refuses to further consider a petition from J. A. Bell, of Scott county, "praying permission for certain free negroes of Brown county, Ohio, to return to slavery."

Robinson Killed.

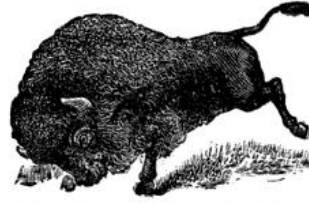
July 22, 1864. Mr. Robinson killed by guerillas at his home on Eagle Creek, Scott county, near Owen county line. July 27. Gen. Burbridge sends a detail of Federal soldiers there, with a captured guerrilla to be shot upon the spot in retaliation.

GENERAL GANO MET THE ENEMY

The General Put Up Such a Miserable Defense That the Old Buffalo Became Disgusted and Left the Field.

A buffalo adventure of a gentleman well known throughout Kentucky is made mention of in a Dallas, Texas, exchange, as follows: "Gen. R. M. Gano has returned from a trip beyond the frontier, where he and his party went prospecting for good lands. They went about eighty miles beyond the white settlements, and during the trip killed seven buffaloes, one antelope and plenty of wild turkeys. The Gen-

GETTING READY FOR ACTION



eral had his horse killed in a fight with an old buffalo bull, by the accidental discharge of his pistol; he was thrown by the fall of his wounded horse over the horse's head, and went head foremost at the infuriated buffalo. The beast was so astonished that he turned tail and left the General in possession of the field of battle."

THE GANO TRACK



IS one of the oldest race courses in the State. It is situated on the Cincinnati turnpike, near the limits



THE ROBINSON FISH FRY

THE TENT CROWDED WITH FRIENDS

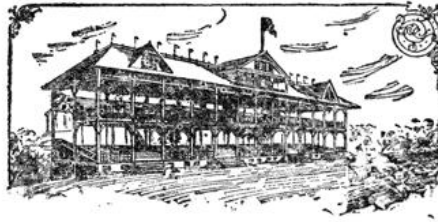
of Georgetown, and was established in 1793, and lies along the beautiful stream of Elkhorn on the North and West. The tent above is in the turn of the home stretch and where Dry Run empties into Elkhorn, and where the "horse promenade" was made. A long walk just at the turn was made for the purpose of walking and cooling out the horses. The outside of the track is well shaded, and the banks of Elkhorn with its large trees made it one of the most beautiful race courses that could be found in the State. The track is one mile long, and has never been disturbed by the plow. It is owned by Mrs. Spencer Long, the daughter of the late Dr. S. F. Gano. The Doctor was an uncle of General Richard Gano.

Attended by Thousands of People.



It is said that when arrangements were made for Grey Eagle to meet Wagoner, at \$10,000 a side in a four-

mile race, three heats out of five, that over 25,000 people attended. Each of the horses had two heats to his credit, when a dispute arose and the fifth heat was never run. Several years later the race was finished in Louisville, when Grey Eagle went lame.



A large amphitheatre or stand stood on this track, but it was either burned or torn down. Some good horses raced over this track, such horses as Woodpecker, Mollie McCarthy, Grey Eagle and a number of others. The distance then was three and five miles, the heats three out of five. Mr. West was very fond of horses, and at one time it is said he owned over four hundred head, including mares, colts, &c. Mr. West conducted a gunsmith shop on Hamilton street, and his request was that when he died he wanted his grave dug in the floor in the center of the shop and there be buried, which was done, but his remains were afterwards removed to the cemetery.

Federal Soldiers' Camping Ground.

Dr. S. F. Gano had purchased this land several years prior to the time of the Civil War. He was the Medical Examiner for the Federals. All Federal troops camped on the land about this track when in Georgetown.



The Fish Fry.

In 1904, Mr. Geo. S. Robinson, son of the late Gov. Robinson, and now Circuit Court Clerk, entertained a number of his friends with a fish fry.



RICHARD M. GANO

Sketch of a Distinguished Kentucky Soldier and Statesman

The following article, taken from Mr. Milton Overley's unpublished "History of the Christian Church, Flemingsburg, Kentucky," recently published in the Christian Weekly, will be of interest to all Kentuckians. Our well known fellow-townsmen, Mr. Gano Ammerman, is a namesake of the General's. Following is the sketch:

Richard M. Gano is the son of John A. Gano, at whose home in Bourbon county he was born, January 17, 1830. Of this interesting event the father thus writes in his diary: "Another son was born unto us today, and we have named him Richard M. Gano, for his grandfather, Gen. Richard M. Gano, of the war of 1812; and my earnest prayer to God is that he may live to become a useful man, and especially a noble Christian, and that he may become very useful to the church of Christ and win many precious souls to Christ." The father's prayer was heard, and it has been granted, and the son, at 75, still lives and labors for the salvation of others. The father was one of the ablest, most active and zealous preachers in the Reformation, and the son is worthy of the sire. John Allen Gano, during his ministry, took into the church nearly ten thousand people. He preached for the church at Leesburg, Ky., fifty years and for Old Union sixty years.

Till about eleven years of age, the son attended such common schools as the country then afforded, and these were very common, indeed. His father then placed him in Bacon College, where he remained little more than a year. Next he was sent to Bethany (Va.) College. After a stay of two years with Alexander Campbell he left and entered the Medical University at Louisville, where he graduated. Soon after, he began the practice of his profession, in which he continued for eight years—three years in Kentucky, two years in Baton Rouge, La., and three years in

Texas. In 1853 he was married to Miss Mattie J. Welch, of Garrard county, and soon after the couple emigrated to the Lone Star State. His health having become somewhat shattered while pursuing his profession in Texas, "Dick" Gano, as his Kentucky friends were wont to call him, gave up the practice of medicine and engaged in stock raising. In the fall of 1860 he was elected a member of the Texas Legislature, but the great Civil War coming on before his term expired as Legislator, he resigned, and was chosen Captain of a company of cavalry that was being organized as scouts for the army of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, then at Bowling Green, Ky. After Shiloh, where General Johnson was killed, Captain Gano and men were transferred to the command of Gen. John H. Morgan. Here his gallantry and other splendid soldierly qualities won for him promotion so rapidly that in a few months he was Brigadier-General Gano, commanding a brigade in Morgan's division. In writing about the fight at Snow Hill, Tenn., years after it occurred, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, who was second in command on that occasion, said of General Gano's charge on the Fourth United States Regulars during the fight: "This was the last time I ever saw 'Dick' Gano under fire. Mounted on his thoroughbred bay, with that long black plume in his hat, his beard divided by the wind, his handsome face all aglow with excitement, trying to inspire others with something of his own heroism—finally rallying a handful of men and, with pistol in hand, charging on a flushed and victorious enemy, and driving them before him—he was, indeed, a knightly looking soldier, and the last sight of 'Dick' Gano in battle is a picture of chivalry I'll carry to my grave."

Was to Be Major General.

In the spring of 1863, in consequence of ill health, General Gano was given a furlough and sent home to die, but recovering sufficiently to again take the field, the Secretary of War, at the urgent solicitation of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, assigned him to duty in the Trans-Mississippi Department. General Smith, who commanded in this department, and who knew his worth, gave him a large brigade of cavalry, with which he did splendid service. On one occasion in the Indian Territory, after hard fighting, he captured an immense train, estimated to be worth one million dollars. For his valuable services in General Smith's department that officer recommended him to the War Department for appointment as Major-General. President Davis ordered the appointment to be made, but before the commission could be issued Richmond fell, the Confederacy collapsed, and Richard M. Gano never got his well earned title, that of Major-General.

Began to Prepare for the Ministry.

The war over, he began to prepare himself for the ministry, having made a solemn promise that if spared through the conflict the remainder of his life should be devoted to the cause of religion. In February, 1866, he was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer, "W. G. Carter," when she was blown up near Vicksburg on the Mississippi river. Of her 200 passengers—men, women and children—160 were killed outright and others died of their injuries. General Gano was desperately wounded, and for six weeks he lay at the point of death. But He who had shielded him from ball and blade during four years of bloody war, was with him still, and he lived to labor long and successfully in the Master's vineyard. As soon as able to stand upon his feet, he was brought to his old Kentucky home, and at Old Union, in Fayette county, he was ordained to preach the word of the Lord, his father, with others, officiating at the ordination. He has preached in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Indian Territory and Texas, and he has baptized more than 4,000 converts.

As Brave a Soldier as Ever Shouldered a Gun.

He has held two very successful protracted meetings at Flemingsburg and of these he writes: "The memory of these dear friends, gathered into the fold of Christ and started on the road of endless bliss, gives me courage to press on and still labor at the age of 75, and till God shall call me home." Again he says to the writer of this sketch: "Another happiness to me now is to live over in memory the happy meetings, and again enjoy in memory the hospitality of those Christians whose hearts were warm with the love of Christ, and among the many churches in old Kentucky, none were more so than the church at Flemingsburg." Thus writes Richard M. Gano, the soldier-preacher, who was one of the bravest and most daring men in the Confederate service, but the warm-hearted Christian gentleman always.

Oh, soldier, to your honored rest,
Your truth and honor bearing;
The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring.

HE STOOD MORGAN OFF

1862. Morgan's forces capture Mount Sterling after a stubborn resistance by Capt. Edward C. Barlow, 40th Kentucky Infantry, with about seventy men; they plunder the citizens freely, obtaining some \$80,000 from the Farmers' Branch Bank. Leaving his dismounted men in camp Morgan marches towards Lexington. Captain Barlow was afterwards arrested by orders of General Morgan and for a while, it is said, that such charges would have been preferred against him that he would have been severely dealt with, but as soon as "Papa Cal's" Confederate friends heard of it they called on General Morgan and "Papa Cal" was released under oath for sixty days, or, as the old "Confeds" put it, "he was sworn."

Duvall's Election to Clerk of Court of Appeals Caused Mnch Bad Feeling.

August 6. 1866. County Judges, Sheriffs and other officers elected. Judge Alvin Duvall elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals; Duvall, 95,979; Gen. Edward H. Hobson, 58,035; majority, 37,944. Great excitement and much bad blood around the polls in many precincts; not less than twenty men killed in the aggregate in the State. M. R. Hardin elected Judge of the Court of Appeals in the Third District over Judge Thomas A. Marshall.—Collins' History.

Knight of St. George Gets \$700 Premium.

October 3. 1866. At the St. Louis Agricultural Fair, the great premium of \$700 awarded to Knight of St. George, a splendid imported stallion belonging to Keene Richards, of Scott county, Ky.—Collins' History.

The Whisky Diistilled in 1868.

April 1, 1868. During the month of March there was distilled in Scott, Woodford, Boyle, Lincoln and Jessamine counties 80,565 gallons of whisky.—Collins' History.

The Famous Liberty Bell.

The famous Liberty bell was rung July 8, 1776, to proclaim the independence of America. It was cracked on the morning of July 8, 1835, while being tolled in memory of Chief Justice Marshall.

A Dear Child.

1869. The Lexington Observer and Reporter of a recent date mentions this case of filial affection as occurring in that city: "A little girl of Scott county, by the name of Lucas, who had lost her mother, wanted to place a head and foot stone over the grave by her own exertions, so she came to a prominent marble worker of Lexington, who promised to put them up for her at first cost—\$12.00. She then saved up all the little pieces of money given her until she had, as she thought, enough. So she came to town and counting down \$11 95 in money, from fifty cents to five cents, she seemed to have a burden lifted off her when the kind-hearted marble man told her he would put them up for what she had, and she went home happy in the consciousness of a duty performed."

The Keelboats and "Broadhorns."

A WRITER in the Carrollton Democrat, referring to the time (in 1828) when the Ohio and Mississipi rivers were full of steamboats, keelboats and "broadhorns," thus refers to "Lexington," a steamer that plied between Louisville and New Orleans:

"The Lexington was a side-wheel steamer with the cabin on the lower deck. She had been built by Elijah Craig, of Georgetown, and was a staunch craft, her hull being built of black, or yellow, locusts. Excepting one pilot, one engineer and one deckhand, the entire crew were kinsfolk."

The boat was one of the best that plied the river at that time and one of the speediest. Rev. Craig was supposed to have died in 1809, but this statement is so repeatedly denied that the readers will have to form their own opinion as to the date and year fo his death.

GOLD MONEY HID.

WHILE the Rebels had raided the Farmers' Bank at Mt. Sterling for \$80,000, the Federals had previously, or afterwards of the same year 1862, looted the town and secured \$40,000 from this or some other bank of Mt. Sterling. This money secured by the Federals was said to have been gold and placed in four buckskin sacks, each containing ten thousand dollars. The Federals after securing this money came north and through Georgetown. Their horses and mules were put in and fed at the livery stable in Georgetown, which was conducted by Oliver Gaines, Sr. The stable was located on West Main street and stood on the ground where G. H. Nunnally now owns and conducts a large hardware, coal and lumber business. The sacks containing this money were said to be in saddle bags and thrown across the mule's back. While the stock was being cared for, the mule was relieved of his burden and there must have been some fire and brimstone when this fact became known. Mr. Gaines could not have had any knowledge of the money or of its removal, because from the moment the Federals struck town up to a short time of their departure, he was wining and dining the officers at his home. So it was an utter impossibility to charge him or even suspicion him in any manner, shape or form of being a party to, directly or indirectly connected with taking the money. There was some doubt as to whether or not the money was not taken or lost before the company or regiment struck Georgetown. This doubt was removed several weeks after by one of the negroes who was either hired or that loafed around the barn, trying to get change for a ten dollar gold piece. To Mr. Gaines' mind there was no longer a shadow of a doubt but what that money was removed from that mule's back.

Called For a Vindication.

Through his attorney, Gov. Jas. F. Robinson, an investigation was called for by Mr. Gaines. The investigation was made at Lexington. The decision rendered was that no charge had been preferred, and the party asking a vindication had not been accused and the fact of Gaines having been in company with the officers, from the time they arrived in Georgetown until their departure, was conclusive evidence that he had no knowledge whatsoever of this money.

The Money Taken By Stable Hand.

There can be no doubt but what this money was taken off the mule by one of the hands in the stable at the time and hid in or under the spring house, where it remained for months. He no doubt believing that he was suspicioned by reason of the fact of a negro boy having a ten dollar gold piece and had tried to get it changed. Half of the amount, \$10,000, was supposed to have been hid under a large rock in the cellar of the Gaines home. The other half was no doubt taken by the party who had the money in charge. So far as any member of the Gaines family was concerned nothing was ever known about this money from the time it was taken in 1862 until 1879. Between that time, and up to the time the old house was swept away by the flames in 1889, it was owned and occupied by the Gaines family. However, for certain reasons, it is believed that Mrs. Oliver Gaines, Sr., was apprised of the fact of the money being in the cellar, but it was at a time when she was on her death bed, and died before her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mary Agnes Gaines, for whom she had asked, who had just left, could return. It is believed though that she communicated this message to a friend present. She died in 1875 on the place now

SLAVES WERE REAL ESTATE

IN 1777 the Legislature of Virginia declared slaves as real estate. Six years after Kentucky was admitted to the Union as a State, the General Assembly in 1798, passed the same act declaring slaves should be deemed and held as real estate. An act prohibiting slaves going from home without a pass, was also passed by the Legislature. Slaves or Indians were not allowed to carry arms or have knives or ammunition in their possession. If caught with same the punishment was thirty-nine lashes on his or her bare back, well laid on. The writer is glad to say that his mother owned a number of slaves, each of whom always carried passes and traveled to and from the Gaines home in Georgetown to her place in Bourbon county. She never sold a slave in her life and never allowed one belonging to her to be sold by any member of the family. The slaves she owned were those inherited by her from her grandfather, Col. Peter Moore, who was at one time the largest land owner and the wealthiest man of that dear old county—Bourbon, the county in which that good woman, Mary Agnes Gaines (nee Mary Agnes Collins), first saw the light of day. She was the daughter of James and Elizabeth Collins. Mrs. Gaines died in 1898 at the age of 55 years. Her mother, who is now 100 years old, is still living and resides in California. The descendants of the late Oliver Gaines, Sr., are probably the only ones of a family that owned the oldest and youngest slaves now living, and if there is a spark of womanhood or manhood in those who owned slaves it cannot but make the blood run cold with anger when they read the book or see the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as written by old Harriet Beecher Stowe. A book was never written where imagination has been more overdrawn than this one. Still, with all due respects to this woman, it is hard to believe that such thoughts would have ever originated from even the mind of the worst criminal charged with the worst crime known in the criminal calendar. The contents of the book are thoroughly in accord with the orders and mean things of Steve Burbridge. But the war is over, slavery is a thing of the past, and the waving of the "bloody shirt" is unbecoming to the mingling of "the Blue and the Grey."

Never to Be Forgotten.

The use of coon and mole skins, the old printed shilling, the cutting silver, the old shin-plasters, the Independent bank notes, all used by the pioneers as a money, are things of the past, but makes very interesting reading.

The Old Spinning Wheel.

The old spinning wheel having been in constant use for more than a century has long since been cast aside in the woodshed or else broken up for kindling. One is now seldom seen. The flax patch is gone and the old reliable home-spun jeans are no longer made. A likeness of the old printed shilling and the old spinning wheel appears on another page. Also a likeness of the home provided for a slave and which shows the contentment of an old negro woman. Also a likeness of Mariah Wheeler, the oldest negro woman in Scott county, who belonged to James Crawford, the first Jailer of the county.

BORN IN GEORGETOWN IN 1801

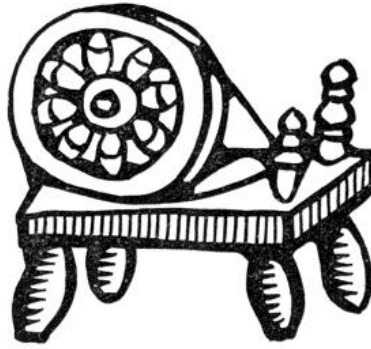
EDWARD DORSEY



NOW IN HIS 105TH YEAR

THE above is a likeness of Edward Dorsey, the old slave of the writer's grandfather, O. W. Gaines. Mr. Gaines was among the first to conduct a rope walk in Georgetown. This walk was on the place adjoining the old Seminary, and now owned by Mr. James Harvey Moore. The old red brick house on the east side of the Lexington pike, at the corner of the lane leading to the Lemon's Mill pike, was built by Mr. Gaines and was the home of "Uncle Ned," as he was familiarly called. "Uncle Ned" was the property of Col. William Nash, one of the first property owners of Georgetown. "Uncle Ned" was born in Georgetown in a house that stood where the Worstell Block now stands, at the corner of Main and Hamilton streets. He is now 105 years old and a resident of Indianapolis, Ind. While a mere boy he was given to Mrs. Oliver Wallace Gaines (nee Mary Polly Nash), who was the oldest daughter of Colonel Nash. "Uncle Ned" says that his old Marsa, O. W. Gaines, was the first to conduct a stage coach from Lexington to Georgetown and that he made the first trip with the stage. "Uncle Ned" was for sixty-one years a slave, and fifty years of that time was owned by O. W. Gaines, and was never sold nor out of the family. "Uncle Ned," at this extreme old age, is yet a useful man. His age is now telling on him fast, as the likeness of him shows, and while he is here for but a limited time it is to be hoped by those who love him, by those who are near and dear to him and by those who will try to strengthen him, and by those who will see that his greatest desire—to visit his old home before the closing days of his life come—shall be granted. He was a faithful slave, an obedient servant and a courageous soldier. Below will be found letters from Dr. S. W. Ballard and Hon. J. S. Smith, who were kind enough to visit the old fellow at the writer's request:

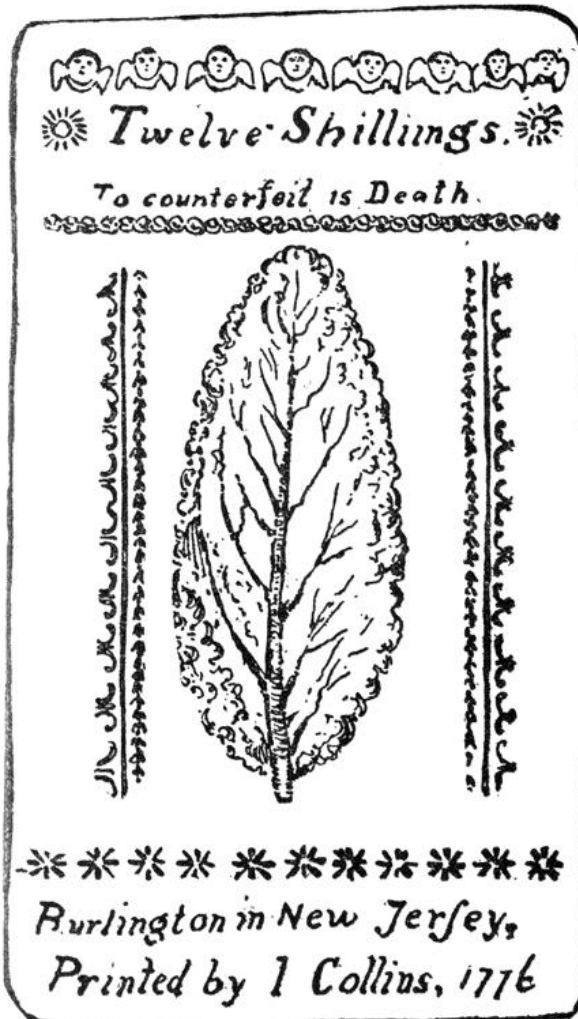
THE SPINNING WHEEL.



INVENTED IN 1330.

Invented in 1330 and after being in constant use for more than five hundred and forty years has now been laid aside and left only to memory.

Coin of Gold and Silver

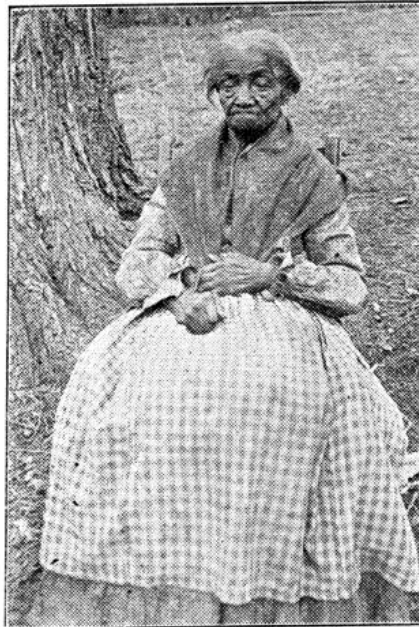


Forced It Out of Business as a Money.

WERE HAPPY BEFORE



ABE LINCOLN'S DAY.



MARIA WHEELER.

The above is a likeness of Maria Wheeler, who was the slave of the first Jailer of Scott county, James Crawford. She was born at the first Jail erected, and says she is over 100 years old, and from her picture no one would doubt her age. She is at the County Infirmary. She is a little woman not over five feet high, and will weigh not over 90 pounds. She is yet active and has use of all her limbs. She walks to town often. The Infirmary is about five miles from town and she walks the distance in less than three hours. This picture was made of her on the County Farm. She is sitting in a rocking chair under a large locust.

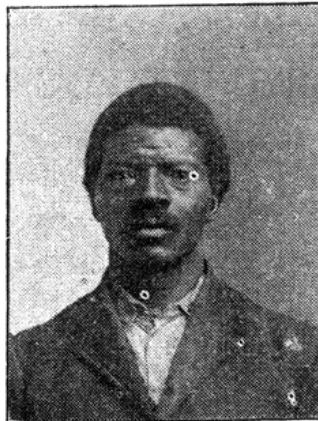
DR. J. W. BALLARD'S LETTER

Dr. J. W. Ballard, a friend of the writer's, spent several months in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1905, and knowing Ned was there we got him to look the old fellow up. The Doctor was kind enough to get this information for us, as his letter following concerning "Uncle" Ned shows:

I found Uncle Ned, a very aged and infirm old man. I was invited in and as soon as I made myself known he brightened up and began to ask questions about Georgetown and many of its older inhabitants. Said he belonged to your grandfather Gaines and worked in his livery stable. Said he left Georgetown in the spring of 1862 and went to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, joined the Union army and was mustered into Col. Sedgewicks regiment and served as a soldier until the close of the war, and was mustered out in 1865. He then came to Indianapolis. After being here a number of years he says he was sent to the Soldiers Home, near Marion, Indiana. After being there two years his daughter, Harriette, came and took him to her home, where he now lives with her and her daughter and her grandchildren. He is 108 years old, a bright looking old man with a copper color and resembles the picture you have of him. He talks well and his mental faculties are yet very clear and distinct, and says he would be so glad to go back to see his old home and the people before the end came, especially you and your family. Uncle Ned has five sets of children and grandchildren. His children are Ed, Sam, George, Maria and Oliver. His grandchildren number thirteen, his great-grandchildren, twenty, and his great-great-grandchildren now living, seventeen. While the old man was talking, the granddaughter was combing his hair. He said: "Cut a lock of my hair out and send it to little Marsa Oliver." You will find it enclosed, plaited and tied, as she gave it to me. The daughter, Harriette, says she and her brother belonged to your mother, Mrs. Agnes Gaines. After they were freed she went to Indianapolis, where she has since resided.

The lock of hair is nicely plaited, white as snow and as fine as silk. If the old negro lives a few months longer we will bring him back to his old home for a visit. He will be brought to Georgetown by the writer as soon as he is able to make the trip. He is no doubt the oldest slave of Scott county living.

THE YOUNGEST SLAVE



JAMES F. ROBINSON

The above is a likeness of James Robinson, better known as "Turkey Jim," a nickname given him because of his great skill as a picker of feathers from turkeys and who was the property of the late Mrs. Mary Agnes Gaines, wife of the late Oliver W. Gaines, Jr. He is no doubt the youngest ex-slave now living in Scott county. The day, January 1st, 1862, Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation,

declaring freedom to slaves, "Jim" was about 24 hours old, having been born on the day before, December 31st, 1861. His mother, Maria, remained with her Mistress, until her death, at which time "Jim" was about ten years old. "Jim" was named after the late Gov. James F. Robinson. While "Jim" is not the best negro in the county, he is not the worse. He works steady and is seldom engaged in difficulties. As long as with his Mistress he carried his troubles to her, and he was never refused fuel, food or clothes as long as she lived. Whatever work around the house in the way of getting up kindling, coal and carrying water he did. He formed one good habit, if he never had another, and that was—voting the Democratic ticket.

THE SLAVES' DEVOTION TO THEIR OWNERS.

If the many accounts as written by the "penny-a-line" people telling of the brutality in the times of slavery and the brutal manner in which slaves were treated were true, would the slaves have respected their Masters as they did? Take Edward Dorsey, an ex-slave now living in Indianapolis, Ind.,—105 years old—the greatest moment's pleasure of his life is "telling you he was the slave of Marse Oliver Gaines." "Uncle Ned" named his first son after his "old Massa." His daughter with whom he lives belonged to the late Mary Agnes Gaines, as did James Robinson, who now lives in Georgetown. There was no human being on earth to whom "Jim" was more devoted and respected and obeyed than he did her. And page after pages might be written, but nothing more appropriate could be put in type than the song composed by Stephen C. Foster:

MASSA'S IN DE COLD, COLD GROUND.

Round de meadows am a-ringing
De darkey's mournful song,
While de mocking-bird am singing.
Happy as de day am long.
Where de ivy am a-creeping,
O'er de grassy mound,
Dere old massa am a-sleeping,
Sleeping in de cold, cold ground.

CHORUS.

Down in de cornfield,
Hear dat mournful sound;
All de darkeys am a-weeping—
Massa's in de cold, cold ground.
When de autumn leaves were falling,
When de days were cold,
'Twas hard to her old massa calling.
Cayse he was so weak and old.
Now de orange tree am blooming,
On de sandy shore.
Now de summer days are coming—
Massa neber calls no more.

CHORUS.

Massa makes de darkeys love him,
Cayse he was so kind;
Now dey sadly weep above him,
Mourning cayse he leaves dem behind.
I cannot work before tomorrow,
Cayse de teardrop flow,
I try to drive away my sorrow,
Picking on de old banjo.

MR. SMITH CALLED ON "UNCLE NED."

On the following page is the letter written by Hon. John S. Smith, of Indianapolis, Ind., who called on "Uncle Ned" at the request of the writer.

**HON. JOHN S. SMITH'S PEN PICTURE OF
EDWARD DORSEY, THE OLDEST SLAVE
NOW LIVING.**

FOR more than twelve months, efforts have been made to secure a picture of Edward Dorsey, the old slave of the late O. W. Gaines. "Uncle Ned" is 105 years old and his feeble condition caused the delay in securing his photograph. He resides in Indianapolis, Ind. In January of 1905 the photograph was received. Hon. John S. Smith of Bourbon county who was Commonwealth's Attorney of this district and who now resides in Indianapolis, Ind., where he is practicing law, secured the photograph for this book. The writer being a descendant of a family who owned the oldest and the youngest slaves now living—Edward Dorsey of Indianapolis, and James F. Robinson, of Georgetown, it is but natural that he would desire their photographs appear in this history.

Mr. Smith's Letter Is as Follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 26, 1906.

Mr. B. O. Gaines, Georgetown, Ky.

MY DEAR B. O.—When I received your letter of the 23rd inst. I went the next day at noon to find your grandfather's old slave, Edward Dorsey. I found the old man at his daughter's house. I said to him, "Are you Edward Dorsey, formerly of Kentucky and once a slave of Mr. Oliver Wallace Gaines?" "I am, sir." "His grandson, B. O. Gaines, of Georgetown, has requested me to call on you." The old man reached up with a trembling hand, took off his hat and extending the other to me said, "I am proud to see you, sir?" I told him that I too, was an ex-Kentuckian and we shook hands again.

"Uncle Ned" Called the Roll.

I sat down in that humble home with the old man and answered as best I could all the questions he asked me. He told me he had not been in Kentucky since the war, and that he was born in 1801, being now in his 105th year. He asked me about many of the old citizens, many of whom had passed over the "Great Divide." Among the many he asked particularly about were Colonel Johnson, "who used to school the Indians." Dr. Keene, Keene Richards, Mr. Betts, Dr. Farnam and "Marse" Billy Graves."

Mr. Smith Answered the Roll Called.

As he named each one and I answered, "Dead," the old man's head dropped and as the tears bedimmed his eyes, he said, "All gone, all gone." I could imagine the thoughts that crowded upon his tired brain, the memories that stretched forth their arms across the waste of years and cried aloud to him from the shadows of the past, of the old familiar faces long laid away under Summer's flowers or Autumn's leaves or Winter's snows. Poor old Edward, his mind is filled with the ghosts of long ago and the tragedies of the distant years. He has drunk deep of the water of self sacrifice and affliction and has learned how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong.

Wants to Come Home in the Spring.

He has no one to go to Kentucky with, but says if you will come for him in the Spring he will be glad to go back with you on a visit. As I left him I gave him my address and asked him to come some Sunday and see me, that I would give him a good dinner and a drink of good old "Bourbon." His face

lighted up and he said, "I is a coming, Boss, I is a coming." And when he comes he shall have the best we have got and a happy time I will make the old man have if I can. This afternoon he came to my office and I took him to the photographer and had his picture taken and will send it to you as soon as it is finished. It has been a great pleasure to me to render you this little service and may this New Year bring to you good health, good luck, kind friends and the best of cheer is the sincere wish of

Your friend,

JOHN S. SMITH.



MILTON AND CINDA LEACH

Who were slaves and lived happily together for more than forty years.

IT IS very doubtful that if the South was searched, two colored people who were slaves could be found with more energy and more happier than "Uncle Milt" and "Aunt Cinda" Leach, who have lived a married life for more than forty years. "Uncle Milt" is now in his 88th year, full of energy and a hard worker. He cuts his own wood and walks a distance of two and three miles from his home to the field to shuck corn, but his age is now telling on him fast and he will soon be too feeble to make these walks, but says that if he can ride to the field he will be able to shuck as much corn as ever. He was the slave of the late John Downing.

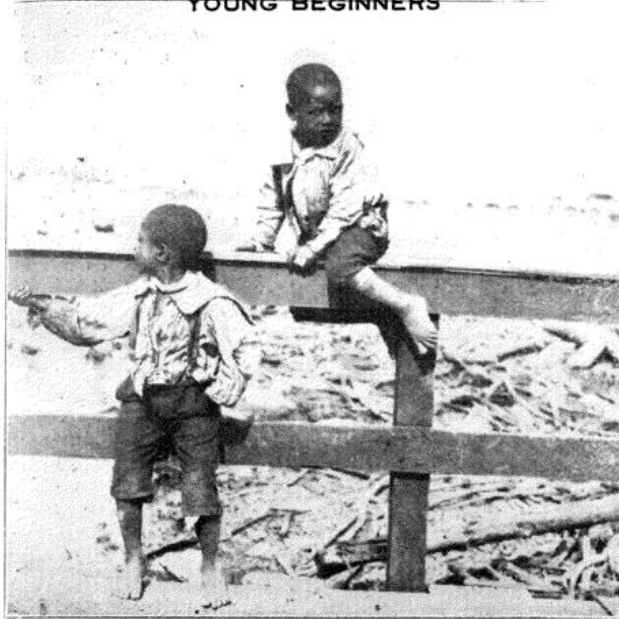
"Aunt Cinda"

"Aunt Cinda" is now in her 86th year and does all of her own housework and says she thanks the Lord for being able to look after Milton. They have resided in the house which "Uncle Milt" built on a lot which he purchased from old "Uncle" Elley Elgin on Elley's alley forty years ago. The flames have swept away all of the property around their house and the high winds have played havoc, but theirs has stood them all like the Rock of Gibraltar. "Aunt Cinda" has been twice married. Her children by her first husband are Scipio, Loney and Gus Thomas. Her second marriage was to "Uncle Milt," and they have two children—Henry and Morton. This old couple have a right to be proud of their children, and several of them have learned trades while the others hold good positions. These boys have and we predict that they will continue to conduct themselves as gentlemen. Because of their color there is no reason for them not being gentlemen and as such they have a host of friends, among whom is every white person in Georgetown who knows them. They are polite, gentlemanly and nearly each one has a home of his own. They all see that their parents get what they want. "Uncle Milt" and "Aunt Cinda" arise from bed every morning about four o'clock.

THE SECOND GENERATION OF NEGROES

THERE are about four distinct classes of negroes in Georgetown and Scott county. Those that constitute the first class—or rather "The Four Hundred"—are the politicians, ministers, lawyers, doctors and prop-

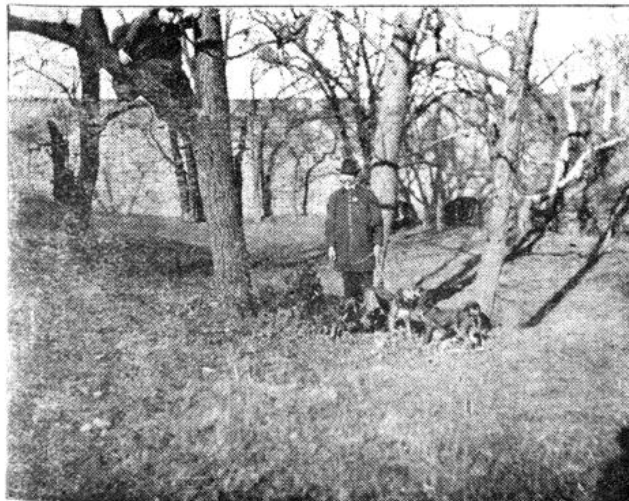
YOUNG BEGINNERS



A WATERMELON PATCH IS CLOSE

erty owners. The second class—"The Sons of the Federal Veterans." The third class are the dudes, or rather the "Sawcity" crowd, composed of hotel waiters, barbers, bootblacks, etc. This crowd are great imitators, and enjoy football, baseball and other outdoor exercises. If this class consisted of five hundred in number one could gamble on it that there are not five of them who ever arose at the hour of four o'clock in the morning. They are too busy attending hops and socials in winter and riding excursion trains and attending picnics and basket meetings in summer to arise at such an early hour in the morning. One of them could not be tied on a farm with a log chain if he had to work in a field. The fourth class consists of "The Old Sports," or rather "The United Brothers of Rest." They lay around the saloons in the winter and the creeks all summer. They believe they are of the Apostle Peter and are natural born fishermen. They have "an eye like an eagle" for a chicken roost, as well as that for a fish. A member of this order is now and then sold for vagrancy, but this vacancy is readily filled.

CHIEF OF POLICE JOHN E. WOOLLEN



WITH HIS PACK OF MAN TRAILERS

[The above photograph was made at the culvert of the Big Spring.]

THE SLAVE AND THE NEGRO OF TODAY

In winter they lay around saloons or else can be seen in droves with sacks thrown over their shoulders, being followed by a pack of dogs—from the town cur and bench-legged fice to the greyhound—going out the various roads to some farmer's meat house or chicken roost, ready to steal anything in sight that they can get their hands on, under the guise of rabbit hunting, tearing down rock fences and shooting and crippling stock. This stealing is not confined to negro men only, but even to the little picaninnies. The likeness of the two little picaninnies on the fence watching the farmer go over the hill so they will have the pleasure of getting in the watermelon patch is a good illustration of the negro race of today. Bloodhounds are kept by the officers more to run down negro criminals than anything else. From the cradle to thievery and from thievery to murder, from murdering to the scaffold and from the scaffold to the grave, is the ambition of most of the negroes of today.

Town and Country Negroes.

Now can be seen how differently situated are the negroes in town and those in the country. Those colored men and their families who are willing to do honest work as farm hands or other labor have plenty to eat, they live in comfortable quarters with smoking chimneys, and when they are seen in town they are warmly clad and carry some money in their pockets, too.

THE BELLE OF THE BALL



IS TOO BUSY TO WORK

White persons needing servants to do housework, washing and ironing can come about as near hiring a negro woman as they could to work grasshoppers for stage horses. The likeness above is a fair illustration of "the Belle of the Ball," whose time has long since been engaged to attend the hop and tip the light fantastic or the festivals or the basket meetings.

Those in Town.

They have little to eat, and that little is uncertain; they are poorly clad; they have scant fuel, and the men lounge in scores about the barrooms for the free warmth they can there obtain. It would seem that this contrast would strike the minds of the negro leaders, and that they, at their churches and other places of meeting, would lay the matter plainly before their people.

Like Grasshoppers.

If the negro could be gotten into the country and kept there, he would do better. He would command respect, become a land owner and lay a good foundation upon which to build his future progress.

Become Land Owners.

But how about their town brothers? With a few remarkable and creditable exceptions, these town negroes who, like the grasshopper "sang the summer away," are now upon the charity of the very people who offered them work—even persuaded them to work, as if asking a favor.

NEGRO PHILOSOPHER



A negro philosopher discussing the relations of the races said: "You know de turkey, he roost on de fence, and de goose he roost on de ground. You pull de turkey off de fence and he will git up again.

You craps his wings, but somehow or nudder he gwine to get back on de fence. Now you put de goose on de fence an' he will fall off; he don't belong dar. De turkey am de white man. He's down now, but is gwine to git up again. De nigger is de goose. He better stay whar he b'longs."

The Yankee's Love For The Negro.

The war had hardly closed before the Yankee's love for the negro began to sprout, as on Jan 25th 1866 Collins History says:

The house unanimously, and the senate with a slight amendment, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas it is represented in the public journals that Maj. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the head of the Freedman's Bureau in Ky., did on the 18 inst., deliver an address in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which he made, amongst others, these statements:

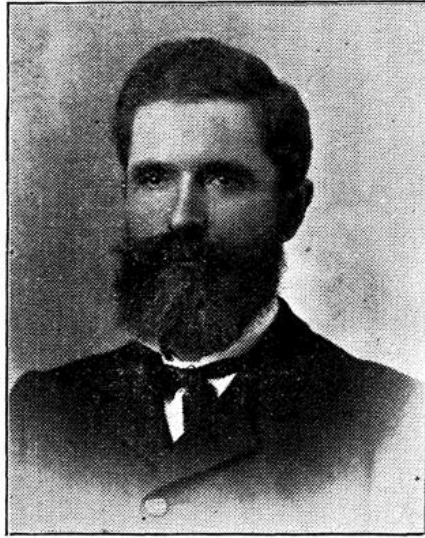
"Only the day before yesterday, in Lexington, thirteen discharged colored soldiers stood in the streets, in full sight of Henry Clay's monment, with their bodies lacerated, their backs bleeding from the cruel lash, their heads cut to the scalp, and one or two of them with their eyes put out! And what for, do you suppose? Simply for going to their former masters and asking for their wives and children.

I appealed to the civil authorities in their behalf, and was told there was no law in Ky. to help them. I herd there of a slave to be sold on a certain day; I made an arrangement with the master commissioner to buy him myself—as the last slave to be sold in Ky!"

"And whereas, it is believed that those statements have no foundation in fact, and are calculated to place the people of Ky. in a false light before the country; therefore, be Resolved, that a committee be appointed, of two from the house and one from the senate, to proceed immediately to Lexington, and ascertain the truth or falsity of the statements." &c. Wm. A. Dudley from the senate, Benj. F. Buckner and John M. Armstrong, from the house, were appointed the committee. Feb. 15—The committee reported an outline of the testimony taken, with the testimony in full, and a letter of Feb. 2 from Gen. Fisk; and came to the conclusion—"that the charges made by Gen Fisk are false and slanderous; they are but a continuation of the system of misrepresentation to which the people of this state have been exposed for several years—a system introduced and preserved in by officeholders of the general government, in order to extend and continue their own profits and powers; and but too much encouraged by certain citizens of the state itself, in the hope of recommending themselves thereby to the patronage of the party in power at Washington." Mr. Armstrong filed a minority report—saying "he had not arrived at the conclusion that the alleged statements of Gen. Fisk are false and slanderous," and arguing in favor of further time for a more full investigation. Gen. Fisk's letter spoke of being denounced as a "liar and slanderer," and said he would "retract before the world if it should appear that he had in the least misrepresented the people" of Ky. On motion of Mr. Armstrong, amended by others, Feb. 17, the committee was directed to sit during the recess and make the investigation at an early day, giving Gen. Fisk notice to attend, cross-examine and introduce witnesses; when finished, to furnish a full report of the testimony, with their decision thereon, to the Governor, who "is hereby directed to furnish the same to the president of the United States."

On the following page will be found a full account of the Desha and Kimbrough duel.

CAPTAIN JO DESHA



GRANDSON OF GOVERNOR DESHA

[Who met and wounded Major Kimbrough in duel in Scott county in 1866. Kimbrough made the challenge.]



IN the very earliest of times there were no cold-blooded murders committed in the State. Everything must be equal, no man of courage would have a fight or a shooting unless it was just that way. To be called a liar then meant a duel, but now a cold blooded murder. In those times if there had been, or was likely to be, serious trouble between two men one or the other would issue a challenge for a duel. The place selected for a duel was always on the line of two counties. The time fixed for the duel to take place was always at sunrise. Each participant was entitled to a second and a physician. The duels were conducted almost exactly like prize fights of the present time and under almost the same rules. A piece of coin was tossed up by the seconds. Ten feet was the usual distance decided upon. The participants appear on the battle ground and take their places, right sides together, and facing in opposite directions, each holding his pistol in his right hand. The second then gave his first command, "Gentlemen, step your distance." The distance was stepped, the participants standing with their backs turned to each other awaiting the word. The second then asked, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" They made no reply, but simply bowed their heads, meaning that they were. The second then gave the word, "Fire!" They turn quickly around and begin firing during the time the seconds counted "one, two three." The firing had to be done within the time of the count.

There were two duels fought in Scott county. The first one was that between Trotter and Chas. Wickliffe, of which Collins History makes this brief mention:

Fought on Scott County Line.

October 9, 1829.—George James Trotter, editor of the "Kentucky Gazette," at Lexington, kills Chas. Wickliffe in a duel, near the Scott county line; parties fight at eight feet distance.

Second Duel Fought in Scott County.

The second duel fought in Scott county was that of Major Kimbrough and Captain Desha on March 26th, 1866, on the James K. Duke farm. This duel was the topic of conversation for years and is now mentioned quite frequently, owing to the prominence of the two men. On the next page a complete account of this duel is given, having been written by the only witness now living that saw it fought, Warren K. Smith.

THE ONLY LIVING EYE-WITNESS

Of the Desha-Kimbrough Duel Fought in Scott County.

MR. R. WARREN SMITH is now the only living man who witnessed the duel fought by Capt. Jo Desha and Major Kimbrough in Scott county on the Duke place, now owned by James Lysle and rented to Graddy Williams, on the Lysle turnpike, about three miles from town. Below will be found an account of that duel, which he so kindly contributed to this work:

The duel between Captain Jo Desha and Major Kimbrough occurred on the 26th day of March, 1866.

These two principals were born and raised in Harrison county, near Cynthiana, Ky. Jo Desha was born May 10th, 1832. They attended school together when boys, but were never fond of each other.

In the beginning of the Civil War in 1861 Jo Desha formed a company of the bravest Harrison county men and joined the army of the Southern Confederacy. Major Kimbrough served in the United States Army. Both served as gallant soldiers.

Capt. Jo Desha told me that during the war he felt that it was time to forget past annoyances, and as he and Major Kimbrough had never had serious trouble with each other he formed the resolution, if both should come home again, he would meet Major Kimbrough half way. In February of 1866, meeting Major Kimbrough in the hotel at Cynthiana, he advanced towards him, extending his hand, saying, "How are you, Major Kimbrough?"

Major Kimbrough replied, "How dare you offer to shake hands with me, you scoundrel!" At this juncture Desha picked up a chair and knocked Major Kimbrough down. Gen. Basil Duke was talking to Captain Desha when Kimbrough entered the hotel. Several men rushed in to separate the Captain and the Major, but General Duke drew his pistol and would not permit interference, saying, "They were equally matched and let them have it out. Captain Desha sprained and bruised his right hand in the melee, and his left arm and shoulder had been disabled from a bullet wound on a hard fought battlefield in Dixie. He got the best of the fight on this occasion. Immediately Major Kimbrough sent Major Long, U. S. A., with a challenge to fight a duel.

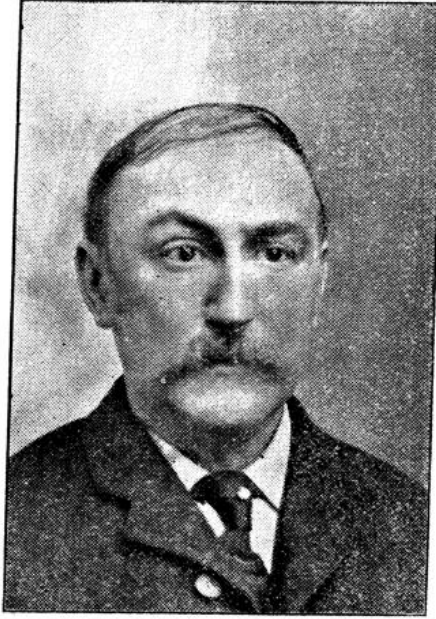
Owing to the condition of Desha's right hand, the duel was postponed until March 26th. Although even at this time he could use his hand very little. He hardly had strength in his fingers to pull a trigger. The line between Scott and Fayette counties in the woodland pasture of Mrs. Mary A. Duke, near a ravine, was selected as the place and the duel to be fought at sunrise, ten steps apart. The duelling pistols used were once the property of Henry Clay. They were smooth-bore pistols made in Sheffield, Eng., finely finished and silver mounted, changed from flint locks to percussion-cap lock.

Major Long was Major Kimbrough's second. Major Henry McDowell was Captain Desha's second. Dr. W. B. Kean, of Georgetown, acted surgeon for Major Kimbrough. Dr. John Burk, of Lexington, acted surgeon for Captain Desha. Dr. John R. Desha accompanied his nephew, Captain Desha, to the place of duel from the home of Warren K. Smith, where Captain Desha was visiting at the time. The witnesses were Geo. A. Spake, Geo. W. Downing and Warren K. Smith, the last being the only living survivor of that duel.

The first fire both principals missed. The second shot Kimbrough fired first, without wounding Desha, whose shot followed so closely that it seemed at the same time, taking effect in Kimbrough's right hip, and he fell face downward—not killed, but badly wounded, and was carried from the field to Governor Robinson's, where he stayed until well enough to go home. Captain Desha and Major McDowell (Dr. Henry McDowell, of Cynthiana, Ky.) went to Canada. Captain Desha was never proud of the notoriety the fighting of that duel occasioned.

WARREN K. SMITH.

GEORGETOWN'S OLDEST BUSINESS MAN

**DR. GEORGE FITZGERALD**

Dr. George Fitzgerald, the druggist, whose likeness appears above is the oldest business man in Georgetown. He is doing business in the same location now as he was in 1869, and from all appearances will continue doing business at the same old stand for years yet to come. It is to be hoped so by "his host of natives." Mr. Fitzgerald was schooled in the drug business under the late Thos. J. Barkley, father of "Tom". Dr. Fitzgerald married a Miss Forwood, daughter of the late A. W. Forwood, a pioneer and manufacturer of vehicles. He was a valuable citizen to Georgetown and remained in this business until his death. Dr. Fitzgerald's home on North Hamilton street was used in early times as the Western Military Institute and in more recent years by the Farmers Bank. He has been a trustee, a member of school committee, and even now takes great interest in the improvement of Georgetown.

The Oldest Firm Name.

The oldest firm name now doing business in Georgetown is that of Marks & Ehrlich. In 1867 the late Isaac Marks and his brother-in-law, Joseph Ehrlich, engaged in the clothing business where Sneed's drug store now is. In 1868 they purchased their present location and business now being conducted by Joseph Marks, son of the late Isaac Marks, and Wm. Ehrlich, the brother of Joseph Ehrlich.

The Population of Georgetown in 1868.

The population of Georgetown in 1868 as reported in June of that year showed 1,687. It has been constantly increasing ever since. The population in 1906, it is believed, will reach 5,000.

The Eclips of 1869.

THE most remarkable total eclipse of the sun since 1806 was on August 7th, 1869. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a very warm, sultry day, it began to grow dark and at 4:23 the portion of the United States with Kentucky in the main belt of obscuration, were as dark as night. Stars were visible including the planets Mercury and Venus and the fixed stars Arcturus and Vega.

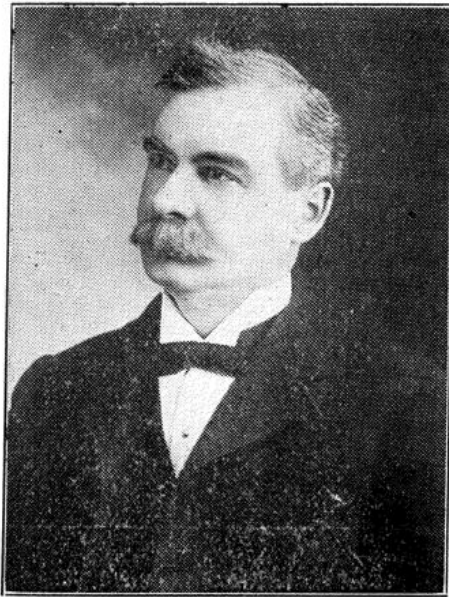
The chickens as well as all other domestic fowls all went to roost and the birds to their perches and the owls hooted, the cows came up to the milking barn. The thermometer fell to 72° and in some portions it rose and fell 14° in one hour. The eclipse ended at 6:21 P. M. During the totality a shower of meteors was observed between the earth and the moon. A premature darkness, unlike that seen at any other time, gave the earth a more sombre mantle than that of night. The eclipse will long be remembered by those who witnessed it.



THE FIRES FROM 1867 TO 1881.

FROM 1830 until 1869 it dragged its slow existence along, being perfectly satisfied to rank simply as an inland town. Its people were dead to what was going on in the outside world. In the language of a celebrated orator, "Peace, tranquility and innocence shed their mingled delights around them." One night in 1869 the dreadful cry of fire awakened the slumbering citizens. The next setting of the sun was upon the blackened ruins of the greater portion of the business houses of the town. When the owners of the buildings had recovered from the stupor occasioned by the then great magnitude of their losses, they determined that they would erect more substantial and more ornamental buildings on the sites of the old rockeries than formerly occupied them. Again, in 1876, the fire fiend visited the town and the remainder of the business portion of the old town was destroyed. Time and again since these "big fires" has the little city been visited by fires more or less devastating in their extent. Each time more substantial and more imposing buildings have been erected until to-day it bears, and justly so, the proud title of "The Belle of the Blue Grass."

A MEMBER OF THE VOLUNTEERS.



MR. JOHN A. HERRING.

IT has only been in recent years that Georgetown became well protected from the flames with a system of water works and an organized fire department. In these large fires they had nothing more than buckets, public wells and an old pump engine. Mr. John A. Herring was one of the Volunteer member of this department, and was noted for fighting the flames, and at one time almost lost his life. He has kindly prepared an article giving a full account of these fires and the dates they occurred, which will be seen below. Mr. Herring was born in Ballard county in 1854. He married Miss Mollie Bell Barkley in 1879, and has three sons—George L., who is in business in New York; Harry G. and John A. Mr. Herring began work early in life without means or influential friends, and by hard work has pushed forward until to-day, when he is a member of one of the largest dry goods firms in Georgetown. A young man receives little or no encouragement in small towns, and, especially Georgetown; but Mr. Herring is a good example to show what a young man can do if he will try. Of the big fires that have occurred in Georgetown, he says:

THE BIG FIRES.

MR. B. O. GAINES.

DEAR SIR:—In response to your request to give you a bit of history in regard to the "Great fires of Georgetown," will say that when I came to Georgetown in the fall of 1867, there being only a volunteer fire company, with an old style hand pump and, of course, could do very little in the way of fighting a fire.

THE FIRE OF 1868.

The first fire that I remember was in the business portion of the town on the south-east corner of Main and Main Cross streets (now Broadway) in 1868. This fire originated in Mr. Mose E. Nichols' hardware store, next to the corner, and burning out L. Maddox & Co. grocers; M. E. Nichols, hardware, and Jeff Shepard, jeweler. The fire wall of the Grissom drug store prevented the fire from spreading further east on Main.

THE BIG FIRE OF 1869.

The next and the largest fire Georgetown has ever had was in June 29, 1869; this fire destroyed twenty-six houses in the business portion of the town, on both sides of Main street, from Fitzgerald's Alley east to Hamilton street, and a few houses north to Hamilton. The fire originated in Geo. E. Trimble's drug store on the south side of Main street, where the Racket Store is now located.

THE FIRMS THAT SUFFERED A LOSS.

The firms burned out by this fire were as follows: North side of Main—S. Godey, John Shuter, W. F. Pullen, Jeff. Adams, S. Y. Keene, Deposit Bank. Mat Shepard, John Bell, Mark Polk, J. F. Gasner. On the south side of Main—Buford Kelly, C. B. Lewis, T. J. Shepard, Geo. E. Trimble, Wells Bros., W. H. Fitzgerald & Bro., E. Price, J. H. C. Bartlett, Mrs. Sallie Fitzgerald, Fannie Allgiare and others.

DIFFERENCE IN DATES.

Mr. Herring gives this date as June 29, 1869, while Collins' History says: "June 12, 1869—A fire at Georgetown, Scott county, destroys about 25 buildings, covering two entire squares east of the Court House, among the buildings the Odd Fellows' Hall, Deposit Bank, and Times printing office; lost \$250,000, about \$40,000 insurance."

The fire of 1875 I well remember, as Louis C. Ersenschmidt and myself were badly burned, and came very near losing our lives. This fire was on the morning of September 14, 1875, and originated in E. C. Barlow's jewelry store on Main street, on the same site of the present store.

BADLY BURNED BY DISCHARGE OF PISTOL.

By an accidental discharge of a pistol the ball entered into a four-pound can of gun powder, which exploded within two feet of Ersenschmidt and myself, rendering us both unconscious for quite a while and burning most all the clothing from our bodies; their being quite a lot of flammable material near by, it immediately ignited. This fire destroyed three buildings—Rankins & Webb, E. C. Barlow, jewelry and H. Hecht, clothing stores.

NO INSURANCE.

In less than 8 months these buildings were replaced and occupied, notwithstanding Mr. Barlow had no insurance on his building. He made the remark a few weeks before the fire that he had saved hundreds of dollars in the last ten years by not insuring his property, but at last he was caught, and his loss was about \$16,000. Moral: "Keep insured." The fire destroyed three buildings on the south side of Main street west of Fitzgerald's alley, stopping at Soper's store on the last of the Grissom building.

THE FIRE OF 1876.

One year and two weeks later, September, 1876, fire broke out in one of the rooms of the Grissom drug store building occupied by Keene McMeekin. This fire consumed all the buildings west of the present Barlow's Hall to Broadway, also the old Court House and Clerk's office on the north side of Main.

OLD HOTEL FIRE.

The building of the old Georgetown Hotel and livery stable west of same occurred in the fall of 1881. At this time we had secured a \$5,000 fire engine.

THE ENGINEER'S MISTAKE.

When the cry of fire was given the engineer, in his anxiety to get up steam, started the fire in the engine without adding water and when he reached the fire he found the coil in the engine had melted, and the engine rendered useless.

Now, some may say that we have been fortunate in the past by having so many good fires, as the result is we have all new buildings. If it had not been for the old hand pump and the melting of the coil in the engine probably we would have an old town to-day.

J. M. HERRING.

ERECTED AFTER THE FIRE OF 1868.



OLD WELLS HOUSE.

THE likeness above is that of the three-story building at the corner of Main and Hamilton streets, erected by the late Simeon Wells and was first used by Smalby as a dry goods store. After the fire of 1881, in which the old Georgetown Hotel was burned, Mr. Wells converted this building into a hotel and conducted it as such until the Wellington was built and completed in 1896. The Wells House was opened on August 9, 1882. It was the only hotel in the city at that time.

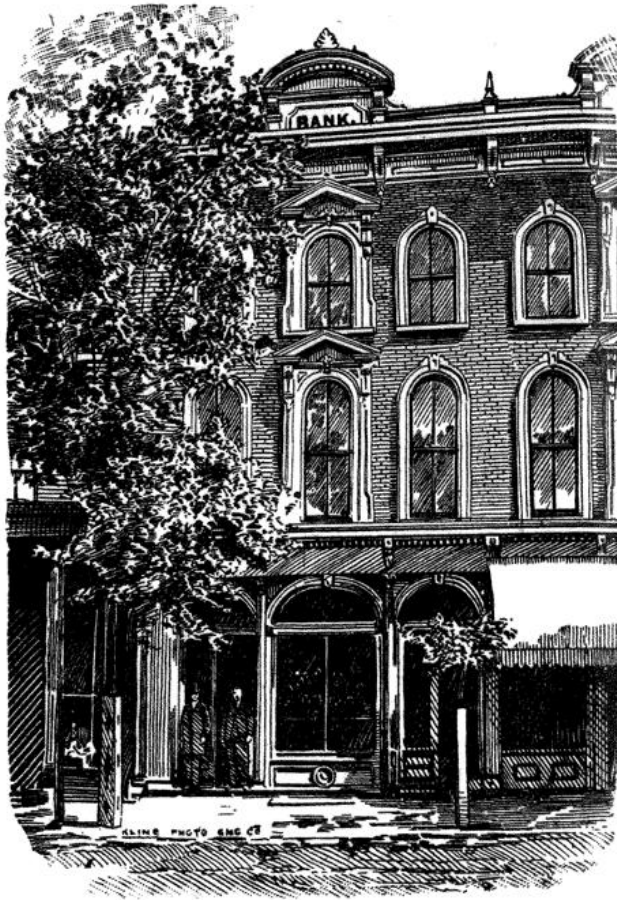
ERECTED AFTER THE FIRE OF 1869.



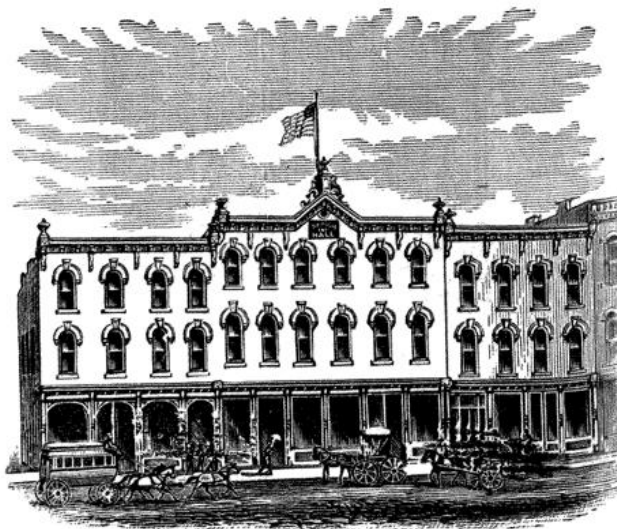
THE GAINES BLOCK.

THE likeness above is of the building erected by John S. Gaines in 1870 on the north side of Main street, in which he conducted a grocery for thirty-four years, having retired from the business in 1904 and accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Farmers' Bank. Mr. Gaines was a very successful business man and made considerable money. He owns five business houses on Main street and a brick livery stable and other property in the town. He holds the position in the bank simply to have something to do.

ERECTED IN 1869-70.

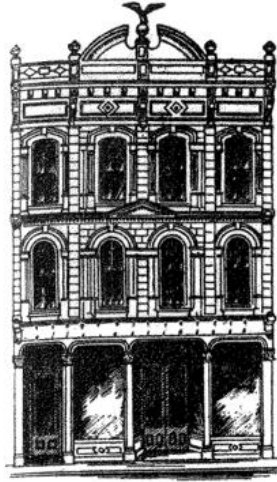
**THE DEPOSIT BANK.**

The above is a likeness of the building of the bank erected after the fire of 1869, on the North side of Main street. The front has been remodeled, and the style of the bank now is "The Deposit Bank & Trust Co."

THE BARLOW BLOCK.**BARLOW'S HALL AND JEWELRY STORE.**

The above is a likeness of the block of business houses, including the opera house, erected in 1876 by the late E. C. Barlow, after the fire of 1875.

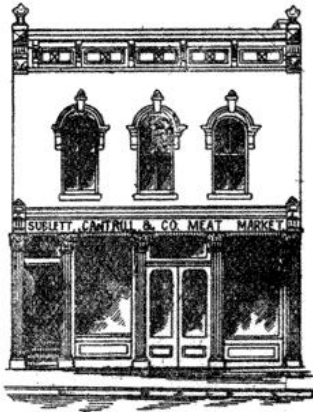
ERECTED AFTER THE FIRE OF 1876.

**ROBERT SOPER BUILDING.**

The above building was erected after the fire of 1877 on Main street, opposite the Court House, by the late Robert Soper, who had been a dealer in dry goods for a number of years.

Mr. Soper quit business here in 1887, and moved his family to Denver, Col., where he died. The building is still owned by his widow, and is occupied by McKinney, Baumstark & Co., dealers in dry goods.

ERECTED AFTER THE FIRE OF 1876.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK.**

THIS building was erected by Warren Clayton after the fire of 1876 and was for many years used as a grocery and meat market, but a few years ago purchased and remodeled by the First National Bank.

TORN AWAY.

**THE OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH.**

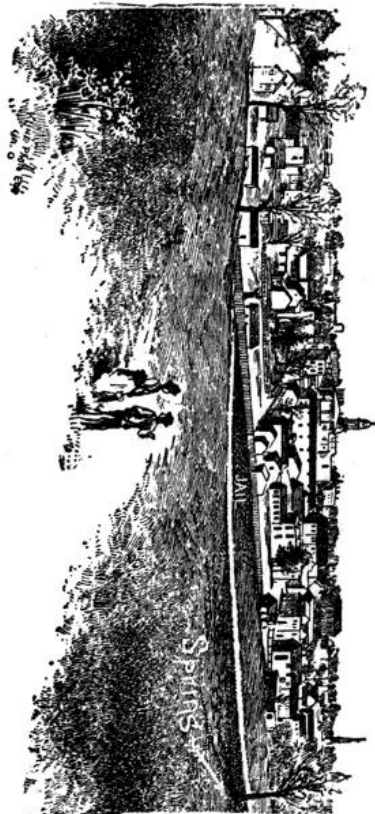
THE above is a likeness of the old church on South Broadway, erected in 1829 by the Presbyterians, and which stood for 74 years, when it was torn away, in 1905, and a two-story brick business house erected by Mr. Louis Pieri. For many years it was used as the Catholic church, and since as a wareroom.

ERECTED AFTER THE FIRE OF 1881.



HOTEL LANCASTER.

THE above is a likeness of the Lancaster Hotel, erected on the lot upon which the old Georgetown Hotel stood, at the corner of West Main street and North Broadway, by the late George Lancaster, of Lexington, at a cost of \$25,000. An inducement for Mr. Lancaster erecting such a building at that time was that he would be exempted from the payment of town taxes for a period of ten years. A vote on the proposition was submitted to the voters and carried by a good majority, but the Courts decided that the proposition was unconstitutional, and that no tax-payer or property owner could be exempted from taxation other than that which the constitution provided, namely: churches, schools, &c., and Mr. Lancaster had to pay the taxes.



OF GEORGETOWN.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

PICTURE made on Kelly's Hill, looking East. The likeness of the Spring appears very prominent.

THE FIRE IN 1869

The following account is taken from a newspaper that was published here at that time.

The burnt district presents a busy scene. Men, horses and carts are kept moving at a lively rate, and the street in that unfortunate locality is lined with brick, mortar and rock. About one hundred men are engaged in hauling away rubbish, digging cellars, mixing mortar and laying foundations. Before cold weather sets in the entire burnt district, with the exception of five lots, will be re-built, and the owners of these lots may very soon conclude to follow the example of their neighbors, or dispose of them to others who will improve them. The following parties have already commenced operations: Elijah Thornberry, Wm. F. Pullen, T. J. Adams, S. S. Wells, who has purchased the lot formerly owned by S. Y. Keene, Deposit Bank, Prewitt & Kelly, G. F. Allgaier, Mrs. Mary C. Daviess, E. C. Barlow, Dr. John Sutton and W. H. Fitzgerald & Bros., who have purchased of Dr. Sutton his corner lot. Mr. Allgaier will erect a three-story building, the third story to be constructed probably for a public hall. Thornberry, Adams, Wells, Allgaier, Sutton and Mrs Daviess will erect two business rooms. The erection of these buildings will furnish seventeen business rooms, besides a number of offices, etc., in the second story. The buildings will be two and a half stories high, with tin roofs, generally uniform in appearance and of modern finish. The rooms will all be occupied as soon as completed. Whilst the fire proved very disastrous to individuals it will very materially improve the appearance of the town. With less than six months we think we can safely challenge any town in the State to produce a more handsome business street than Main street in Georgetown. The sufferers deserve great praise for their enterprise in this matter. Phoenix like they all seem determined to rise from the ashes, and to push business with an energy not heretofore manifested. Our citizens have caught the progressive spirit, and the location of the Southern railroad through this place, which is confidently expected, would soon treble our population and trade. Let the good work so earnestly begun go bravely on.—June, 1869.

THE BURNING OF OLIVER GAINES' STABLE.

The old stable that stood on West Main street where Browning conducts a plumbing establishment, and now owned by G. H. Nunnelley, was burned on Sunday morning at 1:30 June 23d, 1875, and was thought to be the work of an incendiary. The stable was an old frame hut and burned like tinder, and was soon reduced to ashes. The entire contents, including five horses, several buggies and a lot of harness, was consumed by the flames. Tom Griffith and Kit Carson were conducting it at the time of the fire. The following card concerning the fire was written by some citizen whose name we could not ascertain, but is as follows:

Why is Georgetown so perverse? She is destroying instead of preserving the mementoes of her antiquity. Since the vandal act of moving Uncle Mc's pump from the corner, no catastrophe seems so ruthless as the destruction of Gaines' stable. No relic was more cherished than this old holocaust—rendered sacred by the memories of our grandfathers—and romantic as the rendezvous of circus horses, spotted mules and billy goats. Where is the finger post now to tell whether or not the Governor is in town.

THE OLD SHOWMAN, JOHN ROBINSON.

He was really "the only Robinson." When he died the old-fashioned showman of the canvas tent ceased to exist.



Before he came there were none of his class, and now that he has gone there are none to succeed him. He was first to introduce the wagon circus. He lived in Cincinnati as well as having winter quarters for his animals. Every spring Georgetown was his first place to show, and the night before the day of the circus the Cincinnati pike was lined with boys to greet the wagoners and extend a royal welcome, and to see that Old Chief had crossed Elkhorn in safety. Robinson always put his ring horses in this stable as long as our grandfather and father conducted it. How consoling it is for us, and no doubt other young men of the town to gaze upon a picture of the dear old John Robinson and say: "He contributed more to the pleasures of our forefathers than all of his rivals have to the succeeding generations—the old-fashioned circus. Those who were old enough remember it, for they enjoyed it, but looking back, they see how small a matter it was. It would not have made a side show now. There was one of everything except horses and monkeys. One ring, one ring-master, one elephant, one clown, one trick mule and one standard of jokes. The tent, when he visited Georgetown, was pitched on the large vacant lot then which is a square now on North Broadway, upon which so or more residences are built. Twenty-five years ago only two houses were on this square, that in which Mrs. Jas. Daviess resides, and the other the home of the late Dr. Bryan. Many boys who are now business men, gained admission by carrying water for the elephant from the old Big Spring. Some of the lazier and more venturesome crawled under the canvas, occasionally with success, but more often at the cost of the physical wear and tear, for which one of the men of the show was entitled to credit.

KEENE RICHARDS' HOME BURNED

On Monday, April 19, 1875, County Court Day.

A paper published in Georgetown at this time gave the following account of the burning of Keene Richards' home.

On Monday, April 19, 1875, County Court day, the elegant mansion of Keene Richards was burned. The mansion stood on the hill just above the Big Spring where Mr. H. P. Montgomery's house now stands. The place was then called "Blue Grass Park." The fire was first discovered in the roof from a spark from the kitchen, and in less than an hour nothing was left save its bare, black, smoky walls. The contents of the house, including many rare and valuable paintings, quaint old silverware and china, and curious articles of ornament and use gathered from foreign lands, were generally saved, though some of the goods were considerably damaged in removal, as is always the case on such exciting occasions. All of the clothing of the children save what they had on, was burned, and a number of books are missing from the library. The house was built in 1808, and as it was the birth-place of Mr. Richards, he valued it far above its intrinsic worth. There was no insurance upon it.

CARD OF THANKS.

BLUE GRASS PARK, Georgetown, Ky., April 20, 1875.—I desire to express my earnest and heartfelt thanks to those citizens of Georgetown, my neighbors and friends, one and all, who with promptness and energy came to my assistance and secured from the flames while the house was burning, the valuable pictures, library and furniture. My old mansion was totally destroyed, but my wife and myself feel that when we have such friends, we desire to live out our days, even though it be in a humble shelter made from the ruins of our old homestead.

Your fellow citizen,

A. KEENE RICHARDS.

The Fire at Georgetown, in 1875.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—At Georgetown, Ky., yesterday, as Lewis Ersenschmidt, clerk at Barlow's store, was behind the counter loading a pistol for a young man named John Herring, the weapon fired at half cock, discharging in a can of gunpowder, which exploded, blowing out the front of the store and flooring Ersenschmidt and Herring. The store took fire and was soon entirely consumed. The adjoining stores of Rankin & Webb, Frank Lyon, Morris Davis and H. Hecht were also wholly or in part consumed. The total loss will probably reach fifty thousand dollars. Ersenschmidt and Herring were very dangerously injured.

THE FIRE IN 1876.

A LOSS OF OVER \$100,000--COURT HOUSE AND A NUMBER OF BUSINESS HOUSES BURNED.

The following is copied from an old newspaper clipping, the same having appeared in a paper published here.

On Thursday morning, September 21, 1876, about 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the cellar of Keene McMeekin's drug store, on Main street (in the very heart of the business part of the town), which spread rapidly east and west, and then south, and crossing Main street consumed the Court House before its ravages were checked. The building in which the fire originated was soon a mass of ruins, together with its entire contents. Mr. McMeekin, who was sleeping in the second story of the building, barely had time to swing himself from an upper window. The drug store of W. S. Elgin, immediately on the east, and the dry goods store and residence of Robert Soper on the west, soon followed. On the east the building owned by F. A. Lyon and occupied, the lower part by A. Davis & Son as a clothing and notion store, the upper part by Mrs. Priscilla White as a residence and millinery store, was the next to fall. Here the fire was checked on the east by Barlow's new building, the flames savagely licking the heavy wooden cornices of the Hall. Going west after the destruction of the Soper building, Ike Mark's clothing store was the next to go. This building was owned by E. C. Barlow. In the upper part of the building were the Grange office and the saddlery shop of Henry Moody. Next followed the corner building, owned by Warren Clayton, and occupied, the lower store by Jephtha Bohannon as a grocery, the upper rooms by Capt. James E. Cantrill and S. W. Long as law offices, and E. Price and Benj. Chapman, tailors. Turning Main Cross street and turning south, the flames from the rear meanwhile rapidly eating their way in the same direction the building next to go down was owned by Col. R. P. Snell, and occupied by Snell & Penn as a grocery, and then quickly followed the adjoining building owned by Rev. R. M. Dudley, and occupied by C. C. Barbee as a saddlery shop and residence.

Here the progress of the fire was stopped, the Catholic Church below (separated by a vacant space of ground) showing by numberless scars the narrow escape it made from destruction. Myriads of sparks and cinders, some as large as the open hand, were flying in every direction, and coming down as thick and fast as one ever saw snow fall. When the Lyon building fell, one of these fiery darts was caught up by the wind, carried across the street, and maliciously was sent through a shutter into the very top of the dome of the Court House. At first no larger than the end of one's thumb, the ball of fire that had hid itself, as it were, way above the bell, soon began to grow furiously by what it ravenously fed on, and as the hands of the town clock pointed to half past five, they ceased to move, and a few minutes later the remnants of the cupola fell with a crash, and the old building of historic memories was soon a mass of blackened and smouldering ruins. For a few minutes the entire frame work of the cupola, stripped of its ornaments and trimmings by the ruthless invader, stood alone, as if skillfully made of timbers of fire, and there was many a one who paused in the midst of the din and destruction to gaze at the grand and unusual sight.

The Georgetown hotel, Pratt's hotel, Hart & McConnell's livery stable and other buildings in that part of town were several times on fire in different places. About four o'clock, when it seemed that the fiery element was to sweep away the greater part of the town, a messenger was dispatched to Lexington for aid, and three and a half hours later a steam fire engine from that city, under the direction of Chief Conlon, came down, but the fire had done its work, and the friendly firemen found but little for them to do, though the friendly efforts were appreciated all the same.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

Mr. McMeekin lost everything, even to his books. He had an insurance of \$3,500 on his stock. The building, belonging to Dr. James Rawlins, and worth \$6,000, was insured for \$3,000.

Tommie Barkley lost his job printing press, type and fixtures, which were in McMeekin's building. Insured for \$500.

Thos. Chalk lost about \$100 in oils and painters' tools, which were stored in McMeekin's cellar.

Mr. Elgin succeeded in saving several show cases. With this exception, his entire stock was burned. He had an insurance of \$5,000. The building, owned by C. O. Kenney, and worth \$9,000, was insured for \$5,000. Mr. James Rabb, who slept in Elgin's store, lost all his clothing. Mr. L. T. Moore, of Kansas City, lost about \$3,000 worth of books, silverware, clothing, etc., which were stored in the third story of Elgin's building. No insurance.

The Court House was not insured. The building was worth about \$15,000. It had recently been repainted at a cost of \$1,000. The Clerk's offices, situated upon either side of the Court House, had recently received metal roofs. These buildings were but little damaged and the records of the county and court were not injured.

Rankins & Webb, dry goods merchants, under Barlow's Hall, suffered some damage to goods from water. Their loss is covered by insurance.

Whether the fire is the result of accident or design is not known. A fire originated in the same cellar several months ago. At that time it was supposed to be the result of spontaneous combustion.

Within the past four years our devoted little city has been visited by destructive fires. Persons residing at a distance who are familiar with the location of the streets of the town, can form some idea of the extent of the destruction of property within the time named, when we tell them that by the four fires every house on both sides of Main street, from Main Cross to Hamilton, and six or eight on the streets last named, have been swept away. Heretofore, the buildings burned were generally old, and their destruction proved a gain to the town, or larger or better or more commodious houses took their places, but by the fire of last week some of the best business houses were destroyed. Six of the number were new and would have done credit to a more pretentious place than Georgetown. Heretofore the sufferers had but little insurance. In the last case, though some suffer severely, the loss will not fall so generally on individuals. One year ago we had a fire which commenced where the fire of last week ended on the east.

The Lyons building, the only house on the street that passed through the preceding fires, succumbed to the last. It was the first house built on the square on which it was situated.

SAD RECOLLECTIONS.

The following concerning Blue Grass Park was written by some citizen of Scott county who knew what he was writing about. This brings back sad recollections to every native citizen of Georgetown. Recollections of the past which will never be forgotten, and the memory of a man that will ever be cherished.

At Blue Grass Park, the home of A. Keene Richards, I found everything quiet. In the drear November day it makes me sad to drive from the training stable near the centre of Blue Grass Park to the gate which opens on the road at the mouth of the Royal Spring. First you pass the old studio of Troye, a circular building in which the greatest artist painted some of his finest pictures, but which has been closed for years and over which hangs a pall. The grass has overgrown the path which led to the door, and rubbish is strewn in every direction. Alas! that Blue Grass Park should be less prosperous now than it was in the bright days before the war. Next we pass a stable built of brick and with odd gables. It once was the imperial home of Knight of the St. George, and in it old Glencoe passed his last days. It is silent and deserted now, but the wind which sighs through the leafless branches overhead seem freighted with the ghost-like breathings of the mighty dead. A little further on is the ruin of the family mansion. A book might be written of the great men who gathered around the hospital board in the splendid dining hall, and an almost endless story might be told of the treasures which it contained and which were gathered from the four quarters of the globe. The fire which destroyed the mansion, which left nothing but a pile of blackened stones, also destroyed many rare and precious things picked up in foreign travel. Of one glory, however, Blue Grass Park has not and cannot be shown—that is the Royal Spring, which flows from the cliff on the roadside in multitude volume. The flood is as strong and crystal-like to-day as in the days of Boone, and it will continue so, kind reader, long after you and I have ceased to ponder upon mundane affairs. H. B.

DEATH OF EDWARD TROYE.

Below we reproduce from an old newspaper an account of Troye's death. We are unable to get the name of the writer.

Edward Troye, the eminent animal painter, died on the morning of the 25th of July, 1874, at Blue Grass Park, near Georgetown, the residence of his friend and patron, A. Keene Richards, Esq., of pneumonia, hastened by heart disease. Edward Troye was born in the year 1808, near Geneva, Switzerland, of French parentage, his grandfather having been a French nobleman, and an exile from France for political reasons. Mr. Troye's mother dying when he was an infant, his father took him to England when a child where he was educated in London from a very early age, for an artist. His father was a sculptor of some eminence, and his children thoroughly educated in the fine arts; and the son Edward executed some pictures of merit at Windsor Castle between the age of ten and fourteen.

After painting a number of pictures in Philadelphia, he went through Virginia to South Carolina, where he became the guest of Col. Wade Hampton, Col. Richard Singleton and Gov. Richardson. Gov. Richardson on his death bed gave Mr. Troye a commission to come to Kentucky to paint Bertram and other horses. While executing this commission he made the acquaintance of Miss Cornelia Ann Von DeGraff and was married to her July 16, 1839.

About twenty years since Mr. Troye, while painting some portraits at Lexington, made the acquaintance of A. Keene Richards, Esq., of this place. At that time he held a professorship in a Jesuit College near Mobile. He gave up this position to accompany Mr. Richards on an artistic tour to Europe. While on this tour he visited Damascus, where he remained nearly a year, and painted some large pictures. He went from Damascus to the Sea of Galilee, the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, and painted large pictures in oil of these sacred scenes. He remained on the very shore of the Dead Sea for seventeen days and nights to put on canvas a view of that mysterious lake. This is longer than any European ever remained on the shore of that sea, which has been so fatal to scientific explorers and students of scripture lands. Mr. Troye returned to Europe with these

pictures and duplicated them at his brother's studio, who is an eminent artist at Antwerp in Belgium. These duplicates were brought to the United States and presented by Mr. Richards to Bethany College, Virginia. The originals were painted for Mr. Richards, who permitted Mr. Troye to exhibit them in this country and Canada before the war. During the troubles in Kentucky, growing out of the war, between the north and the south, Mr. Troye, fearing that the pictures might be confiscated by Federal authority, went with them to England, and left them there in safe keeping.

A few hours before his death he wrote letters to his friends full of hope and pleasant thoughts, and desired that his family should not know that he was seriously ill, for he did not wish to give them one moment's unhappiness. He died very suddenly, surrounded by many of his best works.

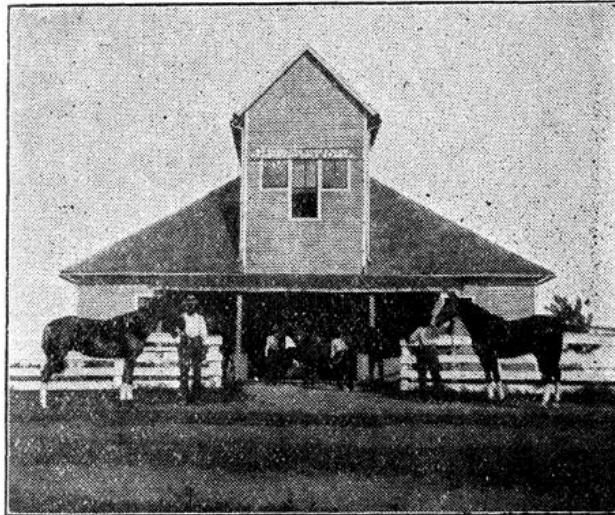
He had a style of his own, and often said it was his head that painted his pictures, not his hand. He left a wife and daughter.

His remains were placed in the vault here to await the wishes of his family, who are now upon his cotton farm near Huntsville, Alabama.

Wasn't His Ghost.

Troye kept a great many of his fine paintings in a closet in the room he occupied in the Richard home. A week after Troye's death Mr. Sam Keene began sleeping in the room and one night the shelves in the closet gave way and a terrible crash was heard all over the house. Mr. Keene says he rose right up in bed and said: "Well, here I am; what is it?"

GROVERLAND, THE HOME OF



ORMWARD. SILENT BROOK. WILDERINE.

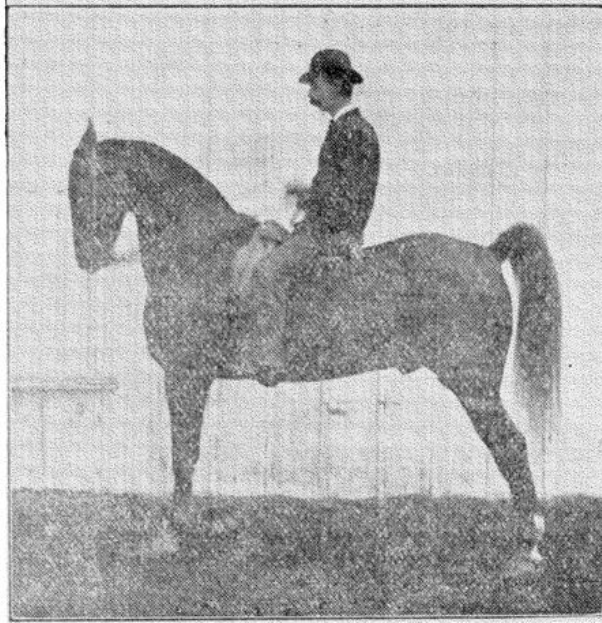
[Blue Grass Park was bought and sold several times after Mr. Richards' death, but was never used as a stock farm until it was purchased by Mr. J. D. Grover. Mr. Grover then sold the place to his sister, Mrs. Montgomery. He then purchased "Groverland."]



The above is a likeness of the training stable on the stock farm of Mr. J. D. Grover, on the Payne's Depot pike, about two miles from Georgetown. Groverland is a most ideal place for this purpose, as it is one of the prettiest places in the county. After entering the place at the front gate driving up through the beautiful avenue, which is arched over with the branches of the beautiful maples, shading every foot of the drive-way; to the right of this is the track; in the center of the track the timer's stand. On the left and at the end of the drive-way is the stable in which some 20 odd horses are being worked, among which are some very promising ones. The great stallion Silent Brook, is the choice of the studs. Mr. Grover has a nice office on the place, a home for the trainers and many other buildings. Mr. Robt. Davis looks after the place and the wants of the trainers, and sees to all repairs.

CHAMPION SADDLE GELDING.

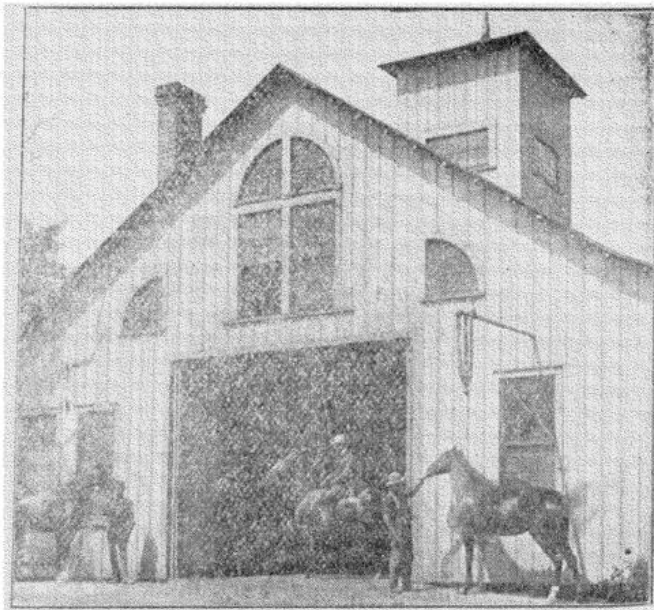
The champion 5-year-old gelding, Judge Cantrill, the property of Brock Bros., of Georgetown, won first prize, \$300,



JUDGE CANTRILL.

at the Louisville Horse Show, Monday, October 16th, 1905. The second prize was won by Star McDonald, the property of A. L. Lawless of Scott county. Judge Cantrill is by Kentucky Squirrel, the property of Frank Shropshire. The Courier Journal made this mention of the show:

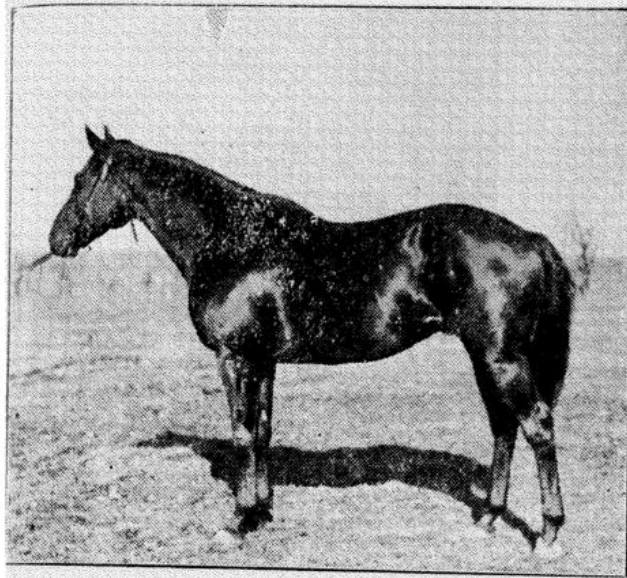
"The ring for champion saddlers, five-gaited, had ten entries, all of them of a type of the best Kentucky can produce. All these were owned in the State, which is famous for the finest horses. Two champions, which had won many blues, Margaret Weissinger, owned by S. R. Jones, the only horse to beat the crack Gypsy Queen, having won in the model ring at the World's Fair last summer, was in this ring, and against her was the American Girl, the champion of the world, ridden by Ernest Boll. Howard Boll was on Margaret Weissinger, and both showed their mounts in fine style. Judge Cantrill, a large chestnut gelding, owned by Brock Bros., of Georgetown, was shown here last year and failed to win a tie. He has fine action, takes a sword form standing and has good form, being as beautiful as one could wish to see. The fight quickly narrowed down to a contest between Judge Cantrill, Star McDonald and the American Girl, which were sent out alone to scrap it out between them. Judge Cantrill took the blue and Star McDonald was awarded the second, with the American Girl third. It was no disgrace to be beaten by the winners, and the ring saw one of the most remarkable fields of horses ever shown in any ring anywhere."



THE SALE AND COMMISSION STABLE

Owned by Warren Dennis and G. G. Herriott. From this stable many fine horses have been sold. It is situated at the corner of Mulberry and College streets. Dick Welles was foaled on Mr. Dennis' place, who owned a half interest in him and who sold him in New York at \$300.

KING ERIC, SIR OF DICK WELLES.



OWNED BY COL. K. STONE.

owned by Mrs. Mary Cecil Cantrill. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from town on the Frankfort pike. It then belonged to Mrs. R. M. Ewing a sister of Dr. Gano. Mr. Gaines at his advance age was at the time farming in a light way. George Davis a colored man looked after what was done on the place. In 1876 Oliver W. Gaines, Sr., died penniless, his son Oliver, Jr., having died in 1873. This was remarkable. Mr. Gaines raised a large family, a number of sons and two daughters and with few exceptions they all grew to womanhood and manhood. His two daughters were graduates of the old Seminary and his sons were given all the education that the times afforded. His daughter America married an Elgin and the other a White. Two of his sons, William and Oliver married and all had children, still he survived his children, and died three years later after the death of his last one and one year after that of his wife. It would not hardly been natural for six members of a family to have died and either or all of them to have had knowledge of ten or twenty thousands of dollars being hid and said nothing about it. In 1879 with some knowledge of the money being hid in the cellar and she owning the property Mrs. Mary Agnes wife of Oliver, Jr., let Mr. William Brown dig in the cellar to see if he could find the hidden fortune. Mr. Brown was a hard working man and with a family to support, it is sermized that he did not feel that he was able to loose the time during the week, and therefore done the digging on Sunday after performing his duties as janitor of the Christian Church. He dug in the cellar faithfully for a number of Sundays and probably a night or so, but said he was not able to find the hidden Money. After Mr. Brown threw up his job, B. O. Gaines and Charlie Heimerdinger boys of eight and nine years old, the former the son of Mrs. Agnes Gaines and the later the brother of Mrs. Peter Goetz a neighbor, who was here from Louisville visiting his sister, were in the cellar burying apples in the loose dirt Brown had dug, when they found five dollars in gold. The boys rushed out and found Mrs. Gaines, Mrs. Amelia Thompson and several other ladies in the parlor. The finding of the money created quite a shock and stir among the women folks and while Mrs. Gaines went into a private conversation with some one or more of the ladies, the boys and the servant girl, Charity daughter of Jerry and Letha Lewis, colored who lived on the place and were servants of Mrs. Gaines for nearly thirty years rushed down in the cellar. Charity found a two dollar and fifty cent gold piece on the end of a drill, the drill was sticking up out of the dirt. The finding of the gold spread like wild fire about town and some of Mrs. Gaines friends guarded the house a night or so until they were convinced that the money was gone. The loose dirt in the cellar was wheeled out in a wheelbarrow to the back yard and scattered. Mrs. Gaines and a number of her lady friends raked the dirt and found probably to the amount of \$200. After this Mrs. Gaines concluded to make no further efforts. It is believed that the party who took the money from the stable and hid it in the cellar gave and had some information of its removal.



ISAAC MARKS

The name of Isaac Marks will never be forgotten by the many young men of to-day, who were but youths years ago striving to push forward without influence and but few friends. Among their few friends Ike Marks headed their list. He never turned his back on a boy, it made no difference how poor that boy was, he could get a suit of clothes, a hat or a pair of shoes from Ike Marks without money. Of course there were ingrates among the boys who never paid him and on such he lost thousands of dollars. The honest boy was the boy that nothing in Mark's store was too good for him nor the amount too large. Ike Marks was a poor boy himself.

He was born on June 11, 1845, at Voelkershausen, Saxon Weimar, Germany, and came to the United States when only seven years of age. He first came to Georgetown to reside on March 14th, 1857, as a partner in a branch house established here by Marks & Ehrlick, wholesale clothiers of Cincinnati, O.

He first opened up in business in a store room that stood where McAdams & Morford have a drug store. In 1869 he bought out the interest of his partner and purchased the present location, where Marks & Ehrlick are now doing business. In 1868 he married Miss Jennie Ehrlick, of Cleveland, O., and to this union nine children were born, three sons and six daughters, all living. In 1876 he was among those who suffered heavily by the fire of that year. Like the Sphinx, he arose from the ashes and erected one of the hand-omest business houses in the town. He served on the Board of Trustees, whenever his friends could induce him to do so and was a member of nearly every secret order organized. He died in October, 1900.

A Cracker-Jack Oak.

When it comes to timber and beautiful woodlands, no country can excel that of the Blue Grass region. Scott county was blessed, for within the limits of her county seat, Georgetown, there were numbers, but since the tobacco crop has become the chief product these woodlands have been cut and slashed in such a manner that even a thicket would prove good for the sore eyes. Collins' history gives this account of a tree that was cut in Scott county in 1867:

Feb. 10, 1867, a burr oak tree, cut on the farm of Meredith Anderson, near Oxford, Scott county, measured 70 feet in length and 7 feet in diameter, the top made 18 and the body 25 cords of wood, which sold on the ground for \$5 per cord, or \$215 in all.

A Negro Shoemaker Killed by Kuklux.

On January 1, 1871, a negro shoemaker, named Cupid, was killed by seventeen "Regulators," or Kuklux, near Stamping Ground. A few miles off, near Watkinville, they attacked some negroes and wounded three, but the negroes were armed and killed one and wounded another of the attacking party, driving them off. A public meeting at Georgetown denounced the outrages, sympathized with the negroes and called upon the State authorities to arrest and punish the perpetrators.

The Railroad Was Talked.

From 1871 to 1876 the question of railroads was the topic of conversation. In 1876 the Cincinnati Southern was completed and Georgetown began to push forward.

GEORGETOWN INCORPORATED IN 1790
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLACE IN 1870

[FROM COLLINS' HISTORY]



GEORGETOWN, the County Seat, occupies an elevated site, seventeen miles east of Frankfort, sixteen west of Paris, twelve north of Lexington, and seventy south of Covington and Cincinnati. It contains eight churches, one flourishing college (under the control of the Baptist denomination), two female institutes of high grade, one newspaper office (Georgetown Times), a large number of business houses, and six factories of woolen goods, wool carding and bagging and rope. The population in 1870 was 1,570, a falling off of 114 since 1860, and an increase of only 59 over 1840. When originally settled in October, 1775, it was called McClelland's Station, but from about 1784 to 1760—Lebanon. In the latter year it was incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, and the name changed to Georgetown in honor of George Washington.

SCOTT COUNTY



ALMOST THINGS OF THE PAST

MORE than one hundred years ago Scott county was densely covered by beautiful woodlands and thickly populated by the Red Men and traversed by thousands of wild animals, more especially the buffalo, and today the vast number of Indian tribes are fast becoming extinct, as well as the great herds of buffalo. Great Crossing was first called "The Great Buffalo Trace," because it was the crossing place of Elkhorn selected by the buffalo. Seven miles west of Crossings is Stamping Ground, named from the fact that great herds of buffalo gathered there to "stamp around" and drink some of the finest water that a spring affords. There is a splendid spring there and is called "Buffalo Springs," from which thousands of gallons of good whisky was made. Northeast of Stamping Ground is a village named Long Lick. It was a great watering place, most of which is salt water. It was here that these herds of buffalo congregated and stayed for the purpose of licking the salt from the various places around and for this reason it was called Long Lick. Collins' History gives mention of these places, but is very incorrect in the distances given, which is corrected in the following sketch of the county:

The Incorporated Places.

"Great Crossings, three miles from Georgetown, took its name from the fact that the great buffalo trace from interior Kentucky to the Ohio river crossed North Elkhorn creek at this point. Stamping Ground, nine miles from Georgetown, was incorporated January 24th, 1834; so named from the fact that the herds of buffalo which resorted here for salt water tramped or stamped down the undergrowth and soil for a great distance around. Oxford, formerly Marion, five miles from Georgetown, was incorporated February 27th, 1844. Newtown is five miles. Minorsville twelve miles, Stonewall sixteen miles, and White Sulphur ten miles from Georgetown. Payne's Depot is the station on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington railroad, where most of the shipping business for the county is done."

Payne's Depot the Supply Point.

From 1792 to 1835 there was no outlet for a market for the manufactured goods in Georgetown or Scott county other than that of blazed roads. The first train pulled by a steam engine passed through Scott county at this station, which is about six miles from Georgetown, on January 25th, 1835. There were several blazed roads from Georgetown to this station, as the turnpike was not made for a number of years after. Payne's Depot was the shipping point of Georgetown until the completion of the Cincinnati Southern in 1879. All the freight was hauled by wagons.

Subscribed to Railroad.

August 7, 1871, Scott county voted to subscribe \$300,000 to the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy Railroad by a 218 majority.

What a Newspaper Correspondent Said in 1876.

A correspondent to the Courier-Journal has an interesting account of "The Old Town With a Fresh Face," as follows:

AN OLD TOWN WITH A FRESH FACE.

GEORGETOWN, KY., April 10, 1876.—This is a marvelous little town when one considers that it is nearly one hundred years old. There are no manifestations of centenarian decrepitude. Unlike many Kentucky towns of more recent origin, there are no dilapidated buildings here; everything has a fresh and thrifty look. There is motion, activity among the people, and Georgetown sits upon her hills and smiles as brightly as the waters of the wondrous spring which bursts out of the rocks beside her in such volume that every old survey has noted its locality with the words,

"Royal Spring of Kentucky."

This fountain is indeed a wonder. It comes from the overhanging rocks south of the town like a subterranean river, and in quantity sufficient to supply the community. There is a project discussed among the people to construct a reservoir on the hill south of the spring and fill it with the water by pumping works, and from thence supply the town. This will doubtless be done.

A Bit of Enterprise for a Town of Two Thousand.

The town is already supplied with gas, which is a bit of enterprise for a burg of two thousand inhabitants, which is not surpassed anywhere.

The Flesh and the Devil.

During a brief stay at Georgetown I have been impressed with the decided religious proclivities of the Blue Grass people. There are eleven churches of all denominations, affording every 170 inhabitants a convenient place of worship. These religious privileges would seem quite sufficient to enable the people to successfully combat the world, the flesh and the devil—flesh in this connection having reference to horse flesh, which is a superlative local allurement of things material.

The Athens of This Region.

The schools are many and excellent, and the town is certainly the Athens of this region. The colleges and seminaries are filled with young ladies and young gentlemen whose fresh, ruddy faces testify to the general healthfulness of the place.

Speaking of schools, I am reminded that James Gillespie Blaine, presidential aspirant, etc., in the years 1848 and 1849 was a tutor in the military academy of Thornton F. Johnson in Georgetown. The building where Blaine exercised pedagogical functions is one of the most alluring and comfortable in the town. It is now known, with the beautiful grounds surrounding it, as "Warrendale," and it stands on the highest ground within the corporate limits, overlooking the town and the amphitheatrical hills which melt into one another beyond. "Warrendale" is now the seat of a flourishing female seminary under the proprietorship of Mrs. Henry Stevenson, a very accomplished and estimable lady, who, upon my visit to the spacious mansion, called my attention to a quaint old room on the ground floor, north side of the house, where she said Blaine used to hear his classes recite.

One of Blaine's Old Scholars.

Having learned that there were some of Blaine's old scholars still living in Georgetown, I was introduced to one of them, Mr. J. H. Kenney, an agreeable and obliging gentleman, who remembered Blaine with much distinctness. The Ex-Speaker was a recent graduate of a Pennsylvania college when he came to Georgetown and quite young. It was his first venture in the world, and he filled his position as tutor in Latin and mathematics to the satisfaction of everybody. He was a strict disciplinarian and took a deep interest in the progress of the young cadets, the greater portion of whom were the sons of slaveholders in the Southern States. Blaine, at that time, did not exhibit any pronounced political proclivities; but if he had conscientious objections to slavery he did not express them, as he pocketed his salary, which was derived from the profits of slaveholding, with commendable promptness.

Blaine Was a Great Drill Master.

I have ascertained that Blaine has, after all, a military record. Morton and Conkling are nowhere. Blaine was created Major of Battalion at the Georgetown Military Academy and gave instructions in tactics. It is true that he never went into the smoke and battle of actual clamor, but as a drill-master he has shown himself to have gone deeper into military affairs than his rivals, Conkling and Morton. Indeed, these last named gentlemen may make a point against Blaine by charging that he prepared Southern youths to take up arms against the United States Government.

Was Successful in the Art of Love.

Blaine at Georgetown was more successful in the art of love than in the art of war. There were three sisters, named Stanwood, who taught in a female seminary near the Military Academy. Blaine was a decided lady's man at that early day. In his walks about town he indulged in numerous flirtations. He was a rather fine-looking fellow and was in favor with the girls. He had a number of moonlight walks and midnight talks with one of the Misses Stanwood and fell desperately in love with her. The young lady left for her native State, Maine, in 1849, and Blaine shortly afterward followed and married her. It was Miss Stanwood who drew Blaine to Maine, and, after his marriage, he determined to settle down there. Women control the destinies of men. Blaine would doubtless have been a secessionist had he not come across Miss Stanwood as she was trying to teach the female idea how to shoot in Georgetown.

Didn't Cut Any Figure.

The military academy with which Blaine was connected was subsequently removed to Blue Lick Springs, near Maysville, which did not, however, prove a congenial locality, and the institution became extinct. Blaine's recitation at Warrendale, in the event of that gentleman's election, may become an object of interest to the faithful. It may be well to state that his military associates at the school were West Pointers like Colonel Hopkins and Colonels Forbes and Martin.

Railroad Privileges.

Georgetown has not hitherto been conveniently situated as to railroad privileges. Payne's Station on the Louisville & Lexington railroad is six miles away, but the line of the Cincinnati Southern sweeps along the eastern limit of the town, and will, probably, when in operation, do great things for the people. Scott county was the first to take action in favor of the new road, and the right of way was quickly given. This has only cost the people \$25,000, the amount necessary to purchase property whose owners were not willing to make a donation to the company.

The Queen and Crescent Road Bed.

The road bed between Cincinnati and Lexington is nearly completed, and the iron will be laid and trains running by next October. There are very few road beds so well constructed as this. Every portion of it bears evidence of careful work. The engineer in charge of this division, Mr. W. P. Clark, has watched the contractors closely and, I am told, a large amount of work was rejected by him and had to be performed over again.

The Eagle and Elkhorn Bridges.

The bridges over Eagle and Elkhorn creeks are models of strength and good workmanship. The Cincinnati Southern will bring Georgetown, which is just sixty-nine miles from Cincinnati, in close communication with the outer world, and there will be a large amount of business done here in the way of shipping stock and general trade. The people generally feel quite jubilant over the railroad future of the place. It is one of the fairest spots in the Blue Grass region, and with greater accessibility, will gain a wide reputation.

Wonderful Feat Performed by a Horse.

After reading the above article and the correspondent's mention of the building of the Cincinnati Southern and the iron bridge over Big Eagle, just about one-quarter of a mile north of Sadieville, it calls to memory a wonderful and, indeed, a very dangerous feat performed by a horse. At the time—in 1876—the following mention was made by the "Every Saturday," a paper published in Georgetown by Judge Jas. B. Finnell and Prof. R. L. Garrison:

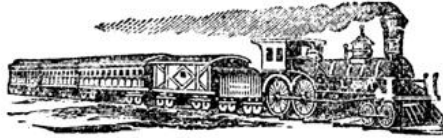
WALKS ACROSS A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

"A few days ago a horse belonging to Mr. James O. Sullivan walked across the railroad bridge that spans Big Eagle, by stepping from tie to tie. The distance from one end of the bridge to the other is fully 600 feet. The bridge has no floor save the ties laid in the ordinary way on railroad bridges. Many persons have been afraid to attempt the feat successfully performed by the horse. We are assured by eye witnesses, who are in every way reliable, of the fact published. The horse's nearest way home was across this bridge, and it seems that he preferred to make the trip this way rather than swim the creek and climb a steep embankment."

Results of Seeing First Train.

The Midway Clipper had this to say of the first train that came to Georgetown over the Cincinnati Southern Railroad on Sunday, October 14th, 1876: "A train of cars on the Cincinnati Southern made its appearance at Georgetown last Sunday and, of course, created great excitement in that usually quiet town. Results: One white man, leg broke, one darky, foot cut off; one dog, killed."

THE OMNIBUS RAN UNTIL 1885



AN omnibus was run to and from this station to Georgetown daily until the completion of the Louisville Southern Railway in 1885.

The Advantages of Railroads.

In 1875 the late Col. James Craig was one of the largest coal dealers in Georgetown. All of the coal he handled was hauled by wagons from Payne's Depot, a distance of six miles to Georgetown. An old newspaper clipping from a paper published in Georgetown at that time is as follows: "Mr. James Craig is fairly 'in the business' again and is selling a good article of coal at 22 cents per bushel. He will always give his customers bottom prices and will guarantee satisfaction in every particular."

A GLIMPSE OF THE BLAZED ROAD**OVER WHICH HAULING WAS DONE**

The first road from Payne's Depot was "Coleman Lane" on Lexington pike and thence to Georgetown. The second blazed road from there was run through the farm now owned by Mr. Rhodes Thomas. These roads were made for the purpose of getting access to Lexington, as well as Georgetown. After the trains began running the road was changed as it now runs, but was not macadamized until 1854.

Georgetown Now Has Three Railroads.

There are now three railroads in Scott county and coal is selling at from 10 to 14 cents per bushel—72 pounds to the bushel. The law required 80 pounds to the bushel, and in the past few years the coal dealers stopped the sale by the bushel and are now selling it by the ton. The railroads reduced the price of coal from 22 to 10 and 15 cents per bushel.

The Three Railroads.

There are four railroads in Scott county, but only three that come into Georgetown. The Cincinnati Southern (Queen & Crescent); the Versailles, Midway & Georgetown (now the Southern Railway), and the Kentucky Midland (now the Frankfort & Cincinnati. Many persons differ as to the dates the first trains ran over the roads, as there are no records; but the following dates will be found correct:

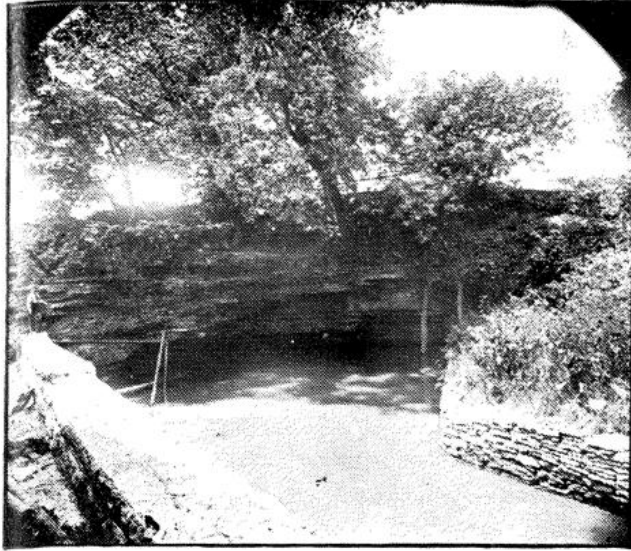
The First Trains Run.

The first train over the Louisville & Nashville was on January 25th, 1835.

The first train run over the Cincinnati Southern from Cincinnati to Georgetown was on Sunday, October 14th, 1879.

The first regular train of cars was run from Versailles to Georgetown on January 1st, 1885. The first passenger train over the Kentucky Midland was run on June 1st, 1885.

From The Head To The Culverts



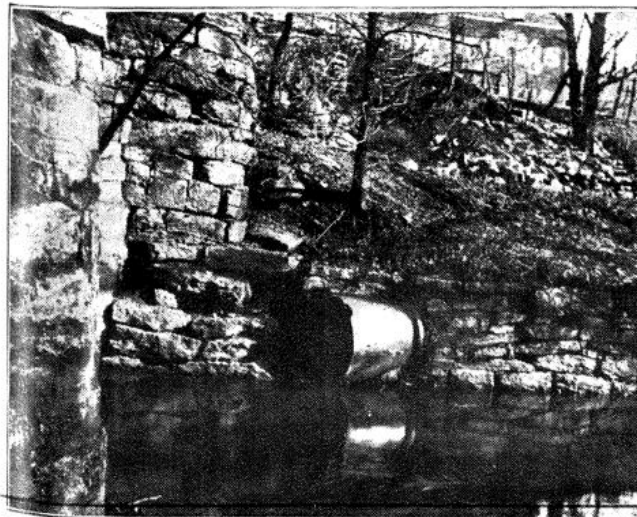
The Head at College Street

Between Head and Culverts



Showing Walls and Commons

The Old Stone Culverts



Showing The Sewerage Pipe

The Belle of the Blue Grass.

THE assembly of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Kentucky is a notable event in each year's history of the temperance interest throughout the State, and so to the charming town, called by the way of eminence Georgetown, the beautiful Belle of the Blue Grass came a delegation of a hundred members, composed of the earnest faithful and gifted champions of their well-beloved cause. Right royally were they received. Cordial welcomes were the spirit of the hour, and the well merited reputation of these people never was more lustrously shown than in hospitality accorded to all.—Frankfort Yoeman 1876.

Was 73 and Never Saw a Train.

Miss Thursa McCauley, living in Scott county, and within five miles of this place, now 73 years of age, has never seen a locomotive or a railroad car, yet she is a lady of education and intelligence and the possessor of an ample fortune. If she should now go out in the world she would, doubtless, be as much puzzled and surprised as was old Rip Van Winkle on his return to his native village after a twenty years' nap.—Midway Clipper, 1878.

The Marshal's Race in 1879.

The race for Marshall of Georgetown in 1879 between Geo. Cole, Democrat, Manlius Sinclair Independent and Thos. Finnell, Republican, will never be forgotten by those who took part in this skirmish. The law at that time gave every owner of real-estate the right to vote in town so long as he was a citizen of the county. It seems that Sinclair and Finnell combined and if elected Finnell was to fill the office. The gentlemen have all passed away. Some 100 or more farmers purchased the lot on the corner of Military and Jackson street where Mr. J. A. Shropshire erected a nice residence where he now resides and the same deeded to them. The next day each of them voted for Cole who was elected by a handsome majority. The lot was afterwards given to Mr. R. D. Tingle. The Lexington Gazette had this to say of it:

Just before election day in Georgetown a rumor got afloat that something precious had been discovered in a certain little rocky lot. Whereupon one hundred shares of stock was immediately sold to as many country gentlemen. The city ordinances of Georgetown provide that persons resident of the county and property owners of the town can vote in town elections. The radicals didn't take any stock in that lot, and they are now ousted, after holding power in the town of Georgetown for many years. The Democratic candidates made a clean sweep.

A wrong is always wrongest
In Kentucky,
Each candidate is the strongest
In Kentucky;
City offices are grandest,
The orators the blandest
And politics the damndest
In Kentucky.

Handsome Hotel Keeper.

The Cincinnati Enquirer in 1878 contained the following of the late Col. James Craig: "James W. Craig, of Georgetown, Ky., one of Kentucky's handsomest hotel keepers, is at the Burnett."

Mr. Craig was a grand man and a valuable citizen of Georgetown. He was liberal. He owned the old Georgetown Hotel and conducted it at the time it was burned in the fall of 1881. Hon. Victor F. Bradley and wife were boarding at the hotel and were there the morning of the fire. Mrs. Bradley is the daughter of Col. Craig. In later years Mr. Craig unfortunately began losing his health, suffering immense pains from inflammatory rheumatism from which he died.

Twenty-Eight Horses perished in the Flames.

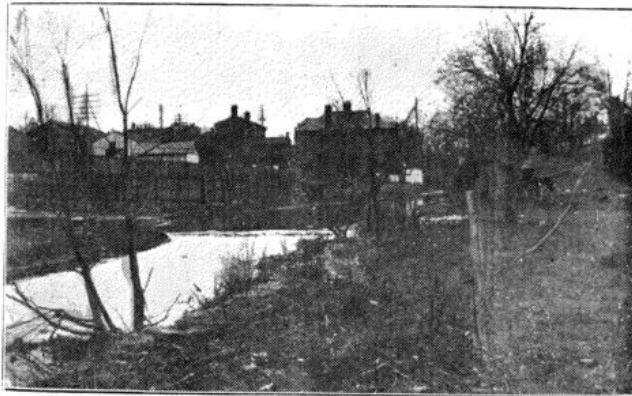
This fire swept away almost a whole block, besides the hotel the large livery stable which was conducted by James Chainey and in which 28 horses perished in the flames. A number of board horses were burned to death among them a mare belonging to Wm. Harp that he refused \$1000 for.

From The Culvert On West Main Street



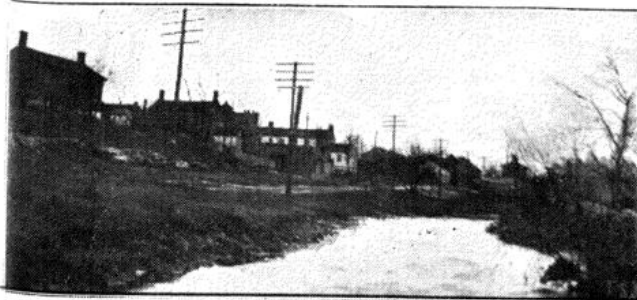
To Old Water Gap at Jefferson Street

The Spring as It Flows Along Water Street



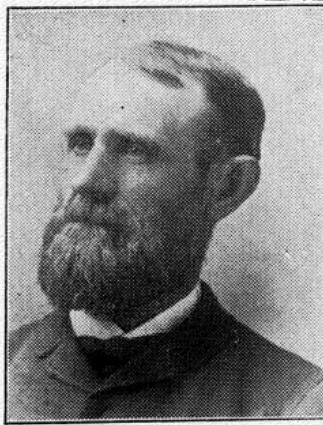
Showing Stray Pen

Passing Washington Street



To Jefferson Street to Old Gap

A VALUABLE CITIZEN.



MR. URIAS HAMBRICK

THE above is a likeness of Mr. Urias Hambrick who was born in Fayette county and came to this county when a boy with his parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Fielding Hambrick, located on Dry Run near the old State road now the Cincinnati pike where he lived for 60 years. When he matured to manhood he began life as a farmer and soon became prominent as a stock breeder and dealer. Has had many droves of hogs, sheep, cattle and mules driven to the river at Covington, a distance of 63 miles before the pike was macadamized or railroads were heard of. In more recent years he invested heavily in business as well as residence property in Georgetown. He has suffered several fires and lost considerable money, but he never turned his back on Georgetown. Each time erected finer buildings on the locations where the flames had swept the others away. At present he controls considerable property. He dealt extensively in leaf tobacco a number of years. He was twice married. In 1856 he married Miss Charles Ann Rawlins, daughter of the late Dr. Rawlins and to this Union two children were born, Edward who married a Miss Petty, of Grant county and Miss Minnie who married Mr. Chas. Sandifer. Mrs. Hambrick died in 1894. In 1904 he married the second time Miss Dora Macey and they now reside in comfortable home in Payne's Addition.

The Business Men of Georgetown in 1878.

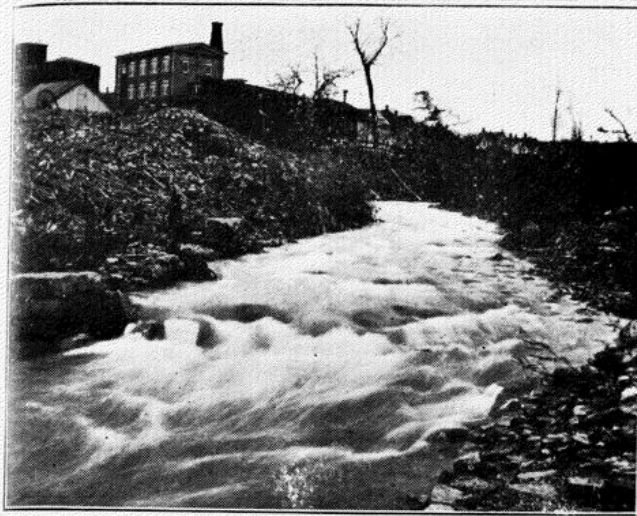
The following is a list of Georgetown business men in 1878 and a few of their advertisements reproduced.

Hardware: R. E. Roberts; Sherritt & Cleveland;
 Civil Engineer: Frank M. Snavely;
 Omnibus: John G. Cole & Co;
 Druggists: W. S. Elgin & Co;
 Dentists: Donally Bros, R. K. Bryan;
 Livery: G. W. Wainseott, L. McConnell; (successor to Thompson & McConnell);
 Meat: Newton Hambrick & Joe Gayle;
 Insurance: J. M. Wells;
 Coal, Grain & etc. J. M. Penn;
 Groceries: W. R. Smith, Kinzea Stone, John S. Gaines, W. W. Carson;
 Dry Goods: Robert Soper, Webb & Davis;
 Clothing & etc. Ike Marks;
 Carriages: A. W. Forwood,
 Millinery: Mrs. P. White, Mrs. Steadman, Mrs. Lizzie Sherritt;
 Restaurant: L. Hinch;
 Furniture & etc. John M. Stevenson;
 Undertaker: B. F. Randol;
 Georgetown Marble Works: H. Gitzendanner;
 Merchant Tailor: A. G. Alstrom;
 Local Agt. Cincinnati Southern Ry: T. J. Crumbaugh;
 Doctors: W. H. Barlow;
 Warrendale Female Seminary: Mrs. H. Stevenson, Miss M. F. Hewitt;
 Main Street Seminary, Department of Music: Mrs. J. Taylor Moore;
 Languages: B. R. Manly, A. B.
 Mathematics and Preparatory School: Miss Belle Ballou;
 GOETZ'S TRICOPHYLAX
 Goetz's Tricophylax: A Sure Cure For Dandruff and Humors of the Scalp, prepared and Sold only by Peter Goetz Feather Edge Hair-Cutter Main Cross Street, Soper Building, Georgetown Ky.

KELLY'S SANWIBS

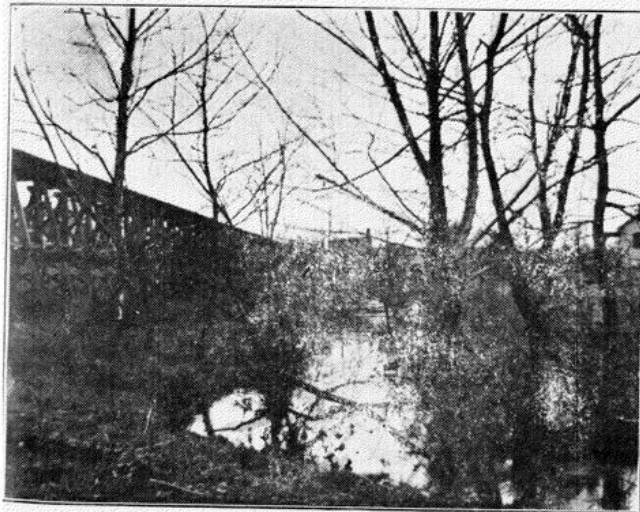
This is to certify that we were cured of Chills by the use of Judge James Y. Kelly's "Canwibs." Samuel Penn and three children. S. G. Burton, Mrs. J. H. Ware and Henry Mesher.

The Old Mill Dam



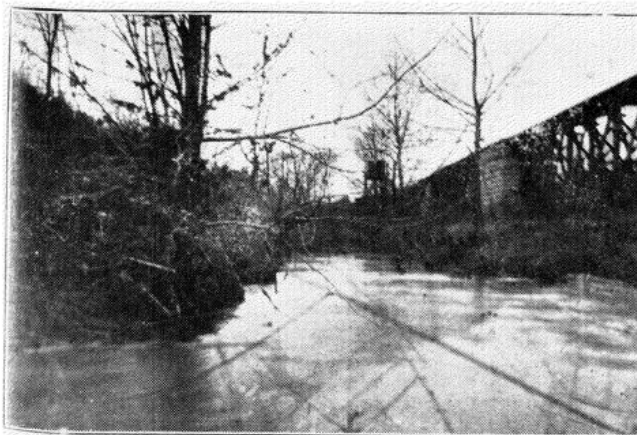
Where Elijah Craig Erected a Mill In 1787
It was here he made the first paper and whisky in the State.

The Long and High Trusel



Erected Along the Spring by the F. & C. Railroad Co.

A View of the Big Spring



Approaching Near It's Waters

MRS. LOUIE SNELL



NEE MISS MALLIE JONES
Daughter of Mr. John Jones, of Scott County.

MRS. WM. GATEWOOD



NEE MISS AGATHA LONG
Daughter of the late James Long, of Scott County. Mr. and Mrs. Gatewood reside in Mt. Sterling.

THE MOUTH OF THE BIG SPRING



EMPTYING IN BEAUTIFUL ELKHORN

ITS GEORGETOWN

Where the blue grass grows
And the Big Spring water flows,
Where the women are the prettiest in the land;
Where the pennyroyal is found;
Like the carpet on the ground,
And the horses are the first to pass the stand.



MISS MAMIE STONE

Daughter of Col. Kinzea Stone. Col. Stone is one of Georgetown's wealthiest merchants.

MRS. WM. CLEMENS



NEE MISS CORA WOLFE

Daughter of Mr. Richard Wolfe, proprietor of the Model Mills, of Georgetown. Mr. Clemens is a newspaper man and they reside in Cincinnati.

MRS. HOWARD GIBSON



NEE MISS HATTIE HAMBRICK

Daughter of the late Simeon Hambrick. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson reside in Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. FRANK ANEAR



NEE MISS MAE WELLS

Mrs. Anear is a grand-daughter of the late Col. James Craig and the daughter of the late Rev. James Wells

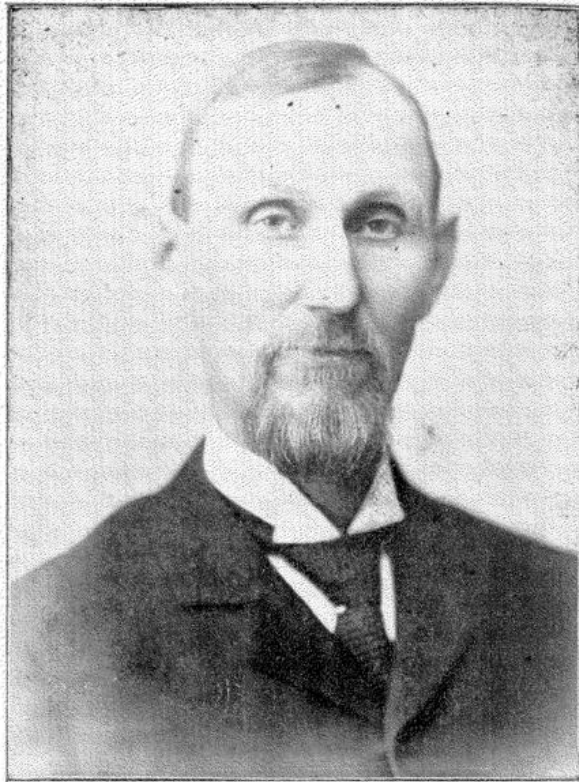
MRS. THOMAS GAYLE CONNELL



NEE MISS SALLIE B. HARPER

The niece of Miss Lida Payne. Miss Harper married Doctor Thomas Gayle Connell one of the best young physicians in the State. They reside at New Liberty, Owen County, where he enjoys a large practice and where he was raised. Speaking of physicians brings to mind that Georgetown has some of the most skillful men of this profession. Among whom some few likenesses of them will be found in this history.

A Physician, Surgeon, Soldier and Friend



DR. JOHN LEWIS

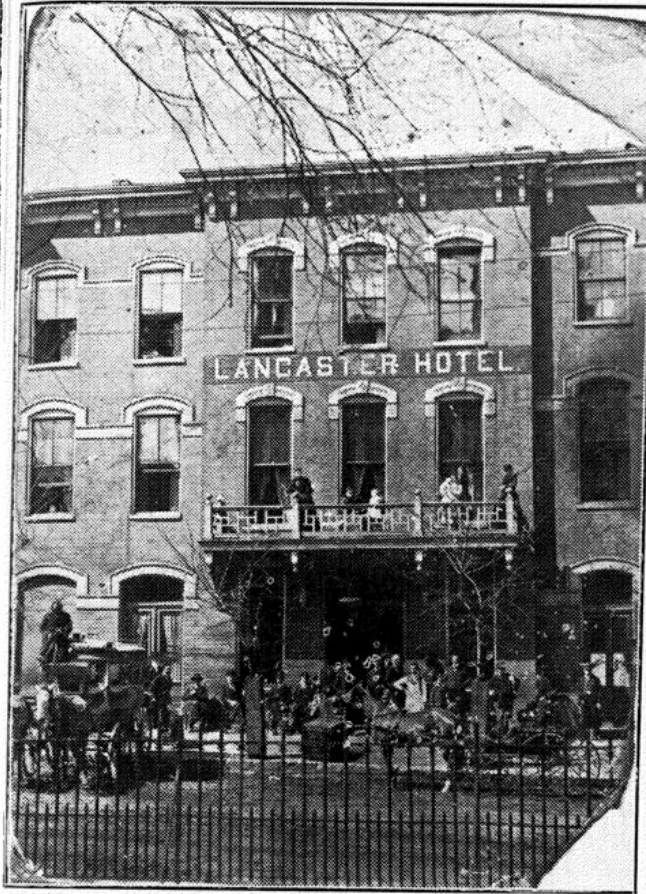
He has in all probability practiced medicine longer in Georgetown and Scott county than any other physician of the profession. As a man, as a friend, as a soldier, as a comrad, as a physician, as a surgeon, as a husband, as a father, he might be equaled, but not surpassed. That's his measure.

HAS A GREAT REPUTATION AS A SURGEON



DR. FRANK BRYAN

Dr. Bryan has been called to Chicago and other large cities to either perform or assist some of the most noted surgeons of the country in performing operations. He resides in Georgetown with his happy little family in a beautiful home, on West Main street, and is a man of considerable wealth.



Picture of Lancaster Hotel in 1885.

The above is a likeness of the Hotel taken in 1885 showing Cole's Omnibus. This picture was given to Herman Roland by Wm. Harp, who was an employee of the house. Reading from left to right the likenesses of those in front are John Laws, Marshall Waincott, —Wilson, Warren Clayton, Mayor Ben F. Bardley, Thos. O'Day, Jas. Nicholson, Lee Waincott, son of the proprietor, Geo. W. Waincott, Wm. Harp, and three negroes. Those on the portico are Miss Brown, Mrs. T. H. Bradley, Miss Mamie Stone holding her brother, Andrew K., and Mrs. K. Stone

THE WELLINGTON



Erected at a Cost of \$30,000.

The cause of this elegant hotel being erected was due more to the late Simeon S. Wells than anyone else and still it was against his own interest. When the flames swept away the old Georgetown Hotel in 1881, conducted by the late James Craig at the time, it left Georgetown in the cold, so far as a hotel was concerned. Mr. Wells immediately converted his large business house of four stories into a hotel and the Wells House soon gained the

reputation as one of the best hotels in the State. The Wells House was opened for the first time Aug. 9th, 1882. In 1883 the Lancaster Hotel was erected at a cost of \$25,000 by the late George Lancaster of Lexington.

The Wellington was erected in 1895 at a cost of \$30,000 on the ground where the old building of the Farmers Bank stood, corner of Main and Hamilton streets. Mr. Wells closed the Wells House as a hotel and placed it back into a business house. He was also cashier of the Farmers Bank and when his lease ex-

HE WAS A VALUABLE MAN



SIMEON S. WELLS

pired he gave it up and resigned the position of cashier and organized the Bank of Georgetown and was its Cashier at the time of his death. Mr. Wells married Miss Emma Smarr daughter of Col. Thos. Smarr and is now the only living daughter of that grand old gentleman. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wells and all living who are Mrs. Milton Smith, of the South. Mrs. Zack Offutt, of Louisville and Messrs John and Oscar Wells, of Chicago.

ONLY LIVING DAUGHTER OF COL. THOS. SMARR



MRS. EMMA WELLS

THE OLD BIG SPRING

PLAY-GROUNDS FOR CHILDREN, A FINE FISHING STREAM AND THE PLACE OF BAPTIZING



THE name of the Big Spring is one that the natives of Georgetown, regardless of age, color or sex, ever turn a deaf ear on hearing it called. The old spring is as sacred to their hearts, as, is the last resting place of their parents. The Big Spring was the play-ground for children, in which they waded and in which many pasteboard and cigar boxes were sailed as ships. No uneasiness was given children there. Drowning was impossible for there was not a minute in the day, but what some one was dipping a bucket



of water out of the spring.

Old Negro Woman Totting Three Buckets of Water.

It was nothing to see an old negro woman carrying, or "totting" as it was called then, three buckets of water at a time, one on her head and one in each hand. Many of these old negro women 60 or 70 years old, could carry three buckets brim full of water any distance within a mile and never spill a drop.

Wanting to Hear the Dead Indian Talk.



IT is a well known fact that the spring furnished water to the vast number of panthers, bears, wolves, wild cats and other vicious animals as well as to the blood thirsty Indians. It was the play-ground for the papooses.

McClelland's and where Mingo Chief the attack on record is where the mains were from the in-hand down to gener-most an estab-



It was where Fort stood Pluggy the was killed in this fort. No given as to chief's re-buried, but formation from genera-ation, it is al-lished fact

that they were interred on top of the high cliff, projecting over the head of the spring, from under which the water comes. A large rock was laid over the grave to mark the last resting place of the Idol

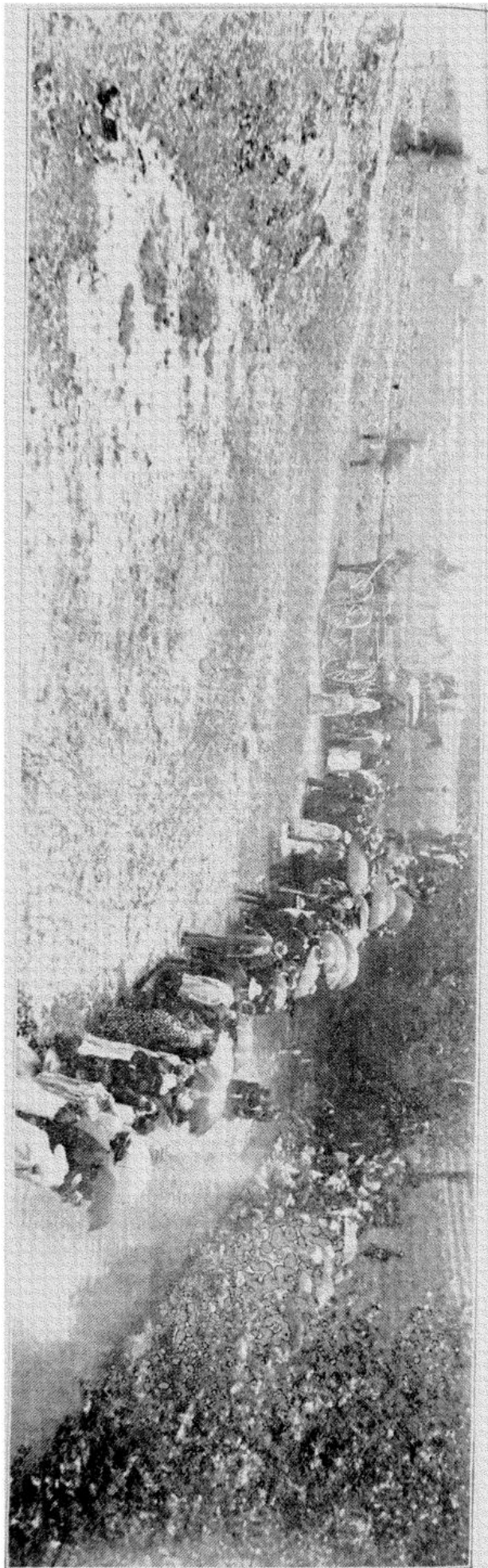
The Big Spring Gang.

of that tribe. One of the most interesting occasions that occurred was when a boy made his first appearance on the grounds to become a full-fledged member of "The Big Spring Gang." He was told that an Indian was buried on the cliff, and if he would go up there and stand on the rock and ask, "Indian what were you killed for?" the Indian would answer nothing. The boy's curiosity was so aroused that he walked up the cliff so hurriedly, eager to talk to the dead Indian, that he was almost out of breath when he got there, of course the gang followed close behind. The boy stood on the rock and when he was ready to ask the question, perfect silence prevailed. In the silence he asked, "Indian what were you killed for," silence still prevailed while the boy stood on the rock, with a look of dissappointment pictured on his face, and the gang laughing to their heart's content. What did the Indian say, they all would ask of the boy and he would reply in anger. Nothing. "Nothing." Didn't we tell you so would be the answer from the gang. This dead Indian question caused more fights in one moment than would occur at the spring in a whole day.



PLUGGY'S LAST RESTING PLACE

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE SANITIZING OF THE GARDEN



The Big Spring Was a Fine Fishing Place



OLD inhabitants of the town say that the Big Spring Branch from Jefferson street to Elkhorn where it empties was a fine fishing stream. That they had seen as fine bass and newlights caught out of the Spring as was ever caught in any of the surrounding streams. The distance above is about one-quarter of a mile and even up to 25 years ago the water was deep enough to swim a horse, and now would hardly swim a duck. At the end of Jefferson street there was a dam and between there and Elkhorn was another dam having been built at Elijah Craig's paper mill. Some ten years ago Capt. Lair owned the mill and the trustees paid him \$1,500 to remove the dam. This did not effect the flow of water, but the fall is entirely too great to maintain the depth as of yore in its bed.

Hog Fishing Was Fine.

The number of hog fish in the Spring from the two old culverts arched with rock through which the old water carts passed under the Frankfort pike which is West Main street of Georgetown, was certainly wonderful

All Baptizings at Spring



AS has been stated, the Big Spring answered for many purposes, and for some, no doubt, it was intended. Up to 1890 nearly all baptizing, by both white and colored, took place in the Spring near the foot, about one hundred feet south of the old culverts. Since that time pools have been placed in nearly all the churches. The two baptizings in 1885 of the First Colored Baptist church and of the Zion Baptist church will long be remembered as to the large number baptized, as well, too, as the vast crowd present. The likeness of the crowd appears on the preceding page, showing the crowd lined on both sides along the walls of the Spring. It does not show the vast number of people that stood on the Frankfort pike on the high rock walls over the culvert. The minister in the water was the late Rev. Anderson, of the First Baptist church, and the candidate was Mishack Ross.

Let His Angry Passion Rise.

The "brothers" were very tame, but some of the "sisters" were so greatly enthused when raised from the waters that the pastor was compelled to have assistance. This delayed matters considerably, because the crowd was so abrupt that the pastor felt called upon to reprimand. The majority of the sisters were compelled to shout. After this delay, the baptizing of the candidates would commence again. Everything worked along smoothly until some old modest sister would appear in the water with a bat of cotton rammed in each ear and a large, white sheet on her head as a cap. Then the crowd giggled, the angry passion of the pastor arose, the old sister standing in the water with a long, pious face, eyes closed and hands folded, awaiting the close of the pastor's reprimand to the crowd. The pastor would begin, "My sister, I baptize you in the name of the Father, the Son"—then a kid would lose his balance on the rock wall and go tumbling into the Spring. This baptizing will now come to a close and the rest of the candidates will receive baptism some other time.

The Zion Candidates.

Just as Rev. Anderson stepped out of the water, without any dismissal of his congregation, the Rev. Seals and his candidates entered the water singing. If there ever was a crowd of shouting Christians Seals had them. The Rev. Seals, after stating the purpose for congregating at the stream of water, began baptizing his candidates. Nearly all of the sisters of Zion shouted and as long as they confined

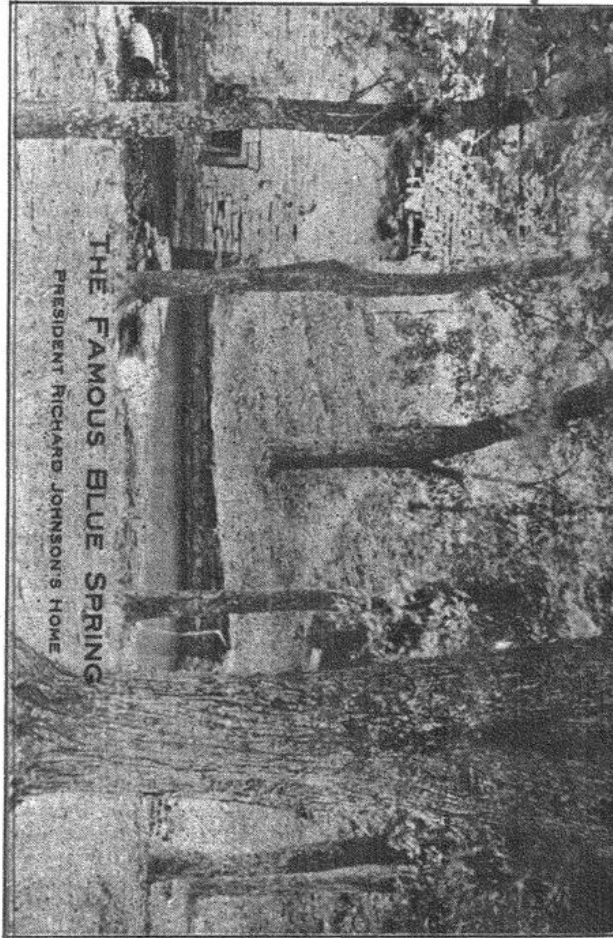
Aunt Eve Took a Tumble.

themselves to the water Seals made no attempt to quiet them nor the crowd. Everything went along nicely with the Zionites until old Aunt Eve Chinn, who was standing on the high walls over the culvert

on the Frankfort pike, became too full of religion for utterance and took a tumble from the walls (a distance of thirty feet) into the Spring, splashing water—no telling how high—and breaking a rib. This closed the Sunday baptizing of 1885.

There Was a Split in These Churches.

Some time between 1880 and 1889 there was a split in the congregation of the First Baptist Colored church. The Rev. Huffman at that time was the leader. Some of the Baptist "brethren" of Lexington came down one Sunday to try and harmonize and bring about a reconciliation. The ones who left the First Baptist church refused to attend the meeting if held in the church. The second floor of the "Old Bull's Eye" was the place chosen for the meeting to be held. The hall was packed like sardines in a box,



ANOTHER HISTORICAL SPRING

Everything passed along nicely for a short time, but suddenly the Lexington brethren came down the steps in a jiffy, without their hats, and out the Lexington pike they went. They were overtaken by some of the Georgetown deacons and if ever a bunch of negroes got a sound thrashing it was the visitors. For two miles or more the Georgetown pike was lined with negroes. It was then the Zion Baptist church was organized and the members have erected a nice brick building on Mulberry street.

"Aunt Lucy and Her Geese."

The Red men, the wild animals, the papooses, the white men, and the children, none of them enjoyed the Big Spring Branch more than "Old Aunt" Lucy Fowler's Geese. The geese would be found in the spring at daylight. It was a beautiful sight in the hot days of August to see these geese sailing down this stream of ice cold water, such as the Big Spring Branch only affords. giggling and making long dives, and enjoying "good old summer time." When Aunt Lucy would appear on the banks of the water and yelled, "Come out of dat spring you blamed devils, I'll make you cut more shines than dat (Goose making dive) when I

THE HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY.

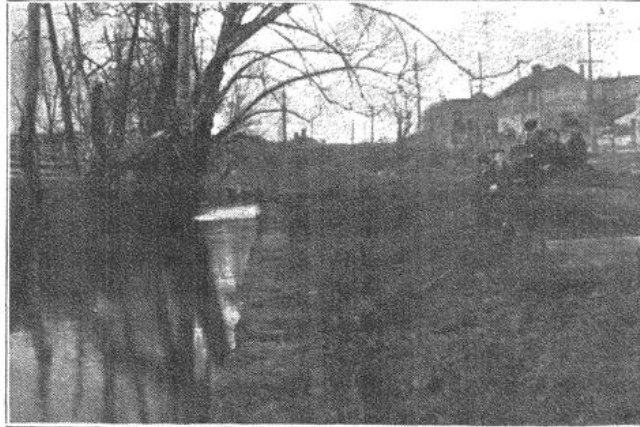
get you home, act so pert, [old gander standing on his dignity in the water squaking] "Showing off" "cause he's in the spring." As Aunt Lucy appeared closer, one more squak, a sudden flutter of wings and the coast was clear.

The Goose Levee.

When it comes to noise nothing on earth can equal a "Goose Levee." After school hours in the afternoons the boys would gather on the vacant land along the spring, which was called "The Commons," to play baseball. The geese could always be counted on as being there in wait for the boys. They would congregate in the water as near the place where the boys were as they could get. The interest these geese maintained was very noticeable. There had to be some home runs made or the game broke up. The geese just had to be in the game. When a home-run was made such "palavering" of the geese and yelling of the boys was never equalled by the warwhoop of the Indian when the spring was their happy hunting grounds. Often when the game was not exciting and the boys not yelling, they would show their anger by squawking, flopping their wings and fluttering water up and down the stream. This raised the angry passion of the boys and occasionally some one of them would put a gum-sling in his pocket and when the geese got beyond control a "fowl" murder was committed, and the "docksoligy" sung:

"Go and tell Aunt Lucy
An old grey goose is dead,
The one that's she's been saving
To make a feather bed."

SCENE OF SPRING BETWEEN HEAD AND CULVERT



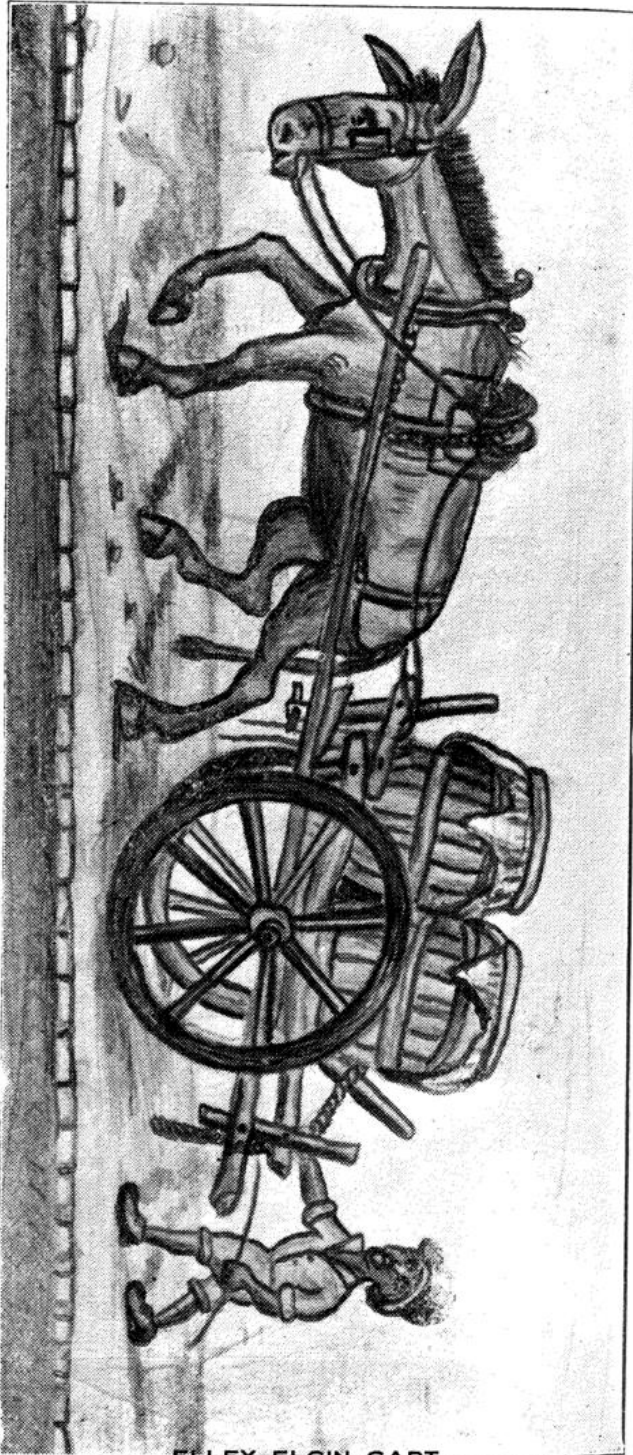
WHERE THE GEESE AND BOY HELD FULL SWAY

THE HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY.
~~FIRST WATER WORKS SYSTEM~~

—OF—

THE CITY OF GEORGETOWN

OPERATED FROM 1870 TO 1887.



ELLEY ELGIN CART.

FROM 1870 to the completion of the water works, in 1887, an old negro man named Elley Elgin conducted a water cart with which he hauled water from the Big Spring to the people of Georgetown, at 15 cents per barrel. It is useless to state that the above is a likeness of Elley's mule and cart, because the picture is so perfect that any person who ever saw the outfit will recognize it at a glance. The old mule was named "John," and if he had one knot on him, he had a hundred. "John" needed no driver, as he knew his business so well, and had it so systematized, that "Uncle" Elley was not put to

that expense. There were a certain number of customers, and "John" played no favorites; it mattered little to him about people being in a hurry. He had his route and kept it. He took the patrons just as they came, and backed up the cart to their doors in the order in which they came. "Uncle" Elley was too old to conduct such an extensive business, and he secured the services of Dave Bradford as clerk, whose duty it was to dip the water from the spring into the barrels, and dip it from the barrels and carry it into the business houses and homes of the patrons. "John" was never sick during the period stated above, and never missed a day from work in that time. The house in which Elley Elgin lived was said to have been "McClelland's Fort," and the writer is confident it was true.

System of Water Works Talked of For Years.

The question of building a system of water works in Georgetown for the purpose of protection against the flames and as an inducement to factories to locating, was talked of for years and especially after some of the fires that wiped blocks of business houses out of existence. The erection of water works was talked of after the fires of 1867, 1860, 1869, 1875, 1876 and 1881, but the system was never erected until 1889. In 1869 the Lexington Press had this to say concerning the question of erecting water works in Georgetown as it was being so strongly advocated by the citizens here after a fire that had just wiped out a business block on Main street.

Water Supply.

The citizens of Georgetown propose to erect water works to furnish their town with an abundant supply of water, not only for ordinary wants, but in sufficient quantities to induce the establishment of manufacturing enterprises. This is a wise step, and one that will not fail to produce an abundant reward within a few years. There must be a large manufacturing city somewhere in Central Kentucky, but it cannot be made without water, and that too in large quantities. Our neighbors in Georgetown are the first to appreciate this fact and take advantage of it. Lexington should long ago have done what Georgetown now proposes, and it must be done before we can reap the advantage which should result from our position as a railroad center, in the midst of one of the finest districts of agricultural country, to be found anywhere in the world. If we wait, others will spring forward and secure the advantages which naturally belong to Lexington.—Lexington Press.

The Water Works Built.

The franchise for the purpose of erecting a system of water works in the city of Georgetown was granted to John Nichols and others of the Board of Trustees on May 13th, 1889. In the month of June of the same year the work of erecting the system was commenced. The use of the water of the Spring and sufficient ground to erect a pump station at the head of the Big Spring were granted by the Trustees of the town to the company. The system was completed in October, 1889, as was also an electric light plant.

The Gas Works.

Georgetown for a number of years previous to 1889 had gas works, which were erected in 1875 on North Mulberry street. The fact of having incandescent electric lights caused the gas plant to close down and the foreclosure of a mortgage on the light plant placed it on a par with the gas plant and Georgetown was left in almost total darkness. The Council sold the gas works to J. P. Jackson, and the result of the sale will be found elsewhere. Below will be found a clipping taken from a scrap book at the time the gas works were erected:

Georgetown By Gas Light.

The street lamps were lighted for the first time on Sunday night, August 11, 1875. The light was rather poor, but it has been steadily improving since. A number of business houses were lighted up on Monday night. The Trustees have authorized the erection of five additional street lamps making forty in all.

The Electric Light & Water Company.

These corporations were known as The Electric Light & Water Company and were incorporated at \$20,000. These plants were sold shortly after they were erected to foreclose a mortgage of \$35,000 and were purchased by H. P. Montgomery and others, who incorporated another company and which was known as The Water Supply Company.

The Water Supply Company.

After several years of litigation the Court of Appeals did not affirm the sale and the plants again were sold, being purchased by R. W. Nelson, of Newport, at \$32,000. The gas plant, which had been purchased from the Trustees of the Town by J. P. Jackson, was merged into the company which was organized, as will be seen as follows:

Georgetown Water, Gas, Electric Light & Power Co.

In 1900 Mr. Nelson organized a company composed of Ross Holtzman, Joseph Feder and J. P. Jackson, and incorporated and known as The Georgetown Water, Gas, Electric Light & Power Company, with a capital stock of \$200,000, only \$100,000 in twenty year bonds bearing 5 per cent interest were issued at \$100 per share and purchased by Feder.

THE FRONT OF BUILDING



CORNER OF WATER AND COLLEGE STREETS

Holtzman & Co., brokers of Cincinnati. The City Council made a contract with this company, or rather extended the contract of the old company, for twenty years to furnish the city with water and light, the new company agreeing to improve the plants, changing the incandescent system to that of an arc, which it did. Today Georgetown has one of the best water works systems and is one of the best lighted towns in the State. The city has 25 arc lights, for which it pays \$60 a year each, and 106 incandescent lights, for which it pays \$19.50 each. It has 72 water plugs, for which it pays \$40 a year each, a total of \$2,880. The total cost for lighting the town is \$4,067.

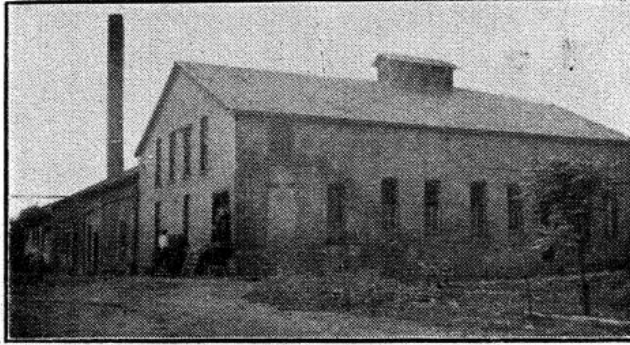
Georgetown Ice Company, Organized in 1890.

On March 14th, 1890, a Company known as the Georgetown Ice Co., was organized and incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing ice. The Company was composed of W. N. Offutt, J. M. Penn, Jno. Bell, N. S. Offutt and Rhodes Thomas. The plant was erected on Water Street half way between the head and culverts of the Big Spring. It was not a big success because it was started on too cheap a scale. It formally emerged in what is now known as "The Royal Spring Ice Company" which was organized in 1899 and was composed of K. Stone, J. S. Gaines, John S. McHenry, H. M. Grover, J. D. Gro-

THE ROYAL SPRING ICE CO.

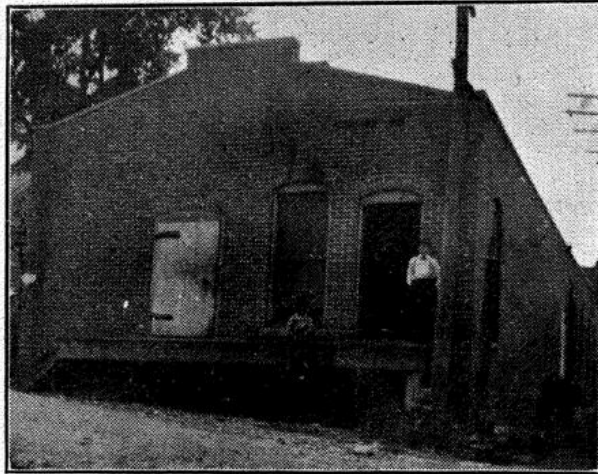
ver and H. P. Montgomery. This company erected two large brick buildings on the corner of College and Water streets of which likeness follows. The plant is now owned by John S. Montgomery and Ben F. Stone.

Georgetown claims to have the best artificial ice in Kentucky, and bases this claim not on any superiority of plant, but on the fact that the water for the



Where The Ice Is Made.

ice is taken from the Royal Springs and retains all of the qualities for which that water is famous. The capacity of the plant is about thirty-five tons of ice in twenty-four hours. During the summer season the plant is run up to its full capacity and even then the orders cannot be filled. Ice is shipped to Lexington, Frankfort, Danville, Stamping Ground, Richmond and Midway. With the exception of the ice provided for the local trade, the company sells its product only in car-load lots, and in this quantity



The Cold Storage and Office Building.

it is sold at from \$2.50 to \$3 a ton. There are really two distinct plants, the last having been built only about a year ago, at the cost \$10,000. While each is a fifteen-ton plant, it has been found possible to turn out more than that during the rush season. The capital stock of the ice company is \$15,000.

The Spring Went Dry.

The Spring went dry three summers ago and caused a considered scare for a brief time. Proclamation was issued by the Mayor to stop sprinkling and the Ice Plant was closed down. The Ice Company had a pipe in at the head of the spring and a suit followed to make the company take it out. However, the Water Company now furnishes the Ice Company its water "at so much per", and the Spring flows merrily along and never goes dry.

TREMENDOUS GROWTH IN TEN YEARS



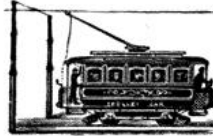
As has been stated that Georgetown took on new life after the big fires of 1869, 1876 and 1881, but between the years of 1885 (the News made its first appearance) to 1896 it had a tremendous growth almost doubling in population. It was in these years that such enterprises as the Water Works, Ice Plant, Street Cars, Cordage Factory were started and the Lancaster and the Wellington were built. Mr. and Mrs. Gano Kelly have charge of the Wellington and have made it one of the best hotels in the State. Mr. Kelly has charge of the office and Mrs. Kelly, the dining room and kitchen. She does principally all the buying. Mr. T. E. McGuire is the clerk and all three of them are the right people in the right place. The Lancaster Hotel is conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rhodes.

The Street Cars Started in 1890.



Sept. 6th, 1890 The Georgetown Street Railway Co., organized and the road was completed a few months later. The road was built to both depots—the Cincinnati Southern on Madox street and the Kentucky Midland on Bourbon street, the road passing down Chambers Avenue. Since the electric line was built, the line to K. M., has been dispensed with. The first lessee of the road was Mr. Wm. Powell, and Mr. J. C. Cantrill, was the next.

Electric Cars Start in 1895.



In 1895 The Georgetown Electric Street Railway was organized and those holding stock in the "Mule Car System" were given shares in the Electric line. The Electric line was put in operation in 1895. At half past one o'clock Saturday afternoon June 12th, 1895 everything was completed and the cars left the power house for the first time. The cars run nicely and that afternoon and night, over 1,500 people were carried. The following day, Sunday the cars carried more people than at any other time before or since. The cars looped the loop every 15 minutes.

The Omnibus Ceased Operation.



Mr. John Cole who for years run an omnibus too and from the Depot discontinued the same to become motorman on car No. 2. Mr. Jack Wright was the motorman on car No. 1.

The Interurban Cars.

The Georgetown-Lexington Traction Co. purchased the Georgetown Electric line and now operate it in connection with the Interurban cars, which run from Georgetown to Lexington, making a trip every hour. The Interurban line was built in 1902. The first trip of a passenger car was made in June.

The Scott County Library.

In 1887 the young ladies and gentlemen of the town and county organized this association and elected Hon. Wm. C. Owens as President. The Grand Jury room in the Court House was used for several years for the library and a librarian was employed. The library had over 1100 choice Literary gems and a large membership. The Association gave a series of lectures during the winter months securing the very best lectures. The proceeds went toward securing books. In late years the interest was not sufficient to keep it going and the Association seems now to be a thing of the past.

The Loan and Building Association.

One of the most fruitful sources of improvement to the town was the organization of the Loan and Building Association, which is still in existence and flourishing like a green bay tree.

This organization entered upon the first year of its existence on October 19th 1886, with an authorized capital of three hundred thousand dollars. The officers and board of directors were: Isaac Marks, president; M. W. Watterman, secretary; A. B. Barkley treasurer. Directors: Isaac Darka, J. M. Penn, A. B. Barkley, J. F. Gasner, D. Y. Nichols, J. B. Tanner, J. B. Finnell.

THE GEORGETOWN FIRE DEPARTMENT. 471

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF 1816



BY an act of the Legislature a certain number of rubber buckets were required and that these buckets be scattered over the town as a means for fighting the flames and protecting property against fires. The first fire engine was made by Job Stevenson and Carey Clark, but there is no record of it to give a description other than its cost—\$200.


The Fire Department in 1850.

The description of the second fire engine cannot be found other than it was a four-wheel wagon with a large hogshead on it. The hogshead revolved on pivots and served as a hose reel as well as a reservoir. This engine required two brigades—"fillers" and "pumpers." It kept the bucket brigade busy at a time of a fire carrying water and filling the hogshead. The pumpers, too, had blisters on their hands. After the flames were put out and the hogshead filled with water, then the hose was reeled around the hogshead and the engine pulled into the house, ready for the next alarm.

The Old Side Pump Engine.

In 1865 A Side Pump Engine was purchased which did not require the carrying of water in buckets to fill it. It had a rail on either side giving room to six men on a side to pump. This was one of the hardest propositions a fellow ever went up against to fight the flames as this statement can be verified by John Herring, Wash Holtzclaw, C. T. Neal, Mose Nichols and a host of others who were members of the Georgetown Volunteer Fire Company at that time.

The First Steam Fire Engine.



IN 1877 just after the Court House was burned the Trustees of the town purchased a fine Steam Fire Engine at a cost of \$5,000 together with a hose carriage. William Brown was employed as Engineer. A house was erected on the corner of Mulberry and Main street and the engine and reel were kept there until 1899 when the City Hall was built and a place set apart for the Fire Department. This engine furnished the boys a great deal of fun. The engine was provided with a tongue and two reels of rope so it could be pulled by hand as well as a tongue for horses to pull it. The alarm of fire was given by hammering on the Court House Bell and everybody regardless of age color or sex yelling fire! fire! fire !!! F-i-r-e Y-e-a-r!!!. Every boy 16 years-old as well as men were making tracks to the engine house. Eight or ten men would get at the pole and fifty or more boys ahead of them pulling by the rope. There was always sufficient help to get the engine out, but it was generally difficult to get it back with horses. During a fire the engine would some time get too warm for the engineer and he would have to leave on account of "the biler" going dry, but it would cool down in ample time for the engineer to return and give the coal man the "dickens" to the fireman for not sending that "York-a-ga-ny" coal. In this way the firemen could account for the engineer's absence when engine got too frisky.

The Water Works Gives the Protection.

In 1889 a company was organized and a system of waterworks were erected. The work of erecting this system was commenced on June 12th, 1889, and put into operation Sept. 13th, 1889. The system is said to be one of the most complete in the State. Fire plugs are distributed throughout the town, not alone in the more thickly populated portions, but even to the most remote boundaries. With a pressure of sixty pounds, the engine can, within an almost incredible space of time, be brought to such a high degree of pressure as to enable the fire department to throw, practically, an unlimited number of streams over the tops of the tallest buildings in the town. The fire department is well organized and well drilled in its duties, so there is no longer, with the present facilities for procuring water, much danger of being visited by such terrible conflagrations as the town has heretofore suffered from.

The Fire Department in 1890.

The water works system was completed in 1889 and it was thought by the Trustees that the engine could be disposed of.

472 GEORGETOWN FIRE DEPARTMENT

1892 the Engine was sold to the City of Midway at something like \$1,000. It has since been overhauled at a great cost, and it is the best engine now in the state and a fire stands little show there when the Fire Department is given a chance. It was a mistake on the part of the Trustees in selling it, but others were as much to blame as the Trustees.

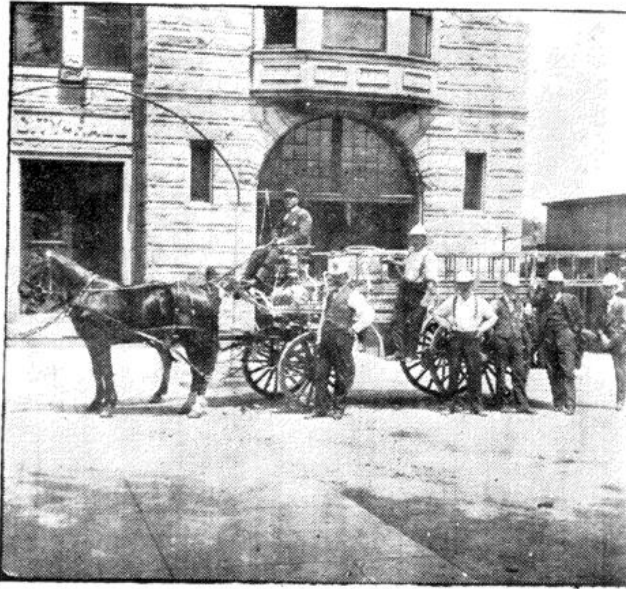
The Hook and Ladder Wagon.

In 1889 the Trustees purchased an old hook and ladder wagon. After the old heavy ladders had been tried to be raised at several fires and came near crushing the life out of a number of people, and for which there was no house, it was run under the gangway of Weber's shop, which stood on the lot on South Broadway, where the stable of James Mulholland stood, was destroyed by fire. The fire in 1889 was the one that destroyed the old hook and ladder wagon.

The Horse and Hose Wagon.

If a city was ever blessed with a more beautiful paraphernalia than Georgetown had in 1903 the fact never became. The first horse purchased was a bay horse named Dan—too small for the wagon, but did the work well. The second horse was a grey, 16 hands high, perfect in shape, beautiful in color, a picture in style and second to none in action.

THE HOSE, HOOK AND LADDER WAGON



CHEMICAL ENGINE

His name was Tom and he was a brother of that fast horse, Doctor Sparks. The many years he did service as the fire horse and having stood on a plank floor, confined as he was, rendered him almost worthless. He was never given a rest of two weeks and the green food he got from year to year was certainly limited.

The above is a likeness of the well equipped Fire Department of Georgetown. The likeness of the members as shown in the cut are the Driver, Wm. F. Vaughn, on the seat, the Chief, Ernest Ashurst, Robt. Hassloch, Herman Roland, Robt. Stone, Fred Crumbaugh and Wick Ashurst. The cut was made from a photograph taken in September, 1905, in front of the City Hall. Several fires have occurred in Georgetown where the damage to the building was small when compared to that done the stock of goods. A number of these fires occurred in the second and third stories of the building and this made it very difficult to the members of the Fire Department in getting to the flames and it was for these reasons the Board of Council purchased the hook, ladders and chemical engine. This is one of the latest wagons made and is known as a hose, hook and ladder wagon with chemical engine and cost the city \$1,700. This wagon requires two horses. They were purchased at \$350. The city has a fine alarm as stated and with a paid Fire Department it is well protected against the flames.

The members of the Fire Department receive \$5 each at a fire, \$2 for a practice.

CONDUCTED THE BUS LINE FOR YEARS



JOHN G. COLE

For a number of years prior to the completion of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, Mr. John Cole operated and drove an Omnibus from Georgetown to Lexington. When the C. S. R. R. was completed he ran a Bus to and from the depot for almost ten years without opposition. In 1884 Jasper Offutt and Robert Stockdell engaged in the livery business and in some way purchased the sole right from the Cincinnati Southern Railroad officials to meet trains and no other bus was to appear on the road's grounds. Cole continued to run his bus to the depot regardless of purchased rights or Railroad officials. The officials could not deliver the goods and finally erected railroad ties and fenced the depot in. A guard was placed at the gate to let Offutt & Stockdell's bus pass and shut out Cole. This caused a great deal of feeling among the citizens of Georgetown as Cole had a host of friends. The second day after the fence had been up over 500 people congregated at the depot the time the 6 o'clock train was due. Excitement was great. The Offutt & Stockdell bus came first and the guard opened the gate and passed it, then a few minutes later Cole's bus was seen coming the guard closing the gate and locking it with a chain, just as the bus got in 30 feet of the gate G. H. Nunnally stepped out of his office, which was near the gate, with an ax in his hand, chopped the chain through the gate open and told the driver, Charlie Herndon colored, to drive through (Charlie obeyed orders). This act of Mr. Nunnally was done in "no bulling way," but calmly, fearlessly and determined and no one knew this better than the guard and let it go at that. Mr. Cole continued to operate his bus line until the completing of the Electric Railway at which time he stopped to become mortoman on the Electric Car. At the death of his brother—George Cole, he entered in the retail liquor business and now has one of the finest bars in the city. He has a comfortable home on South Broadway where he and his happy family enjoy life. Whatever pleasures "Jack Cole" enjoys he deserves it. Charlie Herndon the old darkey that drove the stage for Cole from the first to the last trip, was a wagoner of Col. James Craig. Mr. Craig was a coal dealer and all freight came by Payne's Depot a distance of six miles hauling.

Time of Fun

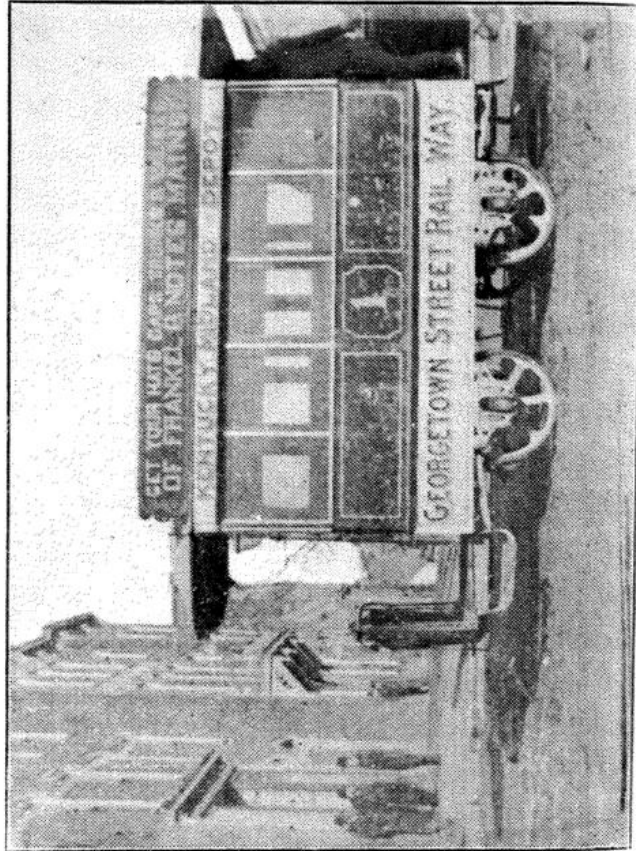


TWENTY-FIVE years ago when people were not "sterilized" as now, most any piece of dry wit would cause a hearty laugh. Time has changed and so have people and the only thing now that brings one of those side-splitting laughs is the dollar. The fellow that receives it almost breaks a rib with joy, the fellow who turns it loose cries his eyes almost out, and the grief becomes so great that a physician is called in.

The Stage Coach Troubles.

The following is an account clipped from a Georgetown paper in 1881 of a minstrel troop enroute to Georgetown from Versailles in a bus and the members tumbled head foremost in Lee's Branch. Friday morning Arlington's Minstrels on their way from Versailles to Georgetown met with quite a serious accident just after leaving Midway, and the wonder is that no greater damage was done. The entire troupe, sixteen in number, were riding inside an omnibus, drawn by four horses driven by Mr. Alex Wilson, of Versailles, owner of the same. By the side of the driver was a colored man who usually accompanied the team, while upon the top of the vehicle were divers and sundry pieces of light baggage, big fiddles, horns, &c. On coming down the hill from Midway, a gentleman in a buggy, (Col. W. S. Darnaby, of Georgetown) was seen approaching. To avoid a collision with the buggy, the pike being covered with ice, Mr. Wilson started his horses at a rapid gait, but he made misclaculation as to the incline or overrated his skill as a driver and the omnibus struck the railing on one side of the open bridge that span's Lee's

THE MULE CAR LEAVING BROADWAY



THOSE STANDING ON CORNER

Those likenesses of the three gentlemen standing at the corner of the building as shown in the cut are Geo. Cole and old Mr. Geo. Cope. The other gentleman could not be recognized.

branch and omnibus passengers, horses and baggage tumbled a distance of about ten feet into the bed of the branch the water in the same being about a foot deep. It was a colder reception than the burnt cork jokers had calculated on, and they were in no mood to enjoy the joke at their own expense. The villagers hurried to the rescue, and the people and horses were soon extricated from their perilous position. Several members of the troupe were smartly bruised, but none of them were seriously hurt. Mr. Wm. Marr, an "end man" was in the very middle of the wreck, and it was thought at the time that he was dangerously injured, but he will soon be as funny as ever. Mrs. Arlington was worse scared than hurt. We see it stated that the manager of the troupe threatens to sue Mr. Wilson, but we learn from a gentleman who happened at the locality soon after the accident that it was unavoidable on his part. The omnibus was badly wrecked, and one of the horses was so badly injured that it was thought it would die.

Dave Shined Em Up.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. The Arlington Minstrels wear shiny, silk hats of the stove-pipe persuasion, and they (the hats) looked terribly demoralized when they were fished out of Lee's branch. It was bad for the hats and the minstrels, but then it put money into the pocket of Dave Adams. It has been many a day since he had so many silk hats to iron. It reminded him of old-times, and he would be glad for the Arlingtons to come again—in the same way. "I've a shine, sir?"

Business Houses and Mansions.

THE business houses of the town are all first-class in every respect. They are built not only with the idea of being substantial in architecture, but also with the view of being an ornament to the town.

All Branches Represented.

Almost every branch of business known to the ordinary commercial life of a thriving little city has from one to two representatives in Georgetown, and in some classes of business, even more.

Self Made Men.

It is a fact often remarked upon that it is the exception, rather than the rule, that the men in commercial life in Georgetown are men who "were born with a silver spoon." On the contrary, they usually have started with nothing, and have, by industry and close attention to business, worked themselves into prosperous and lucrative positions in the commercial world. This can be accounted for as they have already tasted of the bitterness of poverty, they have reared themselves, through honest, sober, and industrious lives, to the point where they can try some of the pleasure of prosperity.

The Owners of Business Property.

The owners of business property, located on the Main street of Georgetown, are John S. Gaines, Mrs. Nannie Craig, W. H. Barbee, Mrs. Lizzie Kenney, Herring, Jenkins & Co., Mrs. S. E. Barlow, Dr. Geo. O. Brown, James Thornsberry, Dr. Jno. A. Lewis, Mrs. Isaac Marks, K. Stone, Victor Bradley, Joe Penn, Gus Margolen, Sutton heirs, G. H. Nunnelley, D. B. Best, Ulrich Hambrick, Miss Bertha Webb, Mrs. Susan Soper, Deposit Bank, Louis Pieri, Farmers Bank, Mrs. Zack Offutt, Dr. Geo. Fitzgerald, First National Bank, Lancaster heirs, Mrs. R. M. Dudley and many others.

The Beautiful Mansions.

RESIDENCES of which any city might well be proud are along its streets. So careful have the citizens been in erecting their houses that now Georgetown is considered the most picturesquely beautiful town in Central Kentucky. By those who profess to know there is only one other more beautiful street in the United States than Main Street. All the streets of the town are broad avenues and the citizens seem to take peculiar pride in making them attractive, those residing on them viewing with each other which shall be the most pleasing in point of beauty in architecture.

Beautiful Wide Streets.

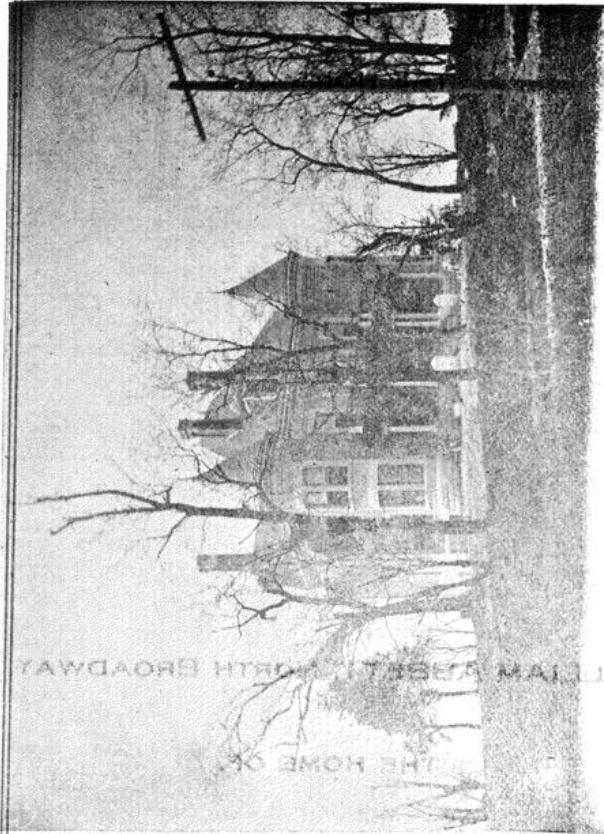
In Georgetown there are more fine buildings, in proportion to its size, than in any other town in the State. This can be readily accounted for when the character of the soil is taken into consideration. With a heavy deposit of fire brick clay and an even heavier sub-strata of the very best and most solid limestone, the facilities for procuring material cannot be surpassed. The majority of the buildings are of brick, owing to the fine quality of clay obtainable. Within the town limits fine quarries of pure limestone rock, furnishes the greater portion of the material for the foundations.

MORRISON PROPERTY RESIDENCE OF W. SHAWALTER

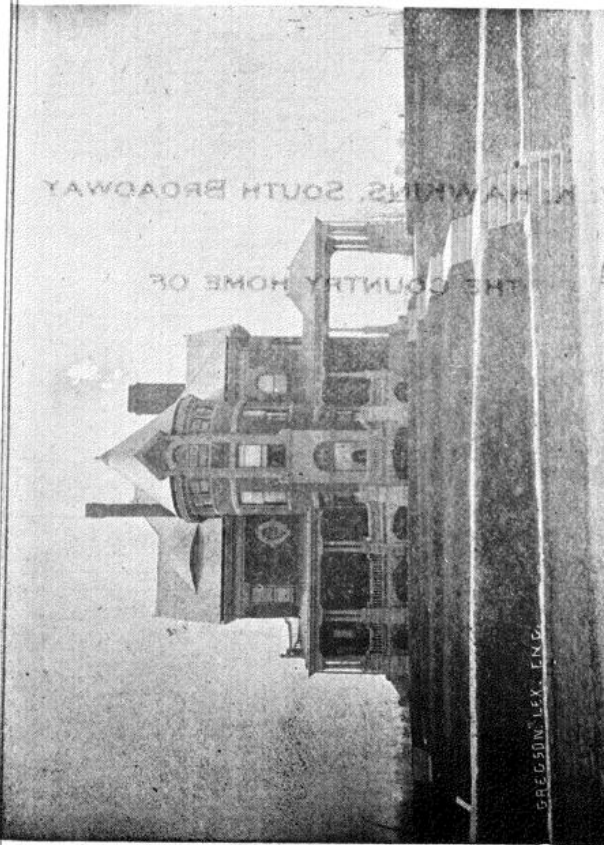


MRS. DAVEY GRAVES RESIDENCE, East Main Street.





H. P. MONTGOMERY'S RESIDENCE, West Main Street.

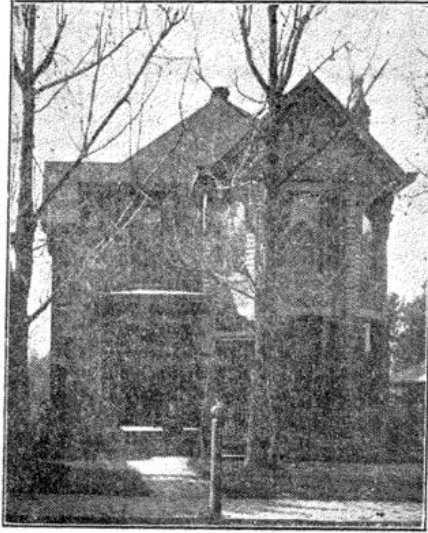


K. STONE'S RESIDENCE, West Main Street.

JOHN OSBORNE

GREESON, LEX., ENG.

THE HOME OF



WILLIAM ABBETT, NORTH BROADWAY

THE HOME OF



W. K. HAWKINS, SOUTH BROADWAY

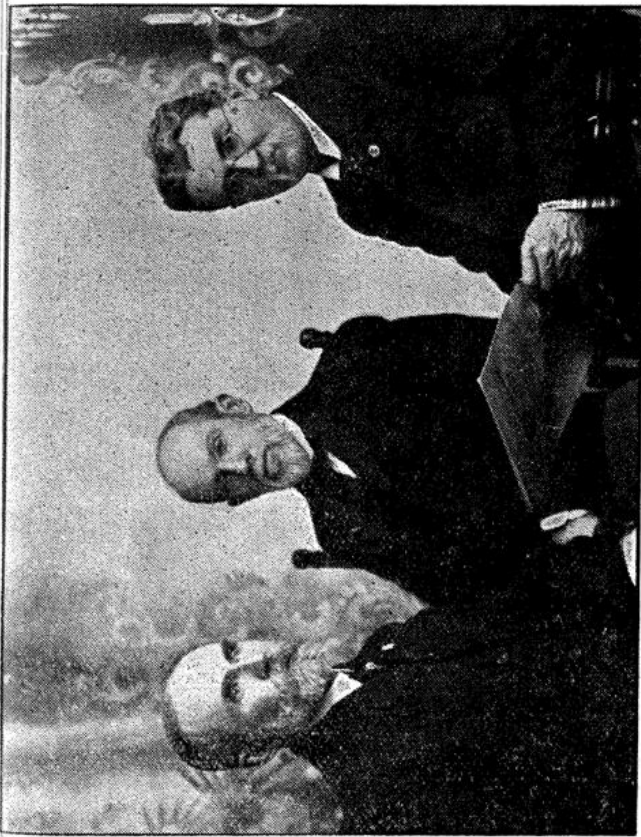
THE COUNTRY HOME OF



JOHN OSBORNE

THREE CITIZENS AND FRIENDS.

The above is a likeness of three citizens, all of whom are well known. Col. Sinclair is Cashier of the Deposit Bank and Trust Company, and Col. Gaines a farmer and breeder of saddle horses. Both of these gentlemen served in the Civil war, a more extended mention of them will be found in this history. Col. Hugh Anderson was born near Oxford in 1838. His father, Col. Meredith Anderson, was born in Harrison county. His mother was born in this county and before marriage was Miss Mary Jane Barkley. Col. Meredith Anderson conducted a large hemp factory in Leesburg from 1845 to 1850. Col. Hugh Anderson began farming early in life. In 1873 he purchased a large tract of land lying midway between Oxford and Georgetown on the Georgetown and Oxford turnpike, which is now one of the best farms in that portion of the county. Col. Anderson



A. H. SINCLAIR.
HUGH ANDERSON.
W. A. GAINES.

has for the past thirty years, been a breeder of stock of all kinds, but pays most of his attention to cattle, hogs and sheep. He is also among the largest raisers of tobacco having a number of tenants on his place the year around. He does not rent his land, but superintends it himself. He lives in town and goes to and from his place. Col. Anderson married Miss Elvira Allen, of Bourbon county in 1865. He has seven children living—Dr. Everett Anderson, who is employed by Uncle Sam in the Philippines; Mrs. Lydia Roberts, of Paris; Robert, the owner of Tea's Over, the dam of Dick Welles; Meredith, a shoe dealer of Paris; Clarence, who lives in the West; Mrs. Wm. S. Kelly, of this city, and Mrs. Earl Ferguson, of Fayette county. Col. Anderson is a very popular man, noted for being accommodating, liberal at all times, and one of the best natured and big hearted men as can be found anywhere. There is "nothing small" in this man, and no person suffers for food or fuel if he knows it. Col. and Mrs. Anderson have a suit of rooms at the Wellington where they board. They generally spend the winter in Florida. They moved from their place to town some years ago. Col. Anderson was appointed City Engineer in 1895, and served six years. It can truthfully be said that the streets were kept in better condition then than they have been before or since.

When The Captain Was Mayor.

"Capt. A. H. Sinclair, the Mayor of Georgetown, the county Seat of Scott county, is a member of one of the largest and most influential families of that county. Entering the Confederate army when but little more than a boy, he served four years in the most noted company of the famous Ninth Kentucky cavalry, commanded by Col. Breckinridge. His mess-mates, who were among the soldiers in the army as they have been since among the best citizens of the State were such men as Henry Halley, of Payne's Depot; Ed Halley, of White Sulphur; Will Lewis, of Woodlake; Dr. John A. Lewis, of Georgetown; Capt. Ely Blackburn, Capt. Will Gaines, Hon. Church Black, member of Congress from Georgia, and others like unto them.

Returning home after the war Capt. Sinclair soon won and always retained the confidence and respect as well as the affection of the people of Georgetown. A Democrat by tradition and conviction, he has always been a supporter of Democratic principles, policies and candidates. Under his regime Georgetown has enjoyed a first-class city government, and is now prepared to reap full benefit from the full years that are coming after the seven lean years."

What Inducement to Factories.

In 1899 the Lexington Herald wrote the Mayors of all the town in Central Kentucky, asking each to write an account of his own what advantages it offered for the investment of capital or the location of manufactories. The first of the series printed was from Mayor A. H. Sinclair, of Georgetown. In this connection the Herald prints a very good picture of Mayor Sinclair, reproduced here, with the following biographical sketch:

In answer to the questions asked, Mayor Sinclair made the following answers.

Present population of county? Seventeen or eighteen thousand.

Founded in? July, 1774.

Settled by McClellands and others, November, 1775.

County seat? Yes.

In what class is it under present constitution? Fourth class.

Present population? 4,817.

How many churches are there? Seven white and three colored. White—1 Christian, 1 Baptist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Old School Baptists 1 Catholic. 2 colored Baptists and 1 colored Methodist.

What educational institutes? Georgetown College, City School; 3 private schools and 1 kindergarten.

What railroads pass through it? Queen & Crescent, Cincinnati & Frankfort and Louisville Southern.

How many children in public schools? White 330; colored 320; total 650 daily attendance.

Assessed valuation of properey? \$1,444,337 00.

Rate on taxation per \$100. 90 cents.

Rate of county taxation? 51½ per cent, and 52½ state.

Water supply? Very best, the Royal or Big Spring and Elk-horn, which encircles it on east and north.

Has it water works? Yes No meters.

Rate for water per 1,000 gallons? No meters.

Has it gas? Yes.

Rate for gas per 100 feet? \$1.50 per 1,000 feet 15c per 100.

Has it electric light or street cars? Has both electric light and electric street cars.

Can houses be rented for homes? Very few for rent.

How many vacant houses in town? Not more than two or three business houses and one or two residences.

What fire protection has it? Very best—water works by steam pressure.

What police force? One chief and four assistants.

Does it offer any inducement for the location of new manufactories, what? Yes; will exempt from city taxes manufactories that will employ as many as five hands in their business for five years.

A Strong Republican Pow Wow.

The friends of the Captain placed his name before a Republican Committee in 1902 for re-election, but was defeated by Mr. J. William Keller. It was no doubt the strongest political Convention ever held in Georgetown.

The Streets of Georgetown.

It is due to Col. Hugh Anderson to say that the streets of Georgetown were kept in better condition during his term of City Engineer than there have been before or since that time.

STREETS AND SUBURBS



MAIN Street is the principal street and divides the city of Georgetown on the north and south. Main street is a portion of the Frankfort and Paris turnpike. Broadway divides the city of Georgetown east and west and is a portion of the Cincinnati, Georgetown and Lexington turnpike. It is fully eighty feet wide from curb to curb and fully a mile in length and is almost as level as the top of a table. Along the sidewalks are large maple trees which not only furnish shade to the pedestrians, but to those traveling in the street. For almost one-half mile the branches of the maples form a perfect arch over Main street and it is no doubt one of the most beautiful thoroughfares to be found in the State. These trees were put out in 1871, an account of which is reproduced from the Frankfort "Yeoman."

Just What the Captain Said It Would Be.

"Captain Sam Goin, of this city, has been busy during last week, and part of this, setting out maples in Georgetown, and we are glad to know that the impetus given to this improvement by Judge Duvall and ourselves last spring has resulted so favorably. He informs us that he has set out between four and five hundred in the streets and yards of that already attractive place, and that in a few years, with the general disposition manifested for the introduction of this choice shade tree, Georgetown will be the most thoroughly shaded town in Kentucky. With a public spirited generosity which does him credit Captain Goin presented to the various churches and the Masonic Hall, having no maples in their front, a sufficient number to shade their sidewalks, and planted out besides free of cost."

Shade Trees and Concrete Pavements.

A number of shade trees which lined the sidewalks in the business part of town were cut down in 1895 to make way for the concrete pavements. The new pavements are very nice in their way, but it is a matter of regret to see the shade trees, which add so much to the public comfort in hot weather, sacrificed. It requires only about ten minutes to cut down one of the trees. They could not be restored in five years. Their removal gives the sun a fair and square shot at all persons who have to tread the new pavements at certain hours of the day.

Spare That Tree.

Suppose "Uncle Jimmy" Kelly, Samuel Shepard, Joseph Elgin, Oliver Gaines, Job Stevenson, Rev. Gano, John and James Lemon, Wm. Nash and other pioneers of Georgetown, had been here in 1895 instead of 1825, how quickly they would have yelled:

Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now!"

The Streets Running East and West.

The principal streets running East and West are Clayton Avenue, Rucker Avenue, Jackson, Clinton, College, Main, Washington, Jefferson, Bourbon.

The Streets Running North and South.

Water, Broadway, Hamilton, Mulberry, Chambers Avenue, Military, Warrendale Avenue, Maddox.

The Suburban Portion.

There are a number of other streets in the beautiful suburban portion of the town.

Finnell Addition.

This addition was made to the City of Georgetown by Judge James B. Finnell in 1880. It lies in the South-eastern portion of the town and many beautiful homes have been erected.

Rucker Addition.

This plot of ground lies on the West side of South Broadway. It was owned and layed off in town lots by Prof. J. J. Rucker. As fast as these lots were sold residences were erected until now, when scarcely a vacant lot can be seen on either side of the street. A

portion of the land lies along the Lexington pike on South Broadway, upon which reside Rev. Victor Dorris, G. H. Nunnally, J. J. Rucker and Dr. J. C. Thomasson. Prof. Rucker sold a number of acres of land to the Elks for the fair grounds.

Payne's Addition.

This plot of land lies north of the town and was laid off in lots in 1895. The land belonged to Judge Geo. V. Payne and contained twenty-five or thirty-five acres. A company was organized and is known as the Georgetown Land and Improvement Company. This company purchased the tract and laid it off in wide streets, along which beautiful shade trees were put out. Payne's Addition is not only of great value, but is a beautiful place, where the tired out business man can return to his home and take a rest, free from noise and care. In Payne's Addition some of the finest residences to be seen in Georgetown have been erected, nearly all brick or two-story frame. Only a portion of Payne's Addition is in the city limits.

Western Military Institute.

As the ground of the Western Military Institute is shown in the survey, the notice as published in the Georgetown Herald in 1846 by Col. Johnson was as follows:

Having purchased the residence of M. V. Thompson, Esq. (formerly Judge Warren's) for the site of the "Western Military Institute,"—decidedly the most eligible location in Kentucky—the public may rest assured that there is no further impediment to its complete success and permanency.

The second session will be opened at that place on Monday, the 2d day of August. The buildings will be enlarged to accommodate 300 students—150 have already entered.

Students who ride to school shall have stalls and pasturage gratis.
Aug 4, 1847-23-tf

T. F. JOHNSON,
Superintendent.

Treatment of Pavements.

They took a little gravel
And they took a little tar
With various ingredients
Imported from afar.

They hammered it and rolled it,
And when they went away
They said they had a pavement
That would last for many a day.

But they came with picks and smote it
To lay a water main;
And they called the workmen
To put it back again.

To run a gas main
They took it up some more;
And they put it back again
Just where it was before.

They took it up for conduits
To run the telephone;
And then they put it back again
As hard as any stone.

They took it up for wires
To feed the 'lectric light,
And then they put it back again,
Which was no more than right.

Oh, the pavement's full of furrows;
There are patches everywhere;
You'd like to ride upon it,
But it's seldom that you dare.

It's a very handsome pavement,
A credit to the town;
They're always diggin' of it up
Or puttin' of it down.

The Negro Settlement.

This settlement was made at the close of the Civil War. It lies north of the city and along the limits. This settlement has been the bone of contention between the two political parties.

A HOOSIER MAYOR
OF
A CORN CRACKER TOWN
AND PROUD OF IT SAH.



JOHN WILLIAM KELLER

The following is a likeness of Mr. J. W. Keller a young man on whom the people of Georgetown crowned with the high office of Mayor. Every inch of him a gentleman and the soul of honor. In a Republican Convention in 1902 he was made the nominee for Mayor of the City of Georgetown. The fight in the November election of that year was fierce and caused a contest. The Democratic nominee's were given the certificate of election and after two years of litigation the Republican won their case in the Court of Appeals Mr. A. L. Ferguson was the Democratic nominee and the short time he was in office made a splendid Mayor for the town. The first vote Mr. Keller cast after reaching the age of 21 was here in a Democratic primary when H. S. Rhoten and T. S. Gaines were candidates for Police Judge, the later defeating the former by one majority. Rhoten contested the election of Gaines on Keller's vote, claiming him to be a Republican. It was his first vote and the court decided that his party affiliation should not be questioned. He is always ready to advance the interests of Georgetown. He was born Dec 20th, 1863 at Hope, Bartholomew Co. Ind., his parents were Benjamin Keller and Emily Cornelia Keller. He moved to Flat Rock Shelby County Ind., in 1869 where he started to school, he worked on the farm and learned the trade of harness making returned to Hope in 1878 and followed the trade of harness maker with his father, and was in business there three years.

He went to Columbus, Ind., in 1881 to learn the trade of watchmaker and Jeweler with Herman L. Rost, serving three years of apprenticeship, and came to Georgetown Feb. 2, 1884 to work for E. C. Barlow & Son.

He continued to work for them until 1887 in which year he took the active management of the business for Mrs. S. E. Barlow which position he still occupies, also manages the Opera House for the same party.

He was elected Councilman in 1897 and served two terms, was elected Mayor of Georgetown in 1901 which position he still holds His term will expire Jan. 1 1906.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Circuit Judge—Vacancy.
 Commonwealth's Att'y—Robt. Franklin.
 Master Commissioner—R. E. Roberts.
 County Judge—J. J. Yates.
 County Clerk—J. S. Fleming.
 County Attorney—T. S. Gaines.
 Sheriff—Asa Nutter.
 Deputies—Will Rogers, Will Warring.
 Circuit Clerk—Geo. S. Robinson.
 Jailer—Joe Finley.
 County Superintendent—L. H. Paxton.
 State Senator—J. Campbell Cantrill.
 Representative—R. S. Hearne.
 Assessor—J. W. Pickett.
 County Surveyor—French Abbott.
 Coroner—Ernest Ashurst.
 County Treasurer—D. P. Ewing.
 Game Warden—John Viley.

MAGISTRATES.—

First District—W. H. Johnson.
 Second District—Rom Payne.
 Third District—Tom Allen.
 Fourth District—S. B. Triplett.
 Fifth District—J. Greene.
 Sixth District—J. K. Northcutt.
 Seventh District—Joe Ward.

CONSTABLES.—

First District—Bob Stone,
 Second District—
 Third District—Theo. Devers,
 Fourth District—Dutch Gayle.
 Fifth District—J. R. Turner.
 Sixth District—J. C. B. Fightmaster.
 Seventh District—Tom Kenton.

CITY DIRECTORY.

Mayor—J. W. Keller.
 Treasurer—A. M. Bradley, Jr.
 Clerk—Jas. T. Brooks.
 Police Judge—L. L. Bristow.
 City Attorney—J. B. Finnell.
 Chief of Police—John E. Woollen.
 Chief of Fire Department—Ernest Ashurst.
 Chief of Fire Alarm—Will Vaughn.
 City Physician—Dr. E. C. Barlow.
 City Engineer—J. D. Offutt.
 Weighmaster—J. L. Thurman.
 Truant Officer—D. A. Adams.
 Coucilmen—S. S. Offutt, K. Stone, James
 Bradley, Ben T. Stone, E. T. Fleming, G. H.
 Nunnelley, R. Q. Ward, J. W. Chowning.
 Regular meeting first Friday of each month.
 Board of Health—Dr. F. F. Bryan, chair-
 man; Dr. A. C. Cook, W. H. Barbee.
 School Board—J. S. Gaines, chairman; R.
 H. Anderson, Tom Shuff, C. W. Graham, J.
 T. Henry, J. E. Faulconer. Regular meeting
 first Thursday evening of each month.

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—First Monday in February,
 May and October.

Quarterly Court—Fourth Monday in
 March, June and September and Tuesday
 after the third Monday in December.

County Court—Third Monday in each
 month.

MAGISTRATES' COURT.—

Georgetown, District No. 1—First Tuesday
 in March, June, September and December.

Payne's Depot and Powder House, District
 No. 2—No court.

Great Crossings and White Sulphur, Dis-
 trict No. 3—No court.

East and West Stamping Ground and
 Minorsville, District No. 4—Second Thursday
 in March, June, September and December.

Porter and McFarland, District No. 5—Sec-
 ond Wednesday in March, June, September
 and December.

Sadieville, Stonewall and Turkeyfoot, Dis-
 trict No. 6—Second Tuesday in March, June,
 September and December.

Oxford and Newtown, District No. 7—First
 Friday in March, June, September and De-
 cember

LODGE DIRECTORY.

MASONIC—Bradford Commandery No 9, K. T.—Meets at the Masonic Hall second and fourth Fridays of every month. R. C. Head, C.; D. A. Adams, R.

Chapter No. 13—Meets at Masonic Hall the second Monday of every month. Dr. W. G. Moore, H. P.; Richard Warren, Sec.

Blue Lodge, Mt. Vernon No. 14, F. and A. M.—Meets at the Masonic Hall the first and third Monday nights, 7:30 o'clock. Henry Warren, Acting Master; Dr. P. W. Prewitt, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—Encampment—Meets at City Hall second and fourth Thursday nights, 7:30 o'clock. J. J. Yates, N. G.; A. J. Coffee, Sec.

Odd Fellows—Meet at City Hall every Monday night at 8 o'clock. J. J. Yates, N. G.; A. J. Coffee, Sec.

A O U W—Workmen—Meet at Masonic Hall every Tuesday at 8 p. m. D. T. Bolden, M. W.; J. R. Owens, Sec.

Royal Arcanum—Meets at Masonic Hall second and fourth Wednesday nights at 7:30 o'clock. Sam Allen, Regent; Ben F. Stone, Sec.

ELKS—Meet at Masonic Hall every Thursday, 8 p. m. A. H. Sinclair, E. R.; T. C. Bell, Sec.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR—Meet at Vogt's office the second Wednesday of every month. W. F. Ely, D.; W. G. Moore, P. D.; Adolph Vogt, Sec.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES—Meet at E. Thompson's drug store first and second Tuesdays. J. W. Thacker, Commander; Ed. Thompson, Sec.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CHRISTIAN—V. W. Dorris, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.; prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor meets at 6:30 p. m. Sunday; Ladies Aid Society meets second and fourth Monday afternoons at 2:30 in the Ladies Parlor at the Christian Church; the C. W. B. M. meets the first Monday afternoon at 2:30 in Ladies Parlor.

ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC—Mass at 10 o'clock every Sunday morning.

BAPTIST—Rev. Edward B. Pollard, Ph. D., D. D., pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Bible School at 10 a. m.; prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7 o'clock. Young Peoples Union devotional meeting Sunday 6:30 p. m.; Christian Culture Class Friday at 7 p. m.; Junior B. Y. P. U. Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m.; Women's Missionary Society every second Wednesday at 3 p. m.; Women's Working Society every Friday morning.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. C. D. Waller, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.

PARTICULAR BAPTIST—Eld. J. Taylor Moore, pastor. Preaching every fourth Saturday and Sunday following in each month.

METHODIST—Rev. W. F. Moores, pastor. Preaching every Sunday except third Sunday. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m.; prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:25; Ladies Aid Society meets every Monday evening at 2:30; Epworth League meets every Monday evening at 2:30. All meetings are now being held at the City Hall, during the building of the new church.

EPISCOPAL—Rev. H. H. Sneed, pastor. Services first and third Sunday mornings at 11 a. m.; Sunday School at 9:45 a. m.

Youtsey Trial Continued From Page 397

sey, who was sitting just behind his lawyers, jumped to his feet, saying in a loud voice, "It is untrue. It's a lie; I never spoke a word with that man in my life; nor he to me." His attorney, Colonel Crawford, turned around in his chair and said: "Be quiet now, and sit down—be quiet," at the same time motioning with his hand.

"I will not sit down," shouted Youtsey. "I never said a word to that man; it is untrue."

Youtsey's wife sprang to his side and said, while looking at the prosecuting attorneys and Arthur Goebel: "Now you have killed my husband, I hope you are satisfied." She tried to induce Youtsey to sit down, but he refused, and in a louder and more angry tone than ever shouted; "I am innocent. There is no blood on my hands," raising his hands up, "They are swearing my life away and I'm innocent."

Deputy Sheriffs Hearne and Vaughn hurried over to his side and took hold of him, as he seemed, to be growing more violent every second.

"Turn me loose; let me alone; I will not sit down," shouted Youtsey, his eyes flaming as he struggled with the deputies. Meantime the audience was showing signs of excitement, many rising to their feet, and a few ladies left the room. Judge Cantrill had to threaten to fine some of the men before they would take their seats.

Youtsey was forced into a chair and for a moment there was quiet, but again he shouted: "Goebel is not dead—he still lives—all the demons in hell could not kill him," and he began sobbing hysterically.


"Mr. Sheriff, if the defendant does not remain quiet put hand-cuffs on him," said the Judge. Youtsey and Howard are both serving a life sentence in the penitentiary.

THE PRESENT CITY OFFICERS

AND SALARIES RECEIVED

R. H. Anderson Mayor,	\$100 per annum
James Bradley Police Judge,	400 " "
R. E. Roberts City Attosney,	100 " "
Geo. D. Lancaster City Treas.	600 " "
D. Adams City Clerk,	600 " "
Zack Lusby Chief of Police,	900 " "
Mose Rodgers, Policeman	600 " "
W. F. Vaughn, "	600 " "
James Wolfe, "	600 " "
James McNally, Keeper of Fire Alarm and Hose Wagon	600 " "
John Nichols, Assessor	175 " "
Joe D. Offutt, City Engineer	100 " "
D. B. Knox, City Physician	100 " "
Will Flaig, Clock Keeper	50 " "

The Present Board of Council.

 IF the writer would undertake to publish all of the names of those who have served as Trustees and Councilmen it would require volumes. The present Council is composed of

E. T. Fleming, Lewis Sublett, A. J. Coffee
Robt. Ward, R. A. Finnell, Wm. Barbee,
Ben F. Stone, John Zeysing, all of whom were

elected by Democaats, save Barbee, Independant. There is a vacancy in the Board caused by the death of Mr. A. J. Coffee. Each Councilman receives a salary of \$2 per month or \$24 per year.

The Rate of Taxation of 1905.

Municipal.....	65c.
City School.....	35.
Sinking Fund.....	05.
Sewer Bond Sinking Fund.....	05.

\$1.10

What Georgetown Can Boast Of

Water Works.
Electric Lights.
Electric Street Railway.
A 30 ton Ice Plant.
Three Railroads.
An Interurban Railroad.
Electric Fire Alarm Telegraph.
Splendid Public and Private Schools.
Eleven Churches.

What Georgetown Can Boast Of

Three Hotels.
 Three Newspapers—The Georgetown News, The Scott County Democrat and Times.
 Four Banks.
 Two Flouring Mills.
 Twelve Physicians.
 Five Dentists.
 Thirteen Lawyers.
 Four Drug Stores.
 Two Grain Elevators.
 One Hemp Warehouse.
 Two Confectionary store and Restaurants.
 Two Bakers.
 Three Meat Stores.
 One Furniture Store.
 Two Undertaking Establishments.
 Five Dry Goods Stores.
 One Jewelry Store.
 Efficient Police Force.
 A Theater.
 A Fifteen Thousand Dollar Jail.
 A Beautiful Cemetery.
 A Fifteen Thousand Dollar City Building.
 Police Station and Work House.
 One Planing Mill.
 Building and Saving Association.
 Macadamized Streets and good Sidewalks.
 Fourteen Groceries.
 Five Barber Shops.
 Five Livery Stables.
 Three Milinery Establishments.
 Two Merchant Tailoring Establishment.
 Three Clothing Stores.
 Three Notion Stores.
 Splendid Fire Department.
 Steam Brick Manufactory.
 Indian Asphalt Plant. This plant gives employment to over one-hundred hands and is increasing its force daily.
 One Brass Bands.
 A Healthful Climate.
 Reasonable Rate of Taxation.
 A Small Death Rate.
 A New \$20,000 Baptist Church.
 A New \$40,000 College Building.
 A New \$10,000 Catholic Church.
 A New \$25,000 Christian Church.
 A New \$30,000 College Dormitory.
 A New \$50,000 Hotel.
 A New \$5,000 Colored School Building.
 Many Handsome Residences.
 Three Hardware Stores.
 Three Plumbing Establishment.
 A Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

WHAT GEORGETOWN CAN BOAST OF

Three Lumber and Five Coal Dealers.
 Five Blacksmith Shops.
 Two Carriage and Wagon Works.
 One Photograph Gallery.
 Three Real Estate Dealers.
 Five Thousand Population.
 Lodges of Masons, Knights Templar,
 Knights of Pythias, United Workmen
 Knights of Honor, Odd Fellows, Red
 Men, Elks
 The Finest Spring in the World.
 Handsome Business Houses.
 Houses numbered and Street names on
 corners.
 Concrete sidewalks in front of nearly
 every Business House.
 A Steam Laundry.
 A Large Dormitory for Catholic School.
 One Telegraph Office.
 Telephone connections with neighboring
 towns.
 Two hundred College Students.
 College Base Ball and Foot Ball teams.
 Long Distance Telephone.
 A Sanitarium.
 Local Telephone Exchange,
 Good prospects for Government Building.
 Georgetown has a population of nearly
 5000. From 1885 to 1895 the population
 almost doubled.
 The census shows 1,096 school children
 for 1906 of which 603 are white and 493
 colored. The number of white children
 are 306 males, 297 females. There are 237
 males and 256 female colored children.

The Scott County Oil Co.

Between 1902 and 1904 oil was discovered
 in Eastern Kentucky. Stock companies were
 organized and citizens of nearly every town
 in the State contributed liberally to the well
 digging habit with the idea of getting rich
 quick. The oil phobia was a contagious dis-
 ease and many of the citizens of Georgetown
 had such a severe attack, that they started
 well digging in Scott county hoping to recover,
 but failed and now Georgetown has to buy oil
 from other places to oil her streets.

Beneficial To Health.

Many persons have said that the oil pour-
 ed on the street was not only beneficial to the
 roads, but to the health of the people as well.

The Sewerage System.

While Georgetown has had an excellent
 natural drainage the Board of Health and the
 physicians of the town believed that it should
 have a sewerage system. The question of
 issuing \$25,000 worth of bonds for the pur-
 pose of building a sewerage system was sub-
 mitted to a vote of the people at the Novem-
 ber election in 1905 and carried.

THE CITY HEALTH OFFICERS

Since the adoption of the new constitution in 1891 in which changes were made in the provision of the Board of Health, the city physicians have been compelled to perform the duties of that office. Among those who have held this place were Dr. W. D. Scott, Dr. E. C. Barlow and the

Present City Physician



Dr. D. B. Knox

Dr. David Benjamine Knox was born in Nicholas county, graduated in Indiana, attended the Kentucky School of Medicine of Louisville, where he graduated in 1893. Took a post graduate course in the New York School Hospital. Began practicing in 1893 in Newtown until 1899 and then came to Georgetown. He was recently elected city physician. He married Miss Lula Carrick, of Newtown, daughter of the late John A. Carrick. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Kentucky Medical Society.

Chairman of Board of Health



Dr. Paul W. Prewitt

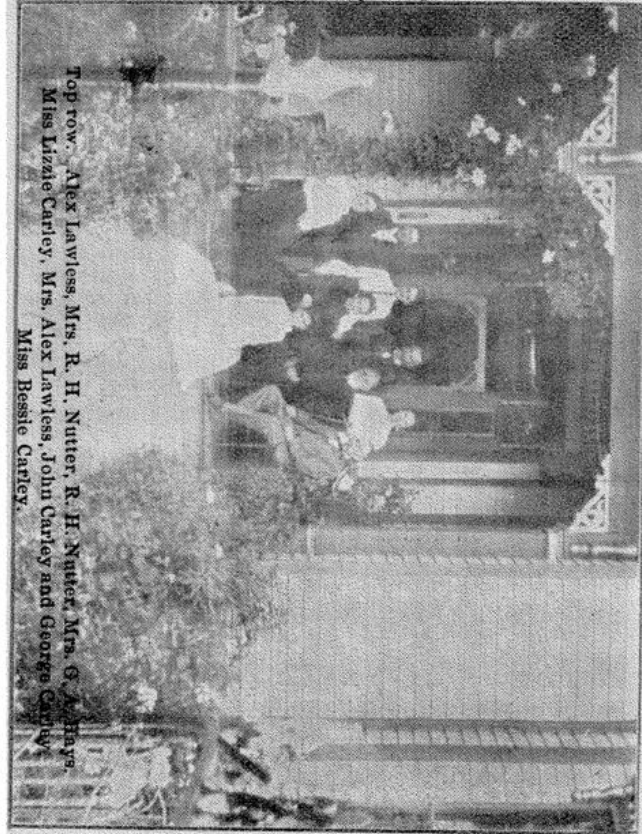
is the son of the late Judge Geo. E. Prewitt, and the Board could not have selected a gentleman better suited for the place. Dr. Prewitt has great faith in his old home, Georgetown, and has some good investments in way of real estate. He is one of the best Dentists in the city and enjoys a large practice. In 1900 he graduating from the Louisville College of Dentistry, and is a member of the Kentucky Dental Association. He is Secretary of the Masonic Lodge. On October 6th, 1903, he married Miss Sallie Hanna, of Woodford county, daughter of Mr. Jno. Hanna, of Shelbyville. Dr. and Mrs. Prewitt reside in a comfortable home on Kelly avenue.

In 1888 over one hundred thousand dollars was raised for the erection of a twine factory. Being right in the heart of the hemp growing section of the state led the stockholders to believe it would be a financial success, but the fact of bad management caused it to fail. However in 1889 it was in successful operation and was one of the largest factories of its kind in the United States. The old Craig place on South Military street and lying along the Lemon's Mill pike, just at the city's limit, containing a number of acres of land was purchased and upon it was erected handsome and imposing buildings that would have been a credit to any city in the world. Mr. Wm. Fleming, originally from Scotland, was made the Superintendent and General Manager, and was under his supervision that the machinery was selected and purchased by the company, he having made two trips to Scotland for that purpose. This man was thought to be the best, but the company here soon discovered it was about the worst. It was brought here at a vast deal of trouble and cost thousands of dollars. A number of girls were brought here from Scotland and worked in the plant. The company spared no expense in making their plant one of the handsomest and best equipped establishments in America.

The annual consumption of hemp by them was over two millions of pounds, while in their spacious warehouses they had a storage capacity of over one million pounds. Those who saw this great plant in operation and seeing the hundreds of people it gave work, cannot help but have a sad feeling when passing these grounds and seeing those magnificent buildings going to ruin. The failure of this great factory was very detrimental to Georgetown.

The George Carley Home

Mr. Geo. Carley has not only been a successful business man, but he is a fine farmer, having one of the best farms in the county. He was born in Matricville, Canada, in 1832. He started in life as a miller. He came to this country in 1851 and from that time



Top row - Alex Lawless, Mrs. R. H. Nutter, R. H. Nutter, Mrs. G. A. Hays
Miss Lizzie Carley, Mrs. Alex Lawless, John Carley and George Carley
Miss Bessie Carley

On Lemon's Road

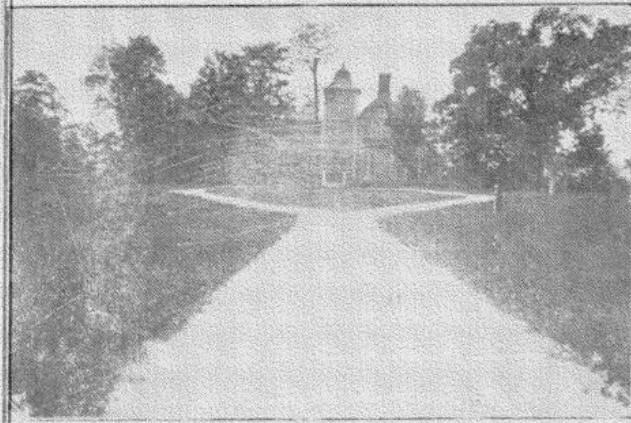
to 1869 he spent the most of his time in New York and other cities. Then he came to Georgetown, Kentucky, and rented Thompson's Mill, which is now being conducted by his son, William. In 1879 he purchased a farm, known as the Frank Lyon's place, on the Lemon's Mill pike, and since that time he has purchased several other tracts of lands adjoining it. He married Miss Annie Carson, of Allegany, Penn., and to this union four children were born: three girls and one boy, and all are living. Mrs. Carley died August 10th, 1900. The children are Miss Ida J., who married Mr. Alex Lawless; Miss Annie Elizabeth, who is single and keeps house for her father; Miss Georgia Emma married G. A. Hays, of Texacana, Ark., and Mr. William John, who married Miss Emma Gasner, daughter of Mr. J. F. Gasner. She was a graduate of Georgetown College, and a teacher in the city school. She was a lady of thought and ability. - She died in 1905.

Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbreds

Another substantial farmer and stock breeder, who's farm lies in the Powder House precinct, is Mr. R. H. Nutter. He was born in 1840 in Fayette county; married Miss Sarah Bell Holding in 1866 and came to Scott county in 1867. To this union ten children were born and all are dead. Mr. Nutter has a farm of 185 acres and he looks after several estates. He is a breeder of race horses. He has a mare by Wayner out of Slipper Long and a number of other.

When it comes to comfortable country mansions and residences Scott county would be hard to beat. She can show over 100 farms with from 250 to 700 acres of land on which can be found beautiful residences among them being many of the brick mansions of the old Colonial style and either or all of the farms are "Garden Spots of Heaven." Still it is a mystery why those owning such places will close up such country homes to come to town to reside. Most of these farmers

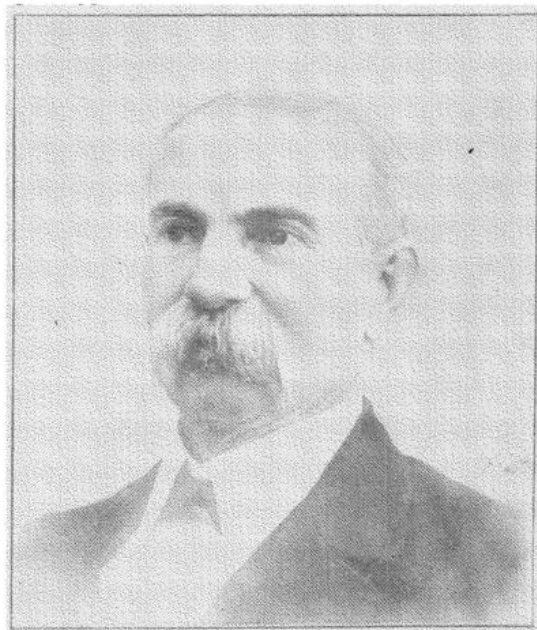
Garden Spot of Heaven



Mr. Rhodes Thomas' Place

have every accomodation and even more than town people. They have telephones, Rural Routes and many of them water works, with both hot and cold water for bathing and all other purposes, free turnpikes and those not having the interurban have railroads. Some move to town to school their children. It is almost impossible to hire hands and for this reason more of them move to town than any other. The principal crop is that of tobacco. Most of this is raised by tenants on the shares. The tenant usually gets ten acres for tobacco and rents a house and sufficient grass to pasture his stock. This is only a small portion of the place. The rest of the place the owner rents to other tenants or looks after himself. The raising of the weed has ruined the beauty to a great extent of the Blue Grass Region. The beautiful woodlands with the large walnut and ash trees are almost things of the past, the walnut especially which is equally as scarce as the Buffalo. While a great number of farmers have closed

The Ideal Gentleman and Farmer



Mr. William Holland

their old Colonial homes on the farm and erected residences and moved to town, many yet remain on their places, among whom are Mr. Rhodes Thomas, Mr. Wm. Holland and Mr. S. P. Smith. Mr. Thomas' farm lies on the Lexington, Georgetown and Cincinnati pike one mile South of Georgetown and 3 miles from the Scott and Fayette line. Mr. Smith's farm lies on the same road 15 miles north of Georgetown near the Grant and Harrison county lines. Mr. Holland's place lies west of this pike.

Best Blue Grass and Hill Farm.

It has often been said that Mr. Thomas had the best Blue Grass Farm of 500 acres, that Mr. Smith had the best Hill Farm of 600 or 800 acres and that Mr. Holland was the "Ideal Farmer" of Scott County. Mr. Thomas is the son of the late Prof. Thomas and a graduate of Georgetown College. He married a Miss Witherspoon of Woodford county and they reside happily with their children at their beautiful country home of which the likeness appears herein.

A Working Farm.

While Mr. S. P. Smith is a man of wealth and is advanced somewhat in age, it would be a hard matter to find a gentleman with the energy he has. He never gets tired of work and the work is never too hard for him to do. With the vast number of acres of land he has, it is doubtful whether a farm in Scott County can be found that will equal it in improvements and beauty. Weeds cannot grow on his place. The likeness of his home is enough to make one almost turn green with envy of his comfortableness.

An Ideal Farmer.

If there ever was such a person as an ideal farmer it is Mr. William Holland who for years was the overseer of the late Buford Hall. Mr. Hall was the largest land owner of Scott county and no doubt "The Sheep King of Kentucky". He owned thousands of acres of land and thousands of sheep. Mr. Holland is not only an Ideal Farmer, but he deals ex-



Mr. S. P. Smith's Place.

tensively in the breeding and selling of live stock. He has the most distinguished appearance of any farmer in the State. He is tidy in his dress, pleasant in his conversation and a disposition that no one could help but admire. He is a man of ability, liberal at all times and has time again been prevailed upon to make the race for representative. He prefers the occupation of a farmer, rather than that of a statesman. If asked to define the word gentleman William Holland would be the illustration of the definition as follows:

"A man that is clean outside and inside, who neither looks up to the rich or down on the poor; who can loose without squealing and win without bragging; who is considerate of women, children and old people, who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat and who takes his share of the world and lets other people have theirs."

Mr. Holland was born in Scott County and is the son of the late Thomas K. and Sarah Holland. He married Miss Eillie Truit, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milford Truitt. Mr. and Mrs. Holland have one child—a daughter, Miss Sarah Mae Holland.

Dr. Franklin described the farmer's condition in 1775 as follows:

**Farmer at the plow,
Wife milking cow;
Daughters spinning yarn,
Sons thrashing in the barn—
All happy to a charm.**

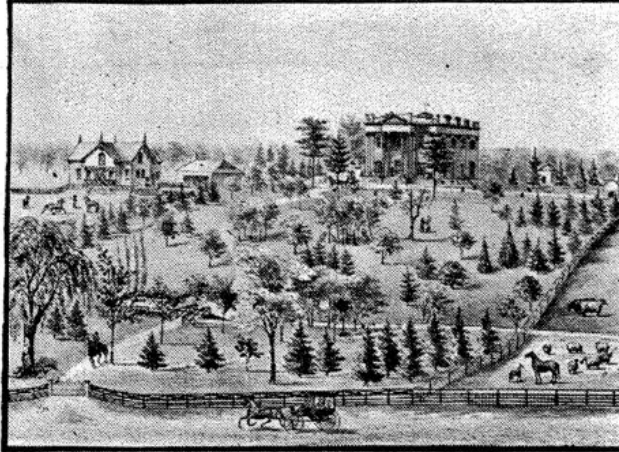
Another writer gives the account of 1875, as follows—applicable, at least, to some latitude:

**The farmer goes to see a show,
His daughter at the piano;
Madame gaily dressed in satin—
All the boys are learning Latin,
With a mortgage on the farm!"**

A FAMILY CONSISTING OF 51 MEMBERS

One of the largest family reunions that was ever held in Scott county, took place at the home of Mr. B. G. Robinson, two miles from Georgetown, on the Long Lick pike, on Christmas day, 1904. A likeness of Mr. Robinson and his nine sons appear below. Seven out of nine of the sons have worked hard, and each of whom owns a farm. Some of the farms are the best in the county—one especially, which is the June Ward place, on which is said to be, and no doubt it is true, the finest mansion in Scott county. It is said that this mansion, a likeness of which appears below.

ELEGANT MANSION



OWNED BY WM. ROBINSON,

Built in 1859 by June Ward; owned by the late Victor Glass, the late Col. Milt Hamilton, and situated on the Frankfort and Georgetown pike, over one mile from town. While Col. Milt Hamilton owned it, he offered it with 250 acres of land and \$50,000 to the Kentucky Legislature as the location for the State Capital.

was built in 1859 at a cost of \$50,000. The family is a large one, consisting of eleven living children, all of whom married excepting two, and all were present. There are twenty-nine living grandchildren, twenty-eight of whom were present, making a total of fifty, with the sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. No one was present except the immediate family.

AN OLD-FASHIONED DINNER.

An old-fashioned dinner was served at 1 o'clock, which would have appealed to anyone, even with the most delicate taste. There were twelve seated at the first table, the mother and father, the nine sons and one son-in-law. The second table consisted of the two daughters and the daughters-in-law, and then the grandchildren came until each had eaten to his heart's content.

THE LITTLE ONES.

Just before dinner the whole family gathered in the hall where old Santa Claus and the Christmas tree reigned supreme, and delighted the souls of all, especially the smaller children. Old Santa gave a present and a witty remark to everyone, no one being overlooked.

Each returned to his home in the afternoon feeling that they had spent the most enjoyable day that had ever befallen their fortunate lot.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ROBINSON FAMILY.

Mr. Benjamin Gratten Robinson was born in Grant county, Ky., June 14, 1838. Miss Mary Margaret Franks was born in Grant county, Ky., January 7, 1844. They were married in Grant county March 15, 1860, and resided in that county at the time. He became a citizen of Scott county in 1884. To them were born eleven children, as follows:

John William, James Allen, David C., Benjamin Gratten, Jr., Lafayette, Calverton, Martha Ann, Mary Frances, Clarence E., Franklin Pierce and Homer Louis Robinson.

Number of children married, 9 of the 11, as follows:

John William Robinson and Catherine Bridger were married in Owen county February 14, 1883.

James Allen Robinson and Lillie May Bridger were married in Davis county November 8, 1888.

David C. Robinson and Eliza Perry were married in Scott county October 11, 1892.

A FAMILY CONSISTING OF 51 MEMBERS

Benjamin Gratten Robinson, Jr., and Amanda Rogers were married in Scott county October 11, 1892.

Lafayette Robinson and Iva Vance were married in Franklin county October 11, 1894.

Calverton Robinson and Mary Alta Wood were married in Scott county November 4, 1895.

Mary Frances Robinson and Frank Hall were married in Scott county March 9, 1899.

THE MALE MEMBERS OF



THE ROBINSON FAMILY.

[Top row, left to right—Frank, Clarence, Calveston, La Fayette, Homer. Bottom row, left to right—Benjamin Gratten, Jr., David C., Benjamin Gratten, Sr., James Allen, John William]

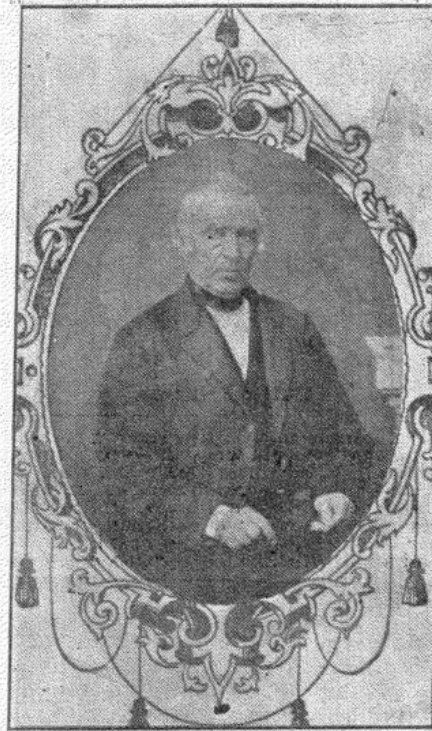
Clarence E. Robinson and Lou Dalzell were married in Scott county September 12, 1901.

Franklin Pierce Robinson and Sallie B. Cobb were married in Cincinnati July 26, 1904.

Number of grandchildren, 29—Herman C., Charley B., Alma Florence, John C., Noah, Lizzie Ellen, James Bryan, Caddy Louis, Laura Belle, Martin Kinzea, Carrick T., Lena B., Mary T., Mattie Sherrick, Lorena Pat, Irene Johnson, Anna Lee, Kattie Bell, James Thomas, Benjamin Gratten, Willie Craig, Miriam, Minnie Stuart, Iva Dell Robinson; Harold Thomas, Elna Margaret Hall, Zelma R. Hall; Carl E., Floyd D. Robinson.

Benjamin Gratten Robison, the father, is a farmer, and his sons are all farmers except two, which are engaged in the coal and lumber business, and his son-in-law a farmer also. The children are all of age except one—Homer L. Robinson, and all reside in Scott county, and are all married except two, a son and daughter, which are still with their parents, living near Georgetown, making a total of 51 in the family.

NO STEAM PLOW



IN COL. THOS. SMARR'S DAY.

COLONEL SMARR was considered, and there can be no doubt but what he was, the best and most practical farmer in his day. While looking at this plow in operation we wondered what the old Colonel would have said to his progressive ~~grandson~~ Senator Cantrill, about the plow if he had been present. **grandson**

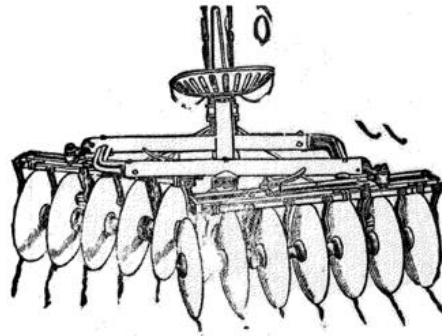
CANTRILL'S STEAM PLOW.



SHOWING IT AT WORK IN THE FIELD.

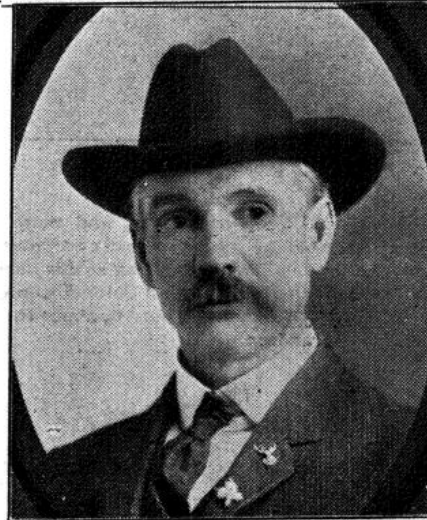
THE likeness above is a splendid one taken of Senator Cantrill's steam plow in operation. The plow does beautiful work, cutting deep, clean furrows, and turning under nearly all the weeds. The plow is a six-disc Sanders plow and cuts a six-foot furrow. The plow is pulled by Mr. Cantrill's 18-horse Huber engine and makes faster speed around the fields than a team of horses could make with a single plow. So far as we know this is the first steam plow to be operated successfully in the Blue Grass.

FIRST CUTTING HARROW AND BINDER



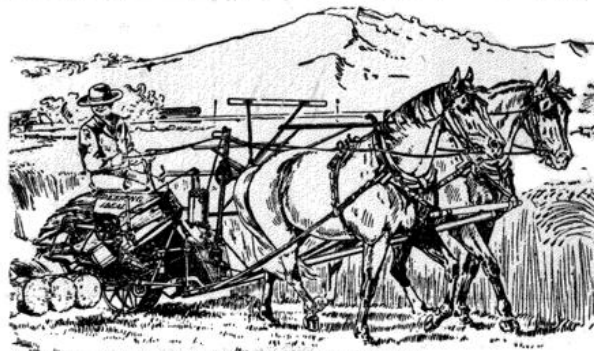
Cutting Harrow

The first self-Binder and Cutting Harrow brought to county and put to work in the field were those by Edmonia Smith. Mr. Smith has one of the finest blue grass farms in the Blue Grass Belt, containing 270 acres of as good land as a crow ever flew over, laying on the Stamping Ground and Georgetown pike 6 miles from Georgetown and 3 miles from Stamping Ground near Duvall Station, on the Frankfort & Cincinnati Railroad and upon which he has recently erected a beautiful



Edmonia Smith

and comfortable home. A more liberal gentleman than Ed Smith has yet to be born. Mr. Smith was born in Scott county and is the son of the late Col. John B. Smith. In 1884 he married Miss Hattie Harris and to this union two children were born—a girl and a boy,—Miss Edmonia and Major B. A painting of Miss Smith adorned the walls of the Kentucky Building at the World's Fair in St. Louis, Mo., as one of Ken-



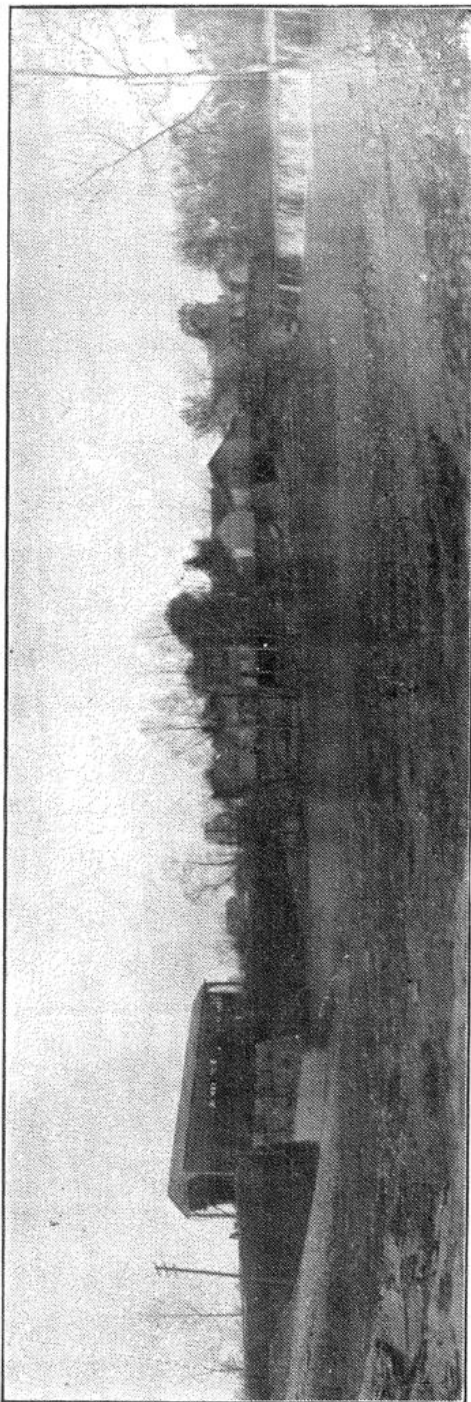
Binding Machine

tucky's Beautiful Daughters. In 1904 Miss Smith married Mr Wm. Ferguson of Bourbon county. Besides that of a farmer Mr. Smith is a breeder of race horses, mostly trotters. Among them were Corticella 2:15½ by Shawmut, Dispute, 2:15½, sire of John Taylor, 2:08, the winner of the M & M Stakes the greatest classic event in the Trotting Circuit. He also bred Hattie Smith, 2:16½ trial 2:11. This filly was named for his wife. He has always taken great interest in politics has been a member of the Democratic County Committee of Great Crossings for the past ten years which position he now holds.

THE HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY.

BUFFALO CROSSINGS

So called because more than a century ago, it was here that the buffalo congregated in great herds and crossed North Elkhorn. It is now called



THE BEAUTIFUL STREAM NORTH ELKHORN

FROM THE MILL-DAM TO THE OLD BRIDGE.

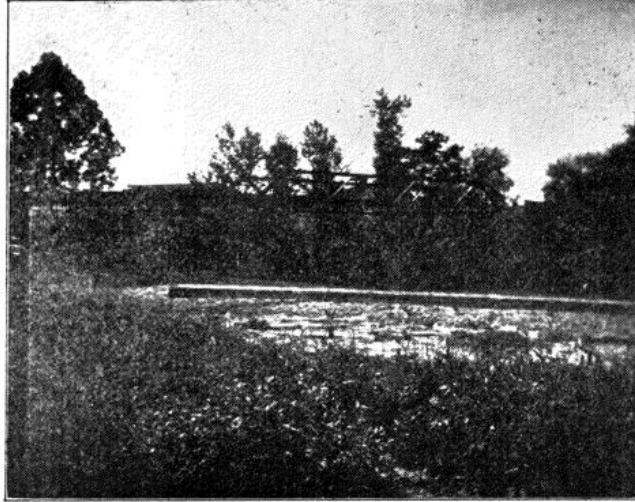
GREAT CROSSINGS

It was here, in 1783, that the great pioneer and Indian fighter, Col. Robin Johnson, located, erected a fort, a home, a grist-mill, and established the first Baptist church in Scott county, which was the third in the State.

THE HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY.

Time Brings Many Changes.

AS EVIDENCE of this fact no one need look further than Great Crossings. More than a century ago this place was one of the most noted manufacturing centers in the State. Prior to 1792 it was greatly favored as a place for locating the county seat. It was here that any number of mills were



THE NEW IRON BRIDGE.

established, and nearly all of the necessaries of life were manufactured, such as woolen goods, hats and jeans. Paper was manufactured, and many tanneries were located and successfully conducted there. Col. Robin Johnson was the first to erect a mill, and all that is left to mark the noted manufacturing place then, in a small village now, is the old wooden drive-wheel of Johnson's mill, a likeness of which appears on this page.

The Old Covered Bridge

Which was made from the timber cut off of Col. Johnson's place and given to the county, is a thing of the past, a new iron bridge having been erected in its place in August, 1905. This old bridge had no doubt sheltered both man and beast from the beating rains, hails and heavy snow storms. The hum of industry has ceased, and nothing is now in the quiet little village with its one

THE OLD WOODEN DRIVE-WHEEL.



MARKING PLACE AT DAM WHERE JOHNSON MILL STOOD.

store, to refresh one's memory of what Great Crossings once was, only the ring of the anvil of

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH

Under a worn and leaky roof
The village blacksmith stands,
Clasping a kicking horse's hoof
With his large and brawny hands—
An ugly brute that will not rest
Despite his stern commands.

HONEST JOE HALL



CONDUCTED A BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR MORE THAN FORTY YEARS.

For more than forty years "Uncle" Joe Hall has conducted a blacksmith shop at Great Crossings. The likeness above is made from a photograph recently taken of him and his shop. Mr. Hall is a man of considerable age, which is fastly telling on him, yet he sticks to his business. He has raised a large family, and deserves a great deal of credit. It is to be hoped that this old fellow will regain his strength and live for many years to come.

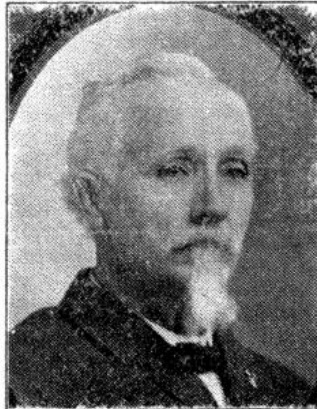
And he wonders when he works away
How long 'twill be before
He'll get his customer to pay
That old unsettled score,
And yet he really dared not say,
"Your credit's good no more."

Then to the postoffice he goes
To get his morning mail,
The city jobber whom he owes
Is camping on his trail,
And insists that he must settle up
In two weeks without fail.

That night when all the village folks
Were wrapped in slumber deep,
He nailed a sign upon his shop
Ere he retired to sleep,
It was a large and glaring sign,
Which read, "FOR SALE—CHEAP."

The Home of Great Men.

While the Crossings was the home of such distinguished soldiers and statesmen like the Johnsons, and even Indians that became noted ministers, she still has among her sons such prominent citizens and substantial farmers as

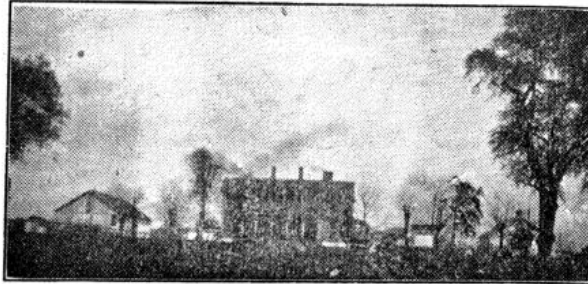


MR. RHODES T. HERNDON

500 COUNTRY RESIDENCES AND MANSIONS

RHODES THOMPSON HERNDON was born in Henry county on February 26th, 1844, and has been a farmer all his life. He is a son of the late Col. Geo. W. Herndon. He married Miss Nannie Threlkild, of Pleasureville, in 1870, and has six children, 3 boys and 3 girls. His oldest daughter, Sallie,

Old Home of the Late L. S. Herndon



Now Owned By Mrs. Parrish

married H. K. Curtright and they reside in Missouri. Mary Bell married Wm. Cook and they reside at Pleasureville. His youngest daughter, Eva, remains single. George married Miss Martha Curtright and they reside in Missouri. Lewis Lunsford and

Mrs. Willena Herndon Farm



Purchased by Dr. W. H. Coffman

Rhodie are still with their parents. In 1863 he enlisted in the Civil war under Col. George Jessie and served two years. In 1875 he removed from Pleasureville, Ky., to Shelbina, Mo., where he purchased a large farm, and remained there for 27 years, returning to Kentucky in 1897, locating on his farm near Great Crossing'

The Comfortable Colonial Home of



L. L. Herndon

which is one of the most noted places in the early history of Kentucky, it being the old home of Col. Robert Johnson. The old North Elkhorn church stands on a corner of this place as well as Johnson's family burring ground. A likeness of his home, of the old church, and of the Johnson burying ground, are seen in this this history. On Mr. Herndon's return to his "Old Kentucky Home", he saw the need of his services to his party, the party he

loyed so well, and at once placed his shoulder to the wheel and has since been on the firing lines in every battle that came up in county or state. No man is a better Democrat than "Uncle Rhodie" and no man has done more for the party. He has never asked for nor held any public office, but delights in being a high private in the rear ranks. He is as valuable to the county as one of its best citizens as he is as Democrat. He is a man of wealth and is entirely too liberal. He has done more charity work in this portion of the county than was ever done since the days of Col. Robert Johnson. He is a friend always and stands with any one, regardless of color, age or sex, in sickness and in death. He is loved by all who know him, and we among a host of others hope that he may live for years to come and to spend every one of them at his old home in Scott county.

The Old Crossing Blacksmith Dead,

Since the likeness which appears on the preceding page the honest old blacksmith Mr. Joe Hall has passed away. He was an honest man and in previous years was his own worst enemy.

Some Fine Land.

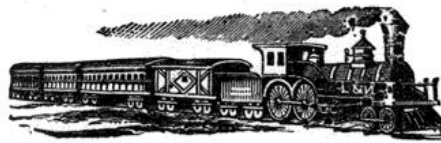
Some of the finest land that can be found in the Blue Grass Region lies around Great Crossing. The beautiful farms of Messrs. John W. Hall, Elly Blackburn, Herndon Heirs, Pence Brothers, H. P. Montgomery, L. L. Herndon and many others.

The Home of Fearless Dick Johnson

In the list of names of land owners around Great Crossings let it not be forgotten that it was the home of Vice-President Richard Johnson the hero of the War of 1812 and well may it be said.

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on Life's parade shall meet
That brave and daring few;
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
'The bivouac of the dead."

PAYNE'S DEPOT PRECINCT



The Steam Locomotive and Train

It is useless to reproduce the history of this precinct as it has been thoroughly covered in the beginning of this work. It was here where most of the Pioneers of the noted Payne family settled and for whom the place was named. It lies in the South western portion of the county and through which the first train drawn by horses as well as the first train drawn by a steam locomotive passed. It is six miles from Georgetown. The precinct is largely Republican and with the Powder House Precinct comprises the Second Magisterial District of the county. Mr. Romulus Payne is the Magistrate. In this precinct will be found some fine blue grass farms and many beautiful woodlands as the ax has not been so freely used as in other portions of the county. The farms of Messrs Sam Payne, Howard Nutter, L. L. Ferguson, Eugene Rucker, Mrs. Mary Moore, large place, John F. Payne place, Edge Hill Stock Farm and many others.

White Sulphur Precinct.

Before passing in White Sulphur precincts a short biography of Mr. Dudley Cook, an account of Mr. Nutter's long whiskers and the fox hunters appearance.

A SUBSTANTIAL FARMER.



DUDLEY COOK.

DUDLEY COOK, of Dry Run, was born in Fayette county, to John and Elizabeth (Dingle) Cook, October 11, 1825. He was a farmer, and died in 1862. Mrs. Cook was a native of Maryland, and came to Fayette county when quite young. She died in 1864. She was the mother of nine children, four daughters and five boys, our subject being the youngest. He was compelled to receive his education from the common schools, such as his country afforded in that day. In 1846 he began farming and trading in stock on his own account. In 1857 he removed to Boone county, and in 1865 removed to his present residence, where he has since remained, engaged in farming. He is the owner of 363 acres of well improved land, situated on the Cincinnati pike, five miles from Georgetown. He commenced life a poor boy, and by his close economy and hard work, succeeded in gaining a good property. In March, 1857, he was married to Miss Eliza Cook, a native of Scott county, born in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have had five children, three of whom are now living, viz: Oscar, Charley and Warren. Mr. Cook is a gentleman commanding the respect of all the people of his community. He has always acted independent of sects of denominations, yet always favored anything known to be right, and is not in sympathy with any scheme or enterprise that will not augment the interest of the people at large. He is no partisan, but a firm and solid Democrat.

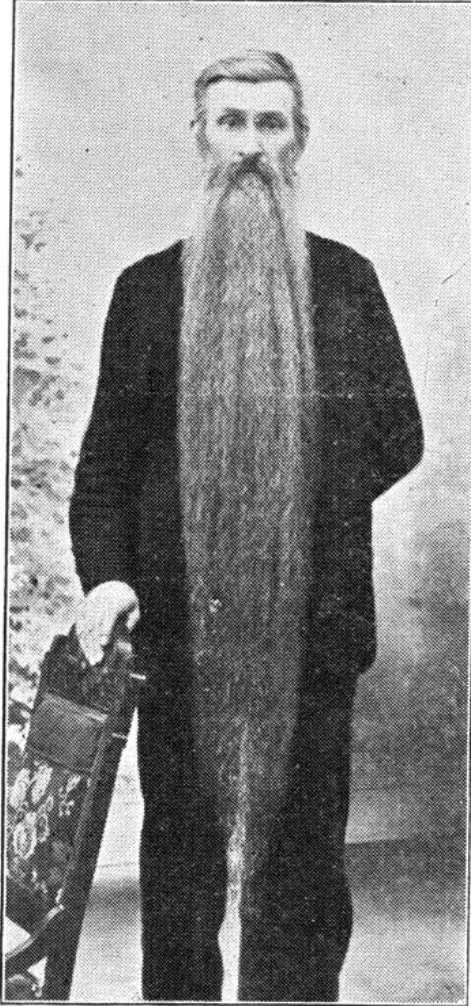
Never Owned a Wagon.

John Ash Hinton, well known and for forty years a farmer of Scott county, never owned a wagon nor set of harness, nor never sowed but three bushels of wheat, keeping his large farm, 250 acres, in grass.

George Washington as a Farmer.

Recent examinations of the records of Fairfax county, Va., showed that George Washington owned 50,000 acres of land when 57 years of age, and at the fall slaughtering in 1770 the Washington family killed 150 hogs for their use. The examinations also brought out facts that in 1787 the "Father of His Country" sowed 380 acres in grass, 400 acres in oats, 700 acres in wheat and 700 acres in other grains. He owned 140 horses, 112 cows, 500 sheep and 250 negroes on the plantation.

WHISKERS 45 INCHES LONG



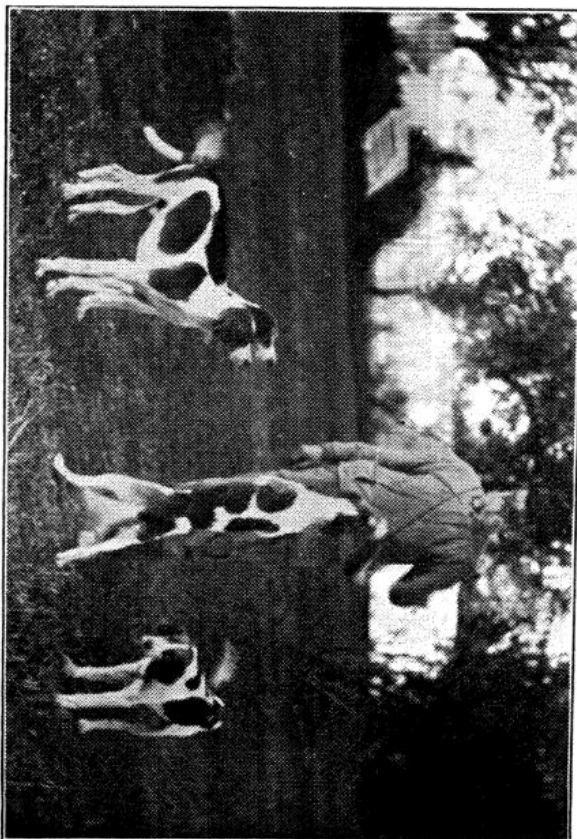
MR. YOUNGER PITTS NUTTER.

BLOTT county can boast of having two sons with the longest whiskers of any two men in the State. They are Mr. Younger Pitts Nutter and his brother John, both of whom are members of one of the oldest and largest families in the county. He was born in this county in February, 1836, and is the son of Captain Wm. Nutter. His mother before marriage was Miss Permelia Pitts. He now resides in this county in the East Stamping Ground precinct. Mr. Nutter takes special pride in the care of his whiskers. He keeps them neatly rolled up, giving them the same care that a woman gives to a fine suit of hair. He is 6 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. His whiskers are 45 inches long and is a 40 year's growth. His brother, John William, has whiskers almost as long as Younger's, but the growth is not as great in years. He takes the same pride in caring for them as does Younger.

THE FOX-HUNTERS AND THE HOUNDS.



SCOTT COUNTY was the home of the fox not only in early times, when the entire county was a heavy thicket or a woodland, but even now the foxes are numerous, and the sport of chasing "Sly Reynard" has not died out, although the lovers of the sport have decreased greatly in number until now, when only a few enjoy it. Among the most noted are Asa Glass, James Briscoe, French Abbott and John Viley, all of whom reside in four or five miles of one another. Messrs. Glass and Briscoe have the greatest number of hounds. The hounds are cared for and treated like members of the family. They are fed on the best of bread and meat. The bread is made from choice meal, and is cooked in large pans. The pans are made especially for the use of cooking bread for the hounds. The dogs are fed as regularly as the



meal hour comes. Nice houses are built for these hounds. These gentlemen often have hounds that could not be purchased for \$250 apiece. Mr. Briscoe has a large engraving of two of his hounds, that adorns the walls of his home, that did not cost any small amount of money. Mr. Glass and Mr. Briscoe spend more time hunting than any of the rest. They go out anywhere from 7 o'clock in the evening, coming in the next morning long after daylight. All of the hunters have good horses and go horse-back. In the fall of the year, when the baying of the hounds seems clearer, and the blast of the horns can be heard for miles around, it is fine sport, and the happiest moments of these gentlemen's lives is when they get up a fox that will give the hounds a good chase. Mr. Glass claims he has the best fox hound in the State. He named him "B. O.," after the writer. The likeness of Mr. Glass and four of his best hounds appears on this page, the one standing up before him being the one named for the writer.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

The most noted Health Resort from 1830 to 1850 in the state of Kentucky. The water of White Sulphur Springs was the greatest mineral water and proved to be more beneficial to the sick than any that had been discovered and people gathered there by the hundreds. Large buildings were erected and White Sulphur Springs have been known to accomodate over 500 guests at one time. The Springs were conducted for years by Moran & H. Johnson. In their card appeared the following

The Conveyance Used in Carrying



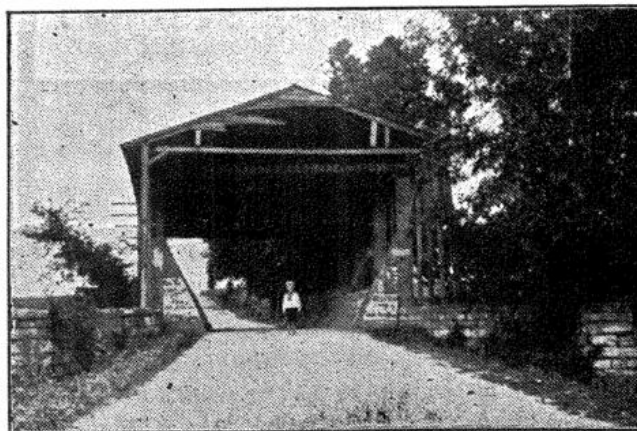
People To and From White Sulphur

White Sulphur is 7 miles from Georgetown, and 10 miles from Frankfort. As a watering place the White Sulphur Springs have long been celebrated, on the the score of pleasantness as well as for their medicinal virtues; great improvements have been made this Spring, in the house and about the grounds adjacent, and the accommodations are ample for pleasure visitants and invalids.

The Chocktaw Academy

The land where the Health Resort and Springs were located belonged to Col. Richard Johnson and now owned by Simon Weil, of Lexington. It was near White Sulphur that Col. Johnson moved his Indian school from Blue Lick Springs and erected the Chocktaw Academy. The land on which Chocktaw Academy was erected now belongs to Mr. Garrett Powell. In 1844 the cholera got in the Academy and out of 200 Indians scholars 180 died with the disease. It was at White Sulphur that the well known Grey Eagle was trained. It was at White Sulphur, on May 23rd, 1846, that Capt. J. W. Fobes

The Old Covered Bridge



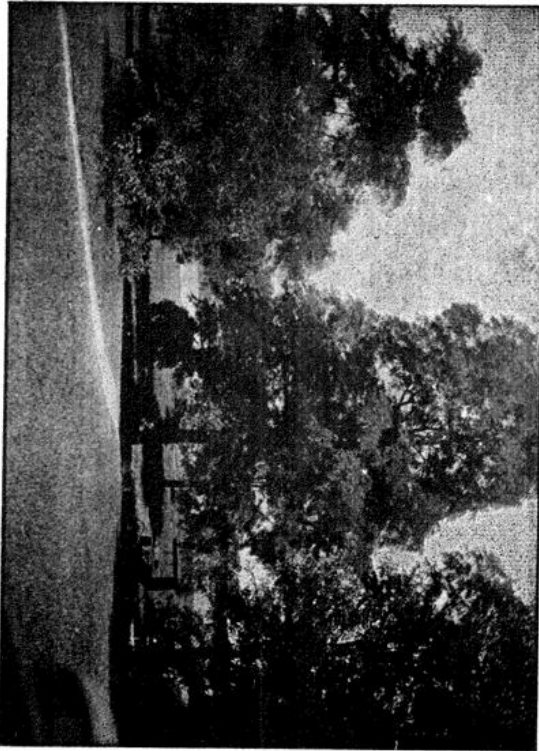
Over Cane Run Torn Away

The little fellow standing in the bridge, is the son of Dr. Dan R. Henderson.

made that sensational speech in raising a calvary company as the war with Mexico was then on. It was at White Sulphur Springs in 1847 that a barbecue was given the soldiers of three wars. The soldiers of the Revolution, of the war 1812, and the war with Mexico which was then on.

A QUIET VILLAGE NOW

When Perrin wrote of the vast changes at White Sulphur in his history issued in 1882, that had taken place in the past century, what would he say of the changes in the past 24 years. The wealth has decreased and the majority of the farmers have gone many of whom have past away. The Catholic School has been moved to Georgetown and White Sulphur is quite a little villiage with its grocery, blacksmith shop, school house, a rural route and telephone connection. But those fine blue grass farms are still there and most of the farmers who reside on their farms are among the best people on earth. Of the changes Perrin says :

Prettier Than The Picture**The Changes In a Century.**

In no section are these charges more palpable than in this small division of Scott County. White Sulphur Precinct has changed vastly in the last hundred years. Could some of the noble red men rise from their moldering dust, and come back to these hills and plains, where once they roamed in undisputed sway, they would be as much dazed as Rip Van Winkle when he awoke from his long nap in the Catskill Mountains. The precinct of White Sulphur, which is designated as Election Precinct No. 2, is situated in the southern part of Scott County, and is one of the wealthy precincts. It is of a gently rolling surface, or undulating, and drains well without artificial means. The principal water course in South Elkhorn Creek, which rises in Fayette County, and flows into the Kentucky River, it forms the boundary line between Georgetown and White Sulphur Precincts, and affords ample means of drainage. The

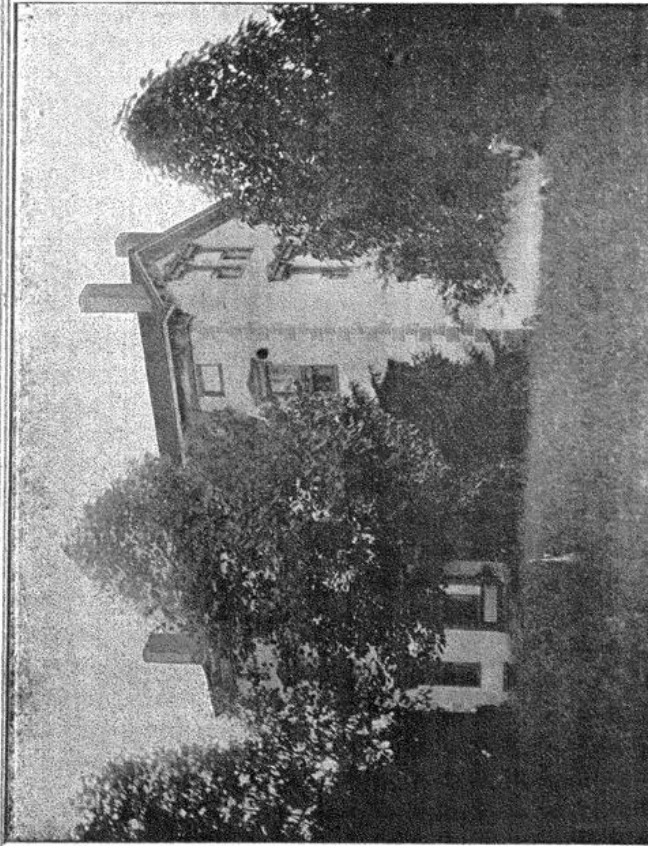
original timber growth, but little of which is remaining in its primitive state, was burr-oak, hickory, sugar tree, black walnut, etc., The Cincinnati Southern, and the Louisville Cincinnati & Lexington Railroads pass near the precinct, affording good shipping facilities to the people.

White Sulphur Precinct was settled previous to

The First Settler at White Sulphur

the beginning of the present century, but who was the first white settler within its limits is not now known. James Leake settled where Virgil McManus lives, and is supposed to have been among the first in this immediate section. Patrick Vance bought the

A Place of Comfort



As Well as Beauty

place in 1795, and it has been in the Vance and McManus families ever since. Mr. McManus and his wife have five grand and great-grandfathers and mothers buried in the St. Pius Cemetery. Patrick Vance was among the very early settlers of White Sulphur Precinct. Three men, named, respectively, Millan, Masee and Ford, were also early settlers. They were from Virginia, and came to Scott County about the year 1800, settling in what is now White Sulphur Precinct, on South Elkhorn Creek—a portion of the farm is now owned by Mr. John Y. Kinkead. They built a mill soon after their settlement. As Indian troubles grew less, and a degree of safety was felt, the precincts as well as other portions of the county, rapidly settled, and the sound of the woodman's ax was heard, where lately the yell of the savage and the crack of his rifle alone broke the stillness.

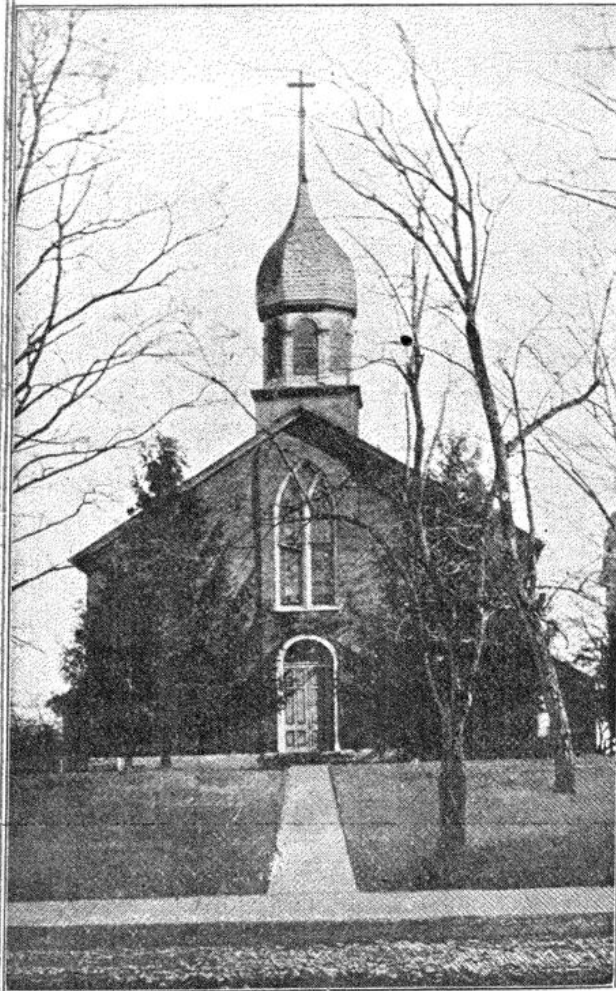
The Catholic Church At White Sulphur

AMONG THE FIRST ERECTED IN THE STATE

From a book called "Silver Jubilee," issued by the Sisters in 1900 the following brief of the Catholic church at White Sulphur is reproduced.

It was at White Sulphur one of the first Catholic churches in Kentucky was built. The spot where it stood is also marked by the ever-attesting stones. It is a place where the thoughtful will long pause and the imaginative linger. We see again the pioneers from liberty-moving Maryland and aristocratic Virginia answering the call that summoned them to build here in the heart of the virgin forest a temple to the God of their fathers. We hear the sharp echo of the axes, the crash of fall trees, the clear call of the oxen drivers as the logs are hauled to the opening; we see the beams swung into place, the roof of clapboards made secure, the rude altar erected; and lo! where Nature held sway, Religion has been enthroned. Word goes forth that a priest is coming and messengers are dispatched to the remotest settlers with the joyous intelligence. From far and near they come, husband and wife, parents and child, master and slave. Perhaps it is Christmastide. The snow is piled soft and deep on the wagon road or buffalo path, but the old trapper like the Galilean shepherds, has, too, heard the "glad tidings," and the van-

The Church at White Sulphur



St. Pius

guards of the settlers follow his unerring trail and write large the directions for those coming after. In the opening near the log church a great fire is blazing, a beacon light to the late arrivals and while within the priest hears confession and the women pray, the men stand by the roaring fire, until the bell, ringing sweetly clearly on the midnight air calls them to worship the word made Flesh for them that night centuries ago. Or it may be the Paschal season when one of those noble torch-bearers of Truth on the frontier receives the command to officiate at St. Francis' Church: Those great forest, whether wearing their slumber robe of white or murderous wings of green, are never without their threatening danger; but fear of these does not deter the faithful pioneers from going forth, with all that is dearest to them, crossing unbridged streams and miles of wooded plain for the privilege of assisting at rite, ancient when the parents of these giant oaks and ashes spread their broad arms over races that have disappeared from earth.

For a number of years the little log church did service. But increasing membership and prosperity enabled the congregation, in 1815, to build a new, more substantial and appropriate house of worship, which was placed under the patronage of St. Pius.

A COLLEGE FOR BOYS.

Thirty-eight years afterwards, the Covington Diocese erected with the Rt. Rev. G. A. Carrel as first Bishop. The retirement found at Wite Sulphur was congenial to the scholarly private and here much of his time was spent. He built an Episopal residence near the church and opened a college for boys. The institution prospered until the breaking out of the war for Southern Independence, when the students laid down their books to take up arms for the South and her cause, or against them.

An Asylum For Orphan Boys.

When the college collapsed, an asylum for orphan boys was opened, under the direction of a French Brotherhood. This venture, too, failed and in 1875 the Sisters of the Visitation from Maysville laid the foundation of Mount Admirabilis, the second convent of the Visitation Grder in Kentucky.

The Little Band of Sisters.

This little band of Sisters was headed by the present Superior Mother Mary Angela who founded the school at White Sulphur and now living at Cardome, are as follows: Mothers Mary Augela, Mother Mary Agatha, Sister Mary Cecilia, Sister Mary Genevieve. With a courage, zeal and firmness characteristic of her, she with her few companions overcame all sorts of difficulties;—poverty and numberless inconveniences of kinds so that by the first of the following September, things were in fair working order.

Magistrate, Committeeman and Vote.

White Sulphur and Great Crossing forms Magisterial District No. 3. T. H. Allen is the Magistrate and Wm. Mefford is the Democratic Committeeman and Ben Emerson the Republican. At the November Election 1903 it gave Beckham 129 and Belknap 111.

STAMPING GROUND

INCORPORATED JAN. 24, 1834

Stamping Ground lies in the Western portion of Scott county, nine miles from Georgetown. For many years after it was incorporated no effect seems to have been made to make the place other than a quite little village. This was not due to rough land or for the want of wealthy citizens, because as good and as productive land can be found there and as much wealth as any village it's size in the state. The fact of the whistles of the many mills that were in operation at the time of its incorporation ceased, must have taken the sap of progress out of many of its citizens. The place has been burned down several times, but each time more modern houses have been erected. In the past few years, however, Stamping Ground has took on new life, improvements are being made and it promises to be, if it is not already, one of the best business places in the State for a place of its size. Of it's early history Mr. A. C. Brown wrote the following brief in the history of Tom Combs, which was published in 1882.

STAMPING GROUND

THE early history of Stamping Ground, as written by E. T. Brown and published in the "History of Four Counties" in 1882:

The land, except a small portion in the northeast, has a general western slope, and possesses an admirable system of natural drainage in the numerous streams and branches which wind through it in different directions. The principal one of these is North Elkhorn, which passes through the southwest corner, receiving as tributaries McConnell's and Lecompte's Runs, with their numerous branches. These two streams were named respectively for William McConnell and Charles Lecompte, who as early as April, 1875, left the Monongahela country and came down the Ohio river to the mouth of the Kentucky, and up that stream to the Elkhorn region. They explored the country around the neighborhood of the Big Spring, but made no permanent settlement. The surface of this precinct is hilly and broken in the northern part, and undulating in the southern. The soil partakes of the character of the rest of the county, though varying in fertility in different localities. The usual farm products and stock are raised and exported, and of late considerable attention has been paid to the culture of tobacco, which bids fair to soon become the staple crop. The timber consists mainly of oak, ash, poplar, walnut, maple and elm.

The First Road.

The first road through this precinct was the Georgetown & Cincinnati road, which was cut out about 1790. At present many of the roads are macadamized, the principal through pike being the one from Georgetown through Stamping Ground to the Owen county line. There are several cross pikes which serve as good outlets to this main thoroughfare. The streams are bridged at the deepest fords by substantial wooden bridges.

The First Settlement.

It is not known exactly when the first settlement was made within the limit included in this chapter. Anthony Lindsay, whose family is still represented in the precinct by William O. Calvert, John Lindsay and Mrs. Robert Sprake, all of whom are his grandchildren, built a fort or station near Stamping Ground about 1790. Mr. W. O. Calvert states that he remembers seeing a few posts of the old fort which were left standing by his mother, who was a daughter of Anthony Lindsay. This fort, being near the great thoroughfare from Georgetown to the Ohio river, was a regular stopping place for all travelers.

The Settlement on McConnell's Run.

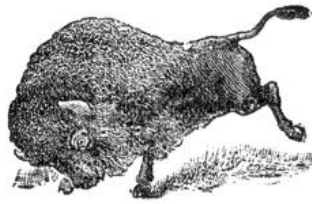
Thomas Herndon and Cornelius Duvall settled on McConnell's Run about the same time—1790. In this immediate neighborhood there sprung up a school quite early, and in 1795 a church was organized near Stamping Ground, by the Baptist denomination. This church, first called McConnell's church, was organized by Rev. Ambrose Dudley and William Cave. It was rebuilt in 1829 and again in 1858. It is now one of the best country churches in the county. The congregation has lately purchased a parsonage at a cost of \$1500. The church roll now numbers 275 members, with a flourishing Sunday school of 100 pupils. The following are the names of the thirty-five original members: Elijah Craig, Rhodes Smith, John Hawkins, John Payne, Jacob Martin, Thomas Herndon, John Scott, James Key, Richard Sebree, Joseph Wiley, Daniel Baldwin, Benjamin Branham, John Cook, John Brock, Jesse Hambrick, Hannah Scott, Mary Herndon, Vinson Smith, Nelly Branham, Ann Baldwin, Deborah Stewart, Sarah Martin, Susan O'Banner, Lydia Hambrick, Mary Ficklin, Elizabeth Key, Elizabeth Craig, Jane Cook, Ann Threlkeld, Nathaniel Mothershead, Toliver Craig, Thomas Ficklin, E. Sebree, Ruth Mothershead and Sarah Hawkins.

The Noted Preacher.

Among the noted preachers who have ministered to the congregation since its organization may be mentioned Elijah Craig, Lewis Craig, William Hickman, Jacob Creath, James Suggetts, Samuel Trott, Theodrick Bolivar, Silas Noel, J. D. Black, George Hunt, John S. Waller, E. D. Isbell, A. C. Graves, R. M. Dudley, T. J. Stevenson and J. A. Booth, the present pastor.

The Christian church at Stamping Ground was organized by Elder John T. Johnson. They worship in a substantial frame house, and have a large and increasing congregation.

The village of Stamping Ground takes its name from the fact that in the first settlement of the country the buffalo used to congregate at the salt springs at this place and

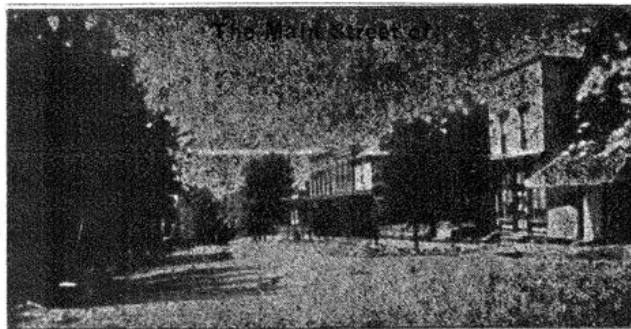


But The Old Spring Is There

"stamp" the ground as they stood under the shade of the trees. The village being the largest in the precinct, naturally enough gave the name to the precinct itself. It now contains three hundred inhabitants, supports four stores, two blacksmith shops, one school, under the management of W. H. Cooper, and containing some forty-five pupils. One distillery, one hotel, one undertaker, one photographer, four physicians, two churches and one colored school and church, one Masonic Lodge, No. 203, and one woolen factory. The first Post Office in Stamping Ground was established in 1814, with Alex. Bradford as Postmaster, an office now filled by J. H. Gatewood.

The distillery, now owned and run by Crigler & Crigler, was first erected for a woolen mill in 1864 by McMillan & Wright. It was turned into a distillery in 1868 by Robert Samuels & Co.

The woolen mill, now owned and run by Wright & Brother, was first erected in 1844, by A. G. Goodman and used as a college till about 1854, when it was turned into a woolen mill by E. R. Wright, the father of the present owners. Skinnersburg, on the eastern border, and Minorsville, in the north, are villages of less importance.

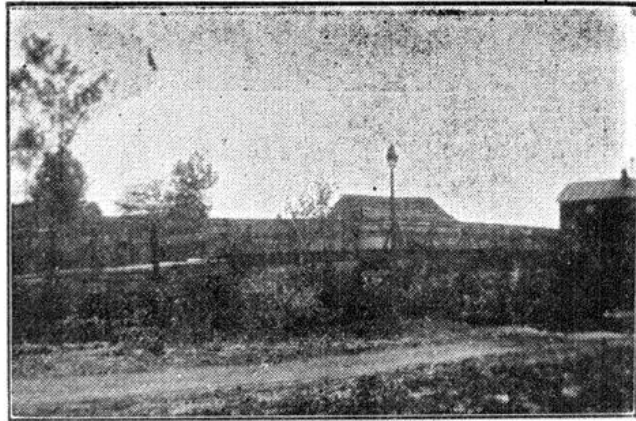


Stamping Ground

There is a flouring mill on the waters of North Elkhorn owned by I. T. Reynolds & Co. It was built in 1845 by a man named Threlkeld. E. P. Brown.

A TOWN OF THE SIXTH CLASS

Stamping Ground is a Sixth Class Town, and if the thrifty merchants, property holders, and the citizens, in general, will continue the push as they have done in the past year. Stamping Ground will soon take the rank of a Fourth Class City. It has a Marshal, a Board of Trustees, and while there is no tax levy for municipal purposes, still the town has taken on this growth, and it's officials making these improvements. It is done in this way: The town has two saloons, each of which pay \$500 annually putting \$1000 each year in the treasury. While the Famous Old Buffalo Springs continues furnishing water for its residents as it did for their ancestors more than 100 years ago, the trustees as a matter of convenience to the public and fire protection, a number of wells were drilled in the streets. New streets have opened, new sidewalks and many other improvements and "old Stamp" now is not what "old Stamp" was a few years ago.



Foot Bridge Over Locust Fork

The Board of Trustees.

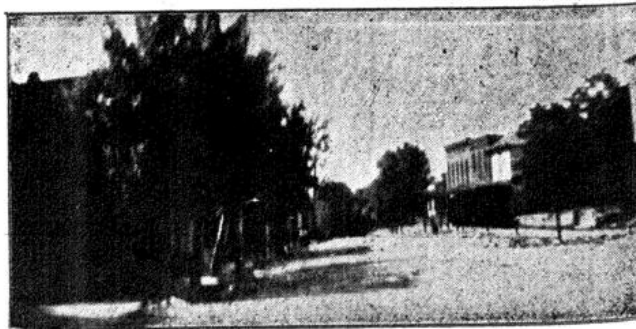
Consists of five members, C. B. Roberts chairman Q. A. Jameson, W. L. Hook, J. C. Hamilton, and A. G. Goddard. Ora Jameson, City Clerk receives \$25 annually James Hook, Treasurer \$25 John Richard Marshall \$40 per month; Police Judge C. T. Settle is paid by commission on fines.

The Town Hall.

A town hall recently erected on Main street at a cost of \$1,500 is used as a meeting place of the Trustees as well as public gatherings it is a frame building. The jail is near Buffalo Springs. The prisoners pay their fines or else work upon the streets. Many improvements are made in this way.

Lights and Population.

Stamping Ground has a population of 600, it has 65 residences, 12 business houses, 3 hotels, 2 banks, 3 churches, Masonic Lodge A, O. U. W. Lodge, Odd Fellows Lodge, 4 rural routes, Mrs. Tom Bruner is the Postmistress. Mr. Ben Miller 90 years of age is the oldest citizen. The Marshal receives \$15 per month for keeping up the street lights, Gasoline Lights are used. A bucket brigade and fire extinguisher give fire protection.



A Splendid View of Main Street

CITIZENS' AND PEOPLE'S BANKS

Among the many different business conducted at Stamping Ground are the two banks. The Citizens' Bank has been established for some years, and the People's Bank was established in 1904. Mr. Richard Head was the cashier of the Citizens' Bank, but resigned to accept a more profitable position elsewhere. The Directors certainly did a wise thing in electing Mr. Clark B. Roberts to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Head.



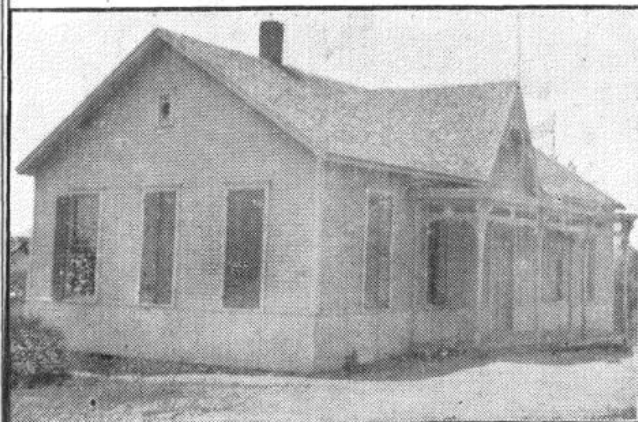
Citizens' Bank

Mr. Thurman Southworth is the cashier of the People's Bank and two better young men than he and Mr. Roberts could not be found to fill the place as cashiers. Both banks have a capital stock of \$25,000 and are in a healthy condition and will continue to prosper.

Some of the Precinct's Voters

U. B. Perry, W. S. Marshall, J. S. Northcut, E. H. Wise, J. W. Jameson, S. B. Triplett, Ben Calvert, C. T. Settle, Ward Duvall, J. A. Robinson, b. P. Oldham, Robt. Jones, D. D. Robinson, A. Easley, Wm. Dinley, B. G. Robinson Lon Perry, Sam Craig, A. R. Jones, W. H. Tackett, F. M. Browning, C. R. Traylor, John Morgan, B. Stone, John Breen, W. O. Wright, M. T. Perry, T. H. Whitton, Richard Derrick, S. H. Triplett, C. V. Robinson, J. R. Slnclair, Phil Hines, Jeff D. Lancaster, J. A. Alsop, Mr. R. J. Duke, J. A. Sullivan, Amanda Griffith. R. L. Thomason, G. I. Hiles, T. W. Breen, Ira W. House, Ely Jones, W. A. Perry, B. F. Cottrell, S. L. Perry, W. T. Stockdell, Lafe Robinson, O. C. Cottrell, Capt. J. R. Turner, B. D. Wash, H. D. Stokdell J. B. House, M. Hamilton, Wm. Sargent, W. L. Hook Geo. Peters, E. B. Peters, Andrew Hines, W. Q. Green, William Kelly, John Tilfred, Summers Green J. W. Tucker, Will Glass, Dave Duvall, Howard Triplett, T. E. Gayle, Alvin Duvall.

The Public School Building



Stamping Ground

The School Trustees

Three teachers are employed in the public school of Stamping Ground; Prof. James Sprake, principal; Miss Sue Viley, first assistant; and Mrs. C. T. Duvall.

Teachers In Public School

The School Trustees are J. C. Hambrick, Allan Robinson, J. B. Adams, W. H. Oldham, B. S. Calvert and Wm. Gatewood 196 children are enrolled.

**MONARCH OF ALL HE SURVEYS
IN THE
McFARLAND PRECINCT**



The McFarland Precinct is the Banner Precinct of Democracy in Scott County and better Democrats cannot be found who reside therein. They are Democrats, not of inheritance but from thought, principle and the teachings of Democracy. Among who is Mr. John Chas. Sharfe born in Europe in 1820 and came to this country in 1846. He traveled extensively until 1861 when he settled at Centerville and began working at his trade as a shoemaker. In the same year he married Miss Margaret Randall and to them four children were born Charlie, William, Robert and Basil Duke. He says while at Centerville he made the first pair of shoes for Mrs. O. W. Gaines nee Mary Agnes Collins and continued to make all she wore. He lived in Georgetown for years, but now has a good home in McFarland and expects to remain and continue the cause of Democracy.

An Honest, Christian Gentleman

If the country was searched a more honorable gentleman, a better Democrat, and a more devout Christian, than Mr. Jonathan Lancaster could not be found. He was born near Sadieville in 1840 and is now in his 66th year. His father was James Lancaster. Mr. Lancaster has always lived in Scott county, having resided at Josephine since 1873. He has been a dealer in land, farmer and stock raiser, and has accumulated considerable wealth. He has five children among whom are Charles T. who is a physician and resides in McFarland precinct where he enjoys a large practice Squire who

One of Scott County's Substantial Farmers



Mr. Jonathan Lancaster

resides in Georgetown and James Robert, who is the County School Superintendent. Mr. Lancaster's mother before her marriage was a Miss Nelson and a Virginian. Mr. Lancaster has always been a Democrat, never failed to vote in a primary or regular election. He supported Greeley. There are very few citizens like Mr. Lancaster and Scott county is glad to claim him her son.

A Brief Of Josephine.

BY JONATHAN LANCASTER.

Josephine was established about the year 1881, some claiming that it was named in honor of Mrs. Nancy Josephine Merrill and others that it was named by the Postoffice department.

The First Postmaster

James Jackson was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by N. D. Redding, and Redding by C. D. Merrel and Merrel by H. E. James and James by J. E. Sharp and Sharp by P. Harwick.

First General Merchandise Store.

Griffith and N. D. Redding established the first General Merchandise store of any note in the year of 1883. They occupied a house built and owned by Jonathan Lancaster. They continued partners until the year 1885 when Griffith sold his interest to Redding. Redding continued the business until 1888 when he built a new house and continued to sell goods until 1890, closing out his stock just a few weeks before he died May 18th, 1890. He owned and operated a leaf tobacco warehouse which was a great accommodation to the farmers of the community as he would take leans on their growing crops and furnished them with merchandise. He was very successful with his business.

Other Merchants of Josephine.

Other men who have sold goods at Josephine were Mat Slatten, Barney Gross, C. D. Merrel, H. E. Jones, Bud Ratcliff, James Merrel, Harwick & Harkins and P. Harwick the last named being the most successful of any of those except Redding.

The Population and Its Citizens.

Josephine has 2 stores and 2 blacksmith shops, one of which is conducted by G. D. Warnock and the other French. Jonathan Lancaster, R. M. Warnick, A. J. Marshall, John L. Jackson, Francis Michal, John and Mace Copage, A. G. Covington, R. H. Risk are thrifty and well-to-do farmers in the vicinity of Josephine.

Skull Buster Church

BY EDWARD STOCKDELL.

THE Christian Church at Corinth, Lytle's Fork, was established some time between 1837 and 1842. The first church erected was a log building about 16 by 18 feet with one door and that a very low one. The church went by the name of "Skull-buster" for a long time. The way it got its name was by Mr. John Cartenhour, who died just a short time since. A young man and a friend, a very tall man, was entering the house together and the tall man struck his head against the cap of the door and Mr. Cartenhour remarked to him, to look out or he would "bust his skull", hence the name "Skull-buster".

The Way it Was Named.

The present house was erected about the year 1859. Robert Whitter, Sr., (known as Dad Whitter) who was thrown from a horse and was killed at the age of 90 years, paid for the building out of his own money. A carpenter by the name of Obedia Wallace erected the building; a man named Lincoln plastered it; and Robert Jones Christened it by calling the house Dad's Chapel and Wallace's botch. Elder P. H. Whitter was pastor for years. Since his death several different preachers have had care of the church. Elder John Foster, an old soldier, who served in the war with Mexico, is the present pastor.

First Postoffice in Lytle's Fork.

The First Post Office established in the precinct was at Griffie's Mills, and Simeon Griffie was post master. It was established in 1852 by the influence of the representative in Congress, John C. Breckinridge, but it was discontinued in 1861, when the post master was arrested and taken to Camp Chase as a political prisoner. There is no Post Office in this precinct at the present time. The mail being delivered to nearly all of the precinct by rural mail carriers.

PORTER PRECINCT.

PORTER lies in the Northwestern portion of the County about 4 miles of the Owen county line and is in Magisterial District No. 5. It has a School House, a Christian Church twelve dwellings, a population of 53 people, a store, a grist mill and turnpike. The inhabitants lament the fact that Porter has neither a telephone or telegraph office. Joseph Green is the Magistrate and J. T. Wright, the Democratic Committeeman and S. T. Penn, the Republican. In November election of 1903 the precinct gave Beckham 95 and Belknap 37 votes.

McFarland Precinct.

This is one of the largest precincts in the County. Prior to the establishments of the Rural Routes there were Postoffices at Biddle and Long Lick in this precinct. Long Lick was given this name because of the Buffalos congregating there in herds licking the salt rock. The salt water around Long Lick now is plentiful and there is ever reason to believe that some day valuable mineral water will be found there in great quantities. A number of wells have been drilled and in a number of instances some of the finest water has been struck that a human ever drank. There is just a sufficient amount of salt in it to make it fine to drink and the more one drinks the more he wants. No analysis of the water has been made.

LITTLE'S FORK

That division of Scott County known as Lytle's Fork, as it is most generally called, adjoins the Owen County line on the northwest. The Stamping Ground touches it on the southwestern border; Georgetown on the south, and Turkey Foot on the east, complete the boundary.

Lytle's Fork of Eagle Creek, with its tributaries, Indian Creek, Lake's and Hess' Branch, takes a tortuous northerly course through the center of the precinct. The general slope of the great majority of the land is with the course of this creek, the watershed between it and the waters of Elkhorn being near the southern border of the precinct.

The surface in the northern part is considerably broken and hilly. In the south the land is still uneven and rolling, but the breadth of the ridges afford arable fields of larger size. The soil, though subject to the usual washing away of a hilly country, is yet fertile in character, being a part the Silurian formation, and is admirably adapted to the culture of tobacco, wheat corn and other staple products.

The timber growth consists of pine, chestnut, the usual varieties of oak, linn, sycamore, white and black history, beech, sugar-tree and persimmon, the last, as its name (Diospyros—fruit of the gods) implies, being much valued for its fruit.

Little is known of the settlement of this precinct prior to the year 1790. Near that time a settlement was made on Little Eagle Creek, by Col. John Stone, on land now owned by William Wiggington. One of Col. Stone's grand-children, Mr. B. Hall, is still a resident of the county. About the same year (1790) Daniel Gano, settled on the farm. On a branch of little Eagle, and near Salem Meeting-House may still be seen the remains of his old house. He was the youngest Captain of the Revolutionary war having command of a company of artillery. He lined many of the guns used in the siege of Quebec. When they were making their assault, he remarked that there was one cannon left loaded. An old drunken Irish soldier, hearing him, said "Give her one more kick." By its discharge, Gen. Richard Montgomery was killed, and so great was the dismay caused in the American ranks by this fatal disaster that the success of the assault was frustrated. Among the early settlers may also be mentioned John Harwood, William Boyce (from Delaware), and Obadiah Ellis (from Baltimore), Paris and William Griffith (from Delaware); all of the above came out and settled here not far from the year 1790.

LONG LICK BAPTIST CHURCH.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 3D, 1805.

[In the early times the majority of the people did not know the purpose for which churches were established and in many places there was more curiosity awakened than there was interest in the saving of souls. The notes copied from the old records of the church and furnished for this history by Mr. Edward Stockdell bear us out in the above statement.]



THE Baptist church at Great Crossings, a constituent to the Long Lick church on the 23d of March, 1805. Present—Elders Joseph Redding, Joh Rees and Lambert. Those who signed the covenant: Archibald Shearley, Edmond Shearley Thomas Cobb, Isaac Smith, John Johnson, Moses Smith, Lewis Smith, Susanna Shearley, Elizabeth Shearley, Francis Shearley, Priscilla Cobb, Polly Smith, Susanna Johnson, Elizabeth Wilson,

Nancy Smith.

It appears that John Rees was the first pastor, March, 1805; elected Brother Edward Shearley, clerk; received by experience Isaac Smith and Anna Smith, April, 1805; received by letter, John Vawton and John Lucas; appointed Arge Shirley, Sohn Vawton and John Lucas to prepare rules for the church; Brother Arge Shirley chosen deacon.

May, 1805.—Agree to build meeting house as large as they can. July, 1805—appointed Brethren John Vawton and John Lucas to bear letter to Association and apply for admittance. August, 1805—agree that next meeting be a communion session. September, 1805—allowed Brother John Vawton twenty-one shillings for table.

1805.—It appears from the records that John Rees and Lambert Vawton served the church, as preachers, June, 1805, agree to pay fifteen shillings for chinking mud with rock and plastering with lime the meeting house below the round logs and above with wood and mortar; called Brother James Suggett.

August 16, 1806.—Brother Eudes Shirley set forward to exercise his gift in public in bounds of in all charges brought before the church. * * * * *

1807.—Is omission too common when in full fellowship, a sin? Church answers yes.

April, 1810.—John W. Finklen. Brother Shirley proposed to make up money for Brother Finklen, first money for preacher.

March, 1813—Brother Shirley wants to know if it is right for a member to volunteer to go to war. Thrown out.

November, 1813—Lewis Smith paid two dollars for keeping the house.

Augst, 1814—Licensed Brother Phineas Clark to take a text and advance doctrine when he pleases.

February, 1816—Called Brother Lambert. June—Brother Lambert accepted call; agreed to meet three Thursdays in month for fasting and prayer. September, 1816—L. Shirley appointed deacon; appointed Brother Cobb to act in behalf of church in a lawsuit between us and Ballard. November, 1816—agree to tolerate Brother John Wakefield to sing, pray and exhort in bounds of church.

June, 1817.—Requested Brother John Foster to preach. Brother Isaac Smith appointed singing clerk. October, 1817—Called for help to ordain Brother Foster and at next meeting he was ordained by Brethren Suggett and Finklin and his ordination certified by the County Clerk.

January, 1818—Brother C. W. Crittenden and Cornelius Duvall to exercise public prayer when invited.

January, 1819—Agree to move the church to cross roads. August, 1819—Brother Duvall to make his own appointments and preach when and where he pleases. September, 1819—Brother M. Lindan wants to know if it is right for a member of society to sign over his property to keep from paying his debts. Brother E. Shirley wants to know if it is right for a member to go to law with his brother; also if it is right to sell liquor on the Sabbath day without license. Brother Lewis Smith wants to know if it is right for a member to trade off a bad note. Church says no.

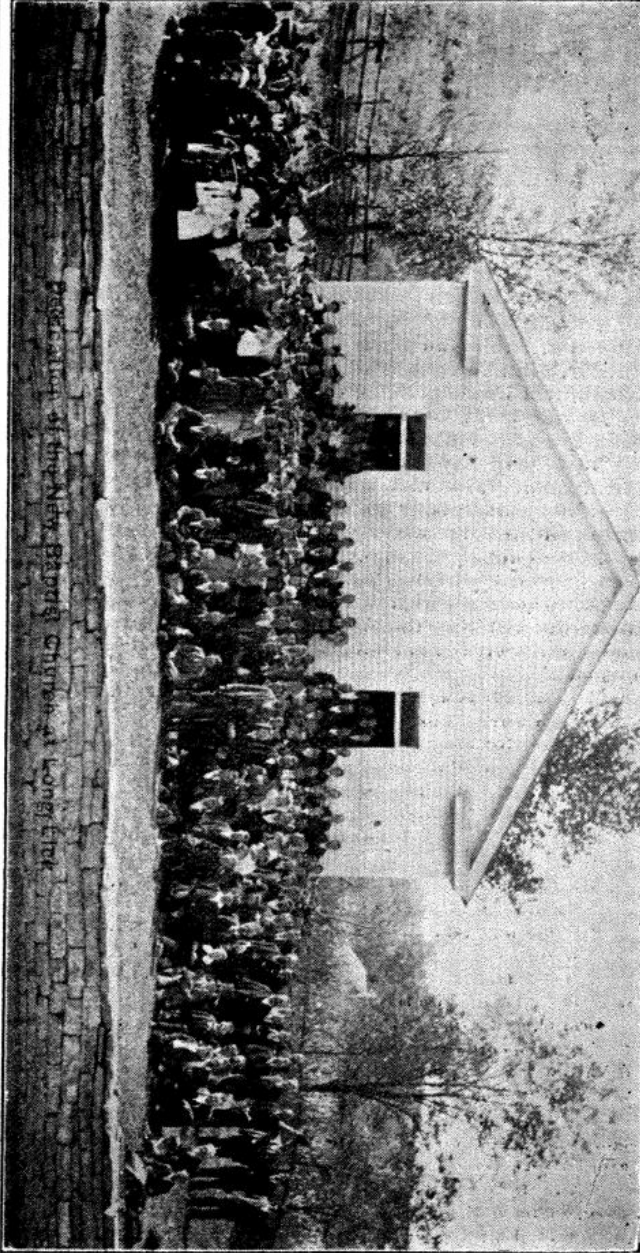
April, 1820—Brother Cornelius Duvall ordained by Brethren Field, Lambert and Ficklin; also Brother Shirley as deacon. Call Duvall, May, 1820, preaching two Sundays in each month; requested Brother John Foster to preach once a month.

LONG LICK BAPTIST CHURCH.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 3D, 1805.

October, 1821—Brother Shirley enters a complaint against himself for getting unreasonably angry. Forgiven.

March, 1822—Brother Azariah Roberts wants to know if the ordinance of feet washing is a duty. The church says it is.



May, 1822—Call Brother John Foster; accepted. A committee to cite members for failing to fill their seats. July, 1822—Granted Brother John Finklin the right to exercise his gift.

October, 1823—Called Brother J. D. Black, November, accepts. January, 1824—J. D. Tressel led in a complaining against himself for going to the house of truth. July, 1825—Brother J. D. Black ordained by Brethren D. J. Furnoy and Field. May, 1826—Refused a member a letter for they believed him under temptation. August, 1826—All letters to be written. "The Baptist Church of Jesus Christ at Long Lick."

February, 1827—Brother Z. Kirby to exercise his gift at any time and place. September, 1829—Call Brother John Tinder. January, 1830—Called Brethren Black and John Lucas to assist him. March, 1830—Z. Kirby to keep the house at five dollars, to be paid in trade in the fall. February, 1831—John Tinder called; March, accepts. December, 1832—Brother Wilhort called.

LONG LICK BAPTIST CHURCH.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 3D, 1805.

May, 1832—Brethren Z. Kirby and T. D. Tressel to exercise their gift when they feel like it.

October, 1837—Every other meeting to be held at Sister Clark's on Cedar. * * * * *

August, 1828—James Tinder elected deacon. September, 1828—Received Brother Jacob Garwood by letter, as he was a deacon recommended from his letter condensed. Set apart three Saturdays for fasting and prayer will that the Lord will carry on His good work among us and preach it universally over the world.

July, 1833—To commune on three Saturdays in July and attend to foot washing. January, 1833—Brother Wilhort agrees to preach another year. April, 1833—The church will not appropriate any money to pay Brother Wilhort. May, 1833—Granted Brother Tressel privilege to preach at Long Lick meeting.

January, 1834—Brother Duval called. April, 1834—Brother Z. Kirby ordained by Brethren Duvall and Lucas to help Brother Duvall. May, 1834—Brother E. Coppage made June call roll for his ordination, July; ordination postponed.

February, 1841—It seems that Brother Ed. Coppage served the church to 1843.

May, 1843—Called Brother Lockwood. December, 1843—Ordained Brother Lockwood by prayer and imposition of hands. Clerk Y. R. Pitts, prayer; Wm. Craig, charge to the candidate; Rev. J. D. Black, charge to church.

Brother B. F. Kenney, 1844, finished log house. October, 1844—Called Brother Pitts and invited Brother Sparrow to preach. March, 1845—called Brother William Combs. 1846—A collection taken up to pay Brother Wm. R. Combs for his services for 1846. Brother McLoud presented an excellent Bible to the church, which he said was a present from him. Brother Thomas Smith, a young Brother at Georgetown College, sent a letter of thanks to Brother Smith. October, 1846—Appointed Brother Isaiah Garwood, James Powers and M. E. Kirby to help constitute a church at Caney Fork.

January, 1847—Appointed a standing committee to inquire after disgraceful reports.

January, 1847—Called Brother Thomason.

1848 to 1854—The back is so torn that it is impossible to give a correct statement, but my recollection is that Brother Coppage and Brother Brooks supplied the church.

February, 1854—Brother S. Arnett called.

December, 1856—The church agrees to pay Brother Arnett fifty dollars, the first time the church says how much they will pay a preacher and the first time money is named in reference to paying a preacher this fifty-one years, after it was established.

January, 1859—The clerk ordered to give Brother Arnett an order to the Elkhorn Association. July, 1859—Received by letter Elizabeth Offutt and Mary Withers; Mary F. Covington, Nancy Jane Alsop, George Alsop and Susan Stockdell by baptism—all that are members out of thirty-one that joined at that time. August, 1859—Gave Brother Arnett an order to the Board of Home Missions for twenty-five dollars.

May, 1831—Called Brother Isabel. 1865—Called Brother Keene.

No meeting from July, 1866, to July, 1869. Called Brother A. C. Davidson. December, 1868—Received by letter Brethren James S. Perry, Sanford Perry and W. W. Sutton.

May, 1870—Brother Thos. Dalzell to visit different churches to raise money to build church. Brother E. H. Black assisted in raising money. June, 1870—Appointed Brethren A. E. Stockdell, M. C. H. Kirby and E. Coppage to write history of church; book sent to Dr. Black to write history.

April, 1876—When church calls a preacher to say how they are to pay by volunteer subscription.

May, 1871—Brother Davidson resigns care of church. September, 1871—Calls Brother William Harris; Brother Harris requests meeting twice a month. December, 1871—Calls for ordination of Brother Harris and set the third Saturday in January, 1872.

January 19, 1872—Report from the Stamping Ground, Dry Run and Caney churches. Dr B. Manley and Elder N. McDonald, from Georgetown, proceeded to ordain Brother Harris. Brother Manley made Brother J. O. Bane clerk.

LONG LICK BAPTIST CHURCH.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 3D, 1805.

Prayer by the moderator; examination of candidates by the moderator; ordination service by Elder McDonald; prayer by L. H. Salem; charge to church by Dr. Manley; hand of fellowship by counsel; benediction by candidate.

December, 1873—Called Brothers Peters; a vote of thanks to Brother Harris.

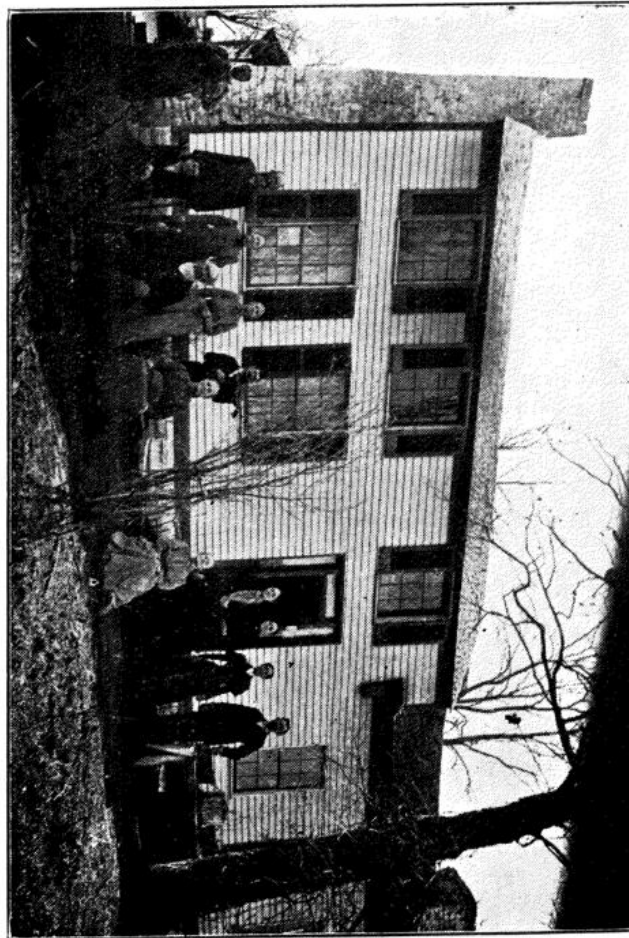
January, 1877—Called on board for help. November, 1877—Committee to raise money for mission. July, 1877—Called Brother J. T. Bastin. October, 1884—Resigned care of church. December, 1884—Farewell sermon.

October, 1884—Called Brother T. H. Coleman. December, 1885—resigned; resolutions of respect. January, 1886—Recalled. June, 1887—Brother Coleman resigned. Brother Morgan acted as a supply.

December, 1887—J. D. Clark called.

Present pastor, Rev. Lewis Thompson. Deacons, James A. Bradley and Wm. Rice. Present membership, over 200.

THE OLD COUNTRY HOME



A. E. STOCKDELL, AT LONG LICK.

THE above is the home of Mr. A. E. Stockdell, on Lytle's Fork, one mile east of Long Lick. The likeness of the place shows it to be the ideal, old-fashioned country home of years ago. In front of the house are members of the Stockdell family, as well as the guests, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Parker. The names of those in front of the building, from bottom to top of the picture, are: Thos. Cunningham, Mrs. Cunningham, Nannie Stockdell, Edna Stockdell, Miss Whitton, Mrs. A. E. Stockdell, A. M. Maines, Miss Mary Withers, A. E. Stockdell, Mrs. Mollie Parker, M. W. Parker, Fred Parker, Mary Gardner, servant. Mr. Stockdell is a farmer. His place is in the Northern portion of the county, and consists of what is known as "hill land." He has profited by grazing instead of cultivating his land.

Another Grazed Instead of Cultivating.

John Ash Hinton, for forty years a farmer of Scott county "hill land," never owned a set of harness, nor never sowed but three bushels of wheat, keeping his large farm 250 acres in grass.

THE TOWN OF SADIEVILLE



THE CLASSIC CITY OF EAGLE

WRITTEN BY PROF. JOE MULBERRY

NEAR a small stream that winds its way among hills which here with graceful slope and there with rugged brows overlook the smooth and gliding water; on a railway the greatest and most lucrative in the South; amid pastures of blue grass, green and rich,

THERE STANDS SADIEVILLE



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CITY

where the tinkling bells of the choicest herds chime to fortune's smiles; among shadowy woodlands and beautiful groves where nature's musicians sing as God hath taught them to sing; beneath the same starry-decked heaven that covers the rest of creation, yet in an atmosphere where hospitality, true and noble, blossoms and ripens into fruit of which everybody delights to partake; where democracy pure and loyal is nurtured, honored and cherished; where that good natured, big hearted lassie is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

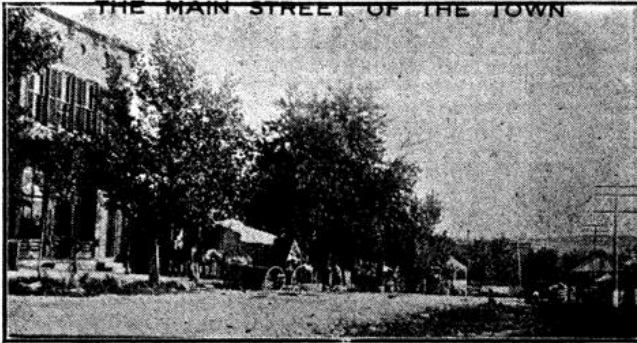
The subject of the sketch is a thriving little town fifty-four miles from Cincinnati, twelve miles from Georgetown, and about thirteen miles from Cynthiana. Sadieville has been in existence about twenty-five years and has a population of about six hundred and fifty. It was incorporated in the year 1880 and named for

MRS. SADIE PACK,

The wife of the late Richard Pack, one of the most beloved and highly honored citizens of Scott county. She was, without a doubt, among the best women God ever made. She was the mother of Dr. John E. Pack, of Georgetown, and Mrs. Luke H. Paxton, of Sadieville. She died in 1895. During the funeral services the principal business houses of Sadieville closed their doors out of respect to their dead neighbor and friend.

THE INCORPORATORS OF SADIEVILLE.

The incorporators were T. J. Burgess, Douglass Stewart, T. T. Hedger and John Caley. J. W. Truitt was elected the first Police Judge and L. Penn was elected the first Marshal. Judge J. W. Truitt and J. P. Fields are about the oldest pioneers of the town, having located there when it was in its infancy.



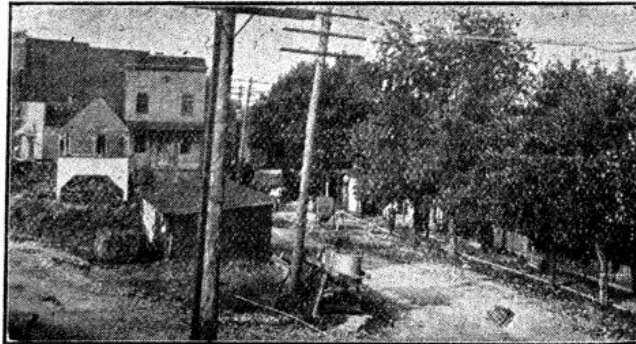
A Business House Row With Its Cement Sidewalks.

The first business house erected in Sadieville is the one which is now owned and occupied by F. T. Mansfield & Co. as a dry goods and grocery store. It was built by J. W. Jones, who carried on a general merchandise business for several years. Today there are about twenty business houses in the town, all first-class in every respect. The greater number of these business houses are built with the idea of being substantial in architecture and some of them with a view of being an ornament to the town. Sadieville has perhaps more and better brick and concrete pavements than any town of its size in the State. The town is well watered and well lighted and its morals are carefully guarded.

A Great Shipping Point.

As a shipping point Sadieville is without a doubt one of the best on the Southern road. In the year of 1904 there were 216 cars of stock, logs and tobacco shipped, which amounted to thousands of dollars. Over \$13,000 worth of rabbits, hides, produce, etc., were shipped by our merchants in 1904. As to the amount of business done by the business men of Sadieville it would be impossible to give a correct estimate, however it will be safe to say that it will compare favorably with any town of its size in the State.

PIKE STREET



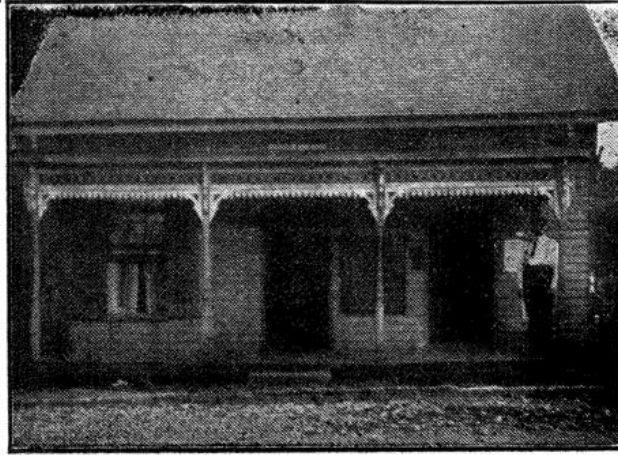
A BUSY PORTION OF THE CITY

And a thoroughfare leading to Cynthiana, showing a likeness of the Band Stand and the Public Well. Both are located at the corner of Main and Pike streets.

Almost every branch known to the ordinary commercial life of a thriving little town has from one to two representatives. Sadieville has a steady and healthy growth, is out of debt and has never levied a tax for improvement, which are all good. It has an energetic, liberal and active class of business men, a few of whom we shall mention.

Postmasters and Postmistresses.

Since the town was incorporated in 1880 Sadieville has had three postmistresses and three postmasters, each of whom were accommodating, efficient, and made "Uncle Sam" splendid officials. We venture to say that no place the size of Sadieville, which has had the same number of postmasters who served the same number of years, can show better records than the classic city of Eagle.

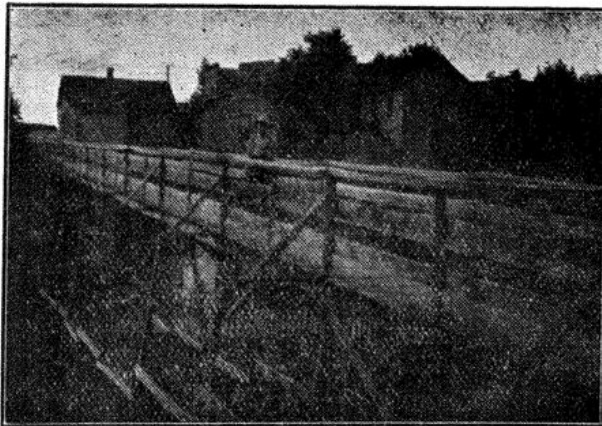


THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING

Showing the Likenses of the Present Postmaster, W. H. Truitt, Standing on the Porch.

The Postoffice building is situated on Pike street. The first postmaster was J. W. Jones, who served four years; second, Jesse Fears, three years; third, Mrs. Annie Neale, 4 years; M. F. Griffith, four years; Miss Carrie Gano, four years; H. W. Truitt, the present efficient official, who is closing his second term, having served eight years. Two rural routes, Nos. 1 and 2, have been established here. Robert Parker is the carrier on No. 1 and Richard Chowning on No. 2. Mr. Truitt says that the third route will be established by January 1st, 1906.

THE LONG FOOT BRIDGE



From Main to Vine Street.

This bridge was built in 1901 by private subscriptions of the citizens at a cost of \$200. It is 5 feet wide, 300 feet long, 50 feet high and has a high railing on both sides.

Banks and Directors.

One of the safest and surest facts upon which non-residents can base an opinion of the business done in Sadieville is to note the statement of her banks, which have attained a high rank in financial circles. The present officers and directors of the Deposit Bank are T. H. Daugherty, president; W. A. Hinton, cashier; J. W. Hamilton, assistant cashier; A. D. Stevens, C. L. Smith, J. E. Pack, W. T. Hinton, directors. The present officers and directors of the Farmers' Bank are R. E. Lee, president; G. B. Johnson, vice president; Charles Fields, cashier; L. Risk, John Gano, W. W. McCabe, directors. These banks do a general collecting and banking business, and their cashiers, who are business from the word "go" take special pride in seeing that all of their customers are satisfied.

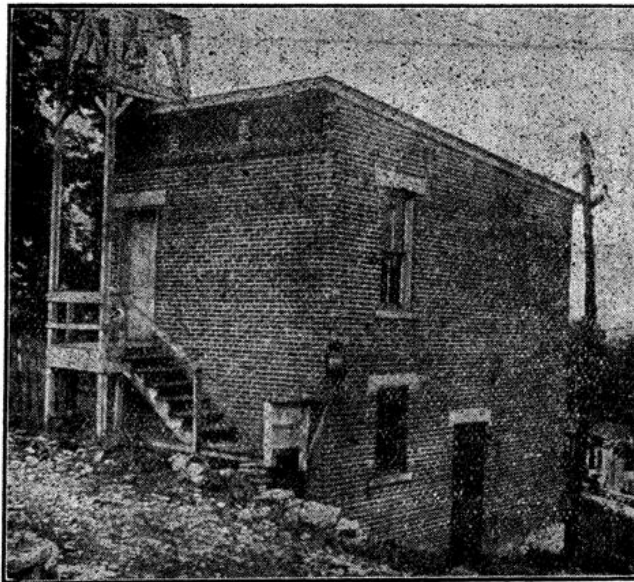
The Court House and Jail.

The city is progressive, having a Jail and Court House of which any little town should be justly proud. They are built of brick and erected at a cost of nearly \$2,000. Marshal J. O. Rose has charge of the former and Judge J. B. Myers has charge of the latter.

The Volunteer Fire Department.

The Volunteer Fire Department is without a doubt one of best in the State. E. B. Braun is the Chief of the Department. When the large gong, recently purchased at a cost of \$50, sounds the alarm of fire the Chief, followed by all of the male citizens of the town, is soon on the spot and with hooks, ladders and buckets, owned by the Department, and extinguishers, owned by the citizens and the town, the fiery fiend is soon at the mercy of the daring and determined individual, who is as anxious to save his neighbor's property as he would be to save his own. In one or two instances the boys have proven themselves heroes, saving valuable property which any sane person would have considered an impossibility.

THE TEMPLE OF JUSTICE



AND SADIEVILLE JAIL,

Erected in 1902, at a Cost of \$2,000.

Two secret organizations, the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, add to the social and moral beauties of the town and are growing rapidly. These two organizations will, within the next few months, erect a joint business house and lodge room at a cost of \$3,000 or \$3,500.

The Sadieville Brass Band.

Sadieville proudly boasts of a brass band, no Zobo band, but a real, live, uniformed band, playing the latest and best of music upon nickel and silver plated horns which were purchased at a cost of \$250. This band was organized in June, in June, 1901, and having been under the charge and direction of that genial and excellent instructor, Prof. Edward Baldwin, since the date of its organization, it has done credit to itself and honor to the town. It is composed of the following gentlemen: Joe L. Mulberry, president; A. L. McCabe, vice president; C. S. Davis, secretary; E. P. McKenney, T. F. Sherritt, C. W. Rose, W. W. Mansfield, L. Craig, A. Lemons, W. A. Maines and Grover Maines.

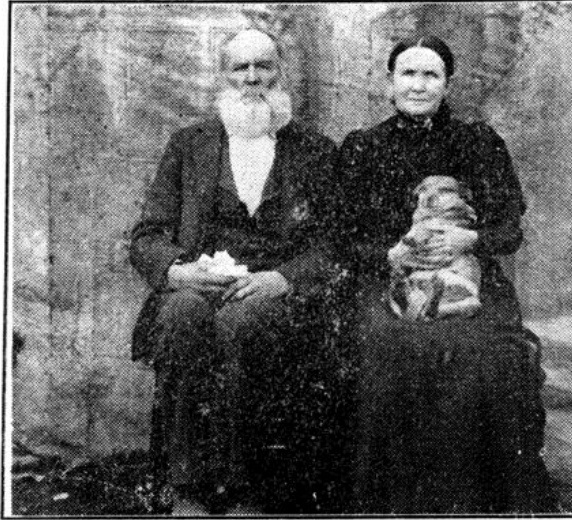
Sadieville Mill.

Sadieville has a No. 1 flour mill equipped with the latest improvements. Being under the management of Burgess Smith, it justly receives its share of the public patronage. This mill was erected in 1894 by an organized stock company at a cost of \$10,000 and is known as the Sadieville Milling Co.

THE HISTORY OF SCOT COUNTY.

A FAMILY OF 100 MEMBERS.

WERY few counties can boast of having a family of one hundred members, and especially like the Mulberry family. Nearly every male is a Democrat and a worker for his party and every female is a Christian and a worker for the church. Below will be found a likeness of



MR. AND MRS. JACOB MULBERRY.

Mr. Mulberry was born near Sadieville in 1825. He is a farmer and stock raiser. He has been twice married. In 1851 he married Lucinda Mulberry and to this union eight children were born, six of whom are living, and are as follows: William V., farmer; married Mary Frances Burgess, March 27th, 1879. John, blacksmith; married Frankie Neal, July, 1890. Jacob, farmer; twice married—first, to Nannie Northcutt, November, 1888; second, to Lydia Dryden Giles, November, 1894. David, farmer; twice married—first, to Katie Jones, October 11th, 1893; second, to Hettie Sayers, December 25th, 1902. Leonard, dealer in hardware; married to Essa Keller, November, 1895. Lucy, married to Arthur Lancaster, druggist, August 25, 1891. Mr. Mulberry has twenty grandchildren.

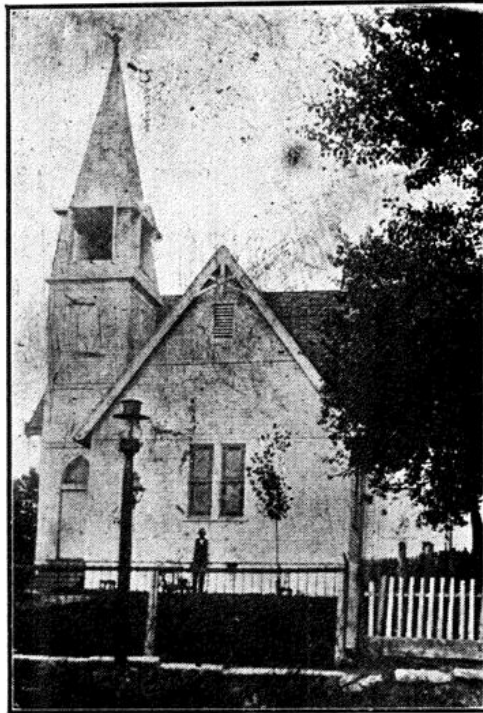


PROF. AND MRS. J. L. MULBERRY.

Prof. Mulberry is the Principal of the Sadieville City Schools, and it is due to him more than to anyone else that the town erected and maintains such an educational institution as this.

SADIEVILLE HAS FOUR CHURCHES.

There are four churches in the town—three white and one colored. Rev. A. G. Ragan is pastor of the M. E. church, Rev. W. McMillan is pastor of the Baptist church, Rev. S. W. Powell is pastor of the Christian church, and Elder P. M. Young is pastor of the colored Baptist church.



THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Sadieville has a first-class hotel, conducted by Mr. J. W. Wilson, and also two tonsorial parlors.

The Physicians.

Drs. Baird & Henry and Dr. T. H. Daugherty look after the health of the town and surrounding community and we boast not when we say that their skill as practitioners is not excelled by any physician in the county.

"The Sunshine"—Its Newspaper.

Sadieville also boasts of having a weekly newspaper, the "Sunshine," which is a welcome visitor to many homes. Mr. E. B. Braun is the owner, editor and publisher. Mr. Braun also deals in furs, poultry, etc., and commands a large trade.

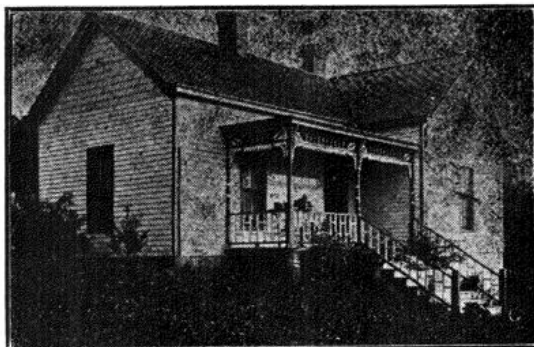


CITY SCHOOL BUILDING.

Sadieville has one public school building which is, with the exception of the public school building in Georgetown, the best in the county. It is a two-story frame building, having four rooms, and was erected in 1898 at a cost of nearly \$2,500. Since its erection the district has maintained from

eight to nine months school in a year, enrolling from 100 to 150 pupils during each session, and employing two and three teachers within the past four years. Sadieville public schools have granted diplomas to twenty-three pupils, many of whom are now filling places of honor and trust. Prof. Joe L. Mulberry is principal of the school, having held the position for sixteen successive years. Prof. Edward Baldwin is the present assistant. The school trustees are W. A. Maines, chairman, J. O. Rose and T. J. Burgess.

THE BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE OF



J. W. HAMILTON ON VINE.

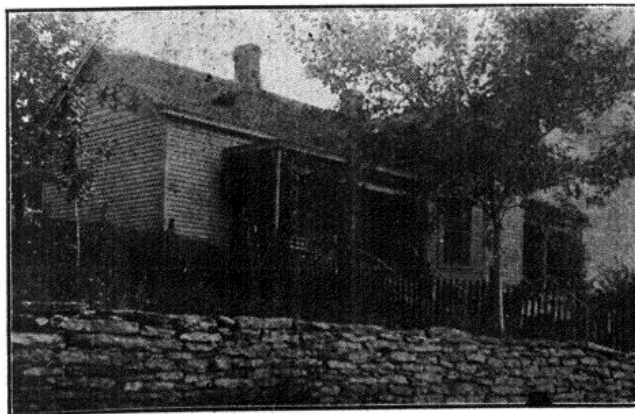
Sadieville being so progressive and has so many enterprises that Prof. Mulberry overlooked the fact of its many pretty residences. A much more suitable place could have been laid off for the town, as the ground lies badly and very uneven, speaking from a business point of view, but from a standpoint of beauty and wealth, it is superb. Many of the passengers on the Queen & Crescent trains never fail to mention this fact.

They Bid You Welcome.



HERE and there on every hill top stands a freshly painted home surrounded with sloping hills carpeted with bluegrass, a home of comfort, of happiness, of love, with the latch string on the outside, and the occupants standing with open arms, their big hearts beating with joy and their hands extended to bid you welcome. Mr. Polk Fields, it is said, erected the first house in Sadieville. A likeness of Ex-Sheriff McCabe's home and also the one of John Will Hamilton, bookkeeper in the bank, are seen on this page. A few of the others who have beautiful residences are. R. E. Lee, L. Risk, G. T. Nelson, G. B. Johnson, R. H. McCabe, T. H. Daugherty, W. H. McCabe.

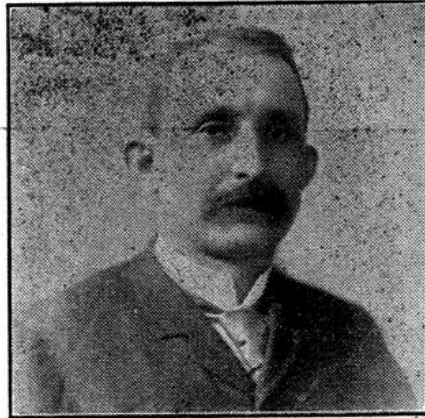
THE HOME ON VINE STREET OF



EX-SHERIFF R. H. McCABE.

J. P. Fields built the first house in Sadieville in 1877. It was a one and a half story frame on Vine street, and from this one house in 1877, both dwellings and business blocks have been erected until now, in 1905, Sadieville stands without an equal in point of business and as a place to live more so than any other town on the Queen & Crescent road. The members of the Board of Trustees are as follows: A. Lancaster, W. A. Hinten, Dr. J. M. Henry, chairman, Charles Fields.

ONE OF THE INCORPORATORS

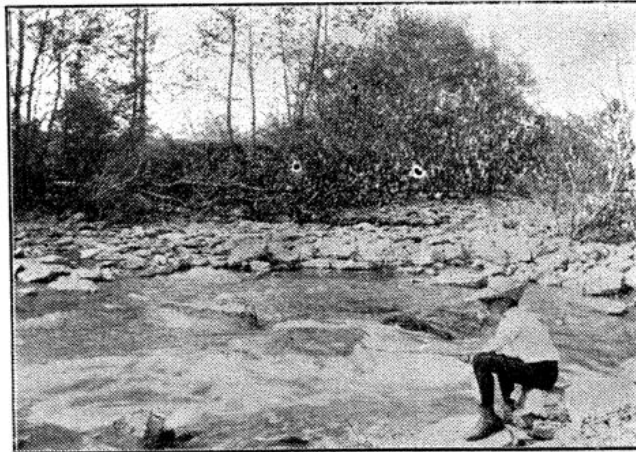


THOS. J. BURGESS.

THE above is a likeness of Mr. Thos. J. Burgess, one of the wealthiest men, one of the largest land owners, and deals heavily in live stock and tobacco and has made a great success. In 1904 it was reported that he made \$30,000 on tobacco. He owns 3,916 acres of land. His wealth is known to no one but himself, but is approximated at several hundred thousands of dollars. He possesses every qualification of a business man and being a liberal buyer his value to the people in that portion of the county cannot be estimated. He resides on his farm near Sadieville, of which place he was one of the incorporators. He married Miss Josephine Pack, daughter of the late Richard Pack, and to this union four children were born—Miranda, Elizabeth, Laura and Sadie.

Another Prominent Gentleman.

Who was born near the banks of Little Eagle, and who is the Principal of the City School, is Prof. Mulberry. He is the son of William and Elizabeth Mulberry, and his wife is the daughter of the late James and Margaret Northcutt. Prof. Mulberry's father died some years ago. The Professor is a self-made young man and began hustling

**BOYHOOD DAYS ON EAGLE.**

for himself early in life. He attended the common schools until he was 16 years old, after which he taught a subscription school for a year. He then attended Georgetown College for several years. In 1896 he resumed his duties as a teacher at Sadieville and has taught there ever since. The people of that community know him as a gentleman, as a scholar and as a teacher possessing the ability and so well qualified that he is today the principal of one of the largest schools in the county outside of Georgetown. His value as a teacher can hardly be estimated, as his work in the careful training of his pupils and popularity are sufficient evidence of the fact. He has this to say of the business men of Sadieville:

THE BUSINESS PEOPLE.

PROF. MULBERRY SAYS:

One of the most energetic and successful business men of Sadieville is Mr. G. B. Johnson. Mr. Johnson runs a general merchandise store and is one of the strongest candidates for the patronage of the public that can be found in the town.

Another man in the whirl and confusion of mercantile life is Mr. R. E. Lee. Mr. Lee keeps a general store. Possessing that energy and pluck that all business men must have "Polly" commands his share of the public patronage.

T. F. Sherritt is another man who lives in the jostle and hum of mercantile life. Tom keeps a full line of dry goods, groceries and notions, and although young in the business he has, by energy and push, proven that he is well fitted for the business and commands a large trade.

Another man in the general merchandise list is M. F. Mansfield. Mr. Mansfield is a close student in all matters pertaining to his business, understanding it in every detail, and by close attention to business affairs receives his share of trade.

A. Lancaster, our popular druggist, is a young man of fine business qualities. He handles a stock of goods which covers every conceivable article found in a first-class drug store.

Sadieville is represented in the hardware business by Mr. L. Mulberry. Mr. Mulberry is enjoying a large trade and is at home in his new and spacious brick building and keeps a full line of hardware and lumber; also saddles, harness, etc. "Rusty" is a careful buyer, quick sales and small profits being his motto.

Another representative in the hardware business is Mr. Russell Beard. Mr. Beard has just started in his new business and expects to handle a full line of everything usually found in a first-class hardware store.

Mr. J. K. Northcutt has been Sadieville's representative in the furniture and undertaking business until recently. On account of sickness he sold out to Wm. A. Hinton.

The livery business of Sadieville has two representatives, J. T. Mulberry and W. C. Falconer. These gentlemen have the pluck and push that peculiarly fits them for their business. Anyone stopping at Sadieville desirous of taking a ride or a drive to the country can find any kind of accommodation at the stables of Mr. Mulberry and Mr. Falconer.

In the blacksmith and general repairing business Sadieville has three representatives, W. A. Maines, A. B. Davis and B. T. Covington. These gentlemen have by quiet, but none the less persistent efforts, built up a trade of which they should be proud.

J. P. Crosthwaite, Sadieville's clever jeweler, is active and energetic and a close student in all matters pertaining to his business, having learned it in the hard, stern school of practical experience.

Another of Sadieville's wide-awake business men is J. P. Lemon. Mr. Lemon runs a small grocery, and also deals in produce, hides, etc. He commands a large trade.

Three saloons in Sadieville pay an annual revenue to the town of nearly \$1,400. The proprietors of these saloons, Messrs. L. Risk, J. O. Rose and Price & Davis are gentlemen of the first rank and by their energy and push do a prosperous business.

Now, we have, perhaps, overstepped the allotted space, so we shall close by adding that this short description of Sadieville is not intended to personify all that is beautiful, and these short biographical sketches of her citizens are not intended to elevate them above the rest of the human race. Sadieville is lacking in many respects and her citizens are not without their many faults. We only desire to show our readers that it is not a "bunk city." No half-driven nails are left to rust in a few old skeleton buildings; no bricks lay unmortised in half finished walls, and but few tenantless houses stand here and there like the phantoms of departed hope. We know, Mr. Editor, that the pleasing and the beautiful of this world differ in thought and style as the stars differ from one another in glory. There is a pleasure for every eye, a style for every taste.

"Mid pleasures and palaces, though we may roam,
Be it so humble, there's no place like home."

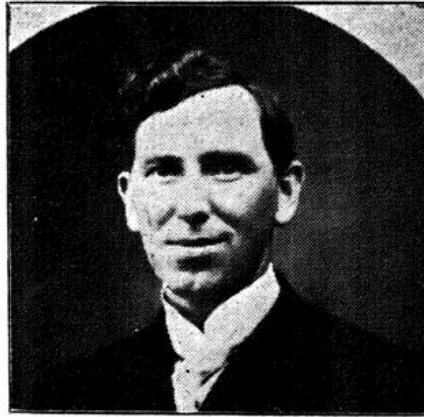
John Howard Payne, when he sang, touched a tender chord in millions of human hearts and there the golden notes will remain forever.

J. L. M.

Stonewall Precinct

Little can be gained of the early history of this precinct. Stonewall lies on the old Cincinnati pike 15 miles North of Georgetown. It is said a tavern was kept there in the days of The Stage Coach and that it was named for Stonewall Jackson. It is Democratic and will always be so as long as such

Cashier Sadieville Deposit Bank.



Wm. Hinton

If there is a finer gentleman in the county than Mr. Hinton he has not been found.

Democrats as S. P. Smith, S. O. Wood and Ben Malory stays there. It is in the Sixth Magisterial District.

Turkeyfoot Precinct

The village of Turkeyfoot is a small collection of houses, and contains a store, a blacksmith shop, church. The place was settled about the year 1790, by William Vance, as already noted.

The settlement of Turkeyfoot dates back to a period of more than 100 years.

The early settlers William Vance, Ashe Hinton Benjamin Peck, Edward Burgess, Peter Adtle, John Gibson, Patrick Watson, John and P. Hyles, Cornelious Butler, James Sutton, Joshua Murphy, Joseph Leach and others.

Cashier of Farmers Bank of Sadieville.



Charles Fields.

Charlie Fields is a self-made boy and has a host of friends because he has made them.

The early industries of Turkeyfoot Precinct were comprised in mills, tanneries, distilleries.

The first road through Turkeyfoot was known as the "Turkeyfoot road," and ran from Harrison County through the little hamlet of Turkeyfoot to Georgetown and was laid out about the year 1795.

The Christian Church at Turkeyfoot was organized in 1854.

BRIEF WRITTEN BY PERRIN IN 1882

Newtown lies in the Southeast part of Scott county and is bounded on the north by the Cynthiana and Georgetown road, on the East by the Bourbon and Fayette county lines, on the west by the Lexington and Newtown pike and Oxford road, and on the South by the Fayette county line. Its surface is rolling or undulating and is fine blue-grass land. The original timber was walnut, sugar maple, ash, cherry, hickory and oak, principally the latter. The principle streams are Cherry and Boyd's Run North Elkhorn and Little Elkhorn, which drain the land well, and afford an abundance of stock water. The principal pursuits are farming and stock raising and a number of fine farms are located in this section. The people are industrious, honorable and enterprising and with all educated and intelligent.

The Early Settlers.

Among the early settlers of Newtown Precinct were Nelson and Clifton Smith, James Parks, Samuel Walker, James McCracky, Austin Bradford, George Hume, George Henry, John Wallace, Newton Cannon and Daniel Fluruoy. It is probable that settlements were made as early as 1775 in this precinct. The first and only mill ever in the precinct was or is, known as Lemon's Mill on the north Elkhorn, and was built by Joshua Leathers. A tannery was established in a very early day by Joseph Moring, but it has long since passed away with other relics of the "by gones." The first public road through the precinct was the Lexington and Newtown road. And was also the first that was madadamized. The converting of it into a pike was begun in 1845, and the work was completed in 1852. The Paris and Georgetown pike which

The Lucas Home in Newtown



'Squire S. Hardin Lucas and Family

passes through the precinct was also begun in 1849 and finished in 1852. The Leesburg and Newtown pike was built in 1857. The first bridges were built by the turnpike companies and were wooden structures.

The precinct is well supplied with churches. The Methodist Church was organized about the year 1804 by Anthony Huston and others. The original building was a wooden structure and was burned in 1849. It was rebuilt in 1852, of brick at a cost of about \$1,000.

The Presbyterian Church.

The present membership is small. The Presbyterian church was organized in 1809 as the Crerry Spring Presbyterian Church and had for its first pastor Rev. John Lyle. The original Elders were John Scroggins, John A. Miller and Daniel Torrence.

The Christian Church.

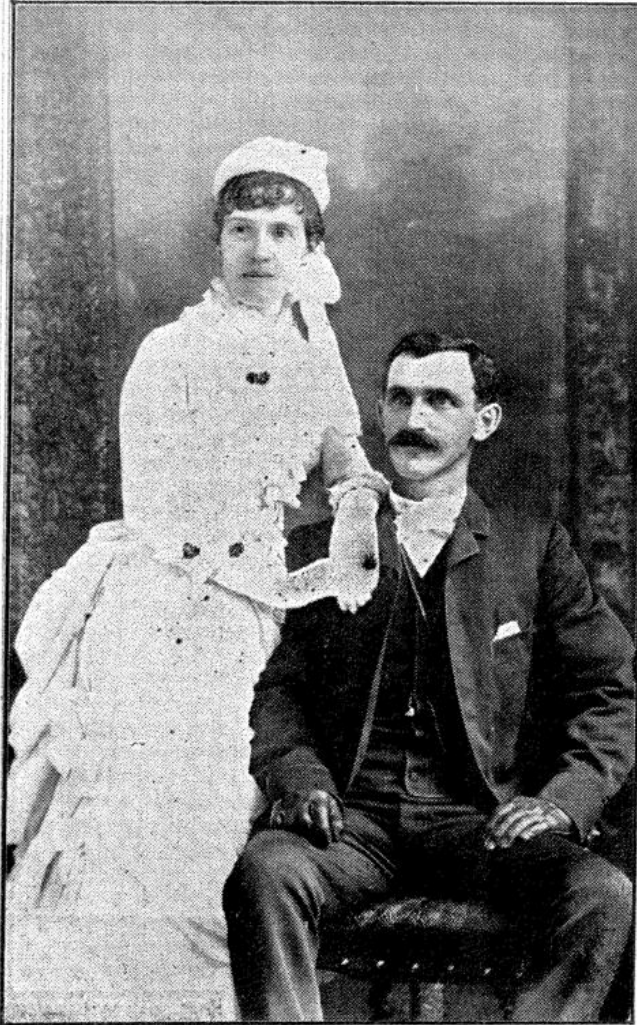
The Christian Church at Newtown was organized in 1856 by Elder John A. Gano. The church edifice is of brick and is a good comfortable building. Its original membership was about the same as that maintained at present. A flourishing Sunday school is supported, and is the only one in the precinct.

The First School.

The first school taught in the precinct was by Nelson Smith Esq., one of the early settlers, who took up a school for the purpose of teaching his own children, and as there was no person in the immediate settlement at that time competent to take charge of a school. Mr Smith opened a School. The first store was opened by Martin Bates, who kept a general variety of goods. A shoe shop was opened by a man named Johnson, and a blacksmith shop by Billy Anderson.

Rather Quiet.

Newtown is a rather quiet unassuming community, and has no very thrilling history. Its people move on in the even tenor of their way attend to their own business and leave others to do the same. No railroad traverse the precinct disturbing the people with the screeching of their locomotives and the rumbling of their trains, but everything is done in the good-old-way of the fathers.—PERLIN.

**'Squire and Mrs. S. Hardin Lucas**

'Squire Hardin Lucas, son of Col. John and Mrs. Laetitia. 'Square Lucas, first saw the light of day in Harison county, Oct. 9th, 1845. Moved to Scott county in March, 1871, near Newtown, where he now resides. Has been twice married, first wife was Miss Sallie C. Kendall, of Bourbon county, married Oct., 1871. In Sept., 1884, married Miss Laura Moore, of Georgetown. Has been blessed with three children, two now living, viz: Mrs. David Coleman Gentry, of Fayette County, and Harry Hardin Lucas. Was Justice of Peace fourteen years, and is now a happy tiller of the soil. In the words of another he is want to say:

This world in which we live,
Is mighty hard to beat.
We get a thorn with every rose
But ar'nt the roses sweet?

A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN

Dr. A. B. Coons, born Nov. 6th, 1860, in Henry county, Ky., son of Reuben Coons and Martha Coons (nee Skillman), of Trimble county, Ky. Parents moved to Oldham county in 1870, where he was educated. He studied medicine at Louisville Medical Collage and Kentucky School of Medicine of Louisville, and graduated from the latter College, June 22, 1883. Practiced medicine in Oldham county, and April 2, 1890, married Miss Mamie G. Smith, daughter of Col. Thos. C. Smith and Mrs. Willie J. Smith (nee Miss Willie McCrosky, of Jessemine county, Ky.). Miss Mamie G. Smith was born in Henry county, Ky., and after the Public School course attended Home College, of Campbellsburg, Henry county, and graduated from that Institution June, 1888. Dr. and Mrs. Coons have one daughter, Ethel L. Coons, born April 16, 1891. They moved to Newtown, Scott county, Feb. 1st, 1899.

Newtown As It Is

The old building that was erected for in which the first general merchandise store was conducted is still standing, but is almost a wreck. It is used now as a tobacco barn. Newtown, however, is the same as it was thirty years ago—a quiet little village with two churches, a store and a blacksmith shop. The Frankfort and Cincinnati railroad passes through the place, and Newtown is a great corn shipping point. Much of the land lying around Newtown is "the cream of the earth." The Carrick place of hundreds of acres is close to Newtown.

The Fine Stock Farm, Windermere

The large stock farm, Windermere, with its beautiful and costly old Colonial Mansion of Mr. A. L. Ferguson's, is in this precinct. Hammond, the son of Hanover, stands at the head of the stud on this farm. There are a number of other large places, but space is too limited for even a mention. Newtown and Oxford composes Magisterial District No. 7. Squire Joseph Ward is the Magistrate and makes an exceptional good Magistrate. He should be, because the one, S. H. Lucas, whom he succeeded, was one of the most conservative and pains-taking "servants of the public", who came nearer complying with the oath he had taken than any Squire that has ever been elected by the people to fill the place as Magistrate.

Was a Lively Place

Some twenty-five or thirty years ago considerable whisky was sold at Newtown, which caused considerable trouble, and, by the appeal of a great many of its citizens, a special act was passed by the General Assembly of Kentucky, prohibiting the issuing of county license for the sale of liquors in that place. There is nothing like that now: as Newtown can boast of her citizenship and conduct.

OXFORD HAS HAD MANY NAMES

In part the History of Four Counties gives the names of the pioneers. The first pioneers or settlers were Daniel Boone and Wm. Bryan, who built a cabin near Miller's Run, on the land now owned by Mr. Chas. Hall.

Oxford was settled in an early day, but of its pioneers little is known as they came when the country was an unknown wilderness, swarming with wild beasts and savages. The pioneer of Oxford, was Jesse Browning who settled one mile northeast of the village, on land now owned by Willis Gunnell. Charles Hamilton was one of the earliest settlers, and located about a quarter of a mile north of the present village of Oxford.

First Road

The first roads through the precinct were made upon the early Indian trails through the forests. These were, at first, sufficient for the pioneer's train of pack-horses, but when wagons were introduced these trails were cut out to admit their passage.

The Only Mill

The first and the only mill said to have been built in the precinct is owned by D. P. Moore, and has been in operation but a short time. It is a strem grist-mill, and is located on tee Muddy Ford & Dry Run road.

The Village

The village of Oxford, five miles from Georgetown was laid out and settled by a man named Patterson, who owned the surrounding land. The place was first known as Patterson's Cross Road, and as proprietors changed the name changed successively that of Burkley's Cross Roads, Marion Cross Roads and finally Oxford, the name it now bears. Where and from whence this famous name was received, it being that of one of the most distinguished spots in England, our authority fails to state. Although never as renowned in history as its English namesake, yet, if all reports are true concerning its earlier career, it was once a place of rather widespread notoriety. But within the past few years the beneficial efforts of local option has metamorphosed it into a quiet, respectable and prosperous village.

The First Tavern

The oldest tavern, and only one ever in the place was kept by Hart Boswell. It was a brick structure and is still standing, a relic of the "by-gones." The first stores were kept respectively by B. P. Anderson Cary Ward, Glenn Rickerson, Cannon & McDaniel, etc., and were of the class usually kept in small country villages in an early day, and came under the head of general merchandise. A man named Bailey kept a tailor-shop here some twenty years or more. Shoe shops blacksmith and wood shops were among the early industries of Oxford Village.

Industries and Churches

The Oxford Christian Church was organized at the Old Sugar Ridge Schoolhouse in July, 1831.

In 1881, the building was handsomely repaired and refitted, under the pastorate of Elder C. T. Forscutt, an Australian by birth, who was largely instrumental in its improvement.

The Oxford Methodist Church was organized about the same year.

Providence Presbyterian Church was organized, about the year 1835, by Rev. Forsythe. Among the original members were Messrs Gray, Polk, R. W. Barclay and Mr. Hamilton.

Owner of Westlake Stock Farm

Among the prominent farmers of Oxford is Mr. Walter Shropshire, who was born in Bourbon county, Dec. 27, 1843. His father was James H. Shropshire; born Aug. 25, 1808; occupation, a farmer; maiden name of his mother was Maria L. Harcourt; born in Bourbon county April 27, 1815; died Dec. 30, 1852; parents had nine children, eight of whom are living; was educated in Bourbon county, and began life in the business of farming; was married in Scott county, Nov. 21, 1871; maiden name of his wife was Rebecca F. Sutphin, born in Baton Rouge, La., March 13, 1851. Her father was John T. Sutphin, born in Kentucky in 1820, in Scott county; her mother Ann L. Flournoy, was born in Fayette county, Feb. 16 1826. He has been in the business of farming and breeding fine cattle and horses. He enlisted in Co. A. Breckinridge's 9th Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Lawrence Jones, C. S. A. Mr. Shropshire was twice married. Three children were born to him by his first wife two of which are living Earl Flournoy a farmer who married Miss Anna Weathers and now reside in Fayette county and a daughter Miss Anna Mae Shropshire. His first wife died May 15th 1886 and 1887 he married Susan Mariah Shropshire. Mr. Shropshire is the owner of a fine farm—Westlake—near Oxford.

Some of the Oldest Residents of Oxford

John Fleming, John Barclay, F. M. Cannon, Robert Moore, C. T. Hendricks, Wm. McKenney, Ed Burgess, M. L. Hall, Ben Sharon, R. T. Powell, W. W. Gunnell, Walter Shropshire, Wm. Juett, Columbus Ward, John Jarvis, Will Gallahue, Will Anderson, Will Jack Williamson, Newt. Hambrick, Ed Avery.

THE POOR HOUSE

OF SCOTT COUNTY.

MOST of the counties in the State pay little or no attention to provide homes for worthy unfortunate citizens, but such is not the case in Scott county. This county has had three poor houses; the first farm was purchased about 1822, but we cannot find either records or old citizens stating where it was located. In 1867 the county purchased a farm near Biddle. The first keeper was F. K. Holland, and the present Superintendent is Wm. Adair.

The old farm contained 213 acres and was sold in 1903 to Thos. Penn, Ex-Circuit Clerk, for \$2,000. The county purchased a more suitable place from the late T. T. Hedger. The old farm contained several good houses, one of which was practically new, and had been built at a cost to the county at \$2,500. It had several other houses on it, being well fenced and an abundance of water. When this farm was first purchased it had a great deal of timber on it, but it was all cut off and the ground worked so long that it would not have raised black-eyed peas. In recent years the county had to furnish the keeper a house, gave him whatever he made off of the place and allowed him \$90 per year for furnishing each inmate with fuel, food and clothes. There were generally about 20 inmates. The keepers were Joshua Jones, Asa Southworth, Bellfield Glass W. R. Wright, Jack Adams and William Adair.

AN INMATE FOR 36 YEARS.



LAURA DAVIS.

All of her children have been given away, and those who have secured them say they make fine servants. Strange to say, but it is true, that she is the happiest human being on earth.

Laura Davis, a negro woman, has been an inmate for more than 36 years and was never off of that place until she was moved to the new farm. Laura is a deformed negro

woman and never had the use of her limbs and arms, still she is the mother of seven children. She is 47 years old, was born and reared Payne's Depot and sent to the poor house when she was 11 years old. Below will be found a perfect likeness of her made from a photograph standing on the porch of the house for colored inmates.

KEEPING OF PAUPERS.

From 1792 to 1821 no provision had been made for County Poor Houses and the County Court at a session held in 1792 ordered that \$35 be paid annually for the keeping of any pauper by any resident of the county.

CLAIM ALLOWED.

At a court held in 1803 the following order was made: "Ordered that John Cavender a poor person who is not able to support himself, be allowed 8 pounds the sheriff be directed to pay him the same, if so much money remains in his funds unappropriated."

John McCracken's Deed 1836.

The McCracken Fund proved of great benefit to the poor, and of which there has been considerable interest manifested. Mr. McCracken died in 1835, and his will was as follows;

- My executors hereafter named, shall sell at public sale on such credits as they may think best my whole estate, consisting of personal property, and the farm on which I live, and I hereby inform my executors to make such deeds or titles as the case may require, and I hereby will and direct, that after paying my just debts and legacies aforesaid, all the money arising from the sale of my estate as before directed shall be paid over by my executors to the County Court of Scott county, or such person or persons, as shall be appointed by them and the same shall forever be considered and constitute a fund, vested in the said County Court, who are hereby appointed trustees thereof, so to dispose and manage the same as may seem to them most safe and profitable, and one-third part of the proceeds and profits of the funds (which shall be known and styled the McCracken fund) shall be constantly and perpetually applied to increase and augment the principal thereof, and subject to no other appropriation, the remaining two-thirds of the profits of said fund, shall from time to time as they may accrue be applied and expended by the said court or under their direction to alleviating the misfortunes, and bettering the conditions of such poor and indigent persons as shall seem to the said court to present the strongest claim on their charity and benevolence.

APPOINTED EXECUTORS.

And I hereby appoint my neighbors and friends James Patterson, Asa Payne and Thomas Daugherty my executors of this my last will and testament, and having the most entire confidence in them, it is my wish that they shall not be required to give security of any kind for the faithful discharge of their duties as such.

THE SALE OF THE LAND.

The land was first sold to Altred Edmonson for \$75.59 per acre, who made first payment thereon amounting to about \$1800, and failing to make any further payment the executors proceeded to resell the land when Henry Payne became the purchaser at \$30.25 per acre on time. The place contained about 51 acres. Deed was made to W. F. Patterson, Aug. 1844 who afterwards sold to Joseph Patterson.

THE COUNTY RECEIVED \$2,899.25.

The county received from McCracken \$2,899.25, which was under rules, adopted by the County Court at its September term 1843 placed in the hands of Benj. E. Glass as agent (or trustee) of the fund to place out at interest in loans not to exceed \$500 and not to be less than \$200, to be secured by first mortgage and subject to the approval of a committee to fix valuation and make necessary investigation. This committee as first constituted was composed of James Wilson, W. McMillan and the County Attorney.

INVESTED IN BANK STOCK.

In 1851 the money was called in and invested in stock in the Branch of Farmers Bank at Georgetown, Ky., which was invested in for many years thereafter, until the Farmers Bank went into liquidation, when the county had as belonging to this McCracken fund 96 shares of stock. The fund now appropriated \$3000 the bulk of which is loaned by the County Court to the Fiscal Court of Scott county and secured by a mortgage upon the Poor Farm of Scott county.

BEERI GLASS APPOINTED AGENT.

Beeri C. Glass received a good education in the best schools and academies in the county, and made his first step in life as a teacher. January 20 1846, he was appointed agent of the McCracken Fund. Under the old State Constitution he was Sheriff of Scott county, but had little desire for political position. In 1847 he removed to Georgetown, where he continued to reside during his life. May 17, 1848, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to lay out Scott county into eight election precincts. November 19, 1849, he was appointed County Treasurer. He contributed largely to the organization of Georgetown College, and was one of its active managing Trustees, and was connected with the Board of Trustees during his life. In 1852 he united with the Baptist church. On November 15, 1858, he resigned both the agency of the McCracken Fund and the office of County Treasurer. He was one of the Trustees of Georgetown for several years, and held various positions of trust in the community. Mr. Glass was married in 1847 to Miss Margaret A. Kenney, daughter of Joseph B. Kenney, a prominent citizen of Georgetown, a lady of great personal and social worth, who still survives him. Their only child, Victor Kenney Glass, married Miss Bettie Force, of Georgetown, and resides in that place.

JUDGE RHOTON, AGENT.

Beeri Glass, as agent of the fund, was succeeded in the year 1858 by Lynn West, who was succeeded in the year 1886 by Homer S. Rhoton.

THE LOCATION OF PLACE.

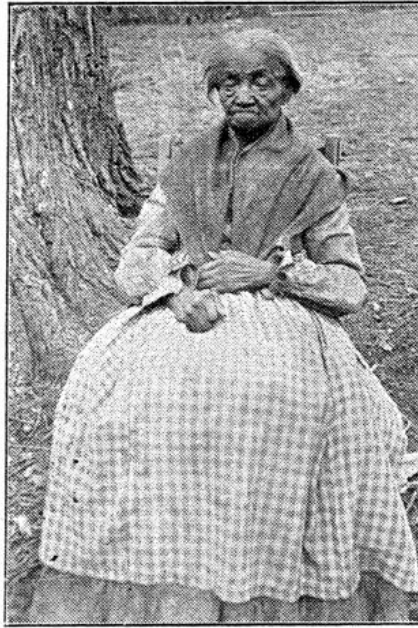
The old McCracken place is located in the South-western portion of Scott county on the waters of South Eikhorn, and is a part of what is now known as the Patterson land.

THE PRESENT FARM.

1903

In 1903 the County Court purchased a farm from the late T. T. Hedger, near Kinlead, containing 180 acres at \$75 per acre. A Superintendent and his wife are employed at a salary of \$150 annually. Two new houses have been built and the farm is self-sustaining. This was a good investment, for several of the Magistrates have said that they could sell the place at a big profit. The Committee that purchased the farm was composed of three Magistrates—J. K. Northcutt, Jos. Ward and S. B. Triplett.

OLDEST NEGRO WOMAN IN SCOTT COUNTY.



MARIAH WHEELER.

The above is a likeness of Maria Wheeler, who was the slave of the first Jailer of Scott county, James Crawford. She is an inmate of the County Infirmary. She was born at the first jail on the public square, and says she is over 100 years old, and from her picture no one would doubt her age. She is a little woman not over five feet high, and will weigh not over 90 pounds. She is yet active and has use of all her limbs. She walks to town often. The Infirmary is about 5 miles from town and she walks the distance in less than 3 hours. This picture was made of her on the County Farm in February 1905. She is sitting in a rocking chair under a large locust.

The Inmates Well Cared For.

The Magistrates have been careful in the selection of keepers and the attending physicians and in each case the inmates have been carefully cared for in sickness and always provided with sufficient food, fuel and clothes. While the old farm was not a place of beauty or of great value, upon it were some well built houses, good cisterns and the inmates were all comfortably kept. The present physician of the Infirmary is Dr. F. C. Collins, whose likeness appears below.



DR. F. C. COLLINS.

Dr. Frank Cummings Gollins.

Was born in Kenton county and is the son of R. T. Collins of Pendleton county. He is a graduate of a noted College in Danville. He attended the Ohio Medical School in 1883 and began the practice of his profession in Grant county. He came to Scott county in 1897 and formed a partnership with Dr. C. T. Hendricks at Oxford. Dr. Collins has a large practice and is known to be one of the best posted physician in the County.

THE OLD FOLKS

The old Citizens of Georgetown and Scott county have been dropping off rapidly in the past five years and especially since 1900 and only precious few of them remain over 85 years old, most of whom though are active and enjoy good health.

86 Years Old and Shaves Himself.

One of the most remarkable citizens of Georgetown at the advance age of 86 is Mr. Patrick McNally who resides on Fountain Square and who shaves himself with as much ease as if shaved by a barber. For many years Mr. McNally resided on a portion of the John F. Payne Farm. He is the father of Mr. James McNally the keeper of the Fire Alarm and Driver of the Hose Wagon.

John M. Fleming.

Mr. Fleming who has resided at Oxford for years and is now 88 years old is in a feeble condition. He has been a very use-

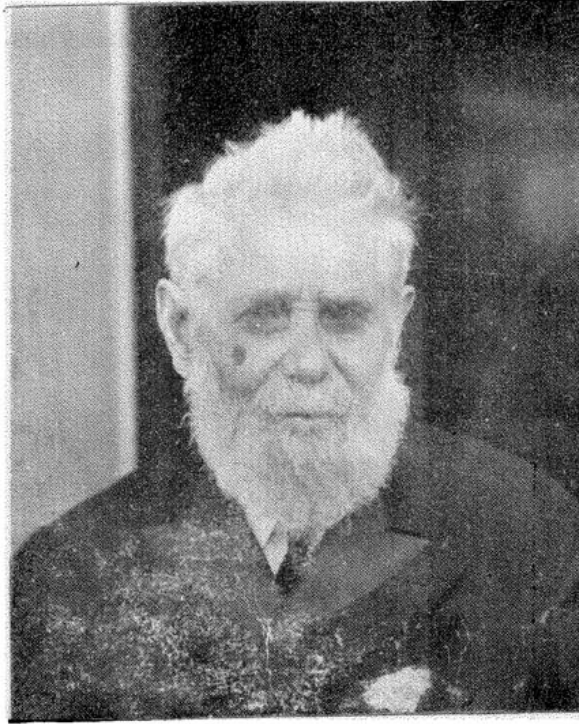
**Mr. Nelson Hamon**

ful citizen of Scott county. He was twice married, his first wife was Miss Nancy Sharron and they had three children J. Sharron Fleming the County Clerk, Mrs. Elizabeth Tucker of Owen County and Mrs. ——— Lee. His second wife was Mrs. Cathrine Reed and to them six children were born Mrs. John Barkley, E. T. Fleming, a Councilman of Georgetown, Mrs. Ben Oldham, Mrs. Thos. Milner, Mrs. Wright Kimbrough and Milligan Fleming one of the Scott County Road Superintendants. While Mr. Fleming is quite feeble, he has a host of friends who hope that he will be spared for many years to come and that his condition may improve to such an extent as will enable him to get out and mingle with his friends.

Mr. Nelson Hamon.

Is now in his 92nd year and is as active as most men in their 60th year. He has splendid health and walks about town, looks after his horse as well almost as a young man. He was born in Woodford county in 1814. He has been twice married, his first wife was Mrs. Latitie Holding and to them two children were born—Hon. James Amos Hamon of Scott county and Mrs. J. T. Loney of Cynthiana. His second wife is Mrs. Elizabeth Sutton. Mr. Hamon a few years ago was quite wealthy, but in recent years he has given considerable property to churches and institutions under a contract that he is to receive 10 per cent annually of its value during his life.

**THE OLDEST CITIZEN
IN THE OXFORD PRECINCT.
HE IS 88 YEARS OLD.**



Mr. John M. Fleming

Father of J. Sharron Fleming, the County Clerk and E. T. Fleming, a member of the Board of Council of Georgetown.

A Well-known Gentleman



Mr. George White, of Stamping Ground

While Mr. White is about 77 year old he still gets about at a lively rate and sees that things goes on right at "The Stamp." Mr White was for many years a member of the Democratic County Committee.

THE OLDEST SISTERS IN SCOTT COUNTY.

BELOW will be found the likenesses of Mrs. Annie Boone and her sister, Miss Overly, two of the oldest sisters in the county. Mrs. Boone is 91 years old, and Miss Overly 89. They were born in Fleming county, and are daughters of Jesse and Isabella Overly, and are now living in Scott county, near Hinton. Mrs. Boone was born in 1814, and married James E. Boone in 1834. Eleven children were born to them. Miss Overly was born in 1816, and is 89 years old. She died a few months ago; shortly after this photograph was made. Mrs. Boone, the oldest, is still living, and has a fine memory, but has devoted all her life to domestic work, taking a great interest in her home and caring little for events. She can tell you how many chickens she raised every year, and the first mess of new beans and peas that came out of her garden. She was the



MRS. ANNIE BOONE.

MISS OVERLY.

first lady in her neighborhood that enjoyed these luxuries, because the other ladies ran all over creation, attending picnics and other functions, while she "stayed at home helping her ma."

Miss Overly was somewhat of the same disposition as her sister, preferring home and home pleasures, rather than going to socials and places of amusement. When joked about being an old maid, she often laughingly said: "I prefer to be my own boss rather than a young man's slave or an old man's darling." She always looked on the bright side of everything until in recent years, when she overtaxed her mind with worries and no doubt hastened her death. They were not people of wealth, but of honesty, modesty and virtue.

NINETY YEARS OLD.



MRS. SARAH A. GLASS.

The widow of the late James S. Glass, one of the oldest ladies of Scott county, having passed her ninetieth year, and still a useful woman. We don't suppose that another lady can be found in Scott county or in the State of Kentucky the age of Mrs. Glass, who enjoys the health and is as useful as she is. She can do anything about the house with as much ease as she did when she was 50 years old, and is never sick or complaining. The above is a likeness made from a photo taken of her recently, and from this no one would judge her to be a woman 90 years old. Mrs. Glass before marriage was Miss Sarah Sinclair, born April 6th, 1815, in Scott county, and married James S. Glass September 12th, 1837. He was a prominent farmer of Scott county all his life. The children, six in number; four are living - C. B. Glass, W. G. Glass, Walter P. Glass and Asa Glass. C. B. Glass married Mary A. Glein; W. G. Glass to Mollie Bradford; W. P. Glass to Laura Darnaby, and A. S. Glass to Margaret Quisenberry. B. B. Glass, deceased, married Annie Tilford. J. O. Glass is also deceased. The grandchildren—Annie, daughter of C. B. Glass, married F. M. Thomasson; Jennie, deceased, daughter of W. G. Glass, married J. G. Blanton; Annie B., daughter of Asa Glass, married John Leach, now living at Oxford; James Glass, son of Asa Glass, is living with his father farming; Russell, son of Asa Glass, living with his uncle farming; Mattie, daughter of Asa Glass, living with her father; Jennie, Lettie and Katie Glass, are daughters of Walter Glass; B. B. Glass, son of B. B. Glass, deceased, is now located in Oklahoma. James S. Glass, deceased, was a son of William Glass and Phoebe Atkins; Sarah A. Glass is the daughter of Armstead Sinclair and Polly S. Blackburn. Mrs. Glass spends most of her time with her son, Mr. C. B. Glass, in the East Stamping Ground precinct.

ROUND THE CAMP FIRES

BY W. SMITH



After the battle of Chicamauga Gen. Bragg lay still for one month. Longstreet went back to Virginia with 12,000 men and Grant came from Vicksburg with 75,000 men. The battle of Missionary Ridge was fought; Bragg lost about all he had gained, then fell back to Dalton, where he wintered.

My regiment, the First Kentucky, was camped near Tunnell Hill, five miles this side of Dalton and about the same from Ringold, where the Federal army camped. The cavalry, under Gen. Wheeler, were eyes for the whole army, so you can see we were between hawk and buzzard about forage. We did picket duty on the Cassey Springs road. If we went any way a few miles we would run up on Mr. Yank. They always seemed in bad humor and wanted to fight. There was something doing almost every day. Scouting parties would clash, pickets fighting. Morgan had gone on the Ohio raid and was captured; the remnant of his command, the Ninth Kentucky, and Darch's battallion were put in Williams brigade. We served together the rest of the war, so that brings us pretty close together. Stonewall Jackson was dead, Vicksburg had fallen, so things looked a little gloomy for the Confederate side, but we were hardy and tough and held a stiff upper lip. We had some good times as well as bad ones. The girls would give a dance or some kind of party every few nights. Some would go and some would stay in camp; some went to prayer meeting; some fiddled and danced and most of them played seven up or poker. I have seen them draw \$209 to-day and to-morrow go dead broke, but pay day was always ahead, so they never lost courage, always jolly, whether they had grub or not. One evening late they made a detail of one hundred and fifty men. We were to carry no rations or lodge. I knew at once that meant something warm. We got on top of the mountain by way of Nigger Jack trace. Here seventy men dismounted, left their horses and went down on the other side into the valley where 89 Federals were on picket, got in between them and the main army, built a high fence across the road, and set a lot of rails against it so it was secure. The rest of us had goue several miles around. None of us, of course, knew where we were going. About four o'clock in the morning the command was "silence in ranks" and we passed it back. No one knows what that means unless he has been there. I well know that a "hen was on" some where near. Just at peep of day the word was passed back, "Close up and keep close up," we started at a gallop. Pretty soon we came upon two men at the outpost. We killed them, then charged the camp. They never did get in line. We made it so hot they mounted their horses, some with halters only every fellow for himself. Pretty soon they ran into the trap. Here all were killed, save nineteen taken prisoners. All the horses but three were killed and they died next day of their wounds. I saw one poor fellow shot in the back. The powder had set his coat on fire, I got down and put it out. A few days after that I was detailed to report at dept. Soon after we got there we learned were to hang a preacher for munity. He was Chaplain of the 14th Alabama. I am pretty sure Eley Blackburn was there. About this time there were only three living things in the neighborhood to eat—an old rooster, a sow and a guinea. The sow belonged to a one legged rebel. I went to the Colonel's tent one morning; the sow was eating shattered corn where the horses had been fed. I was looking at her. The Colonel said, "Smith I see you looking at that hog; if you kill her I will have you shot—that is if you don't give me a piece." In less than half an hour he had a hind quarter. The rooster and guinea belonged to the same house. The guinea took up quarters in the fork of a tall oak; the rooster went under the floor. When things were quiet a little while the rooster would walk out and look around to see if the soldiers were gone. The guinea would say, "Go back, go back, go back," Good Lord! How he would make tracks. I expect them "Lin-kum" soldiers got him, for on the 10th of April they shelled us out of camp. Hooker with his corps of 15,000 men tried to flank our army. We were sent double quick to Rock Face Gap, where we with our little brigade, held it from 2 o'clock until 8 at night. They were relieved by Claiborn's men. The infantry used to say they would like to see one dead man with his spurs on, but ever after this when we would pass them they always cheered us, saying "There the boys that faught at Rocky Face Gap."

THE FEW THAT ARE LEFT



J. W. Boyd, of Cynthiana; Jno. H. Bell, (Robt. Moore—not a soldier), Sam Moore, A. G. Crumbaugh, W. Smith, Dr. Jno. Lewis, J. W. Zeyssinger, Jesse Fite, S. B. Tidlett, F. M. Snavely

Jno. S. Gaines, Jas. F. Asken, Elly Blackburn, Wm. N. Offutt, W. A. Gaines, Dr. G. B. Brown, Thos. Allen, Thos. Ewing, M. H. Hazard

A Practicing Physician.

DR. G. B. BROWN, owns one of the best farms in Scott county, containing 400 acres, lies on the Cincinnati pike about two miles from town. It is known as the old Capt. Adam's place. Dr. Brown's father, Bedford Brown was a Virginian. He married Polly Roberts a Kentuckian. The Doctor was one of the twelve children born to them. Dr. Brown enlisted in the Civil War as a Confederate in 1861, under Gen. Cochran, First Missouri Regiment, Company H., and served until the surrender of his regiment at Marion, Ala., in 1865. In 1867 he began studying medicine until 1869. He then came to Scott county and practiced his profession. In 1878 he married Miss Katie Triplett and to this union two children were born. G. Bedford and Zelma T. Miss Zelma is considered one of Scott county's most charming and beautiful young ladies. Dr. Brown is a director in the First National Bank of Georgetown.

J. Samuel Moore

Was born near Oxford in 1845, and is the son of Crawford and Sidney Ann Moore, his mother being a Risk before marriage. He married Miss Annie E. Thurman in 1869. He enlisted in 1862 in the Civil war at Georgetown in Capt. James E. Cantrill's company in Morgan's cavalry, and served until 1865, when he surrendered at Washington, Ga. He has been a farmer all his life until a few years ago, when he removed to Georgetown, and has since been conducting the Moore House. Judge Cantrill never had a brother that loved him more than Sam. Moore.

J. W. Boyd.

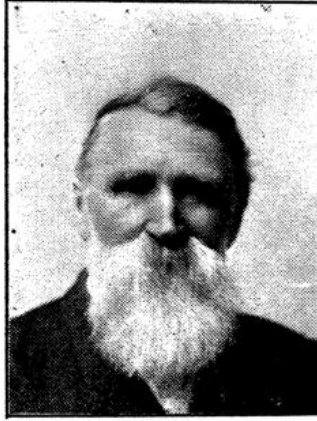
MR. BOYD was born in Harrison county, married Miss Belle Levi, in 1873, of that county. In 1862 he enlisted as a Confederate in the Civil War under Kirby Smith, in the Ninth Kentucky Calvary. He lately moved to Georgetown and engaged in the commission business of poultry and eggs with his brother-in-law, Mr. Theodore Fleming.

A Magistrate Of The County.

MR. T. H. ALLEN was born in Fayette county in 1842. He is a son of the late Rev. Buford Allen. He married Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, the only daughter of the late Col. Milt. Hamilton, and has six children, George, Mrs. J. H. Woodson, El Paso, Texas, Tom, Eleanor, Katie and Lucille, and has lived in Scott county 18 years. He has been a farmer and stock breeder all his life and gives most of his attention to the raising of Jacks. He had several Jacks that were imported from Spain. He enlisted in Clarke's Calvary in 1862 as a Confederate and served until July 1863. On the resignation of his brother-in-law Isham Hamilton as Magistrate from the Magistral district composed of Great Crossings, and White Sulphur, he was appointed by the County Judge, J. J. Yates, to fill the vacancy. Having moved out of the district he did not offer for re-election, although he made an exceptional good officer.

Mr. Jesse Fite.

JESSE FITE, was born in Harrison county, April 7th 1841, near the town now called Sunrise. When 17 years of age moved from here to Grant county, joined Morgan's command at Cynthiana, July 18th, 1862, surrendered to Gen. Hobson at Mt. Sterling, May 1st, 1865. He has been a citizen of Georgetown 17 years.



John Devers.

The above is a likeness of Mr. John Devers the son of Baldwin Devers who was born in Virginia, August the 10th 1792, was brought to Kentucky 1794, volunteered at Georgetown in the war of 1812, participated in the battle of Malden and was captured at the river Kaisin by the Indians, was kept a prisoner three months and then sold to a Frenchman for \$30 in silver and ten gallons of rum. The government released him then he served in the army until the close of the war. He then came back to Scott county, where he resided until his death in 1867. His son J. T. Devers and two brothers, William and James, volunteered at Georgetown, July 1862 as confederates, participated in the Civil War. Fought in all the battles from the Ohio river to the coast of South Carolina, surrendered at Washington, Ga., May 1865. "Uncle John" as he is familiarly called has always voted the Democrat ticket. He married Miss Rebecca Johnson, Nov. 12th 1869 in this county and had eight children all of whom are living except one. His children are William Howard, Mary Lee, Theophilus, Eleanor, John T., Ophelia, Bertha Cleveland; Ben F. di d. He resides on Cedar near White Sulphur and is one of the best citizens as well as one of the Democrats in Scott county. One of his daughters Miss Mary Lee married Mr. Smith Lucas and the other Miss Eleanor married Mr. J. W. Coyle. Both of his son-in-laws as well as his sons are farmers.

A County Official.

S. B. TRIPLETTE was born in Scott county March 10th 1839, was married to Miss Caroline Roberson, May 6th, 1848. He is the son of Sinit Triplette who married Sara Thomason, June 10th 1828. S. B. Triplette has five children, Howard Smith Triplette who married Miss Lucy Sparks. They have two children, Winni-fred and Bonaparte. Mary Parker Triplette, who married Will Summers of Kansas City, Mo., they have one child, Lentie. Frances Wood Triplette, who married Sam T. Acker of Decatur, Ind., and have four children, Doris, Sandford, Samuel and Carolyn. Dixie Triplette married W. Scott Yates, of Mc-Loud, Oklahoma, and the son of County Judge Joe Yates. Miss Carolyne Triplette.

Enlisted in the Confederate Army at Lexington, September 1862, Col. Breckinridge's batallion, was transferred in March 1863 to the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry and was made Commissary and was captured on the Ohio raid in July 5th 1863 and imprisoned at Camp Douglas, and made his escape Oct. 8th. Was elected Magistrate at November election 1897, and still holds the office. Squire Triplett resides on his farm near Stamping Ground.

An Easy Going Fellow.

MR. W. SMITH was born in Owen county in 1841. His parents were E. W. Smith and Nancy Jackson. He married Miss Sue B. Moore, daughter of Samuel Moore of this county in May 23rd 1876 and moved to Scott county in 1877. He enlisted in the Civil War as a confederate Oct. 10th 1862 in the First Kentucky Cavalry under the command of Gen. Joe Wheeler and served through the war. He was a Sergeant and surrendered at Washington, Ga., April 26th 1865 and arrived home May 27th of that year. He attends all the re-unions and enjoys them as much as any "Johnny Rebel" on earth. He has an elegant farm near Duvall's Station containing 215 acres on which he and his wife live comfortably and happy together, such a life as every man his age should live if possibly. He is a kind, big hearted man and if he or his wife like you, there's nothing they can do, that they do not do for their friends.

A Prosperous Farmer.

MR. ELLY BLACKBURN is one of the wealthiest, prominent and prosperous farmers in Scott county. He has one of the finest stock farms "Elkwood" situated near Great Crossings containing about 500 acres to be found in Kentucky. It is the old Flournoy place and the house which is now standing is one of the most noted old homes in the State, having the distinction of being the first house in the county if not in the State with glass windows. Mr. Blackburn is a clever gentleman was born in this county in 1842 and a son of Dr. Churchill J. Blackburn. He attended Georgetown College but graduated in the school of B. B. Sayre at Frankfort.

He enlisted in the 13th Arkansas Infantry in 1862, but was transferred the following year to the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge's regiment; while in the Infantry he was at Perryville, Ky., and Murfreesboro, Tennessee; he was a member of Wheeler's Corps, and participated in the numerous engagements of the army of the Tennessee; at the Jug Tavern near Athens, Georgia, he was captured, but soon made his escape; he served until the close of the war. In 1866 he married Miss Virginia, daughter of Alexander D. Offutt, of this county, and since their union has been engaged in farming.

Mr. Blackburn for many years was breeder of short-horns but now pays most of his attention to feeding of export cattle of which he has a large herd on his place now. He resides in Georgetown having erected one of the most comfortable and most beautiful homes on East Main street and goes to and from his farm daily. He has only one child living—Church—who is engaged in the grain and coal business.

A Retired Capitalist.

JOHN S. GAINES was born in Fayette county, near the Scott county line, on March 28, 1844; he attended Georgetown College, leaving in 1861; in 1862, he enlisted in Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge's regiment, which, under General Morgan, became the 9th Kentucky Cavalry. He participated in the operations of Kentucky and Tennessee; he was captured at Glasgow, Kentucky, where a horse was shot under him; he was sick in prison at Louisville, and Mumfordsville, Ky., until April, 1863, when he was released on oath; he was but seventeen when he enlisted, and received a certificate from his superior officers previous to his capture; in 1863, he returned to Fayette county, and the following year went to Missouri, where he remained until the close of the war; in the fall of 1869, he came to George-

town, and engaged in the livery business until 1872, when he entered the grocery business, his father, O. W. Gaines, born in Fayette County, was a farmer, and died in 1847; he was a son of F. Strother Gaines, who came from Culpepper County, Va., and settled near Little Elkhorn, Fayette County, in 1803, and who died in 1860, aged eighty-three years; his father and grandfather were members of the Baptist church.

A Prosperous Farmer.

MR. MIKE H. HAGGARD, was born May 15th, 1842 in Clark county, Ky. He married Miss Susan B. Elliott, Feb. 18th, 1868. He has six children three boys and three girls living. Julia who married Ben S. Calvert, Alex who married Miss Anne Moore, being the daughter of Mr. Carter Moore, Mary, Aggie. Richard and George being single. Mr. Haggard has always been a farmer owning a farm containing several hundred acres of the best land in the county about four miles from town on the Cincinnati pike, part of which is the old Thos. Burbridge farm, on which was raised some of the fastest thoroughbreds of the early days. Mr. Haggard served in the Civil War, from 1861 to the close in 1865 under Gen. John Morgan. In 1893 he was elected Assessor of Scott county. In 1902 he was elected as Magistrate of the county of the Magisterial District of Georgetown. In 1905 he was elected Vice-President of the Bank of Georgetown, a position he now holds. Mr. Haggard owns a home in town and goes to and from his farm.

Farmer and Stock Raiser.

WILL N. OFFUTT is a farmer and stock raiser, having a large farm of several hundred acres of the best land in Scott county, on the Paris pike. He attended college until the opening of the war, when he enlisted as a Confederate and served under Morgan, until the close. In 1868 he married Miss Sue W. Ford. Mr. and Mrs. Offutt have three children—Reuben, a farmer, Will, a physician, and M. Webb, who is now studying civil engineering. Besides owning Elmwood, a beautiful stock farm containing 900 acres or more, he has a beautiful home in Georgetown on East Main street, and goes to and from his place daily.

Breeder of Saddle Horses.

WILL A. GAINES, farmer, is a representative of one of the old and prominent families of the Blue Grass Region; he was born August 9, 1840, in Fayette county, and is the son of O. W. Gaines and Amelia (Smith) Gaines, daughter of John Smith, of Clark county. O. W. Gaines was born in Fayette county January 28, 1816, and died January 1, 1847; his wife subsequently married W. O. Thompson, of Georgetown. The grandfather of Will A. and F. S. Gaines was born in Shenandoah county, Va., May 31, 1781, and moved to Kentucky in 1803, settling in Fayette county. Will A. owns a fine farm in Bourbon county and is quite an extensive breeder of saddle horses. During the war he served in the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry as Sergeant Major with Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge. During his service Mr. Gaines was wounded once and twice taken prisoner.

All Farmers and Fine Citizens.

Col. Snavely, Thos. Ewing, John Zeysing, John H. Bell and Al Crumbaugh are all farmers and all own fine tracts of land in the county.

THE FLAG OF OUR NATION



LONG MAY IT WAVE OVER THE
HOME OF THE FREE AND
LAND OF THE BRAVE

IN 1894 Col. John Boyd and others organized the Confederate Veteran Association of Kentucky. The object of this is the cultivation of the social relations, to preserve the fraternalties of comradeship, and the unfortunate veterans, see that the families of them do not suffer and to pay respect to the remains and to the memory of those who die. The Association hold two meetings annually. One of them on the first Saturday in April and the other in October. The insignia of the Association is "a circular design five-eighths of an inch in diameter, with the medallion head of R. E. Lee thereupon, surrounded by enamel belt, on which are oxidized stars; on the reverse, across the center, the owners name and around the circumference the name of the association." The badges are furnished free to each member. On the death of a member the commanding officer gives the notice and the veterans attend the funeral in a body. The by-laws of the association gives the name, rank, residence and command of his own county camp.

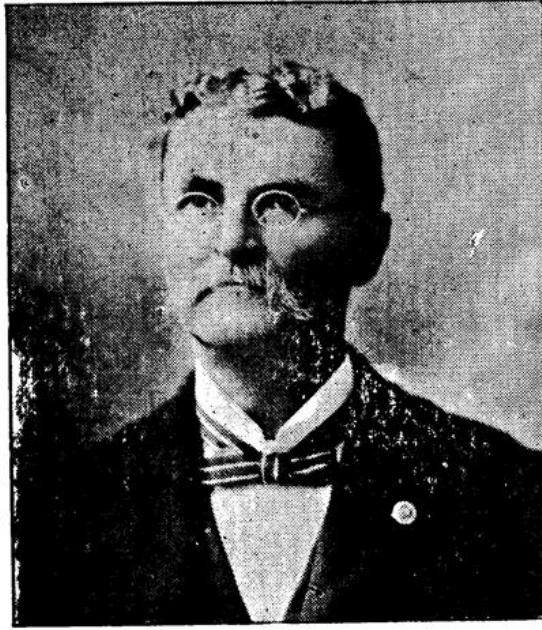
THE SCOTT COUNTY CAMP.

The Scott county camp is called "George W. Johnson Camp No. 98, United Confederate Veterans." Col. A. H. Sinclair, 2nd Vice President and Commander, Judge John T. Sinclair and Col. Wm. N. Offutt, Executive Committee. Col. Elly Blackburn, Adjutant.

THE SELECTION OF COMMANDER.

The members of the organization made no mistake, so far as the George W. Johnson Camp is concerned, in selecting the officers for the Scott county camp. The selection of Col. Sinclair as the Vice-President and the Commander was no mistake, for he is well qualified, as his record since his election will show.

THE COMMANDER.



CAPT. ABNER HOARD SINCLAIR.

Captain Abner Hoard Sinclair, of Georgetown, was born and reared in Scott county and has been a continuous resident here throughout his life with the exception of about sixteen years. When just about of age he entered the Confederate army and served for three years in one of the most famous companies of Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge's regiment. He was with the command when it surrendered in Washington, Ga. It was this regiment that acted as the escort of Jefferson Davis and the papers of the Confederacy and which assisted in the distribution of the money to the soldiers.

Coming out of the Confederate army he engaged in the mercantile business for about a year and a half in Stamping Grounds. He then went to Paris as bookkeeper for a large dry goods house and held that position for one year. From Paris Captain Sinclair went to Frankfort, where he was chief clerk in the auditor's office under D. Howard Smith. In 1882 he came to Georgetown and was appointed clerk in the Deposit Bank and but little more than a year afterward was made the cashier of the bank. He has retained this position since that time. In 1872 Captain Sinclair married Miss Dora Johnston of Texas. Captain Sinclair has two children, Howard S. Sinclair, now engaged in the revenue business under Collector Roberts and Miss Florence Sinclair, the wife of Mr. Graddy Williams. No citizen stands higher in the community than the ex-Mayor of Georgetown. He is known as an upright man, a brave soldier, a sterling citizen and a genial gentleman. He enjoys the esteem and friendship of all those with whom he comes in contact and is known to be a man worthy of the highest trust. During his administration as Mayor of the city of Georgetown the new \$10,000 City Building was built. This building was erected upon a portion of the ground on which the old historical tavern of Kentucky stood, which in the early days was conducted by General John Pratt, and was known as "Pratt's Hotel." A piece of walnut timber was taken from the building, out of which a beautiful gavel was made and presented to Capt. Sinclair by his friends. On the gavel was inscribed, "To the First Republican Mayor of George-

town." At the close of his administration the citizens of Georgetown presented him with an elegant cut-glass wine service. The Hon. Victor F. Bradley was selected to make the presentation speech, and he did so in words that were touching, and will long be remembered by those present. The appreciation of Col. Sinclair was too great for him to make a lengthy response.



MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The following is a list of the members of the George W. Johnson Camp of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Kentucky, and also notices given those who have died, taken from the Fifth Edition, published by the organization in 1895, as follows:

- James F. Askew, Georgetown, Ky., Private, Company E, 2d Kentucky Cavalry.
- Elly Blackburn, Georgetown, Ky., Sergeant, Company A, 9th Kentucky Cavalry.
- G. B. Brown, Georgetown, Ky., Private, Company H, 2d Missouri Infantry.
- J. H. Bell, Midway, Ky., Private, Company A, 9th Kentucky Cavalry.
- Benjamin F. Bradley, Georgetown, Ky., Major, 1st Ky. Battalion Mounted Rifles. (Dead.)
- James E. Cantrill, Georgetown, Ky., Captain, Company E, 5th Kentucky Cavalry.
- John H. Crumbaugh, Georgetown, Ky., Private, Company, A, 9th Kentucky Cavalry.
- Preston Calvert, Stamping Ground, Ky., Private, Company, A, 9th Kentucky Cavalry.
- S. T. Connellee, Sadieville, Ky., Sergeant, Company D, 3d Kentucky Cavalry. (Dead.)
- J. A. Calvert, Stamping Ground, Ky., Lieutenant, Company, K, 10th Missouri Cavalry.
- A. G. Crumbaugh, Georgetown, Ky., Private, Company, A, 9th Kentucky Cavalry.
- John T. Devers, White Sulphur, Ky., Private, Company, A, 9th Kentucky Cavalry.
- William Devers, Georgetown, Ky., Private, Company D, 3d Kentucky Cavalry.
- M. T. Ewing, Payne's Depot, Ky., Private, Company E, 5th Kentucky Cavalry.
- John S. Gaines, Georgetown, Ky., Private, Company A, 9th Kentucky Cavalry.
- Henry S. Halley, Payne's Depot, Ky., Orderly Sergeant, Company, A, 9th Kentucky Cavalry.
- Edward P. Halley, White Sulphur, Ky., Lieutenant, Company, A, 9th Kentucky Cavalry.
- R. S. Hearne, Georgetown, Ky., Lieutenant, Company, D, 5th Missouri Infantry.
- Levi Hickey, Georgetown, Ky., Corporal, Company, C, 5th Kentucky Cavalry.
- M. H. Haggard, Georgetown, Ky., Private, Company, C, 11th Kentucky Cavalry.

Junius W. Johnson, Georgetown, Ky., Private, Company, A, Va. Battalion M. I. Corps Cadets.

J. H. Kuttner, Georgetown, Ky., Private, Company, E, 15th Texas Infantry.

John A. Lewis, Georgetown, Ky., Adjutant, 9th Kentucky Cavalry.

A. K. Lair, Georgetown, Ky., Captain, Company, H, 2d Kentucky Infantry. (Dead.)

Ben. F. Mallory, Stonewall, Ky., Private, Company, D, 3d Kentucky Cavalry.

Robert C. Nunnally, Georgetown, Ky., Captain, Company, E, Gordon's Missouri Cavalry.

W. N. Offutt, Georgetown, Ky., Lieutenant, Company, E, 5th Kentucky Cavalry.

Nat S. Offutt, Georgetown, Ky., Lieutenant, Company, E, 5th Kentucky Cavalry.

S. L. Perry, Stamping Ground, Ky., Private, Company, A, 9th Kentucky Cavalry.

A. D. Piatt, Payne's Depot, Ky., Corporal, Company, I, 2d Kentucky Cavalry.

S. T. Rawlins, Long Lick, Ky., Private, Company, H, 2d Kentucky Infantry.

A. H. Sinclair, Georgetown, Ky., Private, Company, A, 9th Kentucky Cavalry.

J. T. Sinclair, Georgetown, Ky., Lieutenant, Company, B, 5th Kentucky Cavalry. (Dead.)

John T. Smarr, Georgetown, Ky., Private, Company, D, 9th Kentucky Infantry. (Dead.)

Ben T. Sinclair, Georgetown, Ky., Private, Company, B, 5th Kentucky Cavalry. (Dead.)

Frank M. Snavelly, Stamping Ground, Ky., Private, Company, A, 8d Missouri Cavalry.

R. S. Spraker, Stamping Ground, Ky., Private, Company, A, 9th Kentucky Cavalry.

W. Smith, Georgetown, Ky., Sergeant, Company, C, 1st Kentucky Cavalry.

S. B. Triplett, Stamping Ground, Ky., Sergeant, Company, B, 5th Kentucky Cavalry.

Silas Vaughn, Georgetown, Ky., Private, Company, I, 4th Kentucky Cavalry.

J. Webb, Georgetown, Ky., Private, Company, A, 9th Kentucky Cavalry. (Dead.)

Henry J. Wolfe, Georgetown, Ky., Captain, Company, D, 3d Kentucky Cavalry. (Dead.)

George E. Wilkerson, Stamping Ground, Ky., Sergeant, Company, C, 9th Kentucky Cavalry.

JOHN T. BOSWELL, Covington, Ky.

BORN in Georgetown, July 8, 1844. Enlisted in the Army of the Confederate States at Lexington, September, 1862, as a private in Company E, 3d Kentucky Cavalry regiment Morgan's Command, Army of Tennessee. He was in the engagements of Hartsville, Murfreesboro, Tenn., Bardstown, Milton, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Tenn., Gallatin, Tenn., the Ohio raid and escaped capture, Missionary Ridge, Tunnell Hill, Ga., Resaca, Dug Gap, 22d July at Atlanta, at the capture of Stoneman, and was killed at Unita, Tennessee, October 30th, 1863.

CHARLES F. CANNON, Lexington, Ky.

BORN in Scott county, April 20th, 1831. Enlisted in the Army of the Confederate States in Lexington, September, 1862, as a private in Company A, 9th Kentucky Cavalry Morgan's Command, Army of Tennessee. He was in the engagements at Ashland, near Lexington, Liberty, Tenn. Snow Hill, Milton, Bacon Creek, Nolin's Creek, Muldraugh's Hill, Glasgow and was captured there. Roll-

ing Fork, Dug Gap, Ga., Elizabethtown, Snake Creek, Ga., Resacca, Ga., Altoona, Ga., Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta Stoneman's Capture and all the engagements with Sherman's army from Atlanta to Columbia South Carolina. He was severely burned in both hands during the burning of the bridge near Columbia. He surrendered at Anderson C. H. South Carolina in May 1865, and died at his home in Lexington, February 19, 1879.

JAMES H. DAVIESS, Georgetown, Ky.

BORN in Georgetown, November 25, 1841. Enlisted in the Army of the Confederate States at Georgetown, in Summer of 1862, (when Morgan made his raid), in Company E, 5th Kentucky Cavalry Morgan's Command, Army of Tennessee and was elected First Lieutenant of his company. He fought at London, Mt. Sterling, Snow Hill, Greasy Creek Green River Bridge, Lebanon, Springfield, Cynthiana, The Ohio raid and was captured there, and was exchanged in 1864 and fought at Saltville, Va., Dublin Depot, Cloyd's Farm. He was captured at Mt. Sterling, and sent a prisoner to Johnson's Island, where he was held until the close of the war. He died in Georgetown, February 16, 1883. His widow and four children now reside at the old home place, on North Broadway. His children are Mrs. Chas. Davenport, Misses Margaret and Pattie and Mr. Irvin Daviess

JAMES H. FERGUSON, Scott County, Ky.

BORN near Stamping Ground, Scott county, May 11th, 1835. Enlisted in the Army of the Confederate States in Scott county, August 1862 and was elected 3d Lieutenant of Company B, 5th Kentucky Cavalry, Morgan's Command, Army of Tennessee. He was in the engagements at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Milton, Snow Hill, Greasy Creek, Green River Bridge, and severely wounded there and left a prisoner, when sufficiently recovered was sent to Johnson's Island, where he remained a prisoner until the close of the war. He died at his home near Stamping Ground, July 31, 1871.

I. C. NICHOLS, M. D., Odessa, Mo.

BORN in Scott county, May 21st, 1840. Enlisted in the Army of the Confederate States at Camp Boone, Tennessee, July 1861, as a private and was later promoted to a Sergeant in Company B, 2d Kentucky Infantry, the Orphan Brigade, Breckinridge's Division, Hardee's Corps Army of Tennessee. He fought at Fort Donelson and captured there, Hartsville, Murfreesboro, Jackson, Chickamauga and wounded there, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta and all the engagements with Sherman's army from Atlanta to Columbia, South Carolina. He surrendered at Washington, Georgia, May, 1865, and died at his home in Odessa, Missouri, December 30th, 1882.

JOSEPH M. HAWKINS, Georgetown, Ky.

BORN in Georgetown, July 20, 1829. Enlisted in the Army of the Confederate States, at Knoxville, Tennessee in the fall of 1862 as a private in the Buckner Guards, Cleburne's Division Hardee's Corps Army of Tennessee. He fought at Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold Gap, Campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Jonesboro, Dalton, Franklin, Nashville. Was surrendered by Gen. Joseph E. Johnson at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865. He died in Mississippi in 1866.

THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.

Capt. A. K. Lair.

Born in Harrison county, Ky., May 30, 1834. Enlisted in the army of the Confederate States at Camp Boone, Tennessee, in July, 1861, and was elected Second Lieutenant, and in January, 1864, was promoted to Captain, Company H., Second Kentucky Infantry, the Orphan Brigade, Breckinridge's division, Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee. He fought at Fort Donaldson and was prisoner for about seven months, was exchanged and fought at Hartsville, Murfreesboro, Jackson, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, campaign Chattanooga to Atlanta, Jonesboro and the mounted engagements. He surrendered in Henry county, Kentucky, May, 1865, and died at his home in Georgetown Monday, September 30, 1895, and is buried in Battle Grove cemetery, Cynthiana, Ky. For many years the deceased conducted a large flouring mill situated on the Big Spring Branch, where Elijah Craig's paper mill stood. Capt. Lair was a valuable citizen, as well as a business man of Georgetown. He was a member of the Board of Trustees for years and was several times elected the Chairman. He was the father of Mr. Ben A. Lair, of the firm of Lair & Hambrick. In the death of Captain Lair, Georgetown lost a valuable business man and citizen, whose place as such has not been filled.

Col. D. Howard Smith.

Born near Georgetown November 24, 1821. He enlisted in the army of the Confederate States in the fall of 1862, and was commissioned Colonel of the Fifth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry September 2, 1862, and assigned to Buford's Brigade, and in February, 1863, at his own request, transferred to Morgan's Command, Army of Tennessee. He participated in the engagements of London, Ky., Mt. Sterling, Ky., Snow Hill, Tenn., Greasy Creek, Ky., Green River Bridge, Ky., Lebanon, Ky., Springfield, Ky., Cynthiana, the Ohio raid and captured there and was exchanged in March, 1864, at City Point, Va., afterward participated at Saltville, Va., Dublin Depot, Va., Cloyd's Farm, Va. Was tendered a commission as Brigadier General but refused promotion. He surrendered at Columbus, Mississippi, May 8th, 1865, and died in Louisville July 15, 1889.

Capt. George M. Tilford.

Born in Scott county, Ky., June 27, 1819. Enlisted in the army of the Confederate States at Stamping Ground, Ky., in August, 1862, and was elected Captain of Company B, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Morgan's Command, Army of Tennessee. He fought at Perryville, Ky., London, Murfreesboro, Tenn., Snow Hill, Tenn., Milton, Tenn., Greasy Creek, Ky., Chickamauga, Saltville, Va., Roger's Gap, Tenn., where he was wounded, captured and paroled. He surrendered in Virginia in May, 1865, and died at his home near Stamping Ground, August 1, 1872. He was the grandfather of Messrs. George and Leonard Hambrick, two of Georgetown's young business men.

John R. Viley.

Born in Scott county February 20, 1821. He enlisted in the army of the Confederate States at Lexington September, 1862, and was soon after appointed A. Q. M., with rank of Major on staff of Major General John C. Breckinridge, Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee. He was in the engagements of Murfreesboro, Jackson, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Jonesboro and the campaign of Western Virginia. He surrendered at Charleston, W. Va., in May, 1865, and died at his home in Lexington December 21st, 1880.

THE HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY.

THE CORONERS OF SCOTT COUNTY.

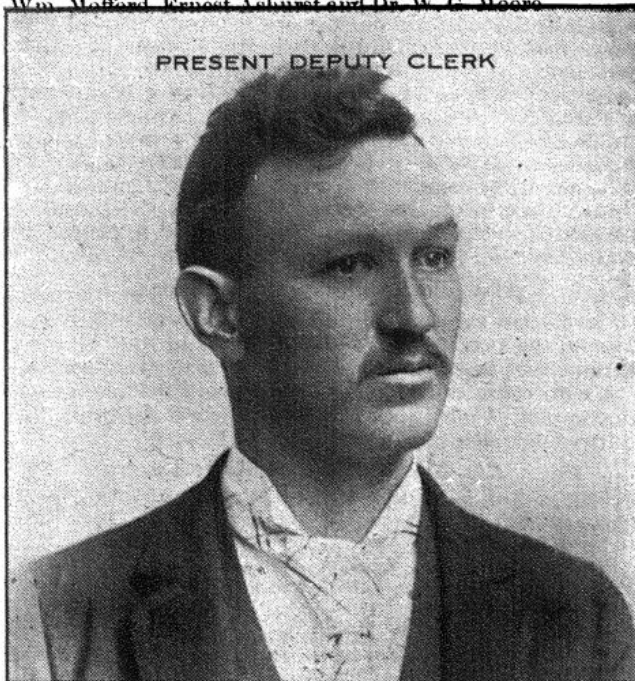
IT would be useless for us to try to secure the names of all of those who have served as Coroners of Scott county. A portion of the records having been destroyed during the war, we would be only guessing at the names of those who served. This information gained through our work and cause further information gained



J. SHARON FLEMING

PRESENT CLERK
SERVING HIS FOURTH TERM

of those who have served were B. F. Reynolds, John Clackner, Wm. Mafford, Ernest Ashurst and Dr. W. C. Moore.



PRESENT DEPUTY CLERK

WILLIAM H. GATEWOOD

COUNTY TREASURERS.



BELOW will be found the names of those who have served as County Treasurers since 1850, when this office was created by the Constitution made and adopted in that year. As a portion of the records were destroyed prior to that time it would be useless to attempt to give the many

THIS SPOT IS SACRED.

Where Scott's Dead Are Laid to Sleep the Last
Long Sleep.

GORGETOWN has a pretty cemetery about a mile from the center of the town on the Lexington pike. From the top of the hill there is a splendid view of the city stretching out before the eye of the observer in all the calmness of the proud little queen that she is. See it in the sunshine and it is glorious, but rather look upon it when the shadows of the evening fall thick and fast from the west, when the day is but lingering as it were upon the threshold of darkness, shuddering, vain woman that she is, to throw about her the sable robes of the night. Look out then in the calmness of the coming twilight and see its outline penciled against the grey of the sky, like a huge etching drawn by the hand of some gigantic wielder of the pencil. There it is in the distance, with the black smoke here and there hanging lazily above it and the bold outlines softened in the shadows. Far in front, seemingly far, the great white pike stretches, waving as it were, with the sinuous undulations of a serpent's progress; there the Court House raises its head; here and here again the towering spire of some house of worship shows above the line of houses, perhaps the stone dwelling of some county Croesus, rich in Blue Grass acres, but come to take up his abode in town, whitens among the shadows. The sky has grown darker in the east beyond, or rather greyer. Turn upon your heel and look out into the west. There, too, the grey earth seems to have risen and touches the clouds, but above the grey it is red and above the red it is golden and shade merges into shade until at length at the top the tints seem to have grown so thin as to be transparent and the pale blue of the sky is seen through a curtain of the faintest orange. The sun is fully down and long dull clouds float across the band of delicate coloring like airships shown against the fast darkening blue. Look upon the city, and think of the long ago when the Indian's whoop resounded and a woman's smile was rare in the land; think when first the prattle of the babe was heard in the wilderness and when the tender pat pat of its tiny feet first sounded upon the puncheon floor. Think thus of the city. Dream of it, for you cannot see it with your eyes riveted in the west. Think again of the city as it is today, as you have seen it but a minute before, of the happiness there, of the laughter, rose-lipped laughter, from the mouths of little children; think of the wealth and the splendor of the homes and of the good that is done there, of the lives made content; contrast it in your mind's eye with the men and the town of fifty years ago, the town you cannot see as it was; the men, let your eyes fall from the clouds to the earth again—those white headstones, ghostly white in the falling twilight, mark their final resting place. There are ministers there, professors and presidents of the college, two Governors rest in this burying ground, and others sleep there whose names are not known to fame, the hard working, honest, upright, sterling citizens, who make the State what it is and preserve in their honors the men whom they have elevated to the positions that they hold.

Made a City Burying Ground in 1860.

SOME twenty acres of Blue Grass land was bought up in 1860 and converted into a city burying ground. The old cemetery had been filled up, and there was an urgent need for a new place for the burial of the dead. So a number of citizens banded themselves together and raised enough money to purchase the land, paying \$200 an acre for it. Stock was subscribed by citizens, and it was never intended that the place should be a money making scheme. The lots are sold at the rate of twenty-five cents the square foot, and it is from the sale of lots that the revenue of the cemetery is derived. Prof. J. J. Rucker is the President of the company, and T. C. Bell is Secretary and Treasurer.

Its Location Beautiful.

THE cemetery is placed in rolling ground, which dips to a central depression, in which there is an entrance, or rather a small opening leading to a cave in the under ground. The cemetery is planted with pine, spruce and hemlock trees, and many kinds of shrubbery. In the southern end of the grounds is the family tomb of the Richards, which,

THE HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY.

plans and systems adopted to the collecting and paying of county indebtedness. Those who served as County Treasurers since 1850 were Beri C. Glass, H. S. Rhoten and the present one, Pierce Ewing. Joe D. Offutt is the present Commissioner of the Jury Fund.

THE PREDOMINANT POLITICAL PARTIES.



ONLY two political parties are recognized in Scott county—the Democratic party and the Republican party. The other parties—Prohibition and Socialist—are nonentities so far as strength is concerned.

The Party Emblems.

The "Rooster" standing in a crowing position is the emblem of the Democratic party and the "Log Cabin" that of the Republican party.

From 1850 until 1892 the county was laid off in the following voting precincts:

Voting Precincts in 1850-1892.

Georgetown Precinct, No. 1; White Sulphur Precinct, No. 2; Stamping Ground Precinct, No. 3; Lytle's Fork Precinct, No. 4; Big Eagle Precinct, No. 5; Turkeyfoot Precinct, No. 6; Oxford Precinct, No. 7; Newtown Precinct, No. 8.

Voting Precincts in 1892-1905

After the adoption of the amendment of the Constitution in 1891 the county was re-districted and several changes were made in the voting precincts. The list of the precincts at present, also the names of the members on both the Democratic and Republican County Committee:

The County Committees.

PRECINCTS.	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
Court House.....	F. M. Thomason.....	Scipio Thomas
Engine House.....	Geo. C. Wolfe.....	J. H. C. Sinclair
City School.....	J. K. Shuff.....	Ed B. Davis
Oxford.....	Jas. Hall.....	H. F. Juett
Powder House.....	B. Lee.....	John H. DeGaris
Newtown.....	George Murphy.....	Marion McKinney
Sadieville.....	Robt. McCabe.....	J. W. Truitt
Turkeyfoot.....	Lee Hiles.....	Napoleon Giles
Stonewall.....	S. P. Smith.....	J. R. Parker
Porter.....	T. J. Wright.....	S. T. Penn
McFarland.....	W. R. Wright.....	Arthur Robey
Minersville.....	Jas. Bramblett.....	J. E. Hutchinson
Stamping Gr'nd—West.....	Alvin Duvall.....	J. B. Smith
Stamping Gr'nd—East.....	R. S. Sprake.....	T. J. Bruner
Great Crossings.....	Ed Smith.....	A. Cartenhour
Payne's Depot.....	H. H. Collins
White Sulphur.....	Wm. Mofford.....	Ben Emerson

Has Thirteen Votes in Convention.

At the last Presidential election in 1904, Scott county gave Parker, the Democratic nominee, 2,372; and Roosevelt, the Republican nominee, 1703—a Democratic majority of 669. For every 200 votes or fraction under gives one delegate vote in convention. Under this rule Scott county is entitled to thirteen delegates.

Mr. Moore's View of Kentucky.

The following is a selection of Chas. C. Moore's on Town Councils, politicians and bank notes—"In Kentucky."

Poor people live the lightest,
In Kentucky;

Sky pilot's chances brightest,
In Kentucky;

The gamblers are the keenest,
Town Councilmen the meanest,
City Treasuries the cleanest,
In Kentucky.

Politicians are the blandest,
In Kentucky;

Also the shake-handest,
In Kentucky;

The roughest are all the roughest,
The toughest are all the toughest,
And the bluffs are all the bluffest,
In Kentucky.

Bank notes are the shyest;
In Kentucky;

Rates of interest the highest,
In Kentucky;

Pickpockets are the thickest,
Slick articles are the slickest,
They pull and shoot the quickest,
In Kentucky.

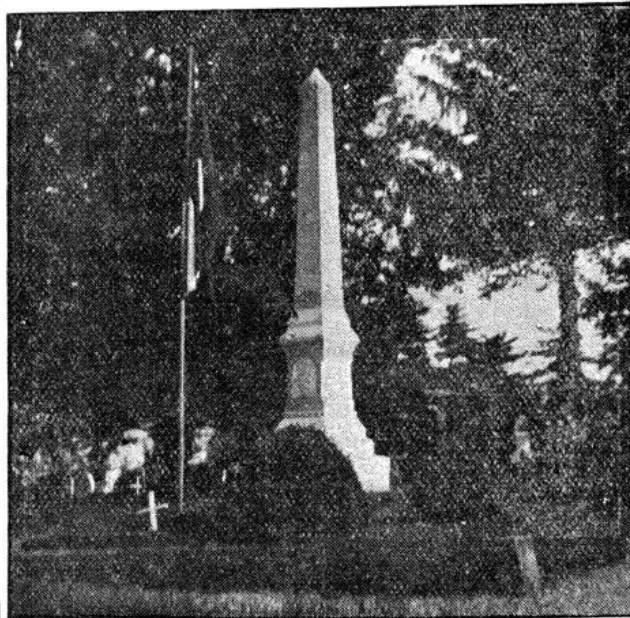
calls to mind the name of Keene Richards, than which no name was better known in the early days of blooded horses in Kentucky. The old monument is a square piece of stonework, surmounted by a sort of pyramid of stone. The letters are almost worn with age and scarcely discipherable, yet the close observer will see that it does not bear the name of Keene Richards, but rather the names of several older members of the family, who are by no means so well known, although Keene Richards is buried there. Keene Richards is well known to those who have heard with care the history of the horse industry in Kentucky. Traveling in Europe when but a boy, he visited the various countries of the Old World, and examined in each their breeds of horses. From Arabia on his return to America he brought with him samples of the blooded stock of the desert and he became widely known as the owner of many famous horses which were the produce of these. Not far from here is the grave of Governor Robison, who died October 1, 1882, and beside him rests the remains of his wife. Low square blocks of granite mark their graves.

Two Governors Buried Here.

TOWARDS the center of the cemetery is the grave of Governor Joseph Desha, recently moved into the cemetery. "To his memory and in honor of his public services the monument is erected over his grave by order of the General Assembly of Kentucky." This inscription, on one face of the monument, scarcely fifteen feet high, and severely plain as moderns see it, tells how gravely, how simply and yet with what dignity the members of a General Assembly of fifty years ago could commend to the recollection of posterity the good deeds of a servant of the public. On the three sides of the monument there is a brief history of the man carved in the stone, and that is all. There stands the simple white monument, under the shadows of the pines, a silent reminder of the past, and a past in striking contrast to the turbulence of the present.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT,

Erected by the Ladies of Scott County, in 1888.

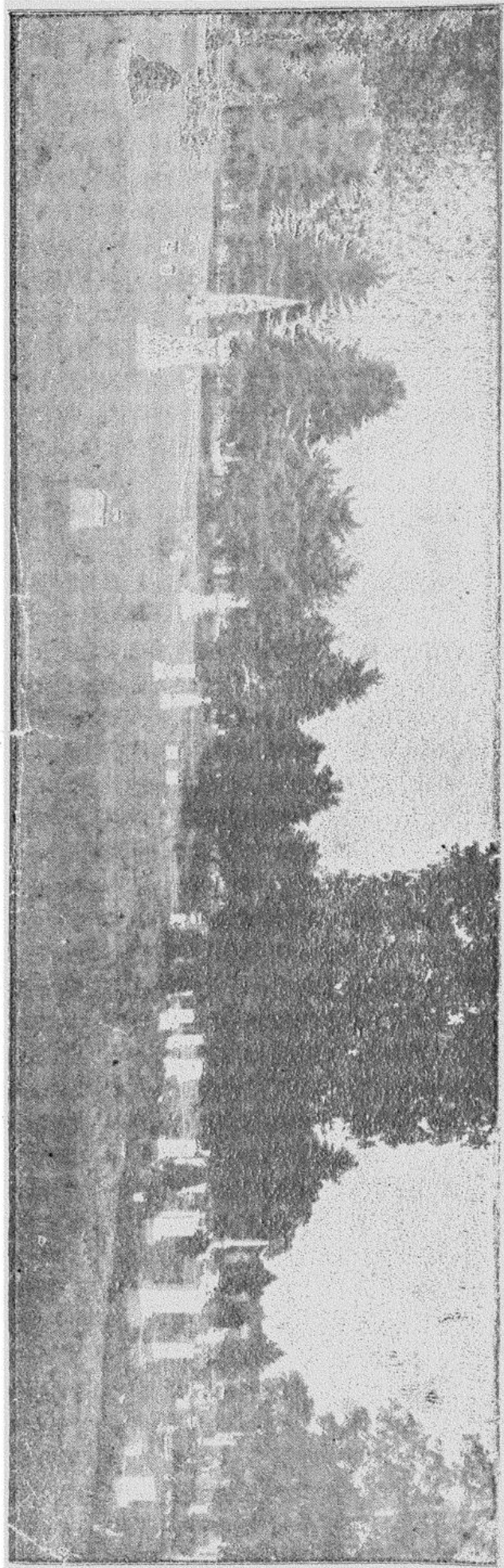


1861 CONFEDERATE DEAD. 1865

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| W. M. Simons, Tex. | Richard Dumford, Ark. |
| W. Hall, Ga. | Wallace Oxford, Tex. |
| W. M. Sutton, Ga. | Arthur Shrout, Tex. |
| Capt. John Black, Tex. | W. M. Steele, Ga. |
| W. M. Tanchill, Tex. | W. M. Coppage, Ky. |
| B. C. Wooten, Tex. | Cardwell Jones, Ga. |
| W. M. Wood, S. C. | George Gunsaulte, Ky. |
| | Unknown. |

IN the corner of the cemetery nearest to the town there is the monument to the Confederate dead. A tribute to the memory of the deeds of the men it is true, but just as much a tribute to the tender goodness of the women of Scott, who, cherishing the recollection of the South in their

THE GEORGETOWN CEMETERY



bosoms as women do, set about them and raised the money for the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers of the lost cause. In the center of eighteen graves is the monument, and eighteen tiny white crosses of wood stand at the head of the graves that have no stone to mark them individually. On the side of the monument is a bronze plate and moulded in its face is the likeness of a sword and a gun, and a flag-staff broken. This tells the story, but not all of it. It does not tell of the removal of the eight Confederate soldiers from the old burying ground to the new, in spite of the commands of General Bunbridge, and how the old "rebels" assembled from all the counties round about with a grim determination to see that the removal was made and their wishes carried out. It tells not of the long procession up the hill and the quiet day, which would have been one of bloodshed had not these men been permitted to do with their dead comrades as they themselves had willed. But these things are past and were better not recalled. The Confederate monument stands there, looking towards the town, a fitting tribute to the dead, and the dead rest about it as their comrades wished. Did it speak nothing save the kind wishes of the women of Scott for the men who marched in tattered grey, it has accomplished a glorious mission. And so, out there upon the hill, the dead rest peacefully, almost looking down upon the living town. They are sleeping there underneath the pines, resting in the earth that gave them birth. They will rest there forever, hidden beneath the sod, unless perhaps when the moon is bright upon the headstones, and the night is as calm as an infant's sleep, they creep out from their graves to look upon their children in the town and silently bless them.—Lexington Herald.



BURIALS OF OLD CITIZENS



In Georgetown Cemetery in Five Years.

The death rate in Scott county among the old residents has increased each year for the past five years until the number left is few and far between. The list found below is not the complete list, but of those buried in Georgetown cemetery. In 1900 there were 28 died who were over 70 years old; in 1901 27 over 75 years; in 1902, 24; in 1903, 27 over 70 years; in 1904, 30 over 70 years.

TWENTY-EIGHT IN 1900.

Miss Hettie Logan . . . 90	Elijah Threlkeid 71
Joseph Y. Bond 75	Jno R. (Cap.) Rogers . . 76
Mrs. Bethiah Harp . . . 85	Mrs. Jos. S. Rogers . . . 74
Mrs. Nancy B. Morrison . 82	Mrs. Carrie Sharp 82
Mrs. Judith Stone 76	A. Gaynor 72
Thos. Barren 71	Mrs. Mary A. Offutt . . . 83
Mrs. Thos. C. Peacher . . 77	Mrs. H. H. Chinn 71
John Coons 80	Mrs. Nancy T. Mountjoy . 77
Mrs. Annie Risk 72	Wm. W. Sutton 76
Z. Mucci 76	John Hilliard 75
J. H. Cannon 81	Jonathan Davis 88
Mrs. Robina Evans . . . 79	Mrs. J. D. Hutchinson . 83
W. H. Oldham 76	Mrs. Sarah A. Lary . . . 86
Mrs. Julia Black 76	Mrs. Eliza J. Hall . . . 75

TWENTY-SEVEN IN 1901.

Mrs. Judy Wilson	83	Shelby Munson	83
Daniel Lusby	80	Mrs. Malinda Humphreys	92
John Brand	86	Mrs. Judith Halpin	78
Wm. Rogers	75	S. F. Gano	94
Mrs. Fuller	87	John Tucker	78
Miss Milcha Gardner	80	Miss Lucinda Taylor	86
Mrs. Elizabeth Green	85	W. S. Holcraft	90
Mrs. Elizabeth Jones	87	Mrs. Ann E. Johnson	82
S. R. Betts	89	Mrs. Susan T. Wallis	75
Mrs. Robert Rogers	79	Mrs. Ann Bell	81
Mrs. Mary J. Gano	85	Wm Sowards	79
John Moss	90	Prof. J. H. Marvin	78
Capt. J. Henry Wolfe	76	A. R. James	82
Mrs. Lucille Clarke	84		

TWENTY-FOUR IN 1902.

Mrs. Molly Ketly	64	Mrs. Eliza J. Hall	60
Jacob Price	74	Warren Viley	84
Mrs. Amanda Johnson	84	Mrs. Eliza Triplett	67
Mrs. Virginia W. Hamilton	62	George D. Moore	72
Milton N. Peak	72	John Morris	68
Mrs. Carrie Keene	73	Eugene Barnes	66
Ed T. Worthington	62	Mrs. Laura Ashurst	67
J. A. Penn	82	Samuel W. Thompson	82
Mrs. Carrie Payne	77	Jas. L. Griffith	70
John Clark	84	Miss Laura Cannon	58
Lawrence Lawless	75	Mrs. Sallie Penn	78
Mrs. N. N. Chipley	63	George W. Downing	79

TWENTY-SEVEN IN 1903.

Milton Hamilton	84	Dr. A. J. Gano	75
Mrs. Nancy Vance	73	W. W. Anderson	78
Mrs. Amanda McDowell	73	Hugh Monroe	75
J. Wick Bradley	86	Mrs. Nancy R. Carrick	72
Mrs. Lou Kimes	80	Mrs. Victoria Metcalf	78
Boswell Alsop	74	Mrs. Jane Davis	84
N. D. Moore	86	Jas. L. True	85
Mrs. Mary M. Butler	78	Edward Q. Arnold	76
Daniel Gano	92	Mrs. Martha Burgess	82
Mathias Floyd	83	John M. Suter	76
Mrs. Pattie D. McCown	73	Mrs. Henriett Lewkowitz	79
Mrs. Nancy Carr	82	Jas. Offutt	83
Arthur Samuel	83	Mrs. Susan Nelson	72
C. H. Duvall	76		

THIRTY IN 1904.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chinn	80	Mrs. Martha Hiles	85
Thos. C. Peacher	80	Mrs. Julia Clarke	88
Tavner Adams	74	Mrs. Mary J. Murrel	73
Michael Goodman	70	Jas. R. Nutter	76
Mrs. Elvira Brockman	80	P. D. Huls	76
J. W. Wregg	86	Dr. J. W. Prowell	86
Mrs. Anna Eliza King	78	David K. Gorham	85
Mrs. Sallie Morrow	85	Benoni Showalter	93
Mrs. Nancy P. Layton	72	William Lynn	84
Kirby Smith	83	Gen. Jos. H. Lewis	80
Mrs. Amelia Adair	76	Mrs. Lucy Oldham	80
A. J. Musselman	80	J. C. Lemon	80
Mrs. Martha J. Duvall	70	Thos. Dehore	76
Thos. A. Hornsey	70	Mrs. Martha A. Grover	75
Dr. C. J. Graves	77	Mrs. Sydney Alsop	76



FUNERAL NOTICES

PRINTED IN 1820 TO 1833

Below will be found several notices printed in 1820 to 1833. These notices were printed on small strips of common newspaper, two inches wide and six to nine inches long. The outlines of a coffin appeared on some of them, while others had just a mere border. The paper upon which they were printed was no doubt manufactured in Georgetown. The notices just as they were worded appear as follows:

Yourself and family are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. *Agnes Bradford*, from her former residence, tomorrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

February 3, 1820.

YOURSELF and Family are requested to attend the funeral of FRANCIS S. GAINES, infant Son of Mr. OLIVER W. GAINES, from his residence on Main-street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

March 19th, 1821.

YOURSELF and family are requested to attend the funeral of Mr. THOMAS MANSELL, from the house of Mrs. Mansell, this morning at 4 o'clock.

Georgetown, Sept. 4th, 1821.

YOURSELF and Family are requested to attend to attend the interment of the remains of *Thacker V. Webb*, at the residence of his Father, John V. Webb, at 3 o'clock, this evening.

April 18, 1823.

YOURSELF and family are requested to attend the interment of the remains of GARLAND, the infant son of Mr. *John Richardson*, at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

July 26, 1826.

YOURSELF and Family are requested to attend the interment of the remains of Miss ELIZABESH TALBOTT, this evening at the Seminary. Rev. *B. W. Stone* will preach a funeral sermon at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Jane Talbott, at 1 o'clock P. M.

March 30, 1830.

Yourself and Family are requested to attend the *burial* of the remains of Mrs. MARY CLARKE, (late consort of Mr. William Clarke,) this evening at 4 o'clock.—A Funeral Sermon will be preached at the Baptist Meeting-house.—*June 11, 1832.*

YOURSELF and family are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. POLLY STORY, at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Christian Meeting House.

Feb. 13th, 1833.