Supplement to Question 14.

__Gabbard School__

In the year 1921, Mr. George Gabbard was then lived on White Lick Creek, bought a tract of land between the north fork of Copper Creek and Wolf Trail Branch. This boundary of land containing some 160 acres was mostly woodland. Mr. Gabbard began by selling small acreages to individuals to be cleared for cultivation as part payment on the land. Soon a small community of people were located on or near Mr. Gabbard's farm. Many children belonging to these families were entirely isolated from any school advantages. Mr. Gabbard began to try to get the County School Board to build a school house for the community. In 1932 a small building was erected near Mr. Gabbard's home and a teacher was placed in charge.

In appreciation of the work done by Mr. Gabbard the school was named GABBARD SCHOOL.

Information given by Mrs. J.C. Tudor, teacher of Gabbard School. All other information on question 14 received by social interview and personal knowledge.

15. The following information was obtained from Farm census preliminary report for Garrard county, Kentucky, by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. Aug. 31, 1935.

1. The number of farms in Garrard county is 217.

2. " " " " operated by full owners is 1054.
3. Farms operated by tenants-------924
4. Farms operated by managers------- 3
5. Farms operated by crop sharers------507
6. Acres in farm land---------140,839
7. Average size of farm---------63.5
8. Average value of farm---------$3,398
9. Average value per acre--------$53.50
10. Acres idle cultivatable land-----1,488
11. Acres pasture land------------ 79,249
12. Acres Wood land-------------4,358

16. The agricultural lay of the land in Garrard county is peculiar in the respect that it ranges in fertility from the most fertile to the poorest land to be found anywhere in this country.

The north part of Garrard county is Culleok gravelly silt loamy soil, an average soil in fertility with very rich small bottom areas and much steep broken land by intermittent streams.

The Eastern part of the county will range from fair soil to poor soil. The southeastern section composed of the knobs is extremely poor soil of a clay texture and non-productive.

The south part of the county composed of Shelbyville silt loam, a very fine soil as well as some very poor, rough, soil.

The central part of the county is made up of Shelbyville silt loam and very productive farm land.

The western part of Garrard county is made up of Maury, siltloam, which contains phosphate rock and is the most productive land to be found in the county.
16. The following information was obtained from Mr. Tom Ward, Tax Assessor of Garrard County. Assessments made for 1936.

Sheep----22,523 assessed for $99,540 raised in practically all sections of the county, but chiefly in the southern and western section.

Cattle----8,831 valued at $193,325 , raised in all sections of the county, but principally in the southern and western parts.

Hogs------7236 valued at $40,720 raised throughout the county, but mainly in the northern and western section.

Mules------1,567 valued at $76,810

Horses ----1,608 assessed valuation $76,810 raised in all sections of the county.

Poultry estimated number app. 20,000 valued at $33,350. Raised all over the county.
GARRARD COUNTY
(The 25th in order of formation, was formed in 1796, out of parts of Madison, Lincoln, and Mercer counties)
LANCASTER is the county seat and chief town.

(Lewis Collins, History of Kentucky, Vol. II - p. 288 - 1874)

WATER SUPPLY. The Kentucky River furnishes for the county a northern border of picturesque curves. It is joined at the northwest corner of the county by the Dix River, flowing along almost half the western county line. Minor tributaries of these rivers water and drain the interior.

WATER POWER. The most conspicuous water-power development wholly within the State is the hydro-electric plant of the Kentucky Utilities Company on Dix River. Erection of a great dam across the river has resulted in the impounding of water over an area nearly thirty-six miles in length. Garrard County extends along practically the full eastern side of Herrington Lake thus created, Boyle and Mercer Counties bordering jointly the western side.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS. Chimney Rock, a narrow, balancing shaft of rock 125 feet high, is on the Kentucky River, formed by an erosion of the cliffs. Creation of a State park at this point has been advocated.
Camp Dick Robinson, the first Federal recruiting station south of the Ohio River, was established in 1861. The Robinson residence, appearing as it did at that time, marks the site nearly eight miles from Lancaster. Another landmark is the old Kennedy Home with its adjacent log cabin which Harriet Beecher Stowe pictured as the home of "Uncle Tom." The author of the famous novel is said to have written some of its chapters in the old residence. Less than three miles from Lancaster is Gilbert's Creek Meeting House, the first Baptist church built.
Randolph, Helen F.  Garrard County

2.

west of the Alleghenies. Tourists by thousands visit the lake at Dix Dam. Chenault bridge and Kennedy bridge, the latter said to be the highest traffic span in the world, connect Garrard and Mercer Counties at this interesting point. Lancaster, the home of three former Governors of Kentucky, has many points of historic interest.

( "Kentucky Resources and Industries," pp. 196, 197 - State Journal Co., Frankfort, Ky.)
( County Maps, Louisville & Nashville, R.R.)
12. List of Post Offices and Population:

Bryantsville - 200; Bourne - 75; Buena Vista - 150; Lancaster - 1,630; Paint Lick - 800.

13. Incorporated towns and villages are located on map.

14. Well known locations not listed as Post Offices or towns:

- Camp Dick Robinson: located at the intersection of the Lancaster-Danville, and Lexington turnpike. On account of its convenient location was selected as the first Federal mustering-in camp south of the Ohio River. Governor Magoffin entered his objection and urged President Lincoln to observe the neutrality of Kentucky, but he gave his reasons why the Union men of the state should have protection; so ordered General William Nelson to enlist volunteers.

- Marksbury: named for W. M. Marksbury, first Post Master, with dwelling house and general merchandise store. Marksbury is located on eastern side of Lancaster and Lexington Road. The Post Office was discontinued several years ago.

- Marcellus: located on Danville-Lexington Road two miles west of Camp Dick Robinson. Post Office discontinued.

- Davis Town: located on Lake Herrington, named for an owner of a large tract of land, W. M. Davis, now of Danville. Davis Town is a negro settlement, with a school and three churches in the community.

- Judson: located on the Sugar Creek Pike about eight miles due north of Lancaster. There are a number of dwelling houses, a store, and formerly a post office.

- Stone: located about nine or ten miles due north of Judson. A post office was once located here and was named for a Mr. Stone.
Garrard County Atlas (Eliza Ison) (2).

✓ Giles: Located about five miles due north of Stone and on the extreme northern section of the County on the Paint Lick Creek. Years ago a tobacco factory was located there. Giles received its name from Stephen Giles Letcher, one of the pioneers of Lancaster.

✓ Buckeye: is due east and nine miles from Lancaster. It is on the State Highway. Buckeye is situated in a prosperous agricultural section of the county and at one time was a flourishing village, boasting of two or three stores, two churches, a number of nice homes and a Post Office which has now been discontinued. It is now possessed of one store, since the automobile has made bigger stores accessible. There is now an imposing high school costing $20,000. Buckeye received its name from the large Buckeye Trees that are so plentiful in this section.

✓ Teaterville: is located three miles due north of Buckeye. There is a store, several homes, and a nice graded school building. There was once a post office (now discontinued) named for a large and influential family of Teaters.

✓ McCreary: At one time a very thriving village named for Governor McCreary, it is now reduced to a small population and business. At the present there are two stores and a few other small business places. It is located two miles from Teaterville; discontinued Post Office.

✓ Nina: About one mile east of McCreary, located on Back Creek, a branch of Paint Lick Creek. This place contains several nice homes and a splendid new graded school building. The churches, stores, and post office have been abandoned.

✓ Hackley: is located slightly south-east of Nina on a county road. There is one general store and a few houses. Post Office discontinued.
Hyattsville: located on State Highway No. 52 and named for Allen Hiatt, who at one time owned two thousand acres of land in that section. It is located about three miles south-east of Lancaster. There is an abandoned L & N Railroad Station and a discontinued Post Office.

Point Leavell: is about two miles south-east of Hyattsville on Highway #52. It was named for John Y. Leavell. There is an abandoned Railroad Station, a discontinued Post Office and a general store.

Mr. John Anderson operated a flour and meal mill here.

Manse: is about nine miles from Lancaster on Highway No. 52. Formerly known as Old Paint Lick, but later called Manse because of the Manse connected with the Presbyterian Church, which still remains. There is a cemetery at Manse where many prominent citizens of Garrard County have been buried. The school has been discontinued; but there is one store in operation.

Lowell: so named because of its location in the valleys. There are a large number of negroes in this section who have a school and a church.

Hammack: slightly southeast of Manse on a county road about six miles from the State Highway. There are two stores, a colored school, negro church, post office discontinued.

Catersville: located between state highways 19 and 20 and situated about 20 miles from Lancaster; named for J. B. Cater. It is in the Knob Region of the County; several logging mills are operated in this section. Now consists of a school, church, and one store.

Sweeney: named for Sweeney Morgan, a large landowner in that section. Post Office discontinued.

Toddville: named for Todd Scott in 1890; he built a store and a home here.
Bibliography:

Personal observation and interviews.
Interview with ex-slave.

Interview with Bob Overstreet - May 13, 1937.

Bob Overstreet was born in Polly's Bend, Nov. 1, 1859. His mother's name was Harriet Floyd, slave of the Floyd family who lived near Dix River in Garrard County. His father was Harve Jones. Uncle Bob says "He and my mother separated and she went back to live with my old master Billie Overstreet. My brother's name was Jack, my sisters' names were Florida and Sophronia. Marse Overstreet owned about 420 acres of land in what is known as Polly's Bend; named for Miss Polly McMurtry who owned part of the rich bottom land of Garrard County.

"There was very few of us slaves, my mother and a woman who was bought when young, and three men. We lived in cabins which were chinked with mud and rocks. There was only two cabins on Marse Billie's place. The cabins had two rooms below, and a loft; a long, six foot, fire-place where we burned logs. We slept on corded beds which was corded up with boot jacks to make it tight. The children slept in trundle beds with straw ticks. When the wheat was thrashed us chillun would go to the straw stacks and get clean straw to put in the ticks.

"My grandfather's name was Buck Hoskins. He came out of the famous Hoskins family who lived at Camp Dick Robinson. My grandmother on my mother's side lived in Jessamine."

(Second Interview - May 24, 1937.)

"We wore cotton clothes made from tow linen, which was made from flax that had been spun on a spinning wheel. In the winter we wore jeans and linsey. Jeans was made from wool and cotton
which had been spun and carded and then woven. Boots were made not very far from where we lived.

"Marse Billie was a nice looking man, with gray hair, medium size, and five and a half feet tall. Miss Almira, who was a Miss Floyd from near Dix River, was my mistis name. She was tall, fair, with sandy hair, and very good looking. She was a busy husling woman. There was four girls in the Overstreet family; Miss Paechie, Miss Belle, Miss Alice and Miss Ora. They was attractive girls.

"The Overstreet's house was a large ten room house with two long halls running full length; and a large porch facing the South and overlooking a long avenue of cedars on each side of the drive. The white folks rode in a fine carriage drawn by two big bay horses. They would take me along to open the gates. I rode on a seat on the back. I have gone to sleep many a time and fell off.

"We had no overseer. When my master would go away he would leave every thing to Andy, Ambus and Josh Floyd, who were slaves of the Mistis.

"I used to go to my grand mother's to visit. My mother would take me on Saturday to stay until Sunday. I do not remember her name. The only work I did was to milk cows, and I was a house boy. We worked for our food and clothes.

"We used to go hunting at night for possum and coons. We would set traps, and my what a big time we did have. The possums was scalded in lime water and stewed in a big kettle over the fire. We fried rabbits; had corn bread and
and lye hominy, all kinds of vegetables, especially cabbage, beans, potatoes and corn. In the fall of the year we would gather the dried beans which had been raised in the corn-field for us niggers. We used to trap the fish in the Kentucky River.

"We did not work very late at night. My master would ring a big farm bell to wake us at sun up. The plowing and heavy hauling was done with a yoke of oxen. Horses were kept for riding and to drive in the carriage.

"There was no jails, and I never saw a slave whipped or punished. My mistress taught me to read, but never did learn to write. I was at the wedding of Miss Alice and Mr. Stephen Owsley in the fall of the year. My mother and aunts cooked the wedding supper, and we had everything good to eat - turkeys, cake and roast pig.

"We had no church on the plantation, but were taken to the white folks church at Mount Olivet Methodist church and the Harmony Presbyterian church. My old boss would give his slaves a holiday on Saturday afternoons. The men would go fishing and us children would play. The women would go visiting to the neighbors and help each other piece quilts.

"I did not marry until after the slaves were freed.

"When Miss Alice married and went to Lincoln to live she took my mother and me to live with her. I married Mary Denny. We had six children, three boys, Jim, Arch and Denny, three girls, Harriet, Isabella and Sallie May. Two grand children, Janetus and Mary Jane."
"Uncle Jim Kersey was the first colored preacher I ever heard. The white folks would let him preach in their churches. I joined the Baptist church in Lincoln County, and was baptized by Wallace Fisher. When I came to Garrard to live I brought my membership with me to the colored Baptist church. Of course I think people should be religious. My master and mistis brought me up that way. They were high toned religious white folks. I never heard an ugly word from either one of them, and they was always kind and good to the slaves. None of us wanted to leave them."
Garrard Co. Interview with Ex Slave. Eliza M. Ison.

Bibliography:

Interviews with Bob Overstreet, by Miss Ison.
GARRARD, James (gov. 1796-1804-D.R.); b. Stafford Co., Va., 1749;
d. Bourbon Co., Ky., 1822; s. William and Mary (Lewis) Garrard; served as
col. of militia in Rev. War; migrated to Ky. in 1785, settling on Cooper's
Run in Bourbon Co.; farmer and minister of the gospel (Baptist); member of
Va. Legislature, 1779; second gov. of Ky., twice elected. In 1789 Garrard
m. Elizabeth Mountjoy of Stafford Co., Va.; twelve children.
GARRARD, JAMES

In 1796, Garrard was one of four candidates for the governorship of Kentucky. He was chosen over Benjamin Logan by the electoral college on the second ballot, although Logan had received a plurality of the votes on the first. The doubtful constitutionality of this election caused considerable discontent and had its influence in bringing about a revision of the constitution a few years later (Charles Kerr History of Kentucky - 1922 Vol. 1 - Page 516).

Garrard, served in the conventions of 1787-88 representing Bourbon County and was a member of the convention of 1792, which framed the first constitution of the state of Kentucky.

The most important events in his term of office was the abolition of capital punishment, except for murder in the first degree, the adoption of the famous Kentucky resolutions and adoption of a new state constitution.
The "White Lick" - an area of ground, embracing about 10 acres, on Paint Lick Creek, about 12 mi. E. of Lancaster. The ground is deeply indented with ravines, and marks resembling the track of wagon wheels, newly made, are now plainly visible and have been visible since the settlement of the country in 1785. After a heavy rain, the water which flows into the creek from this area gives the stream a white appearance, resembling milk, for several miles.

Ref. Collins, Vol. 2
p. 288 (words 70)