

The Far-Land Legacy

WHAT WILL YOU LEAVE BEHIND...?

TheFarLandLegacy.com

FAIRFIELD County

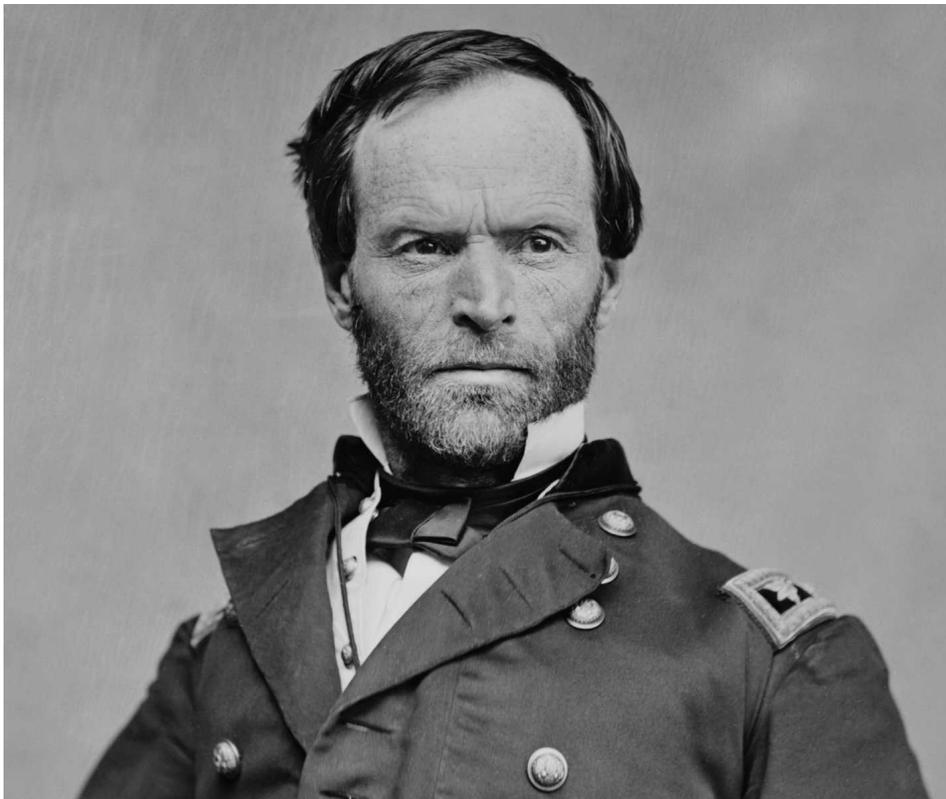
FRIDAY

February 4, 2022

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FIGHTING FAILURE TO FULFILL FAME



Portrait of GEN. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN I
Courtesy of the National Park Service at nps.gov

Joe McFarland & Jake McFarland
The Far-Land Legacy
The Publishing Legacy Company

LANCASTER – On East Main Street, in Lancaster, Ohio, an infant boy added to the ever-growing family of Judge Charles Robert Sherman and his bride, Mary Elizabeth Holt, known as Ella.

Upon the suggestion of Henry Stanbery, Charles Sherman’s friend and local neighbor, to name the young lad after the famous Shawnee Chief Native American, Tecumseh, the couple agreed to add the name after Ella’s plan for

See **GENERAL** on page 3

LOCAL LAWYER MAKES JUDGE

Joe McFarland
The Far-Land Legacy
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GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP – From Greenfield Township, John Graybill Reeves stepped into the world in 1842, on September 17. Born to Josiah and Martha S. (Graybill) Reeves, he and his brother, Samuel, transferred to live with

their maternal grandparents, John and Susan Graybill, upon the death of their mother, Martha, still in Greenfield.

At 19, John enrolled as a student of law and studied under the guidance of Lancaster attorneys, Charles D. Martin and Newton Schleich.

See **JUDGE** on page 11

STANBERYS PART OF DOWNTOWN GROWTH

Joe McFarland
The Far-Land Legacy
The Publishing Legacy Company

LANCASTER – Born in Manhattan, New York, on February 20, 1803, Henry Stanbery came into the guidance of his parents, Dr. Jonas Stanbery, MD and Ann Lucy (McCreedy). His father, Jonas, secured the occupation as a physician and known as a land speculator. His mother, Ann, joined Jonas as his bride on March 8, 1797.

Henry relocated to Zanesville, Ohio in 1814 with his family at eleven years old and joined the membership of the Union Literary Society while he attended the Washington College in Pennsylvania. Upon his graduation, in 1819, he joined the admission to the bar of Ohio in 1824 in Gallipolis, Ohio, granted by the Ohio Supreme Court. Thus began his practice of law under the direction of Thomas Ewing in 1825 upon responding to his invitation and welcomed his arrival to Lancaster. Together they shared a partnership in law for over twenty years until 1846. Henry then secured admittance to the United States bar in 1832 by the U.S. Supreme Court.

On April 28, 1829, he joined his

See **LAW** on page 7

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The Lord shall fight for you, and ye shall hold your peace.

Exodus 14:14

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DID YOU
KNOW?



Photo of PAUL DAVID GRAF
Courtesy of FindAGrave.com

SPOTLIGHT

Joe McFarland
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Judge Jacob D. Dietrich

LANCASTER – After successfully initiating a newspaper in Staunton, Virginia, Judge Jacob D. Dietrich founded the Lancaster Eagle-Gazette under its original name, *Der Ohio Adler* meaning *The Ohio Eagle* after arriving with the early pioneers of the county.

During the pioneer years, establishing a continuous newspaper conveyed accomplishment of building the community effectively. The year of the first publication records as 1809, however some believe the paper began as early as 1807 when Dietrich originally arrived in Lancaster. Its origin transmitted news in German weekly as the pioneer population consisted mainly of German descent, according to an old Ohio directory, as many emigrated from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, being industrious and wealthy.

General George Sanderson, Edward Schaeffer, and Jacob Dietrich printed and published the newspapers for the city. The latter two continued production of the paper in German and English while Sanderson abandoned them to fight in the War of 1812.

Another early publication started in 1806, *The Fairfield County Mirror & Advertiser*, however, it did not last long. Shortly thereafter an English edition accompanied the German paper and in 1813 Edward Schaeffer took over as publisher followed by John Herman. It was Schaeffer who changed the name from *Adler* to *Eagle* and printed the paper in English. It presently holds as the oldest published newspaper in Ohio, continuously under the same name, despite the few shifts it endured, and as of the article published in 1927, it stands to have never missed an issue.

On April 4, 1826, General George Sanderson and Benjamin Oswald

LANCASTER – A skilled saxophone player, actor Paul David Graf from the Movies, *Police Academy*, filmed during the 1980s, originates from Lancaster, Ohio.

Born on April 16, 1950, to Dr. Paul Frederick and Angela Bernadine (Abels) Graf, he graduated from Lancaster High School in 1968. He went on to pursue his education at Otterbein University and graduated there in 1972, majoring in theater. He continued his education with grad school at The Ohio State University until 1975 when he dropped out to pursue his acting career in New



Original Eagle-Gazette Printing Company
Courtesy of the Lancaster Eagle-Gazette

founded the Lancaster Gazette with cause to assist President John Quincy Adams in securing re-election and during the Civil War, the paper split as the Democratic Eagle and the Republican Gazette. In 1890, Thomas Wetzler and his son Edward converted the publication into a daily routine.

On March 10, 1936, both the Ohio Eagle and the Lancaster Gazette merged into what it remains today as the *Lancaster Eagle-Gazette*. Of its accomplishments it published a 400-page special edition when Lancaster celebrated its sesquicentennial, making it the largest edition ever published in Ohio.

The early editors of the publication involved Jacob Dietrich, Jacob Engle, John Hermann, Ed Schaeffer, Thomas U. White, James Wilson, General George Sanderson, and brothers, John and Charles Brough.

Jacob D. Dietrich served as an associate judge later during the late 1820s and early 1830s. As a devoted Methodist he also served as the first postmaster once the first post office opened in Lancaster.

York City. The movie, *Four Friends*, landed him on the acting path and dazed him in his dream.

Each year Paul visited Lancaster in October as he never missed the Fairfield County Fair, his way to keep grounded and stay in touch with his roots.

A sudden heart attack at a family wedding in Phoenix, Arizona forced his death on April 7, 2001, just nine days before his 51st birthday. Coincidentally, his father and grandfather both died of sudden heart attacks, and both were 51

See ACTOR on page 9

GENERAL |

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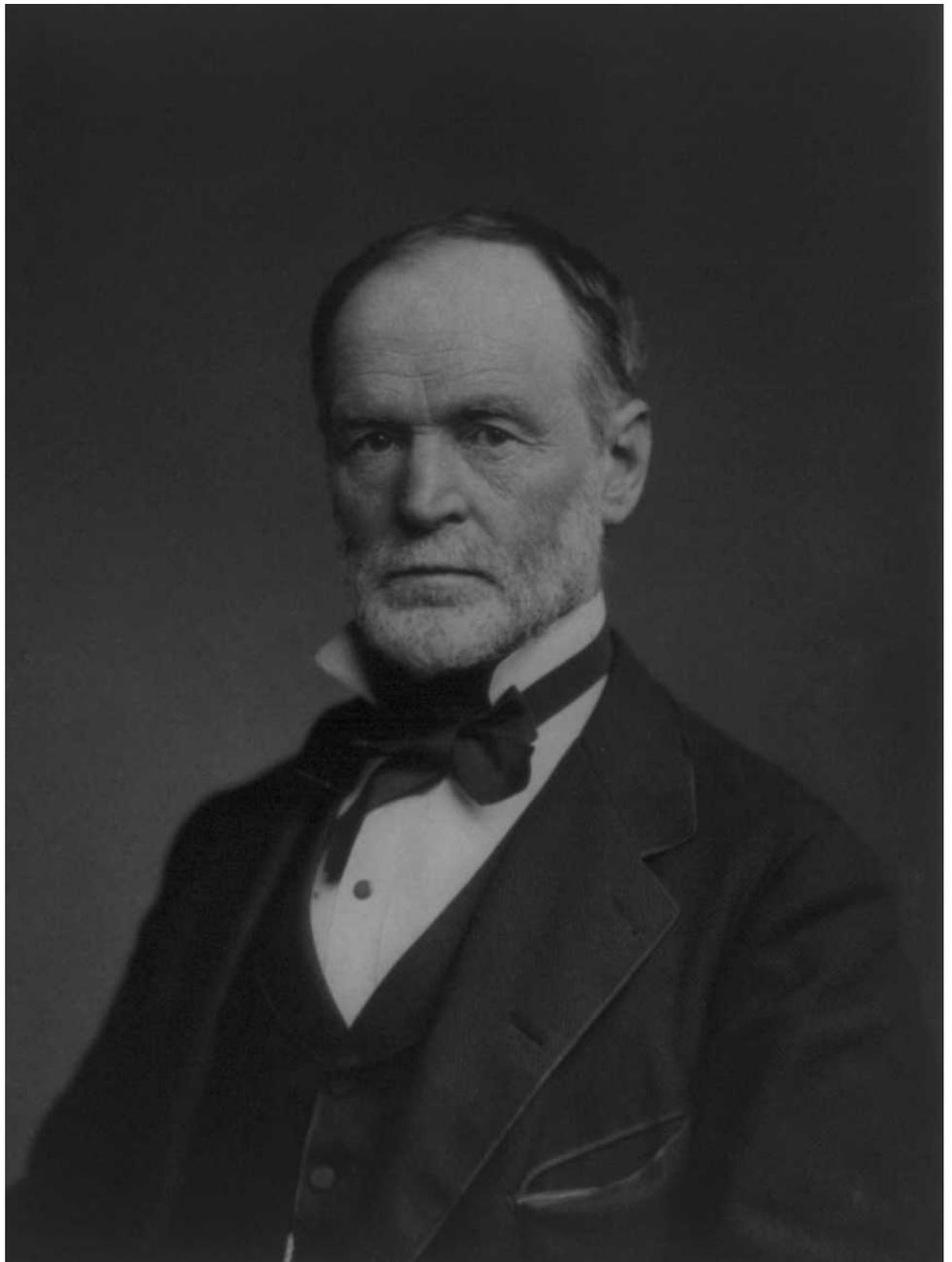
William. It was then on February 8, 1820, the young boy took on the name William Tecumseh Sherman and became the sixth child added to the family – soon to be eleven.

At the young age of nine years old, William lost his father, which left his mother an impoverished widow struggling to raise eleven children on her own. With no choice but to secure her children a chance at life, she fostered out most of her children to different families to raise and care for their daily needs. William, known by his family as Cump, left home to live next door with the Ewing family led by the Ohio Senator, Thomas, a close friend of his father's, upon his invitation offering to care for the young William as he already visited regularly with the family. During his time living with the Ewings, a fond friendship grew and attracted his attention to Ellen, and after courting for a time they married on Wednesday, May 1, 1850 in Washington, D.C., They started their family and by 1867 it grew to eight children. Only one child, Charles Celestine, died young before reaching six months old.

Senator Ewing secured William a position at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point where he met the acquaintance of several future military leaders. In the following years he gained allies with some during the Civil War and also others he'd oppose. After he exceeded his academics in training and ranked sixth in his class out of forty-two, William graduated in 1840, and continued to wear his defiant personality of authoritative rules into his military career as a Second Lieutenant.

Sherman left a lasting indelible impression when stationed in the South during the Second Seminole War in Florida. He detoured past the action during the Mexican-American War due to his position as an administrative officer during the California Gold Rush. Knowing his little experience with combat in the war potentially left him with no possibility in advancing through the ranks, he resigned his commission as Captain in 1853, however stayed locally in California with his growing family.

Leading his family as a banker in the environment San Francisco offered, William soon lost his bank as it failed in 1857 ushering his family to migrate to Kansas, where practicing law piqued his interest. Sherman's next venture guided



GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN I Portrait

Courtesy of Ancestry.com

him back south into Louisiana where his new position as a headmaster superintendent at the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, now known as Louisiana State University, sparked new friendships.



SEN. THOMAS EWING Home

William Sherman grew up here after the death of his father as Ewing's fostered son

Courtesy of Ancestry.com

While Sherman's position with the Civil War did not oppose slavery as its objective, instead he boldly held to the

ideals against the South seceding due to the issue. He constantly warned his southern friends of the dangers over the horizon if actions initiated and continued, however his warnings fell on deaf ears. At the announcement of Louisiana seceding in January 1861, Sherman resigned from his position as the superintendent and moved his family north to Missouri where he accepted the role as the president of a Saint Louis streetcar company. After a few months at his new post, the Confederate States of America made their attack at Fort Sumter. William joined the U.S. Army once his brother John positioned him properly, and he stepped into the rank of Colonel of the new 13th Infantry Regiment.

During the First Battle of Bull Run in July 1861, William led his brigade, despite being activated for duty, and although his regiment suffered defeat, Sherman received praise for his leader-



GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN I proudly on his horse

Courtesy of Ancestry.com

ship, which produced a promotion from President Abraham Lincoln on August 7, 1861. Col. William Sherman now served his men as Brigadier General of volunteers and ranked seventh among his military peers of the same rank. Sherman, however, still unable to shake his fear, felt the doubt in his own abilities escalate realizing his inadequate company of men and inventory of supplies. At this point he succeeded General Robert Anderson and led his men into Kentucky.

During the advancement, Sherman requested an additional 200,000 men to carry out his maneuvers, which not only brought denial, but gained numerous ridicules within the media for such an outrageous request. In turn, the military relieved William of his duties in November 1861 sending him back to Ohio. Filled with depression William suffered a nervous breakdown feeling inadequate and insignificant.

A brief, few weeks passed Sherman by as the demand for his presence to assist Ulysses S. Grant presented itself. Together they secured success at the Battle of Fort Donelson in Kentucky. A close friendship enveloped the two as Sherman continued to serve under Grant's authority and direction in the Army of West Tennessee. April 1862 brought the Battle of Shiloh over the horizon, accompanied with numerous Confederate troops after the Union failed to heed the intelligence report given about the size and location of the

opposing military force. Sherman led his troops to retreat negating disaster and allowed the Union to rise victorious the following day.

William Tecumseh Sherman advanced to the promotion of Major General of volunteers on May 1, 1862, and another war with word ammunition started as criticism showered Grant with reasons to resign over the vast losses accumulated at Shiloh. Sherman guarded Grant and convinced him to stay. Although Grant's criticism grew, over his drinking at this point, he and Sherman secured a critical part of the war as the Union Army gained control over the Mississippi River on July 4, 1863.

President Lincoln recognized their accomplishments and awarded them accordingly. Grant gained control of all military troops in the West and Sherman received the promotion now as Brigadier General of the regular army. Another crisis lay across the border in Tennessee during his mission at the Battle of Chattanooga as he contended with the Confederates who served under Patrick Cleburne at Missionary Ridge. After this pivotal point, Sherman took over the West Army succeeding Grant as Grant now took on command of the entire Union Army.

During May of 1864, Sherman set his sights on Atlanta, advancing his troops south. After four months of traveling south they fought the forces of Confederate Generals Joseph E. Johnston

and John B. Hood. Sherman then captured the city with his entourage by early September. This victory developed a major role in Abraham Lincoln serving a second term for the country.

Sherman brought "total war" to the south in a belief that the military needed to be completely annihilated, which developed deep layers of hatred. Sherman stated during these trying times, *"War is cruelty. There is no use trying to reform it. The crueler it is, the sooner it will be over."*

William Sherman formulated quite an unusual plan in the autumn of November 1864. Gaining full support of President Lincoln and General Grant he departed Atlanta with 60,000 military troops in route to Savannah. During the journey, he separated two groups of men and advised them to tear through and initiate destruction on all military targets. Sherman protected his strategies from media scrutiny and the Americans remained blind to his intentions. Sherman's March to the Sea demanded that all his military troops secure their necessities on their person as marching under the radar severed their connection with the rest of the Union. When able, the soldiers' need forced them to steal food and build temporary bridges to navigate the landscape along the way.

His March to the Sea from Atlanta to Savannah, Georgia, not only played a major part in ending the bloodshed of the war, but also remains controversial throughout the South still today.

Sherman arrived outside the Savannah borders in December of 1864 with 62,000 men, 35,000 horses, and 2,500 wagons with the objective to punish the south for secession from the



GEN. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN I

Courtesy of the Library of Congress

Union. Sherman sent President Lincoln a wire on December 22 offering the city as a Christmas gift.

At the turn of the new year, during the tumultuous tear of the nation, General William Sherman continued to direct Union forces in crushing campaigns through their advancement through Georgia and then proceeded north to sabotage South Carolina for their role in seceding from the Union first. They continued through the landscape laying waste to towns with destruction of farms and plantations, setting fires as they chased the Confederates under Joseph E. Johnston's command. On February 17, 1865, the Union army captured Columbia and burned the entire city to the ground.

On March 3, 1865, the Union Army occupied Cheraw, South Carolina as Sherman's army forced the Confederates across the Pee Dee River. Five days later,

on March 8, General Sherman led his Union Army across the state line from South Carolina into North Carolina and three days later, on the 11th, in Fayetteville, the General called a five-day rest spell for his troops.

They continued north to North Carolina and defeated Johnston's military during the Battle of Bentonville as well. The Union secured the largest surrender of Confederates during the Civil War on April 26, 1865. General Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox on April 9th.

As the Civil War came to an end, General Sherman remained in the U.S. Army and like in the war, Sherman succeeded Grant to command the entirety of U.S. military forces when Grant was sworn into office as President of the United States.

After leading a very influential and distinguished life leading the Union

soldiers to victory over the Confederates, General William T. Sherman retired in 1884 from active duty and settled in New York City with his wife. Requests continued to knock at his door for political service as the Democrats continued to persuade their bold nominee. He responded, *"I will not accept if nominated, and will not serve if elected."*

Sherman enjoyed venturing to the theatre and many requested his presence to speak at dinners and banquets.

William passed on into eternity on February 14, 1891, and interment commenced in the Calvary Cemetery in Saint Louis, Missouri after a brief service honored his life at his residence. A large procession followed his coffin to the train waiting to transport his body to Saint Louis in preparation to inter his body into the family plot. After arriving at the Union Depot, a special chamber encased the casket as four black horses guided his remains downtown.

William's son, Reverend Thomas Sherman, a Jesuit priest, conducted a service briefly during the ceremony. His rival during the Civil War, Joseph E. Johnston paid his final tribute and condolences as he ushered Sherman's casket as a pallbearer at the funeral. Johnston developed pneumonia once he caught a cold, as a result of the funeral, and died weeks later.



TOP: SHERMAN (center) among a group of veterans
 BOTTOM: GEN. SHERMAN leaning on a cannon at Union Fort in Atlanta, GA
 Both courtesy of the Library of Congress



GEN. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN's Tombstone at the Calvary Cemetery in St. Louis, MO
 Courtesy of FindAGrave.com

The Fairfield County Heritage Association currently owns the General Sherman home at 137 East Main Street in Lancaster, Ohio and conducts tours.

DID YOU KNOW?



Henry Stanbery and Judge Charles Roger Sherman were great friends, and Stanbery suggested the middle name for William Sherman to be Tecumseh.

SHERMAN FAMILY

ALL PHOTOS
Courtesy of Ancestry.com
FindAGrave.com



Charles Roger
SHERMAN
17 SEP 1788
24 JUN 1829
Elmwood
Cemetery



08 MAY 1810




Mary Elizabeth
HOLT
28 DEC 1787
23 SEP 1852
Elmwood
Cemetery



Charles Taylor
SHERMAN
03 FEB 1811
01 JUN 1879
Lake View
Cemetery



Mary Elizabeth
SHERMAN
21 APR 1812
29 AUG 1900
Elmwood
Cemetery



Judge Charles R. & Mary Elizabeth Sherman's
Tombstones in Elmwood Cemetery, Lancaster
Photo taken by Joe McFarland



James
SHERMAN
14 DEC 1813
10 JUL 1864
Elmwood
Cemetery



Amelia
SHERMAN
18 FEB 1816
09 JAN 1862
Mansfield
Cemetery



Julia Ann
SHERMAN
24 JUL 1818
03 APR 1842
Elmwood
Cemetery



William Tecumseh
SHERMAN I
08 FEB 1820
14 FEB 1891
Calvary
Cemetery



Eleanor Boyle
EWING
04 OCT 1824
28 NOV 1888
Calvary
Cemetery

01 MAY 1850



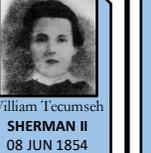
Lampson Parker
SHERMAN I
13 OCT 1821
21 NOV 1900
Woodland
Cemetery



John H.
SHERMAN
10 MAY 1823
22 OCT 1900
Mansfield
Cemetery



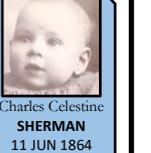
Maria Boyle Ewing
SHERMAN
29 JAN 1851
22 NOV 1913
Calvary
Cemetery



William Tecumseh
SHERMAN II
08 JUN 1854
03 OCT 1863
Calvary
Cemetery



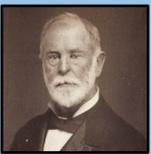
Eleanor Mary
SHERMAN
05 SEP 1859
18 JUL 1915
Burial
Unknown



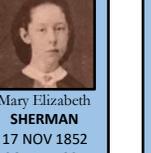
Charles Celestine
SHERMAN
11 JUN 1864
04 DEC 1864
Calvary
Cemetery



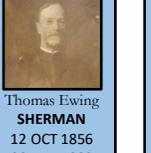
Susan Denman
SHERMAN
10 OCT 1825
10 JAN 1876
Glenwood
Cemetery



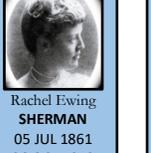
Hoyt
SHERMAN
01 NOV 1827
25 JAN 1904
Woodland
Cemetery



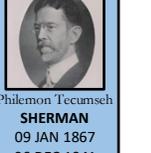
Mary Elizabeth
SHERMAN
17 NOV 1852
06 APR 1925
Calvary
Cemetery



Thomas Ewing
SHERMAN
12 OCT 1856
29 APR 1933
Jesuit
Cemetery



Rachel Ewing
SHERMAN
05 JUL 1861
26 OCT 1919
Central
Cemetery



Philemon Tecumseh
SHERMAN
09 JAN 1867
06 DEC 1941
Calvary
Cemetery



Frances Beecher
SHERMAN
05 MAY 1829
22 FEB 1889
Spring Grove
Cemetery



LAW | *Continued
From Page 1*

union with Frances Elizabeth Beecher, daughter of General Philemon and Susan (Gillespie) Beecher at the First Presbyterian Church in Lancaster, Ohio.

The community in Lancaster abruptly stopped in their tracks two months later with the news of the unexpected passing of Charles Sherman on June 24th. The *Lancaster Eagle-Gazette* reported Sherman leaving behind his widow to care for eleven children. The oldest, Charles, was 18, and the youngest was only seven weeks old. Thomas Ewing made his way next door with an offering to take 9-year-old William “Cump” in to live with him and his family. With limited monetary resources, Mary accepted his invitation and William settled easily into the Ewing household as he routinely visited his neighbors often. The Ewing house included those of Philemon, 8; Ellen, 4; Hugh, 1; and a baby soon on the way. Henry Stanbery and Judge Charles Roger Sherman grew a lasting friendship and Stanbery suggested the name Tecumseh for their son William Sherman, which the parents agreed and granted it as his middle name. Sherman’s mother, Mary, added his first name William.

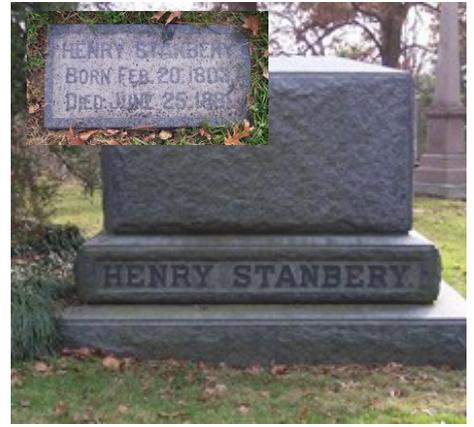
Henry assisted well with the advancement and growth of Lancaster and in September of 1830, Henry and Frances Stanbery purchased the Lot 8



HON. HENRY STANBERY Portrait
Courtesy of Ancestry.com

property for \$250 in Square 13, now 131 North High Street and owned by the First United Methodist Church. The lot laid behind Thomas Ewing’s house on the opposite side of the block. The construction of the home believed to have finished in either 1834 or 1835. Stanbery designed the home with a modified Georgian design and built the structure with locally made brick. Numerous windowpanes of old hand-blown glass complement the design. Within, large wide centered halls run clear through the house ending in the garden as fine craftsmanship moldings, woodwork, fireplaces, and archways decorate the establishment.

During the construction, their family began to grow as they welcomed six children, however their first and



HON. HENRY STANBERY’s Tombstone located in Spring Grove Cemetery
Both courtesy of FindAGrave.com

sixth born daughters died in infancy. The latter claimed the life of his wife during complications with childbirth on January 28, 1840, a year after she lost both her parents, which forced Henry to bid farewell to his bride, Frances Elizabeth Beecher. Henry lost his infant daughter that day as well, named the same, Frances Elizabeth Stanbery. Less than a month later, he lost his father Dr. Jonas.

Henry married a second time to Cecilia Key Bond, daughter of Congressman William Key Bond, in Cincinnati on July 14, 1841. She outlived him and together they bore no children. In 1843, Henry and Cecilia sold the house on North High Street to John T. and Mary Jane Brasee. Their daughter, Ellen married Theo Tall-

DESTINY
By J. Lea McFarland

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A DEACTIVATED WORLD*

Joseph R. McFarland

madge, Darius Tallmadge's son.

Years later the home sold to Senator Thomas Ewing's eldest son, Philemon B. Ewing, in 1857. Later owners included those of John Denman and Russell Rising. The Rising family made quite the renovations which are enjoyed today from pedestrians as they walk by.

A member of the Whig Party, he filled many high positions within his years and served as the first Ohio Attorney General. After elected to the office, he moved to Columbus, Ohio and served between 1846 to 1851. The Ohio State Convention in 1850 welcomed him as a delegate to frame the state of Ohio Constitution, and in 1853 he relocated to Cincinnati, Ohio and took up his law practice once again. On the move, he relocated yet again across the Ohio River in 1857 to Fort Thomas, a city in Campbell County, Kentucky. He set up his law practice in Newport and transitioned his political stance to a Republican. While in Kentucky, he recognized as a member of the Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, located in Newport as well.

On April 27, 1866, Henry wrote a letter from Cincinnati to his brother Charles, a practicing attorney in Columbus, Ohio, and advised, after matters related to the family business inherited from their father, the following: *"You may have seen through the newspapers that the President has sent to the Senate my nomination for the seat on the bench of the Supreme Court now vacant by the decease of Judge Catron. A bill has passed the House of Representatives and is now pending in the Senate for a re-organization of the Judiciary, which provides for only nine Judges-instead of ten which is the number under the present system. If this bill should become law, there will be no vacancy and then of course my nomination will fail.*

But if this bill should not pass, it is doubtful whether my nomination would be confirmed. It is well understood that I am opposed to the policy of the Radicals in reference to the South – and that I approve, fully, the policy of the President. This may defeat the nomination, but would give me no concern, for I am not at all anxious for the place and have very serious doubts whether I would find it as pleasant – certainly not as profitable as my practice at the bar."

Just as Stanbery predicted, his nomination failed at the failure for the House of Representatives to pass the "Re-organization" of the Supreme Court.

At that point, in July 1866, President Andrew Johnson altered course and appointed him to the position of Attorney General of the United States at Thomas Ewing's suggestion, after the Civil War. He agreed to the position based on his alignment with Johnson's conservative stance on Reconstruction. He then took part in the controversy surrounding it and positioned himself on how to deal with it.

He served a portion of the duration of President Johnson's administration as a Presidential Cabinet Member and stood prominent and influential as counsel for President Johnson's impeachment trial. His health became delicate to the point his energy forced him to submit many arguments in writing and turn other arguments over to others to complete. Stanbery's final plea for Johnson's position poured from "The Tragic Era" by Claude G. Bowers. Upon Johnson's impeachment proceedings, Stanbery resigned on March 12, 1868, as United States Attorney General in order to transition into the role as Chief Counsel for the President.

Henry Stanbery, with compassion and reverence, emerged within the chamber at 65 years old and displayed a commanding presence as he graced the court with his presence to deliver his speech. The crowd held their silent composure as the weak and frail Stanbery paid the perfect tribute to the President as it lifted from his heart.

President Johnson re-nominated Stanbery to return to the Presidential Cabinet position he held prior once they acquitted Johnson, however approval never transpired from the Senate. Although the Senate found no fault in Stanbery, due to the conflict with the President, the Supreme Court lowered its judges from ten to nine.

Stanbery stayed in Washington, D.C., retained his legal practice and served in several high-profile cases. He later returned to Cincinnati in 1870 and served in a new direction as president of the Cincinnati Bar Association. His demeanor demanded true answers as he developed a skill to notice the slightest weakness in the opposition side of the case. He never attempted to mislead a witness but understood how to extract true responses from those on the stand, even those with hostile intentions.

In 1880, Henry's eyesight worsened due to declining health conditions. Arousing curiosity for an operation to improve his vision, he advanced preparations to undergo the operation and hoped to improve his eyesight. One article expressed Henry died before the operation commenced, and another article explained the operation obliterated any vision he had left leaving him completely blind before he died one year later.

Attorney General, Henry Stanbery, passed away in June 1881 suddenly from acute bronchitis in New York, which left his wife a widow and three children fatherless; all to gain a considerable fortune valued at approximately \$250,000. The virus afflicted him a week prior during a ride through Central Park. Stanbery's corpse traveled to his final resting place in Cincinnati, Ohio to lie underneath the earth in section 36, lot 65 of the Spring Grove Cemetery. Two tombstones stand proudly announcing his past presence in time; a monument with his name below and at the foot of his plot a single flat tombstone holds the engraving of his name and vitals. His tombstone displays the etched-out record of the 25th while his obituary, recorded in the Public Ledger in Memphis, Tennessee, recorded the 26th.



HON. HENRY STANBERY HOME | Photo taken by Joe McFarland

ACTOR | *Continued From Page 1*

years old.

Best remembered as Officer Eugene Tackleberry, Graf also appeared in the 1980s with small roles and guest appearances on *M*A*S*H*, *The Dukes of Hazard*, *Star Trek: Deep Space Nine*, *Quantum Leap*, and *The A-Team*. He made quite a difference in the “show-biz” community with his efforts to ensure fair treatment for his fellow actors and actresses being a representative of the Screen Actor Guild.



TOP: GRAF's Tombstone located at Forest Rose Cemetery in Lancaster, Ohio
Courtesy of FindAGrave.com



RIGHT: GRAF as Officer Tackleberry
Courtesy of Ancestry.com

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Preserve the History of
FAIRFIELD COUNTY
by advertising your business
to the entire county!
CONTACT US
TODAY
to place your advertisement with us in
THE FAR-LAND LEGACY

EVERY MILE
AND EXIT RAMP
WE DECIDE
TO TAKE
AFFECTS
OUR FINAL
DESTINATION
OF WHO
WE WILL
BECOME

ACTIVATE

Genealogy Tip **COUSINS AND REMOVED**

When two individuals share the same grandparents, they are first cousins. When diving another generation deeper with the great-grandparents this extends two individuals as second cousins.

Now when there is a break in the generations, that is when the removal

comes in. When one person descends from the grandparents, and they are great-grandparents for the other individual, they are now first cousins once removed. If your parent has a cousin, then that same individual relates to you as a first cousin, however they are

one time removed as they are a generation above you.

The best practice is to line up all relatives with their appropriate generation and however many generations you move down, that is how many times the removal is.

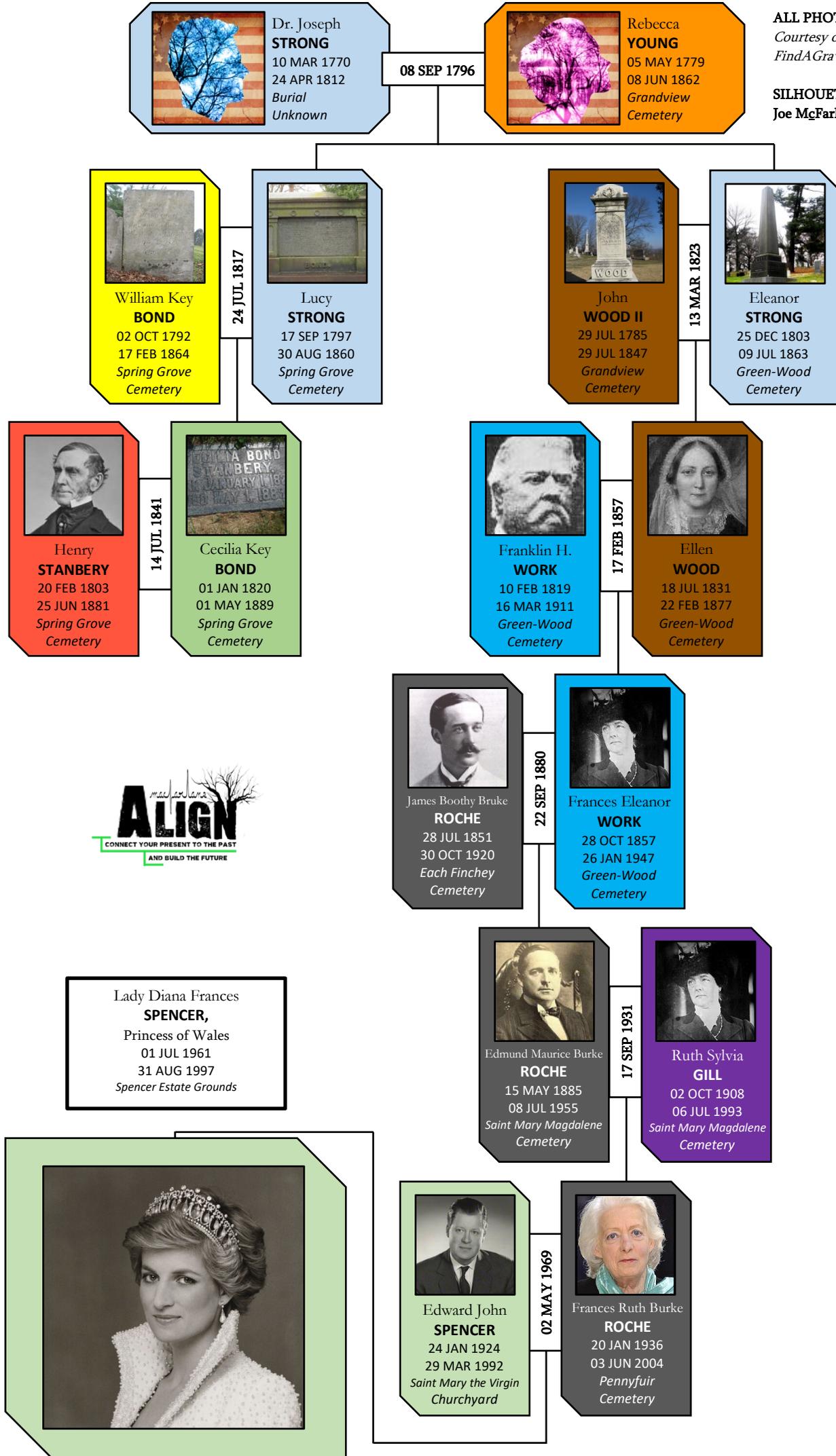
CLOSE CONNECTION

Joe McFarland
The Far-Land Legacy
The Publishing Legacy Company

HENRY STANBERY MARRIED 1st Cousin 4 x Removed OF PRINCESS DIANA of WALES

ALL PHOTOS
Courtesy of Ancestry.com
FindAGrave.com

SILHOUETTE DESIGNS by
Joe McFarland



JUDGE | *Continued From Page 1*

Once the Civil War broke out John's patriotic spirit followed as he enlisted his service to the government. He enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Calvary in November of 1861, which transferred in 1863 to the Eleventh Ohio Calvary. John quickly advanced from Private to adjutant of Fort Laramie. In the spring of 1864, he transitioned another time to assistant inspector of the western division of the district of Nebraska. Mustered out on April 1, 1865, he left Omaha and returned home to Lancaster.

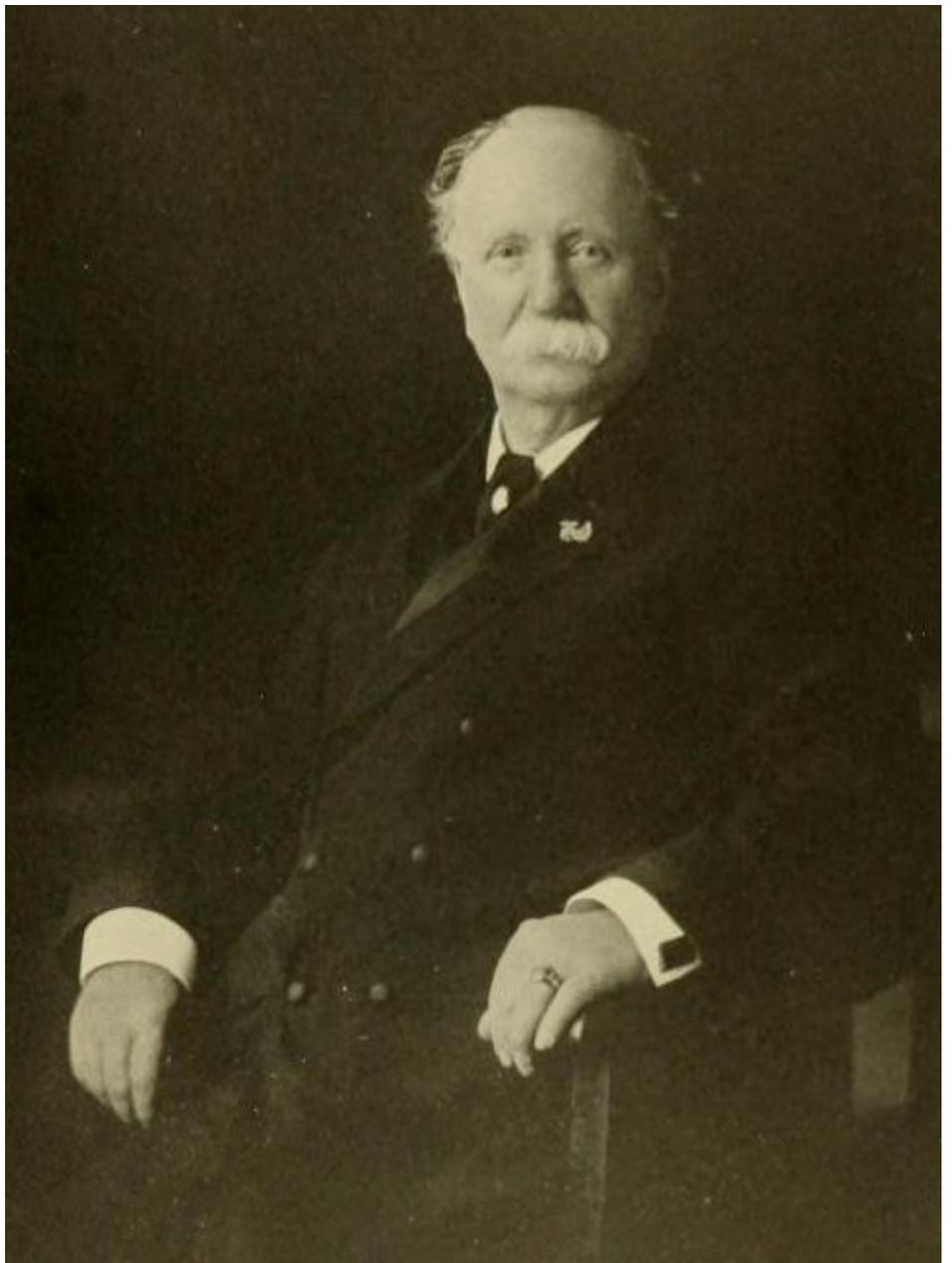
That same year John started his law practice after being admitted to the bar and the following year in January 1866 married Lizzie Rachael Hooker, who grew up in the township of Greenfield as well. In 1867, John served as city Solicitor for two terms, secretary of the Fairfield Agricultural Society from 1868 – 1874, and as City Library trustee for seventeen years. He was elected as prosecuting attorney of Fairfield County in 1870 and served for six years in three consecutive terms. He served on the building committee dedicating the third church on January 14, 1900.

That same year Common Pleas Court Judge Slough died, creating a vacancy, and John's friends advised him to ponder taking the position. November 6, 1900 held the election as John G. Reeves defeated Charles McCleery with 5,448 votes to 3,741.

John G. Reeves served as First Lieutenant in the 11th Ohio Calvary Regiment during the Civil War and as Judge of Common Pleas Court for over eighteen years. He also held the office position of secretary for the Fairfield County Fair from 1868 through 1874 and served as an attorney in Lancaster, Ohio.

Judge John G. Reeves and his wife, Lizzie R. resided at 135 North Broad Street for nearly twenty years. Their residence stood where the parking lot rests now adjacent to the Downtown Bistro restaurant and L-City Coffee, where Shaw's Restaurant and Inn once stood. In 1892 the Reeves purchased the Georgian Museum at 105 East Wheeling Street, after having purchased their previous home in 1872 for \$9,800 from Michael and Elmira Effinger. Many believed that Lizzie desired to move to the new brick house for some time. Reports noted that they moved into the new house by March 1, 1893.

The previous owners, Samuel Finley and Sarah MacCracken, built the property for their family and moved in



Portrait of JUDGE JOHN GRAYBILL REEVES | *Courtesy of Ancestry.com*

around 1833. They owned the property from that time to 1854, for approximately twenty-one years. They later sold the property to John D. Martin, who resided there for 32 years. He, in turn, sold the structure to William B. MacCracken in 1886, who owned it for a short six years. Next, Judge John and Lizzie Reeves purchased the property on December 22, 1892 for \$10,000. In today's dollars that's \$306,375.82.

I.J. Collins purchased the Reeves' old property at 135 North Broad Street on November 1, 1967, and the following May announced that the Hotel needed more parking so he razed the home to accommodate the increased guests.

John G. Reeves announced his withdrawal from the Judicial Ticket as the candidate for the Common Pleas Judge on September 26, 1918 due to his declining poor health as the *Lancaster Eagle-Gazette* covered in their October 3, 1918 issue on page 3. Reeves expressed his declination to the Honorable Board of Deputy State Supervisors of Elections

as follows: *"I hereby decline to accept the nomination tendered to me by the Democracy of this country at the August Primary to the office of Common Pleas Judge and hereby withdraw as such nominee for that office."* Very Respectfully, John G. Reeves.

Judge Reeves' resumé encompassed four years as Solicitor of Lancaster, six years in service as the Prosecuting Attorney of Fairfield County, and eighteen years as Common Pleas Judge within the Judicial District; serving all well in distinguished honesty keeping proper respect in private matters and safeguarding public interests. Not a citizen questioned his authority or resolve, and no one questioned or challenged his integrity. With over a quarter of a century of service, Chairman Charles Kistler, among others, paid high tribute to his life.

Judge John Graybill Reeves entered into death shortly after midnight on May 26, 1920 at 77, following a critical illness he suffered with for several weeks, as his



The GEORGIAN HOME | *Courtesy of Archipedia*

health, as a whole, declined steadily over the past year.

The *Lancaster Eagle-Gazette* reported that no funeral service ever competed larger in Lancaster than that of Judge Reeves. The Auspices of the Lancaster Commandery Knights Templar hosted the most impressive Masonic funeral ever witnessed in the city in the large auditorium as the Temple filled to maximum capacity that Sunday afternoon on South High Street. Hundreds of friends and citizens traveled to pay their respects and view the remains of the distinguished jurist which laid in a beautiful metallic casket. It was reported, *"He appeared so natural in his last long sleep that it seemed he was alive and one need but to gently speak his name and he would open his eyes. But the hand of the mysterious Messenger, Death, was upon him and no more will he cheer us with his friendly greeting and pleasant smile."* A vocal quartette composed of Dr. and Mrs. Walter M. Scott, Mrs. John Pursell, and Mr. Carl Powers sang sweetly *"Abide With Me."* Mrs. H. M. Sutton played the organ.

The pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Judge Reeves shared as a member, Rev. Holmes, shared a section of scripture accompanied with a beautifully worded discourse lasting all of fifteen minutes. The quartette con-

tinued with their song, *"Lead Kindly Light."* Upon the finishing of the song, Rev. John William offered up an eloquent prayer before the congregation. Before leaving, the quartette offered up the song, *"Nearer My God, to Thee."*

Lot 367 in Section B3 of the Forest Rose Cemetery welcomed the casket of Judge John Graybill Reeves on May 30, 1920, after his funeral, to join his late wife, Elizabeth Rachael Hooker who was known as Lizzie. Her parents, Samuel Hooker II and Sarah Shull are buried at Hooker Cemetery underneath a large prominent tombstone. Judge Reeves passed away on May 26, 1920, in Lancaster, Ohio at 77 years old.

Sometime later, on Saturday, June 1, 1935, the historic home of the late Judge John G. Reeves sold at a sheriff's sale for \$8,850 to J. Thomas Hoffman, a Pittsburgh attorney, the son of George H. Hoffman who resides at 211 East Main Street. The present appraisal of the property is set at \$12,000. The loan company of the Reeves home forced Judge Reeves' son, J. Harold to sell the property to satisfy the debt. The deed for the property transferred from William T. Hooker and his wife to their daughter, Lizzie, who remained the sole owner. John D. Martin constructed the old English architecture during the pioneering days of the county.

Last year on December 14, 2021, the Fairfield County Heritage Association organized the effort in placing a tombstone on Lizzie's plot to honor her life and conducted a ceremony at 10 a.m. in the Forest Rose Cemetery. Lizzie passed away Monday morning at 8:00 in her home from Eura emic poison. For nearly thirty years she was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and for eight years held the position as president of the Ladies' Aid Society of the church and realized success at the raising of funds for a new church.



Judge REEVES' Tombstone located in Forest Rose Cemetery in Lancaster, Ohio
Courtesy of FindAGrave.com

A Resilient Reality From Last Week's Issue

CROSSWORD

Across

- 1 Walter's last name.
- 3 Cemetery Salute.
- 5 State Charles McFarland trained for the military.
- 6 Walter's first wife.
- 8 Walter's rank in the War of 1812.
- 9 The second named living generation with same name as father.
- 10 5th First Lady of the USA.
- 14 Name of Walter's second wife.
- 15 Book ACT.IV.ATE verse came from.
- 17 Fifth President of the United States.
- 18 Built the third and current standing Rock Mill.
- 19 Walter's wife, Margaret's maiden name.
- 20 Company Charles McFarland left to serve in World War II.

Down

- 2 Church Walter & Margaret married in.
- 4 The first named living generation.
- 7 Moved to Lancaster in a covered wagon when five or six years old.
- 11 Pastor who married William McFarland's descendant.
- 12 Only working structure of its kind in Fairfield County built by Christian Morehart.
- 13 Fairfield County Historian
- 16 Name of Walter's third wife.

WORDSEARCH | US PRESIDENTS

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| Washington | McKinley |
| Adams | Roosevelt |
| Jefferson | Taft |
| Madison | Wilson |
| Monroe | Harding |
| Quincy | Coolidge |
| Jackson | Hoover |
| Buren | Delano |
| Henry | Truman |
| Tyler | Eisenhower |
| Polk | Kennedy |
| Taylor | Lyndon |
| Fillmore | Nixon |
| Pierce | Ford |
| Buchanan | Carter |
| Lincoln | Reagan |
| Johnson | Herbert Walker |
| Grant | Clinton |
| Hayes | Bush |
| Garfield | Obama |
| Arthur | Trump |
| Cleveland | Biden |
| Harrison | |

B	L	R	C	L	I	N	T	O	N	R	E	K	L	A	W	T	R	E	B	R	E	H
Q	D	H	R	C	Y	H	N	B	F	P	F	Y	D	S	A	U	Z	O	E	H	A	N
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E	Q	Q	Z	O	A	Q	W	O	D	C	W	P	Z	B	G	J	O	H	N	S	O	N
I	E	J	K	T	R	U	M	A	N	M	A	D	I	S	O	N	S	N	W	H	S	O
S	A	F	K	L	T	G	Z	S	A	F	S	D	N	E	R	U	B	U	S	P	E	S
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