THE POST OFFICES OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, COUNTY

Montgomery County has sometimes been called "The Gateway to the Mountains" and, from the other direction, "The Gateway to the Bluegrass". The northern two-thirds of the county lie in the Outer Bluegrass; the rest, with its highest elevations, are in the Appalachian foothills. The first major road (roughly the route of the present US 460) between central Kentucky and the mountains extends east from Mt. Sterling, the county's centrally located seat, making this town one of the most strategically located in this part of the state. Montgomery County has 199 square miles and a 1990 population of some 19,500. Mt. Sterling, thirty five road miles east of downtown Lexington, is one of three incorporated places in the county.

The county's eastern half is drained by the branches and main stream of Slate Creek, a principal Licking River tributary. Hinkston Creek, another Licking stream, and its Grassy Lick Creek branch flow through the north and northwest third of the county, while Lulbegrud Creek (a branch of the Red River in the Kentucky River system) drains its southwest section.

Montgomery became Kentucky's twenty second county when, by legislative act on December 14, 1796, it was taken from over three-fourths of the original Clark County. It was named for the Irish-born General Richard Montgomery (1736-1775) who was killed in Benedict Arnold's ill-fated assault on Quebec, one of the earliest battles of the American Revolution. Twelve contemporary Kentucky counties were taken in whole or part from Montgomery's original territory. This chapter will discuss only the twenty seven post offices located within the county's present boundaries which were assumed on May 1, 1869.
Montgomery County's seat and largest town, Mt. Sterling, was its earliest permanent settlement and had its first post office. This fourth class city with a 1990 population of some 5,400, centers at the junction of US 60 and 460, just south of I-64. The settlement on tracts originally owned by Enoch Smith, Hugh Forbes, and Samuel Spurgeon was first called Little Mountain Town for the large tree-covered Indian mound where the present Queen and Locust Streets meet. Considering this name unsuitable for the new town he had just laid off on his tract adjacent to the mound, Forbes suggested Stirling for his boyhood home in Scotland. Probably as a compromise the town was named Mount Stirling, but somehow in the initial recording it was corrupted to its present spelling and never corrected. On December 17, 1792 the town was chartered by the Kentucky General Assembly as Mt. Sterling and became the new county's seat in early 1797.1 The post office, which was established on October 1, 1801 as Montgomery Court House, with Joseph Simpson, the first postmaster, became Mt. Sterling in 1807. With the completion by 1881 of the Elizabethtown Lexington and Big Sandy (later Chesapeake and Ohio) Railroad, which had arrived in Mt. Sterling in 1872, the town became the wholesale trade center for northeastern Kentucky and a key livestock (and later tobacco) market.

The second post office established in Montgomery County was Aaron Run which served, intermittently from February 3, 1837 through March 1894, a small village at the mouth of the stream for which it was named. William F. Lummey was its first postmaster. The 3½ mile long stream joining Grassy Lick Creek, 8½ miles nw of Mt. Sterling, had been named before 1800 for pioneer Aaron Higgins who had acquired some 5,600 acres on Grassy Lick (then known as Buck Lick) Creek in the early 1780s. From mid March to early November 1887, this vicinity was served by the Herbert post office (with William F. Henry, postmaster).
The post office of Benton, operated only by James Wills from April 2, 1840 through January 1842, has not been located. Nor are we sure of its name source. Like the seat of the newly established (1842) Marshall County it could have been named for US Sen. Thomas Hart Benton (Dem. of Missouri), but it could just as likely have honored one Horace Benton (ne ca. 1790), who was listed in the Montgomery County Censuses of 1840 and 1850 as a District # One farmer.

Just south of Kash's Knob on the Menifee County line, and probably on the present US 460 (thirteen miles southeast of Mt. Sterling) was a post office named for the knob but, curiously, spelled Cash's Nob. The 1335 foot high elevation had been named for James Kash from Greenbrier County, Va. who had settled at its base in 1797 and later moved to the Red River country below Hazel Green. The office was established on July 21, 1846 with James J. George, the first postmaster, and operated through July 1863. From March 9, 1868 this vicinity was served by a post office called Montaview in postmasters James and William C. Shuberts' store on Clay Lick Branch, just north of the road. Since 1901 the Menifee County post office of Means has been providing mail service for this intercounty area.

A local church may have given its name to the post office of Mt. Ida that the Dobyns family operated from March 21, 1848 till April 1867. Neither the church (long gone) nor the post office have been precisely located but are believed to have been a mile west of Grassy Lick Creek, five miles south of the Aarons Run post office, and six miles west of Mt. Sterling. It is possible that it served the vicinity identified on Beers' 1879 map as L.B. Green's store, one air mile northwest of the future Grassy Lick post office. Whence Mt. Ida is also unknown. Historically
The name was that of both a mountain range in Asia Minor and the 8,000 foot high mountain in Crete often associated in Greek mythology with the worship of Zeus. Coincidentally, Mt. Ida is also the seat of Arkansas' Montgomery County which had been named for a hill near Boston, Mass.  

The sixth class city of Camargo on US 460, 4½ miles southeast of Mt. Sterling, is said to have been named for a town in Mexico by Mexican War veterans who had just returned to Montgomery County. But why this name was given to a Kentucky community remains a mystery. By no stretch of the imagination could this Mexican town just south of the Rio Grande have been "pleasantly remembered" by the 15,000 American troops stationed there in 1846, as has been suggested by some county historians. As the point of departure for Zachary Taylor's troops moving to the interior, it was regarded then as a hot, dusty, dilapidated place, flood prone and totally lacking in sanitation, at which hundreds of Americans died of pestilence before they could be mobilized for combat and from which hundreds more escaped by not renewing their six months enlistments. But it may not have been named by Mexican War veterans, for county historian Hazel Boyd has seen references to an early nineteenth century church of this name in that part of the county. In any event, the local post office was established on November 22, 1848, with J.M. Ricketts, postmaster, and closed in August 1906. A rural branch of the Mt. Sterling post office served this community of 1,000 persons from 1957 through October 1963.

On Ky 11, 6½ miles south of Mt. Sterling, is the hamlet of Levee [lehv/ee]. Its post office, established by Valentine C. Hainline on January 3, 1850 operated intermittently till 1954. The name is assumed to refer to a natural embankment created by the regular flooding of
Lulbegrud Creek, or possibly for its site as the farthest point of navigation of that stream by small craft. Or both.

What is shown on contemporary maps as the hamlet of Howards Mill, where the present Rt. 1331 crosses Slate Creek, 5½ miles east of Mt. Sterling, was a nineteenth century mill and factory town named for James Howard's water-powered grist mill built there in 1845. By the time the post office was established on June 20, 1851 (with John Turley, the first postmaster), there were two mills there and the post office was thus called Howard's Mills. After an intermittent existence and a name-change to Howard Mills in 1888, the office closed in October 1903. The community is now the site of the filtration plant for the Mt. Sterling waterworks.

Sideview was the name applied to a hamlet and its post office where the present US 460 crosses the head forks of Aarons Run, 7½ miles northwest of Mt. Sterling. The office was established as Sideview on October 22, 1858, with Jetson McDonald, postmaster. Its name is believed to describe its original geographical setting—homes and the local store altogether on one side of the road (US 460) passing through a small hollow. The post office closed in June 1914.

A post office probably named for one or more of the county's Wilson families was operated by Abraham Davisson (sic) between June 13, 1860 and August 1870. Its location has never been learned.

Montgomery County's third incorporated place is the sixth class city of Jeffersonville, now strung out for some four miles along US 460 from a point seven miles southeast of Mt. Sterling and, fingerlike, along several side roads from the main highway. The community, probably named for Thomas Jefferson, was settled around 1800 by a watermill on Slate
Creek, but by 1840 had begun to assume its present stringlike configuration. By then it had become an important market town for eastern Kentucky cattle and had been given its seemingly derogatory nickname of Ticktown, either for the wild tick grass of that area or for the tiny insects that infested cattle in the local pens.6

It is not known how long the Jeffersonville name had been applied to the place before its post office was established on March 9, 1866 with Joseph H. Scholl, postmaster. Court records at least by 1853 referred to the Mt. Sterling-Jeffersonville Road (roughly the present US 460). The town was first incorporated in 1876 and re-incorporated in 1967. Its active post office serves its estimated 1,850 residents and most of their southeastern Montgomery County neighbors.

Elm Hill and Rich Valley were two shortlived, one postmaster offices in the northern part of the county. The first, somewhere between the future Judy and Stoops, and just east of Hinkston Creek, was operated by Silas H. Lane from June 15, 1869 to August 1871. The other, run by William Stofer between November 27, 1869 and March 1871, served a store, church, and blacksmith shop on Grassy Lick Creek, some five miles northwest of Mt. Sterling. The derivation of either name is not known.

The Rich Valley post office, however, was re-established as Grassy Lick on May 14, 1886 with John M. Pharis as its first postmaster. This became simply Grassy in February 1895 and closed in September 1902. The community, though, has always been Grassy Lick. The creek, also known as Buck Lick and Pasture Lick, was designated in the mid 1770s by pioneer hunters for the salt spring in a luxuriantly grassy meadow at the forks of the creek to which large herds of buffalo and deer were attracted. The area around the lick is said to be where the so-called "Kentucky Bluegrass" was first planted.
From March 17, 1879 to August 1911 the post office of Spencer (with Robert M. Lyons, the first postmaster) served a small hamlet and railroad station on the creek for which it was named. It was about six miles east of Mt. Sterling, midway between what is shown on contemporary maps as Upper and Lower Spencer (for the local schools, since gone), and on the Kentucky and South Atlantic (later C&O) Railroad which paralleled the stream in the late nineteenth century. The stream, heading just east of Mt. Sterling and extending seven miles to Slate Creek, about one mile east of the post office-station site, was named for Spencer Reed who, in 1779, built a cabin on a 400 acre tract upon its banks.

Another creek that gave its name to a community, railroad station, and post office was Stepstone. This stream, which joins Slate Creek some two miles below the community, in Bath County, was probably named, as the late Judge O'Rear once pointed out, for its "bed...of rock ledges broken at intervals in steps of a few inches each in its descent." Reference was made to the creek as Step Stone in 1793 land record. The post office was established on February 15, 1882 (with James Harper, postmaster) to serve the Stepstone station of the Elizabethtown Lexington and Big Sandy (C&O) Railroad, 100 feet from the Bath County line and 6½ miles east of Mt. Sterling. The town that grew up around both was incorporated in March 1884. The post office closed in November 1931, and virtually nothing remains of the community.

From Col. Andrew Jackson (Jack) Ewing the C&O Railroad, in 1880, secured some land, three miles northeast of downtown Mt. Sterling, for a right-of-way and station. The station was built and named Ewington, and a local post office was established on July 24, 1882 with William C. Thompson, postmaster. The office operated intermittently till July 1915. The site is now marked by a filling station and store on US 60, just south of Mt. Sterling's eastern I-64 interchange.
When Hiram C. Wilson was informed by postal officials that Maplewood would not be accepted as the name for his new crossroads post office (at the junction of the present Ky 11 and 537), 5½ miles north of Mt. Sterling, he chose Judy's instead. This honored one or more local families whose progenitor, John Judy (originally Tschudi, of Swiss descent) was one of the four original owners of the Mt. Sterling site. The office opened on March 12, 1887, became Judy in 1892, and closed in October 1903.

The Post Office Department also rejected Marion B. Chester's preferred names, Magowan and Slate, for a new office to serve the Magowan settlement and its nearby Johnson Station (C&O) on the Bath County line. Instructed to submit a short name he offered Hope, and from August 9, 1890 to the present this office has operated at several sites on the west bank of Little Slate Creek, 10½ miles ese of Mt. Sterling. Magowan had been named for landowner, J.T. Magowan, whose grandfather, James Strode Magowan (1774-1852) was an early county jailer and state legislator. Hope, though, remains a mystery; no local persons are known to have borne that name.

Several miles southeast of Jeffersonville, somewhere on or near Camp Branch of Slate Creek, was the settlement of Camp Branch. On June 30, 1891 John F. Grooms established the local post office to which he gave his family's name. This closed in January 1895. Several months later John M. Meyers re-established the office about a mile northwest. Unable to call it Wilson he renamed it Grooms. But it closed for good after only six weeks.

From February 10, 1892 to October 1899 Rufus Hadden and other storekeepers operated the Hadden post office on the present Ky 646, near its west side junction with Ky 11, 3½ miles south of Mt. Sterling.
The village and post office of Gilead was named for the Mt. Gilead Cumberland Presbyterian Church across the present Ky 11 and Lulbegrud Creek, 1½ miles north of Levee. It was established on June 1, 1893 (with Bettie Hainline, its first postmaster) and closed in October 1903. The church was organized before 1840 but survived the post office by only five years.

Two brothers, Dr. A.B. and Walter Stoops came from Nicholas County in the 1880s and settled at the junction of the present Thompson and Hinkston Pikes, some 6½ miles nne of Mt. Sterling. In Walter's home, it is said, the local post office was established on May 7, 1898 and given the family's name. It closed in September 1906. Rebekah Smith Gillaspie was Stoops' only postmaster.

Somewhere on Hog Creek, between Levee and Clay City, was the short-lived Chase post office. Its only postmaster and probable name-source, Isaac J. Chase, ran it from May 15, 1901 through June 1902.

The last post office to be established in the county would have been called Joy but for a Livingston County office of that name. Instead, Elijah T. Hollon and William T. Huff shared the operation of the Bean post office from July 9, 1914 to January 1922. This office, somewhere between Camp Branch and Spruce Creek, just south of Jeffersonville, was named for the Montgomery County descendants of John Bean, Jr. (1766-1849), a Hagerstown, Maryland native, who early settled in Winchester.

Only three of Montgomery County's twenty seven post offices (Mt. Sterling, Jeffersonville, and Hope) are still active. The first two serve incorporated communities. Mail service for the county's third incorporated place, Camargo, is provided by nearby Mt. Sterling. Levee, Judy, Sideview, and
Grassy Lick are extant hamlets with former post offices. Little or nothing remains of the other communities once served by post offices. At one time all of Montgomery's offices served at least one or more churches, a store and/or railroad station, and the local school. Ewington is now suburban Mt. Sterling and Montaview's identity has been lost in Jeffersonville and the nearby Menifee County village of Means.

Twelve post offices were named for local or area people. Two honored national leaders (though one of these, Benton, may have been named for a county resident). Two were named for foreign places. Four had geographically descriptive names. To one was transferred the name of a local church. Seven offices have as yet undetermined origins. Five offices (Benton, Wilson, Elm Hill, Chase, and Bean) are still unlocated.

The names of six post offices were not those originally proposed for them. Two offices served communities with other names. Hope, though, soon replaced Magowan as the community's name; and Camp Branch soon lost its identity to Grooms. Four had name changes (though three were quite insignificant).

Post office locations are road miles from the junction of US 60 and Ky 11 (US460) in downtown Mt. Sterling.

FOOTNOTES

1. The name was always spelled two words though it often appeared as Mountsterling in early records. Collins' history (Vol. 2, 1874, P. 632) obviously erred in claiming that the town had been named for a Mr. Stirling who once owned the site. No such person has been located in early county records.
2. Roy Mason Kash, manuscript history of the Kash family, 1940, in the Montgomery County Public Library.


4. Including Tom P. Senff in an undated manuscript in the Montgomery County Public Library.


6. Reference was made in an 1840 entry in Addison Ballard's diary to a Ticktown "eight miles beyond Mt. Sterling where we spent the night". And an 1850 deed also referred to a place by this name.

7. Judge Edward C. O'Rear in a letter to Thomas Grubbs of Mt. Sterling on some Montgomery County place names, November 8, 1949, in the Montgomery County Public Library.

REFERENCES

1. Anderson, Thomas, Mt. Sterling, Ky., letter to the writer, September 30, 1980


4. Ibid., notes on some Montgomery County place names sent to the writer, August 25, 1977

5. Kash, Roy Mason, manuscript history of the Kash family, ca. 1940, in the Montgomery County Public Library

6. O'Rear, Edward C., Versailles, Ky., letter to Judge Thomas D. Grubbs of Mt. Sterling, November 8, 1949, on the place names of Montgomery Co. (in response to Grubbs' request for information to pass on to Emmet L. Hardy, a University of Kentucky graduate student. Copy in the Montgomery Co. Public Library)
7. Reid, Richard, *Historic Sketches of Montgomery County*, paper read at a Fourth of July celebration, 1876, and published by the Women's Club of Mt. Sterling, 1926


9. Senff, Tom P. undated manuscript in the Montgomery County Public Library with data on Montgomery County place names supplied by Everett Stafford of Camargo, Ky.

10. US Post Office Department: *Site Location Reports--Montgomery County Post Offices*, National Archives
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES

   1/4/1830, Thomas J. Jouett; 5/1/1837, Robert P.B. Caldwell... 12/7/1855, Edwin G. Orear.

2. AARONS RUN- 2/3/1837, Wm. F. Lummey; 11/20/1843, James R. Wilson... 12/24/1860, Joseph F. Maury; Disc. 3/4/1864; Re-est. 3/6/1866, John P. Maury; 9/25/1867 Thomas C. Greaves; 9/28/1868, John W. Hightower (or Highland-?); Disc. 8/21/1871; Re-est. 2/22/1877, Colby Bybee; 10/24/1878, Thomas J. Denton; Disc. 9/30/1879; Re-est. 2/10/1892, James T. Caywood; Disc. 4/5/1894 (mail to Sideview);

3. BENTON- 4/2/1840, James Wills; Disc. 2/3/1842;

4. CASH'S NOB (sic)- 7/21/1846, James J. George; 11/10/1848 Reuben Porter; ... 12/2/1861, John M. Stephens; Disc. 7/31/1863;

5. MT. IDA- 3/21/1848, Thomas T. Dobyns; 4/29/1856, John B. Dobyns... 4/12/1859, Samuel T. Dobyns; Disc. 6/13/61; Re-est. 6/12/1866, Mrs. Sarah A. Gifford; Disc. 4/10/1867;

6. CAMARGO- 11/22/1848, J.M. Ricketts; 7/20/1853, Edwin George Orear; 10/3/1854, Adam B. Dishong... 5/27/1862, John P.M. Helms; Disc. 11/3/1863; Re-est. 8/7/1877, Wm. F. Horton; 7/11/1889, James M. Ricketts.... 3/31/1905, Joseph A. Trimble; Disc. 8/11/1906, effective 8/31/1906 (mail to Mt. Sterling);

7. LEVEE- 1/3/1850, Valentine C. Hainline; 3/8/1852, Joseph H. Bradshaw; ... 4/9/1861, Valentine C. Hainline; Disc. 7/24/1866; Re-est. 11/27/1866, Wm. C. Oldham; Disc. 11/22/1869; Re-est. 5/13/1870, Samuel Clark; 8/7/1874, Edward R. Hall;

8. HOWARD'S MILLS (next page)
8. HOWARD'S MILLS - 6/20/1851, John Turley; 12/11/1856, Wm. H. Gatewood; 3/12/1858, James H. Roberts; 7/9/1861, George W. Case; Disc. 5/12/1864; Re-est. 1/31/1866, James H. Phillips; 6/6/1866, Wilson R. Maupin; Disc. 2/5/1869; Re-est. 5/4/1869, Joseph Sondheimer; 3/27/1877, Wm. H. Roberts; 4/13/1877, James W. Cook; Disc. 6/2/1888 (papers to Mt. Sterling); Re-est. 8/10/1888, Marcus L. George; 6/4/1889, Oliver F. Shultz; 7/15/1892, John M. Halsey; name changed to Howard Mills, 5/3/1893, John F. Horton; 3/27/1894, Bettie W. Dennis; 10/16/1897, Green B. Garrett; Disc. 10/16/1903, effective 10/31/1903 (papers to Mt. Sterling);

9. SIDE VIEW (sic) - 10/22/1858, Jetson McDonald; 2/19/1859, John Jay Anderson; Disc. 2/3/1864; Re-est. 6/4/1867, Wm. Hall; 5/18/1869, Valentine R. Kemper.... 12/15/1913, Joe C. Anderson; Disc. 6/30/1914 (mail to Mt. Sterling);

10. WILSON - 6/13/1860, Abraham Davisson; Disc. 8/25/1870;


12. MONTAVIEW - 3/9/1868, James L. Shubert; 3/14/1873, Wm. C. Shubert; Disc. 11/18/1879;

13. ELM HILL - 6/15/1869, Silas H. Lane; Disc. 8/25/1871;

14. RICH VALLEY - 11/27/1869, Wm. Stofer; Disc. 3/28/1871;

15. SPENCER - 3/17/1879, Robert H. Lyons; 12/26/1879, Louisa Bruce.... 5/5/1905, Wm. Stamper; Disc. 8/15/1911 (mail to Mt. Sterling);

16. STEPSTONE - 2/15/1882, James Harper; 6/26/1884, Charles Harper.... 5/20/1924, Clyde F. Brown; Disc. effective 11/14/1931 (mail to Irvine);
17. EWINGTON - 7/24/1882, Wm. C. Thompson; 12/19/1882, Thomas Turley; Disc. 8/9/1883 (papers to Mt. Sterling); Re-est. 6/20/1887, Jefferson D. Sewell; 6/4/1897, Wm. C. Moore; Disc. 8/14/1906 (mail to Mt. Sterling); order rescinded 8/31/1906; Re-est. 2/24/1908, Andrew J. Smathers; Disc. 8/31/1913; Re-est. 12/16/1913, Wm. P. Weckesser; Disc. 7/15/1915 (mail to Mt. Sterling);

18. GRASSY LICK - 5/14/1886, John W. Pharis; 2/18/1888, John S. Wyatt, Jr. ... 2/18/1892, Wm. H. Ramsey; name changed to Grassy, 2/4/1895, Wm. B. Greene; 6/2/1897, Foster P. Lynam... 8/18/1902, James R. Peed; Disc. 9/4/1902, effective 9/13/1902 (mail to Mt. Sterling);

19. JUDYS - 3/12/1887, Hiram C. Wilson; 5/28/1889, James M. Armstrong... 2/26/1891, Charles T. Flanders; name changed to Judy, 4/10/1892, Bee Manix; 10/12/1892, Charles T. Flanders; Disc. 10/16/1903, effective 10/31/1903 (papers to Mt. Sterling);

20. HERBERT - 3/16/1887, Wm. F. Henry; Disc. 11/5/1887 (papers to Side View);

21. HOPE - 8/9/1890, Marion B. Chester; 4/18/1892, James Horton....

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22. GROOMS - 6/30/1891, John F. Grooms; 4/15/1893, Druzettie Hammons; 12/17/1894, Mary L. Grooms, declined; Disc. 1/24/1895 (mail to Jeffersonville); Re-est. 6/3/1895, John M. Myers; Disc. 7/19/1895 (mail to Jeffersonville);

23. HADDEN - 2/10/1892, Rufus Hadden; 3/8/1894, Joseph West; 12/6/1897, Clarence Hadden; 4/5/1898, John P. Humphries; Disc. 10/21/1899 (papers to Mt. Sterling);

24. GILEAD - 6/1/1893, Bettie Hainline; 10/11/1895, James W. Adamson; 6/19/1896, Alfred E. Carnahan; Disc. 10/16/1903, effective 10/31/1903 (papers to Mt. Sterling);
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES (4)

25. STOOPS— 5/7/1898, Rebekah S. Gillaspie; Disc. 8/17/1906, effective 9/15/1906 (mail to Mt. Sterling);

26. CHASE— 5/15/1901, Isaac J. Chase; Disc. 6/17/1902, effective 6/30/1902 (papers to Levee);

27. BEAN— 7/9/1914, Elijah T. Hollon; 11/29/1915, Wm. T. Huff; Disc. effective 1/14/1922 (mail to Jeffersonville);
Montgomery Co. communities

* 1. Mt. Sterling (co. seat) O
* 2. Aarons Run (dpo)
  3. Benton (dpo)
  4. Cash's Nob (sic) (dpo)
  5. Mt. Ida (dpo)
* 6. Camargo (com. & po) O
* 7. Levee (com. and dpo) O
* 8. Howard Mills (dpo) (com) X
* 9. Sideview (dpo) (com) O
  10. Wilson (dpo)
* 11. Jeffersonville (po and com) O
  12. Montaview (dpo)
  13. Elm Hill (dpo)
  14. Rich Valley (dpo)
* 15. Spencer (dpo) Spencer Village Ngbr. X
* 16. Stepstone (dpo) (com) X
* 17. Ewington (dpo) (com) X
* 18. Grassy (dpo) had been Grassy Lick (com) O
* 19. Judy (dpo) (com) X
  20. Herbert (dpo)
* 21. Hope (po and com) O
* 22. Grooms (dpo) Grooms Ngbr.
  23. Hadden (dpo)
  24. Gilead (dpo)
* 25. Stoops (dpo)
* 26. Chase (dpo)
  27. Bean (dpo)
* 28. Reid Village (com)
* 29. Newmarket (com)
  30. Johnson (com)
  32. Antioch Church Ngbr.
* 33. Lower Spencer (com)
  34. (Spk) Walkers Crossing Nebr.
  35. Upper Spencer (com)
* 37. Lucky Stop (com) O
  38. Salem Ngbr.
  39. Spruce Ngbr.
  40. Hog Creek Ngbr.
  41. Trimble Ngbr.
  42. Nestegg Ngbr.
  43. Sonny Robinson Ngbr.
* 44. Sewell Shop (com)
  45. Peytons Ngbr.
  46. Stepps (com)
  47. Somerset Ngbr.
  48. Plum Lick Ngbr.
  49. Calk Ngbr.
  50. Hoskins Ngbr.
  51. (Klondike (com) (rr sta)
  52. (Prewitt (com) X
  53. Bogy Chenault Ngbr.
  54.

\[ NT = 37 \]  \( O = \text{sample} \)
\( X = \text{reserved} \)
Historic House Museums.

The Calk house on Levee Road, Ky. 11, houses a splendid collection of Indian relics. The present house is itself very old, and is built on the site of the William Calk log cabin built in 1775. This place is open to visitors.

The old Williams farm, now owned by Mr. Marion Bridges, is on US 60, the Midland Trail. Here was born in 1761 Gen. Samuel L. Williams, a soldier in the War of 1812, a representative of Montgomery Co. in both branches of the Ky. Legislature, and a general in the state militia. He died here at his birthplace in 1872. Here too was born Gen. John S. Williams, a son of Gen. Sam Williams, a U. S. senator and a leader in the Mexican War. From the part he took at the battle of Cerro Gordo he was ever afterwards called "Old Cerro Gordo" Williams. This beautiful bluegrass farm is open to visitors.
The Little Mountain - the mound which gave name to Mount Sterling was so large and prominent as to give name to the locality before 1782, as the Little Mountain. It was a remarkable Indian mound, 25-feet high, almost 125 feet in diameter at the base, and perfectly circular. Trees on the mound were as large as in neighboring forests. Cut down in 1846 many curiosities were found, interspersed with human bones.

Ref. Collins II p. 362 - 65 words

"Calk's Spring was discovered by William Calk in 1775 near Mt. Sterling. In the year 1779 he built a cabin there." Ref. Pioneer History (Gildson)
Grassy Lick is at the Forks of Grassy Lick Creek of Hinkston's Fork of Licking River in northern Montgomery County. It was preempted in 1776 and has at various times been called in Blue Lick and Parkins Lick. It was improved by Aaron Higgins in 1776 and was then an area remarkable for its quantity and quality of "English" or Native Bluegrass. Buffalo and deer came there to feed in large numbers in the open grassy meadow.

Pub. Library
Pioneer, Ky.
W. R. Jilson
by The State-Journal Co.,
Frankfort, Ky. 1934 -
p. 120 - 60 words

CLAY LICK (#3) - A saline spring much resorted to by buffalo and deer on the dividing ridge between Stoner and Hinkston Creeks in Montgomery county. It was well known to the Kentucky pioneers prior to 1775. By some it was called Grassy Lick as it was in Grassy Lick Creek. Others called this spring Beech Lick and still others Pasture Lick. It is not to be confused with the two Clay Licks preceding.

Ref. Pioneer Key (Jilson) 1934