The work of collecting and preserving the place names of our section of Kentucky is a laudable undertaking, and this society is to be commended for starting the work in Pendleton County. My own studies have prevented me from giving much time to this work, but am pleased to be able to present considerable information that has been furnished to me, reaching back beyond the time when Pendleton County was established.

Before Kentucky was admitted to the union, the territory west of the Appalachians was referred to by the people of the colonies as the "Western Country;" and long after Kentucky became a state the people in the original colonies used the term in referring to this place. Before the settlement of Kentucky there was little need of local place names, and in fact there were but few of them. As to the names of places in that part which is now Pendleton County, the names had a direct connection with the location of the early land grants; and some explanation of these grants will be interesting and throw light upon the origin of the names.

The first grants of land were usually for large tracts, from about a thousand to fifty thousand acres. They were owned by people, most of whom did not settle here, and many of whom never came here. They were land jobbers who sold
the land to the settlers or to lesser land jobbers who retailed it to the actual settlers, in quantities from about 100 to 500 acres each. The earliest of these land grants were made about 1780 to 1786 when the country was infested by roving bands of hostile Indians, and it was extremely dangerous to venture away from the forts and block houses.

The process of obtaining land grants was as follows: A "Land Warrant" was obtained from the Land Office of Virginia (or later from Kentucky), calling for a specified number of acres. The land could be selected from any unappropriated lands in Kentucky, except in the western part of the state, where the title still remained in the Indians. These "Land Warrants" were placed into the hands of the real pioneers of the state, a class of men designated as "hunters and locators." It was their business to go into the Indian infested territory and select the most desirable body of land; and after making a description of the land and marking a few trees, to return to the nearest settlement before they lost their scalps. The locator next filed the description with the official surveyor of the territory. About that time Col. Thomas Marshall (the father of Chief Justice John Marshall) was the Surveyor for Kentucky. One of his Deputy Surveyors, who went with a party of 6 to 15 men, would make a survey, and after completing it, turn in a plat and field notes to his chief at Lexington. Many of these old surveys are now on file in the Fayette County Court. The Chief Surveyor would send a copy of the plat and field notes to the State Land Office and in course of
time a patent was granted over the signature of the Governor. A period of several years usually elapsed between the entry and the issuing of the patent. It may be noted here that a patent for land is an instrument by which the State conveys land to an individual, and corresponds to a deed when land is conveyed by one person to another. Among the pioneers who acted as locators of lands in Pendleton County were Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, Samuel McMillin who located at Cynthiana and raised his family there; and Charles Morgan, who later settled and died in Muhlenburg County. These men usually located the lands on the shores, for one third to one half.

The descriptions of the land as given in the entries and sometimes in the surveys, were most vague and difficult to locate again afterwards. This was the result of two conditions attending the location of the land - first, the danger from the Indians, preventing the locators from taking sufficient time to mark well the boundary; and second, from the lack of place names by which the locations could be fixed. None of the smaller streams had then been named, and there were no settlements in the county to refer to. As a result of these conditions many land grants overlapped; some would be located entirely within another grant, and others laid out directly across a prior location. For three-quarters of a century there followed litigation over land
titles, almost as tragic as the struggle to wrest the land from the Indians.

A provision of the land laws required that the description of the entries be so definite and certain that a subsequent locator, with reasonable diligence, would have no difficulty in locating another claim adjacent to it. The locator could only refer to such natural and artificial objects as he found in the locality, and at that time there were but few places in this part of Kentucky having well-known names. Trees (or a group of trees) naming the kinds, were most frequently used to designate the corners. Along the lines between the corners, other trees would be marked, called "line trees", and still others called "witness trees." A somewhat definite system of marking corner, line and witness trees came into use, each with its own particular method of marking, with an axe or tomahawk. In the after years when these lands were in litigation, the surveyors would chop a block of wood out of the trees and carefully count the ring growth to ascertain if the marks on the tree corresponded with the date of the original entry or survey. It was supposed that some claimants of the land had placed spurious marks on trees, but the skillful surveyor was usually able to detect the fraud.

The most conspicuous natural object in the county was the Licking River; and it was along this stream that the first land grants were located. The Licking was known before any permanent settlement in Kentucky; but who gave it
the name or why, is not known to the writer. The early land grants made by Virginia, called it Licking Creek, and the name appears first to have been applied to all of its branches. The South Fork was differentiated from the main stream at an early date, and often called by the people of Central Kentucky, Hinkston Fork, that being the name of the stream in part of Bourbon County. In the meantime the main stream south from the present site of Falmouth was alternately called the North Fork and the Blue Lick Fork, but finally the name of Main Licking came to be applied to the main stream from its mouth at the Ohio to its source in Magoffin County. The North Fork in Bracken and Mason Counties was a later differentiation.

The next best known name was Byrd's Road made in June 1780. This chopped out and blazed road was used for reference data for a number of land grants adjoining it or within a few miles. This road was a visible, artificial object for many years after 1780. The next best known object having a name of considerable notoriety, was the road and the several encampments of Colonels Benjamin Logan and Daniel Boone, with their army of about 700 men on their way from Bryant's Station to the mouth of Licking where they joined General Pope with his men from the Falls of the Ohio, and from there marched under the command of General George Rogers Clark against the Chillicothe Indians on the Miami. This was in the early fall of 1782. One of the encampments was at or near the present site of Falmouth, in the Forks of Licking, on Burns Branch.
Mr. W. J. Showart and the writer have been looking for some clue as to the location of this branch but nothing definite has yet been learned. The branch is described as emptying into the South Fork. The next encampment of this military expedition was on Harris Creek, near Boston Station, on the farm lately owned by Mr. John C. Kirby. The camp was on the south fork of that creek near Mr. Kirby's dwelling house, and at the point where the creek makes an abrupt bend from an easterly course to a northerly course to join the main creek. This encampment was the main reference point for John Crittenden's survey of 30,000 acres, extending from a point near the encampment into Grant and Kenton Counties, including Gardnersville, Bethel, and most of the lands on the waters of all three forks of Grassy Creek. Several other land grants were located to adjoin Crittenden's survey, hence the encampment on Harris Creek was the reference point for more than 100,000 acres of land in Pendleton, Grant, Kenton and Boone Counties. Many resurveys were made of these land grants, and depositions taken of men who were with Colonels Boone and Logan in 1782 and of some of the men who were captured by Col. Byrd in 1780 and who returned to Kentucky a few years later by way of the encampment on Harris Creek, and described seeing the charcoals from the camp fires and the stumps of the trees cut for firewood.

The next most conspicuous objects to receive names were the larger creeks, and for the most part, the names were given
by the early surveyors. The largest of these creeks is Fork Lick, with its source in Grant County, and emptying into South Licking at Morgan. The word "lick" was used to designate a place where there was salt available for wild game, either from impregnated soil or from salty water. Several miles up Fork Lick from its mouth there is such a lick, not far from the forks of that stream. From these circumstances it would be easy to infer how the stream obtained its name.

In an early day, Tyree Oldham, the father of Thos. J. Oldham, leased or purchased the right to bore a well to make salt at the "lick" mentioned. With a horse-driven augur he bored a well of some depth but abandoned the enterprise on account of some disagreement with his partner. Robert Taylor of Virginia came along and purchased the well from Tyree Oldham and also a considerable body of land adjoining, and established a health and summer resort, called Gum Lick Spring. He farmed the land with the negroes he brought from Virginia, and operated the Springs with success for a number of years. One of the attractions was a large dance hall, the music for which was furnished by his negroes. At the Spring a large hollow gum log was sunk and the water rose to the top and overflowed. It was from the use of this log that the word "Gum" was attached to the place. A number of land grants are described as bounding on Fork Lick or on some of its branches. Recorded deeds show that the stream was called Fork Lick as early as 1794.
There are three Willow Creeks in the county, one emptying into the Main Licking opposite Butler. Little Willow emptying into Main Licking on the east side, about five miles south of Falmouth; and Big Willow about half a mile further south, on the same side of the river. Grassy Creek, emptying into Main Licking at Demossville, drains the northwest and western parts of the county, and consists of East Fork, Middle Fork, and North Fork. The latter fork drains a considerable area in the southwest part of Kenton County. Flower Creek, empties into Main Licking about a mile south from Butler, on the east side. These last mentioned creeks were apparently named for the conspicuous character of the vegetation growing along their courses, and most likely the names were given by the early surveyors, to furnish some reference data for the lands which were being surveyed.

**Big Stepstone Creek** was named by a party of surveyors in the year 1793, while making survey of a land grant in that locality. One of the surveying party stated in his deposition that they gave the name to the creek because the creek bed had the appearance of a series of stone steps. Little Stepstone, a short distance to the north of Big Stepstone, apparently was not discovered by the surveying party in 1793, but it was given its name for similar reasons.

Among other creeks of the county, which will only be mentioned now are: Big, Little and North Kincaid; Holts Creek;
Short Creek; Crooked Creek; Smoke Lick; Brandywine, where Flourroy and the Goodwins located; Gibson, Steer and Lick Creeks; Sellers Run, Lightfoots Fork; Middle Creek, Johnson Creek and Fishing Creek.

A large number of branches in the county have been named, many of which perpetuate the family names of the early settlers along these water courses. There is also a series of names some of which represent more or less undefined sections of the county, such as: Pea Ridge, Dividing Ridge, Pleasant Ridge, Pleasant Hill, Oakland, Roanoke, Wyatts Bend, Concord, Blind Buck, Sikes Crossing, Antioch, on the Lenoxburg Road; Tail Point, Pine Grove (now Saddle); Fribbles Cross Roads; Hog Ridge; Short Creek, referring to a part of the west central section of the county; Sandshuck, Rocky Ramus; Redbush, and Modoc.

FALMOUTH:

The name was selected by Col. John Waller, who obtained the charter of the town from the Legislature by an act approved by the Governor on December 10, 1793. Just why Col. Waller chose that name we do not know. He was one of the proprietors of the Falmouth town site and collaborated with Gen. James Taylor of Newport in obtaining first a charter for Newport, and then one for Falmouth. In recognition of the mutual assistance of one to the other, Gen. Taylor made a gift of a lot in Newport to Col. Waller; and the latter presented a deed to Gen. Taylor
for a lot in Falmouth. As Falmouth was then in Campbell County, or Alexander Co., Gen. Taylor recorded his deed there. This incident about the exchange of lots and the reasons for it, were given by Gen. Taylor in a deposition a few years afterwards. Falmouth is an old English town name which was carried over to the new world and applied to settlements in Massachusetts, Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Florida and Michigan.

Before the enactment of the charter of Falmouth, the site of the town was called "Forks of Licking," and known by that name through the settlements of Kentucky, and by the land office of Virginia. The name of Forks of Licking appears in several old land grants, the beginning corners of which were located a specified number of miles below, or up the Main or South fork from the Forks of Licking. It was a common practice then to name a place from the most conspicuous object in the locality. In Kentucky the name of Forks of Elkhorn survives; and similar descriptive names are found in most of the states.

Some of the original names of streets have been retained in Falmouth, but many have been changed. Among the place names in and about Falmouth may be mentioned: The Beech Woods, East's Mills; Mountjoy's Branch, flowing under the little iron bridge; Lick Branch, at the east end of Falmouth; Happy Hollow; Murphy's Island; Mullins Pond, the Skating rink for Falmouth; Balsert's Corner, being the northeast corner of Main and Shelby Streets, the favorite congregating place of the colored youths of the town; the Jockey Ring, between Main Street
and the Main Licking bridge in the days of horse trading. The name of "Egypt" has been applied to the extreme eastern section of the town because of the residence there of most of the town's colored population; but that can hardly be called a place name, for most every town in Kentucky has a similar section called Egypt.

According to legend, there was a settlement at the Forks of Licking as early as 1780, when Col. Byrd passed through on his way to Central Kentucky. One source of this legend is through Dr. J. H. Barbour who studied medicine at Falmouth in 1847. He stated that at that time there lived in Falmouth some old men who were among the first settlers of the town, and that they related to him the story of Col. Byrd's arrival, about as follows:

"The settlers had built a stockade at the present site of Riverside Cemetery, and that two sentinels were kept stationed on the hills overlooking the mouth of Licking and the area within the forks of the two rivers. When Col. Byrd's military force arrived the sentinels gave warning and the settlers fled to the stockade; that Col. Byrd demanded them to surrender, and upon their refusal one of his cannon was trained on the stockade. But two of the men within the stockade had extra long barrel rifles with a range longer than Col. Byrd's little cannon, and the skilled riflemen compelled the men with the cannon to retire until they were out of the reach of the stockade. It was related that Col. Byrd raised the siege and did not again molest the settlers there."
This is a very pretty legend, and well disposed to grip the interest of any one with an inquiring turn of mind; but later information throws serious doubt upon the story. In connection with litigation over early land grants, depositions were taken of men who marched past the Forks of Licking with Colonels Logan and Boone in 1782, who camped in the Forks on their first trip and returned the same way in the fall; also the depositions of men who went through here as captives of Col. Byrd in 1780, and who returned from captivity by the same route several years later. None of these witnesses mention a settlement at this place then, and several testified that at those times, the nearest settlement to the Forks of Licking, was in Central Kentucky. John Kiser came down the Ohio River and up the Licking to the mouth of Fork Lick on the South Fork, and camped with his family there during the winter of 1783-84. In his deposition a few years later, he testified that during that winter, the nearest settlement to his camp was in Central Kentucky.

We will next take up the early post offices of the county, and in that connection give some account of other early settlements in addition to that at the Forks of Licking. It is by the courtesy of the First Assistant Postmaster General, that much of the information about our post offices can be included here.

**Falmouth:** at first the office was called Falmouth Court House. James Laidner rendered his first quarterly account April 1, 1801, indicating the establishment of the office about January 1, 1801.
Grass Creek: established Dec. 30, 1820, with Roswell K. Bridge as postmaster. The name of the office was changed to Demossville August 29, 1854 and moved from the Three Forks to the new railroad which was built through there in 1853.

Johnson: established Sept. 7, 1830, with Robert S. Purges as postmaster. This office was in the vicinity of Morgan.

Flower Creek: established Feb. 16, 1832, with Walter Ayer as postmaster; and the office was discontinued March 23, 1874. This office at one time, serviced a large area, including Butler, Boston Station and out as far as Bethel; north to the territory of the Grass Creek office, and south to the Falmouth territory. It should be noted that the original and proper name of the place is F-l-o-w-e-r Creek, but for a long while the place was called Flower Town. The site of Flower Town is on the east bank of Main Licking, near the present Flower Creek Church. There is an old village cemetery within what we may say, the city limits, where many of the first settlers are buried.

Travellers Rest: established Feb. 9, 1833, with Robert Rawlings as postmaster. On April 6, 1842 the office was moved to Havilandsville in Harrison County and given that name. It is believed that this office was originally about Richland.

Mantle: established July 5, 1839 with Francis Chalfant as postmaster. The name was changed to Carntown on May 27, 1891. Earlier names for the locality were, Stepstone and Barker's Landing.

Licking Grove: established March 12, 1840, with Alexander L. Pepper as postmaster. The office was changed to Ash Run on
March 13, 1844, with George J. Hitch as postmaster; and again charged July 21, 1887 to Rockport, with Perry G. Ingram as postmaster. These several offices were in the vicinity of Concord Church. Mr. Peper was from Bracken County, and married one of the Hitch family of Concord.

✓ Arkville: established July 19, 1849 with Wm. R. Risk as postmaster.

✓ Douderville: established March 15, 1851, with Greenberry Sharp as postmaster; changed to Doudon in 1863 with Robert H. Crist as postmaster.

With the completion of the railroad through Pendleton County about the year 1855, there grew up several towns along its line, as follows:

✓ Butler: This locality was first called "Fourth Lock", after the lock and dam of that number, the construction of which began in 1837, under a state project to make Licking River navigable. The locality was serviced by the Flower Town postoffice, until on March 10, 1857 when an office was established at the present site of Butler by the name of Clayton, with Richard M.J. Wheeler as postmaster. On July 31, 1860 the name was changed to Butler; and it is said the name was in honor of Hon. Wm. O. Butler of Carroll County, who was congressman from this district.

✓ Harman: this locality was known at an early time as "Rock Lick," after the large creek there. It is believed that the first post office in that locality was named Johnson.
established in 1830. The settlement was on the west side of
South Licking at the mouth of York Lick. Here a thriving
business was carried on with several stores, saw and grist mills;
a tavern there drovers and other travellers were entertained.
A large tannery was operated under the ownership of several
proprietors, but mainly by Thomas L. Garrard and Jonathan
Callen. In addition to the local supply of hides, the proprietors
of the tannery obtained deer skins from Indiana by the wagon
load. There is a record of this tannery supplying one local
shoemaker with $300 worth of leather in a single order.

A good race track was maintained there where local breeders
of Kentucky thoroughbreds were raised and trained, and taken to
the Eastern cities and raced on the tracks there by their owners.

About the year 1840, there seems to have been no post
office at this place for a while, and we find the locality
referred to as Callens and Stowers store. On Sept. 12, 1846 a
post office was again established under the name of Callen'sville,
with Jonathan Callen as postmaster. This office was dis-
continued Feb. 8, 1860, after the post office at Morgan was
established Jan 3, 1856, with Benjamin D. (Doc) Hume as
postmaster.

Some have suggested that the post office last named was
after Gen. John R. Morgan, of Confederate fame, but that seems
improbable. Gen. Morgan was born in Alabama, raised on a farm
near Lexington; was a lieutenant in the Mexican War. In the
Civil War he served in Tennessee until 1862 when he became a
colonel and entered Kentucky, about eight years after Morgan
Station was named. Before 1862 he was probably not known in
that locality.
Meridian: established Feb. 14, 1855, with Heber Shoemaker as postmaster. This station was about one mile south of Butler, and at the heel of the "Horse Shoe Bend" of Main Licking River. On March 24, 1860 the name was changed to Boston Station, and the office moved about one mile farther south, to the present site of the village of Boston Station, on Harris Creek and Main Licking; and the location of one of Pendleton County's largest manufacturing industries, the Licking River Lumber and Mining Company, owned by residents of Boston, Massachusetts.

Knight's Station: established Sept. 18, 1855, with David Harman as postmaster. It is likely that the post office was named after Matthew Wright, a resident and land owner who lived in that vicinity; being the same place known also as Irvine's station and Memies Station.

Catawba: established Sept. 22, 1858, with Richard Pettit as postmaster. About the same year, a townsite company was organized which laid out a large tract of land into town lots, with a public square and a college campus. A lot sale was held in 1859, and many residents of Falmouth as well as of all parts of the county purchased lots. Several of the Falmouth residents moved to Catawba and made their homes there. The President of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company and Thomas L. Carrard, and Charles Iliff, County Surveyor, were among the owners of the town site. Catawba had numerous stores, a saw mill and large cooper shop. Among the most active businessmen of Catawba was the firm of Peoples and Hobbs, and Isaac Newton Walker. The bookkeeper of Mr. Walker testified in a
deposition that in one season, Mr. Walker purchased and shipped
from Catawba three and a half million pounds of tobacco.

Levergood: established July 3, 1866, with Wm. H. Scott as
postmaster. The office was conducted for many years afterwards
by Christopher Cockerill. At the north end of the river bottom
tract of land at Levergood, there was a water-power grist mill
from the early days of the county. At one time, this mill was
operated by Buckley Blasingame, who went blind; and the mill
site was afterwards called "Blind Buck." The residents of that
locality state that one of the old mill stones may yet be seen
in the river there, at low water.

After the advent of the railroad in the county, a number of
post offices were established in the outlying sections and
serviced by the "Star Route" mail carriers, until Rural Free
Delivery was established. The country post offices were usually
in connection with a store; and some of the names of these
offices were:

Aspen Grove: 1856 Nicholas Pettit, postmaster. This was the
locality of the Aspen Grove Seminary, conducted by Mr. Pettit.

Carderersville: 1858; Stephen T. Price, postmaster.

Elizabethville: 1862; Willie Lovelace, postmaster. This locality
is now better known as Turner Ridge; and has also been called
Hodgo.

Dividing Ridge: 1862 Jesse Smith, postmaster.

Bachelors Rest: 1870; Robert A. Stanley, Postmaster.

Peach Grove: 1875; John T. Jones, postmaster.

Greenwood Hill: 1870; Jasper R. Yelton, postmaster; the place
is now called Greenwood.
Mount Ahmum: 1872; Col. John B. Fribble, postmaster. This locality had been known many years by the name of Fribble's Cross-Roads, after the settlement of the Fribbles there.

Goforth: Clarence E. Quick, postmaster. Goforth may be called the metropolis of the "Short Creek" section of the county, where a large general store has been conducted for many years; and where one or two physicians have maintained office. A blacksmith shop, public school and an active, vigorous local church have added to the importance of the locality.

Hinkaid: 1882; Charles E. Daugherty, postmaster. This locality is also known as the "Double Beech", or, as Squire John Sahill called it, the "Forked Beech."

Portland: 1884; Dr. Alexander Orr, postmaster.

Caddo: 1887; Henry B. Bonar, postmaster.

Hightower: 1890; with our late townsmen, J. R. Henry, postmaster.

Cassipei: 1890; Robert W. Owens, postmaster; in 1902 the name was changed to Pindell, with the same postmaster. This place is at Pleasant Hill.

McKenney'sburg: 1890; Four Oaks, 1891; Markas, 1891; Wampum, 1891; Schuler, 1891; Iver, 1893; Emery, 1894; Turk, 1895; Ernest, 1897; Erre, 1901; and then came Rural Delivery.

Anasazi, 1891; the subject of place names be taken up again at some later time. Among the topics which may be developed further, are the names of country churches, early school houses, and names of the many smaller streams, called branches or runs, the names of many of
which are closely associated with the pioneer families of the county. Anothertopic might be the river landings of the county, not only on the Ohio, but on the Licking as well. From the early settlement of the county, there was considerable traffic on the Licking. Every year many flat boat cargoes of corn, flour, meal, grain, bacon, and whiskey were floated down to New Orleans, Natchez and other points. After Cincinnati, Covington and Newport developed into thriving cities, the traffic on the Licking increased, and products of trade also included tan bark, fire wood, barrel staves, hooppoles, fence posts and saved lumber. The first cargoes were shipped by the owners in their own flat boats, but a freight service developed later, in which the boats made periodical calls at established landings, from Claysville and beyond the Blue Licks, to the mouth of the Licking. This river traffic continued after the advent of the railroad, and until about 1870. The names of some of these old landings are preserved in the deed books of the county.
One of the first settlers here was Pope Williams, who owned and cultivated the land on which Butler now stands.

Butler was first called Fourth Lock, on account of it being the fourth lock and dam on the Licking River, being situated at this place at the time of the attempt to make the river navigable. Though the enterprise has been abandoned, the probability of it yet being completed is often discussed. The principal trouble lies, we are told, in the fact that there is such an accumulation at the mouth of the Licking River at Covington and consequent shallowness, that the cost of its removal would be too great.

Perhaps very few Butlerites know that Butler is not the name first given. After the growing importance of the place demanded a more graceful name than Fourth Lock it was called Clayton, and about the year 1852 when the new railroad had been completed, an attempt was made to give Clayton a postoffice. There being another postoffice in the state by that name, it was changed to Butler. It was so named in 1852 or 1853 and not in 1836 as has been published. We have been informed that one Mr. Joel Ham, a contractor on the dam named the place Butler, in honor of Wm. O. Butler, a member of Congress from this district.

The first store was started by the Hams about 1837 and prospered as long as the works on the lock and dam continued.

The Ham brothers, who were also contractors, afterward moved to Cincinnati.

The next store was started by Uriah Kendall of Cincinnati in 1848 in a part of his 14-roomed house, situated where now is the residence of Dr. W. H. Yelton. Merchant and Miller Kendall's orchard and pasture was where R. F. Shaw's store, residence, and adjacent buildings now are. The next store was started by Messrs. Gus and Dan Yelton, which seemed to prosper several years. Another store was started also by Mr. Harry Stephenson, and operated by Mr. L. H. Armstrong, one of the shrewdest business men that Butler or northern Ky. ever knew. Mr. Armstrong finally built a store of his own which is now the one owned by F. W. McGlure and occupied by the prosperous merchant, Mr. John A. Faris. Mr. Dio Wheeler however had started a store about 1856 which was previous to the starting of one by Mr. Stephenson. Mr. Kendall's saw and grist mill was built about 1847, but soon failed to prosper. The next one started was by the Hon. U. S. Patton, a clear-headed, conservative business gentleman. He was very successful, accumulated a fortune, was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky as a Representative from Pendleton Co. in 18--. He afterward sold out his interest in the Butler Lumber flour and grist mills to Messrs. C. C. Hagemeyer & Co., who have so added to the buildings previously established, increased the capacity and improved throughout that the firm now enjoys the reputation of being one of the most complete combined mills in the State.

Tobacco, which has become such a universal crop and such a staple article of commerce, and which has contributed much toward building
Butler to its present size, was first prized in hogsheads by R. F. Shaw in an old orchard under an apple tree.

W. L. Barton was the first blacksmith in Butler, built the first and last shop and still follows the occupation.

An attempt at teaching school was made in an old blacksmith shop shortly before 1860, when the first school house in Butler was built. It was a one-story, one-room frame building and was used until about 1882 or 1883 when it was removed to where it now stands, opposite the residence of J. C. Hagemeyer. It is now occupied by Jno. T. Williams. Many of the residents of Butler who have since grown to men and women will ever remember many hallowed associations of school days past and gone that were spent in this old Butler school house.

The first graded school Butler had was under the Principalship of Prof. T. K. Barton, the pioneer teacher of Pendleton County. This was before the new house was erected, and three rooms, or all of the upper story of the Armstrong—now the John Farris store—was rented. The school jumped from one to four departments. Miss Kittie Storch, a highly accomplished graduate of Cincinnati, taught French, Latin, Elocution, etc. Mr. Marion Bradford, penmanship, book-keeping, business forms, etc., while T. K. Barton and Miss House taught the other departments. The present building was erected at a cost of $1,500 and is yet entirely inadequate for the number of children in the district. A plan is on foot at this time to build an addition of two rooms and otherwise fix up and beautify our public school building.

In 1871 the Butler bridge was built at an immense cost, thus concentrating the business of the surrounding country at Butler, making it a place of permanent prosperity. In the same year was built the town hall, the church, and Masonic hall—all in one building. Up to this time there was no church organization, except that of the Methodists, who were few in numbers and who held meetings in the school house. Up to this time nothing like as much business was ever known in Butler, and it was an era of great pride. The town was incorporated in 1856.

The Kentucky Central Railroad was completed about 1853, when was established the postoffice.

Judge J. J. Yelton was the first physician. Dr. F. H. Harris, a very prominent physician, formerly lived here, but now practices in Vincennes, Indiana. Judge J. J. Yelton has occupied various positions in the town, being for many years Police Judge and has for 76 years lived in and around Butler.

At an election held in November 1882 to decide whether or not whiskey should be retailed in Butler, it was found the majority were opposed to its sale and ever since, Butler has been a temperance town. Before this, there were three saloons and no churches. Now, there are no saloons and three churches. Butler has always been noted for maintaining a high plane of morality. It is one of the most peaceful towns in the State, and the citizens law-abiding and industrious.
In October 1882, the Railroad Company erected a very nice railroad depot, which not only adds to the wealth of the town, but is a decided ornament.

The Butler Enterprise, a weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of Butler and vicinity, as well as of Pendleton County, begun several years ago by Leslie L. Barton, Editor and proprietor, was the first, last, and only newspaper Butler ever had. It was printed at Falmouth at the Guide book and job works, and edited and published at Butler. The Editor being but a youth began its publication for experience more particularly than for lucrative compensation. It was issued weekly and regularly for a while, but the editor in time left for the west and the paper was suspended, but only temporarily. It started up again May 4, 1889, and has since been issued regularly on Saturday morning at the low price of 60 cents per year. Though Butler is scarcely large enough to support a paper, yet the liberality and public spirit of its citizens are maintaining it manfully.

Butler has a green grocery, a drug store, four general stores, two meat shops, three blacksmith and wagon shops, no saloons, one Odd Fellow's hall or police court, one masonic hall, three churches, one brick kiln, two attorneys' offices, three cooper shops, one barber shop, one photograph gallery, one stirrup factory, two millinery and dry goods houses, two carpenter shops, one flour and grist mill, one saw mill, one newspaper, one public school building, two schools in session, and many residences of modern architecture.

Butler is situated on a slight elevation above the Licking River, surrounded by rather a rough, but by nature an exceedingly rich country.

The great fertility of the hills in this the edge of the Bluegrass region of Kentucky, have contributed to the wealth of the people and prosperity of Butler. It contains about 800 inhabitants and is situated on the left bank of the Licking River and on the K. C. R. R. about 28 miles south of Cincinnati, about 11 miles north of Falmouth, the county seat, and about 8 miles from the Ohio River. It is next to the largest town in Pendleton County, and one of the oldest.
Demossville was a thriving town before the railroad was built, and old residents have informed me the name was after a family of Demoss. This family's Graveyard is on the banks of the Licking River near the Campbell County line. The Masonic Lodge at that place bears the name of DeMoss Lodge. This family in Kentucky is descended from Peter DeMoss, a French immigrant, a soldier in the Revolutionary War and perhaps came to America with LaFayette.

Butler was established when the railroad was constructed. It was first named Clayton, but afterwards changed to Butler, after Hon. O. Butler of Carroll County, who was a member of Congress from the district in which Butler is included. The Butler State Park in Carroll County was established on land donated by General W. O. Butler.

Boston Station (Lynn) was founded by the Licking River Lumber and Mining Company, whose stockholders resided in Boston, Mass. The Company bought large tracts of timber lands on headwaters of the Licking River and floated the logs down Licking River loose, but caught the logs at Boston by a series of booms in the river, connected one with another in a line at an angle with the thread of the stream and landed the logs on the West side of the river at the mill lot of thirty acres.

The logging and milling operations were handled by experienced log men from the State of Maine, who settled and raised their families at Boston, and who intermarried with local Kentuckians.

The mill was sold to Hon. W. A. Bradford and Christopher C. Haverneyer, who moved the machinery to Butler and continued in the milling business for many years.

The post-office for that locality was formerly Meridian Station, about one mile South of Butler, but when Boston Station was started, the Meridian office was discontinued.

Menzies Station, about one or two miles South of Boston Station, was originally named Irvine Station, after Elisha Irvine and his wife, Selkie (Bona) Irvine. The name of Irvine Station continued in use many years. The County records of roads, and many deeds make reference to Irvine, and the first public school in that locality was called the Irvine School.

In later years, the name of the station was changed to Menzies Station, after Hon. John W. Menzies, for years Chancery Judge of the Kenton, Pendleton and Harrison Circuit Courts until about 1903, and who made his home on his farm at Menzies Station.

Catawba. This town was organized by R. B. Bowler, President of the Kentucky Central Railroad Co., together with Hon. Leslie Combs, of Lexington, Ky. Thomas Lewis Garrard and Charles R. Iliff, the latter two being residents.
of Pendleton County. The town was organized soon after R. B. Bowler became President of the railroad company. About 50 acres of land were laid out for the town site, with streets, a City Park and grounds for a college. Lots were sold at auction to many residents of Pendleton County and several residents of Falmouth who moved their families to Catawba.

Falmouth was chartered by the Kentucky Legislature in 1793, the principal proprietor was John Waller of Virginia. The town is a part of 1000 acres patented to Col. Holt Richardson for military services in the Revolutionary War as A Virginia Soldier.

The town was laid off originally on 100 acres of Richardson patent which laid in the forks of Main Licking and the South Licking Rivers. John Waller was raised at Falmouth, Virginia.

Hays Station was named for Timothy Hays, a Cincinnati distiller and inventor of an improved distiller's yeast which made him a millionaire. He bought the South Licking bottom land between the Railroad and River and located his family there and built the largest distillery ever in the County.

Earlier the place was named Levingood, after an older settler in the same place.

Morgan was first called Stowers Station after Richard Stowers who lived in that vicinity and was one of the Directors of the old KCRR Co. Later, the place was called Morgan, but where or how the name originated is not known.

Just across the South Licking River is the site of an old village called Callensville, after Jonathon Callen, a merchant and inn keeper.

In the old town of Callensville were several stores, inns or taverns, and adjacent to the town, in the wide South Licking Valley was a race track where Kentucky thoroughbreds were trained for racing circuits at Philadelphia, Baltimore and other eastern cities.

There was also near-by (but not too close) a tanyard where beef hides, deer hides and other pelts were converted into leather. Callensville was where many men were recruited for the Confederate Army.

After the advent of the railroad, Callensville was turned into farm land, and the business of the community was transacted at Morgan Station.
Several other stations were located in Pendleton County, but with improved public roads and advent of the automobile, these stations were not found to be useful. The abandoned stations include Caldwell Station, between Demossville and Butler, named for William Caldwell, on whose land the station was located, mainly for Mr. Caldwell's convenience. Meridian Station, hitherto mentioned, was a local place for supplying wood for wood burning locomotives. A thriving store was conducted there until Boston Station was started.

Sinn's Crossing, two miles north of Falmouth, was a fueling station for the railroad engines, and a shipping place for railroad ties.

Uma Station, about two miles north of Morgan, was established for the convenience of a few local farmers, one of whom was J. C. Monroe, present owner of the adjacent land. This station was used for shipping livestock to market by Monroe, Henry Hettman and a few more livestock farmers in that locality. But the modern trucks now handle the livestock instead of the railroad.
PENDLETON COUNTY sample

1. Falmouth
2. DeMossville
3. Carntown
4. Knoxville
5. Gardnersville
6. Morgan
7. Butler
8. Mains (Bachelors Rest)
9. Goforth
10. Pleasant Hill (Pindell)
11. Antrobus Town
12. Four Oaks

Reserves

13. Wright's Station
14. Catawba
15. Peach Grove
16. Mount Auburn
17. Penshurst
18. Caddo
19. McKinneysburg
20. Iver
21. Browning Corner
22. Portland
23. Boston

Dear Mr. Reunick,

Apparently all of the above names are correct. If you need further information I'll be glad to meet you on Oct 17th at 9 am at my home, 603 S. Robbins, Falmouth.

Sincerely,

Genevieve Showert
(mrs W. Q.)
Pendleton Co. communities

*1. Falmouth (co. seat) O Had been part of the Licking
2. Johnson (dpo)
*3. Flower Creek (dpo) ng
*4. DeMoynsville (po, com. rr) = Massy Creek
5. Brass Bell (dpo)
*6. Garnetown (sic) (dpo) had been Motier (com) = Stover's Store Comm.
7. Licking Grove (dpo)
8. Ash Run (dpo)
9. Gallensville (dpo) at Stowers Store Comm.
10. Knoxville (dpo) (com) 
11. Doudsville (dpo)
*12. Boston Station (dpo) had been Meridian
13. Wright's Station (dpo) = Licking Grove, aka Turner Ridge + Mound
14. Morgan (dpo and com)
15. Aspen Grove (dpo)
*16. Butler (po and com) had been Clayton = Fourth Lick
*17. Gardnersville (dpo) (com)
18. Catawba (dpo) (com)
19. Elizabethville (dpo) had been or aka Turner Ridge + Mound
20. Dividing Ridge (dpo)
21. Livingood (dpo) = Belyon Station = Pleasant Hill (com)
22. Batchelors Rest - Mains (dpo) had been Batchelors Rest
23. Aspen (dpo) =
24. Peach Grove (dpo) (com)
25. Greenwood Hill (dpo)
26. Mount Auburn (dpo) (com)
27. Goforth (dpo) (com)
28. Kinkead (dpo) (or Kincaid?) (com) had been or aka Double Beech
29. Doudton (dpo)
30. Portland (dpo) (com)
31. Aulick (dpo) had been Magoburgh
32. Records (po, est. but never in op.)
33. Penghurst (dpo) = Ash Run = Licking Grove
34. Caddio (dpo) (com)
35. Hightower (dpo)
36. Ossipee (dpo) later known as Pindell (dpo)
37. McKinneysburg (dpo) (com)
38. Four Oaks (dpo) (com)
39. Marcus (dpo) (com)
40. Wampum (dpo)
41. Schuler (dpo)
42. Ivor (dpo)
43. Emery (dpo)
44. Tur (dpo)
45. Ernst (dpo)
46. Ezra (dpo) (com)
*47. Pribbles (dpo) (po, est. but never in op.)
*48. Red-Bush (com) Redbush (com)
49. Antrobus Town (com)
50. Lynn (Station) (com) (See Boston Stn.)
51. Flour Creek Nbr.
52. Meridian (com)
53. Peach Grove (com)
54. Pleasant Hill (com)
55. Caldwell (com)
56. New Zion Nbr.
*57. Browning Corner (com) X
58. Blanket Creek Nbr.
Pendleton Co. communities (2)

- 09. Locust Grove (com)
- 54. Oak Hill Ngbr.
- 52. Mt. Mariah Ngbr.
  64---Mannie-een
  09---Hayes-een
- 08. Concord (com)
- 51. Lightfoot Fork Ngbr.

\[ n_{9br} = 7 \] \{ excluded \}
\[ p_{est} = 2 \]
\[ n_{7} = 50 \]