

Campbell County Kentucky

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY

Colonel John Campbell "Our Namesake"

1795 to 1978

Campbell County in 1795 included the Counties
of Pendleton, Grant, Bracken, Boone and Kenton

Our American Heritage

by Margaret Strebel Hartman
(Mrs. Robert R. Hartman, Jr.)



John Campbell, Courtesy of Filson Club

Campbell County was named to honor Colonel John Campbell. He was described as "a large man, of fine personal appearance, and strong mind but rough in his manners." When young, he came to America from Tyrone County, Ireland. He became an Indian trader and, in 1764, laid out four blocks for a town on the site of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In 1773, he became a partner in 4000 acres of land in Kentucky with Dr. John Connolly; Louisville now stands upon the town laid out for or by Dr. Connolly and John Campbell. At this period, the revolution was being formed by the colonists against Great Britain. Each man had to choose whether to remain loyal to

the Mother Country or to join those peoples wishing for their independence. John Campbell chose the latter and earned the rank of colonel in the American forces, and Dr. Connolly remained a British subject and caused much trouble to the colonists.

John Campbell was captured by the Indians at the defeat of Colonel David Rogers and party, on a return trip up the river to Pittsburgh, on October 4, 1779, fought with a large party of Indians in a battle known as "Rogers' Defeat" and at a later date, as "The Battle of Dayton, Kentucky." He was held a prisoner until about November 1782.

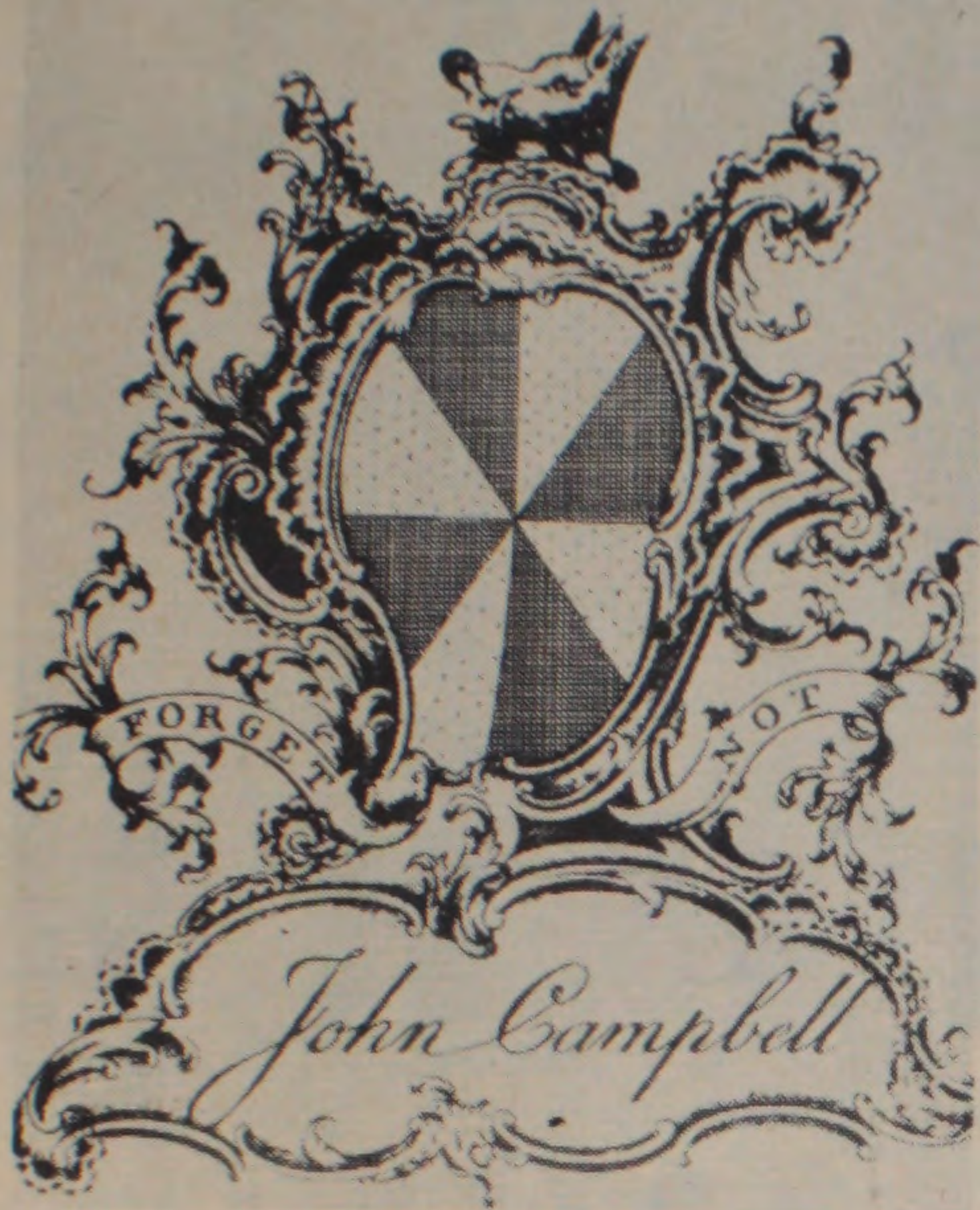
Prior to his death in October 1799, John Camp-

bell served as a trustee of Transylvania Seminary, represented Kentucky in the legislature of Virginia, was a member of the Kentucky Constitutional Committee in 1792 that wrote our first constitution and in 1798, he was elected Speaker of the Kentucky Senate. Upon his death, his will was presented in which he mentioned his father, Allen Campbell of the town of Strabane, county of Tyrone, in the Kingdom of Ireland, his sister, Sarah Beard, his half-brother, Allen Campbell, and he disinherited his brother, Robert. He had procured land in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky and it took many years and a few law suits to settle his vast estate.

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Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky creating Campbell County



JOHN CAMPBELL
HIS COAT OF ARMS

Courtesy of Relative, Colonel John Campbell

"Sec. 1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that from and after the tenth day of May, next, all those parts of the counties of Harrison, Scott, and Mason, with the following bounds, to wit, beginning on the Ohio river at the mouth of Locust creek, on the lower side thereof, thence a direct line to the mouth of the north fork of Licking thence by a direct line to the mouth of Crooked creek, on the south fork of Licking, thence up said Crooked creek to the head of the main branch thereof, thence west to the dividing line between the counties of Scott and Woodford, thence along the line to the mouth of Big bone lick creek on the Ohio river, thence up the Ohio river to the beginning; shall be one distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Campbell. The courts of quarter sessions shall be held on the first Mondays of January, March, July, and October, in every year, and the county courts shall be held on the first Monday of every month in which the court of quarter sessions is not by this act directed

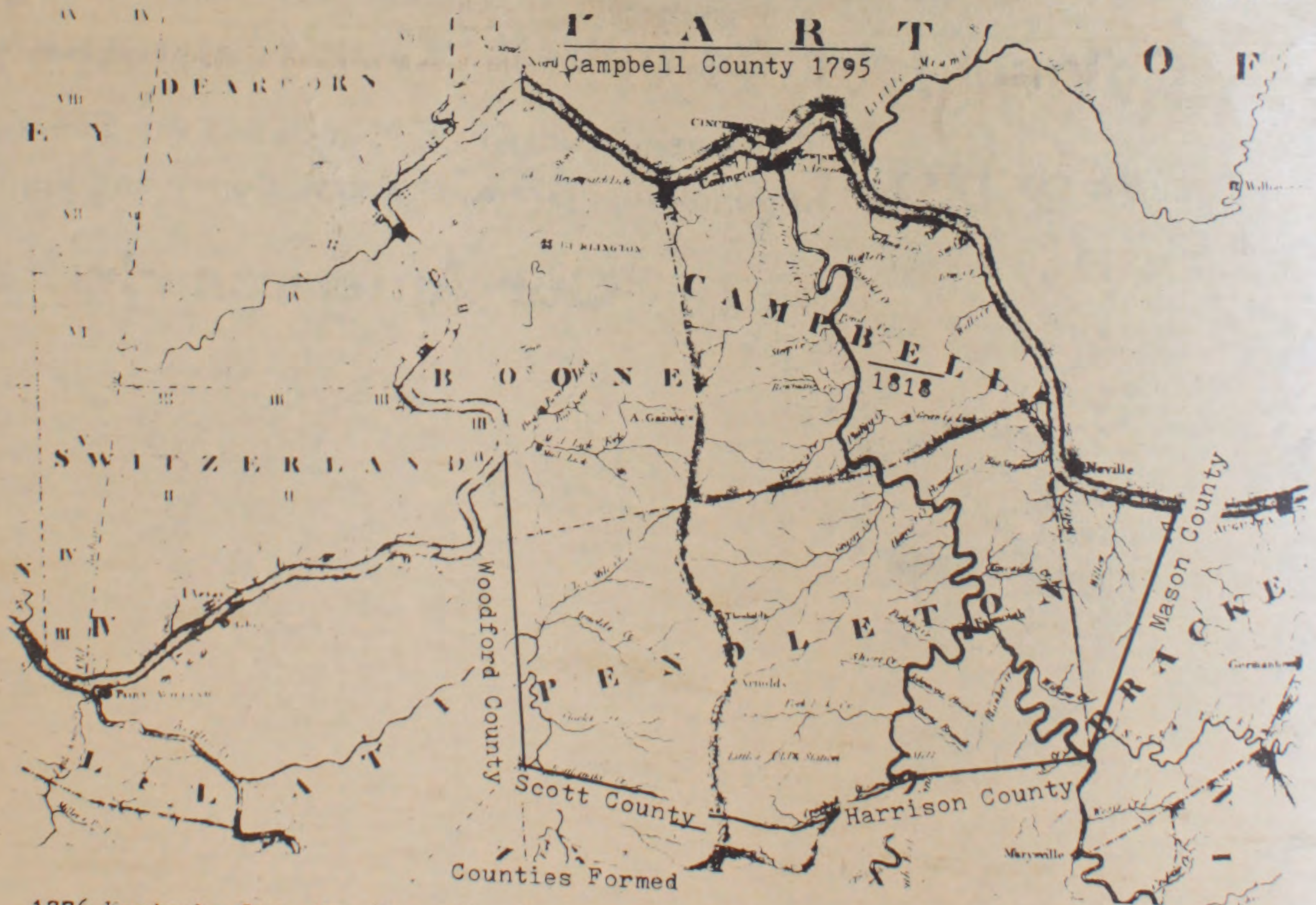
to be held. The Justices to be named in the commission of the peace for the said county of Campbell, shall meet at the house of John Grant, in the town of Wilmington, in the said county, upon the first court day after the said division shall take place, and having taken the oaths prescribed by law, and the sheriff being legally qualified to act; the justices shall proceed to fix upon a place to hold courts in the said county, at such place as shall be deemed most eligible and convenient, and thenceforth the county court shall proceed to erect the public buildings at such place; and until such buildings are completed, the court of quarter sessions and county court may adjourn to such place or places as they may severally think proper. And the justices of the court of quarter sessions at their first session, and also the justices of the county court at their first court, shall proceed to appoint and qualify their clerks. Provided always the appointment of a place to erect public buildings, shall not be made unless a majority

of the justices of the county concur, not of a clerk, unless a majority of the justices of the court for which the clerk is to be appointed concur, but such appointment shall be postponed until such majority can be had. It shall be lawful for the sheriffs of Harrison, Scott and Mason counties to make distress for any public dues or officers fees unpaid by the inhabitants within their respective bounds, at the time such division shall take place, and they shall be accountable in like manner as if this act had not been made. The courts of the counties of Harrison, Scott, and Mason, shall have jurisdiction in all actions and suits depending therein at the time of the said division, and they shall try and determine the same, issue process and award execution, in the same manner as if this act had not been made.

Sec. 2 This act shall commence from and after the tenth day of May next."

Approved December 17, 1794

(Acts passed at the first session of the third general assembly for the commonwealth of Kentucky-Chapter XIX, pages 27 & 28)



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| 1776 Kentucky Cty. Va. from Fincastle Cty. Va. | 1794 Campbell Cty. Ky. from Harrison, Scott & Mason Cty. Ky |
| 1784 Fayette, Jefferson & Lincoln Ctys. Va from Kentucky Cty. Va | 1796 Bracken Cty. Ky from Campbell & Mason Cty. Ky. |
| 1785 Bourbon Cty. Va from Fayette Cty Va. | 1798 Boone Cty Ky. from Campbell Cty |
| 1788 Woodford Cty Va. from Fayette Cty. Va | 1799 Pendelton Cty. Ky. from Bracken & Campbell Cty. Ky |
| 1788 Mason Cty. Va. from Bourbon Cty Va. | 1820 Grant Cty. Ky. From Pendelton |
| 1792 Kentucky became a State | 1840 Kenton Cty. from Campbell Cty |
| 1792 Scott Cty. Ky. from Woodford Cty. Ky | |
| 1793 Harrison Cty. Ky. from Bourbon Cty. Ky. | |

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Mary Boone Bryan Cemetery In Campbell County



No. 1 - The Mary Boone Bryan cemetery in Campbell County, near Grant's Lick and the Licking River, is pictured above. It is here that the famed pioneer of Kentucky was buried. She was the sister of Colonel Daniel Boone. In 1930, the Bryan descendants of Grant's Lick, with the help of the Daughters of the American Revolution, removed her remains from this old cemetery and re-buried them in Oakland Cemetery at Grant's Lick. Shown in this picture is Howard Bryan, left, a descendant, who resides near Grant's Lick, and Wm. R. Stevens, Ft. Thomas, who owns the farm where the cemetery is located.

Wm. R. (Rus) Stevens
April 6, 1978

Campbell County was the 19th county authorized by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky.

Recognizes its Heritage

March 11, 1978-Betty Daniels, Kentucky Heritage Commission and Lenora Bacon, Northern Kentucky Chamber of Commerce invited a group of interested residents to meet at the First Presbyterian Church in Ft. Thomas on Sunday, March 19th at 2:00 P.M. for the purpose of organizing a Heritage and Historical Society. Dr. Morris Garrett was elected Chairman and appointed other chair leaders.

I have been asked and have accepted the responsibility for the coordination and collection of the work of the Researchers and solicit the assistance of those interested in helping the Researchers in their work.

and these children he removed from Pennsylvania to Rowan County in North Carolina where he resided until his death.

William Bryan with Mary his wife lived in Rowan County No. Carolina until they had ten children namely Samuel, Daniel, William, Phebe, Hannah, John,

My interest began in 1940 when my brother and I began to purchase farm land on Wolf Rd. in Campbell County and soon learned we have acquired 345 acres of the 795 acres that Samuel Bryan had purchased from Bartlett Graves, August 20, 1815.

I soon learned that Mary Boone Bryan, the mother of Samuel and sister of Daniel Boone had died at the farm in 1819 and was buried there in the family Cemetery, but in 1930 the D.A.R. moved her remains to the Oakland Cemetery at Grant's Lick.

Inquisitive as I am I soon made the acquaintance of Lillie Dale Baker (Mrs. Jesse B. Smith) the daughter of Minerva Rosetta Bryan Baker and the Great-Great-Granddaughter of Mary Boone Bryan. After several visits with Lillie she wrote the Mary Boone Bryan Story from the original script before me as I write.

As all good farm people did at the time I subscribed to the Falmouth Outlook and made the acquaintance of Warren Shonert, the son of the publisher and told him what I had. Warren came down to the farm and took pictures of the Grave and monument and Bronze Plaque at Oakland and published the story May, 1, 1946. I also mimeographed several hundred copies and distributed them.

I did not learn until several years later that Mrs. Jesse B. Smith, Historian-Journalist, had written "The History of Grant's Lick, Campbell County, Kentucky" (published in "The Falmouth Outlook" on Friday, November 22, 1963).

Around 1973 my interest was again stimulated in the early real estate records of the farm for in studying the plat sheets and deeds, I

Continued on page 4.

Samuel Bryan's Statement About His Ancestors

"My great grandfather Bryan was a Dane born in Denmark and raised in that Kingdom where he married a wife & lived until he had a son born whom he called Morgan after which he removed to Ireland where he lived until said Morgan came to manhood who left his father in Ireland & came to Pennsylvania in America where he married a woman by the name of Martha Strode the daughter of a man by the name of Strode a Hollander who had moved to France where he resided with his wife until he had three children, he & his wife being Protestants, in time of a great persecution fled for their lives, bound for Pennsylvania in America but himself & wife sickened on the seas & died before they arrived to the end of their voyage, the vessel landing in Pennsylvania where the children were provided for by some of their ship mates & were bound out until of lawful age the names of those children were Jeremiah, Samuel & Martha, who lived in Pennsylvania until of legal

age when the above named Morgan Bryan married said Martha Strode by whom he had seven sons & two daughters. Namely, Joseph, Elenor, Mary, Samuel, Morgan, John, William, James & Thomas, he removed from Pennsylvania to a creek called Opecon near Winchester where he resided until several of his children were grown & married after which time he removed to the Yadkin river in Rowan County, North Carolina, where he lived until his death.

"Where his son William, my father, coming to the age of 22 years married Mary Boone daughter of Squire Boone the 1st, & sister of Colo. Daniel Boone the explorer & settler of Kentucky, Squire Boone who was from the west of England to Pennsylvania where he married Sarah Morgan, of Welsh extraction by whom he had twelve children eight sons & four daughters which were named Sarah, Israel, Samuel, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Daniel, Mary, George, Nathaniel, Edward, Squire & Hannah; with his wife

Sarah, Abner, Elizabeth & Mary. With his wife & these children he removed to Kentucky in the year 1779 & settled at a place called Bryan's Station on Elkhorn Creek in Fayette County where the Indians killed him & his son William, while hunting for game, for the support of the family;...

Credit: THE FOUNDER OF BRYAN'S STATION IN KENTUCKY by Mabel Van Dyke Baer (NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY, September 1965)

discovered a 45 ft strip between our line and the adjoining neighbors line that neither of us owned. Thru Chas White the district Highway Engineer I made the acquaintance of Margaret Strebel Hartman of Alexandria, Ky. and I am amazed at her knowledge and records she has accumulated in her research in Genealogy and History for over 20 years.

My copies of the Falmouth Outlook are yellowing with age and I know many others are likewise and they should be reprinted. They would be of great value to the fifth grade school teachers at Grant's Lick, who had Howard Bryan and me present the Mary Boone Bryan story to their classes, when they were studying Daniel Boone's part in Kentucky history. We learned a number of their students descended from Daniel Boone.

From Margaret Hartman's records, which she allowed me to copy, I learned that Wilmington was authorized to be established by the first session of the second general assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky December 7th, 1793 in Scott County on 50 acres of John Grants' Land (another Nephew of Daniel Boone) and that the first Court and organization of the Court was held at the home of John Grant at Wilmington on June 11, 1795. Wilmington is located in Kenton County between Kenton Station and Morning View just south of Cruises Creek and across the Licking River from The Stevens Farm in Campbell County).

I also learned that Falmouth, Ky. was authorized to be established at the same session of the general assembly on December 10, 1793 in Bourbon County but became Harrison County, Dec. 21, 1793 on the lands of John Cook, William McDowell and John Waller and then learned from Waller J. (Warren Shonert) that his great-great-great uncle, John Waller, left Limestone in 1784 and came down the Licking on a raft to the forks of the Licking, and that the tax lists of 1795 show that Samuel Bryan and his mother, Mary Boone Bryan, were at Falmouth.

So you see Campbell County inherited Wilmington and Falmouth on June 1, 1795 together with the three nephews of Daniel Boone, Samuel Bryan, John Grant and Squire Grant and that Falmouth and Wilmington were the first two towns in Campbell County for Newport did not become a town until later in 1795.

Daniel Boones wife, Rebecca Bryan, was the sister-in-law of Mary Boone. The Bryan and Grant families came into Boonesboro with Boone and William and Mary Boone Bryan establishing Bryan Station. The Grants were also there and it appears that like John Waller, they left the Lexington, Ky. area and came down the Licking to Falmouth and Wilmington around 1790 as did David Leitch and a number of

others along the Ohio River and Newport.

After learning all from Mrs. Hartman and aggravated that this did not result at an earlier age I hoped to help develop our Heritage for this generation so they can convey it on to their children.

Campbell County is awakening to its Heritage and are restoring the Mary Boone Bryan Cemetery and building the road to the Cemetery so the schools can take their children by Bus to the Cemetery and likewise to the Licking River where they can see Wilmington where the front street is where the Ferry, landed on both sides of the River, to the Oakland Cemetery, to Grant's Salt Well, and Benjamin Gosney's Salt Well, over Grant's Ford Road and the Trace from the Washington Road from Newport to Wilmington or known as the Grassy Creek Road.

Perhaps you would like to travel these Memory lanes as I have traveled them with Margaret Strebel Hartman and others these last five years.

1795-THE YEAR OF WOLVES, SQUIRRELS AND CROWS

By Margaret Strebel Hartman, Historian.

An early pioneer described the wolf as "the most sneaking and thievish of all animals, and of the least use. He is seldom seen in the day-time, but prowls about and howls all night. He lives a prey on the world, is remarkably cowardly, and will never attack unless he has greatly the advantage, or is forced to fight. The wolf, like all useless animals and obnoxious things, is very prolific and were it not for their almost constant state of starvation, would soon fill the world. They have a kind of instinctive dialect. When they have been disappointed in seeking their prey, they will set up the most terrific and hideous howling. One of them can make such a chorus of howls as to make you think there are a dozen. Their skin is worth but little, except, it is said, it is good for drum-heads; and their flesh is never eaten, except by those who may be in a starving condition." The squirrels and crows were injurious to crops of corn.

So, the General Assembly of Kentucky passed laws to control these scourges. Rewards were offered for killing and fines were levied for ignoring the rules.

In the case of squirrels and crows, the law was passed on the 15th of December 1795. Each male titheable had to produce scalps of squirrels or crows or so many of both as was to make up the number required by law. In Campbell County, which included all or part of Kenton,

Pendleton, Bracken and Grant, five was the number. Failure to do so by the first of September and the local sheriff levied a fine of two pence for each and every scalp not turned in. A county justice of the peace received the scalp, gave the

hunter a receipt and then destroyed the evidence. This law was only temporary as it had its effect.

However, the law passed on the 19th of December 1795 with regard to wolves remained on the books for many years. Quotas were not placed on the male in-

habitants, but they were never to allow a she wolf to live with a design of increasing the breed in order to profit the act. Rewards were paid upon producing the head or heads of the wolf killed in the county in which they lived. A justice of the peace accepted the head, is-

sued a certificate on which was stated the number killed by the hunter, whether they were over or under the age of six months and the time and place they were killed. These certificates were then produced in court and they directed the sheriff to pay the reward.



No. 2 - Here the two men inspect the fallen tombstone of one John Hughes, Jr., (1811-1839), who is buried in the Mary Boone Bryan cemetery. Mr. Stevens has discovered that John Hughes, Sr. was a trustee of Falmouth. Falmouth was first established on 100 acres of land owned by John Waller, John Cook and William McDowell in 1793. The first trustees of the town were Notley Conn, John Hughes, Sr., John Cook, John Vance, Samuel Cook, Joseph Hume, William Monroe, James Little and George Standiford. Pendleton County was formed from Campbell and Bracken counties in 1798. The first county seat of Campbell County was Wilmington, in Kenton County, about two miles from the site of this cemetery, just across the Licking River.



No. 3 - This is how the land lays just below the Bryan cemetery. It is known that Samuel Bryan and his mother, Mary Boone Bryan, were residents of Falmouth by the tax list of 1795; also they were here in 1800. John Hughes, Sr., does not appear on the tax list; therefore, he must not have owned property or worked for one of the owners, perhaps John Waller. Samuel Bryan left Falmouth and moved to the Bryan land on the Licking River near Wilmington and it is recorded in Campbell County's first court order book (A, page 357) that, on February 18, 1805, he was licensed to keep a tavern at his house at Colonel Grant's Salt Works. Samuel Bryan received a deed to 769 acres on August 15, 1815 (deed book D-1, page 344). Four years later, on July 6, 1819, Mary Boon Bryan died and was buried in the Bryan cemetery. Samuel Bryan died on March 3, 1837 and it is presumed he lays in the Bryan cemetery. The tombstone of John Hughes, Jr. bear the Masonic emblem and shows that he died in 1839, age 28; two years after the death of his friend, Samuel Bryan.



No. 4 - Here Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevens kneel in the old Bryan cemetery. Mr. Bryan holds one of the 16 nails removed from the coffin of Mary Boone Bryan when it was dug up.



No. 5 - This is a picture in Oakland Cemetery, a few miles away at Grant's Lick, where the remains of Mary Boone Bryan were taken. It was felt then that she be honored with a burial where more people could see her grave. There is a movement on now to blacktop the road back to the Licking River and over to the Bryan cemetery, so that historians, school children and all interested in Kentucky history can see what early Kentucky was like. It is the original road to the first county seat of Campbell County; long since gone. The pioneers would travel through the Samuel Bryan land and go to John Grant's LANDING ON THE Licking River, be ferried across to what was then Wilmington, which, today, is in Kenton County near the home of Kenton County School Superintendent Barnes' home.

Carthage to California: The Trek of the Bryans During The Gold Rush

William Evermont Bryan was born in Campbell County on October 29, 1821. In July of 1840, during his 18th year, he decided to leave home because he could not live at peace with his father, Hampton Bryan. His father, born May 13, 1795 was the son of Samuel Bryan May 6, 1756 to March 4, 1837, and Mary Hunt born April 22, 1759. Samuel was the son of William Bryan, born March 10, 1734, who was killed by Indians in Kentucky about May of 1780, and Mary Boone, November 3, 1730 to July 6, 1819, sister of Daniel Boone, who is buried at Grant's Lick.

William Evermont Bryan did not wish to leave his mother, Margaret (Peggy) Gosney Bryan but the conflict at home was too much so he packed his goods into a bundle and went to an uncle's who gave him \$2.50 to cut a field of oats. His first wages as a hired hand. A few days later he hired out to two Quaker brothers who owned a mill and worked for them for several years.

In 1844 when he was 23 he met Mary Gregg Herndon born February 25, 1824, and daughter of Elijah and Catherine DeMoss Herndon, who lived in Carthage 6 or 7 miles from where William Evermont Bryan lived and worked. This eventually led to marriage on October 21, 1845 at the bride's parents' home, Herndon House on Washington Trace Road.

For several years the new couple lived on a farm a few miles from Carthage where their family started to arrive. Margaret Catherine was born August 21,

1846. Alonzo Worth arrived September 30, 1848. Elijah Hampton was born December 20, 1850, and the last child born in Campbell County arrived November 25, 1852 and she was named after her mother and her mother's sister, my great-grand mother, Mary Demarion Bryan.

In 1850 they bought a half interest in a general store in Carthage to which they moved to make a future home. But the partner in the store was not exactly honest and while William Bryan was away boating from New Richmond to Cincinnati the store failed.

In the winter of 1853 they made up their minds to go to Missouri. However, during their seven years of marriage they had saved considerable money. They converted all their interests into cash and had more than they cared to take with them, so the rest was deposited in a bank in Newport to be used in the future. But, in a few months the door of the bank closed for repairs and never opened.

On March 15, 1853 this family bade farewell to their relatives and friends and embarked on a steamboat at Cincinnati for St. Louis. They took with them a team of fine horses, a wagon, and some household goods. At St. Louis they added to their stock some agricultural implements with which to farm after they reached their destination.

After staying in St. Louis for a few days they took a boat for St. Joseph, Missouri, a distance of over 400 miles up the Missouri River. This was a slow and tedious trip for the channel is ever changing, the water is muddy, and the current swift, but they reached

the port in due time. They stopped with a cousin Hunt Bryan who had been living here for a few years. While there, they received a letter from two brothers, N.B. and J.S. Bryan, who had gone to California the year before, urging them to cross the plains to the "Eldorado of the West."

This was "Gold Rush Fever" time, spring of 1853. For five years people had been heading to California in the hope of quick riches; the lure was irresistible. Even though there were Mexicans like Joaquin Murietta terrorizing yankees heading west. This would be soon ended. However, because in the same year Murietta was killed and his head displayed in a bottle at various exhibits. Rather grisley but a sign of the times.

With the decision made to go on; one thousand miles covered, two thousand more to go; they bought four yoke of oxen and all the provisions they could haul consisting of bacon, beans, flour, sugar, coffee, rice, hard tack, a cooking outfit and bedding enough to make them comfortable. Disposing of their household goods and leaving their farm implements with a dealer in that kind of goods, for which they were never paid, they left St. Joe on the 15th of April, one month they arrived, for Ft. Kearney, a hundred miles or more up the Platte River. When they reached this point, they had trouble in crossing the river, but by the use of pike poles to propel the boat, they finally got across.

The caravan consisted of 6 men, three women, six children, six head of horses, 8 yoke of oxen and 3 wagons; one of the wagons was used



No. 6--This is the tombstone of Mary Boone Bryan who rests today in the Grant's Lick Baptist Church Cemetery (Oakland). It reads: "To the memory of Mary Boone Bryan, wife of Captain William Bryan, and sister of Colonel Daniel Boone -- 1736-1819."

for the women and children to sleep in, the others for hauling supplies. When they first started, they used tents, but found the ground too cold and damp, causing some chills and fever, so the tents were abandoned.

When they left Fort Kearney, they followed what was known as the Mormon trace,

up the Platte River. After several days' travel on the plains they had gone into camp for the night when one of the worst storms came up that they had ever seen or dreamed of, rain, hail and wind which raged for hours, blowing the covers off of the wagons, soaking their cloth-

Continued on page 6

ing completely, the hail cutting the hands of the men while they tried to hold the covers on the wagons. The stock were stampeded and half the next day was spent in getting them into camp.

About two weeks after leaving Fort Kearney the Bryans left the train of Mr. Burril, whom they started out with, and joined the train of a Mr. Kimbal from Illinois. The latter was a man who had made 3 trips across the plains before and was taking 20 milk cows with him. The milk would be of great help for the children.

There was an almost unbroken train at times of emigrant wagons. Some would be met coming back, discouraged and homesick. There was no trouble to find the road across the plains, for the sign-marks were the bleached skulls of cattle and many mounds could be seen where disease or Indians had taken their toll. Their trail lead from old Fort Kearney on the Missouri River to Newport Kearney in Wyoming, then to Fort Steele and on to Salt Lake City in Utah. At Fort Steele the Mormon trail leads to the southwest and the Lewis and Clark to the northwest. Here Mary Bryan climbs to the summit of Devils Gate and saw the narrow channel and dashing water that would crush a canoe to splinters. She never forgot it.

On leaving Salt Lake City the trail was on the eastern shore of Salt Lake to the north end of the lake, then southwest to the twenty-eight mile desert in Nevada. At the east of the desert they made ample provision for their stock and crossed without serious incident, leaving only a few cattle on the desert and they were brought out the next day after the train of emigrants had reached Ragtown, which at this time was a trading post.

Two young men had been sent by Mr. Kimbal after the cattle and when coming up to Ragtown from their camp, which had been made half a mile away, they saw a man with an ox trying to sell him to the owner of the trading post. One of the young men told the storekeeper not to buy the ox as he belonged to his boss. The one who had been caught in the act of trying to sell something that did not belong to him turned on his accuser and, pulling out his gun, shot him, killing him instantly. This tragedy caused quite an excitement in the camps of the emigrants and Ragtown, but the man was never punished for the crime.

At this time and place an event of unusual interest occurred to the Bryan family. Their supply of bacon was exhausted and after trying to borrow some from other members of the wagon train, William went to the trading post in Ragtown. Unfortunately, the proprietor had none to sell but he asked William Bryan, "where are you from?" When he said he was from Kentucky the store owner looked closer at the almost customer and said, "Yes, you're Will Bryan." Will then recognized and greeted Sol Perrin

who had married Rosette Stowers, a cousin of Will Bryan, the year before and had come west with some Bryan brothers. Nothing would do but the Bryan family must come and spend the night with them. Mary Bryan got to put on her best clothes and dress the children up to spend the night with relatives who lived in a sure-enough house, made out of tent canvas and brush thrown over the top. Needless to say, when they left the next morning, they had enough bacon to last the remainder of their journey.

After a rest of a few days the wagon train broke camp and started for the foothill and across the great Sierra Nevada Mountains. The peaks of this range are not as high as those of the Rockies, but the passes are more dangerous, and it is an historical fact that more people perished in the Sierras than in the Rockies during the trek to the Pacific coast. South of Lake Tahoe, shortly after they had gone into camp, one of those mountain storms came up and caused more suffering than at any time during the journey. First it rained, then sleet, then snow; the wind blew a gale and the cold was unbearable. The men at the camp built great fires and the children were put to bed and the lids of skillets and ovens were heated and placed around them to keep them from freezing. Then they would fire guns at intervals so that the men who had gone with the stock might find their way back to camp.

On September 15, 1853, six months from the time they had left their home in Carthage in Campbell County, Kentucky the Bryan Family is at a mining place called Virginia Flat in Eldorado County, California with 4 yoke of oxen, 2 horses, a wagon, 4 children, and \$3 in money. They moved all their goods consisted of their bedding, clothing, and camp gear. William was anxious to find his brothers so he visited mining camps without success. One day a miner asked him where he was from and he said Kentucky. He was told there was a man called "Kaintuck" who might know of his brother. When Will Bryan found "Kaintuck" he proved to be his brother Napoleon B. Bryan who was twenty-five years old. The other brother, John S. who was 18, was quite a distance away working for a lady who had nursed him through a very severe case of measles the year before while crossing the plains, and was now paying the debt with his labor.

William Bryan's first work was to go after the goods of an emigrant who had been stranded by losing his team. On his first trip he was gone ten days. After that he hauled supplies from Sacramento to the miners in the mountains and to be trading posts scattered along the trail. These long drives and their long trip across the plains caused his oxen to get so thin that he was compelled to take them to the valley between Placerville and Sacramento to forage for

a living and take on weight.

The winter of 1853-54 was a memorable one for the Bryan family. They were in close quarters but had plenty to eat. William was gone much of the time, having found a light wagon by the roadside that probably had been abandoned by prospectors, which he would hitch his horses to and haul many a party of miners from one camp to another to attend dances or other amusements, for which he was well paid. They later traded the team of horses for a ranch of 50 acres, in the hills, 2 miles from Virginia Flat, on which was a three-log house that had been used for a trading post.

They lived on this ranch where their youngest son William Fletcher Bryan was born on August 3, 1855. In the fall of this year Will and a partner went prospecting for gold. At one place they dug a hole several feet deep and having no luck, decided to leave their picks and shovels in the hole to hold their claim and return the next year. When they returned they found their claim had been taken and they were told that the men who had jumped the claim took over \$90,000 by going a few feet deeper.

Unfortunately the new farm land was not too productive, but the ox teams were kept busy hauling supplies across the mountains to the mines, and shakes and shingles back to Sacramento. Hay was selling at \$80 a ton and rather than take the hay from the oxen the family used pine leaves for bedding. Mary Bryan washed and baked bread for the miners and timber men. The children peddled milk to the miners. Whenever they had enough money, they would buy a cow.

In 1859 they moved to Clarksville, 30 miles closer to Sacramento, and ran a dairy farm. In 1860 they bought a timber claim from a Mr. Chandler who had a contract to furnish logs to the Atlantic mills and lumber company. This mill was in the mountains near Sly Park, 50 miles from Clarksville. The family moved to the timber claim, except the two older boys, who were left at Clarksville to look after the dairy. About this time they took a claim on quite a large tract of land in Sacramento County, 14 miles from Sacramento, known as the Folsome grant. Now the financial condition of the family began to improve. Mary Bryan and her oldest daughter had moved into a house near the mill where they cooked for the 15 men who worked in the timber and at the mill. For this they received \$7 a week per man, besides many transient boarders. For three years they stayed on the timber claim in the summer and on their valley ranch in the winter. The two boys would move their dairy cows to the mountains and furnish butter to their mother for her boarders.

In October of 1862 the youngest daughter, Demarius, was stricken with diphtheria and after a brief illness, died. The next



Mary Gregg Herndon Bryan at age 100 in 1924. Her grandson's wife is behind her.

fall saw them move the ranch to stay. They were soon farming on a large scale and also engaged in the sheep raising industry, plus hauling freight with mule and ox teams. The prices during the end of and after the Civil War were very good. They would get as much as 40 bushels of wheat and 50 bushels of barley to the acre. The ranch consisted of 4,200 acres plus 800 acres on Deer Creek.

In the spring of 1867 William, Mary, and Margaret Bryan returned east on a visit, going from San Francisco to the Isthmus of Panama by steamer, across the Isthmus by rail and by steamer to New York, returning in the fall by the same route. This trip cost them, \$2,000 for the three. During their absence their oldest son, Alonzo Worth, looked after their band of sheep which at this time numbered 5,000, and Elijah Hampton looked after the interests of the ranch and superintended the building of a large barn. At this time their land was worth \$6 an acre. In 1910 the ranch was sold to the Natoma Consolidated Co. for \$40 an acre. In 1873 William Evermont Bryan was elected a member of the California Assembly on the Independent Ticket, where he served one term.

In 1876 Will Bryan divided his land among his 4 children, reserving 400 acres in the center of the ranch for himself. He often remarked that when he most needed help was when he first started in life to make a home for himself and family. He felt it was his duty to provide for his children since they were so devoted to his interests and helped to make what he had.

In 1880 he and his wife left the ranch and moved to Alameda where he invested \$10,000 in real estate. He was twice elected a member of the board of trustees and was sought after to serve again, but declined. The building of the Santa Clara Avenue Methodist Church and parsonage was due to the Bryan family. They donated the lot and labor and when the building was finished there was no debt.

In October 1895 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary with their children and grand children; Margaret Catherine Morris and children May and Will, Alonzo Worth with children Lessie, Bert and Archie, Elijah Hampton with daughter Vivian, and William Flet-

cher with children Macie, Hazen, Ralph, Arthur and Edna. They plighted their troth in a ceremony performed by Rev. J.J. Martin, pastor of the Santa Clara Avenue M.E. Church.

William and Mary Herndon Bryan made 4 trips to the east, the last one in 1897, where they witnessed the inauguration of President McKinley. They would go in the spring and return in the fall and, whenever possible, go by different routes. There is a story in the family that aunt Mary Bryan wanted to travel as many ways as possible; she walked across the continent the first time, took a boat the second time and traveled by Stage coach and by rail. The story is that she wanted to live long enough to fly back home.

On July 22, 1909 William Evermont Bryan died, and his widow survived to be over 100. I have no death certificate to prove it but the family says she lived to be 102. The Falmouth Outlook for March 8, 1974 in the 50 years ago column ran this article: Mrs. Mary G. Bryan celebrated her 100th birthday anniversary on Feb. 25, 1924, at her home in Oakland, Calif. Mrs. Bryan (nee Herndon) was born Feb. 25, 1824, and was united in marriage to Wm. Evermont Bryan in October 1845 at Carthage.

Aunt Mary Gregg was the first member of the family to join the DAR, as a granddaughter of Peter Demoss, and a few years later her daughter Margaret Morris joined too. A letter of Elijah Hampton Bryan dated May 18, 1922 states the following: Our mother is surely a wonder the way she keeps her health. She is very feeble but still walks through the building and grounds quite a bit. The family received a letter in 1932 announcing the death of the last of William's son Elijah Hampton. In 1939 the family was still getting letters from Margaret Catherine Morris, the last surviving child of the 1853 migration.

After that, nothing. The last of the Bryans with connections to Carthage in Campbell County were gone. Let's hope that the modern descendants of the Boone-Bryan-Herndon stock might start tracing their way back. They would be in for a surprise as to the resiliency and sturdiness of such lineage.

Continued on page 7

Sources: The Lure of the Past the Present and Future by George W. Bryan, 1911. Los Angeles, E.G. Newton Co. Printers. (The author interviewed Mary Bryan in 1910 and printed it all) The Herndon Bible Bryan items from Mr. Wm "Rus" Stevens. Family letters and papers and pictures. Ronald Brennan

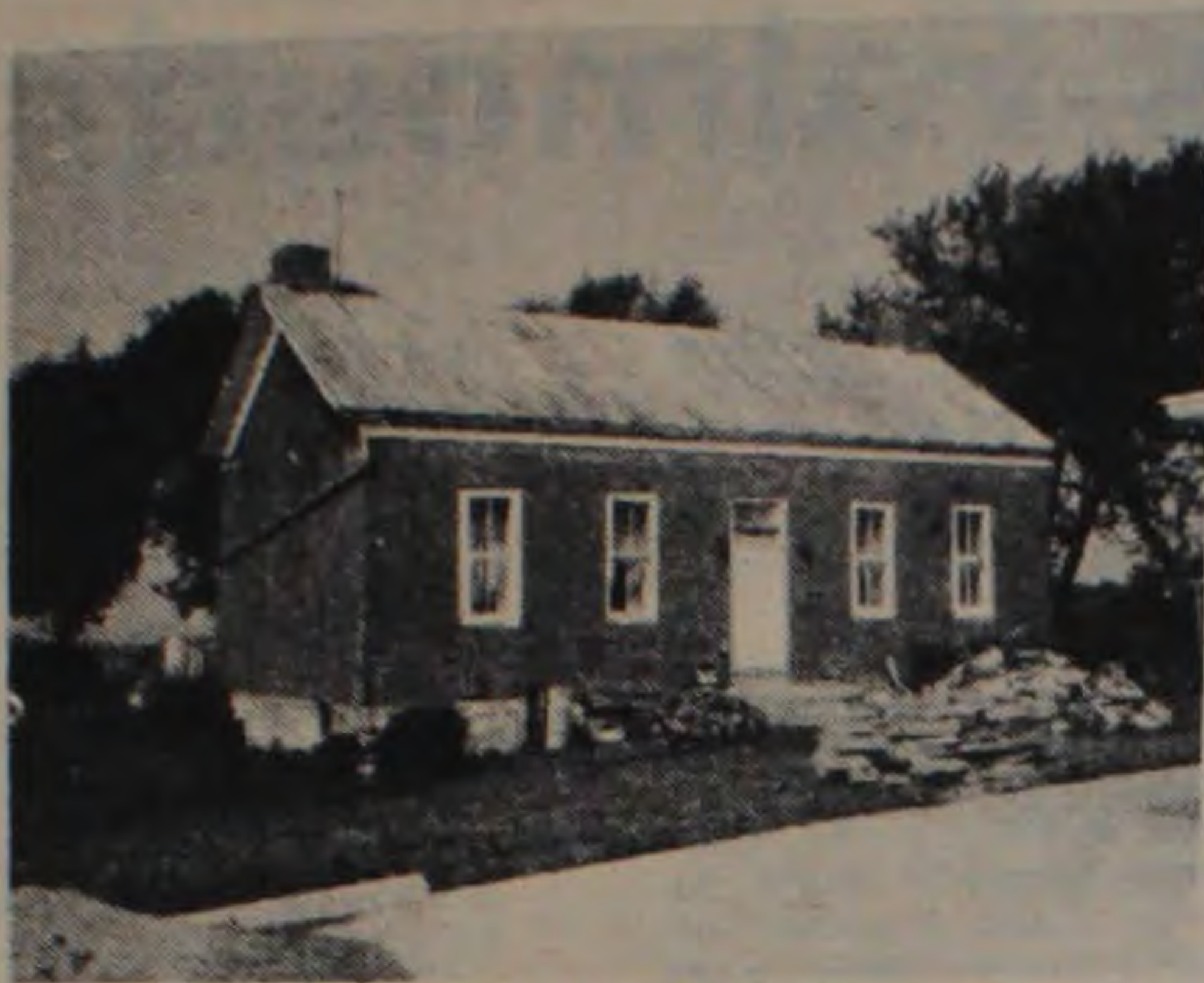
THE HERNDONS OF NORTHERN KENTUCKY

Elijah Herndon was born in Goochland County, Virginia November 27, 1774 the son of Lewis and Frances Thompson Herndon. Lewis was the eldest son of James Herndon c1716-1764 and Valentine Haley who died in Goochland County, Virginia in 1799. James was the youngest son of Edward Herndon 1678-1758 and Mary Waller. Mary was the aunt of John Waller who purchased Kunta Kinte of Roots in 1767. Edward was the son of William Herndon 1649-1722 of Kent, England and New Kent County, Virginia and Catherine Digges 1654-1729 daughter of Governor Edward Digges of Virginia 1621-1675 who was governor from 1656 to 1658. Governor Edward Digges was 10th in descent from King Edward III of England who died in 1377 meaning that the Herndons of Kentucky are descendant from Medieval English royalty. Check Living Descendants of Blood Royal Vol. 4, pp. 788-791 and Vol. 5, pp. 770-772, 868-870.

Lewis Herndon with his family moved to Woodford County, Kentucky where his will was drawn up September 17, 1789, but it was probated in Scott County July 1796 shortly after his death. Elijah appears on the Scott County, Kentucky tax lists for 1796.

Sometime before 1800 Elijah Herndon married and moved to Campbell County, Kentucky where he is listed on the census. The name of his first wife is unknown but the names of the children by her are in the Herndon Family Bible. John T. 3/5/1800, James 8/30/1801, Isabella 9/12/1803, George R. 1/22/1806, Eliza 7/22/1808, and Frances 4/15/1810. On April 18, 1806 he purchased 130 acres of land from Benjamin and Janette Beall in Campbell County, Kentucky for \$260. The land was surveyed in 1787 in the name of William Kennedy. According to the Federal Census of 1810 Elijah was listed as head of a household consisting of three males and three females under ten, one male ten to sixteen, one female sixteen to twenty-six, one male twenty-six to forty-five, and one slave.

On August 30, 1813 he was mustered into Captain Suire Grant's Company of the 4th Regiment of Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia at Newport, Kentucky. They marched north to Ontario, Canada and, under the command of General William Henry Harrison, they defeated the British and killed the Indian chief Tecumseh at the Battle of the Thames. They marched back to Kentucky and Elijah



The Elijah Herndon Home

Family tradition states that Elijah built this house in 1818, out of bricks used as ship's ballast, for his second wife, Elizabeth Sadler. Slave quarters in the basement. It may have been preceded by a log cabin. Located on the west side of Washington Trace just south of Lick Hill Road on the property of Kenneth McCormick--his new, modern home is in front of this masterpiece of Campbell County heritage.

was mustered out as a Second Sergeant on November 8, 1813 with seventy-one days service. He was paid at the rate of \$11 a month plus 40¢ a day for his horse. According to the pay records in the Archives Building in Washington, D.C. he received \$25.54 for his services and \$28.40 for his horse, totaling \$53.94 for 71 days. The horse was worth more than the man.

A family story states that Elijah built a brick home on Washington Trace Road in 1818 out of bricks used as ship's ballast for his second wife Elizabeth Sadler. This is partly verified by the Herndon Bible which states that the next child born to him was Susan R. 4/20/1820. Also according to Elijah's great grandson Robert Herndon, possessor of the Herndon Bible, who died in 1973, the Herndon house was used by Harriet Beecher Stowe in part of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Mrs. Stowe lived in Cincinnati, Ohio for eighteen years until 1850 and did visit Northern Kentucky.

The second wife did not live long enough to enjoy the fine brick home. She must have died shortly after the birth of her only child Susan because Elijah married his third wife Catherine Demoss, widow of Joseph Barker, on June 23, 1821 in Pendleton County, ~~Cath~~erine, born October 3, 1791, was the daughter of Peter Demoss 1752-1841 and Catherine Houseman 1758-1842. By his third wife Elijah had Evaline 6/16/1822, Mary Gregg 2/25/1824, Rebecca M. 5/8/1829, Fletcher 1/15/1832, and Demarius F. 2/21/1835. The baby of the family, Demarius, was my great grandmother and it is through her that many stories are preserved.

It was common in those days for wedding to take place at the bride's parents' home but at least one that took place in the Herndon house has been recorded. From The Lure of the Past Present and Future by George W. Bryan, Los Angeles, 1911 comes the following story: "On that beautiful twenty-first day of October, in the year eighteen and forty-five, at the pleasant home of her parents,

Mary Gregg Herndon placed her hand in that of William Evermont Bryan and the minister of her own church pronounced the beautiful ceremony that made them husband and wife. They had a bright future before them: to them would come, as they have to all others, the joys and sorrows, the privations and success of life, but why dwell on these, the future would take care of itself, the present is the auspicious time in which to live." The book continues on to tell about the couple's departure from their relatives on March 15, 1853 for a journey to the West of the Gold Rush.

Elijah Herndon was involved in Campbell County affairs frequently as the following will demonstrate: On November 5, 1817 he signed a deposition in a lawsuit between Edward P. Ball and the estate of Robert Young. November 18, 1837 he put up \$1800 as surety to inventory the estate of B. Ellis. He is mentioned in and is an executor of the will of his father-in-law Peter Demoss which was probated in Pendleton County in October of 1841. On September 25, 1843 he put up \$400 to inventory the estate of Mathew Tarvin. During the winter of 1843-1844 he and his wife Catherine deeded some land to a group of men who were to be trustees for the establishment of a Methodist Church. It became the Mt. Gilead Methodist Church in Carthage, Kentucky, and he and Catherine are buried in the Old Cemetery there.

On December 29, 1847 he made a will naming his wife Catherine and three minor children, Fletcher, Demarius and Margaret. Also named were grandson Elijah, son of his eldest son John. Two other sons, James and George R., are named. The married daughters are Isabel Rusk, Eliza Dicken, Frances Dameron, Susan Lancaster, Eveline Young, and Mary Bryan. Fletcher was to have the home place. He freed one slave, Ben, and four others, Sofia, Mortimer, Robert and Elzina were to remain together with the children. Susan got a negro girl named Hester and Evaline got one named Amy.

Elijah Herndon died on July 26, 1849 and his will was recorded on August 27, 1849. The bill of sale for some of his belongings was recorded March 25, 1850. The servant Ben was never freed because he died on June 14, 1849 and his death was recorded in the Herndon family Bible.

By decree of the court of June 24, 1850 Demarius Herndon took herself out from under the control of her mother and named a new guardian, her half brother Zeno Barker. Fletcher did the same thing on the same day but selected another guardian. Elijah's widow Catherine died April 21, 1857 and was buried next to Elijah in the Old Mt. Gilead Methodist Church cemetery. Her estate was put up for sale and everything to the last spoon is recorded in the inventory in the sale book at the Court House at Alexandria, Kentucky.

On December 31, 1855 Demarius signed a marriage bond to marry Joseph Jasper White and her brother Fletcher put up \$100 as security that the wedding would take place. They were married the next day, January 1, 1856, probably at the Herndon house. She died on December 13, 1927. Her husband died on February 5, 1900. They had the following children: Mary Hester 2/21/1857, James Wesley 3/14/1859, Lena Agnes 2/27/1861, Fletcher Atwood 5/21/1864, and Joseph Hiner 10/4/1871. Joseph Hiner White, who died 3/22/1936, is my grandfather.

Fletcher Herndon married Helen M. Rardin on September 20, 1858. She was born 2/25/1840 and died 10/5/1869. By her he had Mary Gregg (Tarvin) 1/19/1861, William Fletcher 1/21/1867, and twins Emma 10/4-10/26/1869 and Ida (Nelson) 10/4/1869. He married his second wife Mary Jane Tarvin 10/18/1843 to 3/7/1921 on April 7, 1870. By her he had Clifford 10/29/1871-2/2/1890, Eddie Bonnie 6/29/1873-1/26/1954, Flora Gregg McArthur 8/15/1875-1/17/1971, Otto Elijah 9/25/1880-1/15/1940, and James 10/13-10/20/1882. Fletcher Herndon wrote his will on January 19, 1914 and he named his wife as M.J. Herndon and the children as E.B. Herndon, Otto Herndon, W.F. Herndon, Flora McArthur, Mary Tarvin and Ida Nelson. He died May 21, 1920 and the will was probated on June 7, 1920. The Herndon land and homestead was surveyed on March 7-9, 1921 and divided among the heirs; Eddie Bonnie Herndon getting the house and 12 acres.

On January 26, 1926 my aunt and uncle Mr. and Mrs. Lisle McArthur purchased the house from E.B. Herndon. During the 1940's and 50's I visited the house many times engendering many fond memories. On January 24, 1972 Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCormick became the fifth owners of the now 160 year old house.

Some of the hundreds of Herndon descendants in the area might be interested in various hereditary societies that are available. The Gen-

eral Society of the War of 1812, 3311 Columbia Pike, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17603 because Elijah Herndon served in that war. The Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution because Lewis Herndon sold supplies to the rebel side. The general Society of Colonial Wars 840 Woodbine Ave., Glendale, Ohio 45246 as descendants of a Colonial Virginia governor. The National Society, Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, 2540 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008 since the Herndons were here before 1700. The Plantagenet Society, Lafayette Hill, Pennsylvania 19444 because the Digges-Herndons are descendant from the Plantagenet kings of England who reigned from 1154 to 1485. The National Society Magna Charta Dames, P.O. Box 4222, Philadelphia, PA 19144 and The Somerset Chapter Magna Charta Barons at the same address because of the lineage traced back to several of the barons who forced King John of England to sign the Magna Charta in 1215. Finally, Herndon descendants are eligible for membership in the Colonial Order of the Crown, P.O. Box 5, Wyncote, Pennsylvania 19095 because we are descendants from the Emperor Charlemagne who died in 814. Ronald Brennan

FRENCH ANCESTRY IN NORTHERN KENTUCKY THE DEMOSS FAMILY

By Ronald W. Brennan

On October 18, 1685 Louise XIV of France cancelled the Edict of Nantes that for almost a century had protected the civil and religious liberties of the French Protestants or Huguenots as they were called in Catholic France. Among the more than 50,000 Huguenot families who fled from France for religious freedom was one nobleman from Montpellier, Count Louis Dumas, who fled to Protestant Holland before the month of October had ended.

His son Louise II was born in Holland in 1694 and stowed away on board a ship for the American Colonies where he prospered greatly. In his will probated in Frederick County, Virginia in 1743 he calls himself Lois Dumas and Lewis Demos. It is the latter name that has come to Northern Kentucky in the person of his grandson.

Peter Demoss, the subject of this article, was born in New Jersey on November 11, 1752, the son of Louis III Demoss and Margaret (Peggy) Ramsey who were married in Harford County, Maryland in 1744. In August 1775 Peter Demoss went to Winchester in Frederick County, Virginia to enlist in the company of Captain John Neville of the 12th Regiment of the Virginia Line for the term of the Revolutionary War. He suffered the hardship of the 1777-1778 winter at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania and was at the Battle of Monmouth Court House, New Jersey continued on page 36

County Has Falmouth Ties

John Waller and his association with John Grant.

By Wm. R. (Rus) Stevens
Part I

1780 Kentucky County Virginia was divided into Jefferson, Lincoln, and Fayette Counties Virginia. Daniel Boone was the Representative from Fayette County Va., in the Virginia House of Burgesses and the General Assembly of Virginia from the Kentucky Territory. 1781 and 1782. Fayette County was all East of the Kentucky River from the Ohio River on the North to North Carolina Line on the South (Now the Tennessee Line).

1786 Bourbon County Va. formed from Fayette County Va. the line following the main Licking from the Ohio River and the South Fork to the Cumberland Mountains. John Grant Represented Bourbon County Va. 1787 and 1788.

1789 Mason County Va. formed from Fayette County Va. including all land East of the main Licking from the Ohio River on the North to the Cumberland Mountains. Alexander Orr Represented Mason County Va. 1790 and 1791.

1789 Woodford County Va. formed from Fayette County Va. and included all of Northern Ky. along the Ohio River between the Licking and Kentucky Rivers and south Versailles later the County Seat.

On November 6, 1789, John Grant, who had sold his plantation in Bourbon County to Major Robert Wilcox, signed the petition as an inhabitant of Woodford County asking that it be divided in two. He served as the representative of Woodford County in the Virginia Assembly in 1791; John Waller served with him as the representative from Bourbon County having settled on his land in the Falmouth area.

1792 Kentucky became a State and Scott County Ky formed from Woodford County along the Ohio River from the present Boone County line to the Licking River and South Georgetown the County Seat.

In April of 1792, Capt. John Grant "North Elkhorn, Woodford County" (Scott County), was offering for sale "the tract of land on which I now live, containing 800 acres and including dwelling house, farming utensils, live stock, saw and grist mills, distillery, etc."

Capt. Waller applied for a charter for Falmouth at the first session of the general assembly, but, on account of the land being in litigation, the charter was not granted.

It appears that John Waller the Representative from Bourbon County to the General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky 1792, 1793 and 1794 and John Grant Woodford

County Ky 1792 and Scott County 1793 and 1794. Isaac Shelby the first Governor of Kentucky (1792-1796) had served with John Grant in The Virginia House of Delegates in 1779 and was married at Boonesboro in April, 1783.

On October 11, 1793, John Grant entered into a contract with George Nicholas for two tracts of land on the Licking River, which were originally owned by John Harris and known as John Harris' surveys 1 and 2. It is believed that Wilmington was located on the second survey.

At the first session of the second general assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky December 7th, 1793, an Act establishing a town on the land of John Grant was approved. Fifty acres of land, lying on main Licking between the mouth of the two Grassy Creeks in the County of Scott, the property of John Grant, shall by virtue of this act, be vested in John Sanders, John Thrasher, Senior, Matthias Corwine, Joseph Floyd, John Hay, Squire Grant and William Henry, gentlemen trustees.

At this same session of the general assembly on December 10, 1793, an Act was approved establishing the town of Falmouth on 100 acres of land at the junction of the Main and South Fork of Licking the property of John Cook, William McDowell, and John Waller

and by virtue of the act, was vested in Notley Conn. John Hughes, John Cook, John Vance, Samuel Cook, Joseph Hume, William Monroe, James Little and George Standiford, gentlemen trustees.

Falmouth was laid out in 264 Lots. Wilmington in 100. We have been unsuccessful in locating a Plat of Wilmington.

John Grant and John Waller have their settlements established as Town.

1794 Harrison County formed from half of Bourbon County included between the Forks of the Licking.

Now John Waller and John Grant wanted their own County. At the third session of the third General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky held on December 17, 1794, they approved the act (see page 2) that created Campbell County which was to take effect after the tenth day of May next.

Col. John Campbell represented Jefferson County, Virginia in the General Assembly of Virginia 1786 thru 1791, served with John Grant at the Danville Conventions, elected to the Kentucky Senate in 1792, therefore served with John Waller and John Grant in the Virginia and Kentucky Governments and a close associate of John Waller and John Grant and probably helped them bring Campbell county into being

and they named their county after him.

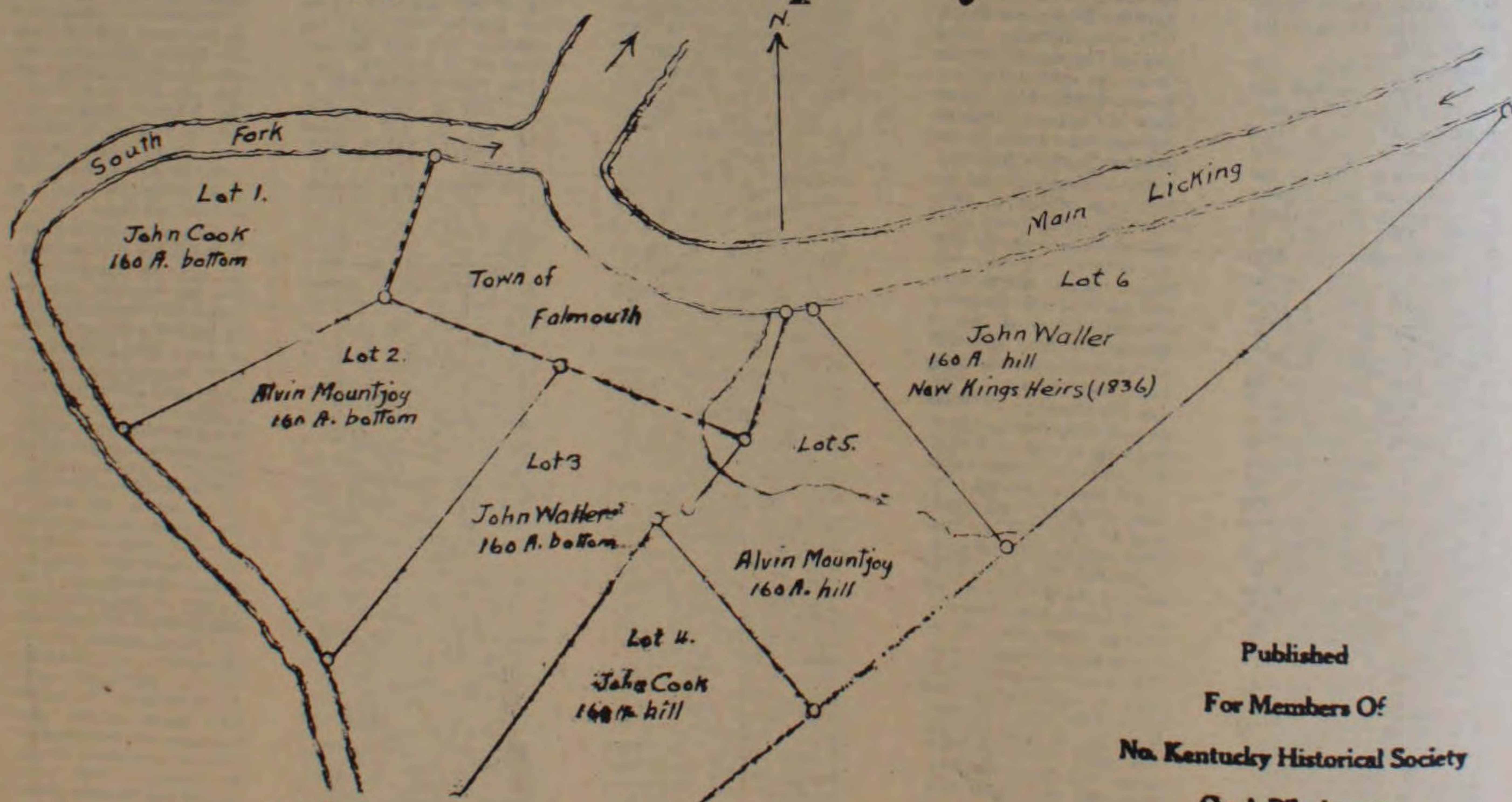
The first court session was held in the home of John Grant in Wilmington. The following records are from court order book A (at Alexandria):

(P.1)-Where as an act passed at the last Session of Assembly for the State of Kentucky directing certain boundaires taken from the Counties of Scott, Mason and Harrison should be laid off & called and known by the name of Campbell, and whereas a Commission from His Excellency Isaac Shelby Esqr. Governor of Kentucky, directed to John Craig, Washington Berry, Charles Daniel, John Roberts, John Cook, Robert Benham, James Little, Thomas Kennedy, Samuel Bryan and John Bush appointing them Justices of the peace for the said County of Campbell (the three first named to act as Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions) reference being had to the said Act & Commission will more fully appear.

Now let it be remembered that on the first day of June, One Thousand seven hundred and ninety five at the house of John Grant in the Town of Wilmington the said Justices agreeable to said Act met and having taken the Oaths of office and to Government (the three first named in the said Commission having withdrawn

continued on page 9

First Official Map Of Falmouth



John Waller coming to Kentucky with Simon Kenton and after he and his brother Edward built Simon Kenton's Station at Washington in Mason County came down the Licking and built his home at the Forks of the Licking in Bourbon County, Va.

The above was drawn by the late E.E. Barton from Pendleton Circuit Court records Page 64. The Map of Holt Richardsons, Entree of 1000 acres.

wn) Also took their seats as a Court.

James Taylor appointed Clerk of this Court pro tempore.

(P. 2)-Nathan Kelly esquire produced a Commission from his Excellency Isaac Shelby Esqr. Govr of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, appointing him Sheriff of Campbell County and he together with Robert Benham esqr., his Security, entered into and acknowledged their Bond according to Law for the faithful discharge of the said office.

And thereupon the said Nathan Kelly took the Oath of Fidelity and the usual Oaths of office agreeable to Law.

Ordered that James Taylor be appointed Clerk of this Court during good behaviour (standard legal phraseology) he having produced a Certificate of his qualification from the Judges of the Court of Appeals and entered into Bond with Washington Berry and Charles Daniel Gent. in the penalty of One thousand pounds which is ordered to be Recorded, whereupon the Oath of fidelity & the Oath of office were administered to the said Taylor.

Squire Grant produced a Commission from his Excellency Isaac Shelby esqr., Governor &c. appointing him Surveyor of this County who thereupon took the

Oaths prescribed by Law & entered into and acknowledged his Bond in the penalty of five hundred pounds with John Sanders Security according to Law.

(P. 3)-The Justices of the County of Campbell produced to (sic) make choice of a place to hold Courts for this County.

Present, John Craig, Washington Berry, Charles Daniel, John Roberts, John Cook, Robert Benham, James Little, Thomas Kennedy, Samuel Bryan and John Bush, Gentlemen.

With all the justices of the peace now in court, the vote was taken and it was

*Ordered that Newport at the Conflux of the Ohio and Licking Rivers be fixed on as the place for holding Court of this County in the future."

Now that they had voted on the permanent seat of justice for the courts of the county, John Craig, Washington Berry and Charles Daniel absented themselves from the meeting for they were justices of the court of quarter sessions.

Samuel Bryan and John Cook represented Falmouth, Charles Daniel, Wilmington, John Roberts, Alexander Sta. James Little, Dry Ridge, John Craig and John Bush Big Bone.

Part 2

That John Waller, John Grant and their associates were extensive land owners in Northern Kentucky is indicated by the records, and their purpose in establishing Kentucky as a State and their Towns of Falmouth and Wilmington and Campbell County was to bring in those to settle on their Lands.

Daniel Boone who they also served with in the Virginia Assembly lost his Land holdings as likewise did John Fowler of Lexington, and others. John Grant left this area but his brother Squire Grant (and both Nephews of Daniel Boone as was Samuel Bryan) seems to have retained his wealth. His final Mansion and Burial at Grant's Bend in Kenton County. John Waller likewise whose last Mansion and resting place in Pendleton County, Bunker Hill.

Holt Richardson
William McDowell
John Waller, John Cook &
Alvin Montjoy 1000 acres

The 1000 acres that had belonged to Holt Richardson, was located and then entered in the Virginia land records on April 25, 1780 (book A, page 24).

It is recorded in the Harrison County, Kentucky, deeds (book A, page 147) that on September 12, 1793, Holt Richison of King Wil-

son Co., Ky., to deliver the deed to William McDowell of Bourbon Co. for the land on the Licking River by virtue of his military warrant.

The land grant for this acreage reads as follows:

James Garrard Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (married Edw. (Ned) Waller's daughter) in consideration of a Military Warrant No. 620 there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto John Waller, John Cook & Alvin Montjoy Assee of William McDowell, who was assee of Holt Richardson a certain Tract or Parcel of Land containing one thousand acres by Survey bearing date the tenth day of June one thousand seven hundred and ninety six lying and being in Campbell County and bounded as followeth to wit Beginning at the Junction of the South and main fork of Licking; thence up the main fork of Licking as it meanders South twenty Poles; South thirty three degrees East 28 poles; South 54 degrees East forty poles East eight poles North 75 degrees East 380 poles to three beeches standing on the bank of main Licking from this Station return'd to the Junction aforesaid; thence up the South fork as it meanders North 78 degrees West 72 poles; West one hundred poles; North 49 degrees

West fifty poles; South 75 degrees west 24 poles South 13 degrees West forty poles; South forty nine degrees West 46 poles; South 14 degrees West 28 poles South 29 degrees East 22 poles; South 10 degrees East 24 poles; South 25 degrees East 40 poles; South 55 degrees East 94 poles; South forty degrees East one hundred poles; South 25 degrees East 130 poles to a Buckeye and Ironwood on the bank of the South fork of Licking; thence North 55 degrees East 750 poles to the above mentioned three Beeches on the Bank of main Licking to the Beginning . . . on the twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord on thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

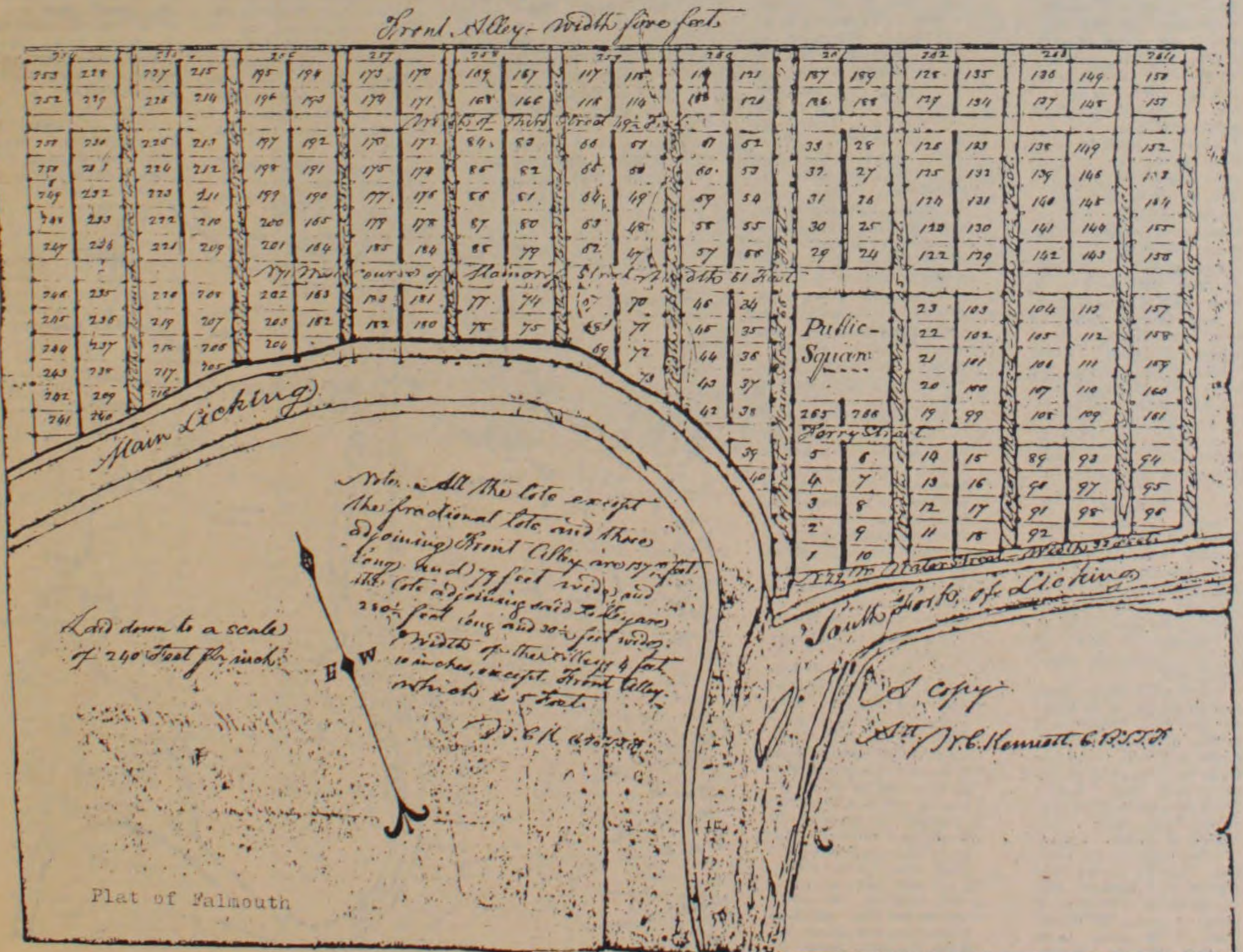
On side of page - Ex d & Delv d to John M. Garrard the 30th Nov. 97.

On side of page - Governors name signed to the Record by the Register agreeably to an act of assembly.

Index for Old Kentucky Surveys & Grants - Kentucky Historical Society.

Kentucky Historical Society Vol. No. 8; Original survey No. 1978; Name - Holt Richardson; Acreage - 1000; County - Military & Campbell; Watercourse - S. & Main Fk Licking; Survey date - 6-10-1796; Original book 4, p. 21; Grantee - John Waller, John

continued on page 10



From the following list of tax payers in Falmouth in 1795 it would appear that John Waller, John Cook and Alvin Montjoy had formed a partnership for the purpose of securing lands in the State of Kentucky as John Fowler and David Leitch of Kentucky and Joseph Weiseger of Virginia had.

Mathew Graves, 1 lot, 1 black, 3 horses, 11 cattle; Mathew Graves, 1 lot; James Green, 1 lot; James Hammersley, 1 lot, 3 horses; Nicholas Harrison, 2 lots; Henry Hatton, 3 lots; George Hendrick, 1 lot; George Huddle, 4 lots; George Hemdick, 1 lot; Edward King, 2 lots, 3 horses, 8 cattle (100 acres on S. Fk. Licking); Anthony Kendal, 1 lot; Reuben Kemp, 1 lot; Steaven Kindal, 1 lot, Oliver Lindsey, 1 lot; Wm. Lumley, 1 lot; Alvin Montjoy, 7 lots, 9 blacks, 6 horses, 9 cattle (300 acres on S. Fk. Licking, 333½ on Hinkston Ck. (Carlisle); Elijah McLanahan, 6 lots, 3 horses, 1 cattle; Samuel More, 2 lots; Robert McDugle, 1 lot; Robert McDugle, 2 lots; David Marshall, 1 lot; Joseph McFox (?), 1 lot; Jonathan Marshall, 1 lot; Mary Mothershead, 1 lot; Lunas Quick, 5 lots, 1 horse, 1 cattle (100 acres on S. Fork Licking); George Rout, 2 lots; George Riddle, 2 lots; Jacob Sinkes, 1 lot, 2 horses, 7 cattle; Charles Sinkes, 1 lot, 3 cattle (100 acres on Licking); John Sanders, 4 lots, 8 blacks, 4 horses, 25 cattle (490 acres on S. Fk. Licking); Henry Sconey, 2 lots; Thomas Sconey, 1 lot; Wm. Turpet, 1 lot; John Vants, 1 lot (100 acres on S. Fk. Licking); Samuel Vance, 2 lots; John Waller, 12 lots, 1 black, 2 horses, 8 cattle (450 acres on Cabbins Ck., 300 on Licking, 333½ on Hinkston (Millersburg), 9,090 on Big Sandy, 5000 on Big Sandy); Obediah Williams, 1 lot, Lewis Washburn, 2 lots.

Part 3

"Plank and scantling of every kind, delivered at the mill or in Cincinnati, on the shortest notice. Orders will be thankfully received and pointedly attended to. JOHN WALLERE. "Fallsmouth, Forks of Licking, Dec. 15, 1794. "N.B. The subscriber will be down with a quantity of planks as soon as the water of Licking will admit."

On the motion of John Waller for leave to build a Water Grist and saw mill in the Town of Falmouth on the South fork of Licking he owning the land on the East side of the River It is Ordered that the Sheriff at the Cost and Charges of the said John Waller summons a Jury of free holders of the vicinage to meet upon the lands petitioned for the fourth Monday in July next who being met and duly sworn (sic) shall dealegently view (sic) and examine the said may be affected or laid under water by building such Mills together with the timber and other convien-ces thereon and report the same with the true Value of the acre petitioned for and of the damage to the party holding the Same or to any other person under their hands and seals to the Court John Waller and John Cook were allowed to build their mills on September 7. 1795.)

John Sanders is permitted to keep a Ferry from his lands on the South fork of the River to the land of Alvin Mountjoy on the opposite shore and to be allowed the following fare Viz For man and horse 19d Horned Cattle 9d small stock 12d and for all carriage 10d p wheel. Whereupon he entered into Bond with John Waller his security as the Law directs.

On the motion of John Waller, it is ordered that John Cook, Charles Sinks, George Hendricks, George Martial, John Waller, John Sanders and Samuel Bryan or any three being first sworn do view and mark out the nearest and best way from Falmouth to intersect the Washington Trace at or near the widow Stephens and make report of the Conveniences and Inconveniences of said road to the Court.

From the 1883 Lake Atlas Maps you can follow this Road, following North the

At the October, 1795, court session of Mason County, John Waller was appointed a deputy surveyor to Henry Lee, the surveyor for the county.

Benj. Allen, 1 lot, 2 horses;
Hiram Allen, 1 lot, 2 horse,
4 cattle; Wm. Anderson, 2
lots; Jesse Bracken, 1 lot,
2 horses (150 acres on Grassy
Creek); John Boyd, 2 lots,
2 blacks, 5 horses, 21 cattle
(300 acres on Grassy Creek);
Mathias Corwin, 1 Lot, 6
horses, 15 cattle (450 acres
Grassy Creek); John Crow,
Jeremiah Croshon, 1 lot,
1 horse, 4 cattle; Edmund
Curd, 2 lots; Vivion Daniel,
2 lots, 1 horse; Charles
Daniel, 2 blacks, 2 horses,
8 cattle; Wm. Daniel, 1 lot,
1 black, 2 horses, 9 cattle;
This is three generations
of Daniels. William the son
of Charles, Vivion the son of
William,) Wm. Edmond-

The following listed but not owning lots in Wilmington, but on Grassy Creek: Kezias Corwin, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 100 acres on East Fk. Grassy Creek; Joseph Corwin, 1 horse, 4 cattle, 100 acre on East Fk. Grassy Creek; (These could be the brothers of Mathias who was in Wilmington and had 450 acres on east fork of Grassy Creek.) John Kilgore, 4 horses, 10 cattle, 200 acres on West Fk. Grassy Creek and Stephen Thrasher, 1 horse, ? 145 acres on E. Fk. Grassy Ck.

John Waller and Falmouth has sustained. Wilmington a River Bank and Tobacco

Credits:

The Campbell County Tax List of 1795, as printed in Register Vol. 36 1928, furnished the writer by Margaret Strebel Hartman. The background of John Waller by Warren Shoner.

Wilmington was located in the Kenton County side of the Licking River just south of Cruises Creek and north of Morning View. If you follow what is now Wolf Road (see detailed plat book 1, page 44, group 145) located at the Alexandria Court house), leave the paved road and follow the dirt road, it will take you to the Licking River. When the water is low, you can see the front street of Wilmington and the ferry landings on both sides of the river.

On page 7 of Court Order Book A you will find the following recorded. At a Court Continued and held for the County of Campbell on Tuesday the 2nd day of June 1795 at the house of John Grant in the Town of Wilmington. John Grant is Licensed to keep a ferry from opposite the Street in the Town of Wilmington to the opposite shore and to be allowed the same fare as other ferries across Licking near this place whereas he entered Bond agreeable to Law.

On page 8 you will find the following. Ordered that Elleson Williams, Joseph Boyd, Jesse Bracking, John Arnold, and George Stander-

continued on page 11



ford or any three do View & Mark out the nearest and way from James Littles (on the George Town road) to Wilmington and make report to Court of the conveniences and inconveniences of said road.

Put together The Grants Lick District of Campbell County and The Stephensons District of Kenton County of the 1883 Lake Atlas and you can follow this road from Grants Lick to the head water of Banklick Crk. and through Boone County to Big Bone Lick.

Sept. 28th 1797. Sir send by Barer. Elias Roberts as many Salt Kittles as he can bring perhaps twelve in whole and his rect. shall be good against yr friend and c John Grant.

Mr. Sandusky or the acting agent at Big Bone Lick.

Oct. 19 1797. Please to let the Bearer Saml Bryan have eight kittles and oblige yrs & c John Grant.

Received of Jacob Sadowsky as agent for Thomas Carneal by the hand of Samuel Bryant Eight Kittles weighing seven hundred and thirty pound as giving under my hand.

Witness: Robert Howe

Saml. Bryan

Sept. 28 1797 John & Elias Roberts brought 14 Kittles from Big Bone to Grants Lick over this road at the direction of John Grant.

Wilmington Road to Newport

At the first day of Court the Justices made a choice to establish Newport as the place to hold Courts.

June 2 1795 Court Order Book A Page 8. Ordered that Squire Grant Jesse Bracking, Benjamin Allen, Ezekel Parrish, and John Roberts or any three of them first sworn do view and mark out the nearest and best way from the Town of Wilmington to intersect the road leading from Plumb Creek to Newport and make report to the Court of Conveniences and inconveniences of said road.

Court was adjourned to meet at the House of Jacob Fowler in the Town of Newport on September 7th. 1795.

The Court Record indicates that the subject of the road to Newport did not come up again until.

Sept. 5 1796 Page 64. Ordered that Thomas Johnson, Benjamin Archer, George Kelly and William German or any three of them first duly sworn act as viewers to mark out the nearest and best way from Newport to Wilmington and make report of the convenience and inconveniences of said intended road to the next Court.

Sept. 5 1796 Page 63 Ordered that John Grant, Charles Daniel, Ellison Williams and William Daniel or any three of them being first duly sworn act as Viewers to make out the nearest and best way from said Grants Mill (Grassy Creek) to Wilmington and thence to Ellison Williams, on the head of Bank Lick and make Report of the conveniences and inconveniences of the said intended Road to the next County Court.

Note that John Grant is



No. 1--This is Grant's Ferry Landing, the old road bed can be seen in the center of the picture. The pioneers of Falmouth traveled down this road to the first county seat of Campbell County, before 1798, which was located just across the Licking River.



No. 2--At the Grant's Landing, the Licking can be seen and just across the river, how the roadbed took off over the hill to Wilmington, the first Campbell county seat of Government. When Court first convened there, John Waller of Falmouth, and John Grant and others were present.

now active in the Court and is determined to get his roads built to Wilmington. At the next court, November 7th (page 74), he questions the vote that moved the courts from Wilmington to Newport.

Feb. 6 1797 Page 85 The Persons appointed to lay off the Road from Newport to Wilmington reported that they had laid off the same as follows beginning at about one half mile on the Road above James Johnson leading to the Widow Stevens (Plumb Creek to Newport or Newport to Washington) a tree marked by us and to follow thro. the Lands of George Kelly, Thomas Johnson, Squire Grant, John Grant and Bartlett Graves. On Consideration whereof it

is ordered that the said road be established.

Sept. 11 1797 Page 111 The Persons appointed to view and mark out the nearest and best way from Newport to Wilmington reported that they had mark'd out the same as follows to leave the Road that leads from Newport to Stephens about one half mile above James Johnsons at the place where Thomas Johnsons Road is at the Mouth of Riffel Creek thence passing by Capt. Kelly's with the path formerly traveled to Wilmington passing by Squire Grants plantation (Mouth of Pond Creek) to Licking just below Wilmington. On consideration whereof it is ordered that the said Road be established agreeable to said Report that Thomas

Johnson act as Surveyor of said Road from the Newport Road to Pond Creek. Benjamin Allen from thence to John Russels and Bartlett Graves from thence to Licking. All Hands from Bartles run and up the Right hand fork (Pools Creek #2) to include Dr. Sellmans Farm do attend said Johnson, the hands from Pond Creek and upwards to include Joseph Wellsmans Farm to attend Benjamin Allen and the hands from thence up the Licking on the North side to include James Howards Farm to attend said Graves as often as may be requisite for cutting out and keeping the same in good repair as a Bridle Way.

Thomas Johnsons 150 Acres Group 378. 50 Acres

conveyed to James Johnson laid between present Murnan & Riffel Creek. Wolpert Road appears to be where the Wilmington Road left the Old State Road and followed the north branch of Riffel Creek (Youtsey Creek Road) to the South side of Riffel Creek to the Licking and up the Licking (Now Rifel Range Rd & Indian Trace. Pond Creek Road to Wolf Road to the Licking. (John Grants Lane was north of the line between the Stevens & West Farms Bartlett Graves Land was south of this line Where Clay ridge comes into Wolfe Road. Clay Ridge Grants Ford you have the Newport & Grants. Ford joining to Wilmington.

SAMUEL BELLVILLE MILITIA MAN FROM NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE

by Margaret Strebel Hartman, Historian

Samuel Bellville was born January 9, 1762, near Christian Bridge, in New Castle County, Delaware. "It can be assumed that he grew up in this area for he was living at Christian Bridge when he was called into the service where he remained until after the proclamation of peace.

Samuel was a volunteer Minute Man, having entered in April of 1777 at the age of fifteen. The militia company was commanded by Captain Hugh McCracken in the regiment commanded by Colonel Patterson. He remained in this company for two years and three months. Captain McCracken's Minute Men were almost continually on the alert; some times as scouts hunting up Tories and at other time in skirmishing with scouts of the British army. In one of these skirmishes, which took place at Fort Penn near New Castle, Lieutenant Joseph Middleton of their company was killed.

Samuel often saw General Washington and General Lafayette as they passed to and from New York, Philadelphia and other places to which their duty called them. He never engaged in regular battles as his services were those only of a local Militia Man - but, from the fact that the state of Delaware was often the theatre of the war, he had to be ready at all times, both night and day, to march and repel the enemy. He was never given a written discharge, but was verbally permitted to quit by his captain.

After peace was made, he removed to Shipping Port, Pennsylvania, where he remained nearly a year; then moved to about thirty miles above Pittsburg in Westmoreland County, in the same state. It was in the year 1791 that he came to Campbell County, Kentucky. (Revolutionary war pension records (Survivor 15317) from General Services Administration, Washington, D. C.)

At the time of the arrival of Samuel Bellville into this area, small communities were beginning to spring up, such as Columbia and Losantiville, north of the Ohio River, and Newport at the Licking and Ohio Rivers. Fort Washington had been built east of Losantiville to protect the people for there was still trouble with the Indians. Not only were there Indians to contend with, but even the weather gave them real trouble. An example of this was on the 23d of January 1792, when about one hundred and fifty volunteers rendezvoused at Cincinnati, to go to St. Clair's battleground to help bury the dead. They had been promised horses from among those belonging to the United States, which were kept in Kentucky where Newport now is. There was the heaviest snow on the ground ever known within the memory of the whites, which, on the day

the troops started, was increased to two feet in depth. The Ohio had been frozen, and so thick was the ice, that all efforts to open a channel for the flat boats to ferry over the horses proved unsuccessful. The horses had to be taken up and crossed over above the mouth of the Little Miami River, where the ice was found strong enough to bear their weight.

It was some where in the area of this crossing, that Mary Perry, widow of Samuel Perry, later operated her ferry. She was granted a license on April 4, 1796, and became the first woman operator in the northern Kentucky area; perhaps the first in the state.

This year was another rough year as far as the weather was concerned; for, ten days previous to Tuesday, December 20, 1796, the Ohio River had been frozen over to the depth of nine inches, enclosing firmly the "Kentucky boats" of quite a number of emigrants. Heavy rains fell, inspiring them with hopes of release and a prosperous journey, but the weather turned colder, and on that night, and the next, the thermometer stood at 17 degrees below zero. Before daylight, on the 22nd, the ice bridge broke up with a noise like thunder, carrying to destruction many of the boats, and to death some of their adventurous passengers. Soon after this, there fell two feet of snow.

It was in this month that records first appeared for Samuel in our county court books for he was paid eight shillings by the court; no reason was given for the payment. A few months later, he, Jacob Mills, David Colglasher or Christopher Reynolds, or any three of them, were to act as viewers to make out the nearest and best way from Mrs. Perry's ferry to the mouth of the Three Mile of Licking and make a report of the conveniences and inconveniences of the road to the court. Charles Morgan had made the motion that this road be established. In June, they reported that they had viewed and marked out the road beginning at a black walnut near Bellville's sugar camp on the road from Perry's ferry to Grassy Creek to be used as a bridle way.

As early as August 25, 1800, Samuel was taxed for 146 acres of land on Wells Creek in the William Kennedy patent. However, it isn't until June 7, 1806, that Benjamin Beall made out the deed to this acreage; the consideration given for the land was the sum of forty three pounds sixteen shillings.

In July of 1801, he was appointed to attend James Shaw, overseer of the road from Mrs. Stevens to the sag in the road toward Washington. They were to assist in cutting out and keeping the road in repair according to law when called upon.

Again in 1808, he was appointed to help on the road under the direction of Jonathan Carmack, the surveyor. Then, the years go by with no mention of Samuel until June 1814 when he, and others, are again to help Jonathan Carmack, surveyor of the road from the mouth of

Twelve Mile (formerly Wells Creek) leading to Grant's Lick as far as where Robert Shaw's road turns out to James Shaw's. In November 1815, Samuel was appointed surveyor of this road. In February 1821, he is again appointed surveyor of the road leading from the mouth of Twelve Mile to Grant's Lick. As the court book from January 1822 until December 1827 is missing, it is impossible to say if he participated in the affairs of the county.

The Baptist church at Twelve Mile was constituted on the 18th of September 1818, with twenty-five members, in the house of Samuel Belveal (Bellville) and Elder John Stephens was chosen pastor.

The act of Congress was passed June 7, 1832, which provided that veterans with six months service, irrespective of the type of need, were entitled to apply for pensions. Samuel appear in Campbell County Circuit Court on April 23, 1833 and applied for a pension for his services to his country during the revolutionary war. Thomas Herbert, a clergyman, and John B. Lindsey, both attested to the fact that they believed Samuel to be seventy one years of age and that he served as a soldier in the revolution. Evidently there was some question with regard to the original pension application for, on March 24, 1834, Samuel made an amendment to his original declaration in which he stated "that by reason of old age and consequent loss of memory, he cannot swear positively as to the precise length of his service, but according to the best of his recollection, he served not less than the period mentioned below and in the following grade for two years and three months I served as a private and for which service I claim a pension;" J. L. Edwards, Commissioner of Pensions, War Department, did not feel the information was as explicit as it could be and requested more complete information on April 3, 1834. If there was further correspondence, it does not appear with the records on file at Washington today. On April 14, 1834, a pension was granted of a semi-annual allowance of \$10.00.

It was about 1841, that Samuel's wife passed away. What her name was is unknown to me for the search of our records did not reveal it. Several years later, on November 2, 1843, Samuel deeded eighty two and a half acres of his land to Isaac Bellville "for and in consideration of the natural love and affection he has for him, the sum of \$5.00 and further considerations." The further consideration was that Isaac maintain and provide for all of Samuel's wants and necessities during his life, but Samuel was to retain for himself all control as to the occupancy of the land during his natural life. Samuel, little by little, sold off the balance of his land; ten acres to Alexander L. Rachford in November 1843, twenty acres to Abigail Henderson in February 1844, which was a part of a tract of forty six acres which had been

deeded to Joseph Dix and which he in turn sold to Peter Peck (did not locate this deed) and twenty six acres to A. V. Rachford in October 1845.

Samuel passed away February 7, 1846; where he is buried is unknown to me, but I hope some day to discover this burial spot.

As to the family of Samuel Bellville, very little is known. Peter Belveal (Bellville) was located in Campbell County in the same area as Samuel in July 1801; however, there is nothing in our records to show a family connection if there was one. Peter married Phebe Bennet, the daughter of Samuel Bennet, August 26, 1803, and, undoubtedly moved out of the area after January of 1807 when he, with Isaac Spurgin, Israel Ware or John Griffith, or any three of them, being first sworn before a justice of the peace, were to view and mark out the nearest and best way from the main county road on a direction from Newport to Posey's ferry.

Another Bellville (Belveal) family had shown up in the area; again, no indication of a relationship to Samuel. The only record left by them is the bond and consent slip for the marriage of Stephen Ridlen to Ann, the daughter of James and Ann Bellville (Belveal) on December 27, 1813. James Belveal and Rebekah Belveal were witnesses to the consent slip for this marriage.

Isaac M. Bellville was the only child of Samuel known to be living and as far as was ever known or reported, he was the only child. Isaac was married to Jerusha H. Brown, December 27, 1832. He appeared in the court records in September 1833 when he, along with others, were to help Thomas Beagle, surveyor of the road from the mouth of Twelve Mile to the mouth of Brushy fork in Grant's Lick road. About ten years passed before he appeared in the records again. In May 1842, he was to help, with others, Matthias Truesdell, surveyor of the Twelve Mile road leading from the Carmack road to the Washington road crossing Twelve Mile Creek. He continued to appear in the records until in March of 1849 when he sold forty six and three quarter acres of land to John C. Tarvin and thirty five acres to G. W. Carmack. This land was on Twelve Mile Creek and undoubtedly was the same land given to him by his father, Samuel. The index to the 1850 census of Campbell County does not list any one as the head of the family by the name of Bellville or a similar spelling - thus, after a span of fifty eight years, this family removed from Campbell County.



Early pioneer cabin.

MAJOR DAVID LEITCH AND LEITCH'S STATION

by Margaret Strebel Hartman, Historian

Not too much is known about David Leitch. James Taylor, who was acquainted with him, described David as "a remarkable handsome intelligent Scotch gentleman." From the inscription on a monument in Evergreen Cemetery, Southgate, Kentucky, we learn that he was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on September 11, 1753. He, at an early age, emigrated to America with an elder brother and settled in Richmond, Virginia. There was a James Leitch, "rich merchant of Richmond, Va." bought Pantops in Albemarle County from Thomas Jefferson in 1803, but settled into Pantops in 1815. . . . his wife was Mary Walker Lewis, granddaughter of Nicholas Lewis and he (James) built the first main house on Pantops. This may have been the elder brother of our David Leitch. Taylor said David "was bred in Manchester, and was in business in Manchester opposite to Richmond for several years before he removed to Kentucky in the year 1788 and vested most of his funds in land warrants and located large tracts on the waters of Green River."

As early as March 6, 1782, an entry for land in Lincoln County, Virginia (later Kentucky), was made by David on the Mississippi River. This was only the first of many such acquisitions of land for him. On the 14th of April 1784, he entered into a copartnership with John Fowler and Joseph Weiseger for locating lands in Kentucky, which lands were divided among them on the 14th of September 1792; on the 17th of February 1812, John Fowler, James Taylor, as representative of David, and Daniel Weiseger, as representative of Joseph Weiseger, divided all the land they had "a recollection of." (NOTE: the land was in the counties of Fleming, Bath and Pendleton.) David had several other partnerships; entering land with Fowler, Jr., in Fayette County on April 28, 1784 and with Howard on August 14, 1784 in the same county.

David's wife described him as "a brave and patriotic republican" and that "while quite young, he took part in the struggle for American independence as aid-de-camp to General Lawson."

In the year 1785, he came to Kentucky and settled near Lexington. (NOTE: his wife gave the date of 1785 and Taylor gave the date of 1788.) His wife wrote that "he was a member of the first Convention of Kentucky." This convention convened at Danville on December 27, 1784 and the separation from Virginia was discussed, but the subject was referred to a second convention; David was not a member of this convention which was held in Danville on May 23, 1785. This would indicate that he was here prior

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who, in 1789, built a log house at the confluence of the Licking and Ohio rivers where Newport was later laid out, but, as he was 25 years old at that date, he wasn't the father.)

"The Indians had become so daring as to skulk through the streets at night & through the gardens around Fort Washington," said Benjamin. "On the 21st of May the Indians fired on my father where he was at work on his outlot in Cincinnati & took Joseph Cutter within a few yards of him. The alarm was given by halloing from lot to lot until it reached the Town. I had just arrived from Leaches Station...on the first day of June my father was killed by them..."

"After the funeral of my father I returned & planted my corn & attended to it, but was obliged to divide my time & bestow the greater part at Cincinnati for the benefit of the family..."

Later in the year, Benjamin sold his improvement at the station "for a mere trifle."

David sold land to the following persons, but the exact date of the sale isn't known except in a couple of cases: Thomas Johnson, Timothy Bull, Cader Edwards, William Edwards, Thomas Rees, Thomas Lindsey, John Merriam, Joseph R. Farrar, George Gordon, John Bartle, John Bird, Joseph Kelly, Benjamin Archer, Samuel Beck, George Kelly and Edward Welch; there may have been other sales that haven't been discovered as yet.

Keturah tells of some of the conditions they lived with in this story. "As my husband and I were descending the Licking in a bateau rowed by two men, the Major and men were being armed, it began to rain and we went ashore to shelter ourselves under some trees, when we heard the firing of guns in the direction of the mouth of the Licking. My husband remarked, something must have happened as the firing of guns were contrary to orders."

"When we reached Fort Washington we found that the Indians had surprised a party between 'Columbia' and 'Cincinnati' killing one or more, and taking a young son of Colonel Spencer prisoner." The date of this incident was July 7, 1792 and Oliver M. Spencer was the young man captured by the Indians.

James Taylor, who came to Newport in the latter part of June of 1792, met at the garrison of Fort Washington an old acquaintance, Lt. Hastings Harks, who, with the commandant of Fort Washington, Captain Mahlon Ford, invited him to partake with them in their mess. He "visited Major Leitch and lady at their residence near the Station...spent a pleasant day with them." James remained in Cincinnati until the first day of July and took his departure for his brother's (Hubbard) near Lexington. He fell in company with Mr. Worley who was a volunteer in the Kentucky volunteers and who had his leg broken in St. Clair's

defeat and was just able to ride; also old Mr. Thomas Lindsey and son, Thomas, who met him on Bank Lick opposite Leitch's Station who was going near Lexington "to drive down his stock." In time, James, who had had his servant, Adam, with him on this visit, returned to Virginia.

James returned to Newport on the 3rd of May 1793 to make it his permanent residence and gives us a further insight into the lives of Major Leitch and his lady. He tells, "There was no ferry across the Ohio, it was crossed in canoes when Major Leitch and lady would cross to see her sister (Mrs. Gordon of Cincinnati) and would leave their horses with me (at Newport) till they returned. I spent most of my Saturday and Sunday evenings with them. (in) 1794, Major Leitch went out with a surveyor and a party to lay off some land he had sold - they were caught in a cold storm of rain, night came on - they lay out in the wet, - he caught a bad cold which brought on a violent spell of sickness from which he died in eight or ten days. I had heard of his illness and went to see him. I found Captain Gordon there with an attorney who had just completed his (will) a Doctor Strong of the U.S. Army who was there and had attended him. (Note: Keturah's sister, Sally, had married Captain George Gordon from Philadelphia who was a merchant several years at Lexington, but had moved to Cincinnati, opened a tavern and boarded many of the officers of the army and merchants, of which there were many who flocked there on account of the trade with the army.) Captain Gordon took me out and told me Major Leitch had appointed me one of his executors, with Captain John Fowler of Lexington and Captain Daniel Weiseger of Frankfort and herself executrix. His will was made the 8th of November 1794 and he died the next day." David was buried on the farm and, at a later date, his remains were removed to the Newport Cemetery (now Evergreen Cemetery). On the monument in the cemetery, Keturah had the following inscription cut -

"In memory of Major David Leitch who was universally beloved for his benevolence, generosity and many virtues. This monument erected by his devoted wife May 1853."

Litchfield, the county seat of Grayson County, was named for Major Leitch who was the patentee of the land on which it stands and who donated the site of the town.

I thought you would like to know the Leitches material possessions as listed in the inventory of his estate - there was a negro man (James), a roan mare, a black mare, a red cow, a red heifer, 9 sheep, a cherry desk, one bed and bed clothes, another bed and bed clothes, a waggon, two trunks, a silver tankard, a silver can, a looking glass, a pair of candlesticks, 2 waiters and two yearling colts. All was bought up by James Taylor at the sale

of the estate except the red cow which was bought by David Lewis and Thomas Lindsey bought the pair of candlesticks.

David and Keturah did not have children and, according to Taylor, "Mrs. Leitch)...spent most of her time with her mother and step-father. Captain Farrar), and sometimes at Judge Coburn's in Washington, Mason County. (Note: Keturah's sister, Mary, married Judge Coburn.) Neither Captain Fowler or Captain Weiseger were willing to qualify a grant and Mrs. Leitch) also declined and I alone qualified as executor. In our conferences as to her land business and being frequently (in her company) by the time a year had nearly expired I proposed to take charge of her person as well as her estate, to which she consented, and on the 15th of November 1795 (we became) man and wife at Tuckahoe, near Lexington."

Keturah and James were to reside on their estate "Belle Vue", which adjoined the original town of Newport, east of Washington Avenue. Keturah died on January 18, 1866 at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. K. L. Harris in Newport, and James died at 3 o'clock P.M. on November 7, 1848; both are buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

Credit: James Leitch information supplied by Mrs. Nettie Leitch Major of Washington, D.C.

TAYLOR'S MILLS

Early maps showing patent lines and interferences of patents are scarce. This map, minus the lower portion which was of no special interest, was copied mainly because it shows the location of Leitch's Station Farm; also patents west of the Licking River.

James Taylor, who had married the widow Leitch, first applied to the October 1800 county court for permission to build a grist and saw mill "on the North East side of main Licking he owning the Land on the North East side of said Licking near Leitches Station and having obtained the consent of William Decoursey who owns the land on the opposite side." A jury of twelve freeholders met on the 10th of November 1802 and reported that they had "met upon the premises at the riffle a little above Leitches old Station on Main Licking and having viewed all things and matters...relating to the Saw & Grist Mill & dam about to be erected by the said James Taylor on the premises aforesaid upon our oaths do say that we are of opinion that great publick advantages will arise from the erection of said Mills on the premises aforesaid and no inconveniences. That the said Taylor may build a dam two feet high that he erect a slope of timber or plank for the passage of fish and also a lock or gate Seventeen feet wide for the passage of boats. That no land will be overflowed by the said dam nor the Mansion house office curtilage or garden thereunto belonging that the slope aforesaid will obviate (?) the difficulty of the passage

of fish and the lock aforesaid secure the navigation of boats in low water & on a very moderate swell in the river boats will be able to go over the dam. That the health of the neighbours will in no wise be annoyed by the Stagnation of the waters. We further report that it appears to the said Jury that the sd. James Taylor owns the land on the Northeast side of the river Licking where he wishes to erect the dam and also that he owns one half acre on the opposite side where he wishes to adjoin the dam to an abutment." He was granted the right to erect the mill at the December 6th county court session.

The John Harris 6th survey, which was patented to John Crittenden, is a very interesting area.

William Wilson settled within the boundaries of this patent in the year 1795 and lived within its boundaries until the year 1827. He was the agent and tenant of Major John Crittenden. He first settled about a quarter of a mile above the mouth of Bank Lick Creek and he lived there about two years. He then moved on Bank Lick Creek just above the mill and lived there for two years while still continuing to act as agent for Crittenden, who had resided at the mills about three weeks at one time with his family of negroes who assisted to erect the building on the land. Wilson was then placed at the mill by him and he lived there ten or twelve years until "Genl. Taylor purchased the land." He had a yoke of oxen to haul to the mill large quantities of timber and he had the privilege of taking timber from any part of the tract of five thousand acres except the two hundred acres that had been sold to Richard J. Taylor.

I do not have a deed from Crittenden to Taylor, so do not know the exact date the land was sold. However, on August 26, 1811, Taylor asked the court for a writ of adquad damnum at his mill seat on the Bank Lick Creek near the mouth at the place called Fosters old mill he owning the land on both sides of the creek. I do not have a record of his being allowed to build the mill, but he probably did. At this same court, he asked that viewers be appointed to mark out a road leading from his mill on Bank Lick to cross the Licking river at the mouth of Bank Lick and to intersect the Licking road at the most convenient place in a direction to Newport.

George Perry tells us that "in 1819 he entered into business with Genl. Taylor, at which time he Taylor was in possession of the Crittenden Survey - that in 1821 witness moved to Bank Lick Mill and remained there until the 1st of January 1830 - that from 1821 till 1828 he acted as agent of Genl. Taylor in the management of his farm and hands at Bank Lick Mill - that he cultivated the farm with Taylor's slaves."

The agreement entered into between James Taylor and James Foley on December 1, 1829 is most interesting and informative. It reads - "It

is between James Taylor of the one part & James Foley of the other part both of Campbell County State of Kentucky as follows viz That the said Taylor puts his farm called Bank Lick farm Bank Lick Mills under the charge & management of said Foley for seven years from the first day of January next also his stock of horses cattle & hogs, carts oxen and farming utensils. The said Taylor is to furnish his slaves Noah, Frank and Hanibal to work under the charge of said Foley on the said farms & mills. The said Foley to furnish his two men slaves Simon & Tom and his woman Rose. The said hands to be employed on said farm & mills as the said Foley may think most profitable with the advice of said Taylor when he may think proper to give it. Be it however understood if any of the above mentioned hands should at any time be unable to perform an equal labour with the one against whom he is placed that hand shall be withdrawn by the party owning him & another who shall be able to perform as much put in his place. If the hands of either the parties should die or abscond such party losing him shall replace it by one or more of equal value in worth or labor as may be just. But should any of the said hands abscond the said Foley is to use all reasonable diligence to recover them at the expense of the party who owns such slave.

"The said parties Taylor and Foley are each to furnish their proportion of Stock of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep the said Taylor two thirds the said Foley one third and all the produce raised from said farm & mills is to be divided in like proportion - the said Taylor two thirds and the said Foley one third - The stock to be made common of all kinds and held so to the end of this contract & then divided in said proportion with all the tools carts and carriages and plantation utensils which we may put in or be furnished for our mutual use. If the parties should conclude to purchase stock of cattle hogs &c it is to be done in the like proportion and held so and when sold the proceeds of sales to be divided in said proportion.

"In laying in the stock of provender grain and meat for the ensuing year each party is to furnish what will be sufficient for his own hands & stock particularly meat. But the grain & provender to be all in common and the said Foley is to have charge of the meat for said Taylors hands and have the same cooked for them.

"In all future years during this Contract a sufficiency is to be taken in of all kinds from our joint stock for provisions for our whole hands and also for the family of said Foley both white and black and also for any hired hands which may be employed either on the mill or on the farm in our joint business.

"The said Taylor is to charge no rent for said mills & farm and the said Foley is to charge nothing for his services during this Contract which he is to give in an continued on page 15

industrious and attentive manner.

"The said Taylor puts all his adjoining lands under the care of said Foley from which he may cut saw logs but the timber is to be used with prudence and not to be run over and that left which is of reasonable good quality - No ash timber is to be sawed without the permission of said Taylor and a reasonable quantity of walnut may be sawed. - In clearing land to

add to the farm such timber as will do for rails and as much as is needed shall be appropriated to that purpose. - that which will do for sawing to be used in that manner & that which will do for cord wood to be Chopped by our joint force and the proceeds to be divided as aforesaid after expenses borne or sold on the place.

"The farm called the Bank Lick farm embraces the meadow and corn land in

said Taylors large enclosure and also a woods pasture lying back of said meadow & field - all the ground in the meadow enclosures best suited for meadow the said Foley is to have cleared up and put in grass as soon as it can be conveniently done with our joint hands, the balance for grain. - All wood chopped from ground in clearing up for corn or grass is to be disposed of to the best advantage and the profits to be divided as foresaid - the grounds to be appropriated as the parties may think best for cultivating all land that are cleared adjoining the said farm and put in cultivation the said parties are to divide the produce in said proportion.

"The said Taylor is to furnish clothes for his own hands this winter but hereafter the said Foley is to furnish clothing out of our joint stock for the above mentioned hands together with his three hands.

"The said Taylor puts all his Stone quarries on Licking & Bank Lick embracing the West side of Licking and also both sides of Licking above Tibbatts corner which said Foley is to manage to the best advantage - In measuring in selling the wood and stone & taking care of the same the said Foley for his trouble is to receive ten per cent on the net proceeds of the same. If at any time the parties may think proper to get Stone with our joint hands and hire hands to boat the same the said parties shall bear the propo(r)tionable expense & receive their proportionable profits in the proportion aforesaid.

"The said Foley is to take the management and renting out of all places of said Taylors adjacent to Bank Lick on the west side of Licking River and on Bank Lick side with the advice of said Taylor and collect the rents and be

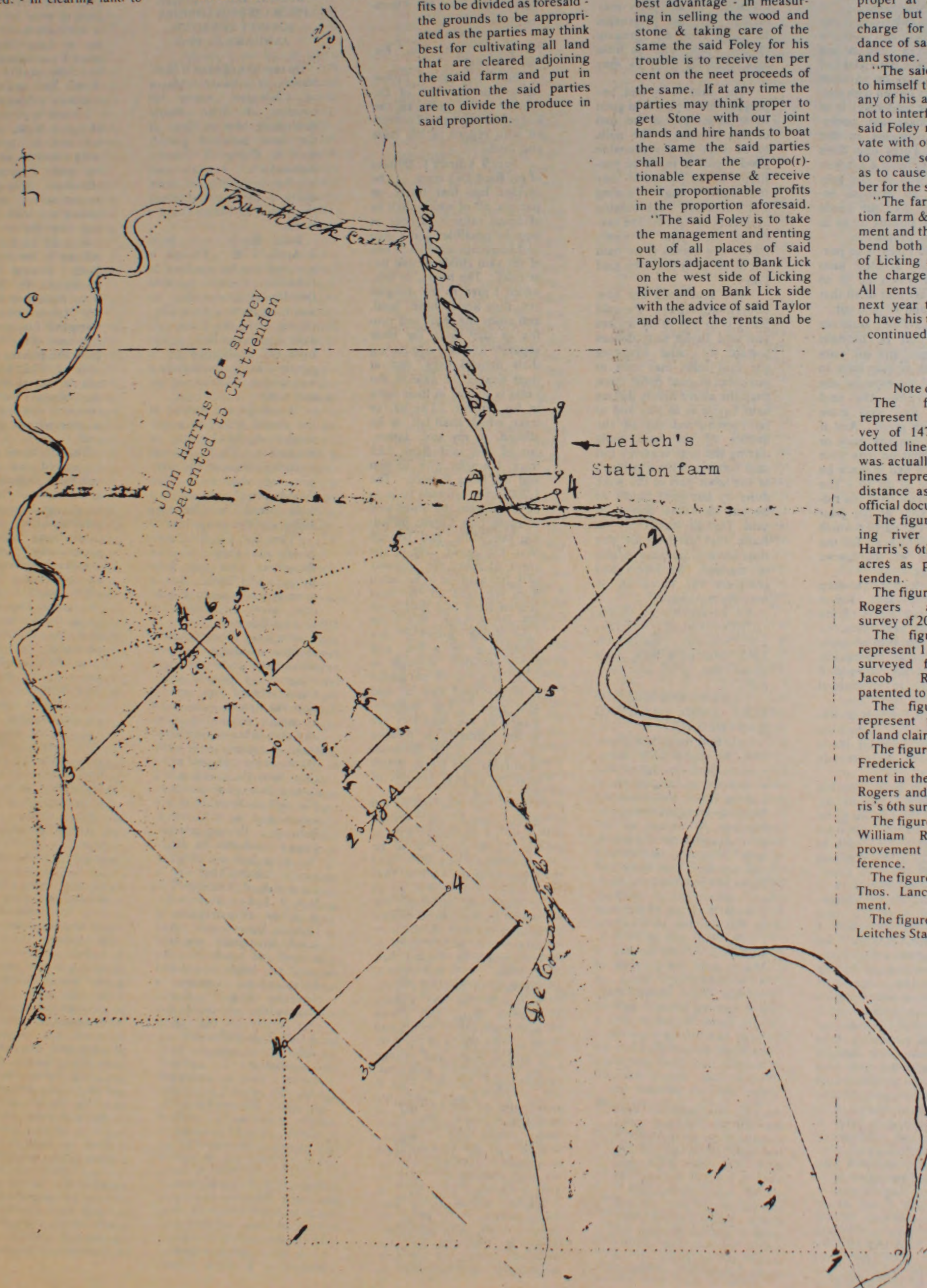
allowed ten per cent on the net proceeds whether the rent be money grain or produce of any kind. Any contracts the said Taylor has already made which has not yet expired to stand till they do expire.

"The said Foley is to use all reasonable measures to prevent depredations being committed on the said Taylors lands put under his care and charge & is to enforce the law where he deems it proper at said Taylors expense but is to make no charge for the superintendence of said Taylors timber and stone.

"The said Taylor reserves to himself the right of selling any of his adjacent lands but not to interfere with any land said Foley may wish to cultivate with our own hands nor to come so near the mills as to cause a scarcity of timber for the saw mills.

"The farm called the Station farm & a small improvement and the lands in the big bend both on the east side of Licking are placed under the charge of said Foley - All rents commencing the next year the said Foley is to have his ten per cent.

continued on page 16



Note of Reference

The figures 111111 represent Ash & Co. Survey of 14760-3/4 acre. The dotted lines represent what was actually run. The Black lines represent course and distance as laid down from official documents.

The figures 2222 and Licking river represent John Harris's 6th Survey of 5000 acres as patented to Crittenden.

The figures 3333 represent Rogers and Johnson's survey of 2000 acres.

The figures 4444444444 represent 11950 acres of land surveyed for the heirs of Jacob Rubsamon and patented to John Fowler.

The figures 555555555 represent the 762 1/2 acres of land claimed by John Cox.

The figures 6666 represent Frederick Cox's improvement in the interference of Rogers and Johnson & Harris's 6th survey.

The figures 7777 represent William Richardson's improvement in said interference.

The figures 5588 represent Thos. Lancaster's improvement.

The figures 9999 represent Leitches Station farm.

"The said Foley is to sell the produce of the farms timber from the mill, grain from the grist mill and pay over to said Taylor his proportion of the proceeds from time to time as it may be received by him free of charge - if the said Taylor wishes to take his two thirds of the proceeds of the farms lumber from the saw mill and grain from the grist mill if so there shall be a fair and equitable division made of the same in proportion aforesaid.

"The said Foley is to move to the mills as soon as George Perrys time is out which is on the 31st of December next or as soon thereafter as he can with convenience the said Foley is at liberty to make any necessary improvements in the house said Perry now lives in and also to build a Kitchen and dig a well on the premises and all expense incurred more than our hands can do to be borne by us in the aforesaid proportion.

"The said Foley is to purchase a book at their joint expense in which he is to keep a fair account of all that is received and all paid out.

"The said Foley reserves the mare that he brought from Virginia and all colts that she has or may have to himself and his especial use and benefit but the said Foley will feed said mare from his own grain. And if said Taylor has any mare or two mares that he may wish to reserve in like manner he is at liberty to do so - The said Foley shall have his riding horse kept at the joint expense of the parties which is necessary to keep for the performance of the above mentioned services.

"The parties agree to keep a dairy the said Taylor furnishing two thirds of the Cows and the said Foley one third and the profits arising from it shall be equally divided and all butter and cheese made to be divided equally.

"The said Foley is at liberty to take for cultivation any of the aforesaid lands and to divide the proceeds as aforesaid.

"Whatever stock farming utensils oxen carriages &c the parties furnish are to be valued when this contract goes into effect and each to have a credit in that way and in that way they are ascertain their equal proportion.

"The said Taylor obliges himself to keep the said Foley in quiet possession of the premises aforesaid for the term aforesaid. If any difference of opinion relative to this contract or any part thereof should arise between the parties in that case each of them shall choose one respectable person to hear and determine their disputes and in case the two men chosen by the parties should disagree they are to choose a third person who shall be fully authorized to hear & determine all difficulties concerning the aforesaid contract which decision the parties shall be bound by to all intents & purposes.

"The said Foley is at liberty to add any of the adjoining farms now rented out to the Bank Lick farm for cultivation with our joint force to be used and the produce to be divided in

the aforesaid proportion.

"If the said Taylor should loose by course of law any part of the farm Foley may cultivate during this contract said Taylor shall add as much improved land out of some of his other farms now rented out as shall be equivalent for their mutual benefit.

"At the commencement of this contract a valuation of each parties stock and other articles furnish by each (slaves excepted) is to be taken so as each party may furnish his just proportion so as to form an aggregate of the whole with as little loss to either party as may be.

"The said farm and improvements to be left in good tenable repair at the end of this contract. The mills to be kept in a reasonable good repair & made as profitable to the parties as they reasonably ought during this contract unavoidable accidents excepted. The taxes of our joint property slaves and horses to be paid out of our joint funds by said Foley.

"The said mills are now undergoing repairs - the said Foley is to pay thirty dollars and said Taylor sixty dollars toward it - And whatever the said mills may cost to put them in good order more than the above ninety dollars said Taylor is to pay and to be reimbursed out of the profits of the said mills during the next season - but said Foley is to have as much of the labor part of the work done by our joint hands as he can & takes charge of said Taylors hands at his Bank Lick farm from this time for that purpose & also to manage the farms and complete the barns as he may deem proper.

An advertisement in the LICKING VALLEY REGISTER, Saturday, March 19, 1842, tells us a little more about the grist and saw mill.

FARMS AND MILLS TO RENT - LAND, STOCK AND HAY FOR SALE

I will rent my grist and saw Mill, on Bank Lick creek, 4 miles from Covington, and a quarter of a mile from Licking River; and, also, the farm adjoining the same, embracing 300 acres of improved land, with very extensive meadows of timothy and clover. The Mills and Farm will be rented together, or seperately, if desired. This farm is one of the best in this section of Country. I will, also, sell at PUBLIC VENDUE on the 1st day of March next, on a credit of 4 months, my stock of Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Hogs and farming Utensils now on said farm, together with a large quantity of good hay - or if any person should wish to rent said farm and mills before that day, I will sell the stock at private sale - Wm. Duffy, at the mills can shew the farms.

I have a number of farms to rent in this county on the Licking and Ohio Rivers, which are in good condition, and I will rent them for a term of years. I will, also, sell a considerable quantity of land in Campbell county from 5 to 7 miles from this place on and near the road to Alexandria. Also a considerable tract near Grants

Lick within a short distance of Licking River - I have, also, a quantity of land in the State of Ohio for sale, those wishing to purchase can apply to my agent, Jas. Taylor, New Port, Kentucky. I will sell or rent a good two story brick house in this place, the house is new, and in good order with a garden attached to the same.

Those who may desire farms can apply to the subscriber or his agents, E. Yates and John M. Thornton, in New Port.

JA'S TAYLOR

Newport, Cam. Co. Ky. Feb. 19, 1842

The will of James Taylor, written on the 18th of December 1844, gives us the last information that I collected with regard to his mills and lands.

"Sec. 9 I direct 1,200 acre of my Bank Lick tract, . . . be divided into four tracts, or parcels, all of which shall be of equal value - as near as may be possible; and I give and bequeath unto each one of my said children, one lot, or tract. The tracts, or lots, which I give to my daughters, they are to have, hold, and enjoy the rents and profits of the same for their separate and sole use during their natural lives, and at their deaths the title to the same is to vest in their heirs in fee forever. The lot, or tract, which shall fall, or be allotted, to my son, James, out of the said Bank Lick tract, I hereby give to him and his heirs forever. The 1,200 acres referred to is to be taken from the lower side of Bank Lick Creek, including the Mills, and enough from the upper side of the creek to make the quantity of 1,200 acre, is to be taken from the land on the west side of Bank Lick road leading up the ridge. But if the said 1,200 acres is not susceptible of a fair and equal division, enough to make it so is to be added from the land east of said Mill road. The improvements on the said lots are to be estimated in making the division - the intention is to make four tracts, which shall be as near possible of equal value.

"Sec. 38 The 160 or 170 acres called the Wilson place, on the upper side of Bank Lick creek, is to be considered a part of the land reserved of the 1200 or 1500 acres to be divided as a part of the land including the Bank Lick tract, to be divided among my four children, as referred to in SECTION 9. "Codicil 2d (added July 1, 1848) . . . In reference to my land in Kenton county, Kentucky, on the Licking river & Bank Lick Creek and particularly mentioned in section No. 9 of my will, I hereby make and change my will, touching said land, as follows, to wit: That if my son James and my daughters desire, 200 or 250 acres of land between Bank Lick and Covington, and on the contemplated Turnpike, and adjacent to the present Turnpike - may be laid off into town lots, or lots for residences or gardens, from 1 to 10 or 20 acres, as is most advisable, and that the same be sold out to purchasers, on such terms as like property is

sold, and the proceeds of the sale of 200 or 250 acres, I wish divided equally among my son and daughters. Twelve hundred acres of the balance of said survey, I wish divided equally among

JOHN BARTLE ONE OF THE MOST POLISHED GENTLEMEN IN CAMPBELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY

PAPER READ BY MRS. MARGARET S. HARTMAN BEFORE THE CHRISTOPHER GIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1967

On the 30th of March 1838, Moses V. Grant, Mayor of Covington, wrote his opinion of John Bartle describing him as "one of the most polished gentlemen in Campbell County, Kentucky". Let us start at the beginning of John Bartle's life and discover the reason for Mayor Grant's words.

John Bartle was born 2 April, 1745. Though it is stated that he was born in LaMarne, France, he told Dr. Daniel Drake that he was born in New York City. Of his early life I, as yet, have discovered little except from his application for a pension as a revolutionary war soldier. These are his own words:

"I entered the service of the United States as a volunteer on the 1st day of November 1775." "I was elected Captain of the company at what was called 'bloody-pond' and marched from there to Saratoga and there the army stood."

"Gen. Gates had the command and there we took Burgoyne. (this was John Burgoyne, 1722-92, British general who caused a general outcry by surrendering to the American forces at Saratoga.) Then Arnold applied to Gates for permission to go to the right wing of the British Army. Gates refused him permission but Arnold went and I as captain and my company and nine other captains and their companies went. We defeated them and drove them from their cannon and turned their guns on them. We took 1400 or 1500 prisoners and we killed Gen. Reitzel, a British general. I was wounded in the thigh. We went into winter quarters at Albany; this was in the month of October, 1777. Now I had a commission as captain of the troops in the United States army and James Livingston was the colonel and his brother Richard was lieutenant colonel and Abraham was captain in the same regiment. Sometime in the winter of this year or towards the spring of 1778, Col. Willett or Capt. Willett, I do not know which, requested me to go with him and take my company with me, on an expedition against a fort on Lake Ontario, opposite to Carleton Island. Col. Livingston gave me permission to go and we went and destroyed the fort. The British made their escape by taking shelter in their ships. I know this was in the winter for we traveled part of the way in sleighs. On our return, I was taken prisoner by the Indians at a place called

my said heirs to be held as is provided in Sec. No. 9 of my will, . . ."

by Margaret Strebel Hartman, Historian (Mrs. Robert R. Hartman, Jr.)

Wood Creek, near Rome in the State of New York. They transferred me from tribe to tribe for five years, or near that time. They took me to Lake Superior and there I was liberated by the humanity of Col. Campbell of the 56th regiment, then stationed at Niagara.

"I wrote to him on a piece of burch bark, with Indian ink and he procured my releasement; and treated me with a great deal of affection. (He) gave me a decent suit of clothes, furnished me with 70 guineas and sent me to my father who lived in the county of Albany in the State of New York. I went by way of Quebec(k) to Boston and from Boston to my fathers. My father returned Col. Campbell his money again. (the time of my return home from the Indians was in the year of 1782 but I cannot tell the day of the month or the month, itself but am certain it was after Cornwallis surrendered to Washington).

"This declarant states that he served one year as a volunteer captain and was about three or four months as a regular captain, commissioned in the United States army, before he was taken prisoner and is positive that he served six years all together.

"In this time, (I) was with the Indians five years and could recount many cruelties that I suffered with them." "I once knew Gen. George Washington and many of the heroes of the Revolution."

John Bartle's first appearance in the Ohio valley was late in the fall of 1789 when he emigrated to Maysville, Kentucky, with a boat load of merchandise. From Maysville, he went on to Lexington for winter quarters.

The following spring, he came to Losantiville. He bought a lot on Front Street for \$26.00 and another on Market Street for \$16.50. On the lot at Front and Eastern Row (now Broadway), he dug the cellar and built a two-room hut with a hip roof. He and Solomon Strong bought out the store of Thos. H. Cushing, upon his going to the army; paying about \$5,000.00 for it. There was but one other store in the settlement and that was owned by Henry Reed.

John Bartle stated that he had in his store-groceries, wines and dry goods. He obtained some of his groceries from Major Wm. Barr of Lexington. Salt was worth \$4.00 per bushel at Louisville; flour was obtained from Pennsylvania and Kentucky and was worth from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per barrel; a few hogs were owned at Columbia.

continued on page 17

He had hunters in his employ and they used to kill plenty of buffalo, bear and deer in Bank Lick, six miles south of Covington. He had in his employ Mathew Fowler, (blank) McHenry and (blank) Kibby and three others. They were supplying Harmar with provisions. While out hunting north of Cincinnati, all but Kibby were killed.

He, at one time, bought 47 flat boats at Maysville and brought them down to Cincinnati, for the boards. The boats cost from 50¢ to \$1.00 each.

We can see the difficulty that Bartle and Strong had in obtaining supplies. The following incident will further illustrate the danger. The trip down the Ohio River had its trials and dangers but the difficulty of getting back was greater, for the traders could return to Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, by water only. It was in the spring or summer of 1790 that Solomon Strong fitted out a little keel boat for a number of traders, for a trip east. He put his enterprising young nephew, Elijah Strong, in command. The traders had their provisions and baggage transported in the boat, but they were to walk. If they were attacked by the Indians, they were to be taken on board the boat and transported to the other side of the river. When opposite the mouth of Brush Creek above Limestone, they were fired upon by an ambuscade of Indians and all were killed or captured. The boat was shot into at the same time; the steerman was wounded in the arm and two men that were rowing on either side of the young commander, were killed. The boat was turned to the opposite shore but on nearing it, they were fired upon anew. They then turned to the middle of the stream, fell back to Limestone and eventually returned to Cincinnati.

Capt. Strong made a trip back east in November and returned, arriving at Cincinnati with William Stanley, who had some property to sell. Stanley agreed to do business for Strong and Bartle, as a clerk in their store and gave them part of the property. The following June, he, with Capt. Strong in charge, took the store, descended the Ohio River and by way of the falls, went to Bairdstown.

Upon the return of Capt. Strong to Cincinnati, William was left in charge of the store. It was late in the fall that Solomon Strong died. A Mr. Blanchard arrived at Bairdstown as agent, with full powers from John Bartle and the store was invoiced. Later, Bartle himself arrived and a plan was laid down for doing business. In December, the store was moved to "Buttels Crick," where a considerable amount of salt was sold. It was in January that William Stanley made a tour to Cincinnati and returned to the Buttels Creek store in February. At the request and direction of John Bartle and Mr. Blanchard, he sold the balance of the store to Capt. Daniel

Gano. He eventually settled with Capt. Bartle at Columbia.

It was in the autumn of 1791 that Hubbard Taylor surveyed the town of Newport on about 180 acres of 1500 acres granted to his father, James Taylor the elder, of Caroline County, Virginia. The town was laid out in in-lots and out-lots; the purchaser had to build a house of stone, brick, frame or logs, hewed inside or out, sixteen feet, with a stone or brick chimney, within three years of the date of sale.

Eighteen out-lots of three acres each, were laid off on the back of the town and one each was given to the first eighteen actual settlers in town. James Taylor, the elder, gave each of his children, a lot and those known to have purchased lots in 1791 were Robert Benham, William Christy, John Bartle, Nathan Kelly, William Lytle, Thomas Gibson and Jacob Fowler who had received his lot as a donation for he had helped to clear the land.

Nathan Kelly said that when he bought his lot, there were one or two plank shanties but he built the first house.

About this time, Capt. Bartle tried to purchase the land below the mouth of the Licking River, which was owned by James Welsh, who was in jail, in Pennsylvania, for debt. He sent a man with \$800.00 to purchase the acreage but before the agent arrived, it had been purchased by Thomas Kennedy, for \$200.00. Mr. Kennedy came to the land about 1792 and operated the ferry to Cincinnati; eventually this land was sold and Covington was built upon it.

It is known that in 1792 there was a garden or truck patch cultivated in Newport where the barracks were built at a later date and that a part of the few settlers there had cleared and cultivated similar spots. Capt. Bartle may have been one of these settlers, for he had purchased in-lots 7 & 8 on the Esplanade between Columbia and Cabot (now Central) and was given out-lots 16 & 17 (approximately Saratoga to Monmouth, 5th to 7th). In March of 1792, he bought in-lot 15 on the Esplanade between York and Columbia and out-lot 9 (between Columbia and Cabot & 7th to 8th); the in-lot was deeded to Henry Cloud and the out-lot to him. He eventually became owner of a total of thirteen out-lots and four in-lots. It is known that he had a store in Newport in 1793.

James Taylor, who acted as attorney in fact for his father in handling the settlement of Newport, made an entry in his account book for "June '93 - Eliza Mold-in-lot 43--donation to Eliza Bartle, the 1st child born in Newport who died & then given to her sister E. Mold". John Bartle had stated that he was married in Cincinnati by Rev. Mr. Woods of Washington, but made no mention of who he married or when he married.

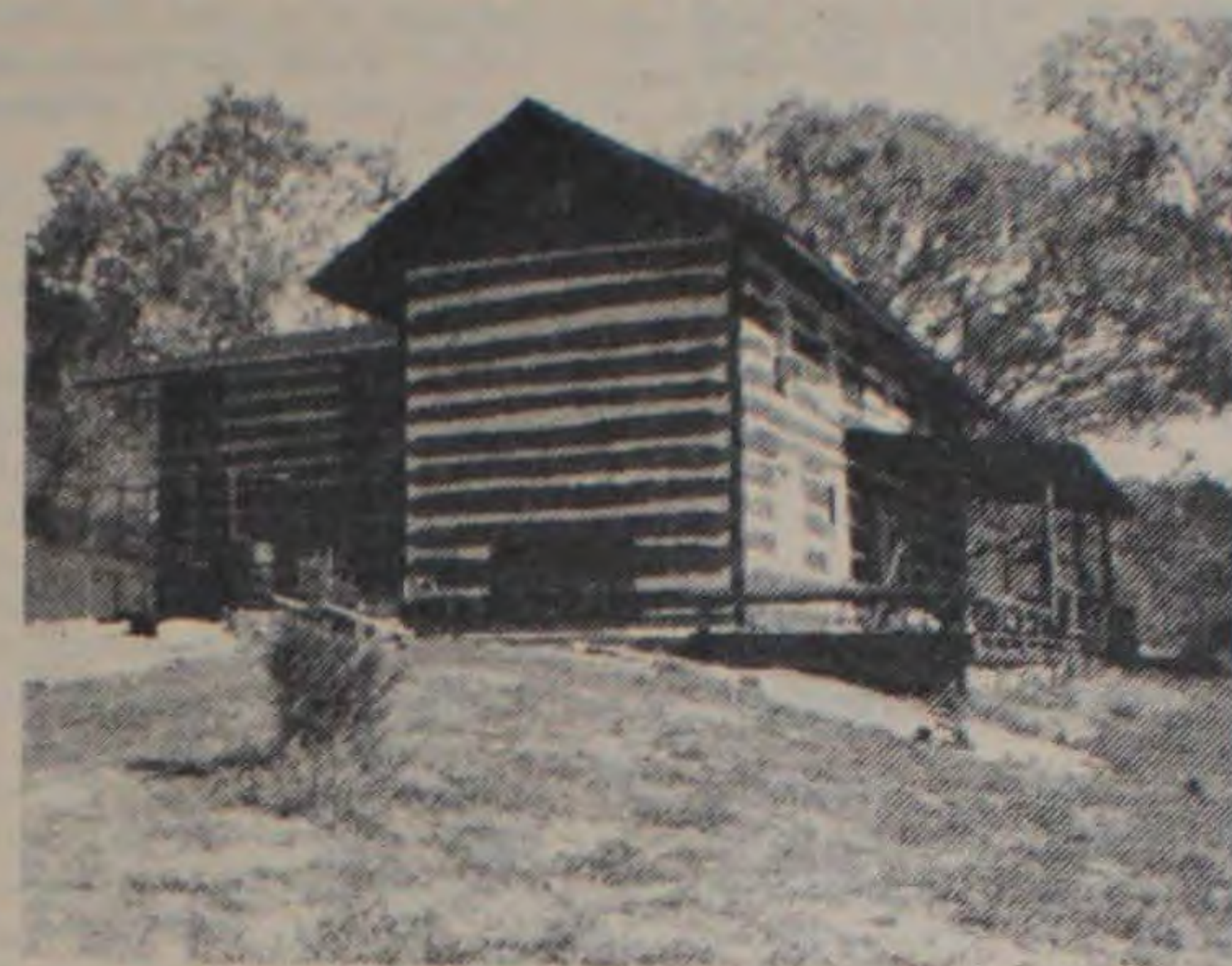
It is not until Sept. 8, 1795, that I found a reference to his wife. At this time, he sold out-lot 5 and "Mrs. Lydia Bartle, wife of John Bartle came into open court and relinquished her right of Dower in the premises, mentioned in the within deed." Though the first Eliza died, there was another little girl born on March 21, 1793, who he also named Eliza.

Newport, at this time, was a part of Mason County and the court granted him the ferry rights, across the Ohio River, on July 28, 1793. He had to maintain two boats; one for stock, loaded wagons or other four wheel carriages and their teams, empty wagons, buggies and two-horse wagon carts and the second for foot passengers. The boats could not be less than thirty-six feet in length by nine feet in width. However, James Taylor, the elder was granted the ferry rights on Jan. 29, 1794 for in front of his town on the Ohio River and the Licking River. His son, through Wm. Murray, filed two suits against John Bartle over these ferry rights.

The first edition of the "Centinel of the North-Western Territory" came out on Saturday, Nov. 9, 1793; published by Wm. Maxwell, a printer of Cincinnati. John Bartle was listed as agent for taking subscriptions at Newport, in this edition and he acted in this capacity until Dec. 7, 1794. He also acted as agent for James Taylor, at one time, for, recorded in the old account book, is the following notation: "September '95 - Paid cash for Liquors and Tavern Bill at sale of lots 2L 10S; paid John Bartle his a/c for Services as agent &c 17L 3S 6D".

Capt. Bartle aroused the ire of his fellow store keepers over the matter of money. There was little or no specie or bank bills in circulation, when he first came to the area. Orders or drafts on the government were drawn by the officers at Ft. Washington and these were used principally as a circulating medium. The early settlers experienced a difficulty common to all newly settled countries -- that of making change. The skins of raccoons and other animals constituted the first currency. It was not long however, before the tide of immigration brought in a small supply of silver coin; this was usually in the shape of Spanish milled dollars. These coins did not relieve the necessity for small change. The ingenuity of the people hit upon the idea of cutting the dollars into four equal parts or quarters, worth twenty-five cents each; then the quarters were divided in half. Therefore, the dollars were cut into pieces of eight, worth twelve and a half cents each. But, it was a work of time and skill to thus make change; and it soon happened that the dollars were cut into five quarters or ten eighths -- or rather into pieces which passed for these sums.

The retailers of goods gave out pins, needles, writing paper, etc., when



This log cabin is typical of the Bartle house. Located on Second Pooles Creek Rd. near Route 9. Restored and now the home of Dr. and Mrs. Raymond D. Stamper.

change had to be made. Capt. Bartle, for the convenience of making change, had a barrel of copper coins brought out from Philadelphia, in 1794, which so exasperated his brother storekeepers that they were scarcely restrained from mobbing him.

It was on the 3rd of July of this year that he bought three hundred and fifty-eight acres of land from Major David Leitch. This acreage was a part of thirteen thousand, eight hundred acres which had their beginning on the bank of the Licking River, five miles on a strait line from its mouth and running up the Licking River, which had been surveyed for Major Leitch of William Kennedy.

The Kentucky Legislature passed an act on Dec. 17, 1794, creating the county of Campbell from Harrison, Scott and Mason counties. The act was to take effect on the 10th of May 1795. The first court was held June 1st at the house of John Grant, in the town of Wilmington. John Bartle and others presented a Commission from his Excellency, Isaac Shelby, Esqr., Governor of the Commonwealth, then Justices of the Peace for the county, on Feb. 1, 1796. At this same court, a vote was taken to remove the county seat to Newport and by a vote of five to four, it was agreed that it be held at Newport instead of Wilmington; one Justice held out for the most central and eligible place. He acted in this capacity until, at least Feb. of 1802. During this time, he was also overseer of the road from Newport to Thomas Lindsay's.

The Kentucky Militia was organized in 1792 and Campbell County became a part of it on Dec. 21, 1795, being organized as the Second Division Fourth Brigade, twenty-first Regiment. John Bartle was appointed Adjutant to the Twenty-first Regiment on Dec. 7, 1796; however, he did not continue to act in this capacity, for his name does not appear in the 1797-1798 records.

Just when John Bartle lost his wife, is not known. The Mason County marriage records contain a bond for his forth-coming marriage to Lydia Mould, dated 1. March 1797 with Francis

Taylor, bondsman and guardian. John had been living on his land, purchased from Major Leitch for a couple of years, but on the 4th of April, 1797, just after his marriage to Lydia, he sold 300 acres to John Grant which was not to effect the leases given to David Broadway and William Edwards. He also sold his in-lots and out-lots in Newport, during these years.

Just where he lived about this time is not definitely known, though he may have moved to Newport. He did receive a license to keep a tavern in the county in April 1798, but he evidently only remained in this business for one year for he was improperly charged with a license for the year 1799.

It is said that John Bartle, due to strangers constantly coming and tired of a settled life, for years, wandered among the Indians of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin & Michigan undergoing many hardships and making many hair-breadth escapes. However, in his pension record of June 7, 1832 he told, "I have lived in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky for the space of 41 years past, with the exception of a few years in Indiana." A move of some kind was contemplated, for recorded in Deed Book B, of the Campbell County records, page 95 dated September 1799, is the following -

"John Bartle of the County of Campbell, in consideration of the love and affection I have and bear unto Elisabeth Mold, Daughter of Walter Mold deceased and of Lydia my present wife, and for divers other goods, causes and considerations me hereunto moving; give 1 Edinburg Bible, 1 gold watch, 1 feather bed, 2 pr. sheets, 2 pillow ticks and cases and a Bolster, 1 bed spread and 1 quilt, 1 complete set of new bed curtains red & white, 1 pr. rose blankets, 1 Bedstead and cord, 1 Mahogany Case with China Ware, 6 china dishes, 6 do plates, 1 Brindle milch cow, 1 black & white sow, 1 brass nailed hair trunk, 1 silver plated tea pot, 1 do sugar basket and tongs, 1 do tea caddy, 2 do salls, 1 do milk pot, 1 painted box with knives, 1 painted box with table spoons, 1

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small gilt looking glass and 2 large salvers, 6 gilt small pulusns (?), 1 pembroke table, 1 iron bake oven, 1 do griddle, 1 do Toester, 1 do ten gallon pot, 1 do 3 gallon pot, 1 half dosen Windsor setting chairs."

James Taylor was appointed her guardian on February 9, 1801. (located at Alexandria, in back of Administrators Bonds) She was married by Robert Stubbs to Joseph Todd on the 27th day of September, 1804.

John Bartle continued to serve his county by being appointed to the office of Sheriff for two years in June 1803 by Governor James Garrard, upon the recommendation of the county officials; taking as his deputies, Enos Daniel and William Reddick; later on John Weaver became his deputy.

On the tax list for the year 1807, John Bartle declared himself insolvent. Misfortune seems to have plagued him -- the loss of at least two wives and one daughter and records indicate business losses.

A year later, on the first or second of December, 1808, he married again. His bride was Rachel Writtenhouse and Moses Vickers, a Baptist minister, performed the ceremony. It is believed that Rachel was the widow of Edmond Writtenhouse who, with his family, came to this area by flatboat, in March of 1793. Upon reaching the mouth of the Licking River, they went up that stream to Bank Lick Creek, up the creek one and a quarter miles, where they were going to settle. The hostilities of the Indians compelled them to remove immediately to Ruddle's Station which was located between Cynthiana and Paris. In 1795, they came back here and located on the west bank of the Licking River, about a quarter of a mile below Three-Mile ripple.

John and Rachel moved to Cincinnati where, on the 20th of January 1809, John Mahard, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, married his daughter, Eliza, to Elijah Pierce. In June, he apprenticed his only known son, John James Flournoy Bartle to Joseph Todd of Campbell County to learn the trade of a carpenter and house joiner. John James was to live with Joseph until he attained the age of 21 years, which would be on (blank) day of August, 1822. However, in August, 1818, he removed John James from under the care of Joseph Todd and placed him with Elijah Pierce to learn the same business. On the 22nd day of March 1825, Lemuel M. (W) Wilson married John James to Vina Morin, a niece of Andrew Smalley.

The records regarding John Bartle, now become scarce for he apparently neither owned property nor held public office. We must remember that in 1820, he was 75 years of age. Rachel, his wife, in June, 1821, received a license to keep a tavern, at her house in the County of Campbell,

for one year; but by November, she had passed away. Again he was left without a companion.

Among the papers on file, for John Bartle, in the National Archives is the following:

"Treasury Department
23 January 1829

John Bartle of (blank) in the county of Campbell in the State of Kentucky has applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for the benefits of the act, entitled "An Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828. He states that he was an officer on the Continental line and served as such until the reduction under the resolves of Congress at which period he was a Captain in Col. Livingstons regiment of the New York line; and that he received commutation certificates for the five years full pay granted by the resolve of 22 March 1783, and, further, that he has received as a pensioner since 3d of March, 1826, nothing.

"The Third Auditor is requested to report how far these several statements are corroborated by the records in his office.

By the order of the Secretary

F. A. Dickins"
The answer received by Mr. Dickins was -

"Treasury Department
Third Auditor's Office
24 January 1829

"It does not appear by the records in this office, that final settlement certificates have been issued for the commutation of five years full pay to John Bartle in the New York line.

"It further appears that John Bartle is not now on the pension list of any agency, and has not been since the 3d March 1826.

"The Revolutionary records in this office furnish no information whatever in relation to the services of Captain John Bartle, of the New York line.

Paul (?) Hagner, Aud."
There is no record of his receiving a pension at this time.

The research on John Bartle's life has been most absorbing, though at times frustrating, due to the lack of or confliction of information. A book located at the Cincinnati Historical Society contained some real exciting information. This book is entitled, "In Memoriam--Cincinnati--1881--containing--Proceedings of the Memorial Association--Eulogies at Music Hall--and--Biographical Sketches of Many Distinguished Citizens of Cincinnati--Volume I--Cincinnati--A. E. Jones, Publisher--1881". It reveals, in part, the following:--"John Bartle--The First Merchant in Cincinnati"--Such were the words on a card attached to a venerable Jacksonian head that hung in the south end of the gallery. Little would the casual observer surmise the wonderful history connected with the original of that time-worn painting, etc., (he) is found at a very respectable board-

ing house on Pearl Street, where is also stopping a poor and talented young French artist, whom our well-known pioneer, Joseph Coffin, commissioned to paint the portrait of Colonel Bartle, which was in the pioneer gallery, etc." I checked with the Historical Society to see if they owned the painting; they did not. The Music Hall and the Cincinnati Art Museum did not house this painting either. At the present time, the librarian of the Art Museum is making every effort to locate this portrait. She told me that the only young French artist in Cincinnati was a friend of Mrs. Frances Milton Trollope, who will be remembered for her condemnation of Cincinnati Society. The artist friend was Auguste Hervieu. Mrs. Trollope landed in Cincinnati on February 10, 1828 and in March 1830, the Trollopes and Hervieu went up the river to Wheeling and from there, by coast, east to Baltimore; eventually returning to England.

In 1830, John Bartle was living with his son, John in Campbell County. It was on March 13, 1838, that, at the age of 92, he made the declaration in order to obtain pension benefits from the Act of Congress, passed June 7, 1832. It is from this declaration that we have learned of his early life. In his narrative, he also stated, "I have been and still am acquainted with Gen. James Taylor, Richd. Southgate, W. W. Southgate and most all the noted men in my County and once could give a very correct narrative, but my memory and strength and sight and wealth are all left me and but few to take me by the hand. I have filled many offices both civil and military in my county, have no documentary evidence of my age and know of no person that I can prove my service by. I hereby relinquish every claim to a pension or annuity except the present and declare that my name is not on the pension roll of any agency in the united states."

There was one to take him by the hand; Moses V. Grant, Mayor of the City of Covington, Ky. He wrote, "I certify that I have been intimately acquainted with Majr John Bartle for Forty years at least, and he was an intimate acquaintance of my Fathers, and often at my Fathers in my boyhood, and I can well remember of hearing him detail some of his adventures in the Revolutionary war, and I am still of that opinion, and I Believe him to be a Gentleman of strict veracity, and once one of the most polished Gentlemen in Campbell County, Kentucky. I also know that he must be of the age of 92 or 93 years, the last time that I saw him he had lost his eyesight, by having a calous formed on the sight of his eyes, but could see a little, but not so as to read or write. I also certify my only object of giving this certificate is to serve the cause of humanity, and not by or at the request of Majr,

Bartle, for he does not know that I have any knowledge of his application for a pension. Witness my hand, this 30th day of March, 1838."

Though the words of John Bartle and Mayor Grant leave us feeling a little sad, I do not think we should be, for he was not useless to himself or the area, despite his age. It was about this time, plans were being made for the celebration, at Cincinnati in honor of the semi-centennial of the first permanent settlement on the present site of the city. A committee, appointed by the city council to make arrangements, invited old pioneers to come as guests of the city for the day, which would include literary exercises at the First Presbyterian Church. Here, the most interesting and important feature of the program was to be the historical discourse by Doctor Daniel Drake. To aid Doctor Drake in securing material for his address, the committee issued a circular letter, asking for historical facts and anecdotes relating to the pioneer history of the settlements in the Miami country. John Bartle visited him on Dec. 24, 1838, gave him his recollections and was present at the exercises on the 26th, despite chill winds and an ice bound river; and sat at the side of Dr. Drake. At this time, he was living with Eliza Pierce and family, about six miles from Newport.

Less than a year later, on Wednesday morning, December 11th, THE DAILY GAZETTE, Cincinnati, carried the following -
ANOTHER PIONEER GONE

"Death has taken to a better land another of our earliest pioneers. In recording the decease of the venerable Colonel Bartle, we regret to say that he died in the hospital. . . .

On Thursday morning, December 26th, THE LIBERTY HALL AND CINCINNATI GAZETTE carried the following story -

"As soon as the death of this aged Pioneer of the West was known in the city, there sprung up an anxious desire among all ranks of the public that he should be interred with honors appropriate to his ancient and adventurous services. . . .

"Mr. Bartle was then a man of property, and from the fact of his having been upon the panel of Grand Jurors in the county, must have been in good standing as a citizen. Divine service was held at his house under arms, for fear of Indians, which proves his respect for religion. . . .

On Wednesday last, the 12th inst., Mr. Bartle's obsequies were celebrated. At very short notice the citizens and military, in a large concourse, assembled in the great Hall of the Cincinnati College. Solemn religious exercises were there performed by the Reverend Dr. Wilson and Mr. Burke, in the course of which, appropriate mention was made of the life, and character and services of the deceased, and the

salutary lessons of the event brought home to the bosoms of the living. The decoram of the audience was profound--all responded to the eulogiums and admonitions of the pulpit. It was an occasion to make men wiser and better while it was passing, and to be remembered with instruction.

When the funeral discourse was finished, a procession immediately formed, and moved off through Fourth street, thence to Race, and thence to the Presbyterian Church yard, where the body was deposited in a vault. The military consummating the funeral honors by three rounds of musketry and thirteen discharges of cannon."

CALDWELL FAMILY CEMETERY

Located on State Route #419, 1 1/2 miles east of Gardnersville, Pendleton County, Kentucky.

Contributed by William S. Kenner, P. O. Box 41, Erlanger, Kentucky 41018.

John Caldwell Born 4-10-1803 Died 8-6-1863

Margaret Wife of John Caldwell Born 9-10-1810 Died 1-28-1887

William Caldwell 1834-1917

Isabell Caldwell Born 2-21-1835 Died 9-6-1879 Aged 44 years 7 months 9 days.

Clara Caldwell 1862-1942

Ella Caldwell Daughter of William & Clara Caldwell Born 12-24-1884 Died 8-29-1886

Mary Stith wife of Henry Caldwell Born 6-9-1823 Died 11-15-1883 Archie son of R. P. & I. L. Caldwell Born 2-11-1878 Died 4-16-1881

Lucinda wife of James Bush Born 1-25-1801 Died 7-22-1880

Child of A. L. & Janette Caldwell Born and Died 1-9-1873

Infant son of John & Margaret Caldwell Died 2-16-1850

Albert son of William & Isabell Caldwell Died March 25, 1878

Missouri Fisk Wife of Thomas E. R. Fisk Born 1-17-1855 Died 2-19-1874

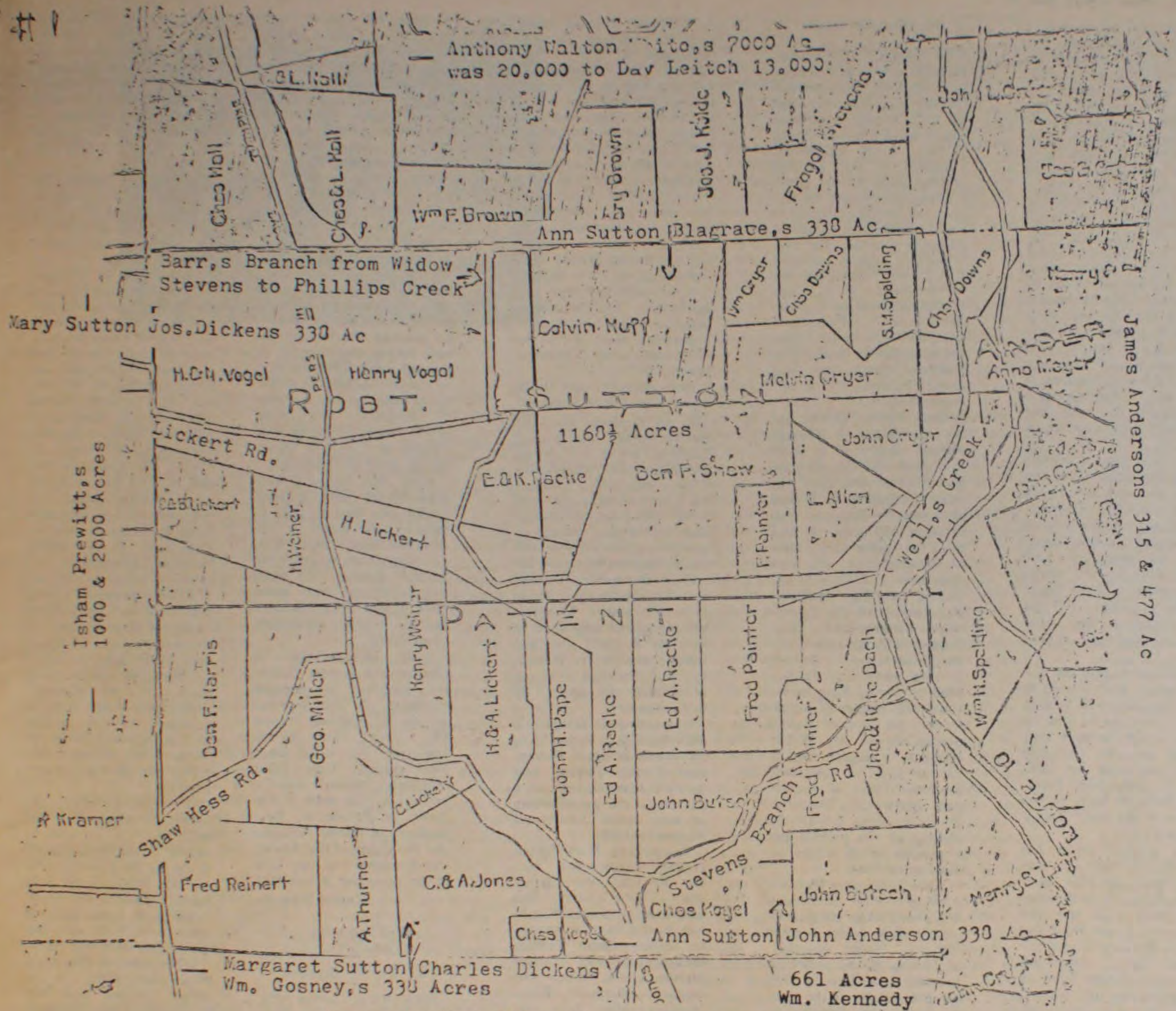
Robert Ray Caldwell 1897-1899

Emmett H. Caldwell son of Alex L. and Jannett Caldwell Born 5-19-1870 Died 9-2-1874

Leona Glacken (Glacking) Born 5-16-1896 Died 10-1896

Lottie Caldwell daughter of Alex & Janette Caldwell Died 2-19-1889 Age 2 years 10 mos. 5 days.

These are some of the descendants of William and Elizabeth Gosney Caldwell who came with two other Caldwell brothers from Berkley County, Virginia in the late 1700's and settled in Campbell County, Kentucky.



The above plat is from the 1922 map of Campbell County by Glazier and Morledge.

Robert Sutton entered 1168 1/2 acres of land on Treasury Warrant No. 13814 (No. 13811 on grant) on January 21, 1783 for land lying about three miles south of the Ohio River and opposite the Narrows above Wells Creek. (Land grant entry book No. 2, page 102, located at the office of the Secretary of State, Frankfort.)

In the days of the Colonial government and the early days of our state government, what we term a Deed today was called a Patent since ownership was established by survey and recording the survey.

The Robert Sutton patent is unique in relation to others we have record of in that he did not sell out to land speculators, but conveyed his title to his family. (Note the size of the surrounding patents.)

Wm. R. (Rus) Stevens

THE ROBERT SUTTON PATENT

In the Charlotte County, Virginia Deed Book 4, p. 125 the following is found: "This Indenture made the seventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Seventy eight. Between Mary Lindsay of Charlotte County of the first part, William Kennedy of the second part and William Cook Wakeland and William Jameson of the third part witnesseth that whereas there is a marriage to be had and solemnized between the said William Kennedy and Mary Lindsay and the said parties being desirous of securing to themselves and their heirs respectively all such estate as they respectively possess at this time.... This is witnessed by Robert Sutton and this is the earliest record I can find on the man.

Robert Sutton married Ann Lindsay, daughter of the widow Mary Lindsay, perhaps about 1770, and was the father of three daughters, Mary, Margaret, and Ann. His area of origin, marriage date, and ancestry I have not been able to determine.

The next indication of the Sutton family is found in Charlotte Co., Virginia Deed Book 4, p. 156 dated October 1, 1779 when Robert Buys 85 acres of land for 240 pounds from James and Mary White and James Johnston. The 1782 census of Charlotte County shows the Robert Sutton family of 5, however, on the 6th of May, 1783 Robert sells his 85 acres to John Sneed for 120 pounds. Why would a man sell his land four years after he purchased it for half of the original cost? This was also a period of economic uncertainty and inflation in Virginia what with the Revolutionary War costs and printed money "not worth a

Continental". He should have gotten much more.

The answer is, perhaps, found in the files in the office of the Secretary of State for Kentucky at Frankfort. "Edmund Randolph, Esquire Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia. To all to whom these presents shall come Greetings. Know Ye that by virtue and in consideration of a Land Office Treasury Warrant Number 13811 issued the 14th day of August 1782 There is Granted by the said Commonwealth unto Robert Sutton a certain tract or parcel of land containing eleven hundred sixty eight & a half acres by Survey bearing date the 29th day of April 1785 lying and being in the County of Fayette about three miles South of Ohio River and opposite the narrows above the mouth of Wells's Creek and bounded as followeth (to wit). Beginning at the East corner of Anthony Walton White's

survey made on an entry for twenty thousand acres, a sugar tree and two large white oaks on the side White's Survey South seventy degrees West four hundred and sixty seven poles to a willow oak Cherry Tree & double white oak near a Branch. Thence South twenty degrees East four hundred poles to a large white oak, and two Ash's, thence north seventy degrees. East from hundred and sixty seven poles to a hickory and two Ashes, thence north twenty degrees west four hundred poles to a west four hundred poles to the beginning. With its appurtenances to the said Robert Sutton and his heirs forever...."

Now we know why Robert sold out; in 1782 he was granted a Treasury Warrant for land in Kentucky in northern Fayette County, and he was getting ready to head west. Since Charlotte

Co., Virginia is in the southern part of Virginia, the best way to Kentucky would be the route so many thousands would take, through the Cumberland Gap by way of the Wilderness Trail to Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

He may have been the Robin Sutton who appears of the Lincoln Co., Virginia (later Kentucky) tax lists in 1787, but he is in Mercer County (Harrodsburg) in January of 1788 when his daughter Mary married Joseph Dicken. Robert stays in Mercer County and acquires 75 acres of land. His daughter Margaret, is married to Charles Dicken December 24, 1793 and on the Mercer County tax lists for 1794 he pays taxes on 75 acres in Mercer County and 1160 1/2 acres in Mason (later Campbell) County.

After Kentucky became a state in 1792, Robert Sutton's claim was registered at continued on page 20

Frankfort, but he never settled on, or, perhaps saw the land. His will probated in January of 1795 in Harrodsburg reads in part: "...I Robert Sutton of the county of Mercer and state of Kentucky being of Sound mind and Memory do make and declare and publish this to be my last will and Testament...I bequeath unto my beloved wife Anne one fourth part of my land lying Wells Creek Containing Eleven hundred Sixty Eight and a half acres the remainder of said Land...Shall be equally divided between my three Daughters...this Twenty Eighth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred & ninety four." This is a death bed will whereby he divides his claim into four equal parts.

The heirs stay in Mercer County where the widow Ann Sutton is wed to Henry Blagrove in 1797. However, like her mother, Mary Lindsay Kennedy, widow Sutton signs an indenture with Henry whereby she keeps her property and he keeps his. Smart Ladies. The last Sutton daughter, Ann, married John Anderson of February 6, 1798.

Shortly after that the Robert Sutton heirs decide to move to Campbell County and lay claim to the land on Wells' Creek because they appear on the Campbell County tax rolls for 1800. This is their final move. They and their heirs live on and work the land that is still good today.

The original claim has been divided and sold many times but as you leave Alexandria, Kentucky on highway #10 headed south, turn onto Persimmon Grove Road and you are heading toward the original claim. After you pass Jerry Wright Road on your right, look for a straight stretch that goes over a culvert and up a grade. About here is the northern boundary of Robert Sutton's land. Then you come to Lickert Road on your right. Continue south on Persimmon Grove Road to Steven's Branch Road on your left. The next house on the left is the residence of my father-in-law, Ed Fornash. From the side yard of his house looking south you can see the fence row on the hill that marks the southern boundary of the original Sutton patent. Turn down Steven's Branch Road toward #10 and you are going in the direction of the eastern boundary of the patent. The bridge at the end of Steven's Branch Road crosses 12 Mile Creek and #10, the eastern boundary at this point, is reached. Oops! Did I say 12 Mile Creek? Well, that's the modern name, but when Robert Sutton was granted the land almost 200 years ago it was known as Wells' Creek.

Eventhough my ancestor, Robert Sutton, never settled on his claim, I enjoy my frequent trips to that part of the county.

Ronald Brennan

Oh, What the Dickens

On March 23, 1764 Joseph Dicken was born in Culpeper Co., Virginia. His brother Charles was born on June 22, 1772. These two brothers would become the ancestors of most of the Dickens of Campbell Co., Ky. But I'm getting ahead of the story.

These were two of the sixteen children of Christopher and Sarah Pulliam Dicken of Culpeper Co., Va. The date of Sarah's death is unknown but Christopher signed his will on August 21, 1778 and it was probated on September 21, 1778. Probably a death bed will. So far I have not been able to trace Christopher's lineage, but with Sarah Pulliam it's a different story.

Sarah Pulliam Dicken was the daughter of Thomas Pulliam who died in 1758 in Spotsylvania Co., Virginia and Winifred (this name appears frequently in Dicken descendants) Holladay who received 300 acres of land from her father Capt. John Marshall Holladay who died November 4, 1742 in Spotsylvania Co. Capt. Holladay was Captain of the Spotsylvania Rangers and a descendant of Sir Leonard Holladay, Lord Mayor of London in 1605 when Guy Fawkes tried to blow up King James I and both houses of parliament. Sir Leonard was a descendant of Sir Walter Holliday, youngest son of the last Laird of Covehead, Scotland, Chief of Annandale, who was the Master of Revels to King Edward IV of England who granted him a pension of 10 Marks on January 19, 1464.

After Christopher Dicken's death in 1778 his son Charles was placed under the guardianship of his older brother Richard. Joseph, however, at 14 was placed under an overseer until June of 1779 when he enlisted in the army to fight the British. In February of 1781 he was under the command of General Muhlenburgh and they were chased by the British commander Tarleton to Petersburg and to Richmond, Virginia. The army met with Generals Von Steuben, Lafayette, and Anthony Wayne. Joseph saw Washington at Yorktown and was in the siege of Yorktown where he saw the surrender of Lord Cornwallis October 19, 1781. Joseph Dicken's last military task was to escort British prisoners captured at Yorktown to Frederick Co., Virginia across the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Joseph and Charles came to Mercer County, Kentucky; the county seat is Harrodsburg, where Joseph married Mary Jane Sutton on January 21, 1788. Charles married her sister Margaret on December 24, 1793. The Sutton family had also come from Virginia.

The father, Robert Sutton, was from Charlotte Co., Va. where he received a land warrant for 1168 1/2 acres on Wells' Creek (12 Mile Creek) on August 14, 1782 from Governor Edmund Randolph of Virginia. Kentucky would be a part of Virginia until 1792. The mother, Ann Lindsay Sutton, was the daughter of the widow Mary Lindsay who married a sec-

ond husband William Kennedy in Charlotte Co. on September 8, 1779. The Suttons and Kennedys moved to Mercer Co. where Robert died in January 1795. His widow Ann married Henry Blagrove November 2, 1797 and his third daughter, and last child, Ann married John Anderson on February 3, 1798. Soon after this they all; Kennedys, Blagroves, Dickens, and Andersons, moved to Campbell Co. where Robert Sutton's heirs, his three daughters and their husbands and his widow Ann Blagrove, laid claim in his 1168 1/2 acres of land just north of Persimmon Grove in Campbell County.

According to Court Order Book A, p. 217 of Campbell Co. on October 14, 1799 Joseph Dicken was paid 8 Shillings for a wolf head. On October 13, 1800 Charles Dicken was paid 8 Shillings for one 6 months old wolf scalp. Unfortunately Charles did not live long enough to enjoy his wolf bounty or land claims because he signed his will on December 20, 1802 and died shortly after. However, his widow Margaret did not grieve long because by July 4, 1803 she had contracted to marry William Gosney. She died in March of 1856 at the age of 80 in Campbell Co.

Charles and Margaret's children, Robert Sutton Dicken, James Blagrove Dicken, Ann Gentry Dicken, and Sarah Pulliam Dicken, were put under the guardianship of their uncle Joseph on August 15, 1803.

Joseph and Mary Sutton Dicken's children are Charles 1800-1863 who married Mary (Polly) Cherry, Ann who married James Kerchival, Joseph W. who married his cousin Sarah Pulliam Dicken, Levi who married Martha Acklin, Simeon who married Elizabeth (Eliza) Herndon, Mary Jane who married James M. Stevens, Henry B. who was the father of Lewis M., and Margaret who married James Stevens White April 7, 1828 and became my great great grandmother. Charles and Mary Cherry Dicken were the parents of Edward Nicholas, Missouri who married Homer Ellis, Nancy (Ann) who married Richard Drake, Joseph, Mary who married John Montgomery, Charles William who was certified August 3, 1868 as an ordained minister of the 2nd Twelve Mile Baptist Church, James, Elizabeth who married Rev. Jessie Beagle, Sarah Jane who married J.M. Jolly, and Francis. Levi and Martha Acklin Dicken's children are Salina who married John Revel, Martha who married Samuel A. White, and Edward.

From January of 1799 to 1830 Joseph Dicken is frequently mentioned in court records as being involved in laying out Campbell Co. roads. In September on 1818 his niece Sarah aged 18 takes herself out from under Joseph's guardianship and places herself in her brother Robert's care. In 1821 Mary Lindsay Kennedy died and her daughter Ann Lindsay Sutton Blagrove died in 1825. Ann's will names her three daughters: Mary Dick-

en, Margaret Gosney, and Ann Anderson and a grand daughter Rosanna Caldwell.

On August 27, 1832 Joseph went to court to apply for a Revolutionary War Pension. There he related his entire military career and it was sworn to by Rev. John Stevens and Henry E. Spillman. He was placed on a pension of \$66.66 a year with arrears to March 4, 1831 which put his first payment at \$133.33. He had to go to Lexington, Ky. to pick up his pension money because on July 4, 1833 he goes to court to get his pension payable in Cincinnati because "he is very old and infirm therefore it is through much difficulty that he can go to Lexington where his pension is now payable a distance of above seventy miles. That he now resides in Campbell about fifteen miles of Cincinnati."

Mary Jane Sutton Dicken predeceased her husband Joseph who died January 4, 1848 at the home of his daughter Nancy (Ann) Kerchival to whom he willed his pension money. His heirs are named in court order book 5 and deed books T and X, in the Alexandria court house.

Male descendants of Charles and Joseph Dicken are eligible to become members of The General Society of Colonial Wars, 841 South Sixth Street, Louisville, Ky. 40203 since their ancestor Capt. John Marshall Holladay was in military service prior to the American Revolution. Descendants of Joseph may join the Daughters of the American Revolution or the Sons of the American Revolution.

Ronald Brennan

WHITE FAMILY CONNECTIONS

By Ronald Brennan

John White Senior was born in London, England 1696, the son of Conyers and Mary White of Leicestershire. About 1717 he came to Virginia where he married Nancy Wisdom of King & Queen County, and by 1738 they had moved to Orange Co. Their children were John Jr., Thomas, Conyers, Joseph, Mary, Theodosia, Frances, Ann, Elizabeth, and Sarah. John White Senior supported the Revolutionary War as he provided 625 lbs. of stalled beef, 590 lbs of beef, and 176 lbs of bacon to the Revolutionary forces for which he was compensated by the Orange County Court in 1782 and 1783. He signed the Orange County Petition of 1781. He died after August 8, 1787, when he signed his will at the age of 91, and before February 25, 1788 when his will was probated in Orange County, Virginia. His widow Ann or Nan lived to be 102.

John White Jr., the eldest son, was born about 1733 and married Sarah (Sally) Gunn of Rockingham Co., Va. He, like his father, provided supplies to the Revolutionary forces; a total of 1813 lbs of beef and 10 bushels of corn. He, too, signed the Orange County Petition dated March 14, 1781. John and Sally White

had 7 sons; 6 are known, Jeremiah, John, Jacob, Jehu, Joseph, and Conyers (notice the J's) and 4 daughters; 3 are known, Mary, Nancy, and Doshia. Sally White died in Kentucky in 1807 and John II died in Adair County, Kentucky in 1808.

So far as is known, the first of this White family to come to Campbell County was Jacob, son of John Jr., who was born November 3, 1766 in Orange Co., Va. He emigrated to Kentucky in 1786 and served in 2 expeditions against the Indians in the Northwest Territory in 1791 under the command of Charles Scott, later governor of Kentucky, and General Wilkinson. On February 8, 1792 Jacob married Sarah Stevens, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stevens, who was born November 23, 1769. 1792 was a memorable year for two other reasons: Jacob's eldest son, John, was born on December 8 and Kentucky became the 15th state in the Union. However, according to his obituary, between 1792 and 1795 when Campbell County was established Jacob White "was not permitted the exercise of the elective franchise, Washington in Mason Co. being his nearest voting place, 55 mi distant." Washington Trace Road in Campbell Co. was to lead to Washington, 6 miles out of Maysville, in Mason Co., which was then the county seat.

On April 4, 1794 John Stevens of Mason Co., Ky. made out his will and he named his son-in-law Jacob White as an executor. The will was probated by John Bartle, Justice of the Peace. Jacob and Sarah were to share in the 2,000 acre Stevens estate of 4 mile creek.

In November of 1796 Jacob White was granted a tavern license for one year with his mother-in-law Elizabeth Stevens as security. The tavern rates were set by law. Breakfast, Dinner, Supper - 1 shilling, 6 pence each. (a shilling was worth 12 pence) Lodging was 6 pence a night, stableage & hay per horse per night was 1 shilling, 6 pence. It cost more for the horse than the rider. 1/2 pint of rum was 2 shillings, Cognac and Brandy were 2 shillings, 3 pence. Peach Brandy 1 shilling, 6 pence, and whiskey 9 pence. Nine cents a 1/2 pint for whiskey and this included the Federal tax; one of the very few items that had ANY tax on it.

Nine more children were born to Jacob and Sarah White: Thomas 1/31/1795, Jacob Jr. 5/5/1797, Elizabeth 10/22/1799, Sarah (Shaw) 3/22/1802, James Stevens 5/15/1804, Hester A. (Holmes) 6/26/1806, Jeremiah 2/17/1809, Nancy (Kelly) 3/4/1812, and George K. 4/29/1817. Sarah died September 30, 1844 and Jacob Sr. April 7, 1857. A few months prior to his death Jacob dictated some White family history to his son-in-law George W. Holmes who wrote it in the still existing 1832 Jacob White Bible. See Kentucky Ancestors Vol. 12, No. 2, Oct. 1976, pp 92-94.

continued on page 21



The Jacob White House
(later known as the John Reiley house)

The brick house was built by Rev. James M. Jolly for Jacob ca. 1839. Just south of this house was the log house of John and Elizabeth Stevens, the parents of Sarah Stevens White. A road bed is evident to the White grist mill on Brush Creek. This also appears to be the trace and later the road from Plum Creek to the Widow Stevens. (Road references: 1795 county court orders and John Grant's 1128 1/2 acre patent upon which Grant's Lick is Located.

The house is located on Reiley Road, off of Route 10, south of Alexandria and is now the property of Mrs. Alma Howard of Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Not all of the descendants of Jacob and Sarah Stevens White are known to this writer, but some are. I don't know of the descendants of John the eldest son or of Thomas who died 3/23/1818. Jacob Jr. 1797-1848 married Avis Shaw and became the father of James, Thomas, Jacob III d. 1916, William W. died 1921, Martha West, Leah Ann (Letty) Reiley, and Jane Wright who was the mother of Varinda Poe; Avis Ann Phillips; Martha Burns; Adelia Burns; and Jacob, Thomas, and Jerry Wright.

Sarah White, 1802-1880, married David Shaw and their daughter Ann married James Jenner and their daughter Cordelia married Roland Botts of Covington, Ky.

James Stevens White 1804-1877 married 4/7/1828 as his first wife Margaret Dicken daughter of Joseph and Mary Jane Sutton Dicken. Their eldest child was Thomas Marion d. 1900 who was sometimes sheriff of Campbell Co. and instrumental in the founding of the Alexandria Fair and father of Charles, Dora Reiley, and Bertha Thatcher. The second child was Mary Hester Anderson, mother of Martha Mell, Joseph Wesley Anderson, Millard Filmore Anderson, Margaret Elizabeth Barker, Mary Jesse Madden, Esther Holmes Painter, and Jacob Anderson Jr. The third child was Joseph Jasper White d. 1900 father of James Wesley, Mary Hester Flora, Lena Agnes White, Fletcher Atwood, and Joseph Hiner, my grandfather. The fourth child was Jacob Wesley 1833-1907.

James Stevens White married as his second wife Mary Alice Thomasson who died in 1889. Their children were Robert Duncan, George Washington d. 1901, John James, Julius Nolan, Sarah Margaret Goldsmith, William Harrison d. 1928, Matthew Thomasson, Theodore Dean, and Nancy Cora Sedorius d. 1935. Some of George Washington White's children were James Henry d. 1951, Irma Groover, Carl

Wilford, William Nolan, and Mary Gertrude Hopkins.

Jeremiah White 1809 to 1875 was the father of 2 sons: George 1835-1905, father of Elizabeth who died in 1946 and Georgia Shaw; and John who died in 1901.

Nancy White 1812 to 1875 married Matthew Kelly and was the mother of George Holmes Kelly.

George K. White 1817 to 1886 was the father of Maria Wright, Sarah Wright, William, Frances Pryor, Samuel d. 1919, and Susan Nelson.

There are untold numbers of descendants of Jacob and Sarah Stevens White in Northern Kentucky and all of them are eligible for membership in the Daughters or Sons of the American Revolution.

GRANT & COMPANY - IN SALT WORKS

By Margaret Strebel
Hartman, historian

"Grant & Company in Salt Works" was created by a contract made and entered into between John Grant, James Taylor and John Breckinridge on July 18, 1804; however, John Grant had been involved in making salt prior to this date.

Keturah Taylor Jones, in her "HISTORY OF CAMPBELL COUNTY", indicates that, early in the 1790's, salt water was found at Grant's Lick by Samuel "Bryant", who, in conjunction with John Grant and Charles Morgan, sank a well and began the manufacture of salt.

The earliest reference in the court records of Campbell County of Grant being in the business of making salt is on the 28th of September 1797 when he sent Elias Roberts to "Mr. Sandusky", or the acting agent at Big Bone Lick, to obtain as many "Salt Kittles" as he can bring perhaps twelve in whole." Elias, and John Roberts who went with him, received from Jacob Sodowsky, as the agent for Thomas Carneal, fourteen kettles; weight

eleven hundred and thirty four pounds. John Grant and John Roberts were a company to make salt.

As Grant was in need of additional kettles, he sent Samuel Bryan to obtain eight kettles from "Mr. Sandusky" at Big Bone on the 19th of October. These kettles weighed seven hundred and thirty pounds.

Grant did not leave a record of how he obtained salt water and made salt, but undoubtedly he followed the same procedure as given in the accounts of this business that have been preserved.

The method to obtain the salt water is described in the book, "THE NAVIGATOR" written by Zadok Cramer and published in 1814. "It was necessary to dig about 10 to 15 feet through sand and mud in the bed or edge of a river or creek. When they came to the rock, the boring commenced with a two and a half or three inch auger, with which they bored from 60 to 90 feet through the solid rock, passing perhaps several veins of fresh water in that distance, which was kept from the salt by means of tin pipes introduced into the holes from bottom to top and tightly clogged at top where they entered the gum, as it was called. This gum, though made of a hollow sycamore, answered as a coffer-dam, within which a man worked through the mud and sand, while it sank with him to the surface of the rock, where its lower edge was tightly secured all round, admitting neither mud nor water from below and extending upwards beyond high water mark. Into this gum entered the tin pipe introducing the salt water from its hidden reservoir. Into the gum, pumps were then fixed, which were either worked by man or horse power, and the water conveyed from these in open troughs to the kettles, which were placed in a double row under a shed, and over a long hole cut in the ground, into which wood was cast for boiling them and evaporating the water. A furnace of 60 kettles when ready for operation, cost from 1500 dollars, and four hands were sufficient, when the water was pumped by hand, to keep a furnace of this kind going night and day, besides two or three engaged in cutting and hawling wood. Usually it took from 250 to 900 gallons of water to make a bushel of salt."

Lowell H. Harrison, in his book "JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, Jeffersonian Republican," gives us some additional information on the salt making business. "The brackish water had to be poured into twenty-five-gallon kettles which straddled a long, narrow fire trench ten feet deep at the furnace end and four feet deep at the chimney. All openings around the kettles were chinked with clay, and cordwood was fed into the trench. Three such fires consumed seven cords of wood in a day and required the efforts of three men and two yoke of oxen. As the water evaporated in the kettles nearest

the fire the residue had to be ladled into the ones nearest the chimney and the empty ones refilled. Lime, blood, tallow, or corn meal was usually added to aid crystallization and to ensure good texture and color. The services of at least two men were required at the kettles with the average daily output amounting to twelve bushels."

Roads to and from the salt works were a necessity and on the 16th of January 1799, John Grant requested that a road be built from Reed's Tavern on Dry Ridge to his salt works. The court ordered Squire Grant, Jesse Bracking, Bartlett Harrington, Bartlett Graves and William Edwards, or any three of them, to act as viewers to view and mark out the nearest and best way for the road. On April 8th, Charles McLaughlin, Joseph Dickens and Francis Spilman were to act as viewers to view and mark out the nearest and best way for a road from Grant's salt works to Newport. Also, on the same day, George Riddle, Drummond Wheeler and John Taylor were to view and mark out the nearest and best way from the forks of Harris' Creek to Grant's salt works.

Archer Dickinson (Archibald Dickerson), on the 3rd of October 1803, entered into an agreement with John Grant whereby John agreed to pay to him the sum of two thousand dollars in the following manner (note - punctuated for easier reading and legal phrases eliminated where possible) -

"Dickinson is to fix up a furnace containing 30 kettles in the course of one month from the date hereof, at Dickinson's own expense, both as to the purchase and other wise of said furnace and kettles for the purpose of boiling salt water at Grants salt Lick on Philip's Creek, for which Dickinson is to allow to Grant the quantity of 200 bushels of salt, at the rate of \$3. per bushel, and, further more, Grant may order and direct Dickinson, at any time, to augment the quantity of kettles aforesaid to any number not exceeding 60, provided the quantity of water is sufficient to supply them, giving him, Dickinson, 4 weeks previous notice, and, in that case, Dickinson is to allow Grant in proportion to said augmentation. But, provided the water should fail so that it will not supply the furnace of 30 kettles, and also one other furnace of the like quantity of 30 kettles to be erected by John Grant, the parties are mutually to throw off an equal quantity until the supply of water shall be sufficient. But, nevertheless, Dickinson is still to allow Grant the above quantity of 200 bushels of salt per year. And furthermore, Grant is to erect what number of kettles, for his own use, he may think proper, provided the quantity of water is found to be sufficient, agreeable to the principles of this agreement. But, if the present well or wells should so fail that sufficient quantity of salt water cannot be had,

the parties here contracting do agree and bind themselves to sustain an equal expense in digging in order to find or procure a sufficiency thereof. And, it is to be understood, that Dickinson is to have the privilege of cutting and using wood to be taken off the lands of John Grant for the purpose of boiling salt water as above. And, furthermore, Dickinson is to give and resign in favour of Grant, one entire furnace of 30 kettles (provided the parties hereto should not think proper to enter into some new agreement) as soon as the sum of \$2000 is discharged. And, it is to be considered that Dickinson shall not be compelled to use the water of any other well unless the water should be found insufficient in the best one now occupied, etc. Moreover, Dickinson is to have the use of all the cabins on the North side of Philips' Creek and also all the enclosed ground on the same side to be considered as pasture in common between the contracting parties. Profits to be divided equally between the contracting parties as they now stand until the expiration of 4 weeks at which time, the works are to be given up to Grant to his sole use, etc."

In November, Solomon "Tewsdale", Jonathan Carmack, Henry "Boyles", William Gosney, or any three of them, were appointed by the county court to view and mark out a road from the salt works to the mouth of Well's Creek (now Twelve Mile Creek).

One of the problems that Grant was to have was the claim of persons to the lands his lick was on. It is not clear from the records whether a number of wells were drilled or if the claims were based on the water under the ground flowing to his wells. Benjamin Beall, on the 5th of November 1803, made this agreement with him (note - punctuated for easier reading and legal phrases eliminated where possible) - "to relinquish to John Grant, in 5 years from the date hereof, all his right and title in and to claims of Handley, Smith, Campbell and Deane; Grant to have the entire and exclusive privilege of the premises from this time provided Grant, in consideration thereof, shall pay \$2000, - one half of which sum to be paid in salt at \$2.00 per Bushell, the other half in cash at the following periods (to wit) \$200, on demand, \$200, on or before 5 November 1804, \$400, on or before 5 November 1805, \$400, on or before 5 November 1806, \$400, on or before 5 November 1807 and \$400, on or before 5 November 1808. And it is further agreed between Beall and Grant, in case of failure of salt water at any time within the next 5 years, that at the end of any one of the years the payments being made up to the time, Beall will release Grant from such further payment as may then be coming, in consideration of which Grant agrees to give up and put into complete possession of Beall, one half of all the premises herein contained; Beall paying one

continued on page 22

half of all the last-? and valuable improvements thereon made; the loss of timber&c to be taken from the estimation. For the performance of which agreements each party binds himself to the other in the penalty of \$10,000."

James Taylor, from Newport, wrote to "The Honbl John Breckenridge esq. Senator in Congress - City of Washington" on the 10th of October 1803 that "A most remarkable discovery of Salt water is made at Grants lick that perhaps is in the state. a well was dug last fall about 40 feet and good water obtained, but in small quantity a Man to whom Grant had rented boarded about 18 feet thro a rock with a 2 Inch auger & broke into a fountain of Salt water that has risen 27 feet in the Well & it is said by actual experiment makes a bushel of Salt for every 160 Gallons and it is thot there is a sufficiency of water to boil 500 Kettles . . . I have not ben at the lick my self but my brother has and I have seen Benja Beall & Several other persons who all agree on the acct both as to the quantity and strength of the water. . ."

On the 10th of December 1803, Bartlett Collins also wrote to Breckenridge that "Col Grant has found the best Salt water in the State. they make a Bushell of Salt from about 130 Gallons of water, and Col Johnson has rented it from Grant at 50 Dollars or 25 Bushells Salt pr day and in 3 or 4 days will make 100 Bushells pr day."

Charles Daniel was the next person to settle a claim with Grant for land. On the 23rd of May 1804, for five hundred bushels of merchantable salt, Charles sold his one fourth interest in three tracts of land containing a total of twenty-three hundred acres and his one fourth part of an undivided half of a tract of one thousand and seven and one half acres; all of the tracts of land included the salt works on Philip's Creek.

Again a claim was made on Grant. This claim was to bring into existence "Grant & Company - In Salt Works." James Taylor of Newport and John Breckenridge of Fayette County, Kentucky, made an agreement with Grant on the 18th of July 1804 - the full text of this agreement is as follows (note - punctuated for easier reading and legal phrases eliminated where possible):

"Article 1st - John Grant claims the following tracts of land lying in Campbell County, to wit, 200 (2000) Acres entered in the name of William Handley lying on Phillips creek and including the salt works now occupied by Grant. Also 1128 1/2 Acres, including the Salt works, patented in the name of Grant the 10th day of June 1798, the entry for which was made in the name of William Tilford; also 500 Acres or thereabouts, part of John Mosbys 9th and 10th surveys of 1000 Acres each of which lie on the North side of Main Licking and near to the said Salt works; also 1500 Acres or thereabouts, part of Jacob

Rubsamons survey 30,000 Acres, the title to which was made to him by John Fowler: out of which tracts, however, of Hanley and Rubsamons, Grant has sold about 250 Acres and which is excepted out of this control. Also an undivided half of three tract patented in the name of Chas. Morgan the 12 day of March 1799 And all lying on Phillips Creek and including the Salt works. One tract containing 635 Acres. One other 651 1/2 Acres. And the third 1013 1/2 Acres; one half of which moiety aforesaid tracts Grant purchased of Benjamin Beall, who purchased the same of Charles Morgan - the other half of which moiety Grant purchased from Charles Daniel . . . also the one half of an undivided moiety of a tract of 1007 1/2 Acres lying on Phillips Creek, and also including the Salt works, by patent in the name of Patrick Campbell and John Breckenridge, date the 15th day of November 1799, part of which interest Grant purchased of Beall who purchased of Morgan and the other part he purchased of Charles Daniels . . . and Taylor and Breckenridge claim one half of the three tracts patented in the name of Chas. Morgan and, also, one undivided half of the tract patented in the name of Patrick Campbell and John Breckenridge. Grant, Taylor and Breckenridge, being anxious to adjust and settle amicably and finally without the delay and expense of law suits all disputes & difficulties created by the interference of their respective claims, have mutually agreed to throw together and unite as common property all their claims, making the same a common interest of the three, and, agreeing they will, when thereunto required, respectively make mutual conveyances of their several rights each to the other, with a special warranty, however, only in the proportions herein after mentioned.

"2nd - It is further agreed that neither of the parties, without the unanimous consent of the other two or of those who shall hold under them, shall from the date of this contract be at liberty to purchase or hold any title or claim to land which includes the Salt works, or which is within five miles thereof, except for the use of Grant, Taylor and Breckenridge who are hereby constituted a company for the purpose of carrying on the salt works and making Salt at the Salt works and within five miles thereof under the styled firm of Grant & Company - in Salt Works.

"3rd - There shall be four shares, or parts, in the land and in the salt works and Salt water now on the same or which may hereafter be discovered within the same, and, in every other chattels or personal thing which may belong to the company within the bounds aforesaid - two of which shares or parts shall belong to Grant, one other share to James Taylor and one other to Breckenridge, but, it is hereby agreed and clearly understood that in conducting the affairs of the Company in all things whatever which relates to them

either as to erecting works, making or rending Salt, purchasing land within five miles of the Salt Works or in transacting any concerns whatever which relates to or are connected with the objects of this contract, Taylor and Breckenridge shall each have an equal vote with Grant, that is to say, Grant shall have one vote, Taylor one vote and Breckenridge one vote and a majority of votes shall, in every respect, govern in the transactions of all the affairs of the Company: a sale of any of the partners either of part or the whole of his interest shall not effect his Article, as all the purchasers, under any of the partners thereto, shall be entitled to the single vote only to which the original partner would have been entitled had he not sold.

"4th - the Salt works are to be carried on at the expense of the partners in proportion to their Shares. Also, all purchases of land which may be made within the bounds aforesaid, to wit - Grant to bear one half of the expense, Taylor one fourth and Breckenridge one fourth; the profits accruing from said concern are also to be divided in the same proportion.

"5th - the greatest part of the consideration money being still due by Grant for the purchase of Hanleys claim to Hanley and to Benjamin Beall, it is agreed that the same shall be paid by the Company, agreeable to their proportions of interest under this contract.

"6th - the Salt works, being at this time rented out by Grant, he cannot deliver possession to Taylor and Breckenridge until tomorrow when Grant will come into the possession of one half the Kettle and one half of all the Salt water. It is therefore agreed and conventioned by Grant that he will, on tomorrow, put Taylor and Breckenridge each into complete and peaceable possession of their respective shares or parts, under this agreement, of the Salt works, Kettles, improvements, Building and appurtenances.

"7th - It is hereby clearly understood that neither of the parties hereto are at liberty, from this day, to make contracts of any kind respecting the Salt works, or any of the land mentioned in this agreement, without the consent of the other two partners as this contract is hereby declared to be obligatory on the parties and to commence its operation from the date hereof.

"8th - It is further agreed that Grant shall chose one man and Taylor and Breckenridge another and, if they cannot agree, they shall choose a third who shall, on oath, say what the Kettles, Houses, buildings and improvements of every kind (including the expense of digging the Salt Wells) are worth at the time Taylor and Breckenridge are put in possession of the same - one half of which valuation Taylor and Breckenridge shall pay to Grant in three annual payments in Salt at the works at two dollars per bushel, provided the proportion of the net proceeds arising from the Salt works shall annually

amount to a sufficiency to make such annual payments, but, if the proportion of such proceeds arising from said works shall not amount to a sum sufficient to discharge each annual installment, then, three years from this 9th day of this instant, then Taylor and Breckenridge are to be allowed such further time as will be sufficient for net proceeds to discharge the same and if - the Salt work should from default in the quantity or quality of water fail or be damaged not worth working or, the parties should be evicted of the title to or ousted of the possession of the land or Salt Works, in any of such events, Taylor and Breckenridge shall be wholly discharged from whatever sum may remain due and unpaid of such valuation.

"9th - It is understood that the lands given and mentioned by Grant in the first article are not stated with certainty as to quantity, Grant only intending to give in such tracts as he may now be in possession or which are mentioned in said Article. Also, 200 acres, part of Mosbys 500 acres where Grant is now building a Mill, is excepted.

"10th - Should the claim of Campbell and Breckenridge be established And the heirs of Campbell recover thereby, the property recovered thereby shall come out of the interest of the parties equally and, should the claim or interest of the company be injured or affected by any other claims not mentioned in this Article, then Grant shall be entitled to one half of whatever the Company may save or be entitled to. "Witness our hands and seals the day & year aforesaid." John Grant (Seal)

James Taylor (Seal)

John Breckenridge (Seal)

"N" B" it is clearly understood to the parties that nothing in the contract contained shall be construed to impair any contract hereafter made by Grant leasing the Salt Works.

Test

Edmund Taylor

Wm M Grant"

On the 16th of August, Grant wrote to Breckenridge that "Very little is doing at the Salt Works We Canot get a person to Blow rock or should be at work at one of the Wells, the Watter is Very Scarce - I wish you could procure & send a proper person to Blow rock that is all that is wanting."

In October, Robert Johnson prevented the well diggers from quitting the well before "Bryants door", despite the efforts of Bryan to get them to quit and move to Dickerson's well. Want of powder was the reason given for the delay.

Squire Grant and William Dickerson conducted a store at Grant's Lick; when they established it isn't known. However, in 1804, John Brown Lindsey bought out Squire's interest and continued in partnership with William Dickerson until the Fall of 1808.

John Grant moved to Boone County after the purchase of a tract of land on the Ohio River containing 750 acres, known by the name of "Tanner's Station", from

Philamon Thomas on the 3rd of January 1805. He paid \$1000 in cash and \$3000 in horses for this acreage.

Samuel Bryan was granted a license to keep a tavern at his house at Colonel Grant's salt works on February 18, 1805.

On the 3rd of April of this year, John Grant wrote to John Breckenridge from the "Salt Works" telling him that "the Works are stop! owing to the rapid decline of the watter for a few days past We shall indeavour to make a few blasts in Johnson well so as to take us below the augre hole, the amt of salt made pr day lately is abt \$25 in afd whole I am in hopes that we shall gain by blowing some lower but I believe that it will not answer a good purpose to push both wells at the same time." From time to time, there continued to be a failure of the water.

A claim against "Grant & Co - in Salt Works" by Peter Guerrant of Buckingham County, Virginia, brought another partner into the company and a new agreement was made on the 2nd of December 1805, as follows (note - punctuated for easier reading and legal phrases eliminated where possible):

"Whereas Grant, Taylor and Breckenridge claim title to and are in possession of sundry tracts of land in the County of Campbell and State of Kentucky under a contract of copartnership entered into between them, bearing date the 18th day of July 1814 (sic), which is hereunto annexed referred to and made a part of this contract, on which land the Grant & Co. have entered and are in possession of Salt Works and whereas Peter Guerrant claims title to 2000 Acres of land entered and surveyed in the name of William Hanley and patented in the name of Guerrant on the 22nd day of February 1790, which tract of land interferes with the land claimed by Grant & Co and includes the wells and salt works in their possession and occupation and, whereas a certain John Fowler and Jordan Harris did lately procure to be conveyed to Harris 2000 Acres of land, means and devices which Guerrant conceives to be fraudulent, and Guerrant has instituted a suit against them in the high Court of Chancery held in Richmond to vitiate and set aside the conveyance as fraudulent and expect to be reinstated with the title to the lands, and, being desirous of accommodating and adjust with John Grant & Co. their conflicting claims to the land and Salt Works and of uniting their claims together and enjoying the same in common upon equitable conditions, have come upon the following contracts

"1st - the 2000 Acre tract of Guerrant and the land claimed by John Grant & Co in the Contract of the 18th of July 1804 shall be ——— together and form one common property and be divided into 36 shares and the Shares held in the following proportions, to wit - Peter Gurrant shall be entitled to 16 shares, continued on page 23

Grant 10 shares and Taylor and Breckenridge to five shares each, mutual conveyances of their respective right are to be made to each other so soon as the same can, with propriety, be done, with a special warranty.

"2nd - the firm of said Company shall retain its present appellation, viz, John Grant & Co. in Salt Works. And it is clearly understood that, in conducting the affairs of the company or in transacting any matter which the former company had a right to do, each partner shall have one vote, to wit - Guerrant one vote, Grant, Taylor and Breckenridge one vote each and, a majority of votes shall, in every case, govern a sale by any of the partners either in part or the whole of his interest shall not effect this Article as, the purchasers, under any of the partners, shall be entitled to the single vote only to which the original partners would have been entitled had he not sold.

"3rd - the Salt works shall be carried on at the expense of the partners in proportion to their claims as ultimately agreed on in a subsequent part of this contract. Also, all purchases of land which may be made within the bounds of five Miles of the salt works shall be bourn in the same proportion. Also shall the profits or loss of the concern be divided.

"4th - so much of the contract of the 18th of July 1804 as is applicable to the company created by this contract and is not repugnant to this contract shall be considered as obligatory on the parties hereto.

"5th - Taylor, Breckenridge & Grant agree as follows: that Guerrant shall, on the first day of January next (1806), be entitled to come into the reception and possession of one equal fourth part of the profits of the Salt works, and, in case Guerrant shall not be able to vitiate the contracts and conveyance made by him with Fowler and Harris, but that they should hold the 2000 acres of land that such event Guerrant shall not be accountable to Taylor and Breckenridge for any of the profits received by him from the Salt works, but Guerrant is to be accountable to Grant for such part of said profits as he may have received on the shares of Grant in case the conveyance to Harris should not be vacated, in consideration whereof, Guerrant agrees that Taylor, Breckenridge and Grant shall become invested with seven shares to be taken from his 16 shares, it being now hereby agreed and clearly understood that Guerrant shall be entitled to one equal fourth part only in the Salt works, land and other appurtenances thereunto belonging, the 7 shares are to be allotted among Taylor, Breckenridge and Grant, in such manner as they may agree among themselves hereafter but, it is further agreed, that in case Guerrant should fail to vacate the conveyance made by him to Harris and Harris or Fowler or any persons claiming under them should, in virtue of the claim of Guerrant, re-

cover from Grant, Taylor & Breckenridge or those who may hold under them the Salt works, that then, and in such event, the interest of Guerrant to the Salt works or to any of the land on or around the same claimed by Taylor, Grant & Breckenridge or their assigns shall cease and be extinguished.

"6th - all land purchased by John Grant & Company since 18th July 1804 are also put into the common stock and considered as the property of this company agreeably to the first Article of this contract. Guerrant is not to be liable for the purchases of land or for any improvements made or for which shall be made at the Salt works or for any debts contracted or due from John Grant & Co. prior to the first day of January next. All debts or damages which may be recovered from any persons, in failure of any contract with the company, shall ensue to the company in proportion to the shares they hold under the contract, viz, Guerrant one fourth part and Taylor, Grant and Breckenridge the other three fourths in proportions as may be agreed on between them.

"7th - in case any partner shall purchase any share or shares from any other parties, the remaining parties shall have the privilege of being interested and entitled to any interest in the share or shares so purchased, in proportion to their interest under this contracts, upon their paying their proportion agreeable to such contract, their election to be interested in such shares to be made by such parties to member of the Company.

"8th - it is clearly understood that each of the partners, in case of any suit or damages brought or recovered against the company, are only to be liable in proportion to their respective shares, to wit, Guerrant for one fourth part, Taylor, Grant and Breckenridge for the remaining three fourths in proportion to their respective interest therein.

"9th - in addition to, and in explanation of the 5th article, it is agreed and understood that, in case Guerrant shall fail to vacate the contract made between him and John Fowler and Jordan Harris, and they, or either of them or any person or persons claiming title from them or either of them, should attempt to recover the Salt Works and appurtenances or any part thereof - the John Grant & Co. and fail, then Guerrant shall nevertheless hold his interest of one fourth in the copartnership hereby established."

"In testimony whereof the parties hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above mentioned.

TEST
William Daniel, Samuel Guerrant, Robert Mosby,
Signed the 20th day of June 1806

Test
Saml Bryan
John Breckenridge (seal, for himself & for John Grant & Co., Peter (his x mark) Guerrant (seal), John Grant (seal), James Taylor (seal)

Either in the winter of 1806 or the spring of 1807,

John Grant and his family moved from Kentucky and settled within three miles of Shawnetown in the now state of Illionis. Arriving back here from the Saline Salt Works on the 3rd of December 1806, he wrote to John Breckenridge a few days later concerning the "absolute Needcessity of raising our Salt to abot \$3 pr bushell. We Canot but loose on the principles We now Make Salt." I did not discover a record to indicate if the company made this increase.

On the 14th of December 1806, John Breckenridge died. Just what effect his death might have had on the company isn't known. But, two days later, John Grant mortgaged his interest in the tract of land known by the name "Grants Lick" which was "under the care and agency of Samuel Bryan at present" to his son-in-law, John J. Flournoy, to cover a loan of 940 pounds, 18 shillings he had made to him. Flournoy was to have "all the profits and advantages of the salt works and salt Lick and wells. Provided however that the said John J. Flournoy is not to enter on the said lands and possessions until the 1st day of March at which time the said Grants Claim, title and interest to the said land and salt lick and works is to determine and the said Flournoy is to have full possession of the same." As soon as Flournoy was paid back the loan, with legal interest, or if the profits of the lick and land amounted to the loan with legal interest, he was to reconvey the possessions to Grant.

In 1809, Grant's interest in Grant & Co. was sold at a commissioner's sale in Boone County to settle a debt of John and William M. Grant for \$700 on a replevin bond and \$2.97 costs, etc. Flournoy bid \$300 on the share and no person bidding more, it was sold to him.



The Buggy and Writer are in the Center of Grants Salt Well at Coopers Funeral Parlor at Grants Lick. Mr. Cooper thinks this well is enclosed in Logs down to the Rock and intends to uncover the top level of the logs, Wm. R. (Rus) Stevens.

In 1811, John McLaughlin was appointed Post Master at Grant's Lick.

By 1813, John Grant had returned to live in Campbell County and on the 10th and 11th of September 1816, he sold his interest in "Grant & Co. - in Salt Works" to James Taylor for \$5000. The same day, John J. Flournoy gave Taylor a deed stating that he had "received satisfaction in full for a Deed of Mortgage dated the 16th December 1806 executed by John Grant to him" on his interest in the company.

Between this date and the 29th of November 1856, only one piece of information has been discovered with regard to the salt works. On the first of January 1823, Francis T. Helm and James B. Taliaferro rented it for three years. They mortgaged to the company - "Two yoke of oxen: one red one, (a) black one, (a) red one with white face with horn off, and, the other, (a) red one. Also, one red cow, one blind brown horse called sampson and

also another small Brown horse called Dugout."

Just when Peter Guerrant died isn't known, but he was still alive on the 17th of September 1806. James Taylor died on November 7, 1848 and his executor, his son, James, brought a suit against the heirs of Breckenridge and Guerrant in the Campbell County Circuit Court on the 29th of November 1856 to dissolve the company and divide the assets and debts; the final decree was rendered at the August 1857 term of the Circuit Court.

In the front yard of the funeral home at Grant's Lick and U.S. NO. 27 is the remains of a salt well that has been preserved over the years. The community of Grant's Lick is on the Guerrant patent mentioned in this story.

Gold Mine At Grant's Lick



The old cistern top, shown above, is the site of the first Gold Mine at Grant's Lick. It has long been covered over, but will be a favorite stopping spot for school children in future years.

The Campbell County Courts and the towns of Newport, Salisbury, Southgate, Harrisburgh, Visalia and Alexandria by Margaret Strebel Hartman, Historian

While we were still a part of Mason County, John Bartle represented our area as a justice of the peace. He appeared at the July 22, 1794 court held in Washington, the county seat, presented his commission from Isaac Shelby, Governor, took the oath of office, the oath of allegiance and fidelity to Kentucky and to the United States and took his seat in court. Though Mason County was formed May 1, 1789, as far as I can tell, this is the first justice of the peace our area had in the court of the county.

In the settlement that James Taylor of Newport made with his father, James Taylor, the elder, of Caroline County, Virginia, is an item "94 Nov - Expenses to Frankfort to get the Town & County established L3 \$6 D9." It would appear that he, acting as attorney-in-fact for his father, was one of the persons responsible for the creation of our county from Mason County and others. In his "reminiscences", he wrote that in 1794 - "I boarded at Mansell's Tavern in Lexington with Lee, and studied the clerk's duties and got forms, intending to be an applicant for the clerkship of Campbell when it abolished." The Lee mentioned is Willis Lee who kept the office for Colonel Thomas Todd, clerk

of the Court of Appeals.

The "Act for forming a new county from the counties of Harrison, Scott and Mason" was approved December 17, 1794 (see page 2).

The following offer was made - "We whose names are hereunto subscribed do oblige our selves our Heirs Executors or Administrators to pay or cause to be paid unto the County Court of Campbell County or such person or persons as they shall direct the sums of Money Set against our Names respectively for the purpose of erecting publick buildings provided the Seat of Justice for said County shall be fixed at the Town of Newport 22nd of May 1795

Names	Dolls
J. Bartle	50
Bthewel Rigs by JB	5
Jeremiah Tryon (?)	2
Reuben Loomis	2
Edward Welch by JB	3
John Witicker at Joneas	2
William Boner(?) by JB	6
Jacob Beetern (?) by JB	4
Total	76 Dollars"

The first session of the Campbell County court was held on the 1st day of June 1795 at the house of John Grant in Wilmington and James Taylor was appointed clerk of the court. On this day, the question of fixing upon a place to hold courts was decided - "that Newport at the Conflux of Ohio and Licking Rivers be fixed on as the place for holding Court of this County for the future."

Before continuing with the story of the courts, let's find out about

NEWPORT

AND THE TAYLOR FAMILY

Hubbard Taylor, a revolutionary war soldier who said he "never was in an engagement with the enemy," the son of James Taylor, the elder, and brother of James Taylor, who later lived in Newport, tells us that "in the fall of 1779 the land office in Virginia opened for the sale of land warrants - my father purchasing some and some of his friends also, I proposed to my father to permit me to come to Kentucky to locate his, some friends put theirs in my hands, also to act with them as I thought best, and I procured and office of Deputy Surveyor of Kentucky and set out for the County then called Kentucky in February 1780. The land office was to be opened for entries of location on the first of May of that year. On my arrival in the then settled part of (now) this State, I located in April some military warrants for my father and George Muse on the Ohio joining that river and Licking River at its mouth and after making some entries on Treasury land warrants I made an engagement to survey a quantity of land under the direction of Hancock Lee and Hamptonstal on Panther Creek and Green River and the Ohio." He "was absent from home about 15 months - four months of that year was exclusively in the woods with six persons, a part of the time a balance of but four."

Colonel Muse, who received a major's portion of

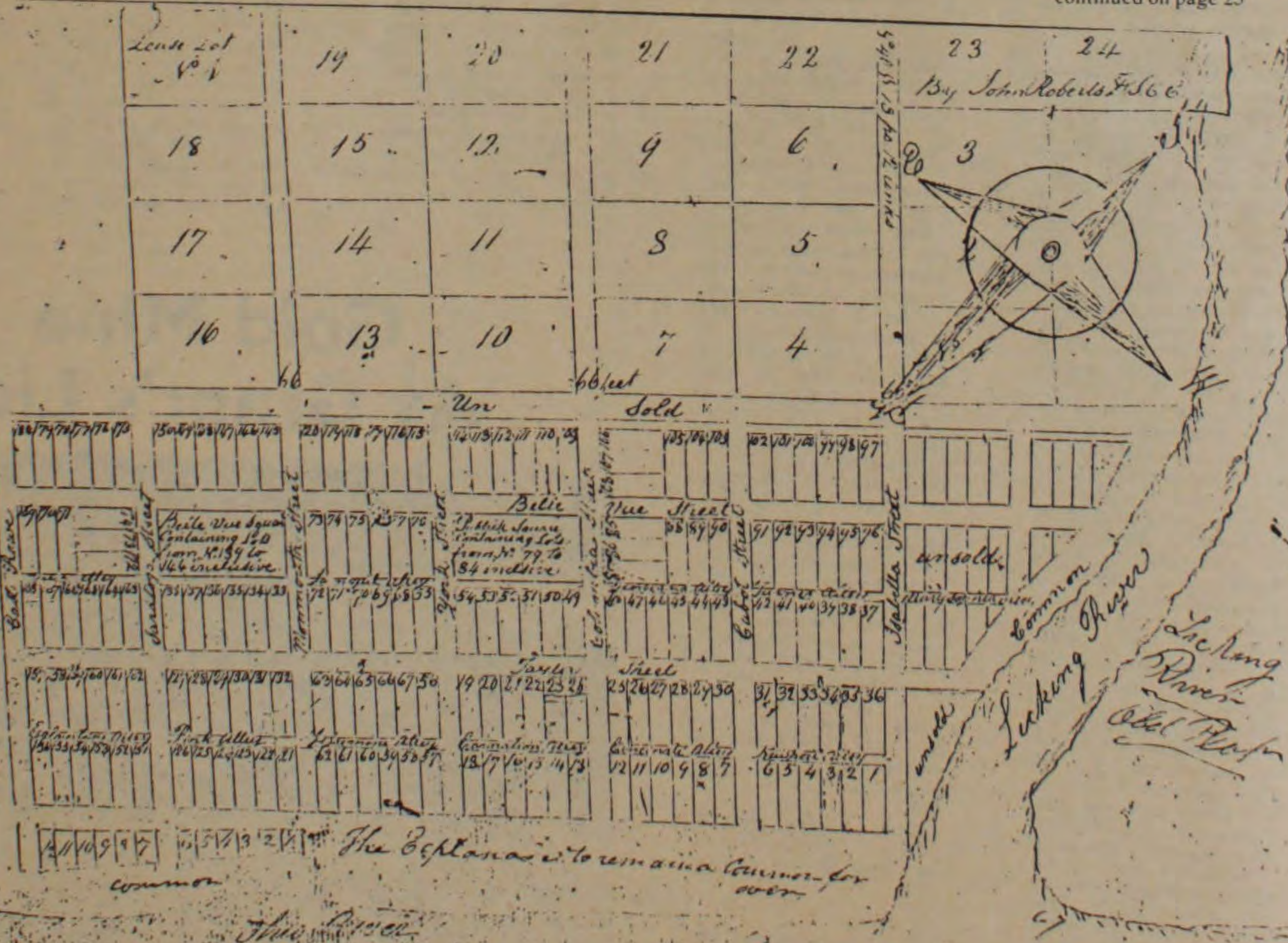
5333-1/2 acres for his services in Braddock's war as granted under the proclamation of 1763, originally owned the lands that Newport, Bellevue, Dayton and Covington were built on. He traded this land to James Taylor, the elder. Thomas Kennedy eventually came into possession of the 200 acres now covered by Covington and Colonel Taylor retained 1500 of the 2500 acres on the east side of the Licking River. This would be the land Hubbard located for George Muse. The 2500 acres was surveyed by Thomas Allin on June 8, 1785 and the 200 acres were surveyed by Robert Todd on May 7, 1785.

Jacob Fowler built a log house where Newport was later laid out. He said that he "came to this County in 1789 and resided at the Mouth of Licking generally though he was sometimes absent on business - he was a surveyor of land and surveyed many years for the Government of the United States."

In October of 1791, when the Kentucky troops went from Lexington to Fort Washington to go to St. Clair's campaign, Hubbard Taylor, who had now settled permanently in central Kentucky with his family, accompanied them as far as the mouth of the Licking River. As agent for his father, he laid out some lots on the river and called the place Newport to honor Captain Lord Christopher Newport, who came over in the first ship to old Jamestown. Hubbard continued to act for his father until the

fall of 1793 at which time his brother, James, became attorney-in-fact for him. Hubbard's plat of Newport, dated February 14, 1792, shows he laid out 150 in lots, 6 fractional lots along the esplanade, 1 lease out lot and 24 out lots of three acres each; 18 of which were disposed of to the first actual settlers in town. The boundaries were from Saratoga Street to Isabella Street from the top of the Ohio River bank, which was to remain a "common" forever, to Fifth Street (then unnamed). (James later added in lots 151 through 180 and fractional lots 7 through 12 on the esplanade; the area from Saratoga Street to Washington Avenue.) The conditions for disposing of the lots were: a purchaser was to erect a house of stone, brick, frame or logs, "hughed" inside and out, sixteen feet square in the clear with a stone or brick chimney in three years from the day of sale; on failure whereof, the lot or lots were to revert to the proprietor without his being obliged to refund the purchase money. James Taylor, the elder, who never came to Newport, gave each of his children a lot in the town and those known to have purchased lots in 1791 were: Robert Benham, Wm. Christy, John Bartle, Nathan Kelly, William Lytle and Thomas Gibson. Jacob Fowler received lot 24 (value \$6) as a donation for he had helped to clear the land. Nathan Kelly said that when he bought his lot, there were one or two plank shanties, but he built the

continued on page 25



first house. He also received a discount on a lot in 1793 for services rendered to Hubbard and James Taylor.

James Taylor, in his "reminiscences", tell us, "My father had 2500 acres at the mouth of the Licking in an oblong square, he had promised to give me a third of 1500 acres, 1000 of the tract he had conveyed (back) to Colonel George Muse. . . Intending to make my part of this tract my personal residence on April First 1792. . . I left my place of birth and father's residence for Kentucky, accompanied by Ensign William Clark of General Wayne's army. Colonel John Thurston, then of Kentucky, near Louisville had come to Virginia on business and we were to accompany him. . ." (Note: Though very interesting, space does not permit me to elaborate on his trip down the Ohio River.) They landed at Limestone on the 1st day of May and sold their boat for a dollar. From Limestone, he went to visit with his "brother, Hubbard, who had moved about three years before and settled on the waters of Boone's Creek about 12 miles eastwardly of Lexington. . ."

A couple of weeks later, James wanted to visit the mouth of the Licking, so, on or about the 16th of June, he met a battalion of mounted men at Georgetown who were coming north to guard supplies out of the different posts in the northwest territory. Upon his arrival at the Licking and Ohio Rivers, he spent most of his time in Cincinnati, for "there were a few rude log cabins at Newport, but no accommodations for anyone." He met at the garrison of Fort Washington an old acquaintance, Lt. Hastings Harks, who, with the commandant of Fort Washington, Captain Mahlon Ford, invited him to partake with them in their mess, which he gladly accepted. He spent his time pleasantly with the officers of the garrison, frequently visiting his father's land. He "examined it fully" and related that it was "a beautiful plot of land just a mile from the river to the top of the ridge on the first hill, extending parallel to the river for some distances up and down there are three regular fallen branches running parallel to the river a beautiful ridge or rise if (sic) 400 yards from the river. I fixed on this ridge for a building spot, about 600 yards from the Licking. . ."

James remained in Cincinnati until the first day of July and took his departure for his brother's near Lexington. James, who had his servant, Adam, with him on this visit, returned to Virginia.

Washington Berry, who had married James' sister, Alice, in the fall of 1791 and who was residing in King George County on the north side of the Rappahannock opposite a bend called the nick, upon the advice of James, purchased the 1000 acres of land his father-in-law had conveyed back to George Muse; it now belongs

ed to two daughters of Colonel Muse and they sold the acreage for one dollar an acre.

Washington and Alice decided to move here with James. They set out about the first of April 1793 in company with his brother, John Berry, and John W. Bucknor; also their son, Taylor, then an infant about nine months old. We will now pick up their story at the time they arrive at Limestone. James tells us, "The land Mr. Berry had bought, though only about one and a half miles above the mouth of the Licking, was not considered entirely safe, and as my sister was young, Mr. B(erry) concluded to move up to my brother H(ubbard's) and the whole party except myself landed at then Limestone and proceeded to that quarter. I had two black men, Moses and Humphrey and my servant lad Adam. . . I had set out with my riding horse, a thorough (?thoroughbred) bay and two fine blooded mares, but an elegant young mare, a few days before we got to Redstone was kicked by a wagon horse on the stifle joint with rough shoes and lamed her so badly that I deemed it was (not) safe to take her in the boat, her limb being badly swollen, and sold her for \$50 and took it mostly in iron ware, pots, kettles, etc." James had expected to live with Washington and his sister, but they had gone to his brother's house. At some point, probably Limestone, he met a British deserter by the name of Robert Christy, who had a wife and three children, who were anxious to come to a new country. He agreed to take him and his family out, bear their expenses, and he was to live with him and labor for him for three years on being supported and his wife was a cook for him, etc. There were a few cabins in Newport at the time, but all occupied so he remained in his boat for two weeks, but in time got a small cabin which stood on lot 6 (west side of Central Avenue and Front Street). During this year, Christy earned lot 64 for draining a pond. James says, "We haved our axes and went to work at the mouth of the Licking. It had been an old encamping ground of which there was about an acre of ground cleared off and about half an acre partially cleared and the small growth of more cut out. I began on this piece and inclosed in course of a week or so about 6 acres. I then began to clear the second square above named, none of the lots being sold out, containing about 3 acres. I worked steadily myself in piling the brush, setting fire to the logs and doing some chopping; my second effort was . . . above a ravine in a rich bottom on the Licking shaded by sugar trees, box-elder, buckeye and ash; and in all I made out to put in corn 15 or 16 acres. The first I planted on the 8th about 8 acres and the other on the 16th of June. I planted the yellow fruit-corn, it was a favorable season and I made sound corn from each piece

of ground. . . In August of that year '93, Jacob and Edward Fowler and myself marked the first road from Newport toward Lexington. . . We struck the Licking at the mouth of Plumb Creek and went up the river to opposite the mouth of Grassy Creek, which we supposed would be opposite the bound of our County when a division would take place. . . At the mouth of this creek there is a considerable ripple and John Roberts some years after built a grist mill, which was the first built below the Bluelick, some 16 miles from the mouth by the road but nearly double the distance by the river. (Note: John Roberts was granted the right to operate a ferry from his land at the mouth of Plumb Creek on June 1, 1795 and he had erected his mill prior to June 8, 1800.) . . We were nearly a week making this road, striking out the best ridges between the waters of the Ohio and Licking."

James continues his story by telling- "In the winter of 1793 the small-pox raged in Cincinnati, and extended to Newport. There was but one citizen physician in Cincinnati at that time and he had more than he could do. I got a citizen of Newport to inoculate my three slaves Moses, Humphrey and Adam. Also an old man near 80 years, old Jack and his wife and four children, the property of Commodore Taylor. My father had sent the old man with his wife to me, and as the Commodore's servants came down under the charge of his son Thompson and as I had a female servant, I prevailed upon him to hire my Jenny, Jack's wife. She and the children remained with me till Spring and I let the old man go with his wife and gave him his freedom. He was a stout old man, took care of my little stock. All these servants took the small-pox in the natural way, Humphrey was very ill and died in 1796. . . he lingered till the fall of that year and died, never was able to render me any service after he took the disease. A young man about my age, by the name of Boagdel Allcock . . . had come to live with me and assist me in farming and as a companion. I was invited to spend Christmas at Captain Gordon's in Cincinnati. He was invited and dined at Captain John Bartle in Newport. He had been inoculated by the same person who performed the operation on my slaves, with no better effect, he had been living low to guard against the effects of the disease, but at dinner he yielded to his appetite and indulged in much food and drank some spirits; . . in a few days he was seized with the fever of the disease and on the 9th day he expired. . . he became delirious and quite blind for several days before he died. . ."

John Bartle owned a store in Newport which was either located on the esplanade on the east side of Central Avenue or on the esplanade between York and Columbia

Streets. At an early period (date unknown), James Taylor and James McGuines had a tan yard at the north east corner of Fourth and Central Avenue.

At the Mason County January court 1793, "upon motion of James Taylor a public ferry is established from the land on the Ohio river the same in front of the town of Newport. . ." As James Taylor, the elder, and his son, James, were not in Kentucky at this time, Hubbard must have had this ferry established for his father. Bartle was granted ferry rights by the court across the Ohio River from in front of his lots on July 28, 1793, and James Taylor, the elder, was permitted ferry rights on January 29, 1794 over the Licking River from his land to the opposite shore and from his lands in front of Newport over the Ohio River to the opposite shore. Two law suits were brought against Bartle by Taylor to retain the exclusive right to ferries in front of his land on the Licking and Ohio rivers; the decision was in favor of Taylor.

It was on the 7th day of September 1795 that the first county court was held in Newport at the home of Jacob Fowler. Only four justices of the peace were present - Robert Benham, Thomas Kennedy, John Bush and James Little. The same justices were present at the first day of the November court, but James Little was absent the second day. On this day, Tuesday, the 3rd, Washington Berry, Nathan Kelly, James Taylor and Stephen Lyon were appointed "to let the building of a Stone Jail for this County Twenty Six by thirty feet from out to out to be erected on the Public Square (the land bounded by Court Place and Fourth Street and York and Columbia Streets was deeded to them by James Taylor, the elder), the wall to be three feet thick, to be two stories high and each story to be nine feet. The building to be finished at the discretion of the said Commissioners and it is further Ordered that the said Commissioners to collect the money voluntarily subscribed for the purpose of erecting public buildings and to proceed against the delinquents agreeably to Law. And they are further authorized to call on the Sheriff occasionally for the balance of Three hundred and fifty pounds which cannot be raised from said Subscriptions." The commissioners were also authorized to let the building of a stry pen.

Three justices of the peace were present at the court of the 7th of December: John Roberts, Thomas Kennedy and John Bush. The next day, the justices ordered that the commissioners appointed "to contract for the building of a Stone Jail in lieu thereof contract for the building of a temporary wooden Jail to be built of large round Logs 16 feet long to be 8 high in the clear and in other respects to be finished

at the discretion of the Said Commissioners who are likewise empowered to cause the same to be erected when to them it shall seem most proper & to carry into full effect the former order except as far as it is hereby rescinded." Stephen Lyon built the jail and was paid "L41-1.3" for his work.

On December 14, 1795, Newport was established as a town by an act of the General Assembly and the land was vested in the following trustees: Thomas Kennedy, Washington Berry, Henry Brasher, Thomas Lindsey, Nathan Kelly, James McClure and Daniel Duggan.

The next court met on the 1st day of February 1796 with John Roberts, Jas. Little, Thomas Kennedy and Samuel Bryant present. "John Bush Henry Brasher, John Hall James Miller Junr John Bartle Squire Grant & John Ewing esqrs produced a Commission of the peace from his Excellency Isaac Shelby Esqr. Governor of this Commonwealth appoint them Justices of the peace for this County Whereupon they were duly qualified & took their Seats upon the Bench." These justices "being a majority of the Justices of this County proceeded according to Law to fix upon a place for holding Courts in this County, & then ballots being examined it was found that the Votes were as follows - Viz: 5 for Newport 4 for Wilmington & 1 for the most central & eligible place."

Only three justices were present at the court the next day - Thomas Kennedy, Henry Brasher and James Miller. Jun. Henry Brasher and James McClure were added to the commissioners to aid in contracting for the building of the jail.

The 7th of November court, John Grant questioned "whether the proceedings on the 1st Monday in February last respecting the fixing the Seat of Justice was legal or not and it was the opinion of John Roberts, John Hall, Squire Grant, John Ewing and John Bartle that it was not legal and proceeded to take it up whereupon Henry Brasher was of opinion that it ought not to be taken up and withdrew from his Seat the above named Justices were of opinion that Thomas Kennedy was present but he directed the clerk to enter him absent & refused to let (?) in the business and accordingly withdrew from his seat." After the business of the day was taken care of, it was "Ordered that Court be adjourned till Court in course at Wilmington."

An act passed on the 14th day of December 1796 reads - "Whereas doubts have arisen respecting the legality of the proceedings of the justices of Campbell county in fixing the seat of justice at the town of Newport; for the removal of such doubts,

"I. Be it enacted by the general assembly. That the proceedings of the said magistrates are hereby discontinued on page 26

clared to have been legal, and that the seat of justice for said county as fixed upon at Newport by the said magistrates is hereby ratified and confirmed.

"This act shall commence and be in force from its passage."

The acreage of our county began to be reduced in size with Bracken County being created from the counties of Campbell and Mason on the same day, December 14, 1796, to commence June 1, 1797.

Dissention continued as to the location of the county seat. On February 6, 1797, Thomas Kennedy, Henry Brasher and James Miller met at Jacob Fowler's house and it was "Ordered that this Court by adjourned 'till the 13th Inst pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly." Thomas Kennedy, Henry Brasher and Jacob Pyatt, who had qualified as a justice of the peace, met at Fowler's on the 13th and conducted court.

However, among the papers of General Squire Grant, who died at his home, Erondale, on the 10th day of June 1833 of cholera, was the record of another court held the same day and the text of the meeting is as follows:

"In Wilmington Campbell Co Ky Monday 13 Feb 1797 a Court was held at John Grant - Justices present. "Squire Grant and John Bartle, and Gentleman

"Ordered Sheriff to adjourn court till 10 next day -

"Tuesday 14th Feb 1797 Court Continued Justices present Squire Grant & John Bartle

"Ordered that Court adjourn till next day 10 o'clock

"Wednesday Feb 15 1797 Court Continued met according to adjournment Justices present Squire Grant John Ewing & John Bartle and Gent appointed Alexander Hunter, Clerk pro tem

"Court order that James Taylor be summoned to the next Court to give competitive security for his clerkship.

"On Motion of Col. John Grant to build a water grist mill on the waters of Bartles creek & c (Note: now Pool's Creek.)

"On motion of Col John Grant to build a water grist mill on the waters of Harris creek on his own land &c

"Ordered that Court adjourn untill Court in course to the house of Col John Grant, procured by the Court for the purpose."

The foregoing minutes were the only ones recorded.

The June 14th court convened at Jacob Fowler's house, but was adjourned to meet at the house of Andrew Lewis in Newport. The records closed with "Ordered that Court be adjourned until Court in course at Wilmington to the house of John Grant."

However, the July 10th court was held at the house of Andrew Lewis in the Town of Newport agreeable to an act passed December 14th 1796 declaring that Newport shall be considered as the Seat of Justice for said County - "The first

business is recorded thusly -

"The Inhabitants of Newport and its vicinity having erected an House on the public Ground of this County in said Town which they have offered to the Court as the Court House of said County which being received and hereby acknowledged by them as such It is ordered that the said Court be adjourned to the said Court-house to meet at the hour of 12 on the clock this day-- and they did! (Helen Bradley Lindsey, now deceased, wrote in Early Days of Campbell County, Kentucky, 1790-1850, that "the log structure occupied the corner of the lots, designated as the Public Square, on the corner of what was then known as York and Bellevue streets." Bellevue Street is now Fourth Street.)

Charles Morgan, James McClure, William Reddeck and James Taylor, or any two of them, were to act as commissioners to superintend the finishing of the court house and the sheriff was ordered to procure two tables and two chairs "for the use of the Court and Clerk."

September 11, 1797 court - Sheriff ordered to cause to be erected a "Pillory Whipping Post and Stocks for this County."

December 11, 1797 - Court adjourned to the house of William Anderson in Newport.

January 8, 1798 - court back in court house. Sheriff (William Reddeck) to secure the jail - he having such repairs and alterations made as he may deem expedient.

February 12, 1798 - court held at the house of William Anderson. Sheriff to pay Abraham Vastine and Thomas Reddeck L3-18- for stocks and pillory built and furnished the county. Thomas Kennedy Richard Southgate and William Reddeck to superintend the erection of a jail to be built on the public square to be erected of round logs 16 feet square & Calein (?) roof. (Note: I do not think this was built.)

April 9, 1798 - at court house - William Reddeck, Richard Southgate and Jacob Fowler were appointed commissioners to survey ten acres in such manner as they may adjudge most advisable as prison bounds.

September 10, 1798 - Benjamin Griffiths appointed stray keeper of the stray pen.

October 8, 1798 - ordered that the jail be repaired as follows - "another sett of heavy logs to be laid across the upper Floor also loose planks laid over the lower Floor a partition of plank to be put up across the room with a common door to be chunk'd and cramm'd a stock lock to be put on the inner door the house to be pinned at each corner and iron bar & good lock to be furnished for the out door the present roof to be completed"

September 9, 1799 - Charles Morgan, Washington Berry, Richard Southgate, Daniel Mayo and Jacob Fowler, appointed to superintend the letting of a "goal" for the county to be built of such materials as they shall deem best to be erected 12

feet by 16 two stories high not to exceed 8 feet each story with only one out door. Any three of the commissioners could act.

A stone jail, completed at a cost of L142 by Thomas Kennedy, was received by the court in December. The old log jail was sold at a public sale.

A further reduction in the acreage of our county took place when the county of Pendleton was created out of Bracken County and Campbell County on December 13, 1798, to commence May 10, 1799, and Boone County was created out of our county on the same day to commence June 1, 1799.

Discontent over the location of the county seat continued and the following act was approved on December 14th, 1801:

"Whereas it is represented to the present general assembly, that great inconvenience hath arisen to the good people of Campbell county, with respect to the establishing their seat of justice in and for the same: For remedy whereof,

"1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that Robert Todd, Henry Payne, William Steele, James Brown, Sen. and Andrew Hampton, gentlemen, shall be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, any three of whom shall be considered as a sufficient board, provided no more shall attend, to proceed to business; whose duty it shall be to convene at the present court-house in Newport, on the second Monday in April next, or as soon thereafter as may be; and being first duly sworn to discharge the duties enjoined them by this act, without favour, affection or partiality, before some justice of the peace for said county, legally commissioned, shall proceed to fix on the most convenient and eligible place for the permanent seat of justice for said county, taking into view the local situation of the county, and benefit of the citizens thereof in general.

"2. And be it further enacted, that so soon as the place for holding courts in said county shall be established agreeably to the requisitions of this act, in case the said commissioners shall fix on any other spot for that purpose than that at which they are now held, the justices of the courts for said county shall immediately proceed to erect the necessary public buildings for the same at such place, in the same manner as is required by law in respect to other counties; and after the said buildings shall be so erected, the county court and court of quarter-sessions in and for the said county, shall adjourn to the said place at their next terms after the same shall be completed; which shall be and is hereby declared forever to be the permanent seat of justice for the said county of Campbell.

"3. And be it further enacted, that the said commissioners shall be entitled to receive for their services the sum of two dollars per day for every day they

shall be employed under the requisitions of this act, proof thereof being made before any justice of the peace for said county; which sum shall be discharged by the county, out of the levy next to be laid after the said duty by the said commissioners is performed.

"This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof."

All the commissioners assigned to settling the question, met on April 22, 1802, and they, "after due deliberation," found a majority of them were of the opinion "that the present seat of Justice in the Town of Newport be made permanent."

By the year 1809, the public square contained a stone jail and log court house; there was a pen of some sort to hold stray animals and perhaps the pillory and whipping post were still there though I never found a record to indicate they were ever used. Anyway, in August of this year, Jonathan Huling, the jailor and caretaker of the buildings and grounds, was permitted to turn the yard into a pasture and he enclosed the square with a good locust post and rail fence with two gates.

In 1814, despite care, the buildings were in constant need of repairs and, with the county growing and prospering, thoughts were turned to the erection of new buildings in which the business of the county could be transacted.

Among the papers of John Brown Lindsey, who died October 21, 1849, were the original contracts and receipts pertaining to the erection of the first brick court house.

An old subscription list reads: "We the undersigned do oblige our heirs, executors, etc., to pay unto such persons as may be appointed commissioners for letting the same the sum set opposite our respective names to be applied toward building a Court House in the town of Newport, Campbell County, Ky., October 27th, 1814."

The list of subscribers follows: James Taylor, William Caldwell, George Orr, James Trayner, Daniel Reed, Jonathan Huling, Joseph C. Woodward, George Williamson, James G. Lindsey, G. B. _____, William Marshall, John Tomlinson, John Griffy, Joel Hills, Thomas T. Palmer, William Turner, Rhs. S Steele, Stacy Reeves, Jonathan Barrett, Joseph McPike, Jonathan Carmack, Samuel Perry, Geo. Perry, James Parker, John McCabe, Peter Lefever, Daniel Maxwell, John French, Alfred Sandford, John B. Lindsey, Elsmore Scott, David Perry, Frank Spillman, James T. Eubank, Robert Cones, Peter Abbott, Uriah Edwards, Phillip Senior, Charles Daniel, John Riley, Jacob Youngman, Saml. D. Wishner. (Total of amounts \$1007).

On the 28th of November, the court appointed John B. Lindsey, William Caldwell and Jonathan Huling commissioners "to receive the Sum allowed in the County Levy & superintend the

erection of a brick Court house. . . & to let the Brick work & wood work to the lowest bidder. . . to receive the Voluntary Subscriptions & apply the same towards the erection of the public building. . ."

The contract for the brick work to be done by Joel Hills and Elijah Pierce, was given 28th January 1815.

"The Court House was to be 40 feet square, foundation to be sunk in the ground 2 1/2 ft., 2 1/2 ft. thick and eighteen inches above ground to be 2 ft. thick all of stone. The first story to be 14 feet high between the floors, with 18 inch walls. The upper story to be 11 ft. between the floors and 13 inch walls. The brick work to be Flemish Bond of the four outside walls with plain arches over the windows the arch over the door to be a half round.

"The building to have a handsome brick cornice two chimneys with 2 good large fireplaces in each one above and the other below." All to be completed by September, 1815. Joel Hills and Elijah Pierce to be paid \$1296 out of the money levied by the court and subscribed by individuals.

The contract for lathe and plaster was with Joseph Dobbins and R. L. Mullins for \$500, to be finished 10th day of October 1815. They were also to "pave the lower floor with brick with the exception of that laid with plank."

The contract for the wood-work was with John Ever-sull and Samuel Perry for \$1500. They were also, "to build a Cupulo ten feet square 15 feet above the roof and to have an offset in it eight square in proportion to the height & to cover it and weatherboard it with venetian blinds and it is further understood the undertaker is to put a hip roof & to furnish rafters sheathing shingles nailes etc to make a complete roof." The contract was awarded 30th day of January 1815, signed by the commissioners, John B. Lindsey, Joel Hills and Charles Thornton, elected 15th day of June 1815. Note: the building contained shutters on the windows - whether on the inside or outside is not known)

Where these old papers are today is not known. The above information is contained in Early Days in Campbell County, Kentucky, 1790-1850, by Helen Bradley Lindsey, now deceased.

It would appear that the county clerk's office was in the upper story of the court house for, on November 24, 1817, the sheriff was ordered to pay over to David Perry and George Swann \$30 who were authorized to contract for and fix the office as to conveniences, table, chairs &c; also to secure it against fire.

In February of 1817, the court felt the need of a new jail. It was to be 25 x 17, of brick and two stories high. A committee was appointed, but they resigned and another committee was given the task of seeing their wishes completed. I do not think this building was built at this time.

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By the year 1818, a building was needed for the clerk's office. On June 22nd, Joseph Todd, Joseph McPike, Jonathan Huland (Huling), Charles Thornton and David Perry were appointed commissioners to let the contracts and superintend the erection of the building. It was to be "of the following dimensions 16 x 18 in the clear - to be fireproof, that is to say the upper floor to be laid over with logs one foot square, to be laid close, and a good heavy Coat of Morter, of good lime and Sand on Said logs and then to be laid with bricks and the joints to be filled with Morter, the whole to be lathed and plastered - The body of the house to be brick and the foundation Stone to be sunk eighteen inches and to be raised above the ground 18 inches - the wall to be 18 inches thick with suitable windows and door and fireplace and to be ten foot high - The whole to be done in a workmanlike manner. The Commissioners to let the building of the same to the lowest bidder after advertising the same at least two weeks before the letting of the same."

On May 24, 1819, the commissioners - David Perry, Joseph Todd, Joseph McPike - reported that Samuel W. Morrison, the contractor, had completed the clerk's office; he was to receive \$68.78 for extra work done not in his contract. As I did not find a contract with Morrison, I am not exactly sure of the cost of the building. However, the above commissioners, plus Charles Thornton, signed a paper reading "A. P. Sandford Dr (?) Sheriff of Campbell County Will Pay to Samuel W. Morrison Undertaker of the Erection of a Clarks office Three hundred and Forty Three dollars out of the County Levy for the year 1818 - May 25, 1819." On the other side of the paper - "I asine the with in order to John McClure May the 25 1819

Sam W. Moirson

Attest
Joseph McPike
"Accepted October 4th, 1819 and will be paid as soon as collected. A. P. Sandford DSCC. W. Kennedy DSCC"

SALISBERRY-SOUTHGATE HARRISBURGH, VISALIA

If one looks at a map of Campbell-Kenton county, they will see the distance that most of the citizens had to travel to get to Newport - the county seat. Just what efforts were made to have another site selected for the county public buildings is not known. With the court order book from January 1822 until December 1822, missing, what was an easy story to tell becomes quite difficult to put together. Information must be gathered from small slips of paper on file, references to other books containing records of the business recorded for the county and the acts of the general assembly of Kentucky.

On November 15, 1822, another act providing for the removal of the seat of justice of Campbell County

was approved by the general assembly of Kentucky. The provisions made in this act were as follows:

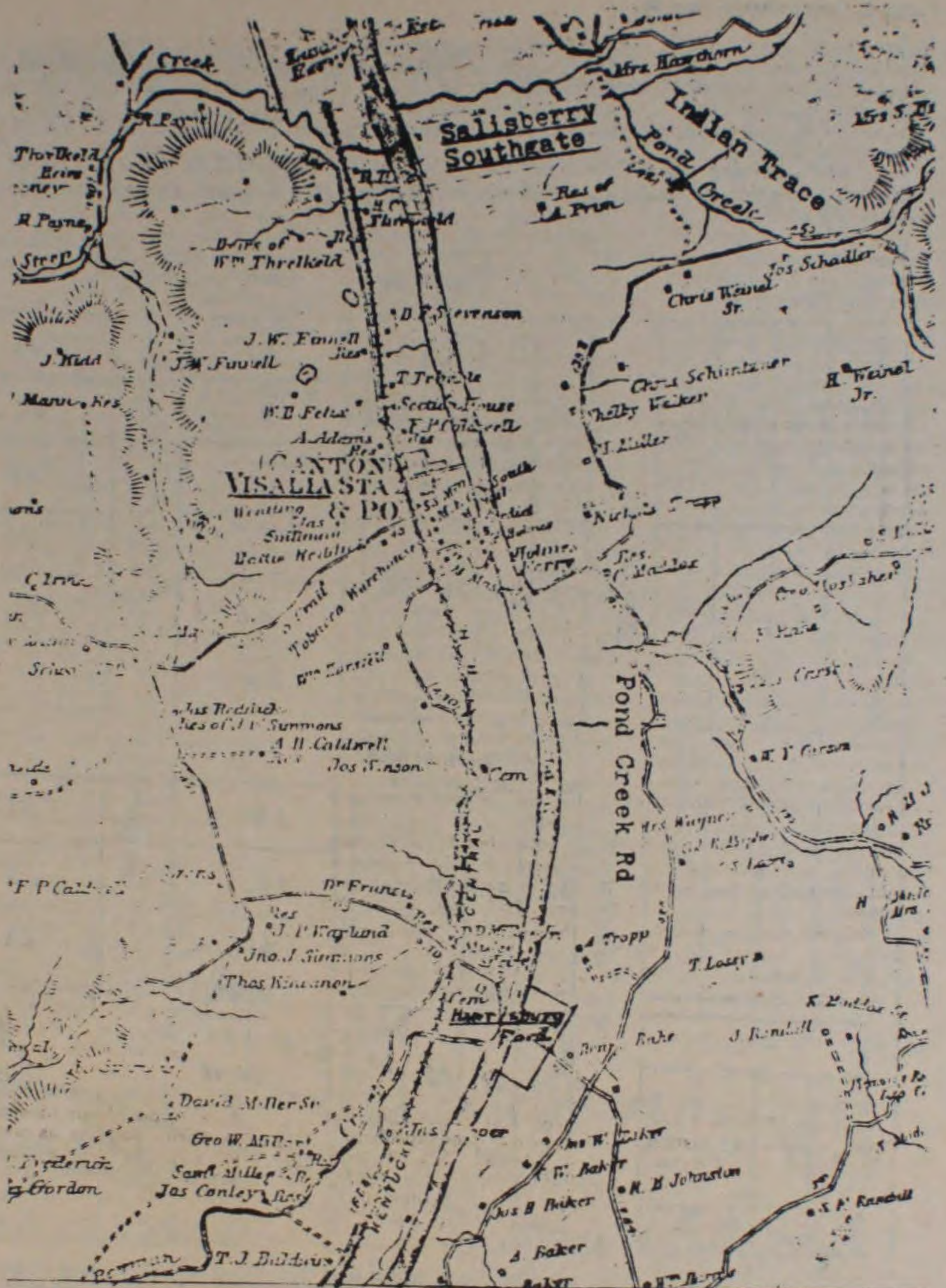
Section 1 - Cave Johnson, Abner Gains and Willis Graves of the county of Boone and James King and Stephen Mullens of the county of Pendleton were appointed commissioners. They, or a majority of them, were to meet in Newport on the second Monday in February 1823 or soon afterward and from there explore the county and fix on the most "eligible situation" as near the center of the county as practicable. They were also to accept propositions made for the sale of the land on which it might be located. They then were to report to the county court, which report was to be given to the clerk. The justices were then to appoint five trustees whose duty it would be to lay off the town; setting apart a portion of the ground for the erection of public buildings. The lots in the town were to be sold at public auction for the best price that could be had, on such terms of payment, and in such proportions, as the trustees deemed most advantageous to the county and the person or persons interested in the sale, giving public notice of the place, time and terms of such sale or sales.

Section 2 - The commissioners were to first take an oath before some justice of the peace "to act impartially and justly to the best of their judgment in the discharge of their said duties." They were to obtain from the owner or owners of the land on which they proposed to fix the seat of justice, his or their asset thereto and a formal declaration in writing, containing the terms of his agreement with them, together with an obligation in writing to the justices of the county court that the owner or owners would upon the appointment of trustees, convey the legal title to the trustees to at least fifty acres of land surrounding or adjoining the place fixed on by the commissioners.

Section 3 - Any person or persons wishing to contribute to the erection of the public buildings, or to induce the erection thereof on or adjacent to their lands could at any time before the decision of the commissioners make proposals in writing, specifying what quantity of land or sum of money he, she or they would give the county court for the purpose of aiding in the erection of the public buildings.

Section 4 - If any part of the land laid off into town lots, other than the part appropriated for the public building, was offered as a donation for the purpose of aiding in the erection of the public buildings, the proceeds of the sale of that proportion of the lots was to be appropriated by the justices of the county court for that purpose; the residue of the proceeds of the sales to be paid to the proprietor or proprietors of the town.

Section 5 - Upon the establishment of the permanent



seat of justice, the county and circuit courts were to meet and hold their courts or "so near thereto as a convenient house can be procured, until the public buildings" were completed. It was the duty of the county court to see that the required public buildings were erected.

Section 6 - The place fixed on by the commissioners was, from and after the certificate had been filed with the county court, to be and remain the permanent seat of justice.

Section 7 - The county court was to allow to the commissioners, three dollars per day each, for their services and to pay all other necessary expenses.

Section 8 - The county court was to fill vacancies in the office of the commissioners.

The trustees were to take an oath before they entered upon the duties assigned them before some justice of the peace to "well and truly" discharge the duties of trustees. As soon as the money was paid for lots, the trustees were to convey the lots to the purchaser or purchasers; all sums of money they collected or received and any donations made to the county were to be paid over to the county court.

I have only discovered two propositions made to

the county court.

The first was from George Harris. He first paid taxes in our county on August 7, 1804 on 150 acres on the Licking River in John Harris' patent on the west side of the Licking River. On December 19, 1809, Hiram Allen sold him 100 acres in Jacob Rubsamons survey on the east side of the Licking River. It was on this land that Harrisburgh was laid out. On July 24, 1818, George posted a notice on the court house door of his intention to "make application at the September Court, for a Town Seat to be established." He presented a survey made by Oner R. Powell, deputy surveyor of Campbell County, of his town at the November 23rd court. The court decided "that the Town laid off by Capt. George Harris is within the bounds of this plat of 100 acres situated on the East side of Licking opposite to the House and farm of George Harris." The name of the town was Harrisburgh and the trustees appointed were: William Reddeck, Elijah Grant, Samuel Baker, Samuel Bryan, Robert Caldwell and Benjamin Gosney. (Note: I never found a record of anyone buying a lot in this community.)

Harris' note read -

"proposition to the february Campbell County Court Gentlemen if your honers think proper to appoint and hold your Court in my house in Harrisburgh I hereby inform you that it Shall be at your Service - or as many Rooms as will Be Sufficient and a Convenient and a Safe place for the Clark to keep his Books and a Room to Live in and Every acomodation that I can furnish Shall be on the most Reasonable Terms this from yours Respectfully February the 22 1823 George Harris"

The second proposition was made by Nathaniel Vise. Nathaniel, the son of Nathaniel who settled on the west side of the Licking River in our county in 1797-8 and died in September of 1802, was permitted "to keep a ferry from his land opposite Squire Grants Mill to the opposite shore" on Licking in June of 1807. In August of 1818, he was granted leave "to establish an inspection of Tobacco, Hemp and Flour on his land" and in November, he was licensed to keep a "Tavern" at his house for one year.

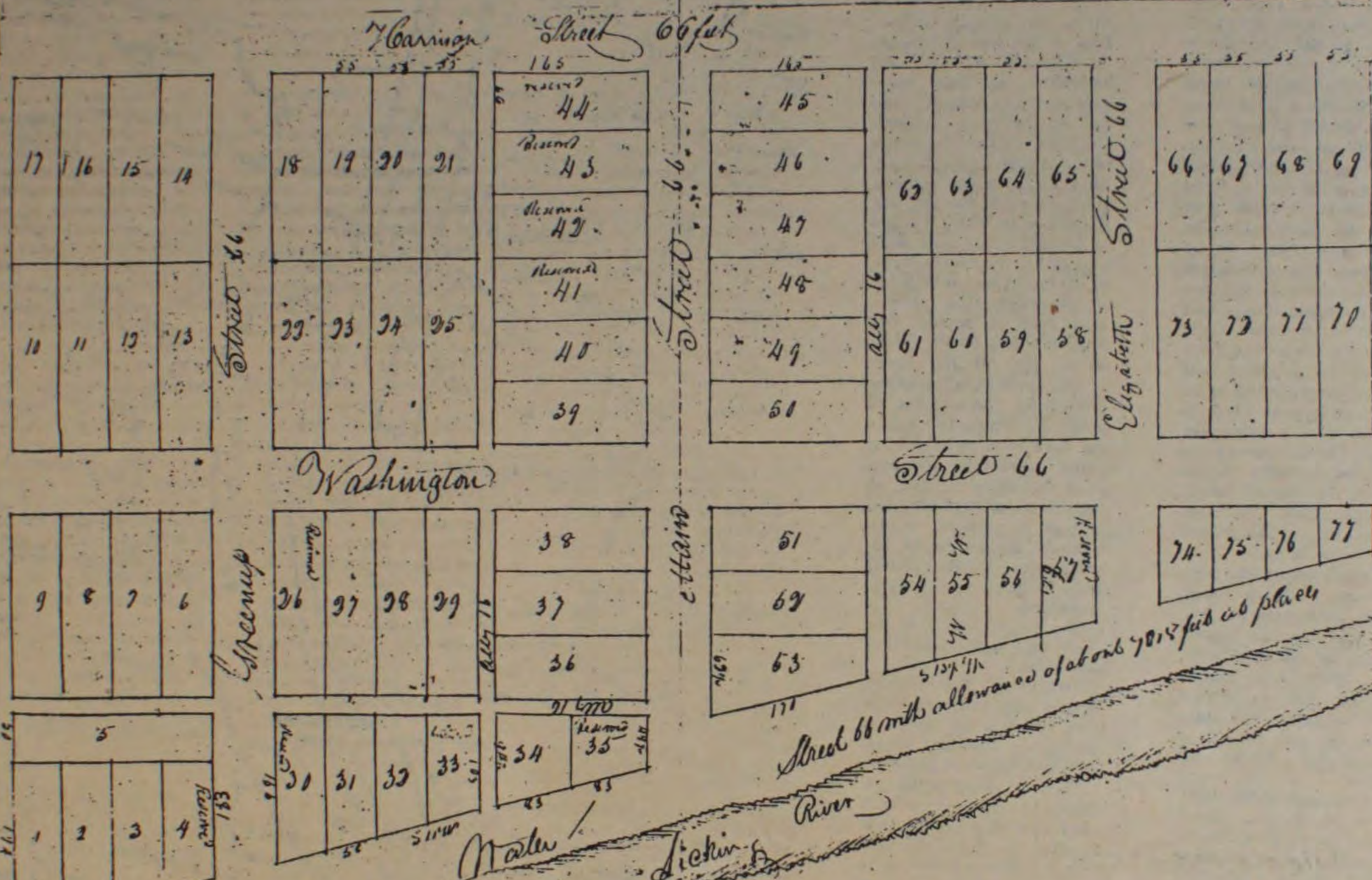
Nathaniel owned 140 acres of land part of it being the land his father had owned and he posted the following:

Notice
"On the 4th Monday in continued on page 28

A Map of Harrodsburg

Campbell County Kentucky by me
One R. B. Wilson
November 29th 1878

The lots are 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, are each 66 feet by 165 feet. The fractional lots are 56 feet on water street except lot 134, 135 & 136 which front 83 and 170 feet.



December next I shall apply to the County Court of Campbell County For an order to Establish a Town on a Tract of Land lying adjoining Main Licking River on the Lower side in the County of which Tract I am Proprietor & where I now Reside

August 24th, 1818
Nathaniel Vise

Leave was granted to him by the court to establish his town - called Visalia. The trustees appointed were: William Grant, Elijah Vise, John Wilson, Senr., William Reddeck and Richard Tarvin.

His proposition to the court was found between the pages of an administrators' book with no date, but it is believed to have been made in 1823 - "To the honorable County Court of Campbell I offer to them the use of my brick house in the Town of Visalia for the purpose of holding courts in if they think proper to accept of it free of charge and all persons having business at Court shall be ferried across Licking free. Nathaniel Vise"

Actually, though no written record has been found, a third offer had to have been made, which will be proved in the following paragraphs.

Let's go back a number of years prior to 1823. On August 9, 1796, Squire Grant

purchased 1000 acres of land from William Kennedy which was on the east side of the Licking River; the southwest corner of David Leitch's patent. This was a part of the land Kennedy had received for locating Leitch's land and the boundaries of the land to Squire were: Beginning at the upper corner of David Leitch's Survey running down the river to a marked corner before the first drain below pond creek. which included the mouth of Pond Creek.

The act passed on December 22, 1806 is self-explanatory -

"That sixteen acres of land, the property of Squire Grant lying in the county of Campbell, on the east bank of main Licking, and immediately above the mouth of Pond creek, beginning at a beech tree marked a corner to the plan of a town, shall be vested in fee simple, in Bartlett Graves, Zachariah Moore, John Winston, Frank Spelman, Nicholas Cherry, William Stephens, and Benjamin Allen, gentlemen, as trustees of a town hereby established thereon, to be called and known by the name of Salisbury."

"S2. The said trustees, or a majority thereof, shall as soon as may be, proceed to lay off the sixteen acres of land into convenient lots

and streets at their discretion, and after giving public notice of the same, sell the lots on a credit at their discretion, taking bond with security for the payment of the purchase money; which bond or bonds so taken shall be by them assigned over to the former proprietors of the said land."

This act is the only record discovered of this proposed town - there is nothing in our local court records referring to it.

On the 9th of August 1808, Squire assigned the 1000 acres of land to William Mosby Grant, who, the next day, assigned it to Richard Southgate.

The first reference discovered of a town by the name of Southgate (named for Richard Southgate), which is believed to have been laid out on the town of Salisbury, is the following -

"Campbell County
November 1823

On the Motion of Hugh Rachford Ordered that Nicholas Cherry Jacob White Sr. William Lipscomb and Anderson Lipscomb or any three of them being first sworn do view & mark out the nearest & best way for a road from Alexandria to the Town of Southgate the seat of Justice of this county & report the Conveniences & inconveniences attending the same.

A Copy Teste
Jno. N. Taliaferro DC"

The county court paid \$12.87½ to Robt. B. True for laying off lots in the Town of Southgate.

On January 26, 1824, J. G. Lindsey, Joseph Dicken and Squire Grant reported that "in obedience of an Order of the Campbell County Court at their Decr Term 1823" which had been directed to them, they "proceeded to View cut and Mark an amendment to the Newport road Leading from Newport to Visalia." They "commenced at James Taylors line at the South end of Jonathan Keen Decd plantation running on the Line of Taylor and Keen to Licking thence up Licking between Keens farm and Licking to the upper end of Keens plantation Thence on the west face of the river Hill through The Lands of James Taylor and Richard Southgate crossing pond Creek Just opposite to the upper end of the public Ground in the Town of Southgate."

Proof that at least one of the public buildings was erected is the following account

"We Saml. Baker and Horatio T. Harris commissioners appointed by the County Court of Campbell to settle with William DeCoursey for the erection of a Jail in the Town of

Southgate report as follows viz

For building Said Jail as per Contract in Commonwealth paper, \$1313.33-½

Of which the said DeCoursey acknowledge the receipt of One hundred & ten dollars by the hands of B. D. Fowler late Sheriff County, \$110.00.

By county levy for the year 1826, \$600

By order for the depositions in John B. Lindseys hands in 1826(?) \$155.-- making \$865.-- \$448.33½

By which it appear there is a balance of \$448.33-½ Due said DeCoursey in Commonwealth paper all of which is respectively submitted to the honorable the Campbell county court.

Saml. Baker
Hor. T. Harris"

Henry B. Dicken was paid \$12 for "Bringing up the grates and two doors from Newport to the new Jail in Southgate" - there is no date on Mr. Dicken's bill.

The following record, dated October 1, 1824, tells us that court was definitely held in this community -

"The Commonwealth of Kentucky to the sheriff of Campbell County Greetings you are hereby commanded to take William Wilson if in your bailiwick and him safely keep so that you have his body before the Justices of one Campbell County

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Court on the first day of their next November term at the house of James Wright in the Town of Southgate. . . Luther H. (M) Kennett, DC for James Taylor CCCC."

An invoice from Armsted Gosney and John Harris, dated the 11th of October 1824, was for "bringing the furniture Books &c of the Clerk's office from Newport to Southgate fifteen dollars."

A check of the circuit court books of this period show that in August 1823, at the close of their session, it was announced that "the next term of this court be held at the 'New Brick house' of Nathl Vise in the Town of Visalia." Circuit court was held there on Monday, October 27, 1823, and continued to be until Monday, October 23, 1826, when it was again held at the court house in Newport.

Perhaps the regular county court was held in Southgate at the home of James Wright.

However, the general assembly on December 13, 1824 approved another act relative to our courts which read -

"Much discontent and great difference of opinion agitating the county of Campbell, relative to the location of the seat of justice, and the State having, from time to time, and at great expence, attempted, but ineffectually, through legislative agency, to remedy

the evil and give satisfaction, and it being doubtful whether a majority of the population of the county, prefer the seat of justice to remain at Southgate, or desire it to be removed to Newport; and it being considered, that in local matters, concerning most particularly the citizens of a county, a majority of those interested have an indisputable right to determine: Therefore,

"Sec. 1 - Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That at the next election for Representatives to the General Assembly, in and for the county of Campbell, it shall be the duty of the clerks of the election at Newport and Visalia, to open in their book of polls, two columns, one for Newport, the other for Southgate, and when any voter shall have given his vote for a Representative, he shall give his vote also for one or the other of the above named places, as the town selected by him for the permanent seat of justice. When the sheriffs or deputy sheriffs compare the polls for Representative, it shall be their duty to compare the votes given for each of the said towns, and ascertain which has a majority of votes, and certify a list containing the name of each voter and the place for which he voted, to the clerk of the county court, under their hands and seals;

which said list of votes shall be opened and examined at the first county court in and for said county, next ensuing said election, and the said court having re-examined the polls and purged the same from all illegal votes, if any may have been taken, and having ascertained which of the aforesaid places has obtained a majority of votes, an entry shall be made in the book of the clerk of said court, to this effect: "A law having passed at the last session of the General Assembly, authorizing the qualified voters of Campbell county, by their votes to determine whether the seat of justice in and for said county, should remain at Southgate or be removed to Newport, and the list of votes having been examined, and it appearing that (here insert the name of the town which shall be found to have a majority) has a majority of all the qualified votes given; therefore, it is ordered by said county court, that (insert as above) be, and is hereby declared to be the permanent seat of justice, in and for the county of Campbell."

"Sec. 2 Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the county court, as soon as practicable after it is thus ascertained which town a majority of the voters prefer and select for the permanent seat of justice of Campbell county,

to cause convenient and appropriate buildings to be erected or prepared for the accommodation of the circuit and county court of the county, and for other county purposes; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the circuit and county courts, to remove the papers belonging to said office, as soon as a house may be designated by the county court, for the use of such clerk, at the permanent seat of justice; and the circuit and county courts in and for said county, shall, after suitable buildings are erected or repaired for their accommodation, hold their sessions at said permanent seat of justice.

"Sec. 3 Be it further enacted, That the circuit and county courts in and for the county of Campbell, shall hold their sessions at the town of Visalia, until a permanent seat of justice shall have been established, and buildings for the accommodations of said courts, shall have been erected or repaired as aforesaid.

"In order that the selection of the permanent seat of justice in and for the county of Campbell, as above authorized, may be conducted with impartiality, and to the entire content of the citizens of said county,

"Sec. 4 Be it enacted, That the county court which appoints the judges to preside over the election in said county, shall select and

appoint one justice from Newport or its vicinity, and one from the neighborhood of Southgate, to superintend the election at Visalia, and one from the neighborhood of Southgate and another from Newport or its vicinity, to superintend the election at Newport."

An act supplemental to the foregoing was approved January 10, 1825 and reads as follows -

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That at the general election in August next, to be holden in and for the county of Campbell, the sheriff, judges and clerk shall cause to be opened at the places where said election is holden, polls, whereby each citizen entitled to vote in said county for members of the Legislature, express his election and vote between the four following sites proposed for the permanent seat of justice of said county, to wit, Visalia, Southgate, Newport and Covington; and each qualified voter, as he comes to the polls, shall be requested by the judges conducting said election, to designate one of said local positions as his first choice, and another as his second choice, for the permanent seat of justice for said county, and the votes so given shall be set down accordingly.

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"Sec. 2 - It shall be the duty of the judges and clerks to certify a list of all the voters, and the places for which they voted, and forward the same, as taken before them, to the clerk of the county court, under their hands and seals; which said list or lists of votes shall be opened at the first county court in and for said county, next ensuing said election, and the said court having examined the polls, and purged the same from all illegal votes, if any may have been taken; and should they find, after purging the same, that either of the above named sites has a majority of all the qualified votes given on this subject, as their first choice, then the site having such majority of the votes as first choice, then the vote which each site has received as second choice, shall be added to the votes which the same site has received as first choice, and the site having the greatest number of qualified votes second choice and first choice added, shall be the permanent seat of justice for said county, provided such numbers, when added as aforesaid, shall be a majority of all the voters who have voted on that subject; and the county court, when the site is thus ascertained, shall have the same so entered of record.

"Sec. 3 The county court of Campbell shall and may, at any time before the first Monday in August next, receive any written propositions or agreements, from any person or persons, towards aiding in erecting the public buildings, at the respective sites above proposed, either of land, or money, or materials, or other things, so as the said propositions be in writing, and signed by the person or persons making the proposition and duplicates thereof shall also be delivered to the justices of the county court, or some one or more of them appointed for that purpose, and a copy of each and every of the propositions which shall be made, shall be posted up at the front of the house at which the polls are taken, on the first day of the election. The propositions and agreements in relation to the particular site which may be chosen in the manner herein pointed out, shall, by the choice, become binding on the persons so making the proposition or propositions, according to the terms in the writing proposed; and the county court of Campbell, by the name and style of "the County Court of Campbell," shall have full power and authority to sue in any court of competent jurisdiction, to enforce said proposition or propositions.

"Sec. 4 If no choice be made at the next August election, of a permanent seat of justice of said county, as herein set forth, the polls and votes shall be taken in like manner, at the general election in the next, and every successive year, until a choice shall be made of one of the local positions, in the manner herein before described.

"Sec. 5 The first section

of an act passed at the present General Assembly, entitled "an act to provide for the selection of a permanent seat of justice for Campbell county," shall be, and the same is hereby repealed."

As I have never seen any poll books for our county and no papers on elections, the outcome of the election can only be surmized since the circuit court again met in Newport on October 23, 1826. Newport was again our county seat.

NEWPORT AND ALEXANDRIA

The courts continued their sessions in Newport for quite a few years and they maintained the buildings on the grounds. John B. Lindsey built a "necessary" on the square which was completed by May 20, 1828 when he received \$121.70 for his work. Some sort of addition was made to the clerk's office by Hayman for \$300, the treasurer, on January 28, 1833, was directed to retain \$50 of the total amount until the balance of the work was completed.

Another town that came into being about the same time as Harrisburgh and Visalia was Alexandria, which is to have an important part in our story.

Frank Spilman (the proprietor of Alexandria), who in April 1780 had descended the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to its mouth, later came to Kentucky and was first taxed in our county on August 4, 1796, but not for land. Exactly where he lived, I can not say for sure, but on January 17, 1798 William Kennedy sold him 200 acres on which Spilman "now lives". This acreage began "at the east corner of David Leitch's survey of 13,800 acres" and was a part of the fee William Kennedy had earned for locating Leitch's land.

It is not until September 14, 1819 that I find any information with regard to Alexandria (twelve acres had been "reserved as a city for the Town of Alexandria") On that date, Frank Spilman sold to John Bud of Hamilton County, Ohio, lots 9 and 13 in the town. A few of the early purchasers of lots were: Henry E. Spilman, James Spilman, William DeCoursey, Junr. (April 30, 1821, "on the east side of Cincinnati Street on which said DeCoursey's brick house now stands being a corner lot") and David L. Carney (deed mentions John Maxwell's lot).

On February 22, 1834, the act was passed by the general assembly of Kentucky incorporating the town of Alexandria. The trustees, Joshua H. Purnell, J. J. Thomas, Benjamin Smith, John Orr and Benjamin D. Beall, were to have the town resurveyed, which work was performed with William S. Grant, the surveyor of the county, on April the 3rd. The plat was recorded in deed book M, page 535.

A further reduction in the size of our county came when Kenton County was formed from the acreage west of the Licking River. The act was



This section of a map from the Atlas of Boone, Kenton & Campbell Co's. Kentucky by D. J. Lake & Co., 1883, shows the original plan of Alexandria; also the location of the county's public buildings.

approved by the general assembly on January 29, 1840 to take effect on the 30th day of April of that year. By this act, the county seat of Campbell County was to be established as near the center of the acreage as possible east of the Licking River. Three of the commissioners appointed (David Brooks of Bracken County, Charles Ruddle of Grant County and Samuel F. Swope of Pendleton County), to locate the county seat for our county met on the 30th of March 1840 in the town of Alexandria and "after having been first duly sworn By H. E. Spilman, Esqr, a justice of the peace in and for said county...They proceeded to ascertain the center of the said County of Campbell, from various Maps of the County, from an examination of the face of the Country, and from information derived from aged and respectable Citizens of the County. And although they were unable to find the exact center, yet they were well satisfied and so report that the center of the said County of Campbell, is a little North of East, and about a half or three quarters of a mile from Said Town of Alexandria, and after having so ascertained the center of said County, and find from the face of the country at and immediately around the center, that there is no site suitable for the location of Said Seat of Justice, owing to the unevenness of the Country at or immediately around the center. They proceeded to examine the various sites proposed, and selected from among the number, one in the Town of Alexandria, as the most eligible, and nearest to the center of said County of Campbell, believing it to be the only suitable place for the Seat of Justice, in the vicinity of the center. They then, in pursuance of

said act of Assembly Locate the Seat of Justice for Campbell County, at the Site aforesaid, in the town of Alexandria, on the Lands of Henry E. Spilman and, within the following Boundary (to wit) Beginning on Fayette Street in said Town 20 feet from the North Corner of Lot No. 44... to Benjamin D. Beall's line... to the South corner of fractional lot No. 59, ...to the Beginning-including Lots Numbers 45 and 46, and fractional Lots No. 59 and 60 as designated on the plat of said town, which lots or parcel of land the proprietor proposes and agrees to convey to the County Court of Campbell County, upon which to erect a permanent Seat of Justice...."

Each of the commissioners were paid \$17.50 for three and a half days attendance to locate the county seat.

Prior to his death in September of 1828, Frank Spilman and his wife, Rebecca, deeded to their children all their real estate, which included the acreage reserved for Alexandria, for the sum of \$800. The heirs deeded the lots to the justices of the peace on November 14, 1845 (deed book R, page 507, deed book T, page 263)-for the consideration of \$1. Also contained in the deed is the following: "It is distinctly understood that should the County seat at any time be removed or changed from its present location the said ground is not to revert to the said party of the first part or to their heirs, but is to remain in fee to the County of Campbell and at their disposal upon the said County Court paying to the party of the first part the additional sum of \$150 when such change or removal of the seat of Justice shall take place."

The jail lot on Main Street, across from the court house

grounds, was deeded by Henry E. Spilman to the justices on February 8, 1849 for (blank) dollars (deed book T, page 264).

On April 27, 1840, it was "Ordered that the County & Circuit Courts...be hereafter held in the Baptist church in the Town of Alexandria, until suitable buildings can be erected.. the Clerk is authorized to employ a suitable number of Waggon & c for the transportation of said paper record, presses (?) and office furniture, to Alexandria, at the expense of the County Court and the Jailor.. directed to take possession of & safely keep and take care of all the public buildings & other public property in the Town of Newport...."

The clerk did not appear for court on Monday, May 25, 1840. The sheriff opened court and, when the clerk did not answer the roll call, was ordered to go to Newport and notify the clerk or deputy for the clerk to appear at 11 o'clock AM Tuesday, the 26th. Court was held on Tuesday, but H. T. Harris being of the opinion that the court was illegal, absented himself from the bench.

By June 8th, the court had returned to normal. The clerks of the county and circuit courts were permitted to occupy the lower room in addition to the upper room in Ben D. Beall's new building. James McCrone, Wm. Riley and John Straube were appointed commissioners to draft a plan for the building of a court house, jail and clerks' office, with the probable amount of costs.

On August 10th, the court received and adopted the plan proposed by Wm. Riley for the buildings with the exception of the clerks' office-the one to be built was to be 20 x 30 feet in the clear with a partition through the center. The commissioners continued on page 31

for erecting the public buildings were directed to contract for the construction of them. These buildings were bid off by James M. Jolly "on the 11th day of August 1840 at five thousand eight hundred and eighty five dollars" to be paid in three equal installments, the first payment to be made on the 1st day of November 1841.

Some interesting facts from the specifications of the court house and clerks' office are:

Court house
-to be 40 feet square
-foundation stone to be sunk at least two feet below the surface of the earth and to be raised eighteen inches above the lower story to be thirteen feet high and the upper story ten feet high
-the stairs to occupy the right hand corner as you go into the building
-the upper story to be divided into three apartments
-a door into clerks' office
-joists for second story- 12 inches wide when dressed by 3 inches thick to be framed into a beam and below & above, the beam to be through the center of the building, & to be supported by two columns of the Dorick order...
-the roof to be hipped with a square at top of ten ft. for a belfry, to be 15 ft. to its eave of an octagon form, with plane pilasters at each angle with a neat cornice and a circular roof. The roof to be framed and finished in a strong and substantial manner, the shingles to be of good quality & of pine, to be nailed on inch sheeting and not to show more than 4 inches to the weather, the building to be finished with a neat brick cornice. The front door to be in the center, 4 1/2 ft. wide by 9 ft. high, to be made in two parts with 5 pannels in each...with a neat transome with a clip-stick sash and a double clip-stick arch over the door, the stuff for door to be of clear pine 2 inches thick, the door

to be finished with a plain pilaster in front....

Clerks' office
-2 windows in the rear of the large room and a door in the rear of the small one...the doors to have three lights of sash over them, the door in the partition to be in the center, the four doors of office to have five pannels raised and moulded on both sides and 2 inches thick, the floor to be of good hard brick...the shingles and sheeting to be the same as Courthouse, a flue for stove pipe to be run up with the partition a sufficient height above the building....

Note: while under construction, it was discovered that the clerks' office was too low by one foot and it was "ordered that the Contractors raise it one foot higher than the specifications." Instead of a brick floor, the contractor was authorized "to lay a good plank floor in said office, with a square or herth place of brick where the stove will stand."

Courthouse and clerks' office
All the stone work above ground for Courthouse and office, to be range work, the sills of courthouse and office doors to be of limestone and the window sills of the above buildings to be cut or sawn freestone, the walls of the above buildings to be of brick 13 inches thick, the window frames to be of yellow pine or locust...the architraves for doors and windows to be 6 inches wide with a plane 2 or 2 1/2 inch Grecian ovolo, the lower windows to have venetian shutters, both of office and courthouse...the locks, all the wood work to have three coats of whitelead, the window shutters to be painted green-It is understood that there is to be two chimneys in the Courthouse with suitable fireplaces below and above situated as the chimneys in the Courthouse in New Port, with suitable chimney pieces for each. Also a chimney piece for the jailors room...
-the bench bar and jury seats

& floor to be finished in the same manner as the Court-house at New Port

I did not copy the specifications for the jail when doing research, but the basic building is still standing today as a part of the laundromat now on the jail lot.

The jail was to be completed by October 1, 1841, the clerks' office by November 1, 1841 and the court house by April 1, 1842.

Frank Spilman was appointed jailor on September 27, 1841. He was ordered on February 27, 1842 "to call on the Committee (Samuel Winston) of the public buildings in the town of Newport for all the bedding and irons & c belonging to the Court as the old Jail and remove the same to the Jail in the Town Alexandria." Later, a stove and drum (?) were purchased; Frank was paid \$10 for making and hanging window shutters in December of 1845.

The first court was held in the newly constructed court-house on December 26, 1842. The clerks of the county court and of the circuit court were ordered on May 22, 1843, to "remove the paper of the said Courts into the New Clerks office . . . so soon as the same is in suitable condition to receive the same between this and the next June Court."

On May 27, 1844, H. E. Spilman was appointed a committee "to remove the Bell and all other Public property in the old Court House & Clerks Office in the Town of Newport to the Court House & Clerks office in Alexandria."

The buildings were completed, with some changes, and accepted by the county court on May 26, 1845.

This has been the story of the first fifty years of our courts and their buildings. I will leave it to someone else to bring the story up to the present time.

NOTE-in November of 1801, the legislature abolish-

ed district courts and the general court, and established circuit courts.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER

By Margaret Strebel Hartman, Historian

NOTE: the original records have been punctuated for easier reading

WILLIAM DECOURSEY, SR.

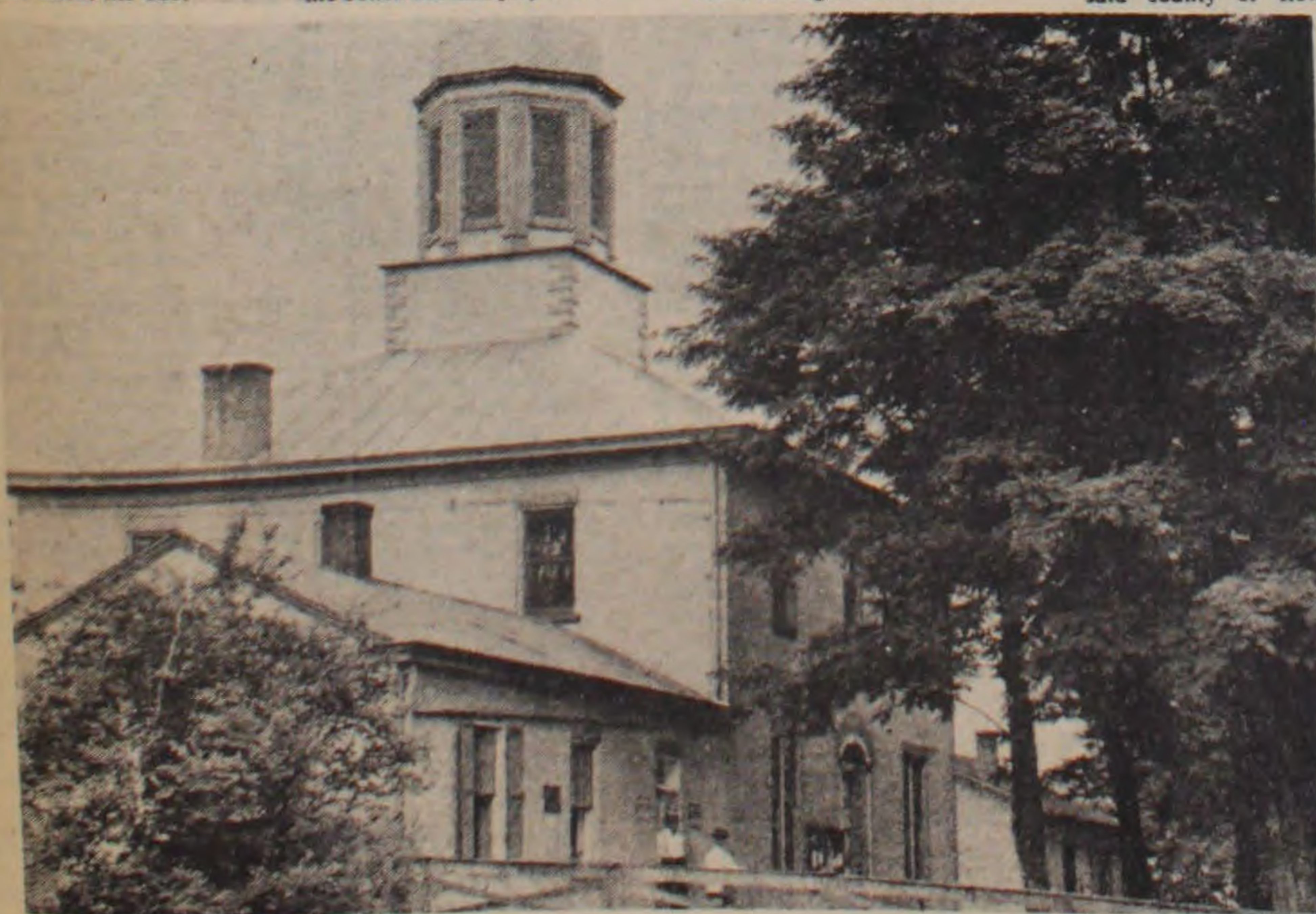
William DeCoursey, Sr., a resident of Dickson Township, Preble County, Ohio, made his application for a pension in September, 1832. He narrates, "that he entered the service of the United States as a Volunteer Militia man under Captain Saml. Reed and Lieut. John Grimes, in the North Caroline Militia, at the county of Rowan & State of N(orth) Carolina, afd where he then resided. The time he entered the Service, he cannot recollect, but is Certain and positive that he Served Six weeks under the aforesaid officers in what was then called the Scotch campaign, that they marched to the Scotts Settlement in the lower part of N(orth) Carolina, and on their return, was discharged from Service-that Shortly afterwards, he entered the Service of the United States as a Volunteer militia man under the aforesaid Capt. Reed and Lieut. Grimes, in the N(orth) Carolina Militia at the county of Rowan & State of N(orth) Carolina, that they were attached to Colonel Locks Regiment, N(orth) Carolina militia, & under the command of Genl. Retherford, that they marched to the head of the Cataba River in pursuit of the Indians & Tories, and, on their return, was discharged out of the Service after Serving four weeks.

"That some time in the month of October A.D. 1779, he entered the Service of the United States at the aforesaid county of Rowan &

State of N(orth) Carolina as a Volunteer militia man, in the N(orth) Carolina Militia, in a company of militia commanded by Captain Nicholas & one Lieut Chapman, in Colo. Lock's Regmt (Regiment) of N(orth) Carolina Militia, under the command of Genl. Rutherford. This was a General call on the Militia-we marched to Charlestown, South Carolina, and from there to a place Called the Black Swamp not far from Savana, where we war attached to the Regular Army, then commanded by Genl. Lincoln, we wintered at a place called the two Sisters & the Black Swamp, changing our positions as circumstances seemed to require, during the Winter, our troops had Some Skermishing with the British who then had possession of the town of Savana and the cuntry on that side of the Savana River, on one accasion, a detachment of our troops, under the command of Genl. Ash, crossed over the Savana river at a place called the mouth of Briar Creek, had an Eng(ag)ement with the British and was Defeated, he was discharged Some time in the latter part of the month of April, AD. 1780, after remaining Six months in the Service during which time, he found & furnished his own gun & camp equipage, each touer of Duty...he further says that he has no record of his age But has always been told, and believes, that he was Born in the county of Baltimore, and State of Maryland, on the 24th day of May, AD. 1756; that he lived in Rowan County in the State of N(orth) Carolina, when called into Service in the Militia of that State, and, since the revolutionary War, he lived in Campbell County in the State of Kentucky, and from that place he came to Preble County in the State of Ohio, where he now lives, and has lived for 16 years..."

Yes, William DeCoursey was here. The exact date of his arrival is unknown; however, the Mouth of the Licking Church, Baptist denomination, was constituted in October, 1794, in his home, about six miles from the confluence of the Ohio and Licking rivers, in what is now known as Kenton County. The first members were William DeCoursey, Bethel Riggs, Closs Thompson and Joseph Kelly and their wives. John Smith, of the Columbia Church (Ohio) was the first pastor, but was soon succeeded by Bethel Riggs. DeCoursey Creek in Kenton County is named for this old pioneer.

We discover further information in regard to William DeCoursey from the application of his wife, Elizabeth, for a pension. This was made on July 7, 1842, at which time she was a resident of Cold Spring in Campbell County and aged 82 years, 6 months and 11 days. She told "She is the widow of William DeCoursey who was a private in the army of the Revolution, and, at the time he entered the service, he lived in the County of Rowan in the State of North Carolina, that about three days after our marriage, he volunteered into the service of the continued on page 37



The Campbell County court house at Alexandria, prior to its being remodeled in 1928.

SQUIRE GRANT: HIS FAMILY, CONNECTIONS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

In the wild highlands of Scotland around Loch Ness and the river Spey, in and around the county of Inverness, the modern traveler will find he is in the homeland of the Clan Grant. The Grants are unique in Scots' history since they supported the Protestant William III of Orange against Catholic James II in 1688. In 1694 William III made the Clan Grant semi-independent so politics or the fear of reprisal was not among the reasons why William and Margery Verner Grant left the Highlands in the early 1700's and came to Philadelphia in the colony of Pennsylvania. It could have been economic; the younger son of a large family coming to the colonies. The first record of them is February 1726 when their son William is born in Pennsylvania.

In 1749, when he was nearly fifty years old, William Grant I and his family, with a company of other Pennsylvanians, moved to Rowan County, North Carolina and settled on the Yadkin river. During these difficult times he helped defeat the Cherokee and forced them to sue for peace in 1761. He was a member of the Committee of Public Safety in 1775 and 1776 and enlisted as a Revolutionary War soldier but was unassigned because of being a woodsman where he could be a scout or mapper for the army.

Their son William Grant II moved with his parents to North Carolina too, as had Squire and Sarah Morgan Boone. William Grant II married Elizabeth Boone, sister of the frontiersman Daniel and daughter of Squire and Sarah Boone. Squire Boone died in 1766 and after his wife Sarah died in 1777, William and Elizabeth Boone Grant with their eleven children born to them at the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin, moved to Kentucky with a great crowd of North Carolina Settlers. The camps along the trail into Kentucky would stretch out for half a mile in length as they bedded down for the night. Like an army in transit.

The Grants settled at Boonesboro, but after Elizabeth's brother Daniel was captured by the Indians while making salt at Blue Licks in 1778 and they all feared him dead, the Grants moved back to North Carolina. However, in 1780 they returned to Kentucky to remain permanently. They eventually removed to Boone's Station in Fayette County until William II died in 1804. Elizabeth Boone Grant died on January 25, 1814 and they are buried about ten miles east of Lexington under an apple tree they had planted when they first came out.

Some of the children and descendants of William and Elizabeth Boone Grant are as follows: (1) John, born Jan. 30, 1754, died in 1826, was the one of Grant's Lick fame. He married Mary (Molly) Mosby and they were the parents of Samuel, born Sept. 7, 1776; Agnes, born Oct. 19, 1777, died July 31,

1840. Married James Flournoy, 1770-1835, Boone County Representative in the Kentucky Legislature of 1814-15; Elizabeth, born April 29, 1780, married Dr. Cartwright; William, born Sept. 22, 1782; Susanna, born 1784; Nancy who married William Wallace and Dr. Ebenezer Elliot; Keturah, born 1790, married Elijah Grant, son of Samuel and Lydia Craig Grant, her first cousin; and Mary, born in 1792, married Dr. Woodson Wren and later settled in New Orleans. (2) Israel, born December 14, 1756 and died October of 1796 in Scott County. By his wife Susan Bryan he had James, William and Israel Boone Grant. In October of 1780 he was one of the 60 men who went in pursuit of the Indians who killed his cousin Edward Boone. (3) Sarah, born January 25, 1757, died March 28, 1814, married John Saunders and had four sons, one of whom was lost at the "River Raisin", and eight daughters, one of whom was killed by Indians at the age of eleven. A grand daughter Zerelda Saunders married Governor Wallace of Indiana who was the father of General Lew Wallace who the commanding General at Cincinnati during the Civil War and author of Ben Hur. (4) William III, born January 10, 1761, died February 26, 1814, married Sally Mosby and had seven children. (5) Captain Samuel Grant, born November 29, 1762, killed by Indians on August 13, 1789. His wife was Lydia Craig and he is listed as Deputy of the First Surveyor of Lincoln County in 1781. His children were Elizabeth and Elijah, who married his first cousin Keturah and represented Campbell County in the Kentucky Legislature of 1816-1818. Grant County, Kentucky formed from Pendleton in 1820, was named after Captain Samuel Grant. (6) Squire Grant is the next in order of birth being born September 1, 1764, but he will be discussed later. (7) Elizabeth, born August 28, 1765, married John Mosby and died July 18, 1807. (8) Moses, born October 3, 1768, killed by the Indians, with his brother Samuel, on Grant's Creek, Indiana Territory, August 13, 1789. (9) Rebecca Boone, born June 4, 1774, died in Union County, Kentucky, December 7, 1857. She married James Lamond and had eight children of which one daughter married Joseph Winston and had a son Captain James Winston.

Squire Grant, the fifth son, is the one to be concerned about here. He was one of the few men to survive the attack August 19, 1782 at Blue Licks. His name is on the south side of the Battle Monument placed at the site. After finishing school in North Carolina he was appointed Deputy Surveyor of the lands granted to the North Carolina Continental Line in 1785. His business was to survey and locate lands in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky with General Armstrong. In 1789 he married Susanna Hann at the home of his brother Colonel John Grant in Bourbon County and settled on

the Little North Fork of the Elkhorn river where his first three children were born. In 1794 he moved to Campbell County and settled near Wilmington where four more children were born. About 1808 he moved the Mill Farm, Pond Creek, where two more children were born and his wife Susanna died.

From 1801 to 1806 he was a member of the Kentucky Senate. In 1804 he was commissioned Brigadier General of the Fourth Brigade of Kentucky Militia and in 1810 he was sheriff of Campbell County when the sheriff's job carried considerable more weight than it does now. On August 30, 1813 he was mustered in at Newport and given command of a company in Colonel William Mountjoy's Fourth Kentucky Mounted Volunteers in what we now call the War of 1812. The following letter to his son gives some indication of the measure of the man: Lake Erie, Mouth of Carrying River, September 18, 1813

Dear Moses:

I have put off writing to you for some days to get full knowledge of our enterprise. We arrived at the place on the 15th inst. where we had the pleasure of seeing Commodore Berkley and nine others of his Majesty's Officers and about 400 sailors and marines. Berkley is badly wounded, and it is thought he will not recover. We took six of their best ships, among which was the Queen Charlotte and recover. We took six of their best ships, among which was the Queen Charlotte and Lady Provost. Commodore Perry commanded the brig Laurence. He had with him 111 men. All were killed in wounded but 20. He is now with us and well. They state that Tecumseh has 4,000 Indians, and the British and Canadians are strong and determined to contest every foot of ground with us. It is generally believed that we shall have one of the severest battles that was ever fought in the country. A few got the Canada fever, and I discharged them. I believe some that I discharged were sick and others I believe were not. They are your neighbors, and you can be a judge when they get home. I am sorry for some of them that went home; they never will hear the last of it. John White, Thomas Baker and William Palmer have been unwell, but are now on duty. See Susanna Thomas and tell her that Tommy is well and wishes to be remembered to her and the children and Basil and family, and tell them he has seen the most delightful country in the world and feels willing to fight for it. All the boys wish to be remembered to their friends. Israel intends to write, he says. Make my best respects to W. Redduk, C. W. Wright, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Caster and all my neighbors who wish me well. Tell brother John I have not seen either of his boys, but they are well. Give my best love to Agnes and Julia and your little brother. I am, dear Children, your loving father, S. A. Grant.

My ancestor, Elijah Herndon, served under Squire

Grant in this action as a second sergeant and sometimes second in command when they met Tecumseh on October 13, 1813 and defeated and killed him at the Battle of the Thames. They stood firm.

By his first wife he had the following: Moses Verner, born December 18, 1789; John Hann, born February 19, 1792; Agnes Mosby Hann, born September 10, 1794; Isreal Boone, born June 11, 1797; Betsy Julia, born March 21, 1800; Squire Augustus, born February 16, 1804; William Samuel, born April 9, 1807; George Washington, born September 7, 1809; and Woodson Wren, born April 25, 1812. However, in 1813 Woodson Wren's name was change to John Hann Grant because John Hann, Squire's second son, had died.

After Susanna's death in 1814, Squire married his second wife, Mary Drum, widow of Philip Drum and daughter of James and Elizabeth Johnson. His second family was Susan Hann, born April 1816, who married John Fitch Hill; Robert McConnell, born September 22, 1818; Evans Dozier, born September 2, 1821; and Washington Jackson, born April 25, 1824. The naming of the last child was no mere whim as the following letter sent to him will demonstrate:

City of Washington,
February 18, 1825

Dear Sir,

On yesterday your friendly letter of the 20th ult. was received. It would afford Mrs. J. and myself much pleasure to meet with you, and if we can make it convenient will see you on our return. The public journals will have advised you of the result of the Presidential election. Mr. Clay, like Judas of old, it is said, sold himself and his influence to Mr. Adams, and carried a majority of the Kentuckians with him, for which it was predicted he was to receive the appointment of Secretary of State. This office has been offered to him, and it is said he has agreed to accept it. If the citizens of Kentucky submit to be thus bartered for office for a damagogue they may bid farewell to their freedom.

Our government rests upon virtue. Its pillars, you see, are becoming rotten, and unless repaired by the virtue of the people the fair fabric of liberty must tumble.

Mrs. J. joins me in respects to you and your family, and believe me to be your most obedient servant. Andred Jackson.

After the death of his second wife on September 11, 1825, Squire Grant married a third time to Mrs. Mary Hickman who survived him. He had no children by her.

The records in the Alexandria Court House show very much civic and political activity on the part of Squire Grant. At times his estates were swollen to the size of 40,000 acres in Campbell County alone (this includes modern Campbell and Kenton Counties) and acreage in Tennessee. However,

things did not seem to go too well in the late 1820's and early 1830's because the records show tremendous amounts of land being sold so that when he died on the 10th of June, 1833 in a cholera epidemic he had less than 1,000 acres. His heirs are all named in Deed Book M, page 578.

Sometimes when an individual is very well known it is assumed that people who bear the same name are related to him. Unfortunately, this has happened to the Grants because of General and later President Grant. Hiram Ulysses, later Ulysses Simpson, Grant was born in Point Pleasant, Ohio in 1822, son of Jesse Root Grant, grandson of Noah Grant III, descendant of Matthew Grant who came from Scotland to Massachusetts in 1630. These two Grant families are probably members of the great Clan Grant and this can possibly be shown by the application of the motto of the clan used today by Lord Patrick Grant of Strathspey, 32nd Chief of Clan Grant: STAND FAST.

For those of Grant lineage there is the book The Clan Grant by Dr. I. F. Grant, Clan Grant, 7441 Hi-View Drive, North Royalton, Ohio 44133, and Boone Family Research Association, Mrs. Samuel B. Ingels, 7130 Virginia Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64131 for further investigation.

Sources: The Highland Clans-Moncreiffe & Hicks, Collins' History of Kentucky, Kentucky in the War of 1813, A History of Kentucky - Clark, The Barton Papers, Campbell County Court House Records, The Descendants of the Presidents, American Families of British Descent - Burke, Kings, Queens and Presidents - Browning, First Families of America, Encyclopedia Britannica, Burke's Peerage.

Ronald Brennan

The Battle of the Thames by Col. Bennett H. Young (Filson Club Publication)

Page 226 - Grant's Company: Squire Grant, Captain; William Dickerson, Lieutenant; Lowden Carl, Ensign; Henry E. Spillman, First Sergeant; Elijah Herndon, Second Sergeant; Charles Daniels, Third Sergeant; William Posey, First Corporal; Thomas Organ, Second Corporal; Thomas P. Leathers, Third Corporal.

Privates: Cornelius W. Anderson, Benjamin J. Arnold, Thomas Baker, Swansey Bowles, Ellison Brent, Thomas B. Coleman, Garrot Daniel, Travers Daniel, John Foster, Peter Gosney, Robert Gosney, Israel Boone Grant, George Harwood, Joseph Helms, Thomas Kennedy, James Kenney, Thomas Kyle, John Leathers, Elijah Mann, John Marshal, Thomas Palmer, William Palmer, Peter Peck, William Rice, John Rusk, James Sapp, Thomas Thomas, James Vickers, John White, Joseph White, Joseph Winston.

This was one of the battles of the War of 1812.

Brush Creek
(Persimmon Grove)
Baptist Church.

Ronald Brennan

Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri has a painting by George Caleb Bingham 1811-1879 that shows a very stern-faced Daniel Boone 1734-1820 leading an equally stern-faced group of pioneers through the Cumberland Gap into Kentucky. These pioneers into Campbell County; through Harrodsburg and the Cumberland Gap, faced extreme uncertainty, therefore, with their plows and seeds in a wagon, they came west with their rifles in one hand and, not quite literally, however, their Bibles in the other.

Religion played a vital role in the westward movement even though Virginia, our parent state, had by 1786 taken away the special privileges of the Anglican Church and it ceased to be supported by public taxes and to be the state church. Such reforms were received with joy by such groups as the Baptists, who claimed they had been subjected to "Spiritual tyranny" by both the Anglican Church and New England Congregationalism. There was really no 'Religious persecution' reason to move west but history does show that among the first things to be accomplished in a new settlement in "Cantuck" would be the erection of a "Meeting House" for religious services.

Preachers came west too and as new counties are formed ministers were licensed to marry in the new county. This happened on Monday, February 12, 1798 at the house of William Anderson in Newport when James Lee is the first person granted a license to solemnize matrimony in the new Campbell County. He was a regular member of the Baptist Church.

In July of 1801 "Henry Blagrove having produced testimonials that he is in regular communion with the Baptist Society is therefore licensed to solemnize the rights of Matrimony, he having together with Joseph Dicken and John Roberts his securities acknowledged Bond as the law directs." It is believed Henry Blagrove was from Lunenburg County, Virginia but he comes to Mercer County, Kentucky (Harrodsburg) where in 1797 he marries Ann Lindsay Sutton widow of Robert Sutton who died in 1795, and step-daughter of William Kennedy, all from Charlotte County, Virginia next to Lunenburg County. By 1799 they are all in Campbell County. All consists of Ann Blagrove's daughters Mary Jane, wife of Joseph Dicken; Margaret, wife of Charles Dicken, later in 1803 to be the wife of William Gosney; Ann, wife of John Anderson; and the Kennedys. Anyway, it's all in the family and the family will have a lot to do with our story of the Brush Creek Baptist Church on Lickert Road.

By 1802 there is Henry Blagrove's Meeting House as mentioned in an 1818

deed. However, the first record in Campbell County is in 1804 when Isham Pre-wit of Mercer County (Harrodsburg), Kentucky sells for 40 shillings to William Gosney, Deacon to the Brush Creek Society of the Baptist Church, and his successors in office, 2 acres of land on Brush Creek adjoining John Clark's and Robert Sutton's surveys. The 1802 transaction was probably no more than a handshake, a gentleman's agreement, that was regularized in 1804.

Knowing the conditions of the time it is not hard to imagine the members coming to the rough-hewn log cabin carrying their rifles since there was danger. An example is shown in October of 1801 when Joseph Dicken is granted an 8 shilling bounty by the county court for a wolf's head.

By 1820 the Brush Creek Church was forming an association with others. The Persimmon Grove Records Book of May 20, 1820 has the following entry: "The Church agree to send to the following Churches viz Licking, Four Mile, Twelve Mile, Bank Lick, Wilmington, Cruis Creek for the same council that they sent us before and one more or as many more as they may think best in their wisdom to set with us at our next meeting of business to give council in any case we lay before them we agree to send the following members to Wilmington Brth John H. Caldwell to Banklick Broth Wm. Lipscomb to Four Mile Broth John Drysdale to Twelve Mile Broth Wm. Gosney to Licking Broth Nicholas Cherry to Cruses Creek Broth Robt. S. Dicken to Bare Letters."

However, all was not well at Brush Creek Baptist Church because on April 15, 1820 "the following Brethering was excluded - viz Broth Joseph Dicken for saying that they were the Church and refusing to let the Church have the Book and raling against the Church and Council and disorderly leaving his seat in the Church." This did not last long because "At a call Meeting of the majority and minority of Brush Creek Church at the house of Broth Joseph Dickens on the 11th of Sept. 1820 Mutily agree to bury all difficulties and unite together in one body as usual Also to Grant each others Letters of dismission is requested. Signed by order of the Body. Wm. Montague Attest James Dicken."

Plans went ahead, however, for an association because on June 17, 1820, "The Council being formed a Committee the Church laid before the Committee the proceeding of there meeting of April 15th, 1820 and according to the State-ments of the minits Said before us we said they had dun right. Naims of members from sister Churches as help Licking Joseph Stilwell David Reise Uriah Edwards Robert Ware-Four Mile John Beal Seth Hinkley John Stevens John G Miller Samuel Belvil Thomas Beagals Banklick George Vice John Edmons Henry Herndon Elijah Vice Joshua Sanders

Leonard Decoursey Crusis Creek Wm. Humes Enoch Morgan Samuel Pavy Wil-mington John Taylor John Wicoth Wm. Orcut Durman Wheelor."

From the **History of the Baptists in Kentucky** by Frank M. Masters page 245 we find the following: This Association (Campbell County) was constituted at Brush Creek Church on Friday, September 21, 1827, of eight churches with 347 members . . . constituting the body were Licking, now Cold Springs, Four Mile, Bank Lick, Wilmington, Brush Creek, Twelve-Mile, Alexandria, and Flower Creek. The ordained ministers who ministered to these churches were Robert Ware, Elam Grizzle, George Vice, William Gosney, John Stephens, George Graden and John Taylor. Elder John Stephens was elected Moderator and served in that position, with the exception of one year, until 1840.

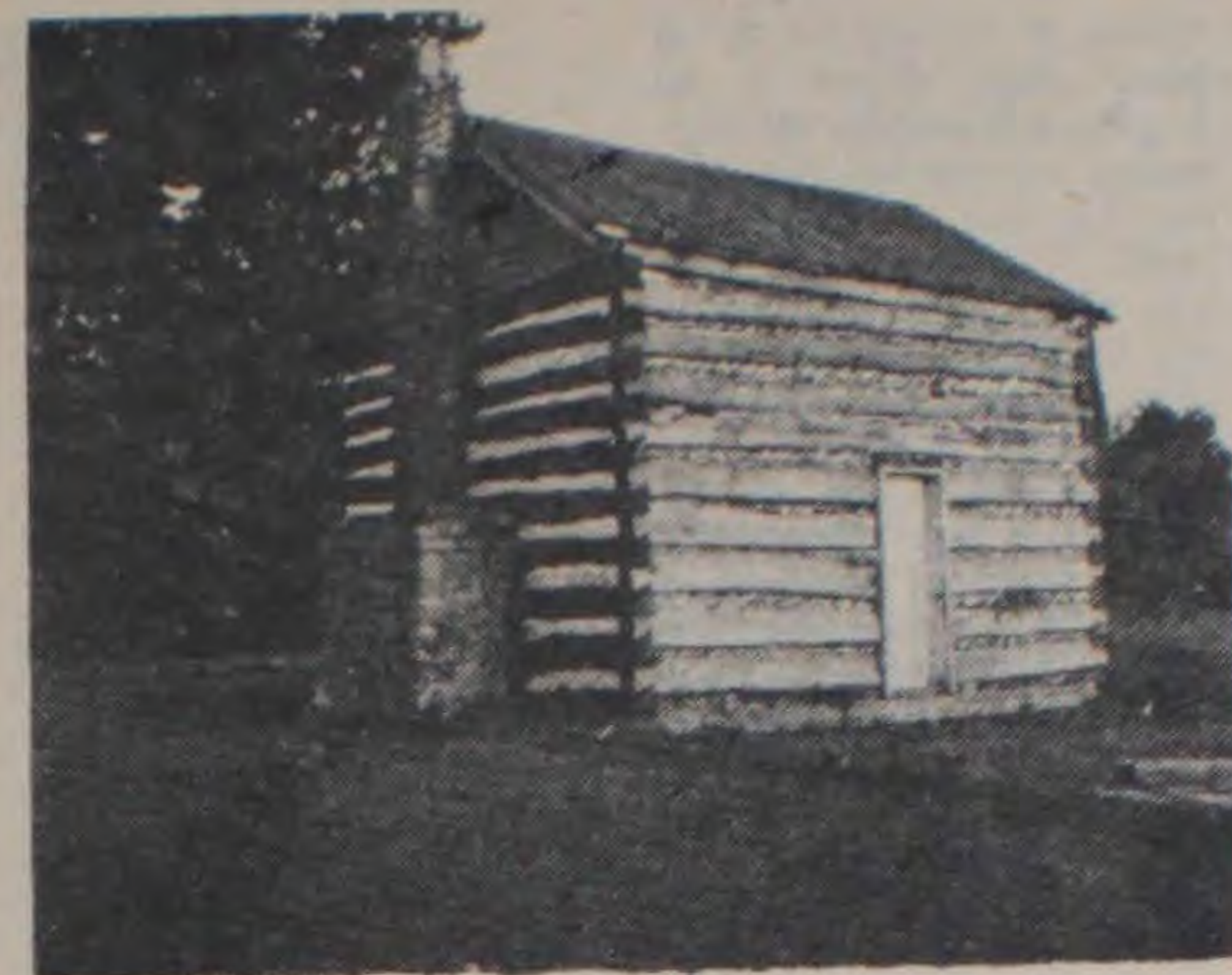
The **History**, . goes on to state that "A spirit of discord and dissention prevailed in the Association from its organization, extending over a period of about 12 years, which greatly retarded its growth. The first disturbance was caused by the Alexander Campbell division by which the churches lost more than they had gained between the years 1827 and 1833. Soon after this division the work of the Association was paralyzed by the determined opposition of the large anti-mission minority in the churches. In 1829 the organization of Bible Societies was presented to it, but nothing came of it."

"The following year, there were appointed four yearly meetings: to be held during the succeeding year. The subject of employing one or more preachers to labor in the destitute places in the territory of the Association was discussed in the session of 1835. It was agreed to appoint a meeting to be held at Brush Creek Church the following October' to consider the propriety, or impropriety, of setting at liberty one or two ministering brethren, to devote their time to preaching . . . for which they shall be paid.' In this meeting 'it was agreed to let the matter rest.'"

Some of the other families who had membership in the Brush Creek Baptist Church were Lipscomb, Caster, Martin Bridewell, Shaw, Dawson, Todd, Rardon, Harrison, Reed, Revel, Collard, Briggs, Shane, and Abbott.

In the 1880 land was purchased near where the present Persimmon Grove Baptist Church stands and Brush Creek Church was relocated. In May of 1870 the church had been re-named Persimmon Grove. The Church, however, held title to the old church land until 1949 when they sold it.

The rules of the church must have undergone some changes over the last century and three-quarters. On June 21, 1890 May Paul was excluded from the church upon the charge of dancing. She was restored September 15, 1895 and died in October of 1902. Also J.J. Stevens



This Log Cabin shown on the 1883 Atlas as that of N. Schuster Located on Decoursey Pike near Whites Road

Through the generosity of Mrs. Juanata Caldwell Lewellen, Route 3, Box 300B Decoursey Pike, Covington, Ky., The Heritage Village Committee of A.J. Jolly Park, Mrs. Anne L. Deuschle ChairPerson, Mr. Paul Fehr and Mr. Allen Nie appointed by Mr. Richard E. Young have acquired this beautiful Log Cabin to add to our Heritage.

Our association with Mrs. Lewellen came thru. Mrs. James W. (Pat) Wolcott of 3114 Elmwood, Edgewood, Ky., Genenologist and Historian who is helping us develop our Heritage on the West Side of the Licking.

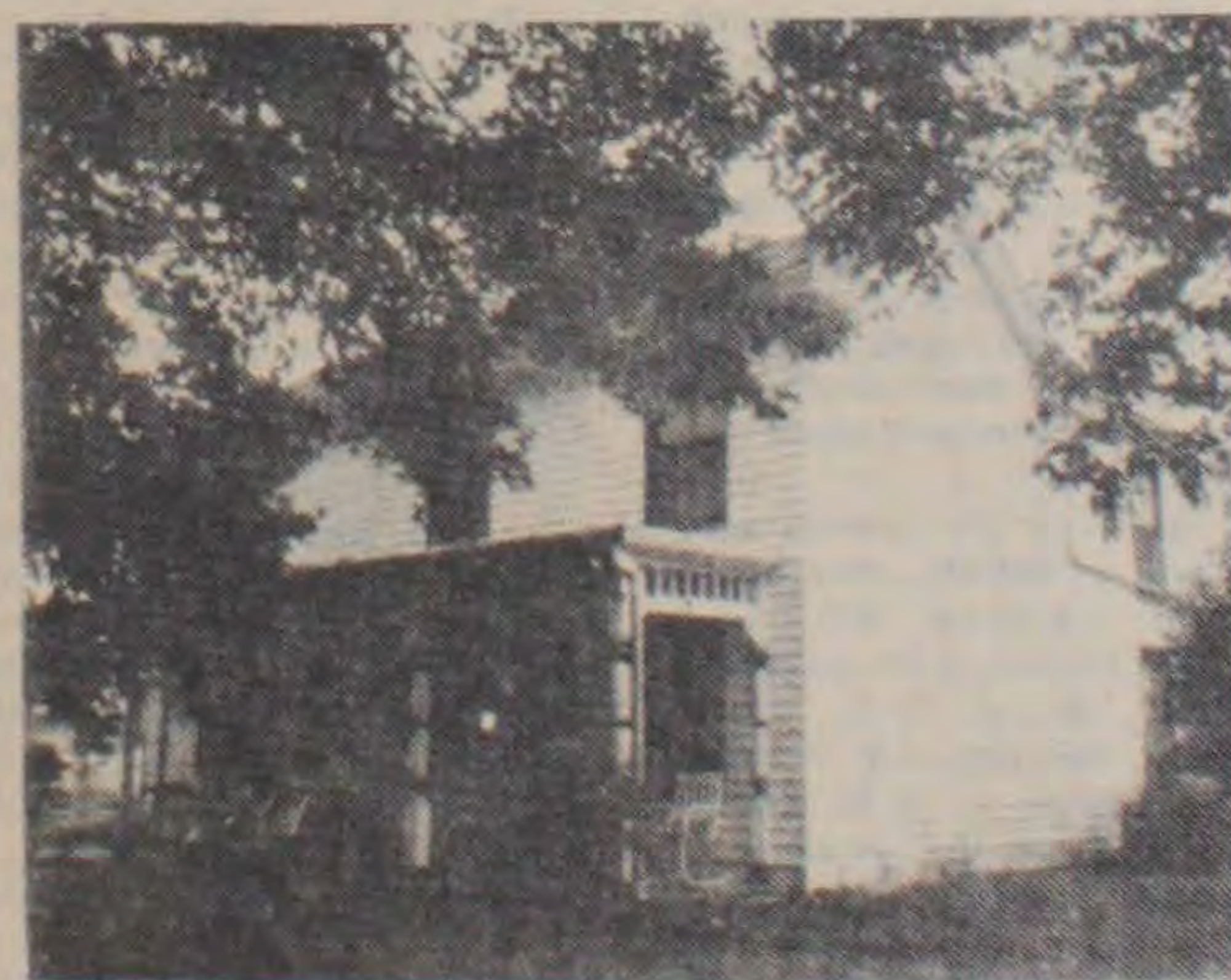
N. Schuster married Lorinda White, the daughter of George and Matilda McCollum White, who were married November 14, 1827 by Elam Grizzle the Bondsman Asa. McCollum.

March 7, 1837 George White sold Asa. McCollum 51 1/2 Acres on Decoursey Creek.

It is indicated this Cabin was originally built East of the present location overlooking the Licking River and was probably the home of George White.

We have a James White (no record of a relationship to Jacob and Conyers White) who was located on the Licking River at the mouth of Riffel Creek which enters the east side of the Licking on the heel of Grants Bend on the west side which is just east of the cabin location. We therefore suspect that George White may be the son of James.

By Wm. R. (Rus) Stevens



The Brush Creek Church on the farm of John Lickert on Lickert Road. Behind the siding on the north east corner of this beautiful farm residence, the two story log church, as described by Mr. John Lickert, appears to be typical of the Schuster cabin above.

By Wm. R. (Rus) Stevens

was dismissed on March 14, 1908 for running a dance hall. A lot of externals have changed since the gun totin' times of 1802, but the fundamental faith remains the same.

Note: The above information was supplied by Margaret Hartman.

THE FOUNDING OF A CHURCH - CARTHAGE METHODIST

By Ronald Brennan

"This Indenture made this 29th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three between Elijah Herndon & Catherine Herndon his wife of the County of Campbell in the State of Kentucky of the one part and Thomas Tarvin, John C. Tarvin, James Herndon,

S.C. Tarvin and Wm. I. Newman trustees in trust for the uses and purposes herein after mentioned all of the County of Campbell in the State of Kentucky aforesaid of the other part witnesseth that the said E. Herndon and Catherine Herndon his wife for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar specie to them in hand paid . . . have given granted bargained sold released confirmed and conveyed . . . a certain lot or parcel of land situate lying and being in the County and state aforesaid bounded & butted as follows to wit Beginning at a stake on the Visalia Road S 50 degrees W 10 poles to a stake then North 40 degrees W 8 poles to a stake

continued on page 34

thence N 50 degrees E 10 poles stake thence S 40 degrees E 8 poles to the beginning containing and laid out for one half acre of land . . . belonging or in any way appertaining unto them the said trustees and their successors in office forever in trust that they shall erect & build or cause to be erected & built thereon a house or place of worship for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America." Such is the wordage found in Deed Book Q, pp. 175-177 at the Alexandria Court House in Campbell County, Kentucky that established the Mt. Gilead Methodist Church, now called the Carthage United Methodist Church, on Carthage Road.

There's more to the original indenture: On February 12, 1844 Wm. M. Newman and John H. Nelson, Justices of the Peace for Campbell Co. got a statement from Catherine Herndon, apart from her husband, that she agreed to the land transaction and relinquished her dower rights. Some of the rest of the indenture deals with the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, how vacancies to the nine member trustees are to be selected and replaced that the preacher is to cast the tie breaking vote, that the trustees may mortgage the premises to raise money or they can sell the premises to raise money.

The church was organized at the home of Elijah Herndon on Washington Trace Road and the first church was soon built on the donated land. In 1900 a new church was constructed on that site and regular services were held there until 1961 when the present church was completed.

Some of the pastors who have served the church are J.W. Gardiner, R.E. Lee, T.W. Barker, J.M. Johnson, W.L. Selby, O.B. Cook, W.H. Newkirk, J.R. Nelson, S.J. Bradley, R.B. Baird, S.W. Dean, R. Jordan, V.L. Moore, Wright, Lee, W.S. Mitchell, C.W. Pilow, G.E. Graden, H.J. Hervey, N.C. Gray, J.H. Amsbury, L. Adams, G.W. Cook, W.L. Taylor, C.N. Helphinstine, M.H. Richardson, M.L. Smith, W.H. Lester.

A Sabbath School was one of the first orders of business as the following will demonstrate: "Whereas the Mt. Gilead Sabbath School association which organized Dec. 21, 1845, and not being under the direction of any branch of the church deems it expedient to adopt the following rules by which to govern the Institution:

1st Resolved that the School invariably be opened by reading a portion of the Word of God - The Teachers and Scholars strictly conforming to the common rule of worship.

2nd Resolved that they then proceed to business in regular order; each to their respective classes observing the strictest decorum during the hours of School - carefully avoiding laughing, talking, or anything that has an immoral tendency.

3rd Resolved that the Teachers shall diligently



The Carthage United Methodist Church

attend to their duty according to the nature of the institution impressing upon the minds of their Scholars the strict observance of the Sabbath, & good order, each keeping their seats until regularly dismissed.

4th Resolved that no person shall be allowed to vote on any question who has not his or her name regularly recorded as members of the Institution.

5th Resolved that all spectators are respectfully solicited to conform to the foregoing rules & regulations.

The record of the first Sunday School Association meeting has survived. "The Record of the Proceedings of the Sabbath School Association began and held at Mt. Gilead meeting house Dec. 21st, 1845. After the meeting being opened by the Superintendent they proceeded to business and the following persons were duly elected by the Association: For Librarian, T.F. Tarvin; Assistant to (Librarian), S.T. Bartlow; Directors, Thomas Bartlow; Wm. J. Newman, & Richard Tarvin Jr. Females, Mrs. James Newman and Miss Elizabeth Mahaffey. The said Directors to meet the following Sabbath at 9 o'clock a.m. at the church. Adjourned. John Mahaffey, Superintendent. T. F. Tarvin, Secretary." This, of course, indicates that the first Mt. Gilead Methodist Church was built and in use.

On April 11, 1847 money was appropriated to purchase 10 question books, a note book, and a Superintendent's book for the use of the association. The following were chosen to be teachers and their classes are listed: Class #1, G.T. Trusdell, Teacher; J. Ceathceart; Jas. W. Florer; S.G. Tarvin; T.W. Parish; and John Harris. Class #2, G.C. Parish, Teacher; David D. Clark; J.W. Mahaffey; T.A. Bartlow; J. T. Newman; A. G. Tarvin; G.W. Tarvin; S.H. Trusdell; and W.R. Newman. Class #3, D. Hicks, Teacher; Mary Hicks; F.D. Parish; M.A. Bartlow; S. Mahaffey; N.B. Tarvin; and P.H. Tarvin. Class #4, Sarah Jane Newman, Teacher; Margaret Tarvin; Nancy Tarvin; M. McClas-son; F.D. Herndon. Class #5, E.M. Herndon, Teacher; G.B. Mahaffey; J.E. Hicks; A.A. Tarvin; G.F. Steavens; G.F. Kiser; and Anzie A. Tarvin. Class #6, G.W. Florer, Teacher; A. Dicken; E.P. Herndon; A.G. Tarvin;

J.H. Newman; H.B. Tarvin, and E.F. Tarvin. Class #7, S.S. Newman and H.B. Trusdell, Teachers; G.W. Cathcart; James Tarvin; D. Parish; H. Hicks; B.F. Williams; Thomas Parish; R. Tarvin; & Wm. Hicks. Class #8, S.T. Bartlow, Teacher; E. Parish; Wm. T. Newman; J. Herndon; and G.F. Bartlow.

Over the years the trustees acquired land for a new cemetery, a parsonage, and the site of the present building. In the year 1953 the need for Sunday School rooms and extensive repair on the church built in 1900, which stood across the road from the present site, was inevitable. A committee was formed to investigate and make plans for these needs to be met. Plans were drawn and approved for the addition of Sunday School rooms.

In the meantime a lady of the church, Leota Dicken, who by nature was not one to push forward and take the lead, contacted each of the church families individually as to the possibility of building a new structure. She met with very little opposition, although it came as a shock to most families who were approached. She received assurance of cooperation even though there was doubt at this sudden turn of events.

A Building Committee was formed consisting of Leota Dicken, Chairman; J. J. White Sr., Treasurer; Lydia Nordwick; Mildred Moore; Alvin Moore; and Gerald Moore. The pastor of the church at that time was Rev. C.N. Helphinstine, who cooperated fully with this committee. An Architect, Charles L. Hildreth, was employed to draw plans which were approved. A loan in the amount of \$30,000 was taken from the Bank of Alexandria on March 19, 1960. The loan was paid in full as of April 19, 1970. There was a dedication and Note Burning Service held at the 22nd Annual Homecoming on June 7, 1970.

No matter how much things change, there is something that always remains the same. Next to the parking lot, which was the site of the 1900 church, is the old cemetery. At the highest elevation in the cemetery, at the edge of the parking lot and overlooking the road are the graves and headstones of Elijah and Catherine Herndon who started it all. They would approve.

George Washington Family In Campbell County

It is well known that our first President had no children of his own; he did, however, have a stepchild, John Parke Custis, son of Martha by her first husband, to have descendants traceable to today. What we're concerned with here, though, is the WASHINGTON family name.

George Washington had a younger brother Samuel who married Mildred Thornton and were the parents of Thornton Washington 1758-1788. Thornton married his 4th cousin Frances Townshend and was the father of Samuel Washington 1787-1867 who married his 2nd cousin Catherine Townshend and died in Delhi, Ohio but was buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Southgate, Campbell Co., Kentucky. This Samuel Washington, grandson of George Washington's brother Samuel, is the ancestor of the Washingtons, and other families of Campbell Co.

Samuel and Catherine may have had 13 children, but we will deal here with only the ones who have descendants in Campbell Co. or were in Campbell Co. Those Children are (1) John Thornton Augustine Washington 1812-1888, (2) George Washington 1815-1857, (3) Martha Dandridge Washington 1817-1881, (4) Maria Washington 1823-1901, (5) John Francis Washington 1826-1897, and (6) Catherine Townshend Washington 1834-1916. Now we can proceed with the descendants of these children, in order. Unless they have done something memorable, I am going to omit those who left no descendants, who died unmarried, or died young.

(1) John Thornton Augustine Washington married at Lexington, Ky. January 20, 1839 to Adelaide Josephine Tibbatts 1822-1893, and died at Newport May 8, 1888. They were the parents of Elizabeth who married John Barry Taylor of Newport, Ky. who died in 1914; (Elizabeth died in Newport in 1917 but there were no children) and John Thornton Washington 1852-1910 who married Agatha Timmonds and was the father of Betty Washington and mother of Patricia Truesdell b. Feb. 20, 1922 who married Kenneth Davis.

(2) George Washington, a steamboat captain, was born in Culpeper Co., Va. January 2, 1815 and married, as his second wife, Martha Ann Doxon in Campbell Co. May 10, 1842. He died at Newport in 1857 leaving a son George Washington, Lawyer of Newport, Ky. who was born Dec. 25, 1843 and died at Newport August 23, 1905. He was Chairman of the Kentucky Constitutional Convention of 1890 and married Jane Todd Ramsey in 1867. They had a son Ramsey Washington who was County attorney from 1897 until 1905. He assisted in the prosecution of Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling who were hanged for the murder of Pearl Bryan, his father, Col. George Washington, defended Walling. There were two more

sons, Rev. William Washington and Alfred Washington.

(3) Martha Dandridge Washington was born in Virginia August 1817 and died May 18, 1881 and was the ancestress of many Campbell Co. families. She married her first husband, Allen Thomas Johnson in Culpeper Co. Va., in 1832. They had one son Francis Thomas Johnson. Her second marriage took place in Campbell Co. on May 14, 1838 to George Washington Carmack 1812-April 1895. They were the parents of 7 children, 5 sons and 2 daughters; Lucy Ella 9/30/1840-3/11/1913, Mary Elizabeth 9/15-1843-3/19/1909, Samuel Jonathan 5/4/1849-9/1/1896, George Washington Cutter, John Thornton, William Edward, and Hugh Knox Carmack who died 3/14/1928.

Lucy Ella Carmack 1840-1913 married George F. Truesdell and had Maria Washington Truesdell who married Edward Holmes and became the mother of Mary, Ella Truesdell, George B. Harriet, David, Elizabeth, William, and Florence Washington Holmes; Nancy Elizabeth Truesdell who married John Miller and became the mother of Georgia Anna, John Bryon, and Alfred Miller; Martha Dandridge Truesdell who married Charles Summers and became the mother of Herbert Spencer and George Fletcher Summers; Dr. William Truesdell; Betty Truesdell who married William Pye and became the mother of Herbert Truesdell Pye; or Herbert Hoffman Truesell married his cousin Betty Washington and was the father of Patricia, mentioned above; Solomon Truesdell and his twin Mathias, who married, first, his cousin Blanche Traver and secondly, Molly Nelson; and the last child of Lucy Ella and George Fletcher Truesdell was George Fletcher Truesdell Jr.

Mary Elizabeth Carmack 1843-1909 married 12/7/1865 John Frayne Traver 2/16/1822-12/12/1895. Their children are Martha Frayne Traver who married 10/31/1894 John Stevens and became the mother of John Traver Stevens 12/11-1895-1/13/1974 who married Ora Cryer and became the father of Martha Lou Stevens who married Charles Noertker. They had two children-Gwen who married Jeff Fisk and they had a daughter, Kimberly, Vickie who married Ronald Spaulding and they have a son, Keven. The 2nd daughter, Emma Vivian Stevens, married Andrew Steffan. They had two children, Vivian married Richard Shardt and they have a son, Steven. Victor married Nancy Montgomery. George Cutter Traver 12/11/1870-11/23/1937; Gabriella Cloe Traver 12/4/1872 who married her cousin, Vernon Carmack; Adela Blanche Traver 5/13/1875 who married her cousin, Mathias Truesdell; Lalla Rookh Traver 1/29/1878-2/8/1954 who married William J. Reiley. They had two children, Mary Elizabeth Reiley who married Henry Keneman, William Traver

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Reiley married Ruth Galbraith and had one son, William T. Reiley who married Shirley Yelton and they have two children, Suzanne Marie and William T. & Ora Lena Traver 11/16/1880 who married John R. Rachford.

Samuel Jonathan Carmack 1849-1896 married Agnes Ward and was the father of Daisy Deane, Alice, Morris, Myrtle, and Robert Carmack.

George Washington Cutter Carmack married Samina Elba Newkirk. Their children are Richard Carmack; Maude Carmack who married Rosco Truesdell and became the mother of Leona and Louis; Robert Carmack; Etta Washington Carmack who married Bain Nelson and became the mother of Thomas Bain, Wesley, and Ruth Nelson; Alice Carmack; Frank Carmack; Howard Carmack; and Mary Elizabeth Carmack who married Grover Painter and became the mother of Aileen and Alfred Painter.

John Thornton Carmack married Emma Shaw and became the father of Louis Vernon Carmack and grandfather of Craig and Mary Washington Carmack.

Hugh Knox Carmack who died in 1928 married Cora Reiley. As you can see Martha Dandridge Washington Carmack 1817-1881 was the ancestress of many fine families of Campbell Co. I also feel confident that I missed some, too. My apologies.

(4) Maria Washington born 1823 in Culpeper Co., Va. married in Campbell Co. March 17, 1847 to James E. Perry of Newport. She had 2 sons and 5 daughters and died in Newport in 1901. Unfortunately, I have no listing of her descendants who would be quite numerous.

(5) John Francis Washington was born about 1826 and married in Hamilton Co., Ohio June 28, 1854 to Eleanor B. Machenzie. 1837-1878. He died in Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 23, 1897 and was the father of Mary Washington who was born at Alexandria, Kentucky April 7, 1855. She married William M. Carr 1849-1900 and died Oct. 32, 1937 leaving 2 sons. Again, I have no further lineage here.

(6) Catherine Townshend Washington born April 20, 1834, married at Newport April 23, 1855, James Buchanan Duke 1827-1866. She died Nov. 30, 1916 and left 1 son and 2 daughters. She might not have descendants around here because she died in St. Louis, Missouri but I include her because someone might recognize the lineage.

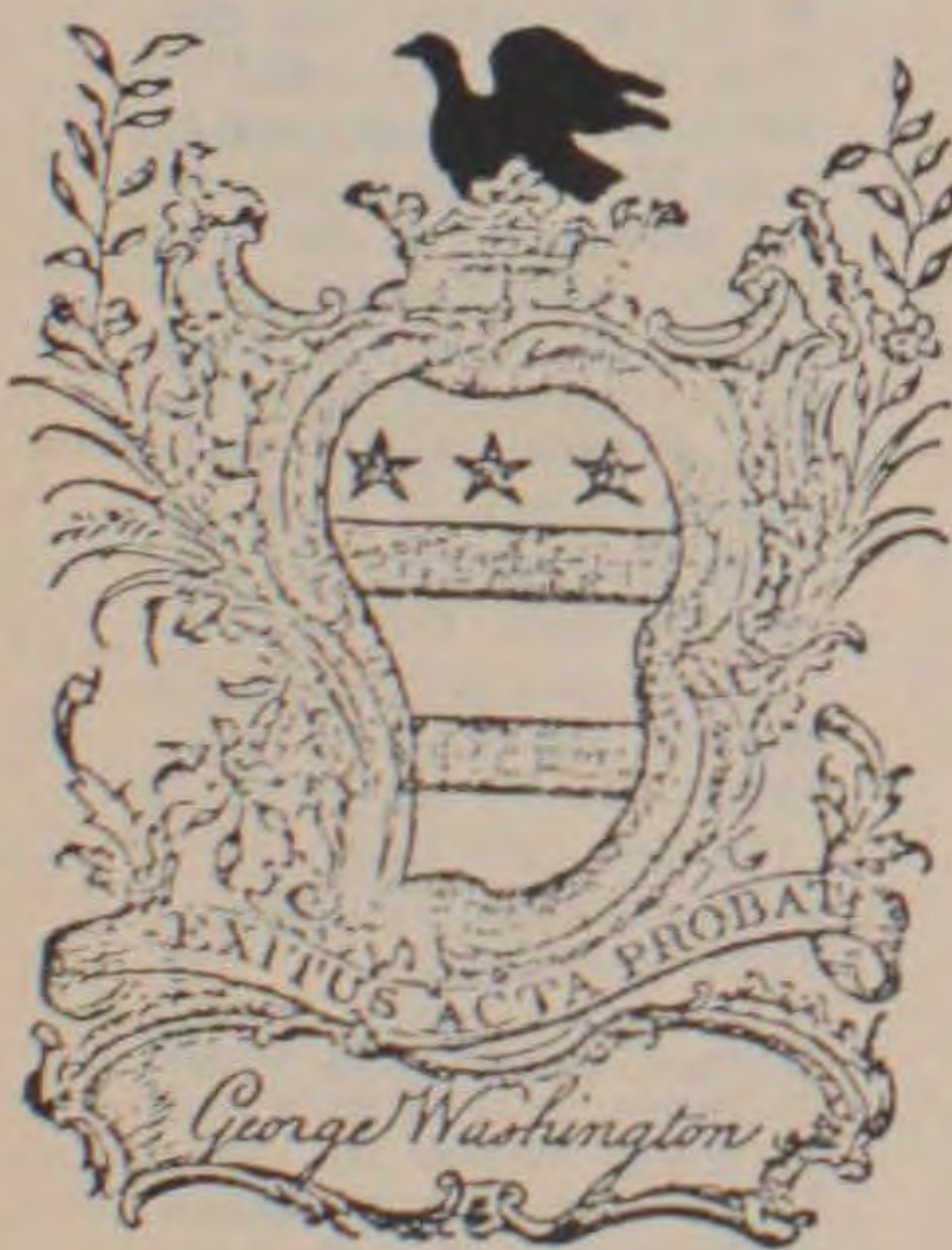
Much of this was taken from a book in the Cincinnati Public Library entitled Burke's Presidential Families of the United States of America, 1975, and from information given to me by some of the Martha Dandridge Washington Carmack descendants.

The Washington family is traceable in England back to about 1184 in County Durham. Campbell County descendants of Samuel Washington are also descendants of King Edward I of

Heraldry In Northern Kentucky-- "Floral Border In Garden Of History"

By Ronald Brennan

Frequently there are ads placed in periodicals whereby the reader is asked to send a sum of money and the last name and the family coat of arms will be sent. Slick brochures are included showing coats of arms plaques, wall hangings, and jewelry with prices up to several hundreds of dollars. There is one great danger here; just because a person's last name is the same as a family who had a legal right to use a coat of arms does not mean they are of that family or have a right to use it or pass it off as theirs. If a William Brown of Virginia used a coat of arms in 1750 on his legal documents, does that mean all the Browns in America may use the coat? Of course not! All Browns in America are not related. However, there are families and their descendants in Northern Kentucky who have ancestors who had a right to use a coat of arms in their country of origin and in this country. Some of these Armigerous (arms bearing) families use them today; only in the male line, however.



George Washington's book plate with his motto "Exitus acta probat" - The end proves the deed.

The most well known coat of arms in America is the one used by the Washington family. Some historians have suggested that the American flag was patterned after George Washington's coat of arms because his coat was 3 red stars and 2 red bars or stripes on a white shield. Any Northern Kentucky descendant of George's brother, Samuel, may use the coat as interior decoration. A memento of their descent.

England +1307, Isaac II, Emperor of the East Roman Empire +1204, Frederick I "Barbarossa" Holy Roman Emperor and Crusader who died 1190, and many other medieval personalities of high rank or special achievement. See Living Descendants of Blood Royal, Vol. IV and V, and The Landed Gentry American Families, 1939 by Burke in the Cincinnati Public Library.

Since Samuel Washington



The Waller family is well represented here too. The coat of arms dates back to at least 1415 in England and the seals were used by the male descendants in America at least to 1890. See the Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 59, 1951, pp. 491-495 in the Cincinnati Public Library. The descendants of John Waller of Falmouth and Elijah Herndon of Campbell Co., who was a Waller descendant, have armigerous ancestors and may display the Waller coat that is black with 3 gold or yellow oak leaves and 2 silver or white bars. This is the Waller family of ROOTS fame.



The Herndon coat of arms is one that is called 'canting' or a play on words. Herndon, the place of the heron. It's shown with flying blue heron with yellow or gold beak and feet on a white or silver shield with 3 black scallops or sea shells. William Herndon 1649-1722 of County Kent, England and New Kent County, Virginia and his descendant John Herndon of Charlotte Co., Virginia who died in 1786 used this coat. A descendant, John Goodwin Herndon of Haverford, Pennsylvania, got a regrant of the Herndon arms from the College of Arms in London on November 3, 1954. Therefore, the descendants of Elijah Herndon 1774-1849 are armigerous and may display the coat.

fought in the American Revolution with his brother George, his descendants are eligible to be in the DAR and the SAR. Many other such societies are open to those who are interested, but, perhaps the closest would be The National Society Washington Family Descendants because the National Registrar is Mrs. Robert J. Stein, 5779 Kugler Mill Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45236. She would be more

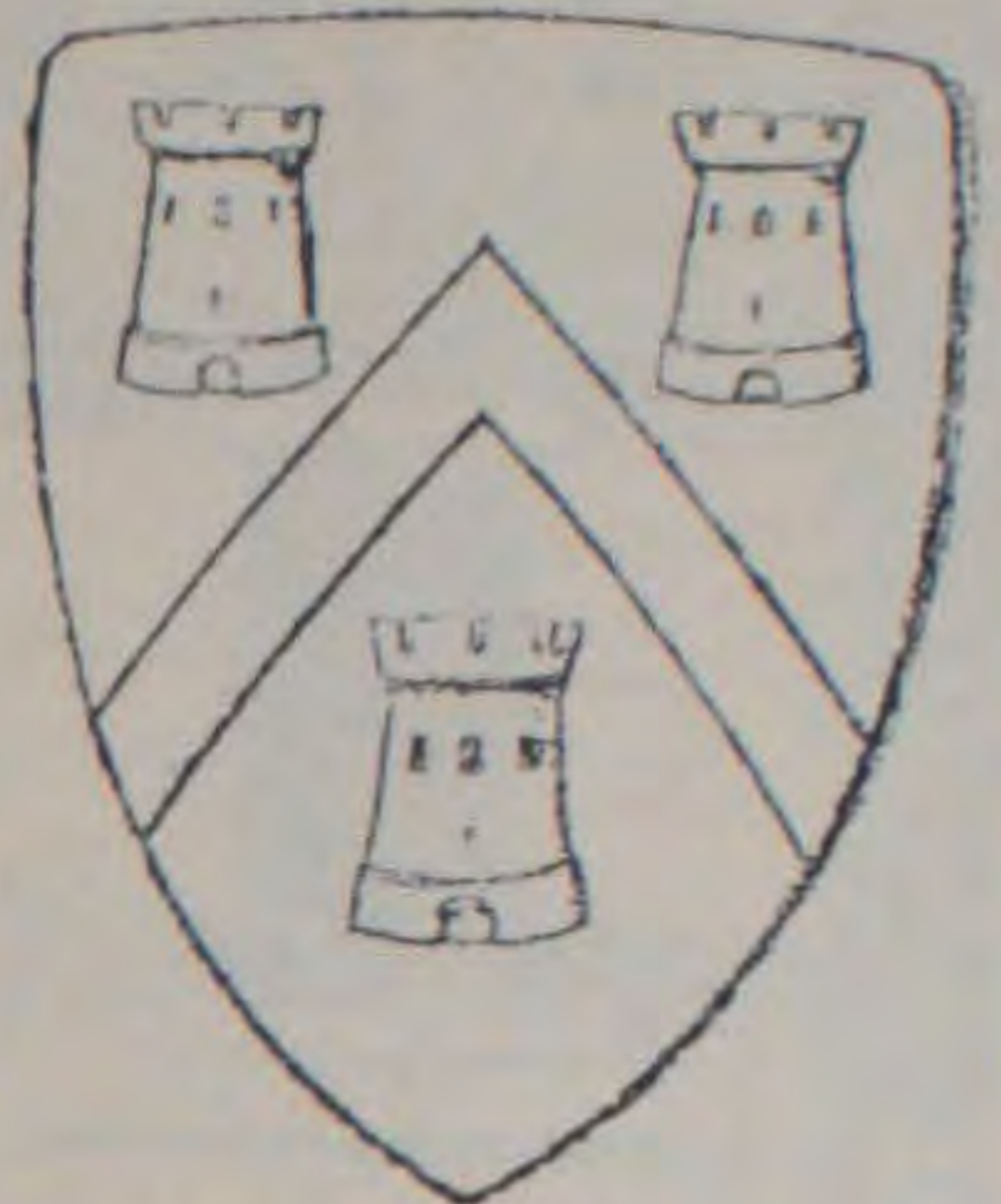


Herndon descendants may display the arms of Governor Edward Digges of Virginia 1620-1676 who ruled from 1656 to 1658. His daughter Catherine married William Herndon and their descendants are in Northern Kentucky today. Gov. Digges' arms are a red shield with a white or silver cross on it with 5 black eagles displayed inside the cross. Here it's shown with a helmet and a mantle and crest. The Digges crest is a black eagle's leg with 3 white or silver ostrich feathers on it. You can see that a crest and coat of arms are not the same thing.



The Hollyday, Holliday, Halliday, etc. family has descendants in Northern Kentucky too. Captain John Marshall Hollyday of Spotsylvania County, Virginia died in 1742 and he used a coat of arms that was granted to his ancestor Sir Walter Holliday by King Edward IV in 1470. It is 3 silver or white helmets on a black shield with a silver or white border. Hollyday descendants came to Campbell County by 1800 in the persons of two brothers, Joseph and Charles Dicken. Their many descendants may show the Hollyday arms.

than delighted to advise anyone about the society.



In 1807 two brothers, John and Randolph Revel, sell their Maryland plantation and move to Campbell Co. where John dies in 1809 and Randolph in 1814. They were descendant from Capt. Edmund Scarborough 1584-1634 of Norfolk, England and Accomack Co., Virginia who used his arms in both countries. It is a gold or yellow shield with 3 red towers and a red chevron.

All of these families are related to or descendant from other armigerous families too. Gov. Digges' ancestry includes the families of Kemp, St. Leger, Warham, Neville, and others whose arms are traced back to the time of the crusades when there was no regulating authority. Then a man assumed or designed his own coat of arms and had it painted on his shield. This way a helmeted knight, whose face was hidden, could be identified as a friend or foe. Here in a republic with no central regulating authority a person may assume or design his own coat of arms. First, check the closest library for a book or two on heraldry and decide what you would like to have as your personal coat of arms. Secondly, have it copyrighted. That can be done through the federal copyright, trademark or registration system. Or a person may write or type on a single sheet of paper his full name and Social Security Number, together with the statement that his assumed coat of arms is blazoned or described as follows -- and the date of the assumption. Give a full and clear description. Then fold this single sheet of paper to send through the mail without an envelope, address it to yourself, tape the folded sheet shut, stamp it and mail it. The cancellation by the Federal Post Office automatically dates or records -- or "copyrights" -- your assumed arms and will hold up in any court that on that date you assumed the arms described therein.

If you would like to have your descent from and armigerous ancestor, listed, contact Mr. Grahame Thomas Smallwood, Jr., President, Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry, The Union League, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102 for information. Heraldry has had no practical application for a long time, but I like to regard it as one historian described it; the floral border in the garden of history.



A Coincident
By Wm. R. (Rus.) Stevens

It was a Coincident when the Bank of Alexandria gave us what was known for years as The Turner Log Cabin, and the Alexandria Tractor picked up the Cabin and hauled it to Heritage Village. Setting it under and aside a beautiful old tree and near the Alexandria Caldwell Cemetery. There had to be some guiding force that placed it there.

I learned that Wilson Webster a County Road foreman was born in this Cabin, that his mother was a Gosney, and that Turner had moved the Cabin from Clay Ridge Road to use as a Bath House for his Lake.

On the 1883 Lake Atlas Grants Lick District there are two Cabins on the north side of Clay Ridge one shown as B.C. Gosney the other C.M. Gosney. Both the 1883 and 1922 Maps show a County Road from Clay Ridge following a branch to Plum Creek and on the 1883 map The Gosney School located in the south west corner of these roads and the Baker & Daniels Saw & Grist Mill on Plum Creek where the Road joined the road from Newport to Plum Creek toward Lexington.

Apparently there was a successor to the Gosney School that was west of these Cabins as directed by those I inquired of, but eventually I found a descendant of Phillip B. Pelly who directed me to the Road Bed and the location of The Gosney School which was East of the Cabin location as shown on the Maps. Between these locations on the north side of Clay Ridge is a monument to S. Worth Gosney whose home was just west of the B.C. Gosney Cabin and now the home of Nelson Teegarde.

From Group Sheet 149-150 of the Court Records it is indicated that the B.C. Gosney Cabin was that of Ben C. Gosney and the C.H. Gosney Cabin at the Heritage Village that of his son Columbus H. Gosney, and that S. Worth Gosney his brother as was John W. Gosney and Missouri Pelley their sister.

From "Gosney Family Records 1740-1940" by Georgia Gosney Wisda, I learned that Benjamin Coleman Gosney was the son of John Gosney, born July 2, 1794, the youngest son of Benjamin Gosney and his first wife;

John came to Campbell County with his brother, Coleman, and sister, Amelia.

Also from the Gosney Book I find that William Caldwell married Elizabeth Gosney the sister of Benjamin. Their son Alexandria Caldwell who married Elizabeth Riddle 9-23-1797 are the parents of Alexander Caldwell born Jan. 10, 1801 died, Oct. 13, 1863 and his wife Salley Caldwell Born June 1, 1792 died Feb. 10, 1864 those buried in the Caldwell Cemetery in Heritage Village, and their son Francis Born Nov. 5, 1821 died March 7, 1848.

Another sister of Benjamin Gosney Molly married Fisher Mitchell Jan. 6, 1790 at his death Molly brought her Children Washington, Amelia, Betsey, Ray, Jefferson, Wayman and Fisher and her brother Benjamin Gosney assumed the responsibility as their Guardian. Court Order Book 1 Pg. 223 May 1815.

The Caldwell Cemetery and the Jolly Park are located on the Robert Mitchell 3944 1/2 Acre Patent, on the south of this patent to the county line is the Daniel Mitchell Patent of 2452 1/2 Acres.

I have no information to indicate what relationship there is between Fisher Mitchell and Robert & Daniel.

There were three Gosney brothers, Benjamin, Fredrick & William and two sisters Elizabeth Caldwell and Molly Fisher. There also appears to have been three Caldwell brothers Alexander, John and William and two sisters Metty Yelton and Polly Hightower, who came together or joined here around 1795. So they say, however they do not appear on the 1795 tax list. Benjamin Frederick and William Gosney do appear on the 1800 second Census of Kentucky in Campbell County.

Alexander and William Caldwell were listed as delinquents at Falmouth Sept. 18, 1809 having removed to Campbell County.

3-28-1814 Alexander Caldwell with Adam Youtsey, Stacey Reeves and John Riley are appointed viewers to amend the Washington Road from Thos Reeses Lane to intersect same road at William Caldwell. Court Order Bk. 1 Pg. 196 It appears here that this Alexander Caldwell is the father of Alexander Caldwell born 1-10-1801 and William Caldwell his Grand Father. The Washington Road the forerunner of the Old State Road

and Route 27. The father Alexander Caldwell acquired 206 Acres 2-7-1820 where Low Gap Road crosses Alexandria Licking Rd.

William Caldwell, on May 8, 1809, purchased from Bernard Stuart the 100 acres Timothy Bull had bought of David Leitch. It was about five miles from Newport, on the waters of Licking Three Mile Creek next to Thomas Lindsey's land.

Thomas Reese was also located on the East side of the Old State Road near Riffle Creek Rd the Youtseys likewise in this area John Riley was south of Alexandria on what is now Riley Road and where the Washington Road divided at the Widow Stevens The Washington Trace continuing to the County Line and to Washington, Ky. The other branch toward Plum Creek on the Licking and toward Lexington.

Jan. 19, 1821 Alexandria Caldwell buys 50 Acres in The Edmond Badgett Patent which joins the Robert Mitchell Patent on the North and additional land in this area also part of Jolly Park.

May 22, 1832 Alex Caldwell, John M. Foster, Wm. Crail, and John Stephens are appointed viewers to mark out the road from the mouth of Jos Tarvins Lane (Carthage) to Harrisburg on the Licking. (It appears The Road thru Heritage Village and thru Persimmon Grove followed Dead Timber Road to the Ohio River.

May 28, 1832 Alex Caldwell is appointed Surveyor of the Road from the south end of the widow Shaws lane to where it intersects the State Road (At the Widow Stevens) The Widow Shaw in the area of Kraft Rd and Shaw Hess.

May 1842 Alex Caldwell is appointed Surveryer of this road from Alexandria to Tibbatt's Cross Roads (Burns Rd and 154) This is now the Race Track Rd, but was the Flatwoods Road or Old State Road that enters the Park at the Ranger Station on the East Side of Heritage Village and was the road as laid out by James Taylor and the Fowler Brothers in 1793 from Newport to Plum Creek on the Licking toward Lexington as described in Taylor's Memors.



That Alexander Caldwell was active in the development of the Southern part of Campbell County could be illustrated by my continuing to relate from Margaret Hartmans paper on Alexander Caldwell.

His home was located across the Lake from the Cemetery in Heritage Village near the Maintenance Garage.

By his will written on October 8, 1863, recorded in November 1863 (will book C, page 303), he gave his wife the land known as the "Old House, Farm containing 280 acres . . . after her death to be equally divided between My children Wm Caldwell, Daniel Caldwell, Mary Caldwell, Henry Caldwell and Esther Caldwell."

To my sons Wm. & Daniel the Mot and Hopkins farms 531 1/4 Acres (Jolly Park)

To my Two Daughters - Mary and Esther the 205 acre Riffle Creek Farm.

To my three Sons William, Daniel, and Henry 96 Acres on Phillips Creek known as Samuel D. Taylor Farm. Also 68 acres known as the Taylor Lot on the State Road near the old Tan yard to be equally divided between them.

To my Son Henry three Seventy Four Acre Lots one ten and one half Acres known as Martia Carney and Taylor. One share in Dawson Lots Containing 232 1/2 Acres.

To my five Children my slaves Hanor and Ben to remain as Slaves and not to be sold or hired out of the family and to be well treated.

To my Son James - \$5.00 as his Share of my Estate

A Coincident? The joining of these two families Gosney and Caldwell brought a great deal to the development of Campbell County and it is certainly fitting that the Gosney Log Cabin as a symbol of this family should join the Caldwell Cemetery as a memorial to them.

Wm. R. (Rus.) Stevens 6-22-78. From The Records of Margaret Strebel Hartman and The Plati and Group Sheets of the County Clerks Office at Alexandria, Ky.

The Outlook learned this week that the very fine pastor of the Grants Lick Baptist Church, the Rev. Wm. F. Barnard, is a Great,

Great, Great Grandson of Benjamin Gosney, who at one time owned the property the Benjamin Gosney Salt Licks is on.

YAGER CEMETERY

Cemetery at Yager Court and Stevenson Road, Erlanger, Kentucky. Copied by Mrs. Mayo Taylor, Erlanger, Kentucky, 1960.

In memory of John Yager, who was born March 7, 1809, died May 9, 1836, aged 27 years, 5 months & 2 days Jemima Yager, born Nov. 20, 1783, died June 14, 1863

In memory of Sarah, wife of A. F. Hughes, Daughter of Capt. John B. & Patsy Whitford, born Jan 24, 1830, died Feb. 1, 1861, aged 31 years and 8 days.

Patsy, wife of John B. Whitford, died June 28, 1872, aged 77 years.

FRENCH ANCESTRY IN NORTHERN KENTUCKY THE DEMOSS FAMILY

continued from page 7

June 28, 1778. He was soon transferred to the Waggon Master's Department where he remained until shortly before the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown October 19, 1781.

He did take time out from the war to marry Catherine Houseman on May 27, 1777. After selling out his interest in 225 acres of land in Berkeley County, Virginia (now West Virginia) Peter and Catherine and their family of three sons: John b. 1778; Peter b. 1783, and Charles b. 1786; and four daughters; Mary b. 1780; Sarah b. 1789; Catherine b. 1791, and Elizabeth b. 1794, came to Mason County, Kentucky in September 1794. During the four years of residence in Mason County the fourth son David was born in 1797. In 1798 the Demoss family moved further down the Ohio River to Clermont County, Ohio where sons Lewis, 1800, and Samuel, 1802, were born. In 1805 the family settled finally in Northern Pendleton County, Kentucky across the Ohio River from Clermont County, Ohio.

He purchased land in Pendleton County in 1810, 1816, and 1823. In 1818 he was placed on the Pension Rolls as a Revolutionary War veteran and by the congressional act of 1832 he was pensioned at \$80.00 per year. Pendleton County Court House records further show that Sarah, Catherine, and John Demoss; two sisters and a brother, children of Peter and Catherine, marry John, Joseph, and Sarah Barker, two brothers and a sister. After Joseph Barker's death in 1820, his widow Catherine married Elijah Herndon of Campbell County in 1821 and they became my great great grandparents.

Peter Demoss died on September 27, 1841. According to L. M. Wilcoxon of Moscow, Ohio who wrote an obituary dated December 16, 1841, "Our aged friend (with his venerated consort) was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church near thirty years" and he was survived by seventy-four grandchildren.

Continued on page 37.

His will signed March 25, 1835 was presented to Pendleton County Court on October 4, 1841 and recorded October 7th. His son Samuel and son-in-law Elijah Herndon are named as executors. To his children he left the following bequests: John, \$50; Mary Gregg (wife of Aaron Gregg), \$40; Charles, \$50; Catherine Herndon late Catherine Barker, \$60; Sally Barker, \$25; Lewis, \$30; Samuel, 170 acre plantation and care of his widow Catherine. Two grandchildren, Leander and Mary Demoss, children of his deceased son David, received \$50.

Catherine Demoss died July 4, 1842 aged 83 years, 10 months and 8 days and was buried beside her husband on the Demoss family farm. Later the graves were relocated in Grandview Cemetery near Mentor in Campbell County, Kentucky where there is a commemorative marker placed there by the Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The many hundreds of descendants of Peter and Catherine Demoss are eligible for the several hereditary societies listed here with the addresses for securing further information about membership applications. The Huguenot Society, 1307 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; The Daughters of the American Revolution, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006; The Sons of the American Revolution, 2560 Huntington Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22303; Sons of the Revolution, Frances Tavern, 54 Pearl Street, New York, N.Y. 10004; The First Families of Ohio, Box 98, 7903 Main Street, Clinton, Ohio, 44216; Society of the Descendants of Washington's Army at Valley Forge, P. O. Box 608, Manhasset, N.Y. 11030.

Those descendants of Peter and Catherine Demoss are encouraged to investigate their heritage and officially register their lineage with some hereditary societies to preserve their ancestry of their posterity. I have.

Diary of Demarius Herndon White, 1835-1927 of Carthage, Campbell County, Kentucky. Kept January 1, 1879 to June 2, 1883.

Jan. 1st Diary for the year 1879.

Wend. 1 Celebrated our 23 wedding by having turkey. Mrs. Betty McArthur's husband ate dinner with us. Took a sleighride after dinner. Just got news that we were grandparents, awful glad to hear the news.

Th. 2. Extremely cold. Mr. and Mrs. Flora spent the day.

Fri. 3. Cold Friday 24 degree below zero.

Sat. 4 At home.

Sun. 5 Jimmy (her eldest son) came home from Eaton. Len (her daughter Lena) went home with Dode, Eve (her sister Evaline Young) here.

Mon. 6 Joe (her husband Joseph Jasper White) and Mon. (Truesdell) went to the City (incy by train).



Demarius F. Herndon White aged 92. Taken shortly before her death in 1927.

Tu 7 Aunt Polly and Uncle Jimmy Stevens and son and Aunt Hes Anderson stayed all night.

W. 8 We all ate dinner at Jane Herndon's. Went to California to see Aunt Winifred she died this morning at 8 o'clock.

Th. 9 Mockie Lawson died this morning at 8 o'clock. Don't feel well, ironed some. Joe sick.

Fri. 10 Aunt Winifred funeral preached by Lash Brook. Joe and Edd Ball gone for Bro. Froh to preach Mockie funeral. Looking for Lenna and Nannie home with them. They have come almost froze.

Sat. 11 Just got from Mackies funeral the most solemn one I ever attended. Text blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

Sund. 12 Heard Bro. Froh preach at Mt. Gilead church.

M. 13 Nannie gone home with Dode

T 14 Cut my dress, make it.

W. 15 Done sundrie jobs. Mrs. spent the day.

T 16 Pa (her husband) and Mon gone to the City.

Fri. 17 Rained most all day.

Sat. 18 Clear pretty day went to see Mrs. Hiseon

Sund. 19 at home. Very cold I am thinking of Hes (her daughter Mary Hester married to Gus Flora and living in Illinois).

M. 20 Not done much Len spent the day at Betty.

T. 21 I washed 2 weeks washing.

W. 22 Joe and I went to mill. Landed at George White with Sarah Goldsmith, Amanda White a perfect White crowd. Sarah's Mandy came home with us. The road fearful bad. The red cow dropped her calf.

Th. 23 Went down to Aunt Hess for dinner (Mary Hester White married to Jacob Anderson). Then to Wess, stayed all night (brother-in-law Jacob Wesley White).

F. 24 Then back to Hess for dinner had quite a nice time, come home.

Sat. 25 Started for Alexandria with Sarah & Amanda went to Uncle Dave Shaw's for dinner. Spent quite

pleasant day then went up to Mother White (husband's step mother Mary Alice Tommason White) stayed Su. 26 Morning hard froze Started home like to froze the road so bad that we thought we would freeze coming home.

M 27 Washed

Tu 28 Cut carpet rage

29 Cut carpet rags

30 Cut carpet rags

31 Cut carpet rags

By Ronald W. Brennan

RECIPES FROM 1879

The following recipes were taken from the diary of my great grandmother Demarius Herndon White 1835-1927. She started a Diary in 1879 and wrote some recipes in her own hand. These were what the average farm wife would have to deal with a century ago. I've tried to keep to the original.

Cabbage Salad

2 eggs, 5 teaspoonfull of vinegar, a little butter, and mustard, pepper, salt. Stir till boiling hot then pore over your cabbage that has been cut fine.

Mrs Bryan Cake

2½ cup, sugar 1 cup, butter 1 cup, milk 4 eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder, lemon to taste. (NOTE: I assume the 2½ cup is flour)

Pickle for beef

Boil two or three oz of Saltpeter in three gallons of water, and while boiling dip into it each piece of meat until it turns white then let it cool put into the kettle with the saltpeter water five or six gallons more water, ten 11b of salt, three 11b of sugar and a quart molasses. Boil these together. When cold pack the meat in a tub and pore the pickle over it keep it under the pickle

For Hacking cough

Take two ounce paregoric; Two ounce wine of ipecac; two ounce sirup of squill; two ounce tincture of lobellia; the whole to be put together in a bottle. Shake the bottle well before using. Commence with a half teaspoonful three or four times a day, or as you can hear it, then increase the dose.

Reciept for cucumber pickles

Take half grown cucumber fresh gathered, wash clean pack in jars. Make a brine that will bear an egg, put in a piece of alum the size of a nutmeg, boil and skim pour over cucumbers hot, let it stand till cold then pour off. Boil enough vinegar to cover pickles pour over hot, in two day ready for use

A Good Ointment rheumatism

One pint of alcohol, one ounce of cayenne pepper, one ounce of oil of sassafras, one ounce of camphor, one ounce of spirits turpentine. Erysipelas

Take one ounce sugar of lead, one ounce borax and a lump of blue vitrol the size of a large pea or white bean. Mash them fine and put them in a quart of rain water. Bathe the part with cloths wet in the medicine till cured

Boiled Cocoonut Custard

Make boiled custard in the usual way, and when ready to boil, to a half gallon of custard add one grated cocoonut. Let custard boil a few moments after the cocoonut is added. This is one of

our favorite Christmas dishes and if the weather is cold enough we freeze it

To Priserve eggs

One fourth lime the rest salt put up dry.

To a tablespoon twice full of lard add one teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine one Teaspoonful of sugar and one large onion sliced thin: Stew the whole then strain stir untill cold, This and excellent salve for cut.

Cure for rheumatism

Take equal quantities of the bark of cherry, black walnut, prickly ash, dogwood and white poplar. Put the bark into a pot and boil them untill a strong tea is made. Add to a quart of this liquid half pint molasses and a pint of whiskey. Take a wine glass half full three times a day. It is better to begin with a smaller dose and increase till the proper quantity is reached

For Diarhea

Grind corn fine after it has been popped. Boil in sweet milk, sweeten and feed children it is good for summer complaint

Cure for flux

Make a tea of these three ingredients, elder blossoms red raspberry leaves and sumac berries or blossoms either this is an infallible cure

For coloring red

For two pounds of goods, take half pound alum; dissolve it in water sufficient to cover the goods, scald in this alum water two hours. Take out the goods. Put in the alum water one pound of Nicaragua wood that has been previously soaked for twenty four hours in soft water. Let the goods stand in this two hours longer. Rinse in clear water. It will not fade.

Ronald Brennan,

REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER WILLIAM DECOURSEY, SR.

Continued from page 31

United States and marched into South Carolina, where, he continued three months, after which he volunteered, at various times, to go against the British Tories and Indians. But, she cannot precisely recollect the dates or length of service, it being more than fifty years since. She further declares that she was married to the said William DeCoursey on Monday, the fifteenth day of July, 1776, and that her husband, the aforesaid William DeCoursey, died on the twenty third day of October, 1841, and that she has remained a widow ever since that period. She further declares that her late husband, William DeCoursey, was placed on the pension list on the fifth day of March, 1833, at which time he lived in Preble County, State of Ohio, and drew the pension in Cincinnati, but had resided in Campbell County, State of Kentucky, four or five years previous to his death, and that she has no documentary evidence in support of the claim except the pension Certificate of her late husband, which she has surrendered some week since to the war department, which was

dated, fifth of March, 1833 ...Also certifies said DeCoursey was entitled to receive twenty eight dollars, thirty three cents, per annum during his natural life..."

To descendants of William and Elizabeth DeCoursey, this pension record will be extremely valuable for, with it, is the Bible records of this family. William DeCoursey, Jr., under oath, swore that these pages were from "the family bible of William DeCoursey, deceased, who was a pensioner of the United States at the time of his death. That the Elizabeth Irwin mentioned in the said record, is

the identical person now applying for a pension as the wife of, or widdow of, said Wm. DeCoursey, decd. (deceased) That the attached record is in the hand writing of Joel DeCoursey of the Rising Sun, Dearborn County, State of Indiana. Except the marriage of John DeCoursey and Mary DeCoursey, which is in the hand writing of said John DeCoursey, and, also, except the record of the death of my father, Wm. DeCoursey, which is in my own hand writing and that the whole is true and genuine as he verily believes."

As these records are so important, I am listing them-

MARRIAGES

William DCoursey was married to Elizabeth Irvin July ye 15 AD 1776 John DCoursey was married to Ezilpha Barns June ye 7th 1798

Ma(r)y DCoursey was Married to David Terry March ye 18th 1799

Elizabeth DCoursey was Married to William Brightwell Aprile 7th AD 1814 Joel Decoursey was married to Elizabeth Maebury(?) January 25th day AD 1816

BIRTHS

William DCoursey was born May ye 24 AD 1756 Elizabeth Irvin was born December ye 26 AD 1759 Mary DCoursey daughter of William and Elizebeth DCoursey was born June ye 6 AD 1777

John Dcoursey Son of William and Elizabeth Dcoursey was born ye 10 of June AD 1778

Leonard DCoursey Son of William and Elizabeth DCoursey was born February ye 2 AD 1780

Jain DCoursey Daughter of William and Elizebeth DCoursey was born November ye 26 AD 1781

Nansey DCoursey daughter of William and Elizebeth DCoursey was born July ye 5 AD 1784

William DCoursey Son of William and Elizebeth DCoursey was born July ye 26 AD 1786

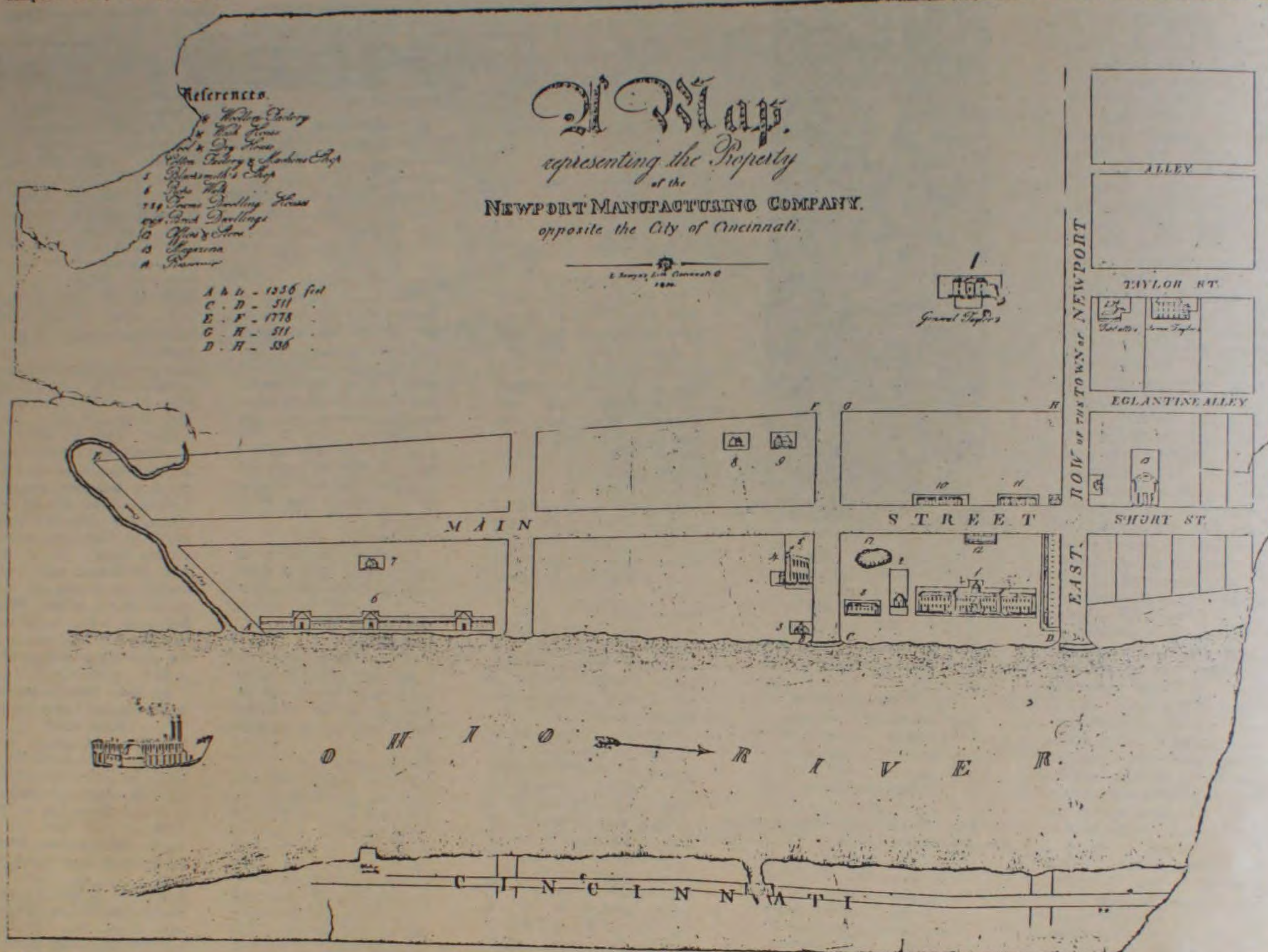
Joel DCoursey Son of William and Elizebeth DCoursey was born July ye 14 AD 1788

Irvin DCoursey Son of William and Elizebeth DCoursey was born December ye 30 AD 1790

Elizebeth DCoursey daughter of William and Elizabeth was born Aprile ye 22 AD 1792

DEATHS

Jain DCoursey departed this life August ye 4 AD 1796 Wm DeCoursey senr departed this life on 23rd day of Oct 1841 at about four Oclock A.M. Being Sunday morning



SOME OF CAMPBELL COUNTY'S FIRST INDUSTRIES

Since John Grant, Samuel Bryan and Charles Morgan found high concentration salt water on Phillips Creek at Grant's Lick in the early 1790s and Benjamin Gosney had a salt well on Morning View Road, his brother, Frederick, a salt well east of Plum Creek Church and the Yeltons had one just south of Butler; the manufacture of salt seems to be the first industry in Campbell County.

June 1, 1795, John Waller applied to the court for a permit to build a saw and grist mill in the town of Fal-

mouth on the south fork of Licking (approved September 7, 1795 for him and John Cook to build the mills). June 2, 1795, John Grant applied to build a saw and grist mill on Grassy Creek (approved May 2, 1796). Jacob Groshong's saw and grist mill on the east side of the south fork of Licking nearly opposite the mouth of Fork Lick was approved September 7, 1795. John Ewing's water grist and saw mills on Fork Lick Creek on the south side was approved September 5, 1796. Additional approvals for saw and grist mills were given on September 5, 1796 to William Downard for a water grist mill on Blanket Creek;

Charles Morgan for a water grist mill on Three Mile Run emptying into the Licking River; William DeCoursey for a water grist mill on DeCoursey Creek; Jacob Foster for a saw and grist mill on Bank Lick Creek (On September 7, 1795, Wm. Smith and Jacob Foster applied for a writ of Adquod Damnum on Bank Lick Creek "where they have erected a Saw & Grist Mills", but no approval was returned on this); on November 7, 1796 to John McClanahan for a water grist mill on the south west side of Crooked Creek; June 14, 1797 to William Daniel for a water grist mill on Phillips Creek (this later became a steam powered

mill); September 11, 1797 to John Stuart for a grist mill on Fork Lick Creek and on December 11, 1797 to James Taylor for a saw and water grist mill on Duck Creek (Duck Creek follows Reservoir Road and enters Covert Run at East Sixth Street in Newport). Therefore, the early industries provided the necessities of life - salt and flour together with lumber for housing.

September 5, 1831 James Taylor sold 27 Acres on East Row to Taylors Creek on the Ohio River to Darius B. Holbrook for \$20,000.00. September 5, 1831 Darius B. Holbrook conveys the 27 Acres and machinery in trust to John W. Tibbatts

and Benjamin Clifford Jr. as described in the following deed:

Indenture made 5 September 1831 between Darius B. Holbrook of the County of Campbell of the one part and John W. Tibbatts of the same County and Benjamin Clifford Jr. of the City of Cincinnati and State of Ohio of the other part. Darius for and in consideration of one dollar and for the uses and tracts hereinafter and for other good and lawful considerations him hereunto moving hath sold unto the said John W. Tibbatts and Benjamin Clifford Jr. trustees for the uses and purposes hereinafter named all the following described tracts of Land Incorporal hereditaments and personal property to wit All that tract of Land adjoining the public Square addition of the town of Newport and also that other tract containing 27 acres of land also adjoining the Town of Newport and also all those rights of Commonright of way over and those easments liberties and franchises (except the liberty and right of Ferry) Appertaining to and out of that other tract of Land adjoining the above named tract of 27 acres of Land and low water mark of the Ohio river as conveyed to the said Darius B. Holbrook by James Taylor Senr by deed dated 5 September 1831 and which are in said deed more particularly described relation being thereunto had the whole thereof continued on page 39

CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE, January 9, 1836 - At Newport there is a Steam Saw-Mill, and at this place are the extensive works of the Newport Manufacturing Company - incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky in November 1831. This Company has invested \$250,000 in real estate and machinery, and erected very extensive buildings for the accommodation of their operatives and machinery. The works of the Company, besides thirty-six comfortable dwelling houses for the operatives, consists of a cotton factory; a woolen factory; fifty power looms for the manufacture of Kentucky jeans, linseys, and cotton plains; an extensive machine-shop for building machinery; a rope walk; hemp mill of twenty-four power looms, and the necessary auxiliary machinery for the manufacture of cotton bagging, by steam power. This company, at this time, gives employment to three hundred and twenty-nine operatives; and in last month (October) manufactured 4056 yards Kentucky Jeans, 3716 do Linseys, 5299 do Cotton Plains, 200 lbs. Cotton Batting, 2500 do Cotton Yarn, 18,284 do Bale Rope, 36,568 yards Cotton Bagging.

During the ensuing two months, the number of operatives in the Mills of the Company will be increased from 75 to 100; its production of Cotton Bagging will be increased one fourth; the amount of Kentucky Jeans and Cotton Yarns manufactured, will be doubled, and the Rope Walk which is now being finished, will annually consume 200 Tons of Hemp, and employ 30 to 35 operatives. Founding the calculation upon the actual manufactures of October, and the known power of their machinery, the Company will, the ensuing year, give employment to more than Four Hundred operatives, and manufacture, 60,000 lbs. of Cotton Batting, 84,000 do Cotton Yarns, 274,268 do Bale Rope, 448,000 do Cordage, 44,592 yards Linseys, 63,588 yards Cotton Plains, 97,344 yards Kentucky Jeans, 548,630 yards Cotton Bagging and Hemp.

Estimating Bale Rope and Cotton Bagging at 33 per cent under the price at which the Company have sold these articles for the last six months, the manufactures of this Company during the ensuing year will amount to \$358,548.44. Almost all the manufactures at Covington and Newport being exported to foreign markets, it will result that the annual exports from these points will, in round numbers, be from the Interior, \$750,000; Campbell County, 150,000; Boone County, 234,000; Covington, 548,500; Newport, 358,500.

The Newport Manufacturing Company has depended principally for its supply of Hemp on the production of Mason County, of which Maysville is the market - this season they have not been able to get a supply at Maysville, and it is a remarkable fact in the history of the Hemp manufactures in Kentucky, that this Company, owing to the scarcity and high prices of Hemp in Kentucky, has imported the present season 354,201 lbs. of Russia Hemp.

(discovered by Allen Smith, Park Hills, Ky.)

being of the value of \$20,000. Also that other tract being in Lot No. 151 on the recorded plat of the Town of Newport more particularly described in a deed for the same from James H. McClure and wife to the said Darius dated 31 August 1831. . . the same being of the value of \$400. Also all those other tracts of Land being in Lots No. 153 and 154, 155 and 156 as known on the recorded plan of the Town of Newport and more particularly described in a deed for the same Joseph Johnson and wife to the said Darius dated 3 August 1831 which four lots are of the value of \$1600. Also all the following described machinery of the value of \$40,000 constructed for the manufacture of Hemp Flax and Tow also the weights parts & castings of Machinery-patterns & appurtenances belonging to said machinery conveyed to said Darius by Clifford & Walker by bill of sale dated 5 September 1831 a part of which is now in the County of Campbell and a part thereof now stored with B. Clifford at Providence in the state of Rhode Island the following being as nearly as practicable a correct schedule & inventory of said machinery to wit 13 power-bagging Looms with reeds, Harness & 20 spinning frames for tow-hemp & flax - 2 dressing frames 1 Dressing frame incomplete 4 speeders (?spuders) 4 drawing machines, 4 twisting frames 10 spreading & drawing machines 9 carding engines 95 Heckles, 1 creel, 1 twine Baller, 5 Robbin (?Bobbin-winners, 5 or six looms for canvass Duck or baggin with appurtenances 2 shoe-thread ballers 1 warp separated 1 Picker.

On November 26, 1831, the act to incorporate the Newport Manufacturing Company was approved by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky. That James Taylor Senior, Darius B. Holbrook, Wm. M. Walker, John W. Tibbatts, Benjamin Clifford Jr., James Taylor Jr., Isiah Thomas, and S.R.M. Holbrook stockholders.

It will be noted from the above map, residences were on both sides of Main Street and from Shafers Advertising Directory for 1839-49 it appears Main Street was Factory Row for we find the following from Germany on factory Row? George Bruner (Germany) Laborer, Antonia Bush (Bavaria) Tailor, Jacob Dennicker (Bavaria) Rope Maker, Antoine Deutsch (Bavaria) Laborer, Faltin Freier (Bavaria) Francis Hammer (Bavaria) Laborer, Chas. Hoffman (Germany) Carpenter, Henry Layman (Germany) Laborer, John Sedisen (Germany) Ropemaker, Paul Underiner (Germany) Hemp-heckler, Mr. Vickerman (Germany) Resident, and Adam Winer (Bavaria) Blacksmith. In addition to those on Factory Row who we can assume were employed by Newport Manufacturing Company we find David Dommeier (Germany) Res., Columbia Street, Laborer,

Peter H. Fritze (Germany) Boards at Platzer's (But we find no Platzer's listed) and Michael Stein (Bavaria) Mansion House corner Bellevue and York.

It appears from the records we have that Factory Row may have been the earliest German Settlement in Campbell County. However from the list of members of the Newport Ky. Branch of the German Pioneer Club of Cinti. O we find John Schwartz born November 9, 1818 in Hanover, Germany immigrated 1829, and William Spiegel, born February 22, 1827 in Michelstadt, Hessen-Darmstadt immigrated 1831. (My Grandfather, Conrad Huxel, also came from Hessen Darmstadt and Settled on Popular Ridge in the 1850s where my mother was born) since my Grandfather and his brother came from Hamilton County to Campbell County it may be they were in Hamilton County, Ohio before they came into Campbell County.

The article (on page 38) from the CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE, January 9, 1836, would indicate a success story, but it appears they ran into trouble as indicated by the following:

May 1849 between Thomas Oshaughnessy and Lucy his wife of the first part and the Eagle Manufacturing Company of the Second part. Parties of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of \$89,260 sell real and personal estate situated in the Town of Newport and being that parcel of ground on which the Eagle Mills are situated and the lots appente being lots No. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 78 as laid down upon the plan of lots as laid out by Nathaniel Sawyer John Kilgour & M.T.C. Gould Commissioners appointed by the Grant Circuit Court State of Kentucky in the Chancery Suit of Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati against the Newport Manufacturing Company and others under a decree in which said property was Sold and the part herein bought by Thomas Oshaughnessy . . . together with the following described machinery now in the mill and building viz One Steam engine with hr Boilers and Shofti & 1 ? 1 Whitney's lopper . . . Black Smith Sho with anvils bellows hammer and all necessary apparatus thereunto attached . . . also gas works cold water pump Supply pump and all the gas fixtures . . . together with the following Machinery not yet put up but now Stored in Gaylord Mill . . . belonging to the Machine Shop.

Alexandria, Deed Book U, Page, 149

Deed Book R, Page 26-30 April 1846 - Thomas Oshaughnessy for \$20,526 bought Lots 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 78 in Newport Manufacturing Subdivision.

Book Y, Page 636 - 30 February 1854 - Thomas OShaughnessy president of Eagle Manufacturing Co.

Deed Book, Y, Page 612 - Eagle Manufacturing Company Inc. for \$20,000 to them paid by Thomas Oshaughnessy of City of Cincinnati sells lots in Newport, 29,

30, 31, 32, 33, part sold by Oshaughnessy to Eagle. Also all the Machinery described in Said Deed as not put up but then Stored in Gaylords Mill . . . Sundry tools belonging to the Machine Shop - 19 February 1854.

By 1883 as shown on the Lake Atlas of Newport, Factory Row was occupied by Anchor Iron and Steel Works, Cincinnati and Newport Iron and Pipe Co. and Alligator Stove Works.

Likewise September 7, 1831 The Licking River Saw Mill came into being, James Taylor by Deed September 5, 1831 conveyed to Elias Bush, John Fogg, and Alexander L. Greer 1 Acre 2 Roods and 3 Poles on the Licking River on the Southern Line of The Licking Addition to the City of Newport, (From Brighton Street west to the Licking and between Chestnut and Madison now 5th St) The following Copartnership was formed as recorded.

Articles of Agreement and Copartnership made and entered into this 7 September 1831 amongst and between Elias Bursh (Busch?), John Fogg and Alexander

L. Greer of the Town of Covington - parties agree to build and erect (on a piece of Land on Main Licking River near the mouth of said River and recently purchased of James Taylor (a Steam Saw Mill or to Erect and build any other House or houses or Establishment from time to time on said piece of land as the parties may agree and find it their interest to Erect and Establish Elias Burch (?Busch) and John Fogg agree with Greer they will give their personal and undivided Labour and attention to the management and operation of

said Steam Saw Mill or to any other Establishment on said Land which the parties may deem adviseable and Expedient from time to time to build and Erect. Greer agrees he will from Time to time and at all times furnish a good faithful honest and sufficient man as a hand to help assist said Burch (?Busch) and Fogg in the management and operation of the saw Mill and other buildings . . . It is further covenated by and between the parties that the Expenses loss or losses gain or gains proffert or proffetts shall be borne sustained Enjoyed and fairly divided share and share alike by and among the parties . . . All notes bonds bills or specialities given for or on account of said Saw Mill or other Establishment shall particularly mention and specify the same and the different partners shall not be bound answerable or responsible for each other in any other way or manner whatsoever.

This Copartnership shall continue and last during either the space of three six or nine years at which periods or any or either of them any partner may fairly and honestly settle up with the Establishment or Establishments and withdraw himself rom the Copartnership or firm. . . .

Alexandria Deed Book I-J, Page 4, 7 September 1831

By the 1883 Lake Atlas the Licking River Saw Mill did sustain. My Great Grandfather Fredrick Schmidt settled on at 537 West Sixth Street in the 1850s and may have built this two story Brick home, in which my father and I were born. Fredrick Schmidt

made his livelihood with the Licking River Saw Mill. My father told me as a boy he had a pet Fox, but one day the Fox returned to the Wilds disappeared into the Logs of the Mill and never returned.

James Taylor was part of the Grants Salt Works and a stockholder in Newport Manufacturing Co. neither of which continued in business for any duration.

Eventually the Licking River Saw Mill property became the Rough Riders Ball Park, today the Flood Wall occupies a good part along the Licking from Interlake Steel to the Veterans Bridge. We The Stevens Company have a small part of it and The Newport Housing occupies part to Brighton Street.

By, Wm. R. (Rus) Stevens August 16, 1978



From 1883 Atlas

Ohio Flood Picture From Newport



Old 1937 Ohio Flood Picture from Newport

The above two houses were located at 535 and 537 West 6th St. in Newport, Ky. and have since been torn down. The house on the right is believed to have been built by the writer's great grandfather, Frederick Schmidt in the 1850's, in which the writer and his father, Stevens, the writer's grandparents.

Campbell County Historians Make this Magazine History a Reality; It Should Serve this and Future Generations for Years to Come



MARGARET MARY (STREBEL) HARTMAN

Was born on August 17, 1924 in Pendleton County, Kentucky, on the farm now owned by David Iler, on the Mary Ingles Highway between Carntown and Foster. She is the only daughter of Henry and Bertie Strebel; her mother, Bertie Newdigate, taught school at Carntown for the school year 1918-1919 and her father farmed. They left the farm in 1925 and moved to Newport where Margaret was reared. She attended the public schools of Newport and graduated from Newport High School in 1942; she worked for the Clopay Corporation as the secretary to the Sales Promotion Manager and then as the secretary to a printer.

On November 19, 1948, she married Robert Ralph Hartman of Southgate, Kentucky, at the First Presbyterian Church in Newport. There are no children.

Mrs. Hartman was a member of the Southgate Women's Club and served on its board. She also became a member of the Girl Scouts of America in November of 1955 and served the Licking Valley Girl Scout Council. During her years as an active member of this council, she was a leader for seven years, chairman of the Ft. Thomas-Southgate district, registrar for the council and served six years as a member of the board. Poor health made it necessary for her to give up her activities, but she was able to prepare historic tours and compile stories for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Girl Scouting in 1962. These tours were known as THE LABELLE RIVIERE TOURS and were again offered in 1976 as THE GIRL SCOUT HERITAGE TRAILS.

When her aunt, Mrs. Anita (Newdigate) Stevens of Florence, Kentucky, was asked to become a member of the D.A.R., Mrs. Hartman learned how to do genealogical research from material prepared by Mrs. Lula Reed Boss of Maysville (for Margaret's mother). Her interest grew in genealogy and history (self-educated in both) and she became a member of the Northern Kentucky Historical Society in June 1960; in which she was elected associate genealogist and eventually became their genealogist. She was elected president in 1969 and carried through the merger with the Christopher Gist Historical Society of Covington, in May of that year. Mrs. Hartman was also a member of the Christopher Gist Historical Society since 1961 and prepared and read a total of eighteen papers before their meetings. She was elected as genealogist-historian for them in 1970 and continued in this capacity until she resigned on July 30, 1974.

Mrs. Hartman began to handle inquiries on genealogy and history that came into the county in August 1960 and continued until about 1974 when arthritis forced her to discontinue this.

During the years, she has helped persons preparing books and papers as well as contributing articles to the newspapers on history and genealogical information to KENTUCKY ANCESTORS and THE KENTUCKY GENEALOGIST. She also set up the tour of Newport and was historian for the tour booklet issued in 1974; also researched some of the homes and



WM. R. (RUS) STEVENS
COORDINATOR

It has aggravated me that I had to be seventy years old before I learned what is presented here of the History and Genealogy of Campbell County.

My association these past five years with Margaret Strebel Hartman and Ronald Brennan and their interest and capability in research to develop what is presented here, and the interest of my good friend Warren Shonert in The History of Campbell County to publish this paper. I hope this may be the first edition of what could be a more extensive edition leading to more of Campbell County's extensive History.

Presented here is primarily the basic History or the first fifty years and the Genealogy of some of the early families. There is available considerable more that can be presented time and energy permitting.

We are obligated to our posterity to develop and preserve this for them.

If you had the experience I have had in relating some parts of this to the school children you would understand my enthusiasm in making it possible to present our History to them thru this paper and the tour that can be presented with it.

buildings of the area as a representative of the Kentucky Heritage Commission.

Starting in 1966 when her biography was in KENTUCKY LIVES (Hambleton Tapp), she has been invited to be included in such biographies as PERSONALITIES OF THE SOUTH, NOTABLE AMERICANS OF THE BICENTENNIAL ERA, DICTIONARY OF INTERNATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNITY SERVICE and THE WORLD WHO'S WHO OF WOMEN.

Mrs. Hartman has been a member of the Kentucky Historical Society since August 1959 and The Filson Club since July 1977. She is the secretary and chairman of the history committee for the Linden Grove Cemetery Company of Covington.



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