

He then settled on his farm near Danville, and in honorable retirement closed a long and useful public life. He died Dec. 9, 1862, aged 80 years.

In person, Gov. Owsley was tall (about 6 feet 2 inches high) and slender. His disposition was reserved, and he talked but little. In times of greatest excitement, there was seldom any perceptible change in his spirits or demeanor. He was proverbial for honesty, firmness, and impartiality; and made the principle of *right* the ground of every action. His manners were plain, simple, and purely republican. As a public speaker he was staid, sensible, and practical—seldom enthusiastic; but occasionally, when roused or stung by something pointed or unfair in his adversary, he was quick, spirited, and powerful.

P E N D L E T O N C O U N T Y .

PENDLETON county was erected in 1798, and named in honor of Edmund Pendleton, of Virginia. It was the 28th county in the state, and formed out of portions of Bracken and Campbell counties; but in 1820, gave the w. half of its territory to form Grant county. It is bounded n. by Kenton and Campbell counties, n. e. for 5 miles by the Ohio river (where it projects between Campbell and Bracken), e. by Bracken, s. by Harrison, and w. by Grant; is situated in the northern section of the state; is nearly square in shape, and embraces about 300 square miles; is drained by the Licking and South Licking rivers—which flow into the county on the s. e. and s. borders, form a junction at the county seat near its center, and pass out near the middle of its northern border; having, as tributaries, Fork Lick, Kincaid, Flower, Blanket, Willow, Crooked, Richland, and Grassy creeks. South Licking runs centrally, from s. to n., over 30 miles; or South Licking 12 miles, and main Licking over 40 miles through the county. Along the streams are many thousand acres of rich bottom lands; elsewhere, the surface is undulating and hilly, and the soil, based upon limestone, yields excellent crops of tobacco, wheat, oats, rye, etc. The land has risen quite rapidly in value since the completion of the Kentucky Central railroad, in 1852, from Covington to Lexington, passing up main Licking to Falmouth, and thence up the valley of South Licking. In the summer of 1873, the Covington, Fleningsburg, and Pound Gap railroad company was organized, the road designed to follow up main Licking from Falmouth, diverging northward to Fleningsburg, and thence to Pound Gap in the Cumberland mountains in Letcher county, on the Virginia state line, about 225 miles.

Towns.—*Falmouth*, the seat of justice, situated on an elevated bottom at the confluence of main Licking and its principal southern branch, South Licking, is 51½ miles from the mouth of main Licking opposite Cincinnati by water, and 40 miles by railroad, 59 from Lexington, and about 60 from Frankfort; contains the usual county buildings, five churches (Baptist, Reformed or Christian, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic), and a rapidly growing trade; population in 1870, 614, and on July 1, 1873, probably 1,000. Falmouth was established in 1793, and being

settled by Virginians, was named after Falmouth, Virginia. In 1846 it was the only town in Pendleton county, and its population about 250; since then the population of the county has trebled, and the following villages and stations on the Kentucky Central railroad sprung up: *Boston*, *Butler* (incorporated Feb. 1, 1868, and population in 1870, 144), *Catawba*, *DeMossville* (incorporated March 3, 1860), *Levingood*, *Meridian*, and *Morgan*. Besides these, are the following villages or post offices: *Bachelor's Rest*, 6 miles from Falmouth, *Elizabethville*, 5 miles, *Knoxville*, 9 miles, *Gardnersville*, 11 miles, *Dividing Ridge*, 15 miles, *Motier*, on the Ohio river, *Ash Run*, *Huntsville*, and *Salem*.

STATISTICS OF PENDLETON COUNTY.

When formed.....	See page 26	Hay, corn, wheat, tobacco...pages 266, 268
Population, from 1800 to 1870.....	p. 258	Horses, mules, cattle, and hogs.....p. 268
“ whites and colored.....	p. 260	Taxable property, in 1846 and 1870.p. 270
“ towns.....	p. 262	Land—No. of acres, and value.....p. 270
“ white males over 21.....	p. 266	Latitude and longitude.....p. 257
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MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE FROM PENDLETON COUNTY.

Senate.—Wm. Mountjoy, 1820-23; John Forsythe, 1823-26; Samuel F. Swope, 1844-48.

House of Representatives.—J. J. Flournoy, 1800; Wm. Mountjoy, 1809; Elijah McClanahan, 1815; Wm. Clarke, 1816, '17; Stephen Mullins, 1818, '20, '21, '24, '25, '26, '28; Wm. Littell, 1819; Stephen Thrasher, 1822; John H. Barker, 1827; Wm. C. Wilson, 1829; Thos. G. Hall, 1830; John Wheeler, 1831, '42, '43, '46; Samuel T. Hauser, 1832; — Drake, 1834; Samuel F. Swope, 1837, '38, '39, '41; Thos. W. Hart, 1840; Henry W. Cleaveland, 1844, '45; Jos. Dougherty, 1847, '50; John E. Records, 1848; John T. Bever, 1849; Benj. F. Hume, 1851-53; Wm. A. Brann, 1853-55, '57-59, '61-63; Chas. Duncan, 1855-57; Jas. Mann, 1859-61; Dr. Jas. Wilson, 1863-65, '65-67, seat declared vacant Jan. 15th, 1866, and succeeded by Wm. A. Brann, 1866-67; Chas. H. Lee, 1867-69; Francis M. Lowe, '69-71, '73-75; Wm. W. Deaderick, 1871-73; James W. Chowning, 1875-77. [See page 777.]

There are several *Salt and Sulphur Springs* in Pendleton county. *Iron ore and coal* are found, but not in workable beds or veins.

One of the earliest merchant *Saw Mills* on the Licking river was established at “Fallsmouth” (Falmouth), as appears by the following advertisement in *The Centinel of the North-Western Territory*, a newspaper established at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1793. [It is probable the advertiser's name was John Wallace, and not Wallere.]

“Plank and scantling of every kind, delivered at the mill or in Cincinnati, on the shortest notice. Orders will be thankfully received and pointed at tended 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.”

Within a few hundred yards of the boundaries of Falmouth, the remains of an ancient fortification are yet distinctly visible. It is situated upon elevated and commanding ground, near midway between the two rivers, and commanding the junction, and some distance up both streams. In form, it is a regular circle, with four apertures or openings, opposite to each other, and corresponding very nearly to the four cardinal points of the compass. Seventy years ago,* trees, from two and a half to three feet in diameter, were standing upon the circular embankment of earth which formed the fortification; while the enclosure, covering probably upwards of a quarter of an acre of ground, was grown up in trees, bearing the same

* More than sixty-five years since, when the author was a very small boy, he recollects to have examined these ancient remains. The circular embankment, at that time, he thinks, was upwards of three feet high

marks as to age, size, &c. The timber of the surrounding forest was about the same size of that growing within and upon the embankment, and must have grown up many years after this fortification had been abandoned by its ancient builders. This fortification, combined with the fact, that every height and hill surrounding the junction of the two rivers and overlooking the fort, as well as for miles around, are crowned with one or more Indian graves, or small mounds, present strong and abiding evidence that a warfare, of a bloody and desolating character, once prevailed here, between a people possessing and occupying the ground, and an invading and aggressive enemy.

Pendleton is not the scene of any Indian battle or bloody rencounter, within the recollection of its "oldest inhabitant." But her territory has been desecrated by the feet of hostile Britons, as well as of the blood-thirsty savages. In June, 1779, Col. Byrd, with his Canadian and Indian force of six hundred men, in his route to attack Ruddle's station, ascended the Licking river to its junction with the south branch, where Falmouth now stands. Here he landed his cannon, concentrated his forces, and took up his line of march for that station. The track he pursued was distinctly marked by blazing the forest trees, and may still be traced where the trees are left standing. After capturing Ruddle's and Martin's stations, he returned by the same route, took water at Falmouth, and descended the Licking to its mouth. The traces of his march, south of Falmouth, served to give notoriety, in the surveyors' books, to the entries of land subsequently made.

EDMUND PENDLETON, in honor of whom this county was named, was born in Caroline county, Virginia, in 1741, and died in Richmond in 1803. He was president of the Virginia court of appeals, and of the Virginia convention of 1775—was twice elected a member of Congress—in 1778, was chosen president of the Virginia convention which met to consider the federal constitution, and when the federal government was organized, he was selected by Congress to be district Judge of Virginia, but declined the appointment. Wirt says, "he had in a great measure overcome the disadvantages of an extremely defective education, and by the force of good company, and the study of correct authors, had attained a great accuracy and perspicuity of style. His manners were elevated, graceful, and insinuating. His person was spare, but well proportioned, and his countenance one of the finest in the world; serene, contemplative, benignant; with that expression of unclouded intelligence and extensive reach, which seemed to denote him capable of any thing that could be effected by the power of the human mind. His mind itself was of a very fine order. It was clear, comprehensive, sagacious and correct; with a most acute and subtle faculty of discrimination; a fertility of expedient which never could be exhausted; a dexterity of address which never lost an advantage and never gave one, and a capacity for a continued and unremitting application which was perfectly invincible. As a lawyer and a statesman, he had few equals and no superiors. For parliamentary management, he was without a rival. With all these advantages of person, manners, address, and intellect, he was also a speaker of distinguished eminence. He had that silver voice of which Cicero makes such frequent and honorable mention; an articulation uncommonly distinct; a perennial stream of transparent, cool and sweet elocution, and the power of presenting his arguments with great simplicity and striking effect. He was always graceful, argumentative, persuasive; never vehement, rapid or abrupt. He could instruct and delight; but he had no pretensions to those high powers which are calculated to "shake the human soul."

PERRY COUNTY.

PERRY county, the 68th in order of formation, was established in 1820, out of portions of Clay and Floyd, and named in honor of Com. Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie, in which a number of Kentucky volunteers from the army assisted bravely. Breathitt county in 1839, and Letcher in 1842, were partly formed from Perry county. It is situated in the