BOONE COUNTY 175TH ANNIVERSARY

98 · 1973

BOONE COUNTY 175TH ANNIVERSARY HISTORICAL BOOK

CAPITO

CELEBRATING 175 YEARS

STATE OF KENTUCKY

1798 1973

BOONE COUNTY

BOONE COUNTY SALUTES
HER 175th ANNIVERSARY

Bruce Ferguson
County Judge

William McEvoy
County Attorney

Magistrates:

Ronald Crume   David Houston   Galen McGlasson

Recollections from the Past and a Look to the Future

1798-1973

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 18, 1973

TO THE PEOPLE OF BOONE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

It is a welcome opportunity for me to join in celebrating
the 175th anniversary of Boone County, Kentucky.

The first settlers of Boone County brought with them a
spirit of enthusiasm, determination, and cooperation --
qualities which not only have helped to build a community
with a rich heritage, but also have contributed to the
growth and prosperity of the United States as a great
nation.

America needs these qualities as it looks to the future
and I feel confident that the people of Boone County will
strive toward their new goals with renewed vigor and
dedication.

My congratulations and best wishes to the citizens of
Boone County.

Richard Nixon

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601

September, 1973

Dear Friends:

On the eve of the state's Bicentennial Celebration, many Kentuckians are looking at their cities and counties to determine what role their past has played in the development of our great Commonwealth. You should take deep pride in this 175th anniversary of Boone County, which today is marked by heritage, beauty and friendliness. You have much to be proud of and deserve the accolades of all our citizens.

Mrs. Ford and I join others across the State in extending best wishes during Boone County's special days of celebration.

Sincerely,

Wendell Ford

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Introduction
Boone County History

Boone Countians traditionally have been a proud people. That we are celebrating in this year of 1973, our 175th anniversary as a County, gives us an opportunity to look back on our history and tradition and cause us to be aware of why we have the right to be proud. This opportunity to reassess ourselves is good and fitting because we can now give attention to some things that have been overlooked, perhaps in the haste of living in this fast-paced age. Attention should be given to the natural wonders, the beauty spots of our County. Some of these natural features have gone almost unnoticed. Split Rock, at the mouth of Woolper Creek, Bald Point, near Gunpowder Creek, the cliffs of Middle Creek, the Buffalo Wallows on Hathaway Road and other beautiful and interesting spots are worthy of our special attention. We should be concerned that these natural wonders remain with us because so many of these features are being covered up in the name of progress.

Some prehistoric features have already left us, such as the Robbins Mound which was excavated as a WPA project back in the late 30's. One other outstanding mound still exists, the Reeves Mound in the north end of the County. Attention should be given to this antiquity before it too becomes a victim of carelessness or irresponsible actions. As our population increases it becomes more and more important that we preserve some areas for open space and for natural conservation. These most outstanding features should be given immediate consideration.

In conjunction with the celebration, we are giving attention to the history and the pre-history to this area. Thus it is fitting to begin with those persons who first inhabited this area, the mound builders, who in fact came here 10,000 or more years ago. Their mounds and villages should be given special attention as antiquities worthy of preservation. What finally became of the mound builders is purely speculative, but the modern Indians who the pioneers were familiar with such as the Cherokee and the Shawnee tribes knew of the mound builders only as a legend among themselves. It is questionable whether they were closely related except as a basic primitive race of man. The so-called modern Indians never really established permanent settlements in Boone County as almost all of Kentucky was open hunting grounds among the modern Indian tribes. They did frequent Boone County considerably, especially to the area of Big Bone Lick for hunting expeditions and to make salt.

The first white man to this area of the state, was a Frenchman Captain Charles DeLongueil, who came to Big Bone in 1729. The first recorded visit by a white man in Kentucky was the map prepared by DeLongueil for the King of France which marked the spot where Big Bones were found.

The story of Big Bone Lick itself is so important to the development not only of our State but of the west that attention should be given by our Federal Government to this area. Thomas Jefferson himself directed Col. William Clark that bones be excavated there, and these bones in turn were sorted by him on the White House floor in Washington. Animals were classified by him which had previously been unknown.

The story of Mary Ingles (the first white woman who came to Kentucky) is very challenging and interesting. Her exploits, especially her escape from the Indians at Big Bone and her return following the Ohio River to the Pennsylvania border stands as one of the greatest compliments to the determination and vigor of our early pioneer women. Big Bone Lick, in fact, became so important to the early settlers of this area that the land there sold for more than that which is now the City of Covington. This of course was because of its salt making potential from the salt springs found there.

The early settlers came into this area via the Ohio River. The first permanent settlement was Petersburg, then known as Tanners Station. This early settlement was built on top of a prehistoric Indian village and the remains of these Indians and their artifacts can be found today, simply by digging into the ground around Petersburg. Other early towns were Bullittsville and Wilmington which was later to be called Burlington. Before these towns were established, the first people to our community moved from the river up the creeks and built their log cab-

ins. Today the foundations and the ruins of those earliest homes and out buildings can be discovered by trudging up and down creek valleys such as the Woolper, Gunpowder, Mud Lick and Big Bone Creek.
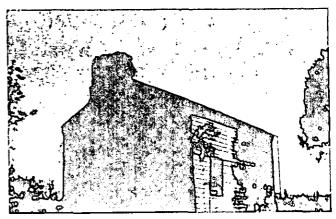
In time, communities developed on the ridge tops when it became practical to build roads inland throughout the County. Some small communities sprang up such as Francisville, Normansville and Hume which are hardly identified anymore as towns. Yet at one time they were important community centers. Eventually Boone County began to grow and more and more towns became established such as Florence, Walton, Verona, Union and Hebron and all the others. With the passage of time and the advent of the Civil War, Boone County like many other counties throughout the State was torn between its loyalties to the Union and its new loyalty to the Confederacy. In some of the older graveyards around the County can be found the tombstones of those men who died in that war. Each side fighting for the principles they felt to he right.

The Revolutionary Soldiers buried within our County are considerable. Names such as John Piatt, Cave Johnson, Hugh Steers received their homesteads as a result of their service in the Revolutionary War. My favorite personality in the last century is John Uri Lloyd who did so much to write about Boone County and the natural features and the nature of the people who lived here. His books such as "Stringtown on the Pike," "Warwick of the Knobs" and Etidorpha contain a message that would be of value and interest to many people.

I do hope that Boone Countians take the event of this Quenseptumcentennial to put a new emphasis on our history and especially the preservation of that history. The conservation of our historical sites and areas of natural beauty is important to all so that, when we celebrate our Bi-Centennial 25 years from now, even more material will be available to us and the picture of our past will be more clear than it is even today.

— Judge Bruce Ferguson

Cabin at Francisville about 1820

A Capsule History of Boone County

According to Collins History of Kentucky, Boone County was carved out of Campbell in 1798. Actually, the county was not officially established until June 17, 1799. And so here's how it all started, as related by the late William Fitzgerald, considered by knowledgeable persons to be the leading historian insofar as Boone County is concerned. At the time of his untimely death from a heart attack, Mr. Fitzgerald was a member of the staff of the Kentucky Historical Society with offices in Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky. Mr. Fitzgerald always wrote facts and not historical fiction, for he was a historian of the whole cloth.

In one of many columns Mr. Fitzgerald wrote for The Boone County Recorder, the county's "official" newspaper, under the heading "The Origin of Boone County," he wrote that on June 1, 1792, Kentucky became a state and Isaac Shelby was elected its first governor.

Then came a rash of county formations. Scott was formed from Wodford in 1792. Harrison was formed from Bourbon and Scott in 1793. Campbell was formed from Harrison, Scott and Mason in 1794. Boone was taken off of Campbell in 1799, Mr. Fitzgerald declares. Kenton came from Campbell in 1840.

Boone County had been visited by French explorers headed by Captain Charles de LeMoyne De-Longuiel in 1739. He came up the Big Bone Creek from the Ohio River. A number of men from Virginia subsequently visited the "graveyard of the mammals," and thus Big Bone Lick, with its fossil remains of Ice-Age animals, became well known. Indians and whites made salt there.

Mary Ingles, captured by Indians in 1756, was brought to Big Bone. She escaped and finally made her way back home to Augusta County, Virginia.

John David Woolpert, of Pennsylvania, was given a grant of land on the Ohio River. It was on this land that the Rev. John Tanner established Tanners Station in 1789. On this location John J. Flournoy established the town of Petersburg.

Boone County Order Book "A," page 1, reads:

"At a meeting of sundry inhabitants of the county of Boone at Huston and Archibald Reid, Esquire, in the said County, on Monday, the 17th day of June, 1799, a commission was produced from under the hand of James Garard, Esq., Governor of Kentucky, appointing John Hall, John Conner, John Brown, Archibald Huston and Archibald Reid, Esquires, Gentlemen, Justices of the Peace of the County Court and of the County of Boone.

"Whereupon the said John Conner administered the oath of office as a Justice of the Peace to the said John Hall and the said John Hall administered the same to the said John Conner, John Brown, Archibald Huston and Archibald Reid, Esquires, thereupon a Court was established.

"Cave Johnson was elected Clerk of the Court. Thomas Allen had been appointed Corner by the Governor. Moses Scott qualified as Surveyor. John Cave qualified and took the oath of office as Sheriff."

The Court proceded to fix on a place for the seat of Justice, whereupon to erect the public buildings. Robert Johnson and John H. Craig offered a place on Woolper Creek, then known as Craig's Camp. The County Seat was called Wilmington and in 1816 was changed to Burlington.

By these acts Boone County was in business.

The Court busied itself with many matters deemed necessary to the welfare of the new county.

On September 16, 1799, the Court proceeded to fix the rates for Tavern Keepers in the County. Breakfast, dinner or supper, one shilling and six pence.

Lodging per night, six pence. Whiskey per half pint, nine pence. Peach Brandy per half pint, one shilling and six pence. French Brandy or Medary wine per half pint, three shillings. All other wine or rum, two shillings and three pence. Horse to hay per night, one shilling. Pasturage per night, six pence. Oats or corn per gallon, eight pence.

License was issued for one year.

On July 21, 1800, Arthur Connelly's mark for his stock is a half crop off the upperside of the left ear, and his branding iron A.C. is ordered recorded.

On April 20, 1801, John Conner and Archelaus Alloway, Gent., are appointed inspectors of tobacco, hemp and flour at Woolper Warehouse on the Ohio River, whereupon the said Conner and Alloway took the oath required by law.

Rev. William Carpenter, the first pastor of Hopeful Lutheran Church, came into Boone County shortly after 1800. He was a giant among men. The Carpenters in the county are mostly products of his and his brother's families.

General James Taylor established Newport, Ky. in 1795. He also laid out Taylorsport, in Boone County.
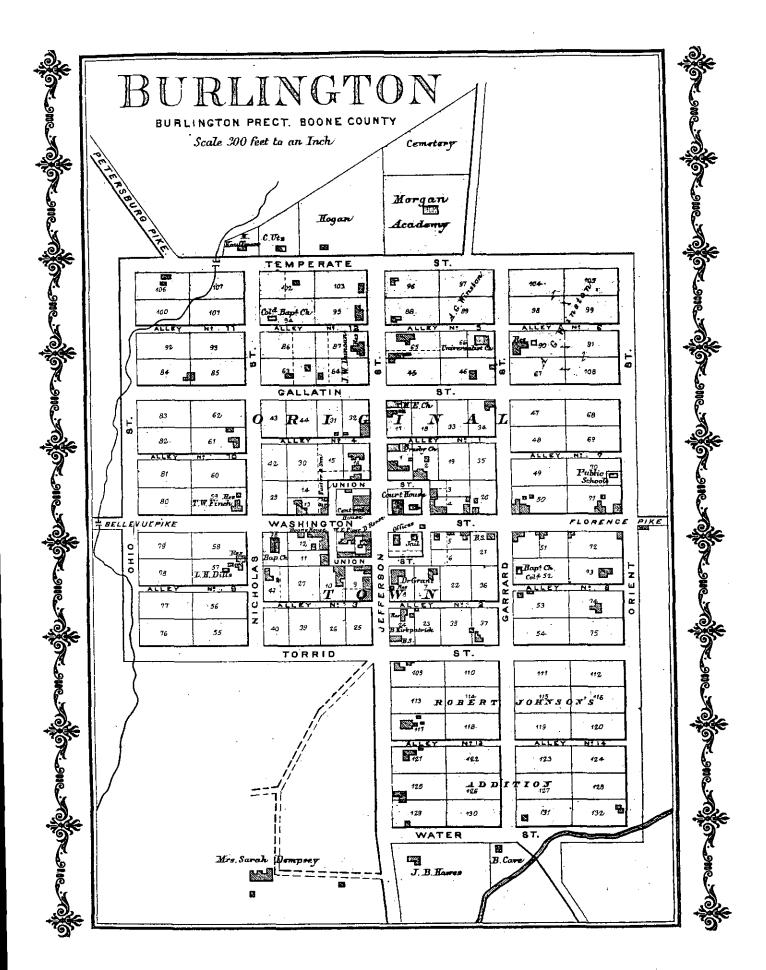
Rev. John Taylor, a Baptist minister, helped form the Bullittsburg Baptist Church in 1794. This is reputed to be the oldest Baptist church west of the Alleghenies.

Burlington, formerly Craig's Camp, and then Wilmington before it was renamed, was incorporated in 1824. The incorporation was allowed to lapse until 1910, according to some persons, and after sidewalks were constructed, and other improvements made, the incorporation was again allowed to lapse. The incorporation, still in a state of limbo, can be reactivated upon a petition to the county judge.
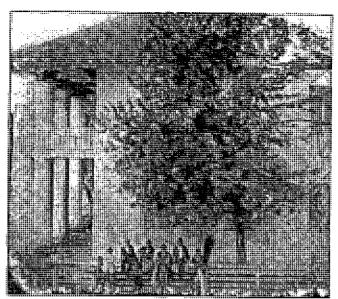
Florence, a third-class city, now has a population of about 16,000, according to Mayor C. M. (Hop) Ewing. Originally called Polecat, and then Pow Wow, because the Indians brought their furs there for exchange, it later was called Crossroads. The next name was Maddentown, and later named Connersville. But in 1830, when it was desired to incorporate the town and establish a post office, the people selected the name "Florence," because the Post Office Department already had a Connersville in another part of Northern Kentucky.

It is said that General Lafayette, one of the better known generals in the Revolutionary War, stayed overnight in Florence in 1836. Aaron Burr made his

BURLINGTON

BURLINGTON PRECT. BOONE COUNTY

Scale 300 feet to an Inch

Cemetery

Hogan

Morgan
Academy

PETERSBURG PIKE

I. Kauffman   C. Utz

TEMPERATE ST.

| 106 | 107 | 102 | 103 | 96 | 97 | 104 | 105 |
| 100 | 101 | Col^d Bap^t Ch. 94 | 95 | 88 | A.G. Winston 99 | 98 | Winston 99 |

ALLEY N° 11   ALLEY N° 12   ALLEY N° 5   ALLEY N° 6

| 92 | 93 | 86 | 87 | 65 | 66 Universalist Ch. | Res. 90 | 91 |
| 84 | 85 | 63 | 64 J.W.Duncan | 45 | 46 | 67 | 108 |

GALLATIN ST.

| 83 | 62 | O 43 R 44 I 31 32 G | M.E.Ch. 17 18 I 33 N 34 A L | 47 | 68 |
| 82 | 61 | | | 48 | 69 |

ALLEY N° 10   ALLEY N° 4   ALLEY N° 1   ALLEY N° 9

| 81 | 60 | 42 | 30 | 15 | Presby Ch. 1 2 | 19 | 35 | 49 | 70 Public School |
| 80 | 59 Res. T.W. Finch | 29 | 14 13 | UNION ST. Court House Court House | 3 4 20 | 50 | 71 |

OHIO ST.   BELLEVUE PIKE   WASHINGTON ST.   W.E.Ross D Ranor   FLORENCE PIKE

| 79 | 58 | 28 12 Boone House | Offices Jail | B.S. | 51 | 72 |
| 78 | 57 Res. L.H.Dills | Bap Ch. 11 UNION ST. | 5 6 21 | Bap^t Ch. Col^d 52 | 63 |

ALLEY N° 8   ALLEY N° 3   ALLEY N° 2   ALLEY N° 8

| 77 | 56 | 47 | 27 | 10 9 | Dr.Grant 22 36 | 53 | 74 |
| 76 | 55 | 40 | 39 | 26 25 | Res. B.Kirkpatrick 24 23 33 37 B.S. | 54 | 75 |

NICHOLAS ST.   T O W N   JEFFERSON ST.   GARRARD ST.   ORIENT ST.

TORRID ST.

109	110	111	112
113	ROBERT 114	JOHNSON'S 115 116	
117	118	119	120

ALLEY N° 13   ALLEY N° 14

121	122	123	124
125	ADDITION 126	127	128
129	130	131	132

WATER ST.

Mrs. Sarah Dempsey

J.B. Hawes

B. Cave

Second Court House, 1817

Boone County Jail About 1890
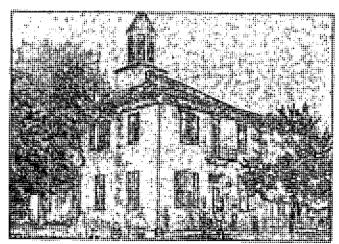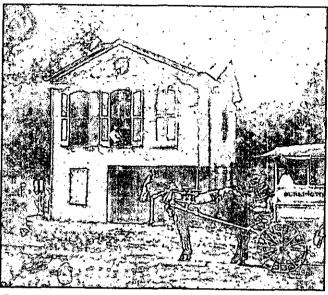
first trip through Florence in 1805, and a second trip in 1806.

Limaburg, between Florence and Burlington, was originally called Needmore and a post office was established in 1885 after changing the name to Limaburg. It continued to operate until 1907, when the rural free delivery service was established in the area.

Walton was formed on January 21, 1840. It had a post office as early as 1815 by the name of Gaines Ford Road. The town was named Gaines Crossroad in 1823 and Walton in 1841.

Union, located on U. S. 42 about five miles southwest of Florence was incorporated in 1871 and the incorporation was reactivated about five or six years ago. It is a sixth-class city.

Verona was settled about the middle 1800's. A post office was established there in 1850.

At that time the following communities had post offices: Petersburg, Hamilton, Burlington, Elijah Creek, Middle Creek, Mitchellsville, Mills, Florence, Walton, Union and Verona. By 1874 other post offices — Bullittsville, Constance, Grant and Hebron

Old Court House Remodeled 1817
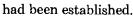

County Infirmary, 1903

Downtown Walton, 1900

Boone County Court House
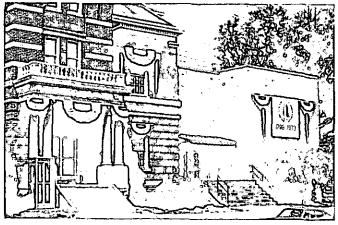

Boone County Health Dept.

had been established.

Our early citizens experienced considerable difficulty in traversing the system of county roads, some of which were little more than paths used by Buffalo and other animals on their way to the salt and sulphur licks at Big Bone. For example, as late as 1900, Boone County had about 83 miles of macadamized roads and 1120 miles of mud roads.
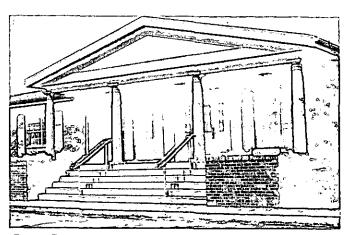
In 1851, the Florence-Burlington turnpike was started to replace the mud road. The last tollgate in Boone County was removed in 1915 on Burlington Pike.

The first brick house in Boone County is that presently occupied by Richard Crisler in the North Bend Bottoms. It is said to have been built by Cave Johnson, one of the organizers of the county.
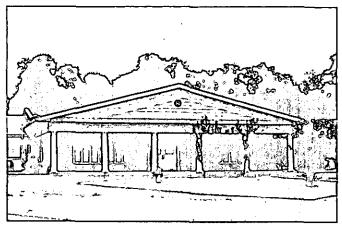
Boone County has a shoreline of about forty miles along the Ohio River. The low water mark on the opposite shore is the boundary line. Other states have contested this boundary line and would make the line in the center of the river, however this line dates back to March, 1784. At that time Virginia ceded to the United States "all right, title, and claim, as well of soil as of jurisdiction, which the said commonwealth had to the territory or tract of territory within the limits of the Virginia Charter, situated, lying, and being to the northwest of the Ohio River."
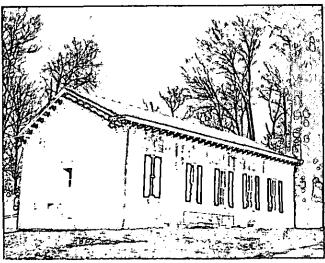

Woodspoint

Some Churches of Boone County, 1794-1973

It has been remarked that Boone County probably has more churches for the number of inhabitants than any other county anywhere. While that statement may not be proven, it is certain the churches are an integral part of community life.

Religious freedom played a large part in the founding of America, and, as the settlers pushed westward from the seacoast colonies, it was natural that dedicated ministers soon followed. Vital functions of society, marriages, baptisms and burials, as well as the trials of daily living required the services of the Church.

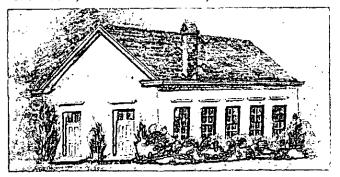In Boone County the Baptist Church is the oldest and largest in numbers.

BULLITTSBURG BAPTIST CHURCH was founded in June 1794, by twelve families who had migrated from Woodford County to the North Bend area, then known as Bullitts Bottoms. The name honored the soldier who had received a land grant here for service in early Colonial Wars.

Bullittsburg Baptist Church

John Taylor and Joseph Redding, of Great Crossing Baptist Church in Scott County were organizers, assisted by William Cave of the local church. Cave was ordained in 1800. A log church was built in 1797 on two acres of land donated by George Gaines. The brick structure, which is still used today was built in 1819. In 1873, an unusual Baptismal Pool was built in a small stream near the Church. It is in the form of a keyhole with steps descending at the small end.

The boundary of the area served by Bullittsburg was quite large and as population increased, members were dismissed to form new churches nearer their homes. The first of these was DRY CREEK BAPTIST, organized in 1800, with Moses Vickers, a 1784 immigrant from Maryland to Kentucky as the minister. This church was between Erlanger and Covington, on the Lexington Pike and ceased to exist sometime after 1883. WOOLPERS BOTTOM, formed in 1801, later combined with the original church at Bullittsburg. A third "daughter" church, organized in 1803, was MIDDLE CREEK BAPTIST. This congregation was served for six years by lay leaders with an occasional visiting preacher. In 1818, 103 members were added to the church. In 1819, 14 members were given letters of dismissal to organize a church at EAST BEND. Two other churches were formed in this way. In 1840, 21 dismissed members began the BURLINGTON BAPTIST, and in 1842, 24 members became the BIG BONE CHURCH. The Robert Kirtley's, father and son served variously at all these churches, from 1825 to 1875. In 1877, after a storm destroyed the old meeting house near "the Cliffs," the congregation moved to BELLEVIEW. SAND RUN BAPTIST, at Francesville, was organized in 1819, by 77 members from Bullittsburg. Rev. William Whitaker served as pastor for forty years. Sand Run was the mother church of the HEBRON BAPTIST CHURCH, on Constance Road, Hebron.
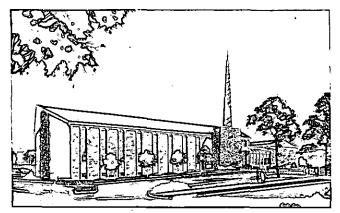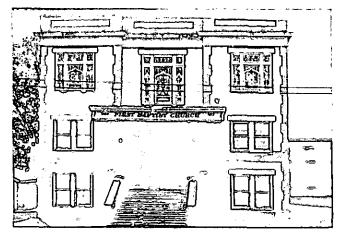

Sand Run Baptist Church, Francisville

Florence Baptist Church

FLORENCE BAPTIST, organized in 1844, is the largest congregation today. Other Baptist Churches are BEAVER LICK, near Walton; FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Burlington; FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Florence; GREENVIEW BAPTIST, Burlington Pike, Florence; NEW BETHEL, Verona; PETERSBURG BAPTIST; UNION BAPTIST; FIRST BAPTIST, Walton; and ZION BAPTIST, Walton.
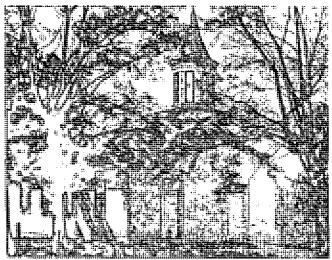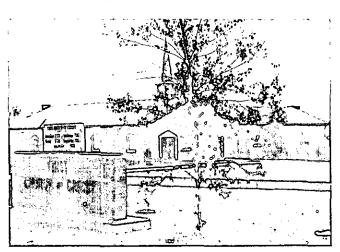

First Baptist Church, Walton

One of the first CHRISTIAN CHURCHES in Boone County was begun in Petersburg in 1836. Thomas Arnold was the first regular minister. Early Baptisms were in the Ohio River. The Church with the inscription "Christian Meeting House" above the entrance, was erected in 1840. The congregation took the inscription very literally and records show that meetings were conducted there by ministers of the Baptist, Methodist, Universalist and Christian Scientist faiths, as well as meetings of women's societies, concerts, and other affairs of public interest.

This church is unique in that this original building is in use at the present time. The Doder Diary, a record of early happenings in Petersburg, states that in 1872, a Christmas Tree was decorated in the church. He mentions this as if it were very unusual.
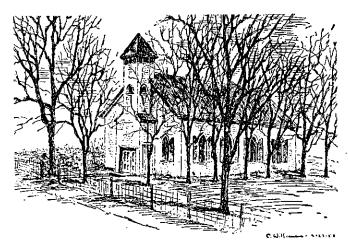

Old Florence Christian Church

First Church of Christ, Florence

FLORENCE CHRISTIAN, organized in 1831, is both the oldest and presently the largest congregation. Their modern building is situated on the same lot occupied by the "Little White Church by the side of the Road," a white brick church of classic design which was built in 1835.
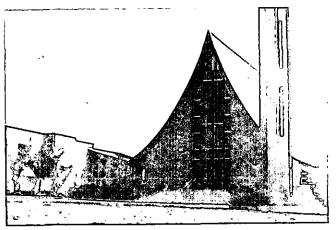
Another of the older Christian Churches is at Bullittsville. This was organized in 1879, following a "protracted meeting," begun by Elder W. S. Keene of Lexington, at the Baptist Church in Francesville, and transferred after the first week to the Grange Hall at Bullittsville. There were 19 original members, who were joined in a few weeks by 43 others. With $1205.00 in hand, the building committee started a new building, completed in 1880. This was destroyed in 1910 when struck by lightning. The members voted to rebuild on the same site. That building, with necessary additions serves the congregation today. Other Christian Churches are located at CONSTANCE and WALTON.

Hebron Lutheran Church

Old Beaver Lick Christian Church

HEBRON LUTHERAN CHURCH was organized in 1854 by descendants of the Hopeful families and other Madison County, Virginia immigrants. The plot of land was donated by the Crigler family and the bricks were burned on the site. That building was replaced after 113 years by the modern structure now in use.

Another Lutheran church, now disbanded, was EBENEZER, located near Richwood. In early years the same pastor served all three churches.
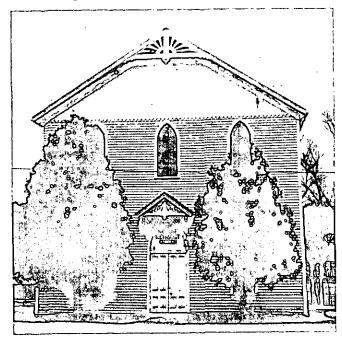
The LUTHERAN CHURCH in Boone County also dates from the early 1800's. HOPEFUL LUTHERAN was founded in 1805. Meetings were first held in the home of George Rouse, near Florence. The Rouses and their neighbors the Carpenters, Hoffmans, Houses, Tanners and Zimmermanns were former members of the Hebron Lutheran Church in Madison County, Virginia. Of German descent, while the immigrants were busy farming and establishing their families in new surroundings, the church met in a crude log cabin. A history reports that Father Carpenter, the pastor, took his congregation to task with the emotional accusation. "Alle Bauen Gute Haeuser und lassen Gott in Der Huette Whonen!" or "You build fine homes for yourselves while leaving God in a tent." The parishioners were shocked and shamed into beginning a newer and finer building on an acre of land donated by George Rouse. The brick building used today is the fourth church built on the same site.
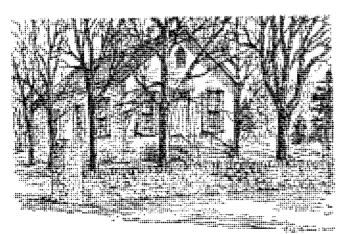

Big Bone Methodist Church

Soon after the town of Florence was organized, the METHODISTS formed a church there. Members first met in private homes, with revivals and tent meetings held by Circuit Riders. In 1842, a log church was built. The floor was dirt, strewn with straw and the seats were split logs without backs.

Members left without "snuffing out" the candles placed between the logs for light. The green condition of the logs prevented their igniting and the candles burned out without damage. In 1832, the present building on Main Street was built. This congregation enjoys the distinction of having eight of its young men enter the ministry. The METHODIST CHURCH at PETERSBURG recently merged with that at BURLINGTON. The old bell was transferred also to Burlington, when the building at Petersburg was razed. Other Methodist churches are at BIG BONE, EAST BEND, UNION, WALTON and at TAYLORSPORT.
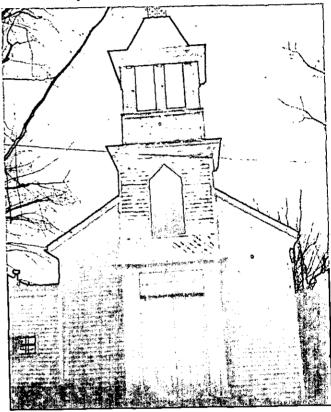
HEBRON PENTACOSTAL CHURCH, was organized in 1933. Besides being the only group of this faith in the county, it is unique in at least two other ways. First, the organizing ministers were women. Mrs. Ruth Williamson and Miss Ruth Brooks, and the present minister is also a woman, Miss Ann Briles. Second, they worship in a building much older in years than their congregation. The old building was once the local movie theater where silent pictures were shown. The hall, redecorated and furnished with an altar and a fine organ, adequately serves a small but active congregation.

RICHWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is the oldest Presbyterian church in Northern Kentucky, having been founded in 1834 by Joseph Cabell Harrison, a first cousin of President William Henry Harrison. The latter settled in southern Ohio and Joseph Cabell Harrison settled across the river in northern Kentucky. Joseph Cabell Harrison, together with another cousin, John Breckinridge, edited the first religious paper in Kentucky. An historical marker has been erected at the church. Another Presbyterian church is located at UNION.
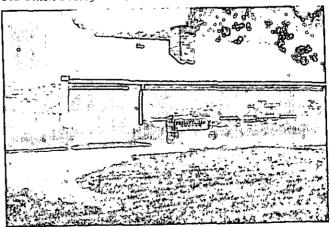
Old Union Presbyterian Church

Richwood Presbyterian Church

Union Presbyterian Church
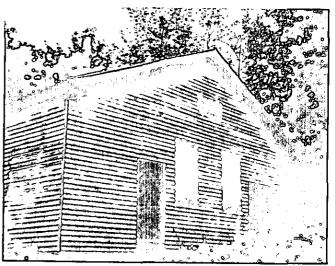
The first ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, ST. PAUL of Florence, was founded in 1851, and met in the log home of Cornelious Ahern on Shelby Street. One of the original members was Andrew Collins, a native of Ireland, who arrived at New Orleans, and made his way up river to Taylorsport, Kentucky. On hearing Mass was to be celebrated in Florence on Sunday, he rode there on horseback to be present. Beside Ahern and Collins the Catholics living in Florence were Mrs. Scott, wife of the local doctor, and Mr. and Mrs. Ferneding, who operated a tavern. Mass was celebrated every three months in Mr. Ahern's home by Father Thomas R. Butler of Covington. In 1855, the first church building, a frame structure, was built on two lots donated by Ezra D. Fish. The lots bordered on Shelby and Center Streets. A small school was operated in connection with this church for a time. A second building of brick was built in 1911 at the present location.

Gunpowder Church

Harmony existed between the Catholic Church and its neighbors since the early days except for one incident recorded in connection with building of the frame church on Shelby Street. A group known as the "Know Nothings" vowed to burn the church before it was finished. As members prepared to defend the building, Col. H. Buckner, a non-Catholic, attended the meeting of the bigots. Laying his revolver on the table before them, and calling on God as his witness, he promised to shoot the man who lit the first match. Known to be a man of his word, the threat was abandoned.

The second oldest Catholic parish is in Walton-Verona, founded first as a mission at Verona in 1850, and known as St. Patricks. About 1895 property was purchased in Walton for a church and after 1950 with the founding of ALL SAINTS, Walton became the center of the parish. A fairly recent parish is IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY near Hebron. Meeting first as a mission in rented quarters in 1953, it became an independent church in 1955. Their building was dedicated in 1957. A school is operated in conjunction with the church. MARY QUEEN OF HEAVEN, near Erlanger was begun in 1955.

Other Christian churches include: CHURCH OF CHRIST, Florence; Pt. Pleasant; Grant; and Walton. CHURCH OF GOD, Walton; EPISCOPAL, Florence; WESLEYAN, Hopeful Heights and CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN, Constance, Kentucky.

Two items of particular interest were noted in reading the accounts of the early churches. First, most of the Christian, Baptist and Methodist congregations formed before 1840's had a number of regular active members who were colored. As the country drifted toward the Civil War, feeling changed and the colored brethren established their own churches. These include FIRST BAPTIST CHURCHES in Burlington and Florence and ZION BAPTIST in Walton. Another, a small frame church located at Francesville, has been abandoned. Second, the leaders of the older churches took seriously their obligation to see that the Brethren adhered strictly to the laws of their faith. Minute Books record many instances in which individuals are taken to task for swearing, drinking, and dancing. Often the admonition was well received with the offender asking and being granted forgiveness. Other times resulted in dismissal by the church or resignation by the unrepentant member.

Christian people, while professing love for their human kind, are nonetheless human. So we hear of dissention and proselyting, but we also see expressions of good will and cooperation between all faiths. The impact of the Christian faith and discipline, on public and private affairs of the county seem apparent in the relatively low incidence of social problems as compared to other areas.

Many things change in 175 years. The vital functions, marriage, baptism, death and the trials of daily living remain the same. We still need the Church.

Research for this article included papers written by: A. M. Yealey, Wm. Fitzgerald, Dutton Aylor, Wm. B. Campbell, and other previously published accounts.
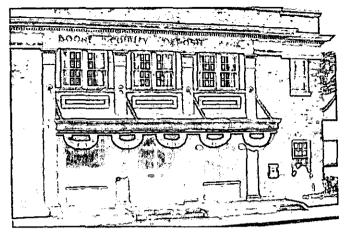
The Banks of Boone County

1885 Boone County Deposit Bank of Burlington founded. In 1925 a new building was erected across the street from courthouse. In February, 1927, merged with the Peoples Deposit Bank which bought assets.

1890 Walton Deposit Bank opened for business and was only bank between Covington and Williamstown. Merged in February, 1927 with Equitable Bank and Trust Co.

1892 Hebron Perpetual Building & Loan.

1903 Farmer's Bank of Petersburg organized July 1, and went out of business in June, 1970.
Verona Deposit Bank started in business July 6, 1903.
Union Deposit Bank organized.
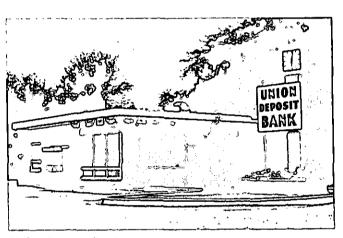
1904 Florence Deposit Bank opened for business July 25, 1904.

1905 Peoples Deposit Bank organized in May and started in business November 6. Merged with Boone County Deposit Bank in 1927.

1909 Citizens Deposit Bank was organized to fill need as nearest banks were at Burlington or Petersburg and roads were bad. Started in business April 5, 1909.
Richwood Bank organized but has since gone out of business.

1920 Hebron Deposit Bank organized.

1907 Equitable Bank and Trust Company organized September 7, and in 1927 merged with Walton Deposit Bank.

1971 Hebron Deposit Bank started a branch where Farmers Bank of Petersburg was located.
Boone State Bank organized, as a branch of Citizens Deposit Bank in Florence.
The Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Burlington, was organized April 8, 1878.
The Florence Building and Loan, Florence, started in 1925.
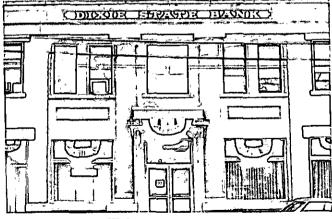
People's Deposit Bank, Burlington
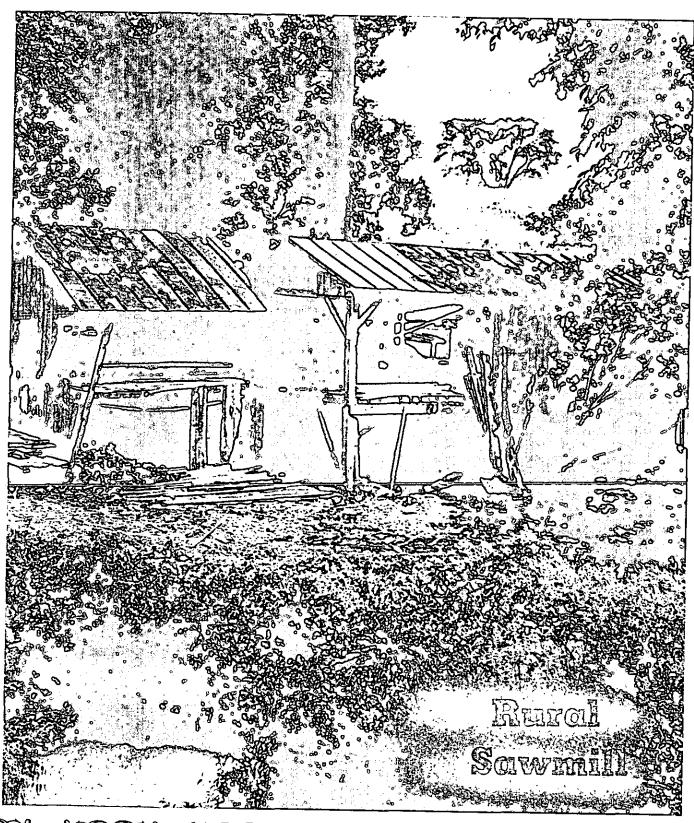
Union Deposit Bank
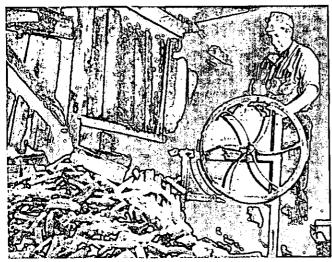
Dixie State Bank, Walton
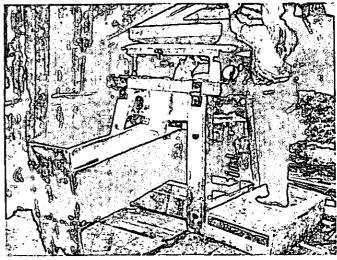
Rural Sawmill

W. S. Waters is community miller as well as sawmill operator and blacksmith. Here he feeds corn into a hand-operated sheller which removes the kernels.

Waters dumps the corn into the hopper of the grist mill. Boone County farmers grind their meal and flour here.

"FILLING A WHEEL" is Water's explanation of his task. He's fitting spokes into a farmer's broken wagon wheel.

Waiting for his Father to straighten the log on the sawmill track is Cecil Winfield, ready to pull the cord to set the track and saw in motion. Rolling the knotted logs onto the track is done by hoohs backed by plenty of muscle.

Grist Mills

In the earlier years, in the absence of decent roads, grist mills, where the farmers had their corn and wheat and oats ground, existed along the various creeks. For example, there was a mill on Gunpowder Creek near where the Y.M.C.A. Camp Ernst is located. There was another on a branch of Gunpowder Creek where the branch is crossed, near Florence, at the site of the George Rouse bridge. Still another was on Salem Creek near Walton, and this is how Stephenson Mill Road got its name. There were others of course. These ran by water power, supplied by the creeks on which they were located.

The late Dr. O. S. Crisler, a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine who taught at University of Kentucky and later at the University of Missouri, who was born at Limaburg in 1879, said that his grandfather, A. S. Crisler, ran a water grist mill on Gunpowder Creek just below Limaburg. He said his great-great grandfather, Gabriel Crisler, ran a grist mill above the forks on Long Branch.

Northern Kentucky Industrial Foundation

The Northern Kentucky Industrial Foundation was incorporated on April 1, 1959. It was organized by the Chamber of Commerce and other interested business and civic leaders as a non-profit organization.

A study was made and a site was selected. It was voted to raise money for operating funds through the sale of five year non-interest bearing investment certificates. The money came rapidly in commitments from the business community.

After the necessary financing was arranged, the land was purchased on October 1, 1959. The site selected was an area of approximately 1,000 acres which lay partly in Boone and partly in Kenton County, south of Florence, Kentucky.

The location was excellent, near the center of consumer markets in the United States and the Cincinnati metropolitan area. Many and varied industrial services and suppliers were available, as well as splendid transportation facilities: rail, truck, river and air. The labor supply, both skilled and unskilled, was abundant.

The water district and the sanitation district were most cooperative in helping to develop the project. The Union Light, Heat & Power Company built the gas and electric lines necessary. Kentucky Department of Highways built a heavy duty concrete road through the Foundation's property.

The Board wanted an industrial park that both the developers and the industries could be proud of, so they set up standards with which any industry locating in the Park had to comply: set back a stipulated distance from the roads; prospective industries required to pave all driveways and parking areas; truck docks, rail sidings, and employee parking areas are to be kept behind the front line of buildings. The wisdom of these high standards have proven its value.

Today there are thirty-five industrial plants in the Northern Kentucky Industrial Foundation's Park and two others are under construction. They employ between 5,000 and 6,000 people with an annual payroll of 40 to 50 million dollars.

The success that the Northern Kentucky Industrial Foundation now enjoys is living proof that dreams can materialize, but it took more than wishful thinking. A comparatively small group of businessmen, with banking and financial leaders forming a strong backbone, came up with an idea which has resulted in the largest industrial city in Kentucky, and one of the most unusual and profitable civic-minded industrial undertakings in the nation.
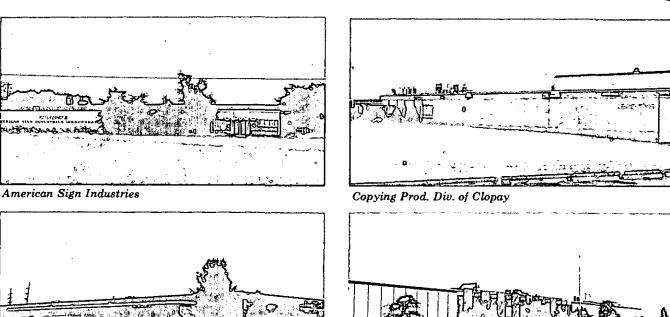
LEGEND
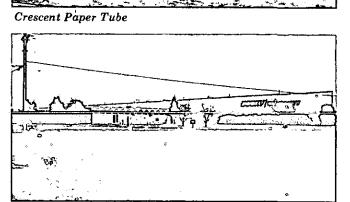
1. Anchor Products, Inc.
2. American Sign, Inc.
3. Lit-Ning Industries
4. Nat. Industrial Containers
5. Litton Educational Publishing
6. Cincinnati Ventilating Co.
7. Husky-Brundy
8. Levi Strauss
9. Lingo Mfg. Co.
10. Willis Music Co.
11. Kopet Co.
12. Copying Prod. Div. of Clopay
13. Clow Corp.
14. Ashland Oil Co.
15. Crescent Paper Tube Co.
16. Continental Electric
17. Hill Seed Co.
18. Litton Unit Handling Systems
19. Great Lakes Carbon
20. Swedlow, Inc.
21. Lasco Industries
22. C. S. I.
23. American Security Products
24. Equitable Paper Bag Co.
25. Square D Co.
26. Queen City Dinettes
27. Globe Union, Inc.
28. Superior Furniture Mfg.
29. Gamon-Calmet Ind., Inc.
30. Signode Corp.
31. Scovill Mfg. Co.
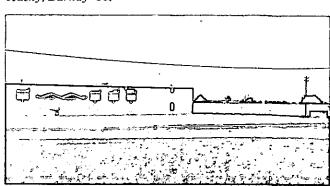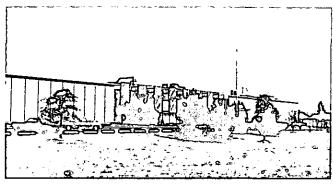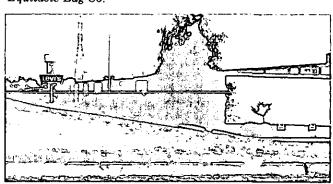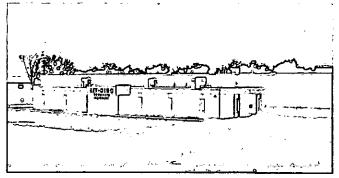
American Sign Industries

Copying Prod. Div. of Clopay

Crescent Paper Tube

Equitable Bag Co.

Husky/Burndy Co.

Levi's

Lingo Industry

Lit-Ning Products
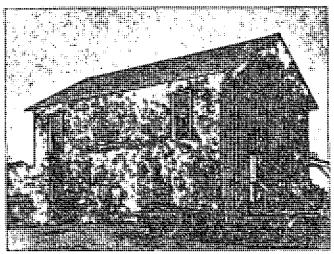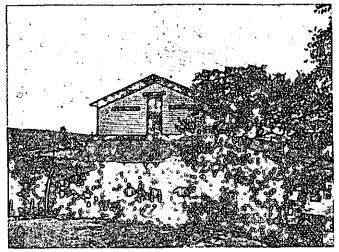
L. H. Busby's Shop, Gunpowder

Beaver Lick Mercantile Co.'s Store
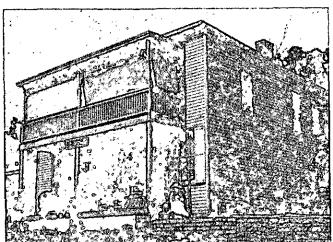
Rouse Bros. Flour Mill, Walton

C. G. Riddell's Store, Rabbit Hash

W. H. Stamper's Store, McVille

J. S. Surface's Store, Gunpowder

Inn at Francisville, 1860
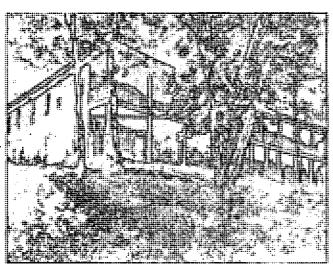
Boone County Hotels, T and Motels
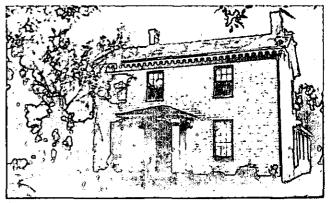
Today's traveler must check carefully to find a motel which will allow him to travel with a pet. Early Boone Countians thought nothing of bedding down at a tavern or hotel with hundreds of pigs, sheep, cattle and assorted fowls. Indeed, driving his stock to market was the main reason he was spending a night away from home.

All towns had their hotels, taverns, or inns to accommodate travelers. Only food and lodging for men and animals were provided. Entertainment, such as music or dancing was not part of the service, and local families did not "eat out" in these establishments.

Big Bone Hotel, 1815

One of the most famous of Boone County Hotels was built in 1815 at Big Bone Springs. Called the Henry Clay Hotel, in honor of the famous Kentuckian, it was considered one of the best health resorts west of the Alleghenies. There were bath houses, a dance pavilion, and accommodations for horses and carriages. Guests came by boat or carriage and some families spent the entire summer in cottages provided. Records show visits by the Clays, Marshalls, Breckenridges, and Johnsons. They visited Sheriff Leonard Stephens, sheriff of Kenton County who had his campaign headquarters there. A new hotel was built higher up the hill in 1870, but by then other attractions competed, the war had changed fortunes and society and popularity of Big Bone waned. The Old Hotel Building was detroyed in the 1930's.

Taverns in Florence included one opposite the intersection of Burlington Pike and Ridge Road, operated by a Mr. Williams. Another was operated by Mr. Madden, one of the founders of Florence. Aaron Burr, and General La Fayette and his son were entertained in these taverns in 1824.

The tavern at the junction of Banklick and Ridge Roads often housed 50 to 75 guests overnight. Flocks of turkeys driven from the central part of the state roosted on the fences and in trees under the care of a night watchman. Drovers with their herds of cattle, sheep and pigs could arise early and be at the Covington markets by 8 or 9 A.M.

At "Landing", now known as Hamilton, George McGlasson in 1834 was issued a permit to operate a tavern in his home at the mouth of Landing Creek.

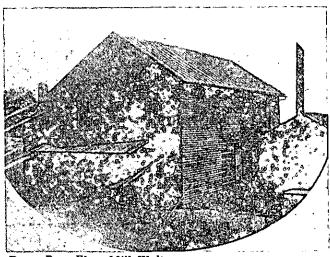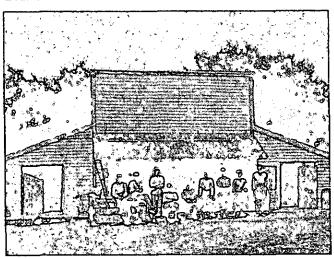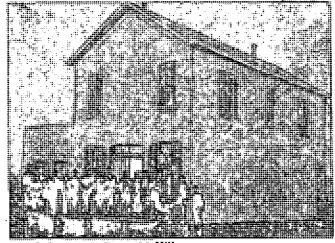More spacious and elegant than the early tavern, the so-called haunted house near Walton, was operated as an Inn, by its builder Colonel Gaines. Henry Clay was a frequent guest at this famous stage coach stop between Lexington and Cincinnati. A map of Kentucky printed in 1836, shows it as "Gaines X Roads". During the Civil War General Kirby Smith used the Inn as headquarters. General Morgan and his men camped in the yard. After the War, Jerry Glenn operated the house as "Drovers Inn". Drovers herding cattle, hogs, and sheep along the pike to Cincinnati stopped overnight there. It was also a station where stage coach horses were changed and fed.

J. M. Finch's Saloon, Florence
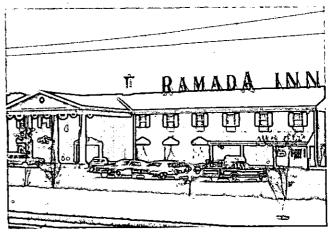
Generally the owner of a tavern and his family lived on the premises and shared the work of caring for guests. The quality of such service varied from one establishment to another, but prices charged for food, drink and lodging were set by the court and were enforced. A number of cases are recorded in the Sheriffs Reports, of landlords fined for overcharging guests.

A plat of Francesville, drawn in 1860 shows the "Stone Hotel" and an Inn located in the house later owned by the Markland family. Both buildings have been torn down. Hotels mentioned in a paper, "The Daily Recorder", published in Burlington in 1887, report the progress of a religious convention held there, show ads for The Palmer House, Prop., S. A. Palmer; and Boone House, C. L. Crisler, Prop. In Petersburg the Loder House, a large frame Building, with veranda overlooking the River is still standing.
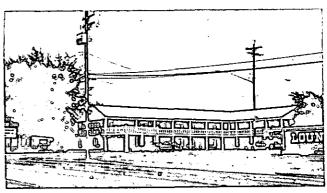
With the advent of automobiles and improved roads, local travel no longer meant an overnight trip. Many of the old hotels closed. During the 30's travelers stayed in tourist homes, often rustic cabins set in wooded lots. Others were guests in spare bedrooms of private homes.

After World War II the rapid expansion of the economy brought expressways to handle the hordes of travelers, and the word Motel entered our language. From one story, frame or brick buildings, offering little but a bed and bath, the motel or motor inns have developed into luxurious multi-story units with Color TV, swimming pools, air-conditioning, food and entertainment. Special units are designed with the trucking industry in mind. Accommodation include 24-hour restaurants, shower rooms, and huge parking lots for the trailer rigs.
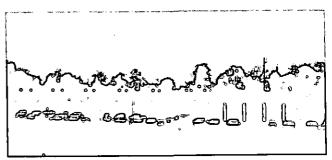
Boone County has examples of all kinds of modern motels, located principally in Florence and at other interstate highway interchanges. Whatever is needed by travelers or by local groups seeking convenient meeting rooms and refreshments, is available at reasonable cost and with minimum effort on the part of the host.

Ramada Inn

Wildwood Motor Inn

Holiday Inn

Greater Cincinnati Airport

Situated in historic Boone County, the Greater Cincinnati Airport has been providing commercial airline service for residents of the tri-state area for twenty-six years. The idea of a Boone County location for a Cincinnati airport originated in 1941, when the Civil Aeronautics Administration expressed an interest in some seven hundred acres between Mineola Pike and Youell Road. Acting on the CAA's request, the Kentucky Highway Department surveyed the proposed site and was instrumental in the construction of the airport access road now known as Donaldson Road.

Shortly after Ground Breaking in May of 1943, the first Airport Board was appointed. It immediately began negotiations with American, TWA and Delta began operations from Lunken to CVG; however the devastating effects of World War II were felt throughout the country, and the newly completed runways and taxi strips were taken over by the U.S. Army for practice landings of B-17 bombers. As the war neared an end, the War Production Board approved construction of the administration building in April of 1945, and the prospect of airport facilities for Cincinnati would soon be a reality.

Dedication ceremonies for the new facilities were held in the fall of 1946, with American Airlines winning the race for "first in" and initiating the first DC-4 service to CVG. Three months later, on January 10, 1947, throngs of well wishers braved the bitter cold to witness the opening day of airline operations that would bring a new era of aviation to the Greater Cincinnati area.

Today, Greater Cincinnati Airport's service extend throughout the continental United States and abroad, with seven scheduled United States and domesic and international carriers. Four trunk carcarriers and three regional carriers provide direct service to over 100 cities in the United States alone.

Keeping pace with the rapid growth of the aviation industry, CVG is currently in the midst of a $40 million expansion program. Construction of the new terminal complex was initiated in the spring of this year, and is scheduled for completion early in 1974. It will include construction of two new unit-terminal buildings, and renovation of the existing terminal.

The past five months of building has created a transformation of the airport's physical appearance. Giant Structural steel components outline the eventual shape of the project and pinpoint the exact locations of the new buildings. Construction crews are busy at work pouring concrete, hoisting beams, and drilling caissons. A remote parking lot, part of the overall project, is already in operation and its red and yellow shuttle busses scurry back and forth to the terminal with passengers.

Upon completion, CVG's new terminal complex will be one of the most modern, functional facilities conceived to date. In addition to the new buildings, it will include new aircraft apron, roadway system, parking facilities and service roads. The entire project will be high-lighted by all new signing and lighted access roads. Additional long term and employee parking at the intersection of the new connector from I-275 and the recently relocated Donaldson Road, will permit congestion-free entry and departure from the terminal complex.
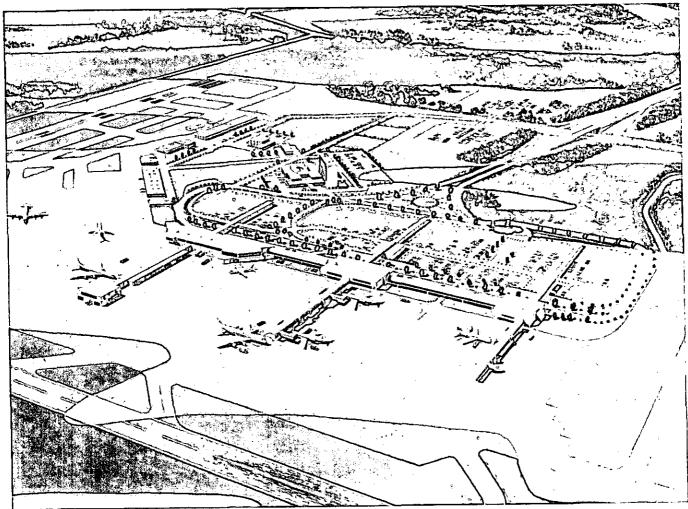
The three terminals will be connected by a covered walkway system and provide second level passenger loading. Each of the new buildings will have its own baggage claim building, conveniently located in the new parking area and fed by an underground baggage conveyor system from airside. Another unique feature of the complex will be the central gatehold lobbies. Also located in the two new terminals, these lobbies will centralize operations in a huge, single room, and provide the public with easy access to the surrounding concession stands.

The exterior of the new buildings will be modern and clean in appearance; and landscaping of the new facility will play a major part in welcoming the public to the Greater Cincinnati Area. The landscape effect will continue throughout the terminals with numerous planters, color coordinated interiors and exposed ceiling units combining to create an ultra modern design for the terminal's decor. The central gatehold lobbies will also shorten walking distances and allow the public convenient access to the concession areas.

Greater Cincinnati Airport joins the citizens of Boone County in celebrating their 175th Anniversary. And extends thanks to Boone County for its support in the past and looks forward to its continued cooperation in the future.

This section sponsored by Boone County Business Men's Association
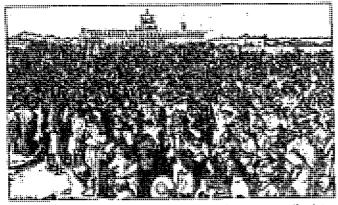
An overhead shot of the architect's model shows the layout of the new terminal complex for the Greater Cincinnati Airport. The exterior of the existing terminal on the far right will be completely refaced to match the two new terminal buildings with their enclosed walkways to the baggage claim buildings, on the left.
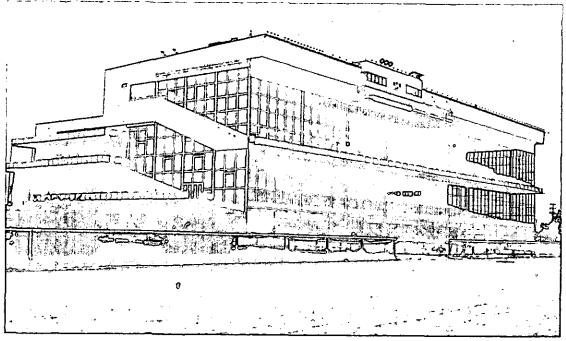
Boone County residents were among the many well-wishers who turned out for the Airport's Dedication ceremonies in 1947.

The old American, TWA, and Delta DC-4's land at CVG for dedication ceremonies. Winner of the race for "first in" was American Airlines flight #85 from Chicago.

25

Latonia Race Track

Latonia Race Track

Latonia Race Track, named for the old Latonia oval, opened its gates to Thoroughbred racing for the first time on August 27, 1959, when a 24 day meeting was conducted. Record attendance set that meeting was on September 7th, when 11,415 race-hungry fans poured through the turnstiles on Labor Day to watch some of the best racing in the area. This record still stands, though the $427,647 bet that day has long since been surpassed. The record handle to date was set March 28, 1970, when a whopping $795,645 was pushed through the mutuel windows. Three track records set during that In-augural meeting still stand. Night racing was intro-duced in 1968 and was an immediate success.

In 1962, two events gave Latonia a chance to really prosper. Most important of these was the opening of I-75, making travel to and from the track a simple matter. A new tote board was also con-structed, containing win, place, and show pools for each horse and the totals bet on each race. Each succeeding year more improvements were made. The grandstand was glass enclosed in 1968 and more barns were added to the original group, in 1973, additional barns were constructed, as well as modern washroom and lavatory facilities.

A completely weatherized grandstand and club-house now seat 7,200 fans while stall space now totals 1,300. The track, a mile in length, is 75 feet wide with 100 foot turns and boasts a 970 foot long home stretch.

On July 26, 1965, a new form of racing made its appearance at the prospering track. The Ohio Valley Harness Racing Association began the first harness racing meet at Latonia, which ran 24 nights. It, too, has grown steadily, the current meeting of 1973 running for 64 nights. Largest single, night handle was set on July 17, 1971 when $231,531 was bet, and the largest attendance figure was chalked up on August 3, 1968, when 5,496 race fans converged on the track. Ten "two minute" miles, (the stand-ard of excellence in harness racing), have been clocked in the nine years the standardbred have raced here, five of them set in 1973 while the track was lightning fast.

Then, on October 4, 1969, the first pari-mutuel Quarter Horse meeting conducted east of the Missis-sippi was held at Latonia, under the auspices of the Tri-State Quarter Horse Association. Quarter Horses from all sections of the country have raced here in the stakes offered by the management.

Currently, racing of some sort is in progress nine months out of the year now at the Florence, Ky. track, offering a racing variety to suit all tastes, in this "Sport of Kings".

The Court proceeded to fix the Tavern rates
for the ensuing year which is as follows,

Breakfast Dinner or Supper each	1	6
Lodging #night		6
Whiskey #half pint		9
Peach Brandy #d°	1	6
French Brandy or Madary Wine	3	0
All Other Wine or Rum	2	3
Horse to hay #night	1	0
Pasturiage #night		6
Oats or Corn #gallon		8

Ordered that John Conner Esq. be appointed
Commissioner a/o Superintend the erection of a Stray
pound at the place fixed on for the Court
house and that the same be made 10 feet
Square ——

The next Court to be held at this place

Court adjourned til Court in course

John Brown

Census Boone County, Kentucky
From United States Census and Collins' Historys 1847 and 1874

Year	Pop.	Florence	Burlington	Petersburg	Stringtown	Walton	Union
1800	1534						
1810	3608						
1820	6542						
1830	9075	63	276	250	75	50	50
1840	10034	200	400	420		289	
1840 — Hamilton Landing — 200							
1850	11185	252	252				
1860	11196						
1870	10696	374	277	400			
1870 — Taylorsport — 120; Grant — 61							
1880	11996	309		441			
1890	12246						
1900	11170	258					
1910	9420	250					
1920	9572	268		390			
1930	9595	450		430			
1940	10820	776					
1950	13015	1325				1530	
1960	21940	5837			*Hebron*	1801 (city)	
1970	32812	11457 (city) 19307 with subdivisions	350 3935 with subdivisions		4253 with subdivisions	5317 with subdivisions	
1970 — Hopeful Heights — 473							

In 1880 the United States Center of population was eight miles west by south of Cincinnati. That would be in Boone County near Taylorsport.

From Cincinnati Newspapers, 1813

Col. Johnson's big bulldog got mashed to death in John Houston's wolf trap.

Col. Sebree and John Hornsby, who took a flat boat load of pork to New Orleans, have returned. They gave a thrilling account of their return afoot through the Indian country. They came through Nashville, Tennessee, and report Gen. Jackson raising a large army to meet the British at New Orleans.

Col. J. Flournoy, who lives in the big house in Petersburg, received a clock from Philadelphia two or three weeks ago, the first one in Boone County. People from far and near go to see the wonderful machine. Mrs. Parker's black man Jack, went to see it Sunday, and when he returned home, he said he heard it strike seventeen times and still kept on clocking.

Our women are busy with spinning wheels and looms, making material to cloth the soldiers under Gen. Harrison and Dick Johnson.

Robert Mosby and Mary Spangler were married during the holidays. The bride was handsomely attired in a linsey dress of her own making, from the spinning wheel up. The groom looked every inch a man in his regulation suit of brown jeans. Robert Kirtley, the youthful pastor of Bullittsburg Church, performed the ceremony.

The keel boat Christopher Columbus, passed up from New Orleans to Pittsburgh last week, heavily loaded with sugar and molasses, 57 days out. It took three hours of hard pulling and cussing to get her through the swift water in front of Laughery bar.

Bears have been very destructive on hogs this winter. They raid somebody's hog pen almost nightly.

While Sam Johnson was breaking flax, the brush took fire and destroyed nearly everything around.

Expectation has been on tip-toe for some time on account of a report that a steam-boat would pass down the river on its way from Pittsburgh to New Orleans.

Kittlehead John Grant returned lately from the army near the Great Lakes, where he was shot in the knee by an Indian and disabled for further duty.

Boone County Firsts

The first white man to visit Boone County was M. DeLonguiel who was at Big Bone Lick in 1739.

The first white woman in Boone County was Mrs. Mary Inglis at Big Bone Lick, 1756.

The first settlement was Tanner's Station (Petersburg) in 1789.

The first white child born was Polly Ann Ryle in 1790.

The first white child born after the county was organized was John Underhill, 1798.

The first survey was made by Thomas Bullitt in 1773 at Big Bone Lick and the second survey was made by John Floyd in 1774.

The first state senator was Squire Grant, 1801.

The first representative was William Arnold, 1801.

The first Baptist church was organized at Bullittsburg in 1794.

The first census of Boone County was taken by the U.S. Government in 1800 — population 1534.

The first salt made by white men was 1812 at Big Bone Lick.

The first salt manufactured in Boone County was by the Indians at Big Bone Lick.

The first shoemaker, Wm. Underhill, was at Taylorsport in 1790.

The first run-away slaves ever advertised were in 1794, a reward of $15 was offered.

The first Baptist preacher was John Tanner 1789 — the second was Lewis Dewees in 1792.

The first agricultural fair in Boone County was held at Florence in 1855.

The first town to be incorporated was Burlington in 1824.

The first prisoner ever captured by the Indians was John Tanner in 1790, age 9 years. This boy lived with the Indians for 28 years after his capture.

Aaron Burr made his first trip through Florence in 1805 and his second trip in 1806.

General LaFayette and his son, Col. Geo. Washington LaFayette, passed the night at Florence in 1826. The writer of this article has a fifty cent coin that was issued by the Mint in 1820 that the General used to pay part of his lodging.

The first school term established in Boone County consisted of 3 months — 1838.

In 1869 the school term was extended to five months.

The first Lutheran Church was organized in 1807.

The first Lutheran preacher was William Carpenter who came in 1813.

The first Christian Church was at Florence in 1835. The original building burned and was replaced in 1842 by the brick building which still stands.

The first Methodist Church was organized in 1842 and Reverend Gilby was the first minister.

The hottest day from 1818 to 1870 was September 3, 1854 when the temperature soared to 102 degrees. Also on August 14, 1870 the temperature rose to 102.

The coldest day from 1818 to 1870 in Boone County was January 19, 1857, when the temperature fell to 24½ degrees below zero.

The first railroad (a short line) was from Covington to Louisville and was built in 1869.

The first serious accident on the short line railroad was near Verona. A train fell through an iron bridge killing 2 and injuring 53 in 1872.

The first horse to bring fame to Boone County was Purity, bred by L. A. Loder.
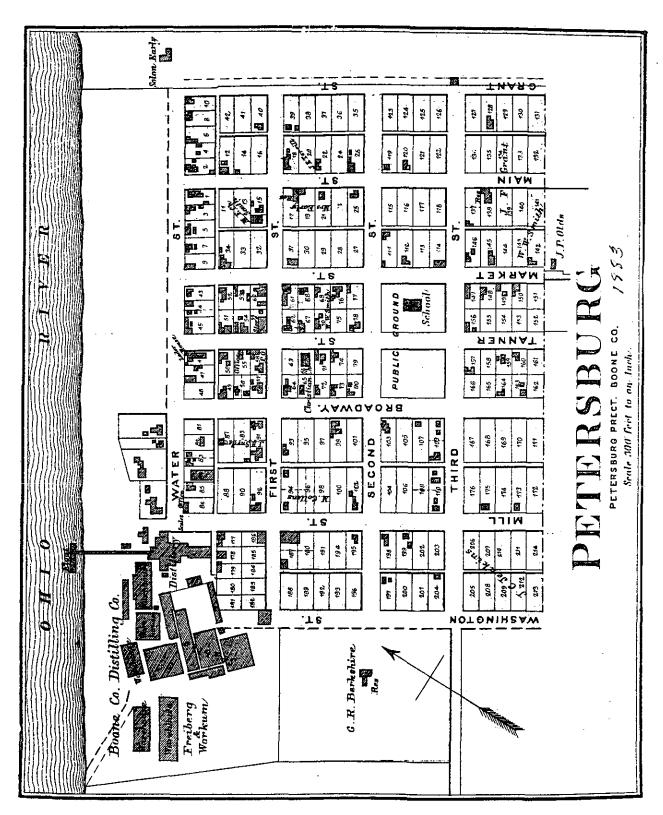
The first law enacted to allow Boone County to levy a tax to purchase tools to be used on public roads was in 1822.

The first charter granted to build the road from Georgetown to Cincinnati was in 1861 — This is known as Dixie Highway.

According to John Uri Lloyd, the only time the Confederate Flag ever flew over the State Capitol building at Frankfort, it was hung there by Felix Moses. He was a Jew peddler who traded in Boone County for many years.
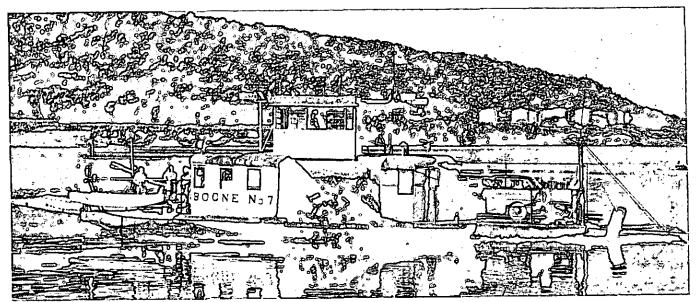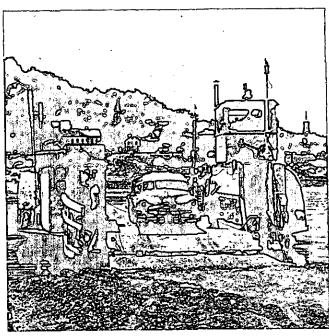
PETERSBURG

PETERSBURG PRECT. BOONE CO.

Scale 300 feet to an inch.

1883

OHIO RIVER

Boone Co. Distilling Co.

Freiberg & Workum

G. R. Berkshire Res
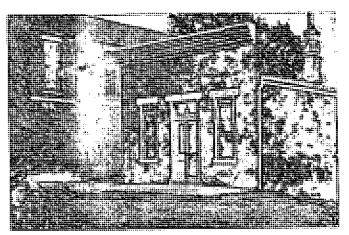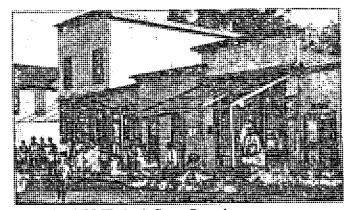
The "Boone No. 7" operates between Anderson Ferry, Ohio, and Constance, Ky. Owned by Oliver and Henry Kottmyer, the diesel-powered craft carries autos for 35 cents, passenger for 5 cents. Business was boosted when the Greater Cincinnati Airport opened in Kentucky. 1954.

Farmers' Bank, Petersburg

Unloading on the Kentucky shore is the "Everett Lee," whose home port is Aurora, Ind. Owned by Charles Farrer of Aurora and piloted by Milburn Thompson of Aurora, the boat carries auto and passengers for 75 cents. Some business may be lost when the new bridge at Lawrenceburg, Ind., is completed.

Berkshire & McWethey's Store, Petersburg
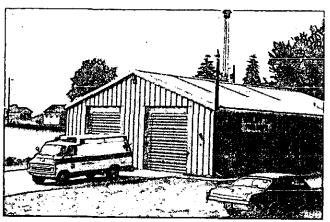
Boone County Volunteer Fire Departments

There always has been a need for firefighters and the pioneer spirit of our Boone County ancestors still exists in the operation of your present nine Volunteer Fire Departments. Just as the title states, these Departments are operated by men and women, who have offered themselves for service of their own free will. The equipment and buildings for these Departments have not been financed by County tax money, but they have either been donated or purchased with funds obtained by money making projects such as, auctions, fish fries, socials, raffles, festivals, booths at the Boone County Fair and various other money making projects. Some of the Departments ask a small assessment for homes and businesses to qualify owners for free fire calls. Non-participants are charged a fee in these cases. There are area organizations that our Departments may maintain membership in, these afford good benefits that individual Departments could not obtain. In 1961, through untiring efforts of these area members, legislation was passed to assist volunteer Departments. The State Fire Marshall's office requires Departments to meet certain standards to be eligible for benefits. An annual list of current equipment and anticipated needs are sent to the State Fire Marshall's Office, which sends a payment to the local Department for specified needs. Payments may be banked until sufficient amounts are attained for certain needs. Through the Revenue sharing program of 1972, each department received $1000.00 as an assist. There is a Kenton-Boone Educational Fireman's Association, that our Volunteers can receive training from.

Through these relations if a small department needs an assist, units from paid Fireman's Area can bring needed equipment and men, and work under direction of our Volunteer Chiefs. Our Volunteers afford us very good ambulance service. The Federal Highway Safety Department is urging our units to have certified attendants known as Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT), which requires 81 hours training to qualify. Our departments are participating in this program. Red Cross Training is also offered by the volunteers. The Ladies organizations need much recognition for they are there to serve refreshments to the men when they are on prolonged duties. They are usually the ones who sponsor the fund raising projects. Fire Alarm sounding has had quite a revolution. In the 1880's the alarm for the "Bucket Brigade" was given by men on foot or horseback. After the telephone came, the general alarm was given on the party line and the fighters came in wagons with hand pumps and buckets. Now we have the sirens at our firehouses to summon ladder and pumper trucks. A county wide radio alert is being established. Each Department will have radios on the same frequency that can be tuned into by one county dispatcher, possibly the County Police Department. One call to county headquarters could alert any unit within a few minutes. Many fine men and women have built and maintained these Departments, their efforts stand as a monument of protection for Boone County.

THE BURLINGTON VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

Burlington Volunteer Fire Dept.

On May 6, 1943 a group of concerned citizens met at the Boone County Courthouse to organize a Volunteer Fire Department. Mr. A. E. Stephens was the first fire chief. The Department's jurisdiction was a 3 mile radius around Burlington. The first equipment was a 1938 Ford 1½ Ton truck equipped with a 400 gallon pump and 500 feet of hose and cost $700. In March 1944, the Department moved into the Old Boone County Library Association Building on N. Jefferson Street. Twenty men were appointed

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෴ BOONE COUNTY BELLES ෴

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Irene B. Gaines
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Janice Beemon
Betty Berberich
Joanne Goebel
Peggy Bowling
Nancy Aylor
Dorothy Schnieder
Pauline Jones
Dorothy McIntosh
Jody Holt

Chapter #3
Fletchers Belles

Hannah Margum
Ester McGlasson
Betty Doan
Anna Paynter
Laura Newland
Shirley Souther
Mary Lou Kankir
Donna Barth
Rita White
Violet Judd
Judy Ligon
Ethel Jarman

Chapter #4
Elizabeth Hempfling Belles

Beulah Paston
Jean Vogelsang
Hilda Hogan
Georgia Hafer
Stella Rouse
Hallie Herbstriet
Elizabeth Crigler
Betty Dolwick
Eva Goodridge
Inell Anderson
Mabel Happley
Mrs. C. H. Bell
Line Mae Riddle

Chapter #5
Joseph Belles

Madge Dolwick
Mary Dolwick
Elsie Dolwick
Karen Dolwick
Margaret Lynn Souder
Norene Souder

Lillian Burns
Elsie Souder
Ceola Prabel
Marie Leeters
Mary Jane Pence
Rose Marie Holt
Charlene Hempfling
Gladys Oberjohann
Marie Free
Phyliss Holt
Nina Moore
Betty Jackson
June Ziegler
Susan Thomas
Euna McCain

Chapter #6
Sprague's Belles

Dell G. Wolfe
Wanda Sprague
Judy Reeves
Marge Tungate
Michelle Hartman
June Beacon
Margie R. Lusby
Anna Mae Abdon
Margie Sprague
Connie Jo Hickey
Alice Henson
Ettie Bee Holt

Chapter #7
Les Pence Belles

Marsha Kity
Jean Siler
Garfield Siler
Bobby Webb
Delores Webb
Jackie Talbott
Cathy Talbott
Elinder Kindle
Nancy Kindle
Dorothy F. Justice
Kay Kindle
Dorothy Miller
Charles Ryan

Chapter #8
"Wednesday Nite at the Fair"

Wilbur O. Kittle
Delores A. Kenton
Janet Lawrence
Hannah Rodamer
Delores Lucas
Ann Gilligan
Jena L. McManus
Kim Payne
Lynn McManus
Jeri Huffman
Loreda Estenfelder
Betsy Burns
Le Ann Burns
Florence Brown
Tena Jackson
Jessie L. McCardle
Helen M. Gaines
Melodie Merrell
Ethel K. Daughtery
Linda Plaskett
Janice Sweeney
Ellen F. McConnell
Edna Noble

Ellen Woodsmall
Jane Andrews
Gwen Alsip
Deanna Skas
Johanna Kiser
Edna Margaret Kleir
Donna Price
Lou Ramey

Chapter #9
"Thursday Nite at the Fair Belles"

Marjorie Schadler
Lois Flischel
Gen Grerive
Dora Jean Rowland
Katherine Jane Peel
Linda Bryant
Pam Zarens
Marla J. Hood
Lee Lassetter
Connie Rawson
Audrey Metzger
Julie Metzger
Yvonne Ban
Debbie Karlasky
Rita Karlasky
Elizabeth Moorehead
Marsha Weber
Ruby Cutter
Alice Cutter
Ella Mae Stubbs
Kathleen Utz
Betty Rauh
Mildred Kiskaden
Glenna Tungate
Pamela Sue Stratton
Jndy Carol Stratton
Eula Hull
Diana Farrell
Linda Ann Morris
Patricia Merrill

Chapter #10
"Frontier Belles"

Brenda Sparks
Dorothy Richie
Flora Spille
Margaret Lunaford
Cheryl Aylor
Nancy Haskell
Martha Perkins
Ruby Perkins
Linda Smith
Pam Robinson
Alice Kingsbury
Nancy Groger
Edith Perkins
Suzanne Cress

Chapter #11
"Mim's & Steve's Homestead"

Steveanna Runion
Bernice Runion
Sara Hensley
Billy Sue Parnian
Bonnie Brody
Louise Smith
Irene Hensley
Martha Brown
Hazel Brody

Ellen Beil
Brevvie Aera
Wanda Walston
Sherry Smith
Cathy Abdon
Marie Sparks
Harriet Burns

Chapter #12
"Burlington Girls"

Alice Yelton
Isabelle Cropper
Lois McBee
Laura Frances Brown
Nora Weaner
Myrtle Beemon
Mattie Kreylich
Beatrice Huey
Louise Cook
Cordie Taylor
Lallie Kelley
Julia Ryle

Chapter #13
Dorothy Vice Belles

Dorothy Vice
Mary Christine Kasper
Marie Lucas
Ema Jean Shockleford
Mary Ellen Lucas
Florence Vice
Mary Kappas Lucas
Agnes Horton
Dolly Rivard
Diana Bridley
Barbara Vice

Chapter #14
Smitty's Belles

Lorraine Smith
Sharon Holt
Alice Leek
Bonnie Sebastion
Shirley Masters
Mary Elizabeth Shinkle
Kathleen Fleck
Sharon Shinkle
Pat Birkle
Becky Birkle
Lucille Abdon
Sophia Hitzfield

Chapter #15
Belleview Belles

Rosalie Witham
Dora Barnes
Virginia Adams
Martha Marcum
Kathie Scott
Nancy L. Wolf
Sheryl Oliver
Lucille Burcham
Agnes Scott
Gladys Klapp
Marlene Smith
Alma Batchler
Jeanette Rowland
Bernice Switzer
Loretta Scroggen
Lennie Burcham
Joan Moore
Pauline Ryle
Cindy Stephens

Chapter #16
Washington Street Belles

Patsy Rice
Connie Stephens
Jo Ann Gauge
Mary Lou Holbrook
Vicki Fields
Lucille C. Stephens
Kathryn B. Cropper
Norma Jean Conrad
Margaret Stephens
Carolyn McNeeley
Mildred Arrosmith
Anna Pearl Buires
Phyliss Cook
Carolyn McNeeley

Chapter #17
Court House Belles

Sharon Clements
Eva Lois Wright
Opal Collins
Ruth Masters
Rose Brown
Zelma Lee Akins
Helen Smoot
Robin Jones
Jan McKibben
Dorothy Jones
Saral Stephens

Carole Scoggins
Merle Lamberston.
Mary Jane Jones
Beth Ferguson
Margaret McEvoy
Sylvia Hobson
Mabel Henson
Beverly Burcham
Dorothy Ryan

Chapter #18
Emma Helms Belles

Emma Helms
Patricia Hogan
Marilyn Peters
Nell Jo Tanner
Alice Jarrell
Katherine Ryle
Alfreta Bonta
Jo Ann Hitzfield
Fannie Jarrell
Charlotte White
Mary M. Jones
Ruby Walston
Shelia Mobley

Chapter #19
Friday Nite at the
Fair Belles

Jennie Stephenson
Louise Allphin
Geri Hoover
Marge Elmore
Debbie Fightmaster
Sue Rolfes
Leola Waller
Mone Roberts
Pat Ligon
Thelma Marksberry
Helen Hodges
Nanci Robinson
Mary Middleton
Allene Bok
Sue Morris
Florence Whitaker
Charlette Kemper
Marge Buse
Lucille Stephens
Diane Berkemier
Linda Haddie
Diana Vest
Jessie Aylor

Chapter #20
Saturday Nite at the
Fair Belles

Ginny Daniel
Joy Herhstriet
Susan Fleck
Millie Eggleston
Hazel Y. Bell
Doris Shepard
Louise Barlow
Janet Hauge
Belinda Cutter
Betty Clore
Joyce E. Bonar
Jewel Jaso
Norma Jean Jaso
Martha Faye Stephens
Sharon Jones
Joan Marie Burdine
Mary K. Denneston
Janice Wallace
Wanda Morris
Rite Utzinger
Alice Long
Carol Utley
Florence Eades
Becky Deck
Ruth Brown
Kathy Brown
Virginia Lucas

Chapter #21
Roark's Raiders

Krisline Kay Jones
Betty Sue Eddy
Virginia Bobbitt
Mary C. Lewis
Hilda Huddle
Joanne Awardt
Irene Sparks
Millie Perry
Lucille Simpson
Margaret Goodridge
Mrs. Baker
Lorriane Fightmaster
Becki Fightmaster
Carol Master
Margaret Flick
Ruth Huey
Mae Boone
Christine Tobe

Pat Craven
Janis Huey
Ruth Kottmeyer
Mrs. Paul Debert
Blanch Waite
Elizabeth Williamston
Jean Allen
Carolyn Baker
Christine Tucker
Doris Jean Idoe
Linda Rae Lundy
Wilma Gibson
Wilma Jean Hughes
Mary Jane Rankin
Jean Regenbogan
Jean Hornbeck
Nell Kottmeyer
Dorothy Winston
Marie Whittenburg
Sherry Denice Winston
Sylvia Begley
Ruth Lynn Finch
Lucille Major
Jane Puiefield
Barbara Corbett
Sharon Roark
Ann Marie Corbett
Renee Roark

Chapter #22
Lillian Schramn Belles

Loretta White
Lafelle Hinton
Sarah Marksbury
Joyce Robinson
Rose Green
ivanoce Huff
Alice Conrad
Lillian Schramn
Nancy Arnold
Jean Rowland
June Ryle
Lucille Souther
Lorrella Houston

Chapter #23
Dorothy Hempfling
Belles

Anita Ruebel
Dorothy Hempfling
Lillie Conner
Mary Conner
Yvonne Hempfling
Jean Hempfling
Mary Beth Hall
Anne Landfreid
Julie Hempfling
Lori Hempfling
Billie L. Hempfling
Carla Hempfling

Chapter #24
Betty Ryan Belles

Monica Hamagami
Debbie Ryan
Phyliss A. England
Stephanie England
Sherry Humphrey
Norma Humphrey
Lilly Moore
Melissa Tanner
Donna McCain
Becky McCain
Naomi Messer
Melba Messer

Chapter #25
Cora Lee Smith Belles

Shelley Turner
Sue Lucas
Robbie Slayback
Renee Smith
Ruth Rachford
Ann Dunn
Mrs. Kenneth Scott
Sandy Dunn
Sarah Daughtery
Linda Berkshire
Dorothy Maegly
Linda Maegly
Susan Maegly

Chapter #26
Les Girls — Little Misses

Vicki Miller
Susan Wilson
Cathy Weierich
Lou Ann Crume
Kendall Marie Lucas
Tiffanny W. Lucas
Shannon T. Lucas
Lina Schaffer
Amy Van Arsdale
Sandy Van Arsdale

Chapter #27
Anniversary
Headquarters Belles

Sadie Davis
Ruth Houston
Dawn Holiday
Eunice Steinhoff
Wanda Fry
Ernestine Miller
Phyliss Weierich
Pat Wilson
Mary Lucas
Elizabeth Claxon
Sharron Helton
Mary Tuttle
Connie Slayback
Ruth Lawrence
Cindy Tuttle
Lou Robinson
Ruth Bodie
Mary V. Pepper
Francis Reeves
Debbie Henpel
Susan Foglo

Chapter #28
Belles of the River

Gail McGlasson
Kim McGlasson
Virga Lee McGlasson
Helen Garney
Vicki Stutzman
Virginia Stutzman
Suzanne Dye
Jean Ryle McGlasson
Annie Walton
Jennifer Stutzman
Floria Hankins
Jay Houston

Chapter #29
The Wango-Wagb

(We are not getting older —
we are getting better)

Judy Biedenharn
Charolette Dolwick
Jeri Wege
Judy Dungan
Carol Ackley
Brenda Sparks
Shirley Meihaus
Linda Pieper
Pat Simpson
Ronny Lipschitz
Mary Biedenharn
Carol Theken

Chapter #30
Hebron Bank Belles

Wilma C. Scheben
Ruby Reed
Norma Prabel
Jeanette Conner Tanner
Sherry Beard
Anita H. Ruehel
Lori Ruehel
Julie Ruehel
Linda H. Conner
Colleen S. Couner
Beverly Furnish
Shirley Clayton

Chapter #31
Immaculate Heart
of Mary Church

Betty Schafstall
Joan Rose
Betty Diedrichs
Roslyn Wachs
Margaret Stein
Carolyn Beaver
Sheila Birkley
Donna Hahn
Jo Ann Krey
Pat Lawrence
Sharon Ferguson
Pat Plache

Chapter #32
D. C. C. W. Belles

Mary Collins
Mary Ann Boh
Sonja Helmle
Betty Poole
Elizabeth Boitman
Mildred Poole
Cam Kassner
Cheryl Kassner
Ann Brueggeman
Ann Thoman

Chapter #33
Ethel and Kathryn
Alverta Hampton
Elaine Merrell
Ethel Johnson
Wanda K. Smith
Ruth Henry
Nadine Porter
La Verne Johnson
Thelma Riddle
Fenevieve Hayes
Glenna Angell
Sandy Johnson
Sophee Bogby

Chapter #34
Laurel Park Belles
Marianne Goodridge
Peggy Sebree
Linda Sebree
Sandy Hill
Karen Roberts
Mary Lou Garnett
Toni Baker
Terri Baker
Bev Goodridge
Shirley Goodridge
Robin Sebree
Thelma Whitefoot

Chapter #35
Friends of Patrick's
Melissa Burns
Sue Maxwell
Betty Goodridge
Daisy Hodges
Bessie Sutton
Stella Smith
Dianna Conner
Margaret Clore
Joyce Bingham
Cathy Kimmel
Marie Plemen
Pauline Birch

Chapter #36
Melody Lane
Sandra Ingram
Bessie Roberts
Missy Arstingstall
Anna Engle
Belva Shumate
Virginia Harden
Selma Nunnelley
Cordelia Moering
Mary Roberts
Linda Wise
Donna Forman
Mary McNay
Mary Stuber
Sibbia Reimer
Marie Coyle

Chapter #37
Tepe Belles
Diana Vines
Nancy Breurer
Betty Tepe
Sue Setters
Mary Lee Pattison
Alice Schneider
Becky Beagle
Debbie Clifton
Sheila Wills

Chapter #38
Boone Aire Belles
Charles Edmondson
J. R. Nixon
J. E. Jump
Donald G. Jones
Hop Ewing
Ray Vincent
Mech Collins
Dr. Crume
Dick Houston
Betty Collins
La Vern Peck
Jo Ann Morris
Helen Horn

Chapter #39
Emily Pelley Belles
Pat Smith
Doris Middleton
Jean Stone
Roxie Turner
Jody Turner

Wanda Jackson
Margaret Joseph
Diana Tungate
Nora B. Martin
Estella Hempfling
Helen Horn
Alma Easter
Beverly Gould

Chapter #40
Burns Bros. Truck Plaza
Genava Jackson
Emily Elliott
Jean Burns
Margie Burns
Pat Merrill
Charlotte Bender
Paula Lawrence
Martha Baker
Ruth Begley
Beulah Meyer
Peggy Clem
Juanita Trayler
Georgia Jarboe
Shirley Riley
Debbie Trapp
Charlotte Bender
Sherry Perkins
Dottie Faulkner
Mary Ann Burns
Louise Garnett
Pam Burns
Audrey Baker
Pauline Williams
Dee Dee Burns
Linda Carter
Birdie Cecil
Jodie Ligon
Kate Fleck
Sheila R. Thomas
Gracie Bond
Evelyn Davis

Chapter #41
Petersburg Church
Misses — Little Misses
Kelley Dawn Peters
Mary Alice Vice
Kristy Joann Peters
Linda Sue McGuire
Jackie Walston
Lynn Klopp
Darlene Collier
Debbie McGuire
Sandy McGuire
Nancy Sparks
Shelley McGuire
Debbie Buckler

Chapter #42
Petersburg Misses —
Little Misses
Camelle Shappell
Melissa Gay Tanner
Jean Smith
Cheryll Abdon
Kelley Smith
Penny Smith
Karen Collins
Carla Fleck
Amy Beth McKibben
Cynthia Holbrook
Kimberly Runion
Kathleen Runion
Kayanna Holt
Melinda Holt
Dona Arrosmith
Toni K. Burns
Debbie Stutzman
Becky McGlasson
Shelly McGlasson

Chapter #43
Coral Belles
Nancy Nevel
Marie Wood
Virginia Stanford
Ruth Goodridge
Jean Nevel
Claudia Nevel
Carolyn Steuber
Jane Steuber
Billie Sorrell
Isabelle Hoagland
Debbie Hoagland

Chapter #44
Bailey's Village Belles
Bobbie Bailey
Claretta Bailey
Sue Weaner

Mari Anne Bailey
Nancy Bailey
Jackie Wilson
Mary Wilson
Ann Sanders
Barbara Meeker
Bill Bailey

Chapter #45
Caintuckee Grill Belles
Hilda Rambler
Katie Rambler
Juanita Maines
Pauline Beams
Bertie Meiners
Loraine Daulton
Dorothy Spencer
Mary Ann Gripshoner
Mildred Melton
Rose Ann Shirley
Gail Zapp
Debbie Doerman
Donna Doerman

Chapter #46
Valentine's
Beauty Belles
Lenora Abernathy
Blanche Cummins
Florence Lockwood
   and other customers

Chapter #47
Pot-Pott-Oui
Eve Ashhrook
Irene Schwartz
Bessie Snyder
Carol Hillman
Nancy Hollis
Toni Chambers
Melnin E. Kenton
Pauline Parnell
Charles Parnell
Bert Hensley
Butch Whitefoot

Chapter #48
Faith Belles
Beverly Fields
Kathleen Parks
Judy Kinman
Janice Taylor
Martha Robinson
Beverly Burcham
Anetha King
Rosa Brown
Christine Godsey
Alene Jones
Shirley Ryle
Evelyn Beach

Chapter #49
First Lady Belles
Bertie Roberts
Terry Roberts
Julia Roberts
Dawn Holiday
Ann Lucas
Anita Dietrich
Sheryl Dietrich
Cathy Dietrich
Cass Greenwell
Sandy Houston
Rita Raley
Mary Lou Campbell
Elsie Hines
Joan Worthington
Helen Clifford
Juanita Tomlin
Evelyn Cobb
Dottie M. Yung Kook
June Wilson
Wanda Fey

Chapter #50
The Little Miss
Wongo Belles
Jennifer Dolwick
Julie Dolwick
Judy Biedenharn
Lori Wege

Chapter #51
Hart Drive Belles
Beverly Mullis
Sallie Payne
Lu Robinson
Claudia Ferguson

Geneva Noel
Wanda Dunaway
Jean A. McGlasson
Bernice Masters
Roselene Dickmann
Shirley Stomper
Linda Story
Florence Anderson

Chapter #52
Arrow-Belles
Julie Mullins
Evelyn Wendling
Kristie Butler
Emma Hammer
Sandy Jones
Dolores Hopkins
Betty Dolwick
Jo Collins
Ginny Ruehl
Laura Belanger

Chapter #53
Little Miss
Quentumseptum-
centennial Belles
Tracy Patrick
Elizabeth Baird
Camy Martin
Carrol Martin
Robin Poore
Kristie Poore
Dehbie Booth
Amy Hertzel
Wendi Gillette
Kim Gillette
Dawn Hagedorn
Michelle Hagedorn
Diane Cummins

Chapter #54
Ma's Belles
Gladys Shull
Ruby Colston
Vera Scudder
Patty Birkle

Chapter #55
Boone County Belles
Mary Jane Sutler
Margaret Brown
Colleen Roberts
Dorothy Hodges
Mary Byrns
Ruth Hagedorn
Jean Lancaster

Chapter #56
Boone Belles
Mary Raisor
Connie Milner
Margaret Brown
Gaynelle Flynn
Katherine Kirtley
Nettie Johnson
Jo Ann Johnson
Gina Kirtley

Chapter #57
Rocking Chair Belles
Hannah Baird
Pat Cummins
Bonnie Hagedorn
Margie McGlasson
Sherry Noel
Sandy King
Arlene Tackett
Brenda Seltman
Cecil Seltman
Frances Berkshire
Donna Booth
Edna Booth
Karen Booth
Lynn Booth
Theresa Jackson
Carol McComas
Joan Lewin
Barbara Crume

Chapter #58
Union Sew-Sews
Martha Daugherty
Sue Lucas
Robbie Slayback
Renee Smith

Ruth Rachford
Ann Dunn
Sandy Dunn
Sara Daugherty
Linda Berkshire
Dorothy Maegly
Linda Maegly
Susan Maegly
Bev Scott
Pat Ray

Chapter #59
Good Neighbor
Belles
Ruth Bodie
Mary V. Pepper
Frances Reeves
Debbie Hempel
Susan Foglo
Harriet Burns

Chapter #60
The Honey Bees
Judy Franxman
Ann Perkins
Norma Wilson
Wanda Newcomb
Nellie Andress
Patricia Ryle
Tricia Ryle
Mary Wardell
Kim Imfeld
Mabel Momper
Dorothy Willen
Jo Ann Imfeld

Chapter #61
Boone Celebration Belles
Beverly Goodridge
Ruth Rector
Rene Brooks
Naomi England
Pat Peak
Jay Riegler
Ruth Marksberry
Eileen Releford
Mrs. Mike Denigan
Jean Short
Mildred Mavity
Betty Garland
Ora Presser
Isabelle Huffnagel
Lucinda Stephens
Norma McWethy
Mary Elizabeth Griffith
Evelyn Griffith
Beth Ann Griffith
Josette Powell
Lisa Powell

Chapter #62
"Lotsa" Little Misses
Cheryl Henderson
Frances Henry
Gretchen Simpson
Amy Simpson
Sandra Rouse
Elsie Hedrick
Bonnie Kirby
Krista Anderson
Jaci Lucas
Sandy Purvis
Kathryn Fightmaster
Michelle Frescura
Susan Poe
Andrea Utz
Alisha Weber
Eugenia Karlasky
Mary Elaine Karlasky
Madonna Karlasky
Christina Karlasky
Lisa Dawn Karlasky
Lisa Vickers
Karon Waller
Deborah Waller
Victoria Lynn Morris
Kimberly Susan Morris
Susan Louise Hein
Beth Utzinger
Nesi Deck
Susan Helmle
Tina Helmle
Wendy Tepe
Kathy Tepe
Micki Middleton
Kimberley Jackson
Jane Lynn Maxwell
Julie Maxwell
Sara Liner
Cindy Liner
Lisa Liner
Tammy Sue Taylor

QUEEN CONTESTANTS

Joan Kelly

Jo Ann Imfeld

Belva Shumate

Cheryl Aylor

Melodie Merrell

Sara Daugherty

Helen Collins

Patti Hendershot

Fannie Jarrell

Connie Sue Franklin

Nell Jean Thornton

Mrs. Judith A. Gants

Jo Ann Johnson

Dorothy Still

Virginia Stutzman

Hannah Rodamer

Helen Belcher

Renee Smith

Melinda Judal

Cornelia Moehring

SPECIAL THANKS TO THE FOLLOWING WHO HAVE GENEROUSLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE SUCCESS OF BOONE COUNTY'S 175TH BIRTHDAY PARTY!!!!

Boone County Jaycettes

Boone County Business Men's Association

Caintuckee Grill

Ramada Inn

Florence Optimist Club

Florence Lions Club

Boone County Homemakers Clubs

Hugh's Oyster House

Cincinnati Bell Telephone Co.

Emprise Corporation

Latonia Race Course

Boone Aire Country Club

Boone County Life Squads

Boone County Fire Departments

Boone County Police

Florence Police

Florence Fire Department

Boone County Auxiliary Police

Boone Junior Woman's Club

Boone County Amateur Sports Club

Boone County Youth Center

'Jigs' Scudder Dancers

MAC Decorators, Inc.
  Official Celebration Decorators

Stringtown Woman's Club

Boone County D.A.R.

Booth, Poore & Baird, P.S.C.

Bill Perry

Barbara Sharp

Bob's Photo Shop

TO THOSE NOT LISTED IN THIS BOOKLET

Our special thanks to all the wonderful people of Boone County and Northern Kentucky who contributed to the overall success of the Celebration and Pageant, both financially and by countless hours of hard work. We regret, due to their great number and time limitations in getting the book to press, that it is not possible to list everyone who helped.

The Committee did everything possible to give credit where credit is due. If we missed anyone, please forgive us.
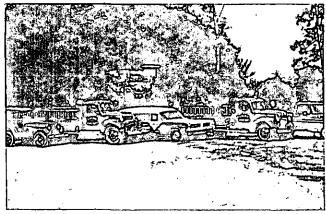
as active firemen. They pumped money into the treasury by doing exactly that — pumping cisterns and other odd jobs.

In 1960, Mr. Ralph Stith donated an ambulance and the Life Squad was organized. In 1964 First Aid and Life Saving classes were started and a new ambulance was bought. In 1965 a new Firehouse was built. It is filled with 2 pumpers, a Salvage truck and a new 1973 fully equipped arbulance.

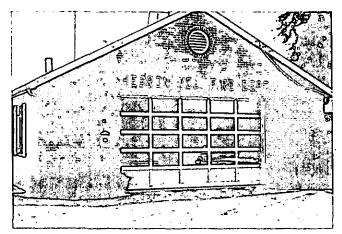## UNION VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

Union Volunteer Fire Dept.

In 1969 Mr. Robert Doane, Mr. Irvin McCormick, and Mr. Surface Barlow realized the need and collected donations for the beginning of the Department. The By-Laws were adopted July 31, 1969 with 15 charter members. The First Chief was Mr. Larry Luebbers and the First President was Mr. Irvin McCormick. The firehouse was purchased November 4, 1969. The Ladies Auxiliary was organized in December, 1969 and for their first project paid the building debt of $4,500.00 in 2½ years by sponsoring many fund raising projects. Greater Cincinnati Airport donated the first fire engine in 1969. In 1971, Mr. Harold Bennett donated a 1940 Ford Pumper. Personnel apparel, hose, nozzles, etc. were donated by the Mack-Groesbeck Fire Department. A new 1973 fire engine is on order and is to be delivered in September.

THE HEBRON
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

This Department was organized in 1938 with 21 charter members. The First Chief was Mr. Earl Aylor, who gave 19 years of service to the Department before retiring due to ill health. When the Department was first organized, it served the commu-

Hebron Volunteer Fire Dept.

nities of Hebron, Bullittsville, Idlewild, Petersburg, Constance, and Taylorsport. The first fire truck was a Model T Ford purchased for $25.00. In 1945 the Firehouse was built on a lot donated by Mr. James E. Hart. Ambulance Service was begun in March, 1951. At the present there are 7 EMT persons qualified to operate the ambulance. Two of these are ladies of the Hebron Fireman's Boosters, which was organized in 1968. Since the Greater Cincinnati Airport in our area, we have been called to duty on 5 aircraft disasters, the worst was in 1967 with a loss of 79 lives. For the last 4 years the department has sponsored a Memorial Day Parade that has gained state wide recognition.

THE BELLEVIEW-McVILLE
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

In 1966 this department was organized with 15 charter members. Mr. Irvin Roland was the first fire chief. The first piece of equipment was a 1936 Studebaker Fire Truck, purchased from the Elsmere Fire Department. The Ladies Auxiliary was organized in November, 1966. The firemen held their meetings in the Belleview school until the firehouse was built in 1967 on a lot donated by Mr. Will Rogers and Mrs. Laura Rogers and Sons.

VERONA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

Community disasters have prompted the organization of many Volunteer Fire Departments and Verona is no exception. In 1967 there was a train derailment in the Verona neighborhood and there being no Fire Department here the disaster was worked by Walton, who served this area at the time. J. D. Risner and Byron Kent along with others from Verona assisted. The need of their own department
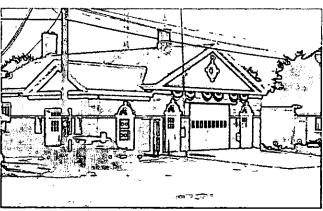
was realized and, in 1968, 25 charter members organized the Verona Department.
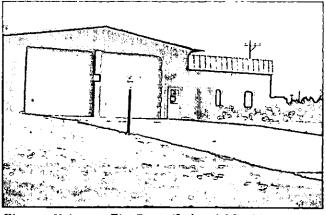
FLORENCE
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

In 1934, Mr. Albert Hue began organizing a fire fighting squad for Florence, then a rural village of a few hundred people. Despite the critical state of the economy of these years, Al Hue dipped into his own pocket, to buy the first fire pumper, a 1913 Ahrens-Fox for $75. With it and 500 feet of hose, he borrowed from Chief John Crowell of the Elsmere Fire Department, the Florence Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1936. Mr. Al Hue was the first chief and served that office until 1952, when he died of an apparent heart attack, while on the way to a fire. Today the Department has grown into an impressive organization with 4 pumpers and a Salvage truck.

The Department operates out of 2 fire houses — Base 1 on Main Street built in 1937 and Base 2 was dedicated in 1970 at Industrial Road and U.S. 25.

Florence Volunteer Fire Dept.

Florence Volunteer Fire Dept. (Industrial Park)

PETERSBURG
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT
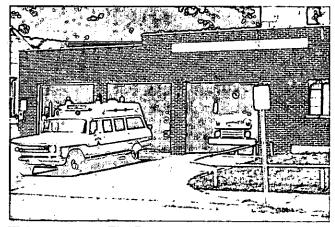
In September, 1959, fifteen charter members organized the Volunteer Fire Department. The first piece of equipment was a 1941 International 600-gallon pumper and it is still in use.

In 1960, the fire house was built on a city lot next to the school. The first ambulance service was provided in 1961.

POINT PLEASANT
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

The old Skyway Civic Club in 1956 began raising money for the beginning of this Department. There were 25-30 charter members. Mr. "Gil" Brinkman was the first chief and Joseph Huesing was the first president. The first water truck was obtained in 1958. This plus an Ahrens Fox Pumper was housed in the Old Distillery Buildings. The burning of the Distillery was the largest fire handled by the Department. The firehouse was built in 1961.

WALTON VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

Walton Volunteer Fire Dept.

The first known organized fire fighters in Boone County was the "Bucket Brigade" in 1880 at Walton, Ky. In the late 1800's, this was replaced by a hand powered piston pump and was pulled by men instead of horses as designed. Twelve "Fire Cisterns" were dug near the roadsides and were kept filled with water at all times for firefighting only. These supplied water until 1936 when the City Water System was established.

In 1947 the present Walton Volunteer Fire Department was organized. The first chief was Jim Bob Allen. This year was marred by the accidental death of Jimmy Isbel, while on active duty. The Ladies Auxiliary was organized in 1952. In 1956 a tornado hit this area and fine assistance was given by the emergency squads. In 1957 a train derailment involving a tank of liquid phosphorous, caused a 5 day alert, which was expertly handled. The Ladies Auxiliary provided food for the firemen, the train crews, and other personnel from out of the county, who came to assist. Ambulance service was established in 1971.

Maplewood Home

In 1969 when Woods Point was built the old 24 room county home was left vacant. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Bates moved into the house to oversee the property and to act as caretakers. Mr. and Mrs. Bates approached the juvenile court staff and expressed their desire to work with young people. On January 20, 1970 the first young person was placed at the old county home, in the foster care of Mr. and Mrs. Bates. By the end of February, 1970 ten children had been placed with the Bates family. The Fiscal Court paid for their keep. Groups from the Burlington Baptist Church and the Hebron Baptist Church and Mr. and Mrs. Bates began a cleaning and painting campaign.

The need for a name became apparent. Judge Bruce Ferguson named the old county home, Maplewood Home, because of the maple trees that surround the house.

A citizens advisory committee was selected by Judge Bruce Ferguson and Mrs. Ron Morris, Director of Court Services. The members were selected from the various communities within the county and from different professions and walks of life. The first citizens advisory committee meeting was held at Maplewood on September 29, 1970. The second meeting was held at the Boone County Courthouse on October 13, 1970 at 7:30 p.m. and officers were elected.

The Boone County Fiscal Court agreed to finance the installation of a new heating system and the committee agreed to carry the needs of Maplewood to the various clubs and organizations throughout the county. The Florence Lions Club was the first organization to take upon themselves some of the responsibilities of redecorating. Since then many other churches and civic organizations have come to the aid of Maplewood Home.

As time passed the citizens committee began to see a need for a guild to further promote Maplewood. On April 27, 1972 an Invitational Organizational Tea was held. Nearly 50 women gathered at the "Get-Acquainted Tea." On May 18, 1972 the first meeting was held at the Boone County Courthouse. In its first year of existence the Maplewood Guild had sixty paid members and eight associate members. The first money-making project was the Ohio Valley Walking Horse Show in June 1972, which has become an annual event.

An Open House and Dedication of Maplewood Home was held on Sunday, November 19, 1972 at 2:00 p.m. until 5:00 p.m.

Maplewood Home has provided love and shelter for 332 girls and boys up to this time.

It is the prayer of the Boone County Juvenile Court Staff, the Citizens Advisory Committee and the Maplewood Guild that the old county home, Maplewood Home, will always meet the needs of our young people. May we as Boone County citizens put our young people — first in our hearts — where they should be.

Boone County Health Department

The Boone County Health Department was organized in 1952. Offices of the health department were in the basement of the Florence Building and Loan Association. There were three employees.

Clinics were set up for pre-school children and school children to receive necessary immunizations. The X-ray Mobile Unit visited the county once a

year. Schools were visited on routine basis. All food establishments were inspected.

During 1956 the Boone County Board of Health adopted the plumbing code. A plumbing inspector was hired for Boone County.

In 1962 mass clinics were held in Boone County for polio immunizations. In 1967 a mass measles eradication program was held. Approximately 1,625 children received the vaccine. During April 1970 Hill-Burton money became available to construct a new building. Plans were started for the building to be built on ground next to Woodspoint Nursing Home. In November 1970 ground was broken for the new Health Center. July, 1971, the building was completed and the staff moved to the new building. The health department has come a long way since since April, 1952.

At the present time, July, 1973, the Boone County Board of Health is composed of 7 members — the County Judge; 1 fiscal court member; 3 doctors; 1 dentist; and 1 nurse. This Board meets each quarter, or oftener as problems arise.

The staff consists of 2 nurses, 2 clerks, 2 sanitarians, 1 nutritionist, and 1 plumbing inspector.

The following clinics are held: Dental clinics for indigent school children. Prenatal clinics are held every two weeks for the medically indigent. Family planning clinics are held every Monday. Immunization clinics are held every week for the indigent. T.B. out-patient clinic is held every 2 months at the Boone County Health Department. Kidney screening clinics are held for all first grade students in the County. Diagnostic clinics are being held for all welfare recipients in age group 1 through 6. Sickle cell tests are available for those needing them at the Boone County Health Department. Rheumatic fever patients get medication free with doctor's prescription. Medication is furnished by the Heart Association. Hearing screening is done on children in grades one, three, and five. Home visits are made on the chronically ill people by the nurses. Home visits are made on the mentally ill and physically handicapped upon request of the doctor. The clerks serve as receptionists and secretaries to all the rest of the staff.

The environmental section of the Boone County Health Department presently contains 28 programs. Of these 28, most of the time and money is spent in nuisance control, public and private water and food service surveillance. Inspections are made on the 150 food service establishments, 60 retail food stores, 17 hotels and motels, 17 mobile home parks, 4 recre-ational vehicle parks, 20 swimming pools, 30 schools, septic tank cleaning vehicles, water hauling vehicles, recreational facilities, institutions, etc. routinely. All reported animal bites are investigated and the animals are quarantined for 14 days.

The State Plumbing Inspector checks all new buildings, private or public for correct plumbing installation. The sanitarians work with representatives from the State programs of pesticides, occupational health, sanitary engineering, air pollution, water pollution, vending machines, solid waste, and radiation.

History of the Boone County Water Rescue Team

The Boone County Water Rescue Team was originated in 1967 under the direction of Dale Appel, and affiliated with the Civil Defense program of Boone County. The main purpose for the Boone County Water Rescue Team was to aid and assist in the recovery of drowned victims and other various types of work concerning the water, such as recovering stolen items that might have been disposed of in lakes, the river, etc.

The team started out with three members, and has since built up to a team membership of eight men. The team, up to 1973, has recovered thirteen bodies and various stolen items that have been retrieved from the surrounding lakes; these items have helped in the conviction of felons. The team has also built up a supply of equipment such as scuba tanks and various accessories sufficient to suit up to twelve divers, and a sixteen and one-half foot Lone Star boat that was purchased by the County. Since 1967, the team has trained as scuba divers approximately forty people.

The team worked under the direction of the Civil Defense for its first four years of existence, and for the remaining two years has worked strictly with the Boone County Police Department. The Boone County Water Rescue Team has worked in such areas as Grant County, Gallatin County, Campbell County, Boone County, Kenton County, Carroll County, Bracken County, and Pendleton County, the state of Indiana, and the state of Ohio.

One annual function of the team is training under the ice, in case of a drowning caused by breaking through the ice. The team waits until the coldest time of year, when there is ice on the lakes, then cuts a hole in the ice and trains underneath. The team stays in constant training, making at least one training dive per month, to keep them ready for any emergency that may occur, regardless of time of year or time of day. Examples of such training required are diving at night, well diving, diving under the ice, river diving, diving in rapids, and diving in the utmost of hazardous locations in the river.

The Boone County Water Rescue Team has assisted in the organization of the Campbell County Water Rescue Team and the Warsaw Water Rescue Team.

Hospital

Boone County has no hospital . . . yet. But while you're reading this, professional hospital planners are at work in this area, to determine the hospital needs of Boone County and surrounding areas. If all goes well, before the 200th birthday of the United States in 1976, a new Boone County Hospital will already be serving the population in this area.

In the early days of this country, there were no hospitals. The sick and wounded were cared for at home. Later, during an epidemic of yellow fever, the sick were moved into barns and warehouses which became the origin of today's central medical service area or hospital.

The early hospitals were primarily administered by religious orders. Later, governmental agencies began to build and operate hospitals.

Although our County has long been well served by the existing hospitals in Covington and Newport, an expanding and relocating population aroused the Regional Health Planning Council to consider how to provide the additional facilities needed.

Boone Countians first attempted to provide a hospital for themselves early in the 1960's by a bond issue. The issue failed at the polls as there were mixed schools of thought regarding the necessity of a hospital in Boone County at that time. There are few, if any, who now share this position.
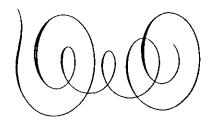
The 1960's brought changes in population. The County increased in population approximately fifty percent and Florence increased its population by approximately one hundred percent. Boone Countians began to feel the increasing need for more and better hospital services.

The first recent attempt to secure local hospital services were an attempt to procure an additional hospital bed allocation for the area by Extendicare, a proprietary Hospital Corporation whose principal offices were in Louisville, Kentucky. This attempt begun in late 1971 carried all the way to the State Health Planning Council, was defeated.

Disheartened but not beaten, efforts were renewed when the William Booth Memorial Hospital of Covington, Kentucky entered into agreement with the Boone County Fiscal Court in April of 1973 to investigate the feasibility or relocating, in whole or in part, its hospital to Boone County. The Fiscal Court has agreed to build and furnish a new facility by revenue bonds that would be repaid by the opererator of the hospital, the Wm. Booth Memorial Hospital.

Boone Countians and their neighbors in early 1972 when some forty thousand of them wrote to the Governor of Kentucky, Wendell Ford, expressing the desirability of having local hospital services.

Boone County has no hospital . . . yet. However, the citizens of Boone have risen up, in unison, over obstacles and red tape to declare that they are united in a common goal to secure a New Boone County Hospital.

Boone County Schools

Formal education in Boone County began in 1814 with an act authorizing the creation of an academy. The school, later known as Morgan Academy, was located in Burlington. Soon thereafter each community established a school for its children. By the middle of the century schools were flourishing, with grammar schools and writing schools predominant.

Nelson Lloyd came to Florence in 1856 and taught in the Old Town Hall on Main Street until 1865. After Lloyd left Florence many other private schools were established in the community.

The first public schools in Boone County opened in 1838, with a term lasting three months. By 1881 there were forty-one schools and districts which taught five month terms, and five schools and districts with only three month terms. The buildings were either log, brick, or frame. The highest pupil population was 1,448 and the lowest 397 with an average of 952. At the same period there were fourteen private schools and three academies.

The first public high school in Florence opened in 1887, although there were no graduates until 1915.

The first graded high school in Florence began operation in 1908.
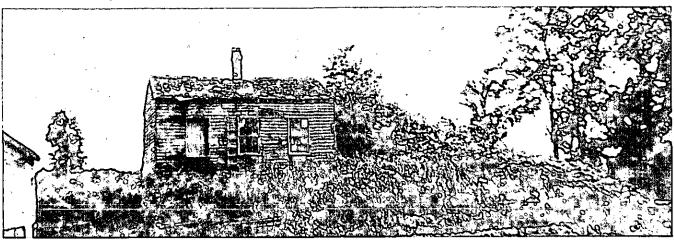
Consolidation of schools in the county system began in 1907, with the establishment of the first consolidated high school at Burlington. Schools in the Hebron area consolidated in 1925; the Florence and New Haven consolidated schools opened in 1929. The Walton-Verona independent district consolidated in 1900.

In 1955, the first class was graduated from Boone County High School, a consolidation of the four district high schools. Heavy enrollment necessitated construction of Conner High School at Hebron which graduated its first class in 1972.

School enrollment steadily declined during the period between 1936 and 1944. In 1944, school enrollment totaled 1,430, only 72 percent of the school census. An upward swing began in 1947 and has continued to increase by leaps and bounds. In 1952, enrollment was calculated to be approximately 2,700. In 1973, approximately 10,000 students are attending two senior high schools, two junior high schools, and seven elementary schools in the county system, one high school and one elementary school in the Walton-Verona district, and three parochial elementary schools.

Higher education came to Boone County in 1972 when Northern Kentucky State College opened a community annex in Florence.
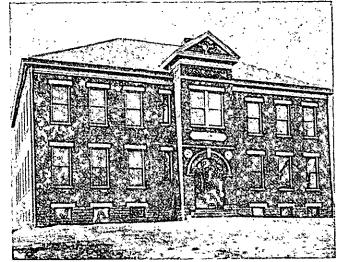
Plans for the near future include a vocational school to open within the coming year, construction of a new elementary school in the Florence area, and construction of an administrative facility on the grounds occupied by the Ockerman Schools.

Burlington Public School, 1880's
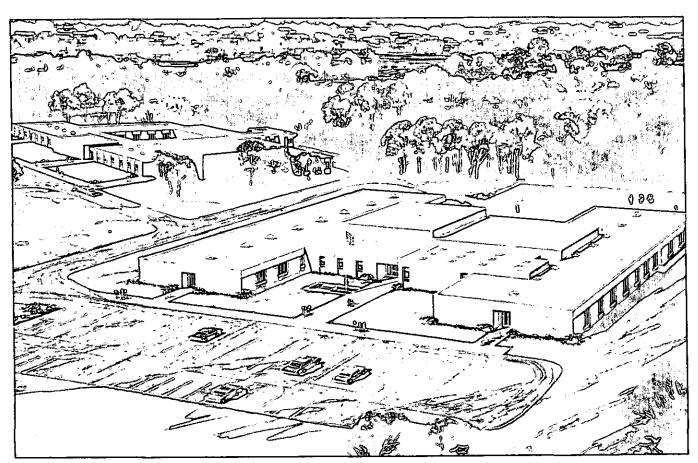
Walton Consolidated School, 1900
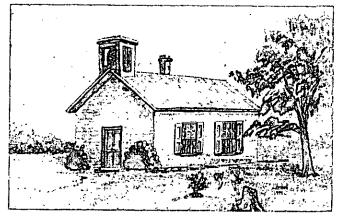
Boone County High School, Burlington, 1910
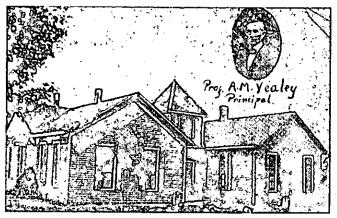
Ockerman Elementary School
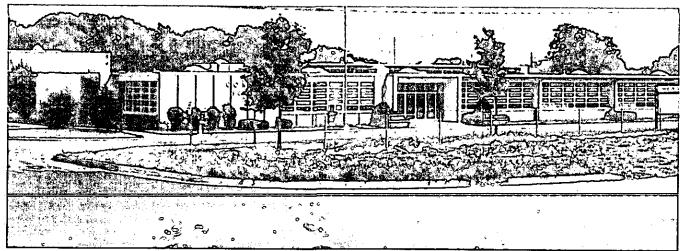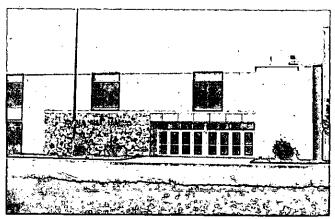
Francisville School, Boone County, Ky.
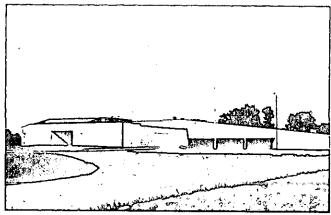
Florence Public School, 1888-1934, Prof. A. M. Yealey, Principal

Conner Jr. High School

Conner Sr. High School
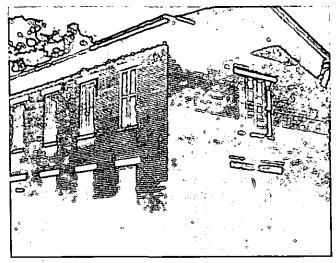
Goodridge Elementary School

Morgan Academy, 1814

Morgan Academy in Burlington

From a letter written to the late William Fitzgerald by the late Dr. O. S. Crisler about the Morgan Academy, for a time the seat of learning in Burlington. Many persons thought its teacher was John Wilkes Booth, who escaped after shooting Abraham Lincoln in Ford's Theater. He is said to have broken his ankle after jumping or swinging from Mr. Lincoln's box to the stage. But here is the letter from Dr. Crisler:

"The Morgan Academy was located in the north part of Burlington next to the old Cemetery. It was a two-story brick building, well constructed, with two classrooms below, and one room above, which was used for classroom and other exercises. When I first went there somewhere near 65 years ago (this letter written October 21, 1958) I looked up over the door and saw the name cut in stone and in gold leaf, 'Morgan Academy, 1836.'

"Now in regard to Professor Henry Newton, the teacher thought to be John Wilkes Booth. I had classes with him. The rumor got around. The Trustees investigated and found there was nothing to it. He was a good man and one of the best teachers I ever had. He had a wonderful education, could teach, and did higher mathematics, English, Latin, and all other subjects. He even taught a class in surveying. His students were admitted to colleges of higher learning such as law, medicine, etc. He was a brilliant man. We referred to him as 'Sir Classic.'
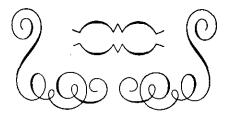
"He never got after me but once. I was sitting at my desk leisurely looking out the window. He said to me, 'You are wasting your time which can never be regained. It is not like money which can.' He pulled a silver dollar from his pocket and held it up. I never forgot.

"Later Professor Newton went to Williamstown and was in charge of the schools there. Some fifteen or twenty years ago, Judge N. E. Riddell, one of his former students, went to Williamstown and found him in Hulet's Hardware Store with a desk and chair of his own.

"He maintained good discipline and had respect of his student body. He was a good, grand man and when he was buried a world of knowledge was buried with him.

"I would go home for dinner. Professor Newton brought his dinner with him. Often times during the noon hour the boys would have target practice. One day they asked him to join them. They handed him a .32 caliber revolver. He picked a knot in a board fence next to the cemetery and when he had fired until the gun was empty the knot was neatly surrounded with six holes. Some shot.

"He had a crippled foot. He used tobacco but never chewed. He would take the plug out of his pocket, take out his knife, cut off a sliver and put it in his mouth. He would never chew or spit. Quite a man."
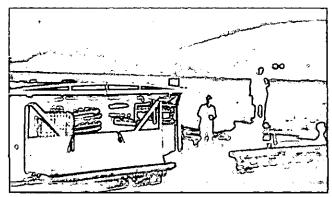
History of the Boone County 4-H and Utopia Club Fair

The first Boone County 4-H and Utopia Fair started in a very meager way forty-one years ago at the old Fair Grounds in Florence, with 4-H Club and Utopia members exhibiting their projects. The Fair, of course, was free, with the whole family attending the one day event. Then, the Fair was held on the old Burlington School Grounds and Harvest Home Fairgrounds.

The first president was D. H. Norris, Superintendent of Schools in Boone County; John Crigler, Secretary; John Conner, Treasurer; and R. V. Lents, advertising manager.

There have only been 4 presidents with Mr. John Crigler being elected in 1945; Mr. Beckman Shields, in 1967; and Mr. John Walton, Jr., in 1968. The present officers are: President, John Walton, Jr.; Vice President, Bill Burns; 2nd Vice President, Beckham Shields; Secretary, Jack Armstrong; Treasurer, Charles Conrad; and Advertising Manager, R. V. Lents.

There are 2 Council members that have been on the Council for over 41 years. They are John Crigler, and R. V. Lents. The first Council was formed from 4-H Club leaders, Utopia members, and interested businessmen of the County.
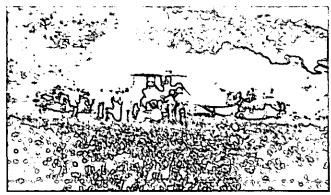
The first year of the fair, the premiums amounted to $75. The premiums and awards for the 1973 Fair will amount to $12,000. The first Fair catalogue was printed in 1936 with thirty-six pages. The 1973 catalogue has 114 pages.

The present Fair grounds of 28 acres was bought in 1942. This was made possible through donations made by 360 public-spirited citizens and the 4-H and Utopia Clubs in the county. Mr. Charles W. Riley, formerly cashier of the Hebron Bank and County Attorney, was the chairman of the Fair Grounds purchasing committee. Three thousand dollars was raised at this time. The Grounds were deeded to the Boone County Fiscal Court with the agreement that the 4-H and Utopia Council could use it and improve it for educational exhibits and recreation. In October, 1958, an additional twelve acres were purchased by the Council for the expansion of parking facilities and in 1966 7.4 acres was purchased by the Council. The first Fair was held on the present grounds in August, 1942.

Today, the Boone County 4-H and Utopia Fair has one of the most attractive grounds in this section of the country for a county fair. It has kept the tradition of a clean Fair, where friends may gather once a year. It is noted for its outstanding agricultural, home economics, and commercial exhibits, beauty pageant, and fine horse shows. The horse show started with a very few horses from this section of the country. At present, it has horses from the tri-state area, and West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

The fair was founded by people who were interested in youth and progress. It was built upon many people giving of their free time (without pay), and this is still prevalent among the leaders today. It is the only Fair that is owned and operated in Kentucky by a 4-H and Utopia Council.

Loading tobacco at Hamilton Landing, 1918

Threshing wheat with a steam engine, 1919
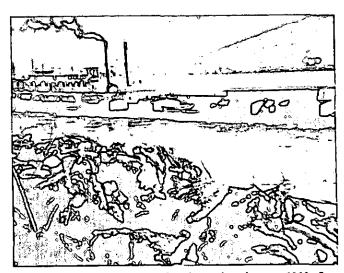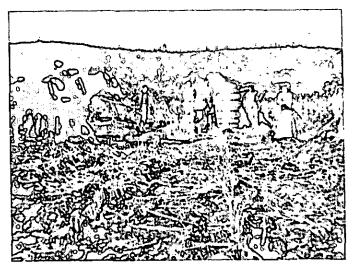
Boone County Fair Booth, State Fair, 1952

Horse Pulling Team, Boone County Fair, 1946

First steamboat to go up the river after freeze, 1918. Ice on the shore.

Making Sorghum Molasses at Kirtley Farm, 1919

STATISTICS OF 1840 BOONE COUNTY CENSUS

Population ....total 10034
Agriculture 3019
Commerce 41
Manufacturers and Trades 322
Navigation 15
Learned professions and engineers 45
Learned pensioners from Revolution or
   military service 18

Deaf and dumb 9
Blind 5
Idiots 8
Academies and Grammar Schools 3
Scholars 8
Primary and Common Schools 4
Scholars 65
Number of white persons over 20 who cannot
   read or write 447

Livestock on Farms in Boone County

	Cattle and Calves	Horses	Mules	Sheep and Lambs	Hogs and Pigs	Chickens 4 mo. and over	Milk Cows
1870	6,335	4,528	621	n. a.	11,588	n. a.	
1910	n. a.	4,044	602	n. a.		83,281	
1920	12,126	3,989	933	16,914	15,695	101,021	6,401
1925	10,835	3,356	889	10,301	7,604	103,535	6,755
1930	10,429	2,791	728	12,393	5,363	80,436	6,255
1935	11,812	2,520	768	14,123	6,040	79,965	7,186
1940	11,899	3,014	756	16,264	8,844	64,985	7,061
1945	13,654	2,750	492	10,265	11,017	71,909	8,793
1950	15,769	2,274	403	8,757	12,205	58,137	6,825
1955	17,766	1,355	282	4,365	11,233	50,514	6,030
1960	18,700	938		3,700	11,600	27,475	5,400
1961	19,600	n. a.		2,750	9,800	n. a.	6,050
1962	20,200	n. a.		1,650	9,400	n. a.	5,700
1963	21,000	n. a.		1,400	9,600	n. a.	5,150
Data below is only from farms reporting							
1964	19,552	Horses-Ponies		1,121	8,319	30,314	2,981
1969	21,506	1,043		821	9,362	11,356	2,606
1970	23,200	n. a.		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1971	22,300	n. a.		n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	2,800
1972	21,400	n. a.		450 est.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Equipment and Farm Facilities

Year	Trucks	Tractors	Combines	Cornpickers	Balers	Farms with Electric
1940	263	170	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	452
1945	295	321	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	902
1950	451	721	35	50	45	1186
1955	548	1010	45	90	141	1222
1960	715	1365	50	145	260	n. a.
Data below is only from farms reporting						
1964	1019	1188	25	147	289	n. a.
1969	872	1595	10	131	306	n. a.

Abstracted from U.S.
Agriculture Census

Boone County has an area of 250 square miles (160,000 acres), of which 120,000 acres were in farms in 1959. Elevation ranges near 455 feet above sea level along the Ohio River. An elevation of 848 feet is reached at Burlington. The surface is undulating to hilly in the central and eastern sections, with deep ravines in the south and west. There are quite a few productive bottom land areas at several places along the Ohio River. Some of the natural resources, sand and gravel, are found in the bottom lands as well in the Ohio River which flows through Boone County. There have been attempts to drill for oil in the county in 1906 and in the 1930's but gas was found in most all trials. There was also some prospecting for oil in the 1800's with drilling near Walton just before 1900.

Boone County Farm Data

YEAR	FARMS	AVE. SIZE in acres	AVE. VALUE land/bldgs.	LAND IN FARMS in acres	PERCENT OF land in county	AVE. VALUE land/bldgs.
1900	1598	93.4	$ 40	149,191	93.2	$ 3730
1910	1640	94.6	$ 51	145,653	91.0	$ 4824
1920	1831	82.6	$ 85	151,242	94.5	$ 7021
1925	1644	90.2	$ 75	148,228	92.6	$ 6765
1930	1563	95.4	$ 71	149,159	93.2	$ 6773
1935	1534	93.2	$ 51	142,937	89.3	$ 4753
1940	1443	101.5	$ 62	146,424	91.5	$ 6293
1945	1452	99.5	$ 80	144,461	90.3	$ 7960
1950	1314	102.1	$134	134,105	83.7	$13681
1955	1306	99.6	$148	130,073	81.3	$14740
1960	1204	100.7	$208	121,222	75.7	$20945
1964	1263	90.4	$318	114,145	71.3	$28851
1969	1245	101.7	$468	126,706	79.1	$47688

Principal Crops in Boone County

Year	Burley Tobacco Acres	Produced 000 lbs.	Corn Acres	Produced Bushels	Wheat Acres	Produced Bushels	All Hay Acres	Produced Tons
1870	n. a.	231.64	n. a.	625,848	n. a.	83,354	n. a.	5,948
1909	3,304	3,538	n. a.	n. a.	2,891	33,031	12,774	12,523
1919	4,293	3,737	n. a.	n. a.	4,549	62,880	13,377	16,942
1924	2,714	2,474	13,143	369,719	88	1,023	11,608	n. a.
1929	2,717	2,348	13,600	388,000	290	4,300	14,696	15,997
1934	1,710	1,454	14,200	267,000	1,280	14,300	11,839	7,755
1939	2,480	2,480	12,800	419,000	1,140	10,400	13,296	15,540
1940	2,120	2,162	13,800	327,000	1,490	20,200	n. a.	n. a.
1941	2,047	2,047	14,300	412,000	1,540	29,900	n. a.	n. a.
1942	2,000	2,150	15,100	521,000	1,500	21,000	n. a.	n. a.
1943	2,340	2,656	13,600	511,000	770	9,000	n. a.	n. a.
1944	2,740	3,425	13,500	502,000	1,400	23,800	15,829	18,228
1945	2,730	3,344	11,400	456,000	1,260	20,800	n. a.	n. a.
1949	2,420	3,146	13,100	609,000	1,810	33,500	12,443	16,126
1954	2,100	3,051	11,500	460,000	1,300	31,200	12,948	16,983
1959	1,480	2,560	10,900	605,000 for grain	400	8,000	10,950	16,787
1963	1,710	3,557	5,900	336,000	500	13,000	n. a.	n. a.
Datum below is only from farms reporting								
1964	1,379	2,439	4,454,	278,405	213	6,577	15,158	27,681
1969	1,219	2,748	4,253	309,556	247	7,852	11,667	19,808
1972	1,170	2,867	n. a.		n. a.			12,160 est.

Datum on soybeans started in 1945

Year	Acres	Production in Bushels
1945	130	2,100
1948	200	4,400
1950	100	1,900
1955	50	800
1961	50	1,100
1963	50	1,000
1964	67	1,345
1969	338	9,237
1972	700	19,600

Barley was a crop in Boone County at one time, 1870 — 1,030 bu. Hemp was also a crop in Boone County in the early days.

Abstracts from U.S. Dept. Agriculture Census and Collins' History.

History of Boone County Extension Service

Although 1910 was the year the agricultural extension service started, it didn't get the combined federal-state supervision and funds it does now until passage of the Smith-Lever act in 1914 by the Federal Congress. The extension job was to take to the people "practical and useful information on farming, homemaking, and related subjects."

The passing of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 laid the basis for the County Extension Program that we have today. The organization was set up on a cooperative basis between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture. "To aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics and to encourage the application of the same."

Boone County, always awake and progressive, was one of the first counties to take advantage of the County Agricultural Extension Program under the new Smith-Lever Act of 1914. Boone County has the honor of being one of the twenty-five counties in the State to employ a County Agricultural Agent during this year.

The Extension Service includes the following programs: Agriculture, Home Economics, Youth and development and serves all of the people in the county including the farmer, homeowner, homemaker, businessman, and youth. As the population growth has increased, the demands upon the Extension Service to disperse facts based upon research information has become greater in proportion.

The following are the County Agricultural Extension Agents: *1914-1917* Robert D. Brockway, native of New York State, employed as County Agent. Started demonstration work that interested many leading farmers. *1918-1924* W. D. Sutton served as County Agent. Started 4-H Club work. Conducted demonstrations, held tours, increased interest in purebred cattle, hogs, poultry and sheep. *1924-1925* Ralph J. Matson served as County Agent. Continued the work started by Sutton. *1926-1947* H. R. Forkner, County Agent. Continued organized Extension Program: special activities. *1947-1952* Bill Davis. *1952* and present Joe Claxon.

There were 1540 farms in 1910 with average size of 94.6 acres, today there are 1245 with average size of 101.7 acres. In 1920 there was 12,126 head of all cattle on farms, today there are 21,506, with an income to farmers of over $3,352,838 — this being the largest of any of the eight Northern Kentucky Counties. Tobacco is the king of crops with income of $1,310,326 and over 2300 pounds per acre, in 1934 only 850 pounds per acre was produced. The county has the largest production of commercial fruit and vegetables for the fresh market of any county in Northern Kentucky. Total gross farm income is over $6,166,666 per year making agriculture one of the largest businesses in the county.

The Home Economics phase of the Extension Program was added in 1936 as a result of Mr. and Mrs. Jake Cleek's contracts with the Fiscal Court. Mary Hood Gillaspie (Lutes) was hired as the first Home Demonstration Agent and Mrs. Cleek served as first county president of Homemakers.

Charter Clubs of the Homemaker's organization were Burlington, Florence, New Haven, Walton, Hebron, Petersburg, Constance, Verona, Taylorsport, and Belleview. Of these clubs Florence, Walton, Hebron and Constance are still in existence.

Throughout the years the lessons have centered around the homemaker as an individual, the home and the family. The purpose of the organization has been education and leadership development with community service as a significant part. Today the Extension Homemakers have over 400 members in 26 clubs.

Home Economics Extension Agents have been as follows: Mary Hood Gillaspie (Lutes), Nancy McClasky (Aylor), Nancy Guilfoil (Graham), Gertrude Paprotta, Nancy Norman.

The Home Economics program has expanded in the 70's to include two Extension Assistants that work directly with families on foods and nutrition. Many individuals and clubs are served by the Home Economics Extension Program in addition to Extension Homemakers and 4-H Clubs.

4-H Clubs started with 4-H Corn Clubs and Demonstrations; at this time the organization was strictly rural. Today, there are 1400 members with a majority of them being urban boys and girls. There are many propjects to select from that will fit the farm as well as the urban 4-H members. 4-H is based upon volunteer leadership and there are 110 leaders assisting with the program at the present time.

Boone County has had 7 4-M youth agents. They include: Ed McCandless (1956); Marvin Davidson (1960), Glen McCormack (1957), Wayne Sininger (1962), Bill Norman (1965), Jerome Klements (1966), and Steve Wills at present.

The Boone County Extension Service was the main thrust in organizing leaders and sponsoring the development and purchasing of the Boone County 4-H and Utopia Fairgrounds — and down thrue the years has given leadership to make the Fair one of the most outstanding in the country.

In summary, let us recognize that we work together dispersing information from the land grant college and the United States Department of Agriculture that will meet the needs of all the people.
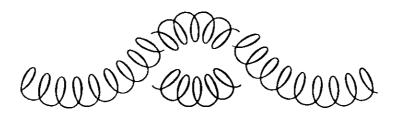
History of the Boone County Parks and Recreation Department

August 1st, 1972, the Boone County Parks and Recreation Department officially set up office in the Boone County Courthouse in Burlington, Kentucky. The first priority of this new Department was to establish a joint board with representatives from both the City of Florence and the County at large. The Board was officially convened on the 15th day of November.

As a part of the merger between the County and City Park Boards, Lincoln Woods Park was leased to the County for $1.00 per year for a twenty year period. This 13 acre park, located just off of Surfwood Lane in Florence, provides outdoor facilities including picnicing, ball fields, play apparatus, mini-bike trail, and picnic shelter. During the summer of 1973 an organized recreation program was held for children 8 to 13 years of age during the day. Additional development includes the construction of two tennis courts expected to be completed during the 1973 season.

The near future provides a promising outlook for the Boone County Parks and Recreation Department as they expect to expand County Recreation and Park opportunities to include a boat dock and marina, a water oriented recreation area, an arboretum, a swimming complex, more athletic fields, and expanded recreation programs. The progress made by this new Department has made it one of the fastest growing park systems in the State of Kentucky. This progress is possible only through the fine support of the Fiscal Court and the citizens of Boone County for which we can be proud.

Big Bone Lick

Big Bone Lick has long been remembered for its salt springs, the depository of bones of the glacial age in North America and its geographical surroundings.
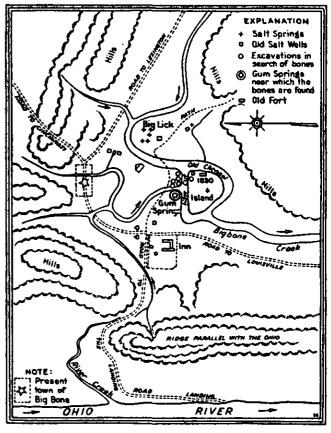
Captain Charles Lemoyne DeLongueil, Commander of Fort Niagara, was the first white man to visit the Lick, 1739. The French and Indian wars that were fought in the Ohio Valley from 1744 to 1763 prevented settlements in this region, and those that were getting a foothold were attacked and plundered.

Robert Smith, a frequent visitor of the Lick lived in the village of Pickwithanny. This hamlet was situated on the Big Miami River near Urbana, Ohio. Mr. Smith visited the Lick from 1744 to 1751 and was the first person to realize the value of the large bones, and he had transported quite a number of them to the village where he lived when the French and Indians plundered and destroyed the village. There is no doubt that Mr. Smith being the first visitor that knew these bones would be of great value to the twin sciences, viz. Geology and Paleontology had the choice and selected the best. So we may conclude that the first choice was lost or destroyed.

From 1751 to 1780 Big Bone had great numbers of visitors. Christopher Gist, who was employed by the Ohio Land Company of Virginia, John Findley, a fur trader, Mary Inglis, the first white woman in Kentucky, George Croghan, a Kentucky explorer while here collected a great number of bones. During this period Kentucky was a county of Virginia and surveyors were sent to make land surveys. John Floyd and William Preston surveyors of Fincastle County Virginia, made the first land grant surveys in 1714.

At the close of the French and Indian war, the King of England gave the governor of Virginia the power to give grant land to American soldiers who fought for her during the last war against the French.

Thomas Jefferson was governor of Virginia during 1779 and 1780, and he made a land grant included all the springs being the same tract surveyed by John Floyd in 1774.

BIG BONE LICK AND ENVIRONS IN 1831
(Reproduced from William Cooper's Map)

Mr. Christian did not hold the land very long. In 1780 he sold the same to David Ross, a friend to Jefferson. Mr. Ross was a real estate operator and held title to about 100,000 acres of land in Ohio and Kentucky. Most all of this land was obtained by the purchase of grant lands that were sold by American soldiers, who had received them under the King of England's proclamation.

Mr. Ross finally got so in debt that he was forced to dispose of the Big Bone tract. Therefore in 1806 he sold his tract to Wilson Allen, Edmund Rootes, and Jacob Myers, but held possession of it (through influence of Thomas Jefferson who then was president of the United States) until 1808.

Mr. Ross then gave the President permission to make further search for those bones. The President then ordered George Rogers Clark to have his brother William Clark, and Meriwether Lewis, who had just returned from their famous expedition to the Oregon Territory, to employ laborers and collect as many of these bones as possible.

After three weeks work, Mr. Clark shipped three large boxes of bones to Mr. Jefferson by the way of New Orleans. One of these boxes was opened and put on display in the White House, the other boxes were given to the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia and the National Institute of France, in Paris. Bones found include sloth, the American horse, the tapir, deer, elk, moose, carribou, musk ox, bison, mastadon and mammoth.

During the month of August, 1808, Mr. Ross completed his deal with Allen, Rootes and Myers, who became the owners. They did not fancy this wilderness and held the ownership but one year, 1809, and sold the tract to Mr. Colquohoun, who purchased it for the purpose of establishing a salt industry.

Salt had been manufactured here since 1756, but the cost was about $4.00 per hundredweight, which proved too high to be exported. Mr. Colquohoun thought he could reduce the cost of manufacture, and built two fine furnaces and mounted kettles that would hold from 16 gallons of water to one hundred gallons, but all his work was in vain. He found the great distance over bad roads made it too expensive as Mr. Tanner's shop book shows that he purchased salt on the Cincinnati market in 1892 at a cost of $2.94 per barrel, or about 1¼ a pound. This was the end of the salt industry at Big Bone, but the salt industry and the large bones he had advertised made the Springs known for their medical value through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

A large hotel was built and called the Clay Hotel (named for Henry Clay). From 1815 to 1830 Big Bone was one of the best watering places and health resorts west of the Allegheny Mountains, equipped with a fine hotel, a long row of bath houses and a large open pavillion.

Here in the evening we find the Negro slave fiddling the Old Virginia Reel, while his dancers and audience consisted of representatives of the best families in Ohio and Indiana who came by steamboat on the Ohio River landing at Hamilton, then travelling afoot or by hack to the Spring. But it was different with the bluegrass families. They came in their family coaches with their slave drivers and servants. It was not only a short visit, for a great many spent the entire summer here.
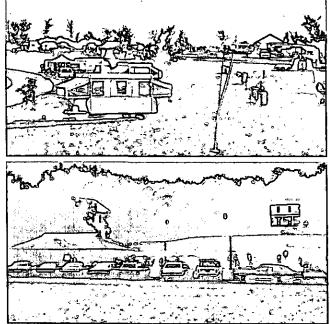
Mr. Leonard Stephens, who became the first sheriff of Kenton County in 1840 was always deeply engrossed in politics from 1825 to 1845, made it his political domicile and all the politicians over the state would meet him there to plan the outlook for Northern Kentucky. We have record of the Clays, Breckenridges, Marshalls, Johnsons and many others who sought his political advice here.

The old hotel disappeared about 1825 and another was built about 1870 on a hill above the road north of the springs. This never was very popular and today is entirely gone.

Pipe in the spring at Big Bone

Big Bone Park

Civil War Fighting in Boone County

During the Civil War, great excitement was caused in Boone County when Gen. Kirby Smith marched his army in and around Lexington. Brig. Gen. Henry Heath with 5,000 veteran Confederate troops from Gen. Smith's army was camped at Corinth and several companies had reached Snow's Pond near Walton, thus threatening the three cities of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport.

Had Gen. Heath moved immediately upon these cities, no doubt he could have captured them, but he was prevented by orders from Gen. Smith who held until Gen. Bragg, who had the main army and was at the present time at Paris, gave orders to move and Gen. Bragg failed to send such orders. In the meantime the people of Cincinnati were alert. Business houses closed and nearly all business suspended.

All male citizens, ministers of the gospel, old men, were forced into military service and drilling these undisciplined men was begun. Large earthworks were thrown up at Ft. Mitchell and Ft. Perry in order to protect these three cities.

Gen. Lew Wallace was in command of all the forces around Cincinnati, September 15, 1862; his pickets encountered the Confederate advance guard at Florence, where an engagement took place between these two forces and one man was killed. The Confederates fell back as far as Walton. A skirmish took place near here and one company of Union soldiers was captured and the regiment put to flight, retreating back to the entrenchments south of Covington.

The following is an account of this skirmish as written in "History of Morgan's Cavalry," by Basil Duke.

Just before General Heath came down into that country, 15 young men of Boone County who had long wished to join Morgan banded together and attacked a train guarded by 51 Federal soldiers, dispersed the guard and burned the wagons. This party with some 25 of their friends then equipped themselves and set out to join us. They were assigned to a new company — "I."

Included in the aforementioned book and at nearly the same time in history is recorded the following in part.

(Page 243) "On the road, however, and before I reached Falmouth, scouts brought the information that the enemy had fallen back to Walton, and also informed me of what his strength was. It was plain that no force of that size would attempt to march on Lexington. Shortly afterward, other scouts, which had been sent to watch the Ohio River, came from Warsaw, a little town on its banks, and reported that a number of boats laden with troops had gone down the river toward Louisville. This information explained everything. Finding that Heath had withdrawn, and Cincinnati was no longer threatened, this force, which had drive us away from Walton had been sent to clear the country of troublesome detachments, and also to attract attention in that direction and conceal the concentration of troops at Louisville. Walton is 25 miles from Falmouth. On the day after reaching the latter, I sent a flag of truce to Walton, with dispatches, which Gen. Smith had instructed me to forward to Cincinnati. The flag was borne by Capt. S. D. Morgan who betted with the aide of the Commanding General that he (Morgan) would drive in his pickets within 48 hours — he won the wager. The entire strength of the 6 companies, which Col. Hutchinson had taken to this country was not quite 500 men — the additional A and I, did not swell the total effective to 600. All of these were large ones, but many men (from 4 or 5 of them) were on furlough.

When Morgan returned to Falmouth he gave Duke a report on the strength of the Federal force north of Walton and he thought moreover, from something he had heard, that Cavalry were encamped a mile or two from the infantry and the country people, some of who from that neighborhood visited us, stated that the cavalry were encamped a mile and a half from the main body, and nearer Walton. We had tried in vain to get hold of the cavalry on the day we were driven away from Walton; it kept carefully behind the infantry. Moving from Falmouth late in the afternoon with nearly the entire, I marched until about 12:00 at night and halted at a point on the Independence Road about 10 miles from the enemy's encampment. Scouts were immediately sent out to ascertain as nearly as possible the exact location of the pickets, and the condition of everything about the encampments. They were instructed not to fire upon, or in anywise alarm the pickets, or do anything which might make them suspect our vicinity.

The scouts observed their instructions closely, and did not see the pickets at all, but inquired of the people who lived near the encampments, and were

told that no change had occurred in the last day or two, in any respect, in the posts of the different roads. After this information I was satisfied that I would be able to get upon the Georgetown and Covington Pike, upon which the enemy was encamped, by a country road which runs into it from the Independence Pike, without alarming the main body. I could then move rapidly to the point where the cavalry was encamped, and defeat it before the infantry came to the rescue. The infantry encampment was about two miles north of Walton and this by-road comes into the pike about 1,000 yards from the site of the encampment, and between it and Walton.

The column was accordingly put in motion again at daybreak and marched rapidly. Just at sunrise we reached the Georgetown and Covington Pike, and saw standing in sight of the point where we would enter, ten cavalry pickets. The column was at once halted and arrangements made to capture them. They had not yet seen us. A brief reconnaissance showed an infantry regiment on post, some 300 yards further down the road. There was now no hope of passing this point without discovery by the main body, and it only remained to make the most out of the situation.

Lieutenant Messick of Company A was sent with 10 men to take the cavalry videttes, and Lieutenant Roberts, commanding the advance-guard, was sent with a portion of it to try the same game with the infantry. He went right into the midst of it. The column was moved forward at a gallop, as soon as the pickets were disturbed, and turning in the direction of Walton; the rear company, however, being carried at full speed to the assistance of Lieutenant Roberts. One of the howitzers which had been brought along was planted at the point where we entered the pike, to cover our retreat if it were pressed. When I reached the little squad of Lieutenant Roberts with the company which I took to assist it, I found it, or rather a fragment of it, in a situation which perhaps was never paralleled during the war.

Lieutenant Roberts was still further down the road, and toward the encampment, with a portion of the detachment, picking up stragglers. Sargent Will Hayes stood with 6 men in the midst of a company of 69 Federal infantry. The infantry seemed sullen and bewildered, and stood with their rifles cocked and at the ready. Hayes had his rifle at the head of the Lieutenant commanding demanding that he should order his men to surrender, and threatening to blow his brains out if he encouraged them to resist. Hayes' 6 men were grouped around him ready to shoot down any man who should raise a gun against him. I thought it was the finest sight I had ever seen. The arrival of the company decided the infantry to surrender, caps and bayonets having

been taken off of their guns, they were sent off guarded by the men which had been brought up to complete their capture. Lieutenant Roberts had gone with his mere corporal's guard into the infantry regiment, had captured one company and run the balance back to camp.

The men of this company were very green and raw. Hayes had persuaded them for some time that he was an officer of their own cavalry, and it was only when he pre-emptorily ordered them to follow him to Walton, that they suspected him. After sending off the prisoners, four or five of us rode on down the road to join Lieutenant Roberts, and soon found him bringing back more prisoners. We were now farther in toward the encampment than the regiment on picket had stood, and had a fair view of it. We saw the whole force form. The regiments first formed on their respective campground and then took their positions in line of battle at a double quick. They were finely drilled although very raw. The artillery was run into position and behind everything, peeping over the shoulders of the enemy, were our friends the cavalry, that we had taken so much pains to see.

While we were looking on, a staff officer came galloping up toward us, evidently not knowing who we were, and taking us for some of his pickets not yet driven in. He came right up to us; thinking his capture certain Capt. Morgan, who thought that he recognized him as the officer who he had made the bet two days previously, rode forward, saluted him, and told him he was a prisoner. He, however, did not seem to be of that opinion for he wheeled his horse, coming so close to us in doing so as to almost brush the foremost man, and dashed back at full speed, despite the shots that were fired at him.

The skirmishers, who were not more than 200 yards off soon induced us to leave and we galloped off after the column. Eighty or 90 prisoners were taken, and were sent on to Lexington as soon as we got back to Falmouth. The enemy did not know for some hours that we had entirely gone, and indeed rather expected during that time to be attacked in force. I perhaps ought to have attacked, but the disparity of forces and the knowledge that the enemy could detect it as I advanced deterred me."

51

Slavery in Boone County

Slavery in the Ohio Valley can be traced to some of the earliest explorations west of the Allegheny Mountains. Christopher Gist explored the Ohio Valley in 1751. His companion and only companion, was a Negro slave. Slavery definitely existed in the earliest settlements in the state.

The date of the first appearance of slavery in the three adjacent counties of Boone, Kenton and Campbell, is very difficult to trace.

An exact date regarding the first slaves in this area cannot be established. "Shortly before 1790" three flat bottomed boats loaded with cattle, horses and Negroes of the Reverend John Tanner sailed down the Ohio. He was the first settler of Boone County.

Captain John Brown, formerly of Somerset County, New Jersey, settled at Sugar Grove (North Bend, Boone County) soon after the Revolutionary War. This location is directly across from the Columbia Gas & Electric Plant on the Great Miami River. Before Captain Brown's death in 1789, he accumulated a good estate with several dozen slaves. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, the western explorer and discoverer of Pike's Peak, made frequent visits to Sugar Grove. He later married Clarissa Brown, daughter of Captain John Brown.

The earliest Boone County Court was held on June 17, 1799. At this session, a sheriff, four justices of the peace, a clerk, a coroner, and a surveyor were appointed. It was decided that the "seat of justice" would be established on Woolpert's (sic) Creek at a place called Craig's Camp. Roads were ordered to be surveyed from the seat of justice to the ferry, to Tanner's Station, to Bullittsburgh, and to be reported on the next court session. The first Boone County Court record of slavery appeared soon thereafter. A bargain of sale (or indenture) was recorded in September, 1799 court session. The sale was from Jonathan and Thomas Markland to Caleb Summers.

The 1800 Census of Kentucky revealed 1,194 whites, 325 slaves, and 15 free black persons in Boone County; Campbell County had 1,612 whites, 279 slaves and 12 free blacks. The total population of Kentucky at this time was 179,873 whites, 40,343 slaves and 739 free negroes.

On March 2, 1808, the Boone County Court was called to hear a charge of murder against a slave owner. The master, Lodick Campfield, admitted beating his colored boy early one morning because the boy had "dirtied" himself. Later in the day, the boy was found dead by a passer-by.

It is difficult to determine the price of a slave. The price varied according to local, state and federal laws. The escape attempts had a tendency to reduce the price of a slave. Those living in counties along the Ohio River probably were not too valuable for slave trading purposes. A bill of sale dated March 8, 1811 stated that Payliss Cloud of Boone County for the sum of $160.00 ". . . do hereby (sic) bargain, sell and deliver a certain Negro girl named Sharlot. The girl supposed to be aged five years and six months old" . . . unto Robert Kirtley of Boone County.

A young slave girl from Boone County was largely responsible for making the whole community of West Elkton, Indiana, anti-slavery and a prominent station on the Underground Railroad. She ran away from her home in Boone County after having learned that she was to be sold to the deep South. She hid in a large straw pile near her master's barn. Previous arrangements had been made for air and a winding passage with a concealed entrance by which her fellow servants could feed her. She heard her master cursing as they returned from the fruitless search. When the hunt was over, she stole out of her hiding place and made her way safely to the Ohio River. She crossed the river in a skiff and reached the house of a family of abolitionists in Cincinnati. When it was felt safe to leave Cincinnati, she was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Levi Coffin. The three left Cincinnati and stopped overnight in Hamilton. Except for the Quaker bonnet that Mrs. Coffin wore, the young slave could have passed for Mr. Coffin's wife. The next day, Sunday, the three continued to West Elkton. When the news circulated that there was a fugitive slave in the area, the townspeople were reluctant. After seeing the beautiful young mulatto runaway from Boone County in a public exposition at West Elkton, the town soon became one of the best Underground Railroad depots.

Pictured here is Mrs. Bettie Steele, better known to those of us who live around Walton as "Aunt Bettie." Having been born in "slavery" in Missouri in or about 1833. She and her husband "Nat" along with their son Layton were sold to a Kentucky land owner and made the pilgrimage from Hannibal, Mo., to Kentucky in a covered wagon, while Aunt Bettie was yet a young lady. They first settled in Steel Bottoms near the Ohio River in about 1854. Several years later they were freed and migrated to Boone County with their son Layton. After they arrived in Walton two sons Frisby and Willie and five daughters, Louisa, Fannie, Sallie, Elvira and Darkas were born.
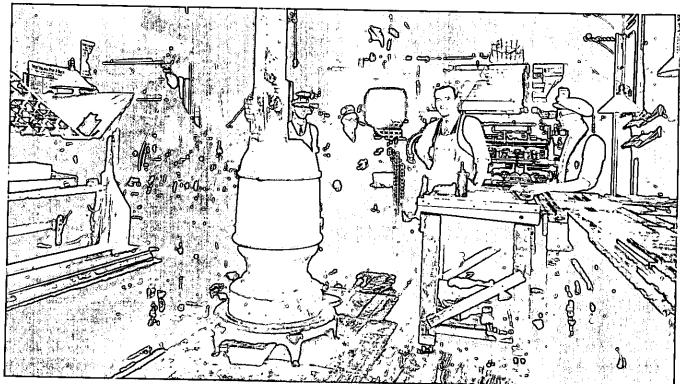
Aunt Bettie purchased a log cabin on Church Street for her residence, the lot and cabin cost her a total of $50.00 which she paid to the late J. G. Tomlin a former attorney in Walton. Her income in the early 1900's was from washing and ironing (on a board) for a mere 25¢ to pay for the property.

She well remembered soldiers coming through Walton, relating that local people had to feed the soldiers and put their horses in barns and feed them too. Aunt Bettie finished her last payment for the cabin April 28, 1902 as evidenced by a receipt of that date in the possession of her grand-daughter Gladys Ingram, Walton. Aunt Bettie told us that she was never whipped by any of her slave owners and she also told about the first grave dug (for Mrs. Snow) in the old cemetery of the long forgotten First Baptist Church, built in 1866.

After Aunt Bettie there were in all five more generations born on Church Street. Aunt Bettie passed away in June, 1923, at the ripe old age of ninety.

The Advertiser staff about 1930, left to right, John Engle of Cincinnati; J. R. Wallace, Malcolm Simpson, and R. D. Stamler, all of Walton.

Boone County Newspapers

The *Boone County Recorder*, the oldest newspaper in continuous publication in Boone County, was first printed in 1875, under the editorship of Bob Berkshire. The paper was purchased in 1935 by Pete Stephens and Ralph Maurer who continued in partnership for a year when Stephens obtained sole ownership.

Mrs. Margaret Stephens has continued operation of the *Recorder* since her husband's death. The weekly paper has a circulation of 4,500.

The *Walton Advertiser* was founded in August of 1914 by Roy D. Stamler, a native of the city who ran a pool hall over what is now Kentucky Motors. The paper had four six- by nine-inch pages. In 1916 Stamler was joined in partnership by James R. Wallace. They purchased additional equipment and enlarged the paper, then located in a part of the Walton Garage. Some time later H. C. Diers erected a building for them, just over the High Street Bridge, where they continued operation until their deaths. Mr. Stamler died in November, 1937, and Mr. Wallace died just one week later.

James H. Jump purchased the paper in 1938. Jump was publisher until 1939 when Mrs. Martha Wallace took over publication. In 1940 Mrs. Wallace erected a new building, now occupied by Dr. J. M. Huey. The *Advertiser* continued publication there until 1943.

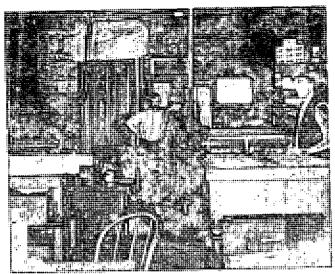Due to the unavailability of help during World War II, Mrs. Wallace sold the paper to Mark M. Meadows in 1943. Mr. Meadows erected a new building at 186 North Main Street in 1959; the paper is still printed there today.

When Mr. and Mrs. Meadows moved to California in 1962, they sold the paper to Malcolm Simpson who published it from 1963 to 1972. Maynard Meadows, son of Mark and Ann Meadows, took over the operation November, 1972.

Interior Recorder's Office, 1903

The *Dixie News* was first published in 1962 by editor-publisher Fred Thomas. Following the national trend of free subscription, the paper is supported by its advertisers, mainly local businessmen. Circulation has increased from 10,000 to 17,000, giving the *Dixie News* the largest circulation of any community newspaper in Kentucky.

Commensurate with the growth of the area, the paper has grown from eight pages to fifty-two pages.

In addition to distribution in the Florence area, the paper is distributed in Kenton County along a ten-mile stretch of the Dixie Highway and in Taylor Mill.
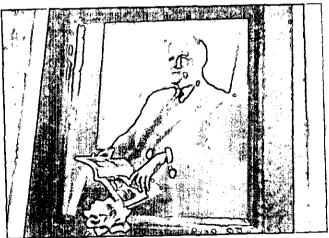

Boone County's Only Public Library

On September 10, 1949 the dream of E. Y. Chapin came true when the Chapin Memorial Library was dedicated at Petersburg. Much correspondence, planning, building and buying of books took place from 1946-1949. Mr. Chapin's plan prior to 1946 had been to build, with the help of the people of Petersburg, a building to house the library on a lot across from the "Old Hotel" or the "Loder House." Rev. Claude McDonald, minister of the Christian Church from 1944-1949, having read some of the correspondence between Mr. Chapin and Mr. Benjamin Berkshire, suggested that space for the library be added to the Christian Church at the same time that the new Sunday School rooms were built. Eventually Mr. Chapin came to the conclusion that this met with his approval.

No one ever pushed harder or worked with greater enthusiasm than Mr. Chapin and Mr. McDonald to carry on this project.

Finally the building was finished, the books were in place, the pictures were hung, the librarian, Mrs. Oleva Dolph, was selected and it was time to present this gift to the Petersburg community and the County. A short speech was made by Mr. Chapin I. Then his grandson, E. Y. Chapin III manager of Rock City on Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Tennessee, made the main dedicatory speech. There were responses and acknowledgments by representatives of the Boone County Court and the Petersburg Town Council as well as ministers of the Petersburg churches.

Except for a short time in 1971, the doors of the library have remained open. As funds from a trust property, donated by Mr. Chapin and a business associate William L. Brown, dwindled a librarian could no longer be paid. The Christian Church now pays for utilities and janitor service and several church members (on a volunteer basis) open the library on Tuesday evening from 6-8. There is money for a reasonable number of new books but no room to place them. Eventually more space must be found.
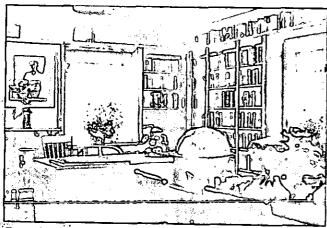

Mr. Chapin — Donor of Library at Petersburg

The library contains over 6,000 volumes. There are books of history, biography, autobiography, fiction, poetry and books on special subjects such as contract bridge, antiques, gardening, dream interpretation etc. Many of the classics can be found on the shelves. If you were to read Mr. Chapin's *Harvesting of Green Fields,* also from our shelves, you might find some of your relatives marching through the pages.

One of the prized possessions of the library is the century old diary of L. A. Loder, a former resident of Petersburg, who kept a daily account of important events from 1857-1905. He was the keeper of the tavern, a breeder of horses and cows, a bookkeeper and a Boone County magistrate during the War Between the States. This diary of 8 volumes cannot be checked out but if you want to spend an enjoyable evening come and skim through its pages.

Petersburg Library

Now, who was E. Y. Chapin?

He was a native of Petersburg, Kentucky. He was born October 8, 1865 just at the end of the war. He left Petersburg in his late teens to study law under John G. Carlisle of Covington. "Who's Who in America" says he was a banker, the son of William Henry and Mary (Kelly) Chapin and that he obtained an LLB degree from the University of Cincinnati in 1886. In February 1887 he moved to Chattanooga, Tennessee. In the book *Reunion in Chattanooga* written by the noted author Leland Crabb, the young banker, Lee Chappell from Kentucky, is supposed to be Mr. Chapin. Be that as it may, he had gone to Tennessee in hopes of making his fortune,. We do know that by 1930 he had become president of the American Trust & Banking Company of Chattanooga, as well as head of or

director of a furniture factory, a hosiery mill, a spinning mill, and a stove works.

Mr. Chapin never forgot the little Ohio River town of Petersburg where he was born and where he spent his childhood. He wanted to do something for the people and the County. As he loved to read and thought every one else did (according to Mrs. Dolph and Mr. McDonald) a library was decided upon. This has been a priceless gift to many of the people of this community. Our appreciation goes out to this native son (now deceased) of Petersburg and to his heirs.

Travel a Few Years Ago in Boone County

As far back as I can remember, about 1905, and up until just a few years ago when they took the passenger trains off the railroads, we had as many as three trains going north on the L. & N. R.R. and two on the Southern R. R. and three L. & N. trains and two Southern trains going south which stopped at Walton to pick up and dispatch passengers. Many high school students rode the train daily to attend the High School in Walton from the Verona area. Of course our citizens went to Covington and Cincinnati to do their trading. We had a gentleman by the name of Grubbs who had a large basket on each arm who would board the train each morning and return on an evening train after he had done the shopping for folks who could not make the trip themselves.

Many of our citizens remember the old "Commuter" which would run from Williamstown about five in the morning pass through Walton about 5:45 and return leaving Cincinnati at 5:30 in the evening, getting to Walton about 7 P.M. About 700 passengers rode this train to work or attend business schools in the big city, the fare for 54 one-way trips was $4.50 per month. At that time there were two Southern R. R. depots in Walton. To accommodate our passengers they would make an extra trip on Saturday at noon, turn the engine around on a turn table and head back for town. It was not an unusual sight to see the trains coming from Cincinnati to be so crowded that some of the passengers had to stand. Smoking was only permitted in the front car provided for that purpose. Perhaps some of our pres-

ent day folks remember the excursion trains that the railroads had, starting from Cincinnati going to High Bridge, a few miles south of Lexington and return late in the evening stopping at all stations and believe me these trains were packed and jammed to the doors. You took your own picnic lunch. The L. & N. R. R. would run an excursion from Louisville for a baseball game or a trip to the Zoo. For many years orders were received by the station master by telegraphy from the office at the end of the road and in turn place the copy of the order on a clip fastened to a hoop which the Engineer and Conductor would grab as the train passed.

Now to leave the trains for progress.

In about 1921 we had our first bus in this area. A Mr. McMillan from Gardnersville in Grant County came through Walton on his daily trip to Covington returning in the late afternoon, carrying the folks who worked in town. He drove a "School Bus" type vehicle which carried about eight passengers. Going over the pike which was not paved the passengers were like rocks in a box, falling all over the bus and each other, resembling some of the rides at Coney Island. After a few months Jewett & Prather from Williamstown started a bus line using seven passenger cars which were not so bad, except when it was overloaded and you had to let someone sit in your lap. One nice feature was if they arrived in front of your house in the morning and you were not quite ready they would wait for you. Nobody minded for they might be late the next morning.

About the same passengers were regular riders. What a time we had, if there were only a few aboard we would stop at one of the barbecue stands for a sandwich, sing and have fun. If there was a punctured tire all the fellows on the bus would get out and help the driver fix the flat. The buses only ran to Pike and Madison in Covington. In a short time the company had five seated cars which took care of the expanded business and more comfortable. The Dixie Traction Co. of Erlanger purchased the bus line and soon thereafter put buses on that are similar to their buses today. After a few years along came the Greyhound Co. and took over. Usually when we would get on here locally there were so many passengers you would have to stand. Then we were being taken to the bus depot in Cincinnati. When we were riding the first buses we paid 50¢ each way but Greyhound raised the price to $1.00 each way. After that fares increased until people began sharing rides. Then as the economy progressed folks began riding in their own cars.

Wilford M. Rice

Entertainment Through the Years

As we remember: before so many residences were built some of the large circuses like Barnum & Bailey, Ringling Bros. or Hallenbeck & Wallace would come to Walton for a one night stand. I remember one where Edwards Ave. was a field, one where Kyle Nicholson now lives when that area was bounded on one side by a large woods, and another in the large field and cow pasture known now as Alta-Vista Drive.

The countryside people would attend in throngs. These circuses would come to town in the spring and fall of the year. We kids would try and get a job carrying water for the animals, driving stakes or just anything to make enough money to buy a ticket, even sell popcorn and cracker-jacks through the tent at the performances. They usually had an afternoon and evening show. To go down to the depot to see the animals and equipment unloaded from the cars was a sight to see. It would require a full train of cars to carry the full crew of actors.

Another feature that we enjoyed was seeing the Bloomer Girls baseball team from Chicago come to town to compete with our local baseball team. The girls wore bloomers and middies, used regular baseball gloves and bats, and sure, they were good. First their management would erect a canvas fence all around the field so outsiders couldn't peek in. Soft ball had not been heard of then.

Other entertainment for the younger set was invitational parties. You would receive a letter inviting you to attend a party given by a boy or girl at their home. Of course the main attraction was the "Kissing" game provided by the host. Also was the candy pulling, molasses candy when it started but after awhile it turned white with a few streaks of soil from the bare hands which added to the flavor. We made chocolate fudge which was a favorite too. These parties were held after suppertime. Some of the games were "spin-the-plate", "post-office", "musical chair" — remember?

Then came the Chautauqua along about 1912 and each year thereafter for several years. The first one was held in the old Baptist Church which at that time was located where the cemetery is now. After the first one they were held in a tent behind the High School building. The Chautauqua company would bring to town, a brass band, singers, musical combinations, speakers, comedians and etc. Like having a vaudeville show right in our little community.

Our first show house was the old "Walton Opera House" located at Depot St. and Main St. operated by Uncle Joe Reed who lived with the Stamlers on High St. Uncle Joe knew the show business and he used local talent to put on a few operas and then went to the dramatic plays. I was too young to attend the operas, didn't understand them anyway and couldn't afford them. Later the Opera House was converted to silent picture shows.

In about 1911 Roy Stamler built an outdoor "Air Drome" theater between E. K. Stephens store and the Equitable Bank about where Dr. W. M. Waller's office is now located. The front was adorned with bright electric bulbs that made it look like Vine Street. We were proud of that. After you entered and went around to the front it appeared to be a grandstand. If a rain came up we retired to the Opera House to complete the show. The admission was a dime.

Either Miss Bess Houston or Miss Zyble Hurt played the piano. They used sheet music and didn't watch the picture. Some times a murder scene would be on the picture and they would be playing Ragtime, of course we didn't notice that because we were so interested in the picture or our girl friend.

The next picture house was started when Harry Dixon converted the livery stable of A. M. Edwards into a moving picture house and someone gave him the name "Unique" which it was known as from then on. Mrs. Burdetta Feagan Powers played the piano there for about five years. Shortly after James Fall took over the show house he built the "James" theater at Alta-Vista and Main Street from what was a former garage. "Jim" as we knew him ran the show house until his death, then his wife Alva took over. This nice brick structure still stands but is not operated regularly.

Wilford M. Rice

Prof. John Uri Lloyd

John Uri Lloyd was born at West Bloomfield, N. Y., on the nineteenth of April, 1849, the eldest son of Nelson Marvin and Sophia Webster Lloyd. At the age of five his parents came to Kentucky, locating first at Burlington where the father was making a survey for a railroad to be lined from Cincinnati to Louisville. For some reason not now known, the railroad failed to materialize and the family moved to Petersburg, then to Florence, returning to Petersburg but finally settled down in Florence where Mr. Lloyd spent the most of his boyhood days and later made the town famous with his book on folklore, "Stringtown-on-the-Pike."

This moving about was occasioned by the fact that the parents taught school in these places, changing as better opportunities offered. The father taught the older pupils, the mother the younger. Both the parents of Mr. Lloyd were well educated and had been teachers of note in New York state before coming to Kentucky.
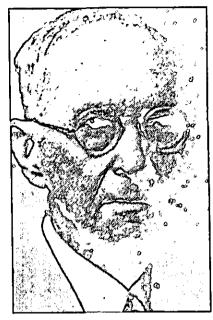
John Uri Lloyd's first teacher was his mother. Fortunately she was most capable, for as a child his health was not the best, being a sufferer from asthma which would, no doubt, have prevented his regular attendance at the short term public schools then available.

For a short time though he did attend a school at Petersburg, taught by a man named Holton, who was studying for the ministry in the Christian Church. This student of the Bible required each pupil to recite a verse from Proverbs every morning which was, according to Mr. Lloyd, the beginning of his (Mr. Lloyd's) interest in the Bible and the habit of quoting from it which has continued to the present time. His third and last teacher was his father, though throughout his boyhood he received much private instruction from both parents.

Mr. Lloyd's aptiude for Chemistry was manifested early in life and encouraged by his parents. He cannot recall even from the earliest years but one time that he determined to be anything except a chemist. That instance was when a small boy he had cherished a secret ambition to become a trapper in the

John Uri Lloyd

far west doubtless inspired by tales of Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton and other hardy pioneers who had moved on when Kentucky became "overcrowded."

While living in Petersburg, he became close companion to Billy Bradley, a boy older than himself. whose father was the ferryman and naturally most of their time was pleasantly occupied on the river and along the banks of the Ohio. This youth later became Lloyd's boyhood hero when he went to the Army of the Confederacy, serving under Morgan and was killed in action near Mt. Sterling in 1864.
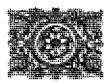
With the consent of his parents, on reaching the age of fourteen, John Uri was apprenticed to W. J. M. Gordon, a Cincinnati apothecary, at a salary of two dollars per week. He made his start in this profession literally at the bottom. His day began at seven o'clock in the morning with the most menial tasks, and he was rarely through before nine or ten o'clock at night.

In an issue of the *New York Times*, the largest manufacturer of ginger ale had this to say about Professor Lloyd who established for this industry a marvelous apparatus of his own invention: "We submitted the problem to Professor John Uri Lloyd, a leading authority on botanical chemistry. He spent months in painstaking research — experimenting, testing, rejecting — until at last he discovered a process so revolutionary and far-reaching that it necessarily takes its place among the important business secrets of the nation." That is but one example of his ever busy life.

During the next two years he studied the dispensatory record of some drug each night and on completion of this rigorous course was given a certificate of proficiency. At this time he was employed at Egger's Pharmacy, apprenticing himself the second time to learn the German prescription business. The young apprentice attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College and afterwards took a course in Anatomy at the Miami Medical College.

In 1878, Dr. Lloyd was made a professor in the Eclectic Medical College of which he was president from 1896 to 1904. He also held a professorship in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy from 1883 to 1887. He has been associate editor of the Pharamaceutical Review, Eclectic Medical Journal and 1887. He has been associate editor of the Pharmawidely known as are his books on folk-lore and legends of Northern Kentucky. "Etidorpha," "Stringtown on the Pike," "Red Head," "The Right Side of the Car," "Warwick of the Knobs," etc. are all worthy of a place on the shelves of "peasant, priest or king."

He was a founder and is president of the Lloyd Library and Museum, a past president of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the National Eclectic Medical Association, Ohio Pharmaceutical Association, Authors Club, New York; Franklin Inn Club and Franklin Institute, Philadelphia Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Royal Society of Arts (England), Societe Academique d'Histore, Internationale, Paris, and the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine (honorary). Four times he was awarded medals by the American Pharmaceutical Association, also receiving the Remington Honor Medal in 1920 for research work in collodial chemistry.

Boone's World Clock
A 60-Year Marvel

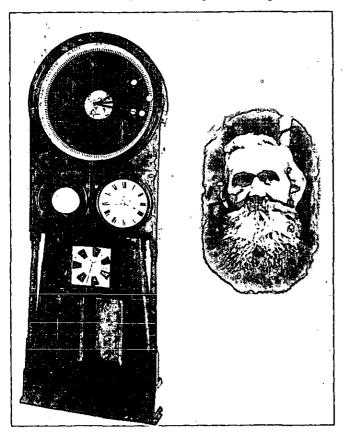Uncle Tom Roberts of Burlington had a problem keeping up with time. Sometimes he forgot what day it was.

Finally, he designed and built a solar timeforce that would solve his problem once and for all, but ironically — before the orbit of time completed the first cycle on his "magic" clock, Tom Roberts passed into eternity.

The massive eight-foot clock became his monument on Earth. Some people say it's "immortal".

Even Swiss watch and clockmakers have been so impressed by Mr. Roberts' theory, they made the trip to the Boone County homestead to study the clock; and they went away more impressed.

Tom Roberts, who spent two years building the device, began his work in 1911. He wound the motors and started them running in 1913.

Tom was a schoolmaster, a musician, and music teacher, a master horologist, a wheelright, and an excellent amateur astronomer. Born and educated in Boone County, he probably could have become a distinguished scientist had he been associated with a great university.

The planetarium and its various clocks have been in continuous operation for 60 years. The system has never run down or lost any optically appreciable time in all of its marvelous subsystems.

He built the planetarium's eight foot tall cabinet of walnut salvaged from old furniture, and of native woods. For motive power he employed the works of a large Seth Thomas Clock with a large pendulum, an eight-day spring motor and a weight-fall that requires raising twice yearly. If the spring is not wound, a buzzer sounds an alarm.

Besides the Seth Thomas Clock face, which keeps Eastern Standard Time the year-round, there is a 14-segment dial with one hand that tells the day of the week and indicates the diurnal and nocturnal hours.

A third display is a model of the Earth's moon, larger than a grapefruit. This rotates on an invisible axis in a recess in the cabinet and faithfully reports Luna's inconstant phases by revealing appropriate portions of its white and black hemispheres.

The largest and uppermost display is the yard-wide model of the planets Venus, Earth, Mars and Jupiter, each somewhat larger than a golf ball.

Tom's choice of the second, third, fourth and fifth planets in our system was remarkable, for he made it in 1911 — almost 20 years before the discovery of Pluto!

The dial, in whose plane Tom's planetary models rotates, is divided and marked in Earth-System months and days. The miniature Tena has never been known to fail to indicate the correct date; although how leap years is compensated for is not known.

The Home of John Pendleton Gaines
Mr. Gault's Haunted House

Many old houses serve as the setting for stories about ghosts, murder, and the people who have lived or stayed in them. This story is most interesting because the house is located in Boone County on the old Lexington Pike about one mile north of Walton and nine miles south of Florence.

The story has its beginning in the 1700's in Virginia when America was less than a quarter century old and her children were still tottering on their weak legs of infancy. The Indians were hostile, transportation was very crude, and the trend was to move westward to settle new lands.

In the year 1785, Abner Gaines grew restless and decided to take his family west, as Daniel Boone had a few years earlier. Mr. Gaines became one of that fearless, sturdy band of pioneers who were building for themselves new homes in the wilderness. It is not known exactly how long it took Mr. Gaines, his wife and several children and his slaves, to make their way down the Ohio River and south into Kentucky. Upon arriving at his chosen location, twenty miles from Cincinnati, Abner Gaines first built a log cabin and began the clearing of land necessary for their crops. A few families lived in the vicinity then, but only a very small settlement existed.

A few years later Colonel Gaines, as he was now called, thought it wise to build a larger cabin for his growing family. He ordered his slaves to hew some trees and the task of building was begun. A short time later a friend who was riding by on horseback stopped for a visit. This friend, Mr. Walton, who was a well-to-do steamboat captain, asked Mr. Gaines, "Why don't you build a brick house, Colonel?" Mr. Gaines replied, "Mr. Walton, it's like this, I don't have the money." Whereupon his friend answered, "Forget about the money, Colonel, I'll furnish that and you can pay me when you feel like it."

Immediately the construction of a three-floor brick house was started. This was in 1791. Arrangements were made to make the brick on the grounds and the slaves started felling trees for the joists and flooring. Even the nails and shingles for the roof were made by hand.

In June of the following year Kentucky was admitted to the Union as the fifteenth state. Colonel Gaines was now a very prominent man in the settlement. As an act of gratitude, he named the small village Walton, for the man who had so willingly helped him in building his new brick house.

Here, in 1795, John Pendleton was born. In 1812, when he was only seventeen, John felt it was his duty to help defend his country. After the war he returned to his beautiful brick house and to his community, where he practiced law and later married. Colonel Gaines converted the house into a tavern or inn. It became a famous stop for stage coaches which traveled between Lexington and Cincinnati. On a map of Kentucky, printed in Philadelphia in 1836, there is a coach-stop marked 'Gaines X Roads.' Just above it is Florence with the distance of ten miles printed between the two. The town of Walton isn't given a place on the map, which proves that this Gaines house was quite a necessary and prominent place between Lexington and Cincinnati. Three trips are listed a week.

Many prominent men stopped here on their way from Lexington to Cincinnati. One of these was Henry Clay, who came through here often on his way to Washington. Among others was Richard M. Johnson, who later became vice-president of the United States under Van Buren, the Breckenridges and other equally prominent. In the early 40's it was renounced for its elaborate balls and lavish festivities. John Pendleton's two daughters enjoyed these as many dances and parties were held in their honor. This was also a very popular place for weddings. Many were performed in this house, and large receptions were given here.

It was at one such occasion that the first man was killed here. Two gentlemen who were suitors of the same lady were attending the ball. One man was much older than the other one. The story is told that the younger man warned the older one to stay away from his girl and if he danced with her he would pull off his wig. The older man replied, "And if you do, I'll kill you." During the evening the elder suitor did dance with the girl and his wig was promptly jerked from his head. Immediately, the man turned and stabbed the younger man to death. For a long time afterwards, blood stains could be seen at this spot, and not until these boards were removed were they erased.

In 1846 John Pendleton again felt it was his duty to help defend his country — in the Mexican war this time. Again, he left his beloved brick house. Upon his return he found that the people had unanimously elected him as a representative of his state to Washington.

After one term in this office Zachary Taylor appointed John to go to the west coast to help settle what is now the state of Oregon. Here he was appointed the first governor when it became our thirty-third state. He never returned to his native land or the brick house of his childhood.

The home remained in the Gaines family for four generations and was then sold to a farmer named Ira Cleek. He was very abusive to the lovely interior, using the large front room on the right for hay and

grain storage. This caused the floor to sag about six inches in the center and it is in that condition today, although new flooring has been laid. During the Civil War he kept one of his horses in this room so that the soldiers could not steal it.

When General Kirby Smith camped on the old Lexington Pike he used the tavern as his headquarters. He and his men were often here during the war. Just before General Morgan was killed he and his men camped under a large tree in the yard and used the facilities of the inn.

After the close of the Civil War Jerry Glenn bought the old landmark and called it Drovers Inn. The drovers who herded their cattle, hogs, and sheep along the pike to the Cincinnati market would stop for food and a place to sleep. The grounds were divided into sections by fences so that the drovers might separate their stock according to ownership. It was used as a stage horse station where horses were changed and fed.

While the old house was still used as an inn John Goodson, father-in-law of John G. Carlisle, visited here, and in a fit of despondency committed suicide. This he did by hanging himself from the beautiful three-floor front stairway.
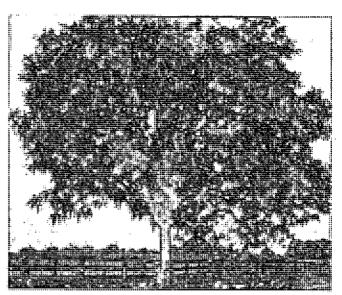
Mr. John Gault, an antique dealer from Cynthiana, bought the "old brick" in 1937. His plans were to restore it with antiques as it had been in days gone by.

Mr. Gault has related many stories of ghosts that have existed there at various times. When Mr. Clock owned the house a fair-haired child was seen skipping through one of the rooms early in the morning and several headless men were seen there. Several years ago, while an electrician was wiring the house a ghost appeared at one of the windows and the workman became so frightened he ran two miles to his home, leaving his car behind.

Hangman's Tree

Boone County went through the "Judge Lynch" period when aroused citizens took the law into their own hands and became judge, jury, and executioner.

Hangman's Tree

Hangman's Tree is a walnut tree on the Burlington Pike a short distance east of its junction with Camp Ernst Road. The tree has been "dehorned" by utility companies and will not last many more years.

Two men are reported to have been hanged from its branches. Details of lynchings are vague. Participants are usually reluctant to talk about them.

Rumor has it that in 1886 a negro man was accused of attacking a woman in the area. He was arrested and placed in the Burlington Jail awaiting trial.

A mob was formed and when the jailor refused to surrender the prisoner the door was battered down.

The prisoner had just been served a dinner of "sow belly and beans". Hoping to escape he undressed and greased himself with the fat meat so that he would be difficult to hold.

In the confusion that followed he was struck on the head with a claw hammer, dragged to the walnut tree and hanged. It is believed that he may have been dead before hanging.

One of the neighbors wrapped his body with a horse blanket until the authorities cut him down.

There is a rope in the office of the Boone County Circuit Court Clerk that is reported to have been used for hanging Lafadette sometime about the turn of the century.

It seems that this man, Lafadette, had come across the ferry at Constance, Kentucky, and had
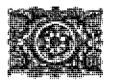
gotten into a fight with someone there. Whether or not he made the attack upon the person or whether they had made it upon him is not known; however, a fight ensued and Lafadette prevailed. Very soon there was a warrant caused to be issued and he was arrested, and not being able to post bail, he was placed in jail.

It seems that there was a great deal of talk of taking him from jail and giving him the punishment he deserved. The group that discussed it started toward Burlington, going by way of Hebron and on down to Bullittsville, to go across the Bullittsville Road and stopped at a farm, took a hay wagon out of the driveway of the barn and proceeded on to Burlington.

It is not known just how the mob got the man out of jail. A rope from the hay wagon was used and Lafadette was hanged from the limb of a tree on a farm on the Bullittsville Road a short distance from Burlington.

The body was left hanging and was found the next morning by a hired man on the farm. County authorities were notified and the man was let down.
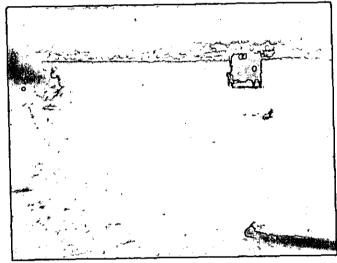
Rabbit Hash

From old Kentucky history books, old papers, private diaries of men who explored the river front of Boone County I gain the following information:

During 1816 Mr. Meeks conducted a ferry across the Ohio River to what is now Rising Sun, Indiana. During the period between 1816 and 1840 a great number of salt agents and fur agents traveled the route from Cincinnati by way of Rising Sun, crossing the Ohio river at Meeks' ferry.

It so happened that two of these agents going in opposite directions met at the landing on the Indiana shore when one remarked, "Can you get anything to eat at Meeks' ferry?" The other replied, "Yes, plenty of rabbit hash." It was at this time that the Ohio river was just receding from flood water that had driven all the rabbits from the lowlands to the hillsides where they were killed in great numbers and used as food called "rabbit hash."

Rabbit Hash lost its name for a short period of time. In 1879 she felt big enough to ask Uncle Sam to let her have a Post Office as all other places in Boone County had one and why not she? So Uncle Sam granted her a Post Office on January 3, 1879, it was called Carlton, with Mrs. Elizabeth C. Kennon as Postmaster.

Where there is a cause there is surely an effect and no Rabbit Hasher or Carltonians received any mail. What was the cause? One man found the cause when lingering in Carrollton, Carroll County, Ky. and Uncle Sam advised a change of name in the Post Office and on the twelfth day of March, 1879, Uncle Sam had its baptismal name restored (Rabbit Hash) as a Post Office and it has retained this name to the present time. When the rural routes became popular about 1912 Uncle Sam discontinued the post office. The name Rabbit Hash will be here as long as Bunny exists. He still knows his way to the hillside when the floods come.

Crossing the Ohio River on the Ice, 1918

Boone County,
you have a past — a present,
a future of growth and heritage;
from the city expressways to the country lane,
from the newborn to those of the golden age.
You are home,
You are happiness,
because you are nature's wealth shared in every way,
May the Lord continue to shower His Blessings upon you
as you celebrate your One Hundred and Seventy Fifth Birthday.

Mary Jane Rowland
August 18, 1973

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CITY OF FLORENCE SALUTES THE 175th ANNIVERSARY OF BOONE COUNTY

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City Councilmen:

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W. A. Brown	Kenneth Lucas	Ralph Sutter
Gilby Green	Jim Miller	Roy Vaughn
Morgan Hedrick	Chuck Newberry	Robert Webster

CAPITO

CAPITO