I will give you what data I have in my files on these villages or towns, in the rotation you requested with a little additional data rather than Nomenclature.

Alexandria. This town was established by an act of the Kentucky Legislature on February 22, 1834 on twelve acres of land laid out a number of years before into lots and streets by a Mr. Frank Spilman. The act required the trustees to record the plat as laid out by Mr. Spilman with the Clerk's Office of the Campbell County Court within ninety days after the passage of the act. The act named the following trustees of the town—Joshua H. Purnell, Benjamin Smith, John J. Thomas, Dr. John Orr, and Benjamin D. Beall. According to history, several of the proprietors of the town came from Alexandria, Virginia, which name derived, or rather which town derived its name origianlly from Alexandr Egypt, having been established by Alexander the Great of Phonecia. Thu you will see that this town derived its name from an ancient city and general pf the past. (Incorporated)

Oneonta. This town derived its name from an Indian Chief of about 1660, there having been a famous battle fought in the area between two Indian tribes, and Chief Oneonta was killed in the battle. Even at this late a day there are many Indian Mounds and relics of the Indian age to be found in the local area. (unincorporated)

Melbourne. Incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1890, and re-incorporated in 1914 on order of the Campbell County Circuit Court, and laid out on property mostly owned by Mr. Hubbard Helm. The first trustees were Dr. J. E. Pinguely, John Greis, William Haigis, Clarence Pinguely and John Cobb. Mr. Clarence Pinguely was named the clerk and Mr. Joe Good the marshal of the town. The name of Melbourne was given to the town by Mrs. Belle Anderson, now deceased. There are no records to show why the name was given the town and the oldest citizens have no knowledge as to how the name was chosen. Although the town has ceased to operate as an incorporated village, it still maintains and has never surrendered its charter.

Silver Grove. The name of Silver Grove was adopted in 1912 from the name of a once famous summer resort located at the western end of the community at the confluence of the Four Mile Creek and the Ohio River, now a Federal Government Lock and Dam on the Ohio River. Its name was originally chosen because of the large grove of Silver Poplar trees in the area. The upper area of the town was once Glenn Park, another noted summer park, where, there too, were a large number of Silver Poplar trees. In 1912, the land on which the town is now located was laid out by the Silver Grove Land and Building Company under the direction of Mr. Beatty DeLong, a representative of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. The establishment of the town was occassioned by the railway company moving its shops, round house and yards from Covington to the Silver Grove area, which necessitated the building of a large number of houses in the area to care for the workmen for the railway company. In 1915, an independent graded and high school district was established in the town and local area. The population of the town is approximately 900, while that of the school district is 1,200. For a number of years the railway company through the land and building company maintained the streets and gave fire and water service to the citizens. However, this was recently discontinued and water and electric service is now given by the Union Light, Heat & Power Company, while the citizens now maintain their streets and sidewalks. Efforts to incorporate the town recently failed and the community is still being operated as an unincorporated community.

Gubser Mill. A grist mill was established in this community 125 years ago by Mr. John Gubser. A Log house in which was operated a tavern was and is still conducted in the community. It dates back from the time the mill was first constructed in 1824-1825. Among the early settlers were John Gubser, Theodore Gubser, Frank Rust, Nicholas Chalk, George Koehler and George W. Wagoner. The community derived its name from the early grist mill. (Unincorporated)

Wesley Chapel. This community derived its name from a Methodist Chapel instituted there in 1856, and named in honor of the famous Methodist preacher John Wesley. The remodeled chapel is still standing and is being conducted as a Methodist Church. Among the early settlers were William Bradbury, Marion Rouse and William Lancaster. (Unincorporated) It is located on State Road No. 10

Dayton. This town is the outgrowth of the merger of two towns, Jamestown and Brooklyn through passage of an act by the Legislature on March 9, 1867; Jamestown having been chartered by the Legislature on March 1, 1848 and Brooklyn on February 27, 1849. In 1796, Washington Berry of Clark County, Kentucky, purchased 1,000 acres of land on the site of Dayton for $1,000. Later James McArthur and Henry Walker acquired part of the land, and title to the land was held in fee simple by John N. Taliaferro when the act of March 1, 1848 was passed. The first trustees of Jamestown were John Richards, Hubbard Helm, Lewis Thacker, Hiram Shellcross, Samuel Masters and John Ballison, while the first trustees of Brooklyn were Burton Hagen, Lewis Hazen, William Cameron, Abraham Taylor, Ambrose M. Bryson and James Berry. The two towns adjoined each other on the Ohio River, Jamestown to the east and Brooklyn to the west. However, Brooklyn left but little history to tell of its operations, while the pages of the early history of Campbell County are replete with the activities and accomplishments of Jamestown. The first school house was established on July 2, 1849 in Jamestown. How4ver, the real history of the town dates much farther back in history than 1848, for about 1669-1670 LaSalle on his way searching for the "Father of Waters", the Mississippi River, landed for several days on the sandbar at Dayton where he contacted a tribe of the Miami Indians who were on their way home to their Ohio habitations from a hunting expedition into the interior of Kentucky. According to legend, two French Jesuit Priests, who accompanied La Salle, taught the Indians their first lessons in the New or the Old Religion of Christianity. However, we do know this from history, that when later on the American pioneers invaded the North-western territory they found the Indians had a knowledge of Christianity.

At a still earlier date than this--in 1779, Colonel David Rogers and his party of one hundred Colonial troops suffered a disastrous defeat on the sandbar at Dayton, by the Miami Indians. Almost all of his command were ambushed and slain by the indians. Early Kentucky historians describe the battle as more disastrous than that of Blue Licks. Several of such historian refer to the massacre as the Battle of Dayton.

Several weeks ago, the citizens and city government of Dayton, celebrated the Centennial of the founding of the city with an elaborate three-day program, which proved to be a great success from an attendance and financial point of view.

Brooklyn received its name from Brooklyn, New York. However, there is no record to establish how the name of Dayton was chosen, although there are two theories; one being that it derived its name from Dayton, Ohio, and another that the name was chosen from an Old Mill located in the eastern section of the city, known as the Dayton Mill. The city is incorporated.

Claryville. This community received its name from one of the early settlers, named William Clary, who operated a store in the community for many years. It was a "sleeping" un-named community for many years. However, when the Newport to Winchester, or rather I should say, the Newport to Cynthiana Turnpike Road Company was chartered by the Kentucky Legislature in 1818, via Falmouth, and other communities and towns along the way, this highway operated through the community and it soon became a fast growxing community. (It is unincorporated)

Cold Spring. The town of Cold Spring, with its adjacent communities of Highland Heights, John's Hill and Pools Creek, dates its establishment as a community far back to 1790 when Major David Leitch established a station, known as Leitch's Station, seven miles from the mouth of the Licking River, on the east side of the Licking River on 13,800 acres of land. The orignal settlers were Thomas Reese, William Caldwell, Thomas Kelly, Benjamin Archer, James Digby, William Edwards, William Germans, John Williams, Edmund Taylor, James Taylor, Benjamin Thomas, William Kennedy, James Kennedy, Thomas Lindsey, Timothy Bell, Bernard Stuart, Joseph Kelly and William Edwards.

In 1794, the Old Licking Baptist Church, now known as the First Baptist Church of Cold Spring, was constituted; 147 years ago the Asbury Methodist Church was established; in 1847 the St. John Church of John's Hill was organized; while several years previous the St. Joseph Orphanage was built, and in 1900 the Campbell County Home for the aged and infirm built by the Campbell County Fiscal Court.

In 1850, the Walnut Hills Academy, a boarding school for teaching the higher arts, was established by the Rev. Nicholas Fettit, amongst a large grove of Walnut Trees, in which was a large spring which furnished an ample supply of clear-xcold water for the students and surrounding citizens; the academy building was constructed by the Rev. James M. Jolly, a pioneer circuit-rider Baptist preacher in the local area. The Rev. Mr. Jolly having built most of the rural churches in Campbell County, both Catholic and non-Catholic churches.

Later Settlers in the community were Charles Dodsworth, Thomas McCullough, John Hillenbrandt, Enoch Parson, Henry Clark, Sam Wadsworth, George Wadsworth, Henry Neiman, John C. Youtsey, Andy Youtsey, Frank North and Charles Herner.

The town of Cold Spring was incorporated in 1940. As has been heretofore referred to, the town derived its name orignally from the large spring in the grove of Walnut trees on the property of the Walnut Hills Academy. The site of the academy is now occupied by the Cold Spring Grade and High Schools.

Brent. With the construction of the Chesapeakeake and Ohio Railroad along the southern banks of the Ohio River in Campbell County during the period of 1887-1888 and 1889 a community which had grown up along the railroad at the foot of the Twelve Mile Pike

and across the Ohio River from Parker's Grove, now known as Coney
Island, and the name chosen as Brent. A railroad station with a
telegraph office was established at this point and citizens were
anxious to secure a postoffice. They were anxious that it be named
South Parker's Grove. However, the U. S. Postoffice Department refused
to give the postoffice that name, because of its length and it
being two names. The Honorable Albert S. Berry, then representing
the Sixth District, now the Fifth or Northern Kentucky District in
Congress, was asked to intervene by both the citizens and the Post-
office Department. He recommended the name of Brent in honor of his
young nephew, the Honorable Brent Spence, who now represents the
district in Congress. The town has never been incorporated and with
the advent of rural mail service by the Postoffice Department a
number of years ago the postoffice at Brent was abandoned and citizens
are now served their mail through rural delivery from the Cold Spring
Post Office. The town is now located on the Mary Inglis Highway.
A lumber yard, a saw mill, and coal yard have been the principal
businesses in the town for many years. Among those who have operated
these industries have been the late William Willson, Leander Willson,
and the present operator Mr. George G. Grimm. Two other pioneer citizens
are Tony Wilmer, whose father once was superintendent of the Old Twelve
Mile Pike, and Andrew Fueglein, a local farmer.

(1800-1844)

Southgate. This city was named in honor of Mr. William W. Southgate
and family, pioneer family of Campbell County, who settled in northern
Kentucky at an early period of the county's history. Mr. Southgate was
superior in intellect and educational attainments and was a leader in
the civic and religious life of the county for many years. The city
was incorporated on May 16, 1907 by order of Judge Albert S. Berry of
the Campbell County Circuit Court, with the following trustees: T. H.
Collings, T. B. Moore, J. C. Buckley, W. J. Baker and W. W. White.
Evergreen Cemetery adjoining the city is the largest cemetery in
Campbell County. The city has a Methodist and Catholic Church, and
a public and private school. It was the home for many years of
Dr. Nathanial Shaler, a famed geologist.

The city, which is now classified by the legislature as a Fifth
Class City, has numerous historical places of interest, the Shaler
Breastworks, thrown up by Home Guards during the Civic War to repel
the threatened invasion of General Kirby Smith, Confederate Army
commander, and Camp Wetherill, where the Sixth U. S. Infantry camped
on its return from Cuba in the Spanish American War, the Convent of
the Good Shepherd, now known as the Good Shepherd Home, for girls,
although located in Fort Thomas is only a "stone's throw" from
Southgate.

Mentor. Located in the extreme southeastern section of Campbell
County, was once known as Belmont. However, owing to a conflict in
mails being sent to Belmont, Ohio, the Post Office Department changed
the name to Mentor more than fifty years ago. Records of the Post-
office Department do not state where the name originated, and the
oldest citizens in the town do not recall the origin of the names of
either Belmont or Mentor. It is an unincorporated community, although
served by its own postoffice.

Claryville--heretofore referred to.

California. This town was once known as Oregon. However, Oregon
was swept away by an Ohio River flood during the latter part of the
Sixties and the name was then changed to California. As the name

Oregon was chosen from the State of Oregon, so was the name of California chosen from the name of the State of California, which originated during the "gold-rush" days to California. Shortly before the Civil War the community was incorporated by an act of the Kentucky Legislature and has remained an incorporated community since then. However, the great Ohio River flood of 1937 almost devestated the town.

There are several other communities and town in Campbell County not listed in your letter, such as--

Ross. Settled at any early period and formerly a part of the Indian Springs precinct. However, when the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad entered the county, the name of the community was changed to Ross. Records of the county do not show, and the oldest residents do not know, how the name happened to be chosen, although it is presumed the name was chosen either by railroad officials or the Post-office Department. Onxe of the oldest institutions in the community is the old Hotel Lill Wilson, now owned and operated as a resident by the Hon. Jacob Martz, a Campbell County Commissioner, who also operates the Martz Picnic Grounds lying between the railroad and the Ohio River. It is a popular summer resort.

Flag Springs. Settled in 1794 by William Kennedy, who came to Kentucky at an early period of the state's history. Kennedy was a famous fiddler and is said to have played noted Scottish songs in company with Robert Burns. The old Flag Springs Baptist Church was built more than 100 years ago, and near-by Beech Grove was established as and by the Beech Grove Sunday School Union through an act of the Kentucky Legislature 79 years ago. The act was approved by the governor on March 21, 1888.

Grant's Lick. This town, an unincorporated community, was founded in 1800 when salt water was found there by Samuel Byrant, who with John Grant and Charles Morgan, the latter a renowned Indian fighter, formed a partnership, sank a well, and began the manufacture of salt, with which they supplied the early inhabitants, and, in fact, all the interior of Kentucky at the time.

The District of Highlands, now known as Fort Thomas, was chartered by an act of the Legislature on May 6, 1867, after meetings had been held at the home of Joseph Metcalfe, later known as the Metcalfe Hotel, and now the Samuel Woodfill School House, named in honor of Sergeant Samuel Woodfill, pronounced by General John J. Pershing the greatest individual hero of World War I. Fort Thomas was named in honor of General George H. Thomas of Civil War fame, and took the name from the Fort Thomas Army Post, located within the confines of the city, but now operated as a U. S. Veterans Administration Hospital. It is now a fourth class city with all modern facilities and with a population in excess of 11,000. The area is about five miles long and four miles wide and overlooks the beautiful Ohio and Miami River Valleys.

Bellevue. A city of the fourth class, lying between Dayton and Newport along the Ohio River, was chartered by the Legislature in 1870.

It derived its name from the home of General James Taylor one of the founders of Newport, as well as the Bellevue area.

Newport. Chartered by the Legislature in 1795, while Campbell County was formed in 1794.

<u>Cote Brilliant.</u> Formerly a suburb of Newport, but now a part of the city, was chartered by the Legislature on March 26, 1888, with Fred C. Miller, Samuel Bigstaff and George Wiedemann, as the first trustees. It was named because of the beauty of the scenery of the community.

or 1881 (check)

<u>Clifton.</u> Formerly a fourth class city adjoining Newport, is now a part of Newport through the process of annexation. It was chartered on February 15, 1888 as a city. In 1920, Clifton was classified as a fourth class city by the Legislature. Its name was chosen from Clifton, a suburb of Cincinnati, which like the Kentucky community is situated high above the Ohio and Licking Rivers.

chartered 1880 (?)

There are several other communities and towns in Campbell County, whose records I do not have available at this time, as they were loaned to the Dayton Centennial Committee, and which have not as yet been returned to me, such as Carthage, Persimmon Grove, Dry Ridge, Pleasant Ridge, Wilder, Woodlawn, Brayville, John's Hill, Pool's Creek and others.

Now on December 22, 1806, there was a town established in Campbell County by the Legislature, known as <u>Salisberry</u>, located along the Licking River in the southern section of the county, which has been lost in history, with no record of the town and early citizens are unable to throw any light as to what became of the community.

Beech grove chartered in 1880.