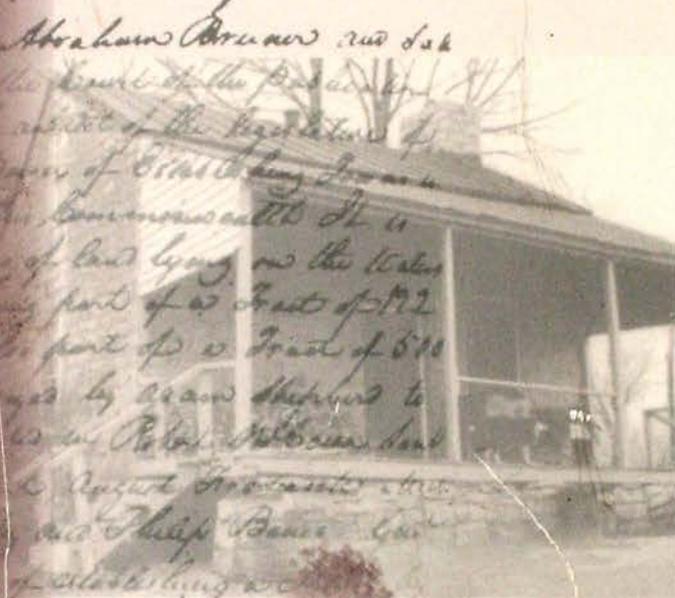
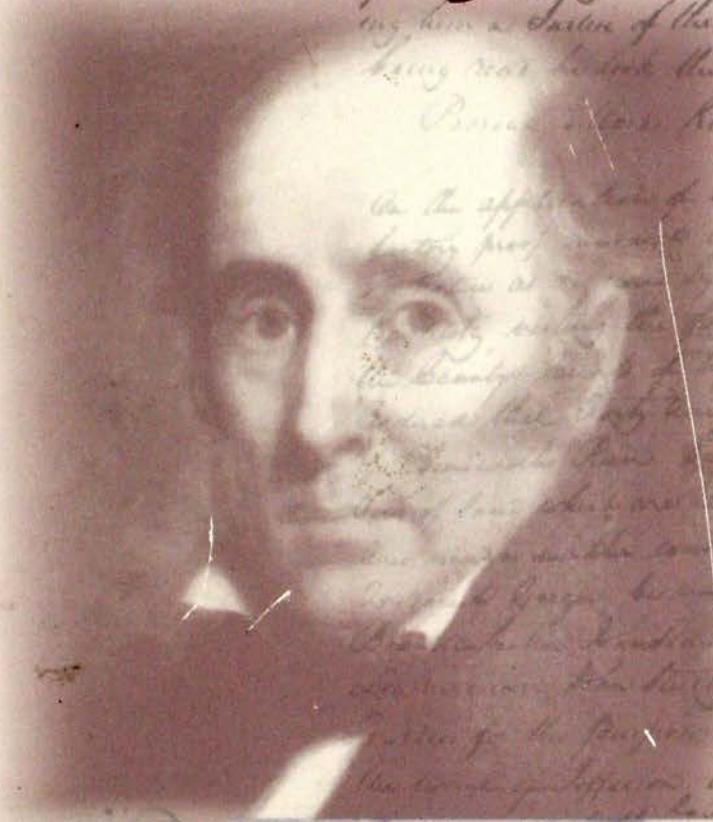


May Term 1797

JEFFERSONTOWN, KENTUCKY

The first 200 years



John Miller
Written and Edited by Joellen Tyler Johnston

1287

JEFFERSONTOWN, KENTUCKY

The first 200 years

*A Pictorial History
of Jeffersontown, Kentucky
and Surrounding Community*



*Written and Edited by Joellen Tyler Johnston
Compiled by the Bicentennial Book Committee*

*Writer/Editor: Joellen Tyler Johnston
Library of Congress Catalog Number 97-66394
Softcover International Standard Book Number 0-9657591-1-3
Designed in Louisville, Kentucky by Vest Creative Marketing
Printed in Louisville, Kentucky by Image Printer, Inc.
First Edition Spring 1997
Published by The City of Jeffersontown, KY 40299
10416 Watterson Trail, Jeffersontown, KY 40299
(502) 267-8333 / Fax (502) 267-0547
Copyright ©1997*

Neither the book nor portions thereof may be reproduced in any form without the permission of The City of Jeffersontown, Kentucky.

LETTER FROM THE MAYOR



Welcome to our celebration! This pictorial documents the struggles and triumphs of the birth and growth of Jeffersontown – from its beginnings as a dusty crossroads to today – its Bicentennial year.

I am extremely proud to have served as Mayor of Jeffersontown during the period of its most rapid growth. The modern era of Jeffersontown, however, tells only a portion of our community's story. Within this book you will find the pioneers who cleared the land and built the first homesteads. You'll get to know the early leaders of Jeffersontown and the decisions they faced as our city incorporated and prospered. You'll see the young men march off to war and witness the introduction of the industrial age in the form of gaslights, electricity, trains and automobiles.

The City Council and I present this work to kick off our Bicentennial Celebration and pay tribute to everyone who has made Jeffersontown what it is today. I hope you enjoy reading about Jeffersontown as much as my family and I have enjoyed making this our home.

Daniel H. Ruckriegel Sr.

Daniel H. Ruckriegel, Sr.

Mayor

City of Jeffersontown

PREFACE

To examine the past from the perspective of the present is a prospect that has been greatly enhanced by the development of photography. This fascinating medium has presented us with the opportunity to record ourselves and our surroundings to an extent never possible before.

This pictorial history, which attempts to illustrate the town's entire 200 years, relies largely on current photographs of remaining historic structures to reflect life in earlier times. For the first chapters it was also necessary to include some reconstructions and modern day reenactors. From about 1887 we begin to illuminate the period with original photographs and to capture the past with a wonderful variety of images.

An understanding of our past not only gives meaning to the present but points a direction for our future. It is the basis of our sense of identity and vitally important to an understanding of ourselves. As we move forward into a changing world we need to preserve our past so that we do not forget who we are or how our society came to be. This book is one form of preservation. In addition to many photographs it includes written descriptions, first person accounts, contemporary news articles, and period artifacts.

I want to thank all those individuals who made this book possible. The staffs of Jefferson County Historic Preservation and Archives, the Filson Club Historical Society, the University of Louisville Photo Archives, the Jeffersontown Branch Library, Blackacre State Nature Preserve, the Blackacre Foundation, and The Voice-Tribune. Thanks also to Image Printer, to Kinetic Corporation, to Vest Creative Marketing whose staff took a personal interest in making this project the best it could be, to the Chamber of Commerce, the Jeffersontown Development Council, Mayor Daniel Ruckriegel, Kathryn Roark and the City Council for their complete support, and to my husband John F. Johnston whose experience in the fields of photography, printing and graphic design was invaluable. Very special thanks to the Bicentennial Book Committee: Tyler Taylor, Mary Ellen Smith, and Lois Knapp. Lois spent countless hours contacting not only local people but those living out of town who might have old photographs. Many of the images in this book are the direct result of her efforts.

Most of all, thanks to those individuals who so willingly shared their pictures, their memories and possessions with us. Of course more people than can appear on these pages have contributed to the development of Jeffersontown. Many more homes were built, subdivisions developed, leaders elected and businesses established. But these images are representative of the spirit that enabled a small agricultural village to develop into the vibrant community it is today.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Introduction</i>	6
<i>Early Settlement</i>	8
1797–1830	28
1830–1860	50
1860–1890	68
1890–1920	86
1920–1950	142
1950–1997	206
<i>Credits</i>	232

INTRODUCTION

By the middle of the 18th century people living on the Virginia and Pennsylvania frontier had become aware of the beautiful, fertile land just over the mountains to the west. Woodsmen from the Blue Ridge and Allegheny ranges had explored the trails and followed the streams, discovering the many springs, salt licks and abundant game. Some explorers went especially to see the vast canebrakes, so thick that only with the greatest difficulty could a path be made through them. But white settlement had not been attempted because of treaties with the Indians who loved this rich, beautiful land and claimed it as their hunting ground. However land in the east was becoming increasingly scarce, farmland had been overcultivated and tobacco had depleted the earth. Settlers were seeking the frontier, challenging boundaries and beginning to ignore the treaties.

When influential veterans of the French and Indian War began pressing for payment of their military claims in western land the state of Virginia opened Kentucky to surveyors. In 1770 George Washington was one of the first to claim a plot. In 1773 Captain Thomas Bullitt came down the Ohio to establish claims for Virginia's Governor Dunmore, and James Harrod led a company up the Kentucky River to near present Harrodsburg. But war was brewing, Indian unrest was on the rise and by the latter part of 1774 surveyors and early settlers had fled back east.

In the spring of 1775 James Harrod returned with his company and established Kentucky's first permanent settlement at Harrodsburg. Within a short time Daniel Boone had established Boonesborough for Richard Henderson's Transylvania Company and Benjamin Logan had established St. Asaph near present Stanford. These, numbered with the Boiling Spring settlement three miles east of Harrodsburg, were the only known Kentucky settlements at that date.¹

Early explorers in today's Jefferson County included Thomas Bullitt, Isaac Hite, Ebenezer Severns and James Douglas who were on Fern Creek in 1773. Among the earliest land claims were those made on Harrods Creek in 1775 when Isaac Hite, Abraham Hite and several others made "improvements" which meant building a claim cabin and/or raising corn. Perhaps it is not surprising that Daniel Boone passed near the future Jeffersontown area in 1776 when he went from Goose Creek, which enters the Ohio just below Harrods Creek, to the place on Floyd's Fork where Kenner Seaton lived in the 1800s.²

But the first white man to establish real familiarity with this area was probably Daniel's brother, Squire Boone, who in 1775 was exploring the future Shelby County region where he staked his own claim. Squire Boone also established claims in the area that would become Seatonville and later had a house at the Falls. By 1775 claims were also being made on Beargrass Creek. However in 1777, known as the bloody sevens, Indian hostilities increased to such an extent that many if not most early settlers left Kentucky. Those who remained barricaded themselves at Harrodsburg, Boonesborough or St. Asaph.³

In 1778 Col. George Rogers Clark brought a small army and the first permanent settlers to the Falls, later Louisville, and from there embarked on his expedition to the northwest territory. His successful capture of British strongholds at Kaskaskia and Vincennes gave frontier settlers hope that the Indian threat had ended and they renewed their migration from the east.⁴ The spring of 1780 saw hundreds of emigrants coming down the river to the Falls. Edward Tyler II, his wife Ann, and most of their family came that spring only to find, as did most of the other newcomers, that danger from the Indians was too great to attempt permanent settlement. Instead most people lived temporarily in fortified stations from which the men ventured in search of land

they might someday call their own. William Tyler, one of the four sons of Edward and Ann, made Linn Station near present Plainview the base for his explorations, soon becoming one of the most active individuals in the area. William was present when James A'Sturgus survey was run in 1781 and was on the team that ran Peter Shepherd's survey adjoining A'Sturgus, the land on which Jeffersontown would eventually be laid out.⁵

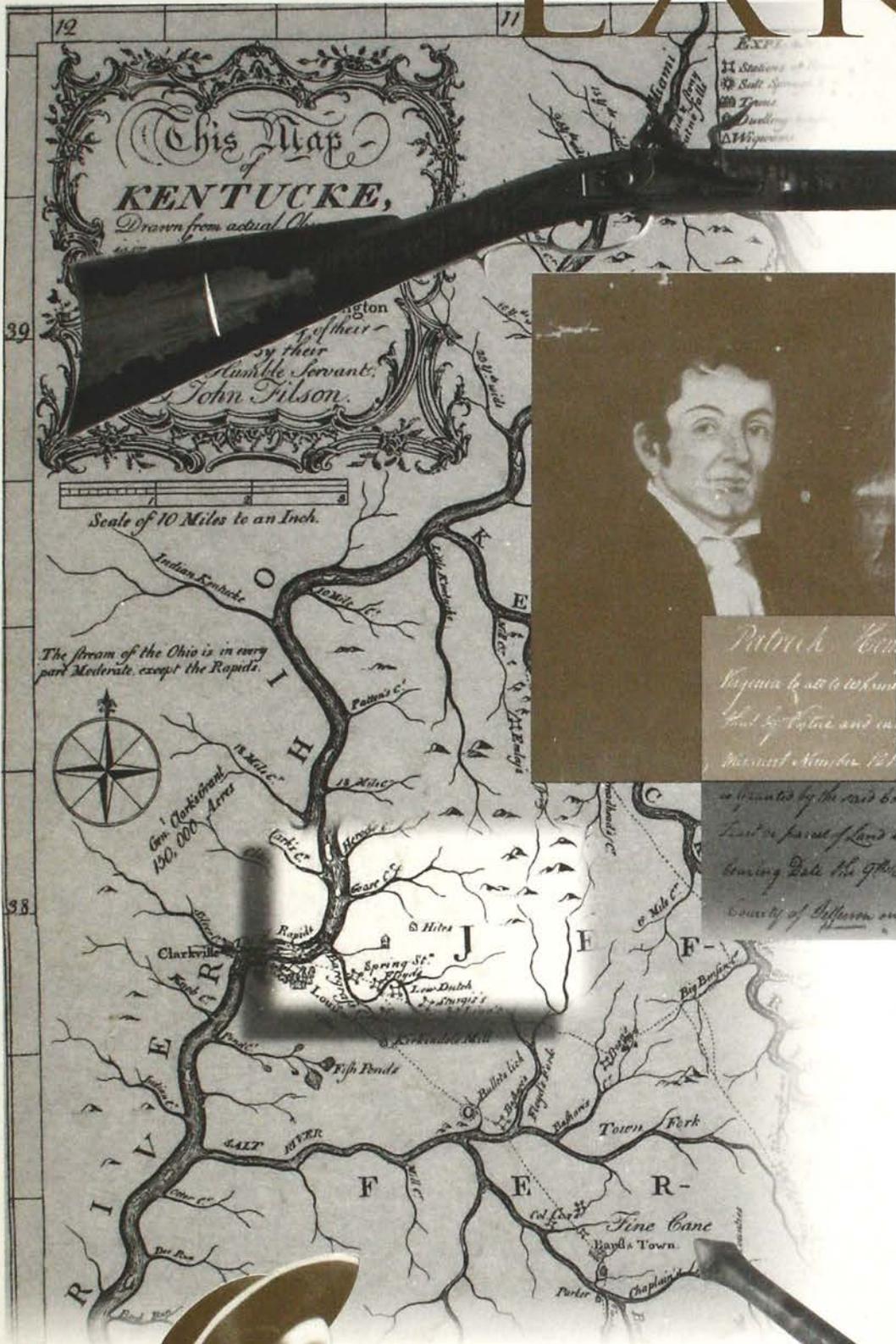
In 1783 Edward Tyler II (who was also the father of Robert, Moses and Edward III) purchased 1,000 acres on Chenoweth Run, named for Richard Chenoweth, a captain under George Rogers Clark and the builder of Fort Nelson at Louisville. William may have attempted to settle on this property as early as 1781 or '82. His brother Robert, who was in Shelby County with Squire Boone in 1779, established Tyler's Station in 1784 just west of today's Clay Village. Robert became an ancestor of Harry S. Truman through his daughter Nancy who married Jesse Holmes, but Robert did not claim any land for himself in the Jeffersontown area nor is he known to have ever lived here. This issue became confused when Edward II's nephew, also named Robert Tyler, was allowed to establish his own homestead on Edward II's acreage. The presence of this nephew and of Edward II's son Moses Tyler, both of whom came to the area in about 1784, strengthened William's position in this otherwise isolated location. Several years later Edward III (Ned) also established a homestead on his father's Chenoweth Run land. The farms of William, Moses, Edward III and their cousin Robert Tyler came to be known collectively as the "Tyler Settlement." The farm of Moses Tyler exists today as part of Blackacre State Nature Preserve.⁶

While the Tylers were settling east of future Jeffersontown the Hite family was settling to the west. In 1782 Captain Abraham Hite, brother of Isaac, moved from Berkley County, Virginia to about eight miles from Louisville off today's Starlight Lane. While riding his horse to visit a neighbor Abraham was ambushed by Indians and shot, the ball going completely through his body. Nevertheless, he managed to escape. His brother Joseph came to this area in 1783 and was also wounded by Indians while standing sentinel so others in the family could work. Joseph is believed to have built the log house that stood for many years at Mansfield, the Henry Watterson estate.⁷

These early Tyler and Hite families are perhaps the best remembered and, according to tradition, were the first of the Jeffersontown area's permanent settlers. Other families, mostly Scotch-Irish, who came into the area before 1790 included: Applegate, Bruner, Batman, Chenoweth, Donaldson, Denny, Goben, Hoke, Holt, Hughes, Kelley, Kennedy, McCarty, Markwell, Miller, Minter, Moore, Mundle, Oldham, Patterson, Pomeroy, Potts, Scott, Seaton, Sharp, Shaw, Smith, Stafford, and Stewart.⁸

After 1790 many people of German descent came to Jeffersontown. Generally from Maryland or Pennsylvania, they left friends, families, and working productive farms for inexpensive land in the Kentucky wilderness. But within a few short years little of Kentucky's unclaimed land remained and families were again broken apart as their young people moved on to Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. It was this pioneering spirit, this pushing of the frontier further and further west in search of land, that led in 1797 to the establishment of Jeffersontown and eventually spread European civilization across the entire continent.

EARLY SE



In the late 1770s the forested ridge, one of the highest spots in what would later be Jefferson County, was still part of surrounding wilderness.

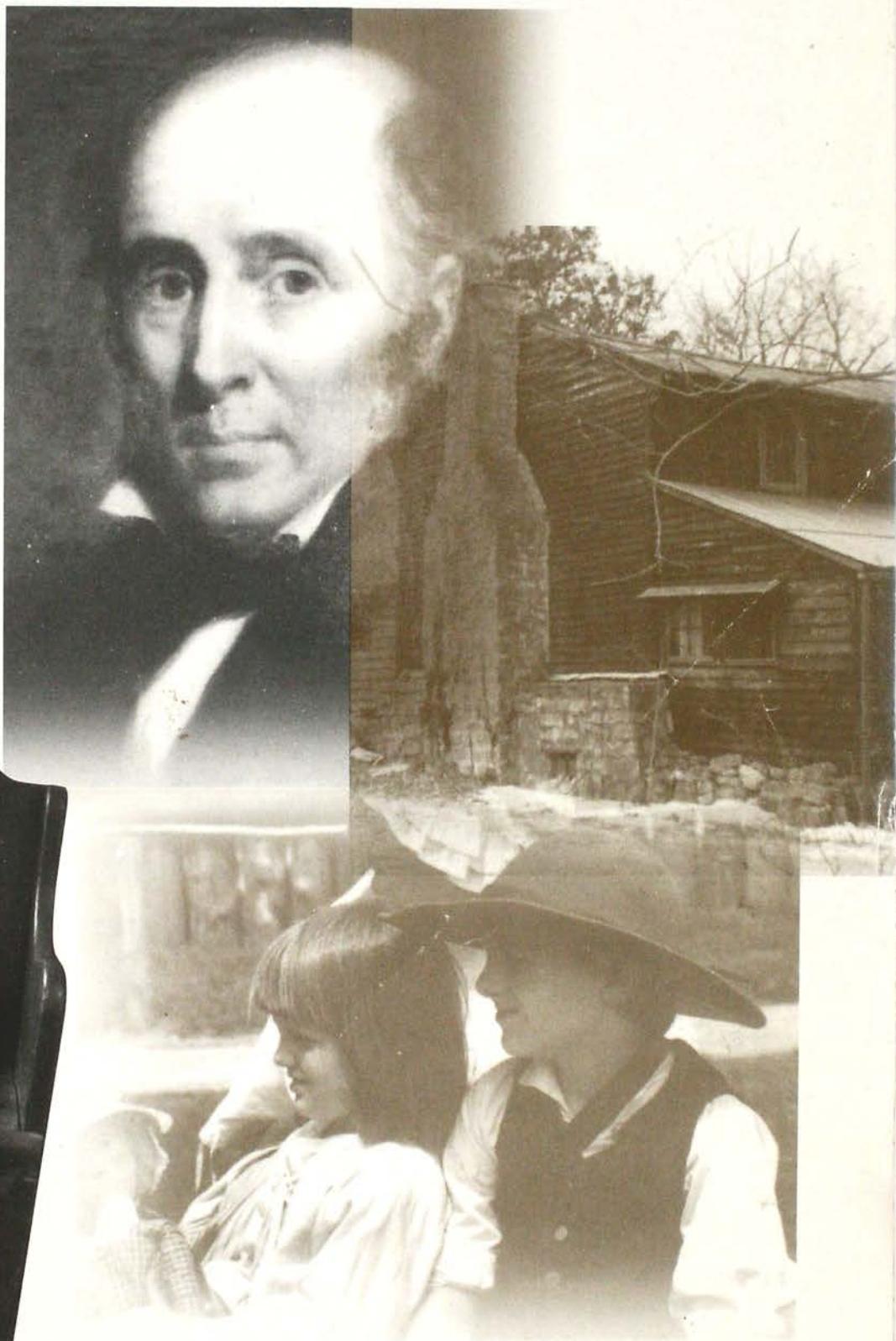


Patent Grant, by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia to wit to wit these presents shall some trusting that by virtue and consideration of part of a Law of the said Parliament Number 1217th and 5th day of June 1778 is granted by the said Commonwealth unto Edward Tiffin a bachelor of Law a parcel of land containing five Hundred acres by survey bearing date the 5th day of July 1778 lying and being in the County of Jefferson on the corner of Edgewoods Dam and Town



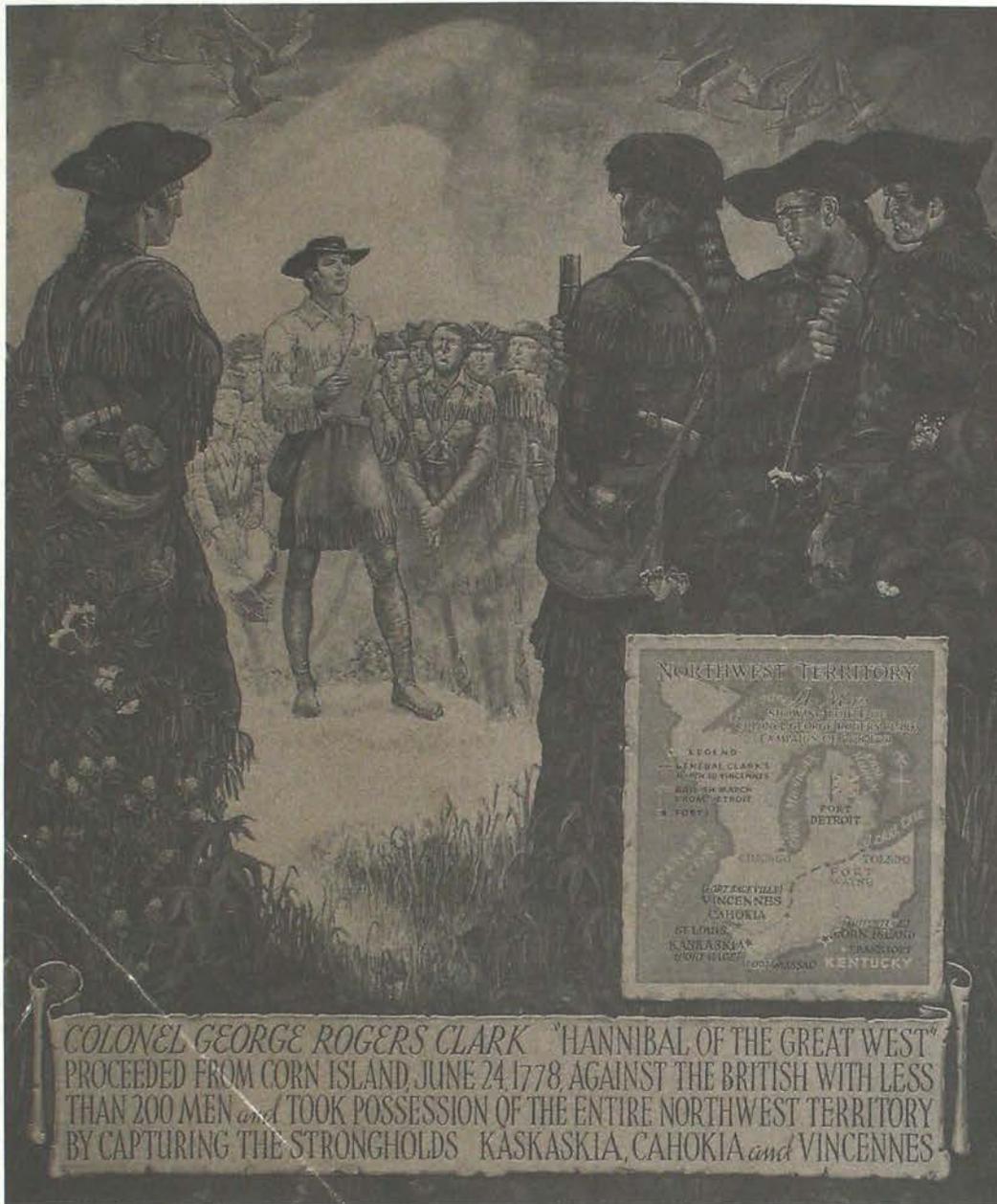
T TLEMENT

Sloping eastward toward a clear stream, the ridge was home to deer and elk, wildcats and bears. Buffalo lumbered along ancient trails on their way to the salt licks. Indians still hunted here, but recently white men and women had come looking for land to claim and a place to settle and raise their families.



Homesteads were still few, and there was as yet no sign of the town that would soon develop here.

George Rogers Clark and His Men



In 1778 George Rogers Clark brought his small army and a few families of settlers to the Falls of the Ohio. (One of his privates, 23 year-old William "Walking Billy" Tyler, would later establish a permanent home in the Jeffersontown area.) Leaving the settlers here, he took his army to British controlled Indian territory and took over the posts at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, claiming that land for the United States. Believing that Clark had effectively ended the threat of British and Indian incursions, and further encouraged by a relaxed Virginia land law, immigrants from the east began to flood into Kentucky. In May 1780 John Floyd, writing from his station on Beargrass Creek, stated that "near three hundred large boats have arrived at the Falls this spring with families You would be surprised to see 10 or 15 wagons at a time going to and from the Falls every day with families and corn."¹

Courtesy of The Filson Club Historical Society.

A Pioneer Station

As this area's most desirable land lay on the middle fork of Beargrass Creek, six stations were established there by the spring of 1780. Stations differed from forts in that they were generally smaller, less well fortified and were primarily for civilian as opposed to military purposes. They contained fortified cabins, had ready access to water and generally were constructed by a man with some military background plus a knowledge of the area. Immigrants paid a fee for the privilege of staying in a station which, in addition to the often crowded and unpleasant conditions, prompted them to move on as soon as possible. Pictured is the reconstructed Mankers Station in Tennessee.

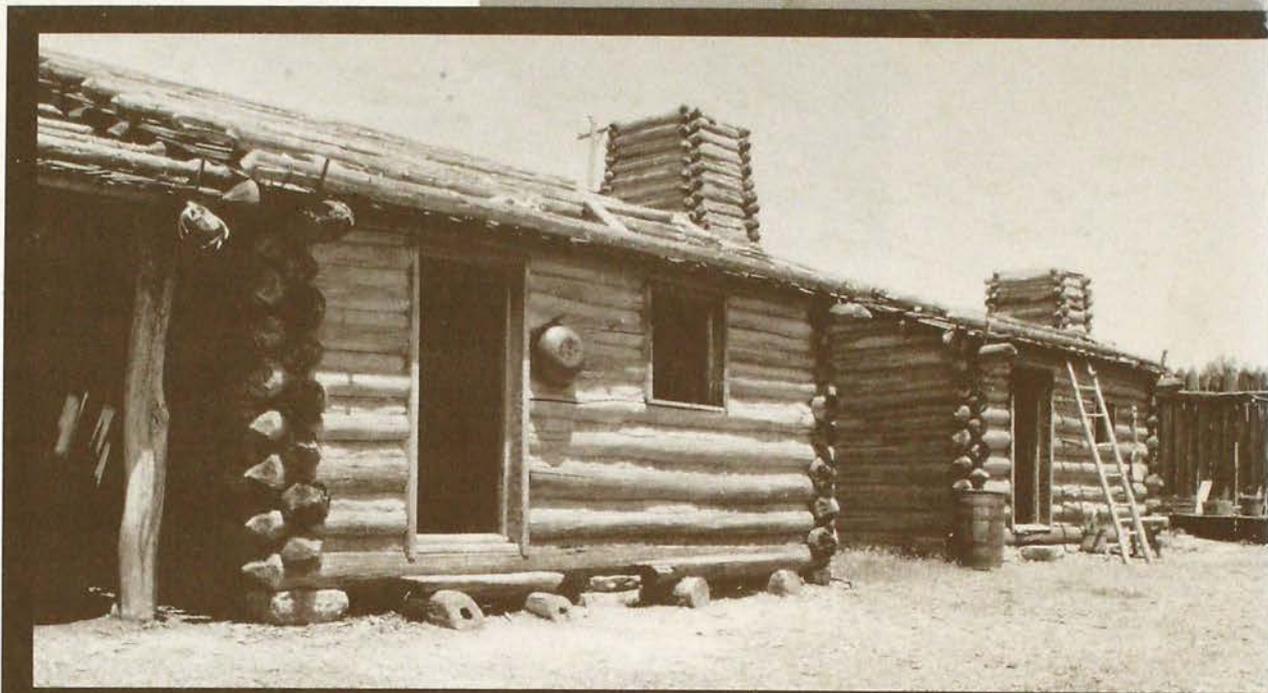
Courtesy of John F. Johnston.



Inside a Station

These small cabins are within the reconstructed Mankers Station. Under normal conditions one family would occupy one cabin but in times of heavy immigration, or when danger threatened, the stations became overcrowded.

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.



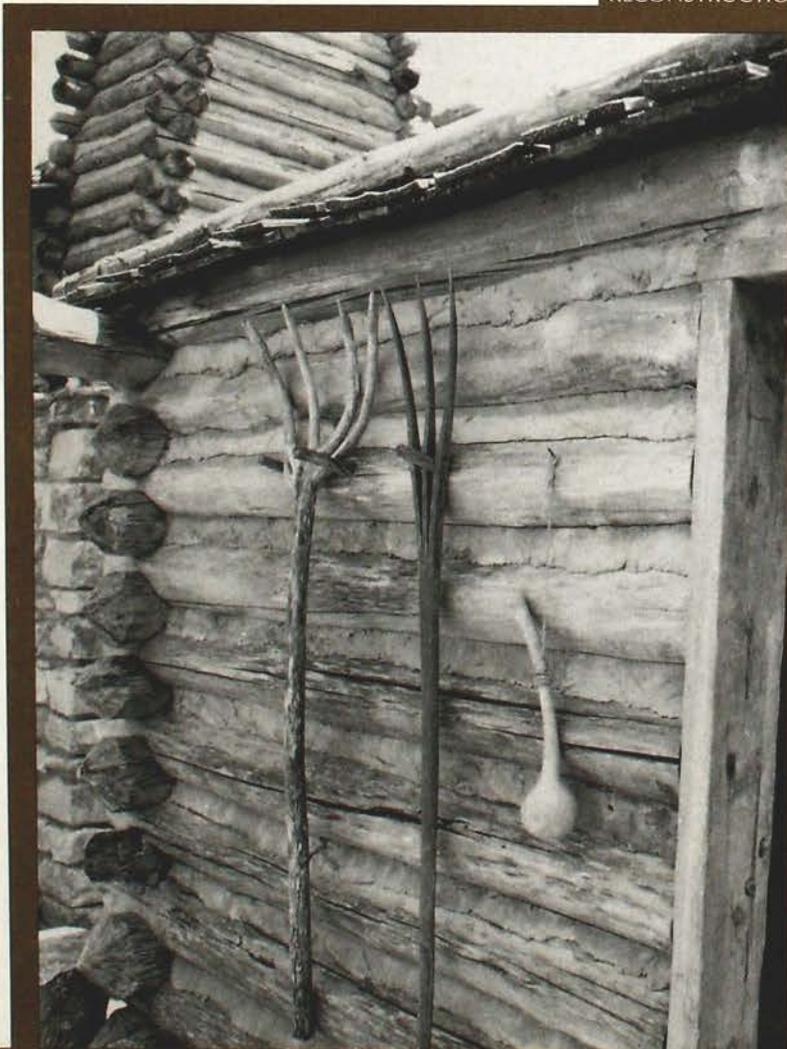
RECONSTRUCTION

Wooden Implements

With nearly everything in pioneer days having been made by hand, it is not surprising to learn that the same applied to tools and implements like these rakes at Mankers Station. Dried gourds were used for drinking.

Courtesy of the Editor.

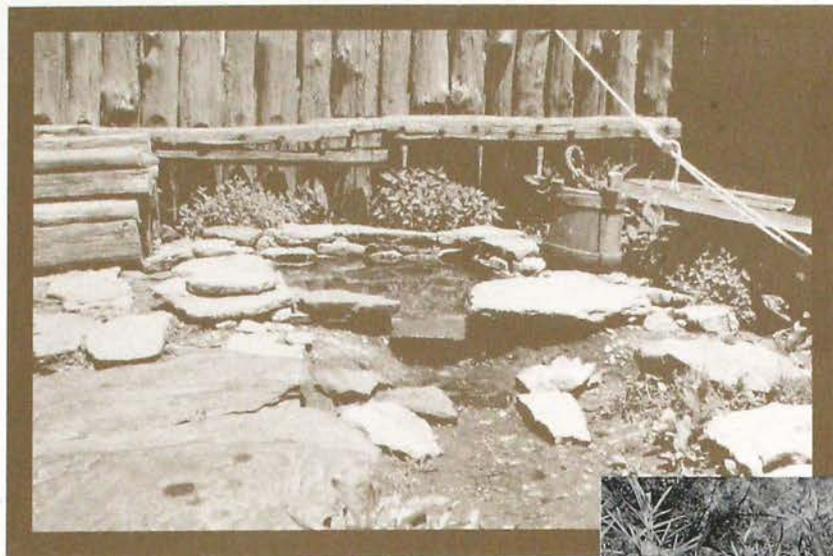
RECONSTRUCTION



It may be interesting to know how these cabins were built. The logs used in the walls of the cabins were cut the proper length, the sides hewed and the ends notched where they were joined, as they were placed one on the other. Clapboards were made for the roof, while broad flat pieces were used for the floor. The rafters and door pieces were fastened with hickory pins. Very few or no nails were to be had in those days. The doors were made of straight grained wood, split to the thickness needed, and hung on wooden hinges. The latch of wood dropped into a wooden catch on the door-frame inside the cabin. Above the latch a hole in the door let a string pass to the outside, so that the latch could be raised from the outside.

(Note - When the latch-string was drawn in, it was a signal that you must knock, or ask to be allowed to come in. This gave rise to the common saying 'Hang the latch-string out,' as a sign of welcome.)²

Alfred Pirtle, 1921
James Chenoweth and Where Louisville Started



A Water Source

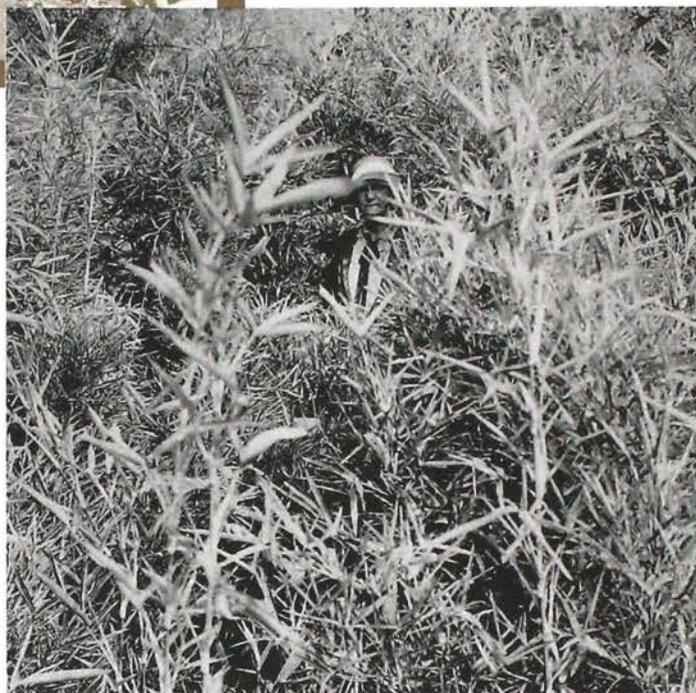
Of prime importance in determining settlement location was the availability of water. Both stations and homes were built near streams or springs, as the one pictured at today's reconstructed Mankers Station shows.

Courtesy of the Editor.

Native Bamboo

Arundinaria gigantea, the only bamboo species native to North America, was a thick-growing woody grass that formed immense canebrakes covering much of Kentucky's north-central region. Wild cane was a favorite fodder for buffalo and cattle, producing in the latter milk and butter of exceptional flavor and richness. The name Cane Run testifies to its existence in the Jeffersontown area. However, as the plant does not spread rapidly and has been constantly plowed up, it is found infrequently today.

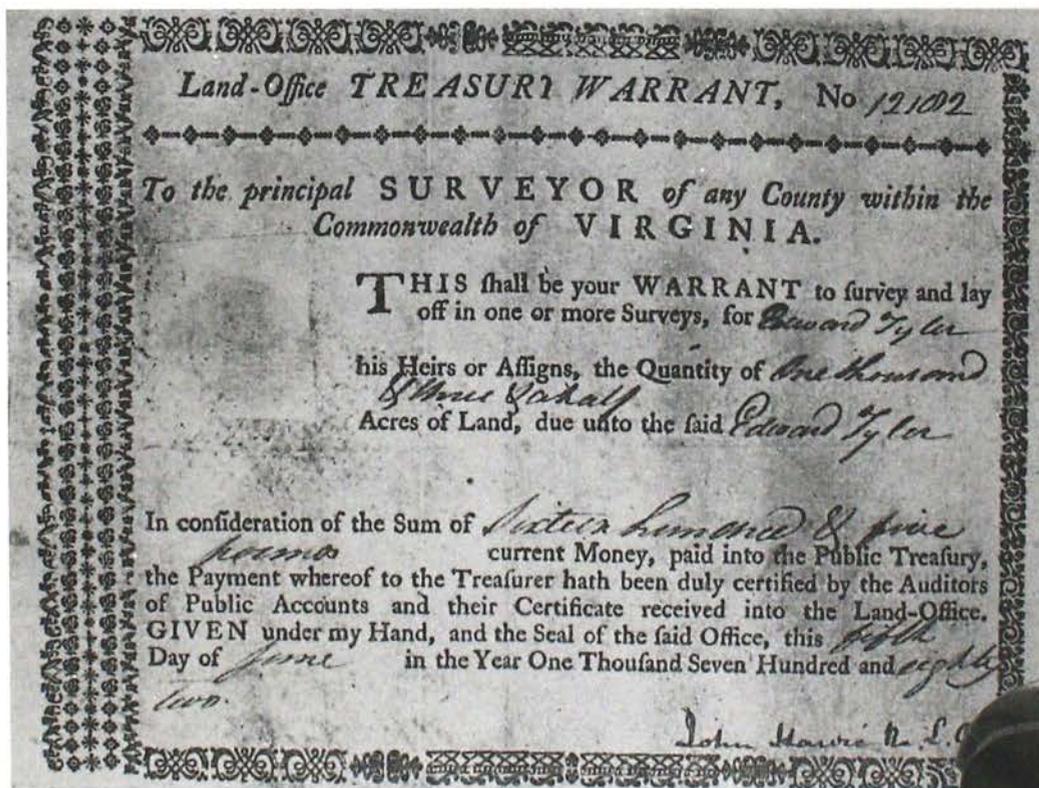
Courtesy of The Filson Club Historical Society.



The Treasury Warrant

Being the first claimant to a tract of land requires a very different procedure from that used to transfer an already established title. When Edward Tyler II purchased this warrant on June 5, 1782, he paid for the right to establish title to a little over 1,000 acres whose exact location was as yet undetermined. He then went to the surveyor's office, where he wrote the location he wanted to claim in the surveyor's book; after which he paid to have the location surveyed. With warrant and survey in hand, he then went to the land office, in Harrodsburg at that date, and received a land grant from the state of Virginia. (Kentucky would not be established as a separate state for another 10 years.) Every settler went through this same procedure when claiming land, except for those who held military warrants. They did not pay for their warrants but were given them in return for military service. Following receipt of the military warrant, they had to follow the same steps outlined above before finally obtaining the land grant.

Courtesy of the Editor.

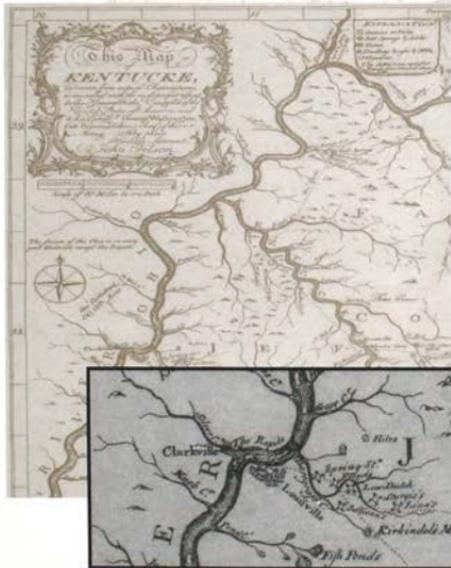




A Survey

On September 8, 1785 this survey was made for Edward Tyler II "on the Waters of 'Chinworth' Run" by virtue of the treasury warrant he purchased in 1782. Two of Tyler's sons, William and Moses, carried the chain which was part of the equipment used by the surveyor, Alexander Breckinridge. Alexander and his brother Robert came to Kentucky in 1781, having just been released from British imprisonment and discharged by the Virginia army. Both established their own claims to a large amount of land in the Jeffersontown area.

Courtesy of the Editor.



The First Map of "Kentucke"

Printed in Philadelphia in 1784, this map by John Filson was the region's first. Although too early to depict Jeffersonstown, the map does show Beargrass Creek and the stations built along it, with Linn's Station being the nearest to the town's present location. Major William Linn, owner of the station, was killed by Indians in 1781; but his station, probably located in or near present Plainview, continued in use for at least several years. In 1788 Filson ventured too far from a surveying party and also was killed by Indians.

When I visited Kentucke, I found it to so far exceed my expectations, although great, that I concluded it was a pity; that the world had not adequate information of it. I conceived that a proper description, and map of it, were objects highly interesting to the United States; and therefore, incredible as it may appear to some, I must declare, that this performance is not published from lucrative motives, but solely to inform the world of the happy climate, and plentiful soil of this favored region.³

John Filson, 1784
Kentucke and the Adventures of Daniel Boone

WALKING BILLY



When white settlers began to take possession of Kentucky, once the Indians' treasured hunting ground, the Indians did all in their power to reclaim the land that once had been theirs alone. William Tyler, perhaps the earliest permanent settler in the Jeffersontown area, had interesting experiences and narrow escapes that were retold many times throughout the community. The following is extracted from a talk given by S. G. Boyd before Jeffersontown's Current Events Club in December, 1928. Mr. Boyd was principal of the school and a local historian.

About 1780 William Tyler came from Virginia to Jefferson County and settled on Chenoweth Run on what is now the Taylorsville Road not far from Jeffersontown. A short time later Tyler, while working near his cabin, was captured by Indians who carried him north where they kept him for two years. Dressing and living as an Indian he finally won their confidence to such an extent that they relaxed their vigilance in guarding him and he made his escape ... and subsequently returned to his settlement in Kentucky.

[He married Miss Sarah Williams and] lived for a time unmolested but one day while in the woods cutting firewood he saw several Indians stealthily creeping from tree to tree apparently trying to get between him and his cabin. Pretending not to notice the Indians Billy gradually worked his way toward the house, entered and put his wife and baby out the single window at the back of the cabin. Then, to give his wife time to escape with the baby, he returned to the front of the house and allowed himself to be seen by the Indians, still leaving the impression that he had not discovered their presence. After gaining a few minutes time in this manner, he returned to the cabin, deliberately closed the door, and hurriedly made his escape by the window at the back. Scarcely had he entered the wood back of the house when the

Indians, thinking they had Billy and his family trapped, rushed out from their lurking place and burned the cabin to the ground ...

But Billy returned to the site of the burned cabin and there built a second in which he lived for several years. Later he built on the same site a third log cabin more pretentious than the others ... and this typical pioneer log cabin still stands, one of the few remaining examples of the primitive but unique architecture of the Kentucky pioneers.

In later years William Tyler made many trips to New Orleans by flatboat, always walking the entire distance back to Kentucky, and thus earned the sobriquet "Walking Billy."

The Jeffersonian;
December 20, 1928
Illustration courtesy of
The Filson Club Historical Society.

Walking Billy's house was not only standing in 1928 but was still in the possession of one of his descendants, Mary Frances Landrum. By 1938 the property was sold and turned into Silver Springs Swimming Pool and Recreation Area. His log house was used for dressing and shower rooms until sometime in the 1940s when it was replaced with a new structure.

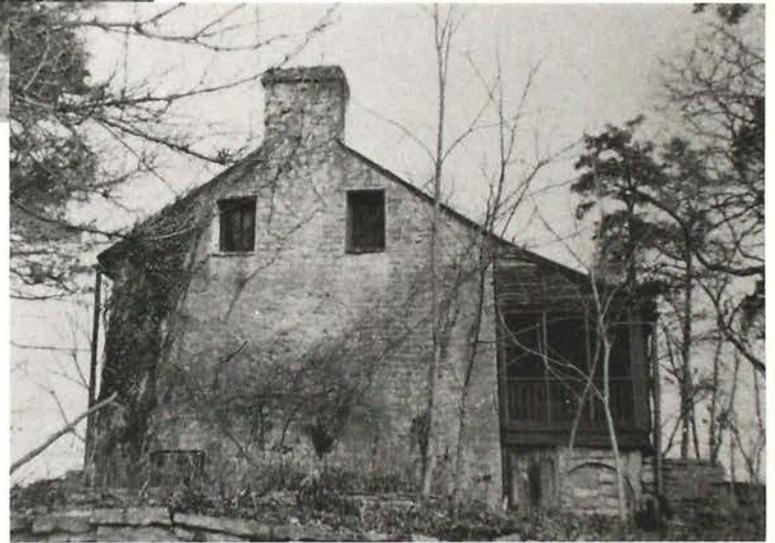
The Robert Tyler House

Robert Tyler, the nephew of Edward Tyler II, built this house east of Jeffersontown. The log portion is believed to be among the earliest surviving log houses in the county. It is unusually interesting, having been added to over the years until it became a showplace of early building techniques. Shown here is the log portion with stone chimney and foundation, the logs being covered with darkened weatherboarding. The porch is a later addition.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



The Robert Tyler who built this house is often confused with Robert Tyler who was the son of Edward II. Edward's son Robert was the one associated with Squire Boone, and although he marked off this property for his father, he is not known to have ever lived here nor to have constructed anything on this land. However, he did establish Tyler's Station in Shelby County in 1784 and lived there until he died. Through his daughter Nancy, who married Jesse Holmes, he became an ancestor of President Harry S. Truman.



Stone Addition

Some years after constructing his log house, Robert Tyler enlarged it with this stone addition. Although much stone was used in early construction around Jeffersontown, it was probably not the work of the owners but of stone masons who are known to have been in this area as early as 1790. They were probably Irish or of Irish descent, as these people had the strongest tradition of building with stone.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.

Blankenbaker House in Disrepair

By 1797, the family of Jacob Blankenbaker had settled east of Jeffersontown on a large property which stretched from today's I-64 to Rehl Road. Jacob's son Henry built a log house on his portion of the land where he and his wife, Phoebe (Yager), raised their children and spent their lives. Nearly 200 years later, his house was still standing, but in very poor condition and leaning far from perpendicular until restored by the Elmer Blackburn family. It is a two-story house and at one time was covered with siding as indicated by the vertical furring strips. Also exposed is the old stone chinking. Little or no original daubing remained.

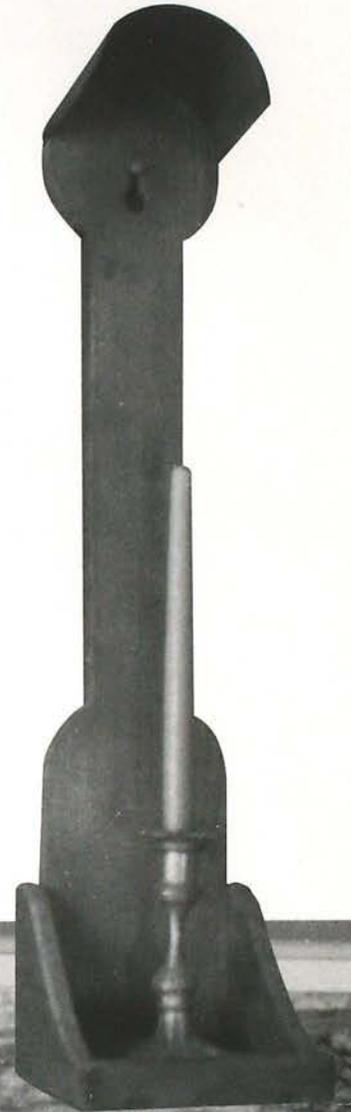
Courtesy of Elmer Blackburn.



The Blankenbaker/Blackburn Log House

Henry Blankenbaker, born in Virginia in 1756, came to the Jeffersontown area with his family in about 1797 and built the log house pictured. It had fallen into a state of complete disrepair before being restored in recent years by the Elmer Blackburn family. Today it stands on its original foundation on Rehl Road, a beautiful reminder of a past way of life. The large stone chimney, also reconstructed, is typical of the period.

Courtesy of Elmer Blackburn.



Blankenbaker/Blackburn Fireplace

Stone fireplaces were fixtures in this area's early log houses, where stone could be quarried locally. A swinging crane which allowed the cooking pot to be swung into and away from the flame was typically attached to one side as shown here. This example is a reconstruction in the Blankenbaker/Blackburn home.

Courtesy of Elmer Blackburn.





Moses Tyler's Barn

Built of immense hand-squared yellow poplar logs, this barn is believed to have been constructed by Moses Tyler in about 1790, shortly after he cleared his land for grazing and crop production. Construction is the double-crib style in which there are two sections with a passageway between. Although only one is shown, both cribs remain and have been incorporated into a large frame barn of later date which is still in use on the Blackacre State Nature Preserve.

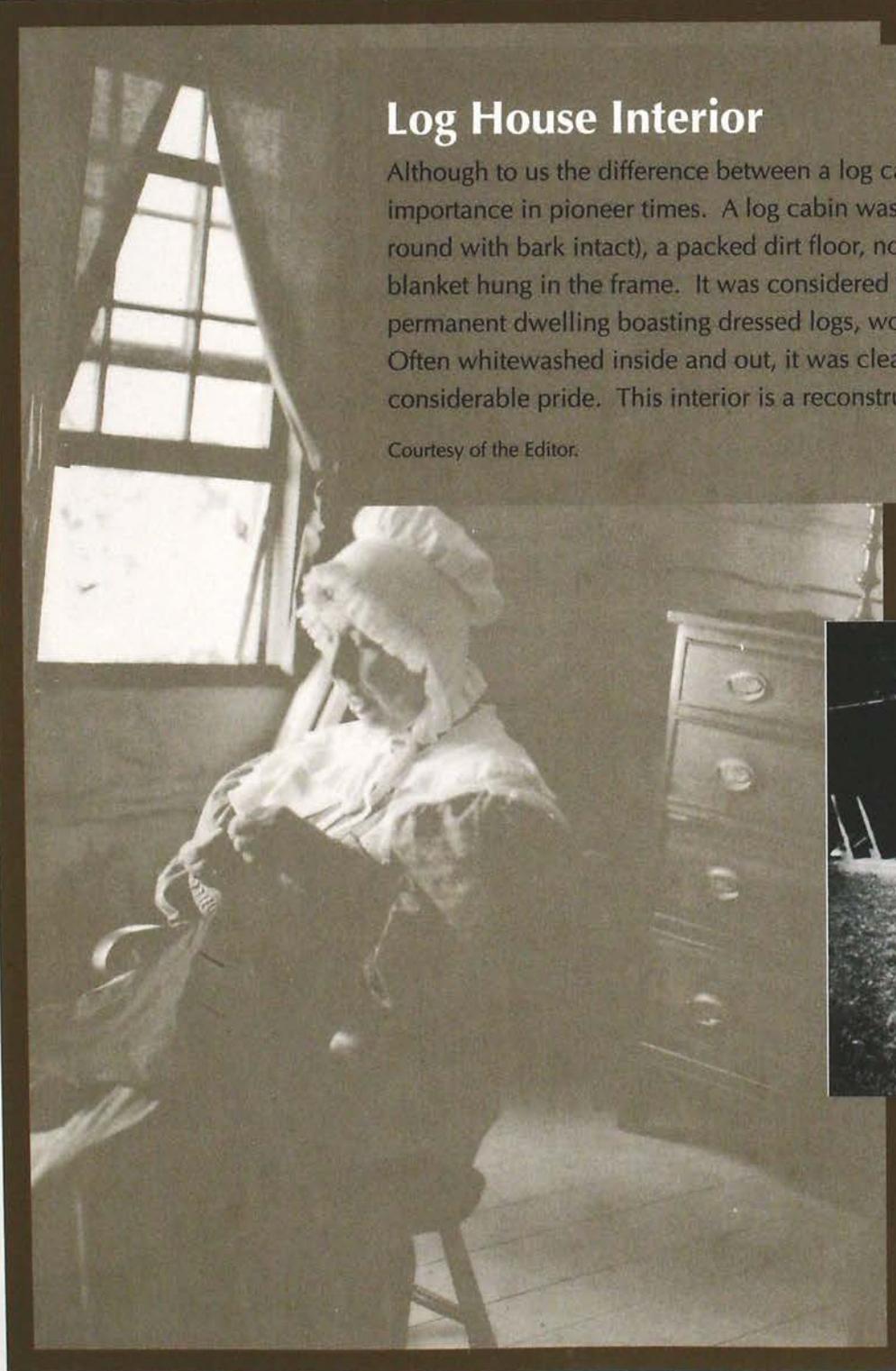
Courtesy of the Editor.

RE-ENACTMENT

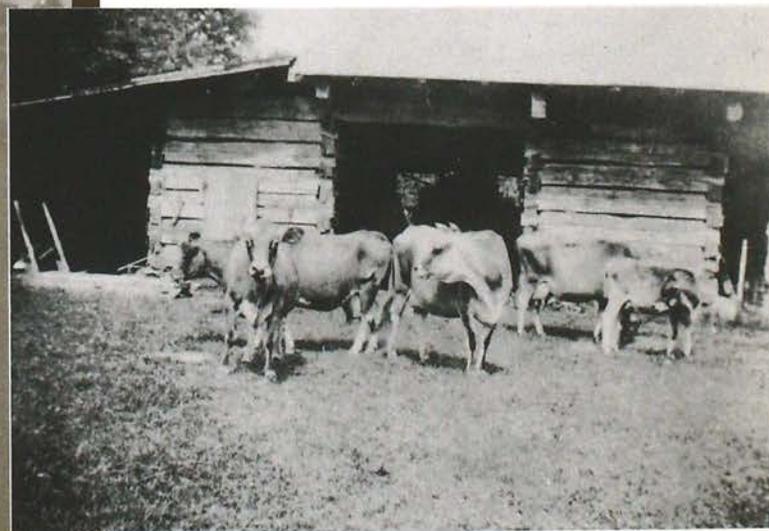
Log House Interior

Although to us the difference between a log cabin and a log house matters very little, it was of real importance in pioneer times. A log cabin was a coarse one-room structure of undressed logs (still round with bark intact), a packed dirt floor, no windows and sometimes no door other than a quilt or blanket hung in the frame. It was considered temporary. A log house, on the other hand, was a permanent dwelling boasting dressed logs, wood floor, windows, door and usually a stone chimney. Often whitewashed inside and out, it was clean and neat, a home in which the owners took considerable pride. This interior is a reconstruction at Conner Prairie in Indiana.

Courtesy of the Editor.



Log Corncrib



Storage and utility buildings made of logs were used from the early settlement period well into the 20th century. Because unchinked logs allow air to circulate freely, structures such as this were ideally suited to the storage of corn. This double-pen corncrib stood for many years near Hikes Lane on a farm owned at one time by Charles Hunsinger.

Courtesy of Marjorie Weeks.

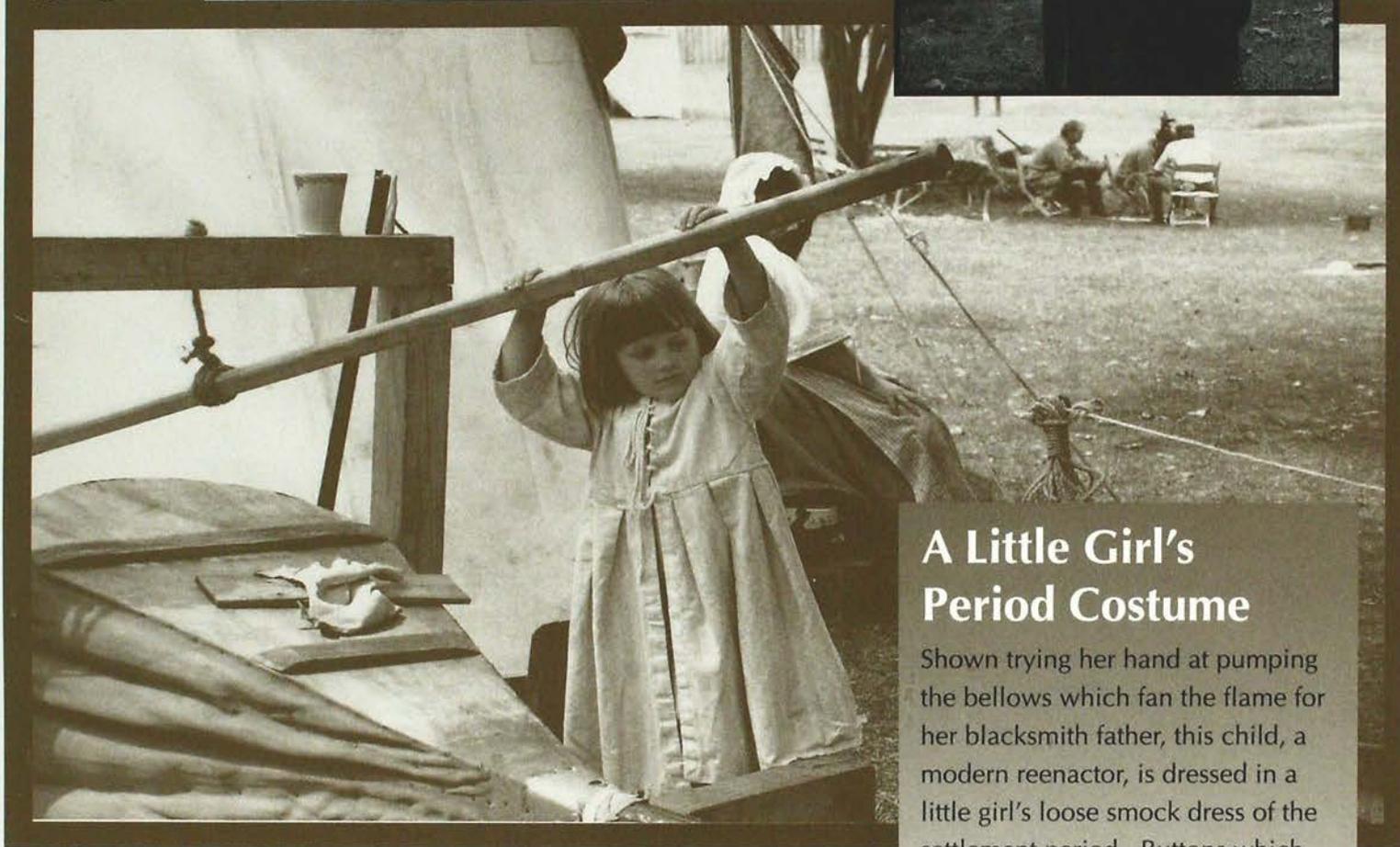
Handmade Clothing

Dressed in costume of the early settlement period, this lady, a modern reenactor, is wearing the everyday clothing typical for women, most of whom made their family's clothes from start to finish: growing the flax (linen), preparing, spinning, weaving and finally sewing the finished product.

Courtesy of the Editor.



RE-ENACTMENT



A Little Girl's Period Costume

Shown trying her hand at pumping the bellows which fan the flame for her blacksmith father, this child, a modern reenactor, is dressed in a little girl's loose smock dress of the settlement period. Buttons which had to be purchased were expensive and so most everyday clothing, especially that of women and children, fastened with ties or laces.

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.

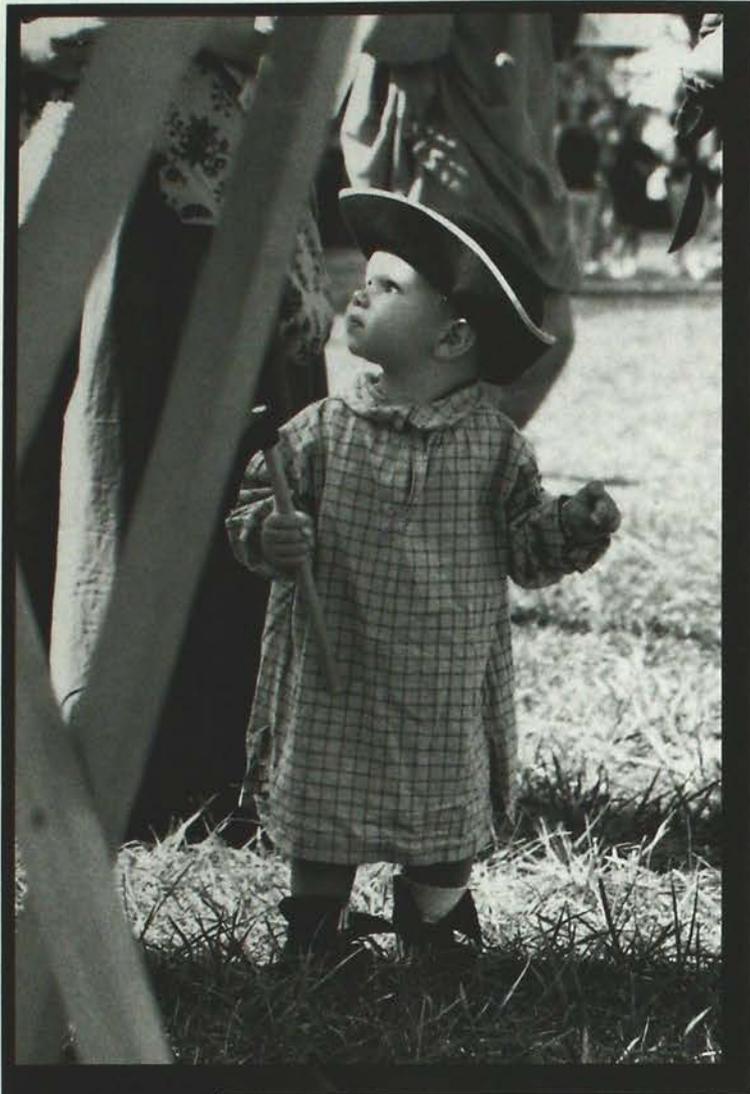
Children in Period Costume



RE-ENACTMENT

The clothing worn by these reenactors and the doll are all typical of this early time in Kentucky.

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.

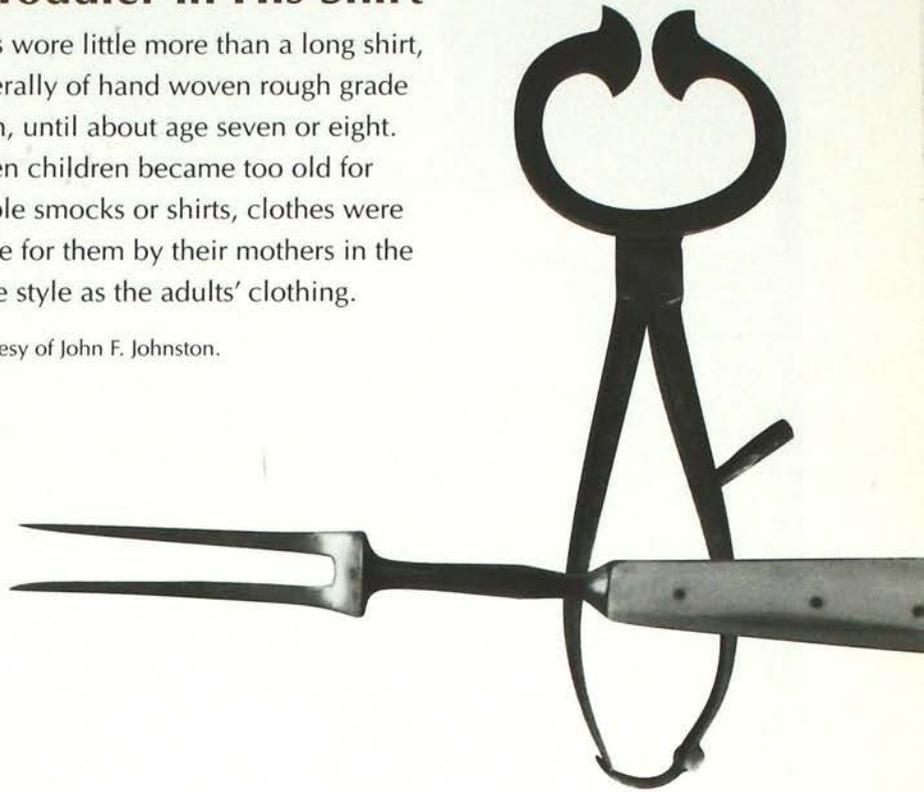


RE-ENACTMENT

A Toddler in His Shirt

Boys wore little more than a long shirt, generally of hand woven rough grade linen, until about age seven or eight. When children became too old for simple smocks or shirts, clothes were made for them by their mothers in the same style as the adults' clothing.

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.



The use of a militia as a local institution for peace-keeping is based on an ancient tradition brought to Virginia by the first English settlers. While militiamen in this early period were often used to reinforce the regular army, they were not asked to be away from home for more than a few weeks or months at a time, as their absence created a great hardship for their families.

The Militia

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.

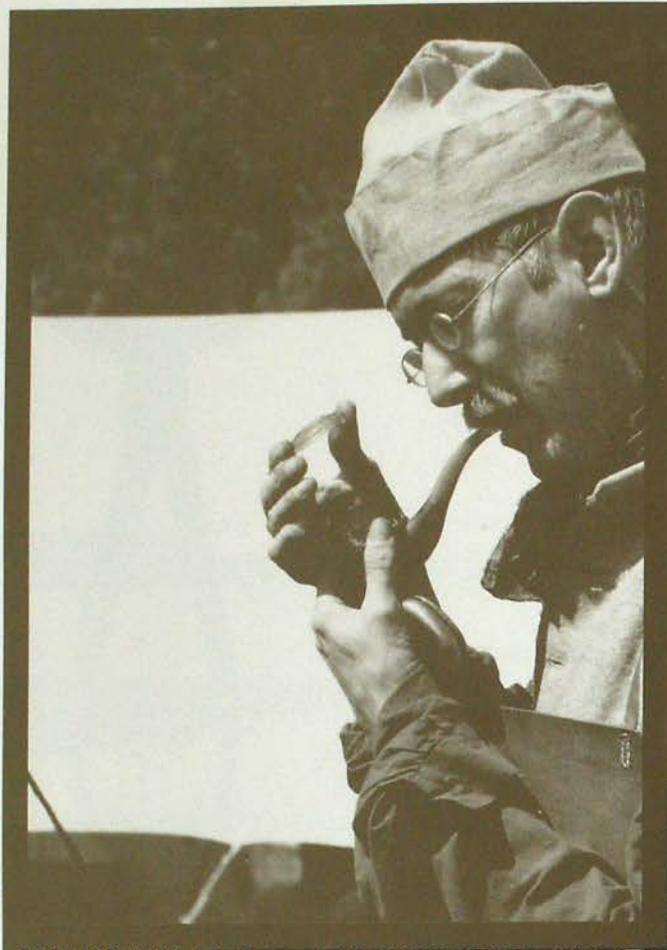


RE-ENACTMENT

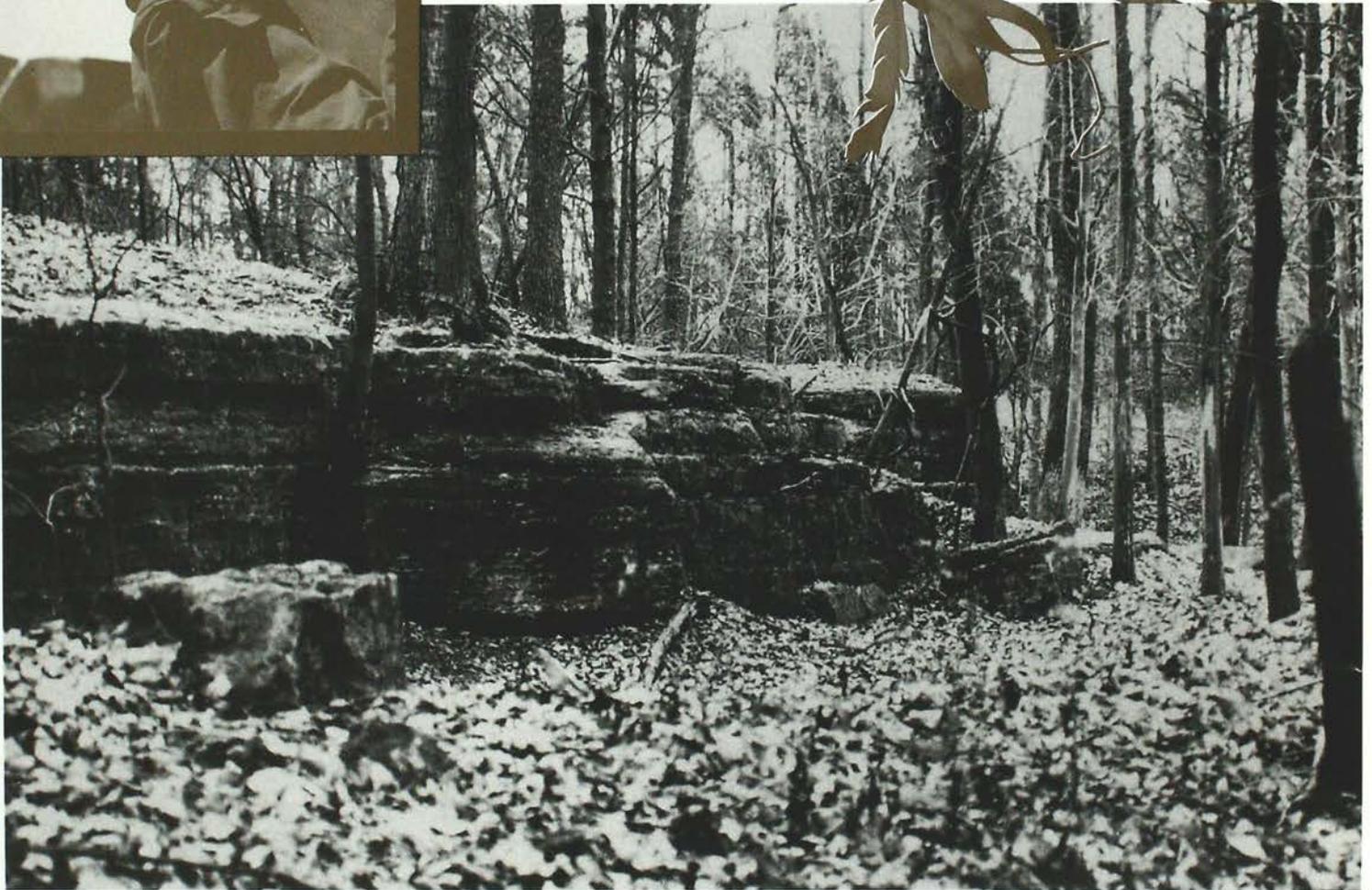
"Making Do"

During the period of early settlement and for a number of years thereafter, people had few of the conveniences we take for granted today and spent their lives "making do." Although a pipe would generally have been lit using a rush from the fire, this reenactor shows that it is also possible with a magnifying glass.

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.



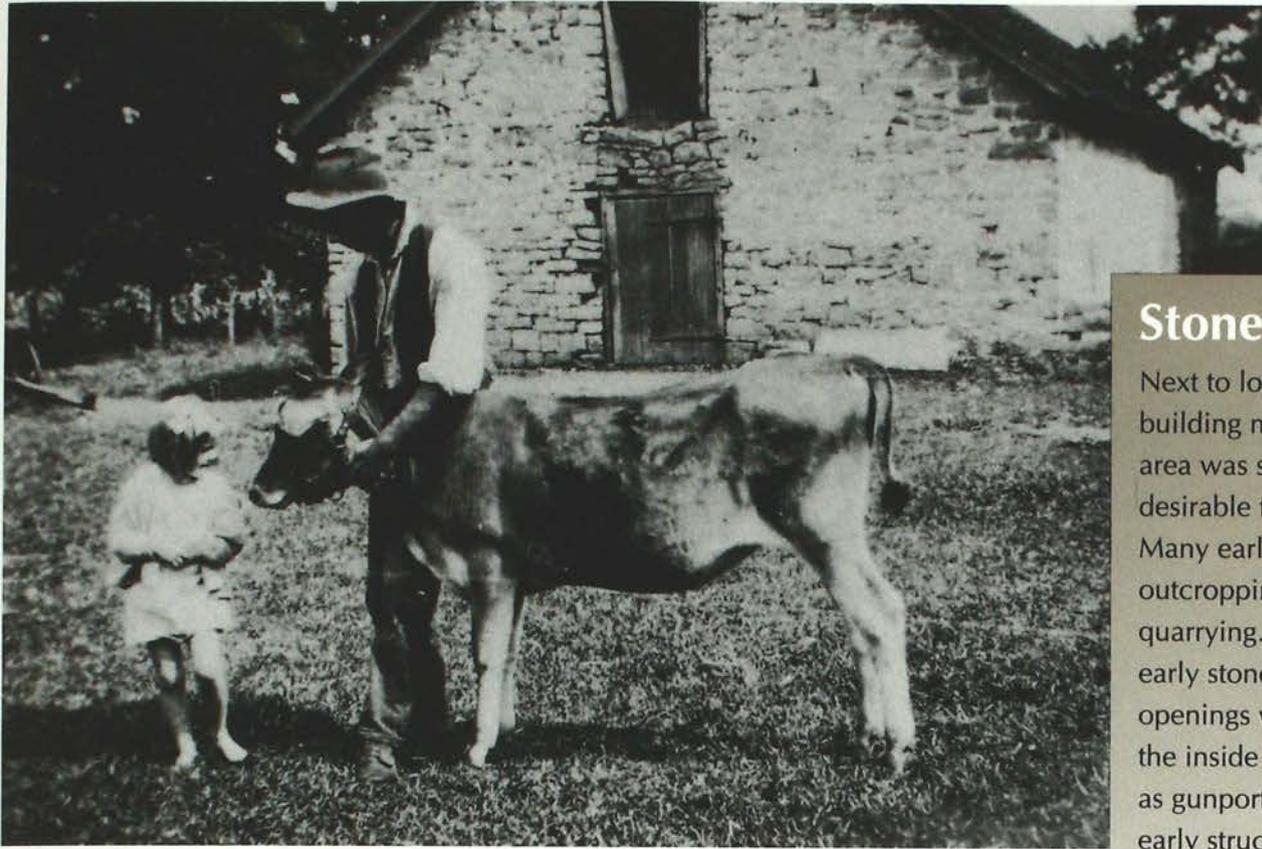
RE-ENACTMENT



A Private Quarry

In addition to the availability of springs, streams and woodlands, the Jeffersontown area abounded in limestone outcroppings, where stone for building was readily obtained. As a result, many early structures, particularly in the rural areas, were made of stone quarried on the same farm on which they were built. This rock ledge on the Moses Tyler farm was used by the family as a quarry providing natural building material over the years for houses, springhouses, chimneys, foundations, fences, road paving and even tombstones.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives, and Samuel W. Thomas.



Stone Barn

Next to logs, the most readily available building material in the Jeffersontown area was stone, which was especially desirable for its fireproof qualities. Many early farmsteads had rock outcroppings extensive enough for quarrying. According to tradition, this early stone barn near Hikes Lane had openings which were made larger on the inside than on the outside to serve as gunports. This was typical of many early structures of both log and stone which were designed not only for shelter but for defensive purposes as well.

Courtesy of Marjorie Weeks.

Edward Tyler II's Stone House

Edward Tyler II and his wife Ann retired to this property and are believed to have built this stone house around 1788.

Although small, only one room with a narrow corner staircase to an attic room above, it was typical of its place and time. In later years different owners used the house as a kitchen for a larger home built nearby.

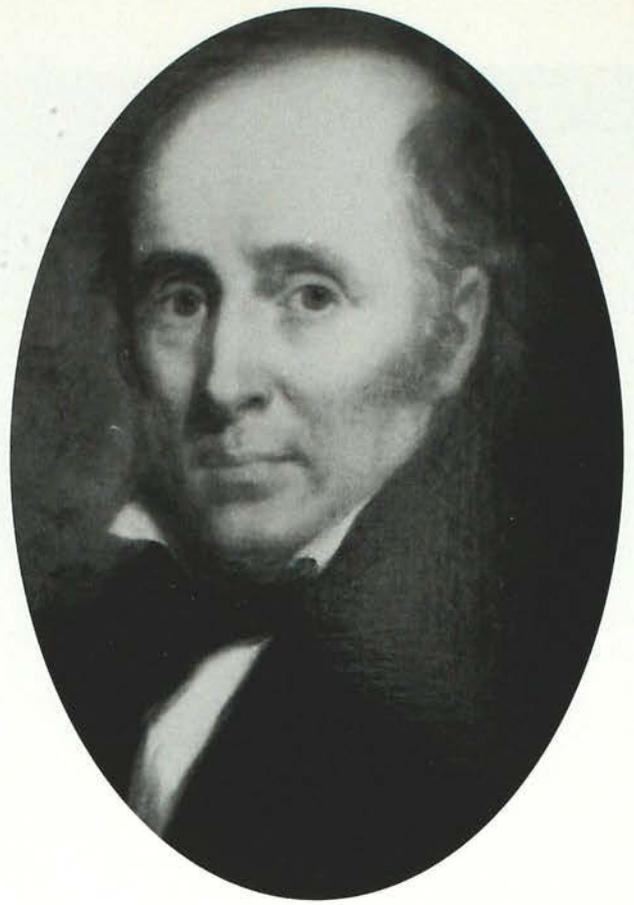
Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



Edward Tyler III

Youngest of the Tyler brothers, Edward was about 14 years old when he came to the Falls with his family in 1780. For about eight years he lived in Louisville, which was then little more than a cluster of log houses and a fort, helping his parents run a tavern on Main Street. In about 1788 he married Ann Hughes and they, along with his parents, moved to a farm on today's Taylorsville Road east of Jeffersontown, where his father built the stone house which is still standing. Edward III eventually became owner of his father's farm and in 1837 sold it to Joseph Sweeney whose large acreage became known as "Sweeney Ranch."

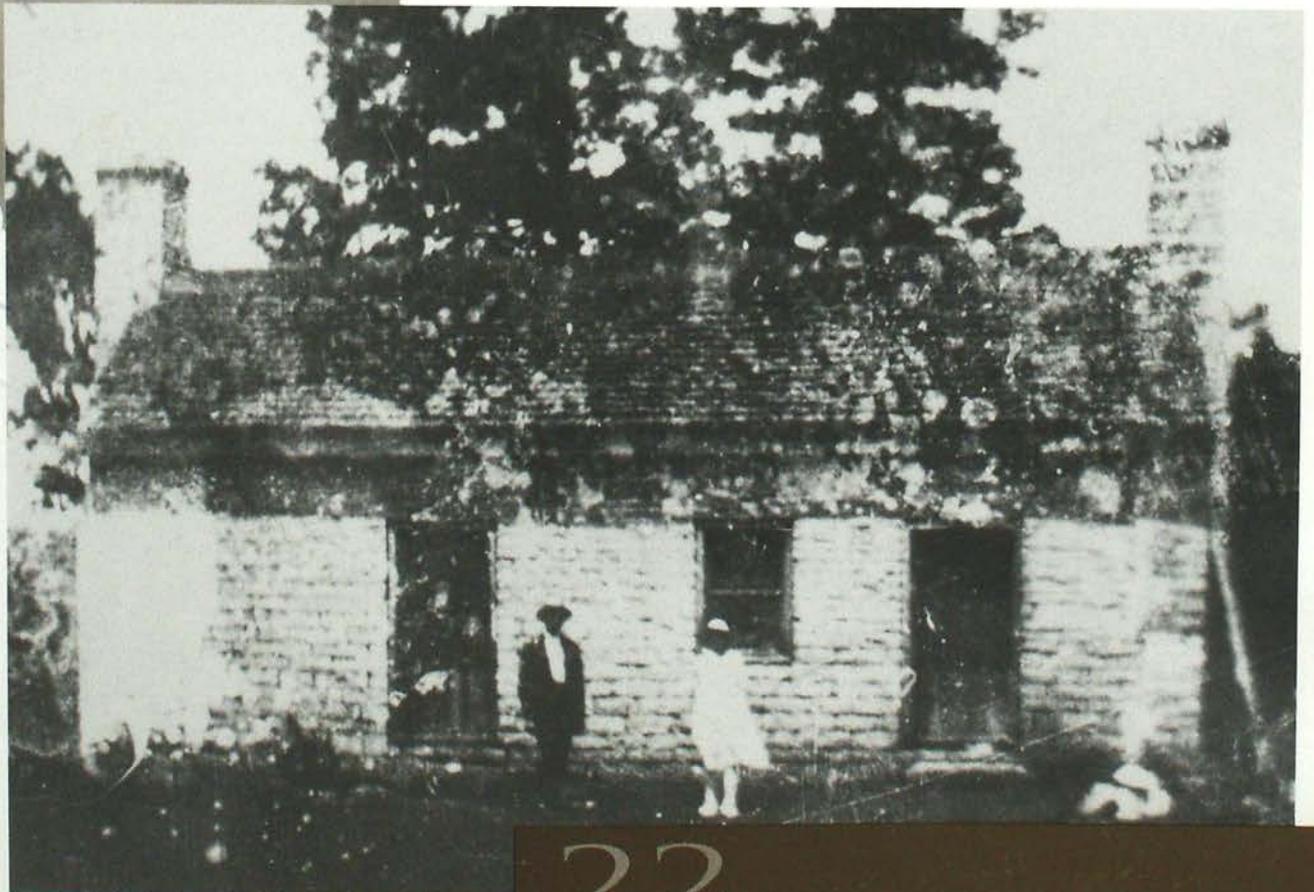
Courtesy of the Filson Club Historical Society.

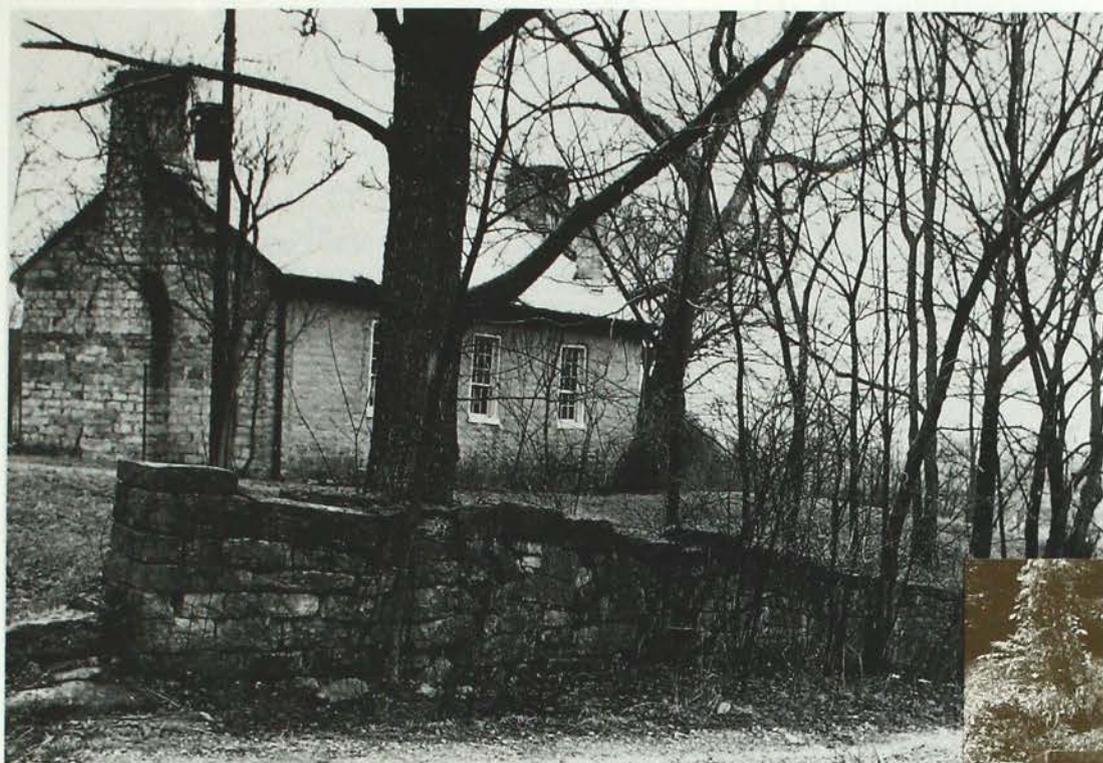


Moses Tyler House

Stone houses, when well constructed, may last for generations and can serve a variety of purposes as needs change. Moses Tyler is believed to have built this house for his home in the 1790s; but over the years, as different families owned the property, the house was used to serve their different needs. It appears to have been a slave dwelling at one time and more recently was used for storage. Today it is once again a dwelling on the Blackacre State Nature Preserve. Members of the Wheeler family are pictured at the house in about 1920.

Courtesy of the Blackacre Foundation, Fulton Wheeler Collection.

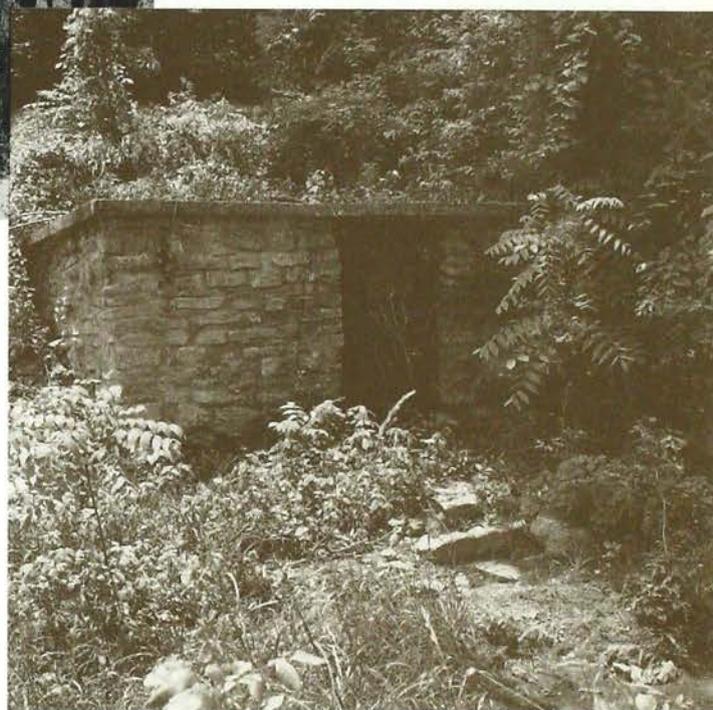




Uses of Stone

In addition to houses and outbuildings, early settlers also built dry wall rock fences, helping clear the land as well as enclose the property, and later paved their roads with stone dug and cut from their own land.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



Early Stone Springhouse

This very early springhouse was probably built by a member of the Augustus Frederick family around 1800. It is built into a hill near a spring that still flows on what is today the farm of Ernest and Mary Scharfenberger on Chenoweth Run Road.

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.

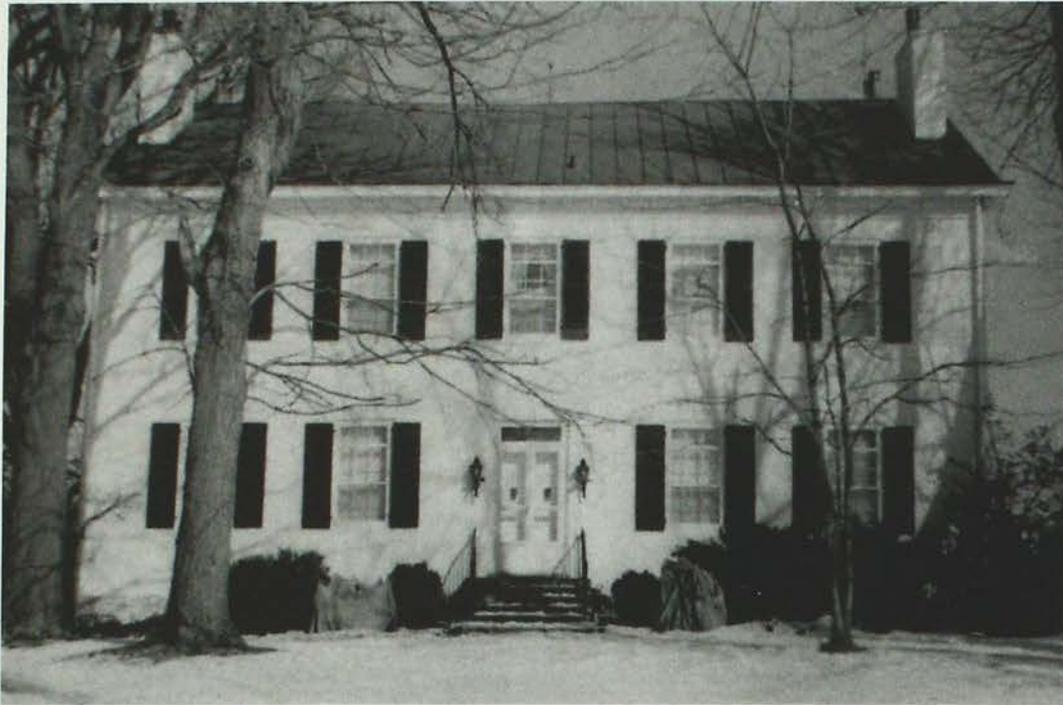


Moses Tyler's Springhouse

Springhouses were of stone or brick for their resistance to damp and their insulating qualities. Cool water flowed through them constantly, helping preserve milk and dairy products. Moses Tyler's springhouse of undetermined date has been reconstructed at Blackacre State Nature Preserve.

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.

The Funk House/Avon



While most early settlers had to content themselves with modest houses, a few were wealthy enough to not only purchase fine land but to construct fine homes as well. One of the first such homes in the Jeffersontown area was this one built about 1795 by either John Funk or his son Peter. Peter inherited his father's farm in 1817, named it Avon and had a race track constructed here. The house, at 9011 Taylorsville Road, is similar to those at Locust Grove and Soldier's Retreat. Today it is used commercially.

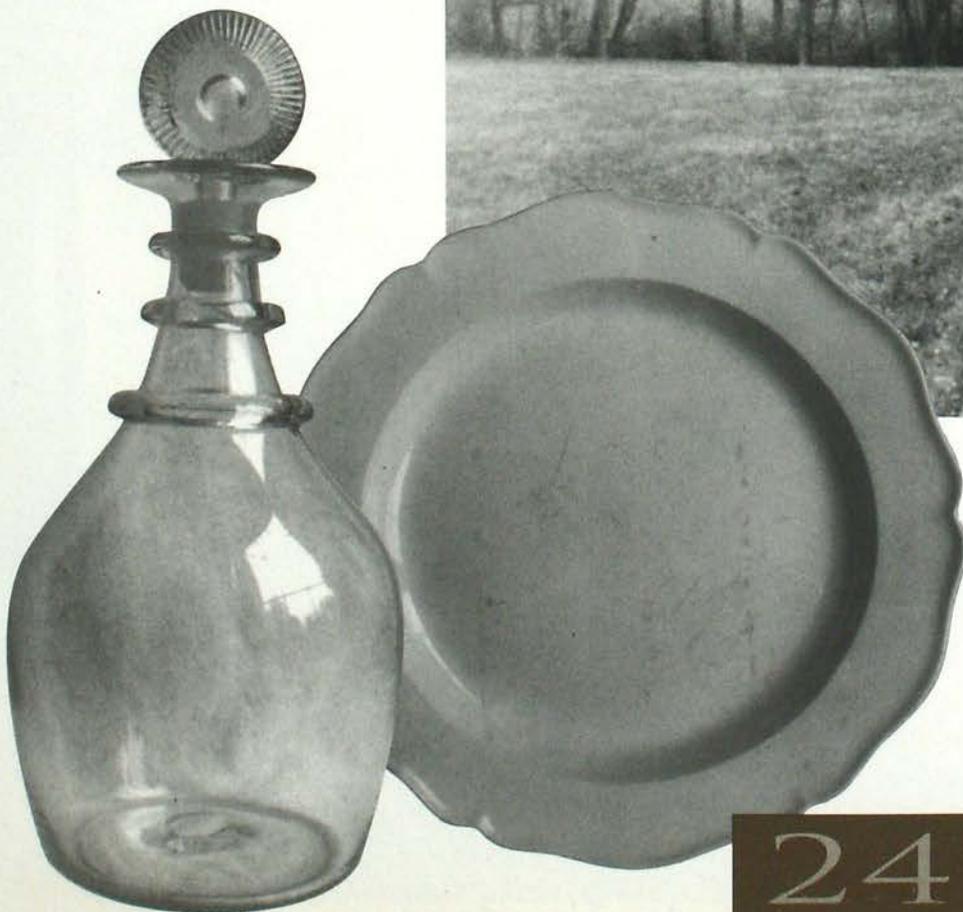
Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.

Entrance to Avon/Cherry Springs

A lovely curving lane provided entrance from Taylorsville Road for many years until the road front was altered for commercial development.

After the property was sold out of the Funk family in the 20th century, new owners changed the name to Cherry Springs.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



Peter Funk

The Funk family came from Maryland in about 1792. In addition to many other local activities, Peter and two of his brothers purchased and operated the previously established Mundell's Mill, a saw and grist mill on Floyd's Fork one half mile below Seatonville. The family operated this mill, renamed Funk's Mill, until 1876 during which time the road we know today as Billtown Road was called Funk's Mill Road. Peter also was captain of a Battalion of Kentucky Light Dragoons at the Battle of Tippecanoe in November of 1811.

Courtesy of Ruth Tyler Frey.



Avon Springhouse

An apparently dual purpose structure, the Funk's two-story stone springhouse has a chimney at one end and still stands near the intersection of Taylorsville Road and Hurstbourne Lane. According to oral tradition, it may have been used as a school at one time.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



The Settlers' Main Crop

In early Kentucky, the settlers' most important crop was corn. It provided food for families, feed for stock and was also distilled into whiskey. Most farmers distilled liquor, especially in the early years when licensing was not required. Corn remained a major crop in the Jeffersontown area throughout the 19th century, along with wheat, oats and hay, as illustrated in this photograph taken in 1908 on the farm of A.M. Gregg.

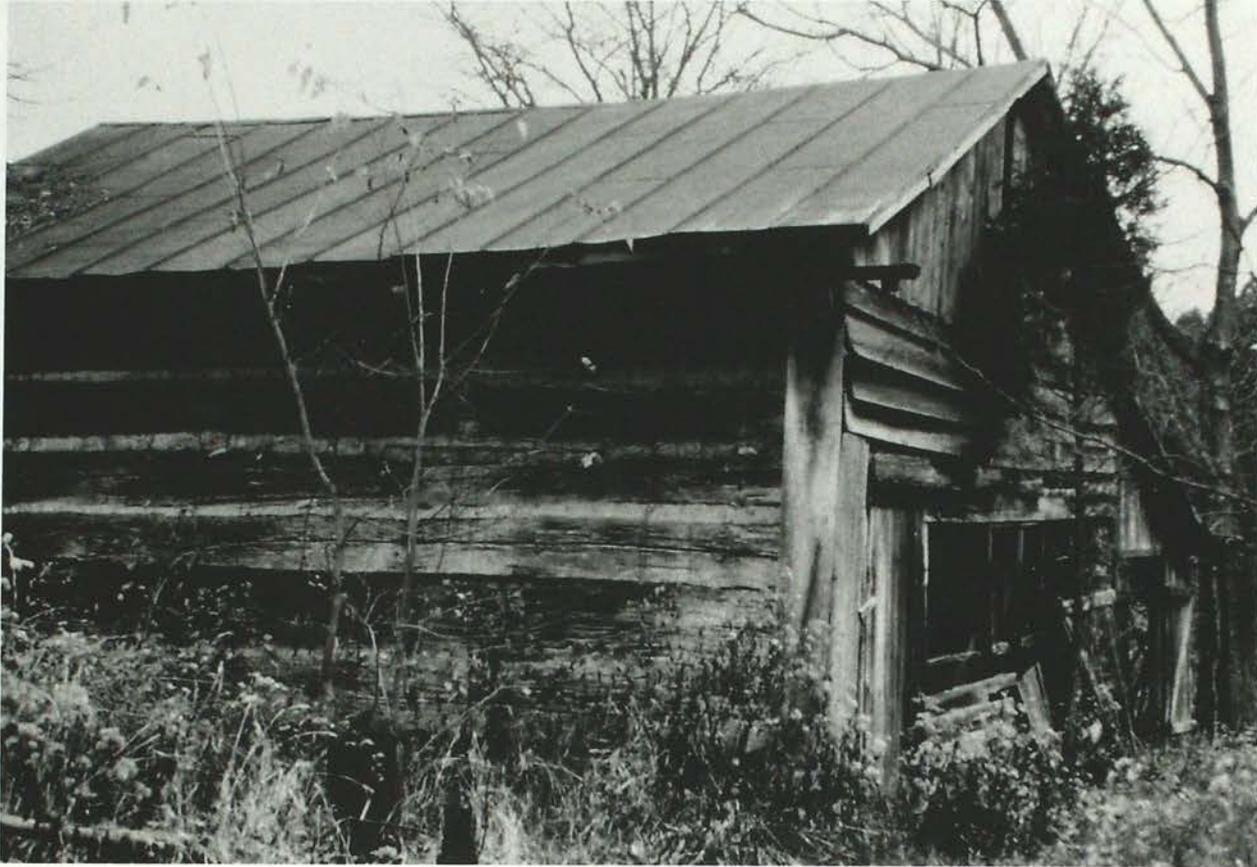
Courtesy of "Jeffersontown, Ky., The Coming Suburb"



Robert Tyler's Log Barn

Like many log barns, this one was built on a dry-wall stone foundation. Constructed of poplar, which resists rot, it is one of the earliest log structures remaining in this area. Most early log buildings were considered temporary and were either torn down or rotted away years ago.

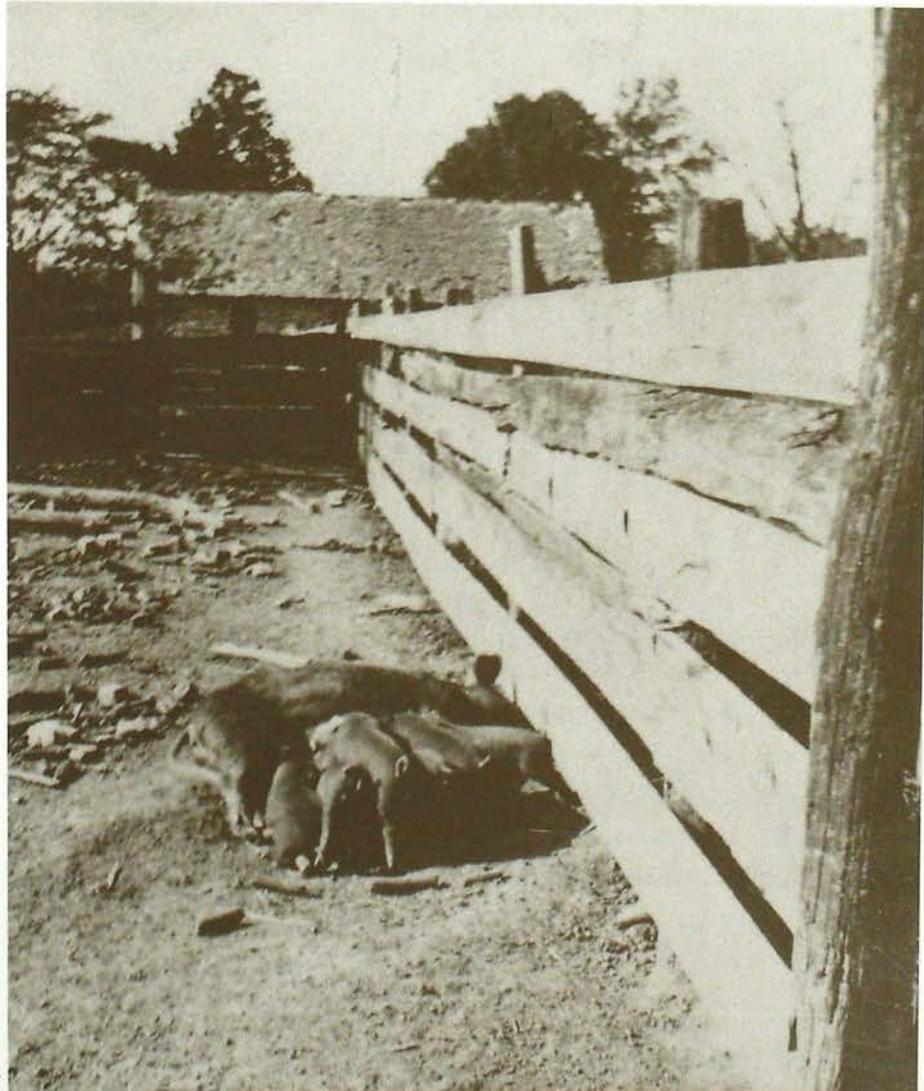
Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



Shoats

Young pigs, such as these shown on the Charles Hunsinger farm in about 1906, were part of the typical farm scene for many generations. So important were hogs to a family's economy that in the early years even people in Louisville kept them and let them run free, which caused more than a few problems. Ownership was determined by marking the ears.

Courtesy of Marjorie Weeks.



Hauling Hay

From the settlement period until well into the 20th century, farmers used horses or mules and wagons for transporting heavy loads. Early land owners were expected to keep the roads through their property cleared for passage of all such wagons and carriages. These men are working near Billtown Road in about 1920, using methods that had remained basically unchanged for decades.

Courtesy of Julia Ellingsworth Easley.

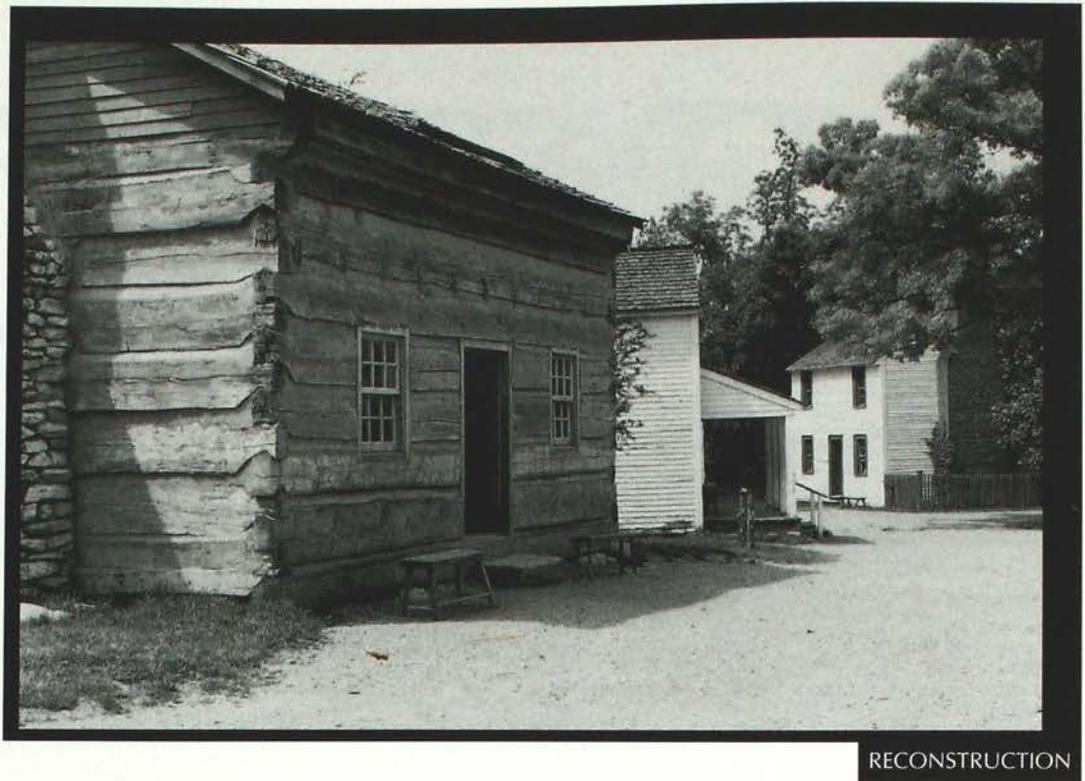


By 1796 the settlers in Jefferson County had become very numerous. A settled road now led through the woods to Middletown and on to where Shelbyville is now located ... You may be interested to know that this road was nothing like roads we have today. The man who first laid it out chose the best [most level] land he could find. [Often using old Indian trails or buffalo traces.] Then with his ax he marked the trees which were in the center of his line. On one side of the road he would make two 'blazes' on the trees, and on the other side of the road three 'blazes,' or chips, would be made. When he came to a point where the road turned, he marked the center tree with one 'blaze.' This road was afterward cleared of the trees and stumps and made passable except in the spring of the year when it was very muddy. It was at all times better than following the old trail.⁴

Alfred Pirtle, 1921
James Chenoweth and Where Louisville Started

The New Town

Jeffersontown was officially organized by the Court on May 3, 1797 and was laid out before December 29 of that year, when the first recorded deeds were issued. At that time the surrounding countryside, although still a wilderness, was already privately owned and was being developed into farmland. Like most commercial centers, Jeffersontown developed in response to previously established patterns of settlement and transportation. The town's earliest structures were undoubtedly log, and the road was packed dirt, very much like the town pictured at today's reconstructed Conner Prairie in Indiana.

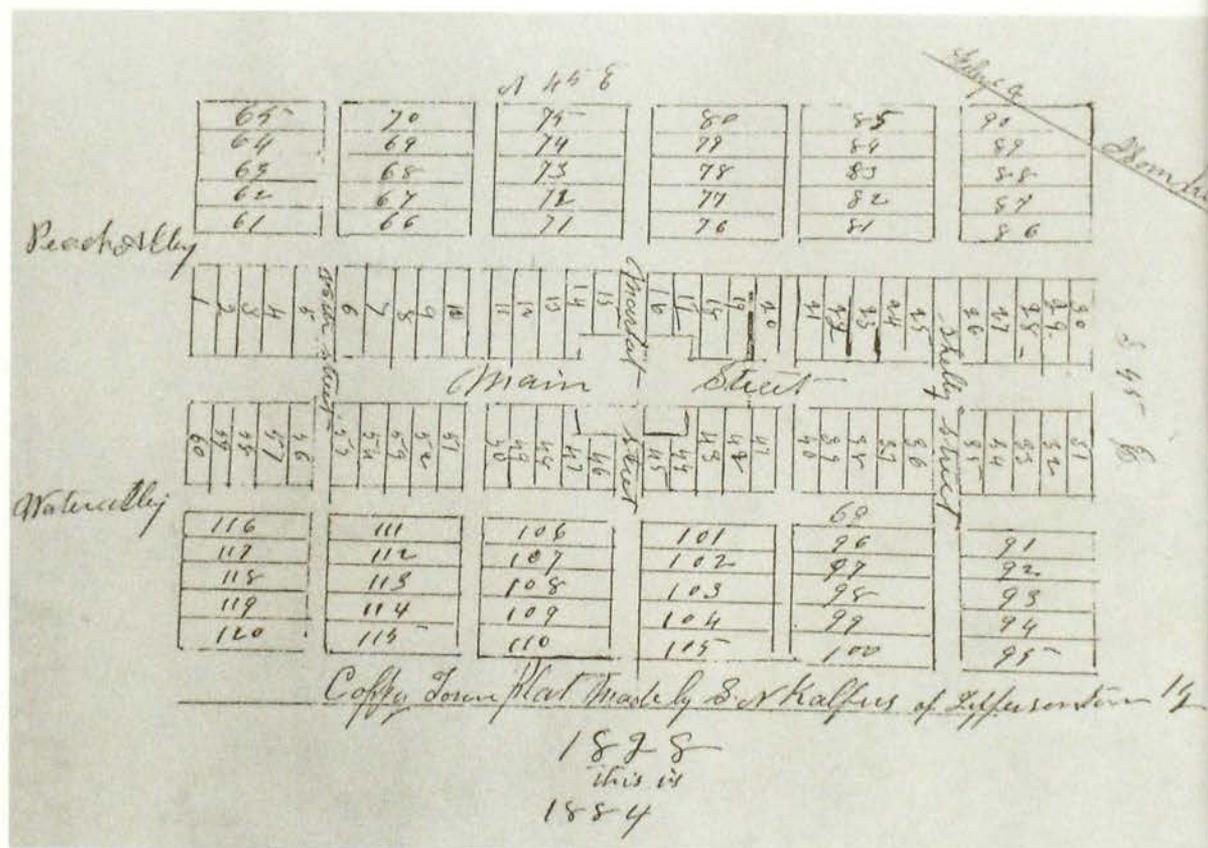


Courtesy of John F. Johnston.

Oldest Existing Map of Jeffersontown, c.1828

Apparently copied in 1884 from the town plat of 1828, this map was made by S.N. Kalfus of Jeffersontown. "Main Street" is now Watterson Trail, and "Market Street" is Taylorsville Road, whose intersection was then and is today the town square. From the time this plat was drawn, the town changed little for over 75 years.

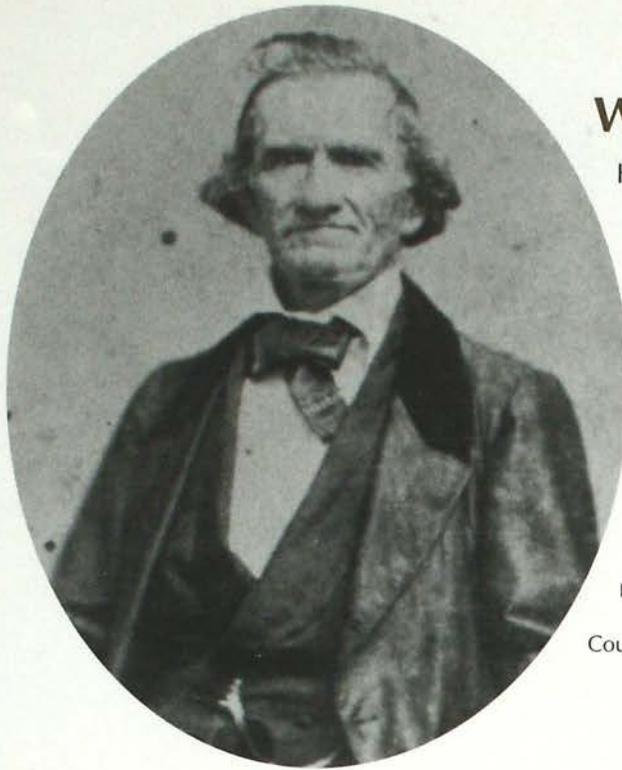
Courtesy of "Jeffersontown's Past 175 Years."



Ordered that on every Corner of the Boundaries of Jefferson Town a Corner Stone be planted and that a person be employed for doing the same. That a Majority of all the Trustees be present when the said Stones are planted at their respective Corners.

Ordered that Valentine Conrad be appointed to procure the said stones and plant the same on each Corner of the boundaries of the Town, each stone being at least 6 Inches thick and be put 18 Inches in the Ground extending 9 Inches above the Ground for which he shall receive a Compensation of \$1.50.¹

Trustees' Minute Book, October 7, 1815



William Goose, Jr.

His parents, William Sr. and Catherine Yenowine Goose, came to Jeffersontown from Pennsylvania in about 1790 and purchased 327 acres in the vicinity of Rehl Road and Blankenbaker Lane, as well as several lots in town. William Jr., born in 1804, married Frances Winand Woolet in 1827, and following his father's death purchased much of the family's land.

Courtesy of Sallie Cheatham Smith.

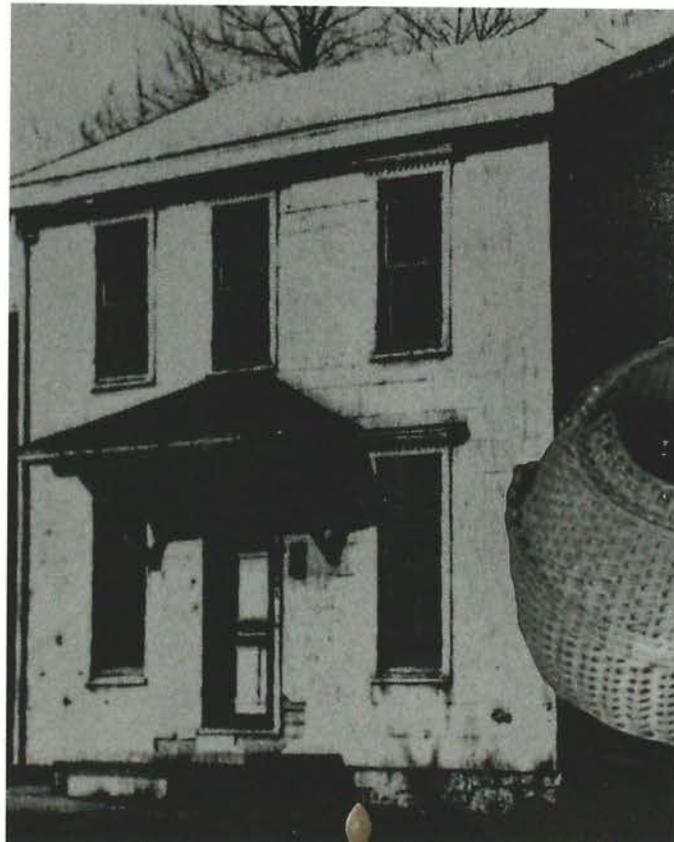
William Goose Log House

For over 150 years, the southwest corner of College Drive and Watterson Trail was occupied by this historic house, with a front section of logs, built possibly by William (Wilhelm) Goose Sr., whose family owned the property from 1809 until 1833.

As he and his son William Jr. were both woodworkers, wheelwrights and furniture makers, they may have operated a store here either in or behind the house itself. William Jr., in partnership with Henry Woolet, also owned the Goose and Woolet Mill which stood on the opposite side of Watterson Trail. Later, in the early 1900s, this house became home to the Charles D. Tyler family when they owned the Jeffersontown Creamery nearby.

It was razed in 1973.

Courtesy of *The Voice-Jeffersonian*.

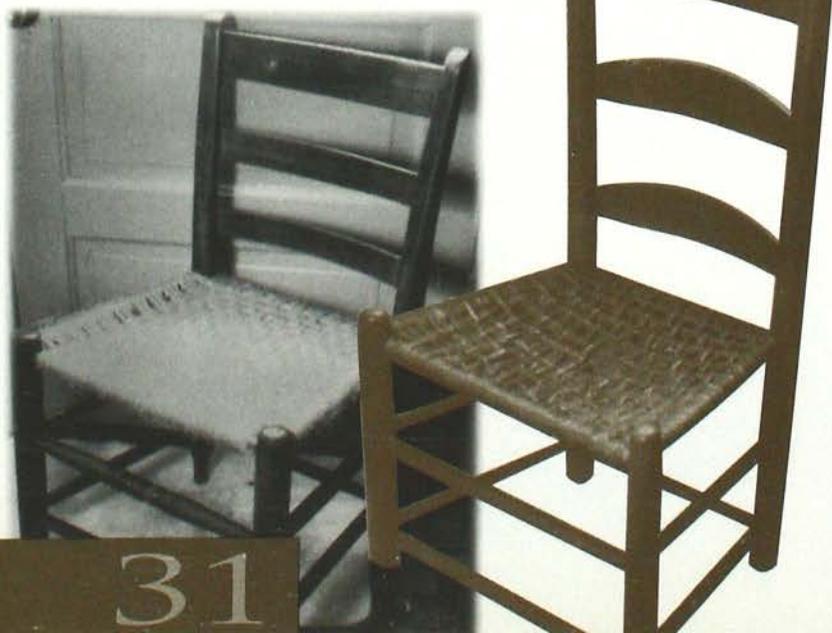


Basket Made by the William Goose, Jr. Family

Courtesy of Sallie Cheatham Smith.

Ladderback Chairs Made by the William Goose, Jr. Family

Courtesy of Sallie Cheatham Smith.



Zilhart House

Constructed perhaps as early as 1810, this two-story, log front building stood on the town square. In the 1820s it belonged to George Zilhart, a wagon maker who, in partnership with Philip Zilhart, operated one of the first wagon-shops in Jeffersontown. The building is shown weatherboarded; the porch was a later addition.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Library Archives.



The Tavern On The Square

This wonderful two-story log structure stood for well over a century on the spot where Jeffersontown Hardware stands today. One of the town's largest early buildings, it was probably constructed in part for housing travelers; in stagecoach days it became a tavern. For years townspeople congregated here, and at least one magistrate held court in its office. By 1921 it had become a grocery run by J.L. Wigginton, and in November of that year was destroyed in a fire that consumed much of the town square.

Courtesy of *The Louisville Times*, 1921.

Studying law as I did, it happened that a second time [c. 1860s] Jeffersontown came into my life, for the first cause in which I ever appeared as counsel was before Squire Watts, whose court was held in the office of a hotel kept at that time opposite to the spot on which the Jeffersonian office now stands. [In 1909 the Jeffersonian was located in the Bruce Building, across from today's Jeffersontown Hardware.] I won for my client too, a fact which is best explained by the statement that he had the law, the facts and the best witnesses on his side. The quantity of law which I did not know at that time was amazing in its bulk and had he nothing in his aid but my pleading the result would probably have been different. This was my first case, but not my first fee – that came later, as my first client never paid me for my services on his behalf.

E. Polk Johnson
The Jeffersonian, February 11, 1909





Weatherboarded Logs

In the process of being razed, this early log house, which stood near the town center, shows how weatherboarding transforms a log structure. Furring strips attached vertically over the logs anchor the boards. Once weatherboarded on the outside and plastered within, it can be difficult to determine whether any structure is actually log or frame. The smaller windows situated further apart and the thickness of the walls may be all that give away the secret.

Courtesy of "Jeffersontown's Past 175 Years."



Basement Kitchen - The Seaton House

Completely enclosed within the basement level of the Seaton House on Watterson Trail is the ruin of a kitchen, part of the old section of the house which was built in the early 1800s by William and Valentine Conrad, who operated an adjoining pottery. Their early log structure is believed to be incorporated into the dining room of the brick building that stands today.

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.

101	96
102	97
103	98
104	99
105	100

The John Leatherman House

Still standing at 10531 Watterson Trail is this two-story log house, constructed by John B. Leatherman in about 1826. Leatherman, a blacksmith, sold the house in 1841 to his nephew John Leatherman, who was a wagonmaker. In 1849 the property was purchased by Dr. William Senteny, who eventually sold it to another physician, Dr. Benjamin Owens. Both doctors kept their offices in a two-room building which in the past stood in the adjacent yard.

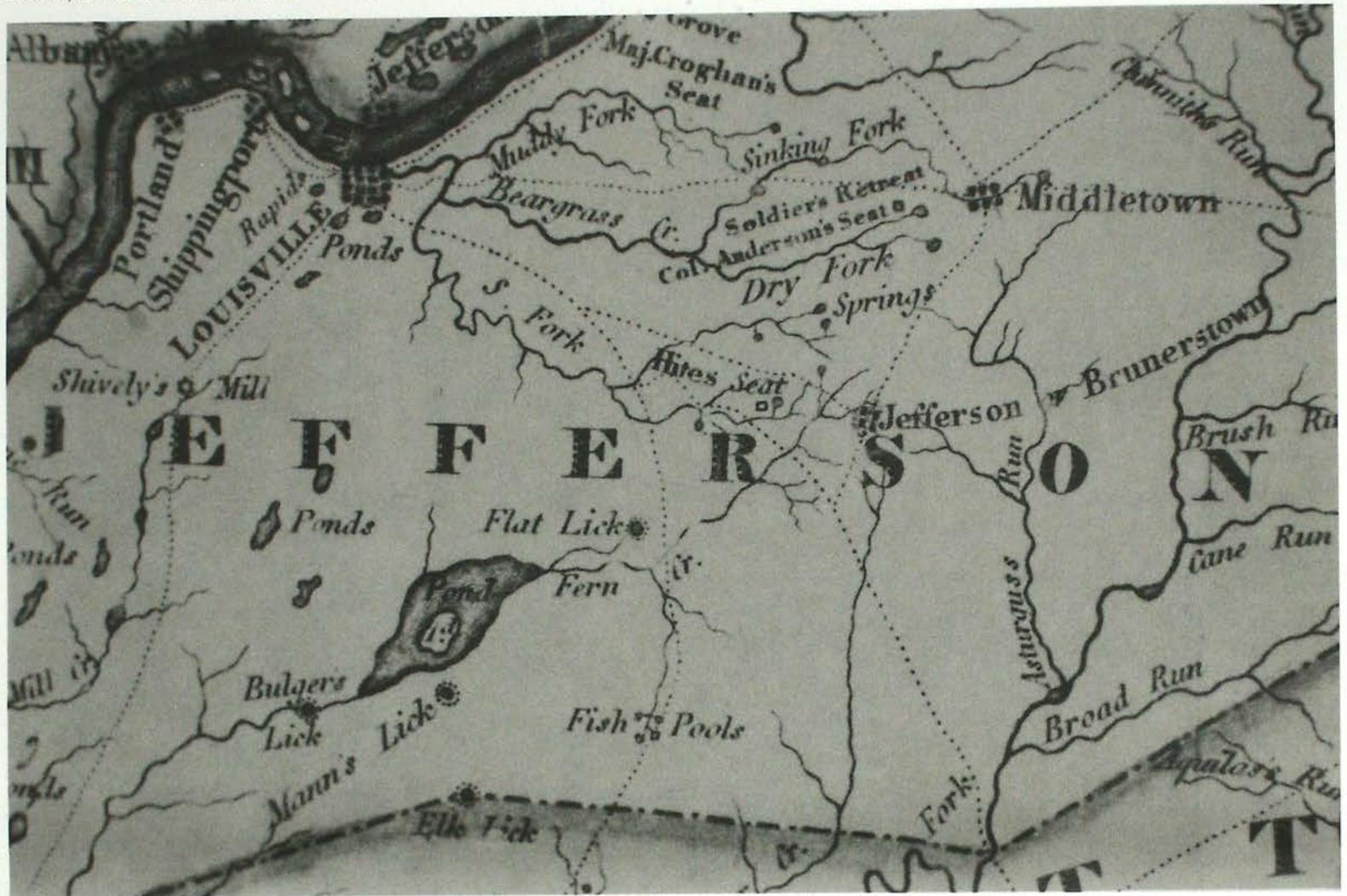
Courtesy of John F. Johnston.



Map of Kentucky, 1818

Published by Luke Munsell, this map remains among the most visually beautiful ever printed of Kentucky. It holds special interest for us as it identifies Jeffersontown as both Jefferson (it being officially the Town of Jefferson at that date) and Brunerstown, by which it was better known locally. Chenoweth Run is identified by its earlier name "Asturgus Run."

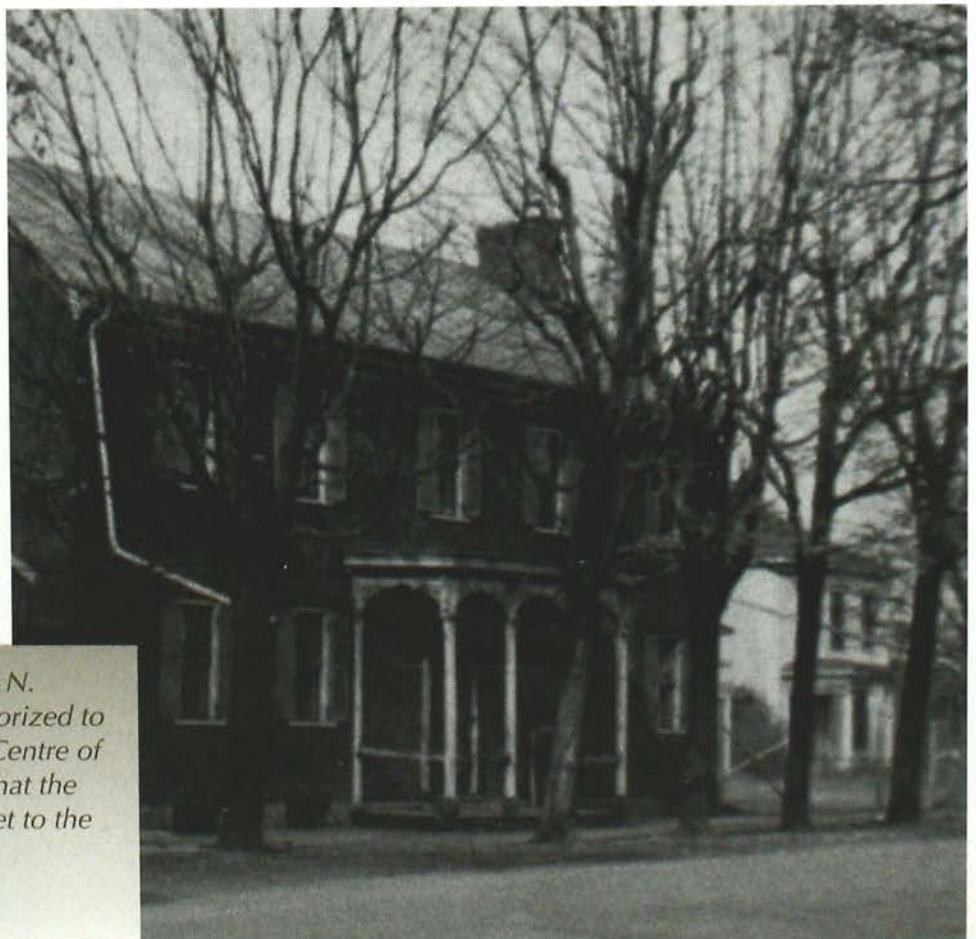
Courtesy of The Filson Club Historical Society.



The Kalfus/McKinley House

Built in 1817 by Simeon Kalfus, this two-story house was one of the first brick houses in Jeffersontown. Even some of the interior walls were solid brick. Known locally as the McKinley or Scarce house for later owners, the home was unusually fine, having a center hall, five rooms and four fireplaces, each with its original wood mantel. The front porch was a later addition. It was razed in 1965.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, Warren K. Frederick Collection.



Ordered that William Field and Simeon N. Kalfus be appointed Commissioners and Authorized to attend to the digging of a Well in or near the Centre of the public Square. That they shall Advertise that the digging and walling up of said Well shall be let to the lowest bidder.²

Trustees' Minute Book, August 20, 1818



The Floore House

Believed to have been built about 1823 for Conrad Tracenrider, this two-story brick stood for over 150 years on Taylorsville Road near the heart of Jeffersontown. The land was owned earlier by George Evinger who operated a wool-carding mill on part of the property. Among the early owners was John Murphy, president of Jeffersontown's trustees and a veteran of George Rogers Clark's "Illinois Regiment." The attached frame wing was a later addition. The house was razed and today the site is used commercially.

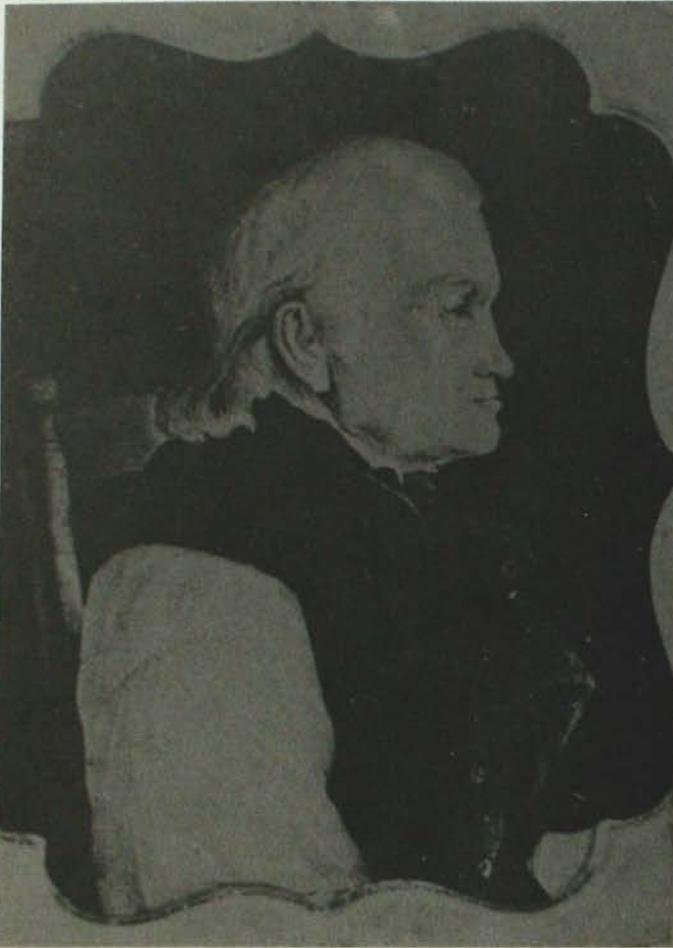
Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, Warren K. Frederick Collection.

Post Office/Home



This very interesting old structure, which apparently dated to the early 19th century, stood on Taylorsville Road near the town square. Early owners included: Conrad Tracenrider, from 1817 until 1831; David Etly, who operated a tavern here in about 1835; and Edward Tyler, from 1837 until 1843. During the latter half of the 1800s it became the home of Elijah Hart, a tinner or tinsmith, who probably both lived and operated his business here. For many years the town post office was located behind the plain door on the left, as it was in 1908 when this photo was made.

Courtesy of Mildred First Tobe.



Adam Hoke

Adam came to Kentucky from York County, Pennsylvania with his parents and family in November, 1795. His father Andrew purchased 400 acres from Col. Frederick Geiger, and Adam purchased 50 acres from Philip Winand in the Six Mile Lane area. Adam was very involved in local activities, becoming a town trustee, trustee of the German Presbyterian Church, and a tobacco merchant in partnership with George Hikes, among other things.

Courtesy of Elizabeth Simon.

An interesting picture of life in early Jeffersontown is found in the will of Adam's father Andrew Hoke, who died in 1800. It reads in part:

I do order that my wife shall live in the Stone House in a Separate Room next to the Spring with full privilege to part of the Cellar Loft of the House Kitchen Garden & spring & as long as my son Leonard shall live with her, my sons, Jacob & Peter, shall furnish him with their Horses & Wagon if my son Leonard shall live with his Mother my said two sons, Jacob & Peter, shall sow one-half of an acre of flax jointly for her but for no longer term than four years. And during that Term they shall not be bound to give her any hackled flax, and after the expiration of the said four years, my aforesaid sons, Jacob & Peter, shall give her but Two Hundred and Twenty Five weight of good pork and seventy five of [good] beef. They shall feed and keep her two Milk Cows, of which she shall have her choice out of the present ones, for the said four years, and after the said four years but one cow. And if my said wife wants to go abroad [meaning away from home] they shall find her a Horse to ride. And after the said four years they shall Cut and bring Fire Wood to the House where she lives in My said son, Jacob, shall have the privileges to the half of the Fruit Trees in the Orchard for the Term of three years and I do order that my wife shall be at Liberty to take apples out of the Orchard for Pyes and also for dry apples for her own use³

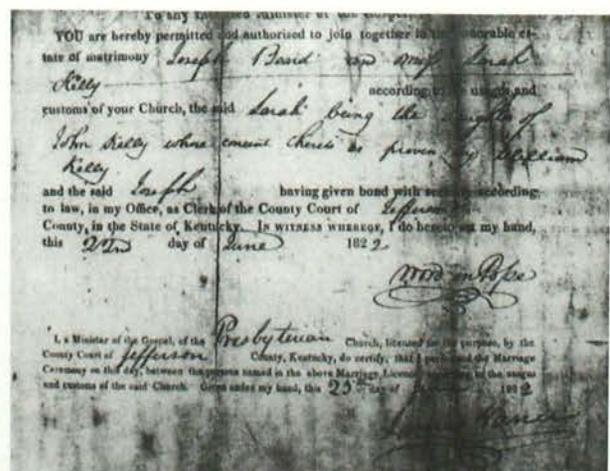
Andrew Hoke, 1799

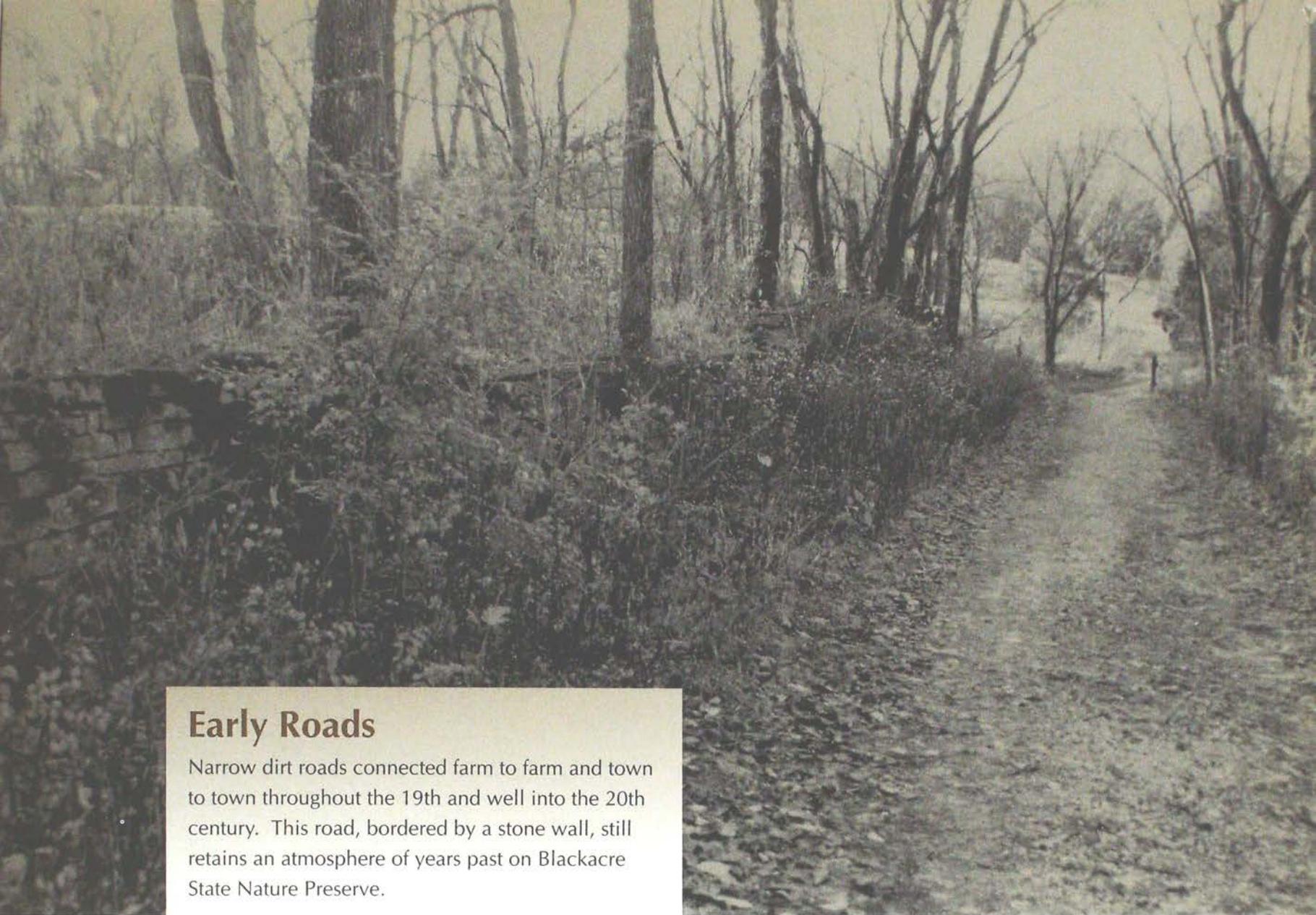


Catherine Hoke, wife of Adam

Catherine Hoffheins married Adam Hoke in 1786.

Courtesy of Elizabeth Simon.

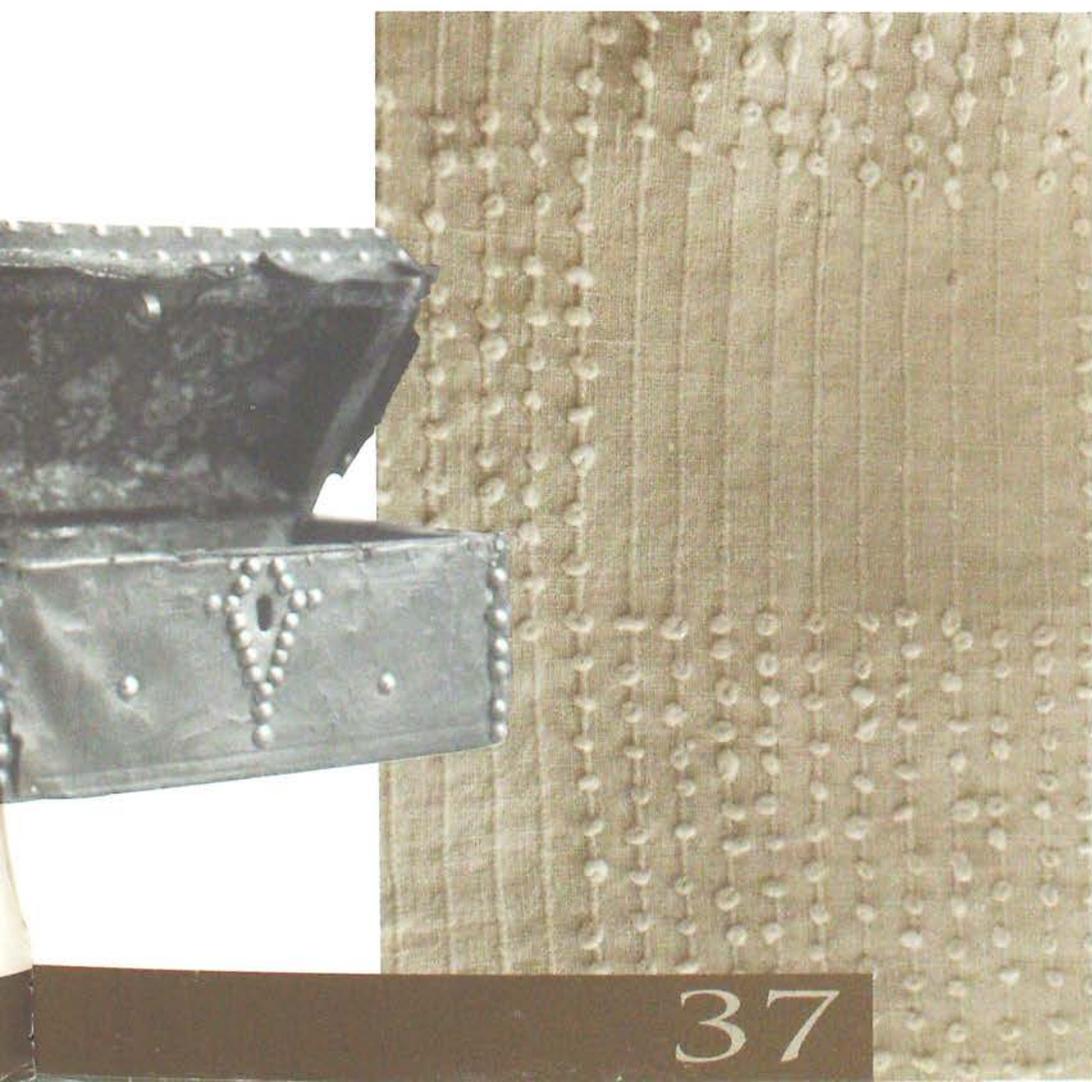




Early Roads

Narrow dirt roads connected farm to farm and town to town throughout the 19th and well into the 20th century. This road, bordered by a stone wall, still retains an atmosphere of years past on Blackacre State Nature Preserve.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



Homespun

This spread, made by Elizabeth "Betsy" McKay in 1804, was made using the same process as one made in 1826 by Naomi Chenoweth Kalfus of the Tucker Station area. In those days women made clothing and linens for their families from flax, wool and occasionally cotton grown on their own farms. Both women planted the seed and cultivated their own crops. When the time was right the flax was pulled, rotted, broken, combed, spun and finally woven into linen or a combination of linen/cotton or linen/wool cloth. This labor intensive process is no longer practiced in the United States.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.

This is to certify that *Joseph [unclear]*
 a private in my Company of the 4th Regiment Kent'y, Volunteer
 Militia commanded by Lieut. Colo. Command'r Robert Poole
 both performed a tour of duty of six months and 18 days,
 in consequence of his good conduct and strict adherence to his duty
 at all times as a Soldier, he is entitled to an honourable discharge
 given with the rank of Captain
 Said tour commenced on the 27th of August, 1812, and
 expired on the 14th of March, 1813.



Soldier's Retreat

During the late 1790s, Col. Richard Clough Anderson constructed a large stone dwelling for his family, as well as stone outbuildings which included kitchen, springhouse and slave quarters. His house was similar in style to Locust Grove and the Peter Funk house on Taylorsville Road, but due to some structural weakness it was eventually dismantled and its stones used for other purposes. "Soldier's Retreat" was reconstructed at 9300 Seaton Springs Parkway by the Highbaugh family.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County
 Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.

The outer walls of the main story were more than three feet thick we children, I remember, used to have our pallets made up on their sills in order to gaze out at the trees or flying birds or floating clouds But from observing the repairing of some of its parts which had been cracked by the Great New Madrid Shakes of 1811 and by a supplemental injury from a bolt of lightning afterwards those insecure walls have long ago resulted in their being entirely used up as a quarry for sundry stone houses in the neighborhood.

In addition to its halls and counting its cellars and Garrets, the edifice consisted of some sixteen rooms, each of which was, with one exception, about twenty feet square and [the house was] entered by wide and high steps - say five feet high - from the due North a pair of folding Black Walnut doors [opened] into a hall or Passage eighteen feet wide and which extended due south to corresponding folding doors and steps.

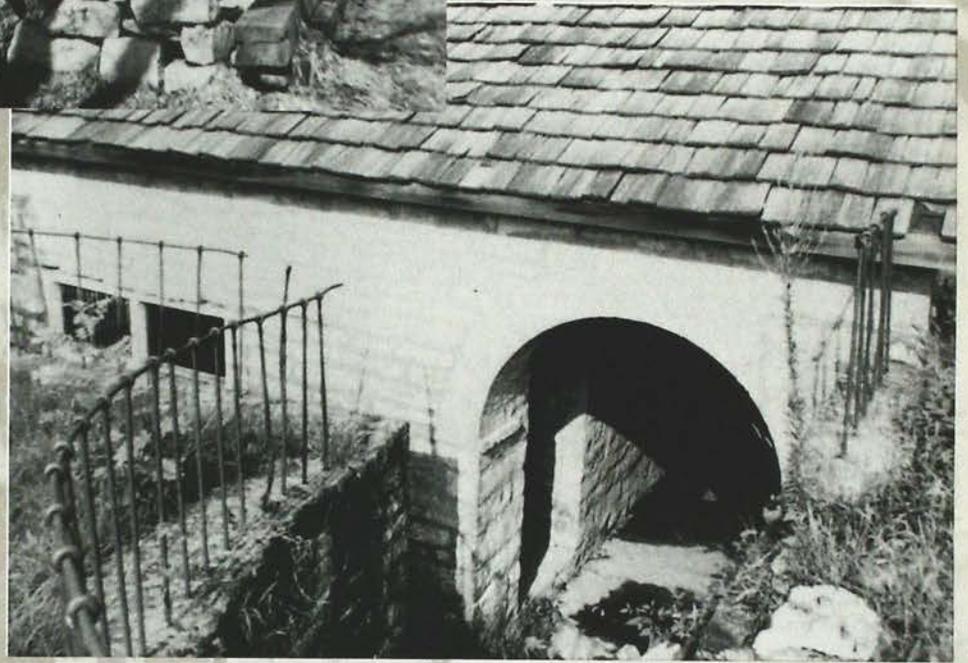
The house, in short, was in its day the largest but not the finest one in the county.⁴

Charles Anderson
 "The Story of Soldier's Retreat"



Slave Quarters, Soldier's Retreat

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.

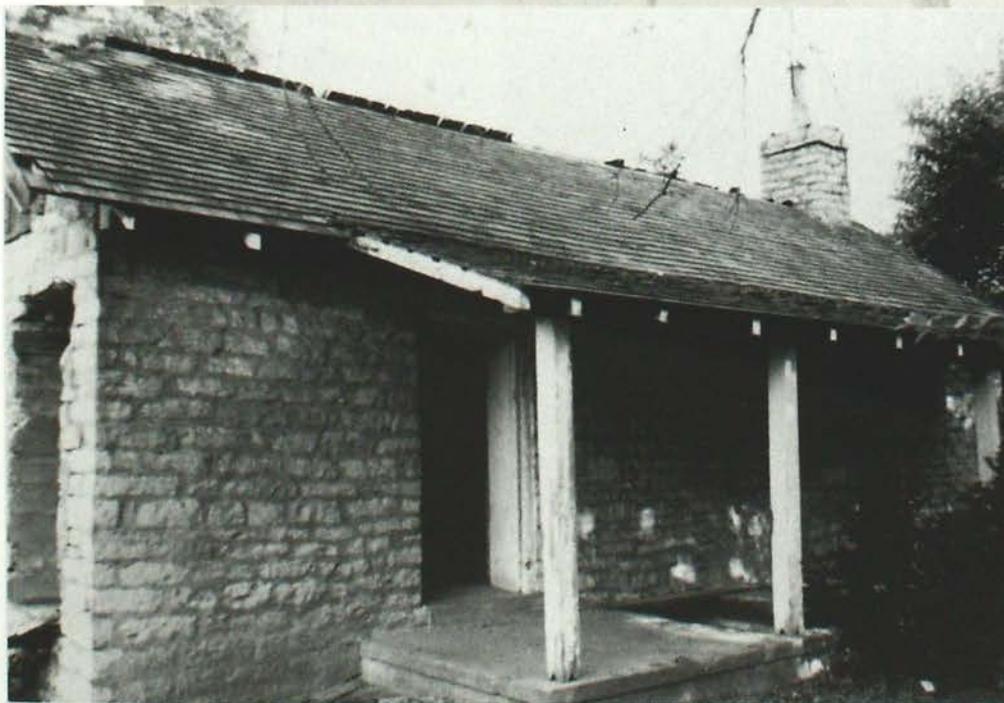


Springhouse, Soldier's Retreat

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.

Slave Quarters, Soldier's Retreat

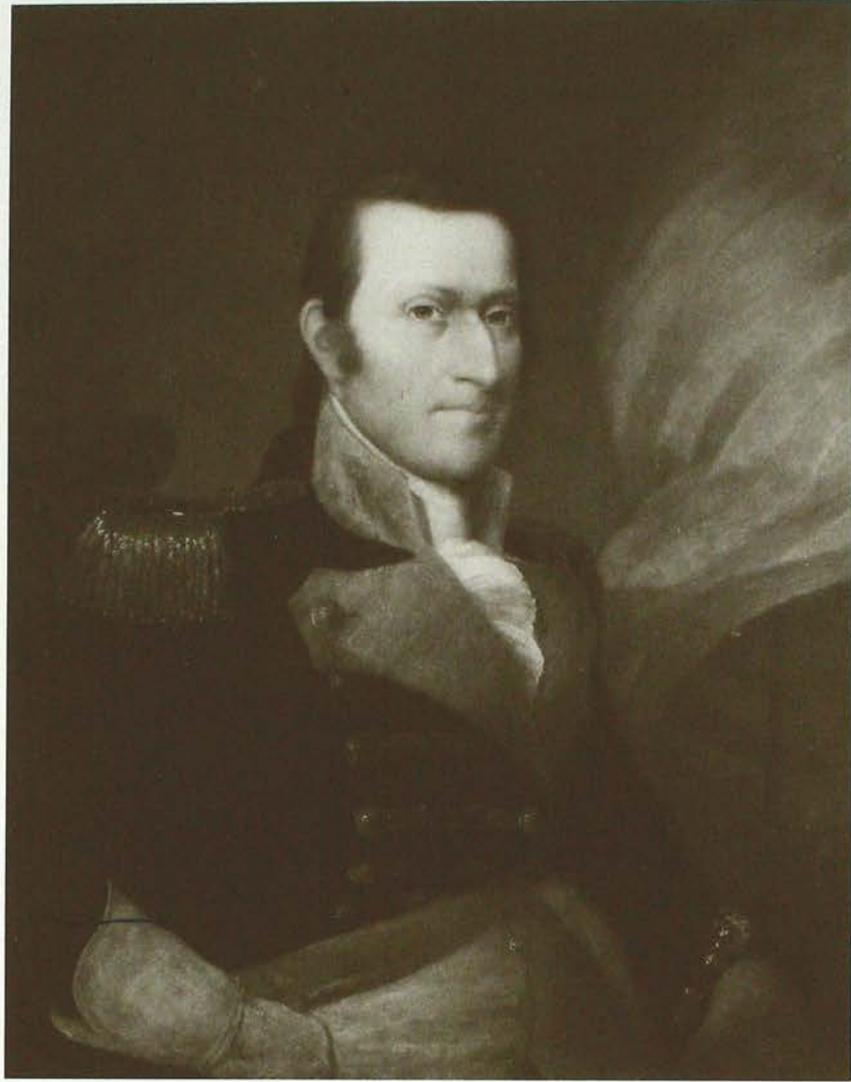
Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



Col. Richard Clough Anderson, Sr.

Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, a Virginian and veteran of the Revolutionary War, opened a land surveying office in Louisville in 1783. He married Elizabeth Clark, sister of General George Rogers Clark, and in 1789 began purchasing several tracts of land on Beargrass Creek where he established his estate. Col. Anderson was among the early leaders of the Jeffersontown Lutheran (later Christ Lutheran) Church.

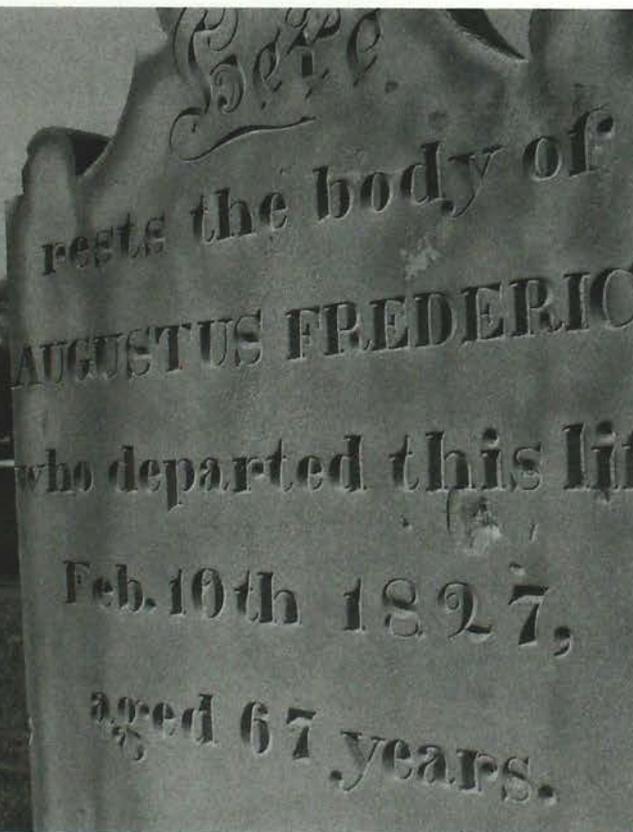
Courtesy of The Filson Club Historical Society.



The Town's First Cemetery

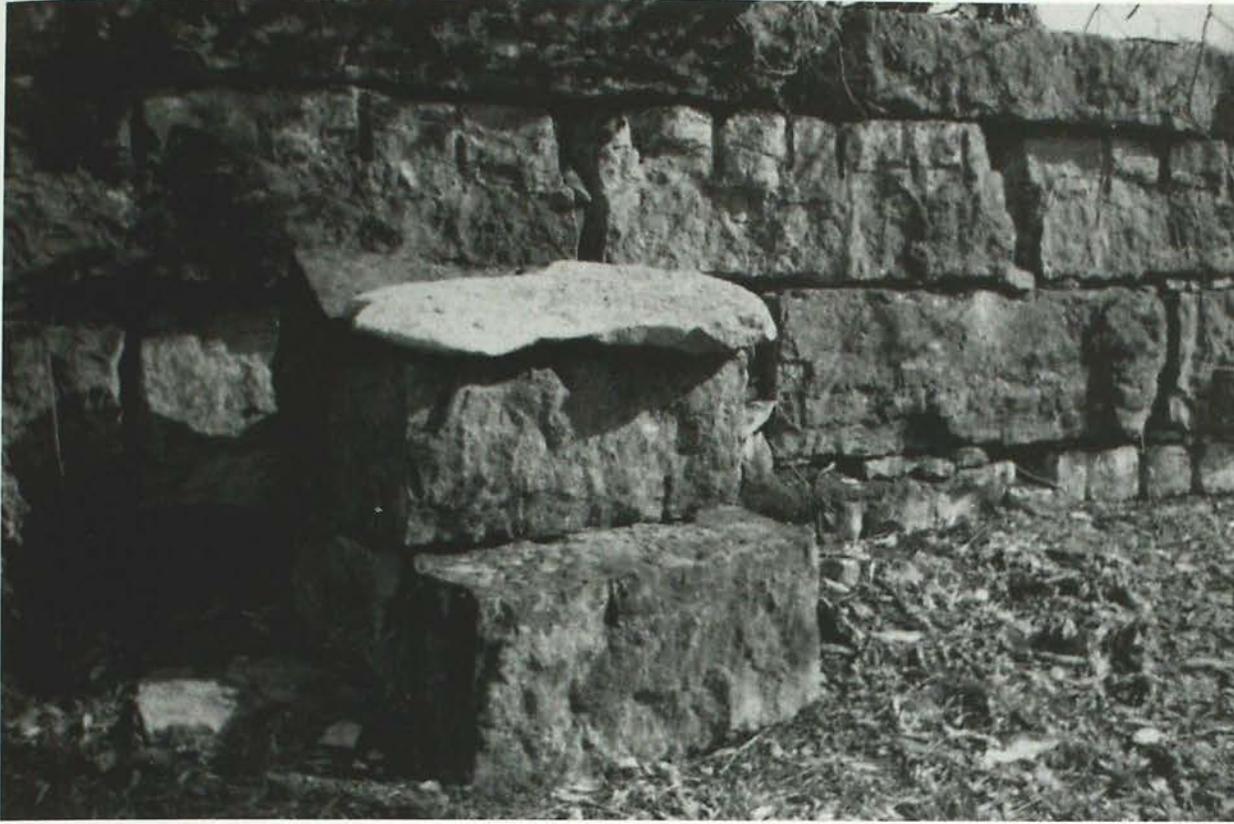
In 1799 the town's trustees executed a deed to Adam Hoke and Daniel Ammer (Omer), trustees of the German Presbyterians, who subsequently built a small log church on the northwest corner of Watterson Trail and Shelby Street. The church, the first within the town bounds, was soon surrounded by graves which remain today as the German Reformed Cemetery. The earliest marked grave, recorded by Col. Robert Jobson in 1988, is that of Barbara Hoke, who died in 1814. The graveyard, one of the oldest in Kentucky, now belongs to the City of Jeffersontown. The adjoining Lutheran cemetery belongs to, and is cared for by, Christ Lutheran Church.

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.



Tuesday 21. Came to Brunerstown: we had preaching in German and English. We dined with Mr. Conrad's kind family. There are some of Otterbine's and Swoop's people hereabouts. I was called to visit friend Whips in a dropsy. We came to Baregrass Creek. What is called the Baregrass Settlement is the garden of the state. It is a low, level country, and in wet seasons must be sickly, as it is now. I saw a native of Saxony who had lately arrived, and had joined us: Oh! what a work has there been amongst the Germans....⁵

Rev. Francis Asbury, October 21, 1812



A Stone Stile

These quarried blocks of stone, used in the stile and wall located on the Tyler Settlement east of Jeffersontown, show the short vertical marks left by early quarrying methods.

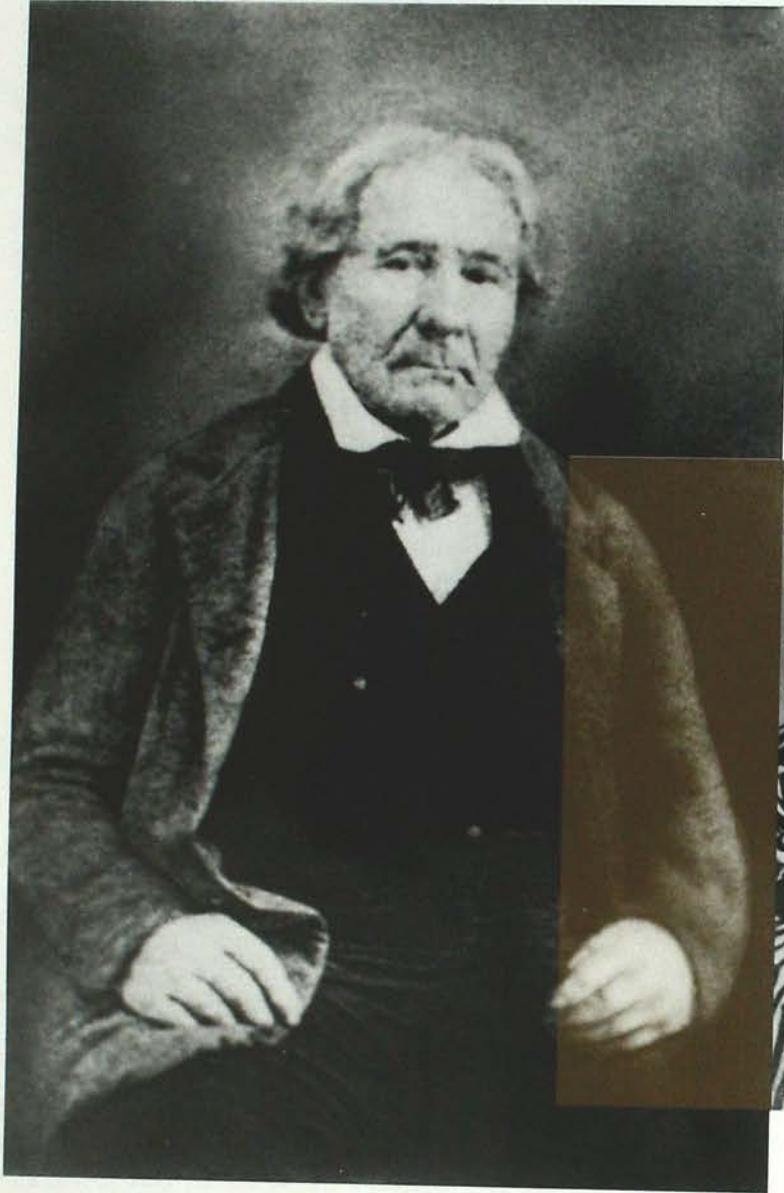
Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives, and Samuel W. Thomas.

Yenowine/Owings Stone House

Built apparently by John Yenowine (1781 - 1843) in the early 19th century, this stone house was located near Six Mile Lane on property purchased in 1853 by Elisha N. Owings. It sat behind the old Owings home until 1974 when the entire property was razed for a subdivision. At that time this house was purchased by Historic Homes Foundation and the stones were used to construct a springhouse at Locust Grove.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, Warren K. Frederick Collection.





Daniel Omer Jr.

Daniel Jr. was the son of Daniel Omer Sr. and his first wife, Ann Zollinger. His father apparently died in Pennsylvania before the family came down the Ohio River on a flatboat to Kentucky in 1795. They were of German descent, the name having first been spelled Ammer.

Courtesy of Don Pfaadt.



Margaret Stafford Omer

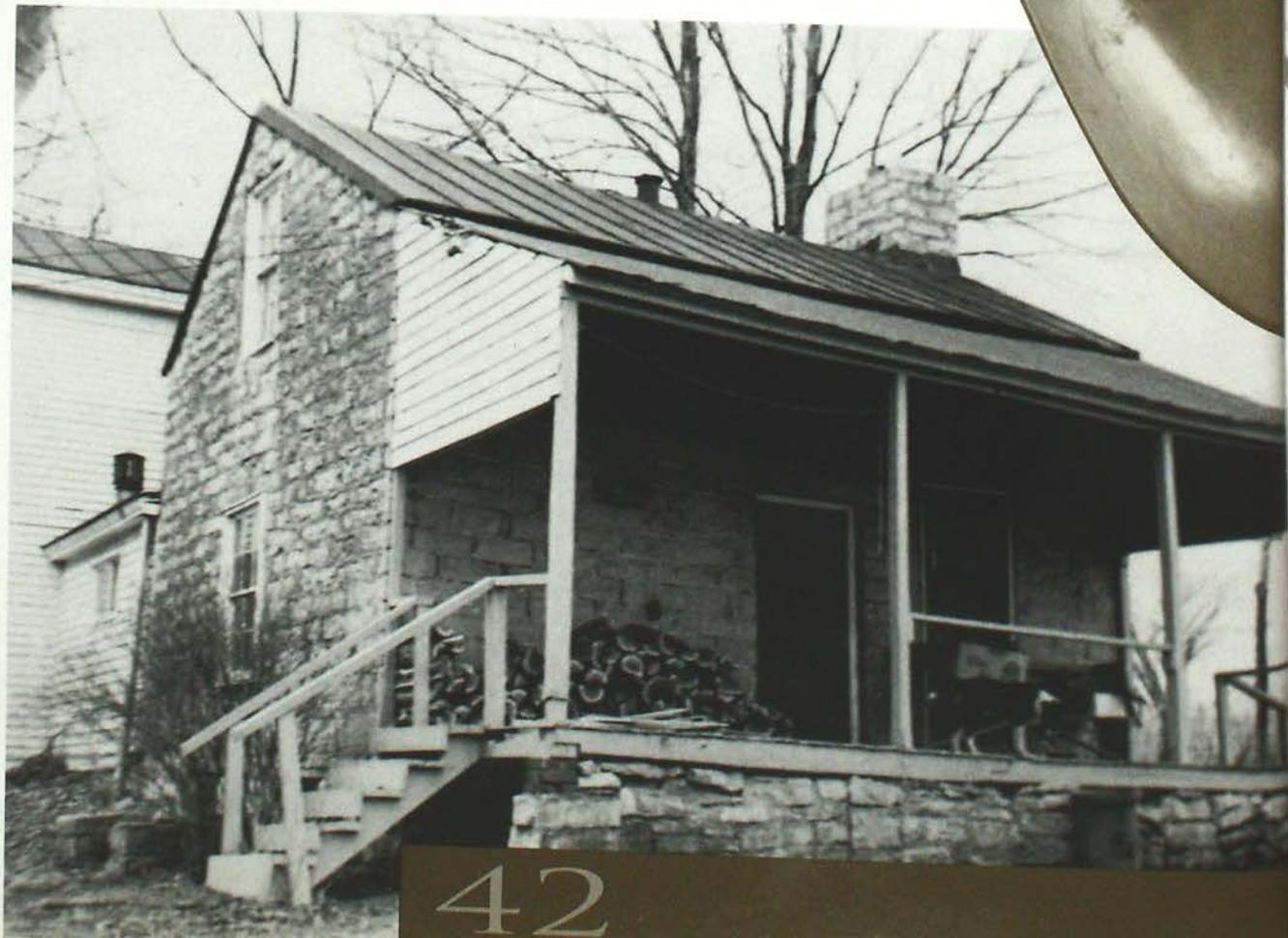
Margaret, the daughter of Benjamin Stafford, whose farm near present Billtown Road adjoined the Omer's, married Daniel Omer Jr. in 1811.

Courtesy of Don Pfaadt.

The Omer/Pound House

Located at 6609 Billtown Road, this interesting one-room and loft stone house adjoins a larger frame house built at a later date. The stone section with chimney, corner staircase and built-in cupboards is believed to have been constructed in about 1797 by Daniel Omer Jr.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.





Omer Springhouse

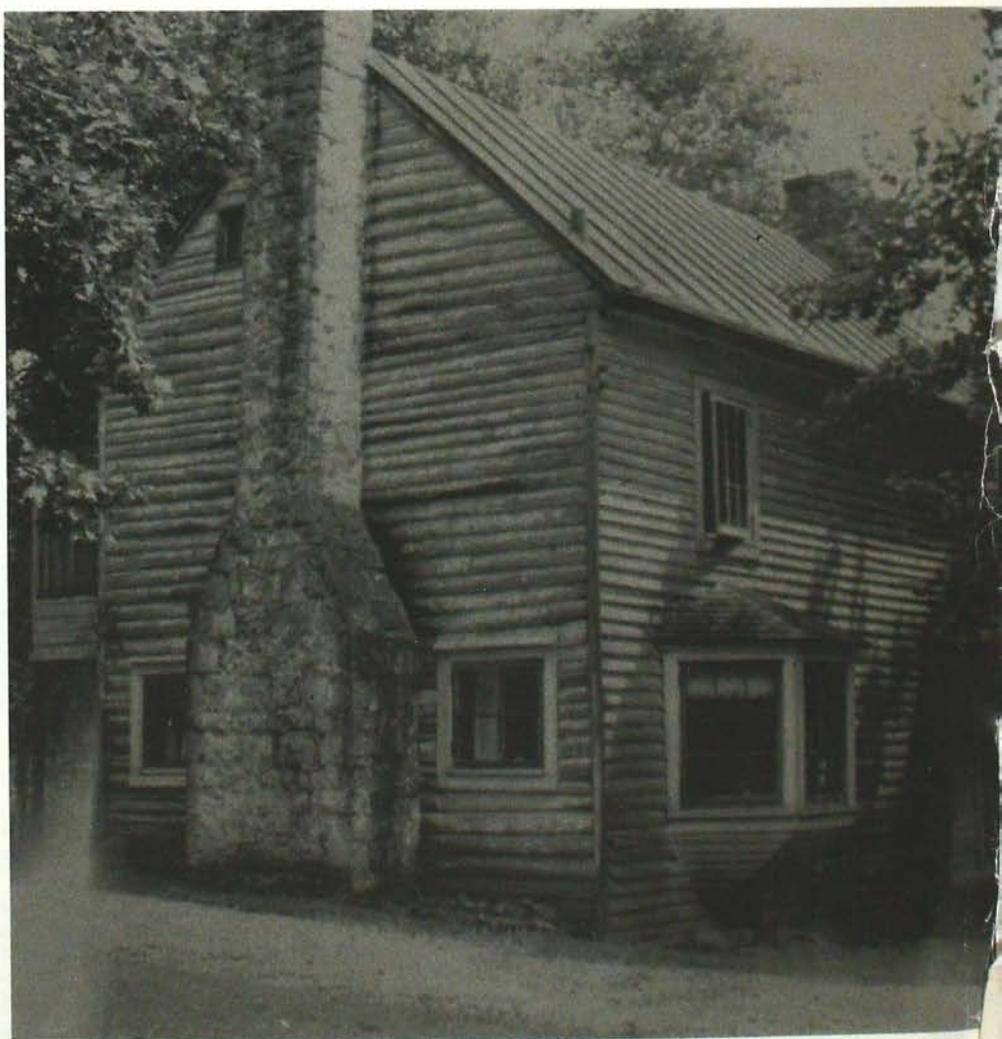
A stone and log springhouse is part of the property.

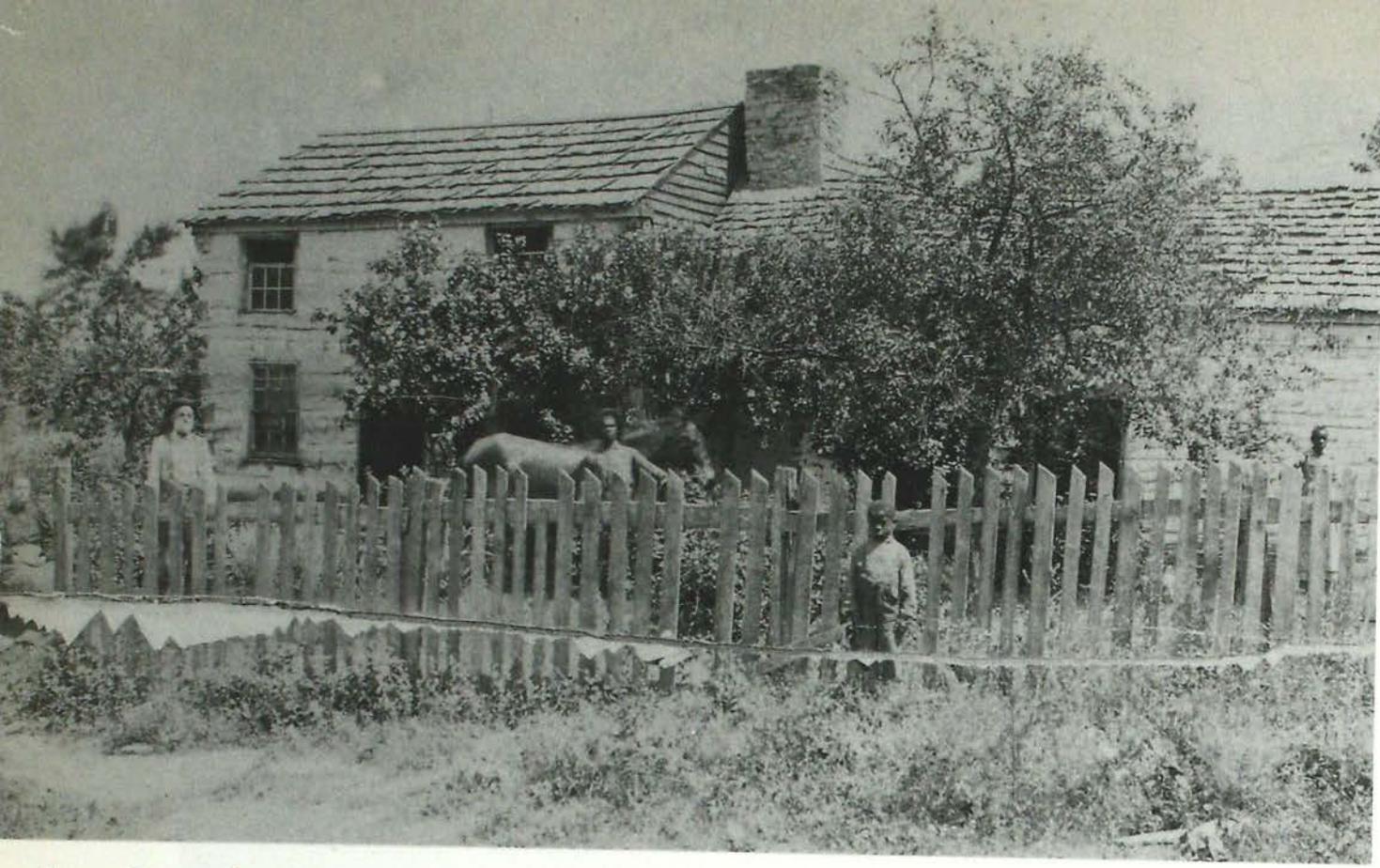
Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.

The Joseph Hite House

Joseph Hite came from Virginia to Jefferson County in 1781 and lived with his oldest brother Isaac, a surveyor who had a homestead on Goose Creek. In about 1790, Joseph settled on a 975 acre tract along Fern Creek adjoining the property of a third brother, Abraham Hite. Joseph probably built this two-story log house, which stood on the south side of Watterson Trail and later became part of Henry Watterson's estate "Mansfield."

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, Warren K. Frederick Collection.

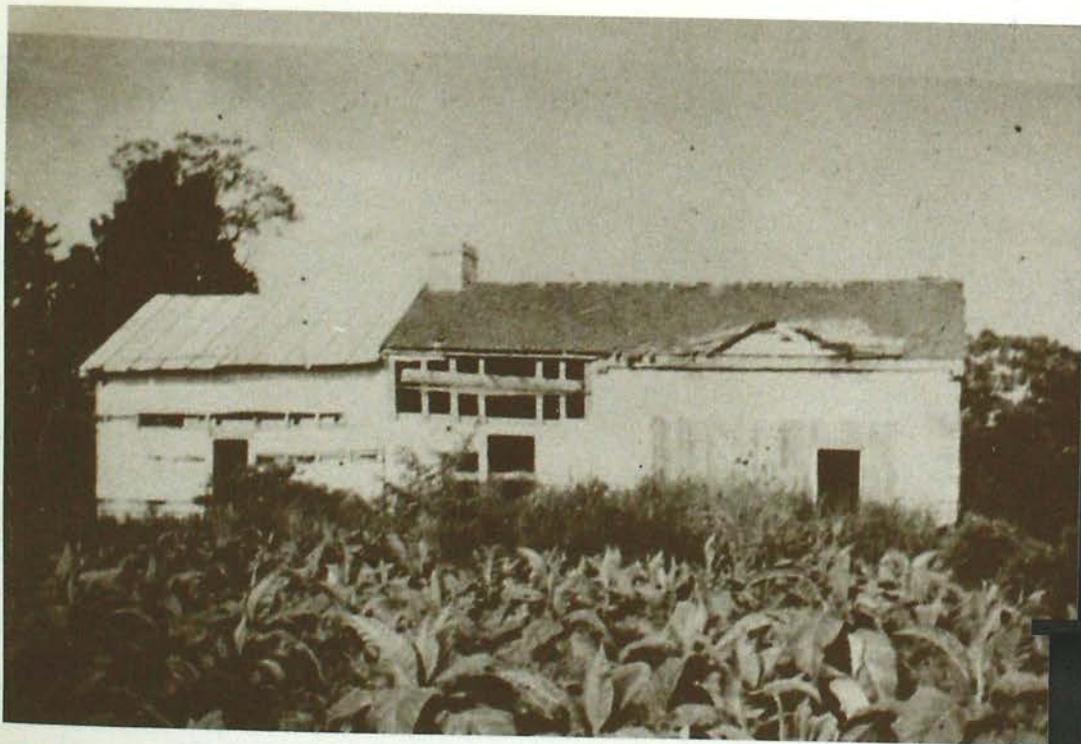




Log Farmhouse

For many years this log house with stone chimney and wood shake roof stood on Old Heady Road. Pictured from left are: Minnie Razor Keller, Sally Ann Keller, Hugh J. Razor, Dave Holbert, Henry Holbert, Susan Holbert.

Courtesy of the Jeffersontown Museum.

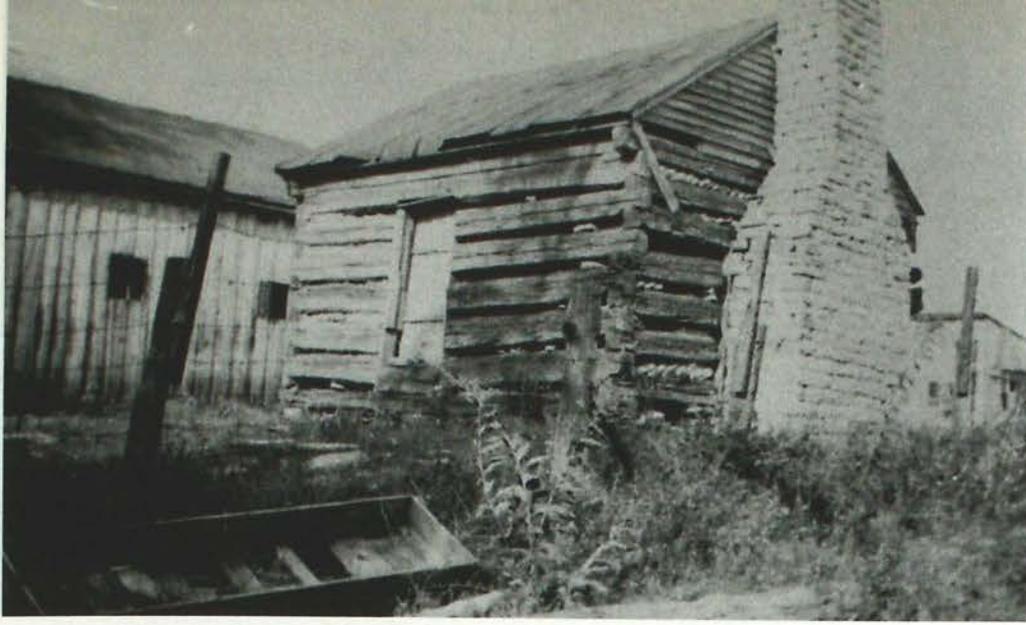


Ruins of the Samuel Frederick House

Samuel Frederick, son of John Augustus and Catherine Bruner Frederick, was born about two miles southeast of Jeffersontown in 1791. It is not known when he built this house, which was a ruin by the 1950s. His wife, Louisa Swearingen, died in 1832 at age 33. Samuel remarried but died himself in 1834 at age 43, having lived all of his life on the farm where he was born.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, Warren K. Frederick Collection.





I understand that he [John Augustus Frederick] came to Jeffersontown while very young and was a farmer and had about 700 acres of land on his home place which was located on Chenoweth Run about 3 miles from Jeffersontown and a flour mill and saw mill with a water wheel. There is nothing to show where the mill stood, but it was just in front of his old home and he ran a distillery. I understand he made Peach Brandy.⁶

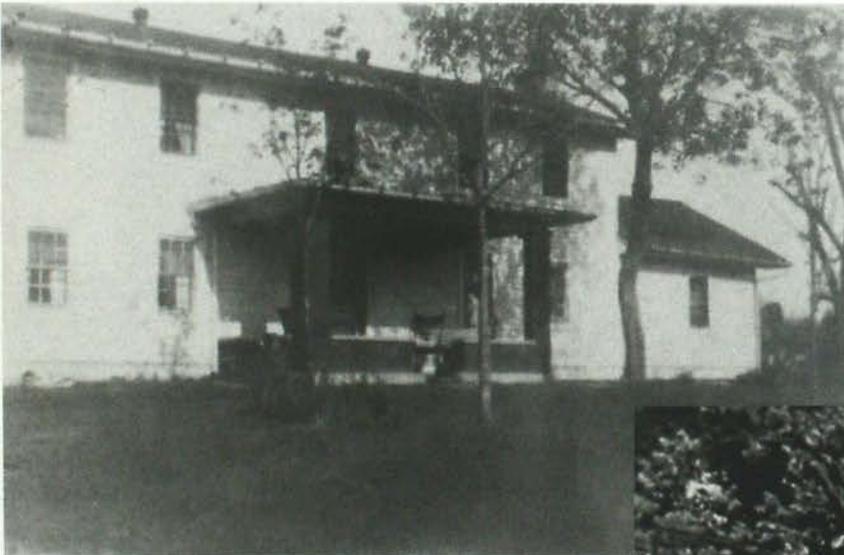
Warren K. Frederick, c.1917
"The Frederick Family"

Frederick's Cabin

A member of the Samuel Frederick family probably built this cabin, which was located about 1/2 mile north of Billtown Road. Samuel was buried on the part of the farm where this cabin stood, the part later owned by his daughter Caroline Stivers Shadburn.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, Warren K. Frederick Collection.

Frederick/Scharfenberger Log House



Believed to have been built by a member of the Frederick family, this house has stood for many years on Chenoweth Run Road. The land was part of the property owned by Samuel Frederick when he died in 1834. It is pictured before a fire in the 1920s destroyed the left section.

Courtesy of Mary Heintzman Scharfenberger.



The Easum Place

Charles Easum purchased the site for this house from Robert Breckinridge in 1818 and probably built this two-story log home soon afterward. It was said to have first

been two separate cabins built close together with a shelter for livestock in between.

In time the open space was roofed and became the hallway. Charles spent his working life as a farmer and in 1842 sold the land to Harman Easum, possibly his son.

In 1974 the house belonged to Charles' descendant Julia Easum Carpenter, age 95. The country road which ran past this house was named Easum Road.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, Warren K. Frederick Collection.

The Tyler Place

James W. Tyler, the son of "Walking Billy," probably built this two-story house between Billtown Road and Chenoweth Run, just north of Chenoweth Run Cemetery, some time after his marriage in 1815. When he died in 1858 the property passed to his son, Charles D. Tyler, and remained in the family for many years.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, Warren K. Frederick Collection.



Early Frame House

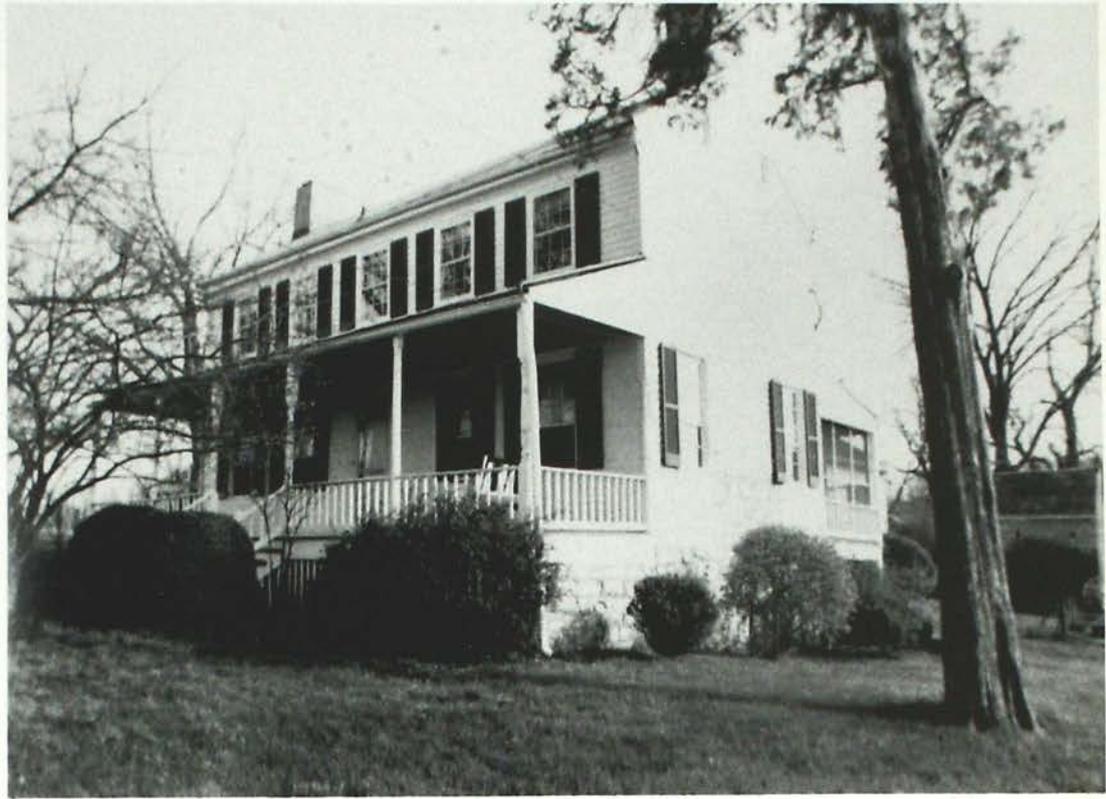
There is evidence that this frame house on the old Moses Tyler farm may date to the early 19th century. It was once plastered inside and the exterior is covered with beaded weatherboarding. Although no chimney is attached, it may have been used as a residence by one of Moses' 10 sons, as a number of them remained on his farm for several years after they were married.

Courtesy of The Blackacre Foundation, Samuel W. Thomas Collection.

Kennedy/Hunsinger House

At 4334 Taylorsville Road is this house, believed to have been standing when John Kennedy purchased the property from the Evinger heirs in 1836. It is a two-story frame on a high stone foundation with stone interior chimneys. A detached summer kitchen has been connected to the house in more recent times.

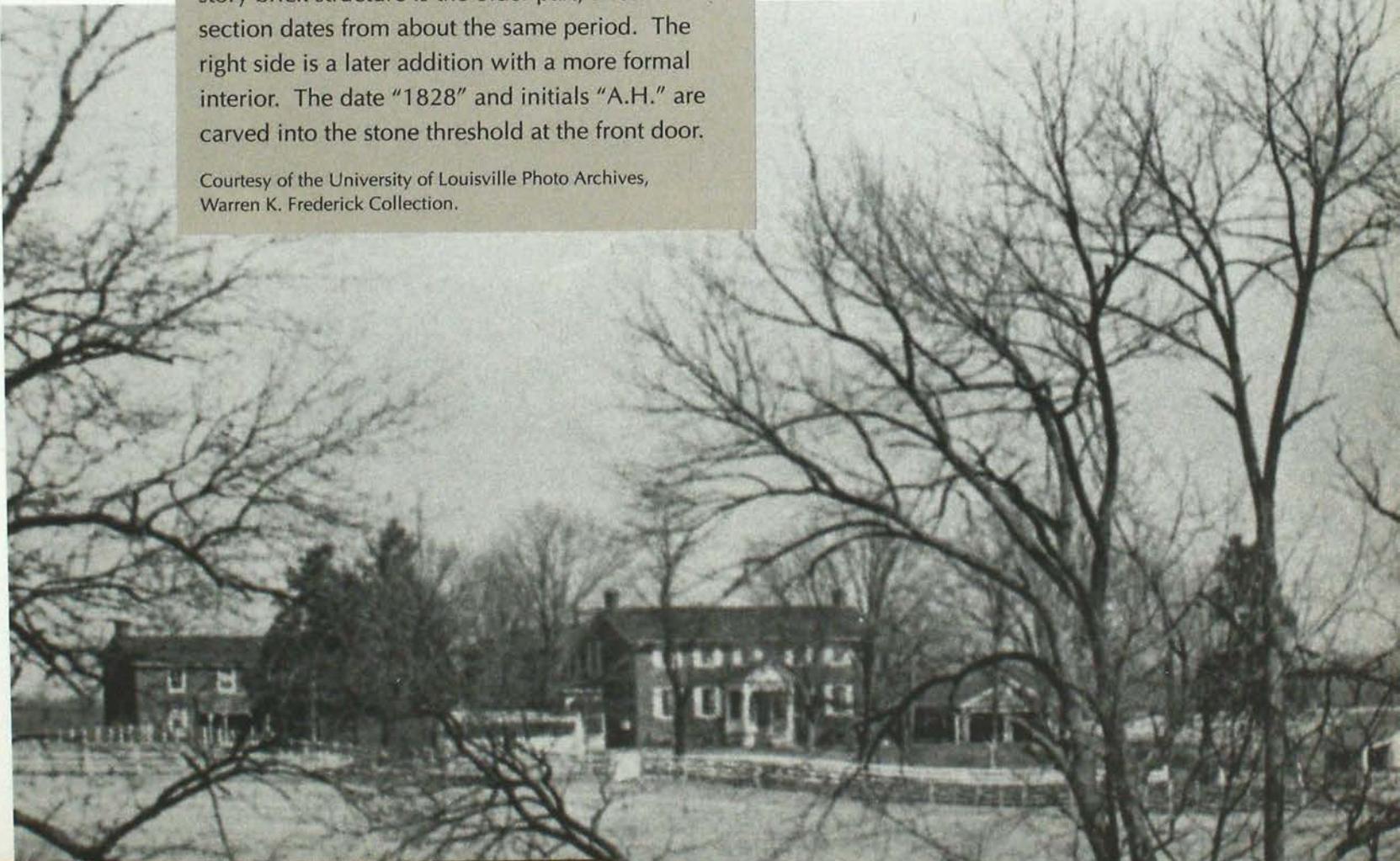
Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.

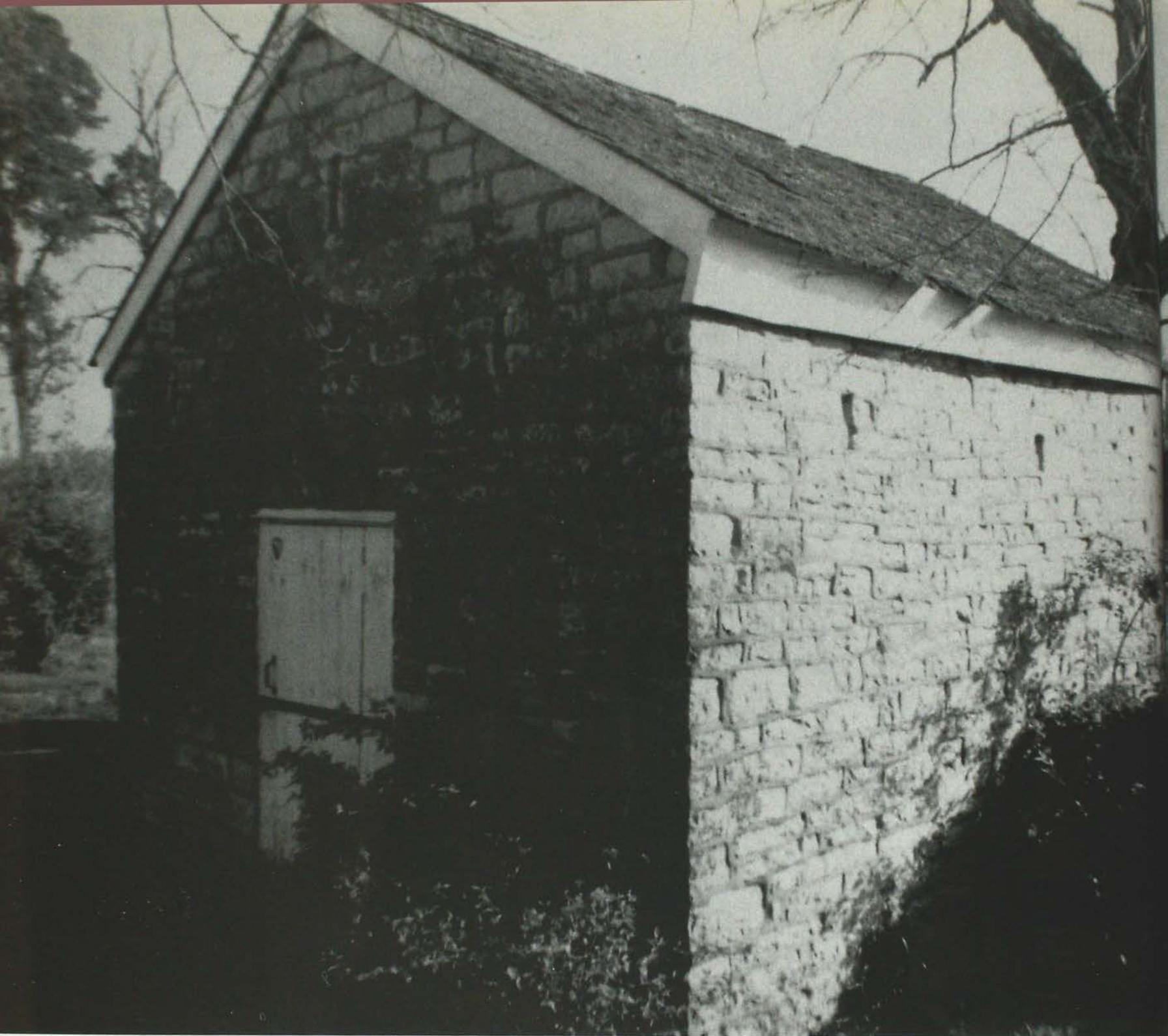


The Andrew Hoke Farm

Andrew Hoke built the oldest section of this house in 1828, on land then owned by his father Jacob. Jacob had inherited the land from his own father, Andrew Hoke I, in 1800. The left side of the two-story brick structure is the older part; a rear ell section dates from about the same period. The right side is a later addition with a more formal interior. The date "1828" and initials "A.H." are carved into the stone threshold at the front door.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, Warren K. Frederick Collection.





Smokehouse

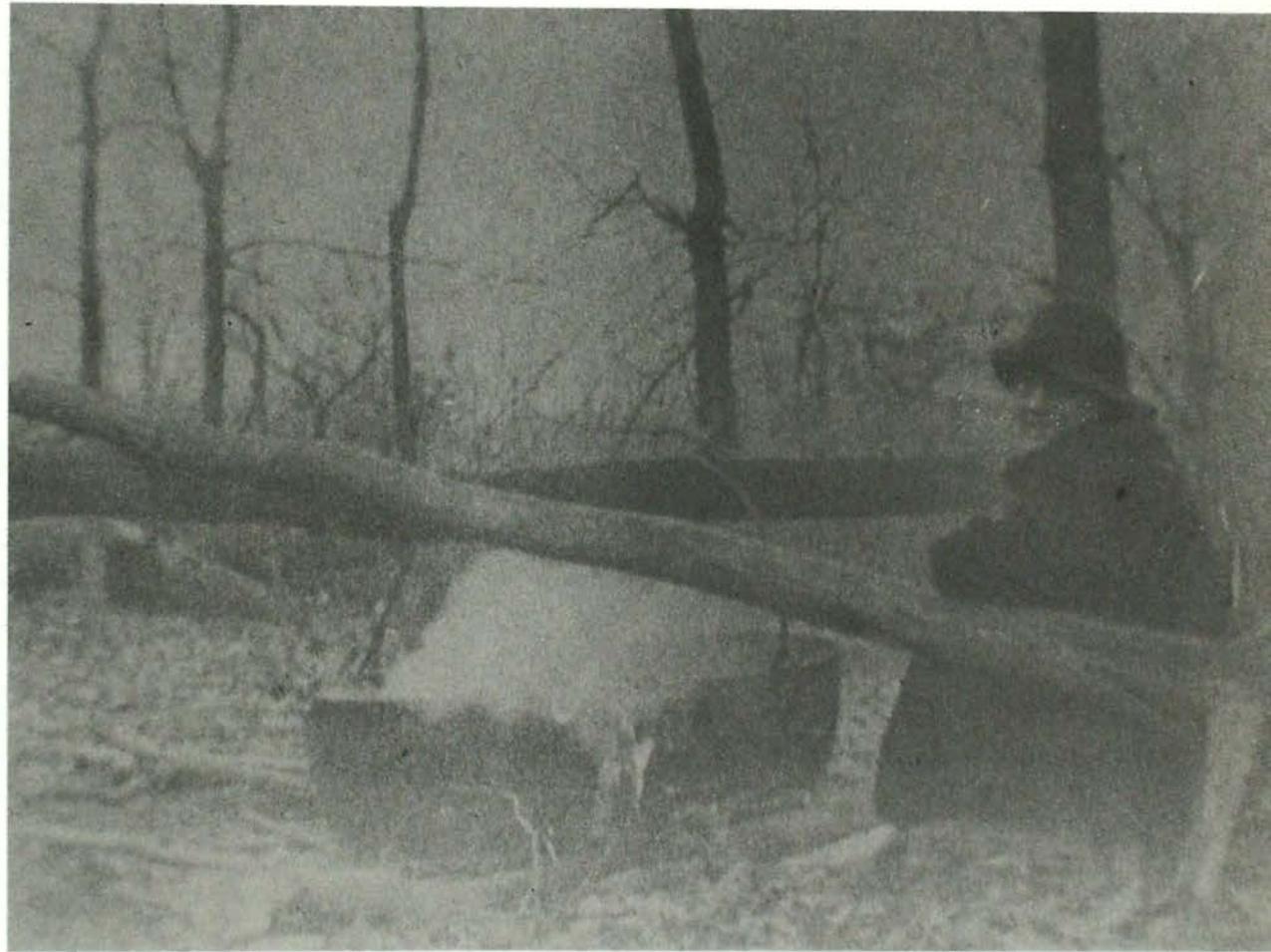
An unusually fine stone smokehouse still stands near the old Kennedy/Hunsinger home. Although few original smokehouses remain today, they were once an important part of every farm and were the means by which meat was preserved for the winter.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



In the early spring we made Maple syrup. The sugar maple trees were tapped on Washington's birthday. Pails were put under the holes in the trees to [collect] the [sap]. It was gathered with a horse and sled and poured into a huge kettle. Then it was boiled to a thick syrup. It took hours to do that but Oh! how delicious with hot biscuits.⁷

Emma Catherine Hunsinger Ash, c.1970



Making Maple Syrup

From the time of the first settlers and for many years thereafter, people in this area made sugar and syrup from the sap of sugar maple trees. It was a late winter/early spring chore often undertaken by several neighboring families working together, and of all rural chores was among the best loved by children. Syrup is boiling here on the Hunsinger farm about 1918.

Courtesy of Elizabeth Simon.

1830-

Jeffersontown soon developed into a friendly village where dusty streets and stone sidewalks gave entry to the shops and well-kept homes of prosperous merchants.

George Doup's brewery was located where he could take advantage of the town's spring-fed pond. In Adam Hoke's tobacco shop, his six daughters could be found rolling fine cigars. Cloth was woven by Mr. Baringer, and Fred Stucky was the town's skillful tailor.



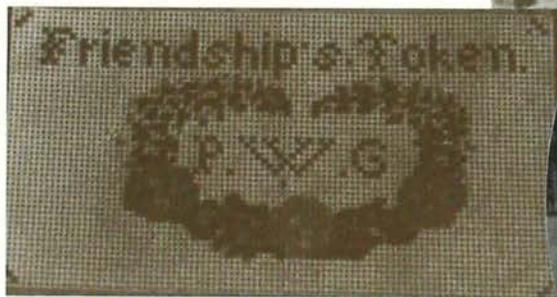
"They are out in the light of the moon."

Away back in the early 1850's I saw my first circle

*"I have
the d*

1860

There were stonecutters, wheelwrights, a saddler and other craftsmen whose quality wares supplied not only the countryside but even some stores in Louisville. Many old trees remained standing, providing shade to those who lived and worked beneath them. Wooded hills surrounded the town, and in the cleared valleys cattle grazed on thick, lush grass.



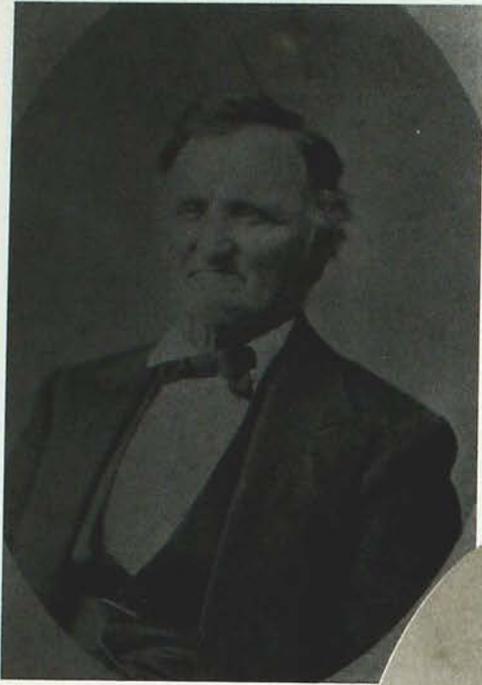
I was told not to go near the water.

One day late and fell in. I did not go back to the house until I was dry.

We heard our father speak of the devotion of his mother to the home life...

us at Jeffersontown.





Frederick Stucky

Frederick Stucky was born in Jeffersontown in 1801. After his father's death in about 1812 he was apprenticed to a Mr. Ruble who was a tailor in Vincennes, Indiana. Frederick became a fine tailor and was said to have done custom work for William Henry Harrison, then Governor of the Indiana Territory. In about 1822 Frederick returned to Jeffersontown and established his own tailoring business. He married Louisa Myers and when about 40 years of age he bought a farm and moved just west of town. It is said that during the Civil War he hid his gold behind some bricks in his fireplace, keeping out a small amount which he hid in his desk. When guerrillas came one night to search his house for money, he gave them what he had placed in the desk and they left without searching further, thinking it was all he had.

Courtesy of Mary Ellen Smith.



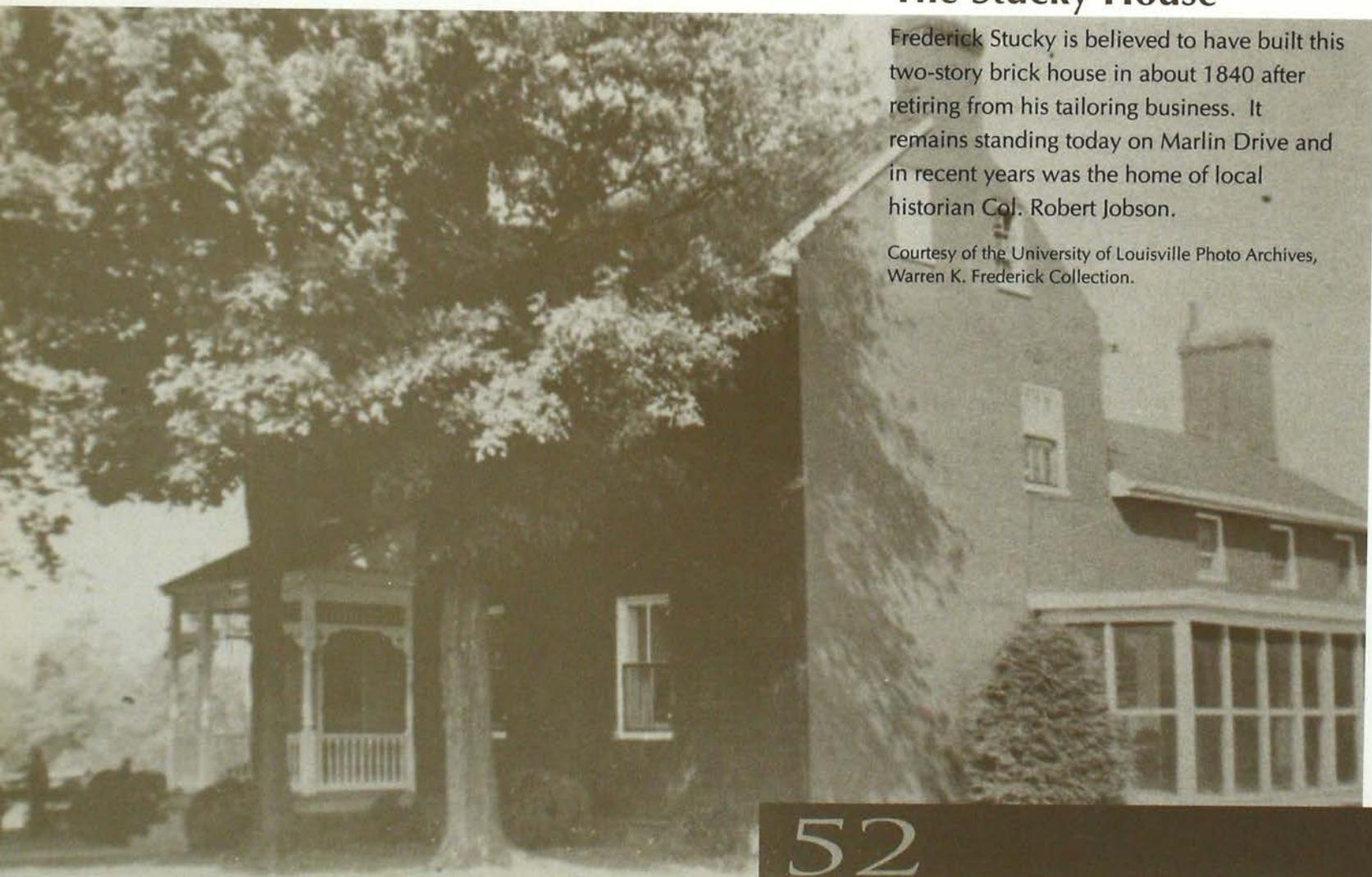
Louisa Myers Stucky

Courtesy of Mary Ellen Smith.

The Stucky House

Frederick Stucky is believed to have built this two-story brick house in about 1840 after retiring from his tailoring business. It remains standing today on Marlin Drive and in recent years was the home of local historian Col. Robert Jobson.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, Warren K. Frederick Collection.



Beechland/Springlake Farm

Dr. William Bryan purchased 324 acres that had once belonged to pioneer Joseph Hite and is believed to have built this two-story brick house in about 1848. An 1838 plat of the property shows an existing house which may have been enlarged by Dr. Bryan to create his "Beechland." Following Dr. Bryan's death in 1871 the house and farm were inherited by his son Charles. The house still stands at 8500 Six Mile Lane and is called "Springlake Farm" by present owners Mr. and Mrs. Jack Durrett.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



We remember some of the things our father [Charles Bryan] told us of life at Beechland in the early days. His father, Dr. Bryan, had hoped one of his sons would follow him in the practice of medicine, but they were all more interested in their farm life, and all were good farmers. I have heard our father speak of the devotion of his mother to the home life, and being a wonderful manager; that in the early days she supervised the weaving of "linsey-woolsey" for making clothes for the servants. Some of the cooking was done in the open fireplace in the kitchen, and for many years bread was baked in an outdoor brick oven, built at the time the house was built.¹

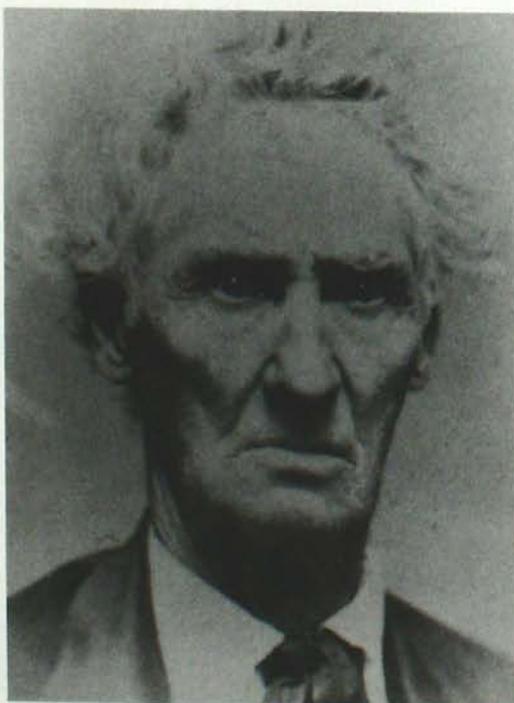
Elizabeth Melone Bryan, 1968



Anna Eliza Hikes Bryan

Anna, daughter of Jacob and Julia Geiger Hikes, was born in 1811 and married Dr. William Bryan in 1835.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



Dr. William Bryan

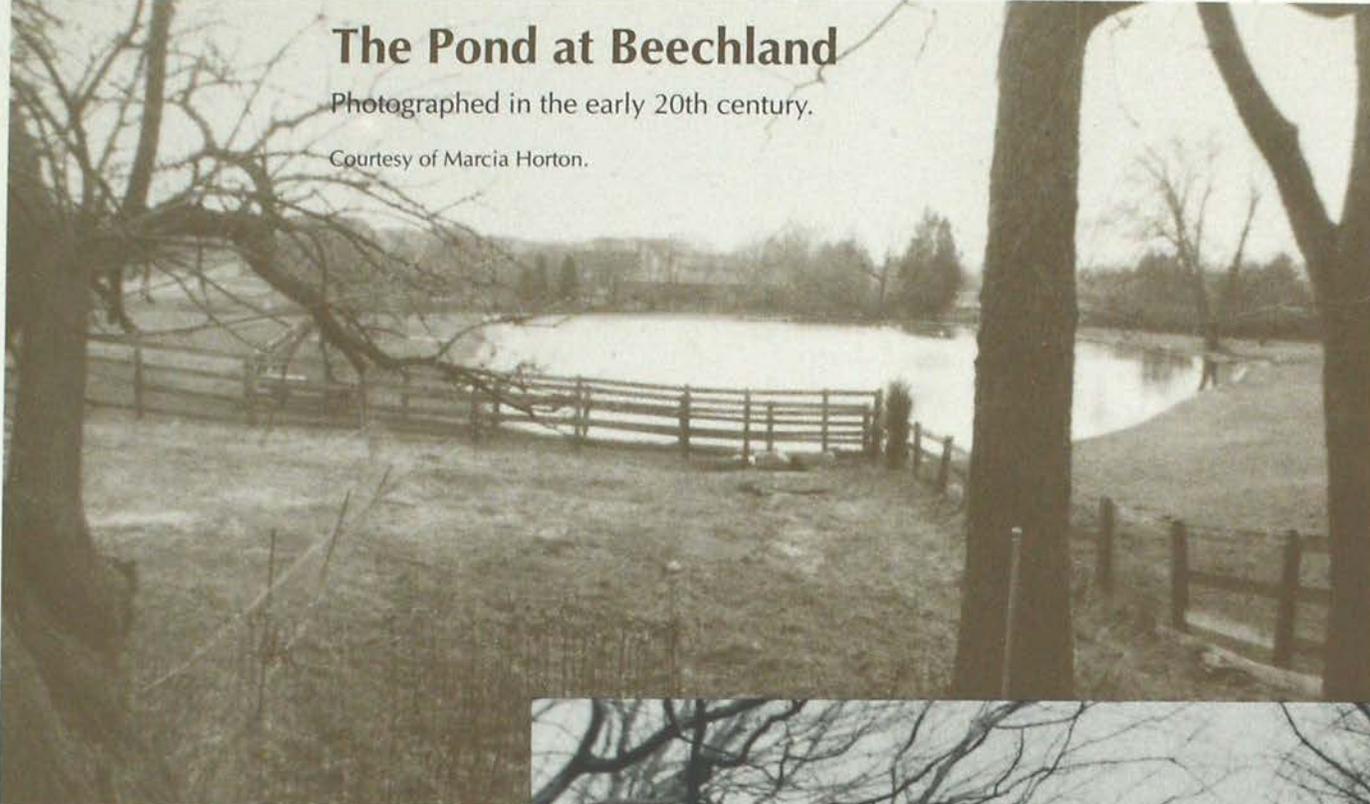
Born in 1791 in Halifax County, Virginia, William came to Bloomfield, Kentucky with his family at about age five. As a young man he began his study of medicine in Bloomfield, married Margaret Duncan, and in about 1819 came to Jeffersontown, where he began his medical practice. After Margaret and their two-year-old son died of cholera in 1834, Dr. Bryan remarried to Anna Eliza Hikes. Convinced that water in the town wells was impure, he bought a farm in the Six Mile Lane area and in about 1848 moved his family to their new home which they called "Beechland." Dr. Bryan continued to practice medicine in the Jeffersontown area, making his rounds on horseback, until his death in 1871.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.

The Pond at Beechland

Photographed in the early 20th century.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.

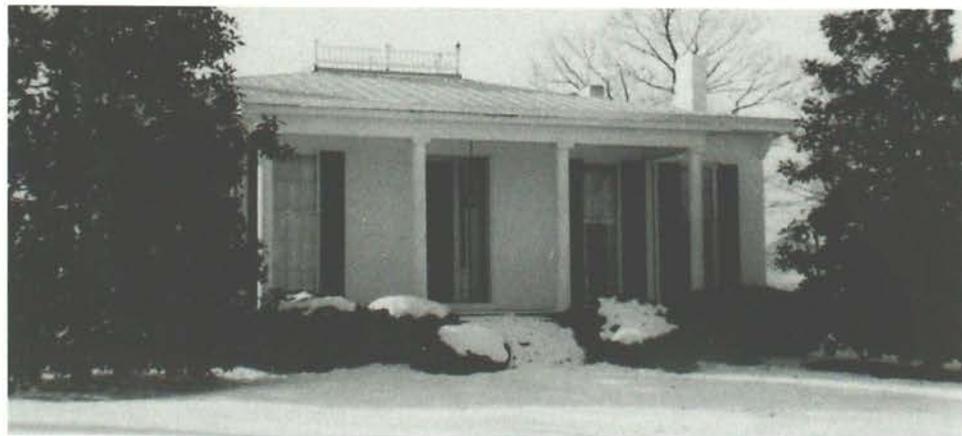


William F. Bryan House

William Frederick Bryan, the son of Dr. William, established his stock farm in about 1856 on land deeded to him by his father. He built a one-story house with brick chimneys and floor length windows which became home to him and his wife "Fanny" Oldham following their marriage in 1858. Descendants of the family sold the property in 1978, after which the land was subdivided and the house demolished.



Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



Beechlawn

Dr. John Edward Bryan, son of Dr. William Bryan, began developing his farm on Six Mile Lane in about 1866, on land that was part of his father's Beechland property. John Bryan's hobby of making and carving wood furniture was reflected in the parlor mantel on which he carved a lily and rose motif. His series of oak leaf and acorn carvings was displayed at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair. In 1909 his property became a fruit farm operated by the Karcher and Harpring families and in 1946 was purchased by J. Graham Brown. The Brown Foundation sold the land for subdivision development and construction of the Hurstbourne Parkway.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



Catherine's House

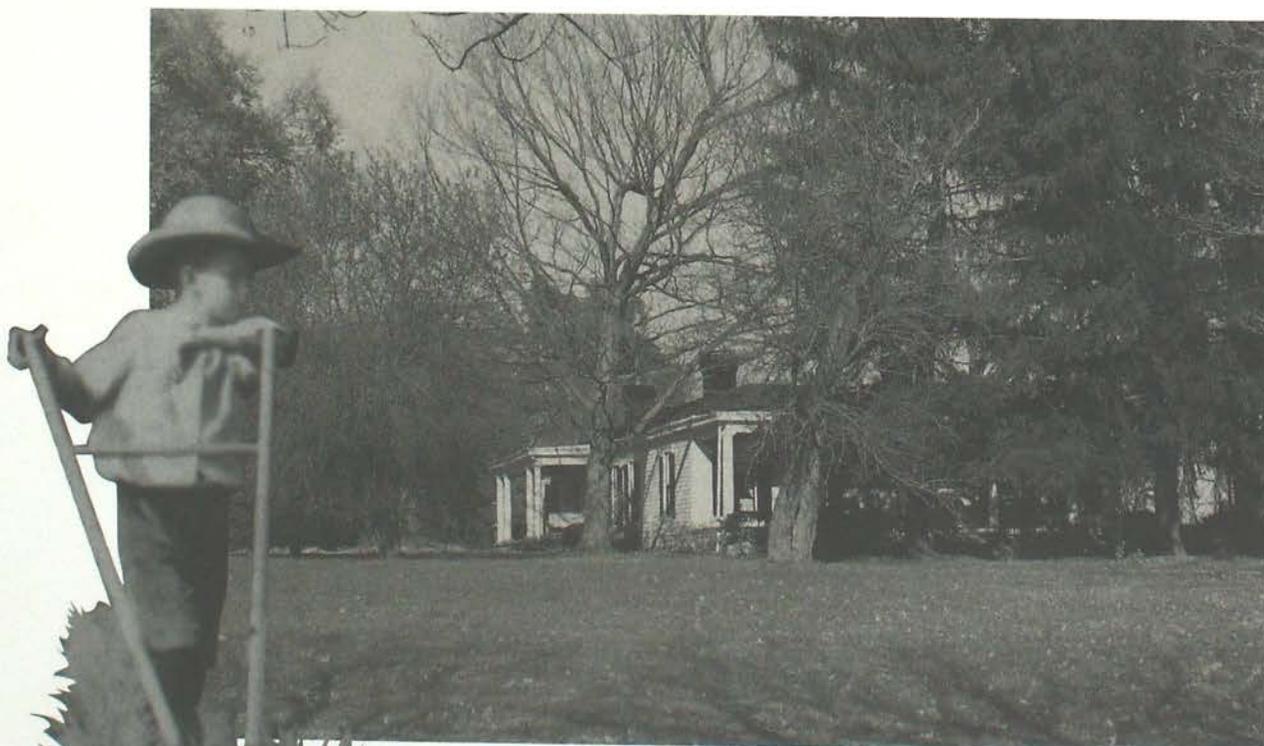
Catherine Myers Jean, the widow of William P. Jean, built this frame house on Watterson Trail in about 1834 and lived here for 30 years. Today, restored and used commercially, it is possibly the oldest frame house remaining in the old town section.

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.

Ordered that S.N. Kalfus write two petitions, one for Main street & one for Market street and wait upon the lot holders in and out of Jeffersontown and get their willingness by their signing said petition to grading and paving on each side of said streets a footway of brick or flat stone not less than 6 feet wide, at the expense of said lot owners, each grading and paving his or her own fronts.²

Trustees' Minute Book; August 18, 1835

The John W. Jean House



One of Catherine's 10 children was John Ward Jean, who married Sarah Seaton in 1841 and made his living as a saddler. He and his wife lived for a number of years in a house, probably log, that stood on the east side of Watterson Trail, a little north of the town square. Before the Civil War he built this house on Old Taylorsville Road, which is said to have been a stagecoach stop at one time. In the 1870s he retired and moved to a farm near Seatonville.

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.

The Jefferson Academy



Built in 1836 by the Lutheran Church Council for a school, this exceptional structure had limestone walls about 20 inches thick and was supported with joists of hewn walnut. Rev. George Yaeger, pastor of the nearby Lutheran church, was entrusted with the project of first constructing the building then operating the school, which was non-denominational. Known as the Jefferson Academy, the school remained under his leadership for about 24 years. In 1860 the school was turned over to the Jeffersontown Joint Stock School Company whose trustees and shareholders were citizens of the community.

Courtesy of "Jeffersontown, Ky., The Coming Suburb."

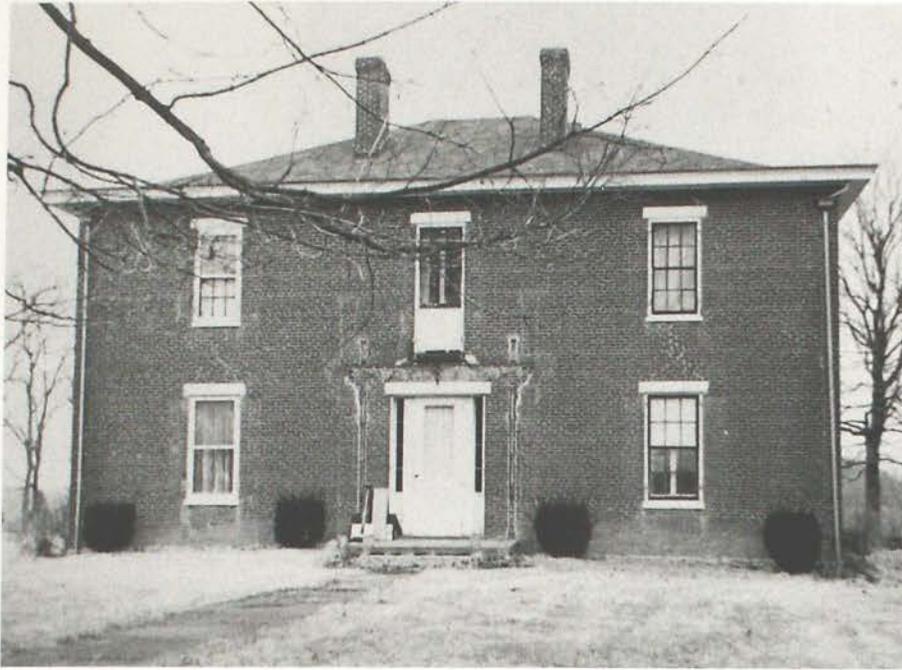
The first teacher [in] my experience as a pupil was Prof. William A. Morrison. I think Josiah Bliss was the next teacher; a Prof. Lindsey came next; Misses Kate and Mattye Bettison, of Louisville, next; the last three only staid [sic] one year each. They were succeeded by Prof. George E. Roberts and wife [who] were assisted by Prof. W.S. Dalrymple, a young man from Baltimore, Maryland who married one of Jeffersontown's most popular belles, Miss Kate Vincenheller They taught for some time and had pupils from several states and eleven young men direct from Spain.

Some who were educated at this place were Tyler Barnett, a Louisville attorney; the Tuckers, for whom Tucker Station was named; the Stuckys, who owned and lived on what is now Gregg's Addition; Millard and Clifford Smith, now of New Orleans, who lived with their stepfather, Mr. Jim Finley, on the property now occupied by the Winsors, also owned Livingston Heights; the Hokes, whose father owned and lived on what is now called Stark's farm, also owned Jefferson Heights; Tyler Peacock, of Oldham county; John S. Seabolt, of Louisville; G.N. Jean, of Danville; W.S. and C.P. Jean, of Louisville, all of whom achieved success in their different lines of endeavor.

During my school days we had a little entertainment the last Friday afternoon of every month. Mr. Roberts threw open his house on those evenings for a party for his advanced pupils. He played the flute in one room; the music teacher the piano in the music room for us to dance the square dance.

Mrs. K. S. (Alice Jean) Mills, *The Jeffersonian*, October 18, 1917





The Tyler/Sweeney Farm

In 1837 Rev. Joseph Addison Sweeney bought the Edward Tyler farm on Taylorsville Road east of Jeffersontown, and probably built this unusual two-story brick residence shortly after. The property came back into the Tyler family in 1872 when Sweeney's son, John T. Sweeney, married Catherine Carpenter, the granddaughter of Moses Tyler Jr. Land accumulated by the Sweeneys came to be known as Sweeney Ranch, while the farmstead was generally referred to as "Rockdale." The Sweeneys apparently rented part of the house or another building on the property to A.G.

Watts and his family, who lived at Rockdale during at least some of the years Watts spent as supervisor of the Jefferson County Poorhouse. The property remained in possession of the Tyler/Sweeney family until 1968. In recent years it was purchased and renovated by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harris.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



Log Slave Cabin

Just east of the Tyler/Sweeney house sits this log cabin which gives every indication of having been a slave cabin. It is a one-room structure with stone fireplace and whitewashed interior walls. The upper portion of the chimney stands free, a construction style most typical of Virginia.

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.



The Abner Field House

By about 1830 this house, believed built for Abner and Jane Pope Field, was already standing in the Six Mile Lane area, where a number of the county's finest farms would be located. Abner was, at one time, surveyor for the eastern part of the county and was a trustee of the Jefferson Seminary, a state-endowed school in Louisville which offered advanced education. Jane was the daughter of Col. William Pope, one of Louisville's early settlers. Their two-story frame house was more plain than shown: ornate details were added later.

Courtesy of Norma Roederer.

The Presley Tyler House

In 1844 Presley Tyler, the youngest son of Moses and Phoebe Evans Tyler, built this house on the farm he had inherited from his father, today Blackacre State Nature Preserve. The house is a two-story brick with a one-and-a-half story kitchen wing on the back. Later owners included John C. Kroeger, Joseph and Delilah Wheeler, and Judge Macauley and Emilie Strong Smith who donated the farm to the state nature preserve system in 1979.

Courtesy of Doris Wigginton Trautwein.



Jane Marmaduke Tyler

Presley Tyler married Jane Marmaduke of Oldham County in 1831, and she lived with him on the Tyler farm until his death in 1879. Their only child to reach adulthood was a daughter, Catherine, born in 1832.

Courtesy of The Filson Club Historical Society.



To Mr. P. Tyler

Sir we are engaged and cannot spare the time to come and see you. We want nothing But what is right. The bill we made out was \$268.

The brick counted in house was 118 thousand & a hundred or two which we left cut for a line you bought leaving at 2 Dollars per thousand. \$236.00

The cornice 72 feet at 1 shilling. 12.00

The penciling 20 squares at 50 cents 10.00

We have not charged for any penciling that was not done.

We counted the brick left at ten thousand. You say there was but seven. The waste may have been more than we expected.

We will say seven at \$1 dollar. 7.00

We thought you ought to pay \$2 for disappointment and delay of payment thats with you.

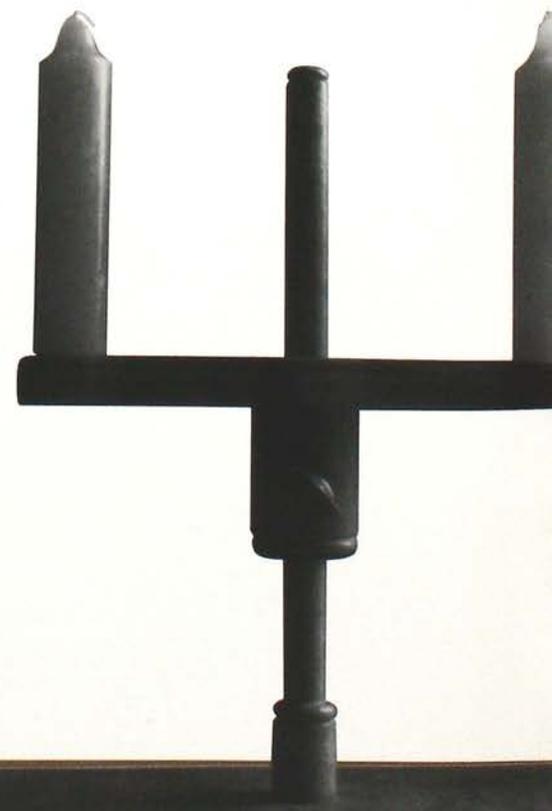
265.00

255.00 paid

10.00 due

Yours & c.
Samuel McDonald
C. Schooler

Original bill³





Amelia, Ella and Theodore Kroeger

The Kroeger family lived on the old Moses Tyler farm in the 1890s. Three of them are pictured along a creek bed near the house.

Courtesy of the Blackacre Foundation, Elsa Comiske Collection.



Log Smokehouse

This smokehouse, which once stood behind the kitchen on the Moses Tyler farm, was replaced during the 20th century with one of brick.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives, Samuel W. Thomas Collection.

Jefferson County, Ky.
April the 16, 1857

Dear Brother,

We have had a very cold dry winter the one just past Their is very little corn planted at this time. I am agoing to plant 40 acres I have 24 acres in oats and 17 in wheat that will make the seed I sowed on it if I get it well harvested. Wheat never looked as bad in this part of the country as it does now I have 50 hogs that I am agoing to feed next fall if it is a good crop year I still live on Floyds Fork and am making a living by hard work. I sold 100 dollars worth of corn this year and have got 200 bushels of oats to sell. I sold two mules of my own raising for 190 dollars. They was 18 months old when I sold them. I made 100 dollars out of my sugar camp this year but I must stop or you will think I am agetting ritche [sic] when I am making very little after paying my rent Frances sends her respects to you and family and has often wished for some of that cheas [sic] Sis was making and some of that honey you had when Aunt Betsy was out their. I have nothing more to wright [sic] to you but will escribe myself your brother....⁴

Peter Miller

A Country Lane On The Tyler Settlement

After Edward Tyler II purchased a 1,000 acre tract on Chenoweth Run, three of his sons and a nephew established farms and raised families there. For this reason it became known as the Tyler Settlement. Today 600 of the original acres are designated a Rural Historic District.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



Hazael Tucker House, Wild Acres

Hazael Tucker, a farmer from Spencer County, purchased this property in 1839 and began building his house, similar to the one built by Presley Tyler, about nine years later. Until it could be completed, the family lived in a frame house and constructed outbuildings which included a barn, a log smokehouse and a stone springhouse. The two-story brick house contains nine rooms, all 18 by 20 feet, and seven fireplaces with mantels generally of walnut.



Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



Westwood Farm

William and Valentine Conrad established a pottery in Jeffersontown which they operated until about 1837, when they moved to farms in the area of Six Mile Lane. Valentine's son Samuel purchased a farm adjoining his father's and probably built this two-story brick house in about 1840. In 1857 George Seabolt bought the property and deeded it to his son-in-law Benjamin Alderson, who is credited with making the house a showplace. A foundation of hand-hewn stones supports the house. Inside are walls three bricks thick and a "fiddler's staircase," so-called because there is room on the landing for a fiddler to stand and play.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, Caufield and Shook Collection.



Westwood Farm and Slave Quarters

The house fell into disrepair and is shown before its restoration in 1976 by Mr. and Mrs. Rue Lewis. To the right is the slave dwelling which no longer stands. The house and a springhouse remain on a six acre tract; the rest of the farm has been subdivided.

Courtesy of Rue Lewis.

Horse and Plow

Farms were worked for many years with a horse and plow, as this boy is seen doing on Billtown Road in the early 20th century.

Courtesy of Julia Easley Ellingsworth.



The Seaton House



In 1844 the log house previously owned by William and Valentine Conrad was sold to Dr. John S. Seaton, who enlarged the structure and bricked it with bricks made on-site. The left side of the house including front door and hall was probably built first; the right side seems to be a later addition. At any rate, Dr. Seaton appears to have turned the house into the one we recognize today, perhaps the most well-publicized of the town's early dwellings. In 1854 Dr. Seaton sold the house to Dr. Samuel Mills, who later sold it to Dr. Samuel N. Marshall of Spencer County. It remained in the Marshall family until 1964 and today is used commercially.

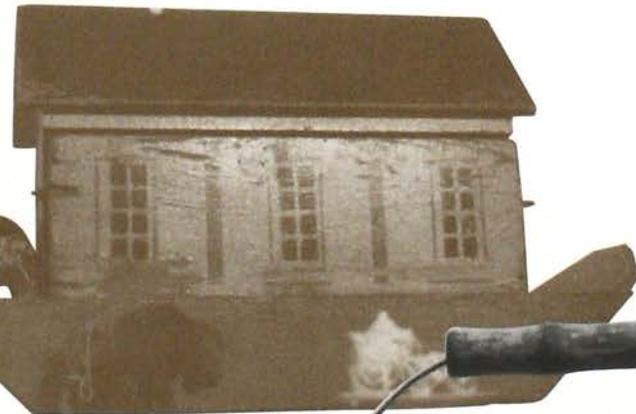
Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, Warren K. Frederick Collection.



The George B. Yenowine House/Lynnfield

George Bence Yenowine is believed to have built this two-story frame home on Watterson Trail shortly after 1844, on land which had been in his family since 1800. It was similar to the house built for George's sister Amanda Yenowine Kennedy in about 1849 on Taylorsville Road. Eugene Field, the poet who wrote "Little Boy Blue" and "Winken, Blynken and Nod," was a guest here in 1894. The house was located where Southeast Christian Church stands today. Seated on the left is George Hardin Yenowine; next is his son Henry Pank Yenowine.

Courtesy of George Yenowine.



Yenowine/Kennedy House

Like many prosperous fathers of his day, Frederick Yenowine built this house for his daughter Amanda when she married in 1849. Her husband was John Kennedy, whose family had been among Kentucky's early settlers. The original property included not only the two-story brick house but a stable also.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



Frank, Tom, George, John & Rowan all at the upper place Setting out 40 Masden Black apple trees, 30 Golden Grimes, 40 Jonathan, 50 Ben Davis, 30 Red Grable - finished by noon and returned home. Tom, Rowan & John spreading manure, Frank running the disc harrow in orchards left of the Avenue preparing the ground for Raspberries - Annie finished cleaning yard - Peach, Plum & Cherries all out in full Bloom for the last Two Days. Claim by Some - if the Bloom comes out in the Light of the Moon, will have a crop. They are out in the Light of the Moon.⁵

Frank S. Dravo, April 6, 1892

Diamond Fruit Farm

Early in the 19th century, Valentine Conrad purchased 132 acres and built a two-story brick home on Six Mile Lane. In 1858 the house became the property of Margaret Seabolt, daughter of Jacob, and her husband Frank Dravo. Until this time Dravo had been associated with his father and brothers in a successful coal business, but in 1860 he sold his interest and entered full-time farming. He developed the largest fruit farm in Jefferson County with literally thousands of trees. The farm remained in the Dravo family until late in the 1970s.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives.



Jeffersontown, 1858

This 1858 map of Jefferson County by G.T. Bergman shows that the town itself has grown only a little since its founding. Of special interest is the Home for the Poor, established at Jeffersontown about one year earlier, and the Goose and Woollet Steam Mill. Dr. Mills is located at the Seaton House and Dr. Senteny at the John Leatherman log home. W.A. Tucker's Wool and Carding Mill is on the property where Jefferson College would be located a few years later. The dotted turnpike road is at least eight feet wide and made of wood plank not less than two and one half inches thick.

Courtesy of The Filson Club Historical Society.

Privilege was granted the Louisville & Jeffersontown Plank Road Co. to grade and lay plank on any street or alley in town.⁶

Trustees' Minute Book; August 1851



The Floore House/ Jeffersontown Hotel

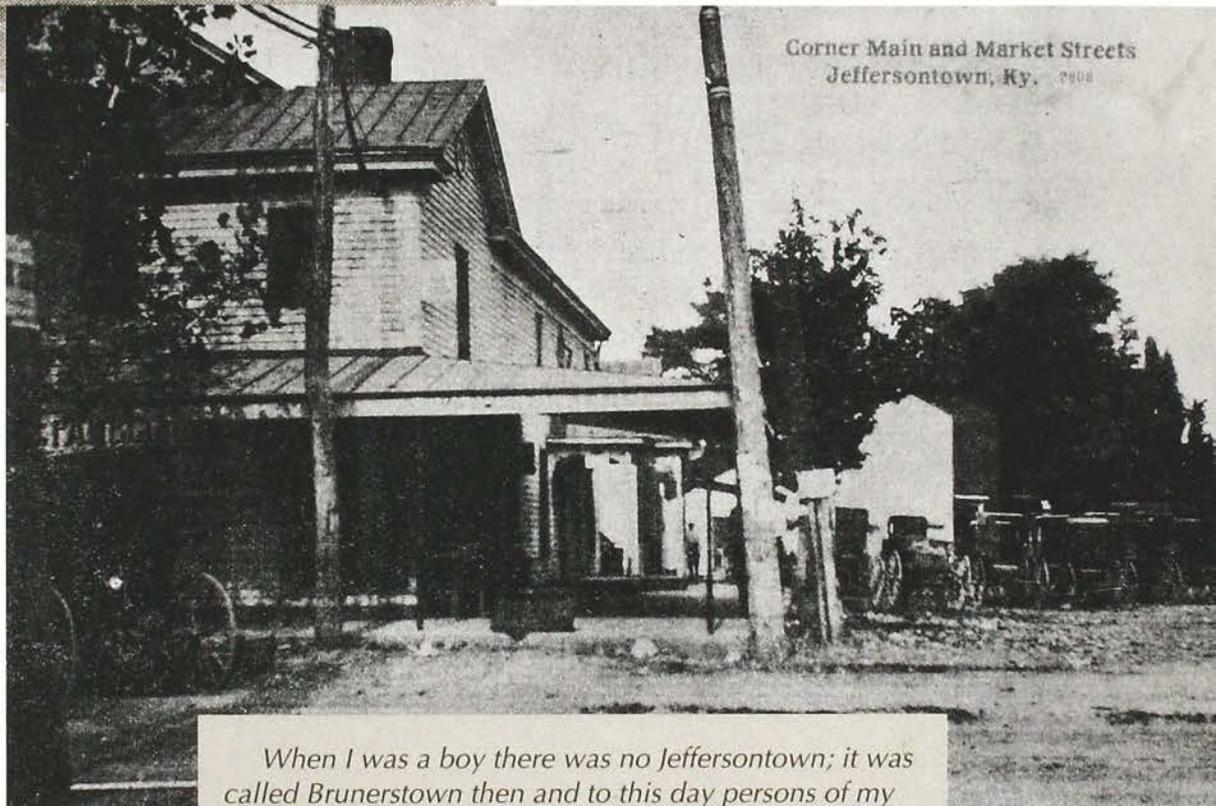
This large frame dwelling was constructed, probably in the 1850s, on the southeast corner of the town square. It served as a family residence for a number of years and was a boarding house in the latter part of the 19th century. Although it was altered continually to suit the needs of a growing town, this structure remained an important presence on the square for well over 100 years. Under the ownership of F.M. Burdett, it became the Jeffersontown Hotel.

Courtesy of "Jeffersontown's Past 175 Years."

The Jefferson House

According to Col. Robert Jobson, the northwest corner of the town square was the site of Abraham Bruner's home during Jeffersontown's earliest days. In 1851 that site was purchased by Samuel Hart, who apparently built this large frame building where he operated a grocery and a hotel he called the Jefferson House. After John Fairfax purchased the hotel in 1855, it became known as Fairfax Tavern. Those who owned the building over the next 70 years seem generally to have lived in one part while using another part commercially. It was a landmark on the town square.

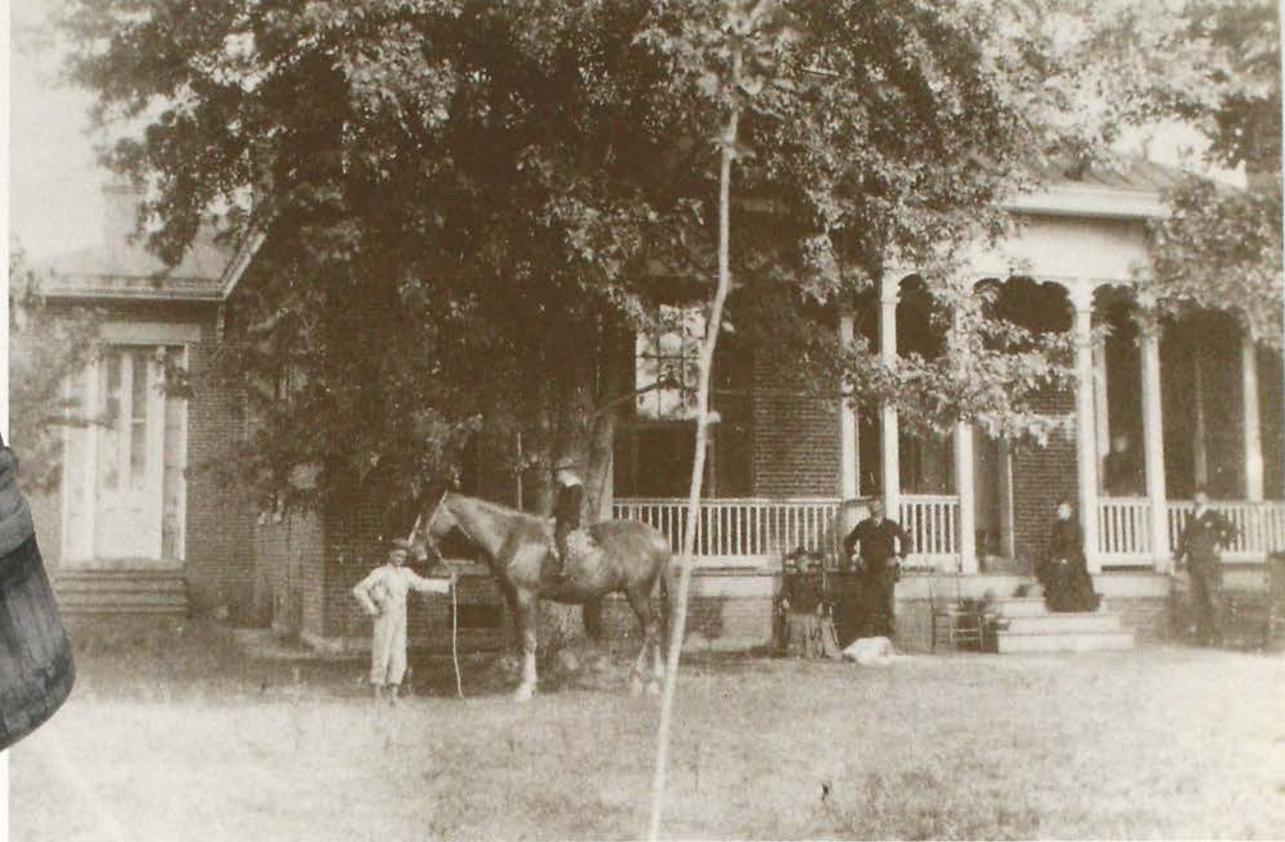
Courtesy of Lois Knapp.



When I was a boy there was no Jeffersontown; it was called Brunerstown then and to this day persons of my age find themselves occasionally calling it by that name. Away back in the very early fifties [1850s] I saw my first circus at Jeffersontown. It must have been a small affair, but it filled my eyes completely and not all the glitter and tinsel of Barnum's or Ringling's great three ring affairs of later years ever equaled it. Never have I seen such a clown as the single one who delighted my heart at that circus; Jumbo, who was to come later, was not so large as the elephant I saw that day; no camel of the greatest caravans of desert land ever had such a hump as the one I saw at my circus; no martial band I heard later on battlefield and in the camp ever made such thrilling music as that of that first circus.

E. Polk Johnson
The Jeffersonian; February 11, 1909



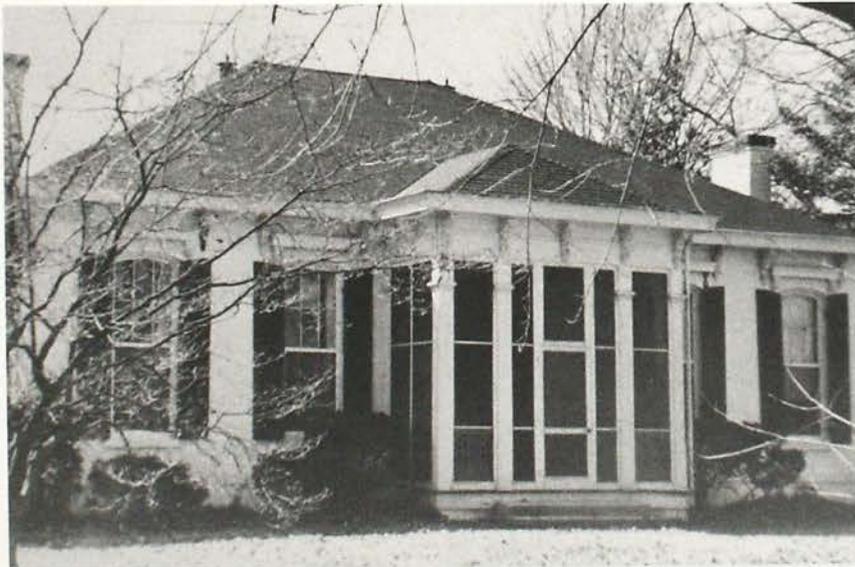


Funk-Hise House/Nunnlea

It is believed this house was built about 1855 for Harriet Hise, a daughter of Peter Funk, who in 1862 received 100 acres, including this site, from her father. Pictured in about 1910, the house appears very nearly in its original state. Individuals are members of the Hunsinger family, who owned the property in the early 20th century. A side wing and a front porch with Doric columns were later additions.

In the 1930s the property was described as comprising 115 acres with a woodland of elm, beech and walnut trees surrounding the house. A path descended by stone steps to a garden planted with lilac, forsythia, roses and annuals.

Courtesy of Marjorie Weeks.



Stony Brook

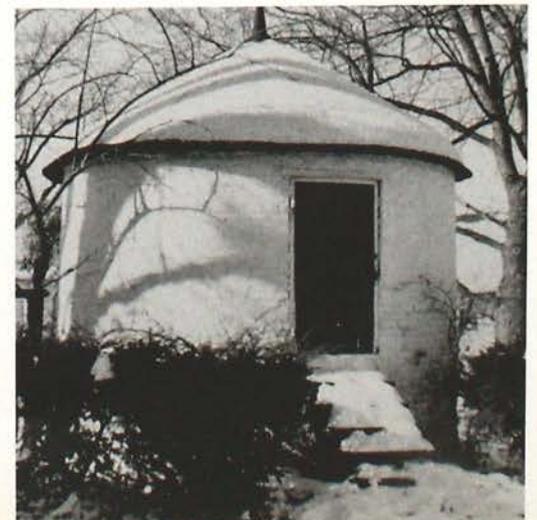
Peter and Harriet Funk built this house in about 1860 for their son James at the time of his marriage to Mary Yenowine. It is similar to the house now called Nunnlea which Peter and Harriet built for their daughter. Both Stony Brook and Nunnlea are located near the home of Peter and Harriet, called Avon or Cherry Springs, at the corner of present Hurstbourne Lane and Taylorsville Road.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.

Conical Icehouse

Outbuildings at Stony Brook include a brick slavehouse, springhouse, smokehouse and this unusual icehouse.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



Using a Hand Cultivator

Claude Hunsinger, using a hand cultivator on his family's Hikes Lane farm in about 1906.

Courtesy of Marjorie Weeks.



Catherine Winand Hunsinger

Catherine, the daughter of Jacob and Christiana Hoke Winand, was born near Jeffersontown in 1830.

Courtesy of Elizabeth Simon.



The George Leatherman House

This one-story brick house on College Drive was probably built about 1860. The first owner was apparently David L. Wingard who bought the house in 1868, went broke and moved to Kansas, after which George W. Leatherman purchased the property. Mr. Leatherman, a town trustee and former postmaster, owned the house until 1896 and his name has remained attached to it. At about the turn of the century Henry Watterson's cook lived here. It was restored in 1950 by Mr. and Mrs. W.D. Menefee.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.

The Goose/Cheatham/Duncan House



Built by Preston William Goose at about the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Hummel in 1857, this two-story frame house on Rehl Road is now restored and the home of Mrs. Valerie Duncan.

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.



Catherine Risinger Hummel

Catherine, the daughter of Martin Risinger, married Jacob Hummel in December, 1833. Among their children was Elizabeth, born 1839, who married Preston William Goose.

Courtesy of Sallie Cheatham Smith.

The house is a monument of wood board built by great grandfather and family. The oak floors and kitchen wainscoting came from the forest not far [away] and [was sawn at] the sawmill operated by the Goose family on the farm. The stones for the foundation, the fireplaces and the summer kitchen [were] hauled from the creeks near-by, then laid by hand this being done by slaves. The stones [for the springhouse] were very large. [They also were] carried and put up by slaves on the farm. I do not know how they did this because of the size of the rock We had a horse trough made of concrete. I was told not to go near the water. I did one day late and fell in. I did not go back to the house until I was dry.

The house had a large porch and root cellar, there were four rooms down there. One area was for storing potatoes - on the back porch was a shoot for the potatoes to go down. The kitchen was large with a wood stove and [later] a coal stove. We had a drop leaf table Mother used for straining the milk for cheese making and we had a water pump, we got [some of our] water from the cistern on the side porch. Most of our water came from the spring - I had a blue enamel bucket that I used to carry the water. The spring was a good distance from the house - four blocks.⁷

Sallie Cheatham Smith, 1985



Charles Frederick Hunsinger

Charles Frederick Hunsinger was born in France in 1822, the son of Jacob Hunsinger. He came to America with his parents, entering the port at New Orleans, and from there moved to the Jeffersontown area. He later married Catherine Winand and in 1859 purchased the George Evinger house on Taylorsville Road, now known as the Kennedy/Hunsinger house. By continuing to purchase adjoining tracts of land he accumulated considerable property for his six children to share.

Courtesy of Elizabeth Simon.

1860-

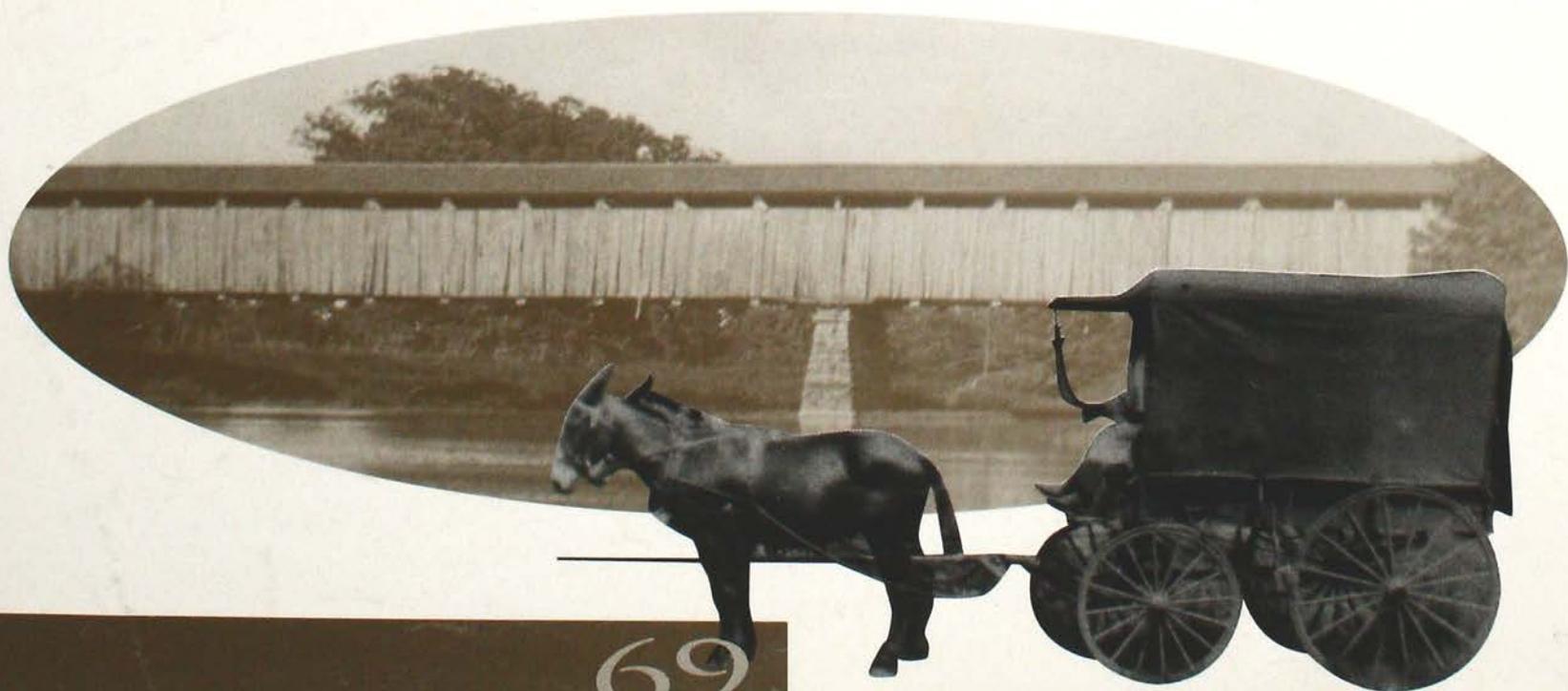
Early in 1861, the Confederate States of America fired the first volley of the Civil War with the shelling of Charleston's Fort Sumter, commanded by Major Robert Anderson of Soldier's Retreat. At the heart of the conflict was the institution of slavery, which had become the backbone of the South's economy.

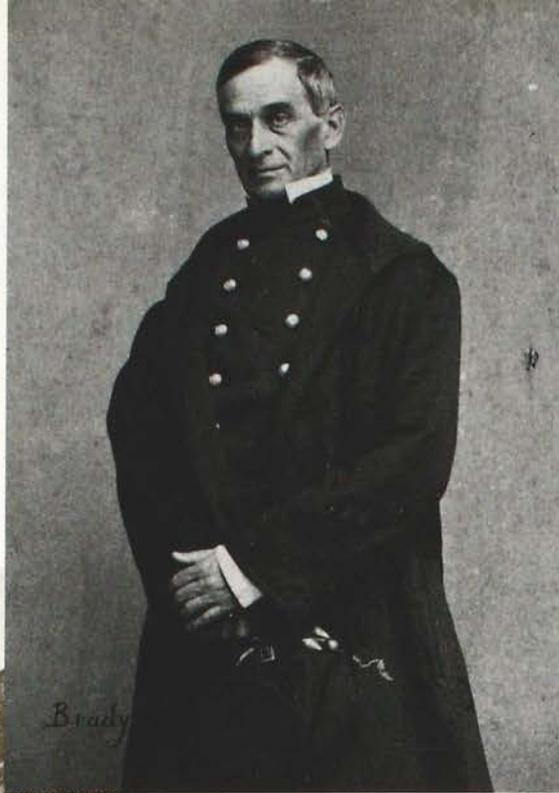


1890



Kentucky was a region torn between north and south, struggling for neutrality but recognizing division even within families. For over four years, war ravaged the nation. Thousands died. Guerrilla gangs terrorized rural areas. But in the end the United States was set on a new course to the future.

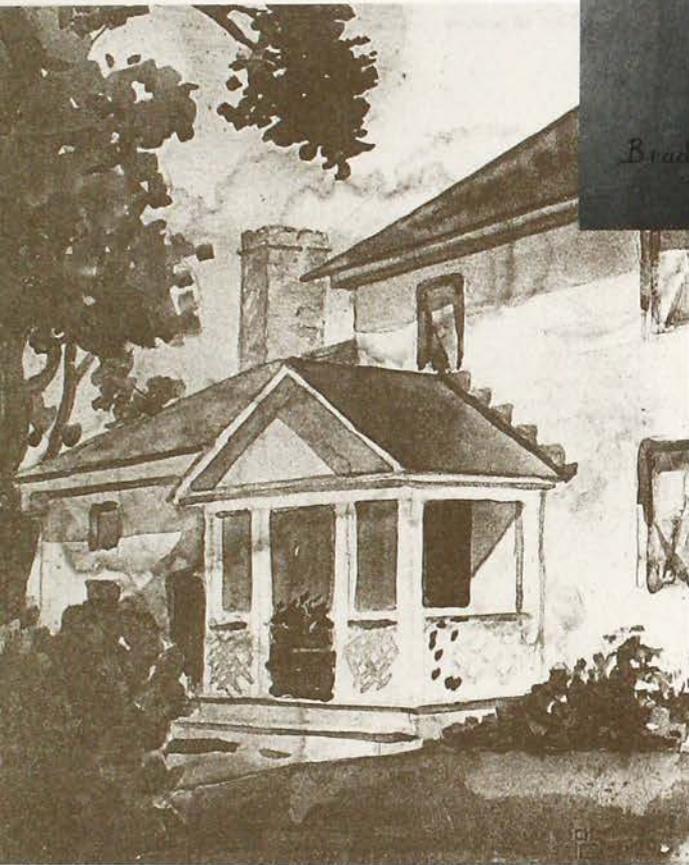




Major Robert Anderson

The son of Richard C. Anderson Sr., Robert attended Jeffersontown Lutheran Church in his boyhood. Major Anderson was commander at Fort Sumter in 1861 when it was attacked by the Confederates. Later, as a brigadier general, he was in charge of raising Union troops in Louisville.

Courtesy of The Filson Club Historical Society.



The Leatherman/ Schmidt Log House

This house was purchased from the widow of Joseph Leatherman by Ferdinand Schmidt, whose family maintained ownership for the following 100 years. Today the site is part of Springview Subdivision.

Courtesy of Nick Schmidt.

The Civil War may have made its greatest impact on Jeffersontown in the fall of 1864 when, in retaliation for the murder of a Union soldier, four reputed guerrillas were brought here for execution. When the townspeople objected to an execution taking place within the town limits, the prisoners were marched to a walnut grove near the house of Joseph Leatherman. They were reportedly kept overnight in his cellar before being shot on a nearby hill the following day.

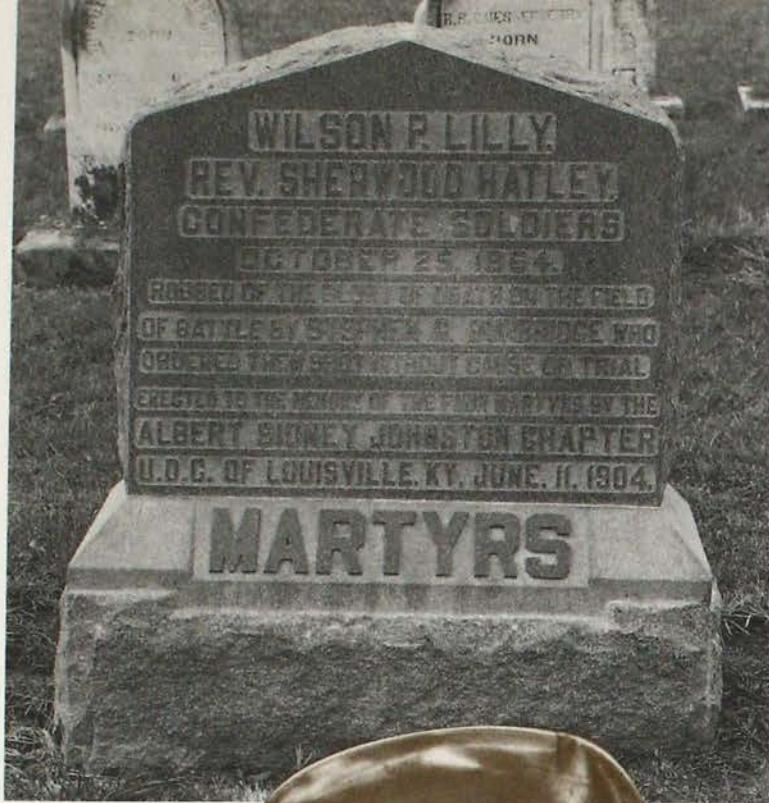
Early in the year 1865 he [Kenner Seaton Mills' father] sent Mr. Mills [Kenner] on horseback to Jeffersontown for some medicine. Just as he got there about thirty-five soldiers rode in. Mr. Mills decided very hastily to go back home and at the very best speed his horse could make. Next morning he was sent back for the forgotten medicine, and just as he had entered the store, standing where Mr. Omer's store now stands, some soldiers in blue were buying some rope to tie four soldiers in gray who were to be shot. Mr. Mills got the medicine and he again was hurrying homeward when he saw a group of soldiers on a hillside near the town and heard the shots ring out, but he didn't stop to investigate.

Mrs. M.G. Boston
The Jeffersonian; October 10, 1929

She [Miss Ida Funk] tells some very interesting stories of the war.

She remembers quite well when the four men were shot on the Leatherman hill back of town and their bodies placed in shallow graves. The men of the town wanted to bury them decently but because of unsettled conditions were afraid to do anything. Miss Ida and another lady went to headquarters and asked permission to bury them decently. They were granted the privilege. The men of the town gave the money for the coffins and the four bodies were taken up and buried in the cemetery.

Mrs. S.S. Coe
The Jeffersonian; November 21, 1929



Martyrs Tombstone

Marker placed in 1904 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy at the burial place of two of the victims. The others were removed by their families and buried elsewhere.

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.



Coin Silver Spoon, Jas. P. Barnes

James P. Barnes was one of the last smiths handcrafting silver in this area. He worked first for William Kendrick in Louisville before establishing his own shop in about 1870; and by 1880 he was plying his trade in Jeffersontown. "Coin silver" is so named because silver coins, not as pure as sterling, were often melted down for use in its manufacture. This particular spoon is said to have been buried by the John W. Jean family when Union troops came through Jeffersontown on their way to Perryville.

Courtesy of the Jeffersontown Museum.

During the Civil War, when the Union Army at times camped in the neighborhood, our father would go with some of the workmen to take the horses to the woods at the back of the place [Beechland], or to the cornfields, to hide them from the Army.¹

Elizabeth Melone Bryan, 1968

DAILY ACCOMMODATION LINE

FROM JEFFERSONTOWN TO LOUISVILLE.

The undersigned are now running an Accommodation Line of Omnibuses, daily, from Jeffersontown to Louisville:

Leaving Powell's Hotel, Jeffersontown,	A.M.
Arriving in Louisville,	A.M.
Returning, Leaves Bliss' Hat Store, on Market Street, between Third and Fourth, No. 100,	P.M.

All packages left at Mr. Bliss' will be carefully attended to.

July, 1867.

FENLEY & CO.

Omnibus Schedule

During the early and middle years of the 19th century, much of the travel between towns and cities was by means of the stagecoach. Roads which earlier had been little more than dusty trails were improved in this century, made wider and macadamized – covered with rock broken into uniform sizes. This enabled the stage to maintain speed and establish reliable schedules. The omnibus, unlike the stage illustrated, was a more cumbersome coach which carried passengers on two levels. As a teenager, Robert E. Ragland of Jeffersontown drove a stagecoach between Louisville and Taylorsville.

Courtesy of Edgar Morris.



Taylorsville Pike Bridge

With the introduction of artificial (plank or rock) roads in the 1830s, the way was paved for the successful operation of the stagecoaches, increasing their average speed from three to about four miles per hour. These easier and often more direct routes were also used by individuals in private conveyances, traveling on horseback or driving herds to market. Construction costs were offset by the formation of companies which were authorized to open and operate the roads and to charge a toll. Toll gates, or toll houses, were set up every five

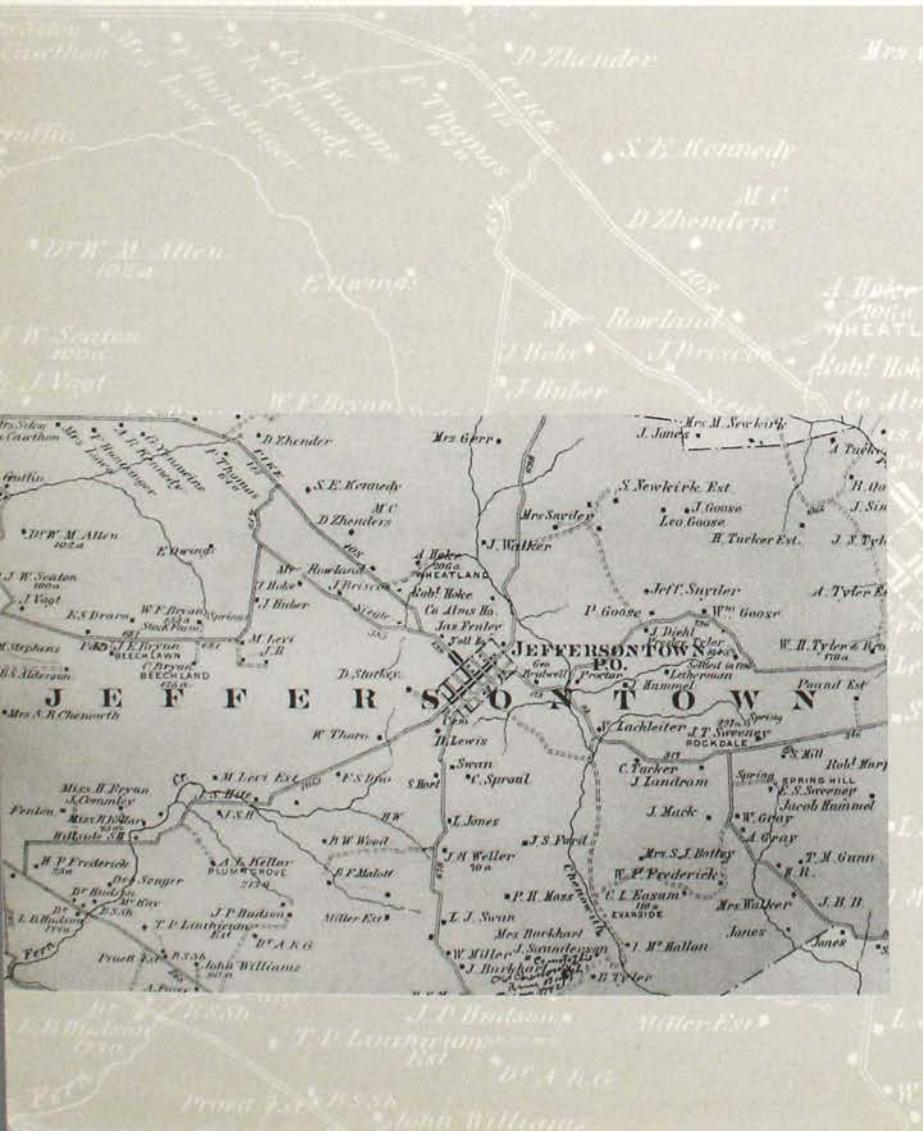
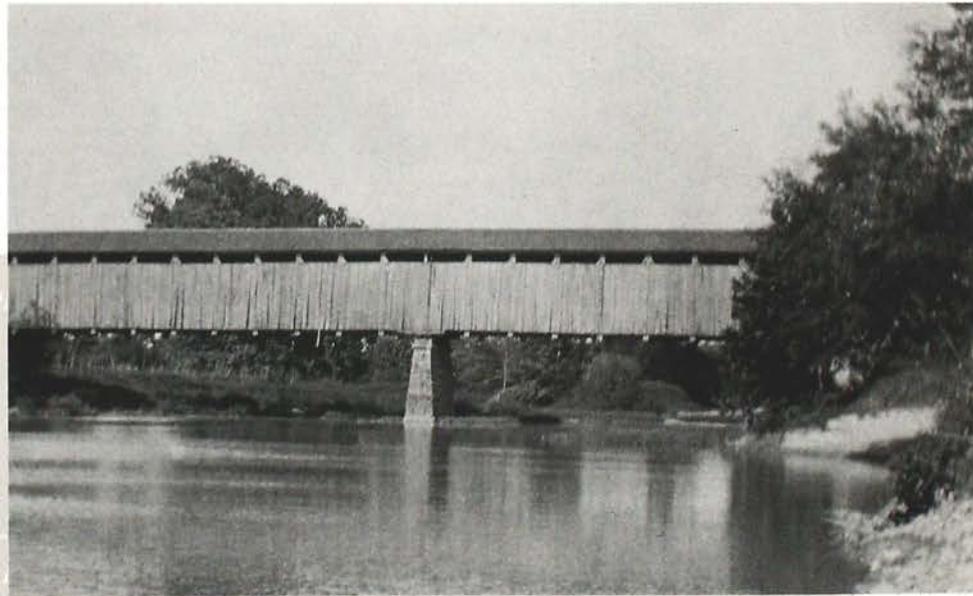
miles on privately owned artificial roads which were called "turnpikes" or just "pikes." Rates varied according to the type of carriage, number of persons, size of the herd and distance traveled. The old Taylorsville Pike bridge over Chenoweth Run was condemned in 1905.

Courtesy of the Filson Club Historical Society, R.C. Ballard Thruston Collection.

Covered Bridge

This lovely bridge crossed Floyd's Fork near Seatonville.

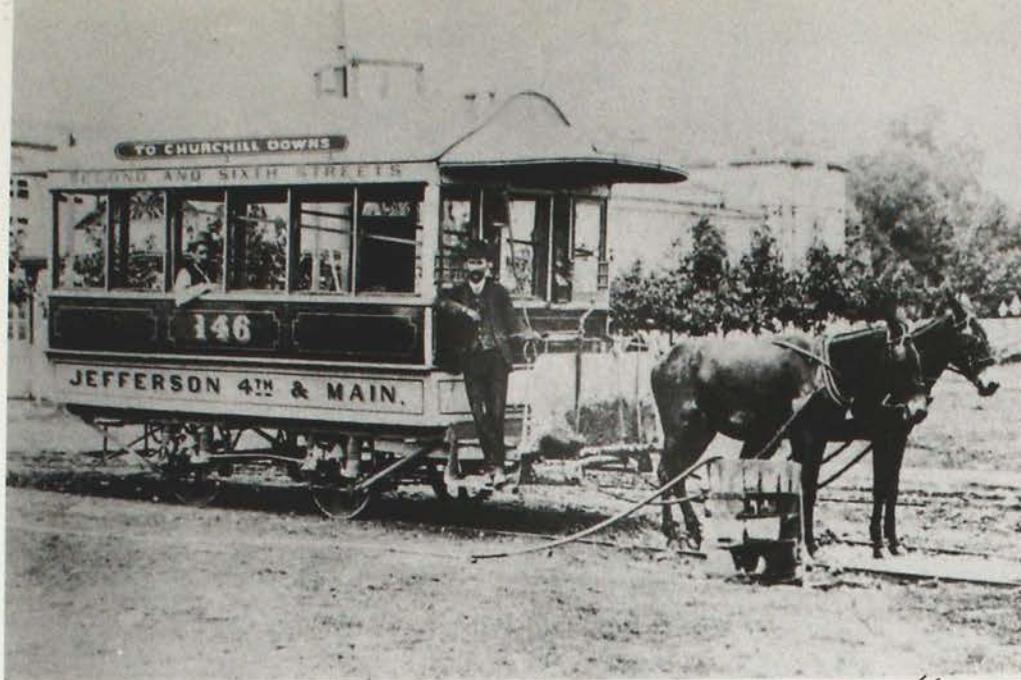
Courtesy of The Filson Club Historical Society.



Atlas of Jefferson and Oldham Counties, 1879

This map, complete with the names of property owners in the Jeffersontown area, appeared in 1879. Dotted double lines represent unimproved dirt roads, most of which were access roads to farm homes. However, the line exiting town toward the southeast is part of the original road toward Taylorsville.

Courtesy of the Editor.



Mule-Drawn Street Car

In the second half of the 19th century, railroads and mule-drawn street cars began to replace the old stage and omnibus lines. James W. Goose ran the stagecoach which carried Jeffersontown's passengers and mail to and from the mule car terminal. Before this, in the 1850s, Mr. Goose carried the mail on horseback to Louisville every other day.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, R.G. Potter Collection.

Few families in town had private conveyances, depending on transportation to the city on the stage which went up the road one day, down the next, and carried the mail, and later there was a [coach] which met an extension of the city railway, called the 'country car' which came to within about five or six miles of town Despite the handicaps of travel, somebody was always going or coming.²

Ermina Senteny, 1944

Jeffersontown had several livery stables which lasted well into the 20th century, when they either ceased operation or adapted to servicing the automobile. This one, the Fairfax and Radcliff Stable pictured in 1914, stood next to the old Jefferson House on the town square.

Courtesy of "Jeffersontown's Past 175 Years."

Livery Stable



Lizzie McKay

In late 1871 the Grand Duke Alexis, son of Czar Alexander II of Russia, arrived in the United States for a tour which included Louisville. His train pulled into the station on January 30, 1872, creating excitement throughout the area. Hundreds of people met the train, throngs lined the street and windows were filled with ladies waving handkerchiefs. Later that night a "Grand Ball" was held at the newly built Galt House, which according to *The Courier Journal* was "a blaze of glory."

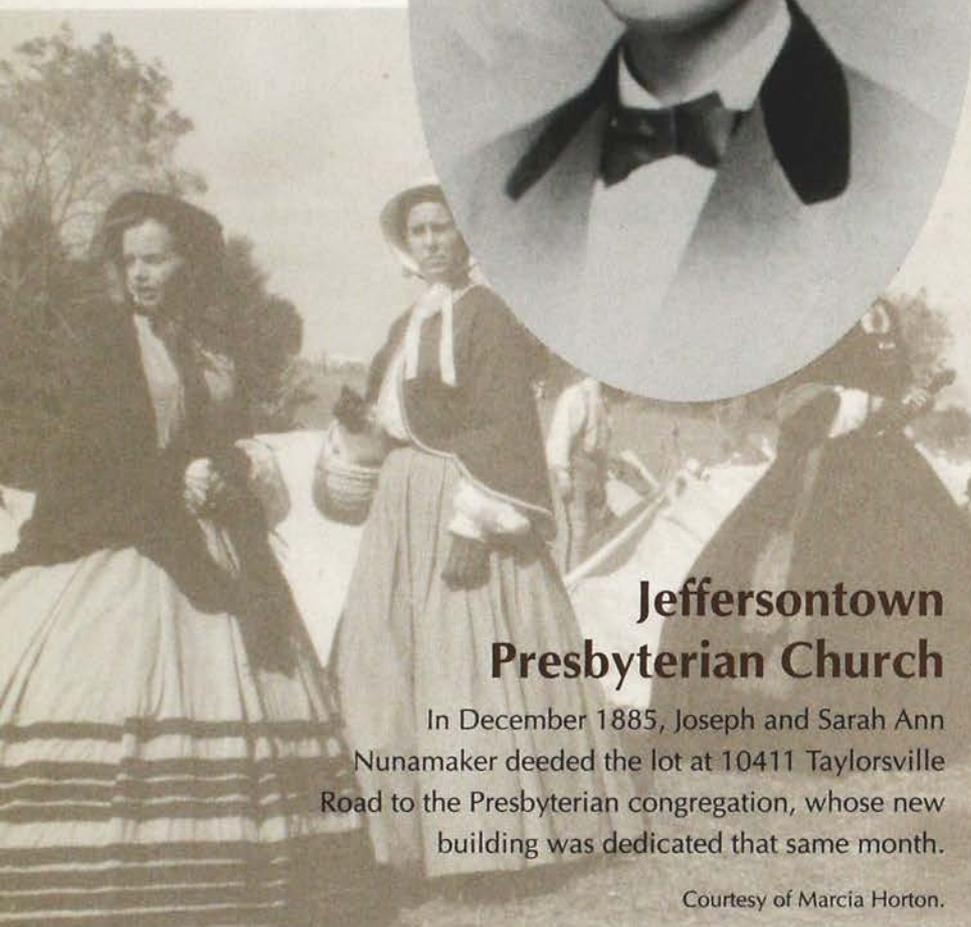
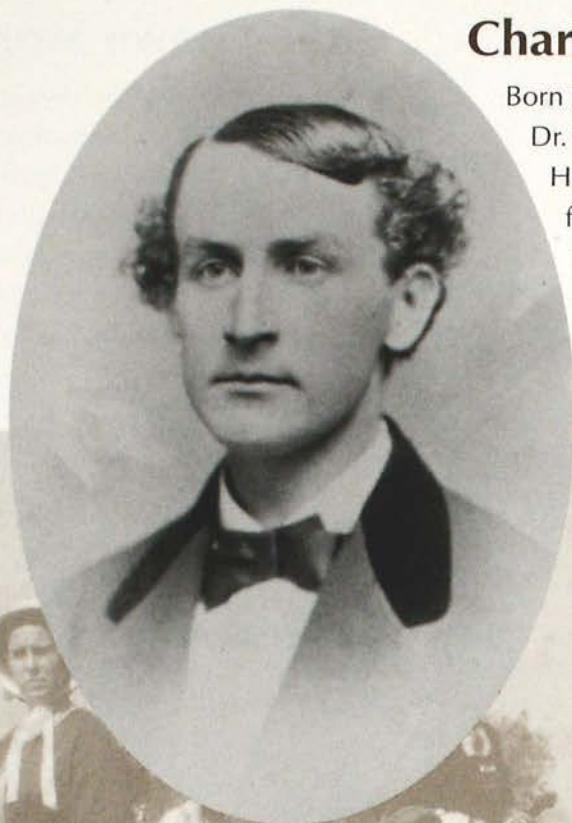
Lizzie McKay, visiting her grandfather Judge Thomas Linthicum near Louisville, had received an invitation to the ball but had no appropriate gown. Her grandfather gave her the money to buy the one she is pictured wearing. She went to the ball and is said to have danced with the Grand Duke. Lizzie probably wore the gown again when she married Charles Bryan the following November.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.

Charles Bryan

Born in 1849, Charles was the son of Dr. William and Anna Hikes Bryan. He inherited "Beechland" from his father in 1864 and spent his life there with his wife and family.

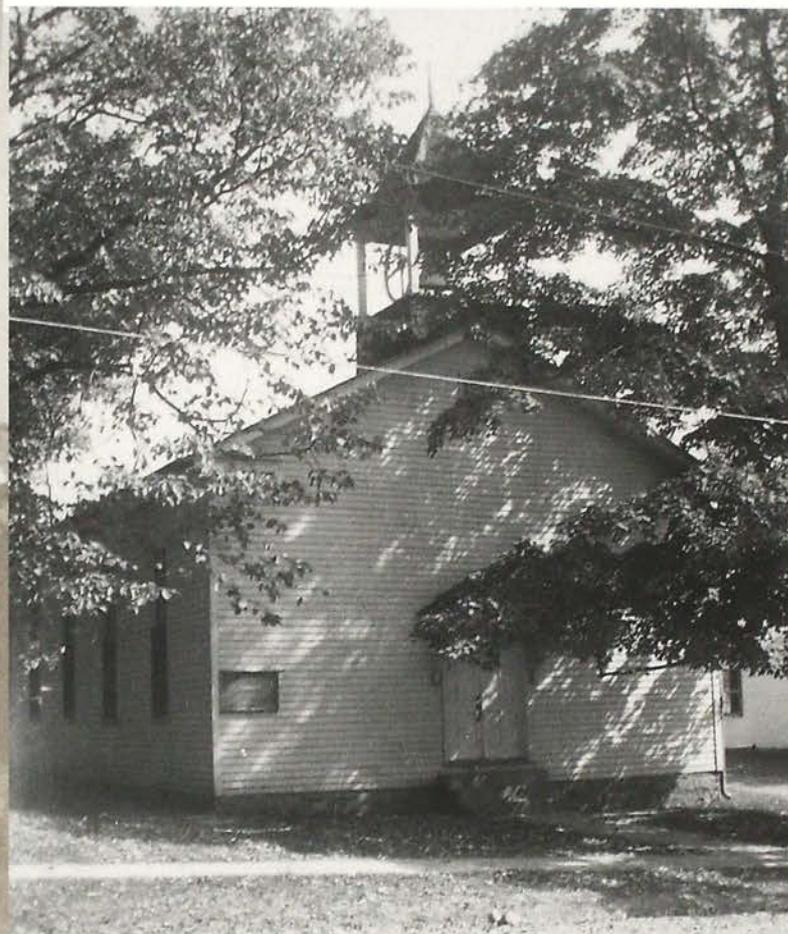
Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



Jeffersontown Presbyterian Church

In December 1885, Joseph and Sarah Ann Nunamaker deeded the lot at 10411 Taylorsville Road to the Presbyterian congregation, whose new building was dedicated that same month.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



The Jacob Hoke House, Old Six Mile Lane

In 1887, the two-story frame home of Jacob and Etta Hoke burned to the ground in a fire started when they were burning meat paper from the smoke house in the fireplace. A brick house built in its place still stands at 9312 Old Six Mile Lane. Etta Hoke is seated at left, Jacob is seated at the right and Birdie, born 1881, is the baby seated between them. The rest are servants.

Courtesy of Alvin Albert.





Weatherboarded Leatherman House

In the mid-19th century, Dr. William Senteny purchased the John Leatherman log house on Watterson Trail. By that time it was probably weatherboarded as shown, but without the porch which was added later. While he and his family lived here, he practiced medicine in the front of a two-room building which stood in the side yard. Among the children of Dr. Senteny and his wife Lucretia (Downs) was Ermina, born in 1863 "right in the midst of the Civil War." Ermina, who never married, lived nearly 100 years and in 1944 wrote her recollections of growing up in Jeffersontown.

Courtesy of the Jeffersontown Library.

As there was no ready-to-wear clothing for women and children and not much for men, clothing a family meant constant sewing. When I was very young Momma used a hand machine and I can remember when she got the first 'Wheeler and Wilson' machine, and how exciting it was to watch the agent demonstrate it

Our water supply came from a well in the side yard and a big cistern just outside the kitchen door. The well had windlass and the proverbial 'old oaken bucket', but the water from the cistern was drawn by a bucket and rope. Supplying the family with water for cooking, cleaning and bathing purposes meant no little work and getting the weekly Saturday bath was no joke

The house was heated and the cooking done with wood in stoves or grates. Wood was stored in the 'wood house' or kitchen yard. That meant much sawing, chopping and splitting and gathering of chips for kindling.³

Ermina Senteny, 1944

The Village Blacksmith

Over the years a number of blacksmiths served Jeffersontown, but perhaps the best known was J.W. Ford, pictured with his wife Hallie (Tucker) at the time of their 50th wedding anniversary in 1918. Mr. Ford learned his trade in 1864 under Hezekiah Bridwell, then spent the rest of his life as a smith and wagon maker. In 1911 he was operating out of a structure behind the Bruce Building. His ad read, "Drive in under the horseshoe by the *Jeffersonian* office."

Courtesy of *The Jeffersonian*; February 21, 1918.



The life of a small town at that day was by no means gay, but people seemed to find life interesting. 'Spending the day' [with friends or relatives] was the usual form of entertainment for the grown-ups, and if one of us children was taken along or other children came to our house in turn we felt greatly favored. There were sometimes evening parties for the grown-ups, and very occasionally for the children, when we were allowed to stay up until ten o'clock. Nobody stayed out very late as the streets were unlighted except by the moon on moonlight nights. Christmas entertainments at the church and picnics in summer were other diversions. The circus sometimes visited the town, but we children [in the Senteny family] were denied the thrills of that as Papa considered it a most objectionable form of entertainment, and we had to get our enjoyment out of it by studying the highly colored hand-bills which were liberally pasted about our town. The business of the town, if it might be so-called, was carried on by:

1 tailor	1 tinner
2 general stores	1 stone cutter
1 drug store	1 blacksmith
2 carpenters	1 saddler
1 wagon maker	1 coffin maker
2 taverns	

There were other men in town who must have had some means of making a living, but I can't recall it now if I ever knew.⁴

Ermina Senteny, 1944

The Buchanan House



Built perhaps five or ten years after the Civil War ended, this two-story frame house was the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Buchanan. In their time the toll house for the Louisville-Jeffersontown Pike stood a short distance to the west. By the 1940s this had become the home of then Jeffersontown mayor, Ida (Mrs. Owen) Burdon. It stills stands across from Sprowl Road and today is used commercially.

Courtesy of Mildred First Tobe.

Mrs. William T. Buchanan

Viola Buchanan is pictured here behind the Buchanan home on Taylorsville Road where she offered room and board for travellers. Her husband William, born in Jeffersontown, was one of Louisville's finest contractor plasterers.

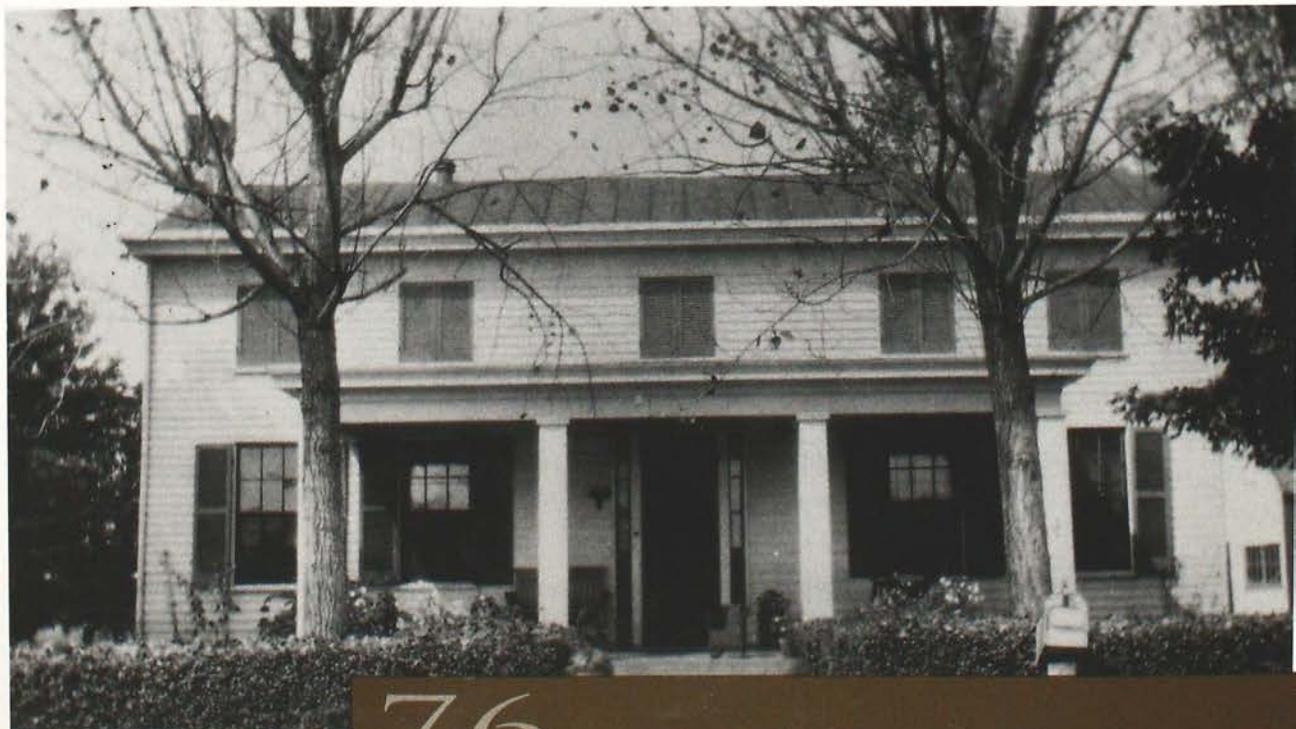
Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



The Hart/Baumlisberger House

This two-story frame house on Billtown Road, pictured in about 1920, was constructed in about 1880 by John Seaton Hart on property owned earlier by his father Samuel. Before the turn of the century it became the home of Frederick and Magdalena Baumlisberger who operated one of this area's many truck farms.

Courtesy of Mary W. Metzner.





The Weller Family

J. Weller, a descendant of Nelson County settler Philip Weller, lived with his family on Billtown Road in the late 19th century.

Courtesy of Sallie Cheatham Smith.



William Luther Weller

William was born in 1847, the son of Philip H. and Mandana Grable Weller. His Weller family was from Girkhamsel, Girhausen and Diedenhausen in Germany

Courtesy of Sallie Cheatham Smith.



Herbert Leonard Goose

Herbert, the oldest child of John Y. and Louise Weller Goose, stands proudly with the gun made for him by a Weller gunsmith, a craft in which the family had a long tradition.

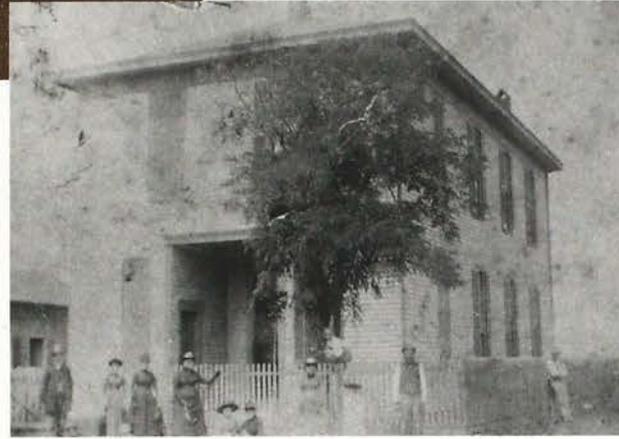
Courtesy of Sallie Cheatham Smith.



Professor Lutes' House

One of many late 19th century houses of similar style, this one-story frame house belonging to Professor and Mrs. (Sallie) Lutes stood on Taylorsville Road near the boarding school known as Jefferson College where Professor Lutes was principal.

Courtesy of Elizabeth Harris.

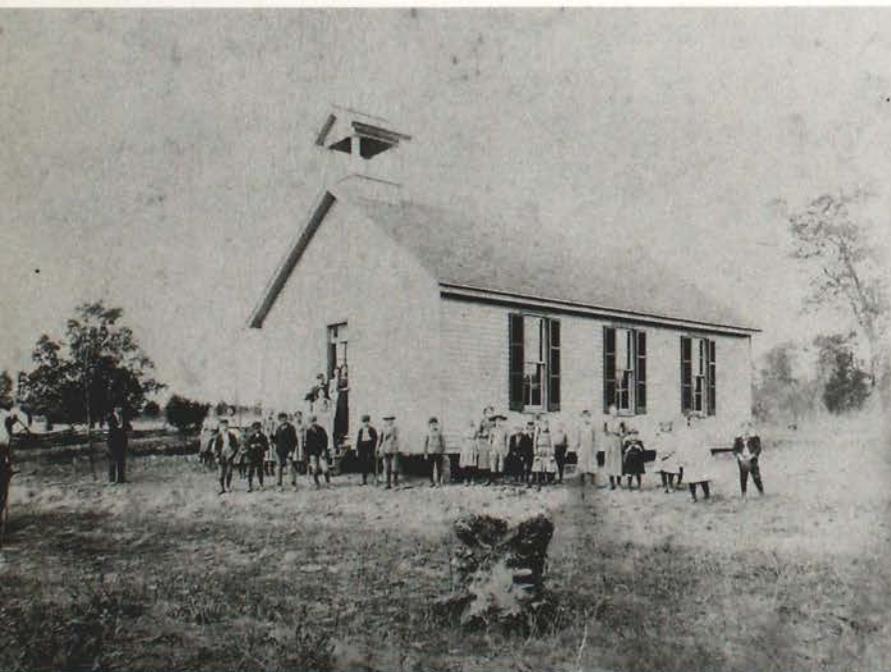


Jeffersontown Baptist Church/Jeffersontown Masonic Lodge

In 1868, the Jeffersontown Baptist congregation left the old Union church and purchased half of this two-story frame building owned by the Masonic Lodge on Watterson Trail between College and Maple. The large downstairs room was used by the

church; the upstairs was used by the lodge. This arrangement continued for almost 60 years until the congregation outgrew the building and sold their portion back to the Masons in 1925.

Courtesy of Mary Heintzman Scharfenberger.



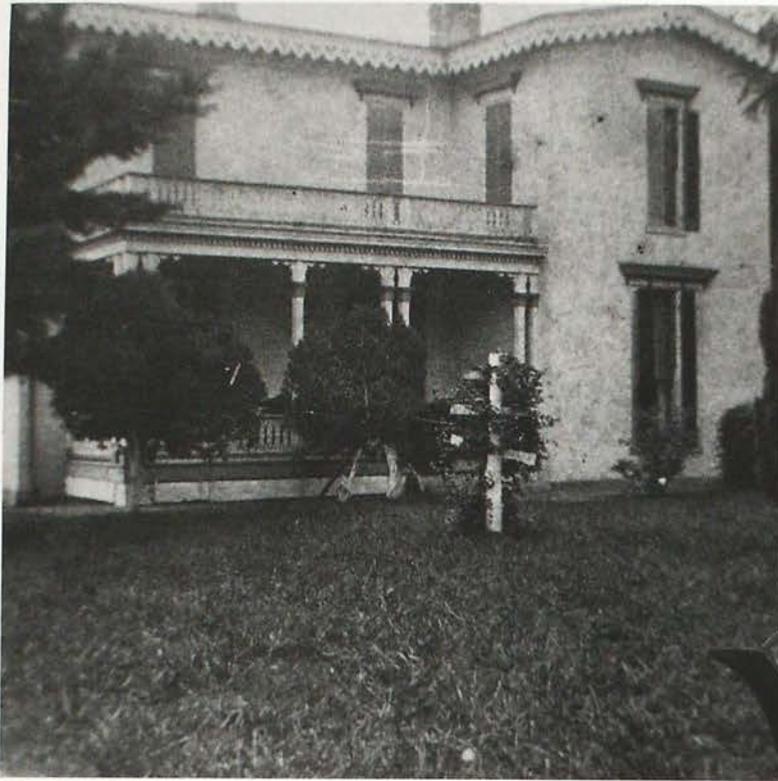
Goose School

Located on the farm of William Goose Jr., this school served neighborhood children, most of whom were from only three or four local families. As families of that time were generally large, it did not take many to populate a school. Although probably constructed sometime after the Civil War, it is pictured in the early 20th century.

Courtesy of Sallie Cheatham Smith.

The school in our childhood had only one teacher and the pupils were classified without much regard to system. You might be in one class [subject] with one group and with a different group in another class [subject] according to your progress in that particular subject. There was always a 'head and foot' in each group and you were supposed to know your place in each and strange to say you were usually correct - but no class was very large. Friday afternoon was the time for 'speeches' and I always enjoyed hearing the others but never shone at it myself. The close of school for the year was marked by a school picnic to which we all went in wagons of some sort. Then the last day was the 'exhibition' when the star performers entertained the assembled parents and friends, the school-room being decorated with cedar and flowers.⁵

Ermina Senteny, 1944



The Elisha Owings House

Elisha Owings, who had a tavern and a flour mill in Louisville, purchased property on Six Mile Lane from John Yenowine in 1853 and built this home soon after. His daughter Nellie later married into the Dravo family. In 1974 the entire property was razed for a subdivision.

Courtesy of Louise Denny.



Huckster Wagon

Before automobiles and shopping centers, enterprising salesmen took a horse and wagon from house to house with their wares. Some sold dry goods, cutlery, cooking utensils, etc. while others dealt in produce, eggs and meat. Called hucksters, these men used wagons similar to this one which belonged to Alvin Burdon, who peddled beef along a route that stretched from Fisherville to Louisville.

Courtesy of the Jeffersontown Museum.



Abraham Funk House

In 1863 Peter Funk gave his son Abraham 308 acres on Floyd's Fork known as the Funk's Mill tract. Funk's Mill was of importance to the agricultural community from the 1780s, when it was first built by John Mundell, until it ceased operation in 1876. The mill came into the Funk family after Mundell sold it to Jonathan Funk in 1790, who in turn sold it to his brothers Peter, John and Joseph. Abraham spent five years as an apprentice learning the miller's trade which he practiced for about 30 years. The mill stood behind this two-story frame dwelling built by Abraham in about 1866. People in Jeffersontown generally went to Funk's Mill by way of Billtown Road, called Funk's Mill Road at that time.



Courtesy of Ruth Tyler Frey.

Abraham and Ellen Amandy Taylor Funk

Abraham married Ellen Taylor, daughter of James F. and Annie Foreman Taylor of Spencer County, in 1848. It is said that her great-grandfather's brother Richard Taylor was the father of President Zachary Taylor. Their children were Peter, James, Joseph, Alice, Rose, Emma, Lettie and Ada Irene Funk.

Courtesy of Ruth Tyler Frey.





St. Paul's Methodist Church

In 1886, Rosa L. Leatherman sold two lots on Old Taylorsville Road for the construction of a church. The African-American Methodist congregation built this church that same year. It is on or near the site of the black union church which was still standing in the 1870s.

Courtesy of Mildred First Tobe.

DOLLIE LEWIS

Dollie Lewis was born near Upton, LaRue County, Ky., Jan. 19, 1864 and died Aug. 1, 1916 at her home in Jeffersontown.

She was the fourth child of Carolyn and Peter Hodges. Born a slave she was deprived of an education in her early life but this did not overshadow the great Providential call to a field of labor, for in 1891 she took up the work God had assigned to her. With many trials confronting her she set the sail "The world for Christ." Through private instructions and divine inspiration she mastered her course. The best evidence of her call is her success....

She held revivals in some of the largest and most prominent churches in America. She had been the most successful in Louisville, Covington, Owensboro and Lexington, Kentucky; Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Springfield, Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Nashville, Tennessee and Los Angeles, Calif. In the twenty five years of labor she converted forty two thousand, two hundred and six souls.

She was elected to the first vice-presidency of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Lexington Conference and was one of its organizers.... She was one of the few women preachers of the Preacher's Aid Society.

She was a member of the Jackson St. Methodist Church, Louisville. The Metropolitan Church of Chicago, Illinois named one of its auxiliary clubs "The Mother Lewis Club." She was the wife of Henry Lewis of Jeffersontown, Ky., and will be greatly missed.

The Jeffersonian; August 10, 1916





Sarah "Sadie" Owings Sprowl

Sadie, the daughter of Nicholas B. and Catherine Sargent Owings, was the first wife of E.R. Sprowl. She died in 1889 at age 23 leaving a small daughter, Ethel.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.

Charles Pound

Charles, the son of James and Barbara Hummel Pound, married Emma Townsend in 1872. Their daughter Lillie married Dr. Leslie A. Blankenbaker who practiced medicine in Jeffersontown for many years. Charles is seated on the left. The other figure is unidentified.

Courtesy of Thomas Lovett.



Apel/Wells' Drug Store

In about the third quarter of the 19th century Dr. Apel lived and operated a drug store on the northeast corner of the town square. Later the property was purchased by Dr. J.W. Wells who advertised "Drugs, Medicines, Staple Groceries, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Cigars and Tobacco" in a 1907 *Jeffersonian*.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, R. G. Potter Collection.





St. Edward Catholic Church

St. Edward's congregation was begun by about 30 Catholic families in 1878. Three years later they purchased this property, located on the southwest corner of the town square, and in 1884 completed the frame church building seen on the left. Originally constructed in the middle of the lot, the church was moved to the left in 1904 to make room for the two-story rectory which, like the church, faced Watterson Trail. On the right is the little school built in 1907 facing Taylorsville Road. Note workers on the light pole.

Courtesy of St. Edward Church.



Feb. the 22nd, 1875

Dear Uncle,

I received your letter & was glad to hear from you all. We are all well at present & hope these few lines will find you enjoying the same blessing Uncle Peter's [family] were well last Saturday. He has had the rheumatism this winter but is better now. Uncle Windle is well. He fell in the ice about two weeks ago & hurt his hand and his head, but is about well now. We have had a very cold winter the fruit is nearly all killed.

I have been going to school all winter. My teacher's name was Mr. Benjamin H. Blair. He was a splendid teacher. I studied Grammar, Botany, Composition, Geography, spelling, History, Philosophy, and Arithmetic. I completed Composition and got through my Arithmetic. I got the prize. It was a beautiful book. Poems by Thomas Moore containing 635 pages of the finest poetical works of T. Moore. Uncle Sam, Ma & Pa say they are going to make a school teacher of me. I believe it is just to keep me from ever marrying, for you know school teachers never marry. The fact of the business is no one won't have them for they think they are no account. Where is Aunt Betsy Kelly? Is she well? We are getting ready to make tree molasses. I wish you were here to help us eat them.

Aunt Cynthia Miller is dead. She died about the middle of January.⁶

Write soon.

*Your Niece
Ida McDaniel*

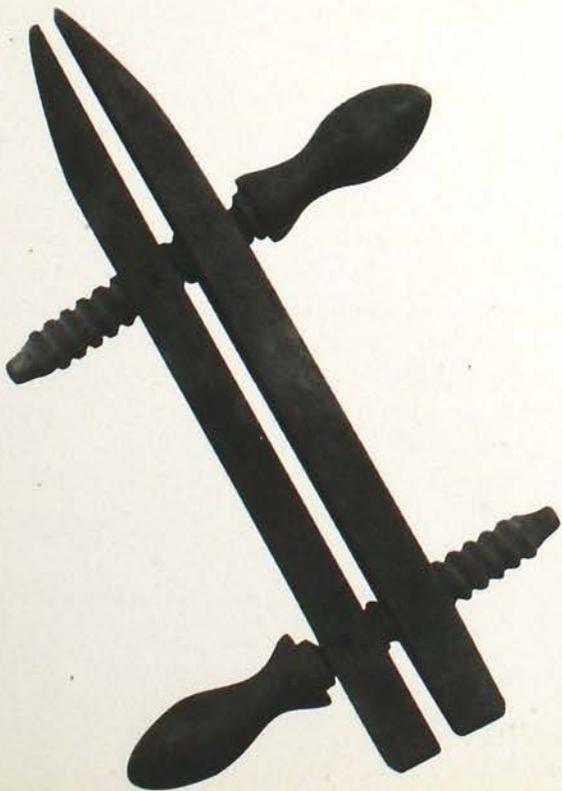


THE POORHOUSE

The rising bell awakening the inmates rings at 5 o'clock in the morning. The breakfast bell rings at six thirty and those who are able march into the dining room. That department is one of the conspicuous features at the farm due to its cleanliness which is everywhere apparent. Here the inmates partake of a good, substantial meal, consisting of meat, one or two vegetables, fresh butter, occasionally eggs, good bread and coffee or milk. Dinner is served at 12 o'clock with supper at 4:45. Coffee is given the inmates but twice a day unless they are sick when it is served with each meal. The meals of the invalids and persons too sick to go to the dining room are taken to them and served in their quarters.

There is no stipulated time for retiring. The inmates may spend the evenings as they see fit and go to bed when they please. No lights [candles, as these are pre-electricity times] are furnished them however, unless they are sick. The inmates are required to bathe once each week and the family washing is done by women living near the farm.

The Louisville Times; February 8, 1908



In about 1858 the county purchased 70 acres just beyond the limits of Jeffersontown and there, on the crest of a hill, established the county poorhouse. A log structure, probably purchased with the property, served the inhabitants until about 1888 when it was finally replaced with frame structures built to serve a variety of purposes. A two-story dwelling for the superintendent and his family also housed a few single women. Clustered around this building were a dining hall, a little hospital and three additional houses, all painted white. The object was to create a caring, family atmosphere in which the homeless poor could find relief. While in that time the elderly were generally provided for by their families, there were a number of widowers and widows who had no one. However, not all were elderly. The facilities were used by men and women, old and young, black and white. Drawing at the top of this page is of the single men's quarters. It was made from a photo montage of the old county poorhouse that appeared in *The Louisville Times*, February 8, 1908.



The Christian Church

In 1878 the Christian Church congregation constructed this building to replace their 1839 structure which had recently burned. During the 1937 flood it was used to house refugees from Louisville's west end. In 1961 the congregation, which had outgrown this location, sold the property to the Moose Lodge and built a new church on Taylorsville Road. The lodge still occupies this building on Watterson Trail near College Drive, but without the stained glass windows or the steeple pictured here.

Courtesy of Tyler Taylor.

I carry a constant reminder in the shape of a scar on my head made by a brick falling from the walls of the Christian Church when my father was building it in 1878. It is no trouble to remember that incident. Although I was scarcely eight years old, I had lung power enough to give notice to every man, woman and child in the village that I had been hit with a brick.

Fred Hoke: *The Jeffersonian*; November 10, 1921



Earliest Known Photo, 1887

This photograph, taken from a tintype, is the earliest picture known to have been taken in Jeffersonton. Charlie, Lud, and Will Bryan, sons of Charles and Lizzie McKay Bryan, were on their way to school when a traveling photographer offered to take their picture for 75 cents. Their high two-wheeled cart, typical of this period, was being pulled by "Pony," who had proven unsuccessful at racing. The building with two chimneys, seen in the background, was a stone cutter's shop on the town square.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.

In the old days Jeffersonton was considered provincial. I have made more than one nickel helping drovers en route to market get their stock through town.

I am the fellow who dumped the young mule and dump cart over the fill when the railroad was being graded through Finley's Woods.

I also fired the boiler at the sawmill that cut the timber for the wooden trestle across Pope Lick and to this day have never received pay for any part of the work. This account I now consider one of my permanent investments.

I might be considered as having been the official milk cow driver for Jeffersonton. Each day I drove four or five head to and from the Andrew Hoke farm, at the munificent sum of 30 cents per head per month.

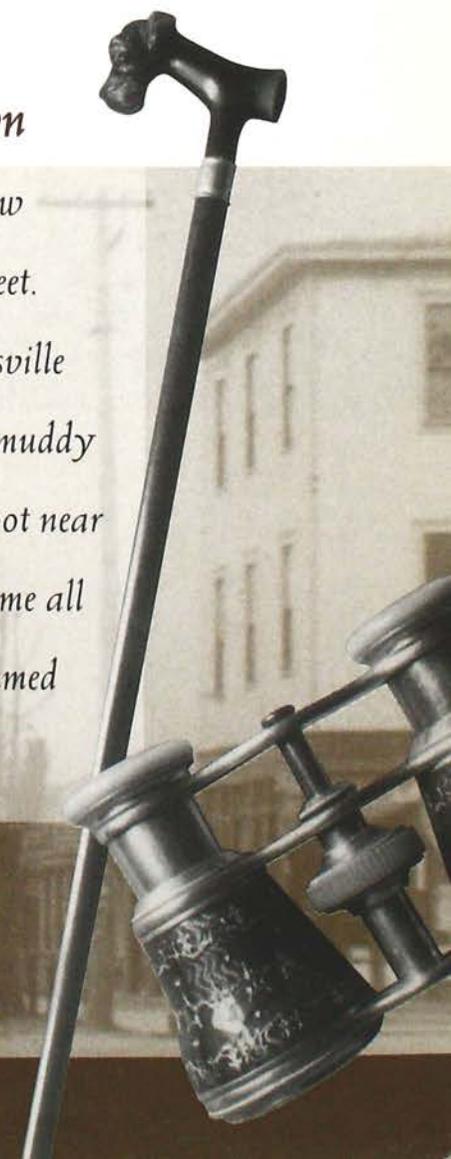
People nowadays say that politics are corrupt, but we are making progress, for I remember when on election day in Jeffersonton I have seen workers bid on a man for his vote just as they bid today at an auction sale of stock hogs.

Fred Hoke
The Jeffersonian; November 10, 1921

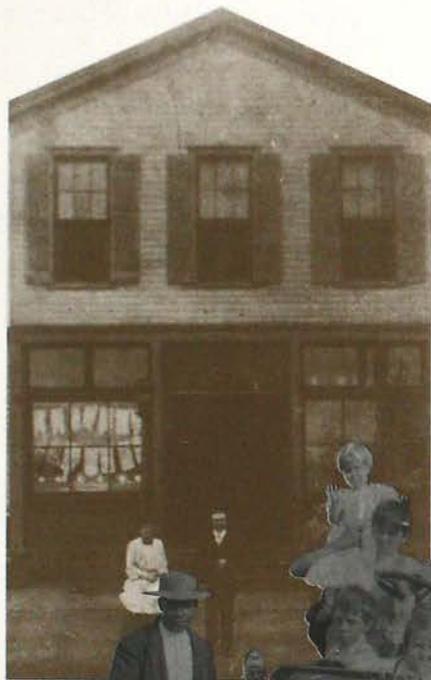
1890



At the turn of the century Jefferson town was still a country village. Everyone knew everyone else and hailed their neighbors on the street. They were proud when the Louisville and Taylorsville Pike, a broken rock road, replaced their formerly muddy thoroughfare. The Southern Railroad built a depot near town and the Electric Railway, or Interurban, came all the way to the public square. Nearby farms brimmed with fruit and garden products.

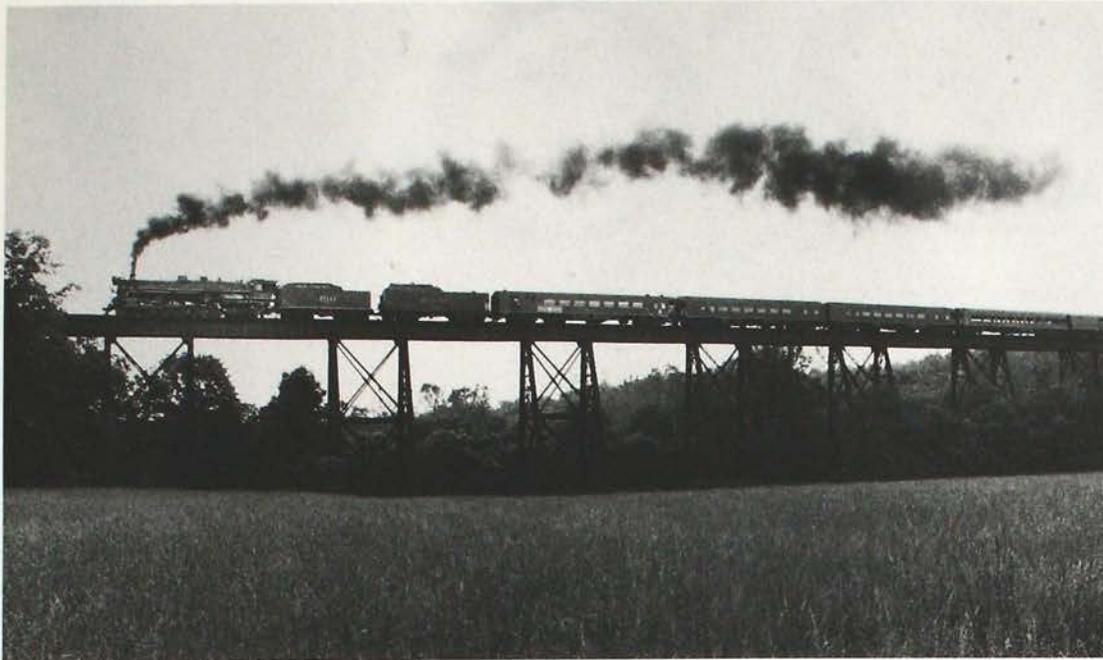


- 1920



Two to three hundred traincars were filled yearly with onions, potatoes, thousands of barrels of onion sets, crates of berries and bushels of tomatoes to be shipped to market. People from the city spent their summer vacations here, where the air was clean and the water pure, where wide-spreading trees shaded streets and yards were bordered by white picket fences.

The Southern Railroad



In the latter part of the 19th century, Jeffersontown awoke to the sounds of iron wheels clacking over steel rails and the wail of a far-off whistle as the Southern Railroad established a route just north of town. Pictured is its Pope Lick Trestle, constructed in 1929 and now an area landmark.

Courtesy of *The Courier-Journal*.

Because we lived near the Southern Railroad track the hobos stayed in our barn. Grandmother [Sallie] fed them in the early morning at a table on the side porch.¹

Sallie Cheatham Smith, 1985

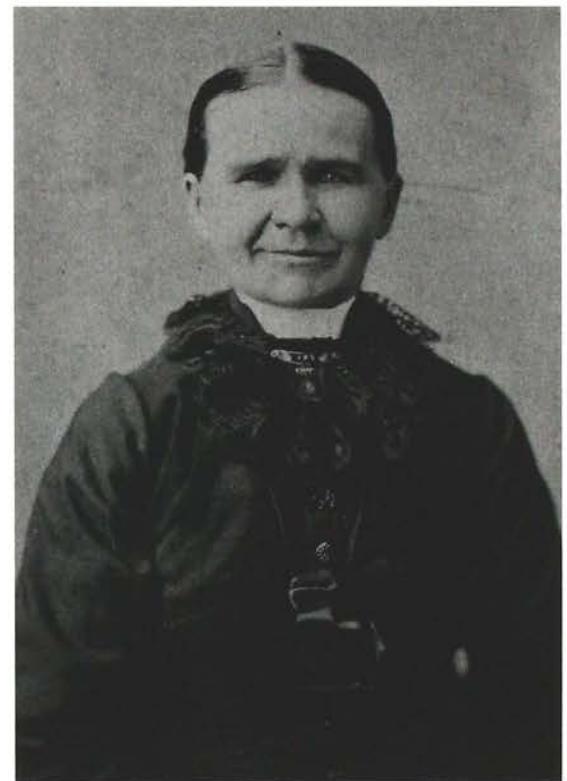
You have never seen an individual put away as much food as a tramp. Mother used to bake corn bread for them. She had a bread pan that was maybe a foot wide by 18 inches long and that one tramp could eat that whole bit of corn bread. And besides that, Mother used to give them sandwiches in a bag for them to eat on the road. There would just be a stream of them in here. They were called hobos. None of them ever begged to stay overnight. They would hear that train whistle and they would run over to the station to get on that train.

Theodore L. Kroeger Jr.
"Blackacre," Samuel W. Thomas

Elizabeth Bleinstine Bauer Schulte, c.1890

Elizabeth Bleinstine Bauer moved to the Jeffersontown area in 1878 following the death of her first husband. She and her second husband, George Schulte, purchased a farm on the portion of Watterson Trail called the Middletown Road, where she became known for the honkase (cheese cakes) which she had learned to make in her native Germany. Every week she took cheese cakes and farm produce in her horse and wagon to the market in Louisville, establishing a loyal clientele that knew her as the little gray-haired lady who always wore a smile and a blue sunbonnet.

Courtesy of Ruth Bennett Hall.



Tucker Station Quarry

From early times this rock quarry, located on part of the old Tyler Settlement near Tucker Station, supplied the area with building material. Probably first used as a small family quarry, it developed into a major commercial operation, pictured in 1908 when the owner was David McKinley. Later an underground spring was accidentally tapped; the quarry filled with water, was abandoned, then eventually became a public swimming place.

Courtesy of "Jeffersontown, Ky.,
The Coming Suburb."





Jeffersontown School

This frame structure may be the old school that stood beside a barn and spring at the foot of Water Street (now College). In 1911 *The Jeffersonian* claimed that "Jeffersontown at last has a very respectable looking country school building." School opening had been delayed that year while the building was plastered, painted, given a new roof, new desks and cloakroom. The teachers in 1911 were Theresa McDermott and Louisa Owings.

Courtesy of Mildred First Tobe.



School Students, 1912

Nearly 70 students and their teacher, Joseph Risinger, are pictured at the old Jeffersontown school.

Courtesy of Helen Sisson.



I sometimes think the tragedy of my life was the day I quit school in Jeffersontown and went to work for 30 cents a day. I was then 13. My teacher was Allie Nunnely. She was one of the most patient, kind and lovable characters I have ever known and a splendid teacher.

Fred Hoke
The Jeffersonian, November 10, 1921

Marvin and Florence Ziegler Hart

Marvin Hart was the youngest son of Samuel Hart, the Jeffersontown tinner who in about 1850 built the Jefferson House on the town square. Marvin grew up on his father's Billtown Road farm and in 1905-06 became the World's Champion Heavyweight Boxer. He returned to this area, married Florence Ziegler, and built a home on Bardstown Road near Fern Creek. Florence was the sister of Ida Kleinhenz who ran the Kozy Korner Bar/Sandwich Shop in Jeffersontown's Bruce Building during the 1940s; another sister, Lonie, married Thomas Carwardine. Marvin and Florence spent their married lives on Bardstown Road, where local boys came to box and spar with Marvin, who is said to have been jovial and well-liked by all.

Courtesy of Albert McLaughlin.

We used to boast a trinity — fair women, booze galore,

And horses that could beat the wind, but now we've made it four:

We've just annexed the championship, and copped all the stack,

And best of all — Oh, glorious day; our Marvin Hart is back.

From a poem by Charles Hamilton Musgrove. Undated newspaper clipping.



Mansfield and Henry Watterson

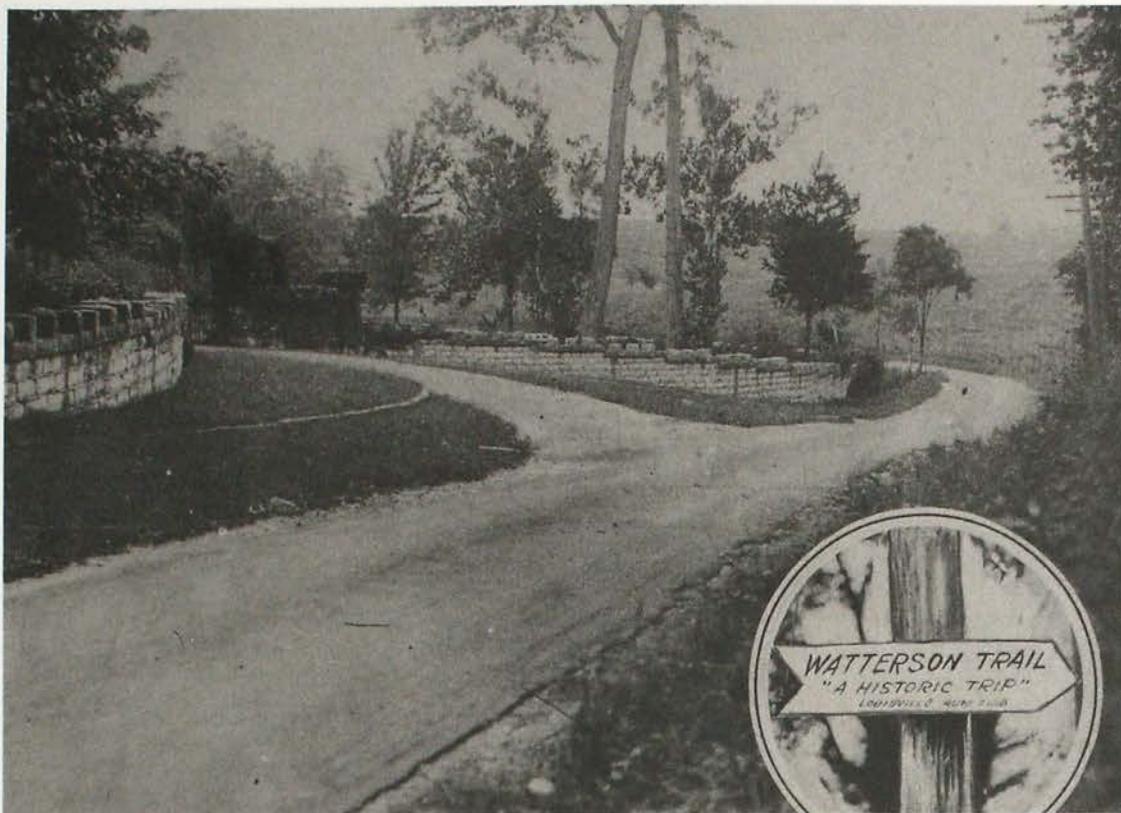
In 1896 Henry Watterson, then editor of *The Courier-Journal*, bought 100 acres and a four-room house about one mile from Jeffersontown — property formerly owned by Joseph S. Hite.

Watterson left the four rooms intact but added various apartments, baths, storerooms, etc. When finished he encircled it all with a veranda, creating a 28 room mansion which he named Mansfield after Mrs. Watterson's childhood home near Nashville, Tennessee. Watterson lived at Mansfield until his death in 1921. In 1976 the house was damaged by fire then torn down, and the land was subdivided.

Watterson, who knew and assisted many stage people, is pictured in April 1921 seated in front of Mansfield. On his right, also seated, is the noted entertainer Eddie Foy, who was appearing at the Mary Anderson Theatre with his "Seven Little Foyes," also pictured. Others include two of Watterson's grandchildren and theater manager John T. Macauley, the tall man standing at left center.

Courtesy of *The Courier-Journal*.





The entrance to this home is especially beautiful. Yards upon yards of vine-clad stone wall mount the incline of the hill and curve gracefully into the double iron gates which most of the time stand hospitably open to the possible guest. The driveway meanders up the shady slope and enters the porte-cochere at the entrance of the mansion. A lake and boat house complete the picture and furnish pleasure to the little grandchildren who often spend weeks at the home. Altogether there is probably no more delightful spot in the county nor one more fraught with appealing interest than Mansfield, the home of Henry Watterson.

The Jeffersonian; October 2, 1924

Entrance to Mansfield

The entrance to Mansfield, July 1927.

Courtesy of The Courier-Journal.

Gone Fishin'

An unidentified boy fishing in front of the George Hite residence which stood across Watterson Trail from Mansfield on the site of today's Hill Ridge subdivision.

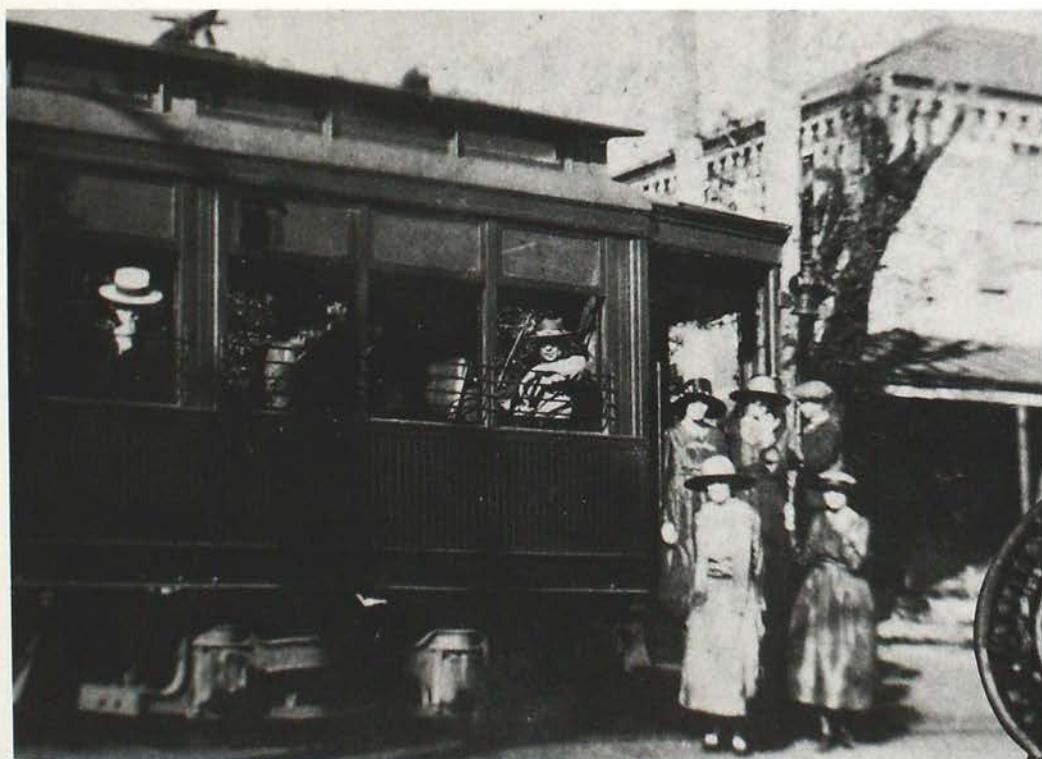
Courtesy of George Hite.



The Interurban

Jeffersontown's interurban was a division of the Beargrass Railway, which connected outlying areas of Jefferson County with Louisville. It was the first Beargrass line put into operation and made its first trip to Jeffersontown on May 2, 1903. Shown on Taylorsville Road in 1906, the Jeffersontown interurban traversed 12 and a half miles through some of the county's most scenic farmland before arriving in the town itself, which was the end of the line.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives.



The Interurban Stop

A Victorian-style pedestal clock stands today on the town square where the interurban stop was formerly located. Here the car turned around and headed back toward Louisville. Passengers are unidentified.

Courtesy of Betty Hedden.



"Watch Your Step"

Charlotte Blankenbaker Lovett, on the right, with an unidentified friend at the interurban.

Courtesy of Thomas Lovett.



My mother [Eva Stucky Smith] worked in Louisville and rode the interurban streetcar to the city every day. Another passenger who rode regularly was Henry Watterson. The interurban would have trouble whenever there was lots of rain or snow getting through the railroad underpass. Sometimes they would just let the passengers off and go on back to Louisville and the passengers had to walk into town from there. Her father would meet her there with the horse and buggy to take her home. One snowy night the interurban was not running at all. It was necessary for her to take the train home. There were several other Jeffersontown residents aboard. They left the train at the old depot located on what is now called Depot Lane. With the help of two gentlemen Mom was able to walk from there in the deep snow to her home which was next to where Johnson Electric is now located.

Mary Ellen Smith, 1996



Its Last Days

In 1932, when there were no longer enough passengers to meet expenses, the interurban was abandoned.

Courtesy of Betty Hedden.



The Old Lutheran Church

Built in 1895 by members of Jeffersontown Lutheran Church, later Christ Lutheran, this structure still stands on Watterson Trail just north of town. The congregation, which dates to 1789, joined with the German Presbyterians (Reformed) in 1796 to build a log church on the farm of Jacob Hoke Sr. The Lutheran and Reformed congregations parted in 1799, and the Presbyterians built their first church near the site of the later Lutheran church pictured here. That was the first church built within the town boundaries.

By 1819 the German Presbyterians had been absorbed by other congregations, and in 1833 the Lutheran congregation moved to this property, where William Goose Jr. helped them construct a building on the same site as the one pictured.

In 1895 that building was replaced with the above frame church erected on the old foundation. Christ Lutheran moved to Taylorsville Road at Six Mile Lane in 1957 and today this structure is owned by the Thoroughbred Chorus, a men's vocal group dedicated to the performance of barbershop harmony.

Courtesy of Rev. Thurmond Coleman.

Centennial Celebration

On June 19, 1918 Jeffersontown Lutheran celebrated their 100th anniversary, dating themselves to the 1818 installation of Rev. Henry Frank, who was their first regular pastor to preach in English. Today the congregation recognizes an earlier date. The ladies are unidentified.

Courtesy of Clifton Petry.



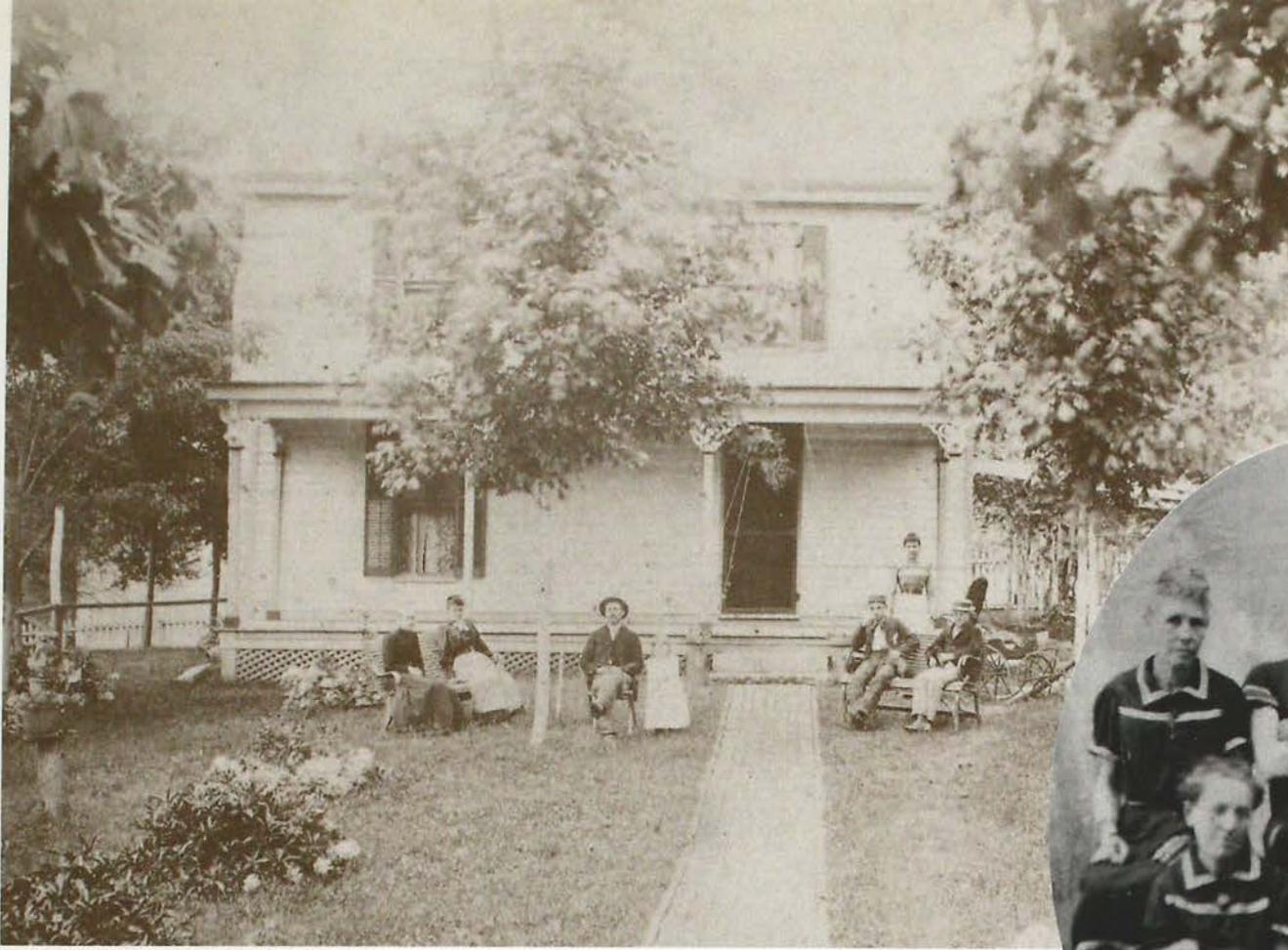
Courtesy of Clifton Petry.



Courtesy of Clifton Petry.

The history of the Lutheran church in Louisville could not be truthfully written without giving much credit to this old church at Jeffersontown. She was the mother of all the Lutheran churches in Louisville. A number of our people, among whom were Mrs. Quest and family, Gooses and Dr. J.A. Krack and others, moved to that city and started the first Lutheran church. Rev. John Krack, one of our faithful pastors, moved to Louisville in 1847 and for two years preached and worked for the establishment of a church. Rev. Jacob Keller, one of our pastors, seconded his efforts in that direction until the first Lutheran church was finally established in Louisville, from which all the other Lutheran churches sprang.

J.E. Zerger, Pastor
The Jeffersonian; June 13, 1918



The Clarence Sprowl Home, c.1895

Located off Billtown Road opposite the present Valley Park subdivision, this home belonged to Clarence Kennedy Sprowl, son of Dr. Robert and Mary Vance Sprowl. Seated left to right are: Mrs. Porter, Mrs. C.K. (Sally Beall) Sprowl, Clarence, Winn Jean, Edgar and Irvin Sprowl. A maid stands behind Edgar and Irvin.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



Clarence K. Sprowl Family

The Sprowls visited New York near the turn of the century and posed in their bathing suits for this picture, made on Staten Island.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.

The Floore House/Jefferson College

As the 20th century began, the old Jefferson College dormitory was home to the E.R. Sprowl family. It had been purchased in 1894 by J.W. Floore, whose descendants maintained ownership until 1975, and with whose name it became identified. At the gate are E.R.'s daughter Ethel, on the left, and Charlotte Howell. A maid is on the right.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



The E.R. Sprowl Family, 1901

E.R. Sprowl, daughter Ethel and wife Wilella with baby Shaw, on the porch of the Floore House. E.R., son of Dr. Robert and Mary Vance Sprowl, was a civic leader, public benefactor, realtor and energetic promoter of Jeffersontown.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



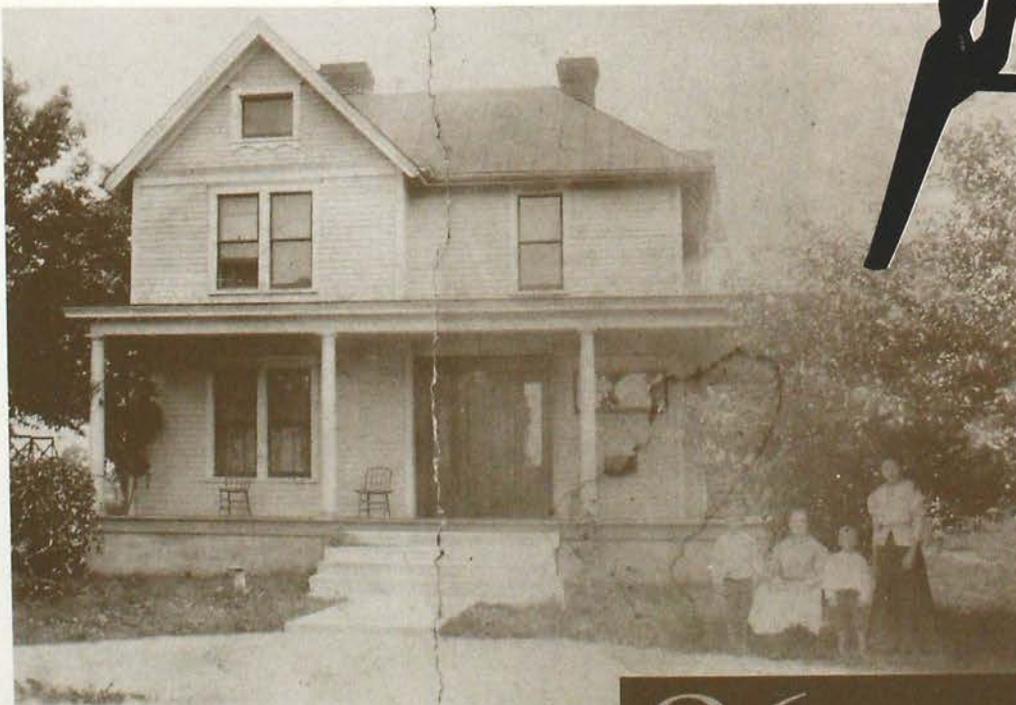
My mother [Eva Stucky Smith] moved to Jeffersontown with her parents and siblings around 1909. This had been her father's hometown and the family wanted to come back home. She lived to be 95 and could tell many interesting stories about Jeffersontown in the early 1900s. One event that she recalled concerned gas lights. Each evening one of the citizens [she remembered], Charlie Tyler, would go through the public square and light the gas lights.

Mary Ellen Smith, 1996

E.R. Sprowl Home

Shortly after the turn of the century E.R. Sprowl built this house for his family. It stood on Taylorsville Road just east of today's J'town Center. In front are: his son Shaw, the children's nurse, son Edwin and Mrs. Beach. Evelyn King Beach, a friend of Sadie Owings Sprowl, lost within five years after marriage her husband and two children. From that time she devoted herself to church and charity work. When Sadie died, she came to the Sprowl home to care for three year old Ethel, and remained for many years.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



A Telephone Line Crew

In 1906 this crew was installing telephone line in Jeffersontown. H.H. King is in the center; others are unidentified.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, R.G. Potter Collection.



The Principal's Residence

Frank Lutes and his wife Sallie lived in this white frame house on Taylorsville Road when he was principal of Jefferson College during the 1860s. After Mr. Lutes died in 1890, the house became Sallie's and she continued to live there after her second marriage to a Mr. Blankenbaker. Sallie is pictured at far right, Frances Hummel stands before the steps, and Pet Wisehart is the girl on the porch in this 1910 photo. Others are unidentified.

Courtesy of Jerry Eddleman.



A Sewing Circle

After store-bought cloth became available, women were freed from the chores of spinning and weaving, but they continued to make most of their family's clothing. In addition to sewing they trimmed their collars, cuffs and petticoats with crocheted lace, made knitted socks and shawls and kept the household linens in repair. These four ladies met regularly in each other's homes to quilt and sew. From the left are: Pet Wisehart, with a lap full of knitting; Sallie Blankenbaker; Frances Hummel and Sallie Goose.

Courtesy of Sallie Cheatham Smith.





Main Street, c.1900

Looking north on an unpaved Main Street (Watterson Trail) we see the Bruce Building on the far right. This three-story multi-purpose frame structure was erected by J.C. Bruce, a local contractor and builder of turnpikes, in 1907. It housed *The Jeffersonian* newspaper from 1909 until 1913. It was also the office of E.R. Sprowl and home to the town's first public library. At one time it even provided space for organization and community meetings. In more recent times it served as a tavern and an antique shop, among other things. On the left is the old log tavern, at this date the Jeffersontown Tailor Shop.

Courtesy of the Jeffersontown Museum.

Market Street, c.1900

Work is being done on either the unpaved road or the board sidewalk in this scene, believed to be the south side of Market Street (Taylorsville Road) just west of the town square. The store on the right is advertising various medicines.

Courtesy of the Jeffersontown Museum.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS

The Jeffersontown Board of town trustees met last night and a committee was appointed to purchase material and all equipment for installing electric street lights in the town....

The central part of the town will be lighted at present and it is the intention of the board to extend the lights just as soon as they have sufficient funds in the treasury or subscribed by the citizens to make it possible.

The Jeffersonian; May 7, 1914



The McKinleys

In 1894 David McKinley purchased the brick Kalfus house on Watterson Trail from John B. Scarce, who had purchased it 12 years earlier from Merritt Cleveland. David and Annie Scarce McKinley, the daughter of John B., are pictured on the front porch of the house in the early 20th century.

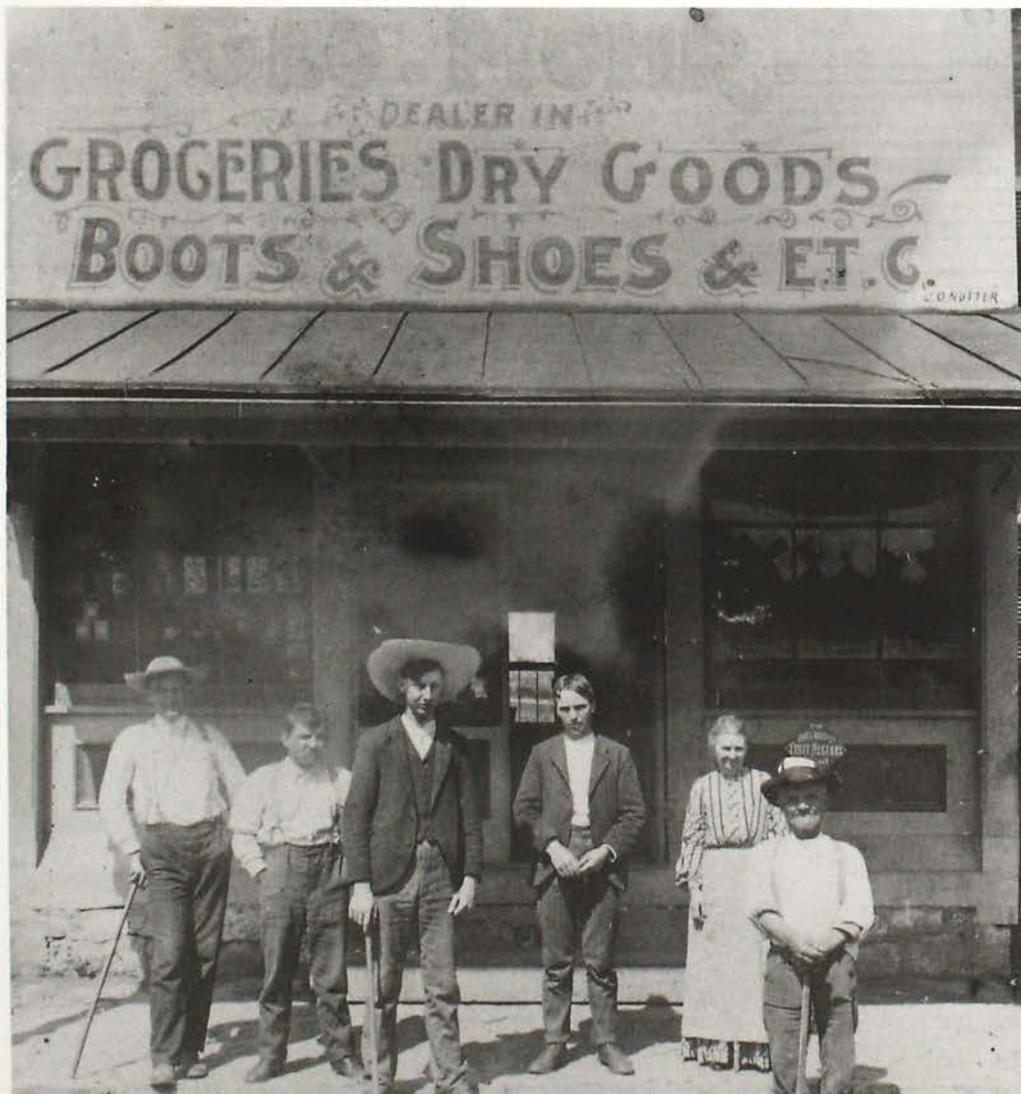
Courtesy of Betty Hedden.

The Town Square, c.1920

Horse drawn conveyances must now compete with automobiles as well as the interurban. All three appear in this view of the square. At left is the old frame Jefferson House (Frank Fanelli's Store), and a livery stable. A small building that housed a pool room sits back away from view, and the two-story weatherboarded structure with chimney is the old log tavern, at this date Wigginton's Grocery. The front of an interurban car is seen at right and behind it is the three-story Bruce Building.



Courtesy of Carol Rose.



Bauer's General Store

Fred Bauer's turn-of-the-century store on the town square sported a sign painted by J. O. Nutter. From the left are: an unidentified person; Fred, the brother of Sallie Bauer Bennett; Bruce Hoke; H. Knauer; an unknown lady and Elias "Duck" Thompson.

Courtesy of Ruth Bennett Hall.

Boarding and Livery Stable



In about 1912 the Weller and Gunn Livery Stable stood on Watterson Trail, apparently near the old Tavern on the Square.

Courtesy of Barbara Franck.



Mrs. Sweeney, Postmistress

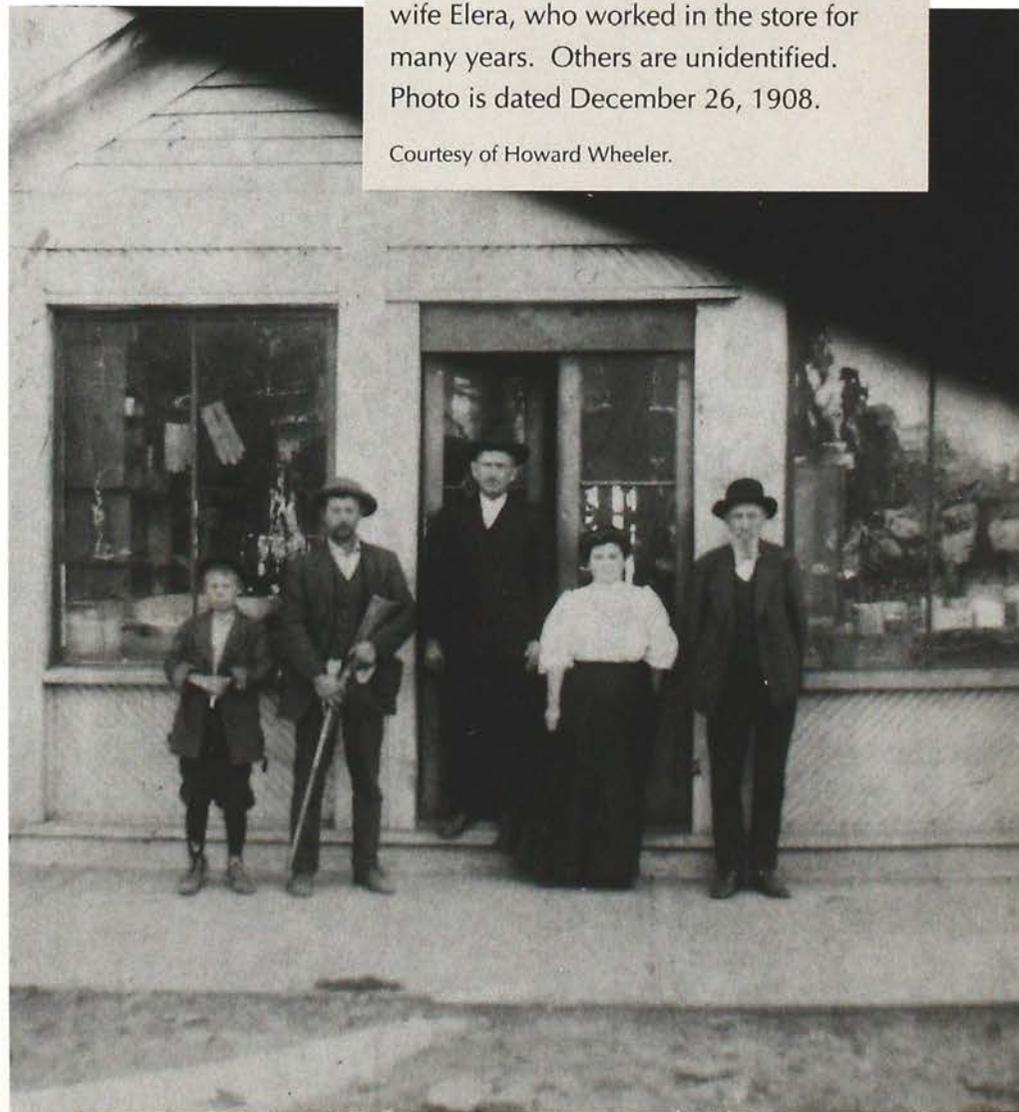
When Mrs. Nellie Sweeney, pictured in about 1910, was postmistress, the post office was located in the old Zilhart house (Haven Hotel) next to the residence and drug store of Dr. J.W. Wells.

Courtesy of George Hite.

Riley Brothers Store

Charles and Thomas B. Riley, sons of J.C. and Mary Cook Riley of Spencer County, ran a general store in Jeffersontown early in the 20th century. In 1909 a bake oven was added, making it the only bakery in this part of the county. The Riley Brothers Store offered "Green Trading Stamps for All Cash Customers" which could be exchanged for such premiums as "Rocking Chairs, Tables, Dishes, Parlor Lamps, Silverware, Shot Guns and hundreds of other useful articles for the home." Pictured on the right is J.C. Riley and next to him is Lula Shake, the sister of Tom's wife Elera, who worked in the store for many years. Others are unidentified. Photo is dated December 26, 1908.

Courtesy of Howard Wheeler.



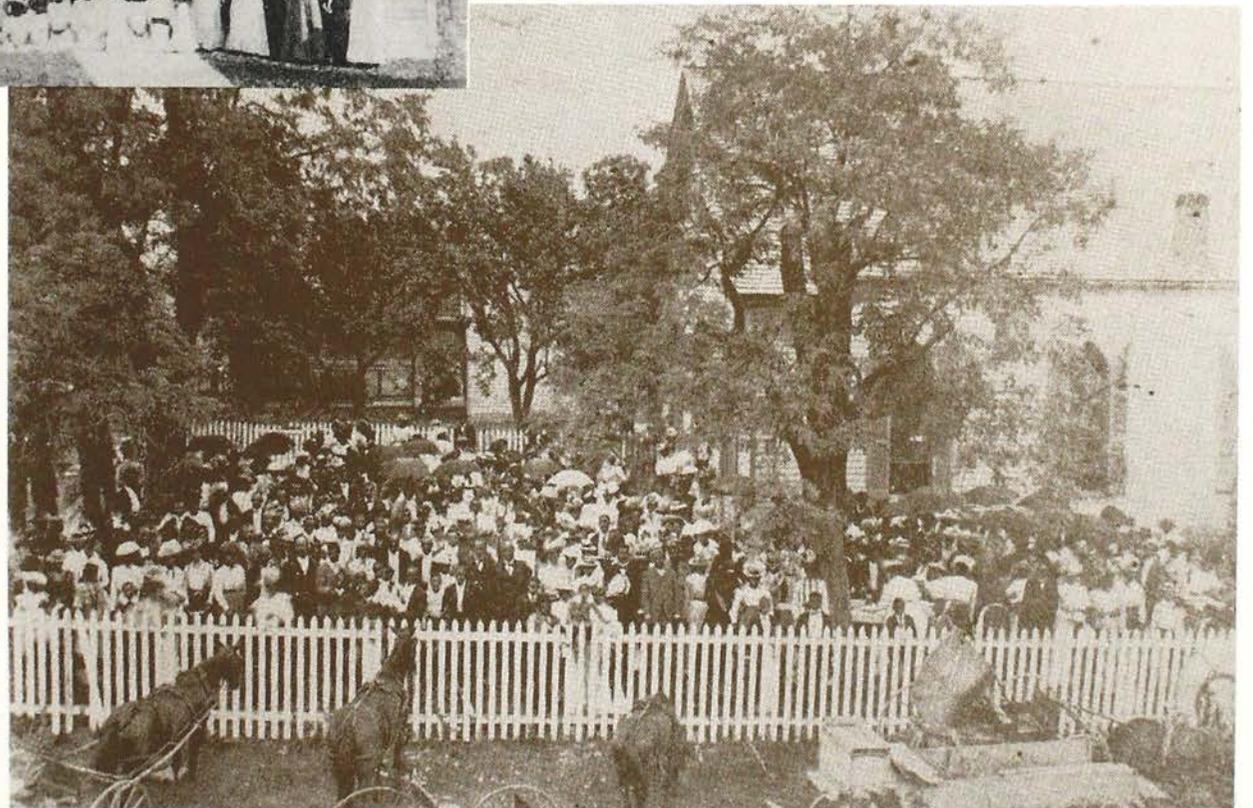


First Baptist Church, c.1910

In about 1833 Rev. Henry Adams, pastor of Louisville's first church for black worshippers, came to Jeffersontown and organized a congregation from among the black members of the Union Church. Shortly after 1850 they built a log church on the northeast corner of Old Taylorsville Road and Watterson Trail, a site occupied by First Baptist from that time to the present day.

By the turn of the century the congregation had constructed the frame church shown here, which was later enlarged and brick veneered. This building served the growing congregation until 1976, when it was razed to make room for a new, larger building completed the following year.

Courtesy of Rev. Thurmond Coleman.



First Baptist Church, c.1910

The frame church building, which faced Watterson Trail, had a lot surrounded by a white picket fence. In the forefront are horses and wagons used by the members for transportation. In the background is a frame house which also faced Watterson Trail and may have belonged at one time to J.H. Leatherman. Today this entire site is church property, occupied in part by an educational building.

Courtesy of Rev. Thurmond Coleman.



Ladies, c.1912

These unidentified ladies were members of the First Baptist Church. Their costume indicates the time period.

Courtesy of Rev. Thurmond Coleman.



W.A. Wheeler Family, c.1900

W.A. and his wife Arvilla are seated second and third from the right. W.A. was part owner of the Wheeler and Davis Mill.

Courtesy of Lois Knapp.

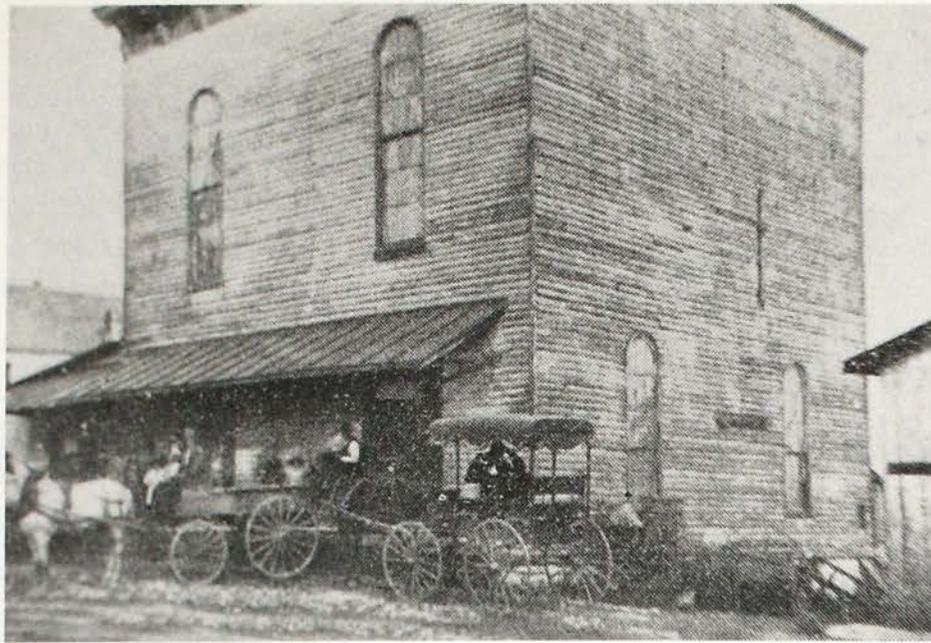


Bessie Bridwell

Bessie Bridwell (later Hedden) on the front porch of the old Kalfus/McKinley/Scearce house near the town square.

Courtesy of Betty Hedden.





Jeffersontown Roller Mill

In the latter part of the 19th century, a two-story frame roller mill was constructed on Watterson Trail just west of the Christian church. The building had an ornate front cornice and attractive arched windows. By 1910 the mill was owned by Wheeler and Davis, who dealt not only in flour, meal and feed but also in coal, plaster, cement, etc. The mill burned in July of that year.

Courtesy of "Jeffersontown, Ky., The Coming Suburb."

The fire was discovered by Mrs. Davis, wife of one of the members of the milling firm, whose residence is directly across from the mill. She immediately gave the alarm and aroused the town. The bucket brigade was soon formed.

Several attempts were made to enter the burning structure, but because of the density of the smoke, each effort was a failure. The flames raged so fiercely for a time that a number of other buildings caught fire. The Christian church was threatened but owing to the fact that it is a brick building with metal roof it was saved.

The residences of Messrs. Wheeler and Davis just across the street were ignited by the flames several times but the bucket brigade extinguished the fire. The Davis dwelling was considerably damaged by being scorched.

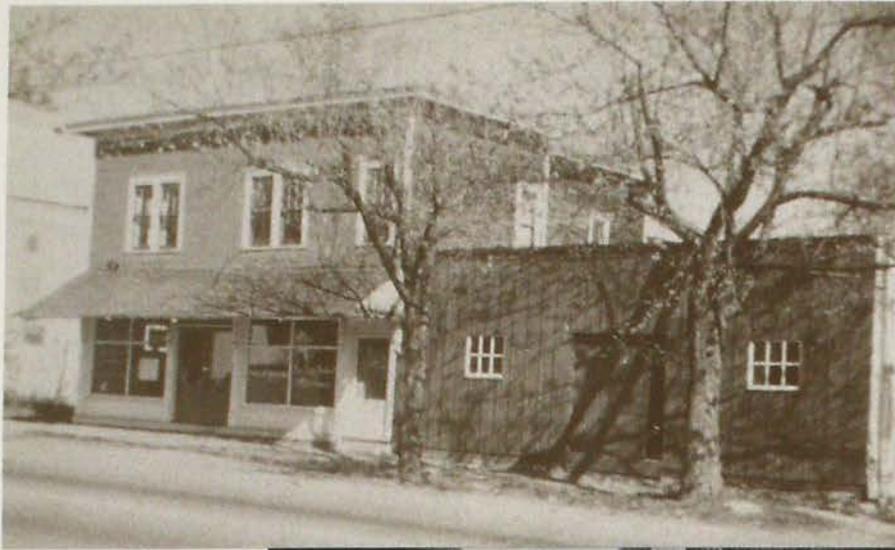
The Jeffersonian; July 14, 1910



The Jeffersontown Creamery

Known for the outstanding quality of butter it produced, the creamery was located in this frame structure south of the Seaton House on the corner of Billtown Road. In 1912 it was owned and managed by "Charles D. Tyler and Sons" who made 200 pounds of butter a week, which they delivered, along with buttermilk, to area residents. Fire destroyed the creamery in the 1920s.

Courtesy of "Jeffersontown, Ky., The Coming Suburb."



E. G. Hewitt Hardware

In 1915 E.G. Hewitt built a hardware store on the site of the old roller mill. According to *The Jeffersonian*, his store carried "everything from a screw driver to a two-horse plow." The pond which had serviced the mill remained behind the store, the town's only source of water for fighting fires.

Courtesy of Sandra Hewitt Topy.



Inside the Hardware Store

Edward Gilmore Hewitt is shown at right in his store, which remained in business on Watterson Trail until 1964. He and his wife Elizabeth lived in an apartment on the second floor. The customer is unidentified.

Courtesy of Priscilla Becker.



The Jeffersontown Hotel

Pictured in the 1970s, this is the house on the town square which in 1909 became the Jeffersontown Hotel. In 1907 it had been Jones Hotel, a boarding house run by Llewellyn Jones, who advertised "Pleasant Rooms, Good meals on short notice, good water and beautiful shade." The following year F.M. Burdett purchased the property, replaced the stable at the rear with a larger one, and hired Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Keller to run the Jeffersontown Hotel. It opened in January with a "Table furnished with the best on the market."

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



Llewellyn Jones

A native of Spencer County, Llewellyn and his first wife, Sarah Baird, purchased the old Floore house on the square in about 1905 and ran it as the Jones Hotel. He later sold the hotel and in January 1910 was appointed superintendent of the county poorhouse.

Courtesy of the Editor.

A short time ago, being old, weak and in delicate health I concluded to come to the county home for the aged and infirm, otherwise called the County Poor House. My original intention was to stay only until I could recuperate perfectly and be able to attend to business but I was welcomed so cordially and have since been treated kindly by Mr. Llewellyn Jones, the superintendent, that I begin to feel that I am indeed at home and don't care how long I stay.

I am an old man now, nearly four years past the scriptural age of three score and ten, and I have never seen Mr. Jones' equal for cleverness, kindness and industry in attending to the wants of those poor unfortunate men, women and children, from a two month old baby to a tottering man nearly a century old.

.... I [have] no complaint to make whatever, but all the buildings [need] repairing and renovating and also a new row of cottages built on the large building, where all would be under one roof Let the people of Jeffersontown also agitate this matter as an improvement here will also be a benefit to the flourishing town

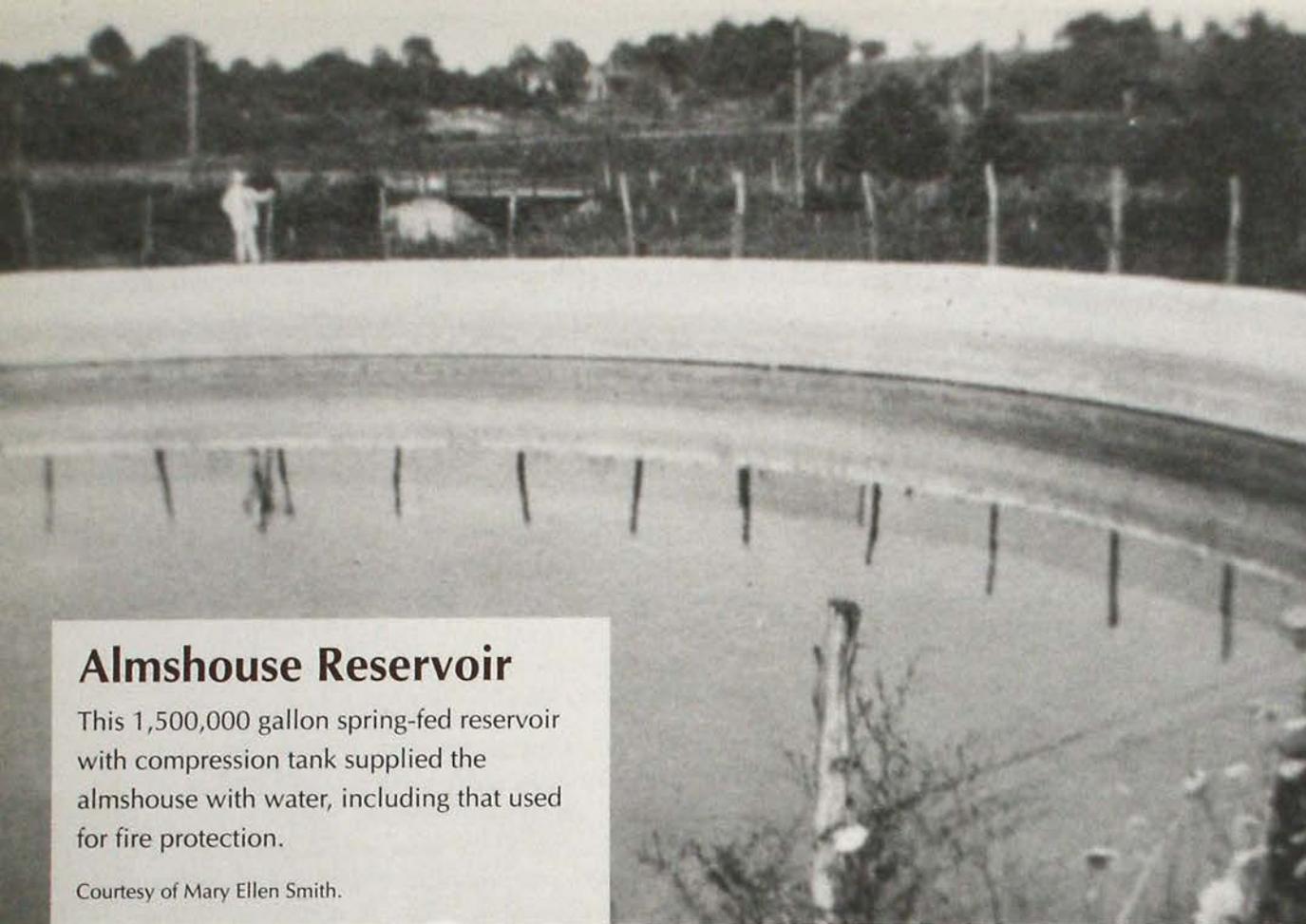
"Didymus"
The Jeffersonian; May 19, 1910

The Jefferson County Almshouse

In January of 1914, Jefferson County completed a new and beautifully designed almshouse located on the Jeffersontown site. This two-story brick and stone structure had a basement, electric lights, hot and cold running water and steam heat. There were 20 bedrooms, the superintendent's apartment, bath rooms, a dining room 50 by 62 feet in size, a kitchen, a hall and two reception rooms. Forty-one residents shared the facility and those who were able helped work the adjoining vegetable garden. A separate one-story 50 room facility housed African-American residents.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.





Almshouse Reservoir

This 1,500,000 gallon spring-fed reservoir with compression tank supplied the almshouse with water, including that used for fire protection.

Courtesy of Mary Ellen Smith.



Sprowl Road Marker

A favorite spot for photographs was this stone marker, which stood for many years where Sprowl Road intersects Taylorsville Road. In the background is the old W. Buchanan house, which still stands. Pictured is Charlotte Blankenbaker, about 1912.

Courtesy of Thomas Lovett.

At The Marker

The group is unidentified.

Courtesy of Jerry Eddleman.





Gregg's Addition

Gregg's Addition, developed by E.R. Sprowl, was Jeffersontown's first subdivision. It was located on the west side of Watterson Trail just beyond the early town limits, and opened with the sale of lots May 23, 1903. Mr. Sprowl opened an adjoining Second Addition in 1906 and sold all the lots in less than two hours. Pictured is the Hedden home on Watterson Trail, one of the homes in Gregg's First Addition.

Courtesy of Betty Hedden.

The Oechslins in 1901

Louis Oechslin, a native of Einsiedin, Switzerland, came to Jefferson County at the age of 22 and began working at the Zehnder Dairy Farm at Lexington Road and Cannons Lane. In about 1890 Zehnder helped him purchase 63 acres just east of Jeffersontown which, under Oechslin's care, became noted for its fine orchard of some 400 crabapple trees. Louis is pictured with his wife, the former Katherine Kaelin of Louisville, and their first four sons. From left: Louis Jr., Louis Sr., Joseph, Will, Katherine and Edwin.

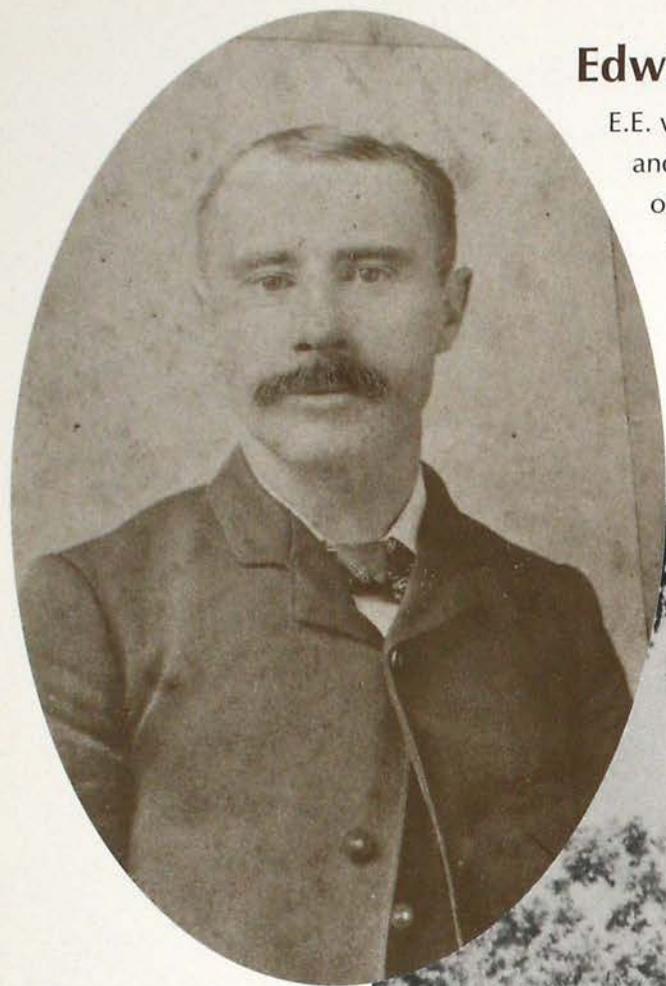
Courtesy of the Edwin Oechslin family.



The Oechslin Home

The two-story frame farmhouse, which faced Taylorsville Road, was built by Louis Oechslin in 1910. The attached rear section is the original house, built about 1850, which the Oechslins later used as a wash house. Today the stores of J'town Center occupy the site where the house formerly stood. A grove on the Oechslin farm was the scene of at least one picnic held in 1911 by St. Edward Church and School. After owning the farm for 68 years the family sold it to developer Jack Durrett who subdivided it into Harmony Acres and J'town Center.

Courtesy of the Edwin Oechslin family.



Edwin Everett Goose

E.E. was born in 1860, the son of Preston William and Elizabeth Hummel Goose. His father, one of the largest stockholders in the Jefferson Academy, saw to it that his children received good educations. In addition to being a farmer, E.E. was one of the organizers of the Jefferson County Bank and served for many years as the postmaster at Tucker Station.

Courtesy of Sallie Cheatham Smith.



The E.E. Goose House, c.1910

Located at Blankenbaker and Rehl Roads, this frame house belonged to Edwin Everett and Levia Jones Goose. Among those on the porch are Pet Wisehart, Sallie Goose, W.T. Jones Jr., W.T. Jones Sr. and Wilbur Jones.

Courtesy of Sallie Cheatham Smith.



Logging

Until early in the 20th century farmers seldom cleared all of their land, but kept some wooded acreage to provide timber for building and firewood. These unidentified men have been cutting logs, possibly to take to a saw mill. The young woman is probably posed for the picture.

Courtesy of Betty Hedden.

Goose/Cheatham/ Duncan House

Members of the Goose family were still living in this house on Rehl Road at the turn of the century. It was later owned by the Cheatham family, then the Duncans who restored it.

Courtesy of Valerie Duncan.



Right in front of the house, there used to be a picket fence around the garden. The garden ran out to the burial ground. There used to be a sinkhole out front and that was a fox den The old orchard out there ran right up to the quarry at Tucker Station. There was a big apple tree. We called it a June apple. It was right by that sinkhole where the fox's den was. That red fox used to come over in the daytime and catch Mother's chickens. She used to get so angry. Uncle John used to come out on the weekends and so he said, 'I will get that fox.' So he got the double-barreled shotgun and he climbed up in that apple tree. So he was up in that apple tree and lo and behold here came five little foxes out. He didn't know what to do. He could have dropped his gun and killed all five. But he got so excited, he shot and didn't get a one of them.

Theodore L. Kroeger Jr., "Blackacre," Samuel W. Thomas



The Kennedy School, c.1902

This school stood near Taylorsville Road on property that belonged at one time to William Kennedy. It was a frame structure typical of other one-room schools of that period, except for the decorative front porch where the children are posed.

Courtesy of Elizabeth Simon.

Our teacher in the little one-room school was Miss Daisy D. Bryan - she was a wonderful woman and a delightful teacher. She made history come alive. We had a piano and we would have songs for each season. The blackboard was decorated with special things, at Halloween we had pumpkins; [at] Christmas, holly.²

Emma Catherine Hunsinger Ash, c.1970

Inside Kennedy School, c.1915

Courtesy of Elizabeth Simon.



The Parlor at Wheatland, 1900

By the turn of the century the old Andrew Hoke farm, called Wheatland, was owned by Delaney E. Stark and occupied as a summer home by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Burge. This rare interior photo was taken by Joe Burge Sr., Stark's son-in-law, using flash powder to get the necessary light. Seated from left are: Alvin Burge, Fred Dahl, Catherine "Katie" Stark Burge and Marion R. Stark. The photographer can be seen in the mirror bending over his camera. Lace curtains complete the background setting.

Courtesy of Mary H. Myers.

In our parlor at home [was a] piano for Mother and Grandmother [There was] one loveseat and a table that held the oil lamps. Bookcases and many chairs set around the room. The parlor was used only one time that I remember as a funeral parlor. It was Hub [her Grandfather Goose] in 1947. I remember coming down and seeing him there so cold and the oil lamps tall around him. The parlor was used at Christmas time for the big tree. Mother would light the candles on the tree only one time because of the fear of fires.³

Sallie Cheatham Smith, 1985

The Stark and Burge Families at Wheatland, 1905

Posing at the side of the farmhouse are, seated from left: Joseph D. Burge, Marion Forrester, George G. Burge, Barbara K. Burge, Lydia Combs Burge, Catherine Burge, unknown girl, Kemp Stucky Burge, John M. Burge, unknown boy. In the swing set, from left: Nellie Stark Atwood, Lizzie Stark and Delaney Stark. Standing are: Conrad Burge, Tom Stark, unknown, unknown, Nellie Stark, unknown man, Malvina Jane Ball, Annie Burge, unknown woman, Katie Stark Burge and her husband Joseph.

Courtesy of Mary H. Myers.





A Farm Lane

This was one of the many lanes that gave access to Taylorsville Road in 1906.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives.

The Burge Children and Friends, 1905

Seated in the family car, muddy as cars often were in those days of unpaved roads, are, left to right, on floor in front: George and Barbara Burge. In the front seat are Marion, Joseph, an unknown girl and Catherine Burge. In the back are Kemp, John and Lydia Burge and an unknown boy.

Courtesy of Mary H. Myers.





Cedar Croft

Early in the 20th century this two-story frame house, belonging to Luther and Ollie Scheffer Owings, stood on Taylorsville Road about one mile west of the town square.

Courtesy of Louise Denny.



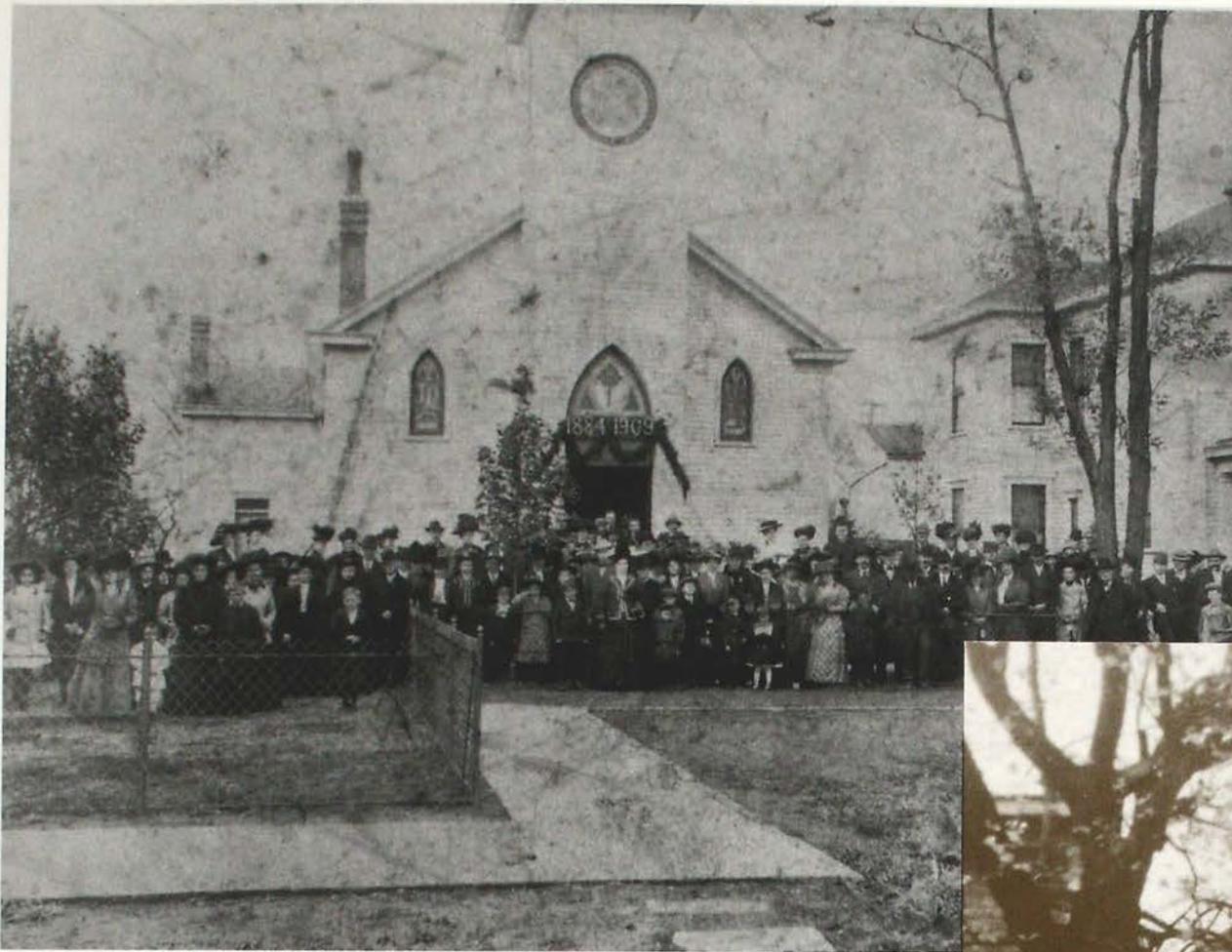
The Luther Owings Family

Luther, the son of Elisha Owings, was born near Jeffersontown in 1857. He became a druggist and was proprietor of a pharmacy in Louisville before moving to Jeffersontown in about 1906 to begin farming and stock raising. He was at one time the county's Representative to the General Assembly, Chairman of the Committee on Public Roads and was generally very active in public affairs. Seated from left are Luther C. and his wife Ollie holding Luthera; standing are Louise, Helen and Olivia.

Courtesy of Louise Denny.

There were all kinds of fruit trees out there: apples, peaches, plums and cherries. There [was] an apple tree in there they called 'black Annies.' These were almost like these double red delicious in color. But they didn't get very big, but I never tasted such a delicious apple. Those rustic coats were good along in January. They had an apple they called the old Ben Davis, and the maiden blush and a big June apple. I suppose Mother didn't use a third of the peaches. They would fall and the hogs would get them Back in the woods, there were about three trees that had those fox grape vines running up in them. They were good. They were as big as the Concord grapes, almost as big in the bunch, but they had a different flavor altogether Mother used to dry beans and peaches and all kinds of apples on top of the front porch. She used to get out through that window and put them on the top of that roof. If she had too many, she would also use the back porch.

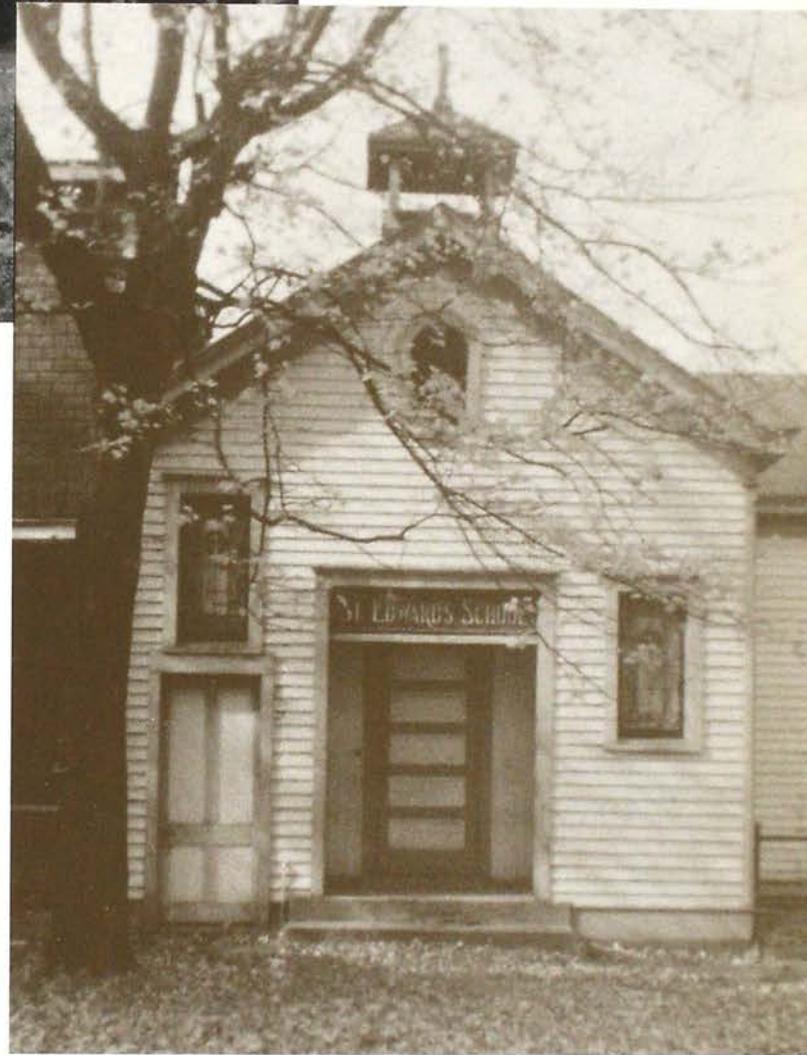
Theodore L. Kroeger Jr., "Blackacre," Samuel W. Thomas



St. Edward Church, 1909

In 1909 the congregation celebrated their 25th year on the town square. The frame church building, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, had a wainscoted interior and a belfry. Before its construction, and on weeks when no pastor was available, members traveled to St. Matthews for Mass.

Courtesy of St. Edward Church.



St. Edward Students, 1916

These were the students at St. Edward School in the spring of 1916. The pastor, Rev. Theo H. Riverman, is at center back; on the left is Sr. Celestine and on the right is the school's principal, Sr. Jerome. Both nuns were Ursulines who made the trip to Jeffersontown daily from their home at Mount St. Agnes on Newburg Road.

Courtesy of Mary Heintzman Scharfenberger.



St. Edward School, 1907

Additional property was purchased by St. Edward's congregation on the west side of the church lot, an old cottage was removed and a two-room school was built in 1907. In the first two years the number of students enrolled grew from 20 to 61. Enrollment remained steady until about 1940 when a slow increase doubled the number of students by 1950. Even an addition built in 1947 proved inadequate, and part of the rectory was put to use as classroom space. Faced with burgeoning enrollment and little room to expand, the church purchased 11 acres on Sue Helen Drive, where they opened a new school in 1956. This photo was taken in 1957 shortly before the old building was razed.

Courtesy of Mary Heintzman Scharfenberger.

Jeffersontown's Graded Public School

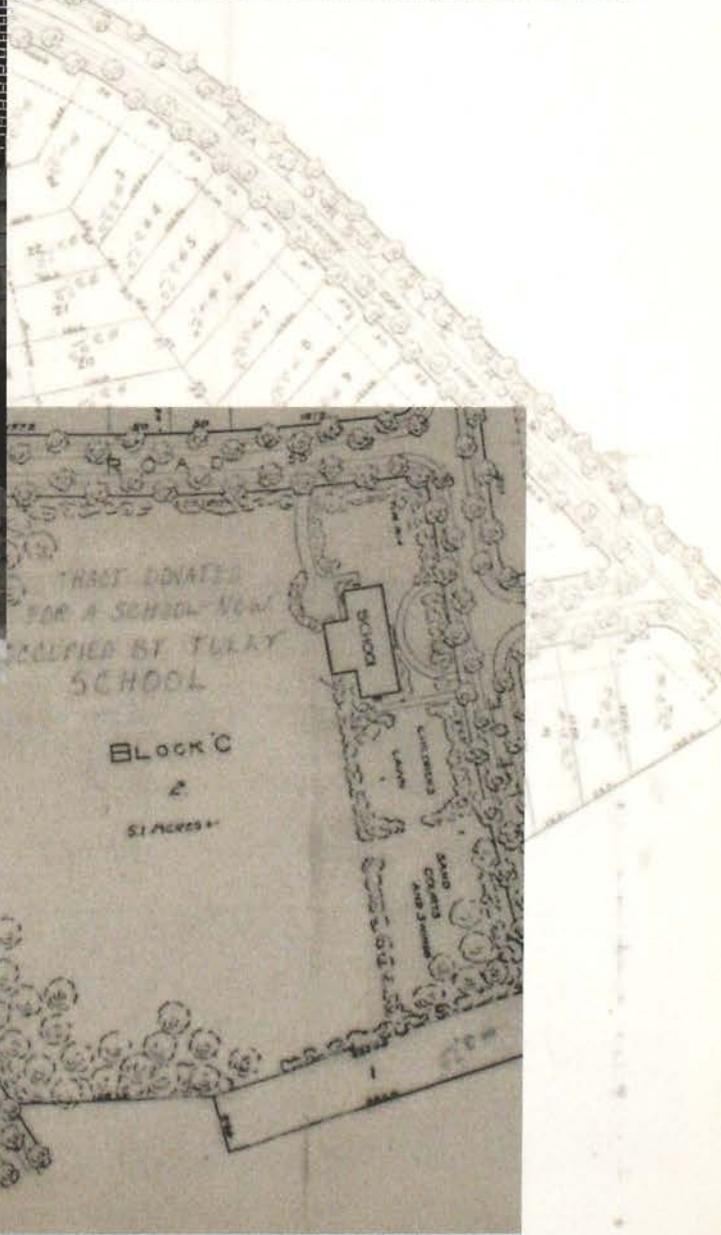
Designed by Brinton B. Davis, this building opened as Jeffersontown Elementary School in October 1914. It had four classrooms, with two grades taught in each, and was equipped with plumbing supported by a deep well water system. Construction was made possible by the Jefferson Heights Land Company, made up of John B. McFerran, E.R. Sprowl and J.M. Monohan, who donated five acres of ground on which the school was built. Money was raised through subscriptions of the people of the city and county, plus additional funding from the Board of Education.

Courtesy of Elizabeth Harris.



Students of Jeffersontown School, 1921

Courtesy of Elizabeth Harris.





The Summer Hotel

In 1907 Marie Windsor paid W. H. Ragland \$5,000 for this two-story frame and eight surrounding acres on Taylorsville Road. Mrs. Windsor remodeled the residence and operated it as a summer hotel expecting that most of her customers would be city people seeking a summer retreat. She was well acquainted with the business having previously operated the hotel at Fisherville. During the 1960s it was a restaurant called the Humphrey House before being torn down in about 1979.

Courtesy of Mildred First Tobe.

The Jeffersonian

On June 13, 1907, W.C. Barrickman, former editor-publisher of the *Shelby Sentinel*, launched *The Jeffersonian*, in association with J.C. Alcock. The newspaper was devoted to happenings in all of Jefferson County, but centered on Jeffersontown, where the office was located. Within a short time Alcock, a native of Glasgow, Ky., bought out Barrickman and published *The Jeffersonian* himself, adding his brother C.E. as business manager. In 1913 Alcock purchased half of the old Jefferson County Bank lot and built a one-story concrete block structure as a new printing office for the paper, which had been previously housed in the Bruce Building. This photo of *The Jeffersonian's* correspondents and office staff was taken in front of the new *Jeffersonian* Office in 1915 by Arden Wheeler. The following identification reads from left to right with the correspondents' names followed by the neighborhood each represented.



Back row: Thomas A. Brewer, foreman; Tommy Jones, pressman; Mrs. J.W. Gilmore, Prestonia; Miss Sallie Herr, Lyndon; Mrs. S.D. Thompson,

Prestonia; Mrs. J.H. Shively, Newburg; Miss Virginia Bell, Okolona; Mrs. S.S. Coe, Jeffersontown; Miss Mamie Clore, Middletown; Miss Sadie Skiles, Buechel; Charles Sibley, Fisherville; J.W.D. Renegar, Penn Run.

Front row: Mrs. Thomas A. Brewer; Miss Emma Bates, Smyrna; Miss Mae Edelen, compositor; Mrs. John Simcoe (wrote under initials A.B.C.), St. Matthews; Mrs. Lizzie Dean, Fairmount; Mrs. Ida Carrithers, Carrithersville; J.C. Alcock, editor, and son; William Chauncey, manager; Mrs. K.S. Mills, Seatonville; Miss Freda Schneider, Bardstown Road; Miss Anna Schlatter, Cane Run Road; Miss Verna Drake, Whitfield; Miss Abby Risinger and Mrs. F.J. Risinger, Fern Creek.

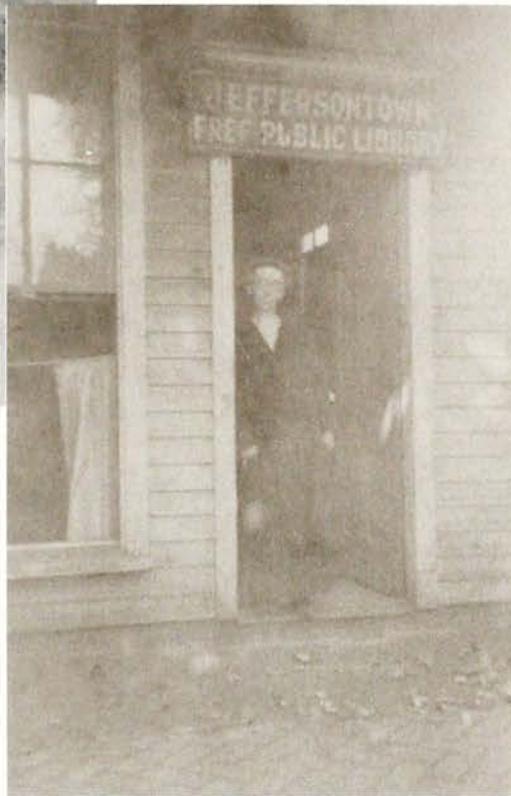
Courtesy of *The Courier Journal*.



Jeffersontown Free Public Library

The first free public library recorded in Jeffersontown was begun in 1911 on the second floor of the Bruce Building. It was run by the Current Events Club, which asked subscribers to donate money for the purchase of books; but the library was open to the public and free to all users, including those not living in town. By 1922 a Jeffersontown branch of the Louisville Free Public Library was being operated in a rented room. However, a town library was a sometime thing until Miss Betty Elswick took it over in 1948. The library is pictured here in about 1920.

Courtesy of Mary Ellen Smith.



The Librarian

Librarian Mary C. Stucky is pictured in the doorway of the town library.

Courtesy of Mary Ellen Smith.

In Their Automobiles

A wonderful variety of "machines" lined up in front of the Bruce Building, perhaps the end or beginning of a parade. The Bruce family is in the car second from right.

Courtesy of Carol Rose.





Visiting Mammoth Cave

Mammoth Cave at the turn of the century was a very popular attraction for Kentuckians. Trains offered special rates to the park, and in September 1909 this Jeffersontown group enjoyed a visit. First row, left to right: Charlotte Howell, Ruth Reid, Elizabeth Smith and the guide. Second row: unknown, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Will Bates, Drusilla Marshall, Mr. Nett, Johnny B. Morman, J.C. Alcock. Third row: Olivia Owings, Virginia Porter, Elizabeth Lynch, Mrs. J.C. Alcock, Ethel Sprowl, Ethel Baker, Mary Blackwell.

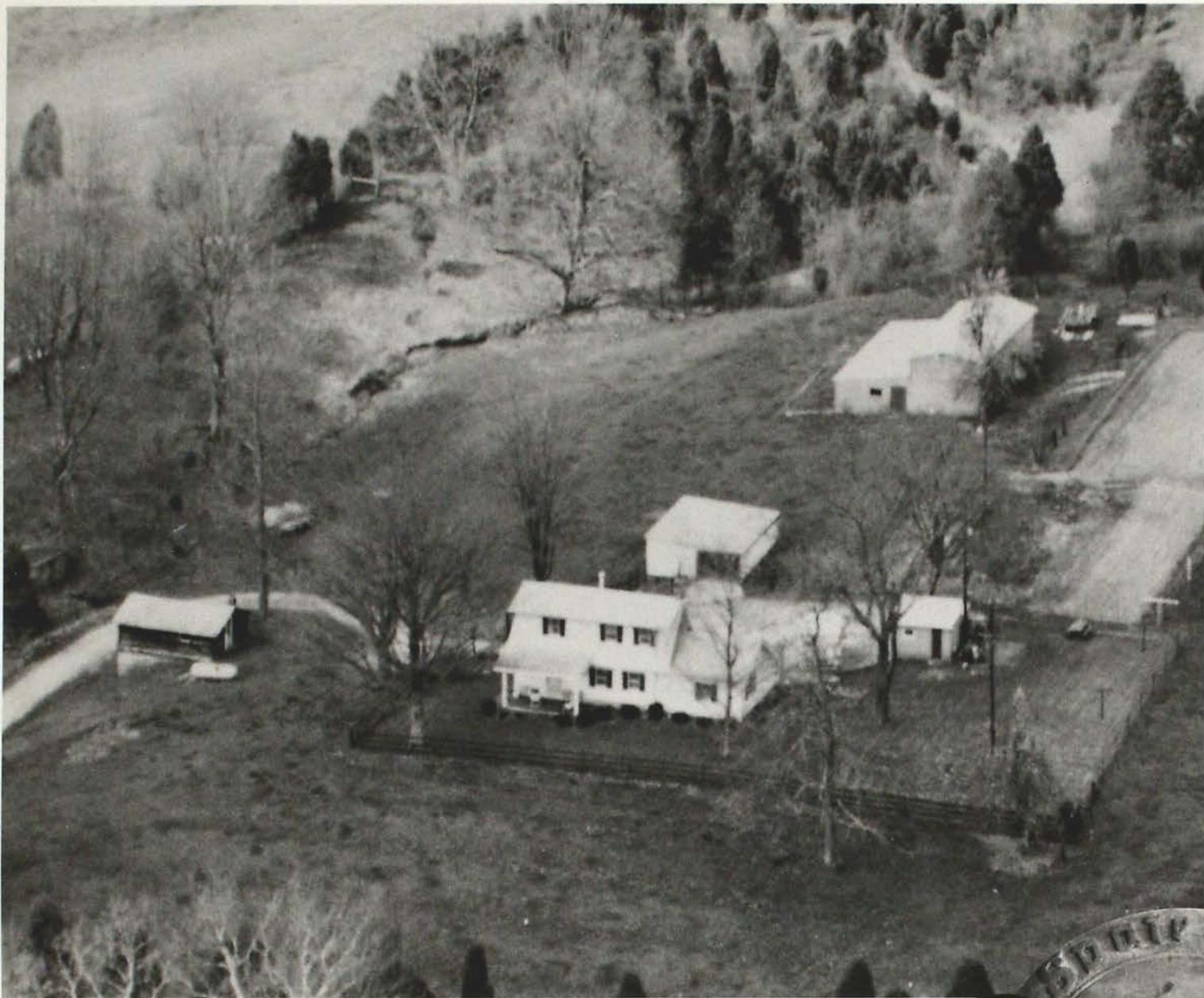
Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



Mittler's Huckster Wagon

During the early 20th century, Eberhart Mittler sold products from this horse-drawn wagon. In 1905 the Mittlers purchased the old Jefferson Academy building and made it their home, known locally as College Heights.

Courtesy of Helen Sisson.



Early Homestead/Scharfenberger Farm

This 1980 aerial photo shows that the homestead established here in the late 18th/early 19th centuries remains basically unchanged. The remodeled main house includes the log portion saved from a 1921 fire.

Courtesy of Mary Heintzman Scharfenberger.



Peter and Lydia Newman Ruckriegel

In 1905 Peter and Lydia purchased part of the old Samuel Frederick farm on Chenoweth Run from the Haylors and established a dairy business. From Peter and Lydia the property passed eventually to Ernest and Mary Heintzman Scharfenberger.

Courtesy of Mary Heintzman Scharfenberger.

All the buildings and all the trees had to be whitewashed. The way you use paint now, that's the way we used whitewash

When Daddy would go over to Tucker Station [the train station] to take a load of milk over to ship, many times he would take us kids. We were great singers. We manufactured a song of our own. It was 'Rocky Road to Dublin.' We would sit in that wagon, us kids yelling to the tops of our voices, singing that 'Rocky Road to Dublin.'

Mary Kroeger Hollis, "Blackacre," Samuel W. Thomas



Mary and Edna Kroeger

Daughters of Theodore and Amelia Kroeger, Mary and Edna are shown in about 1898 beside their home on the old Moses Tyler farm, where both were born.

Courtesy of the Blackacre Foundation, Kroeger Family Collection.



Henry and Elizabeth Haylor, c.1915

Henry Haylor, born in England about 1835, immigrated to America when quite young and piloted a tow boat on the Hudson River. Later he drifted west, married Elizabeth Dickey of near Georgetown, and finally settled near Jeffersontown. They purchased part of the old Samuel Frederick farm from the Martin Burkhart family. The farm is now owned by the Scharfenbergers.

Courtesy of Mary Heintzman Scharfenberger.

Old Jake had that pipe and he used Sloan's liniment and you could smell that a half a mile. That bull would be way down in that pasture and if Seigle would come over, that bull would come to the barnlot and parade up and down the fence.

Raymond T. Wheeler,
"Blackacre," Samuel W. Thomas

The Wheeler's Barnyard

In 1910 Joe Taylor Wheeler bought the old Moses Tyler farm on Tucker Station Road. The family is pictured near their barn, a frame structure which incorporates the old log barn built by Moses in about 1790.

Courtesy of the Blackacre Foundation,
Fulton Wheeler Collection.

I was out in the field with the horses drilling wheat or something and I heard 'Uncle Jake' Seigle hollering and carrying on and the bull raising heck. I stopped and listened and I said 'the bull is after Uncle Jake.' Well, I stopped and run as fast as I could up through the woods and just got there between the bull and him. He was trying to get the key into the front door and he couldn't get it in he was so nervous. He finally got the door open and I was standing there on the front porch and there was that bull and he was about to tear the place all to pieces. He went in and up over the mantel was a shotgun, double-barreled. He said, 'Kill the bull.' I didn't know that both triggers went off at the same time and I shot that bull in the butt and he went home. He used to be white but when I got home he was the pinkest bull you ever did see. Made him sick for about a week. I thought I had killed him. I didn't know what my daddy was going to say. He was a mean old bull. Daddy had to get rid of him before he killed somebody. He would just walk up and take a gate off the hinges. He weighed 1800 pounds. Mean son of a buck.

Fulton Wheeler,
"Blackacre," Samuel W. Thomas



Children of Joe Wheeler

The Wheeler children in front of their farmhouse, about 1915.

Courtesy of the Blackacre Foundation, Fulton Wheeler Collection.

We slept upstairs over the dining room. I was the oldest. The first thing I can ever remember in my life is we had some kind of disease. There was three of us in bed. Dr. Blankenbaker of Jeffersontown was our doctor and he came in there and put a plate or something on the floor in the middle of the room and burned sulphur. I will never forget that. One of them died in between me and Fulton as well as I remember.

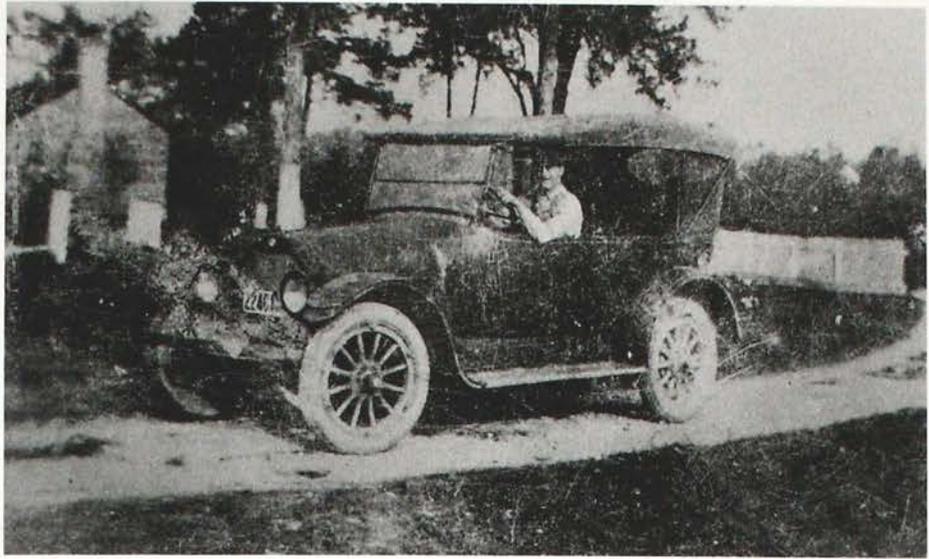
Raymond T. Wheeler,
"Blackacre," Samuel W. Thomas



Cycling

Two of Joe Wheeler's sons cycling on their father's farm, today's Blackacre State Nature Preserve.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives,
Fulton Wheeler Collection.



The Road By Moses Tyler's House

Automobiles were fast replacing the horse and carriage when this picture was taken in about 1920 on the Joe Wheeler farm; but the old road, which passed in front of the Wheeler farmhouse, had been in use for many years. Left of the auto is the old Moses Tyler stone house where the Wheelers slaughtered their hogs.

Courtesy of the Blackacre Foundation, Fulton Wheeler Collection.



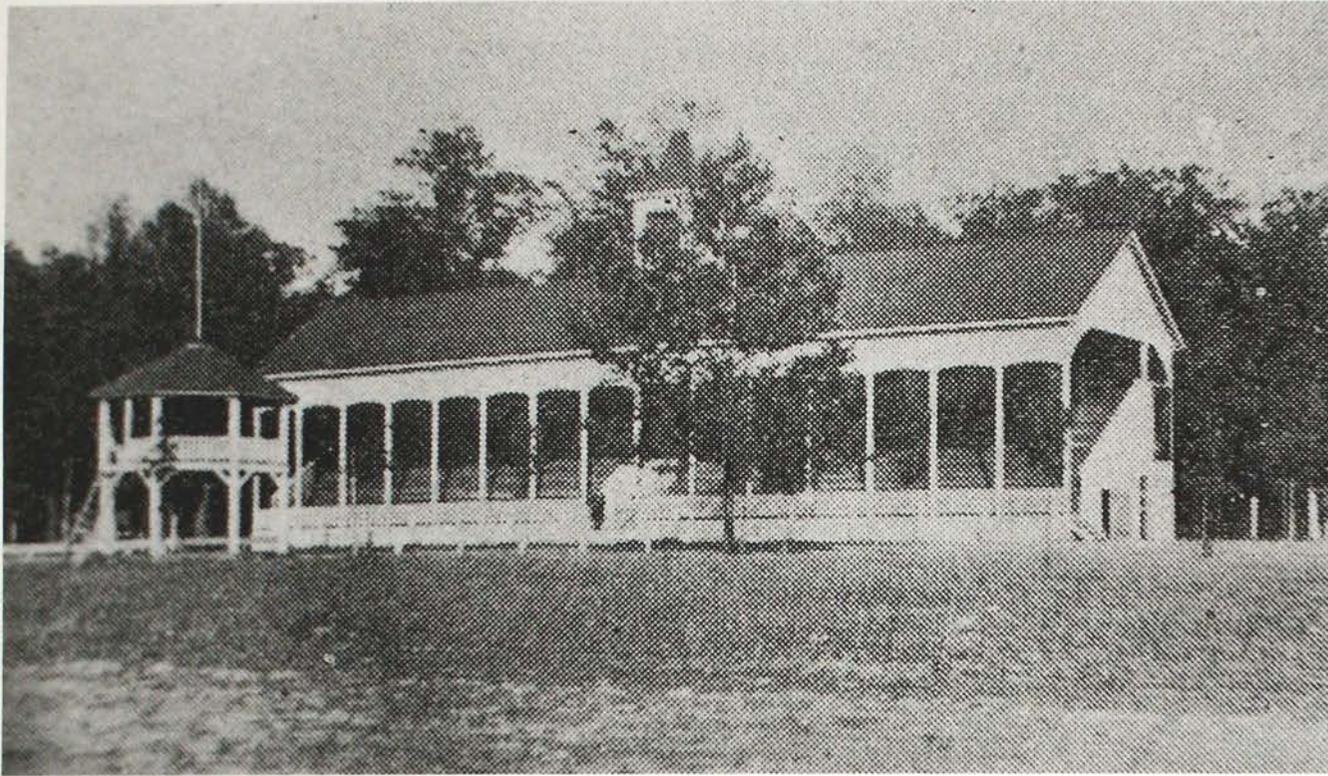
Hog-Killing Time

Unidentified men are shown with newly butchered hogs on a Billtown Road farm in about 1920.

Courtesy of Julia Ellingsworth Easley.

We used it to store onions and kill hogs. We made a lot of onions and we always killed hogs in it [the stone house]. Made lard, sausage, trimmed the hams and then carried them up to the smokehouse. My job was smoking that stuff. My daddy used to sugar cure them. You have never tasted nothing like it. We had milk gravy with it. When we were killing hogs we had a big iron kettle, 40 or 50 gallons. Put hog heads and all that stuff in there and cooked it. Made head cheese Made lard right there too. Right in that house.

Fulton Wheeler,
"Blackacre," Samuel W. Thomas



The Fairground's Pavilion

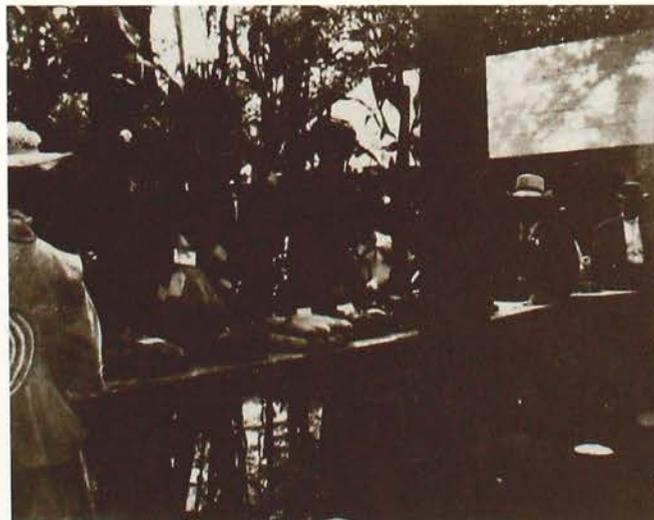
What may be Kentucky's oldest continuously held county fair was begun in the 1870s, when a group of Jefferson County farmers met in a shady grove near Fern Creek, swapped horses, watched local boys compete in athletic games, and voted to make it an annual affair. A number of county fairs were organized in those days only to disappear when a rainy year made the roads impassable, but the Jefferson County Fair prospered. The original fairgrounds, 35 acres on Fairground Road, was at that time the center of the county's truck farming district. Known as the "Fern Creek" Fair, the event attracted crowds from all parts of north-central Kentucky, making it not only one of the oldest but one of the largest in the state. However, the Jefferson County Fair Company was not organized until 1900. Stockholders ran the fair until 1928, when it was supplanted by Jeffersontown's Community Fair.

Courtesy of "Jeffersontown's Past 175 Years."

Fair Display

Charles E. Hunsinger's farm display at the Jefferson County or "Fern Creek" Fair in about 1904.

Courtesy of Marjorie Weeks.



A midway nightly, dancing in the new pavilion, dog show and one of the finest horse rings outside of the State Fair, will be among the leading attractions. Dancing will be from 7:30 o'clock until 11:30 when the last interurban car leaves for Louisville, the fair being one of the attractions to which the urban residents have flocked each year.

All those weird, thrilling shows that from the days of the alchemist have made credulous humanity's hair stand on end will be seen on the midway. There will be the sword swallower, the fire eater, the magician and the fortune teller whose palm must be crossed with silver before the dark secrets of the future are unfolded.

A chicken dinner daily also will be served.

The Jeffersonian; August 2, 1923



William Frederick "Bud" and Millie Norman Hunsinger

Bud and Millie Hunsinger owned the farm later known as Nunnlea from about the time of their marriage near the turn of the century until Bud's death in 1932.

Courtesy of Marjorie Weeks.



Picking Peaches

Many varieties of fruit were grown on farms in the Jeffersontown area from the earliest days. Here Claude Hunsinger and his father Charles E. pick peaches at their home on Hikes Lane in about 1906.

Courtesy of Marjorie Weeks.

I was told by my father that the volume of water ordinarily in Beargrass Creek had diminished very greatly since his boyhood; that it was then a bold stream. I can fully appreciate it. It has diminished very greatly within my own memory. In my boyhood it never went dry in summer. Now it always does or nearly so. The clearing of the country has caused the change I suppose.⁴

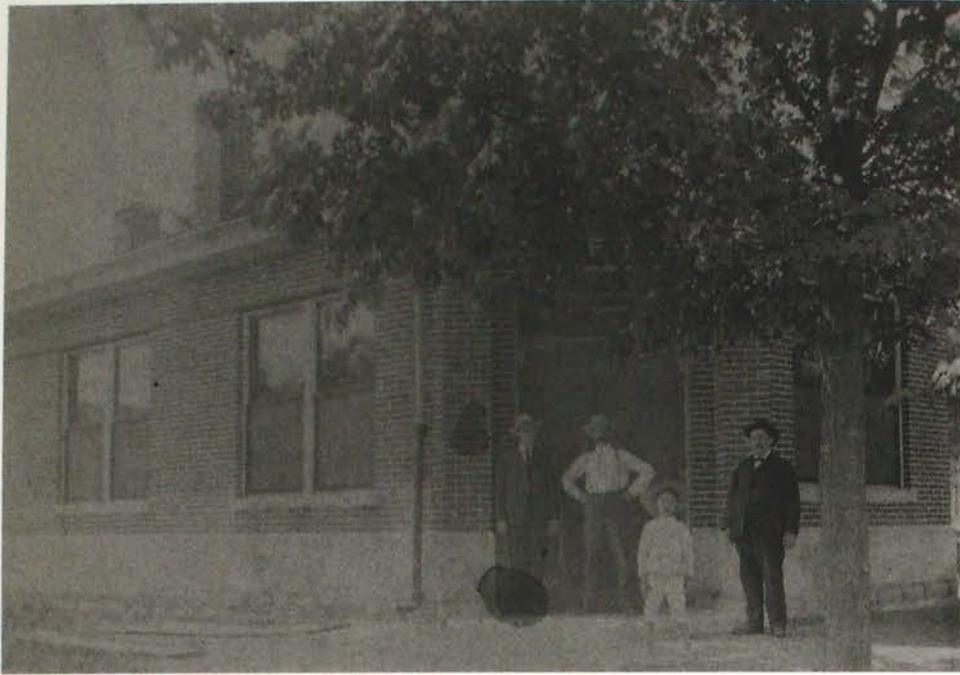
Thomas W. Bullitt,
My Life at Oxmoor



Wading in the Creek

Three friends of Julia Hunsinger wading in Beargrass Creek about 1906. All of the girls attended Louisville Girls High School. From left are: Grace Henry, Mary Jobson and Marian Smith.

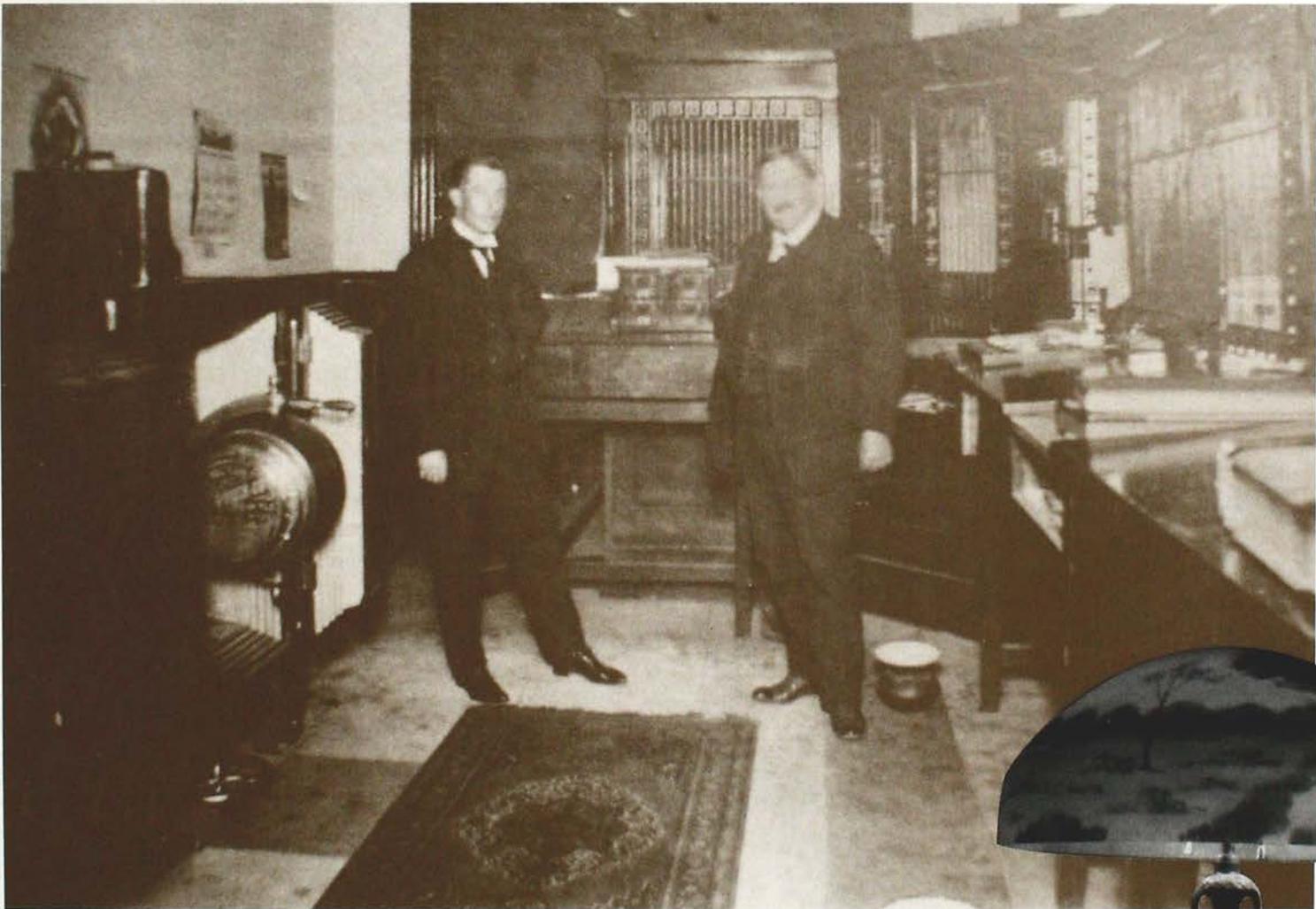
Courtesy of Marjorie Weeks.



The Jefferson County Bank, c.1907

Constructed in 1904, this one-story brick building housed the newly organized Jefferson County Bank, whose directors were among Jeffersontown's prominent citizens. A geodesic survey marker is located on the side of the structure, which a later rear addition has made longer than shown here. The bank moved in 1927 and since that time a succession of businesses has occupied this space. In front are (from left): bank president H.N. Reubelt, E.R. Sprowl, William Bryan and bank cashier D. Price Vanarsdale.

Photo courtesy of Marcia Horton.



Interior of the Original Jefferson County Bank Building

On the left is the old safe in which money and valuables were stored.

Courtesy of Betty Hedden.





Feeding the Chickens

In the many years before women were able to find employment outside the home, they often raised chickens in order to earn extra money for themselves and their families. Eggs in excess of those needed for their own cooking could be traded at the general store for things they could not produce on the farm. These chickens were being fed in about 1910 at Beechland.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.

William P., Sallie Bauer Bennett and their children lived in a white house on a farm on the Jeffersontown-Middletown Road which is now part of Bluegrass Industrial park. On Sunday morning Mr. Bennett often hitched the horse to the hay wagon and drove to Jeffersontown to meet the Interurban that would bring friends and family from Louisville.

At the farm there would be a delicious fried chicken dinner with all the wonderful "fixins" prepared by Sallie Bennett. Neighbors and family that lived nearby would join the crowd. After eating, everyone climbed atop the hay wagon for a short ride to the 'Walnut Grove' which was a beautiful grassy area on the farm surrounded by huge walnut trees. Teenagers scurried to set up the croquet set while sons Earl and Jim Bennett organized a ball game. The women sat on the grass to talk and watch the children play. As the sun began to drop everyone climbed aboard the hay wagon for the short ride back to the house. Teenaged Jim always brought the Graphophone to the porch that surrounded part of the house. As he played records people danced on the porch, sang, and just visited.

As darkness fell Jack-O-Lanterns on the porch were lit. Then the horses were once again hitched to the hay wagon and Mr. Bennett made the trip to Jeffersontown to meet the Interurban that took the guests back to Louisville. Everyone was tired but happy after a day of enjoyment at the Bennett Farm.⁵

Ruth Bennett Hall, 1996



A Day in the Country

The William P. Bennett family and friends in about 1910.

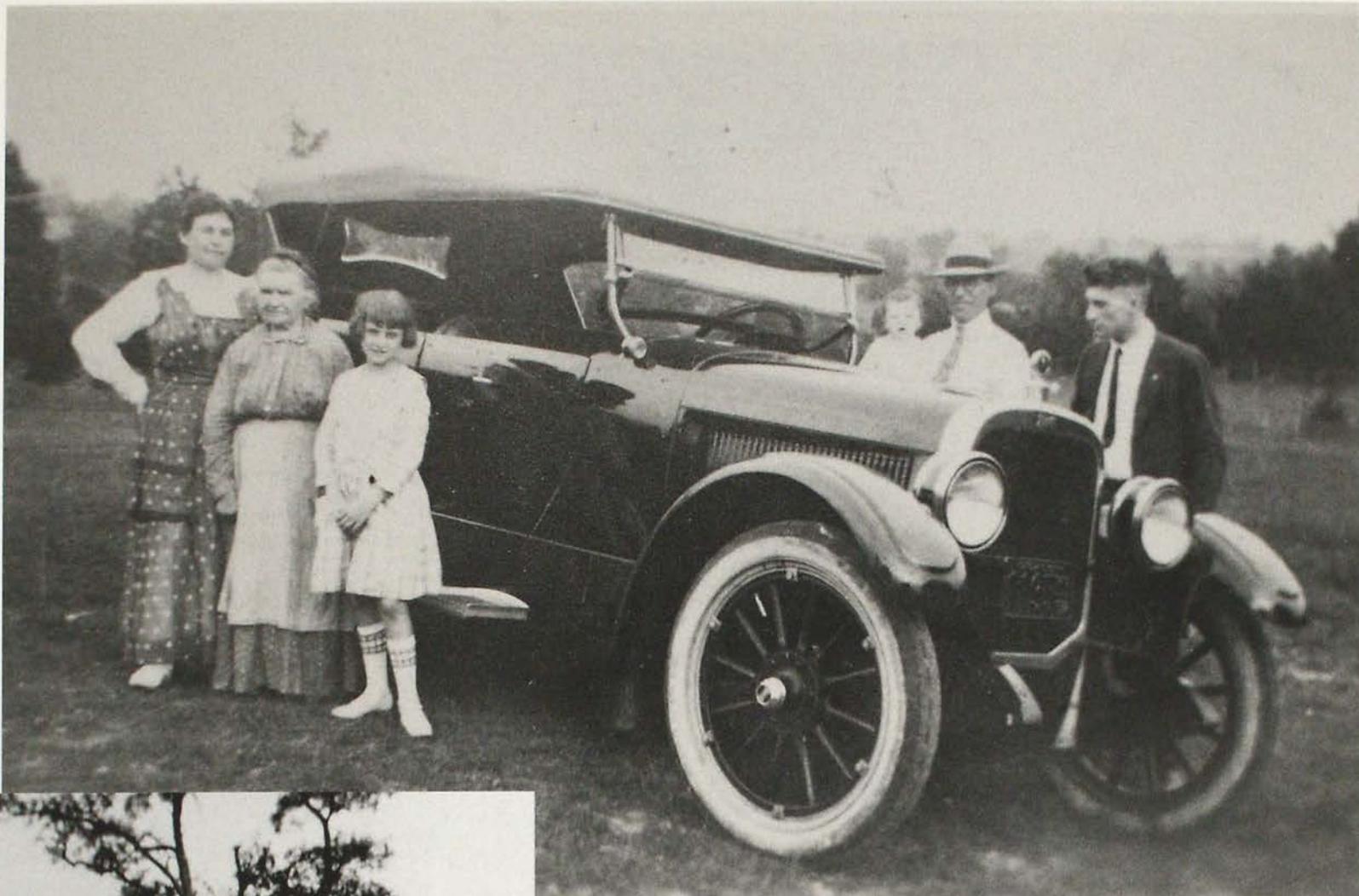
Courtesy of Ruth Bennett Hall.



Frances Tucker

Frances and her pony cart on Taylorsville Road in about 1915. The house in the background belonged to her grandfather, Charles Tucker; today it is the home of Mayor and Mrs. Daniel Ruckriegel.

Courtesy of Alvin Albert.



The Chandler, c.1918

Earl Bennett had an automobile agency in Louisville through which he sold the Chandler automobile shown here on the Schulte farm. From left: Sallie Bauer Bennett, Elizabeth Schulte, Ruth Bennett, baby Eva Bennett, Earl and Jim Bennett.

Courtesy of Ruth Bennett Hall.



The Reflection Pond

A lovely spot on the Schulte's Watterson Trail farm where the family enjoyed gathering on a hot day.

Courtesy of Ruth Bennett Hall.



The Watermelon Patch

Roy Voelker and Ruth Bennett enjoying watermelon on the Bennett farm.

Courtesy of Ruth Bennett Hall.



Saw Mill

Saw mills were of great importance in growing communities. One stood on the William Goose farm for many years, where this steam saw mill is pictured after the turn of this century. The boarded camp wagon on the left indicates that the mill was being worked by itinerant millers, probably aided by men from the neighborhood.

Courtesy of Sallie Cheatham Smith.

The Swan Home, c.1910

At the home of Luther Swan on Billtown Road opposite Fairgrounds Road are, from left: Rose, Luther, Elmira, Strother L., Carrie and Lottie Swan.

Photo courtesy of Carol Hart.





Winter Fun

Phil and Pearl Haag, children of Fred Haag, enjoyed having almost enough snow for sledding in about 1910.

Courtesy of Martha Potter Mills.



Gruber's House in the Snow

January 1918 experienced at least one heavy snowfall, as seen in this picture of the Gruber family's house on Watterson Trail taken from the yard of the Fred Stucky home. But far more disastrous was the virulent form of flu known as Spanish influenza which broke out at Camp Taylor that year and spread to the civilian population. Eight hundred and seventy nine flu related deaths occurred in Jefferson County alone.

Courtesy of Mary Ellen Smith.



Ice Skating

Will Bryan, his sister Aileen and an unidentified friend (standing) ice skating at Beechland. Will, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, appears to be in uniform.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



A Horse-Drawn Sleigh

Members of the Hunsinger family in their sleigh on Hikes Lane about 1905.

Courtesy of Marjorie Weeks.



[Handwritten text from a document, likely a deed or survey description, mentioning Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Livingston Heights.]



Jeffersontown, 1913

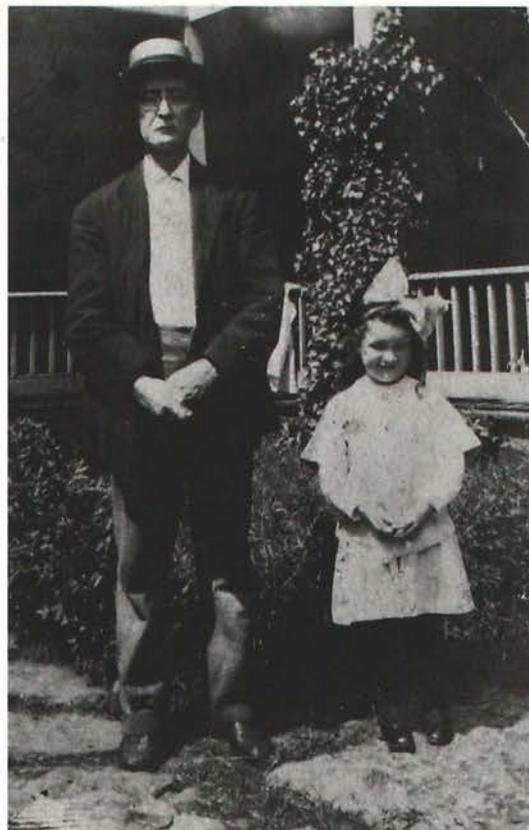
Louisville Title Company's Map of Louisville and Jefferson County depicts the early spread of Jeffersontown beyond its original limits. Livingston Heights, Jefferson Heights, Centralia and Greggs First and Second Additions are early subdivided developments.

Photo courtesy of The Filson Club Historical Society.

Dr. J.W. "Billy" Wells

Dr. Wells, pictured in about 1916 with his niece Mildred Anders, operated Wells Drug Store on the northeast corner of the town square. He sold the store following the death of his wife Ida in 1915.

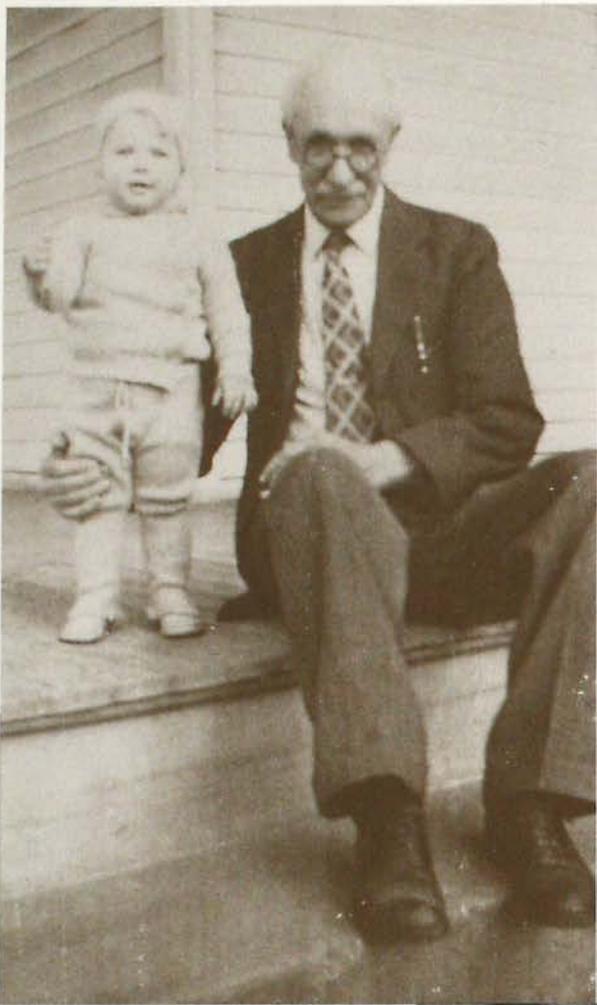
Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives,
R.G. Potter Collection.



In the Winner's Circle

Jeffersontown's Roscoe Goose on Donerail. A descendant of one of Jeffersontown's pioneer families, Roscoe attained fame as the winning jockey in the 1913 Kentucky Derby. Later he and his wife Frances became known for their post-Derby dinners where, according to Eddie Arcaro, "everybody came by." Roscoe became such a legendary figure that on meeting him people were often heard to say, "So there really is a Roscoe Goose."

Courtesy of Kinetic Corporation.



Dr. Ernest Oatey and Elizabeth

Dr. Oatey, pictured in the 1930s with Dr. John Bishop's daughter Elizabeth, opened Oatey Drug Co. in the old Wells' store.

Courtesy of The Filson Club Historical Society.



The Oatey Drug Company

Dr. Oatey's Jeffersontown store, advertising "Drugs, Chemicals and Sundries," opened on January 6, 1917. A souvenir was given to all who attended. Within the next few years Dr. Oatey moved his store to the Bruce Building, shown here.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives.

Horse and Buggy Days

Thomas A. and Irene "Rene" Goose Jones on a farm lane near Rehl Road in about 1920.

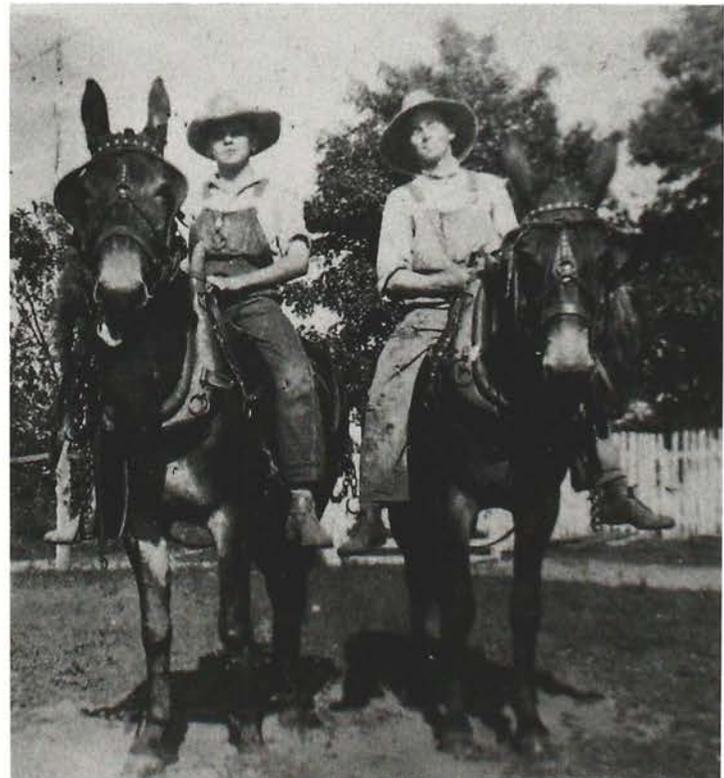
Courtesy of Sallie Cheatham Smith.



Riding Their Mules

Brothers Phil and Oscar Haag are pictured in about 1910 riding their mules near Jeffersontown.

Courtesy of Martha Potter Mills.





The Jones Brothers c.1910

Rene Goose (Mrs. Thomas) Jones and her four sons on the porch of the William Goose Jr. house on Rehl Road. The two-story home had an original log portion which today is exposed and completely remodeled. Seated are, from left: Wilbur T., Edgar, Tom and Clifford Jones.

Courtesy of Sallie Cheatham Smith.



Averil Martin

Averil, daughter of William and Fannie Gunn Martin, is pictured in 1915 at age 11.

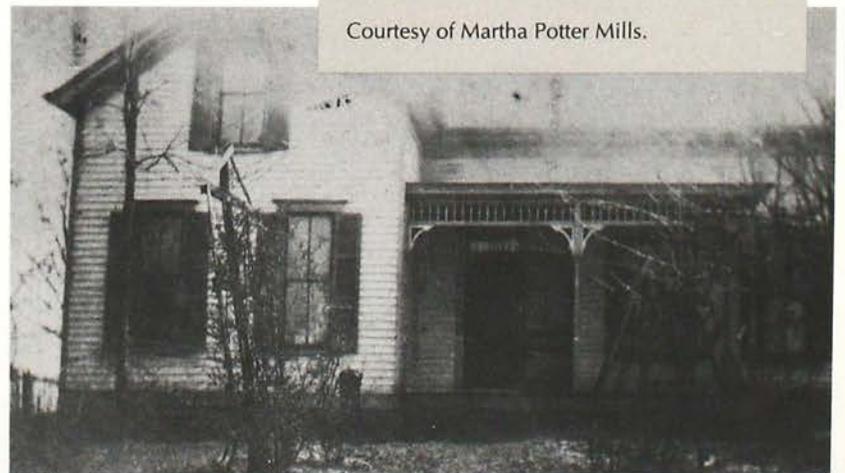
Courtesy of Averil Martin McDaniel.



The Haag House

Fred and Birdie Swan Haag lived in this house on Billtown Road. It and the surrounding farm remained in the Haag family for many years.

Courtesy of Martha Potter Mills.





Onion Field, c.1915

Onion seed was a large cash crop for many members of the community when this photo was made. Thousands of barrels were shipped annually, all grown on farms like this one owned by the Baumlisbergers on Billtown Road. Mary Baumlisberger, daughter of Frederick and Magdalena, is second from right. Others are unknown.

Courtesy of Mary W. Metzner.



Frances, Mary and Walda, c.1915

Frances Knauer, Mary Baumlisberger and Walda Knauer in front of one of the many picket fences which lined area streets in earlier years.

Courtesy of Mary W. Metzner.



Forrest Radcliff, Mail Carrier

Forrest delivered mail on horseback to Jeffersontown residents but the horse he is riding here, in about 1915, is hitched to a carriage.

Courtesy of Rita Radcliff Bandy.



Ethel Beach Sprowl

Ethel, the daughter of E.R. and Sadie Owings Sprowl, is pictured at about age 16.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



Ludwell McKay Bryan

"Lud," the son of Charles and Lizzie McKay Bryan, was born in 1875 in the home built by his grandfather, Dr. William Bryan, on Six Mile Lane. He married Ethel Sprowl in 1912 and was for many years a mail carrier for the Jeffersontown Post Office, delivering first on horseback and later in his Model T.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.

"Brownie," Assistant Mail Carrier, Jeffersontown R.F.D. #13

From 1924 until 1930 Brownie rode with Lud Bryan on his mail route and became known as the assistant carrier. Lud drove a Model T and Brownie sat on the running board next to the engine where he stayed warm.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.





Barto Roemele

Barto played on the town's ball team in about 1900.

Courtesy of Helen Sisson.



Jeffersontown's Ball Team, 1914

Baseball was very popular and games were among the town's major sporting events for many years.

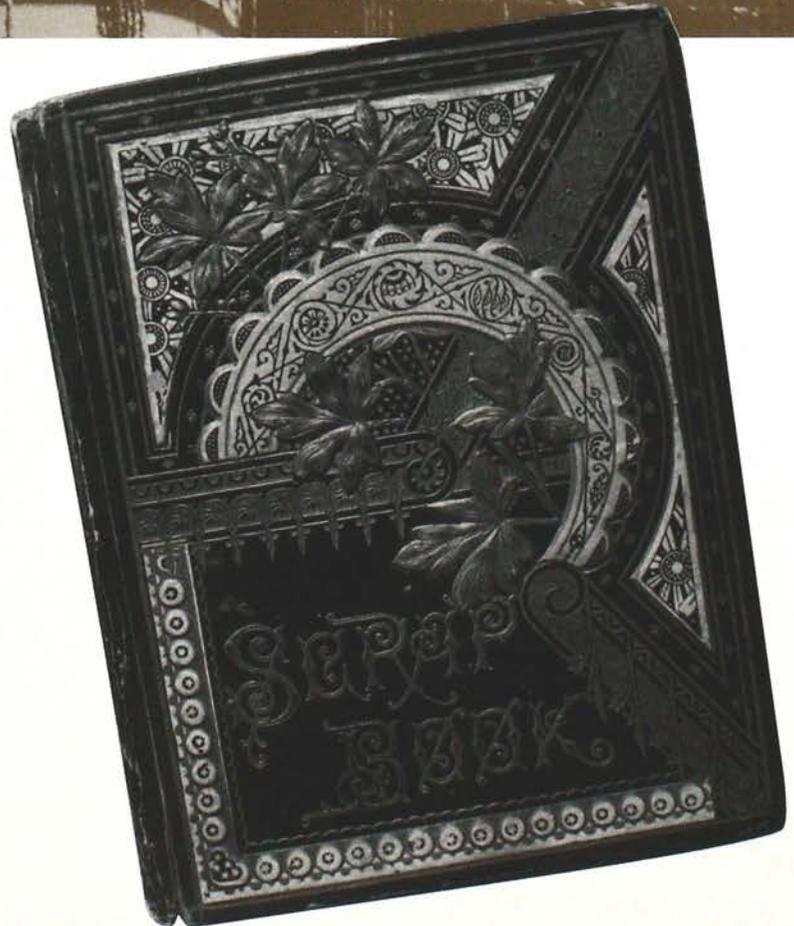
Courtesy of Betty Hedden.



Jeffersontown Cemetery

Charlotte, the daughter of Dr. Leslie A. and Lillie Thomas Blankenbaker, is shown at left with unidentified friends at the cemetery gate in about 1916.

Courtesy of Thomas Lovett.





Aileen Lacy Bryan

During World War I a call went out for nurses who would serve overseas with the United States Army. Aileen volunteered in February 1918 and for almost 18 months worked in base hospitals in England and France. Shown here in her nurse's uniform, Aileen spent the remainder of her life in the field of public health.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



Otto Roemele, Infantryman

In April 1917 the United States entered the war that had been raging in Europe for almost three years. A number of Jeffersontown men were called up by the selective draft, including Otto Roemele, shown here in his olive drab uniform.

Courtesy of Helen Sisson.





1890. AUGUST ELECTION. 1890.

J. W. WIGGINTON,
 Candidate For Re-Election as
Magistrate,
 OF THE
Fisherville and Seatonville Districts.

The Wigginton Brothers

Brothers Archie and Leslie Wigginton, both conscripted after the war ended, are pictured in about 1924 at an unidentified army camp.

Courtesy of Doris Wigginton Trautwein.

From 'Vae Victus'
 an editorial by Henry Watterson
 written at the entrance of the United States into World War I
 April 7, 1917

Fifty years the country has enjoyed surpassing prosperity. This has overcommercialized the character and habits of the people

Like a bolt out of the blue flashed the war signal from the very heart of Europe. Across the Atlantic its reverberations rolled to find us divided, neutral and unprepared All the while we looked on with either simpering idiocy, or dazed apathy. Serbia? It was no affair of ours. Belgium? Why should we worry? Foodstuffs soaring — war stuffs roaring — everybody making money — the mercenary, the poor of heart, the mean of spirit, the bleak and barren of soul, could still plead the Hypocrisy of Uplift and chortle: 'I did not raise my boy to be a soldier.' Even the Lusitania did not awaken us to a sense of danger and arouse us from the stupefaction of ignorant and ignoble self-complacency.

First of all on bended knee we should pray God to forgive us. Then erect as men, Christian men, soldierly men, to the flag and the fray — wherever they lead us — over the ocean — through France to Flanders — across the low countries to Koln, Bonn and Koblenz — tumbling the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein into the Rhine as we pass and damming the mouth of the Moselle with Black Horse Cavalry sweeping the Wilhelmstrasse like lava down the mountainside, the Junker and the saber rattler flying before us, the tunes being 'Dixie' and 'Yankee Doodle,' the cry being, 'Hail the French Republic — Hail the Republic of Russia — welcome the Commonwealth of the Vaterland — no peace with the Kaiser — no parley with Autocracy, Absolutism and the divine right of Kings — to Hell with the Hapsburg and the Hohenzollern!'

For this article (the last phrase of which had been proclaimed by Watterson almost three years earlier as the future slogan of the war) and one other, Mr. Watterson was granted the Pulitzer Prize by Columbia University. He sent his prize money to a war fund.⁶

Neuerburg, Germany
 March 12, 1919

Dear Momma,

.... Am with the 90th Div. and am driving a 5-ton Pierce Arrow truck. We have a twelve hundred gallon tank on the truck, gasoline burners to heat the water with and 24 shower heads that we set up. We move from one company to another and give the men baths. I have an easy time all right, never work over one or two hours a day, but it is harder to pass the time away than anything else. The towns are all small country places, there is nothing to see or no place to go, sure have seen all of this country I care to. I don't like it here as well as I did in France

We are staying in the houses with the Germans. They all have to furnish room and beds for so many men. It is better than sleeping in barracks or tents, have had a good feather bed almost all the time.

Send me some papers or magazines if you can. We hardly ever get anything to read and when we do it is about six months old.

Will close for this time and try to write more often but there is not much to write about, it is the same thing every day.

Corp. Edgar F. Jones
 Mobile Bathing Unit No. 13
 The Jeffersonian; April 10, 1919



Six Mile Lane School

Located on a hill near Six Mile Lane, this one-room brick school stood on the farm once owned by B.S. Alderson. Frances and Elizabeth Simon, some of whose family attended the school, are pictured there in about 1957.

Courtesy of Elizabeth Simon.



An Easter Party

Roy Voelker, Rose Moser, Elizabeth Moser and Ruth Bennett enjoyed Easter eggs in about 1915 at the Bennett's Watterson Trail farm. Rose and Elizabeth were members of the family for whom Moser Road was named. Ruth's little table and chairs were made by her father Jim, reflecting the time when parents made most of their children's clothing and playthings.

Courtesy of Ruth Bennett Hall.



Ghosts?

Margaret and Mary Tyler Blankenbaker in about 1916 having fun in front of a deserted and "haunted" log house.

Courtesy of Tyler Taylor.



Road Work

Men grading a road in about 1920, probably Billtown Road.

Courtesy of Martha Potter Mills.

"Pals"

These unidentified girls in the Billtown Road area were friends who may have been on their way to work in one of the area's many fields or orchards, or so their scarves seem to indicate.

Courtesy of Martha Potter Mills.



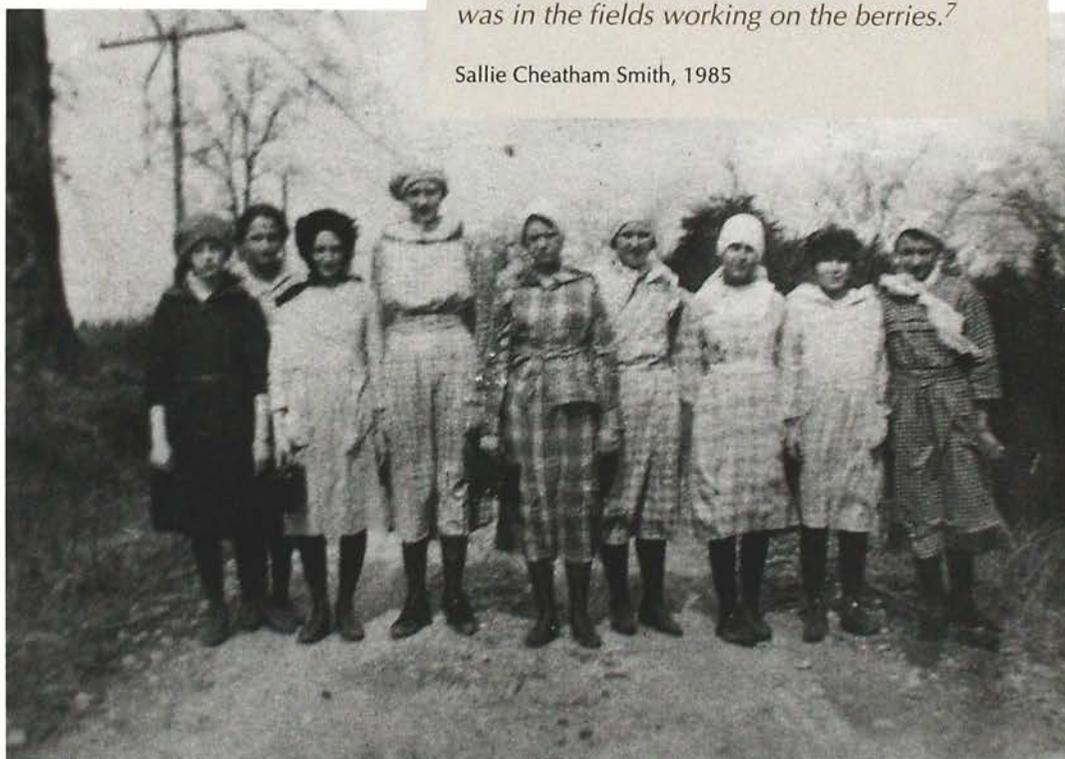
Owen Reel With Cantaloupes

Owen Reel, a member of the family for whom Rehl Road was named, taking cantaloupes to market in 1919.

Courtesy of Mildred Switzer.

In the back pasture was our blackberry patch. Mother always made us wear this mixture of something she made up to keep the bugs off of us when we picked. We also had strawberries, about an acre of them. In the year 1938, just before I arrived, Mother was in the fields working on the berries.⁷

Sallie Cheatham Smith, 1985



Billtown Road

Pearl Haag Brown on Billtown Road when it was still an unpaved country lane.

Courtesy of Martha Potter Mills.



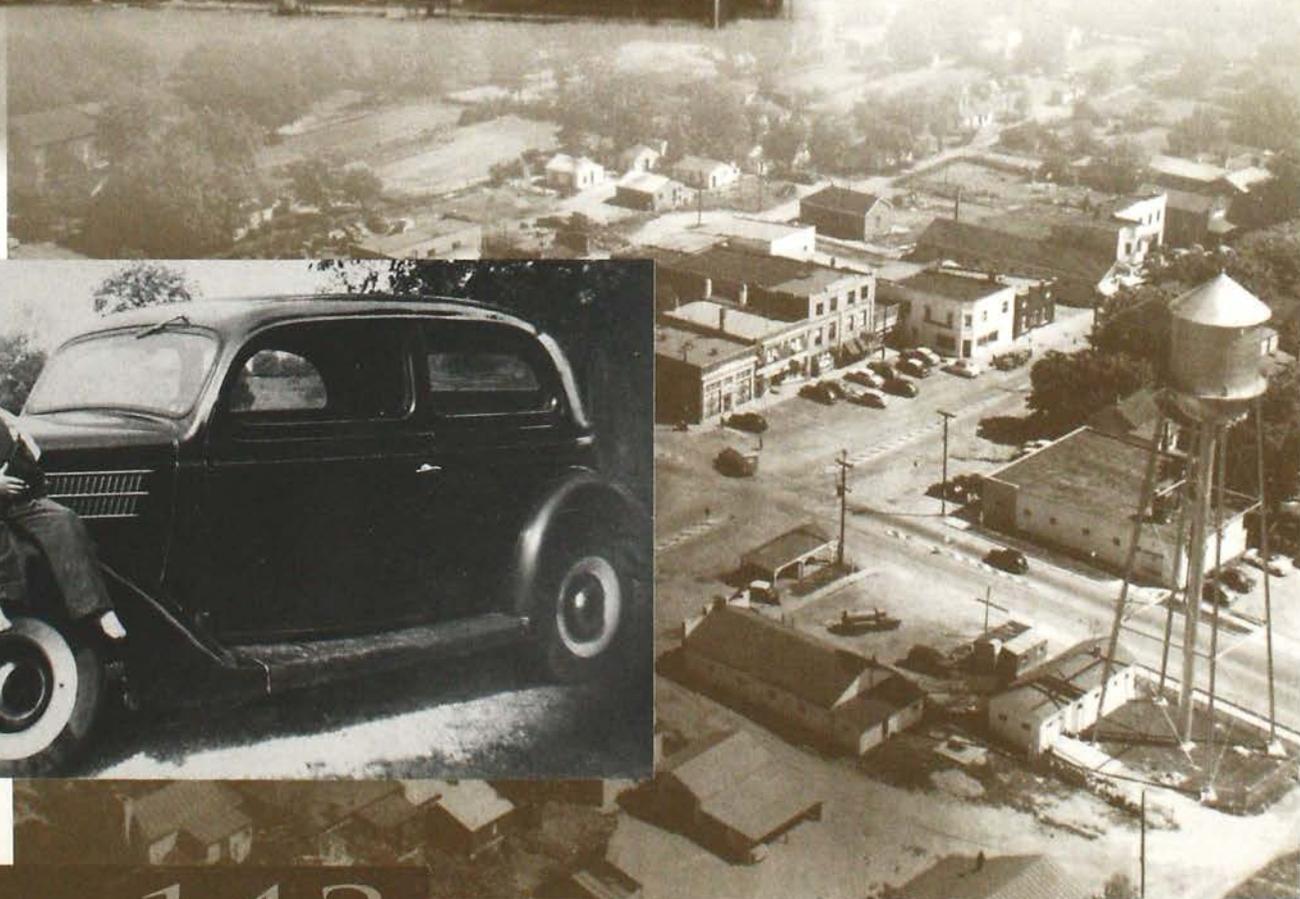
1920-

The 320 people who made up Jeffersontown's official population in 1920 shared in the nationwide feeling of optimism that followed World War I. The town doubled in size by annexing several adjoining developments but then, with the rest of the nation, plunged into economic depression. People struggled through this disaster only to find



1950

themselves faced with yet another world war following the Japanese bombardment of Pearl Harbor in December 1941. Thousands of American men were sent overseas. Price controls went into effect and women entered the workforce in unprecedented numbers, changing society in ways that would far outlast the war.





The Baseball Team

After the Civil War, baseball became very popular. Nearly everyone enjoyed the sport either as participant or spectator. The team pictured was active in about 1920.

Seated from left are: Epp Stich, Marshall Floore, Jim Bowles (?), unknown, and Edwin Sprowl.

Standing from left are: unknown, Leslie "Little Doc" Blankenbaker, Garrard Floore, unknown, Jim Finn, and unknown.

Courtesy of Thomas Lovett.

WATER 'TURNS TO OIL'

The Jeffersontown Hotel property, formerly owned by F.M. Burdett and purchased last year by J.H. Ellingsworth, has a hand dug well, rather shallow, that has for years furnished lots of good drinking water. But, alas for nature's good, cold beverage, it seems to have been spoiled, as when the bucket is now dropped by the windlass, up comes — not water as before — but what seems to be a very good grade of gasoline on top, with water on the bottom. According to a test made by a chemist employed by the L & N Railroad, the oil that is dipped off the top of the bucket is 59 percent pure gasoline. A few more such wells would knock the props out from under John D's 30 cent gasoline and enable us all to operate our Lizzies at a very substantial reduction.

The Jeffersonian; June 3, 1920



View of the Jeffersontown Hotel Looking South From the Town Square, c.1920

At left is the 13 room frame house that recently had been the Jeffersontown Hotel. In the early thirties it would be the residence of Dr. L.A. Blankenbaker. At his death in 1935 the property was described as having two cisterns and one well in the house, a cistern and well at the barn and another well in the yard. The Kalfus/McKinley House is on the right.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, Warren K. Frederick Collection.

Cartwheels

Beach Bryan, in a picture taken with his new camera. Beach, born in 1913, was the son of Ludwell and Ethel Beach Sprowl Bryan.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



The "Moon"

A "Moon" auto was purchased for Grace Bridwell, later Mrs. Radcliff, when she became 16.

Courtesy of Rita Radcliff Bandy.

Since oil was discovered in the well of J.H. Ellingsworth, whose property adjoins the public square of the town, other residents of the town have naturally become curious and have begun to examine the contents of their well buckets. The town well on the public square had been closed since October 1918; it being a source of constant expense to the town treasury to keep the pump in repair. On Halloween, year before last, it was broken for the last time by the boys taking part in the usual celebration. On last Friday morning County patrolman M.W. Agee removed the top of this public well, which is over fifty feet deep and from 3 feet on top to about 7 or 8 feet in diameter at the bottom. Upon lowering a bucket by means of a rope, Mr. Agee pulled up a bucket full of what proved to be a very good grade of gasoline. Again and again he let the bucket down and with the same result. Citizens of the town began to bring their cans and tanks, Fords began to stop and 'fill up' from nature's own 'public filling station.' But, of course, the possibility of free 'gas' for everybody was too good to last, and presently the Town Board of Trustees, pursuant to the duties of their office, called a halt and closed the well.

The Jeffersonian; June 10, 1920

Frieda Baumlisberger

Frieda, daughter of Frederick and Magdalena Betz Baumlisberger, is shown on Billtown Road in about 1920. Frieda later married Carl Winkler, who was superintendent of Hurstbourne Farm before it was subdivided.

Courtesy of Mary W. Metzner.





Fenley's Service Station

On May 5th, 1917, David D. Fenley opened a "Hitch and Feed Stable" adjoining his feed store in Jeffersontown. His ad in *The Jeffersonian* promised that "On opening day Mr. Fenley will make no charge for hitching." In the early 1920s, he built the gas station pictured which still stands on "the point" where College Drive and Old Six Mile Lane join Taylorsville Road. The Fenleys lived in one side, a small restaurant occupied the center, and a repair service for trucks and automobiles took up the remainder.

Courtesy of David W. Henderman.



FENLEY SERVICE STATION
 Jeffersontown, Ky.
 Phone 23-W

Oils and Gasoline
Ballard's Insurance Feeds

We quote the following prices subject to market changes:

	100 lbs.
Ballard's Wheat Bran
Ballard's Mixed Wheat Feed
Ballard's Kentucky Farm Feed
Insurance Starting Mash
Insurance Chick Grains
Insurance Scratch Grains
Insurance 24% Sweet Dairy Feed
Cracked Corn, Heavy Sifted
Corn Feed Meal
No. 2 White Clipped Oats
No. 2 Yellow Shelled Corn

The above prices do not include delivery.



FENLEY SERVICE STATION
 JEFFERSONTOWN, KY.

WHEN AN OIL WELL 'COMES IN' THE PEOPLE 'TURN OUT'

The gayest and most notable event of the season in Jeffersontown took place on last Friday, the occasion being the birthday celebration of the Gas Well, which hath its abode in Square La Public. Many a day has come and gone since Jeffersontown was the scene of such activity. Informal porch parties were formed to talk over the happy event. Clubs of men in overalls assembled around the 'new-comer' to offer suggestions as well as congratulations ... 'Tapers' were lighted and applied to the scented little streamlets which dotted the pike here and there, until the extravagance of the illumination would have caused John D. [Rockefeller] to sit up and take notice. Some of the housewives made ready their oil stoves that they too might help pay tribute and homage to the 'infant wonder.' Those who presided over the serving of the precious liquid were Messrs. Chas D. Tyler and Melvin W. Agee. Automobiles of all ranks drank to the health of the 'Young Heir,' and all day receptacles of all sizes, from gallon cans to ounce bottles, were served with the liquid 'feed' until there was 'pep' enough in the atmosphere to start a stock company 'Covers were laid' for safety and protection, and not until a late hour did the participants of the day's festivities disperse to their own firesides. 'Long live the gasoline, and may it dwell in our midst forever,' was the benediction pronounced by the population of Jeffersontown. Thus closed a memorable 'week-end.'

The Jeffersonian; June 10, 1920



Jenny Seitz Fenley

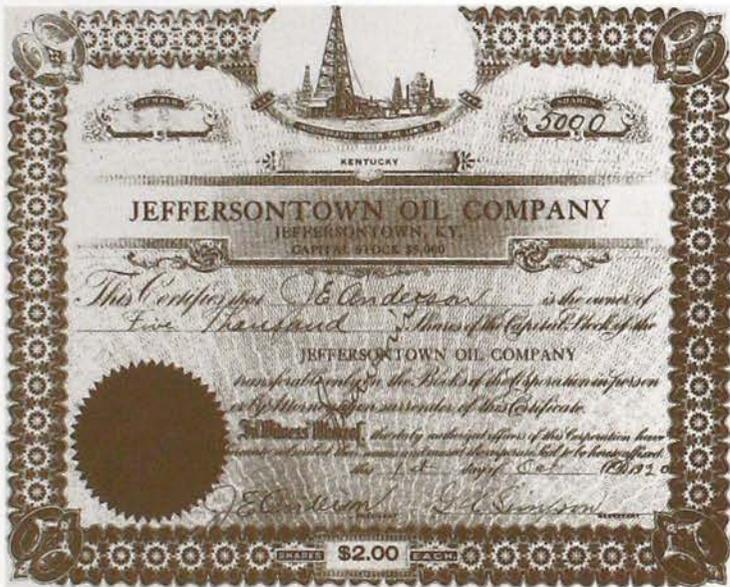
Jenny, the wife of David Fenley, was reportedly the first woman judge in Jeffersontown. Her father was Charles Seitz, who operated a store and grist mill near the town square. Victor Mature, a candy salesman in the days before his success in Hollywood, made regular visits to the store, which was on his sales route.

Courtesy of Wilma Smith.

Threshing Wheat, 1920s

At work on the Hunsinger farm on Taylorsville Road are, from left: Albert Hunsinger, Ed Winand, Ernest Winand, and Jerry Bottoms.

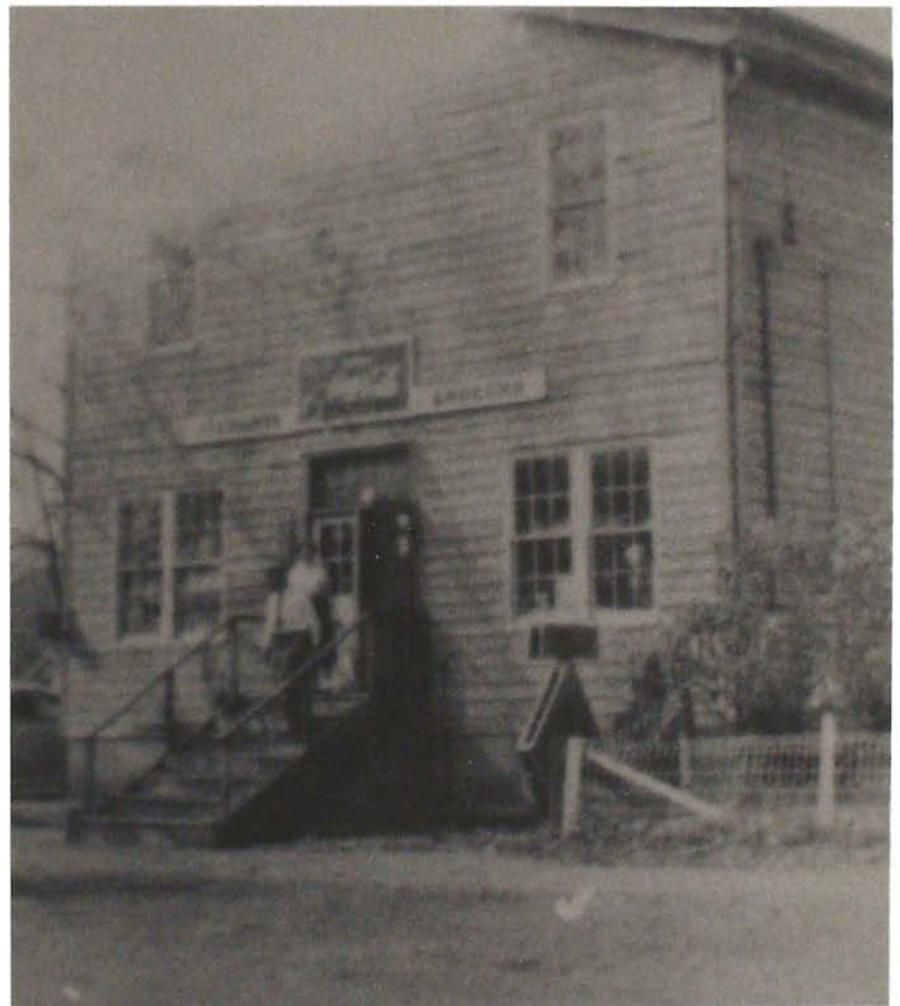
Courtesy of Elizabeth Simon.



Jeffersontown Oil Company Stock Certificate

In 1920 two wells on the town square were found to contain an oil/gasoline mixture in addition to the water. Hoping they had tapped an oil well, the townspeople excitedly formed the Jeffersontown Oil Company, filed articles of incorporation and began selling stock. In the end there was no oil well. Gasoline had leaked from the underground storage tanks of Chester and George Bowles' Filling Station on the opposite corner of the town square. However, little else in the history of the town ever caused quite so much excitement.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives
R.G. Potter Collection.



Davis Mill/Stewart's Grocery

Constructed in about 1921, with lumber from Camp Taylor, which was auctioned off in parcels and pieces after World War I, the D.A. (David Atwood) Davis Mill stood at the corner of Main and College. By 1950 William J. Stewart had begun operating Stewart's Grocery here, but in December of 1953 fire destroyed the entire structure.

Courtesy of Mildred First Tobe.



Lillie

Lillie, the wife of Dr. Leslie A. Blankenkaker, milking at their home in Jeffersontown.

Courtesy of Thomas Lovett.

Building a Silo

When a 1920s storm flattened the barn of Herbert Leonard Goose on Blankenkaker Road, another had to be built. Mr. Goose located this one in a back pasture where the wind was generally less severe. Herbert Goose is in the white shirt; others are unidentified.

Courtesy of Sallie Cheatham Smith.



Jerry Bottoms

Jerry Bottoms, pictured in his work clothes, lived in a Taylorsville Road farmhouse. He worked for members of the Hunsinger family whose children loved him and called him "Uncle Jerry."

Courtesy of Elizabeth Simon.



Jefferson House/Fanelli's Store

In about 1900 the Fanelli family came to Jeffersontown from Louisville and opened a store, although not at the above location. In 1916 Frank Fanelli purchased the building and lot shown, on the northwest corner of the town square, from William Swan, but several years later sold to the Young Brothers and relocated in Buechel. The Young Brothers renovated the old building and established an up-to-date grocery, using the west wing as an ice cream parlor.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, Warren K. Frederick Collection.



Fanelli's Store on the Square

Courtesy of Averil Martin McDaniel.

FIRE TAKES HEAVY TOLL IN TOWN'S BUSINESS SECTION

The largest and most destructive fire that citizens of Jeffersontown were ever called upon to fight, swept through a large area of the business section Monday night. All business houses on the north corner of the public square were razed by the flames, which were first discovered about 11:30 by J.L. Wigginton As Mr. Wigginton ran from his room in the Haven Hotel, which is operated by himself and Mrs. Wigginton, he noticed a blaze across the street in the rear of Young Bros. property. Running on back to Mr. Young's private garage, he discovered that a shed in front of the garage was in flames

All the buildings being frame structures, the flames spread swiftly from building to building until, within only a few minutes, the entire corner was ablaze.

The telephone exchange being located on the second floor above Young Bros. store, the service was soon put out of commission. The town fire truck, being close at hand, was gotten on the scene promptly and chief Brooks and his men began fighting with the chemical apparatus, against the big odds. Deckman made record time on his motorcycle to Louisville to request the aid of the city fire department. In the meantime, men, women and children answered the alarm from far and near, all aiding in the valiant fight to get the fire under control and salvage as much as could be taken from the burning buildings.

When the flames reached Wigginton's grocery its progress was not so swift, as the building was a log structure covered with siding which caused it to burn slower than the other buildings. Next came the office of Myers and Blankenbaker Undertakers. It was decided to wreck this building to prevent the flames spreading to buildings farther up the street. Before the wrecking was nearly completed, however, Louisville's No. 11 motorized engine was on the scene and had a big stream of water playing on the Wigginton building and then on the undertaker's office. Thus the flames were soon under control.

The list of those who suffered loss by the fire follows:

Young Bros. — Grocery, meat shop, soda fountain, ice cream plant, living apartments....

Jeffersontown Battery Service

D.J. Gill — Harness and shoe repair shop

Cumberland Telephone Co. — J.W. Robinson, proprietor

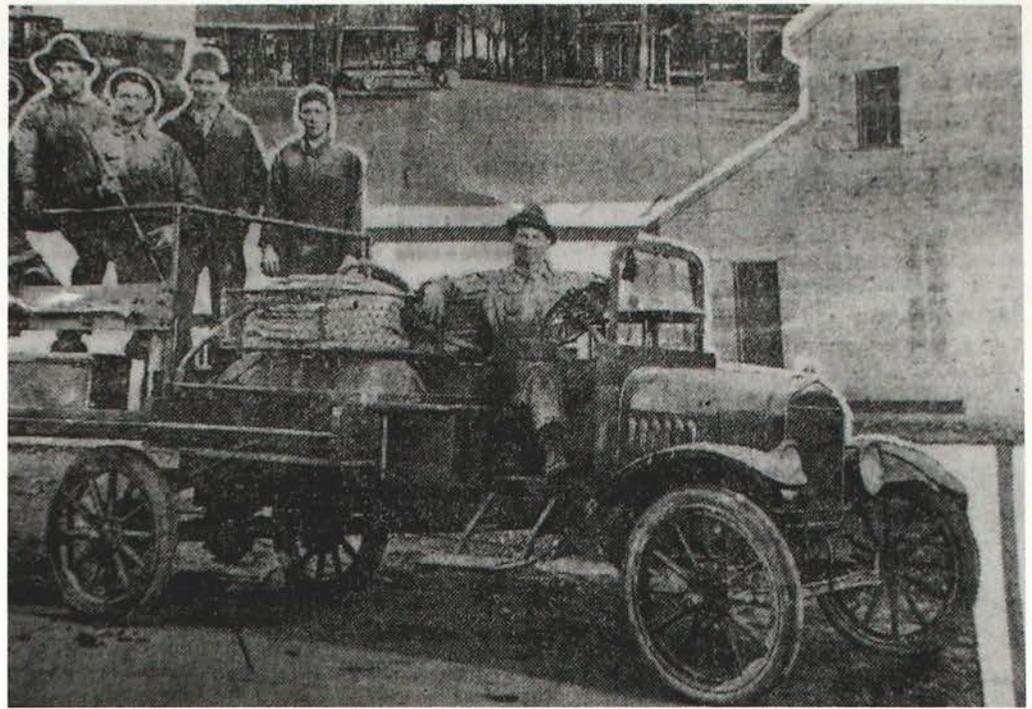
Central Garage - Truck and passenger car....

Wigginton and Giakalone, pool room and barber shop

J.L. Wigginton, grocery

Myers and Blankenbaker Undertakers

The Jeffersonian; November 17, 1921



Jeffersontown Fire Truck

In 1921 a chemical engine mounted on a Ford truck was the town's only piece of fire fighting equipment. However, it represented a tremendous advance over the fire extinguisher carried earlier by fire chief Frank Fanelli. Lack of an easily accessible water source made firefighting a nearly hopeless task until more recent times.

Courtesy of The Filson Club Historical Society, Clippings File.

Fred Deckman

As the flames spread, the Cumberland Telephone Company, located on the second floor of Young Brothers' Store, was soon put out of commission. In an effort to contact the Louisville Fire Department for help, Fred Deckman made a "wild" night ride on his motorcycle. This picture of Fred sitting proudly on his bike was taken the year before the fire.

Courtesy of George Deckman.



Northwest Corner of the Town Square, November 1921

Following the disastrous fire of that November, nothing remained on this corner of the public square. The pine tree is standing in front of the Lutes house, the two-story log home of the Stucky family and the first structure northwest of the town center to have escaped the blaze.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, Warren K. Frederick Collection.



Aftermath of the Fire of 1921

This picture is looking north at the stone remains of a chimney from the old log tavern on the square. Charred logs are on the ground. In the background is the log Lutes house.

Courtesy of Mary Ellen Smith.



WHAS Radio Station

Built in 1928, the station had its transmitting towers removed 10 years later when it became Bel Air Psychiatric Hospital, owned by Dr. and Mrs. Roy Bingham. After Our Lady of Peace Hospital was opened, this facility was no longer needed, so the Bingham made it their home. It was purchased at auction in 1993 by Phil Stone and still stands but is vacant.

Courtesy of Mildred First Tobe.

TOWN HEARS RADIO SPEAK

Jeffersontown's public square was crowded with automobiles Tuesday evening about 8 o'clock. They were there to 'listen in' and to 'look on' at the Courier-Journal and Times Radio truck, the instruments of which were receiving the radio program which was being broadcasted by station WHAS, just being opened by these two Louisville dailies on that evening.

Men, women, boys and girls came to see and to hear and were delighted at the clearness with which the wireless numbers could be heard. Only at times the spoken words were a little indistinct and the musical strain seemed to slip away in the distance. The address by Mayor Quinn however could be heard distinctly by the crowd of listeners and his voice recognized. The mayor congratulated the two dailies on their progressiveness on giving to this community the opportunity which such a broadcasting station as theirs provides. The mayor spoke of the possibilities of the radio of carrying messages of warning in time of impending danger to communities and other practical uses as well as for programs of entertainments. In the name of Louisville he spoke words of welcome to all who were able to catch his message and told of city's advantages.

The radio truck arrived in town about four o'clock and the aerial was soon put up and the instruments adjusted preparatory to receiving the evening program. The truck was in charge of circulation manager H.G. Stodgill.

The Jeffersonian; June 20, 1922



Hewitt Hunsinger and His Radio

Hewitt, who was fascinated with all things mechanical, is pictured in about 1923 with one of the first radios. He and his wife, the former Dorothy Rouse, lived on Taylorsville Road across from Lowe Road.

Courtesy of Elizabeth Simon.

Georgia A. Moore, June 1976

Georgia worked for Dr. and Mrs. Bingham.

Courtesy of Georgia A. Moore.





The Myers and Blankenbaker Funeral Home

Fred Myers and Nathaniel Blankenbaker operated this funeral home, which was built in 1922 on the same site as the earlier one destroyed in the fire of '21. Fireproof hollow tile made up the rear and side walls, while the front was of pressed brick. Much deeper than it was wide, the structure included a stock room, offices, and a chapel with stained glass windows. Before motorized

vehicles became available Myers and Blankenbaker used a hearse pulled by two black horses, "Buck" and "Belle," who were kept in a field near Grand Avenue. Nathaniel Blankenbaker chased them down when they were needed.

Courtesy of Fred Roemele.

William H. Martin and Sons Garage

In July 1925, this brick and tile structure was completed on the back of the old Jefferson House/Fanelli lot. It faced Taylorsville Road and housed, in addition to the public garage, a pool room, barber shop and confectionery. Martin, a former livery stable operator, and his wife Fannie lived on the second floor, while their sons James E. and Charles operated the barber shop downstairs. Pictured are, from left: William, Charlie and Dick Martin.

Courtesy of Averil Martin McDaniel.



Martin's Interior

On the right is the barber shop, at the rear is the pool room, and on the left are the glass cases which held candy and confections. W.H. Martin is standing on the left.

Courtesy of Averil Martin McDaniel.



The Methodist Congregation, 1921

Taken in front of the old Methodist Church on Taylorsville Road, this is one long photograph which appears here in two sections for easier identification. Of those standing in row four none has been identified.

Those identified in row three are: Ed Winand, Mr. Spangler, Ernest Winand, Adolph Leichhardt, Carl Hummel, Buddy Yates, Mrs. William Yates, Selma Baker and Isabel Jackson.

Seated in row two: Mrs. Brentlinger, Mrs. Ed Winand, Mrs. Nutter, Mrs. Carl Hummel, Pet Wisehart, Virginia Spangler, Naomi Agee, Ruth Jones and Nadine Agee.

Children on the ground include: James Allen, E.M. Allen Jr., Harold Lasley, Mildred Lasley, Elizabeth Hummel, Mary Jane Yates, Eva Stucky, Mary Jane Agee, Billy Hummel, Anna Agee, Ruth Agee, Dorothy Frederick, Elizabeth Frederick, Patty Spangler and Willis Spangler.

Courtesy of the Jeffersontown Museum.





By the Well, 1923

Two charming little girls are Mary Jane Yates, on the left, and LaVerne Borders. This well, with GEM galvanized steel pump, was used to water stock in the adjoining barnyard.

Courtesy of Jerry Eddleman.

MIGHTY HAAG SHOWS WILL STRETCH THEIR TENTS IN JEFFERSONTOWN

Flaming posters in all colors give notice to the fact that the Mighty Haag shows are to be seen at Ball Park July 7, Jeffersontown, already the small boy and his elders are happy in anticipating the coming of this mighty tented amusement and its countless wonders.

This season the Mighty Haag shows have been enlarged in every department and their greatly augmented list of performers, feature acts and menagerie exhibits made it necessary to add several more motor cars. Today special trains are required to transport the huge tents, ponderous wagons, cages, dens, chariots, tableau cars, elephants, camels, horses, ponies, men and women.

In the tribe zoological gardens, combined under one vast spread of canvas, are to be found the finest living specimens of rare, strange and curious animals from every quarter of the globe. Prominent in this collection is a full grown gnu, positively the only one alive in captivity today, captured north of Great Bear Lake It was only by exercising the great diplomacy that the Haag agents were able to get the animal out of the country. Having a head like a horse, with the exceptions of long horns on it and feet like a cow, forming one of the funniest and freakiest combinations in animal life. The beast is regarded as sacred by the natives and not one of them could be induced in its capture. The other exhibits of animal life are equally as rare, making a visit to the Haag show menagerie of far greater education value than ever will be gained by the deepest study of all the books at hand on the subject of natural history.

Inside the vast canvas amphitheatre are great rings and many elevated stages encircled by a monstrous modern hippodrome track; overcapping all is a vertical maze of trapeze and horizontal bars, flying rings, ropes, wires, bars and open aerial rigging.

The Jeffersonian; June 30, 1921



The First and Second Grades at Jeffersontown School, 1922-23

First row, from left: Mildred Seitz, Earl Hood, Robert N. "Buddy" Adams III, Caroline Allen, Elenora Brooks, Edna May Ernspiker, Martha Stomberger, Dorothy Frederick, Anna Agee.

Second row: Willis "Billy" Spangler, Fred Fleck, Marcia Bryan, Esther Huffine, Eloise Hood, James Floore, Charles Petman, Burton Yenowine, Edgar Coe Jr.

Third row: Eva Stucky, Stanley Diehl, Charlotte Collier, Lucille Shacklette, Jennie Lee Burkhart, Alice Adams, Kenneth Davis, Frank Brohm, George McGee, William "Billy" Hummel. The teacher is Ethel McMahan Jones.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



Warren K. Frederick

The man on the right is believed to be Warren K. Frederick, photographed with friends during the 20s. Warren's collection of history and genealogy included many photographs of historic Jefferson County, made over an almost 30-year period. Those photographs are now preserved in the University of Louisville Photo Archives and are invaluable aids to researchers. Some are reproduced in this volume.

Courtesy of Elizabeth Simon.

Mary Simpson's Class, 1916 Jeffersontown School

First row, left to right: Nadine Agee, Pauline Black, Olive Miller, Ruby Lee Bridwell, Virginia Wigginton, Eda Tyler, Mabel Myers.

Second row: Edwin Sprowl, Paul Ralston, _____ Brooks, Elliott Martin, Tom Greenwell, Lawrence Miller, Norman Woollett, Warren Evans, Robert Bridwell, George Gallabaugh, Gray Ormsby.

Third row: Averil Martin, Leone Seabolt, Dottie Jones, Maud Bridwell, Natalie Blankenbaker, Nancy Brooks, Minne Roemele, Rose Humphrey, Virginia Smith, Helen Fry, Mabel Young, Lora Mae Riley.

Fourth row: Hazel Ralston, Lois Spangler, Minor Hite, Walter Roemele, Carl Tyler, George Ormsby, Willie Roemele, Charles Gallabaugh, William Herbold, teacher – Mary E. Simpson.

Courtesy of Elizabeth Spangler.



Charlotte

Charlotte Lovett loads her car while an unidentified friend waits patiently, more or less.

Courtesy of Thomas Lovett.



Jeffersontown Students, Fifth and Sixth Grades, 1923-24

First row, from left: Clarence Roemele, Ira Humphrey, _____ Wright, Mary Lee Brooks, Alma Brooks, Mary Jane Agee, Juanita Wigginton, _____ Wigginton, Dorothy Sprowl, Alfred Humm, Robert Adams, Harold Casey, Beach Bryan.

Second row: Theresa Humm, _____ Huffine, Alberta Henderman, Nellie Bierman, Frances Speer, Rebecca Fairfax, Virginia Wearren, _____ Huffine, Everett Thomas, Charles "Bucky" Martin. The teacher is Vestina Potts; Ed Winand is the custodian.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.

The school was less than 100 yards from where we came out on Tucker Station. I would get to go to school two or three months in the winter and then I would go to farming and wait 'til next year to go back again. I think I was in the eighth grade three years. I went to school at Tucker Station until my father got so he couldn't do the work around the farm. I mostly took over the farm work. He had five or six cows. My mother did the milking, I did the farm work. Then I went to Jeffersontown to school.

Raymond T. Wheeler
"Blackacre," Samuel W. Thomas



Tucker School, c.1925

Unlike most schools of this period, the Tucker School on Rehl Road had a separate section for younger students, seen on the right in this photograph. Older students met in the section facing the camera. Vestina Potts was one of the principals, and also taught.

Courtesy of Sallie Cheatham Smith.

There was a little school beyond Tucker Station. There were some families living there by the name of Jones and Goose. The school was right beyond their place a little bit. That's where I started.

We didn't follow the road to get there. We came down a little piece and then we crossed over and went through an orchard. The Joneses had a big peach orchard there. We went through it and would crawl over the rail fence and go to school. The only time we could go down the road was when it rained and we couldn't get through the orchard. But it wasn't much better on that road. There wasn't much stone on it.

Theodore L. Kroeger Jr.
"Blackacre," Samuel W. Thomas

Constructing the Lutheran Home, May 6, 1927

Following the death of Helene Mittler in 1925, her home, the old stone building which had housed the Jefferson Academy, was sold back to the Lutheran churches of Louisville and Jefferson County, who rebuilt it to house the elderly. Of the original structure only the walls were left intact.

Pictured are, from the left: Richard Priest, Pete Keller, Clarence Keller, A.J. Hull, and A.J. Bolling.

Courtesy of William and Thelma Gnagie.



Renovated Lutheran Church

The church was enlarged three times following World War I. By about 1928 stained glass filled the round-arched windows, a steeple had been removed from the tower, and an addition had been added to the north side.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



Rev. Henry N. Reubelt

Seated inside the old Jefferson County Bank are Rev. Henry Reubelt, at left, and an unidentified bank customer. Rev. Reubelt was very active in town affairs, being pastor of the Christian church as well as president of the bank. A native of Pennsylvania, he came to this area in about 1880 and, in addition to his pastoral duties, taught at the East Cedar Hill Institute near Clark Station. In 1882 he married Julia Bryan, a former pupil.

Courtesy of Betty Hedden.

The Stucky family home, one of the town's landmarks, was destroyed by a fire which started at the rear of the nearby Jeffersontown Garage, which was also a complete loss. Those members of the Stucky and Smith families who occupied the commodious old log house were Mr. H.F. Stucky and his daughter Mary who lived on the first floor. Another daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. R.C. Smith and their children, had apartments on the second floor where additional rooms also served as Dr. W.F. Stucky's office.



Town Library

Mary C. Stucky was the librarian when this photo was taken on Watterson Trail near the town square. At that time a number of log houses were still standing, but fire continued to destroy the town's wooden structures. In the background is a house similar to the log house with two-story rear ell in which the Stucky family lived. Their house escaped the fire of 1921 only to be lost in the fall of '25. People are unidentified.

Courtesy of Mary Ellen Smith.

In September 1925, while our [Stucky/Smith] family was in Louisville visiting relatives, our house burnt to the ground. We saved a few pieces of furniture but no clothing. The Lutherans had just purchased the old stone home on Watterson Trail to make into a home for the aged. The minister came to my father and handed him the keys and told us to take what we had and move in. The whole town was so supportive. Anything that my parents would try to buy would be given to them. One day when we came home the porch was filled with articles that were the results of a town shower for us. In going through some of our mother's belongings after her death we found the list of those who gave and what they had given.

This fire, just four years after the one that almost destroyed all of the business area, woke up the city fathers. They decided they needed to get better protection for the city. As a result of this, the Jeffersontown Community Fair was started. A large pavilion was constructed on the school grounds. In this pavilion a chicken dinner was served. Part of the space was used for persons to enter items of handwork, jellies, cakes, etc. There were even entries for children. These would be judged and ribbons awarded. In the front of the pavilion soft drinks were served and maybe beer, but I'm not sure. Outside the pavilion, near Maple Street, tables were set up to display all sorts of vegetables and fruits. These were judged also and awarded ribbons. At the close of the fair these were auctioned off. There was a bandstand on the grounds. I remember there being a contest of fiddlers and also a beauty contest there. The children had a place to fish for prizes and I'm sure there was more entertainment that I can't recall. [Proceeds from] The Community Fair helped the city secure better fire protection and it certainly brought a lot of fun and excitement to young and old.

Mary Ellen Smith, 1996



Jeffersontown's Volunteer Fire Department

Uniformed firefighters stand proudly beside their recently acquired truck in about 1926. Standing on the camera side of the truck are, from left: George Bowles, Fred Myers (with lantern), ____ Seitz, Emery Smith and ____ Bruce. Standing on back of engine are Lawrence Miller and Melvin Hawes. Next to Melvin, standing third from left behind truck, is Leroy Brooks, then Roy Montgomery, ____ Eddleman, ____ Ellaby, Marshall Floore, Noel Quesenberry and Miernon (?) Floore. Sam Brooks is in the passenger seat; Larry Tyler is the driver. Quick action by George Bowles got the fire truck out of the already flaming Jeffersontown Garage, where it was stored, and into service during the '25 fire.

Courtesy of Fred Roemele.



The Municipal Building

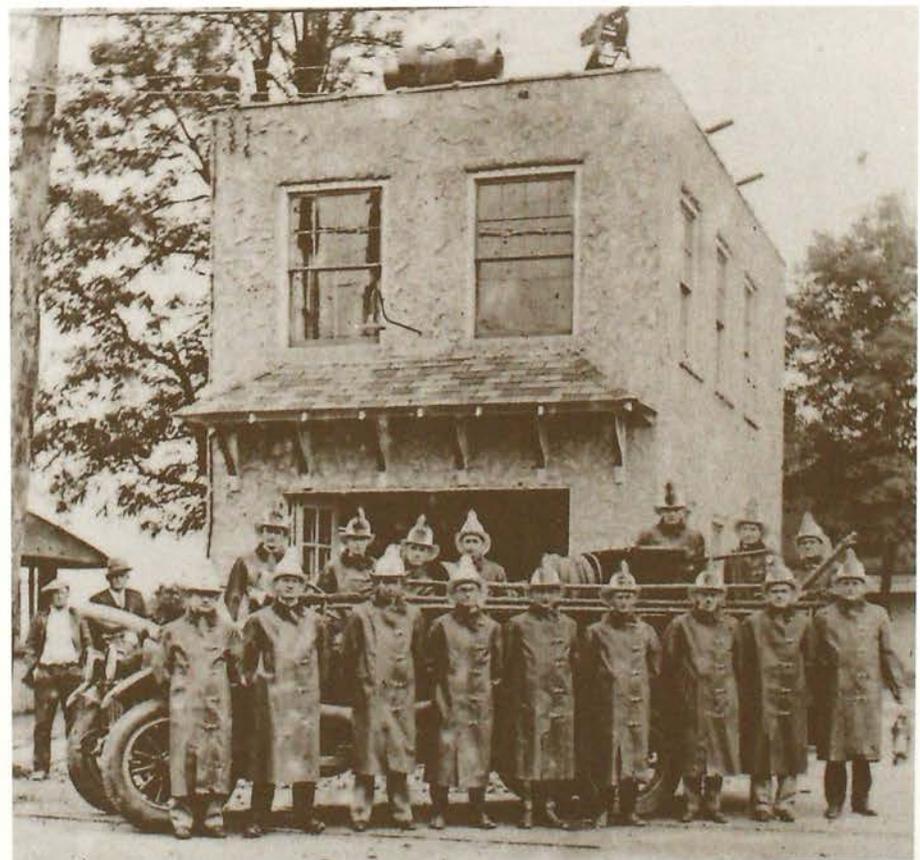
This interesting stucco and frame structure, completed in late 1926 on the southeast corner of the town square, housed the city government on the second floor and the fire department on the first. Members of the fire department placed the town's fire siren on the roof, along with World War I machine guns and field pieces.

Courtesy of *The Courier Journal*.

Firefighters

Firefighters beside their fire truck in front of the new Municipal Building where the fire department was housed.

Courtesy of Fred Roemele.





Jeffersontown High School Faculty

Pictured in about 1930 are, from the left: Mr. Hand; Alfred W. Kemp, who both coached and taught; Mrs. Ruth Truman Mayhall (later Mrs. Ruth Pardon); Marjorie Boyd Melvin, teacher of English and History (also the principal's daughter); and S.G. Boyd, who like most school principals of that day was addressed as "Professor."

Courtesy of Norma Roederer.



Hall's Funeral Home/Dr. Stucky's Office

On the left is the early 20th century frame structure that from 1924 until 1927 served the town as a post office. Here it is the Baker and Swan Grocery. Right of the store is the building that housed Hall's Funeral Home. Richard Hall used two teams of horses to pull his hearse, one all white and one black. After the fire of 1925 the building became Dr. Stucky's office.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, Warren K. Frederick Collection.



Jeffersontown's Renovated Public School

Following construction of the elementary school in 1914, pressure for a high school resulted in additional classes being added. In 1927, the roof was expanded upward to make more space. The first graduation exercises were held May 23, 1929 in the Jeffersontown Baptist Church. School lines were eventually redrawn and older Jeffersontown students attended other area schools before construction of the new school on Six Mile Lane. At the time this picture was taken the school was being used for special education classes. Today Tully School occupies this site.

Courtesy of Elizabeth Harris.



Lunchtime

Students at the high school enjoyed lunch under the trees whenever the weather permitted. Here in about 1925 are, from left: Evelyn Tyler, Myrtle Miller, Evalena Knapp, Mary Jo Ludwick, Pauline Hefley, Maryceta Robinson, and Ruth Agee.

Courtesy of Evalena Knapp Meyer.



The First Senior Class, Jeffersontown High School

The first class to go through Jeffersontown High School is pictured during the 1925-26 year. In 1929, eight girls and one boy would make up the first graduating class.

Front row, left to right - Pauline Hefley, Evelyn Hester, Maryceta Robinson, Ruth Agee, Hal Leichhardt.

Second row - Kenneth Jasper, Mary Lee Brooks, Katherine Tucker, Cora Reid, Mary Jo Ludwick, Myrtle Miller, Walter Adams.

Third row - Alma Alcorn, Myra Sanders (teacher), Charles Comstock, James Eddleman, Evalena Knapp, Sue Willie Comstock.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.

Myrtle and Mary Jo

Myrtle Miller and
Mary Jo Ludwick.

Courtesy of
Evalena Knapp Meyer.



The Brown Sisters

In the 20th century the toy industry began mass producing items that earlier had been made by hand. These "store-bought" dolls are proudly displayed by sisters Lillian, Ruth, Martha, and Dottie Brown who lived on Billtown Road.

Courtesy of Martha Potter Mills.

Swimming Suits

Wearing suits typical of the 1920s are, from left: Ella Louise Allen, Marcia Bryan, Mary Ruth Sprowl and Louise Davis. Note the long narrow innertube of that date, which was worn wrapped twice around the waist. Even so, it often slipped off over the head. Swimming in the Fork was great fun until the occasional spiny perch slipped into one's bathing suit.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



Swimming in Floyd's Fork

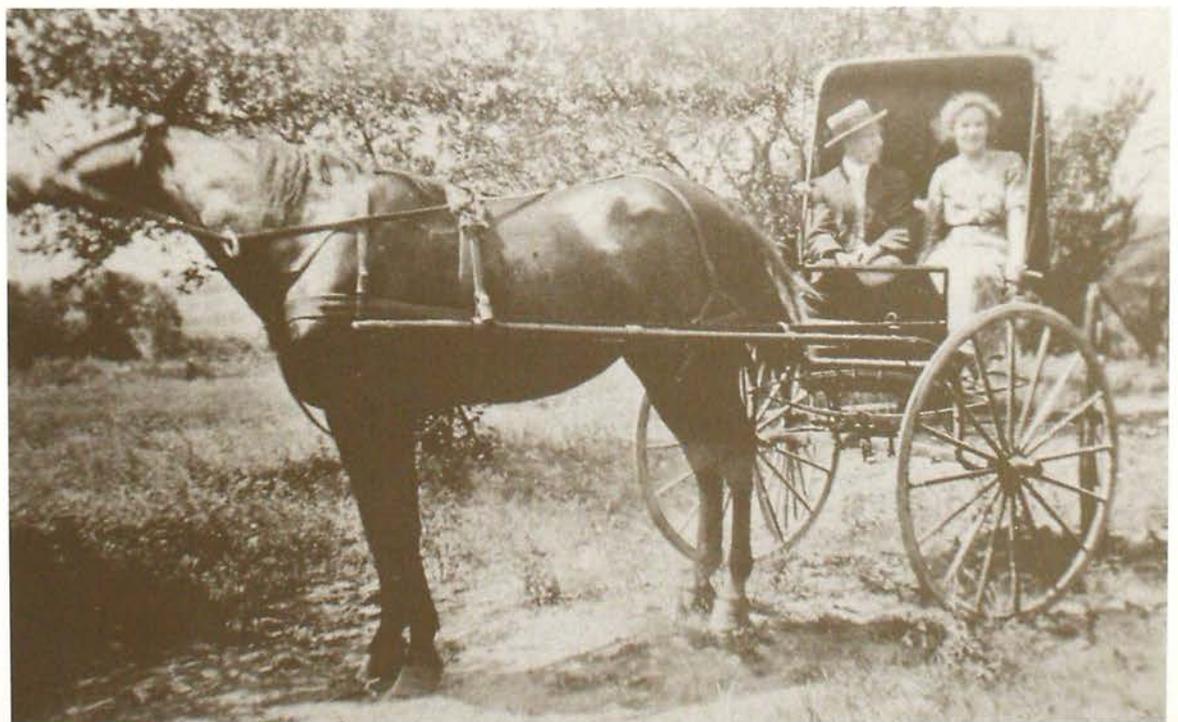
Enjoying a swimming party sponsored by the Jeffersontown Presbyterian Church Sunday School are, from left: Elizabeth Miller, Lucille Shacklette, Andrew Hite (rowing), Anna Agee, Marcia Bryan, Bill Spangler, Tom Weller (adult), Billy Hartley, and Ken Davis. Their swimming hole was near the Floyd's Fork ford which in the early 1800s was part of the road between Jeffersontown and Taylorsville.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.

Courting In a Carriage

Minnie Fisher lived across Watterson Trail from the Bennetts. Although seen here in about 1925 with Earl Bennett, she later married Nick Zarth, whose family also lived on land now occupied by the industrial park. Earl married Geneva Millett, whom he met at Minnie Deckel's dancing class in Jeffersontown.

Courtesy of Ruth Bennett Hall.





First You Catch a Chicken

Before packaged meats, the recipe for frying chicken might begin by instructing you to “first catch a chicken.” Sallie Bauer Bennett has done just that before fixing the time-honored chicken dinner, in this instance for the hunters after their day in the fields.

Courtesy of Ruth Bennett Hall.



Back From the Hunt

In the 1920s Fred Bauer, Joe Murphy, Joe Fowler, Jim Bennett and Roy Reich posed with the rabbits they shot while hunting.

Courtesy of Ruth Bennett Hall.



The Schulte Family

Members of the Schulte family during the 1920s, near the stable on their Watterson Trail farm. The group includes the Schulte brothers (Henry and George), Sallie Bauer Bennett, Elizabeth Bauer Schulte, and Ruth Bennett.

Courtesy of Ruth Bennett Hall.

The Schulte Brothers

George and Henry, born 1880 and 1884 respectively, in front of the farmhouse where they spent their lives. They were sons of George and Elizabeth Schulte, who purchased the log house shown and surrounding land in about 1878. At that time the logs were exposed and there was no kitchen; Elizabeth cooked at the fireplace. Later they had the house weatherboarded and built a kitchen addition at the rear. An access road from Watterson Trail was shared with the Snyder family who lived nearby. George Schulte died in 1972, six years after Henry.

Courtesy of Ruth Bennett Hall.



The Pumpkin Patch

From left: Henry Schulte, Doris _____, George Schulte, Ruth Bennett, Ruth Wingfield and George Wingfield.

Courtesy of Ruth Bennett Hall.



A New Corner

In February 1927 another building opened in the block destroyed by fire in 1921. The Jefferson County Bank relocated to the corner lot, having built a one-story brick building with stone trim. Its marble lobby had separate waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and an impressive vault boasted a 17 inch thick steel door weighing 10 tons. On opening day Mrs. J.E. Stomberger, wife of the Lutheran minister, came closest to guessing the correct amount of money displayed in a glass jar and won a five dollar gold piece.

To the right of the bank is Dr. Oatey's new drugstore, which he operated with the assistance of Mr. Newkirk, who later purchased the business.

Right of Oatey's Drugs is The Jefferson, a three-story commercial building of terra cotta with brick veneer front, constructed by Dr. John R. Shacklette, Carl Hummel and Tommy Jones. Jeffersonton had no place for entertainment until construction of The Jefferson, which contained, in addition to a movie theater, a public auditorium often used for dances. Jones worked as the projectionist, showing a different second or third run silent film each week. The Jefferson's first floor was a grocery run by Charles Jasper, who later moved into the building between The Jefferson and the Colonial Hotel, originally the Wigginton-Giakalone Pool Room.

The pool room, which also housed a barber shop, was the first structure to be rebuilt following the fire. It was of terra cotta hollow-tile construction, as was the adjoining two-story Colonial Hotel, both built by J.L. Wigginton. The hotel is today's Jeffersonton Hardware Store, a building that now includes the old Myers and Blankenbaker Funeral Home.

Courtesy of the Jeffersonton Museum.





Charles F. and Mary Ellaby Jasper

The Jaspers were experienced store owners, having come to Jeffersontown from Waterford where they had been 19 years in the mercantile business. Charles' "jolly nature" undoubtedly contributed to his unusual success.

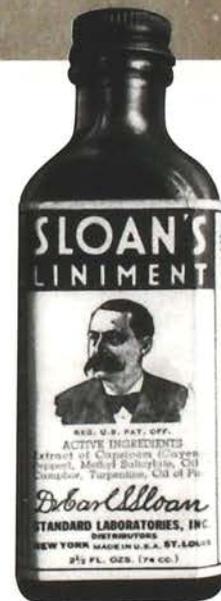
Courtesy of Anna Joyce Jasper Hall.



Inside Jasper's Store

Jasper's store on the town square, about 1930. The men are unidentified.

Courtesy of Elizabeth Simon.



Kenneth Jasper

Kenneth, like his brother William, helped out in his parents' grocery on the town square. One day William "Buzz" Jasper was bitten by a tarantula that crawled from a bunch of hanging bananas. He suffered no more than a swollen hand but insisted on keeping the remains of the insect in a jar on the counter.

Courtesy of Betsy Bridwell Smith.



Jeffersontown Baptist Congregation, 1926

After worshipping in the Masonic Lodge building for almost 60 years, the congregation outgrew its quarters, and in December 1926 began worshipping in the basement of a new church which they completed in 1928. This photo was taken in front of the old Lodge prior to the move.

Courtesy of Jeffersontown Baptist Church.

Jeffersontown Garage

This successful business was started in 1915 by Louie C. Coe. His father, S.S. Coe, soon became a partner in the firm, which carried a full line of automotive accessories and electrical supplies.

Shown is the new brick garage, built in about 1927 to replace an earlier frame structure destroyed by fire in 1925. At the time of the fire the proprietor was J.W. Robinson, who specialized in the Hudson-Essex, which advertised "The ride that is like flying."

Courtesy of Mrs. Reid Martin.





The Stucky House

Although the old Frederick Stucky house sits today surrounded by a subdivision, it was for many years the heart of a large working farm and presented the appearance seen here.

Courtesy of Doris Baker.



It was January 1929 and a day so warm a sweater was the only wrap needed to go to school. That afternoon the sky became very wicked. My mother called us indoors. We lived where Grisanti [Restaurant] is now located. The house sat back in the yard. The walk back to the house was lined with tall cedar trees. We stood at the front window and watched those tall trees come out of the ground by their roots. As the storm subsided we learned that a large barn on the Newton's farm [now the Jobson home and originally the Stucky home] had been destroyed. Many cows were killed. The roof had been blown off the pavilion on the school ground where the Community Fair was held.

Mary Ellen Smith, 1996

Stucky Farm/Newton's Barn

In 1929, when the farm belonged to Fred Newton, a storm destroyed the old barn and Mr. Newton built this one on the old foundation. The storm of '29 is remembered as having been of tornado force, and occurred in a January so warm people did not need coats.

Courtesy of Doris Baker.



The Newton Farm

Outbuildings, in addition to the barn, included the old stone spring house at right with barely visible steps leading down to the spring. Water was pumped from here for use in the barn. Among the Newton's 12 children was Rosenell who, with her friend Marcia Bryan, had a play house in the old stone building.

Courtesy of Doris Baker.

Newton's Cattle

Herd belonging to Fred Newton.

Courtesy of Doris Baker.

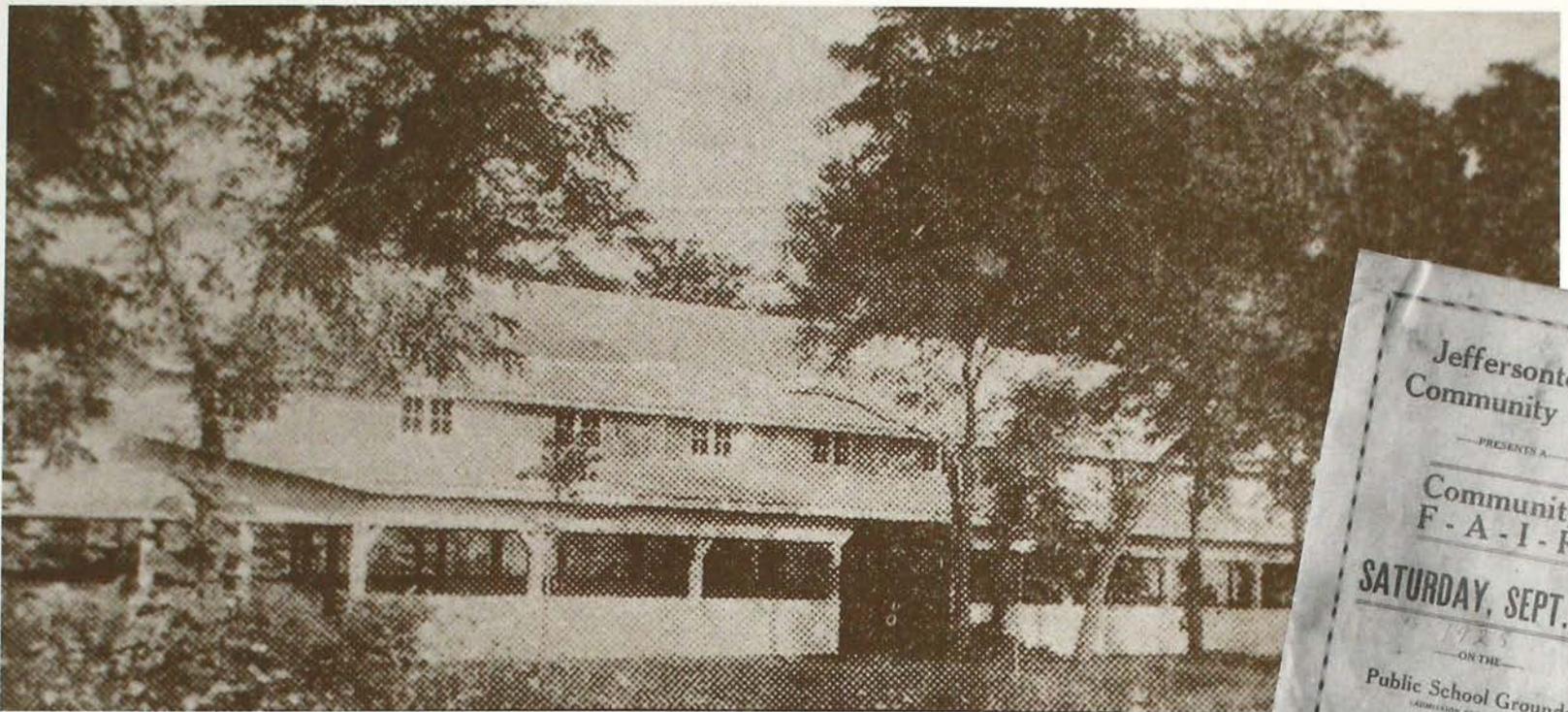


.... Besides selling the milk to Ewing's [Dairy] wholesale, Dad had a retail trade in town where he used to go in twice a week. He would save a lot of milk back and make a lot of cottage cheese, and he would churn butter and sell it and chickens and eggs. He would take it all to town in a wagon. When he only had 10 gallons and five gallons of milk, he would put the 10 gallons on his shoulder and the five gallons in his hand and run over to Tucker Station. It all depended on how late he was to meet the train. When he had 40 gallons he would put it in the spring wagon and drive old Fanny over there. A lot of times, Dad used to get on the train and [go] in town and all he would do is take the lines and wrap them around the hook on the wagon seat and turn old Fanny around and tell her to go back home. She had to go through two gates. She would go through the gates and stand back there until somebody came and unhooked her. They had horse sense.

Theodore L. Kroeger, Jr.
"Blackacre," Samuel W. Thomas

If we were playing in the pasture, that red cow was so gentle, I could go by her and get fresh milk. I would just squirt the milk right in my mouth. That was the life.

Mary Kroeger Hollis
"Blackacre," Samuel W. Thomas



Jeffersontown Community Club Pavilion

In the summer of 1927 the Community Club decided to sponsor a large pavilion to be erected on the public school grounds. The community fair, begun three years previously, needed a shelter with space for a band, exhibits, dining hall and kitchen under one roof. The pavilion, readied in 1927, was destroyed by a tornado in January 1929, and the one pictured here was constructed. For many years local organizations used the facility for weekend picnics. It no longer stands.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



Jeffersonian Correspondents, c.1942

The correspondents, who met annually, wrote news columns based on happenings in their various neighborhoods. Those identified here are, from the left: Pet Wisheart, Ota Harris, Eva Stucky Smith; from the right: _____, Anna Mae Renegar (Hummel), Mrs. Howard Moody.

Courtesy of Mrs. Chester Porter.



Eight Children and One Horse

From left to right, in about 1929, are: Fielding Leichhardt, Charles Bryan, Carl Leo, Beach Bryan, Hal Leichhardt, Joe Bein, Marcia Bryan, Robert _____. The *Herald Post*, with other newspapers, sponsored a Fresh Air Camp each summer enabling inner city children to spend time with a family in the country. Carl Leo was one of the children staying with the Bryans when this picture was made. The *Herald Post* was a merger of the *Herald*, which had been a morning paper, and the evening *Post*.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.

Greta

Greta Allen Smith picking strawberries on the Henry Haag farm near Billtown Road.

Courtesy of Martha Potter Mills.



I started plowing when I was 10 years old. I done all the plowing and team work most of the time on the farm. My father gardened; he truck gardened, onions and strawberries and all that kind of stuff. I done most of the farm work. He had some kind of malaria fever or something After I left home, Fulton [Raymond's brother] took over my part of it.

Raymond T. Wheeler,
"Blackacre," Samuel W. Thomas



Onion Field

Scenes such as this took place all around the rural community, as thousands of onion sets were planted each spring. Oscar and Fred Haag are being "helped" by Fred's granddaughters, Ruth, Martha, and Lillian Brown.

Courtesy of Martha Potter Mills.

One year my Dad said, 'I believe onions are going to do good this year, let's go in town.' We went to the Bunton Seed Company and bought five bushels. We set five bushels of those durn onions and it cost us \$64. It took two or three guys to help us set them out. Kept the weeds out. When we pulled the crop, we got \$64. That's right. When you run a farm you are gambling, I guarantee

We had close to ten cows. One bull. I milked about five [o'clock] every morning. I would feed the horses and he [Raymond] would feed the cows. Then we would go milk. Then when I got done milking I would feed the hogs corn. Then I would come back and put the harness on the horses while he was separating the milk. Then he would slop the hogs. Then we were ready to eat breakfast and go to work. Go out into the fields and plow or whatever we were going to do.

Fulton Wheeler,
"Blackacre," Samuel W. Thomas



Bagging Wheat

James Grant, with mustache, stands in front of the threshing machine while wheat is being bagged. Others are unidentified.

Courtesy of Lois Knapp.

We didn't have no electric lights or nothing in them days. We just had to use a coal oil lamp. They used to have a little country store up at the railroad tracks at Tucker Station Road. Mr. Allen run a store there for a long time. I had to go up there and carry a coal oil can and get coal oil. That was what we filled our lamps with

Fulton Wheeler,
"Blackacre," Samuel W. Thomas



Tucker Station Road General Store

Built probably in 1906, this frame grocery, an area landmark, was operated by a number of families throughout the 20th century, including the Sutherlands, Hazels, Ruckriegels, Abels, and Wades. The store, often adorned with old Pepsi Cola and Sterling Beer signs, was a special convenience for customers who did not have easy transportation into town.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of
Historic Preservation and Archives.



Wheat

Will Haag with, from left: Ruth Brown, Edward Ellingsworth, Martha, Dottie, and Lillian Brown. Children did many chores on busy farms where everyone was expected to do his or her part.

Courtesy of Martha Potter Mills.



Jeffersontown Orchestra, Spring 1930

This group of young musicians, directed by Helen Evans, combined Jeffersontown's aspiring violinists with children from Ormsby Village, most of whom played brass instruments. A fortuitous combination, they twice won first place for county orchestra in the state contest at Frankfort.

Those we can identify are: forefront from left – Billy Hummel, Eva Stucky and Marcia Bryan. Shown between Marcia and Eva is Martha Stomberger; Stuart Adams is seated beside Billy Hummel and Susan Harris is at the piano.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.

William Martin, Jeffersontown's Ford Dealer

Mr. Martin is pictured next to a new Ford automobile in his Taylorsville Road showroom, part of the building he constructed after the fire of 1921.

Courtesy of Averil Martin McDaniel.



Martin Overland Company, c.1930

William Martin operated a livery stable behind the old log tavern on Watterson Trail from 1907 until 1925 when he founded Martin Motor Company and became the first man to sell automobiles in Jeffersontown. He sold Willys-Knight and Overland cars before becoming a Ford dealer. Pictured with the automobile is his wife Fannie.

Courtesy of Averil Martin McDaniel.





Kelly McDaniel

Mr. McDaniel, shown with his delivery truck in about 1930, operated a dairy products business which had customers in both Fern Creek and Jeffersontown. He was a descendant of both John McDaniel, an early saddler in Middletown, and John Kelley, who settled west of Billtown Road in the late 1700s.

Courtesy of Averil Martin McDaniel.

Jeffersontown High School Girls Basketball Team, 1932

These girls raised the money for their sweaters by holding a carnival.

Front row, from left: Mary Jane Agee, Rose Wearren, Helen Mittler – team captain, Anna Agee, Patty Spangler.

Second row: Lucille Shacklette, Mildred Casey, Helen Roemele, Martha Stomberger, Marcia Bryan.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



Cross Roads

Elizabeth Frederick is pictured in about 1930 at the intersection of Billtown Road and Watterson Trail.

Courtesy of Elizabeth Frederick Harris.





Jeffersontown High School's May Day Celebration, May 1, 1932

One of the school's most popular events was the celebration of May Day. The students decorated with dogwood and redbud, then elected the May Queen who appointed her own court. This year's Queen was Alice Adams (center), whose court included Mildred Casey (back row, second from left), Martha Stomberger, Marie Stout (to the right of Alice) and Marcia Bryan. Others are unidentified. Girls in the court were wearing either peach or green dresses and carrying lilacs.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



Jeffersontown High School Class of 1932

Graduating in a time of severe economic depression, these 29 young people were assured by Tom Wallace, editor of *The Louisville Times*, that previous depressions had been equally as difficult, yet people always managed to survive.

First row, left to right: Elizabeth Frederick, Ida McMahan, Sara Stout, Marie Stout, Dorothy Lashbrook, Helen Mittler, Alice Adams, Eva Stucky, Ruth Maeser.

Second row: Katherine Walden, Mildred Stout, Mary Jane Agee, Helen Roemele, Mildred Casey, Billy Hummel, Marcia Bryan, Nancy Gentry, Lucille Shacklette, Jennie Lee Burkhart, Martha Stomberger.

Third row: Woodrow Moore, Thomas Boyd, Kenneth Potts, Fred Newton, Thomas Frazier, Kenneth Davis, Denton Arnold. Top row: Murrell Ludwick, Gilbert Forwood.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



Will Fulton

Will Fulton, the grandfather of Mary Jeffrey, was a farmer on the portion of Watterson Trail that was called Middletown Road.

Courtesy of William Wooten.



Mary Elizabeth Fulton

Mary Elizabeth was the daughter of Will Fulton.

Courtesy of William Wooten.



Mary C. Jeffrey

Mary Jeffrey, later Mrs. William Wooten.

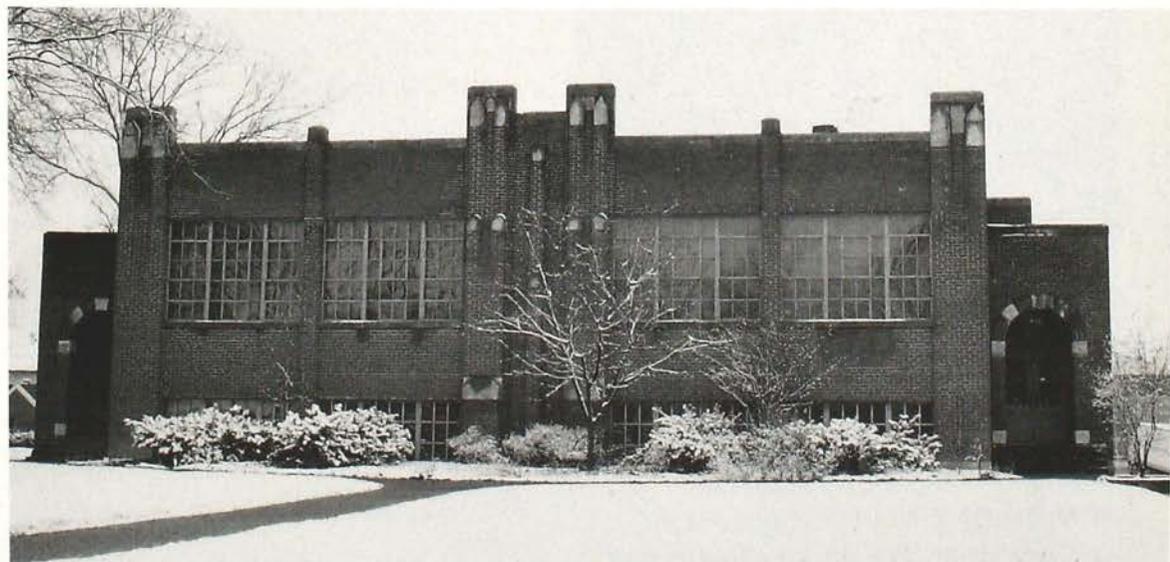
Courtesy of William Wooten.

Alexander-Ingram School

Constructed on Shelby Street in 1929 as an elementary school for the community's African-American children, this school was known before 1961 as the Jeffersontown Colored School. Funds for construction were received in part from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, established in 1917 by Rosenwald who used the wealth he amassed as president of Sears, Roebuck & Co. to aid African-American education. Prior to 1929, black students met in a frame structure on approximately the same site. Before 1912, a one-room frame church had been rented for the school's use.

Alexander-Ingram was named possibly for Virginia B. Alexander, a teacher/principal from 1922-1931, and Annie C. Ingram, who taught from 1914-1919. The Art Deco-style school was the 13th county elementary school for black students. In 1963, the school was merged with Jeffersontown Elementary and was called "Jeffersontown Annex" until the close of the 1964-65 school year. It was used as a storage facility until sold in 1979. In 1985 the building was renovated, added to the National Register of Historic Places and made into offices for Standard Electric Company.

Courtesy of the Editor.





Mrs. Stockhoff's Sunday School Class

Mary H. Stockhoff's 1930s class at the Methodist Church.

Courtesy of Jerry Eddleman.



Jeffersontown Union Christian Endeavor Picnic

Made up of members from the Christian, Lutheran, Presbyterian and Methodist churches, this group was formed in about 1930 by Lucille Yann (Mrs. Tommy) Jones. They were part of the International Christian Endeavor Society and met every Sunday evening for a program at one of the four churches. This picture was taken by Tommy Jones at a special picnic held that year in Iroquois Park.

Bottom row (from left): Mary Jane Yates, Elizabeth Hummel, Dorothy Frederick, Louise Brandenburg, Martha Stomberger, Elizabeth Frederick, Marcia Bryan, Gordon Frederick, Winlock Moore, Sophie Davenport.

Second row: Charles Bryan, Lucille Jones, Lucille Shacklette, Caroline Allen, Virginia Adams, Martha Shacklette, Margaret Tyler, Henry Frederick, Robert Katzman.

Third row: _____, Burdon Snider, William "Buddy" Yates, Wallace "Bill" Eddleman, Woodrow Moore, James Floore, Rodney Higgins.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



Archie and Nina

A.B. "Archie" and Nina Wigginton were very active in the town's civic affairs. His activities included real estate, and she was in numerous volunteer organizations including the Jeffersontown Girl Scouts. They are pictured on the Joe Wheeler farm, today Blackacre State Nature Preserve.

Courtesy of Doris Wigginton Trautwein.



Joseph L. Ellingsworth

Mr. Ellingsworth is pictured at the Joe Wheeler farmhouse, built by Presley Tyler nearly 100 years earlier. He was a retired brick and stone mason whose daughter was Mrs. Joe Wheeler.

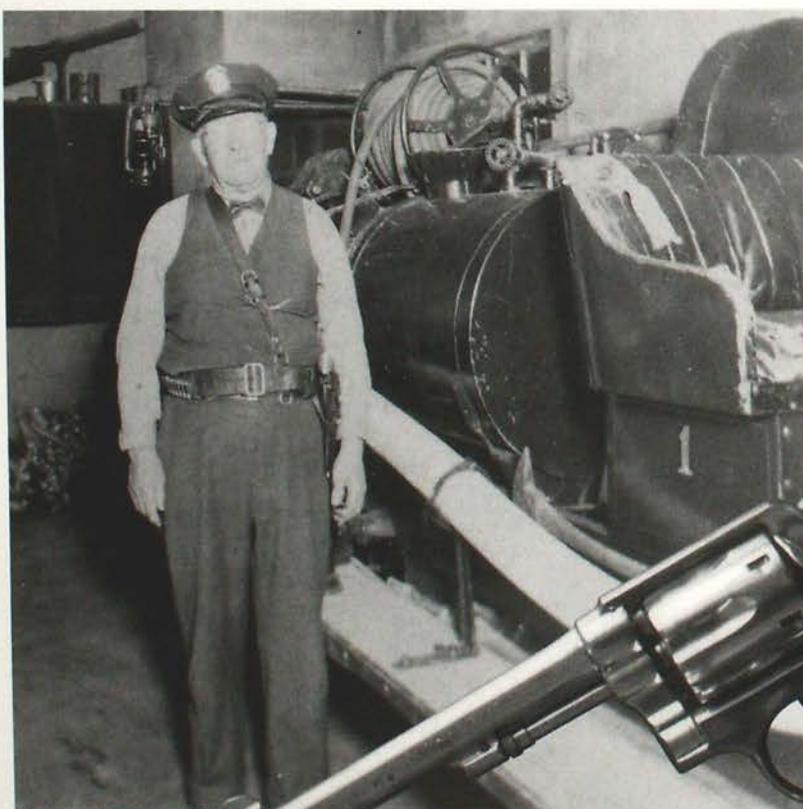
Courtesy of Doris Wigginton Trautwein.

The Jeffersontown Bank Interior

Hard economic times took their toll, and on September 24, 1931 the Jefferson County Bank was forced to close. All properties owned by the bank were sold in November 1934 at a well-attended auction held on Main Street. By January 1, 1935, officials of the Bank of Middletown completed negotiation with A.B. "Archie" Wigginton, special commissioner in charge of the Jefferson County Bank, whereby office space was leased for a branch bank on the corner of Watterson Trail and Taylorsville Road. In 1941 the Bank of Jeffersontown opened on that corner.

Shown inside the reopened bank building are, from left: E. Ward Jean, A.B. Wigginton, W.B. Helt, and W.S. Brooks.

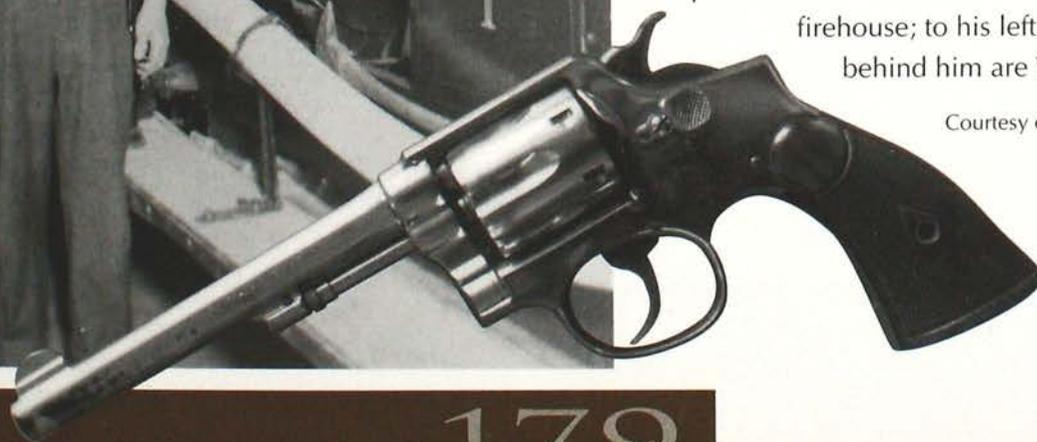
Courtesy of Doris Wigginton Trautwein.



The Town Marshal, c.1936

Theodore E. Skaggs, when pictured here, was the town marshal. Like earlier marshals he had no car but patrolled on foot and stopped speeding motorists by firing his gun in the air. As the town had no jail, arrested offenders were taken to the Municipal Building, where they were locked in the first floor firehouse while the marshal went to call the county police. There was no phone in the firehouse. Needless to say, he often returned to find that his prisoners had fled. Marshal Skaggs is pictured inside the firehouse; to his left is the fire truck and on the shelf behind him are World War I machine guns.

Courtesy of Margaret Skaggs Paris.



Kozy Korner

Following the loss of their Louisville business in the 1937 flood, members of the Ganote/Kleinhencz family opened Kozy Korner Tavern in the Bruce Building.

Pictured are, from left: Norma Ganote, Florence McLaughlin, and Ida Kleinhencz. Children in the doorway are Gene Lee Ganote and Albert McLaughlin.

Courtesy of Albert McLaughlin.



Mrs. Cooke's Class, 1936

Among the students at Jeffersontown School in 1936 were:

Bottom row from left: Handley Leslie, Charles Kincaid, Willis Clark, Billy Kennedy, LaVerne Brewer, Evelyn Hoover.

Middle row: Doris Carwardine, Frances Baumlisberger, John Ernspeker, Mabel Brewer, Roger Moore, Basil Graff.

Top row: Marvin Baker, Forest Katzman, Virginia Hite, Charlotte Yates, Mary Stewart, Helen Gentry. The teacher is Ethel (Mrs. Ray) Cooke.

Courtesy of Doris Baker.

We all [the children] slept in the same room and we were next to Mother and Daddy. They had the front room. That is where we used to have our Christmas tree. It used to reach to the ceiling. Every year we got a doll and buggy. We didn't get in this room from the time Christmas began – that is when you were buying presents. We strung popcorn to decorate the tree. I can see Mom going all around that tree with those candles.... We can all play the harmonica because Mother taught us how. Theodore would get a horn.

Mary Kroeger Hollis,
"Blackacre,"
Samuel W. Thomas



Christmas, 1935

Doris, daughter of Archie and Nina Wigginton, visited the Wheeler family on the farm that today is Blackacre State Nature Preserve. The dolls were Christmas gifts.

Courtesy of Doris Wigginton Trautwein.



Mrs. Sweeney's Sunday School Class

Members of this class at Jeffersontown Presbyterian Church were:

Front row left to right: Rita Clark, _____ Herr, LaFon Weller.

Back row: Zita Kay McDaniel, Mrs. Sweeney, and John Keeley.

Courtesy of Rita Clark Gellhaus.



Clowning Around

The two identified members of this group are Omer Hedden, in dark trousers on the left, and Joe Reid, wearing a dark tie.

Courtesy of Betty Hedden.



Friends

Kalem Duncan, right, with friends.

Courtesy of William Wooten.



Jeffersontown Order of the Rainbow Girls

In about 1948 these girls became charter members of the Jeffersontown Assembly, Order of the Rainbow Girls, at the Masonic Hall in Jeffersontown. The Order was an organization for girls ages 13 through 17 and required a recommendation from either a Mason or a member of the Eastern Star.

First row, from left: Betty Roemele, Marilyn Hoess, Rita Clark, Mrs. Lloyd Miller Payne, Mrs. Jack Wolflin, Doris Blankenbaker and Barbara Krieger.

Second row: Jean Stout, Doris Hefley, Nancy Frederick, Betty Russell, June Boston, Shirley Hewitt, Joy Frederick, Lavonda Willis, Jean Schoenbaechler and Gail Clark.

Third row: LaFon Weller, Shirley Keeley, Bonnie Lou Redding, Shirley Johnson, Ottie Lee Swan, Nancy Durrett, Ida Pearl Boston and Beverley Crady.

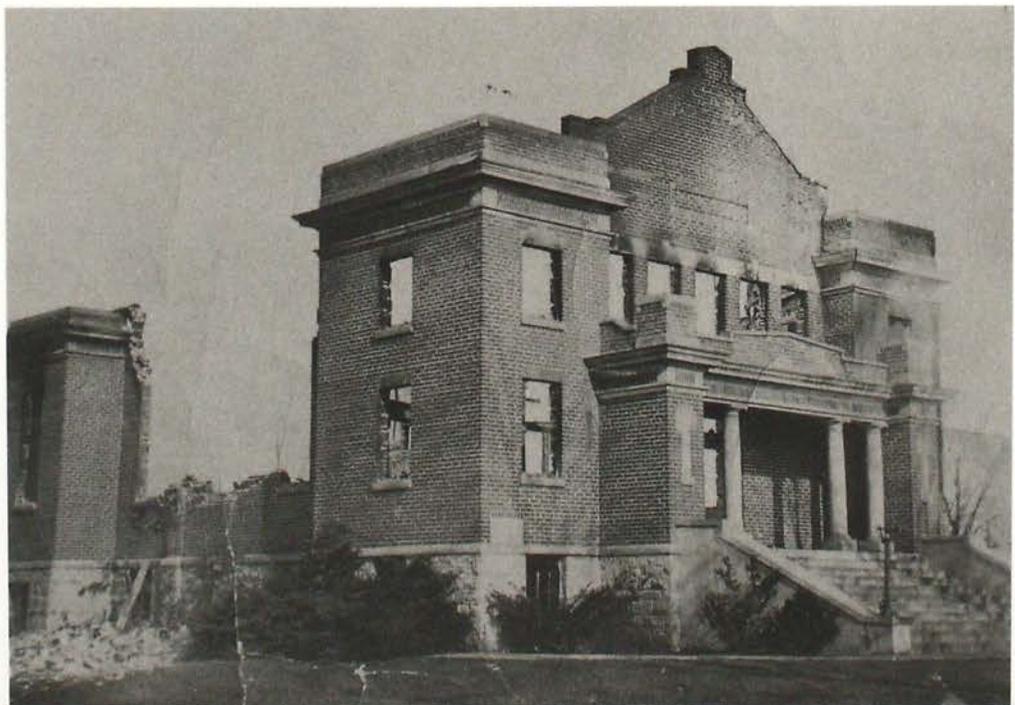
Fourth row: Lenore Hoover, Rosalie Hamilton, Betsy Bridwell, Doris Jean Wigginton, Alice Stone, Matilda McCracken, Bettye Floore, Shirley Miller, Retta Long, Teddy Grubb, Lois Knapp and Betty Mae Geiger.

Courtesy of Lois Knapp.

Church Ruins, 1937

In 1925 the Jeffersontown Baptist congregation sold their portion of the Masonic building back to the Masons and began construction on this church, which they completed with unsolicited contributions from members of the Catholic, Jewish and Protestant communities. Unfortunately it was in use only about nine years before being destroyed by fire. In 1945 the congregation began using the basement auditorium of the church that stands today.

Courtesy of Averil Martin McDaniel.





Boy Scout Troop

Troop leader Snyder Vaughn is kneeling in front. The scouts are, from left: Jack Brandenburg, Lee McGraw, Bill Eddleman, Stuart Adams, E.M. Allen Jr., Ted Breeding, Fielding Leichhardt, Charles Bryan.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



Boy Scouts

Wallace "Bill" Eddleman and Stuart Adams in their circa 1930 scout uniforms, beside the Jeffersontown school.

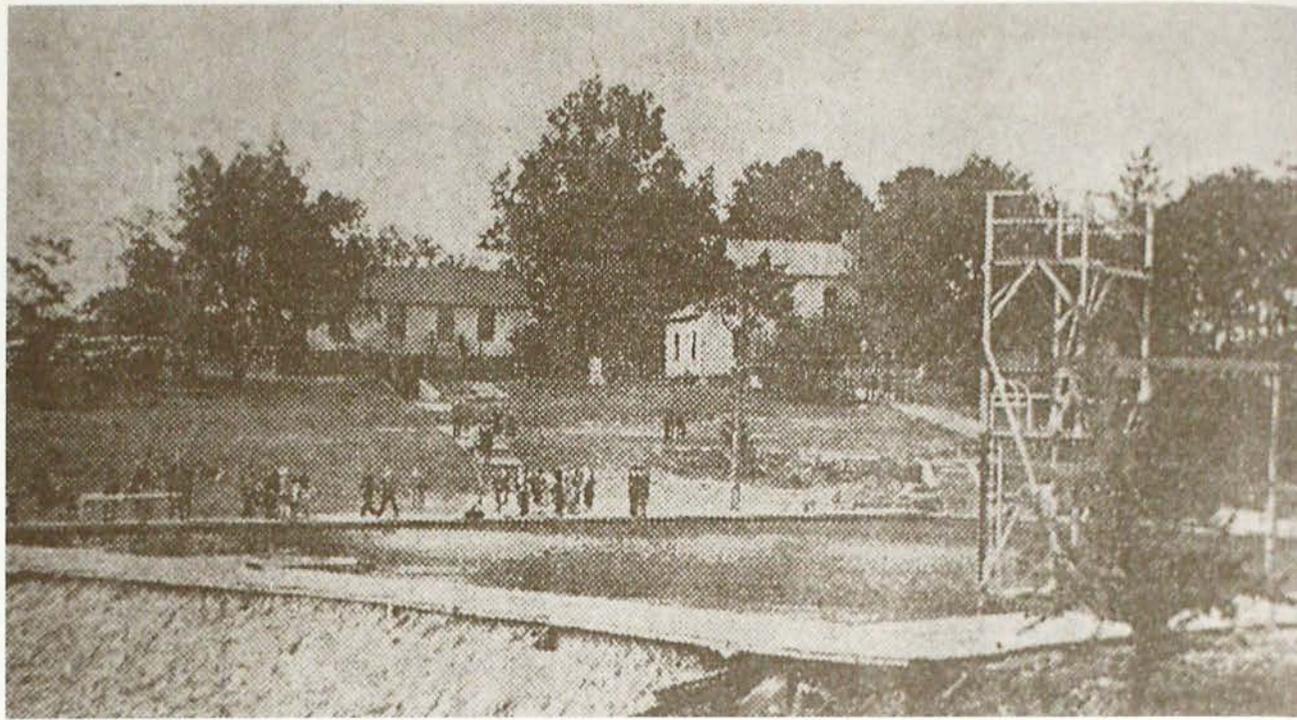
Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



Silver Springs

In about 1936 Stanley Weller leased the old "Walking Billy" Tyler farm from Fannie Tucker. He hired Eli Frederick and John Sherfield to enlarge the spring-fed pond and in 1938 opened Silver Springs swimming pool and resort. So many came to enjoy the pool that on weekends automobiles filled a five acre field. Weller was assisted by Lowell Bryant, who ran the business himself after Weller's death.

Courtesy of Barbara Franck.



Resort Cottage

Stanley Weller built rental cottages at Silver Springs. In later years workers lived in the cottages which were torn down in about the 1960s when the pool was closed and the property sold off in three and five acre lots. Pictured in about 1950 are Ruth Neal, Cleo Neal, and Mabel Roemele; in back are Tom Brohm, Shelt Neal, and Adolph Roemele.

Courtesy of Helen Sisson.



Old Quarry Pool

During the 1920s men working at Tucker's Quarry accidentally tapped an underground spring, causing permanent flooding. Stanley Weller turned the flooded quarry into a public swimming area called Old Quarry Pool. Later owners renamed it Tucker's Lake.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.

The Chicken Yard

An unidentified lady is pictured with her chickens behind a house near the town square.

Courtesy of Mary Ellen Smith.

Feeding Chickens

Alvin Albert at the old Jacob Hoke farm on Six Mile Lane getting an early start in the care and feeding of chickens. Photo from about 1920.

Courtesy of Alvin Albert.



How many times have I crawled under the front porch to get eggs when a hen would hide her nest under it?

Mary Kroeger Hollis,
"Blackacre," Samuel W. Thomas

Katie

Katie Abstain and a time-honored chore.

Courtesy of William Wooten.



The Northeast Corner of the Town Square, c.1940

On the left is the old Bruce Building, at this date the Kozy Korner Tavern. In the center is the weatherboarded log house that was once the Haven Hotel, and on the right is the old Wells Drug Store, here a grocery store with Standard Oil gas pump. None of these structures remain today.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Library Archives.



Northwest Corner of the Town Square, c.1940

On the left is the old Oatey Drug Store, later Newkirk's Drugs. Next is the Jefferson Building, containing the Green and White Sweet Shop and the Jeffersonian Publishing Company. To the right of the Jefferson is Jasper's Grocery, and in the center is the old Colonial Hotel, which here houses the Marjorie Low Restaurant. All of these structures remain today.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Library Archives.

A View Toward Town

This view was apparently from Watterson Trail looking south toward the town square.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives.





Peter Arthur "Pete" Baker's Ice House, c.1940

Before refrigeration there was the icebox, in which a large block of ice kept food cool. Blocks were generally purchased from a dealer who made ice for commercial and residential purposes. Baker's Ice House stood on the southeast corner of the town square; seen behind it in the photo is Cooper's Corner and across Watterson Trail is the old Kalfus / McKinley house. The owner of this ice house, Pete Baker, was a very fine man and highly regarded by the people of Jeffersontown. At his death almost 2,000 people visited the funeral home and the procession in Resthaven was the longest to that date.

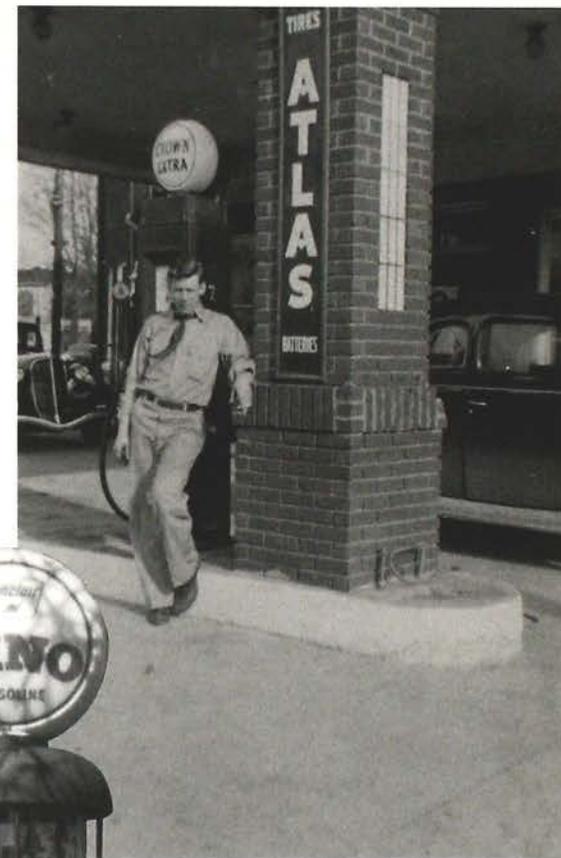
Courtesy of Doris Baker.



The Tyler Building

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held next to the Baptist church on Taylorsville Road in about 1940 for a new building to house the lumber and offices of the B.H. Tyler Company. This brick, mission-style structure replaced an earlier one which stood near the Southern Railway crossing. Neither exists today.

Courtesy of Mildred First Tobe.



Bill Eddleman, April 14, 1940

As the 20th century progressed, increasing accommodation was made for the rapidly growing number of automobiles. This Texaco Service Station was built by D.D. Finley on Taylorsville Road across from the Baptist Church.

Courtesy of Jerry Eddleman.





Jeffersontown Cemetery

Located near the intersection of Billtown Road and Watterson Trail, the cemetery had the old fence and gate shown here. Pedestrians entered through a revolving gate, and vehicles through the gate at left. Pictured are Catherine Quinn, Dottie Frederick and Catherine Staten.

Courtesy of Elizabeth Harris.

The German Presbyterian Cemetery

This corner, photographed in about 1940, was the site of the early German Presbyterian (Reformed) Church built in about 1800, the first constructed within town limits. By 1819 the German Presbyterians had been absorbed by other congregations, and in about 1833 the Lutheran congregation moved to this property, where they built a church on the site of the later building at right. The older portion of the surrounding cemetery is the German Reformed section, one of the oldest cemeteries in Kentucky, and now belongs to the City of Jeffersontown. The newer Lutheran cemetery belongs to and is cared for by Christ Lutheran Church.

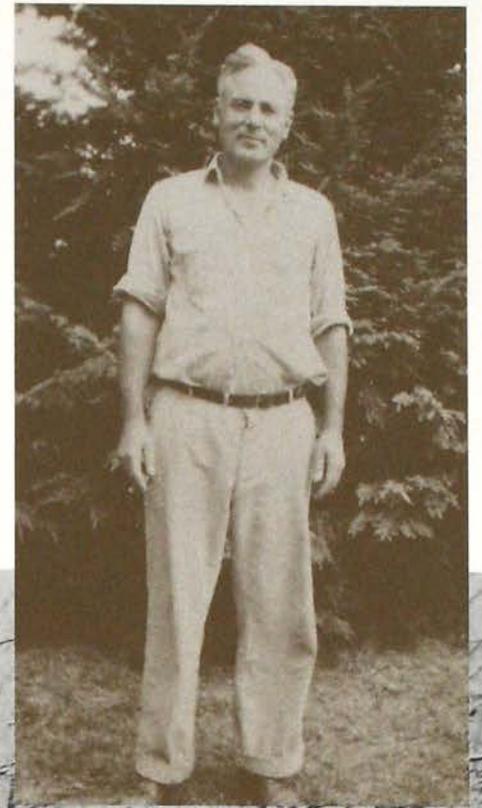
Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives.



Rudolph L. Haag

Nurseryman Rudolph Haag married Luthera Owings, whose family owned land along Six Mile Lane for several generations. His collection of unusual animals began with trips to the St. Louis and Cincinnati zoos, where he first acquired two female and one male deer. His kindness to his animals was well-known, and he seldom sold any for fear they would be mistreated.

Courtesy of Louise Denny.



The Haag Farm On Six Mile Lane

In about 1940, farmer and nurseryman Rudolph Haag began a collection of rare animals that in its heyday included samples of many beautiful and exotic species. There were Mouflon, Barbados, and Barbary sheep, peacocks, antelope, Japanese deer, and European fallow deer, as well as more common varieties. The animals were Haag's hobby, but he spent nearly as much time with them as with the nursery that was his living. News of the farm spread by word of mouth and people came from miles around to view his flocks. Eventually so many visitors had to be discouraged, but special interest groups were always welcome. By the 1970s the surrounding area developed into a suburban community whose dogs entered the compound and destroyed some of the deer. That, coupled with Haag's death in '74, was the beginning of the end for the farm, but for many years it was a place of special interest and beauty.

Courtesy of Louise Denny.



Willy and Jean

Willy Zehner, in his school sweater, and Jean Liechty were teenagers when this photo was taken about 1940.

Courtesy of Doris Baker.

One of the things accomplished [by the P.T.A.] in early days was the establishment of a lunchroom. Mrs. Coe was the President and I as Vice Pres. automatically became the Chairman. We debated on whether to run [the lunchroom] ourselves or let someone have it for the profit they could make. But someone said, 'In that case the soup is liable to get thin,' so we decided to manage it ourselves and for a time took turns about in serving. The children were seated in chairs along the walls & were served soup in tin cups with two crackers. When the soup seemed too hot Mrs. Leichhardt would go around with a pitcher of water & cool it so sometimes the soup got a little thin after all.

Then some of the husbands made tables that were covered with oilcloth. The lunchroom, in several years, was able to purchase a sink & water heater & have them installed, with the permission of the School Board. Aluminum trays & a stove were bought, the P.T.A. buying dishes and silverware. They also paid for a music teacher for several years, a Victrola & records, a cinder walk to Taylorsville Road & started the idea of raising the roof. We served lunches as sales & put on plays to make money. I think we had almost 35 members in 1923-24 when I was President

Ethel Bryan
undated manuscript



Senior Play, 1942

"The Eyes of Ilaloc" was performed at Jeffersontown School by, from left: John Ernspiker, Frances Baumlisberger, Arthur Steffen, Doris Carwardine, Marvin Baker, Johanna Seever, Bob Schmitt, Billy Kennedy, Jean Liechty, Melba Priest, Charles Quesenberry and William Deppen.

Courtesy of Doris Baker.



School Lunchroom Staff, December 1941

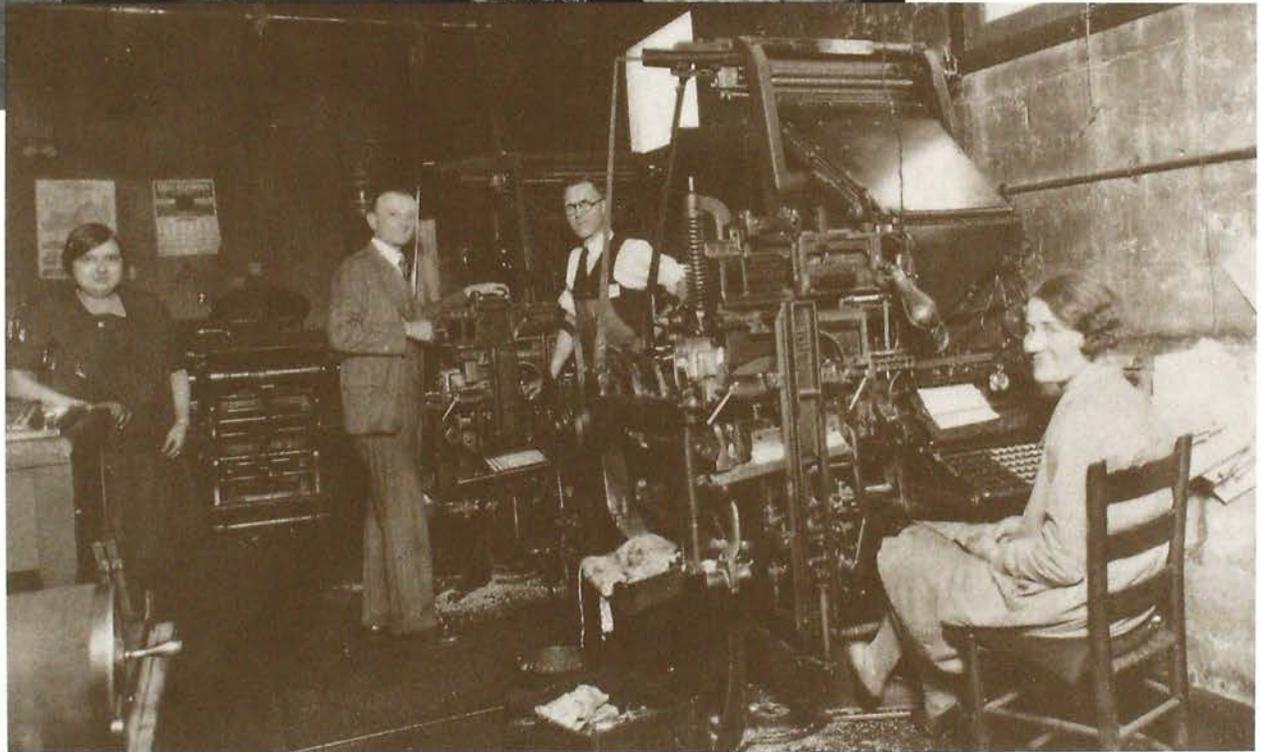
Members of the lunchroom staff at Jeffersontown School were, from left: Mrs Pearl Spear, Mrs. Mary Romine, Mrs. Pauline Snyder, Mrs. Ida Roemele, Mrs. Eva Smith, Mrs. Charles Riley.

Courtesy of Mary Ellen Smith.

Views of Jeffersonian Back Room

Courtesy of Carol Payne Pfeffer.

In the rear of the Jeffersonian building, an area traditionally known as the "back room," type was set and prepared for printing. At left is the table on which the larger type used for headings and advertisements was set by hand. At an earlier date all type was hand set. From the left are: unknown, unknown, Walter Knauer, Ruth Jones (Fisher), and Louise Payne.



Louise Payne is seated in front of a linotype machine which had a keyboard used for typing lines of letters which were then molded in place within the machine. Others are, from left: Ruth Jones (later Fisher), Carl Hummel, and Tom Jones.

Carl A. Hummel purchased part interest in *The Jeffersonian* from J.C. Alcock and worked for many years as editor of the paper. His wife, Anna Mae, was news editor and circulation manager before her retirement in 1941. C.A.'s father was William Henry "Uncle Billy" Hummel, also a well-known local figure, who owned a farm near Hopewell.

Tommy, son of Henry Jones, attended Tucker School through the eighth grade, then, like many in that time, left school rather than commute to Louisville. Instead he went to work at three dollars a week for Alcock and Hummel at *The Jeffersonian* when type was still being set by hand. He remained with the paper for 62 years, becoming sole owner in 1945. Al Schansberg bought *The Jeffersonian* in 1959 and merged it with *The Voice of St. Matthews*.



Harvest Time

Clyde Easley and Fred Haag threshing wheat on Haag's Billtown Road farm.

Courtesy of Martha Potter Mills.

Walter and Edward

Walter Frederick and Edward
Ellingsworth.

Courtesy of Martha Potter Mills.





“Waiting to Eat”

Extra hands employed at harvest time waiting for dinner at the Haag house.

Courtesy of Martha Potter Mills.



Looking Over the Farm

Pork and pork products played an important economic role in the Jeffersontown community throughout the entire 200 years of its existence. Only in recent times has prepackaged meat made reliance on raising pigs unnecessary. From left: Betty Lou Schmitt, Pete Baker, Roy Stout, and two members of the Farmer family on Baker’s Seatonville Road farm, earlier Funk’s Mill.

Courtesy of Doris Baker.



“Home On Leave”

The Gellhaus family is pictured with two of their members who served in the war. Standing are, from left: Mary Gellhaus, Arthur Gellhaus, Charles Gellhaus, Mamie Williams Gellhaus, and Frances Gellhaus Straub. In front: Marvin “Dutch” Gellhaus, Forrest Gellhaus, and John Gellhaus, who was in the ROTC when this photo was taken. John was later a seaman second class, who took part in the occupation and demilitarization of Japan while serving on the destroyer USS Caperton.

Courtesy of Rita Clark Gellhaus.

Pfc. Charles “Bucky” Martin

Charles entered the army in February, 1942, and spent most of his time as a company barber at a camp near San Antonio, Texas.

Courtesy of Averil Martin McDaniel.



Sgt. James W. Hester

One of the Jeffersontown men who served in World War II was “Jimmy,” son of Dr. and Mrs. K.W. Hester. His overseas service included Oahu, New Guinea, Leyte, and Luzon. Throughout his entire service he was with the 149th Infantry Regiment of the 38th “Cyclone” Division known later as the “Avengers of Bataan.”

Courtesy of Martha Potter Mills.



Pfc. Frederick Ruckriegel

Fighting with the 36th Infantry in Italy, Private First Class Frederick F. Ruckriegel, of Jeffersontown, according to a communication received by his sister, Miss Lucille Ruckriegel, signed by Major General Fred L. Walker, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for ‘gallantry in action.’

The citation which is quoted by General Walker states: ‘Frederick F. Ruckriegel, Private First Class, Company I, 141st Infantry Regiment, for gallantry in action on 11 - 12 February, 1944, in Italy. Maintaining a precarious automatic rifle position while exposed to freezing rain and snow in a mountainous defensive sector, Private First Class Ruckriegel determinedly awaited a threatened enemy assault.

‘Despite heavy machine gun fire and mortar fire which swept his area, he alertly detected the approach of the hostile force and broke up the attack by his deadly accurate fire.

‘Inspiring his comrades by his furious defense of his position he met repeated attempts of the enemy to overrun the sector with an unyielding display of courage which succeeded in holding the ground against the numerically superior enemy’

undated newspaper clipping
 Courtesy of Averil Martin McDaniel.



SOME LOST THEIR LIVES

Pfc. Daniel J. Hummel, 22, son of Daniel J. Hummel, Jeffersontown, died of wounds received in Germany as he was directing traffic. The chaplain of his outfit, Rev. R.H. Schenk S.J. was at his side when the end came in a Field Hospital, March 28, five minutes after midnight.

Word was received last week in Jeffersontown by relatives of Private First Class Lawrence S. Stout, that he had been killed in action, somewhere in Italy.

Sergeant Clarence "Bud" Roemele, 32, of Jeffersontown, was killed in action in Germany December 17. In service since June 1941, he was sent overseas in July 1943, and has been on the front lines with the infantry since the invasion of Normandy

A message received Saturday, August 5 by his wife, Mrs. Helen B. Roemele of Jeffersontown, stated that Private First Class Theodore "Ted" Roemele, 35, had been killed in action in France July 11. He was born and reared in the Jeffersontown community and was employed at the R.L. Haag Nurseries before entering the service about a year ago.

Second Lieut. Leslie T. Speer, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Speer, Jeffersontown, is reported missing in action over Italy since February 6, in a telegram received last Thursday by his parents. He left for overseas October 20, 1944, serving on a B-25 Bomber.

undated newspaper clippings
Courtesy of Averil Martin McDaniel.



Forrest Gellhaus

Courtesy of Rita Clark Gellhaus.



American Legion G. I. Post #244

Chartered in 1946 following World War II, the post's members generally met in their own homes until 1949, when this building was constructed. Members volunteered much of the work, using a mission style of architecture for their new building, which originally had only one floor. During the 50s and 60s, membership dwindled to such a point that in 1976 the structure was leased to Neil Cook for an auto detail shop. In the 1980s Cook subleased it to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, who extended the first floor, allowing a partial second floor addition. In 1991, when The Fraternal Order of Eagles moved to a new location, a resurgence in membership allowed the post to reclaim its building. By 1995 Post #244 had 132 members and was still growing, enabling them to contribute to numerous veterans and community projects.

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.



Maple Inn

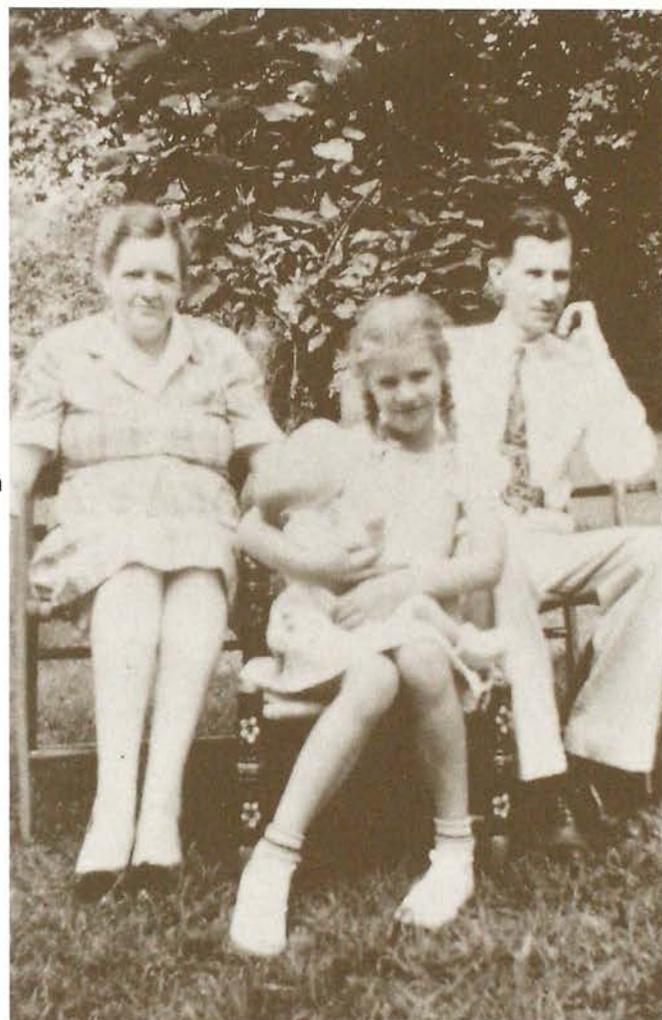
During the middle years of this century, the Maple Inn on Taylorsville Road was a popular spot for drinks and snacks. This picture, taken from the Hurstbourne Lane side of Jeffersontown looking east, shows the inn before a brick front was added to make room for a lounge.

Courtesy of Doris Baker.

The Bishop Family

Dr. John Auldin Bishop Sr., his wife Thelma (Abell), daughter Elizabeth and son John. Dr. Bishop came to Jeffersontown in 1935 and established himself in a combined office/residence on Taylorsville Road. During the war his practice greatly expanded (with other local doctors involved in war related services) when the government requested that Bishop remain in the area to care for the county's civilian population living from Eastwood to Highview. During his 39-year practice, Dr. Bishop also served as county health inspector and became the first general practitioner to be elected president of the Jefferson County Medical Association.

Courtesy of the Filson Club Historical Society.



Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Harris

Mr. and Mrs. Harris behind their home, the old George Leatherman house, on College Drive. In the 1950s the property was sold to Mr. and Mrs. W.D. Menefee.

Courtesy of Georgia A. Moore.



Jeffersontown School Sixth Grade Students, 1948

First row, left to right: John Thompson, John Haag, Billy Cowherd, Ralph Cunningham, Kenneth Hudson, Thann Grubb, Stanley Mitchell, Tommy Chiles, Kent Finley, Billy Wisehart, Billy Stallard, Forrest Hite, Fred Deckman.

Second row: Billye Stiles, Judy Demaree, Betty Agee, Dolores Gnagie, JoAnn Clark, Delores Bergan, Virginia Malair, Carol Payne, Norma Walden, Shirley Patterson, Clara Kellar, Emily Durrett, and Jane Dickson.

Third row: Mrs. Peters, Ruby Hedges, _____, Mary Webb, Iris Kellar, Joyce Bibb, Doris Moody, Carol Hoffmeister, Margo Diemer, Barbara Ernspiker, Peggy Owen.

Fourth row: Claude Osborne, Susan Lockett, Lois Wolflin, Carol Jean, Shirley Tyler, Norman Dixon, Freddie Howell, and Mrs. Stout.

Courtesy of Norma Walden Pennington.

The Jeep

Mary Jane Eddleman and her son Jerry, with a vehicle that became very familiar during the war years.

Courtesy of Judy Daniel.



Jerry

A delighted Jerry Eddleman clutches a remarkably unconcerned chicken in about 1943.

Courtesy of Judy Daniel.

Girl Scouts

Jeffersontown Girl Scout Troop 87,
1944-45.

Courtesy of Doris Wigginton Trautwein.



Cooking Out

Members of Girl Scout Troop 87 cooking out at Camp Shantituck. From left are Doris Wigginton, Rita Clark, and LaFon Weller.

Courtesy of Doris Wigginton Trautwein.



Behind the Parsonage

Doris Krepp Stomberger and Martha Stomberger Miller behind the Lutheran parsonage which stood on Taylorsville Road near the Methodist Church. Mrs. Clara Stomberger, the pastor's wife, is at the door. The Rev. Jesse E. Stomberger was pastor of Jeffersontown's Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church for 28 years.

Courtesy of Dottie Stomberger.



Dr. Shacklette's Home and Office

In 1923 Dr. John R. Shacklette completed this house, with side entrance to his office, at the corner of College Drive and Watterson Trail. It is built in the Arts and Crafts style popular at that date. Although it resembles brick, the construction is actually of tapestry hollow tile, an architectural fire-proof terra cotta popular in the first three decades of this century.

Courtesy of Martha Shacklette James.



The Shacklette Family

Dr. J.R. and his wife Jeanette with Lucille, one of their two daughters, in about 1950. In the early days of his 35-year career, Dr. Shacklette made his rounds on horseback in the Jeffersontown area. Later he became president of the Jeffersontown Bank and was a member of the Board of Trustees.

Courtesy of Martha Shacklette James.

He was a doctor for the people. If a patient wasn't able to pay for his services that was no problem; he was treated and given medicine. Then my Daddy was brought hams, turkeys, veggies, potatoes, etc. I don't think we ever bought a turkey for Thanksgiving or Christmas I have so many wonderful memories but two cherished memories I had with my Daddy:

1. During the ['37] flood, my Daddy got a small boat and motor and I went with him into the flooded Brown Hotel lobby in Louisville to give shots to people who were stranded.

2. Being with my Daddy to help him in delivering twins to Amos and Essie Conway at 3:00 A.M. who lived ten miles out in the country from Jeffersontown. They were beautiful, loving and humble people. Amos was short with money but I remember for years he brought us turkeys, tenderloins and veggies. They named the twins J.R. and Martha.

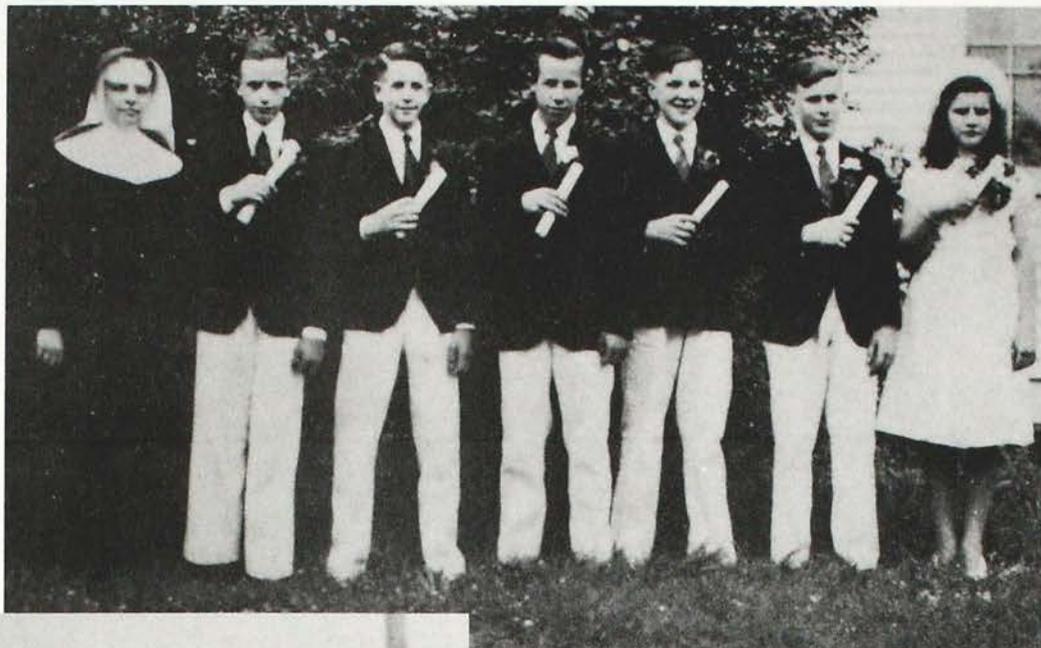
Martha Shacklette James, 1996



Graduates of St. Edward School, 1946

From left: Sr. Leora, William Heintzman, Donald Berger, Norman Kaegin, Jerry Osborne, Donald Wittry, Alba Meneghel.

Courtesy of Mary Heintzman Scharfenberger.



A First Communion Class at St. Edward in 1946

Left to right, front row: Joan Elder, Clara Hahlen, Rose Ann Povey, Genevieve Gregg.

Back row: Martha Hawes, Joan Sewell, Betty Rogers, James E. Gellhaus, Bernard Cleary, Robert J. Ruckriegel, James Franconia, Norman Riggs, Robert McNally, Paul Kaegin, Gerald Mills, Betty Schmidt.

Courtesy of Mary Heintzman Scharfenberger.



Helen and Virginia

Helen Tucker and Virginia Sewell on a bridge over Chenoweth Run.

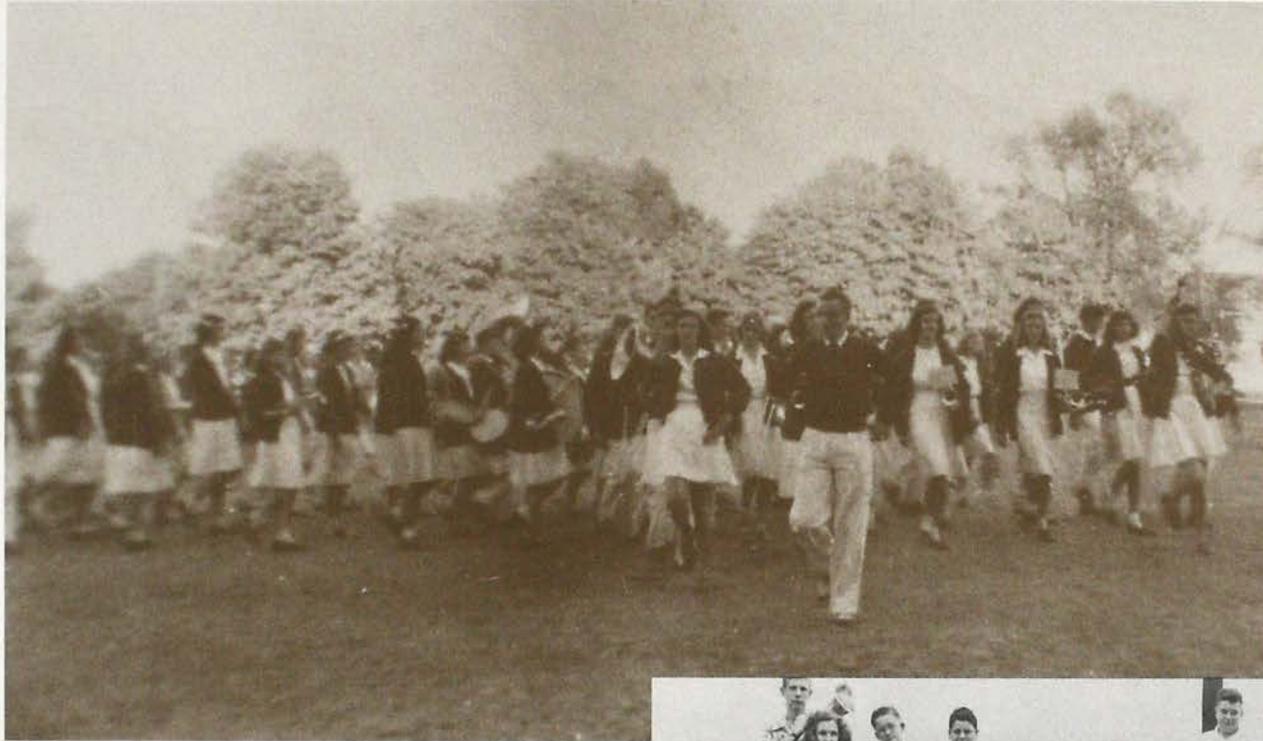
Courtesy of Martha Potter Mills.



Jeffersontown High School Graduates, 1948

Two years later, commencement exercises for 55 graduates brought an end to Jeffersontown High School for a time. Students were bused to Middletown and Fern Creek until the new high school was built on Six Mile Lane.

Courtesy of Doris Wigginton Trautwein.



The Marching Band

Jeffersontown High School, about 1946.

Courtesy of Rita Clark Gellhaus.

All-County Band

In 1946 the All-County Band had an unusually large number of Jeffersontown students. Those identified in this photo made at Skylight, Kentucky, are:

First row – June Boston, second from left; Tyler Diemer, fifth from left; Gayle Clark; Barbara Krieger, second from right; Fannie Stoll.

Second row – Patricia Tyler; Matilda McCracken; Joseph S. Durrett, fourth from left; Rita Clark, third from right.

Third row – Charles Runyon, third from left; Zita Kay McDaniel; _____; Shirley Miller; Bob Walden.

Fourth row: Bettye Floore, third from left; Frieda Hall; Mary C. Winkler, far right.

Fifth row: Charmon Hacher, standing, far right.

Back row: Leslie Claxton, far right.

Courtesy of Rita Clark Gellhaus.





Memorial Service

The scouts are unidentified in this photograph from 1948.

Standing, from left to right: Robert Miller, Frank Brohm, John Gallagher (head only), Marshall Floore Jr., Albert Kute (holding American flag), Bob Francis, Tom Brohm (holding flag), Bud Rich, _____.

Kneeling are: _____, John Prell, Joe Reid Jr., Marvin Baker, Billy Kennedy, Harold Allgeier, Frank Roemele, Jack Quick, William Yates, Joe Reid Sr., Charles Donaldson (in Scout uniform).

Courtesy of Doris Baker.



Martin's Barber Shop

Mr. Martin is giving Oliver Keller a trim in this 1950s photo. The shop had changed little from the time it was built.

Courtesy of William and Thelma Gnagie.



Jeffersontown Cab Company

Norma Walden and her mother Lula (Mrs. Edwin) Walden in the town square. The Waldens owned the cab company.

Courtesy of Norma Pennington.



Younger Women's Club, c.1950

Jeffersontown's first federated women's club is pictured in the home of Mrs. Harry Swaim, the old Andrew Hoke house. This group owed its organization to the Current Events Club, possibly the oldest club in Jefferson County. It began one cold winter day in January, 1906, when Mrs. Henry Reubelt invited some friends to tea. Eight braved the cold to sit by the fire and discuss the contents of recently read books or world happenings. They began meeting twice a month and in 1911 opened the town's first library. Eventually the club became a member of the Kentucky Federation and was responsible for organizing the Jeffersontown Women's Club. In 1956 the Current Events Club members pulled out of the Federation, but continued to meet as they still do today.

Courtesy of Carol Hart.



Dieruf Hardware

In 1946 Bill Dieruf opened the store pictured here. He and his wife Adele lived on the second floor where they also leased office space to Howard and Snyder, Attorneys. "Snyder" was Gene Snyder who went on to serve 20 years in the U.S. Congress. By the 1970s Dieruf had outgrown this space and moved his store to Taylorsville Road. The building still stands next to the John Leatherman house but is vacant.

Courtesy of *The Jefferson Leader*.





“Old Wilderness Fort”

In 1950 Mr. and Mrs. William Norris bought the old Robert Tyler place, never known to have been a fort, and gave it a romantic new name. This historic house, one of the oldest in the area, had been enlarged over the years to the appearance shown and included eight rooms. The Norrises collected folk tales concerning the property, as well as some genuine history, and welcomed guests who came to view not only the house but their lovely collection of antiques. According to an article in *The Courier-Journal*, November 7, 1954, there was faint but still legible handwriting on a stairwell wall - 'We got done spinning the 25 day of June 1864.' 'Us and the Tylers went down to Nelson County. It poured down rain on us.'

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



Marvin and Henry Duncan

The Duncans, pictured in front of the Bank of Jeffersontown on the public square, worked for Floore Coal Company, which operated in the yard of the old Floore House on Taylorsville Road. Most townspeople got their coal at Floore's.

Courtesy of Mary Simpson.



Aerial Photo, Northeast View

This photo, sponsored by Liberty National Bank and Trust Company in about 1950, clearly shows the rural aspects of Jeffersontown which remained at that time. Central to the photo are the commercial structures on the northwest corner of the square, built after the fire of 1921. St. Edward Church, Rectory and School occupy the southwest corner. The covered shelter is the old interurban stop. When the interurban was discontinued, bus service was made available through Blue Motor Coach Lines.

Courtesy of the Jeffersontown Museum.



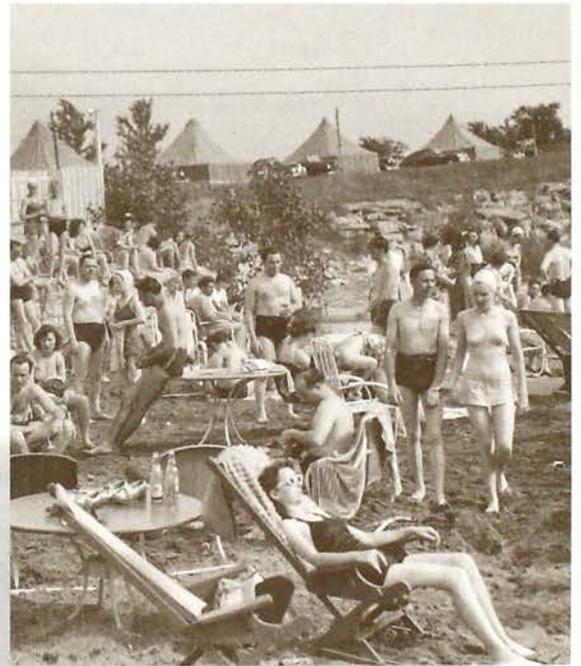
The Town Council, 1950

Seated, from left: W.B. Helt, Ida (Mrs. Owen) Burdon, James L. Bowles, _____ Eddleman, _____. Standing, from left: Richard A. Russell (?), _____, W.T. Settles, and Carl W. Miller. Mrs. Burdon was Jeffersontown's first woman mayor; however, she became mayor when the council members selected one from among themselves to fill that position. The popular election of mayors came in 1953, with the town's rise to fifth class city status.

Courtesy of Vivian Bowles.

1950-

As the 20th century approached its midpoint, Jeffersontown remained a country village. There were no apartment complexes, no superstores, no house numbers and no street signs. But big changes were on the way. Taylorsville Road was widened, General Electric Company's Appliance Park was opened, and the interchange at I-64 and Hurstbourne Lane put downtown Louisville within easy reach. In the 1960s Bluegrass Industrial Park was constructed and Plainview, a 700-acre dairy farm, became a planned community of homes, apartments, stores and offices.



1997

By 1997, over 33,000 people worked in the industrial park, making Jeffersontown, Kentucky the state's third largest employer. According to Site Selection Magazine, Bluegrass Park had become the second largest park in the world in terms of employment growth. Today people in Jeffersontown are proud of its expansion, both economic and residential. And, by remembering their pioneering past while setting a course for the future, Jeffersontown's leaders have assured that it remains a place where people come first, a good place to live and work and become involved.



Tucker Lake

After the old rock quarry filled with water, it was leased by Stanley Weller who operated a swimming pool on the site. Sometime around 1940 John Maas, a swimming enthusiast and the son of a prominent funeral director, purchased the quarry and renamed it Tucker Lake. It was very popular in the 1940s-50s, an especially beautiful place to swim.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, R. G. Potter Collection.



Swimmers and Sunbathers

The Tucker name came from the family of Hazael Tucker, who came to the area from Spencer County in about 1839. When the Southern Rail line came through, before the 1890s, a settlement grew up around the roadside flagstop and was called "Tucker." Tucker Station Road was named for this stop on the rail line.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, R. G. Potter Collection.



John Rowntree

Rowntree Road off Old Six Mile Lane was named for John and his wife Carrie Rowntree, both natives of Hart County, who came to Jeffersontown in about 1944. They gave up land for the road which was needed for access to a nearby subdivision.

Courtesy of Mary Rowntree.

Ruckriegel Men in Jeffersontown's Fire Department, 1958

Top row, from left: Roy, Henry (the father of Daniel), Robert Sr. (grandfather of Daniel), and Robert Jr.

Bottom row: Jim, Daniel, Charles, and Bobby Joe.

Robert Ruckriegel Sr. and his twin brother Albert, born in 1886, grew up with their five brothers and sisters on Nachand Lane. In the late 1930s Robert moved his family of nine to Taylorsville Road just south of Jeffersontown and from 1935 until about 1940 worked on a dairy farm making about \$1 a day to support his family. They raised their own food and, like many farming families of that day, were generally self-sufficient. In 1940, he began working at Cave Hill Cemetery, a job he kept for the next 29 years. Albert moved in 1933 from the family farm to Billtown Road where he lived next to Jeffersontown Cemetery and was caretaker for 40 years.

Robert Ruckriegel Sr. was very involved in the early days of Jeffersontown's Volunteer Fire Department, serving as chief for 27 years. Both Robert and Albert were still living in 1973 and at age 87 were thought to be possibly the oldest living twins in the country. One thing they remembered most about being teenagers in the early 1900s was going by horse and buggy to St. Barnabas Church on Liberty Street in Louisville on Sundays when there was no Catholic service in Jeffersontown. Robert had seven living children, 18 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren; Albert had four children, 17 grandchildren and 58 great-grandchildren in 1973.

Courtesy of Mayor Daniel H. Ruckriegel.



Postal Workers

In about 1950, mail was still being hand sorted in the old post office located in the Masonic Building at 10411 Watterson Trail. But Jeffersontown was growing, and the Post Office was beginning to set records for number of pieces handled and number of employees. Clerks are, from the left: Mrs. Fanny Tucker, Mary Baumlisberger and Ethel Sprowl Bryan.

Courtesy of Marcia Horton.



Bill Wooten

In the 1960s Bill Wooten drove a mail truck making deliveries not only in Jeffersontown but to numerous east end locations.

Courtesy of William Wooten.

ROSCOE GOOSE

Roscoe, a descendant of early Jeffersontown settler William Goose Sr., had become an amazing success story by 1951. He was the son of Rufus Goose, a Civil War veteran whose war injuries left him going slowly blind and unable to support his family. Rufus' five young sons tried to make a living by selling produce from a farm the family worked on Rehl Road. When this proved unsuccessful they moved, in about 1890, to Louisville. Like his brothers, Roscoe worked at any job he could find, until his love of horses and his small size drew him to racing.

His first paid win was ten dollars for riding Admonition to victory at the Jefferson County Fair on Fairgrounds Road in September 1907. The horse belonged to Lon Jones who had hired Roscoe to work at his National Stock Farm on Bardstown Road. By 1913 Roscoe had teamed up with owner/trainer T. P. Hayes and was especially impressed with Hayes' three-year-old colt named Donerail. Their unexpected win of that year's 39th Kentucky Derby paid 100 to one odds, the longest in that race's history.

Following this turn of fortune, Roscoe purchased a house on Third Street which he called home for the rest of his life. After a short but successful racing career he became an owner/trainer who took young jockeys under his wing, giving them the best of his knowledge and advice. Many of them even stayed with Roscoe and his wife Frances in their large home.

Financial success gave Roscoe the opportunity to help others who were experiencing the same poverty he had known in his youth, and he never failed to help when asked. But in spite of the many handouts given during his lifetime, Roscoe died a millionaire with such a fine reputation that the National Turfwriters Association pronounced him "a thorough gentleman and example of all that's best in racing."



J. Graham Brown and Roscoe Goose

Hotel and thoroughbred race horse owner J. Graham Brown and Jeffersontown's Roscoe Goose, October 15, 1951.

Courtesy of Carter Ormsby.



Joe Louis at The Maple Inn, September 17, 1956

Jefferson Distributing arranged for boxing's heavyweight champion Joe Louis to tour locations that carried the bourbon bearing his name. Louis is in the center. Others from left: Isabelle Jones, Marvin Baker, Lonie Carwardine and Doris Baker. The Bakers were current owners.

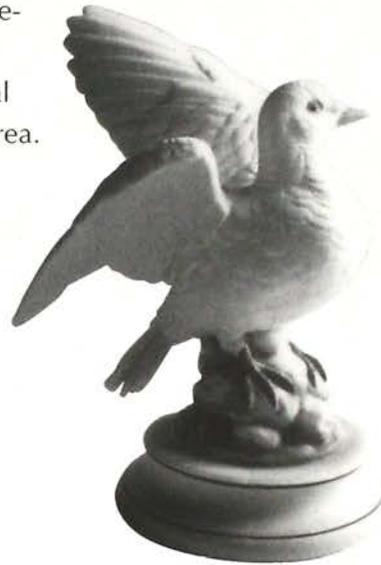
Courtesy of Doris Baker.



The Carwardine House

Built in 1908 at 9414 Taylorsville Road for Tony F. Roselle, a Louisville hatter, by 1955 it was the home of the Thomas T. Carwardine family. Carwardine and his wife Lonie established Maple Inn on Taylorsville Road in 1938. Their daughter Doris is pictured in front of the house, a Queen Anne style two-and-one-half story frame with front verandah, unusual for the Jeffersontown area. It became commercial office space in the 1960s.

Courtesy of Doris Baker.

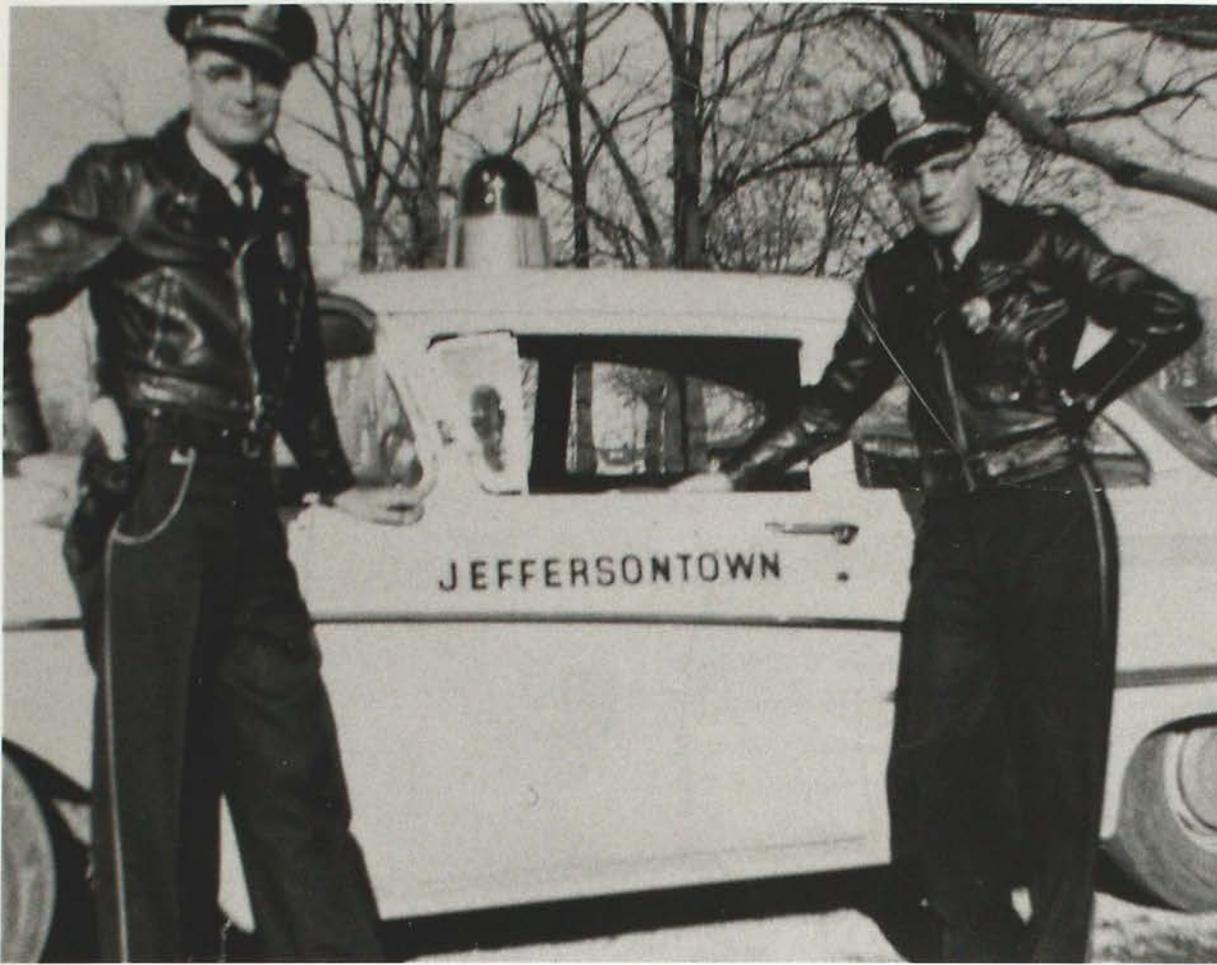


Selling Tickets

Johnny Svara, a member of Pack 75 in 1956, made his rounds on a burro in an effort to sell Scout-O-Rama tickets. He met success with Nancy Zimmerman on Billtown Road.

Courtesy of Herman C. Svara.





Full-Time Police Officers, 1958

Two of Jeffersontown's first full-time police officers were Gene Teague, on the left, and Gilbert Hubbuch, shown with one of the town's first patrol cars.

Courtesy of Kevin Mills.

Jefferson County Home For the Aged, 1963

The county poorhouse ceased operation in the 1920s and became a home for the aged operated by the County Welfare Department. Local organizations and individuals gave special attention to the residents of the home, as they had earlier to residents of the poorhouse, particularly during the holiday seasons. At Christmas, 1963, Wallace G. "Bill" Eddleman, on the left, and Mr. Menart of the Rotary Club brought gifts from their organization. The resident is not identified. Soon after this picture was made, the institution closed and most of the remaining residents were moved to the Geriatrics Center at Waverly Hills.

Courtesy of Jerry Eddleman.





Still Self-Sufficient in 1975

Farming in the self-sufficient style, Margaret and George Henderman owned 20 acres off Blankenbaker Road. Affectionately known as "Ma" and "Pa," the Hendermans were still milking their own cows, growing their own food, churning their own butter, making their own soap and cleaning their own chickens in 1975. George is pictured pouring milk into a cream separator.

Courtesy of Margaret Henderman.



'Contentment is your greatest thing,' Margaret said. 'Without contentment I think you would be the most miserable person in the world. You know if you're always wanting something that you see that somebody else has got and know that you can't get it, it would be hard.'

'This is our home,' George added. 'When you get out there in the spring and get your ground worked up, and go to sawing stuff, you're looking forward for them things to start growing, and when they get growing, you get pleasure out a seeing how much they grow and what they're coming to.'

Margaret and George Henderman
The Voice-Jeffersonian, October 9, 1975

Milking

Margaret helped with the cows, milking them by hand into a bucket. The Hendermans cared for five cows, five calves, 10 cats, 50 chickens, a pony and a dog. They had raised two children, had five grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Neither had ever been to a movie or gone out to eat.

Courtesy of Margaret Henderman.



“Miss Virginia”

Virginia Carrithers taught school in Jeffersontown from the age of 18 until her retirement in 1963. She began in 1911 at a one-room school before coming to Jeffersontown in about 1920. Following retirement, she and Mrs. Flore Morris started the Kentuckiana Center for Education, Health and Research, a school for handicapped children, in the old Veterans' Hospital. Calling this the 'accomplishment of her life,' she taught for nine more years before retiring permanently at the age of 80. Carrithers Middle School on Billtown Road was named for Virginia.

Courtesy of the Jeffersontown Museum.

Virginia Wheeler

Another teacher known for her life-long dedication was Virginia Wheeler. She is pictured signing an autograph book for Lisa Chandler during a reception honoring fifth grade students at Virginia Wheeler Elementary School, a facility built in 1969 on Mary Dell Lane.

Courtesy of *The Voice-Tribune*.





Jeffersontown School

When the high school was razed in 1978, the last thing standing was the enclosed circular fire escape, resembling a silo. In earlier school fair days the inside slide, which wound from top to bottom, provided nickel-a-ride thrills.

Courtesy of Mildred First Tobe.



Sadie Mae Abstain

Sadie Abstain was born and reared in Jeffersontown, where she attended the Alexander-Ingram Elementary School before going on to Central High School in Louisville. From there she went to Kentucky University in Frankfort for two years. Miss Abstain helped her sister obtain a college degree; then by teaching in the winter, working summers as a cook and nurse, and going to school, Miss Abstain completed her own college education with a Master of Arts degree from Indiana University. She was in the teaching field for 42 years, serving as principal of the Alexander-Ingram School for 15 years, then becoming a teacher at Jeffersontown Elementary and Newburg Elementary. In her entire teaching career she missed only one day because of personal illness.

Courtesy of Georgia A. Moore and *The Voice-Jeffersonian*.

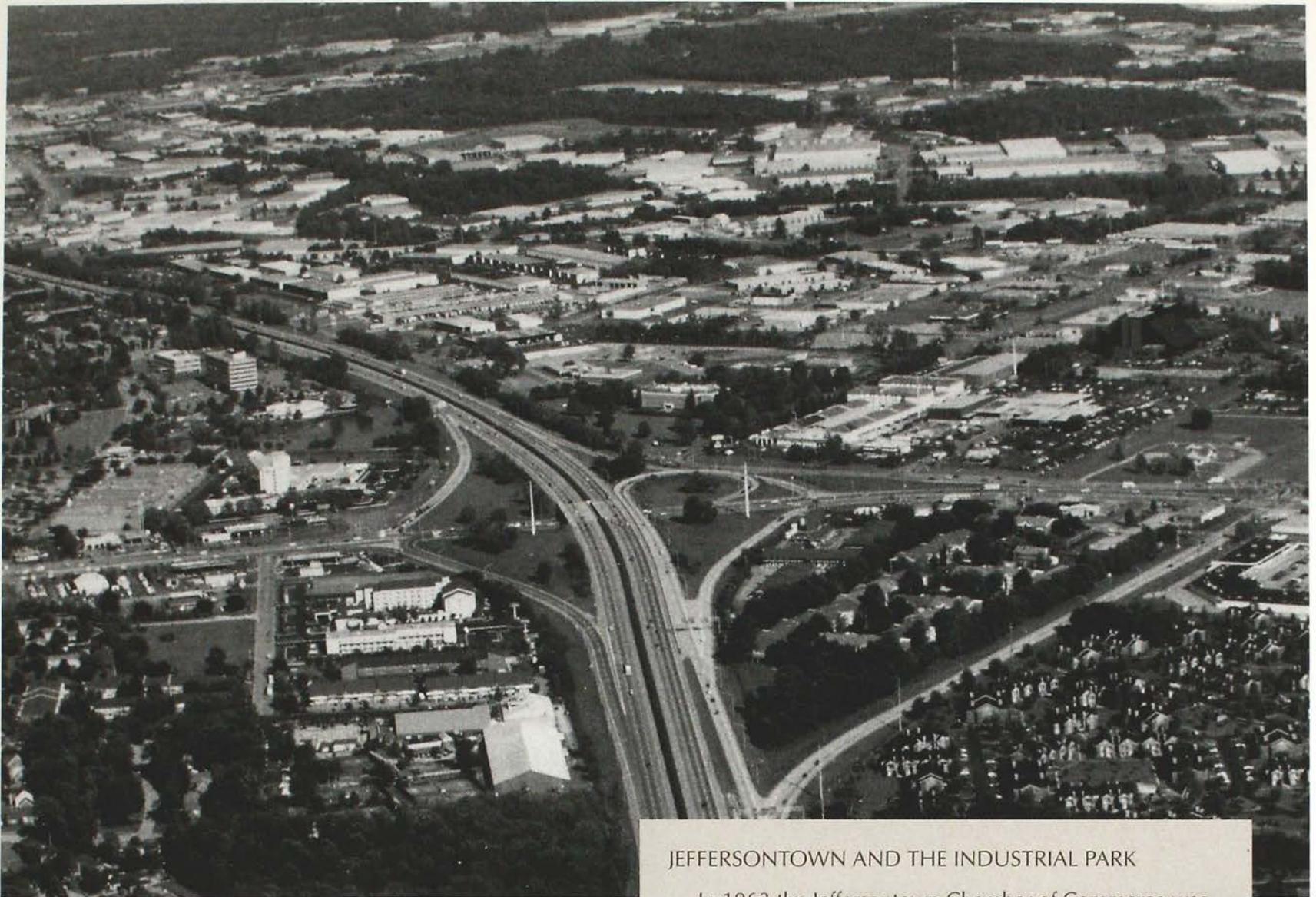
In my teaching days, if students misbehaved, parents would rush to the school and put a switch to them right in front of the class. My students always laughed when I told them that I was the biggest thing in the school and that there wasn't going to be any cuttin' up in my class. And they always followed my rules.

In over 40 years as a teacher, I was sick just 1 day. Also I was late 1 day in my teaching career because of a train delay.

I'll always remember my teacher, Annie Ingram, who told us, 'Hitch your wagon to a star.' And I'll never forget my first principal, Virginia Alexander who was so helpful and supportive!

Sadie Mae Abstain,





Bluegrass Research and Industrial Park

Looking west over the intersection of I-64 and Hurstbourne Lane, this aerial photo reveals a portion of the industrial park.

Courtesy of City of Jeffersontown.

JEFFERSONTOWN AND THE INDUSTRIAL PARK

In 1963 the Jeffersontown Chamber of Commerce was formed, partly for the purpose of attracting light industry to this area. Paul Wright, then director of Industrial Development for the Louisville Chamber of Commerce, had a group interested in purchasing land for development. The project had actually begun in 1957 when Fred Weber devised, with the Louisville Chamber, the idea of an industrial subdivision for the fields of corn and wheat lying north of Jeffersontown. Weber persuaded the farmers to sign listing contracts allowing him to keep 627 acres intact for the right developer and in late 1963 L. LeRoy Highbaugh Jr. financed the project by buying up the options.

With the land in Highbaugh's possession and a group interested in development, Paul Wright contacted Jeffersontown Mayor Frank Chambers, Councilmen Harvey Gleeson and Robert Pfalzer, asking if the town would be interested in annexing the area. The Council agreed, only to have the interested party back down. At this point Highbaugh and Highbaugh Realtors decided to purchase the acreage and Fred Weber handled the transactions. In 1964, at the request of L. LeRoy Highbaugh Jr., the entire tract was annexed by the City of Jeffersontown and was rezoned for light industrial uses. Designated the Bluegrass Research and Industrial Park, it brought an economic boom to Jeffersontown.

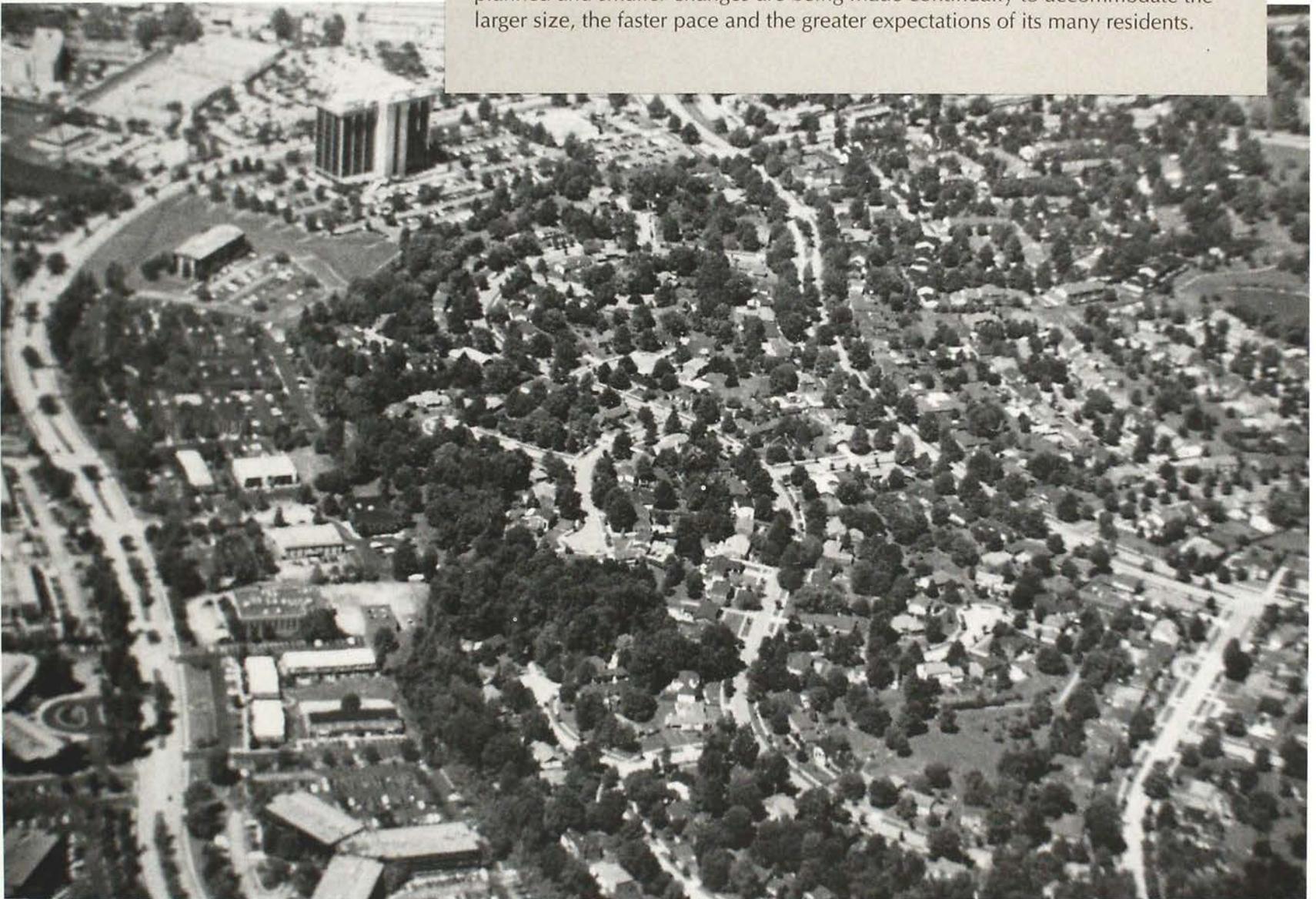




PLAINVIEW DEVELOPMENT / JEFFERSONTOWN GROWTH

One of the finest pieces of Jefferson County real estate was Plainview Farm, 630 acres of farm and pasture land in the southeastern corner of Hurstbourne Lane and Shelbyville Road. In 1973 Jeffersontown formally annexed Plainview, whose development plan was expected to eventually house about 6,000 persons.

Within the next few years Jeffersontown acquired numerous smaller properties, resulting in tremendous growth and some difficulties. The aggressive annexation campaign riled neighboring communities, resulting in a compact that froze cities' boundaries through 1998. Traffic became a problem especially on Hurstbourne Lane where through traffic was often blocked by traffic from the I-64 interchange. So much new construction proved unpleasant for many residents who saw Jeffersontown moving further every day from its small-town roots and its formerly pastoral setting. But although growth has occasionally overtaken the community, it is generally well-planned and smaller changes are being made continually to accommodate the larger size, the faster pace and the greater expectations of its many residents.



Plainview

The aerial view is toward the west with Linn Station Road on the left and Hurstbourne Lane at the top, showing the southern portion of Plainview Development.

Courtesy of City of Jeffersontown.

Tway House / Jeffersontown Swim and Tennis Club

Plainview's main dwelling was known as the Tway House, a two-and-a-half-story brick built in 1923 for Robert Chester Tway, president of R. C. Tway Coal Company and a breeder of horses, as well as a dairyman. Plainview development included use of the old Tway house as part of a swim and tennis club. In 1996 the house, with eight outdoor tennis courts and four swimming pools, was purchased by the City of Jeffersontown for the use of the entire community.

Courtesy of the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives.



Plainview Dairy Farm

Located at Shelbyville Road and Hurstbourne Lane, Plainview Dairy Farm was owned by R.C. Tway and was one of this area's finest, most prestigious properties. Milk and milk products from Plainview were of high quality and as a local business it was very successful. Many elementary school children were brought here from all over Jefferson County to see a dairy farm and learn how milk was produced. Delivery trucks are pictured in front of the barns and outbuildings at Plainview in approximately the 1950s.

Courtesy of the University of Louisville Photo Archives, Caufield and Shook Collection.



Stained Glass Window

Shermetta Shelby in August 1974 singing a solo during an afternoon service at First Baptist. Less than two years later the old church building was demolished and a larger one constructed on the same site. The stained glass windows were saved.

Courtesy of *The Voice-Tribune*.

Cycling in Industrial Park

Bicyclists round a turn on a rain slick road during the Great Jeffersonian Criterion Races, October 1976.

Courtesy of *The Voice-Tribune*.





Watterson Trail, 1979

Bernie Kastor and his son Bernie, 7, on the town square section of Watterson Trail in February, 1979. Next to Jeffersontown Hardware stands the old Myers Funeral Home. In 1958 Barry S. Foreman, whose parents operated Foreman's Funeral Home in Taylorsville, purchased the interest of Lloyd Roemele in the Myers Funeral Home at 10515 Watterson Trail. With this sale, ownership passed from the family of founder Fred Myers for the first time in the firm's 51 year history. Foreman Funeral Home operated on Gaslight Square until moving to a new location on Taylorsville Road in 1963. The old building on Watterson Trail served various purposes until being incorporated into the Jeffersontown Hardware Store.

Courtesy of The Courier-Journal.

RENOVATION OF THE TOWN CENTER

During the 1950s, Fred and Peggy Weber and Bernadine Meyer became leaders of a booster organization which in 1963 became the Jeffersontown Chamber of Commerce. By the 1960s the Jeffersontown Restoration Society, a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, was encouraging businesses to build or renovate in an historic style to present a unified, attractive town center. These efforts led to Jeffersontown receiving the All Kentucky City award in 1968/69. However, authentic gaslights installed at that time proved impractical and were replaced with electric gaslight-style fixtures.

In the late 1980s, a Victorian-style town clock, a gazebo and rustic landscaping were added to counter the practicality of new water lines, repaved streets, storm drains, curbs, and sidewalks. An underground electrical system now supports daily demands on Watterson Trail as well as booths set up during weekend festivals. Pear, honey locust, maple, cherry and hemlock trees as well as shrubs and ivies have renewed the natural beauty of "Gaslight Square."



City Hall

Completed in September 1966, the two-story colonial-style building with a large and attractive Council Chamber was dedicated the following month. The dedicatory address was delivered by U. S. Senator Thruston B. Morton.

Courtesy of City of Jeffersontown.





Seaton House

Frank and Mary K. App purchased the old Seaton house at 10320 Watterson Trail from W. D. and Ann Menefee in 1964, and turned it into Seaton House Galleries. Mrs. App managed the property, which included a decorative gifts and accessories shop, a complete design service, a tea room, and an antiques mall. When restoration of the town center began in the 1960s, they were among the first to respond. This building, the most historic remaining in the town center, is now owned by Phil Stone and continues to be used commercially.

Courtesy of City of Jefferson town.

Jeffersontown Firemen

The annual WHAS Crusade for Children has proven a popular and successful fund raiser to which firemen in the area contribute countless hours.

Jeffersontown's Volunteer Fire Department is shown with friends and family members making their contribution in May 1977.

Courtesy of *The Voice-Tribune*.





Blackacre State Nature Preserve

In 1979, Judge and Mrs. Macauley Smith donated their 200-year-old working farm at 3200 Tucker Station Road to the state for use as a nature preserve. Judge Smith, who was circuit court judge from 1952 to 1964, and his wife Emilie (Strong) feared the approach of Bluegrass Industrial Park, which came to within a quarter mile of their fields. The name Blackacre was chosen by Judge Smith. Blackacre and Whiteacre are fictitious names used by old writers to distinguish one parcel of land from another, avoiding the inconvenience of a fuller description. Blackacre became the first property acquired by the newly-founded Kentucky Nature Preserve Commission.

The farmstead is made up of structures which form one of the most integrated groupings of buildings from an early farm complex in the county. Established by Moses Tyler in the late 18th century, a stone cottage, double-crib log barn, and springhouse remain from Moses' time. Today the main house is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David Wicks and their three children, whose presence there happily continues the dwelling's use as a family home. The Jefferson County Board of Education has established a continuing program of environmental education and Blackacre is visited by thousands of school children every year.

Courtesy of the Editor.

Blackacre's First Resident Farmer

Frank Jenkins worked during the 1980s teaching students the basics of raising crops, and demonstrating pioneer techniques of working the land. His use of Belgian draft horses, Susie and Sandy, to pull his plow gave students a lesson not only in natural science and ecology but in cultural history as well.

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.

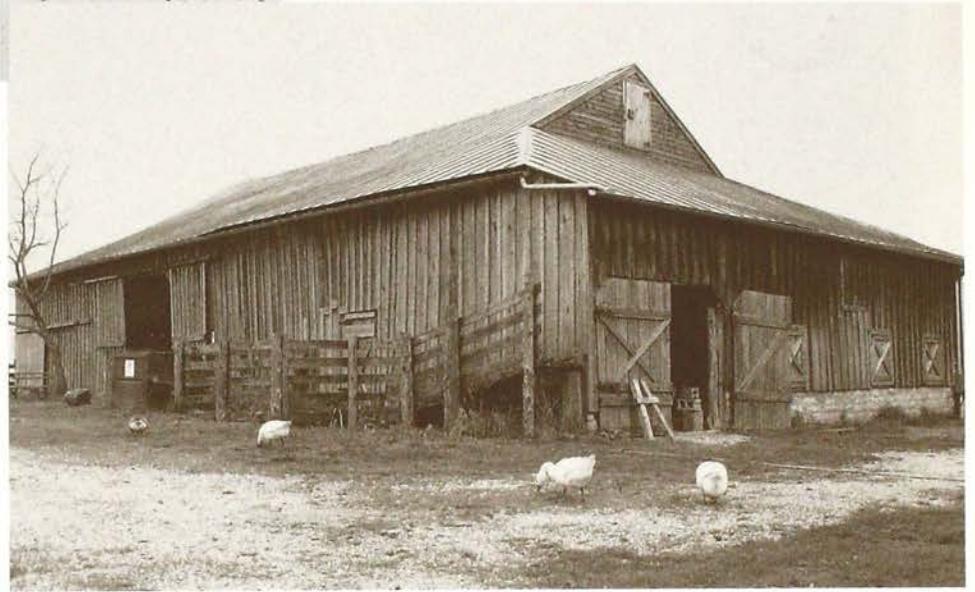




Blackacre, the Land

The land itself is made up mostly of fields and pastures that are home to a variety of small animals, songbirds and hawks. In addition to five ponds, a major stream flows through the preserve on its way to Chenoweth Run. With the industrial park so near, it is of primary concern that the groundwater not become contaminated. Jefferson County is currently attempting to include environmental interests in its new comprehensive plan, aware that major watersheds and preservation areas are far too important to the future for us to allow them to become spoiled.

Courtesy of the Editor.



Blackacre's Restored Barn

Moses Tyler's early log barn is completely enclosed within the frame barn pictured. It is a double-crib log barn having one section for grain and another for livestock, separated by a breezeway which may once have been a threshing area. The style is characteristic of one brought to this area by early settlers who, like the Tylers, were from the Virginia region of Appalachia. In 1983 the barn was in desperate need of repair; the haylofts needed reinforcing and the 200-year-old tulip poplar beams had finally cracked. Hewing the 26-foot, 800-pound poplar logs and swinging them into place through a 10-foot opening proved the most difficult part of the job.

Courtesy of the Editor.



Hopewell's Fish Fry

For a number of years Hopewell Presbyterian Church has held an old-time fish fry, preparing the fish in large iron kettles over an open flame. Musical groups entertain the customers who return year after year.

Courtesy of Lois Knapp.



Tyler Settlement Rural Historic District

Established in 1986, one of the state's first rural historic districts contains 606 acres bordered roughly by Taylorsville Road on the south, the Southern Railroad line on the north and east, and Jeffersontown on the west. Some structures and early roadways date to the late 1700s farms first settled by brothers Edward and Moses Tyler and their cousin Robert Tyler. A third brother, William Tyler, had an adjoining farm, but as his farmstead lay south of Taylorsville Road it is not included in the district. The Blackacre State Nature Preserve is included, as are several other historic farms, roads, and buildings.

Although more than 200 years have passed since the farms were established, the area has retained its rural character and in many ways still reflects the settlement patterns imposed by early farming families. However the nearby Jefferson Freeway and the encroaching Industrial Park have increased pressure for development in the area, threatening the historical significance and fragile nature of the property.

This year Mrs. Emilie Strong Smith, the widow of Judge Macauley Smith, generously purchased 67 acres of the district adjoining Blackacre State Nature Preserve and donated it to the preserve, creating a buffer for Blackacre.

Courtesy of the Editor.

It is the land that is sacred. The land can never be restored after bulldozers and blacktop. I can well imagine in 50 years what urban people will need most to see is not what our museums hold but what did farm land look like. There will be very little to be seen.

Emilie Strong Smith, 1982
"Blackacre," Samuel W. Thomas



Sledding

Unidentified Jeffersontown girls having lots of fun but making little headway in a January 1977 snow.

Courtesy of *The Voice-Tribune*.



Robert Rogers' Walking Tour

As a University of Louisville student in 1986, Robert Rogers led a walking tour of historic Jeffersontown. He was one of Tom Owen's graduate level students who were researching neighborhoods throughout the county and designing walking tours. This was one of the ways in which an interest in and appreciation for the town's history have been stirred among residents. As we have moved further into the future we have developed a greater interest in learning more about the past and, consequently, ourselves.

Courtesy of Lois Knapp.



Jeffersontown Community Center

Plans for a large community center were begun in about 1953 when seven and one-half acres were purchased on the eastern edge of Jeffersontown at 10617 Taylorsville Road. (A location at the rear of this property is supposedly where four Confederate soldiers were executed in retaliation for the death of a Union soldier by guerrilla forces.) An early brick center, constructed in 1957, was replaced over 30 years later with a new steel structure pictured during the grand opening, August 1990.

Courtesy of City of Jeffersontown.

March

Kraig McCord, David Gregg, and Morgan Nutt found the March breeze just right for kite flying at the community center, 1975.

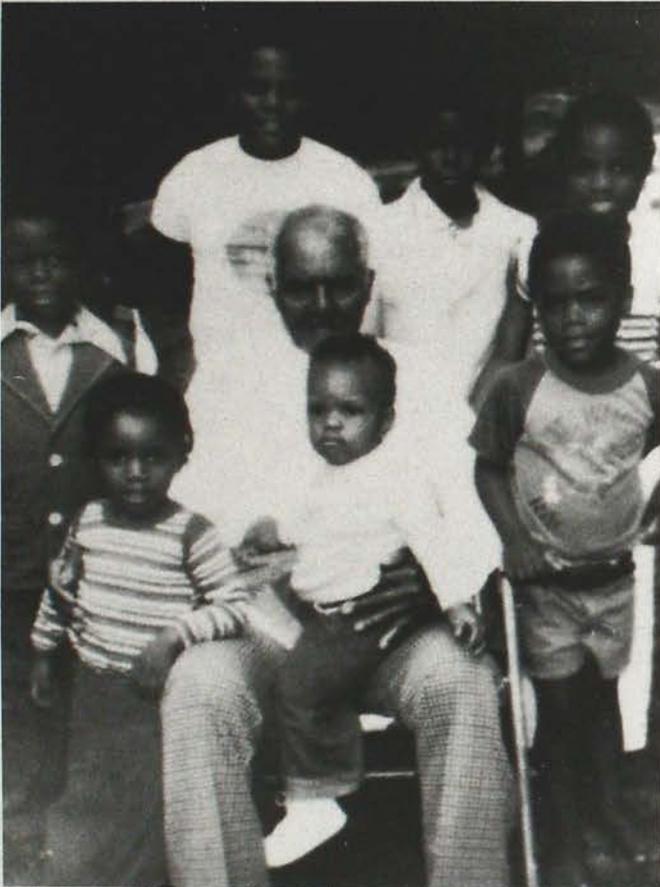
Courtesy of *The Voice-Tribune*.



Farmer's Market

Since 1993, produce wagons have lined up in the parking lot behind City Hall with fresh vegetables, fruit and flowers to sell. Buyers have flocked to the market, which enhances business and promotes a feeling of community. Now sheltered in a new pavilion behind City Hall, the market is open each Saturday, 8:30 am until 1:00 pm, from about the middle of May through the end of October.

Courtesy of City of Jeffersontown.



John Henry Duncan

Mr. Duncan, 92, with his grandchildren in June 1979.

Courtesy of William Wooten.



Carl Fulton and Alberta Abstain

Courtesy of William Wooten.

Skyview Park

In the 1940s, James A. Wilson petitioned the county to purchase land on Watterson Trail and create a park where black children could play baseball. Little League baseball was still segregated at that time, just as the Major Leagues were. Mr. Wilson managed the fields himself, kept the grass cut, lined out base paths and prepared for the games. The park proved popular not only for baseball but as a playground and recreational center. In time segregation ended, many residents moved away, commercial development encroached and use of the park declined. In 1994 it was transferred to Jeffersontown and a new fully lighted baseball facility was erected. A two-story multi-concession-stand building occupies the center of the complex, which includes T-ball fields and modern dugouts. The park is dedicated to James A. Wilson, whose vision made this property one that has been preserved and enjoyed for over 50 years and now can continue to be for a long time to come.

Courtesy of the Editor.

James A. Wilson

Mr. Wilson drew up plans for Skyview Park and spent hours in Fiscal Court until county officials agreed to donate the 26-acre site on Watterson Trail. For 44 years he worked as a teacher and principal in the Louisville and Jefferson County school systems. Mr. Wilson is remembered for his dedication to the youth of his community and his ceaseless efforts to benefit them.

Courtesy of The Courier-Journal.

Little League Ball, Skyview Park

Courtesy of John F. Johnston.





Officer John Gregg, Local Hero

Officer Gregg was critically wounded in September 1995, when an FBI fugitive gunned him down in the town square. Residents sorrowed with his family, then cheered his amazing recovery and return to duty. He is shown receiving an Award of Merit from Mayor Daniel Ruckriegel.

Courtesy of City of Jeffersontown.

Veterans Memorial Park

In 1996, 25 acres of the old Blanford estate on Taylorsville Road beside the Community Center became Veterans Park. Covered pavilions shelter picnic tables, and lighted trails make walking easy in the heavily wooded site.

Courtesy of Cheryl Jones.



Charlie Vettiner Park

Located on Billtown Road just outside of the city's limits, this was named Chenoweth Run Park when David Hummel, left, and Michael Kline-Krackt tried their luck at fishing in May 1976.

Courtesy of *The Voice-Tribune*.



Jeffersontown Branch Library

Jeffersontown's new library building opened January 29, 1996 with a week of celebration activities. Computers provide access to the library's holdings, and the children's area features entertaining programs on a Macintosh.

Courtesy of the Editor.

JEFFERSONTOWN LIBRARY

During the war the space that the library had occupied uptown was turned over to the women for their patriotic endeavors such as sewing and rolling bandages. The war years plunged us into a new way of life – we flattened tin cans, peeled and saved balls of tinfoil, planted victory gardens, counted ration coupons, sewed blackout curtains and attended air raid warden meetings at the high school. We saved dimes and dollars and bought savings bonds. “Knittin’ for Britain” kept knitting needles busy as countless skeins of blue and khaki yarn were turned into hats and scarves for the Red Cross to distribute. Mother boarded the Blue Motor Coach many times returning finished articles and picking up more yarn. In 1948 Betty Elswick reopened the library in her home on Maple Road. It was initially located in her dining room but this gave the patrons access to all of the first floor and they soon were trying to check out books from Betty’s own collection. This is when the library was relocated to Betty’s Back Porch. The area was such that Betty could practically reach any one of the 200 books from her desk chair. The walk from my home on Grand Avenue to Betty’s Back Porch was a short one but it was the beginning of a long relationship with the library. As the town grew, the library grew and it was subsequently moved to Dr. Bishop’s old office which was an annex of the Jeffersontown Presbyterian Church on Taylorsville Road. From there in 1962 it was relocated to a storefront in the J-Town Shopping Center where it remained until 1970. Colonial Manor on Watterson Trail, formerly the County Poor House, had been remodeled for the Parks Department and now, newly refurbished, it was ready to welcome the rapidly expanding Jeffersontown Library. In 1995 the city of Jeffersontown built a handsome new library/museum campus adjacent to Colonial Manor. Dedicated in 1996, the Jeffersontown Library and Museum, basking once again in the gaslights’ glow, continues its place in both the history and the future of Jeffersontown.

Tyler Ann Taylor, 1997

Jeffersontown Museum

In January 1972, the City Council approved a plan to set aside an upstairs room at City Hall for a museum, and on September 8, 1973 the growing exhibit was opened to the public during that year's Gaslight Festival. Unfortunately, the museum fell on hard times and was generally forgotten until construction of the new library, when a special museum room was included in the plans. Today the Jeffersontown Museum contains an interesting if small collection and works toward increased financial support.

Courtesy of the Editor.



Indian Artifacts

In the 1980s, Todd Ralston collected arrowheads, spear points and pottery shards from along Chenoweth Run Creek. He mounted them on plywood with the silhouette of a western Indian as part of a scout project. Indians in this area were eastern or woodland Indians, who lived and dressed differently from their western counterparts. Many Indian artifacts found here over the years attest to their longtime presence, although none lived in this area when Jeffersontown was being settled. These artifacts have been donated to the Jeffersontown Museum.

Courtesy of Todd Ralston.

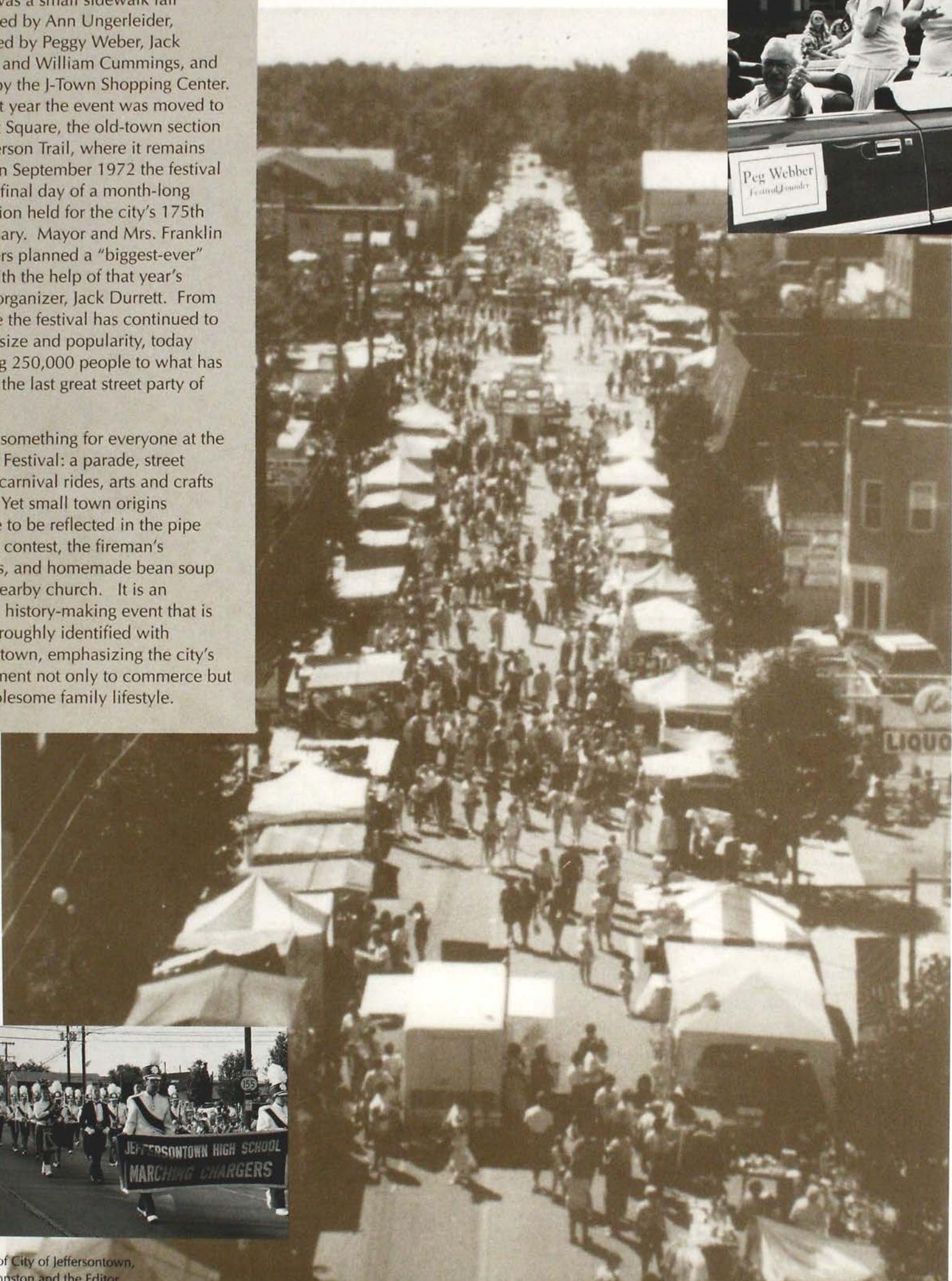


GASLIGHT FESTIVAL

Sponsored by the Jeffersontown Chamber of Commerce, this annual festival was first held in 1970. That year it was a small sidewalk fair conceived by Ann Ungerleider, organized by Peggy Weber, Jack Durrett, and William Cummings, and hosted by the J-Town Shopping Center. The next year the event was moved to Gaslight Square, the old-town section of Watterson Trail, where it remains today. In September 1972 the festival was the final day of a month-long celebration held for the city's 175th anniversary. Mayor and Mrs. Franklin Chambers planned a "biggest-ever" event with the help of that year's festival organizer, Jack Durrett. From that time the festival has continued to grow in size and popularity, today attracting 250,000 people to what has become the last great street party of summer.

There is something for everyone at the Gaslight Festival: a parade, street dances, carnival rides, arts and crafts booths. Yet small town origins continue to be reflected in the pipe smoking contest, the fireman's olympics, and homemade bean soup from a nearby church. It is an exciting, history-making event that is now thoroughly identified with Jeffersontown, emphasizing the city's commitment not only to commerce but to a wholesome family lifestyle.

Founder of the Gaslight Festival, Peg Weber, in a car driven by Jack Durrett.



Courtesy of City of Jeffersontown, John F. Johnston and the Editor



From Abraham Bruner to the Gaslight Festival, these pages have celebrated Jeffersonstown's first 200 years. But towns, cities and even nations can be no more than the dreams, abilities and desires of their combined inhabitants. For, as Harry S. Truman once said, "Men make history, and not the other way around."



MAYOR



Mayor Daniel H. Ruckriegel Sr.

CITY COUNCIL



Left to right: Jon Ackerson,
Carol Pike, Clay Foreman,
Sherman Kline, Ed Martin,
Kathryn Roark, Barry Albert

BICENTENNIAL BOOK COMMITTEE



Mary Ellen Smith, Tyler Ann Taylor,
Joellen Tyler Johnston, Lois Knapp

Mary Ellen Smith's connection to the history of Jeffersontown goes back to May 3, 1797. One of the trustees appointed for the purpose of establishing the town was John Stucky, her great-great-grandfather. His grandson, Frederick Stucky, built the brick home on Marlin Drive, now home of the Jobson family. Her grandfather was born in that house in 1846. Mary Ellen was also born in Jeffersontown and has been active in many community organizations, including being secretary of the original community center. She is active in the Jeffersontown United Methodist Church and has written and published a history of the church, which was founded in 1811.

Tyler Ann Taylor has lived in Jeffersontown from the time she was nine years old. Her family's home was on the corner of Grand Avenue and Taylorsville Road, which was a convenient Blue Motor Coach Line stop. From fourth grade through graduation, Jeffersontown School and Jeffersontown Christian Church were the hub of most of her activities. She was one of the 57 members of the school's last graduating class of 1950 and went on to college and marriage. After graduating from Western she taught school for a few years, had three children, co-owned a yarn shop in Jeffersontown and then was fortunate to become part of the staff of the Jeffersontown Library.

Lois Knapp does not reside in Jeffersontown but has always called Jeffersontown home. She has been a resident of the Jeffersontown postal area all of her life. One set of Lois' great-grandparents were residents of Jeffersontown and both sets of grandparents were residents, as were her parents. She is a fourth generation member of Christ Lutheran Church, Jeffersontown, and assisted with the planning of activities for celebration of the church's 200th anniversary in 1989. Lois, a retired executive secretary, attended Jeffersontown High School and graduated with the class of 1950. She has had a long-time interest in genealogy which goes hand in hand with history and the pictorial history concept. She is a member of the Filson Club, the Kentucky Historical Society, Louisville Genealogical Society, Bullitt County Genealogical Society, Spencer County Historical and Genealogical Society, and Professional Secretaries International.

WRITER AND EDITOR



A native Louisvillian, Joellen Tyler Johnston spent ten years researching Jeffersontown history as it related to other projects before writing and editing *Jeffersontown, Kentucky: The First Two Hundred Years*. A graduate of the University of Louisville with a BA in Education, she was a history columnist for the *Salt River Arcadian* and the *Spencer Magnet* from 1991 through 1994. In 1991 Johnston wrote *We The Church At Kings*, a history of Kings Baptist Church in Bullitt County and in 1994 compiled a history of Chenoweth Run Cemetery. She has written for the *Filson Club History Quarterly* and the *Kentucky Encyclopedia*. Currently she is editor of *Back Trails*, a quarterly publication of the Spencer County Historical and Genealogical Society, and is preparing articles related to Jeffersontown for the *Louisville Encyclopedia*, planned for publication in the year 2000. Johnston is past president of the Louisville Historical League and, with her husband John, is recipient of that organization's Founders Award. She is currently a member of the Filson Club, the Kentucky Historical Society, the Bullitt County Genealogical Society, the Louisville Genealogical Society, the DAR, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. She lives in Jeffersontown with her husband and is the organist at St. Mark United Methodist Church.

FOOTNOTES

Introduction

1. Thomas D. Clark, *A History of Kentucky* (Ashland: Jesse Stuart Foundation, 1992) 42.
2. Deposition, Ebenezer Severns, 12 November 1805, Jefferson County Kentucky Minute Order Book 4:78, typed microfilm copy, The Filson Club Historical Society; Deposition, Peter Casey, 24 November 1806, Jefferson County Kentucky Minute Order Book 4:112, typed microfilm copy, The Filson Club Historical Society; Deposition, Daniel Boone, 29 July 1795, Jefferson County Kentucky Minute Order Book 4:28, typed microfilm copy, The Filson Club.
3. Deposition, Squire Boone, 28 November 1796, Shelby County Deed Book B: 294, Shelby County Courthouse; Lt. Col. Robert C. Jobson, *A History of Early Jeffersontown and Southeastern Jefferson County, Kentucky* (Baltimore, Gateway Press, Inc., 1977) 4-6; Charles Gano Talbert, *Benjamin Logan* (Berea: Kentucke Imprints, 1976) 31,32.
4. Clark, *A History of Kentucky*, 49-52.
5. William Tyler Revolutionary War Pension Affidavit, 7 January 1833, S14742, National Archives, Washington D. C.; Deposition, William Tyler, 10 April 1807, Jefferson County Kentucky Minute Order Book 4:135, typed microfilm copy, The Filson Club.
6. Samuel W. Thomas, "Blackacre," unpublished manuscript, 1982, Blackacre State Nature Preserve, Louisville, Kentucky, 12-15; George H. S. King, "Some Notes Relative to the Ancestry of President Harry Shipp Truman," *Tyler's Quarterly Magazine* 30 (1948): 41; Deposition, Squire Boone, June 1796, Shelby County Deed Book B: 304,305; Deposition, Robert Tyler, 5 May 1795, Cleveland vs. Tyler, State of Kentucky Court of Appeals, Franklin District Court Records, page 21, microfilm copy, State Archives; Howard L. Leckey Sr., "Goshen Baptist Church Minute Book," typed photocopy, 4-11, The Filson Club.
7. James Craik, *Historical Sketches of Christ Church* (Louisville, John P. Morton & Co., 1862) 37, 38.
8. Jobson, *A History of Early Jeffersontown and Southeastern Jefferson County, Kentucky*, 14.

Early Settlement

1. George H. Yater, *Two Hundred Years at the Falls of the Ohio* (Louisville, The Heritage Corporation, 1979) 15.
2. Alfred Pirtle, *James Chenoweth and Where Louisville Started* (Louisville, Standard Printing Co., 1921) 14,17.
3. John Filson, *Kentucke and the Adventures of Col. Daniel Boone* (Louisville, John P. Morton & Co., 1934) 5,6.
4. Pirtle, *James Chenoweth and Where Louisville Started*, 45,46.

1797 - 1830

1. Jeffersontown Trustees' Minute Book, microfilm copy from original in the Manuscript Department, The Filson Club Historical Society, Louisville, Ky., 15.
2. Trustees' Minute Book, microfilm copy, The Filson Club Historical Society, 30.
3. Will, Andrew Hoke, 23 September 1799, Jefferson County Will Book No. 1: 91, Jefferson County Court House, Louisville, Kentucky.
4. Charles Anderson, "The Story of Soldier's Retreat," unpublished manuscript, Manuscript Department, The Filson Club Historical Society, Louisville, Ky., 7 - 19.
5. Asbury, Frances, *The Journal of the Rev. Frances Asbury*, Vol.III (New York, Bangs and Mason, 1821) 336.

6. Warren K. Frederick, "The Frederick Family," unpublished manuscript, Manuscript Department, The Filson Club Historical Society, Louisville, Ky., 122.
7. Emma Catherine Hunsinger Ash, "Memoirs," unpublished manuscript, privately owned.

1830 - 1860

1. Elizabeth Melone Bryan, "Family History," unpublished manuscript, 1968, privately owned, 3.
2. Trustees' Minute Book, microfilm copy, The Filson Club Historical Society, 93.
3. Samuel W. Thomas, "Blackacre," unpublished manuscript, 1982, Blackacre State Nature Preserve, Jefferson County, Kentucky, 25, 26.
4. Letter, Peter Miller to Samuel Miller, April 16, 1857, typed copy, Miller Family File, The Filson Club Historical Society.
5. Frank S. Dravo, "The Diary of Frank Dravo," unpublished manuscript, Manuscript Department, The Filson Club Historical Society, Louisville, Ky., 140.
6. Trustees' Minute Book, microfilm copy, The Filson Club Historical Society, 135.
7. Sallie Cheatham Smith, "Childhood Memory," unpublished manuscript, privately owned, unnumbered pages.

1860 - 1890

1. Elizabeth Melone Bryan, "Family History," 3.
2. Ermina Senteny, "Family Recollections," privately printed, 1944, The Filson Club Historical Society, 7.
3. *Ibid.*, 9,10.
4. *Ibid.*, 5 - 7.
5. *Ibid.*, 44.
6. Letter, Ida McDaniel to Uncle _____, February 22, 1875, typed copy, Miller Family File, The Filson Club Historical Society. Note: Ida, age 16 in 1875, was the daughter of J. and Sarah Miller McDaniel and the granddaughter of Peter Sr. and Elizabeth Kelley Miller. Ida did become a teacher and taught school before her marriage to William John Cleary. They had six children and lived near Fairground and Billtown Roads. She died in 1933.

1890 - 1920

1. Sallie Cheatham Smith, "Childhood Memory," unnumbered pages.
2. Emma Catherine Hunsinger Ash, "Memoirs," unpublished manuscript, privately owned.
3. Sallie Cheatham Smith, "Childhood Memory," unnumbered pages.
4. Thomas W. Bullitt, *My Life at Oxmoor*, privately printed, 1911 and 1995, 17.
5. Ruth Bennett Hall, "Notes for Jeffersontown History," privately owned, unnumbered pages.
6. Arthur Krock, *The Editorials of Henry Watterson* (Louisville, Louisville Courier-Journal Co., 1923) 415 - 418.
7. Sallie Cheatham Smith, "Childhood Memory," unnumbered pages.

1950 - 1997

1. Kenny Karem, *Discover Louisville* (Louisville, Welch Printing Co., 1988) 41.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Cotterill, R. S. *History of Pioneer Kentucky*. Cincinnati: Johnson & Hardin, 1917.
- Cummings, William E. "Jeffersontown's Past 175 Years." Jeffersontown: Jeffersontown Specialty Co., 1972.
- Early Kentucky Settlers*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1988.
- The Jeffersonian*, 1907 - 1941 (not all issues available) microfilm copy, The Filson Club.
- "Jeffersontown, Ky., The Coming Suburb." Jeffersontown: The Jeffersonian Press, 1908.
- Jobson, Lt. Col. Robert C. *A History of Early Jeffersontown and Southeastern Jefferson County, Kentucky*. Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1977.
- Keys, Leslee F. ed. *Historic Jefferson County*. Louisville: Jefferson County Historic Preservation and Archives, 1992.
- Montell, William Lynwood and Morse, Michael Lynn. *Kentucky Folk Architecture*. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1976.
- A Place in Time*. Louisville: The Courier Journal and Louisville Times Co., 1989.
- Thomas, Samuel W. "Blackacre." unpublished manuscript: Blackacre State Nature Preserve.
- Williams, L. A. & Co. *History of the Ohio Falls Cities and Their Counties*, Vol. II. Cleveland: L. A. Williams & Co., 1882.
- Yater, George H. *Two Hundred Years at the Falls of the Ohio*. Louisville: Heritage Corporation, 1979.

INDEX OF NAMES

Bold numbers indicate pages with photos

Abstain, Alberta	225	Bishop, Dr. John Auldin Sr.	131, 196,	Bryan, Julia	158	Deckman, Fred	197	Frederick, Augustus	23
Abstain, Katie	185		228	Bryan, Lizzie McKay	73, 85, 135	Demaree, Judy	197	Frederick, Catherine Bruner	44
Abstain, Sadie Mae	215	Bishop, Thelma Abell	196	Bryan, Ludwell McKay	85, 135, 144	Deppen, William	190	Frederick, Dorothy "Dottie"	154, 155,
Adams, Alice	155, 176	Black, Pauline	156	Bryan, Marcia	155, 163, 170, 171,	Dickey, Elizabeth	119	178, 188	
Adams, Rev. Henry	101	Blackburn, Elmer	15, 16		174, 175, 176, 178	Dickson, Jane	197	Frederick, Eli	184
Adams, Robert	157	Blackwell, Mary	117	Bryan, Margaret Duncan	53	Diehl, Stanley	155	Frederick, Elizabeth	154, 175, 176,
Adams, Robert N. "Buddy" III	155	Blair, Benjamin H.	83	Bryan, Will	85, 128	Diemer, Margo	197	178	
Adams, Stuart	174, 183	Blankenbaker, Charlotte	93, 106,	Bryan, Dr. William	53, 54, 74, 135	Diemer, Tyler	201	Frederick, Gordon	178
Adams, Virginia	178		137, 156	Bryan, William Frederick	54	Dieruf, Adele	203	Frederick, Henry	178
Adams, Walter	162	Blankenbaker, Doris	182	Bryan, William	124	Dieruf, Bill	203	Frederick, John Augustus	44, 45
Agee, Anna	154, 155, 163, 175	Blankenbaker, Henry	15, 16	Bryant, Lowell	184	Dravo, Margaret Seabolt	197	Frederick, Joy	182
Agee, Betty	197	Blankenbaker, Jacob	15	Buchanan, Viola	76	Donaldson, Charles	202	Frederick, Louisa Swearingen	44
Agee, Mary Jane	154, 157, 175, 176	Blankenbaker, Dr. Leslie A.	82, 120,	Buchanan, William T.	76, 106	Doup, George	50	Frederick, Nancy	182
Agee, Nadine	154, 156		137, 144, 148	Bullitt, Thomas W.	123	Drake, Verna	115	Frederick, Samuel	44, 45, 118, 119
Agee, Naomi	154	Blankenbaker, Leslie "Little Doc"	144	Burdett, F.M.	64, 104, 144	Dravo, Frank S.	63	Frederick, Walter	192
Agee, Ruth	154, 162	Blankenbaker, Lillie Pound	82, 137,	Burdon, Alvin	79	Duncan, Margaret Seabolt	63	Frederick, Warren K.	156
Albert, Alvin	185		148	Burdon, Ida (Mrs. Owen)	76, 205	Duncan, Henry	204	Fry, Helen	156
Alcock, J.C.	115, 117, 191	Blankenbaker, Margaret	140	Burge, Alvin	110	Duncan, John Henry	225	Fulton, Carl	225
Alcock, Mrs. J.C.	117	Blankenbaker, Mary Tyler	140	Burge, Annie	110	Duncan, Kalem	182	Fulton, Mary Elizabeth	177
Alcorn, Alma	162	Blankenbaker, Natalie	156	Burge, Barbara K.	110, 111	Duncan, Margaret	53	Fulton, Will	177
Alderson, Benjamin	60, 140	Blankenbaker, Nathaniel	153	Burge, Catherine	110, 111	Duncan, Marvin	204	Funk, Abraham	80
Alexander II, Czar	73	Blankenbaker, Phoebe Yager	15	Burge, Catherine "Katie" Stark	110	Duncan, Valerie	67	Funk, Ada Irene	80
Alexander, Virginia B.	177, 215	Blankenbaker, Phoebe Yager	15	Burge, Conrad	110	Durrett, Emily	197	Funk, Alice	80
Alexis, Grand Duke	73	Blankenbaker, Sallie Lutes	97	Burge, George G.	110, 111	Durrett, Jack	53, 107, 230	Funk, Ellen Amandy Taylor	80
Allen, Caroline	155, 178	Bolling, A.J.	158	Burge, John M.	110, 111	Durrett, Joseph S.	201	Funk, Emma	80
Allen, E.M. Jr.	154, 183	Borders, LaVerne	155	Burge, Joseph Sr.	110	Durrett, Nancy	182	Funk, Harriet	65
Allen, Ella Louise	163	Boston, Ida Pearl	182	Burge, Joseph D.	110, 111	Easley, Clyde	192	Funk, Ida	70
Allen, James	154	Boston, June	182, 201	Burge, Joseph D.	110, 111	Easum, Charles	45	Funk, James	65
Allgeier, Harold	202	Boston, Mrs. M.G.	70	Burge, Kemp Stucky	110, 111	Easum, Harman	45	Funk, James	80
Ammer (see Omer)		Bottoms, Jerry	147, 148	Burge, Lydia Combs	110, 111	Eddleman, James	162	Funk, John	24, 80
Anders, Mildred	130	Bowles, Chester	147	Burge, Marion	111	Eddleman, Jerry	197	Funk, Jonathan	80
Anderson, Elizabeth Clark	40	Bowles, George	147, 160	Burkhart, Jennie Lee	155, 176	Eddleman, Mary Jane	197	Funk, Joseph	80
Anderson, Col. Richard Clough Sr.	38, 40, 70	Bowles, James L.	205	Burkhart, Martin	119	Eddleman, Wallace "Bill"	178, 183,	Funk, Joseph	80
		Bowles, Jim	144	Carpenter, Catherine	57		187, 212	Funk, Lettie	80
Anderson, Major Robert	68, 69	Boyd, S.G.	14, 161	Carpenter, Julia Easum	45	Edelen, Mae	115	Funk, Peter	24, 25, 65, 80
App, Frank	220	Boyd, Thomas	176	Carrithers, Ida	115	Elder, Joan	200	Funk, Peter	80
App, Mary K.	220	Brandenburg, Jack	183	Carrithers, Virginia	214	Ellingsworth, Edward	173, 192	Funk, Rose	80
Arnold, Denton	176	Brandenburg, Louise	178	Carwardine, Doris	180, 190, 211	Ellingsworth, J.H.	144, 145	Gallabaugh, Charles	156
Ash, Emma Catherine Hunsinger	49, 109	Breckinridge, Alexander	13	Carwardine, Lonie	90, 210, 211	Ellingsworth, Joseph L.	179	Gallabaugh, George	156
		Breckinridge, Robert	13, 45	Carwardine, Thomas T.	90, 211	Elswick, Betty	116, 228	Gallagher, John	202
Atwood, Nellie Stark	110	Breeding, Ted	183	Casey, Harold	157	Ernspeker, Barbara	197	Ganote, Gene Lee	180
Baker, Doris	210	Brewer, LaVerne	180	Casey, Mildred	175, 176	Ernspeker, Edna May	155	Ganote, Norma	180
Baker, Ethel	117	Brewer, Mabel	180	Celestine, Sr. O.S.U.	113	Ernspeker, John	180, 190	Geiger, Betty Mae	182
Baker, Marvin	180, 190, 202, 210	Brewer, Thomas A.	115	Chambers, Franklin	216, 230	Etl, David	35	Gellhaus, Arthur	194
Baker, Pete	193	Brewer, Mrs. Thomas A.	115	Chauncey, William	115	Evans, Helen	174	Gellhaus, Charles	194
Baker, Peter Arthur "Pete"	187	Bridwell, Bessie	102	Chiles, Tommy	197	Evans, Warren	156	Gellhaus, Forrest	194, 195
Baker, Selma	154	Bridwell, Betsy	182	Clark, Elizabeth	40	Evinger, George	35, 67	Gellhaus, James E.	200
Ball, Malvina Jane	110	Bridwell, Grace	145	Clark, Gail	182	Fairfax, John	64	Gellhaus, John	194
Barnes, James P.	71	Bridwell, Hezekiah	75	Clark, Gayle	201	Fairfax, Rebecca	157	Gellhaus, Mamie Williams	194
Barrickman, W.C.	115	Bridwell, Maud	156	Clark, George Rogers	10, 35, 40	Fanelli, Frank	99, 149, 150	Gellhaus, Marvin "Dutch"	194
Bates, Emma	115	Bridwell, Robert	156	Clark, JoAnn	197	Fenley, David D.	146	Gellhaus, Mary	194
Bates, Will	117	Bridwell, Ruby Lee	156	Clark, Rita	181, 182, 198, 201	Fenley, Jenny Seitz	146	Gentry, Helen	180
Bauer, Elizabeth Bleinstine	88	Brohm, Frank	155, 202	Clark, Willis	180	Field, Abner	57	Gentry, Nancy	176
Bauer, Fred	99, 164	Brohm, Tom	184, 202	Claxton, Leslie	201	Field, Eugene	62	Gilmore, Mrs. J.W.	115
Baumlisberger, Frances	180, 190	Brooks, Alma	157	Cleary, Bernard	200	Field, Jane Pope	57	Gleeson, Harvey	216
Baumlisberger, Frederick	76, 134,	Brooks, Elenora	155	Cleveland, Merritt	99	Field, William	34	Gnagie, Dolores	197
	145	Brooks, Leroy	160	Clore, Mamie	115	Filson, John	13	Goose, Catherine Yenowine	31
Baumlisberger, Frieda	145	Brooks, Mary Lee	157, 162	Coe, Edgar Jr.	155	Finley, Kent	197	Goose, Edwin Everett	108
Baumlisberger, Magdalena Betz	76,	Brooks, Nancy	156	Coe, Louie C.	168	Finn, Jim	144	Goose, Elizabeth Hummel	67, 108
	134, 145	Brooks, Sam	160	Coe, S.S.	168	Fisher, Minnie	163	Goose, Frances	130, 210
Baumlisberger, Mary	134, 209	Brooks, W.S.	179	Coe, Mrs. S.S.	70, 115	Fleck, Fred	155	Goose, Herbert Leonard	77, 148
Beach, Evelyn King	96	Brown, Dottie	162, 173	Collier, Charlotte	155	Floore, Bettye	182, 201	Goose, James W.	73
Bein, Joe	171	Brown, J. Graham	210	Comstock, Charles	162	Floore, Garrard	144	Goose, John Y.	77
Bell, Virginia	115	Brown, Lillian	162, 172, 173	Comstock, Sue Willie	162	Floore, J.W.	95	Goose, Levia Jones	108
Bennett, Earl	125, 126, 163	Brown, Martha	162, 172, 173	Conrad, Samuel	60	Floore, James	155, 178	Goose, Louise Weller	77
Bennett, Eva	126	Brown, Pearl Haag	128, 141	Conrad, Valentine	30, 33, 60, 61, 63	Floore, Marshall	144, 160	Goose, Preston William	67, 108
Bennett, Jim	125, 126, 164	Brown, Ruth	162, 172, 173	Conrad, William	33, 60, 61	Floore, Marshall Jr.	202	Goose, Roscoe	130, 210
Bennett, Ruth	125, 126, 127, 140,	Bruce, J.C.	98	Cooke, Ethel	180	Floore, Miernon (?)	160	Goose, Rufus	210
	165	Bruner, Abraham	28, 64, 231	Cowherd, Billy	197	Floyd, John	10	Goose, Sallie	97, 108
Bennett, Sallie Bauer	99, 125, 126,	Bryan, Aileen Lacy	128, 138	Crary, Beverley	182	Ford, Hallie Tucker	75	Goose, William Jr.	31, 78, 94, 127,
	164, 165	Bryan, Anna Eliza Hikes	53, 74	Cummings, William	230	Ford, J. W.	75	133	
Bennett, William P.	125	Bryan, Beach	144, 157, 171	Cunningham, Ralph	197	Foreman, Barry S.	219	Goose, William (Wilhelm) Sr.	31, 210
Bergan, Delores	197	Bryan, Charles	53, 73, 74, 85, 135	Dahl, Fred	110	Forrester, Marion	110	Graff, Basil	180
Berger, Donald	200	Bryan, Charles Jr. "Charlie"	85	Davenport, Sophie	178	Forwood, Gilbert	176	Grant, James	173
Bergman, G.T.	63	Bryan, Charles	171, 178, 183	Davis, Brinton B.	114	Fowler, Joe	164	Greenwell, Tom	156
Bibb, Joyce	197	Bryan, Daisy D.	109	Davis, David Atwood	147	Foy, Eddie	90	Gregg, A.M.	25
Bierman, Nellie	157	Bryan, Elizabeth Melone	53, 71	Davis, Kenneth	155, 163, 176	Francis, Bob	202	Gregg, David	224
Bingham, Dr. Roy	152	Bryan, Ethel Beach Sprowl	82, 95,	Davis, Louise	163	Franconia, James	200	Gregg, Genevieve	200
			96, 117, 135, 144, 190, 209	Dean, Lizzie	115	Frank, Rev. Henry	94	Gregg, John	227
Bishop, Elizabeth	131, 196	Bryan, Fanny Oldham	54	Deckel, Minnie	163	Frazier, Thomas	176	Grubb, Teddy	182
Bishop, John A. Jr.	196	Bryan, Dr. John Edward	54	Deckman, Fred	150				

Grubb, Thann	197	Hoke, Jacob	74	Jones, Sarah Baird	105	Ludwick, Murrell	176	Myers, Louisa	52
Haag, Birdie Swan	133	Hoke, Leonard	36	Jones, Thomas A.	132, 133	Lutes, Frank	78, 97	Myers, Mabel	156
Haag, Fred	128, 133, 172, 192	Hoke, Peter	36	Jones, Tom	133	Lutes, Sallie	78, 97	Neal, Cleo	184
Haag, Henry	172	Holbert, Dave	44	Jones, Tommy	115, 166, 178, 191	Lynch, Elizabeth	117	Neal, Ruth	184
Haag, John	197	Holbert, Henry	44	Jones, W.T. Jr.	108	Maas, John	208	Neal, Shelt	184
Haag, Oscar	132, 172	Holbert, Susan	44	Jones, W.T. Sr.	108	Macaulay, John T.	90	Newton, Fred	169, 170, 176
Haag, Pearl	128, 141	Hollis, Mary Kroeger	119, 170, 180, 185	Jones, Wilbur	108	Maeser, Ruth	176	Newton, Rosennell	170
Haag, Phil	128, 132	Holmes, Jesse	15	Jones, Wilbur T.	133	Malair, Virginia	197	Norris, Mr. and Mrs. William	204
Haag, Rudolph L.	189	Holmes, Nancy Tyler	15	Kaegin, Norman	200	Marmaduke, Jane	58	Nunamaker, Joseph	74
Haag, Will	173	Hood, Earle	155	Kaegin, Paul	200	Marshall, Drusilla	117	Nunamaker, Sarah Ann	74
Hacher, Charmon	201	Hood, Eloise	155	Kalfus, Katherine	107	Marshall, Dr. Samuel N.	61	Nunnally, Allie	89
Hahlen, Clara	200	Hoover, Evelyn	180	Kalfus, Naomi Chenoweth	37	Martin, Averil	133, 156	Nutt, Morgan	224
Hall, Frieda	201	Hoover, Lenore	182	Kalfus, S.N.	30, 55	Martin, Charles "Bucky"	157, 194	Nutter, J.O.	99
Hall, Richard	159	Howell, Charlotte	95, 117	Kalfus, Simeon	34	Martin, Charles "Charlie"	153	Oatey, Dr. Ernest	131, 166
Hall, Ruth Bennett	125, 126, 127, 140	Howell, Freddie	197	Kastor, Bernie	219	Martin, Dick	153	Oechslein, Edwin	107
Hamilton, Rosalie	182	Hubbuch, Gilbert	212	Katzman, Forest	180	Martin, Elliott	156	Oechslein, Joseph	107
Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur	196	Hudson, Kenneth	197	Katzman, Robert	178	Martin, Fannie Gunn	133, 153, 174	Oechslein, Katherine Kaelin	107
Harris, Ola	171	Huffine, Esther	155	Keeley, John	181	Martin, James E.	153	Oechslein, Louis Jr.	107
Harris, Richard	57	Hughes, Ann	22	Keeley, Shirley	182	Martin, William H.	133, 153, 174	Oechslein, Louis Sr.	107
Harris, Susan	174	Hull, A.J.	158	Kellar, Clara	197	Mature, Victor	146	Oechslein, Will	107
Harrison, William Henry	52	Humm, Alfred	157	Kellar, Iris	197	Mayhall, Ruth Truman	161	Oldham, Fannie	54
Hart, Elijah	35	Humm, Theresa	157	Keller, Clarence	158	McCord, Kraig	224	Omer, Ann Zollinger	42
Hart, Florence Ziegler	90	Hummel, Anna Mae	154, 191	Keller, J.W.	104	McCracken, Matilda	182, 201	Omer, Daniel Jr.	40, 42
Hart, John Seaton	76	Hummel, Carl A.	154, 166, 191	Keller, Rev. Jacob	94	McDaniel, Ida	83	Omer, Daniel Sr.	42
Hart, Marvin	90	Hummel, Catherine Risinger	67	Keller, Minnie Razor	44	McDaniel, Kelly	175	Omer, Margaret Stafford	42
Hart, Samuel	64, 76, 90	Hummel, Daniel J.	195	Keller, Oliver	202	McDaniel, Zita Kay	181, 201	Ormsby, George	156
Hartley, Billy	163	Hummel, David	227	Keller, Pete	158	McDermott, Theresa	89	Ormsby, Gray	156
Hawes, Martha	200	Hummel, Elizabeth	67, 108	Keller, Sally Ann	44	McFerran, John B.	114	Osborne, Claude	197
Hawes, Melvin	160	Hummel, Elizabeth	154, 178	Kelly, Betsy	83	McGee, George	155	Osborne, Jerry	200
Haylor, Elizabeth Dickey	119	Hummel, Frances	97	Kemp, Alfred W.	161	McGraw, Lee	183	Owen, Peggy	197
Haylor, Henry	119	Hummel, Jacob	67	Kennedy, Amanda Yenowine	62	McKay, Elizabeth "Betsy"	37	Owens, Dr. Benjamin	33
Hedden Omer	181	Hummel, William "Billy"	154, 155, 174, 176	Kennedy, Billy	180, 190, 202	McKay, Lizzie	73, 85	Owings, Catherine Sargent	82
Hedges, Ruby	197	Humphrey, Ira	157	Kennedy, John	47, 62	McKinley, Annie Searce	99	Owings, Elisha N.	41, 79, 112
Hefley, Doris	182	Humphrey, Rose	156	Kincaid, Charles	180	McKinley, David	88, 99	Owings, Helen	112
Hefley, Pauline	162	Hunsinger, Albert	147	King, H.H.	97	McLaughlin, Albert	180	Owings, Louis	112
Heintzman, William	200	"Uncle Billy"	191	Kleinhenz, Ida Ziegler	90, 180	McLaughlin, Florence	180	Owings, Louise	112
Helt, W.B.	179, 205	Humphrey, Ira	157	Kline-Krackt, Michael	227	McMahan, Ida	176	Owings, Luther C.	112
Henderman, Alberta	157	Humphrey, Rose	156	Knapp, Evalena	162	McNally, Robert	200	Owings, Luthera	112, 189
Henderman, George	213	Hunsinger, Albert	147	Knapp, Lois	182	Melvin, Marjorie Boyd	161	Owings, Nellie	79
Henderman, Margaret	213	Hunsinger, Catherine Winand	66, 67	Knauer, Frances	134	Menefee, Ann	220	Owings, Nicholas B.	82
Henry, Grace	123	Hunsinger, Charles E.	17, 26, 122, 123	Knauer, H.	99	Menefee, W.D.	66, 196, 220	Owings, Olivia	112, 117
Herbold, William	156	Hunsinger, Charles Frederick	67	Knauer, Walda	134	Meneghel, Alba	200	Owings, Ollie Scheffer	112
Herr, Sallie	115	Hunsinger, Claude	66, 123	Knauer, Walter	191	Meyer, Bernadine	219	Owings, Sarah "Sadie"	82
Hester, Evelyn	162	Hunsinger, Claude	66, 123	Krack, Rev. John	94	Miller, Carl W.	205	Patterson, Shirley	197
Hester, James W.	194	Hunsinger, Dorothy Rouse	152	Krieger, Barbara	182, 201	Miller, Cynthia	83	Payne, Carol	197
Hester, Dr. K.W.	194	Hunsinger, Hewitt	152	Kroeger, Amelia	59, 119	Miller, Elizabeth	163	Payne, Mrs. Lloyd Miller	182
Hewitt, Edward Gilmore	104	Hunsinger, Jacob	67	Kroeger, Edna	119	Miller, Lawrence	156, 160	Payne, Louise	191
Hewitt, Elizabeth	104	Hunsinger, Julia	123	Kroeger, Ella	59	Miller, Martha Stomberger	198	Petman, Charles	155
Hewitt, Shirley	182	Hunsinger, Millie Norman	123	Kroeger, Ella	59	Miller, Myrtle	162	Pfalzer, Robert	216
Higgins, Rodney	178	Hunsinger, Millie Norman	123	Kroeger, John C.	58	Miller, Olive	156	Pope, Jane	57
Hlghbaugh, L. Leroy	216	Hunsinger, William Frederick "Bud"	123	Kroeger, Mary	119	Miller, Peter	59	Pope, Col. William	57
Hikes, Anna Eliza	53, 74	Ingram, Annie C.	177	Kroeger, Theodore	59, 119	Miller, Robert	202	Porter, Virginia	117
Hikes, George	36	Jackson, Isabel	154	Kroeger, Theodore Jr.	88, 109, 112, 157, 170	Miller, Shirley	182, 201	Potts, Kenneth	176
Hikes, Jacob	53	James, Martha Shacklette	199	Kute, Albert	202	Millett, Geneva	163	Potts, Vestina	157
Hikes, Julia Geiger	53	Jasper, Charles F.	167	Landrum, Mary Frances	14	Mills, Mrs. K.S. (Alice Jean)	56, 115	Pound, Barbara Hummel	82
Hise, Harriet Funk	65	Jasper, Kenneth	162, 167	Lashbrook, Dorothy	176	Mills, Gerald	200	Pound, Charles	82
Hite, Abraham	43	Jasper, Mary Ellaby	167	Lasley, Harold	154	Mills, Kenner Seaton	70	Pound, Emma Townsend	82
Hite, Andrew	163	Jasper, William "Buzz"	167	Lasley, Mildred	154	Mills, Dr. Samuel	61, 63	Pound, James	82
Hite, Forrest	197	Jean, Carol	197	Leatherman, George W.	66, 196	Mitchell, Stanley	197	Pound, Lillie	82, 137, 148
Hite, George	91	Jean, Catherine Myers	55	Leatherman, John	33, 203	Mittler, Eberhart	117	Povey, Rose Ann	200
Hite, Isaac	43	Jean, E. Ward	179	Leatherman, John B.	33, 75	Mittler, Helen	175, 176	Prell, John	202
Hite, Joseph	43, 53, 90	Jean, John Ward	55, 71	Leatherman, Joseph	70	Mittler, Helene	158	Priest, Melba	190
Hite, Minor	156	Jean, Sarah Seaton	55	Leatherman, Rosa L.	81	Monohan, J. M.	114	Priest, Richard	158
Hite, Virginia	180	Jean, William P.	55	Leichhardt, Adolph	154	Montgomery, Roy	160	Quesenberry, Charles	190
Hodges, Carolyn	81	Jeffrey, Mary C.	177	Leichhardt, Fielding	171, 183	Moody, Doris	197	Quesenberry, Noel	160
Hodges, Peter	81	Jenkins, Frank	221	Leichhardt, Hal	162, 171	Moody, Mrs. Howard	171	Quick, Jack	202
Hoess, Marilyn	182	Jerome, Sr. O.S.U.	113	Leo, Carl	171	Moore, Georgia A.	152	Quinn, Catherine	188
Hoffheins, Catherine	36	Jobson, Mary	123	Leora, Sr. OSU	200	Moore, Roger	180	Radcliff, Forrest	135
Hoffmeister, Carol	197	Jobson, Col. Robert	40, 52, 64	Leslie, Handley	180	Moore, Winlock	178	Ragland, Robert E.	71
Hoke, Adam	36, 40, 50	Johnson, E. Polk	32, 64	Lewis, Dollie	81	Moore, Woodrow	176, 178	Ragland, W.H.	115
Hoke, Andrew I	36, 47	Johnson, Shirley	182	Lewis, Henry	81	Morman, Johnny B.	117	Ralston, Hazel	156
Hoke, Andrew II	47, 110, 203	Jones, Clifford	133	Lewis, Rue	60	Morris, Mrs. Flore	214	Ralston, Paul	156
Hoke, Barbara	40	Jones, Dottie	156	Liechty, Jean	190	Morton, Thruston B.	219	Ralston, Todd	229
Hoke, Birdie	74	Jones, Edgar	133, 139	Linn, Major William	13	Moser, Elizabeth	140	Razor, Hugh J.	44
Hoke, Bruce	99	Jones, Ethel McMahan	155	Long, Retta	182	Moser, Rose	140	Redding, Bonnie Lou	182
Hoke, Catherine Hoffheins	36	Jones, Irene Goose	132, 133	Louis, Joe	210	Mundell, John	80	Reel, Owen	141
Hoke, Etta	74	Jones, Isabelle	210	Lovett, Charlotte Blankenbaker	93	Munsell, Luke	34	Reich, Roy	164
Hoke, Fred	85, 89	Jones, Llewellyn	104, 105	Luckett, Susan	106, 137, 156	Murphy, Joe	164	Reid, Cora	162
Hoke, Jacob	36, 47, 94	Jones, Lucille Yann	178	Ludwick, Mary Jo	162	Murphy, John	35	Reid, Joe	181, 202
		Jones, Ruth	154, 191			Myers, Fred	153, 160, 219	Reid, Joe Jr.	202

Reid, Ruth	117	Seabolt, Margaret	63	Stewart, William J.	147	Tyler, Moses	13, 17, 20, 22, 23, 46,	Wright, Paul	216
Renegar, Anna Mae	171	Seaton, Dr. John S.	61	Stich, Epp	144	58, 59, 119, 120, 121, 221, 222, 223		Yaeger, Rev. George	56
Renegar, J.W.D.	115	Seaton, Sarah	55	Stiles, Billye	197	Tyler, Moses Jr.	57	Yates, Charlotte	180
Reubelt, Rev. Henry N.	124, 158	Seever, Johanna	190	Stockhoff, Mary H.	178	Tyler, Nancy	15	Yates, Mary Jane	154, 155, 178
Reubelt, Mrs. Henry	203	Seigle, Jake	120	Stoll, Fannie	201	Tyler, Patricia	201	Yates, William "Buddy"	154,
Rich, Bud	202	Seitz, Charles	146	Stomberger, Mrs. J.E. (Clara)	166, 198	Tyler, Phoebe Evans	58	178, 202	
Riggs, Norman	200	Senteny, Ermina	73, 75, 78	Stomberger, Doris Krempp	198	Tyler, Presley	58, 60, 179	Yates, Mrs. William	154
Riley, Charles	100	Senteny, Lucretia Downs	75	Stomberger, Rev. Jesse E.	198	Tyler, Robert	15, 26, 204, 223	Yenowine, Amanda	62
Riley, Mrs. Charles	190	Senteny, Dr. William	33, 63, 75	Stomberger, Martha	155, 174, 175,	Tyler, Sarah Williams	14	Yenowine, Burton	155
Riley, Elera	100	Settles, W.T.	205	176, 178, 198		Tyler, Shirley	197	Yenowine, Frederick	62
Riley, J.C.	100	Sewell, Joan	200	Stone, Alice	182	Tyler, William "Walking Billy"	10, 14,	Yenowine, George Bence	62
Riley, Lora Mae	156	Sewell, Virginia	200	Stone, Phil	152, 220	46, 184		Yenowine, George Hardin	62
Riley, Mary Cook	100	Shacklette, Jeanette	199	Stout, Jean	182	13, 223		Yenowine, Henry Pank	62
Riley, Thomas	100	Shacklette, Dr. John R.	166, 199	Stout, Lawrence S.	195	Tyler, William	13, 223	Yenowine, John	41, 79
Risinger, Abby	115	Shacklette, Lucille	155, 163, 175,	Stout, Marie	176	Ungerleider, Ann	230	Yenowine, Mary	65
Risinger, Catherine	67	176, 178, 199		Stout, Mildred	176	Vanarsdale, D. Price	124	Young, Mabel	156
Risinger, Mrs. F.J.	115	Shacklette, Martha	178, 199	Stout, Roy	193	Voelker, Roy	127, 140	Zarth, Nick	163
Risinger, Joseph	89	Shadburn, Caroline Stivers	45	Stout, Sara	176	Walden, Bob	201	Zehner, Willy	190
Risinger, Martin	67	Shake, Lula	100	Straub, Frances Gellhaus	194	Walden, Katherine	176	Zerger, Rev. J.E.	94
Riverman, Rev. Theo	113	Shelby, Shermetta	218	Stucky, Eva	93, 96, 154, 155, 171	Walden, Lula (Mrs. Edwin)	202	Ziegler, Florence	90
Robinson, J.W.	150, 168	Sherfield, John	184	174, 176		Walden, Norma	197, 202	Zilhart, George	31
Robinson, Maryceta	162	Shively, Mrs. J.H.	115	Stucky, Fred	128	Watterson, Henry	43, 66, 90,	Zilhart, Philip	31
Roemele, Adolph	184	Sibley, Charles	115	Stucky, Frederick	50, 52, 169	91, 93, 139		Zimmerman, Nancy	211
Roemele, Barto	136	Simcoe, Mrs. John	115	Stucky, H.F.	159	Watts, A.G.	57	Zollinger, Ann	42
Roemele, Betty	182	Simpson, Mary E.	156	Stucky, Louisa Myers	52	Wearren, Rose	175		
Roemele, Clarence	157, 195	Skaggs, Theodore E.	179	Stucky, Mary C.	116, 159	Wearren, Virginia	157		
Roemele, Frank	202	Skiles, Sadie	115	Stucky, Dr. W.F.	159, 161	Webb, Mary	197		
Roemele, Helen	175, 176	Smith, Elizabeth	117	Svara, Johnny	211	Weber, Fred	216, 219		
Roemele, Helen B.	195	Smith, Emery	160	Swaim, Mrs. Harry	203	Weber, Peggy	219, 230		
Roemele, Ida	190	Smith, Emilie Strong	58, 221, 223	Swan, Carrie	127	Weller, J. family	77		
Roemele, Lloyd	219	Smith, Eva Stucky	93, 96, 171, 174,	Swan, Elmira	127	Weller, LaFon	181, 182, 198		
Roemele, Mabel	184	190		Swan, Lottie	127	Weller, Louise	77		
Roemele, Minne	156	Smith, Greta Allen	172	Swan, Luther	127	Weller, Mandana Grable	77		
Roemele, Otto	138	Smith, Macauley	58, 221, 223	Swan, Oattie Lee	182	Weller, Philip	77		
Roemele, Theodore "Ted"	195	Smith, Marian	123	Swan, Rose	127	Weller, Stanley	184, 208		
Roemele, Walter	156	Smith, Mary Ellen	93, 96, 159, 169	Swan, Strother L.	127	Weller, Tom	163		
Roemele, Willie	156	Smith, R.C.	159	Swan, William	149	Weller, William Luther	77		
Rogers, Betty	200	Smith, Sallie Cheatham	67, 88, 110,	Swearingen, Louisa	44	Wells, Ida	130		
Rogers, Robert	224	141		Sweeney, John T.	57	Wells, Dr. J.W. "Billy"	82, 100, 130		
Romine, Mary	190	Smith, Virginia	156	Sweeney, Rev. Joseph Addison	22, 57	Wheeler, Arden	115		
Roselle, Tony F.	211	Snider, Burdon	178	Sweeney, Nellie	100	Wheeler, Arvilla	102		
Rowntree, Carrie	208	Snyder, Gene	203	Taylor, Annie Foreman	80	Wheeler, Delilah	58		
Rowntree, John	208	Snyder, Pauline	190	Taylor, Ellen Amandy	80	Wheeler, Fulton	120, 121, 172, 173		
Ruckriegel, Albert	209	Spangler, Lois	156	Taylor, James F.	80	Wheeler, Joseph Taylor	58, 120,		
Ruckriegel, Bobby Joe	209	Spangler, Patty	154, 175	Taylor, Richard	80	121, 179			
Ruckriegel, Charles	209	Spangler, Virginia	154	Taylor, Tyler Ann	228	Wheeler, Raymond T.	120, 157, 172		
Ruckriegel, Daniel	125, 209, 227	Spangler, Willis "Billy"	154, 155, 163	Taylor, Zachary	80	Wheeler, Virginia	214		
Ruckriegel, Frederick	194	Spear, Pearl	190	Teague, Gene	212	Wheeler, W.A.	102		
Ruckriegel, Henry	209	Speer, Frances	157	Thomas, Everett	157	Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. David	221		
Ruckriegel, Jim	209	Speer, Leslie T.	195	Thompson, Elias "Duck"	99	Wigginton, A.B. "Archie"	139, 178,		
Ruckriegel, Lucille	194	Speer, W.H.	195	Thompson, John	197	179, 180			
Ruckriegel, Lydia Newman	118	Sprowl, Clarence Kennedy	95	Thompson, Mrs. S.D.	115	Wigginton, Doris	180, 182, 198		
Ruckriegel, Peter	118	Sprowl, Dorothy	157	Townsend, Emma	82	Wigginton, J.L.	32, 150, 166		
Ruckriegel, Robert Jr.	209	Sprowl, E.R.	82, 95, 96, 98, 107,	Tracenerider, Conrad	35	Wigginton, Juanita	157		
Ruckriegel, Robert Sr.	209	114, 124, 135		Truman, Harry S.	15, 231	Wigginton, Leslie	139		
Ruckriegel, Robert J.	200	Sprowl, Edgar	95	Tucker, Charles	125	Wigginton, Nina	178, 180		
Ruckriegel, Roy	209	Sprowl, Edwin	96, 144, 156	Tucker, Fannie	184	Wigginton, Virginia	156		
Runyon, Charles	201	Sprowl, Ethel Beach	82, 95, 96,	Tucker, Fanny	209	Williams, Sarah	14		
Russell, Betty	182	117, 135, 144, 190, 209		Tucker, Frances	125	Willis, Lavonda	182		
Russell, Richard A.	205	Sprowl, Irvin	95	Tucker, Hazael	60, 208	Wilson, James A.	226		
Sanders, Myra	162	Sprowl, Mary Ruth	163	Tucker, Helen	200	Winand, Catherine	66, 67		
Scarce, John B.	99	Sprowl, Mary Vance	95, 96	Tucker, Katherine	162	Winand, Christiana Hoke	66		
Scharfenberger, Ernest	23, 118, 119	Sprowl, Dr. Robert	95, 96	Tucker, W.A.	63	Winand, Ed	147, 154, 157		
Scharfenberger, Mary Heintzman	23,	Sprowl, Sally Beall	95	Tway, Robert Chester	218	Winand, Mrs. Ed	154		
	118, 119	Sprowl, Sarah "Sadie" Owings	82,	Tyler, Ann	21	Winand, Jacob	66		
Schlatter, Anna	115	96, 135		Tyler, Ann Hughes	22	Windsor, Marie	115		
Schmidt, Betty	200	Sprowl, Shaw	96	Tyler, Carl	156	Wingard, David L.	66		
Schmidt, Ferdinand	70	Sprowl, Wilella	96	Tyler, Catherine	58	Wingfield, George	165		
Schmitt, Betty Lou	193	Sprowl, Winn Jean	95	Tyler, Charles D.	31, 103	Wingfield, Ruth	165		
Schmitt, Bob	190	Stafford, Benjamin	42	Tyler, Charles D.	46	Winkler, Mary C.	201		
Schneider, Freda	115	Stallard, Billy	197	Tyler, Eda	156	Wisheart, Billy	197		
Schoenbaechler, Jean	182	Stark, Delaney	110	Tyler, Edward	35	Wisheart, Pet	97, 108, 154, 171		
Schulte, Elizabeth Bleinstine Bauer	88, 126, 165	Stark, Lizzie	110	Tyler, Edward II	12, 13, 15, 21, 59	Wittry, Donald	200		
Schulte, George	88, 165	Stark, Marion R.	110	Tyler, Edward III	22, 57, 223	Wolflin, Mrs. Jack	182		
Schulte, George	165	Stark, Nellie	110	Tyler, Evelyn	162	Wolflin, Lois	197		
Schulte, Henry	165	Stark, Tom	110	Tyler, James W.	46	Woolet, Frances Winand	31		
Seabolt, George	60	Staten, Catherine	188	Tyler, Jane Marmaduke	58	Woolet, Henry	31		
Seabolt, Jacob	63	Steffen, Arthur	190	Tyler, Larry	160	Woolett, Norman	156		
Seabolt, Leone	156	Stewart, Mary	180	Tyler, Margaret	178	Wooten, Bill	209		

INDEX OF PLACES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Bold numbers indicate pages with photos

Alexander-Ingram School	177, 215	Gaslight Square	219, 230	Jeffersontown Free Public Library	98, 116, 159, 228, 229	Old Wilderness Fort	204	Wheeler, Virginia Elementary School	214
All-County Band	201	General Electric Company		Jeffersontown Garage	168	Omer/Pound house	42, 43	Wigginton-Giakalone Pool Room	150, 166
American Legion G.I. Post #244	195	Appliance Park	206	Jeffersontown Hardware	32, 166, 219	Order of the Rainbow Girls	182	Wigginton, J.L. Grocery	99, 150
Apel/Wells Drug Store	82	German Presbyterian Church	36, 40, 188	Jeffersontown High School	161, 162, 175, 176, 190, 201	Owings, Elisha house	79	Wild Acres	60
Avon	24, 25, 65	German Presbyterian (Reformed) Cemetery	40, 188	Jeffersontown Hotel	64, 104, 144	Poorhouse (see Jefferson County Poorhouse/Almshouse)		Yenowine, George B. house	62
Baker and Swan Grocery	161	Gill, D.J. Harness and Shoe Repair	150	Jeffersontown Lutheran Church (see Lutheran Church)		Pope Lick trestle (see also Southern Railroad)	85, 88	Yenowine/Kennedy house	62
Baker's Ice House	187	Goose/Cheatham/Duncan house	67, 109	Jeffersontown Masonic Lodge	78	Riley Brothers Store	100	Yenowine/Owings house	41
Bank of Jeffersontown	179	Goose, Edwin E. house	108	Jeffersontown Museum	229	Rockdale	57	Young Brothers' Store	149, 150
Bauer's General Store	99	Goose school	78	Jeffersontown Oil Company	147	St. Edward Catholic Church	83, 107, 113, 205	Younger Women's Club	203
Beechland/Springlake Farm	53, 54, 71, 74, 125, 128	Goose, William log house	31	Jeffersontown Orchestra	174	St. Edward School	113, 200, 205	Zilhart house (see also Haven Hotel)	32, 100
Beechlawn	54	Goose, William Jr. farm	78, 127	Jeffersontown Presbyterian Church	74, 181	St. Paul's Methodist Church	81		
Bel Air Psychiatric Hospital	152	Goose, William Jr. house	133	Jeffersontown Restoration Society	219	Scharfenberger farm	23, 118, 119		
Betty's Back Porch	228	Goose & Woollet Mill	31, 63	Jeffersontown School (1911)	89	Schulte farm	126, 165		
Blackacre State Nature Preserve	17, 22, 23, 37, 58, 120, 180, 221, 222, 223	Green & White Sweet Shop	186	Jeffersontown School (1914)	114, 155, 156, 157, 161, 180, 197, 215	Seaton House	33, 61, 63, 103, 220		
Blankenbaker/Blackburn log house	15, 16	Gregg's Addition	107, 129	Jeffersontown Swim and Tennis Club	218	Shacklette, Dr. John R. home	199		
Bluegrass Research and Industrial Park	206, 207, 216	Haag, Fred house	133	Jeffersontown Tailor Shop	98	Silver Springs resort	14, 184		
Bowles Filling Station	147	Haag, Rudolph farm	189	Jones Hotel (see also Jeffersontown Hotel)	104, 105	Six Mile Lane School	140		
Bruce Building	32, 75, 90, 98, 99, 116, 131, 180, 186	Hall's Funeral Home	161	J-Town Shopping Center	230	Skyview Park	226		
Brunerstown	29, 34, 40	Hart/Baumlisberger house	76	Kalfus/McKinley house	34, 99, 102, 144, 187	Soldier's Retreat	24, 38, 39, 68		
Bryan, William F. house	54	Haven Hotel (see also Zilhart house)	100, 150, 186	Kennedy/Hunsinger farm	47, 48, 67	Southeast Christian Church	62		
Buchanan house	76, 106	Hewitt, E. G. Hardware	104	Kennedy School	109	Southern Railroad	86, 88, 208, 223		
Carrithers Middle School	214	Hite, George home	91	Kozy Korner tavern	90, 180, 186	Springlake Farm	53		
Carwardine house	211	Hite, Joseph S. house	43	Leatherman, George house	66, 196	Sprowl, Clarence home	95		
Cedar Croft	112	Hoke, Andrew house/farm	47, 85, 110, 203	Leatherman, John log house	33, 63, 75, 203	Sprowl, E.R. home	95, 96		
Central Garage	150	Hoke, Jacob house	74	Leatherman/Schmidt log house	70	Stewart's Grocery	147		
Chenoweth Run Cemetery	46	Hopewell Presbyterian Church	222	Library (see Jeffersontown Free Public Library)		Stony Brook	65		
Chenoweth Run Park	227	Humphrey House restaurant	115	Linn's Station	13	Stucky, Dr. office	161		
Cherry Springs	24, 25, 65	Hunsinger farm	17, 26, 49, 66, 123, 147	Locust Grove	24, 38, 41	Stucky, Frederick farm	52, 169		
Christ Lutheran Church (see Lutheran Church)		Interurban	86, 92, 93, 99, 205	Lutes log house (see also Stucky home)	151	Stucky home	151, 159		
Christian Church	85, 103	Jasper's Grocery	166, 167, 186	Lutes, Professor Frank house	78, 97	Summer Hotel	115		
College Heights	117	Jean, Catherine Myers house	55	Lutheran Church	40, 56, 70, 94, 158, 188, 198	Swan, Luther home	127		
Colonial Hotel	166, 186	Jean, John Ward house	55	Lutheran Home	158	Sweeney Ranch	22, 57		
Colonial Manor	228	Jefferson Academy	56, 108, 117, 158	Lynnfield	62	Tavern on the Square	32, 98, 99, 100, 151		
Conner Prairie	17, 30	Jefferson Building	166, 186	Mansfield	43, 90, 91	Taylorville Pike bridge	72		
Cooper's Corner	187	Jefferson College	63, 78, 95, 97	Manskers Station	10, 11, 12	Tucker, Hazael house	60		
Cumberland Telephone Company	150	Jefferson County Almshouse	105, 106, 212	Maple Inn	196, 210, 211	Tucker School	157		
Current Events Club	116, 203	Jefferson County Bank	108, 115, 124, 158, 166, 179	Marjorie Low Restaurant	186	Tucker Station Quarry	88, 184		
Davis Mill	147	Jefferson County Home for the Aged	212	Martin and Sons Garage	153	Tucker Station Road General Store	173		
Diamond Fruit Farm	63	Jefferson County Poorhouse	57, 84, 212	Martin Motor Company	174	Tucker, W.A. Wool & Carding Mill	63		
Dieruf Hardware	203	Jefferson House	64, 73, 90, 99, 149, 153	Martin's Barber Shop	153, 202	Tucker Lake	184, 208		
Easum house	45	Jeffersonian, The	32, 98, 104, 115, 171, 186, 191	Masonic Building	209	Tway house	218		
Evinger, George house	47, 67	Jeffersontown Baptist Church	78, 182	McDaniel's Dairy Products	175	Tyler house	46		
Fairfax Tavern	64	Jeffersontown Battery Service	150	McKinley-Scearce house (see Kalfus-McKinley house)		Tyler, B.H. Company	187		
Fairfax and Radcliff Livery Stable	73	Jeffersontown Cab Company	202	Methodist Church	154, 178	Tyler, Edward II house	21		
Fairground's Pavilion	122	Jeffersontown Cemetery	137, 188, 209	Moose Lodge	85	Tyler, Moses farm	17, 20, 22, 23, 46, 59, 119, 120, 121		
Fanelli's Store	99, 149, 153	Jeffersontown Chamber of Commerce	217, 219, 230	Mundell's Mill	15, 80	Tyler, Presley house	58, 179		
Farmers' Market	225	Jeffersontown City Hall	219, 225	Municipal Building	160, 179	Tyler, Robert farm	15, 26, 204		
Fenley Service Station	146	Jeffersontown Community Center	224	Myers and Blankenbaker Funeral Home	150, 153, 166, 219	Tyler Settlement	41, 59, 88, 223		
Field, Abner house	57	Jeffersontown Community Club		Newkirk's Drugs	186	Tyler/Sweeney farm	57		
First Baptist Church	101, 102, 218	Pavilion	171	Newton, Fred farm	169, 170	Veterans Memorial Park	227		
Floore house (see also Jefferson College)	35, 95, 96, 204	Jeffersontown Creamery	31, 103	Nunnlea	65, 123	Vettiner, Charlie Park	227		
Floore house (see also Jeffersontown Hotel)	64, 104, 105			Oatey Drug Company	131, 166, 186	WHAS Radio Station	152		
Foreman Funeral Home	219			Oechslin, Louis farm	107	Weller and Gunn Livery Stable	100		
Frederick, Samuel farm	44, 45, 118, 119			Old Quarry Pool	184	Wells Drug Store	82, 100, 130, 186		
Frederick/Scharfenberger log house	45, 118					Westwood Farm	60		
Funk house	24, 38					Wheatland	110		
Funk, Abraham house	80					Wheeler and Davis Mill	102, 103		
Funk/Hise house	65, 123					Wheeler, Joe Taylor farm	120, 121, 179		
Funk's Mill	25, 80, 193								
Gaslight Festival	230, 231								



JEFFERSONTOWN
K E N T U C K Y
B I C E N T E N N I A L
1797 - 1997