

History of
Early
Jeffersontown
And
Southeaster
Jefferson Co
Kentucky



JOBSON



Best wishes to Pete and
Betty Johnson

Bobt C. Johnson
Jeffersonville, Nov 5, 1977

*A History Of
Early Jeffersontown
And
Southeastern Jefferson County,
Kentucky*



By

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Member of

The Filson Club *(life)*

The Jeffersontown Historical Society *(life)*

Kentucky Historical Society

American Association for State and Local History

Sons of the American Revolution

**JEFFERSONTOWN
HISTORICAL MUSEUM
10635 WATTERSON TRAIL
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PREFACE

In 1968, about a year after moving into what had once been an early farmhouse on the edge of old Jeffersontown, I began a spare-time effort to determine the history of the house and its first inhabitants.

As my records accumulated, I became more interested in the history of the town and its environs. I also became annoyed by the misstatements of public officials and other citizens, and errors in newspapers and pamphlets regarding early Jeffersontown. After five years of research, I became determined to put into print a work which would eradicate rumor, legend and myth, arouse interest in the history of the town, and pay tribute to its founders and early settlers.

Two additional years of research, indexing, compiling and drafting produced some nine hundred pages of material--too much (especially at today's high printing costs) for one book. Just recently, therefore, I decided to publish a first volume covering the period from about 1774 to the Civil War, with subsequent volumes embracing genealogical notes on some two hundred early families, tombstone inscriptions, and a continuation of the history from the Civil War to present times.

I have modelled this history after the many local histories which appeared in the 1870's and 1880's, during America's centennial celebration. It is fitting that this one should be issued in our bicentennial year (Jeffersontown's one hundred seventy-ninth).

Although the subject matter of Part I deals with the whole of southeastern Jefferson County, it centers about Jeffersontown. The town was the commercial, financial, cultural, and social center of the farmers of that part of the county. There are conditions which bind men more to one community than to another: intermarriage with resident families, attendance at its churches, transaction of business with its merchants, bankers and craftsmen, employment in its industries and, finally, interment in its cemeteries.

It may be argued that such a history is not the medium for discussion of the settlement of western America. However, I decided to include information accumulated during research to recognize the pioneer spirit of its first families which made such an important contribution to the westward expansion and settlement of our great country.

Several past issues of county newspapers have used the phrase, "sleepy little town on Chenoweth Run," to describe its recent "awakening and progress." Only a few years ago it was a quiet town with a distinctive rural character. But it has been fast losing that attribute to the creeping tide of uncontrolled growth. Its historical landmarks are disappearing, to be replaced with gasoline service stations (fourteen at this writing), quick food firms, and high-vacancy office and apartment complexes.

Some efforts are being made by local government and concerned citizens to preserve something of its historical past: The town fathers have formed a historical preservation commission and established a museum in the city hall. Private citizens have organized a historical society, and it has been my privilege to have become one of its charter life members and to have served as its first president. The Jeffersontown Chamber of Commerce sponsors an annual "Gaslight Festival" which brings residents, former residents and visitors together and fosters community spirit. Hopefully, these organizations and people will be able to preserve some of the original character of the town.

I am deeply indebted to The Filson Club for their assistance in research, James Bentley, Secretary of The Filson Club, for having read parts of the manuscript and making suggestions for its improvement.

My greatest debt is due my wife, Peggy, and my children, Jimmy and Amy, who through the years of research, compiling and writing, have foregone vacation and week-end pleasures together so that I might complete this work.

Lt Col Robert C. Jobson
USA Retired

June 1976
Jeffersontown, Ky.

FOREWORD

Although it is one of Kentucky's oldest organized towns, the history of Jeffersontown has not previously been written. Perhaps the best printed account of Jeffersontown is the short notice in the second volume of the History of the Ohio Falls Cities and their Counties published in 1882. A few brief historical articles have appeared in the local newspapers over the years, but not until Col. Robert Jobson began his researches has any thorough or serious effort been made to record permanently Jeffersontown's past.

Col. Jobson has understood Jeffersontown's position as the leading settlement of southeastern Jefferson County; the place where people of the area gathered to shop and trade, where the local craftsmen concentrated their services, where churches and schools were established to serve the district and where social activity could be carried on. Viewed in this way, the history of Jeffersontown is the history of all of southeastern Jefferson County--the settlements, land ownership, institutions and people who lived and worked in this corner of Kentucky's most populous county.

Since no comprehensive history of the area has been written before, Col. Jobson has concentrated on the earliest years and has carried the story through the Civil War period. He has also wisely noticed the changing physical aspect of the community and documented it with photographs. Many of the oldest buildings in the town have fallen to the rapid growth following World War II and most current residents have no experience of the community as it was a mere twenty years ago. These fascinating pictures evoke the essentially rural, small town character of that lost time.

It is good that Jeffersontown at last has received a truthful and well researched history and one that is

both interesting to read and useful for historical and genealogical research.

James R. Bentley
Secretary
The Filson Club
Louisville, Kentucky

CONTENTS

PREFACE	iii
FOREWORD	v
TABLES AND ILLUSTRATIONS	viii
PART I--HISTORY	1
1 Introductory and Descriptive	2
2 Land Grants and Early Settlers	9
3 Founding of Jeffersontown	30
4 Government	38
5 Greener Pastures	43
6 Churches	53
7 Schools	66
8 The Country Doctor	73
9 Agriculture, Commerce and Industry	78
10 Tragic Events	83
PART II--THE EARLY JEFFERSONTOWN LOTS	88
PART III--HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND LANDMARKS	167
APPENDIXES	
I Revolutionary War Veterans	229
II Militia	231
III War of 1812 Veterans	232
IV Mexican War Veterans	237
V Jeffersontown Officials	238
VI Jeffersontown Voters 1889	241
VII Jeffersontown Postmasters	242
VIII Men of Jeffersontown in Government	243
INDEX	244

TABLES

I	Land Grants on Floyds Fork	17
II	Emigrants from the Jeffersontown Area	46
III	Immigrants to the Jeffersontown Area between 1800-1860.	51

ILLUSTRATIONS

1	Boundaries and Streams	5
2	Land Grants	16
3	Town Boundaries and Contours	34
4	The Town Lots	90
5	Watterson Trail, South, 1921	170
6	Watterson Trail, South, 1976	170
7	Kalfus House	172
8	Post Office and Bank	172
9	Catherine Jean House	174
10	Christian Church (Loyal Order of the Moose)	174
11	Blankenbaker House	176
12	Floore House	176
13	Watterson Trail, North, 1921	180
14	Watterson Trail, North, 1976	180
15	Old Tavern Site, 1918	182
16	Old Tavern Site, 1921	182
17	Old Tavern Site, 1974	184
18	Zilhart House	184
19	The Bruce Building	186
20	Leatherman House	186
21	German Reformed Cemetery	188
22	Old Lutheran Church (Church of Christ)	188
23	Jeffersontown Academy (Louisville Lutheran Home)	190
24	Presbyterian Church	190

ILLUSTRATIONS

25	Black Methodist Church	192
26	J. W. Jean House	192
27	Seaton Hart House	196
28	Stucky House	196
29	Andrew Hoke House	198
30	Andrew Hoke Farm	198
31	John Funk House ("Cherry Springs")	200
32	Brentlinger House ("Nunnlea")	200
33	Edward Hikes House	202
34	John Hikes House	202
35	Major Abner Field House	204
36	Dr William Bryant House ("Beechland," "Springlake Farm")	204
37	John Edw Bryant House ("Notre Reve")	206
38	William Fredk Bryant House	206
39	Dravo House	208
40	Owings House	208
41	Alexander Kennedy House	210
42	John Yenowine House	210
43	Edward Tyler House	214
44	Sweeny Ranch	214
45	Tyler Cemetery	216
46	Moses Tyler House ("Black Acres")	216
47	Robert Fisher's Mill	218
48	Hazael Tucker House ("Wild Acres")	218
49	Old Blue Rock Hotel	220
50	Same	220
51	Abraham Funk House	222
52	Old Covered Bridge over Floyds Fork	222
53	Robt Carrithers House	224
54	Wm Carrithers House	224

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PART I
HISTORY

INTRODUCTORY AND DESCRIPTIVE

Royal Proclamation

The steady stream of English immigrants to America during the seventeenth century had been joined in the first half of the eighteenth by Palatine Germans, Irish and Scotch-Irish. The Atlantic coastline to the foothills of the Alleghenies had been extensively settled by the end of the French and Indian War in 1763. Following the war, the British Empire was in serious financial trouble and, to remedy its ills, it instituted several repressive economic measures in the colonies. There came into being various parliamentary acts, all designed to restrict the trade of the colonies with other nations, binding them more closely to the mother country.

An important part of the program of reorganizing the empire included the development of lands west of the Appalachians which had been won from France in the war. However, several irritating problems had arisen: the murderous ire of the Indians at the threat of losing their hunting grounds, the intricate maze of claims to the land by the various colonies, and the delicate issue of who was going to exploit those lands and trade with the Indians. As a temporary measure, the British issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763, which forbade settlement west of the crest of the Appalachians.

Surveying Parties

Virginia, whose claims in the area were the most extensive, feared that other colonies or British speculators would receive favored treatment. Hers was no idle fear, for various British and colonial land companies had been formed to exploit the western lands, although no settlements had been made.

Veterans of the French and Indian War were awarded land grants in the Kentucky region by Virginia's royal governor,

Lord Dunmore, in contravention of the Proclamation. Surveying parties led by Thomas Bullitt in 1773 and John Floyd in 1774, were sent into Kentucky to locate and survey these grants.

Harrodsburg

In May 1774, James Harrod of Pennsylvania, with some thirty intrepid backwoodsmen, established Harrodsburg but abandoned it that summer due to the general Indian uprisings and Lord Dunmore's War. The town was re-established by Harrod in March 1775.

Transylvania and Boonesboro

Colonel Richard Henderson of North Carolina, in 1775 purchased a large tract of land south of the Kentucky River from the Kidiens, organized the Transylvania Company and hired Daniel Boone to blaze the Wilderness Trail into central Kentucky. Boonesboro was founded in April, and Henderson brought in the first settlers the same month. At a conference called by George Rogers Clark in June 1776, Kentucky settlers who had become dissatisfied with the proprietary government of Transylvania petitioned Virginia for annexation, and the area was made into Kentucky County in December 1776. Henderson's purchase was nullified by the Virginia legislature, and Kentucky was spared the quit-rent system of land tenure that had proved so unsuccessful in several of the original colonies.

George Rogers Clark

In 1778-1779 General George Rogers Clark wrested control of the Illinois country from the British. While he was so engaged, one of his captains constructed a fort on the site of Louisville, at the Falls of the Ohio River. Again, in 1780 and 1782, Clark assembled his forces and destroyed the Indian towns of Chillicothe and Pickaway, on the Little Miami and Mad Rivers. With the threat of Indian attacks from north of the Ohio considerably reduced, settlers began pouring into Kentucky over two main routes, the Wilderness Road and the Ohio River; and a new fort was constructed at the Falls by Captain Richard Chenoweth.

Stations

To provide for administration over this vast county inhabited by some 20,000 persons, Virginia subdivided it in 1780 into Jefferson, Fayette and Lincoln Counties and, in the same year, established the town of Louisville. Its low, swampy location and miasmal air induced the pioneers to establish settlements on the various forks of Beargrass Creek, ten to twelve miles east of the town, at Floyd's, Dutchman's, Linn's, A'Sturgus', Sullivan's, and Spring Stations.

Description of the Area

The area under consideration, southeastern Jefferson County, is roughly bounded on the west by Bardstown Road, on the north by Interstate Highway 64, on the south by Bullitt County, and on the east by Bullitt, Spencer and Shelby Counties. Figure 1.

It is traversed by numerous streams. Floyds Fork flows diagonally through the area from northeast to southwest, dividing the area into two triangles, and eventually empties into Salt River in Bullitt County. In the eastern triangle, flowing from east to west and emptying into Floyds Fork are Broad, Back, Brush and Cane Runs. The western triangle is watered by Chenoweth Run and Pope Lick Run, coursing northwest to southeast, also terminating in Floyds Fork. The South Fork of Beargrass Creek, Fern Creek and Cedar Creek, which flow west and south, all have their sources on the western edge of the area.

Floyds Fork

Floyds Fork takes its name from Colonel John Floyd, early surveyor, county lieutenant, and pioneer settler in Jefferson County at the station which also bore his name. His adventurous, ill-starred career was brought to a close by the Indians in 1783.

Chenoweth Run

Chenoweth Run was named for Richard Chenoweth, a captain under General Clark, builder of a fort at Louisville and sheriff

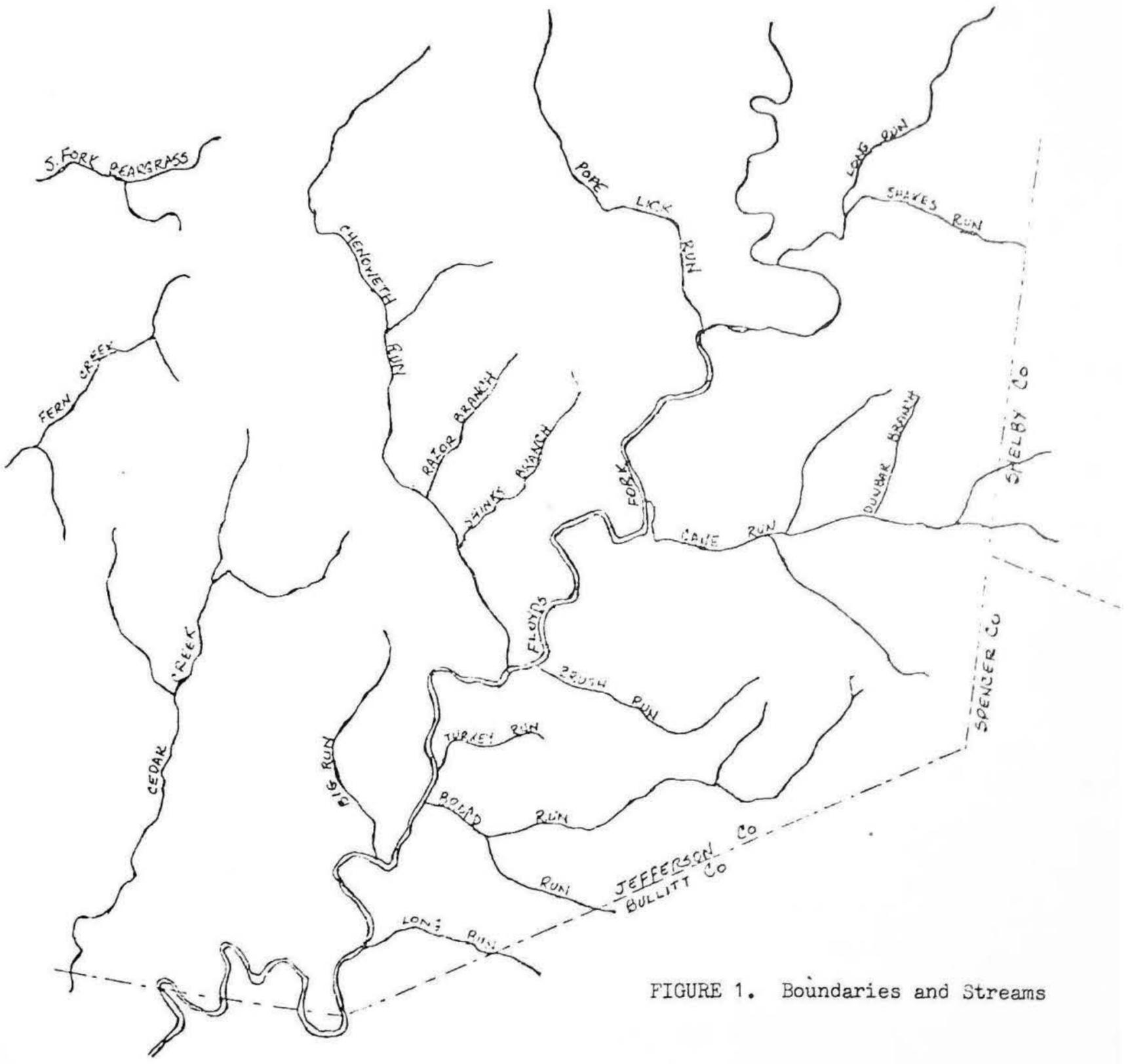


FIGURE 1. Boundaries and Streams

of Jefferson County. His career, too, was ill-fated. He and his descendants struggled with the government to obtain restitution for the sums dispensed from his personal fortune for the construction of the fort at the Falls. His 2,000 acre claim along the stream named for him was disputed by William Fleming, whose claim of 10,200 acres overlapped his, and Chenoweth was the loser. In an Indian massacre in 1789, he lost a son and two daughters and his wife was scalped but lived.

Chenoweth Run was not always known by that name, as attested by Patrick Jordan, "In the summer of 1779, I and George Owens were hunting on the stream now called Chenoweths or Asturguses, and I was informed by Owens that it was called Elk Run at that time. Upon my return to the Falls of the Ohio, I met Squire Boone and told him I had been hunting on Elk Run. Boone immediately replied that it was he that gave the stream the name Elk Run. In the spring of the year 1780 I and Colonel Harrod were on the same stream and Harrod called it Elk Run."¹

Other Streams

Razor, Shinks (Shenk) and Dunbar Branches, and Shakes and Pope Lick Runs derive their names from families who owned land adjoining them. Other streams, Brush and Cane Runs, bear names delineating the vegetation through which they flowed at that time.

Traces

Between the fragile stations on the Beargrass and Harrodsburg lay a pristine wilderness. There were but few courageous settlers along Floyds Fork and its tributaries. Harrod's Trace, the thoroughfare between Harrodsburg and the Falls, crossed Floyds Fork at the mouth of Pope Lick Run, just west of the present village of Fisherville, continued west and passed through A'Sturguses 400 acre patent, just to the north of the present Jeffersontown. Thomas McCarty, an early settler and owner of two 400 acre patents adjoining James A'Sturgus, stated, "The trace from the Falls to Harrodsburg which ran through Sturgus' pre-emption was very notorious from 1779 for three or four years

and much travelled."³

Squire Boone's Trace, from Shelbyville to the Falls generally paralleled Interstate Highway 64. Froman's Trace, from Nelson County to the Falls, followed Highway 150 and passed through Fern Creek.

One of the great buffalo traces that crisscrossed Kentucky during that era, crossed Floyds Fork at its juncture with Broad Run and continued east along Broad Run.⁴

Daniel Boone

The much-sung pioneer hunter and guide, Daniel Boone, recounted in 1795 a trip to the area, ". . . in '76, I went to the Falls and on my return I with one more set out a-hunting for the remaining part of the Company and in my rout I was on the old trace to the Falls near Floyds Fork and then I went down the Fork about one and a half mile below the trace on the Fork where night came on us at a small spring near where Kenner Seaton now lives at."⁵

NOTES

1. Jefferson County Court Order Minute Book 4, p. 5; deposition of Patrick Jordan, taken at the mouth of Chenoweth Run, November 2, 1795, relating to the claim of William Peyton for 1500 acres.
2. Ibid., p. 138.
3. Ibid., p. 132. Deposition of Thomas McCarty made April 10, 1807, at the house of George Finley, formerly owned by James A' Sturgus.
4. Ibid., p. 84.
5. Ibid., p. 1. Deposition of Daniel Boone made 1795 regarding the entry of Robert Pogue.

LAND GRANTS AND EARLY SETTLERS

Virginia Land System

There were several means of obtaining rights to land in the "west," and a basic knowledge of the complicated land laws of old Virginia is necessary to understand the system whereby Kentucky lands were apportioned for settlement or speculation. It was inefficient and costly, not only in terms of money, but in the time spent by future citizens and the courts in unravelling the maze of claims and counterclaims.

The system also brought disillusionment and heartbreak to settlers whose dreams of a new life evaporated with the loss of their lands. Every Kentucky school child is familiar with the misfortunes of the pioneers Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton, who lost thousands of acres of valuable land through the system and who died in Missouri and Ohio, respectively, with comparatively little to show for their pioneering exploits in Kentucky.

Warrants

As the first step in laying claim to land, it was necessary to obtain warrants, or promises by the state to deliver land to the holders thereof. Warrants were of four types: military, treasury, settlement and pre-emption.

Military Warrants

Military warrants were first issued for service in the French and Indian War. Subsequent warrants were granted for Revolutionary War service, but were only valid in western and southern Kentucky (south of the Green River) and in the grant in Clark County, Indiana, for General Clark's veterans.¹ There were no military grants in this area, the nearest being west of Hurstbourne Lane.

Treasury Warrants

Those persons wishing to buy land for settlement or speculation could obtain treasury warrants, available at the rate of forty pounds for one hundred acres. Much of the land in this area was obtained in this manner, a 1,000 acre tract costing about \$2,000.

Settlement and Pre-emption Warrants

Virginia in 1779 passed a land law which permitted each settler who had occupied a tract and had raised a crop before 1778 to claim 400 acres.² Recipients of settlement warrants were eligible for an additional 1,000 acre pre-emption warrant at a very low cost.

Entries

Regardless of the type warrant held, claimants were required to make an entry in the land office records, enumerating the number of the warrant, number of acres, and general location, normally by reference to a stream. For example:

Dec 23, 1782. Edward Tyler enters 500 acres on Treasury Warrant 12182 on Chinwiths Run, beginning at a white oak tree marked with 3 notches and ET and running north and east for quantity. Surveyed.³

Surveys

The entry in the record books entitled the warrant holder to have the land surveyed. The survey showed the boundaries of the land and was also filed in the land office records. The area to the west and northwest of Jeffersontown, about 40,000 acres, was surveyed by John Floyd and his surveying parties in ten days in 1774,⁴ for French and Indian War veterans. Most of the surveys in southeastern Jefferson County were made between 1783 and 1785.

Patents

After completion of the survey and an annotation in the entry book, a patent was issued. There were no restrictions as to location, except that the tract be one not previously entered by

someone else. As mentioned heretofore, there were many overlapping claims and interminable court disputes. Some boundaries were not definitely settled until recent years.

Claimants

Some claimants took no action to have surveys made, and their warrants automatically dissolved; some speculators sold or traded their warrants; others remained in Virginia, engaged agents to enter, survey, and sell their lands, and assigned them acreage in payment. It frequently happened that a tract was entered in one name, surveyed in another, and patented in yet another.

The more adventurous, dauntless claimants ventured into the wilderness, settled on portions of their holdings and sold the remainder to those of like character.

First Settlers

The first settlers in southeastern Jefferson County were members of pioneer families of earlier American frontiers on the western borders of present-day Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Their names appear as recipients of land grants, and they are representative of that group of landholders who settled on their grants.

Hite Family

Johann Yost Hayd or, in its Anglicized form, John Joseph Hite, was one of the more than 3,000 Germans who settled on the Hudson River in New York in 1710, having fled the savage burning and pillaging of the Rhenish Palatinate by King Louis XIV of France. He later settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania (now part of Philadelphia), and then in 1731 led a group of settlers to the Shenandoah Valley, near Winchester, Virginia, where he obtained a large royal grant.

His son, Abraham (1720-1790), settled in Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia). He was assigned lands in Jefferson County by warrant holders named Linn, Hardin, and Soverins, and settled on part of those lands in The Fern Creek area.⁵ In 1788

he was a member of the convention for statehood held in Danville, representing Jefferson County.

Isaac Hite (1753-1794), son of Abraham, Senior, was first in Kentucky with Thomas Bullitt's surveying party in 1773, then with John Floyd's party in 1774, and with Henderson's Transylvania Company in 1775. He was wounded during one of the Indian attacks on Boonesboro in 1777. He settled first in Lincoln County and represented that county in the Virginia General Assembly in 1782. Eventually he settled on Goose Creek in Jefferson County on one of his many grants. His land holdings in various Kentucky counties totalled tens of thousands of acres which were not finally disposed of until many years after his death.⁶

Abraham Hite, Junior, (1755-1832) was at Harrodsburg in June 1776, and settled on Fern Creek, off Starlight Lane, where father and namesake son lie in the family cemetery.

Joseph Hite (1757-1831), son of Abraham, Senior, was also at Harrodsburg and settled on land given him by his father,⁷ south of Jeffersontown along Watterson Trail. His log home, until recently, stood on the grounds of Mansfield, owned from 1896 to 1921 by Henry Watterson, the nationally renowned editor of the Courier Journal.⁸

The Hite lands lay on both sides of Watterson Trail and Six Mile Lane and stretched from just south of Jeffersontown to the Bardstown Road. Their holdings included the present subdivisions of "Springlake Farm," "Hillridge," and "Bronzewing Farm."

Tyler Family

Another family from the Virginia frontier, the Tylers,⁹ established farms two to three miles east of Jeffersontown. Edward Tyler, Senior (1718-1802), son of an English emigrant in Maryland, removed from Prince Georges County, Maryland, to Frederick County, Virginia, in 1744. He remained there until about 1773, when he removed to West Augusta County, Virginia, (later Washington County, Pennsylvania), and then to Kentucky in the spring of 1780. In 1783 he received lot 37 in Louisville¹⁰

and, in 1784, was granted a license to keep a tavern "at the Falls of the Ohio."¹¹ Subsequently, he settled on lands which had been entered in his name by his son, Robert.¹²

Robert Tyler (c1751-1840), Edward's eldest son, in 1784 produced a lieutenant's commission of militia and took the oath of fidelity by the Jefferson County court. He made two entries on Chenoweth Run for his father, one of 503-1/2 acres in 1783 and another of 1,003-1/4 acres in 1784 (500 acres surveyed). His father conveyed 200 acres of these surveys to him on January 18, 1789. Robert gave his son-in-law, Henry Zener, 78 acres in 1818 and sold the remainder to his brother, Edward, in 1819.

Edward's second son, Moses (1755-1839), settled on part of his father's land, near Rehl Road. A third son, William (1755-1836), received a Revolutionary War pension and also lived on land conveyed to him by his father. Edward Tyler, Junior, (1767-1840), was given the remainder of his father's land when the elder Tyler retired.

Three of the old Tyler homes remain standing. One is of stone to the rear of the brick home built by the Sweenys about 1840, at 12109 Taylorsville Road, and is owned by R. S. Harris. The Tyler cemetery is nearby. Another, of log and stone, is owned by William F. Norris, at 12603 Taylorsville Road.¹³ The third is at 3200 Tucker Station Road, and is owned by Judge McCauley R. Smith.

William Oldham

William Oldham, for whom Oldham County is named, was a native of Berkeley County, Virginia, and a brother of Samuel Oldham who also came to Jefferson County. Serving at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War as an ensign, he resigned a captain in 1779 and came to Kentucky.¹⁴ He served as a captain under General George Rogers Clark against the Indians north of the Ohio in 1780. His civic appointments were as justice of the peace in 1784, deputy surveyor in 1784, magistrate in 1787, and sheriff in 1788. In the militia, he was commissioned major in 1786 and lieutenant colonel in 1788, and was killed by Indians at General Saint Clair's defeat

near Fort Recovery, Ohio, November 4, 1791, in the grade of colonel. In 1787 he purchased one of Thomas McCarty's 400 acre pre-emptions,¹⁶ which his heirs sold in 1795 to Andrew Frederick.¹⁷ This land would lie to the northeast of Jeffersontown when it was laid off in 1797.

Other Families

These were but three of the first families to settle in the vicinity of Jeffersontown. Other settlers before 1790 who did not have grants and purchased their lands were Thomas Applegate, John Batman, Thomas Batman, Jacob Brindley, George Bruner, Leonard Bruner, Michael Bruner, Arthur Chenoweth, William Cornelius, Robert Donaldson, James Denny, Joseph Goben, John Goben, Henry Hoke, Andrew Hoke, George Hoke, John Holt, Benjamin Hughes, John Kelly, William Kennedy, George Markwell, Samuel Miller, Thomas Minter, John G. Moore, John Mundle, James Patterson, George Pomeroy, John Potts, Robert Scott, Kenner Seaton, Rodham Seaton, John Sharp, John Shaw, Henry Smith, Benjamin Stafford, Thomas Stafford and James Stewart. The majority of these first settlers were of Scotch-Irish descent.

German-Americans

By 1790 Indian attacks along the Ohio had so diminished that emigrants no longer feared the river trip to Kentucky. The newcomers were predominantly of German descent. They grouped in Maryland and Pennsylvania, travelled overland to Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh), Fort Henry (Wheeling), or Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville), where they transformed their wagons into flatboats, and floated down the river.

These German-Americans were not poor, destitute people but seasoned veterans of the relentless combat between man and nature for a living from the soil. Their farms in Maryland and Pennsylvania had been some of the most productive in the country and had received their most diligent care.

Virginians who had held land grants in Kentucky for ten to twenty years finally began to reap the benefits of their

speculations. The average sale of land was for 200 acres and ranged from a low of ten acres to a high of 1,000 acres.

Table I, following, lists recipients of early land grants on Floyds Fork and some of the conveyances to subsequent pioneer families. The numbers preceding the names of the grantees are keyed to the map, Figure 2, and provide a general location.

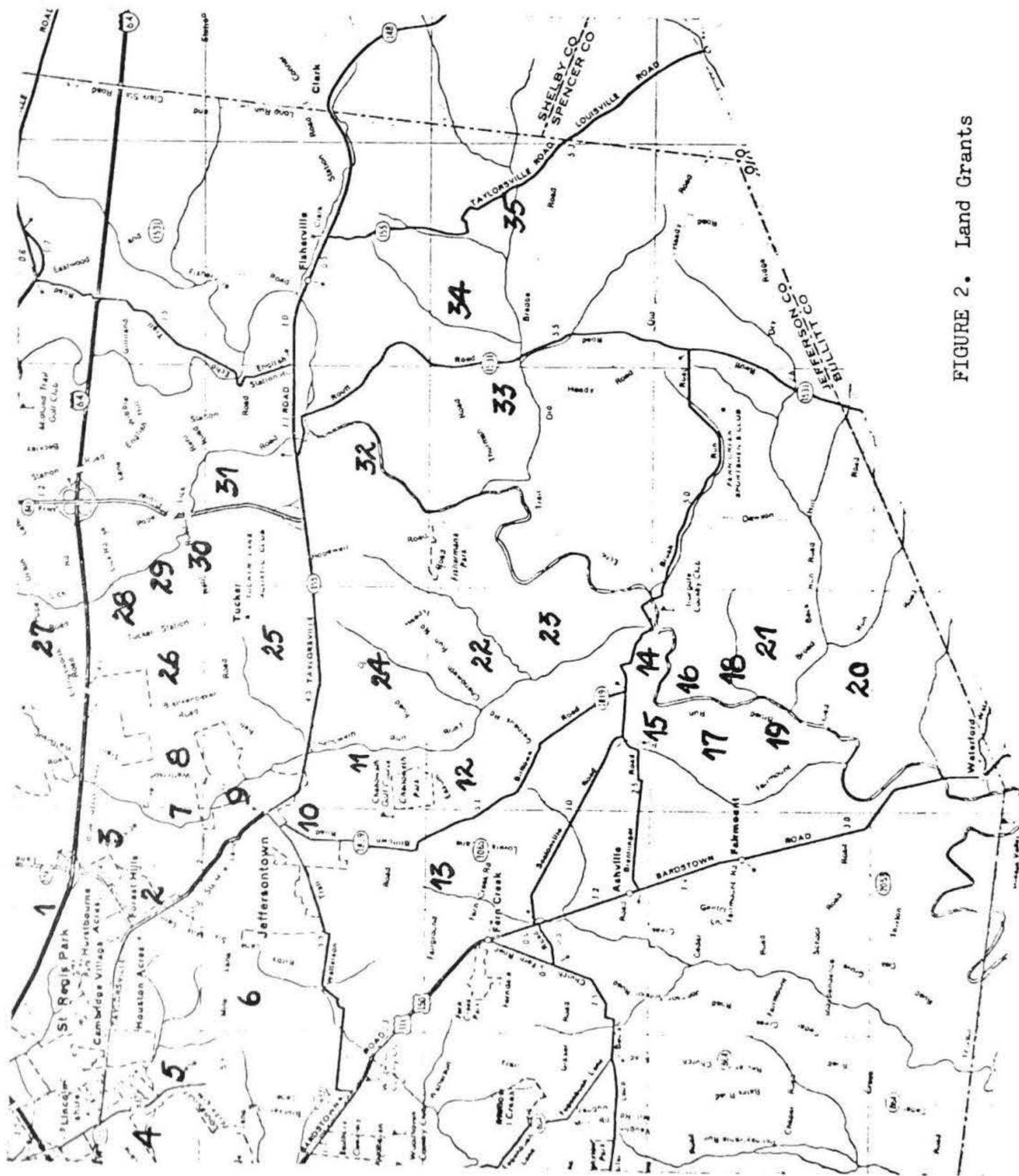


FIGURE 2. Land Grants

TABLE I
LAND GRANTS ON FLOYDS FORK¹⁸

<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Survey Date</u>	<u>Some Conveyances</u>
1. Henry Harrison ¹⁹	1,000	6-7-1774	10-1-1786, 1,000 ac to Peyton Short. 4-6-1789, Peyton Short to Richd C. Anderson, 500 ac. 12-4-1790, Peyton Short to William Kennedy, 125 ac.
2. Peyton Short	2,000	8-24-1781	5-23-1791, 300 ac to John Rhea. 8-18-1792, 150 ac to Jacob Funk. 5-1-1793, 116 ac to John Potts. 7-20-1793, 623 ac to Jacob Funk.
3. William Pope ²⁰	400	10-28-1783	Unknown date, William Pope to William Johnson, 200 ac. 5-14-1790, William Johnson to Frederick Geiger, 200 ac.
4. Hugh Allen	1,000	6-7-1774	Unknown date, 200 ac to James A' Sturgus, Jr. 12-22-1794, John Allen to Henry Pottorff, 489 ac. 1-5-1795, Henry Pottorff to Valentine Anders, 72 ac. 1-5-1795, Henry Pottorff to George Evinger, 173 ac.

<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Survey Date</u>	<u>Some Conveyances</u>
			1-5-1795, Henry Pottorff to F.C.L. Irion, about 150 ac.
			6-16-1795, F.C.L. Irion to Philip Winand, 150-1/2 ac.
			11-24-1795, James A'Sturgus, Jr., to Bernard Spangler, 200 ac.
			5-3-1796, Philip Winand to Adam Hoke, 50 ac.
5. William Allen	300	6-25-1784	None to 1858.
6. Abraham Hite, Sr ²¹	1,000	6-24-1784	7-20-1792, Hite heirs to John Stewart, 100 ac.
			7-20-1792, Hite heirs to Thomas Applegate, 79 ac.
			7-29-1792, Hite heirs to Thomas Amos, 100 ac.
			Date unkwnon, Hite heirs to Geo H. & John M. Nunnemaker, 100 ac.
			Date unknown, Hite heirs to Christian Wyman, 79 ac.
7. James A'Sturgus, Sr ²²	400	1-8-1783	10-1-1793, 9-3/4 ac to Jacob Funk.
			8-4-1795, 70 ac to Jacob Reel.
			4-29-1796, 100 ac to John Shaw, Sr.
			11-24-1808, heirs to Peter Wise, 12 ac.
			12-22-1810, heirs to George Finley, 200 ac.

<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Survey Date</u>	<u>Some Conveyances</u>
			3-30-1816, Geo Finley to Jacob Hoke, 153 ac.
8. Thomas McCarty ²³	400	1-15-1783	9-7-1787, 400 ac to James Patten. 4-6-1791, Jas Patten to Rosanna Coleman, 100 ac. 4-10-1791, Jas Patten to Rosanna Coleman, 22-1/2 ac. 9-6-1791, Jas Patten to John Miller, 280-1/4 ac.
9. Thomas McCarty	400	1-15-1783	9-7-1787, 400 ac to William Oldham. 12-1-1795, Henry Churchill to Andrew Frederick, 400 ac. ²⁴ 9-3-1804, Andrew Frederick to Hezekiah Coats, 7 ac. 3-15-1815, Andrew Frederick to Nathan Taylor, 12 ac. 9-21-1822, Andrew Frederick to Jacob Hoke, 1 ac. 11-7-1822, Andrew Frederick to Charity Floore, 132 ac. ²⁵
10. Peter Shepherd ²⁶	500	1-4-1783	2-5-1794, 500 ac to Fredk Geiger. 5-6-1794, Geiger to Abm Bruner, 122 ac. 6-5-1798, Geiger to Martin Stucky, 200 ac.
11. Richard Chenoweth ²⁷	2,000	10-14-1785	7-1-1788, 200 ac to James Denny. 6-5-1798, 96 ac to John Sharp.

<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Survey Date</u>	<u>Some Conveyances</u>
12. William Fleming ²⁸	10,200	7-16-1785	3-8-1797, 245 ac to James Denny. 8-28-1797, 200 ac to Peter Hause. 8-28-1799, 50 ac to Priscilla Dunn. ²⁹ 9-2-1799, to Abner Hughes. 9-2-1799, 120 ac to Robert McKeown. 9-1-1798, 500 ac to Henry Smith. 2-5-1799, 123 ac to James McHatton. 8-25-1800, 69 ac to August Frederick. 8-25-1800, 51 ac to Thomas Cannon. 8-20-1801, 225 ac to Peter Hauss. 4-10-1805, 91 ac to John Bruner.
13. Alexander Reid ³⁰	400	10-27-1792	10-17-1792, 50 ac to Robt Stuart. 7-18-1795, 100 ac to John Kelly. 5-29-1817, 208-1/4 ac to John Kelly & Hiram Malott.
14. Jacob LaRue ³¹	8,607 9,393	11-2-1792 11-5-1793	4-3-1798, 29 ac to Peter Hause. 2-11-1809, 153 ac to John Chenoweth. 2-27-1812, John Chenoweth to Saml & David Kelly, 153 ac.
15. Sarah Thompson ³²	1,000	10-26-1792	8-20-1791, Squire Boone to Henry Smith, 230 ac.

<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Survey Date</u>	<u>Some Conveyances</u>
			8-25-1791, Squire Boone to John Slaughter, 130 ac.
16. Squire Boone ³³	1,500	8-26-1786	8-20-1791, 330 ac to Adam Smith. 8-28-1791, 500 ac to John Mundle. 5-19-1795, 204 ac to Jacob Myers. 8-25-1791, 70 ac to Henry Smith. 8-28-1791, 100 ac to Benj Stafford. 8-29-1791, 100 ac to John McManus. 9-22-1797, 200 ac to John Smith. 8-3-1819, Henry Smith to Geo C. Finley, 288 ac.
17. John LaRue, Heirs	21,000	8-3-1792	5-4-1812, 187-1/2 ac to Adam Smith. 5-20-1815, 180 ac to Philip Bence.
18. Thomas Curry	500	5-20-1784	10-7-1802, 100 ac to John Asher. 3-14-1809, 400 ac to son, Daniel Curry.
19. Nicholas McCarty	1,000	1-15-1783	9-16-1800, heirs to James Chenoweth, 500 ac.
20. David Leitch	14,000	1-6-1784	Unknown date, 200 ac to Geo Markwell, Sr. 6-2-1815, Robertson Burge to William Markwell, 132 ac.
21. Osborn Spriggs	400	3-1-1785	1796, 200 ac to Daniel Omer, Sr.

<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Survey Date</u>	<u>Some Conveyances</u>
			3-17-1828, heirs to Ignatius Wheeler, 96-3/4 ac.
22. Alex Breckinridge	3,000	2-14-1785	12-5-1797, 266 ac to Augustus Frederick. 6-4-1791, 100 ac to Thomas Cannon. 10-1-1799, 100 ac to Rodham Seaton. 11-3-1802, widow to Kenner Seaton, 533 ac. 11-3-1802, widow to Rodham Seaton, 100 ac. 3-18-1809, widow to Hezekiah Pound, 146 ac.
23. John Warford ³⁴	400	3-2-1783	11-10-1794, 200 ac to John Kelly.
24. Robert Breckinridge	2,500	4-9-1785	3-7-1797, 250 ac to Henry Blankenbaker. 8-2-1813, 50 ac to Mary Risinger. 5-20-1814, 90 ac to Augustus Frederick. 1-22-1817, 164 ac to Polly Meddis. ³⁵ 3-10-1817, 240 ac to Polly Meddis. 1-11-1818, 159 ac to Martin Risinger. 5-28-1818, 168 ac to Jacob Risinger. 12-7-1818, 120 ac to Charles Easum. 1-21-1819, 38 ac to Thomas Ellingsworth. 8-1-1822, 150 ac to Arthur Chenoweth.

<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Survey Date</u>	<u>Some Conveyances</u>
25. Edward Tyler, Sr.	500 503-1/4	7-9-1783 9-8-1785	To his sons.
26. Thomas Quirk ³⁶	1,322	5-1-1784	7-25-1792, John Brown & John Smith, 250 ac to Richard Taylor. 7-16-1796, Richard Taylor to Philip Bence, 84 ac. 5-3-1796, Richard Taylor to Michael Leatherman, 165 ac. 9-24-1797, John Brown to Frederick Kalfus, 338-1/4 ac. 9-25-1797, John Brown to William Goose, 327 ac.
27. Cuthbert Harrison	600	3-25-1783	7-21-1800, Nicholas Buckner to Leonard Yenowine Sr, 200 ac. 6-21-1802, 122 ac to Leonard Yenowine, Jr.
28. James Stevenson	400	1-6-1783 (entry date)	2-25-1811, Robert Ewing to Jacob Blankenbaker, 157 ac. 2-25-1811, Robert Ewing to George Pomeroy, 50 ac. 10-26-1819, Samuel Forwood to Philip Swan, 105 ac.
29. John Saml Mau ³⁷	200	10-7-1795	2-4-1804, 200 ac to Abraham Crist.
30. John Handley ³⁸	1,000	10-28-1783	12-31-1795, 400 ac to Joseph Yates. 9-1-1793, 200 ac to William Miller. 11-1-1796, Joseph Yates to Jacob Newkirk, 85 ac.

<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Survey Date</u>	<u>Some Conveyances</u>
			11-1-1796, Joseph Yates to Thomas Blankenbaker, 115 ac.
31. Peter Shepherd	1,000	1-2-1783	5-14-1806, Adam Shepherd to George Durr, 300 ac. 5-14-1806, Adam Shepherd to Jacob Reel, 224 ac.
32. Nathaniel Sanders ³⁹	6,000	11-17-1784	11-3-1792, 2,500 ac to Robert Floyd. 4-3-1793, Floyd to John Holt, 252 ac. 4-11-1793, Floyd to Kenner Seaton, 166 ac. 5-6-1793, Floyd to John Batman, Sr, 100 ac. 5-7-1793, Philip Buckner to Wm Forwood, 800 ac. 7-27-1793, Floyd to Wm Scott, 200 ac. 8-5-1793, Floyd to Jno Rose, 100 ac. 8-5-1793, Floyd to David Wise, 100 ac. 8-5-1793, Floyd to Andr Scott, 74 ac. 8-5-1793, Floyd to Geo Hoke, 90 ac. 8-5-1793, Floyd to Jac Brinley, 200 ac. 1793, Floyd to Henry Toops, 100 ac. 8-5-1793, Floyd to Andr Hoke, 29 ac. 8-5-1793, Floyd to Jno Reel, 100 ac. 8-5-1793, Floyd to Jno Potts, 100 ac.

<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Survey Date</u>	<u>Some Conveyances</u>
			8-5-1793, Floyd to Andr Potts, 104 ac.
			9-2-1793, Floyd to Alex McKinney, 145 ac.
			10-1-1793, Philip Buckner to Geo Pomeroy, 100 ac.
			3-5-1799, Floyd to Jac Zehner, 95 ac.
			8-1-1802, Floyd to Mathias Brinley, 112 ac.
			10-11-1816, Hugh Sanders to Geo Howard, 170 ac.
			10-11-1816, Hugh Sanders to Valentine Conrad, 106 ac.
33. Robt Sandford ⁴⁰	2,123	11-14-1783	10-20-1799, 88 ac to Jas Reed.
			10-21-1833, heirs to Elias Crisler, 287 ac.
34. Jas Meriwether ⁴¹	1,000	7-2-1784	3-1-1796, 200 ac to Jas Carmichael.
	1,000	7-23-1793	3-1-1796, 150 ac to Thos Minter.
			3-1-1796, 100 ac to Wm Cornelius.
			3-1-1796, 150 ac to Phil Smith.
			3-1-1796, 100 ac to Andr Blunk.
			8-11-1796, 100 ac to Hugh Lemaster.
			8-20-1796, 249 ac to Chas Quirey.
			3-3-1797, 175 ac to Nich Blankenbaker.

<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Survey Date</u>	<u>Some Conveyances</u>
			8-1-1797, 126 ac to Jno Leatherman.
			7-21-1800, 125 ac to Jno Reel.
			8-18-1800, 245 ac to Jno Raugh.
			6-11-1801, 150 ac to Thos Johnston.
35. Thomas Talbert, Sr ⁴²	325	3-11-1790	3-3-1801, 60 ac to Thos Moore.
	750	12-14-1785	
			Date unknown, 70 ac to William Zane.
			4-19-1803, 100 ac to Jno Rose.
			9-28-1811, 70 ac to Andr Hoke.
			8-23-1805, 10 ac to Francis Rose.
			11-4-1802, Saml Parker to Jno Rose, 110 ac.
			Feb 1808, 30 ac to Thos L. Moore.

NOTES

1. Virginia gave up her claims to land north of the Ohio River in 1781, in return for a grant for General Clark's veterans. It became Clark County, Indiana.
2. The requirements for building a shelter were easily met by the construction of the so-called "settlement cabin," a structure about five feet high with no roof. A cleared piece of ground, implanted with a few grains of corn sufficed for the requirement of growing a crop.
3. Jefferson County Entry Book A, p. 239.
4. Neill Hammon, "Surveyors at the Falls of the Ohio, 1774," The Filson Club Quarterly, Vol. 41, p. 25.
5. Jefferson County Deed Book 9, p. 165.
6. Isaac Hite had grants in the state of Ohio, Hampshire County, Va., and following counties of Kentucky: Nelson, Shelby, Jefferson, Woodford, Mason, Bourbon, Green, Henry, Fayette and Hardin.
7. Jefferson County Deed Books 9, p. 165; K, p. 105; Z, p. 358; and DD, p. 329.
8. Mansfield was listed among 150 historic sites in The Falls of the Ohio metropolitan area, July 26, 1972. The house has been vandalized, burned and finally razed this year. Private interests are attempting to save the old log house.
9. Tylers Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. XXX.
10. Jefferson County Deed Book 1, June 4, 1783.
11. Jefferson County Court Order Minute Book 1, p. 4.
12. Jefferson County Court Order Minute Book 3, p. 32.
13. Mr. Norris has named his home "Wilderness Fort" and claims that it was constructed by Robert Tyler in 1771, established by a date scratched into a fireplace stone. No evidence has been found that anyone settled in this area prior to 1778.
14. Lewis Collins, History of Kentucky (Lexington, Ky.: Henry Clay Press, 1968), pp. 488-489.

15. Jefferson County Court Order Minute Book 10, p. 16.
16. Jefferson County Deed Book 1, p. 341.
17. Jefferson County Deed Book 4, p. 330. His widow, Penelope Pope Oldham, married Henry Churchill. They deeded the tract to Andrew Frederick.
18. Willard Rouse Jillson, Old Kentucky Land Grants (Louisville, Ky.: Filson Club Publication No. 33, Standard Printing Co., 1925), and various Jefferson County Deed Books.
19. Peyton Short was sold this land by Henry Harrison, a veteran of the French and Indian War. It was surveyed in 1774 by John Floyd's party.
20. This tract was entered by John McManus on 7-18-1780, and was surveyed and patented to William Pope.
21. This tract was a pre-emption by Abraham Hite, Sr. He was also an assignee of land by Benjamin Linn, Hannah Soverins and a Hardin.
22. James A'Sturgus, Sr., entered this pre-emption warrant 6-1-1780, on Harrod's Trace.
23. Thomas McCarty was with General Clark's expeditions of 1780, 1782, and 1786.
24. Note 17.
25. Charity, daughter of Andrew Frederick, married Samuel Floore, who lived in Fern Creek.
26. Peter Shepherd was a private with General Clark, 1778-79.
27. Richard Chenoweth's entry interfered with William Fleming's claim to 10,200 acres, and was lost to him.
28. William Fleming lived in Chesterfield County, Virginia. He made several trips to Kentucky. On December 19, 1782, he entered 10,000 acres on Treasury Warrant 8766 and 6,000 acres on Treasury Warrant 8767 (of 10,000 acres) on Cedar Creek.
29. Priscilla Tyler, dau of Edward Tyler, married Abner Martin Dunn.
30. Alexander Reid settled in Fayette County, Kentucky.
31. Jacob LaRue came from Frederick County, Virginia to Hardin County, Kentucky.

32. This tract was William Payne's entry made 7-2-1781. William Fleming claimed that his land included it; however, he relinquished his claim on 8-29-1811. Sarah Thompson evidently assigned it to Squire Boone.
33. Squire Boone was assigned this tract by William Peyton, in whose name it had been entered 4-17-1781.
34. John Warford settled in Shelby County, Kentucky.
35. Polly Walker married first Godfrey Meddis who died 1815 in the War of 1812. She married second August Frederick, her neighbor.
36. Major Thomas Quirk was with General Clark, 1778-79. He entered 2,000 acres in 1783, of which 1,322 acres were surveyed. He assigned the land to John Brown and John Smith.
37. John Samuel Mau (also Maugh) was a Lutheran minister. When he sold this tract, he was living in Hamilton, Ohio.
38. John Handley settled in Hardin County, Kentucky.
39. Nathaniel Sanders (also Saunders) settled in Woodford County, Kentucky. He entered this tract in January 1783.
40. Robert Sandford lived in Orange County, Virginia. He assigned this tract, one half, to William Pope. His claim was disputed by Alexander Breckinridge.
41. James Meriwether, Sr., lived in Louisa County, Virginia. His son, James, Jr., lived in Jefferson County, Kentucky.
42. Thomas Talbert, Sr., entered these claims in the name of his son, Thomas, Jr.

THE FOUNDING OF JEFFERSONTOWN

The Land Grant

Peter Shepherd, of Berkeley County, Virginia, had been with General George Rogers Clark's force which in 1778-79 secured the Northwest Territory for the United States.¹ He held warrants for several thousand acres of land in old Jefferson County, particularly in that part which became Bullitt County in 1797. Shepherdsville, the county seat, owes its name to that family. Peter's grants included a few thousand acres on Floyds Fork.² Adam and Michael Shepherd, on February 5, 1794, deeded 500 acres to Frederick Geiger,³ who sold 122 acres, on May 6, 1794, to Abraham Bruner.⁴

The Act

The various counties of Kentucky were empowered to establish towns by act of the Kentucky General Assembly of December 19, 1796. Acting under this authority, the Jefferson County Court on May 5, 1797, provided for the establishment of Jeffersontown:

It is ordered that forty acres of land lying on the waters of Chenoweth's Run, being part of the tract of 122 acres which are also part of a tract of 500 acres conveyed by Adam Shepherd to Frederick Geiger, be vested in Robert McCowan, Samuel Blankenbaker, John Stuart, August Frederick, Michael Leatherman, John Stucky, and Philip Bence, gentlemen, trustees, for the purpose of establishing a town by the name of Jefferson to be by the said trustees, or a majority of them, laid off in lots of one quarter and half quarter acre each and lots of half acre each with convenient streets and alleys and dispose of the lots at public auction for the best price that can be had, in money or in property, and with such credit as will best accomodate the proprietor.⁵

Abraham Bruner, the proprietor spoken of in the act, moved on to the Indiana Territory about 1807. He was accompanied by his friend and business associate, John Stucky, first president of the board of trustees.

The Oldest Town?

It has been claimed that Jeffersontown is the oldest town in Jefferson County. That is a postulation based on technicalities. Louisville was established in May 1780, by act of the Virginia Assembly, but it did not receive its Kentucky charter until 1828. Middletown and Jeffersontown were incorporated the same day in 1797, by the Jefferson County Court; Middletown's entry, however, appears first in the record.⁶ But Middletown's charter was rescinded and it remains today unincorporated. Only a chauvinist would deny Louisville its due.

The Name

In court records it is referred to as "the town of Jefferson," then "Jefferson Town," and finally as "Jeffersontown." Although never officially designated "Brunerstown" or "Brunners-town," it was so called by its inhabitants and appears in public records for many years:

May 6, 1809-- ". . . in the town of Jefferson (alias Brunnerstown)."⁷

December 16, 1819--". . . in Jefferson or Brunnerstown."⁸

December 29, 1823--". . . in Jeffersontown alias Brunnerstown."⁹

June 5, 1824-- ". . . in the town of Brunnerstown otherwise called Jefferson Town."¹⁰

December 1, 1825-- ". . . in Jefferson Town commonly called Brunerstown."¹¹

There is little doubt regarding the depth of feeling of the German-American settlers for the name "Brunerstown," after one of their own; however, the Jefferson County Court consisted of men of old Virginia backgrounds. They would hardly have considered the adoption of a name of such little import when Virginians of the stature of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe were making national history.

Newtown

No evidence has been unearthed indicating that Jeffersontown was ever known by any other name, except as discussed above. Collins, in his History of Kentucky, made an error which has been perpetuated by some historians who have leaned solely upon that source. He stated that Newtown was incorporated in 1794 and was afterward called Jefferson or Jeffersontown. He also stated that Middletown was incorporated in 1801.¹² It has already been shown that Jeffersontown and Middletown were incorporated the same day in 1797.

The Kentucky General Assembly in 1794 passed the following act:

Whereas it is represented . . . that 150 acres of land near Manns Lick, the property of James Francis Moore, adjoining the land of James Speed, and land claimed by Joseph Brooks, has already been laid off into a town. . . . Therefore be it resolved . . . that the said town be established by the name of Newtown, and the property thereof be vested in Abner Field, Basil Prather, Isaac Hornback, Lewis Field, and James Standiford. . . .¹³

The 1858 map of Jefferson County¹⁴ indicates that Manns Lick was located in today's Fairdale and South Park. Jefferson County deeds also reveal that persons named in the act owned land in the same area but not in Jeffersontown or its environs.

The Town Survey

The date the town was laid out is not known, but it certainly was between May 5, 1797 (the date it was organized by the court) and December 29, 1797 (when the first deeds of record were issued).¹⁵ The trustees evidently held an auction, as prescribed by the act establishing the town, for in the town minute book they name some of the owners who had obtained lots at the "original sale." Also, Bruner appeared before the trustees and confirmed that he had received payment for some of the sales. Ne deeds, however, were recorded with the Jefferson County Court for the lots sold at the auction sales.

In laying out the town, the surveyors made its boundaries narrower at its northeastern end and provided future generations with the basis for some interesting legends. One such tale has it that the surveyors were harassed by Indians during the tedious work, another has them indulging in alcoholic spirits. The fact is, the trustees desired the long axis of the town, and its main street, to run the length of the ridge line, utilizing that end of the ridge nearest Chenoweth Run (see Figure 3). Bruner's property at that location was constricted by the property lines of Andrew Frederick, Robert McKeown, and Martin Stucky. The surveyors had but made the best of a poor situation. The unparallel boundaries, however, resulted in deviations in lot sizes which were only rectified in recent years.

After the boundaries were established, the tract was divided into 120 lots. All lots measured sixty-six feet across the front (the narrowest side which abutted on one of the four main streets) but varied in length. The outside lots were the longest (330 feet), those on Main Street (except on the town square) were next longest (198 feet), and those on the town square were the shortest (165 feet).¹⁶ Main, Market and Water Streets were twenty-two feet wide. Shelby Street and the alleys, Bruners, Grape, Peach and Water, were sixteen and a half feet wide. Main Street is now Watterson Trail, Market Street is Taylorsville Road, Water Street is College Drive, and Water Alley is Neal Drive. The town plat is shown in Figure 4, Part II.

Trustee Problems

The first deeds were recorded December 29, 1797; but the first recorded meeting of the trustees was not until January 19, 1799, one year later. At a subsequent meeting, March 25, 1799, four of the seven trustees resigned. The Kentucky General Assembly, on December 11, 1800, issued the following act appointing trustees:

Whereas it is represented to the present general assembly, that the inhabitants of Jefferson, labor under many inconveniences for the want of trustees: therefore, be it enacted by the general assembly,

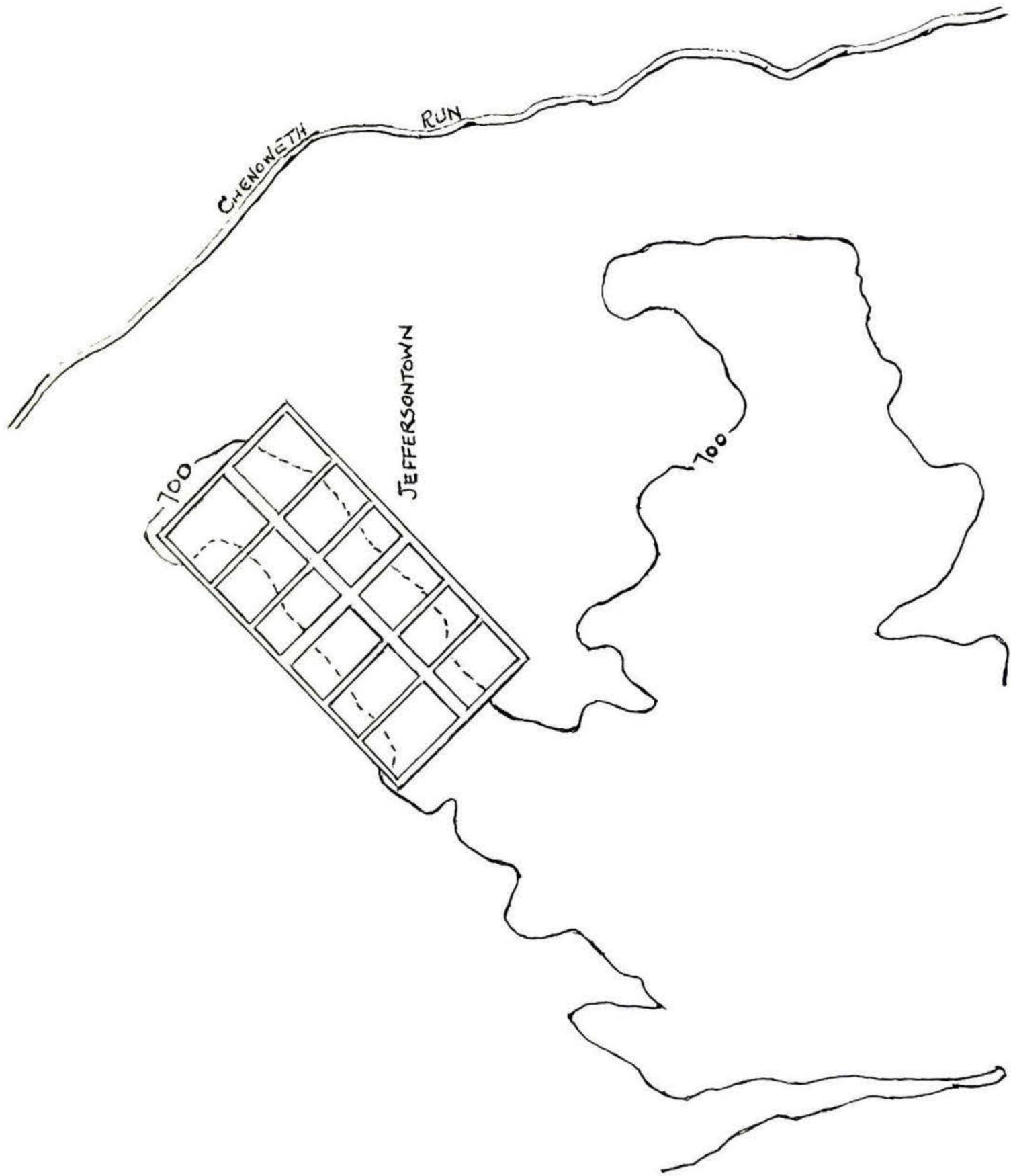


FIGURE 3. Town Boundaries and Contours

that John Murphy, William Shannon, Philip Zilhart, Robert McKeown, Adam Eoke, James Denny, and John Stucky, shall be appointed trustees in and for the said town of Jefferson. . . .¹⁷

Even then, the trustees did not meet for almost two years, for the next entry in the town minute book is dated March 27, 1802. On that date the record states that no meetings had been held in the interim, but an election had taken place on February 1, 1800.¹⁸

It is evident from the above chain of events that there was disagreement among the trustees, but its basis has become lost in the past. There would soon be a more serious obstacle in the path of progress for the little community on Chenoweth Run.

Law Suit

The land holdings of Peter Shepherd and the transfer of a tract from Adam and Michael Shepherd to Geiger to Bruner have already been outlined. In 1815 the heirs of Peter Shepherd, the elder, brought suit in the courts, claiming that Bruner's title to the land was defective. Apparently, Adam and Michael Shepherd had disposed of land to which they had no clear title. Other Jefferson County deeds show that others of Adam's conveyances were also disputed, resulting in inconvenience and additional expense to the purchasers. Peter's heirs must have presented sufficient justification for the claim; at any rate, the trustees felt that they should avoid an expensive lawsuit and effected a compromise with the heirs, paying them \$78.00 to release their interest in the property.¹⁹ The money to pay this debt was raised in 1816 by a levy of eighty-seven and a half cents on each lot.

In its first eighteen years, Jeffersontown had weathered some very serious threats to its existence: a name it was loath to use, discord among its trustees, and a faulty title to the land upon which it reposed. Now this "sleepy little country town" was free to continue its sleep for the next 150 years.

NOTES

1. Anderson C. Quisenberry, Revolutionary Soldiers in Kentucky (Baltimore, Maryland, Genealogical Book Company, 1959).
2. Peter Shepherd entered 3,500 acres on Floyds Fork, 1,600 acres of which were surveyed.
3. Jefferson County Deed Book 4, p. 118.
4. Jefferson County Deed Book 4, p. 121.
5. Jefferson County Court Order Minute Book 5, p. 54.
6. Ibid., p. 53.
7. Jefferson County Deed Book M, p. 411.
8. Jefferson County Deed Book R, p. 369.
9. Jefferson County Deed Book W, p. 175.
10. Ibid., p. 182.
11. Jefferson County Deed Book Y, p. 175.
12. Lewis Collins, revised by Richard Collins, History of Kentucky (Lexington, Kentucky: Kentucky Historical Society, 1966), II, 356.
13. Littell's Laws, I, p. 233.
14. Map of Jefferson County, Kentucky, G. T. Bergmann, Surveyor, Louisville, Kentucky, 1858.
15. Jefferson County Deed Book 4, pp. 456-457.
16. The court, in prescribing the lot sizes, made the surveyor's job somewhat easier. The old Surveyor's (or Gunter's) Chain was sixty-six feet long. One chain represented the front of the lot; five chains, the length of the longest lots; three chains, the next longest; and two and one half chains, the shortest lots.
17. William Littell, The Statute Law of Kentucky (Frankfort, Kentucky: Johnston and Pleasants, 1810), II, 379.

18. Jeffersontown Minute Book, 1799-1835. The manner in which this record was maintained indicates that it was written from notes some years after the events described. The trustees, at a meeting September 2, 1815, ordered the clerk to obtain a book for the minutes and to transcribe therein the proceedings of former trustees. The first entry is a transcription of a deed dated October 2, 1815. The book was undoubtedly begun at that time.
19. A copy of this deed, dated October 2, 1815, is transcribed in the front of the Jeffersontown Minute Book and refers to Jefferson County Deed Book 2, p. 226. Even after taking into account that the deed books were renumbered, it has been impossible to locate this deed as well as others known to have been in that book.

GOVERNMENT

Trustees and Elections

The first trustees of Jeffersontown, seven, were appointed by the Kentucky General Assembly in its act establishing the town. In subsequent elections, five trustees were usually elected, although there was no specific number required by law. Nor was any term of office prescribed. Elections were held about every two years. At the first meeting following the election, the new board elected a president (changed to chairman in 1815) from among the trustees. They also elected a clerk who was not one of the trustees, until 1829, when one of the trustees was so named. Appendix 5 contains a list of town officeholders.

Police

In 1799 the trustees appointed a "Surveyor of Main and Market Streets," changed to "Surveyor of All Streets and Alleys" in 1802 and "Overseer of Streets" in 1815. The duties of this town official were quite varied and included touring the streets, not only to deter crime, but to inspect for cleanliness and deterioration of streets, alleys and buildings.

The first semblance of a police force was inaugurated by the Jefferson County Court when, on March 10, 1820, it "ordered that George A. Frederick be appointed Captain and Philip Zillhart, Jr, Henry Herbold and Daniel Risinger, assistants, patrollers in and for the Town of Jefferson Town in this county."¹ And on July 26, 1830, the town trustees ordered a night watch consisting of four men "to patrol the streets and alleys, to give the alarm in case of fire and to see that good order be kept during nighttime." The watch was divided into two shifts of nine to twelve-thirty and twelve-thirty to four in the morning. The first appointees were John McPherson, Andrew F. Shafar, Hezekiah Read, and John Muster.²

Civil Rights

As far back as 152 years ago, there were charges of police brutality, violation of civil rights, and a liberal newspaper to take up the cause: Doctor H. D. Thacker published a weekly newspaper in New Albany, Indiana (until it was demolished by a mob) in which he published letters such as this one which appeared September 4, 1824:

Very Late from Brunerstown

Dear Tim--Some time ago, the county court of Jefferson appointed 5 or 6 men to patrole our town and its vicinity, for the purpose, I suppose, of suppressing the improper conduct of our slaves. Only 3 of these fellows would discharge the duty of the appointment, and they have done so under the mistaken idea, that great dignity was attached to the station; and those fellows, Tim, arrested a servant of _____ and, as he had no paper to exonerate him from the penalties of the law, and the cruelty of those Blackguards, they divested him of his shirt, and instead of giving him 10 lashes, the extent of their authority, they gave him 20 or 30!! This convinces me at once, Tim, that such barbarity is not practised for public utility but merely to gratify their vindictive dispositions, or the profit attached to the office. If, Mr Tim, those officers of justice would, when the Negroes collected in companies to the annoyance of the citizens of our town, quell such conduct, then their services would be of public good, seeing such unnecessary severity persisted in, I have been induced, like many others, to treat such executions of the law with indignity; and in order to show them their standing, I gave my father's servant a paper directed to the "Hon. Negro drivers of Jeffersontown, acting in their executive capacity," at this they became incensed, and no doubt from a conviction of their own meanness, and commenced beating the negro for shewing such a pass, when at the same time, they well knew, the fellow was ignorant of the appellation given them in his paper. This, Mr Tim, is the manner in which they enforce the law on these poor, unfortunate creatures, who have been kidnapped and enslaved, contrary to the rights and liberties of mankind. We all acknowledge the injustice of slavery, and of course it behooves us, to render them protection, and do all we can consistent with convenience and interest, to alleviate the miseries of their situation; what incentive is held out to those unfortunate creatures, to labour for us? it is the protection they receive

from their masters, and the privilege of going abroad on Sundays, after the labours of the week are over; and then, Tim, to be caught by those wretches, (who every day are drinking, gambling, &c. rendering themselves liable to a fine under the act 'to suppress vice and immorality') and severely whipped, merely because they neglected to get a pass from their masters, is highly improper, and they merit from every good citizen what they will doubtless receive, public contempt.

Dixon Goforth³

Streets and Roads

The town streets were unpaved until early in the current century, after the advent of the automobile. The Overseer of Streets, until well into the last century, saw that owners of property adjoining the streets kept them clean and free of debris. Fines were imposed by the trustees for accumulations of fire wood, old wagons, etc.

The county appointed committees of three to four citizens to select routes for new roads:

July 20, 1801--Ordered Elisha Quertermous, John Stewart, Peter Miller, John Stucky, view and report the nearest and best way for a road from Jeffersontown to intersect the road leading from Mans Lick to James Guthries.⁴

The county also appointed "surveyors" to maintain the roads:

July 20, 1801--Ordered that George Hikes be appointed surveyor of the road from Adam Hokes to the fork of same near Capt Sullivan's.⁵ (Ed: This would have been Six Mile Lane.)

September 8, 1807--Leonard Yenowine appointed surveyor of the public road from Bruner's Town towards Louisville, to fork of same and the main road towards Bardstown.⁶ (Ed: This also would have been Six Mile Lane.)

When the work of maintaining the roads became onerous to the appointed surveyor, he could appeal to the court and receive assistance from other citizens who owned property along the road:

January 13, 1817--On the motion of Leonard Hoke, surveyor of public road leading from Brunerstown to Peter Funk's Mill, ordered that John Funk, James Hall, Absalom Chenoweth, Arthur Chenoweth, Sr, and

John Wollett and their tithables do assist him in opening and keeping the road in repair.⁷ (Ed: This would have been Billtown Road.)

Old Age Assistance

Even in those days, there was a form of old age assistance: the county court on September 7, 1807, ordered that Conrod Brendlinger ". . . be for his age and infirmity exempted from payment of all present and future county levies and public taxes."⁸ Also, on October 12, 1819, it ordered that ". . . Thomas Gilliland, Thomas Johnston, James Patterson, William Hollis, and Thomas Ellensworth, poor old men, be and they are hereby exempted and released from the future payment of county levies in this county."⁹

Urban Renewal

There was also an urban renewal program of sorts. The town trustees on October 7, 1815, ordered that the house of William Shannon be sold and torn down due to its "decayed state."¹⁰ Again, on May 11, 1822, they ordered that Joseph Funk ". . . be notified that the house occupied formerly by Martin Miley . . . is in such a degree of decay that it is dangerous and must be removed."¹¹

It is apparent that many of the problems that faced the citizens 150 years ago are still with us, the difference being but one of degree.

NOTES

1. Jefferson County Court Order Minute Book 12, p. 150.
2. Jeffersontown Minute Book.
3. The Microscope, New Albany, Indiana, September 4, 1824.
4. Jefferson County Court Order Minute Book 6, p. 17.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Jefferson County Court Order Minute Book 12, p. 2.
8. Jefferson County Court Order Minute Book 6, p. 305.
9. Jefferson County Court Order Minute Book 12, p. 305.
10. Jeffersontown Minute Book. This house was believed to have been located on lot 10.
11. Ibid., p. 40. This was on lot 49; Martin Miley died there in 1801.

GREENER PASTURES

The westward expansion of America is a historical phenomenon which began early and continued into the current century. It waxed and waned according to local economic conditions, the temper of the Indians and the success of military forces in combatting them, the pressures of normal population growth augmented by immigration from Europe, and changes in the national land laws.

Military Feats

The Northwest Territory, which comprised the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, was first opened to settlement by the feat of military arms: General George Rogers Clark's defeat of the British in 1778-1779 and his successful expeditions against the Indians in 1780 and 1782, General Anthony Wayne's destruction of the Indians at Fallen Timbers in 1794, and the defeat of the British and Indians in the War of 1812.

State Claims

Administratively, the settlement of the territory was furthered by the relinquishment of state claims to the land and by federal land acts. In 1780 New York ceded all claims to western lands, Connecticut followed, and in 1781 Virginia ceded her claims north of the Ohio River. Virginia was granted the right to withhold 150,000 acres of land across from Louisville, in what is now Clark County, Indiana, to repay General Clark's veterans of the 1778-1779 expeditions against Vincennes and Kaskaskia.

National Land Acts

In 1787 Congress passed the Northwest Ordinance. It provided for rectangular surveys, dividing the land into townships of six square miles. Townships were divided into thirty-six lots of 640 acres each, with one lot set aside for maintaining public schools. The sale of minimum lots of 640 acres (one section) at one dollar an acre was authorized. The Land Act of 1796 established public auction sales and set a minimum price of two dollars an acre, payable within one year. The Act of 1800 authorized minimum purchases of 320 acres at the same two dollars an acre, a four year credit, and an eight per cent discount for cash payments. The Act of 1804 reduced the minimum cash payment to \$1.64 per acre and authorized minimum sales of 160 acres. In 1820 a new act abolished credit, reduced the price to \$1.25 an acre, and set the minimum acreage at eighty. An act passed in 1841 permitted squatters to pre-empt 160 acres at the minimum price of \$1.25 an acre.

Exodus

Entire families or their younger members began leaving the Jeffersontown area as early as 1795, and the exodus continued for many years. Some families went to Indiana or Illinois, then on to Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, and even farther west.

Motives

These people may have been motivated to emigrate by other factors, but the basic reason was to obtain virgin land of their own choice--the American dream. Families were large, frequently of eight to ten children, and the patrimony of a few hundred acres could soon be reduced to small, unprofitable plots by estate divisions. Propaganda also inspired families to move on to greener pastures: trappers, hunters and relatives who had gone before related tales about the newly opened lands; speculators printed pamphlets and articles in newspapers extolling the fertility and beauty of the land.

Families

Table II, following, identifies some of the emigrating families. The movement out of the area was followed by the arrival of families from other countries, states, and Kentucky counties, and Table III lists some of those immigrants.

TABLE II
EMIGRANTS FROM THE JEFFERSONTOWN AREA

<u>Emigrant</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Bartlett Asher	Owen Co, Ind	Son of Wm Asher.
John A'Sturgus	Missouri	Son of Jas A'Sturgus, Sr.
Thomas Baird	Harrison Co, Ind	Son-in-law of Geo Hoke.
Jacob Bence	Indiana	Son of Philip Bence, Sr.
John Bence	Harrison Co, Ind	1797-1849. Son of Philip Bence, Sr.
Joseph Bence	Indiana	Son of Philip Bence, Sr.
Robert F. Bence	Indiana	Son of George Bence.
Samuel Blankenbaker	Washington Co, Ind	Son of Nicholas Blankenbaker.
Solomon Blankenbaker	Washington Co, Ind	Son of Nicholas Blankenbaker.
Jacob Brentlinger	Clark Co, Ind	1793-1874. Son of Andrew Brentlinger.
Jonathan Brentlinger	Dubois Co, Ind	Born 1812. Son of Andrew Brentlinger.
George Brentlinger	Knox Co, Ind	1807-1877. Son of Andrew Brentlinger.
Mathias Brinley	St Louis, Mo	
Henry Briscoe	Clark Co, Ill	1762-1838. Rev War vet.
Jacob Brookhart	Clark Co, Ind	Son of Jacob Brookhart.
David Brookhart	Cass Co, Mo	1790-1859. Son of Jacob Brookhart.
William Brown	Harrison Co, Ind	Born 1782.
Abraham Bruner	Gibson Co, Ind	Owner of land on which Jeffersontown built.
Arthur Chenoweth, Jr	Bartholomew Co, Ind	1752-1829. Rev War vet.

<u>Emigrant</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Hugh Conn	Clark Co, Ind	Born 1788. Son of Saml Conn.
Daniel Conrad	Pike Co, Ind	Son of John Conrad.
John Conrad	Pike Co, Ind	1757-1824. Rev War vet.
Philip Dailey	Clark Co, Ind	1762-1830. With Genl Geo R. Clark 1778.
Charles L. Easum	Illinois	Born 1807. Son of Chas Easum, Sr.
Wm Wallace Ellingsworth	Hannibal, Mo	Born 1861, son of Littleton Ellingsworth.
Dr Alexander Field	Illinois	Son of Abner Field.
Valentine Floore	Buchanan Co, Mo	Son of Samuel Floore.
Isaac Fouch	Floyd Co, Ind	Cabinetmaker.
Jonathan Funk	Concordia, Terr of Orleans	Died 1811. Son of John Funk, Sr.
Jacob Funk	Randolph Co, Ill	Died 1819. Son of John Funk, Sr. Returned to Ky.
John B. Funk	St Paul, Minn	Born 1829. Son of Peter Funk.
James P. Funk	Coffee Co, Kans	Son of Joseph P. Funk.
Peter Booth Garrett	Adams Co, Ill	Son of Silas Garrett.
Jacob Geiger	Washington Co, Ind	Son of Frederick Geiger.
Henry Harbold	Washington Co, Ind	Son of Leonard Harbold, Sr.
Leonard Harbold, Jr	Washington Co, Ind	Son of Leonard Harbold, Sr.
Joseph Harbold	Clark Co, Ind	Son of Leonard Harbold, Sr.
George C. Hikes	Clark Co, Ind	1812-1877. Son of Jacob Hikes.
Clark Hite	California	Son of John L. Hite.
Craven Hoke	Kirksville, Mo	1825-1898.
Jacob Hoke, Jr	Sullivan Co, Ind	Died 1866. Son of Jacob Hoke, Sr.

<u>Emigrant</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Notes</u>
James Hoke	Washington Co, Ind	Son of Andrew Hoke.
John A. Hoke	Adams Co, Ill	1814-1889. Son of Leonard Hoke.
Henry Hoke	Washington Co, Ind	Died 1833. Son of Samuel Hoke.
Andrew Hoke	Harrison Co, Ind	Son of George Hoke.
Jonathan A. Isom	Johnson Co, Ind	Born 1827. Son of Henry Isom.
William P. Jean	Crawford Co, Ill	1794-1827.
John A. Jeter	Henry Co, Mo	Son of Ragsdale Jeter.
David Kelly	Vigo Co, Ind	Son of John Kelly.
Henry Michael Lewis	Adams Co, Ill	1816-1910. Son of Thomas Michael Lewis.
William Lewis	Putnam Co, Ill	Son of Thomas Michael Lewis.
John McCarty	Indiana	
John McKeown	Harrison Co, Ind	Died 1816. Son of Robert McKeown.
Eli W. Malott	Washington Co, Ind	1798-1848. Son of Hiram Malott.
Hiram B. Malott	Washington Co, Ind	1797-1847. Son of Hiram Malott.
William H. H. Malott	Washington Co, Ind	1813-1845. Son of Hiram Malott.
Michael A. Malott	Lawrence Co, Ind	Born 1809. Son of Hiram Malott.
Andrew J. Malott	Lawrence Co, Ind	1818-1845. Son of Hiram Malott.
Benjamin Messex	Clark Co, Ind	
Samuel F. Miller	Johnson Co, Ind Douglas Co, Ill	Hardware merchant. Minister of Christian Church.
Frederick Mosier	Harrison Co, Ind	Son of Philip Mosier.
Andrew Mundle	Washington Co, Ind	Schoolteacher. Son of John Mundle.
James Mundle	Clinton Co, Ind	Son of John Mundle.
Peter Omer	Adams Co, Ill	Son of Peter Omer.
Jacob Omer	Adams Co, Ill	Son of Peter Omer.
William H. Omer	Adams Co, Ill	Son of Jacob Omer.

<u>Emigrant</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Notes</u>
John Pottorff	Washington Co, Ind	Son of Henry Pottorff.
Henry Pottorff, Jr	Clark Co, Ind	1790-1859. Son of Henry Pottorff, Sr.
Jacob Pottorff	Clark Co, Ind	Son of Henry Pottorff, Sr.
Peter Pottorff	Clark Co, Ind	1791-1861. Son of Henry Pottorff, Sr.
Martin Pottorff, Jr	Washington Co, Ind	Son of Martin Pottorff, Sr.
Andrew Pottorff	Clark Co, Ind	Son of Martin Pottorff, Sr.
Jacob Pottorff	Clark Co, Ind	1786-1870. Son of Martin Pottorff, Sr.
Samuel Pound	Clark Co, Ind	1786-1876. Son of Hezekiah Pound, Sr.
Presley Pound	Missouri	Son of John Pound.
John Reel	Gibson Co, Ind	Son of Jacob Reel, Sr.
Lewis Reel	Gibson Co, Ind	Died War of 1812. Son of Jacob Reel, Sr.
John J. Reel	Floyd Co, Ind	Died 1863.
Simpson S. Reynolds	Saline Co, Mo Lincoln, Neb	Son of Thomas M. S. Reynolds.
George R. Rhea	Adams Co, Ill	1820-1886. Son of John Rhea.
Daniel Risinger	Knox Co, Ind	Son of Martin Risinger, Sr.
William Rose	Missouri Texas	Son of John Rose.
Richard Seaton	Adams Co, Ill	1790-1873. Son of Kenner Seaton.
Thomas Curry Seaton	Indiana Edgar Co, Ill	Son of Rodham Seaton.
Charles D. Seaton	Adams Co, Ill	1803-1872. Son of George Seaton.
Allen Rose Seaton	Morgan Co, Ind	1808-1895. Son of George Seaton.
Richard A. Seaton	Dade Co, Mo	1812-1895. Son of James K. Seaton.
Joseph F. Shafar	Edgar Co, Ill	Son of Jacob Shafar.

<u>Emigrant</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Henry E. Shafar	Christian Co, Ill	Born 1833. Son of Andrew F. Shafar.
Henry Smith	Jefferson Co, Ind	
Jacob Shenk	Tazewell Co, Ill	1798-1878.
John Stafford	Clark Co, Ill	Son of Thomas Stafford.
John Stucky	Gibson Co, Ind	Died 1810. Son of Martin Stucky, Sr.
Samuel Stucky	Davis Co, Ind	Son of Martin Stucky, Sr.
Martin Stucky, Jr	Martin Co, Ind	Son of Martin Stucky, Sr.
Nathan Taylor	Harrison Co, Ind	
Jonathan Thixton	Floyd Co, Ind	1772-1835.
John Tracenrider	Floyd Co, Ind	
Conrad Tracenrider	Harrison Co, Ind	
Oswell Tyler	Indiana	Son of Moses Tyler.
Robert Tyler	Clark Co, Ind	Born 1802. Son of Wm Tyler.
Milton Wm Tyler	Indiana	1812-1892. Son of Oswell Tyler.
Isaac H. Tyler	Baton Rouge, La	1798-1829. Son of Edward Tyler.
John M. Vinsonheller	Eastland Co, Tex	Born 1846. Son of George Vinsonheller.
Daniel Welker	Floyd Co, Ind	1786-1860.
David Wise	Jefferson Co, Mo	
George J. Wolf	Floyd Co, Ind	1768-1849.
Jacob Yenowine	Floyd Co, Ind	1780-1871. Son of Leonard Yenowine, Sr.
William H. Zilhart	Sonoma Co, Cal	Son of George Zilhart.

TABLE III

IMMIGRANTS TO THE JEFFERSONTOWN AREA BETWEEN 1800 AND 1860

<u>Settler</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Notes</u>
John Bechtold	Germany & Md	
John Boston	Spencer Co, Ky	1803-1876. Son of Jacob Boston.
Stephen Bridwell	Spencer Co, Ky	1810-1875. Son of Presley Bridwell.
Dr William Bryan	Nelson Co, Ky	1791-1871. Son of William Bryan.
Martin Burkhardt	Baden, Germany	1800-1884.
Joseph Burkhardt	Baden, Germany	Born 1798. Brother of Martin.
William Carrithers	Spencer Co, Ky	1807-1886. Son of Adam Carrithers.
Robert Carrithers	Spencer Co, Ky	1812-1895. Son of Adam Carrithers.
Isaac Deatheridge	Fayette Co, Ky	
Frank S. Dravo	Huntingdon Co, Pa	Born 1829. Son of Michael Dravo.
Tobias Fegenbush	Wurttemberg, Germ	1781-1873.
Rev Silas Garrett	Loudon Co, Va	1763-1823. Bapt Minister.
Thomas Gilliland	Ireland Pa Shelby Co, Ky	1737-1821.
Robert Gray	Ireland Pa Shelby Co, Ky	1742-1837.
Thomas Greathouse	Spencer Co, Ky	
James Gunn	Maryland	1793-1833.
Frederick Heafer	Abbotstown, Pa	1764-1851.
Jacob Hummel	Wurttemberg, Germ	Died 1832.
Daniel McKinley	Shelby Co, Ky	1805-1881.
Dr Samuel Marshall	Spencer Co, Ky	1830-1898.
David Mathis	Nelson Co, Ky	1775-1853. Son of Conrad Mathis.
Samuel Mills	Virginia	Died 1822.

<u>Settler</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Dr Samuel B. Mills		
William T. Paris	Spencer Co, Ky	1798-1887.
Frederick Quest	Baden, Germany	1808-1871.
Aaron Quessenberry	Virginia	1779-1857.
Thomas Reynolds	Orange Co, Va	Born 1818.
Wm W. Reynolds	Orange Co, Va	Born 1817.
Dr Wm W. Senteny	Mason Co, Ky	1818-1905. Son of Andrew Senteny.
Emanuel Seebold	Stuttgart, Germ	1795-1863.
Frederick Snyder	Hesse Darmstadt, Germany	1818-1873.
Dr Robt V. Sprowl	Clark Co, Ind	1820-1877. Son of Wm Sprowl.
Richard Stivers	Fayette Co, Ky	1771-1858. Son of Edward Stivers.
Jesse Stout	Tenn	Born 1800.
Robert Stout	Tenn	1804-1877.
Rev Elijah Sutton	Henry Co, Ky	1810-1878. Meth Episc minister.
Philip B. Swan	Queen Anne Co, Md	1777-1862.
Rev Jos A. Sweeney	Rockingham Co, Va	1796-1877. Christian Church minister.
Elijah Tucker	Spencer Co, Ky	1808-1848.
Hazael Tucker	Spencer Co, Ky	1806-1875.
George Vinsonheller	Berkeley Co, Va	1813-1879. Cabinetmaker.
Elisha Walters	Lincoln Co, Ky	1814-1897.
John H. Wells	Virginia	1790-1846.
Ignatius Wheeler	Virginia	1796-1883.
Samuel Wisehart	Nelson Co, Ky	1799-1884.
Rev Geo Yeager	Chester Co, Pa Nelson Co, Ky	1808-1867. Lutheran minister.
Rev Joseph Zink	North Carolina	Died 1829, Salem, Ind. Lutheran minister.
Aaron Wilhite	Culpepper Co, Va	
Laban Yager	Culpepper Co, Va	Born 1797.

CHURCHES

The emigrants brought with them their accustomed religious faiths and organized churches as soon as there were sufficient worshippers in their communities. Services were frequently held in houses and barns of the members, until suitable structures could be provided.

Religious Revival

The pioneer spirit of the frontier pervaded even this sacred precinct of their lives. A great revival took place during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The fervor of the settlers in their dedication to this new religious experience resulted in schisms within the old congregations and the formation of new churches. The Civil War also had its effect on church organization, further splintering the various denominations into factions according to their allegiance to North or South.

Campbellism

Among the religious leaders who were most active in the revival were Thomas Campbell and his son, Alexander, Presbyterian ministers who had seceded from their church. They were joined by another Presbyterian minister, Barton W. Stone. Under their influence, groups began withdrawing from the established churches to form "Disciples of Christ: or "Christian" congregations. The movement was referred to as "Campbellism" or the "Reformation," and its followers were frequently called "Reformers." Their recruitments from the Baptist and Presbyterian churches wrecked the organization of those churches and brought some of them to dissolution.

Chenoweth Run Baptist

The first church available to the settlers in the area of the future Jeffersontown, and the second church to be established in the county,¹ the Chenoweth Run Baptist, was founded in 1792.² Their first meeting place is unknown, but on December 8, 1797, William Fleming, the owner of over 10,000 acres of land, deeded one and one-half acres to Moses Tyler "for the use and benefit of the regular Baptist Society of the County of Jefferson."³ The Chenoweth Run Cemetery, about three miles south of town, between Billtown and Chenoweth Run Roads, marks the site of the old church.

The earliest ministers were William Hub, Zaccheus Carpenter, Silas Garret, and the Wallers.⁴ Charter members were Tunis Applegate, Edward Brant, Sarah Curry, Robert Donaldson, Masse Donaldson, Elisha Freeman, Leah McKeown, Micajah Mayfield, John Mundle, Rodham Seaton, John Sharp, Catharine Sharp, Elizabeth Stewart, William Tyler, Sarah Tyler, David White, Sukey White, and Jack, a negro.

Its membership was greatly reduced by Campbellism and its remnants by 1845 had become members of the Jeffersontown or Cedar Creek Baptist Churches.

German Lutheran and Reformed

The German Lutherans and German Presbyterians (Reformed) formed a church about 1795 and held their services in the barn of Jacob Hoke, about three-quarters of a mile northwest of the town square. On June 5, 1798, Frederick Geiger and his wife conveyed two acres "on Beargrass" to John Slaughter and George Rudy, the church trustees,⁵ and a small log church and a cemetery were built on the site, now occupied by an automobile service station at 9705 Taylorsville Road. The only remaining stone from the cemetery reposes in the Jeffersontown Museum and reads, "Margaret Yenowine, departed this life Apr 15, 1820, aged 80 years."⁶

The German Presbyterians built their own church in 1799, but the Lutherans continued to worship at this site until 1819,

when they held services in the Union Church. Extant Lutheran records begin under Pastor Henry A. Kurtz in November 1818, and show the following early members: Benjamin Blankenbaker, Henry Blankenbaker, Jeremiah Blankenbaker, Joshua Blankenbaker, Thomas Blankenbaker, Samuel Blankenbaker, Jacob Brentlinger, Wendle Brown, Valentine Conrad, William Conrad, Joshua Christler, Augustus Frederick, Isaac Fouch, John Funk, Peter Funk, Nicholas Gaar, William Goose, Jacob Goose, Thomas B. Miller, Samuel Newkirk, Jacob Reel, Frederick Yenowine, John Yenowine, Peter Yenowine, Leonard Yenowine, and Philip Zilhart.⁷

German Reformed

The first church building within the old town bounds was a small log structure built on the corner of Main and Shelby Streets at the old cemetery.⁸ The town trustees on January 19, 1799, executed a deed for lots 26 and 27 to Adam Hoke and Daniel Ammer (Omer), trustees of the German Presbyterians.⁹ This transaction marks the separation of the German Lutheran and Reformed congregations, and by 1819 the Reformed Church will have been absorbed within other congregations.

There are no records of this church and, therefore, no list of members. From other records, it is probable that members were Andrew Hoke, Adam Hoke, Daniel Omer, George Evinger, Jacob Brookhart, Peter Funk, Jacob Hoke, Henry F. Kalfus, and Michael Leatherman. Henry Pottorff, who owned land northwest of the town along Taylorsville Road, was a Reformed minister from 1792 to 1806.

Cane Run Presbyterian

In the 1790's a log church was built on a hill top, about half a mile east of the former town of Mechanicsville, which lay on Taylorsville Road a few miles southeast of Fisherville. In 1835 a stone structure replaced it. About the time of the Civil War, when the Presbyterian Church was divided by sectionalism, a frame church was built on Taylorsville Road, nearer to Fisherville, and was called Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Many of the members of the Cane Run church became members of that

congregation.¹⁰

The church and its adjoining cemetery are in ruins. The remaining tombstones reveal that the following persons were members: Jacob Brinley, George Carmichael, George Washington Carmichael, Edward Currey, Thomas Gilliland, Thomas Minter, Thomas L. Moore, John Rhea, Samuel Roseberry, Peter Simpson, Robert Stuart, and John Wisehart.

Cane Run Methodist

About six hundred yards east of Thurman Road on a small knoll are the remains of the Cane Run Methodist Episcopal Church. Built of field stone in 1816 and closed about 1880, only a part of the front wall remains standing. The cemetery which surrounds the ruins on three sides is a scene of desolation, a grazing ground for cattle which have toppled and crushed under their hoofs the monuments of the Hoke, Reid and Russell families.

Some of the early ministers were Goodson, George Brush and Elijah Sutton.¹¹ On February 9, 1816, Thomas and Elizabeth Moore sold for one dollar, one acre to James Moore, William Reed, Benjamin Holt, Daniel Moore, John and E. Moore, Trustees.¹²

Jeffersontown Union

By deed dated August 26, 1819, Philip Zilhart and Peggy, his wife, transferred ownership of lot 35 to the following trustees for the churches indicated: Henry F. Kalfus and William Mills for the Presbyterians, Peter Yenowine and John Miller for the Lutherans, Michael Miller and Philip Winand for the Methodists, and George Hikes, Senior, and Edward Tyler for the Baptists.¹³

A brick church, commonly known as the "Brick Church" or "Union Church," was built on the corner of Main Street and Old Taylorsville Road, the site of the present Black Baptist Church. Preaching was conducted once a month by each of the congregations.¹⁴

Early Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians

During the winter of 1819-1820, the congregations agreed to purchase and install two stoves in the Union Church, and

subscriptions were solicited from the members to defray the \$95.25 cost. The Lutheran records list the contributors from all four congregations; since no other records exist for the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians of that period, it is appropriate to list them here:

Baptists

James Batman, Thomas Bell, James Duncan, Matilda Easum, Milchy Easum, Jonathan Elston, Polly Elston, Jane Field, Mildred Field, Barbara Hikes, Jane Keller, Robert McKeown, Leah Spears, Robert Tompkins, Henry G. Thompkins, Frances Tompkins, Allen Tyler, Presley Tyler, William Tyler, George Tyler, Edward Tyler, Absalom Tyler, Eleanor Tyler, Elizabeth Tyler.

Presbyterians

Margaret Avinger, Catharine Brookhart, William Bryant, Harriet Funk, Catherine Hoke, Henry F. Kalfus, John Kelly, John Leatherman, William D. McHatton, William P. Miller, Samuel Mills, James Pomeroy, Sarah Pomeroy, Priscilla Pruitt, John Shaw.

Methodists

George Brainer, John Crooks, Susan Crooks, Elizabeth Eckert, Catherine Evinger, George A. Frederick, Elizabeth Frederick, Benjamin House, Michael Miller, Wendle Miller, Charles H. Moore, Barbara Myers, Jacob Newkirk, Mary Newkirk, Margaret Newkirk, William Owens, Spencer Perkins, Mathew Reid, Daniel Risinger, Sally Risinger, Margaret Trasenrider, Philip Winand, Elizabeth Winand, Christina Winand, Margaret Winand, Fanny Winand.

First Baptist

Subsequently, each church built its own house of worship and left the Union Church. The abandoned and decrepit property was sold by the various church trustees on August 29, 1876, to John W. and Charles Tucker,¹⁵ who conveyed it on August 8, 1877, to the "Jeffersontown Colored Baptist Church" and its trustees, Philip Alexander, George Lewis, and Harrison Taylor.¹⁶ It now

bears the name "First Baptist Church."

Lutheran

The first church to leave the old brick building was the Lutheran, whose trustees, Benjamin Blankenbaker and William Goose, were deeded lots 28, 29 and 30 on May 6, 1833, by Hiram Malott and Mary, his wife.¹⁷ These lots are located next to the two lots originally purchased by the German Presbyterians.

The cornerstone of the new church building was dedicated September 29, 1833.¹⁸ That building, of brick, was used until 1895, when it was torn down, and a new one of frame was built upon the old foundations.¹⁹ By 1854, it had become known as St Pauls Evangelical Lutheran Church, and later, Christ Lutheran Church.

The church built in 1895 still stands and is owned by the Church of Christ. Additions have been made to the northeast side, and the steeple has been removed.

Fisherville Baptist and Christian

The Baptist Church of Floyd Fork was organized in May 1833. On February 3, 1857, John S. Seaton and Franklin P. Deatherage deeded a piece of land in Fisherville to William Nicholson and Michael Young, trustees of the Christian Church in Fisherville and to Michael Shrote and Richard A. Seaton, trustees of the Baptist Church of Floyds Fork and to M. G. Alexander (Master), Wilson Harris, Sr (Warden) and David Harris (Jr Warden) of the Philip Swigert Lodge Nr 218 of the Free and Accepted Masons.²⁰

In April 1872, the Baptist Church became the Fisherville Baptist Church. Early members were Rhoda Blankenbaker, Stephen Bridwell, Presley Bridwell, John Drake, Henry Frederick, Mary Holt, William T. Paris, Robert Quessenberry, George A. K. Pomeroy, William Rose, Richard Seaton, Presley Tyler, Michael Shrote, Kenner Whitaker.²¹

Both the Baptist and Christian Churches and the Masons met in the building still occupied by the Baptists and Masons. The Christians have a church on the eastern edge of Fisherville.

Jeffersontown Cumberland Presbyterian

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Jeffersontown was organized by Reverend Samuel A. Noel on March 7, 1835.²² Charter members were Elias Christler, Anthony Felker, Elizabeth Garr, Fanny Goose, Simeon Kalfus, Jacob Shenk, Dorothea Shenk, Lucy Walker, and Isaac Miller, "a man of color." Other early members were Lavina Acres, Kitty Easum, John L. Hite, Kitty Hite, Ann Kalfus, Elizabeth Kalfus, John Leatherman, Louise (Miller) Leatherman, Mary Leatherman, Elizabeth Madox, Elizabeth (Frederick) Potteroff, Ann Shafer, Thomas Walker and Nancy Zilhart. Early ministers, after Reverend Noel, were Laban Jones, David Robinson, and Robert D. Blair.

Calvary Cumberland Presbyterian

In the spring of 1837, Elias Christler, Jacob Shenk, Dorothea Shenk and Elizabeth Potteroff were stricken off the rolls of the Jeffersontown Cumberland Presbyterian Church to form a Presbyterian Church at Calvary,²³ located near the village of Seatonville.²⁴ Elias Christler, on June 27, 1837, deeded one acre and 16 poles to Jacob Shenk, Samuel A. Noel and Joshua Christler, trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on Floyds Fork, upon the "top of the hill on the eastern side of the stream upon which a church is now building."²⁵

Jeffersontown Baptist

Although the Baptist was one of the congregations using the Union Church in 1819, no records exist before 1845. Its earliest members represented all that was left of the old Chenoweth Run Baptist Church, after its destruction by "Campbellism." According to church history, the Jeffersontown Baptist Church was organized under the aegis of the Reverend George W. Robertson, October 12, 1845. Charter members were Walter Burrel, Rosanna Burrel, Sarah Conrad, Agnes Deatherage, Susan Etna Gauer, Sarah Ann Hollis, Mary B. Hornbeck, Joseph Landrum, Elizabeth Landrum, John Pulliam, Elizabeth Pulliam, America Pulliam, Joanna Stevens,

Mary A. Stevens, Nancy Jane Tucker, William and Leticia Tyler, George Tyler, James Tyler, Sarah Tyler, Nancy Tyler, Benjamin Tyler, Lucy--colored woman of P. Tyler, Elizabeth--colored woman of M. B. Hornbeck, Esther--colored woman of Hazael Tucker, Andrew--colored man of Seebolts, Lucinda--colored woman of Hearts, Ailsey Glen--colored woman of Hearts.²⁷ On March 10, 1871, Hazael Tucker and J. B. Proctor, trustees of the church, purchased from Melone Masonic Lodge No. 378, one-half of lot 10 and one room on the lower floor of the building on lot 10.²⁸

Black Union

Peter Funk on May 16, 1848, sold one-third of an acre "on the road from Jeffersontown to Robert Fisher's Mill²⁹ for the special purpose of erecting a church for the African or slave population." The trustees who received the land were James T. Stratton for the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, William Tyler for the Old Baptist Church, and John R. Moore for the Methodist Church.³⁰ This church was on Old Taylorsville Road below the present Black Methodist Church.

Blacks had always been members of all the regular congregations in Jeffersontown. Apparently, there was no mass exodus of Blacks to the new church. Records of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, for example, reveal that it was not until March 10, 1855, that "all colored members left for worship in the African Church." It is doubtful that they left of their own volition, for slavery and sectionalism were bitter issues at that time.

Cedar Springs Church of Christ

Barbara Hoke, Katherine Hoke, Lydia Hoke, and Presley Hoke, heirs of Leonard Hoke, on April 19, 1850, deeded two acres and sixty-four poles to Robert Welsh, Benjamin Smith, and Thomas Young, "trustees of the Church of Christ of Chenoweths Run (known as the reformed Baptist Church) on the northwest bluff or hill of Floyds Fork."³¹ This location is on or near the present site of the church of the same name on Seatonville Road, near its intersection with Billtown Road.

Mount Zion Lutheran

Jacob Reel and his wife Rosanna conveyed one and one-half acres on November 1, 1858, to George Durr and Henry P. Lutes for "good will" to the Evangelical Lutheran Church;³² and the new congregation took the name of "Mount Zion." In August 1859, the members agreed to form one pastoral district with the Jeffersontown Lutheran Church.³³ This church is located on Pope Lick Road and is now a Nazarene Church. Gravestones in the adjoining cemetery indicate that the following persons were members: George W. Blankenbaker, Samuel S. Buchanan, Michael Durr, George Durr, Sarah Durr, Jacob L. Reel, Warren Reel, William B. Shroat, James Swan, William M. Swan.

Jeffersontown Presbyterian

The Presbyterian Church was also one which used the old Union Church beginning in 1819, but there are no records until 1861. In April of that year, a group of people in Jeffersontown petitioned the Presbytery of Louisville to organize a church. In May 1861 a church was established with the following members: Mary Brengman, James S. Ford, Mary Ann Ford, William M. Morrison, Joseph Nunemaker, Sarah Nunemaker, Fred B. Nunemaker, A. G. Watts, Lucy B. Watts, Lucinda Watts.³⁴

By deed of May 23, 1866, Nimrod P. Wells and William A. Owens sold lot 10 to Melone Lodge 378 of the Masons and the "Old School Presbyterian Church."³⁵ This is the same property which would be obtained by the Baptists in 1871 and previously discussed. In September 1870, the local Presbytery recommended union with adjacent churches; but the Jeffersontown church, with eighteen members, decided to defer action, then dissolved.³⁶

A new Presbyterian Church was formed April 1885, with the following members: Jane Barnes, Mary E. Blankenbaker, Dr. S. N. Marshall, Joseph Nunemaker, Sallie Nunemaker, C. K. Sprowl, Loulie E. Sprowl.³⁷ In December 1885, Joseph Nunemaker and Sarah Ann, his wife, deeded lot 103 to the trustees, S. N. Marshall, Ed Hoke, and R. Vance Sprowl.³⁸ The church, still standing at

10411 Taylorsville Road, was dedicated in December 1885, by the Reverend E. W. Bedinger.³⁹ While the new building was being erected, the congregation used the Methodist Church building.⁴⁰

Jeffersontown Methodist

The Methodist Church, also an affiliate of the old Union Church, has no records antedating 1945. The county land records show that George W. Leatherman, on September 2, 1852, sold lot 40 to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to be used as a residence for ministers. The trustees were James Fenley, George Vinsonheller, W. W. Senteny, John Batman, R. W. Shaw, Levin Cooper, W. P. Welsh, S. H. Reid, and C. Hoke.⁴¹ The site is now occupied by a building housing a beauty salon and offices on Watterson Trail.

Stephen Powell, on April 9, 1860, sold the land on which the present church stands to Elisha Owings, W. W. Senteny, Samuel Hart, George Vinsonheller, and Joseph Hite, trustees.⁴² The church, built of brick in 1860, was razed in recent years and another brick building was erected on the site.

Black Methodist Church

Following the death of her husband, John Thomas Leatherman, in 1886, his widow, Rosa L. Leatherman, sold lots 94 and 95 to the Jeffersontown Methodist Episcopal Church, Lexington Conference.⁴³ The frame church was built in 1886 and is still standing on Old Taylorsville Road.

NOTES

1. The first church in Jefferson County was the Beargrass Baptist, organized in 1784 by Captain John Whitaker. It was located south of "Oxmoor," the Bullitt estate, and went out of existence before 1850 due to Campbellism.
2. John H. Spencer, A History of Kentucky Baptists from 1769 to 1885 (Cincinnati: J. R. Baumes, 1885), II, 254.
3. Jefferson County Deed Book 4, p. 572.
4. History of the Ohio Falls Cities and Their Counties (Cleveland, Ohio: L. A. Williams and Company, 1882), p. 10.
5. Jefferson County Deed Book 4, p. 594.
6. Margaret Yenowine, wife of Leonard Yenowine, a pioneer settler.
7. Church book of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Jefferson County, for Middletown and Jeffersontown. Original at Christ Lutheran Church, Jeffersontown.
8. Warren K. Frederick, History of Some of the Churches of Jefferson County (Louisville, Kentucky: 1932), p. 37. MSS in Filson Club. Hereafter cited as Frederick's History of Churches.
9. Jeffersontown Minute Book, p. 3. Also, Jefferson County Deed Book 4, p. 58.
10. Frederick's History of Churches, p. 35.
11. Ibid., pp. 15-16.
12. Jefferson County Deed Book P, p. 415.
13. Jefferson County Deed Book T, p. 467.
14. Frederick's History of Churches, p. 38.
15. Jefferson County Deed Book 205, p. 208.
16. Jefferson County Deed Book 210, p. 344.
17. Jefferson County Deed Book KK, p. 27.
18. Records of Christ Lutheran Church, Jeffersontown, Ky.

19. Frederick's History of Churches, p. 38.
20. Jefferson County Deed Book 97, p. 286.
21. Records of the Floyds Fork and Fisherville Baptist Church, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky.
22. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was founded in 1810 on the frontier when a group separated from the Presbyterian Church, USA.
23. Abstract of the Secretary's Book of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Jeffersontown, Ky.; present owner: Mrs. Edward T. Van Dyke, West Olive, Michigan. Copy in Filson Club.
24. Frederick's History of Churches, p. 39.
25. Jefferson County Deed Book 52, p. 560.
26. Jefferson County Deed Book 53, p. 183.
27. Garnett E. Puckett, History of the Jeffersontown Baptist Church, 1845-1945, pamphlet. Copy in The Filson Club.
28. Jefferson County Deed Book 157, p. 180.
29. The old Taylorsville Road entered Jeffersontown from Louisville as it does now, but at the intersection with Main Street (Watterson Trail) it followed it to the north and turned off at Shelby Street. Robert Fisher's mill was at Fisherville.
30. Jefferson County Deed Book 70, p. 447.
31. Jefferson County Deed Book 76, p. 251.
32. Jefferson County Deed Book 154, p. 191.
33. Church Records of Christ Lutheran Church, Jeffersontown, Ky.
34. Record Book, Jeffersontown Presbyterian Church, May 1861, I, 1 and 2.
35. Jefferson County Deed Book 128, p. 273.
36. Record Book, Jeffersontown Presbyterian Church, May 1861, pp. 19-20.
37. Ibid. After the entry of September 1870, deferring action of union, there is a notation, "The foregoing are records of the old Jeffersontown Church long ago dissolved." The records begin again December 8, 1885.
38. Jefferson County Deed Book 289, p. 273.

39. Record Book, Jeffersontown Presbyterian Church, May 1861,
p. 24.
40. Ibid., p. 28.
41. Jefferson County Deed Book 84, p. 284.
42. Jefferson County Deed Book 107, p. 531.
43. Jefferson County Deed Book 295, p. 271.

SCHOOLS

Facilities

The first schools in the area were conducted in church buildings. By 1858 small schoolhouses would be scattered throughout the county. Facilities in the earliest schools were rudimentary: Seats were fashioned from half logs with holes bored into the round sides and peg legs inserted into them; they had no backs. Writing was done on slates, held in the students' hands. School books were printed on straw paper in letters which were not particularly favorable for easy reading.

The Schoolmaster

The schoolmaster was not a trained professional. Frequently, students of law or medicine were engaged for a few winter months to instruct boys. Young women devoted some time in the summer months to instructing the young girls and small boys who were not yet old enough to work in the fields. The teacher trained his pupil's memory far more than his reason. The three R's comprised the curriculum.

As the use of more efficient farming equipment became widespread, less labor was required on the farms, and more time could be devoted to education. Teachers were hired for terms of six months.¹ They usually boarded among the local inhabitants, who took turns providing them with room and board in return for their teaching labors. Their wages were pitifully low, but their position in the community was prestigious, for they were responsible for imbuing in their students a respect for law and the rights of others.

Jeffersontown School

Many of the first schools, except those sponsored by the churches, were private ones, and payment was required for attendance.

A group of citizens, recorded as the "trustees of the Jeffersontown School," William Bryan, Thomas H. Vance, William Brown, James Pomeroy, and J. W. Kalfus, on May 18, 1831, purchased from William Conrad land "on the south side of Jeffersontown on Chenoweths Run beginning on the south side of a rocky hill at a point bearing from a spring on Peter Funk's land."² As near as can be determined, that site would have been near the foot of Water Street, now College Drive. Although the spring no longer runs, the bed of the stream created by the spring, is still evident through the rocky ground in that area.

Jeffersontown Academy

In 1834 David Stucky had obtained a fraction over two acres of land on the northeast side of the town from Peter Funk.³ That land adjoined the Lutheran Church property which had been purchased by the church in 1833.⁴ The Reverend George Yeager, pastor of the church, purchased the tract from Stucky for \$100 on March 10, 1836.⁵ Yeager had met with the Lutheran Church Council on New Year's Day 1836, to discuss the building of a school. The Council "resolved that the entire business of building the Jeffersontown Academy be entrusted to Mr Yeager and the congregation relinquish all claim to the same but patronize it and render assistance in erecting the building."⁶

The Academy, constructed of stone in 1836, remained under the aegis of Yeager for nearly twenty-four years. In 1860 he conveyed the property to the Jeffersontown Joint Stock School Company, also known as the Jeffersontown Union Literary Institute. Its trustees and shareholders were William G. Harter, A. G. Watts, Dr. W. W. Senteny, Andrew Hoke, Joseph Hite, J. W. Jean, Hazael Tucker, James Ford, and William S. Floyd.⁷

One of the teachers was George E. Roberts. He purchased the school in 1866 from the trustees for \$2,500.⁸ For undetermined reasons, Roberts sold the property in 1869 for \$3,000⁹ to W. H. Troxell but repurchased it from him in 1873 for the same price.¹⁰ At his death, the property was devised to his children who sold it to Fanny H. Flusser for \$1,800 in 1891.¹¹ She,

however, was unable to pay the Roberts heirs, who sued and reclaimed the tract in 1895.¹² The school must have ceased to exist at about that time, and it became the property of a widow, Helena Mittler,¹³ and in recent years was known as the "Mittler Place." Her heirs sold it in 1925 to the Louisville Lutheran Home¹⁴ which maintains a home there for the aged.

Jeffersontown College

Another piece of land of just over three acres was to figure prominently for a few years in the educational life of Jeffersontown. It was located on Taylorsville Road, adjoining the town, and today contains the "Floore House" and a former feed and grain store. There have been many owners since 1797 and just as many varied businesses conducted there. In the 1820's it was owned by Conrad Tracenrider, during whose ownership the house was built by John Williams in 1823.¹⁵ William A. Tucker bought it in 1837¹⁶ and established a wool carding plant on the site.¹⁷

In 1860 a group of citizens decided to organize a school, Jefferson College, and each contributed \$50 to \$250 toward the purchase price for the three acres. Members of the group were Joseph A. Sweeny, William Crawford, William Bryan, John Hikes, Robert Welsh, Edward Hikes, George Hikes, John H. Leatherman, Springer and Brother, Jerry L. Kalfus, John Seebolt, Presley Hause, James Grayham, William Williams, Rufus K. Summers, Fendel A. Crump, Samuel B. Mills, S. F. Miller, James M. Tucker, Elijah Hart, Nimrod Wells, James Conrad, Simon B. Lewis, Sanford Duncan, Catherine Keller, Andrew Hikes, William H. Leatherman, William Fenley, Frederick Hunsinger, Sarah Seaton, Jacob Strader, George McCurdy, and David Lynam.¹⁸ The names included all the businessmen and professional men in the town.

By 1871 the school was in dire financial straits and was indebted to George W. Welsh for almost \$1,200 for management of the college.¹⁹ A buyer was sought by the trustees, Edward Hikes, President, George W. Hikes, George W. Welsh, John Bryan, William Bryan, Nimrod P. Wells, and Frederick Huntzinger. A prospect was evidently found who did not intend to continue the school, for in

the same year the heirs of W. A. Tucker sued the trustees, claiming that the deed stated that the land would be used "for school purposes." A counter-suit was filed by the trustees, and the court granted them full title, with authority to sell the property to whom they wished or to use it for any purpose they desired.²⁰ They continued the school until 1873 and sold it for \$3,025 to Harrison Arterburn.²¹ He sold it to Covington Arterburn,²² who conveyed it to Nancy Thomas.²³

The school, except the Floore House, was razed about 1880. The property passed to Jacob Hummel,²⁴ whose heirs sold it to P. B. Kendall,²⁵ and in 1894 it became the property of J. W. Floore,²⁶ whose descendants continued ownership until April 1975, when it was sold to a local lawyer. The Jeffersontown and Southeastern Jefferson County Historical Society placed a historic marker on the site in 1974.

Fisherville Male and Female Institute

On June 15, 1864, H. R. Drake sold a lot in Fisherville (132 feet front and 235 feet depth) to William Driskill, A. Vanarsdale and H. F. Keilin, Board of Trustees of the "Fisherville Male and Female Institute." J. M. Crutcher was President and John Y. Netherton, Secretary of the board.²⁷

The Board of Directors of the trustees of the Fisherville Male and Female Institute, A. B. D. Carpenter, President, John Y. Netherton, Secretary, Allen J. Conn and Randall R. Clark, on September 18, 1879, sold to William Driskill, lot No. 1 in Fisherville. "The trustees by the charter have authority to sell when the property should have ceased to be used as a male and female high school and the same is no longer used as such."²⁸

Jeffersontown Elementary School

One of the schools which was attended by some of those still living was located at the corner of Eastview Drive and Taylorsville Road, on the southeast side of town. A gasoline service station occupied the site until it went out of business in recent years; it has been converted into a feed and grain store.

The heirs of Joseph P. Funk: John T. Funk and Ida H. Funk, in 1882 sold the land to W. T. Buchanan, Charles Tucker, Jacob Hummel, Junior, trustees of Jeffersontown School District No. 2.²⁷ It went out of use as a school about 1914 and was razed a few years ago.

NOTES

1. This situation obtained as late as 1907, when the Jeffersonian of August 29, announced, "The Jeffersontown Public School will open its doors next Monday for a term of six months. J. J. Polk and T. W. Floore, trustees, have engaged Professor E. D. Burton of Lawrenceburg as principal."
2. Jefferson County Deed Book EE, p. 459.
3. Jefferson County Deed Book SS, p. 106.
4. Jefferson County Deed Book KK, p. 27. It is owned by the Jeffersontown Church of Christ.
5. Jefferson County Deed Book SS, p. 449.
6. Church Book of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Jeffersontown. There was much friction between Mr. Yeager and his congregation which resulted in his expulsion from the pulpit in 1842. He was accused of misappropriation of money due the Synod, and once attempted to shoot a teacher with whom he disagreed. When he sold the school property in 1860, he also purchased lot 76 on Market Street from John Gill and died there October 2, 1867.
7. Jefferson County Deed Book 108, p. 442.
8. Jefferson County Deed Book 127, p. 611.
9. Jefferson County Deed Book 145, p. 246.
10. Jefferson County Deed Book 191, p. 625.
11. Jefferson County Deed Book 373, p. 629.
12. Jefferson County Deed Book 448, p. 12.
13. Jefferson County Deed Books 470, p. 569; 591, p. 632; 706, p. 498.
14. Jefferson County Deed Book 1180, p. 617.
15. Jefferson County Deed Book M, p. 139.
16. Jefferson County Deed Book 59, p. 105.
17. Bergmann's Map of Jefferson County, 1858.

18. Jefferson County Deed Book 127, p. 126.
19. Jefferson County Deed Book 159, p. 441.
20. Jefferson County Deed Book 156, p. 628.
21. Jefferson County Deed Book 174, p. 27.
22. Jefferson County Deed Book 194, p. 242.
23. Jefferson County Deed Book 205, p. 237.
24. Jefferson County Deed Book 240, p. 237.
25. Jefferson County Deed Book 325, p. 16.
26. Jefferson County Deed Book 438, p. 16.
27. Jefferson County Deed Book 118, p. 412.
28. Jefferson County Deed Book 230, p. 35.
29. Jefferson County Deed Book 247, p. 167. School districts
were established between 1840 and 1850.

THE COUNTRY DOCTOR

The country doctor was the one person who knew more about the town and its people than any other person. He brought them into it and was frequently present when they made their exit. His name appears frequently as a witness in the public records, to wills when his few skills and drugs proved ineffective, and to marriages of his fellow citizens. His name also shared a popularity with that of the minister when the new-born were christened. No one in the community was more respected, or occupied a higher station; but no one was more aware of the impotence of man in combating the unseen, mysterious killers and maimers.

The Killers and Maimers

Cholera, typhoid fever, and the "flux" (a dysenterylike ailment) carried off many of his patients, for it was not yet known that impure drinking water was the principal culprit. Barns and outdoor toilets drained into wells and cisterns. Smallpox still killed or disfigured its victims, for although cowpox vaccination had been known since about 1800, religious and personal scruples impeded its universal application.

Accidents were common and associated with the predominant activities of that time: felling trees to clear the land, building homes, chopping wood for cooking and heating, and working with fractious farm animals. But surgical operations were performed with pain, misery and death to patients, for anaesthetics were unknown until 1846, and aseptic surgery was not instituted until many years later.

Medical Training

There were few medical schools in the country in those early days. In Kentucky, Transylvania's medical school was not established until 1818. Louisville's first medical school was

organized in 1836 and became part of the University of Louisville in 1846. Some of the area's first physicians were educated in Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Some studied under an old practitioner, beginning with the mixing of drugs with mortar and pestle, sewing wounds and setting broken bones.

Doctor William Bryan

Doctor Bryan was born in Halifax County, Virginia, in 1791, son of William and Ann (Hundley) Bryan. He studied medicine in Virginia and located in Bloomfield, Nelson County, Kentucky,¹ where he married Margaret Duncan in 1819.² In about 1820 he came to Jeffersontown and lived on one of his many lots. Margaret died in 1834, and he married Ann Elizabeth Hikes in 1835.³ In 1832 he purchased 324 acres from John L. Hite⁴ and built, in 1847, the estate which he named "Beechland," located at 8500 Six Mile Lane, and now owned by Jack Durrett. He died in 1871.⁵

Doctor Thomas H. Vance

Doctor Vance was one of the first physicians in this area. He was the son of the Reverend James E. Vance of Middletown, a Presbyterian minister, and a brother of Doctor Robert Glass Vance, also of Middletown. In 1837 he purchased from Michael Miller lot 41, now 10518-10522 Watterson Trail,⁶ where he died November 4, 1839. His widow, Hattie, was living there in 1879.⁷

Doctor John Simpson Seaton

Doctor Seaton, son of George and Sarah (Drake) Seaton, was born near Seatonville in 1813 and died in 1879. He married in 1837 Nancy Kellar and, after her death in 1840, he married Mary Hikes. He probably trained at the Louisville Medical School for one of his children who died in infancy was named Lunsford Yandell, the name of one of the pioneer professor-physicians there. In 1844 he bought the block of land in Jeffersontown on which Seaton House, a food market and a gasoline service station now stand on Watterson Trail.⁸ Doctor Seaton sold the property in 1854 to

Doctor Mills⁹ and lived in one of the Hikes' homes on Taylorsville Road near Browns Lane. In later years he lived in Buechel.

Doctor Samuel B. Mills

Doctor Mills practiced in Jeffersontown from 1854 to 1864, having bought the block of lots from Doctor Seaton. He sold the lots to Doctor Marshall. In 1853 he had married Susan Herr.¹⁰

Doctor Stephen Hickman Reid

Doctor Reid, son of William and Sina Reid, was born in 1813, near Fisherville.¹¹ He probably trained under Doctor Bryan, for whom he named one of his sons, and practiced in Fisherville until his death in 1870.¹²

Doctor William Wallace Senteny

Doctor Senteny was born at Maysville, Mason County, Kentucky, in 1818. He received his early education in Bethel, Ohio, and his medical training at the old Medical College in Cincinnati. After graduation he went to Falmouth, Pendleton County, Kentucky to practice. In 1845 he moved to Jeffersontown,¹³ and in 1849 he purchased lot 22.¹⁴ His office was the front room of a two-room frame building in the side yard, razed in recent years. His residence still stands at 10531 Watterson Trail, adjacent to a hardware store. In 1876 he sold his home to Doctor B. F. Owens and moved to Louisville.¹⁵ He retired in 1897 and died in 1905. He, his two wives, and several of his children lie in the Jeffersontown Cemetery.

Doctor Samuel N. Marshall

Doctor Marshall was born in Spencer County, Kentucky, in 1830 and died in 1881.¹⁶ He practiced medicine at Wilsonville in Spencer County for fifteen years¹⁷ and in 1864 purchased the block of lots in Jeffersontown, already described, from Doctor Mills. He married May 17, 1855, Drusilla Carpenter of Shelby County. His son, Thomas T., was also a doctor who practiced in Oldham and Shelby Counties.

Doctor Robert Vance Sprowl

Doctor Sprowl was born in Charlestown, Clark County, Indiana, in 1820, son of William and Mary (Vance) Sprowl of Berkeley County, Virginia. He married in 1845, Mary Ruth Vance, daughter of Doctor Robert G. Vance of Middletown.¹⁸ He practiced in Middletown from 1844 to 1869, and in Jeffersontown from 1869 to 1876, a year before his death.

Doctor B. F. Owens

Doctor Owens was born in 1843 and came to Jeffersontown in 1873, probably from Shelby County. In that year he purchased lots 106 through 110,¹⁹ now occupied by a roller skating rink. He bought in 1876 lot 22 from Doctor Senteny and sold the block of lots.²⁰ His wife died in 1905 and in 1909 he removed to Louisville, where he died in 1935. He is buried with his wife, Jemima E. Cooper, at Elk Creek, Spencer County.

Doctor Luther Alexander Blankenbaker

Doctor Blankenbaker, son of Benjamin and Charlotte (Harrison) Blankenbaker, was born 1823, died 1897, and married 1855 Amanda F. Van Dyke of Spencer County, where he was practicing. He purchased lots 1-3 in Jeffersontown in 1881²¹ and lived in the house still standing at 10317 Watterson Trail. His son, Leslie A., was also a physician.

Other Doctors

Doctor Jacob Perry Fenley (1826-1887), son of James and Charity (Frederick) Floore Fenley, practiced medicine in Jeffersontown from about 1840 until his death.

Doctor Thomas Pope Dudley Pound (1844-1915), son of Frederick and Elizabeth Catherine (Taylor) Pound, practiced in Seatonville from shortly after the Civil War until his death; he married Alice Stout.

Doctor W. T. Taylor was a physician and surgeon (also farmer and teacher) in 1879 in Fisherville.

NOTES

1. Bryan Family File, Filson Club.
2. Nelson County Marriage Records.
3. Jefferson County Marriage Book 3.
4. Jefferson County Deed Book GG, p. 153.
5. Cave Hill Cemetery.
6. Jefferson County Deed Book 51, p. 456.
7. Atlas of Jefferson and Oldham Counties, Kentucky (Philadelphia: Beers and Lanagan, 1879). Map of Jeffersontown.
8. Jefferson County Deed Book 62, p. 558.
9. Jefferson County Deed Book 92, p. 127.
10. Jefferson County Marriage Book 6.
11. Reid Family File, Filson Club.
12. Tombstone, Fisher/Reid Cemetery, Fisherville, Kentucky.
13. Ermina Ella Senteny, Family Recollections, Pamphlet 1944, Filson Club.
14. Jefferson County Deed Book 73, p. 364.
15. Jefferson County Deed Book 199, p. 174.
16. Tombstone, Grove Hill Cemetery, Shelbyville, Kentucky.
17. History of the Ohio Falls Cities and Their Counties (Cleveland, Ohio: L. A. Williams and Company, 1882), p. 27.
18. Mrs. Marsha Horton.
19. Jefferson County Deed Book 172, p. 262.
20. Jefferson County Deed Book 199, p. 171.
21. Jefferson County Deed Book 140, p. 419.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Agriculture

The first settlers were farmers, and they remained farmers, producing in their fields and homes most of the food and finished goods they needed. The largest crop was hay for the domestic animals; other popular crops were potatoes, wheat, corn and tobacco. Corn was grown for human consumption in both its natural and distilled forms, nearly every farmer had his still. Tobacco was first grown for family consumption for everyone, including women, smoked, chewed or used snuff. Later, it was exported down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans and became as valuable as cash in commercial transactions. Early Jefferson County records reveal that court fines were imposed in tobacco.

Many of the vegetables which grace our tables today were unknown to those early farmers. The tomato, although native to America, was eaten in Europe long before people in the United States first used it for food, for the fruit was thought to be poisonous until late in the nineteenth century. The most common vegetables were turnips, beets, cabbages and onions.

Every farmer had his field of flax to be made into linen for the family's summer clothing and several sheep to provide wool for the winter clothing.

Cattle were raised primarily for dairy products--milk, butter and cheese--but every farmer had a beef or two and several pigs fattening for the November butchering. There were also chickens for eggs and meat.

There was little waste: the by-products from processing the flax was spun into ropes or mops; the seeds were kept for subsequent planting or pressed for linseed oil and the remains fed to the animals. After butchering, hides were used for leather, fats for soap, tissues for gelatin, bones for bone meal, and casings for sausages.

The forests still teemed with deer, bears, raccoons and squirrels. The streams ran clear and full and supported a wide range of fish. Each spring saw the sky darkened by clouds of passenger pigeons migrating north, and hundreds of them were killed, preserved and added to the farmer's larder.

Although many of the things we look upon as necessities today had not been conceived, the farmer of those days lived amidst comfort and plenty and experienced a sense of well-being and accomplishment which the modern American can no longer comprehend.

Industry

After their farms were firmly established and the need for specialized services arose, some farmers became shopkeepers and mechanics, never relinquishing their farms, however. There were wagonmakers, blacksmiths, tanners, carpenters, tailors, millers, sawyers, saddlers, and shoemakers, carrying on their trades in small buildings with a few men--some of them slaves--and very little power machinery.

Some operators of commercial enterprises and their locations are shown in the following list. If outside the original town bounds, their locations have been described by present landmarks. If located within the town bounds, the lot numbers have been given and the locations can be determined by referring to Part II.

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
John Stucky & Abm Bruner	Tanners	Near Galene Dr & Dell Rd	1790-1807
William Kennedy	Teamster	West side of Hurstbourne Ln	1792-1795
Abner Hughes	Tailor	Lot 44	1799-1811
Peter Funk & Co	Millers	Lot 47. Mill on Floyds Fork	1800-1838
Valentine & Wm Conrad	Crockerymakers	Lots 55-60	1800-1837
Adam Hoke & George Hikes	Tobacco merchants	10216-10220 Taylorsville Rd	1804-1813

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
Morgan McKeown	Saddler	Lot 42	1805-1809
William Goose, Sr	Furnituremaker	Lots 5 & 61	1809-1830
Isaac Fouch	Cabinetmaker	Lots 112-113	1809-1830
William Field & Co	Merchants	Lot 38	1818-1825
John Miller	Wheelright	Lot 46	1818-1827
George & Philip Zilhart	Wagonmakers	Lots 43 & 44	1819-1840
Frederick Stucky	Tailor	Lot 38	1820-1840
James Pomeroy	Attorney	Lot 48	1825-1843
John Leatherman	Blacksmith	Lot 22	1826-1841
George Vinsonheller	Cabinetmaker	Lot 43	1836-1879
William A. Tucker	Woolcarder	10216-10220 Taylorsville Rd	1837-1860
Joseph Fox	Grocer	Lot 76	1835-1845
Joseph P. Funk	Hotelkeeper & merchant	Lots 13-15	1839-1856
Frederick Quest	Tailor	Lot 38	1840-1870
John H. Leatherman	Wagonmaker	Lot 22	1841-1849
Hiram Stark	Shoemaker	Lot 6	1849-1863
John W. & Wm J. Jean	Saddlers	Lot 43	1846-1856
Wm Goose, Jr & Henry Woolet	Millers (grist & saw)	Lots 52-55	1856-1859
Mrs Zeriah Stivers	Weaver	Lots 117-118	1858-1884

Taverns

The tavern, or ordinary, played a major role in the social lives of the townspeople and farmers. It was the area information center, where one could discuss the latest news of national and local interest. On its doors the city fathers posted newly passed laws and election announcements. Some of the most respectable, wealthy and influential men of the community operated taverns, frequently in their residences. The following list of tavern operators has been compiled from Jefferson County Court Order Minute Books.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Licensed</u>
John Miller	August 1, 1797
Andrew Hoke	January 2, 1798
Owen Gregory	June 5, 1798
George Oldham	Before 1800
Peter Hoke	March 4, 1800
Adam Hoke	January 7, 1805
Thompson Taylor	May 4, 1807
Michael Miller	June 13, 1808
James Erickson, Jr	March 13, 1809
Jonathan Mason	April 8, 1811
Michael Miller	March 10, 1818
Michael Miller	March 14, 1820
Windle Brown	August 14, 1820
Emanuel Stucky	January 14, 1822
John Reed	September 13, 1824
Joseph Funk	December 5, 1825
Windle Brown	December 5, 1825
Stephen R. Chenoweth	March 5, 1827
Andrew Shafer	About 1830
John R. Moore	About 1834
David Etley	June 4, 1838

Commerce

During the early years of commercial development in the Jeffersontown area, the currency in common use was Spanish. Milled dollars (milled=with fluted edges), picayunes and pistareens made their way up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and the Natchez Trace from New Orleans. Monies mentioned in deeds conveying ownership of land were in pounds, shillings and pence, but the medium was most frequently Spanish coin. Although Alexander Hamilton had established a national bank in 1792, with a currency based on the decimal system, it was not until about 1800 that it came into general use here.

The national panics of 1819, 1837, and 1857, followed by depressions, also had their victims in this area. The deed books

of those eras portray the loss of land or the loss of its value in those times of crisis. Those catastrophic events caused major changes to be made in the national land laws and spurred emigration from this area to the new territories.

TRAGIC EVENTS

Massacre

There is in existence a map of Jefferson County based upon a survey made before 1858.¹ At the head of Denny's Run, a branch of Chenoweth Run, the map is marked, "Massacre of the Holt Family by Indians." That area is now included in Chenoweth Park, about two miles south of Jeffersontown. Jefferson County records provide no information about the event, except that, "John Holt, Junior, son of John Holt," on April 3, 1804, was "exempted from paying County levies, he being a cripple by a wound received by the Indians."² There was a John Holt in Jefferson County in 1789,³ who purchased 252 acres on Floyds Fork in 1793⁴ and died 1805.⁵ He had a son John, among others. There is no record of a Holt having purchased land from any of the grantees who held land in the Chenoweth Run area.

Arson

Daniel Curry, aged twenty-one, son of Thomas Curry, was charged on June 22, 1805, with arson "in setting a fire and consuming the kitchen and dwelling house of James Denny . . . on April 12, past, about ten o'clock at night." After hearing evidence, the judge ordered the case dismissed.⁶ Denny's home was on Chenoweth Run near its confluence with Denny's Run, a stream which courses southeast through Chenoweth Park. James Denny had been appointed one of the five county justices in 1797,⁷ and was appointed County Sheriff December 13, 1804, but had not taken the oath when this event occurred. Perhaps this incident goaded him to take the oath of office on July 1, 1805.⁸

Deputy Sheriff's Murder

Upon taking the oath of office, James Denny immediately nominated his son for the position of Deputy Sheriff, and young

Denny was sworn in the same day.⁹ The Jefferson County Court on March 16, 1808, examined and held over for trial Philip R. Garnett, "charged with having killed and murdered one Edward Denny on the 9th instant in this town."¹⁰ His father's death occurred before August 8, the same year, and may have been attributable to the tragic, early death of his eldest son.

Minister's Strange Disappearance

The Reverend Henry Pottorff, Senior, minister of the German Reformed Church, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Jefferson County about 1792. He purchased several hundred acres of land along Taylorsville Road between Hurstbourne Lane and Hikes Point. In 1806 he departed his farm on horseback to perform a marriage ceremony in the county and was never seen again. His horse returned to its stable, and from its condition and the bloody remnants of clothing and body tissue adhering to the saddle, it appeared that its rider had been attacked and killed by a wild beast.¹¹

Overseer's Murder

On August 31, 1816, Joseph Frederick, son of Augustus Frederick who settled on Chenoweth Run in 1797, was a young man with a wife and two sons and two daughters and a responsible position as overseer of Alexander Scott Bullitt's "Dry Run" farm. He had purchased, just twelve days before, the block of lots 16 through 20, on the town square, which contained one of the first and best taverns.¹²

The overseer on the adjoining farm, "Oxmoor," was Armistead Churchill, brother of Mary Churchill Prather Bullitt, a widow who had married Alexander Scott Bullitt. Armistead "was a fierce tempered, vicious man"; and on that fateful day, he shot and killed Joseph Frederick in an ". . . unprovoked and brutal murder." Churchill was indicted and charged with murder on November 11, 1816. So appalling was the case that even Alexander Scott Bullitt, his brother-in-law, would not stand by

him. The case was tried in Bullitt County Circuit Court, June Term, 1817, and continued to the February Term, 1818, when the defendant was discharged without further trial.¹³

Martyrs

Standing in the Jeffersontown Cemetery is a monument "erected to the memory of the four martyrs" by the Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy of Louisville, Kentucky, June 11, 1904:

Martyrs

Wilson P. Lilly, Rev Sherwood
Hatley, Lindsay Duke Buckner,
M. Blincoe. Confederate soldiers.

October 25, 1864

Robbed of the glory of death on
the field of battle by Stephen G.
Burbridge who ordered them shot
without cause or trial.

General Stephen Gano Burbridge was born in Scott County, Kentucky, and owned a farm in Logan County, Kentucky. In the Civil War he was a Union general, and in February 1864 he assumed command of the district of Kentucky. His most serious problem was that of guerrilla marauding. The guerrillas were of two types: First, there were detached units of the Southern army; second, there were brigands, native Kentuckians and deserters from the Southern Army, who were using the war as an excuse for looting. In an order dated July 16, 1864, he established the reprisal policy: "Whenever an unarmed Union citizen is murdered, four guerrillas will be selected from the prisoners in the hands of the military authority, and publicly shot to death in the most convenient place near the scene of the outrage."¹⁴

A federal soldier had been killed east of Jeffersontown in a guerrilla raid. Four prisoners were taken from Louisville and executed in a grove of trees behind the present Jeffersontown Community Center.

Fourth of July Affray

At a Fourth of July picnic in 1866, several men (Yankee or Rebel?) became offended at the music being played ("Battle Hymn of the Republic" or "Dixie"?) and tried to tear down the orchestra stand. In the ensuing affray, John Seabolt was mortally wounded and several others were injured.¹⁵

NOTES

1. Map of Jefferson County, Kentucky, G. T. Bergmann, Surveyor, Louisville, Ky., 1858. Copy in Filson Club.
2. Jefferson County Court Order Minute Book 6.
3. Tax List of Jefferson County 1789. Microfilm, Filson Club.
4. Tax List of Jefferson County 1793. Microfilm, Filson Club.
5. Jefferson County Court Order Minute Book 6, p. 122.
6. Jefferson County Court Order Minute Book 6.
7. Jefferson County Court Order Minute Book 7, p. 1.
8. Ibid., p. 15.
9. Ibid., p. 16.
10. Jefferson County Court Order Minute Book 8, p. 95.
11. Captain Lewis C. Baird, History of Clark County, Indiana (Indianapolis, Indiana: B. F. Bowes and Company, 1909). Reprinted 1972 by Unigraphic Inc., p. 854.
12. Jefferson County Deed Book Q, p. 408.
13. Thomas W. Bullitt, My Life at Oxmoor (Louisville, Kentucky: John P. Morton and Company, 1911). Privately printed.
14. Louis de Falaise, The Register (Kentucky Historical Society: April 1971).
15. Louisville Daily Journal, July 6, 1866.

PART II
THE EARLY JEFFERSONTOWN LOTS

PREFACE TO PART II

Part II represents untold hours of research in the Jefferson County deed books, chancery court deed books, Jeffersontown Minute Book, and other sources.

It may appear that there are more gaps of ownership in the town lots than actually existed. Some lots were not sold by the town trustees for many years, some lots went by default on taxes, and some were devised by testamentary will. These factors made it difficult to trace all conveyances of all lots.

Part II also represents a divergence from the time frame announced in the preface in that it carries some property transfers beyond the Civil War. When the going was easy, I continued my notes, and decided to record them in this work.

The designations 1 to 120 applied to the lots until the 1950's, when the street names Main and Market were changed to Watterson Trail and Taylorsville Road, respectively, and the current system of house numbers was instituted.

The term "original sale" is used in the Jeffersontown Minute Book to indicate the sale of the lots at the auction held in 1797. It is apparent that not all the lots were disposed of at that time. Abraham Bruner, the proprietor, continued to sell lots into the 1820's, when he died in Indiana.

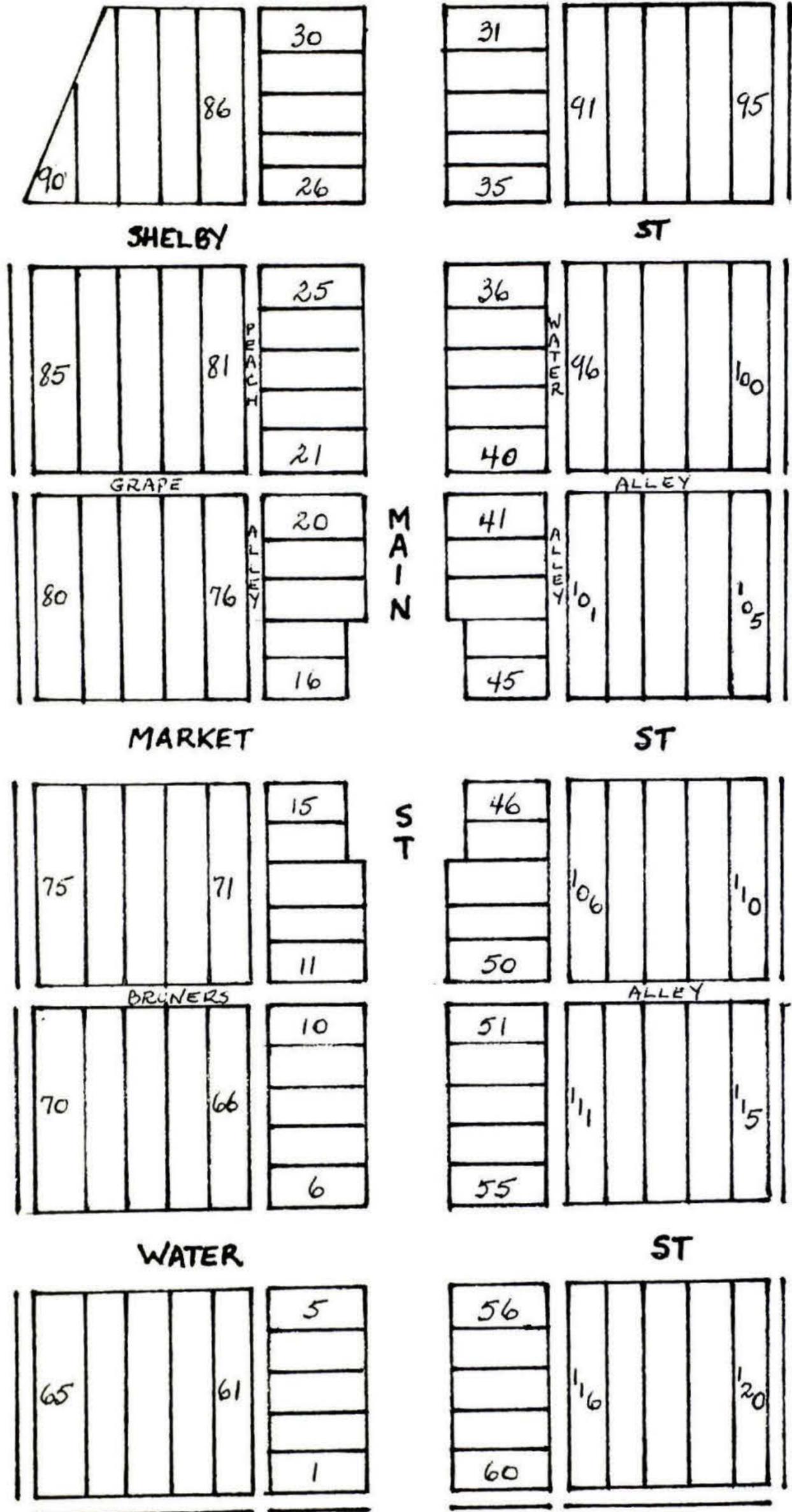


FIGURE 4. The Town Lots

Lots 1 and 2

10313 and 10315 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1-4-1817	Jeffersontown Trustees	Valentine Conrad	Jeffersontown Minute Book. Sold for taxes.
2-14-1828	Valentine Conrad	William Conrad	Deed Book BB-79. Wm Conrad, son of Valentine.
3-15-1837	William Conrad	John L. Hite	Deed Book UU-329.
7-17-1838	John L. Hite	George Arbegast	Deed Book 53-146.
3-26-1839	Geo. Arbegast	Catharine W. Hite	Deed Book 53-177. Catharine, wife of John L. Hite.
8-17-1855	Clark Hite	Jacob Wells	Deed Book 94-543. Clark Hite of Alameda Co, Cal, son of John L. and Catharine Hite.
8-22-1856	Jacob F. Wells	Heirs of Philip W. Zilhart	Deed Book 95-474.
7-1-1867	Columbus T. Wells	Harriet Hise	Deed Book 133-124.
11-7-1868	Heirs of P. W. Zilhart	C. T. Wells	Deed Book 140-419. Chancery Court ordered sale to C. T. Wells for benefit of children of P. W. Zilhart.
12-1-1881	Hatty Hise & H. S. Irwin	L. A. Blankenbaker	Deed Book 246-126.

Lot 3

10317 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
9-27-1834	Fredk Hoke & Paul Humble	Abraham Crist	Deed Book 00-184. Hoke & Humble, sons-in-law of Abraham Crist.
10-8-1834	Abraham Crist & Jacob Hoke, Jr.	John Felker	Deed Book PP-54.
11-26-1849	John J. Felker	Seaton & Deatherage	Deed Book 75-169.
3-9-1850	John S. Seaton & Franklin P. Deatherage	Columbus T. Wells	Deed Book 117-362.
7-1-1867	C. T. Wells	Harriet Hise	Deed Book 133-124.
12-1-1881	Hatty Hise	L. A. Blankenbaker	Deed Book 246-126. House still standing, built by L. A. Blankenbaker.

Lot 4

10319 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
12-29-1797	Jeffersonstown Trustees	William Shannon	Deed Book 4-556.
3-1-1803	William Shannon	Abraham Crist	Deed Book 6-419.
9-27-1834	Fredk Hoke & Paul Humble	Abraham Crist	Deed Book 00-184.
10-8-1834	Abraham Crist & Jacob Hoke, Jr.	John Felker	Deed Book PP-54.
11-26-1849	John Felker	Seaton & Deatherage	Deed Book 75-169.
3-9-1850	John S. Seaton & Franklin Deatherage	Columbus T. Wells	Deed Book 117-362.
2-1-1870	Columbus T. Wells	Jacob F. Wells	Deed Book 147-234.
4-1-1872	Jacob F. Wells	Ruth M. & Millie Allen	Deed Book 162-479.

Lot 5

10321 Watterson Trail

1-19-1799	Jeffersonstown Trustees	Philip Zilhart	Deed Book 5-42.
8-14-1809	Hezekiah Coats	William Goose, Sr.	Deed Book 8-555.
12-6-1833	William Goose, Jr.	John J. Felker	Deed Book MM-289.
11-26-1849	John J. Felker	Seaton & Deatherage	Deed Book 75-169.
3-9-1850	Seaton & Deatherage	C. T. Wells	Deed Book 117-362.
2-1-1870	C. T. Wells	J. F. Wells	Deed Book 147-234.
4-1-1872	J. F. Wells	Ruth M. & Millie Allen	Deed Book 162-479.

Lot 6

10401 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Orig Sale	Abraham Bruner	Lewis Reel	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
Before 1802	Lewis Reel	Samuel Nixon	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
3-27-1802	Jeffersontown Trustees	John Horseley	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
10-4-1806	Jeffersontown Trustees	George Doupe	Deed Book 8-149.
7-6-1836	George Doupe	William Wenger	Deed Book 55-661.
11-4-1837	William Wenger	John J. Felker	Deed Book 51-269.
11-7-1844	John J. Felker	Frederick A. Kean	Deed Book 63-237.
8-25-1849	Frederick A. Kean	Hiram Stark	Deed Book 74-439.
6-3-1864	Heirs of Hiram Stark	J. F. Wells	Chancery Deed Book 7-472. Purchased by Wells at sale ordered by Chancery Court against Stark heirs.
6-13-1864	J. F. Wells	Sampson Wigginton	Deed Book 119-140.
10-22-1864	S. Wigginton	G. W. Apel	Deed Book 120-130.
	G. W. Apel	J. H. Newkirk	
2-23-1881	J. H. Newkirk	James M. Cummins	Deed Book 239-204.
1-28-1882	James M. Cummins	James Tyler	Deed Book 247-166.

Lot 7

10403 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1-19-1799	Jeffersonstown Trustees	George Wolf	Deed Book 5-41.
1-4-1817	Jeffersonstown Trustees	Daniel Welker	Jeffersonstown Minute Book. Sold for taxes.
11-9-1817	Daniel Welker	Daniel Risinger	Deed Book M-405.
11-6-1833	Daniel Risinger	Catherine Jean	Deed Book LL-388. Catherine, widow of William P. Jean.
11-30-1863	Catherine Jean	Peter Hebbebrand	Deed Book 117-281. Three feet only.
Feb 1864	Catherine Jean	George F. Miller	Deed Book 117-310. Sixty-two feet.
9-28-1864	George F. Miller	G. W. Apel	Deed Book 120-67. Sixty-two feet.
8-13-1867	G. W. Apel	Mrs Emily Ann Jones	Deed Book 133-505. Sixty-two feet.
3-26-1869	Peter Hebbebrand	J. W. Floore	Deed Book 142-390. Six feet.
12-23-1872	J. W. Floore	Jacob Omer	Deed Book 175-405. Six feet.
5-29-1874	Emily A. Jones	Sarah A. Bridwell & Lizzie E. Jones	Deed Book 179-593. Sixty-two feet.
8-2-1881	Heirs of Jacob Omer	Daniel A. Floore	Deed Book 244-272. Six feet.

Lot 8

10405 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1-19-1799	Jeffersonstown Trustees	George Wolf	Deed Book 5-41.
3-4-1813	George Wolf	Daniel Welker	Deed Book 10-56.
8-30-1817	Jeffersonstown Trustees	Daniel Welker	Deed Book 0-522.
11-9-1817	Daniel Welker	Daniel Risinger	Deed Book M-405.
11-6-1833	Daniel Risinger	Catherine Jean	Deed Book LL-388.
11-30-1863	Catherine Jean	Peter Hebbebrand	Deed Book 117-281.
3-26-1869	Peter Hebbebrand	J. W. Floore	Deed Book 142-390.
12-23-1872	J. W. Floore	J. Omer	Deed Book 175-405.
8-2-1881	Heirs of Jacob Omer	Daniel A. Floore	Deed Book 244-272. Mrs Omer, widow of Jacob, lived here until her death 1880.

Lot 9

10409 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1-19-1799	Jeffersontown Trustees	George Wolf	Deed Book 5-41.
3-4-1813	George Wolf	Daniel Welker	Deed Book 10-56.
8-30-1817	Jeffersontown Trustees	Daniel Welker	Deed Book 0-522. For taxes.
11-9-1817	Daniel Welker	Daniel Risinger	Deed Book M-405.
11-6-1833	Daniel Risinger	Catherine Jean	Deed Book LL-388.
7-7-1840	Joseph P. Funk	Joseph L. Leatherman	Deed Book 56-92. House built by Leatherman still standing.
2-28-1850	Joseph L. Leatherman	Martha Collett	Deed Book 78-186. Mary Martha Collett, widow of Joseph (d.1843), lived here until her death 1851.
12-21-1852	Martha Collett's exors	James M. Tucker	Deed Book 97-254.
11-28-1856	James M. Tucker	James H. Briscoe	Deed Book 96-607.
3-31-1859	James Briscoe	Joseph Nunamaker	Deed Book 103-620.
12-5-1859	Joseph Nunamaker	H. Goose	Deed Book 106-516.
7-18-1861	H. N. Goose	M. M. Blankenbaker & L. C. Mathis	Deed Book 111-236. Martha Maria, widow of Jacob L. Blankenbaker (d. 1850), lived here with her sister, Lydia C. Mathis until her death 1885.
10-26-1895	Heirs of M. M. Blankenbaker	W. W. Ellingsworth	Deed Book 460-27.

Lot 10

10411 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
12-29-1797	Jefferson Town Trustees	William Shannon	Deed Book 4-556.
4-14-1819	Jefferson town Tax Collector	Wendle Miller	Jefferson town Minute Book. Part only.
5-18-1821	Jefferson town Tax Collector	Wendle Miller	Jefferson town Minute Book. Whole lot.
6-8-1830	Sheriff	Michael Miller	Deed Book DD-422. Suit vs estate of Wendle Miller, sold by sheriff.
2-1-1834	Michael Miller	Philip Zilhart	Deed Book 00-189.
12-8-1841	John & Fanny Muster	Levi Blankenbaker	Deed Book 58-287. Fanny an heir of P. Zilhart.
3-22-1862	Mathew Owen	S. F. Miller	Deed Book 118-9. Half interest. Mathew an heir of P. Zilhart.
8-18-1864	S. F. Miller	N. P. Wells	Deed Book 119-293. Half.
5-23-1866	N. P. Wells	Masonic Lodge 378 & Old School Presby Church	Deed Book 128-273. C. T. Wells purchased in Chancery Court for Masons.
3-10-1871	Melone Lodge 378. Master--RMJ Pound Secty--WC Seaton	H. Tucker & J. B. Proctor, trustees of Bapt Church	Deed Book 157-180. Half the ground and a large room on the first floor to be used as a church.

Lot 11

Vacant

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Orig Sale	Abraham Bruner	August Frederick	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
	August Frederick	Nathan Taylor	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
3-2-1799	Jeffersontown Trustees	Nathan Taylor	Deed Book 5-46.
5-6-1803	Nathan Taylor	Temperance Gregory	Deed Book 6-418. She died 1807.
8-10-1816	Jeffersontown Trustees	Jacob Funk & Nathan Taylor	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
8-25-1817	Jacob Funk & Nathan Taylor	Simon N. Kalfus	Deed Book N-307.
1-29-1834	Simeon N. Kalfus	Daniel Engliss	Deed Book MM-251.
11-15-1836	Daniel Ingles	Mary Hornback	Deed Book TT-509. Maria Barbara Blankenbaker m.(1) Absalom Tyler, m.(2) Solomon Hornback.
12-13-1875	Heirs of Mary Hornbeck	Merritt Cleaveland	Deed Book 195-566.
5-29-1882	Merritt Cleaveland	Dr. B. H. Kerrick	Deed Book 250-214.

Lot 12

10417 and 10419 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Orig Sale	Abraham Bruner	Isaac Batman	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
3-2-1799	Isaac Batman	Leonard Yenowine	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
8-1-1814	Jeffersontown Trustees	Leonard Yenowine	Deed Book 5-45.
8-10-1816	Leonard Yenowine	Nathan Taylor	Deed Book T-135.
8-25-1817	Jeffersontown Trustees	Jacob Funk & Nathan Taylor	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
11-21-1835	Jacob Funk & Nathan Taylor	Simon N. Kalfus	Deed Book N-307. House built by Kalfus razed 1965.
11-1-1859	Bank of Kentucky	Simeon N. Kalfus	Deed Book RR-188. Acquired by mortgage 6-8-1821.
3-1-1861	Exors and widow of Simon N. Kalfus	James H. Newkirk	Deed Book 110-512.
3-6-1863	George L. Newkirk	Nancy J. Newkirk, wife of J. H. Newkirk	Deed Book 110-510.
3-1-1867	James H. Newkirk	W. T. Buchanan	Chancery Deed Book 7-194.
8-5-1882	W. T. Buchanan	Merit Cleveland	Deed Book 131-383.
5-19-1894	Merritt Cleveland	John B. Scarce	Deed Book 253-143.
	John B. Searce	David McKinley	Deed Book 431-303.

Lot 13

Parking Area

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
8-10-1816	Jeffersontown Trustees	Jacob Funk & Nathan Taylor	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
8-25-1817	Jacob Funk & Nathan Taylor	William Field & Alexdr Pope (Wm Field & Co)	Deed Book N-305.
12-10-1830	Michael Miller	Andrew F. Shafer	Deed Book PP-222.
4-18-1857	Heirs of Andrew Shafer	J. P. Funk's heirs	Deed Book 98-180. Eighteen feet of NE part. A. Shafer died 1838. J. P. Funk died 1856.
6-4-1860	John F. Floore	Mary Newland	Deed Book 108-286. Forty-eight feet of SW part. Mary Funk, widow of Jacob, married Wm Newland.
6-25-1863	John T. Hoke	Elisha Owings	Deed Book 115-290. Forty-eight feet of SW part.
3-3-1867	William F. M. Funk	John W. Floore	Deed Book 136-343. Interest in eighteen feet.
12-11-1876	J. W. Floore	Ida Funk	Deed Book 205-247. Interest in eighteen feet.
3-16-1881	Elisha N. Owings	J. F. Floore	Deed Book 240-227. Forty-eight feet.
5-6-1882	Charles B. Funk	J. T. Funk	Deed Book 251-468. Interest in eighteen feet.
1-13-1883	J. P. Funk heirs	Rev. Wm Geo. McCloskey, Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville	Deed Book 256-634. Lots 13, 14, 15 used for a Catholic Church & school until 1960's.

Lots 14 and 15

10318 Taylorsville Road

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Orig Sale	Abraham Bruner	John Murphy	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
5-5-1804	John Murphy	George Hikes & Adam Hoke	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
8-30-1817	Jeffersontown Trustees	Conrad Tracenerider	Deed Book Q-410. Sold for taxes.
3-9-1831	Conrad Tracenerider	Charles Duncan	Deed Book EE-537.
12-10-1835	Charles Duncan	Andrew F. Shafer	Deed Book 50-475. Shafer had a tavern here. He died 1838.
4-18-1857	Heirs of A. F. Shafer	J. P. Funk heirs	Deed Book 98-180.
3-3-1867	William F. M. Funk	J. W. Floor	Deed Book 136-343.
12-11-1876	J. W. Floore	Ida Funk	Deed Book 205-247. Interest.
5-6-1882	Charles B. Funk	J. T. Funk	Deed Book 251-468. Interest.
1-13-1883	Heirs of J. P. Funk	Rev Wm Geo McCloskey, Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville	Deed Book 256-634.

Lots 16 and 17

10501-10511 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
5-4-1803	Constable, Jefferson Co	Augustus Frederick	Deed Book 6-429. Sold from estate of Alexander Steele, Sheriff. These lots had been held by Abraham Bruner. He lived here.
1-7-1805	Augustus Frederick	Adam Hoke	Deed Book 7-151.
10-2-1815	Shepherd heirs	Adam Hoke	Deed Book 2-226. In a suit against the town for a defective deed, Shepherd heirs deeded these lots to Hoke.
8-19-1816	Adam Hoke	Michael Miller	Deed Book K-253.
8-19-1816	Michael Miller	Joseph Frederick	Deed Book Q-408. Joseph Frederick shot to death by Armistead Churchill 8-30-1816.
Sep 1831	Joseph Frederick's heirs	Samuel Frederick	Deed Book FF-332. Interest.
3-19-1841	Samuel Frederick's heirs	John R. Moore	Deed Book 57-67. Interest.
5-26-1851	John R. Moore	Samuel Hart	Deed Book 80-6. Hart built a hotel, the Jefferson House, and a grocery.
4-28-1855	Samuel Hart	John Fairfax	Deed Book 93-159. Fairfax Tavern.
3-16-1863	John P. Fairfax	Mock Levi	Deed Book 117-344.
9-21-1863	Mock Levi	G. W. Apel	Deed Book 117-337.
1-1-1866	G. W. Apel	Henry Hoke	Deed Book 126-34.
4-20-1885	Andrew & Henry Hoke	J. W. Floore	Deed Book 282-84.
4-20-1887	J. W. Floore	George P. & Dudley Vaughn	Deed Book 300-422.

Lot 18

10513-10515 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
10-2-1815	Shepherd heirs	Adam Hoke	Deed Book 2-226.
8-19-1816	Adam Hoke	Michael Miller	Deed Book K-253.
8-19-1816	Michael Miller	Joseph Frederick	Deed Book Q-408.
9-24-1831	Joseph Frederick's heirs	Samuel Frederick	Deed Book FF-332.
7-4-1834	Samuel Frederick	John R. Moore	Deed Book TT-209.
1-17-1839	John R. Moore	Henry Isom	Deed Book 52-502.
1-17-1846	Henry Isom's heirs	Leonard Snider	Deed Book 65-426.
12-27-1855	Leonard Snider	A. F. Shortridge	Deed Book 94-355. To Shortridge of Indianapolis, in trust.

Lot 19

10519 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
10-2-1815	Shepherd heirs	Adam Hoke	Deed Book 2-226.
8-19-1816	Adam Hoke	Michael Miller	Deed Book K-253.
8-19-1816	Michael Miller	Joseph Frederick	Deed Book Q-408.
9-24-1831	Joseph Frederick's heirs	Samuel Frederick	Deed Book FF-332.
7-24-1834	Samuel Frederick	John R. Moore	Deed Book TT-209.
10-20-1851	John R. Moore	Joseph A. B. Furniss	Deed Book 81-256 and 94-215. J. R. Moore sued, Furniss paid claim.
3-17-1856	Joseph A. B. Furniss	Albert H. Redford	Deed Book 94-603.
10-30-1858	Albert H. Redford	Miranda Owings	Deed Book 103-187.
8-21-1865	Miranda Owings' heirs	Luther C. Owings	Deed Book 123-347.
2-26-1868	Luther C. & John C. Owings	Peter Hebbebrand	Deed Book 138-547.
6-6-1870	Peter Hebbebrand	Henry P. Lutes	Deed Book 149-393.

Lot 20

10521 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
10-2-1815	Shepherd heirs	Adam Hoke	Deed Book 2-226.
8-19-1816	Adam Hoke	Michael Miller	Deed Book K-253.
8-19-1816	Michael Miller	Joseph Frederick	Deed Book Q-408.
9-24-1831	Joseph Frederick's heirs	Samuel Frederick	Deed Book FF-332 & LL-278.
7-3-1834	Samuel Frederick	William Easum	Deed Book TT-208 & NN-418.
10-1-1836	William Easum	Melchi & Elizabeth Easum	Deed Book TT-385. Brother & sister of William.
8-1-1840	Pleasant Paris	Milky Easum	Deed Book 56-95. Elizabeth Easum married Pleasant Paris.
8-20-1850	Harman Easum	Jonathan A. Isom	Deed Book 81-411.
2-19-1852	Jonathan A. Isom	John H. Leatherman	Deed Book 82-449.
12-22-1856	John H. Leatherman	George Miller	Deed Book 97-81.
3-10-1859	George Miller	James M. Tucker	Deed Book 100-410.

Lot 21

10525 and 10527 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
5-18-1821	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	S. Chenoweth	Jeffersontown Minute Book. Eight feet SW side.
5-23-1845	Samuel Blankenbaker's heirs	Joseph Leatherman	Chancery Deed Book 2-616.
3-26-1852	Joseph Leatherman	David Mathis	Deed Book 84-303.
3-11-1864	Magdalene Mathis	James W. Hickman	Deed Book 126-246. David Mathis died 1853.
2-8-1866	James W. Hickman	Samuel Wiseheart	Deed Book 126-257.
1-18-1890	Samuel Wisehart's heirs	Margaret Wisehart	Deed Book 344-288. Margaret Wisehart, widow of Saml.

Lot 22

10529 and 10531 Watterson Trail

4-15-1819	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	Simeon N. Kalfus	Jeffersontown Minute Book. Ten feet.
5-18-1821	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	S. N. Kalfus	Jeffersontown Minute Book. Whole lot.
1-10-1826	Simeon N. Kalfus	John Leatherman	Deed Book Y-390. House built by Leatherman still standing.
10-27-1841	John Leatherman	John H. Leatherman	Deed Book 63-68.
5-5-1849	J. H. Leatherman	William W. Senteny	Deed Book 73-364.
4-17-1876	William W. Senteny	Jemima E. Owens	Deed Book 199-174. Jemima, wife of Dr B. F. Owens.

Lot 23

10535 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
4-15-1819	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	Simeon Kalfus	Jeffersontown Minute Book. Six feet.
5-18-1821	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	S. N. Kalfus	Jeffersontown Minute Book. Whole lot.
6-3-1824	Simeon N. Kalfus	Frederick Miller	Deed Book X-91. Fifty-six feet.
10-21-1829	Frederick Miller	Barbara Harbold	Deed Book CC-385. Fifty-six feet.
12-30-1846	Barbara Wilhoite	Nancy Brooks	Deed Book 67-288. Fifty-six feet. Barbara (Hoke) Meyers Harbold Wilhoite.
4-28-1849	William Bryan	Anna Heager	Deed Book 72-532. Ten feet NE part.
	Nancy Brooks	Lizzie B. Leatherman	Will Book 6-165. Mary Elizabeth (Brooks) Leatherman, wife of Simon S. Leatherman, niece of Nancy Brooks.
10-26-1882	Lizzie B. Leatherman	J. W. Shafar	Deed Book 255-200.

Lot 24

10539 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Orig Sale	Abraham Bruner	Robert McKeown	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
	Robert McKown	James McKeever	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
3-16-1805	Jeffersontown Trustees	James McKeever	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
3-16-1805	Adam Hoke & Daniel Ammer	James McKeever	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
4-15-1819	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	Mary Funk	Jeffersontown Minute Book. Fourteen feet.
5-18-1821	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	William Bryan	Jeffersontown Minute Book. Fifty-two feet.
11-13-1821	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	William Bryan	Deed Book U-164. Fifty-two feet SW side.
4-28-1849	William Bryan	Anna Heafer	Deed Book 72-532.

Lot 25

10545 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Orig Sale	Abraham Bruner	Robert McKown	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
	Robert McKown	James McKeever	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
3-16-1805	Jeffersontown Trustees	James McKeever	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
4-15-1819	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	Mary Funk	Jeffersontown Minute Book. Eight and one half feet.
5-18-1821	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	William Bryan	Jeffersontown Minute Book. Fifty-seven and a half feet SW side.
11-13-1821	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	William Bryan	Deed Book U-164. Fifty-seven and a half feet SW side.
4-28-1849	William Bryan	Anna Heafer	Deed Book 72-532. Fifty-seven and a half feet.

Lots 26 and 27

German Reformed Cemetery

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1-19-1799	Jeffersontown Trustees	Adam Hoke and Daniel Ammer, trustees of the German Presbyterian Church	Deed Book 5-48. A log church was built here in 1799.

Lot 28

10609 Watterson Trail

Orig Sale	Abraham Bruner	Joseph Bruner	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
3-2-1799	Jeffersontown Trustees	Joseph Bruner	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
4-15-1819	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	Wendle Miller	Jeffersontown Minute Book. Fifteen and a half feet.
5-18-1821	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	S. Chenoweth	Jeffersontown Minute Book. Fifty and a half feet, SW side.
3-8-1828	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	Andrew Shafer	Jeffersontown Minute Book. Whole lot.
5-6-1833	Andrew F. Shafer	Hiram Malott	Deed Book UU-310.
5-6-1833	Hiram Malott	Benjamin Blankenbaker and William Goose, trustees Lutheran Church.	Deed Book KK-27. Built of brick. Corner-stone laid 7-3-1833. Dedicated 9-29-1833. Torn down 1895 and frame church built.

Lot 29

Parking and Lutheran Cemetery

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
10-7-1799	Sheriff	George Doup	Deed Book 5-152.
4-15-1819	Jeffersonstown Tax Collector	Wendle Miller	Jeffersonstown Minute Book. Thirteen and a half feet.
5-18-1821	Jeffersonstown Tax Collector	Edward Bryan	Jeffersonstown Minute Book. Fifty and a half feet, SW side.
11-4-1826	Jeffersonstown Tax Collector	Jeremiah Robertson	Deed Book Z-127. Twenty-three feet.
2-17-1827	Jeremiah Robeson	Andrew F. Shafer	Deed Book Z-244. Twenty-three feet.
3-8-1828	Jeffersonstown Tax Collector	Andrew F. Shafer	Jeffersonstown Minute Book. Whole lot.
5-6-1833	Andrew F. Shafer	Hiram Malott	Deed Book UU-310.
5-6-1833	Hiram Malott	Benjamin Blankenbaker and William Goose, trustees of Lutheran Church	Deed Book KK-27.

Lot 30

Parking and Lutheran Cemetery

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
4-15-1819	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	Uriah Humble	Jeffersontown Minute Book. Twelve and a half feet.
5-18-1821	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	Uriah Humble	Jeffersontown Minute Book. Forty feet, SW side.
11-4-1826	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	Jeremiah Robertson	Deed Book Z-127. Entire lot.

From this time, all transactions are the same as those listed for Lot 29

Lot 31

10612 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
4-15-1819	Jeffersonstown Tax Collector	Wendle Miller	Jeffersonstown Minute Book. Sixteen and a half feet.
5-18-1821	Jeffersonstown Tax Collector	James Thursby	Jeffersonstown Minute Book. Forty feet, southwest side.
12-3-1828	James Thursby	William Collins	Deed Book W-249.
10-28-1826	Jeffersonstown Tax Collector	John Kennedy	Deed Book Z-194. Forty feet.
6-11-1827	Jeffersonstown Tax Collector	John Kennedy	Deed Book Z-436. Twenty-six feet.
1850	Chancery Court	Joseph Kennedy	Division of estate of John Kennedy.
3-8-1850	Chancery Court	T. & E. Slevin	Chancery Deed Book 4-101.
11-6-1854	James Slevin	Thomas and John Slevin	Deed Book 91-547.
9-3-1855	Thomas and John Slevin	John B. Leatherman	Deed Book 94-206.
11-13-1885	Mrs A. Emrich	M. E. Leatherman	Deed Book 286-375.
	Heirs of M. E. Leatherman	Henry Haylor	Deed Book 467-611.

Lot 32

10610 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
10-7-1799	Sheriff	George Doup	Deed Book 5-152.
4-15-1819	Jeffersonstown Tax Collector	Wendle Miller	Jeffersonstown Minute Book. Twelve and a half feet.
5-18-1821	Jeffersonstown Tax Collector	Samuel Miller	Jeffersonstown Minute Book. Fifty-three and a half feet, southwest side.
5-23-1825	Jeffersonstown Tax Collector	Sampson Trimmell	Deed Book X-183. Fifty-three feet, southwest side.
6-11-1827	Jeffersonstown Tax Collector	John Kennedy	Deed Book Z-436. Thirteen feet.

Henceforth, all conveyances are the same as those listed for lot 31.

Lot 33

10606-10608 Watterson Trail

4-15-1819	Jeffersonstown Tax Collector	Simeon Kalfus	Jeffersonstown Minute Book. Eight feet.
5-18-1821	Jeffersonstown Tax Collector	Simeon Kalfus	Jeffersonstown Minute Book. Whole lot.
2-8-1854	Heirs of George Zilhart	John Leatherman	Deed Book 89-54.

Lot 34

10602-10604 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
4-15-1819	Jeffersonstown Tax Collector	Wendle Miller	Jeffersonstown Minute Book. Twelve and a half feet.
5-18-1821	Jeffersonstown Tax Collector	Wendle Miller	Jeffersonstown Minute Book. 53-1/2 feet. Southwest side.
5-27-1828	Jeffersonstown Tax Collector	Michael Miller	Deed Book BB-40.
6-28-1847	Michael Miller	John Leatherman	Deed Book 68-571.

Lot 35

10600 Watterson Trail

1-19-1799	Jeffersonstown Trustees	Philip Zilhart	Deed Book 5-42.
8-26-1819	Philip Zilhart	Trustees for Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist and Baptist Churches	Deed Book T-467.
8-29-1876	Trustees for Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist and Baptist Churches	John William Tucker and Charles Tucker	Deed Book 205-208.
8-8-1877	John Wm Tucker and Chas Tucker	Trustees of the Jeffersonstown Colored Baptist Church	Deed Book 210-344.

Lot 36

Jeffersontown Volunteer Fire Dept

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1854	John H. Blankenbaker	John Leatherman	Deed Book 101-445.
		<u>Lot 37</u>	
		Vacant	
1-19-1799	Jeffersontown Trustees	Adam Hoke	Deed Book 5-48.
5-18-1821	Jeffersontown Tax Collector	William Field	Deed Book T-176.
7-27-1823	William Field	Adam Hoke	Deed Book V-379.
2-14-1833	Heirs of Adam Hoke	Christian Shafer	Deed Book II-318. 9/10th interest.
3-7-1834	Christian Shafer	Frederick Stucky	Deed Book MM-313. 9/10th interest.
1-30-1840	Frederick Stucky	Frederick Quest	Deed Book 56-12. 9/10th interest.
12-1-1881	Barbara Quest	Ferdinand G. Boss	Deed Book 244-556. 9/10th.

Lot 38

Vacant

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Orig Sale	Abraham Bruner	James Paul	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
3-2-1799	Jeffersontown Trustees	James Paul	Deed Book 5-44.
1-4-1817	Jeffersontown Trustees	Emanuel Stucky	Deed Book 0-364.
7-22-1818	Emanuel Stucky	William Field	Deed Book P-323.
1-19-1825	William Field	Emanuel Stucky	Deed Book Y-223.
12-5-1825	Emanuel Stucky	Frederick Stucky	Deed Book Y-50. Tailor shop.
1-30-1840	Frederick Stucky	Frederick Quest	Deed Book 56-12. Forty-two feet, northeast side. Tailor shop.
11-1-1881	Barbara Quest	Ferdinand G. Boss	Deed Book 244-556. Forty-two feet.

Lot 39

10530 Watterson Trail

Orig Sale	Abraham Bruner	Martin Stucky	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
12-29-1797	Jeffersontown Trustees	Martin Stucky	Deed Book 4-557.
1-4-1817	Jeffersontown Trustees	Emanuel Stucky	Deed Book 0-364. For taxes.
1-3-1820	Emanuel Stucky	John Zillhart	Deed Book S-7.
4-12-1823	William Thickson	Robert McKeown	Deed Book V-289.
1-4-1839	Michael Miller	Mary McKeown	Deed Book 52-505.

Lot 40

10524-10528 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
3-2-1799	Jeffersonstown Trustees	Joseph Bruner	Deed Book 5-46.
8-10-1816	Jeffersonstown Trustees	George Stucky	Deed Book P-30.
2-3-1840	George Stucky	Elisha A. Lackland	Deed Book 55-67.
2-25-1841	Elisha A. Lackland	George W. Leatherman	Deed Book 63-187.
9-2-1852	George W. Leatherman	Trustees for the Methodist Church	Deed Book 84-284. Methodist Episcopal Church South, as a parsonage. Still in use as such in 1879.

Lot 41

10518-10522 Watterson Trail

3-5-1799	Jeffersonstown Trustees	Moses Greer	Jeffersonstown Minute Book.
8-25-1837	Michael Miller	Thomas H. Vance	Deed Book 51-456. Dr Vance d. 1839. In 1879 his widow, Hettie T. Vance resided there.

Lot 42

10516 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Orig Sale	Abraham Bruner	John Kelly	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
-	John Kelly	Morgan McKeown	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
10-4-1806	Jeffersontown Trustees	Morgan McKeown	Deed Book 8-123.
5-6-1809	Morgan McKeown	John McBain	Deed Book M-411.
7-26-1817	Sheriff	Levi Tyler	Deed Book Q-126.
8-20-1819	Levi Tyler	Samuel Frederick	Deed Book R-20.
2-23-1846	Heirs of Samuel Frederick	John S. Seaton	Deed Book 66-58. 5/7th, forty-two feet.
2-24-1846	John S. Seaton	Daniel Ingles	Deed Book 66-56. 5/7th, forty-two feet.
1-2-1849	Heirs of Thomas D. Moore	John R. Moore	Deed Book 72-493. Twenty-two feet.
6-13-1849	John R. Moore	John H. Leatherman	Deed Book 73-55. Twenty-two feet.
3-18-1863	John H. Leatherman	Stephen Powell	Deed Book 113-507. Twenty-three feet.
3-21-1863	Stephen Powell	John T. Hoke	Deed Book 114-201. Twenty-three feet.
4-14-1864	John T. Hoke	Isaac Fenley	Deed Book 120-36. Whole lot.
3-17-1866	I. F. Fenley	Emily A. Jones	Deed Book 126-539.
10-14-1867	Emily A. Jones	George Albert	Deed Book 134-459. House & lot.
3-1-1873	Emily A. Jones	E. H. Bartley	Deed Book 170-410.
1-9-1875	E. H. Bartley	Emily A. Jones	Deed Book 216-187.
12-5-1881	Mrs Emily A. Jones	M. E. Leatherman	Deed Book 245-319.
3-16-1896	Heirs of Mary E. Leatherman	George Leatherman	Deed Book 466-307.

Lot 43

10512 Watterson Trail & Vacant

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Orig Sale	Abraham Bruner	William Young	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
--	William Young	George Zilhard	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
9-2-1815	Jeffersontown Trustees	George Zilhard	Deed Book T-89.
12-27-1824	George Zilhart	Samuel Mills	Deed Book W-465. Southwest half.
12-27-1825	Samuel Mills	Robert Anderson	Deed Book Y-36. Southwest half.
1-25-1827	George Zilhart	John Reed	Deed Book Z-352. Northeast half.
5-22-1841	John S. Seaton	George Vinsonheller	Deed Book 58-9. Northeast half. Coffinmaker's shop.
1-10-1846	Susanna Shafar	William J. & John W. Jean	Deed Book 65-405. Southwest half. Saddler's shop.
12-31-1856	John W. Jean	W. H. Leatherman	Deed Book 98-329. Southwest half.
3-20-1883	Heirs of George Vinsonheller	H. P. Lutes	Deed Book 258-413. Northeast half.

Lot 44

10504-10506 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Orig Sale	Abraham Bruner	John Herman	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
1-19-1799	John Herman	Abner Hughes	Jeffersontown Minute Book. Tailor shop.
3-18-1811	Abner Hughes	William Coonse	Deed Book 9-237.
12-17-1819	William Coons	George Zillhart	Deed Book T-177.
3-4-1868	Heirs of George Zilheart	Jane Batman	Deed Book 138-518. Jane, widow of Geo Zilhart, m.(2) John Batman.
8-15-1873	Heirs of George Zilhart	Jane Batman	Deed Book 199-195.
4-1-1884	Heirs of Jane Batman	J. F. Wells	Deed Book 276-94.

Lot 45

10500-10502 Watterson Trail

Orig Sale	Abraham Bruner	Martin Stucky	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
2-29-1797	Jeffersontown Trustees	Martin Stucky	Deed Book 4-557.
8-14-1802	Martin Stucky	John Hald	Deed Book 8-60.
10-6-1806	Constable of Jefferson Co	Samuel Floor	Deed Book 8-19. Judgment against Mary Hald, administratrix of John Hald.
6-5-1824	Heirs of John Hald	David Stucky	Deed Book W-182.
3-5-1831	David Stucky	Wendle Brown	Deed Book EE-266.
2-25-1879	G. William Apel	Mary Apel	Deed Book 223-357. They were divorced.
12-31-1879	Heirs of Windle Brown	Mary Apel	Deed Book 229-602.

Lot 46

10402 and 10404 Taylorsville Road

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
8-10-1816	Jeffersonstown Trustees	George J. Wolf	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
10-14-1818	Jeffersonstown Trustees	George J. Wolf	Deed Book 0-520.
9-14-1818	George J. Wolf	Michael Miller	Deed Book P-32.
9-14-1818	Michael Miller	John Miller, Sr	Deed Book P-33.
9-3-1827	John Miller	Charles and George F. Miller	Devised by will to his infant sons.
6-28-1845	Charles Miller	George F. Miller	Deed Book 64-385. Their mother in possession for life. Charles conveys future interest to his brother. Part of this a store.
3-13-1849	George F. Miller	William Hart	Deed Book 72-159.

Lot 47

10434 Watterson Trail

9-2-1815	Jeffersontown Trustees	George J. Wolf	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
8-10-1816	Jeffersontown Trustees	George J. Wolf	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
8-10-1816	Jeffersontown Trustees	George J. Wolf	Deed Book K-465.
10-13-1817	George J. Wolf	Peter, Joseph & John Funk (Peter Funk & Co)	Deed Book M-357.
10-16-1838	Peter Funk & Co	John F. Bean & John Smallwood	Deed Book 54-388.
1-31-1852	John F. Bean	John H. Leatherman	Deed Book 83-13.
10-15-1870	Amanda F. Leatherman	Jane H. Rudy	Deed Book 153-18. Amanda, widow of John H. Leatherman.

Lot 48

10426-10432 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
7-21-1825	Jeffersonstown Trustees	Heirs of John Stewart	Deed Book X-233. John Stewart d. 1805. No deed had ever been issued for this lot.
7-22-1825	Heirs of John Stewart	James Pomeroy	Deed Book X-315.
1-3-1826	James Pomeroy	Jane, Isabella, Mary & Anne Warnick	Deed Book Y-213. Twenty-six feet on South-west side. James Pomeroy m. Sarah Warnick, sister of grantees.
2-17-1857	James Roy Pomeroy	W. H. Leatherman	Deed Book 97-367. One-fourth.
8-25-1857	William G. Pomeroy	W. H. Leatherman	Deed Book 99-426. One-fourth.
2-14-1862	William H. Leatherman	Elizabeth Wilhoyte	Deed Book 112-41.
7-1-1867	Lizzie F. Wilhoyte	C. T. Wells	Deed Book 133-122.
5-17-1872	C. T. Wells	J. F. Wells	Deed Book 181-178.

Lot 49

10422-10424 Watterson Trail

8-30-1817	Jeffersonstown Trustees	Conrad Tracener	Jeffersonstown Minute Book.
10-11-1820	Balzer Bowman (Heir of Martin Miley)	Michael Funk	Deed Book T-372. Martin Miley d. there 1801. His dau Sabina m. Balzer Bowman. Grantor & grantee of Washington Co., Md.
7-10-1835	Peter & Joseph Funk	Francis Volk	Deed Book SS-107.
9-28-1838	Francis Folk	Henry J. Shafar	Deed Book 52-57.

Lot 50

10416 Watterson Trail--City Hall

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Orig Sale	Abraham Bruner	Thomas Applegate	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
2-29-1797	Jeffersontown Trustees	Thomas Applegate	Deed Book 4-557.
8-8-1808	Thomas Applegate	Benjamin Applegate	Thos Applegate by will dated 12-25-1806 devised to Benj.
1-5-1825	Benjamin Applegate	John Miller, Sr	Deed Book X-12.
1-19-1825	John Miller	John Shade	Deed Book X-1. House & lot.
6-2-1825	John G. Shade	George A. Frederick	Deed Book X-172.
3-23-1830	George A. Frederick	Elijah C. Boileau	Deed Book DD-26.
3-25-1830	Elijah C. Boileau	Andrew Frederick	Deed Book DD-27.
3-10-1834	James Guthrie	John C. McPherson	Deed Book NN-86.
6-23-1834	John McPherson	James L. Stratton	Deed Book NN-133.
10-1-1836	James L. Stratton	Martin Burkhart	Deed Book TT-380.
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Lot 51</u></p>			
10410-10414 Watterson Trail			
8-10-1816	Jeffersontown Trustees	Windle Miller	Deed Book L-379.
5-22-1832	Bank of Kentucky	William Bryant	Deed Book GG-440.
4-16-1838	William Bryan	James L. Stratton	Deed Book 51-380.
10-24-1865	J. L. Stratton's administrator	Delilah Stratton	Deed Book 123-454. Delilah, widow of J. L.
10-30-1865	Delilah Stratton	Aletha A. Adkins	Deed Book 123-655.

Lot 52

10408 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
8-15-1800	Sheriff	George Doup	Deed Book 4-351.
1-4-1817	Jeffersontown Trustees	George Doup	Jeffersontown Minute Book.
6-1-1838	George Doup	Valentine Lacklider	Deed Book 52-157.
3-22-1839	Valentine Lacklider	Trustees of the Christian Church	Deed Book 53-183. Sixty feet.
Aug 1847	Valentine Lechliter	David Mathis	Deed Book 68-451. Six feet.
12-9-1848	David Mathis	Lucinda Mathis (Black free woman)	Deed Book 72-335.
8-19-1854	Lucinda Mathis	Henry A. Woollett, James M. Tucker, Jonathan Weller	Deed Book 91-35. Six feet.
3-15-1856	James M. Tucker	William Goose	Deed Book 95-112. Six feet.
6-21-1859	William Goose & H. A. Woollet	J. V. & A. B. Conrad	Deed Book 106-286. Six feet.
3-23-1865	J. V. & A. B. Conrad	C. D. Tyler	Deed Book 123-594.
8-10-1865	Charles D. Tyler	James W. Tyler	Deed Book 124-618. Part.
Feb 1875	Heirs of J. W. Tyler	J. W. Friddle	Deed Book 188-77. Piece.

Lot 53

10404-10406 Watterson Trail

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1-19-1799	Jeffersonstown Trustees	George Doupe	Deed Book 5-40.
6-1-1838	George Doupe	Valentine Lackliter	Deed Book 52-157.
2-28-1845	Valentine Lechliter	David Mathis	Deed Book 68-451.
12-9-1848	David Mathis	Lucinda Mathis	Deed Book 72-335.
8-19-1854	Lucinda Mathis	Henry A. Woollet, James M. Tucker, Jonathan Weller	Deed Book 91-35.
3-15-1856	James M. Tucker	William Goose	Deed Book 95-112. One-third. Steam grist & saw mill.
2-6-1857	Jonathan Weller	William Goose & Henry Woollet	Deed Book 100-199. One third.
6-21-1859	William Goose & H. A. Woollet	J. V. & A. B. Conrad	Deed Book 106-286.
3-23-1865	J. V. & A. B. Conrad	C. D. Tyler	Deed Book 123-594.
8-18-1865	C. D. Tyler	James W. Tyler	Deed Book 124-611.
Feb 1875	Heirs of J. W. Tyler	J. W. Friddle	Deed Book 188-77.