The land in this precinct is poor in sections, the country very uneven, hills and ravines predominating. The roads are also very irregular, and generally take the course of the creeks, the bed of which constitutes the highway. Now and then some road angles across the country, and through the woodland, but in many places, especially in the southern part, there are none save some bridle-paths, leading to and from the neighbors' houses.

The original mistake made in granting patents to possession of lands on merely paying a fee of ten dollars, with the privilege of as much land in lieu of same as the speculator would map out, has always caused much trouble.

With such liberties it is easy to see how ambitious speculators would seek out this land, blaze a few trees, as indices to the boundary lines, no matter how irregular that might be, and then have the same recorded properly in the archives of the State. The numerous surveys, the irregularity of laid out farms frequently led to serious trouble. Claims would overlap each other until as many as twelve or fifteen owners could be found for one dry spot of earth. No sooner would some stranger from another State secure his possession with a snug cottage than would come along an owner of some parcel of his ground with a right prior to his.

These things were tolerated at first with a patience characteristic of a man always wanting to be at peace with his neighbor, but the pest of prior claims was not removed until the shot gun was called into requisition, and it became a serious matter for any one to saddle a good price on his right of priority and claim land or money.

The early settlers of this precinct left but little record of themselves save mere threads of traditional events. They usually, as was the case always at first, settled along the water courses, or near perennial streams of water. In an early day attractions were probably as great in this section of the country as were found anywhere in the county. Louisville had abundance of water, but good land was found at Seatonville, and as for the metropolis of the State, there was as much likelihood of the latter place being that city as the former in the minds of the first settlers.

One of the first settlers of this precinct was a Mr. Mills, of Virginia, who came in a very early day, riding an old gray mare, for which he was offered ten acres of land, now the central portion of Louisville city. One of his sons, Isaac by name, born in 1796, was an early settler of this part of the country, also.

The Funks—John, Peter, and Joseph—were early settlers in this precinct. John and Peter owned a mill near Seatonville, probably the first in the county. Of this family of brothers, John and Joe had no children, but Peter has descendants living at the present time.

George Seaton, was born near Seatonville, April 3, 1781, and died July 6, 1835, and from him the village of this precinct takes its name. They were a family of marked characteristics, and have descendants living at the present time, and did much to advance the interests of the new settlements. George Seaton was one of the first magistrates of the precinct.
Fielding Wigginton, at thirteen years of age, came here in 1803, but finally settled in Bullitt county, where he died. A name to be revered as among the early settlers was a Rev. William E. Barnett, a minister of the Baptist church for over forty years. He was married twice, his second wife being the mother of John Wigginton's wife.

The Bridwells were also very early settlers. Mr. John Wigginton's mother was one of this family.

Hezekiah Pound came from New Jersey in an early day, and settled upon a tract of land a little southeast of Seatonville, where J. M. Pound now lives.

At that time there was a sentinel station where Mr. George Welsh now lives. His son John Pound was born in this precinct July 31, 1784, and died August 26, 1851. He married a Miss Paulina Boyer November 18, 1808, and had eight children. The grandfather was in the Revolution, and several of his children were in the War of 1812.

In the southern part of the precinct, on Broad river, Mr. George Markwell settled in a very early day. He was a native of Wales, and after coming here entered three or four hundred acres of land. The stone at the head of his grave on the old homestead, owned now by John B. Markwell, gives his birth date as 1751. He died in December, 1828. Jane, his wife, died at the age of seventy-two, and lies by his side. His sons, born in the 1780's, are also buried in this yard.

A prominent man of this precinct, from whom also prominent families have descended, was a Mr. Wish, who settled near Seatonville at a very early day.

**First Mill.**

The first mill built in this precinct was by a Mr. Mundell, on Floyd's fork, one-half mile below Seatonville. This was probably before the year 1800. Mr. Mundell operated by the water power gained by this stream both a saw-mill and a grist-mill. The Funks finally purchased this property more than sixty years ago, and operated these mills for a number of years. The new mill was built as early as in 1832.

Mr. Isaac Mills worked there as a stone mason. The mill was in successful operation as late as in the year 1876, when it stopped.

Mr. Mills built in the year 1866, a saw-mill, and in 1872 attached to it a grist-mill, both of which are in good condition. The saw-mill has a capacity of three thousand feet. The grist-mill runs two buhr of stones—one for corn and the other for wheat.

The first church in this precinct was the Old-school Baptist church on Chenoweth run. This church was in successful operation by that denomination up to the year 1820.

Rev. John G. Johnson, an old Baptist preacher, ministered to the people in an early day. The building was a simple log structure, probably thirty by forty feet, and stood where the graveyard now is. Among the very early preachers might be mentioned the names of William Hub, Zaccheus Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Garrett, the Wallers, Rev. Andrew Jackson, Rev. A. Mobley, and Richard Nash. The church built in 1849 or 1850, is a frame, thirty-five by fifty. The membership at the present time is about one hundred and sixty. Elder Clifton Allen is at present the preacher to this congregation. The elders of the church are Jeff Young, George W. Welsh, and H. C. Mills; Kenner Mills, superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

**Biographical Notes.**

Radham Seaton, the first of that family in Kentucky, and grandfather of Charles A. and W. Chesley Seaton, came to Jefferson county from Virginia. Soon after his arrival he married Mary Curry, daughter of Thomas Curry, a native of Virginia, by whom he had four children: Sarah, Thomas C., Elizabeth, and Kenner, who was born April 17, 1797. Radham Seaton had fourteen brothers and two sisters. His wife's mother was Sarah McCarthy, whose sister, Margaret Chenoweth, was scalped by the Indians at her home near Linn Station, in the noted Chenoweth massacre. Radham Seaton died when about forty years old, from injuries received while logging. His son Kenner lived on the home place and was a farmer. He was married September 26, 1833, and had seven children, of whom four are living. He died in the room in which he was born on the 26th of August, 1872. C. A. Seaton was born January 8, 1836, and W. Chesley, October 22, 1847. These brothers were educated in the common schools, and have until recently been farmers. In 1872 the elder of these brothers...
erected a building and engaged in general merchandise business. The brother afterwards became a partner. The village of Seatonville was founded by them, and the precinct received their name. C. A. Seaton is now serving a second term as magistrate of this precinct, besides serving as deputy marshal of the county, an office to which he was elected last August. January 24, 1836, he married Mary E. Kelly, a native of Jefferson county, and daughter of Captain Samuel Kelly, an officer in the War of 1812. She has borne him seven children, of whom one boy and three girls are living. W. Chesley, in August of 1878, was elected deputy sheriff of Jefferson county, and is now officiating as such. On November 4, 1868, he was married to Sally Johnson, a native of the county and daughter of George Johnson. They have but one child. Dr. John S., son of Kenner Seaton, was born July 16, 1813, and died August 19, 1879.

Henry C. Mills, a twin brother of Mrs. Mary Johnson, was born May 7, 1827. He is a son of 'Squire Isaac Mills, a native of Virginia, who was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, a stone mason by trade, a farmer by occupation, and long known by the title of 'squire, having held the office of magistrate. He came to this county when about sixteen years of age, and afterwards married Sarah Wilch. He died November 16th, 1859, and she on February 26, 1875. Henry W. Mills married, during November, 1853, Elizabeth Seaton, daughter of Kenner Seaton. This marriage resulted in ten children, of whom eight are living. She died November 19, 1880. His occupation has always been the same as that of his father's. In 1866, he built a dam at Seatonville and erected a saw-mill, which he has since operated in addition to his farm.

J. W. Jem was born in Henry county, Kentucky, April 10, 1821. His father came to this county at a very early day, where, in about 1814, he was married, and then moved to Henry county, and then to Crawford county, Illinois, where he died in 1828. The mother of J. W. Jem was Catharine Myers, who was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, March 13, 1798. When eight years of age he came to Jefferson county, where he has since resided. He learned the saddler's trade, beginning when sixteen and finishing when twenty, and carried on a shop at Jeffersonstown for thirty years. Some eight years ago he moved upon his farm a half-mile southeast of Seatonville, and has since engaged in farming. On February 11, 1847, he married Sarah Seaton, who was born in this county March 3, 1828, by whom he has had eleven children, of whom eight are living. Her father, Kenner Seaton, was born April 23, 1781; married February 3, 1863, and died July 6, 1835. Her mother was born February 10, 1783, and died December 14, 1865.

A. H. Funk, a son of Peter Funk, was born October 7, 1822. Peter Funk was of German descent and was born at Boonsboro, Maryland, August 14, 1782. He early came to Jefferson county, and married Harriet Hite, a native of this county. They had seven girls and five boys. A. H. Funk was married June 4, 1849, to Eller A. Taylor, a native of Spencer county, by whom he had nine children, of whom two boys and five girls are living. He was regularly apprenticed to learn the miller's trade, serving some five years. For thirty years he worked at his trade in a mill on the old homestead—one that has been in existence over a century. He and his family are members of the Christian church.

James T. Reid is of English descent, and is the oldest child of John Reid, a native of Maryland. John Reid emigrated to this county when seventeen years old. He married Esther Gilfilland, who was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1825. He was a tailor by trade, but devoted the greater part of his life to farming. James T. Reid was born March 25, 1826. On February 24, 1848, he married Rebecca H. Beard, who was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, May 4, 1833. They have had thirteen children, of whom three boys and seven girls are living. Mr. Reid's life long occupation has been that of a farmer, and he is one of the largest farmers of the eastern part of the county. He is a reading and a thinking man; was for a few years since elected magistrate, but resigned after serving two years.

J. W. Omer was born in Jefferson county on February 13, 1836. He is the seventh of twelve children of Jacob Omer, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, and the one year old his father emigrated to Kentucky, and preempted
of the land on a part of which J. W. now lives. The records show that this farm was taken up by — Hamer. This name was spelled according to the way it was pronounced, and it became Hamer, and then Omer. Jacob Omer married Persilla Curry in 1823. She was born May 5, 1804, and died February 10, 1880. They had twelve children. J. W. has always been a farmer and is a member of the Christian church. On December 12, 1869, he married Rebecca Harrison, of Jefferson county, Kentucky. She died September 12, 1878, leaving six children. On October 8, 1879, he married Alwetta Bruce, of Gallatin county, Kentucky.

J. M. Markwell was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on February 15, 1826. He is the seventh of eight children of William Markwell, who was also a native of the same county. His grandfather was one of the first settlers. His mother was Rhoda Pound, who was born in Nelson county, in 1793, but came to Jefferson county when quite young. J. M. Markwell is a farmer by occupation. On September 20, 1855, he was married to Catharine W. Markwell, who was born in Shelby county, January 7, 1839. They have seven children, four boys and three girls. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Fred Pound was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, April 7, 1817. His father, John Pound, was born in New Jersey, July 31, 1789; his father coming from Scotland. John Pound came to this county when a boy, perhaps a dozen years old, and always was a farmer. On November 10, 1808, he married Mary Boyer, of Jefferson county, who was born March 11, 1783. Five of their children lived to maturity. Fred Pound has followed his father's occupation. On October 7, 1838, he married Elizabeth C. Taylor. She was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, January 27, 1830. She bore eight children, of whom six are living—two boys and four girls. Dr. T. P. D. Pound, the second son, was born May 28, 1844. He attended McCowan's Forest Hill academy, and graduated at the Louisville Medical college in 1875, and is practicing near the homestead, in Seatonville precinct. He married Alice Stoul, of the same county, November 27, 1873. R. M. J. Pound was born June 28, 1842. He was educated in the same school as was his brother, and in 1860 graduated at the Louisville Law school, and practiced for five years in that city. Since 1861 he has been, save the time spent in Louisville, engaged in teaching. Since 1870 he has been managing a farm in Seatonville precinct. On April 10, 1879, he married Apphia M. Seaton, of Hall, Morgan county, Indiana. She is the daughter of Allen Seaton, a native of Kentucky.

J. W. Wigginton was born in Bullitt county, Kentucky, August 18, 1827. He was the fourth of nine children of F. Wigginton, who was born in 1787 in Virginia, and came to Kentucky when about nine years old. He married Jane Bridwell, a Virginian, then of Nelson county. J. W. Wigginton came to Jefferson county in 1848, where he remained for five years, and then removed to Spencer county, and remained several years in this and five years in Bullitt, and then returned to Jefferson county, where he is engaged in farming, which has been his life-long occupation. In December, 1848, he married Elizabeth J. Barnett, who was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, March 23, 1833. She is the daughter of Rev. W. P. Barnett, who was a native of Washington county. His wife was Sarah H. Royer, a native of Oldham county. J. W. Wigginton is the father of eight children—three boys and five girls. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

'Squire J. W. James is a native of Spencer county, Kentucky. He was born September 15, 1839, and is the second of three children of W. James, who was born in Washington county, Kentucky, in 1804. W. James married Elizabeth Markwell, in 1830. She was born in Jefferson county, in 1810. The James were pioneers from Maryland, and the Markwells from Virginia. Mr. W. James was a farmer, as is his son J. W. 'Squire J. W. James was educated in the public schools. In 1864 he came to Jefferson county, and began farming in this precinct. He is now changing his farm into a fruit farm. In 1857 he married Ellen Reasor, daughter of James A. Reasor, of Spencer county, who was formerly a resident of this county, and author of a valuable work on the treatment and cure of hogs. In 1874 and 1878 J. W. James was elected magistrate, and has served with credit in that capacity. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

Major Simpson Seaton Reynolds was born in Jefferson county, at Middletown, August 29,
FAIRMOUNT PRECINCT.

This section of the county contains some good land, an abundance of water, and has the advantages of the Bardstown pike, which highway runs through it from north to south. It has also many good orchards, and all kinds of fruits are thoroughly cultivated. The yield of fruits and berries forms one of the staple products and constitutes one of the industries of the people. The exhaustion has been great. Other lands have been rented, crops of different kinds made to alternate in such a way that what was taken out by one kind of grain was, in part at least, restored in nourishment by the substitution of some other kind. These natural advantages were, however, a detriment during the late war. Soldiers of either army were frequently on these grounds, not in battle array, but in camp. The citizens were between the two forces, and from the circumstances were compelled to support both. Food was abundant, and the art of cooking well understood, and it was not unusual for a squad of men, or an entire company, to march up to a house and make demands for subsistence. To refuse these requests was but to submit finally under terms more humiliating. Raids upon orchards, whiskey, and horses, were of frequent occurrence, and the oft-repeated story will be handed down by tradition in time to come.

THE FIRST STORE

The first store in this precinct was probably built in 1840 by A. C. Hays and his brother Charles. It was built at Hays' Springs, sixteen miles from Louisville. The partnership of these brothers continued until 1860, their business flourishing during that time. As the time one of the brothers went out, and the business was continued by the other until 1870. Since that time different ones have had possession.

The post-office was for many years at Hays' Springs, for the accommodation of the public in this precinct. It is now Fairmount.

MILLS

The first mill was built by John Smith on Cedar creek. He came to the county as early as 1810, bought a thousand acres of land, but afterwards went to Indiana, where he died in 1820. At the time this mill was in successful operation there was but one store and a bakery in Louisville, and Mr. Smith supplied the town with flour. He had an overshot wheel, plenty of water at that time (since then the stream has almost dried up), two run of stones—one for corn and the other for wheat, and a good patronage for many miles around. The city of Louisville needed but two sacks of flour each week for consumption at that time, which was usually supplied by strapping a bag of flour on a horse, mounting a boy on top of that, and sending through the thicket to the village. By starting early he could usually find his way there and back by nightfall. Mr. J. B. Smith, when a mere lad ten years of age, performed this journey twice a week and carried flour to Louisville for several
years. There was attached to this grist-mill a
good saw-mill. The millwright, Mr. Kirkpatrick,
who was by the way, a good one, also attended
to the saw-mill. The mill was finally purchased
by Mr. Jacob Shaeffer, who run it very success­
fully; but after he turned it over to his son-in-
law, a Mr. John Berne, for some reason it went
down.

Mr. J. B. Smith erected a grist-mill on Cedar
creek in 1851, and two or three years afterwards
a saw-mill. The business was good, but the trou­
blesome times of the war came on and the
mills were both burned. In 1859 he again built
both mills, putting in an engine and running by
steam this time. But in 1867 the property suf­
f ered by fire the second time. Mr. Smith has
been importuned many times by his neighbors
to rebuild, but having suffered twice the results
of incendiarism, at a cost of several thousand
dollars, he declined to do so.

Mr. J. B. Smith married a Miss Nancy Bell,
dughter of Robert Bell, who was one of the
first shoemakers in the precinct. He had no
shop, but would take his awl and last and go
from place to place seeking work.

CHURCH.

The old Chenoweth Run Baptist church, es­
 tablished as early as 1792, was the original place
of meeting in an early day for religious worship.
The Revs. Waller, Gupton, and Jackson were
some of the first preachers.

About 1820 the Reformed church was substi­
tuted, and that church has now become the
Christian church. The division that followed,
however, caused a new building to be erected in
this precinct on Cedar creek, and to which there
have been additions and a growing membership
up to this time. It now aggregates ninety-five
members. Rev. Columbus Vanarsdall is their
pastor; J. T. Bates, Sabbath-school superinten­
dent; Vanarsdall, moderator; J. W. Maddox, clerk.
Mr. Maddox has been clerk of this church for
over twenty years. The deacons are: John T.
Bates, W. V. Hall. Trustees are: R. W. Hawk­
ins, W. V. Hall, J. W. Maddox. The old build­
ing was erected some forty years ago. Mrs.
Maddox, mother of J. W. Maddox, now dead,
was an untiring Christian worker, both in and
out of church work. She was a member of many
years standing in this church.

The Presbyterian church is an old organiza­
tion also, having a history that reaches back to
1800, when Rev. James Vance, one of the
first preachers, ministered to this people. The
Revs. James Marshall, Harvey Logan, James
Hawthorne, William King, William Rice, and
others since that time have preached here.
The new building was erected in 1870. Rev. S. S. Tay­
or is the pastor in charge. The elders are: Wil­
liam Morrison, W. Johnson, Peter Baker, and
Joseph Becker; the deacons are: Moses Johnson,
Thomas Moore, Clarence Sprowl. William Mor­
rison is the superintendent of the Sabbath
school. The membership is about seventy.
This church has suffered in the bitter contest be­
tween the North and the South, and the division
caused in its membership then still continues to ex­
ist.

The Northern church still continues to hold
services in the same house occasionally. A Rev.
Mr. McDonald is their preacher. The elders are:
Noah Cartwright, William Berry, and Jeffer­
sion Rush.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Francis Maddox was born in Culpepper
county, Virginia, July 14, 1811. His father,
John Maddox, came with his family to Shelby
county, Kentucky, in 1816, where he remained
until his death. He married Mary McSuther­
land, a Virginian. Francis was the fourth of six
children, four boys and two girls. He received
only a limited education in the subscription
schools, and has always worked at farming. It
was nearly thirty-two years ago that he moved to
his present farm in Fairmount precinct, Jefferson
county, Kentucky. In 1836 he married Harriet
N. Craley, by whom he had ten children, three
boys and three girls now living. John, the oldest
of the boys, is now managing his farm as a fruit
farm. John W. on October 7, 1862, married
Lucretia J. Shaw, daughter of Robert W. Shaw,
of Jefferson county. They have four children.
Mr. John Maddox is one of the teachers of the
county. He began teaching when nineteen, and
has taught more or less since. He was born
December 27, 1840, and his wife October 13,
1845.

L. T. Bates was born in Jefferson county on
June 18, 1843. His father, a farmer, was born
in the same county July 19, 1806. He married
Rebecca Wells, a native of Bullitt county, by
HISTORY OF THE OHIO FALLS COUNTIES.

whom he had seven children, five sons and two daughters. L. T. Bates is a farmer, at which he has always been engaged in Fairmount precinct. On October 3, 1868, he married Sarah M. Johnson; she was born October 13, 1848. Her father, Jacob Johnson, was born on the White river, Indiana, August 6, 1809. He was a blacksmith by trade, but during later life was a farmer and nurseryman. Jacob Johnson died in 1875. He married February 21, 1823, Sarah Guthrie, who was born in Jefferson county May 4, 1805; she was the youngest daughter of James Guthrie, a native of Delaware. James Guthrie came to Kentucky in 1811. After residing a few years in Kentucky he returned to the East and married a Miss Welch, who lived but a short time. He, about 1786, married Eunice Paul, née Cooper, a Jersey woman. They had nine children. She died in 1859.

J. B. Smith was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on April 3, 1810, but was reared in Jefferson county. He is the oldest of thirteen children of Adam Smith, who was born at Lynn station. The father of Adam; John Smith, came from Pennsylvania, and was one of the first settlers of Jefferson county. Adam sided his father to erect and run a mill on Cedar creek. Adam married Sally Ballard in 1809. J. B. Smith, like his father, is a miller by trade, but has not milled any since his mills burned some fourteen years ago. On July 26, 1835, he married Nancy Bell, a native of Jefferson county, and daughter of Thomas Bell, of Virginia, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mrs. Smith died March 11, 1880.

Frank O. Carrithers was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, December 25, 1835. When about two years of his father moved to Bullitt county, Kentucky. His father, Charles T. Carrithers was born March 12, 1809, in Spencer county, Kentucky. He married Elizabeth Dunbar, who was born in that county, January 30, 1810, and died February 19, 1881. There were five children: John A., Frank O., Nancy J., Mary E., and Andrew T. Frank O. was educated in the home schools and academies and has followed the calling of his father—farming. He moved to Fairmount precinct about sixteen years ago, where he has since managed a large stock and grain farm. On January 8, 1858, he married Sidney Ann Mills. She was born April 22, 1837, and was a daughter of Isaac Mills. Their children are—Charles L, William T., Alfred, George E., Adam Clay, Sarah E., Robert F., and Mary J. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife of the Reformed.

Dr. A. R. Grove was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, June 5, 1835. He is the eighth of nine children of Isaac Grove, who was born August 7, 1796. In 1816 he married Celia Pierpoint. In 1826 they moved from Culpeper county, Virginia, to Kentucky. When quite young the medical profession presented attractions to the doctor, and after receiving a first-rate academical education he began the study of medicine, meanwhile spending considerable time in teaching. His instructor was Dr. J. S. Seaton, of Jefferson town precinct, with whom he remained two years, until 1857, attending lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, and graduating in the spring of 1857. Immediately after, he was elected resident graduate of the city hospital, which position he held two years. In 1859 he began to practice medicine in Jefferson town precinct, Jefferson county, Kentucky, where he remained until 1864, when he removed to Hay's Spring, in the precinct where he yet resides and is still engaged in professional duties. Besides his practice he is one of the largest farmers of the county. On August 26, 1843, was born Frances Hays, whom he married December 3, 1861. This marriage has been blest with four children, three of whom are living—Mary E., Charles L, and Lillie Belle.

R. W. Hawkins was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, March 10, 1822. His father, Moses B. Hawkins, was born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1791, and when eighteen, moved to Franklin county, Kentucky. He, in 1816, married Lucinda Hawkins, by whom he had two children. In about two years she died, and in 1820 he married Pamela Alsop, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia. By this wife he had twelve children, R. W. being the second. When R. W. was a small boy his father removed into the woods near Memphis, where they remained for some time. When he was about age he returned to his native county and attended the Kentucky Military Institute. During these years he was engaged at teaching also. After leaving the institute and while teaching he began read-
ing law, but the business he was then engaged upon did not permit him to finish this profession.

He after this was engaged in trade at Bridgeport, and afterwards founded the town Consolation. In 1852 he came to Jefferson county and has since been engaged as a fruit grower and farmer. On December 24, 1850, he was married to Martha J. Porter, daughter of Dr. James Porter, of Fairmount. She was born June 13, 1826. They have had eight children—four boys and three girls living. Mr. Hawkins is of English descent, being a descendant of Sir John Hawkins, who was admiral of the British navy during Queen Elizabeth's reign. His ancestors were among the first ac­cessions to the colonies of Newport and James­town.

H. H. Tyler was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, August 20, 1854. He is the second child of Answell Tyler, who was born in Indiana in about 1815, and died in 1865. He was appren­ticed to learn the wheelwright's trade, but ran away and came to Kentucky when about fifteen. He was a wheelwright and cooper by trade but worked principally at the first and at farming. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Welch, on May 9, 1850, and was the father of four boys, of whom three are living. H. H. Tyler married Rosa Funk, daughter of A. Funk, of Seatonville, on December 23, 1875. She was born February 25, 1855. They have two boys and one girl. Both are members of the Christian church.

MEADOW LAWN PRECINCT.

The general supposition has been that that portion of Jefferson county lying above Loui­sville is far more healthy and fertile than this portion. For want of drainage it has not been so conducive to health, but since the country has been undergoing a marked change in the way of improvement, the malarial and other noisome vapors are disappearing, the land is increasing in fertility and value, and the former peat bogs and swamp have become well cultivated farms that now bespeak prosperity.

The soil, generally medium or fair, can still he improved by drainage and many of the advan­tages are yet undeveloped. The precinct is very irregular in shape, has a breadth in one place of some eight miles and at the extreme or southern end of this political division is but about a mile in width.

One hundred and fifty votes are polled here. The schools—of which there are some good ones—are patronized by a floating attendance of one hundred and fifteen scholars.

Mill creek flows through the northeastern portion of the precinct, but Pond stream, with its numerous little tributaries, drains most of its soil. It has also good highways, the Salt River road being the principal one. A branch of the Louis­ville, Nashville & Cincinnati Southern railroad traverses its entire length from north to south, affording good opportunities for reaching the city.

Some farms under a good state of cultivation are found here and there; that of Alanson Moorman is very large, consisting of some twelve hundred acres. He also, as do some others, pays considerable attention to the cultivation of fruit.

The citizens of this precinct have ever been zealous of their spiritual welfare and have had organizations of a religious character since a time out of mind. The eldest religious society is probably the Methodist. This society has a building near Valley Station, erected some forty years ago. The membership is large, consisting of some eighty persons.

The Baptist society is not so old, the organi­zation having been effected only about fifteen years ago. Rev. Mr. Powers is yet, and probably was their first minister. The membership is about one hundred and fifty. They have a good and handsome church building.

There is also a Campbellite church in the pre­cinct.

TWO MILE TOWN.

One of the most prominent and useful of the early settlers of this part of the county was Mr. George Hickes. Probably no man of Jefferson county did more for his part of the section of country, or was more public-spirited, than was this man. The history of Two Mile Town is, to a great extent, the history of his life. The first saw-mill, the first grist-mill, the first card­ing-machine and fulling-mill, as well as the first church organization, were established principally by his energy and perseverance. He it was who
first saw the necessity of cultivating and encouraging all varieties of the choicest fruits, and early took the opportunity of visiting Pennsylvania to secure plants and trees for this purpose. He had a like desire to encourage the raising of the best of stock, and accordingly took measures in this direction, which to-day have reached results that point to the noble spirit manifested by a self-sacrificing man.

The people of Two Mile Town—revere the name of this man. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1762; was without resources to gain a livelihood save his own hands; married in the course of time, and he and his wife Paulina moved to Ohio, where he afterwards purchased a farm, and after putting the same under repair sold it at a good round figure—such is the reward of industry—and moved to Kentucky and settled upon a four hundred acre tract of land, the homestead being where Mrs. Hickes now resides. He came to this region about 1790. The Indians had been troublesome, but the block and station-houses of so frequent use previous to this time were less resorted to by the inhabitants. Buffaloes were still numerous and roved between the cane brake and the prairie, but they all disappeared before the year 1877. Bears were plentiful, and as they made visits up and down Bear Grass creek, would occasionally pounce upon a hog. Wildcats and panthers often exhibited their fondness for young pigs, and it was difficult to preserve sheep from their ravages.

The division of land in this part of the county, the same as in all Kentucky, was irregular and always located with reference to the wish of the proprietor regardless of regularity or of the shape or form of other tracts adjoining. This not only occasioned crooked roads and ill-shaped tracts, but, owing to confusion of titles, much trouble. This was a matter of so much consequence that it deterred or retarded emigration rather more than the fertility of the soil hastened it for a time.

Mr. Hickes having purchased his land, built a stone house about the year 1796, the first of the kind in the county. It was built of stone taken from the creek and quarry near by, and was so substantially built as to withstand the storms of nearly a century of time, and is still standing as a monument to the enterprise and industry of that day. In later years an addition was built to this structure, increasing its size.

The first business enterprise was a carding and fulling machine. The mill was built on Bear Grass creek, on land now owned by E. J. Hickes, Esq. Previous to this time this whole region of Kentucky, and probably the State itself, had not the advantages afforded by such a mill. The common hand-card was used, the spinning-wheel, and hand-loom. Flax was raised, each family raising a half-acre or an acre, as family necessity required, the same pulled in season, then bleached, afterwards broke, hackeled, and the tow and flax separated—bags, pants, and coarse cloth made of one, while the more delicate, stringy fibers of the other were woven into bolts, out of which a finer quality of goods was made for sheets, shirt, etc. This additional enterprise not only benefited the early settlers of this immediate neighborhood, but brought custom from other portions of the State.

The early settlers were also in much need of some device for grinding their corn and wheat. Previously the hand-mill was used. This consisted of many devices—any process in which sufficient friction could be brought to bear on the grain to pulverize or grind it was in use. Some would own a pair of stones, and by a singular device would have one fastened to one end of a pole, the other end being so fastened into the crack of the wall or ceiling as to allow sufficient motion for the upper stone to be revolved upon the lower. Sometimes a pestle attached to a swinging pole, was made to descend in a mortar made of a stone or stump, and sometimes the corn was parched, then eaten. Wheat was frequently boiled; in short, various were the methods devised to reduce the raw material to a palatable state. No greater improvement was needed at that time than that of a grist-mill, and Mr. George Hickes with his usual foresight erected a building on the south branch of the Bear Grass for this purpose.

This mill was patronized by citizens of the whole country—and yet in that early day the settlements were so sparse it was not kept busy. To economize time and at the same time further the interests of the new settlement he erected and much needed a saw-mill was attached, being likewise the first of the kind in the country.

Previous to the erection of this mill, huts or
houses were made of hewed logs or logs undressed and as they came from the forest. The cracks, if filled at all, were chinked with blocks of wood or chips, then daubed with mortar made of mud. The window spaces were rather longer than broad—there being the space of one log nearly the length of the house left for a series of glass, fitted in one continuous chain of window sash. Beds were improvised by the use of one forked stick at suitable distances from the sides of the room and from the corner, into the forks of which the ends of the railing and end board or stick were laid, with the other ends mortised into the side walls of the cabin. Upon these was laid a net work of wood, and upon the latter beds of such material as they then had to make.

The saw-mill furnished boards out of which not only frame houses were in part constructed, but all kinds of furniture—tables, chairs, benches, floors, etc.—assumed a neater, more tasteful form, and many were the uses made of lumber.

George Hikes had four sons: Jacob, John, George, and Andrew; and three daughters. Jacob, the eldest son, married and settled just northwest of the homestead, and received as a part of his patrimony the fulling machine; George, the grist-mill; John, the carding machine; and Andrew, land, it being part of the homestead place.

TAN-YARD.

No attempt was made in early days to dress and cure hides or skins, but in the course of time William Brown started a tan-yard near Jeffersonville—the first probably in Kentucky. This yard was also of great use and marked an important event in the improvement of the age.

BREWERY.

From the day Noah got drunk the people of every clime have tipped at the glass. Whether or no, the sons of Kentucky would make no exception to this rule. If they drank much whiskey, however, they said it was pure and would do no harm, besides there was no market for corn, save as it was made into liquor and that was made for drink. Their beverages were unadulterated, and a tonic just before breakfast was a good incentive to rise early and work till 8 o'clock, and then it became a good appetizer for the morning meal when taken at that hour.

Colonel Duop, seeing the need of a brewery, erected one on the Bardstown road, between 'Squire Hikes' and the city. Barley and hops unadulterated were used for making beer. In the course of time—civilization advanced—the inventive genius of man made rapid progress in the fine art of murder; why not improvement in the manufacturing of beverages? Consequently corn or oats was found to serve just as well, provided beech shavings were used to furnish the color. Corn and oats were not as good as hops or barley, but they were cheaper, and the eye was so pleasantly deceived by the appearance of the article that the excuse was substituted for the taste. Colonel Duop was not successful, however, and the enterprise in all its purity went down. His beer was not intoxicating enough to supply the demands of the frenzied trade.

In later years George Hikes established a distillery, but that also failed, for some cause or other, and since that time Louisville has been taxed for the miserable little quantity consumed in this precinct. It was better by far that breweries and distilleries such as were established by these men, had succeeded. There would have been less crime committed there than is now, in consequence of there being no poisonous beverages to indulge in. The pure whiskey then was used extensively and mixed with herbs and roots as an antidote to malaria, and the treatment was efficacious.

MAGISTRACY.

Each precinct of Jefferson county is under the official jurisdiction of two justices of the peace. It has ever seemed necessary to a true condition of peace that force be at hand. The one is the complement to the other, and can be used in enforcing obedience to the other.

The early records belonging to this department of county government have been lost, but tradition points to George Hikes as one of the first justices of the peace in the precinct. He held the office for a time, and it is probably needless to remark that during his magistracy the people ever found a true friend in the interests of right and justice. Colonel Duop filled this position also for a number of years under the old constitution, and each of these men became sheriff of the county, that office always being filled by the oldest representative of the
when the old constitution was changed and
the judges of all the courts were elected by the
people, George W. Hikes, the son of George
Hikes and father of the present Squire Edward
J. Hikes, was the first justice of the peace of
Two Mile Town, and served in that capacity
twelve to sixteen years. He died in June, 1849.
His father, George Hikes, died in the year 1832.

AN INCIDENT.

The peace of Two Mile Town has had but
little cause for complaint outside of a few cases,
the people having been usually the friends of
law and order; but previous to the war there
crept into the precinct a pest that was short­
y abated. One Paschal Craddock settled
near where the present George Hikes now
resides. His nature was bold and aggressive,
but his workings were effected through accomp­
lices, he himself never participating directly.
The greatest fault this man possessed seems to
have been that of an inordinate desire to steal
and drive off stock of all kinds. The citizens
would miss a hog, a sheep, or a steer from their
drove or flock and the country would be scoured
after the missing animals, but always with no
success—and sometimes not only one animal
would be gone but he would enter premises after
night and frequently take his pick from droves.
As usual, every fault finds the man out, nor was
this an exception. The thefts were so enormous
that they seemed like the operations of band­
its, and the neighbors took steps towards sup­
pressing the evil. The act of driving sixteen hogs
from a neighbor's sty into his own, preparatory to
an early killing on the next morning, was the last
grand theft sufficient to arouse the vengeance of
the precinct. A meeting of the citizens was held
and Mr. Craddock and two of his accomplices
received timely warning that they must leave the
neighborhood within the space of six months. In
view of his property they also accompanied this
order with an offer to buy him out, the people
offering to give him a good price for his land.
This money was raised by subscription.

The two accomplices took the hint and left
the country, but Craddock, with a stubbornness
equal to his meanness, failed to comply, and ere
he lived out his six months a little stray ven­
gance overtook him, and Paschal Craddock was
no more.

COLORED CITIZENS.

The negroes, in number about the same as
previous to the war, are making some advance­
ment over their former condition. The emanci­
pation act found this a people who took no care
of themselves—no thought of the morrow—and
were without parallel imprudent and improvi­
dent. They had been accustomed during their
servitude to have their wants attended to by
others; their sick were visited by hands com­
petent to administer, and nurses were supplied
by their superiors. A due regard was had for
clothing that always kept them comfortable and
warm. Such was their condition before the war,
and after that event their want of a dependence
found them almost helpless.

The negroes, as a general thing, had been
friends to their masters in this precinct. Masters
who regarded them property by right of in­
heritance, and speculated but little in negro
traffic, and who did for these ignorant people
many acts of kindness, are remembered
even to this day. This people have made
some progress, and under leadership of a few
who are above the average, are advancing rapidly.
They built themselves a comfortable church
building in 1870, receiving much help financially
from the white citizens. This building cost about
four hundred dollars, and is situated on the
Newburg road. Their first preacher was a colored
man, formerly a slave for Mr. Kellar. He had
been taught to read by Mrs. Hikes. He was
named after Mr. Kellar (Mrs. Hikes' father), who
was a friend to the colored people. Harry King,
now ninety years of age, bought by Mr. Hikes,
when he was thirty years old, is at present their
pastor. He has been now sixty years in Mr.
Hikes' employ. The membership of this church
is about one hundred.

The first church in the precinct was built by
the Baptist society about the time George Hikes
came to the county, Rev. Mr. Walker being one of
the first pastors in charge. The question of close
communion was one which gave the organization
some trouble, and was the real cause of the final
overthrow later on. The first building was a
stone structure erected about the year 1798-99,
on the north bank of Bear Grass, on the Taylors­
ville pike. The attendance upon service at this
point necessitated the membership coming so far that when the country got older the congregation divided up, forming out of this one church three new societies, one of which still retains the name of Bear Grass, and is located at the original site.

Jeffersonville and Newburg are the localities at which are situated the other branches.

A COINCIDENCE.

A remarkable coincidence worthy of record is found in the history of two women of this precinct. Their history in brief is this: Mrs. Heckembush and Mrs. Bammer, strangers to each other, left Germany, their native country, at the same time, sailed over in the same vessel, each sold her passage way from New Orleans to Louisville, both coming to this precinct; both joined the Methodist Episcopal church the same day, and were married the same day. Each had one son, and both died on the same day.

SCHOOLS.

The school system of Kentucky needs some improvement before the State can have as good schools as are found in some of her sister States. There have been good teachers who always, in spite of any legislation, succeeded in working up an educational interest in this direction, and such has been the case here.

The first school of this precinct, of which the oldest representative has any recollection, was taught about the year 1792 by Professor Jones. The building, a rude affair, was built where the Bardstown pike makes a turn near the toll-gate, or where George W. Hikes now lives. The windows were generally long and made by leaving out one log. A big ten-plate stove that would take wood three feet long, and desks made of slabs laid on pins put in the wall.

School generally began about seven o'clock in the morning and was kept up till late in the evening. There was no school law, but each parent paid a subscription tax in proportion to his financial ability. Teachers generally boarded "round," and in this way one good turn was made to serve another.

The books in use then were Webster's spelling book, Pike's arithmetic, Kirkam's grammar, no geographies or readers, but some history, or probably the life of Washington, was used as a substitute for a reader. Afterwards the New and the Old Testaments were used for advanced scholars.

The original methods for instructing pupils were quite severe, it generally being conceded that what could not be taken in by close application of the mind should be "strapped on the back." This method of applying knowledge, however, worked in other ways than in the right. An aged citizen, in speaking of the schools, says that the fear that attended the pupils, especially those quite young, was so great that in consequence many egregious blunders were made that otherwise would not have been. In reading a passage in Webster's spelling book which reads: "The farmers were plowing up the field," he made a blunder by saying "the farmers were blowing up the field," the mistake made being due to the constant dread at the time that he would receive a blow from his teacher's ferrule did he make a mistake, but like the orator who wished to say "he bursted his boiler," got it "he biled his burster."

After the district schools were established, in 1841 or 1842, more rapid progress was made in the cause of education. Mr. Games Yorston taught at this time, for a period of seven years. His methods of instruction were different, as was also his system of government. The colored people have a school in the precinct also.

The land in this precinct grows the best of grass. Advantage has been taken of this fact, and many of the fields turned into pasture lands for cows. There are one-half dozen good dairies in Two Mile Town alone. There are also good orchards, and some attention is paid to the raising of all kinds of fruits, the same as vegetables. The market furnished at Louisville is of great advantage to gardeners. Early in the season produce is shipped North; but as the southern crop is exhausted first, later in the season products can be shipped South. This is particularly true as regards small fruits and vegetables.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Edward J. Hikes was born April 29, 1817, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, and has ever resided upon the old homestead with the exception of four years in Illinois. His father, George Hikes, came from Pennsylvania in 1790. Mr. Hikes was married in 1838 to Miss Paulina
Kellar, of Moultrie county, Illinois, daughter of A. H. Kellar, of Oldham county, Kentucky. This union has been blessed with ten children, only seven of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Hikes are members of the Christian church, as are also their children. Mr. Hikes is magistrate at the present time and is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens.

W. W. Goldsmith, M. D., was born in this State July 4, 1823. When nine years of age he went to New York city where he lived till he was twenty-seven, then came to Kentucky and located in Jefferson county. Mr. Goldsmith studied medicine in New York and graduated in 1844. He was married in 1846 to Miss Ellenor Godman, of Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of John D. Godman, of Philadelphia. They have had five children. Mr. Goldsmith's father, Dr. Alban Goldsmith, taught the first class in medicine in Louisville, and was well known in medical circles. The place where Mr. Goldsmith now lives was once used as a block-house by the old settlers when in danger of the Indians.

William H. Fredrick was born March 16, 1816, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and ever has been a resident of this State. His father, Samuel Fredrick, was a native of Jefferson county. His grandfather, August Fredrick, came from Germany in an early year, and settled in Jefferson precinct and was one of the pioneers of this part of the State. His mother was a daughter of Abijah Sweartinger, who was one of the early settlers on Floyd's fork. Mr. Fredrick was married, September 24, 1843, to Mrs. A. Voel, widow of Samuel A. Voel, of Jefferson county. Her maiden name was Chrisler, being a daughter of Fielding Chrisler, a brother of Jesse Chrisler, of Harrods Creek. Mrs. Fredrick has had a family of eight children, six of whom are living. Mr. Fredrick is a Free Mason. He has represented the county in the Legislature two sessions, and is now Senator from Jefferson county. The district in which he was elected is composed of Jefferson county and the first and second wards of Louisville.

Mathew Meddis, one of the old residents of Jefferson county, was born June 5, 1804, on Floyd's fork, and has ever resided in the county. His father, Godfrey Meddis, came from Maryland in an early day. He died in New Orleans in 1815. Mr. Meddis, the subject of this sketch, was married July 28, 1836, to Miss Elfa Seaton, of Jefferson county. They have six children all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Meddis are members of the Christian church; also two of the children.

William O. Armstrong was born February 23, 1815, in Louisville, and resided in the city till 1874, when he moved into the country where we now find him most pleasantly situated on a farm of one hundred acres of good land. His house is located on the highest point of land between Louisville and Bardstown. Mr. Armstrong was married November 10, 1870, to Miss Sally Womack, of Middletown precinct. They have four children: Bessie L., Georgie V., Willie F., and Mary E. Mrs. Armstrong is a member of the Christian church.

Robert Ayars was born May 22, 1804, in Salem county, New Jersey. He remained here till 1822, when he went to Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in some iron works till 1829, when he came to Louisville, and was in business about three years. He then bought a farm upon which we now find him. It contains three hundred and twenty-five acres. He was married June 14, 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Hikes, of Jefferson county. They have had eight children, five of whom are living. Mr. Ayars was formerly a Free Mason, and has served as magistrate nearly thirty years.

Edward B. Ayars was born July 9, 1827, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. His father, Robert Ayars, resides but a short distance from him. Mr. Ayars was married April 24, 1873, to Miss Georgie B. Hikes, an adopted daughter of George Hikes. They have three children. Mrs. Ayars is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Ayars is a Free Mason. He served four years in the Federal army in the Second Kentucky regiment.

Paul Disher was born June 7, 1816, in Baden, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1835, and at once came to Kentucky, and settled near Louisville, where he resided several years, then moved into the country where his widow and family now live. He was married April 19, 1845, to Miss Teresia Huber, of Germany. They have nine children. Mr. Disher died August 17, 1872. He was a member of the Catholic church.

Charles Weistein was born July 23, 1844, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. His father, Jacob
Wetstein, came from Switzerland in about 1825, and settled in Kentucky, where he lived till 1877, when he went to Switzerland on a visit and died in his native country. Mr. Wetstein was married in 1871 to Miss Carrie Baringer, of Jefferson county, daughter of John E. Baringer. They have had two children. One is living. Mr. and Mrs. Wetstein are members of the Methodist church. He is also a Knight of Honor.

Frederick Baringer was born August 8, 1818, in Jefferson county, and has ever resided in the State. His father, Jacob Baringer, was a native of Germany, and came to America in 1817, and was one of the old settlers. Mr. Baringer has a farm of seventy-three acres of excellent land. He was married in 1843 to Miss Catherine Basler, of Louisville. They had four children. He was married the second time in 1859 to Miss Sophia Edinger, of Pennsylvania, daughter of George Edinger. They had five children by this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Baringer are members of the Methodist church.

JEFFERSONTOWN PRECINCT.

The history of the earliest or original settlers of this section is but tradidionary. It would be gratifying always to know who first spied out the land, afterwards moved to the place; how and from whence he came; where he settled, and in order to up each of the new comers and treat of their arrivals similarly, but the remoteness of these events precludes such mention. We can only reach the times of the Revolution, and learn something in regard to the settlers in general.

Probably as early, and certainly not long after the survey made by Captain Thomas Bullitt, agent for Mary and William College, in 1773, the Tylers settled in this precinct near Jeffersontown. There were three of these men—Moses, Robert and Ned. They experienced hardships common to all early settlers, and to Indian warfare.

Nelson Tyler, son of Moses, was born in 1790; and died in 1874 at the advanced age of eighty-four years. One descendant of the Tylers married a Shaw, and afterwards, while hunting horses early one morning, was himself with a negro servant, captured by the Indians and murdered. His wife was taken prisoner, was treated very well, and afterwards taken to Canada, where under the British she received worse treatment than at the hands of the Indians.

James Guthrie, an old settler in the southern part of this precinct, was born in 1749. His father, William Guthrie, was a native of Ireland. James Guthrie came to Kentucky in 1780; was an Indian fighter, and was the custom in those days, had recourse to his block-house to defend himself against their wily attacks. He built a stone house at Fern creek—still standing—in 1794, which in 1812 was badly shaken by an earthquake, and after many years became unsafe in consequence.

William Goose, Sr., was also an early settler, coming to Jeffersontown about 1790, from Pennsylvania. The Blankenbakers, a large family, came about the same time. Mr. Goose was a wagon-maker. The Zilharts were also very early settlers. Phillip and George erected a wagon-shop, the first of the Kind in Jeffersontown. Mr. Goose had a family of eight children. The late William Goose was the first wheelwright in the village, and made spinning-wheels, also chairs, and did cabinet work. Jacob Hoke was also an early settler, coming here as early as 1795. He purchased of Colonel Frederick Geiger four hundred acres of land and erected a stone house, now the property of William O. Ragland, in 1799. This house is still standing. At that time there was a block-house on Colonel Anderson’s tract of land, at Lynn Station, which had been of service to the early settlers, but the last raid of the Indians was made about this time, when seeking some horses, after which the settlers lived without being disturbed. Colonel Geiger came from Maryland about the year 1796—97. He was colonel in the War of 1812, and fought at the battle of Tippecanoe. His regiment was made up of men around Louisville. He sold here and moved down where Wash Davis now lives, where he had between three and four hundred acres of land. He was of some kin to the Funk family, and married the second time, his last wife being Margaret Yenawine, who was also related to A. Hoke’s wife. William Shaw, who was killed, bought one hundred acres of land off the Sturges farm, and settled on...
Chenoweth run, just above Andrew Hoke. His son William was taken prisoner when a man, but escaped, came home and later participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, where he was shot and afterwards died from the effects of the wound. George Pomeroy came in 1791-92. He was also chased by the Indians but not captured. He settled near Mr. Hoke's place, on the run. His son, James Pomeroy, was a distinguished teacher in the Jeffersontown school for many years.

Major Abner Field settled here about 1790, a mile and a half west of Jeffersontown. His sons, Alexander and John, became distinguished men in the Government employ.

The Funks were very early and settled at the Forks of Bear Grass. The son of John Funk (Peter) was major of the horse at the battle of Tippecanoe. Joe Funk was a captain at that time and afterwards a colonel in that war.

James H. Sturges came as early as 1776. He then owned the place now in the possession of A. Hoke. His name was cut in the bark of a tree with the date of 1776. His sons became eminent men. William H. Pope married his daughter, and was afterward one of the clerks of the county court.

Martin Stucky, Philip Zilholt, Dr. Ross, and the Warwicks, were all early settlers in this precinct.

MILLS.

Funk's Mill on Floyd's fork below Seatonville, was the oldest one, and was patronized extensively until Augustus Frederick built one just below Jeffersontown about the year 1800. He had also a saw-mill near Jeffersontown. The stream now is hardly strong enough to turn a grindstone, such having been the effect of clearing the lands on the creeks and rivulets.

CHURCHES.

In a very early day the German Reformed society built a small log church, very plain in style, which they used some few years. Rev. Mr. Zink, a Lutheran, preached to this people for several years. Sometimes other preachers would call this way. The old church was torn down and a union church was built by all the denominations in 1816. This was made of brick. The walls were not built solidly owing to the brick not having been burnt as they should have been, and in a few years the building was worthless, and a stone church was built by the same denominations about the year 1820, and soon after this, the Lutheran denomination, feeling able of themselves, built a church. The present pastor of this church is Rev. J. E. Lerch. The church has a membership of about seventy-eight.

The German Reformed established in 1809, is still in a flourishing condition. The Lutherans, established before 1800, is the church that is non est.

The Methodist Episcopal society built a large brick church building just before the war, and the society was a flourishing one for a number of years.

The New-school Baptists bought their church occupancy in the Masonic hall from the Presbyterians about ten years ago.

The Presbyterians, who were originally strong, have about lost their identity.

The Christian church has just put up a large new building. Their first building was erected about 1836, but the organization dates farther back than that.

The colored people have two churches, a Baptist and a Methodist, both of which are flourishing.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Farmers' and Fruit Growers' association was established in 1880. The society put up a shed two hundred feet long at Fern City, on grounds in all comprising fifteen acres of land, and fenced the whole. The officers of this association for the present are: President, John Decker; vice president, E. J. Hikes; secretary, Bryant Williams; treasurer, Moses Johnson. There is also a board of twelve directors. The success of this enterprise was guaranteed to the people of Jeffersontown last year, when the most sanguine expectations were realized. Fruits, vegetables, and everything, in fact, raised and manufactured by farmers and their wives, graced the tables at this fair, and much encouragement was given to agriculturists in attendance.

ORIGINAL PRICES.

In early days the people of this part of the county paid for calico fifty cents per yard, corn twenty to twenty-five cents per bushel, wheat fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel, oats twenty
to twenty-five cents per bushel, rye fifty cents per bushel. Hired help could be had for six or seven dollars per month, and other articles in proportion.

**THE LOUISVILLE AND TAYLORSVILLE PIKE**

was commenced in 1849. Mr. Andrew Hoke was one of the original directors, and still serves in that capacity. Mr. Ed. Brisco is president of the company. Dr. Stout is secretary. There is also a board of directors.

**JEFFERSONTOWN**

now has a population of three hundred and fifty. It was laid out in 1805 by Mr. Bruner, and at first called Brunersville. One of the first settlers of this town was George Wolf. He afterwards moved to Indiana, and his sons became distinguished men in politics.

**THE WAR OF 1812.**

There were many men who volunteered from this precinct for that war. It would be impossible to give, with data at hand, a complete list of those who did go. A company of men was raised round about Jeffersontown. Captain Quiry, who raised this company, paid his men for enlisting, a bounty of fifty cents. A number of the citizens also participated in the Mexican war.

**BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.**

J. A. Winand, son of Jacob Winand, was born in Jefferson county January 20, 1836. Jacob was the son of Phillip, who was a Pennsylvanian and was born in 1798 in Jefferson county. He married in 1824 Christiana Hoke, daughter of Adam Hoke. John A. Winand was educated in the common schools and has always been a farmer. January 20, 1857, he married Sarah Briscoe, daughter of Squire Jacob Briscoe, of Jeffersontown precinct, in which precinct they live. They have six children—William A., J. Edward, Blanche, Mollie, Anna, and Lillie P.

William L. Hawes is of German descent and was born October 25, 1815. His father, Jacob Hawes, went to Jefferson county from Bourbon county, Kentucky, when William was six years old. Jacob Hawes, in 1812, married Fannie, daughter of David Omer. William was educated in the common schools, and his occupation from boyhood to the present time has been that of a farmer. In 1851 he married Matilda, daughter of John Nett, long a resident of the county. She was born in Jefferson county in 1825. They have five children, two boys and three girls. He is a member in good standing of the Baptist church.

Franklin Garr was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, November 21, 1836. He is the seventh son and eleventh child of twelve children of Benjamin Garr, who was born in Virginia in 1789. He married Nancy Smith, a native of that State, January 8, 1815. In 1828 they came to Jefferson county. Franklin Garr was educated in the common schools. His occupation is that of farming. In 1839 he married Mary Chenowith, daughter of Steven O. Chenowith. She was born in 1838. They had but one child, Charley, born July 20, 1863. Mrs. Garr departed this life in 1867. Mr. Garr resides upon and manages his farm in Jeffersontown precinct.

Jacob Wells was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, March 21, 1811. His father was John H. Wells, a native of Virginia, and a soldier of the War of 1812. He married, in 1813, Amelia Fox, who was born in South Carolina July 8, 1793. They had eleven children, of whom eight grew to maturity. When Jacob was eleven years old his father moved near Mount Washington, Bullitt county, at which place he received his education. He learned the stonemason's trade of his father, and worked at this for many years. For ten years prior to the war he and his brother, N. P. Wells, carried on a tombstone establishment in Jeffersontown. At this time Jacob Wells retired from business. N. P. Wells was born at Mount Washington, Bullitt county, December 17, 1829. He learned the stonemason's trade, and has been in that business since 1850, and now has a shop at Jeffersontown. He married Elizabeth Leatherman, daughter of Joseph Leatherman, of Jefferson county. She was born April 15, 1842.

A. E. Tucker was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, July 10, 1848. He is the third child of Hazel Tucker, an old-timer of the county and precinct. Hazel Tucker was born in Spencer county in May, 1796. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Nancy Cooper, by whom he had six children. He was a member of the Baptist church. He died May 23, 1875. Albert was educated in the Jeffersontown college, and like his father is a farmer. On March 12, 1874, he married Mary Jones, who was born in
November, 1848. They have three children—William, Thomas, and Mabel.

John Nelson Tyler was born in Jefferson precinct, Jefferson county, on September 28, 1825. He is the sixth of eight children of Allen Tyler, a native of the same county. The father of Allen was Moses Tyler, who, with his brothers, William and Edward, immigrated into the same county during Indian times from Virginia. William was for a time a captive of the natives. Allen married Phoebe Blakenbaker, daughter of Henry Blakenbaker, of Virginia. Allen Tyler was born February 28, 1794, and died November 30, 1874. Phoebe was born November 15, 1792, and died December 8, 1857. John Nelson Tyler was educated in the common schools, and is a farmer by occupation. He married Rhode Ann Quisenberry, a native of Jefferson county, by whom he has five children—Lucy Ann Bearden, Malissie Alice, William Thomas, Jane, and Minnie Belle.

William Goose is of German descent, and was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, December 8, 1804. He is the third son and sixth child of William Goose, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and who came to Kentucky about 1796. Before leaving Pennsylvania he married Catharine Yenawine. He was a wagon-maker by trade, and built many of the farmers' wagons formerly used in Jefferson town precinct, but was also a farmer. He was the father of eight children. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and when fifteen was apprenticed to learn the wheelwright's (spinning wheel) and chair-bottoming trades. He served four years at Jefferson town, and then engaged in these businesses in the same place for about six years. He then began farming on the place where he now resides in Jefferson town precinct, and was a farmer during the days of flax growing and hand-spinning. In 1827, he married Fanny Willard, who was born in Jefferson county, December 22, 1801, and by whom he has nine living children—Preston, Harrison, Anderson, Luther, Rufus, James, Adaline, Amanda, and Mary Ann. William Goose has been a member of the Lutheran church for over sixty years. James M. Goose was born March 28, 1838, was educated in the common schools, and is a farmer by occupation. In 1861 he married Mary, daughter of Henry Willard, of Jefferson county.

'Squire A. G. Watts, son of Peter Watts, a Revolutionary hero who came into Kentucky in 1779, was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, December 16, 1802. The 'squire's education was received in the common schools and at the Transylvania college. He has lived in various parts of Woodford and Shelby counties engaged at farming, and at Louisville managing hotels, and at one time was engaged in trade at Cincinnati. He was proprietor of the Beers house, Fifth street, Louisville, and then of the Oakland house, at Oakland. He was deputy United States marshal under Blackburn, and continued for six years under him and Lane. In 1849 he moved to Middletown, where he was postmaster and proprietor of the Brigman house, and where he remained for six years. He then came to Jefferson town, where he has acted as magistrate and police judge. In Shelby and Jefferson counties he has served as magistrate for thirty-four years. On May 15, 1822, he married Judith Ann Ayers, of Woodford county, and in November of the same year his wife died. In June, 1825, he married a Virginia lady, Lucy Robinson, by name, by whom he had seven children, one living to maturity. He and his wife are honored members of the Methodist church.

George W. McCroeklin was born in Spencer county, April 23, 1845. He is a son of Alfred McCroeklin, a native of Nelson county, and his mother was of the same county. Her name was Maria Smith, daughter of John Smith. George was reared upon a farm and received his education in the district schools. His occupation has been that of a farmer and stock dealer. March, 1875, he began farming in Jefferson town precinct of Jefferson county, and two years afterward became the superintendent of the almshouse. In February, 1870, he married Susan Maretta, a native of Spencer county, by whom he has four children: Maria, Agnes, Alfred, and John. In religion he is a Catholic.

William Cleary was born near Londonderry, county Donegal, Ireland, November 18, 1818. He received a classical and mathematical education, and was a graduate of the Royal high school of Raphoe, his native town. When twenty-two he came to Philadelphia. He spent the winter of 1840-41 in teaching at Hays敦, New York, and in the spring of 1841 came to Louisville. During the next few years he was
professor of mathematics in St. Mary's college, in Marion county, and taught private school in Cape Girardeau, and afterwards was an instructor in St. Vincent's college and preparatory theological seminary, of Missouri, then under Bishop Kendrick's charge. In 1848, while sojourning in Shelby county, Kentucky, he was licensed to practice law, but was engaged in this profession for only a short time—some four years. In 1849 he married Mrs. John Kennedy, nee Fannie Thomas, a native of Spencer county, by whom he had two sons—William Grerry and James. She was born May 12, 1812. In 1849 he bought the farm where he now lives, in Jeffersontown precinct, where he has since resided. He conducts his farm as a grain farm, and makes a specialty of blooded horses. He has, among other fine horses, a Hamiltonian stallion, half brother of Maud S., called Lee Boo, and Desmond, a running horse.

Frederick Stucky was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, November 13, 1821. He is the sixth of nine children of John Stucky, a native of Germany, a resident of Maryland, and one of the pioneers of Kentucky. His mother was Mary Meredith, a native of Kentucky. When quite small his parents moved to Gibson county, Indiana, where they remained until their death. This was when Mr. Stucky was about nine years of age. When twelve he was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade in Vincennes, Indiana, serving seven years. He then returned to Kentucky, his sole wealth being contained within a bundle carried in a handkerchief. He for the next eighteen years worked at his trade in Jeffersontown. His health failing, he moved upon the farm where he now lives, and where he has resided for over forty years. This farm is the same that his father and grandfather lived on, to which he has added other farms, and he is now even beyond "well-to-do." He married Louisa H. Myers, a daughter of Jacob Myers. She was born in Jefferson county, April 26, 1808, and died April 30, 1850. They had twelve children, of whom there are three daughters and four sons living. He is a member of the Methodist church.

Captain C. L. Easum was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, December 30, 1832. He is the second son of Harman Easum, who was born in the same county October 11, 1805. Harman Easum was a carpenter by trade and worked at this in connection with farming. On July 14, 1828, he married Sarah B. Shain, a native of Bullitt county, but reared in Pleasant Hill, Mercer county, Kentucky. They had four children: John W., Charles L., Sarah J., and Elizabeth Ellen. The father was killed October 12, 1875, by a railroad accident in Rockland county, New York. C. L. Easum was educated in the common schools and graduated from the law department of the Louisville university. He practiced law in Louisville until 1861. In September of this year he enlisted in company E, Fifteenth regiment Kentucky volunteers, and at the organization of the company was elected second lieutenant. He served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, and was mustered out in January of 1865. During this time he was promoted to the captaincy of the regiment (1863). Since the close of the war he has been upon the old homestead farm, which he manages as a fruit farm. On June 21, 1871, he married Isabella F. Collins, of Orange county, Indiana. Her father was Thomas H. Collins, a captain in the commissary department of the Army of the Potomac. This marriage was blessed with six children: Mary L., John W., Harman, Julia C., Roberta T., and Ida P. He, though a Republican, was elected magistrate in 1875, and again in August of 1878—serves till 1883. In 1870 he was the Republican candidate for county attorney against Albert I. Willie.

A. R. Kennedy was born in Jefferson county, September 15, 1841. He is the third of five children of John Kennedy, a pioneer of Kentucky from Maryland. He was a farmer by occupation and after coming to the State married Fanny Thomas, of Spencer county. He died in 1847. His widow afterwards married William Cleary, of Jeffersontown precinct. A. R. Kennedy was educated in the common schools and at Oldham academy. He is a farmer; one also interested in fine cattle, having a small but choice herd of Jersey cattle. On May 4, 1862, he married Josephine Seabold, a native of the county. She was born July 1, 1844. L. E. Kennedy is next younger than A. R., and was born November 8, 1844. He was educated in the common schools and at the Notre Dame university, South Bend, Indiana, and is a farmer.
Dr. S. N. Marshall was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, October 14, 1830. His father was a pioneer of Spencer county, and a farmer. Before emigrating from Maryland he married Drusilla Jenkins. The doctor was the youngest of six children, three sons and three daughters. S. N. Marshall was educated in the Shelby county academy and the St. Mary's college, Spencer county, finishing his course in 1847. He then read medicine with Dr. A. C. Wood, then of Shelby county, Kentucky. He finished his medical education at the old Louisville university, receiving his diploma in 1851. He located at Wilsonville, on Plum creek, Shelby county, where he remained for fifteen years. He then removed to Jefferson town, where he has since resided, and practiced his profession. On May 17, 1859, he married Drusilla Carpenter, a native of Shelby county, and a daughter of Calvin Carpenter, a farmer. This union resulted in five children, of whom four are living—Mollie D., Willie, Thomas T., and Calvin. The doctor is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his wife of the Christian.

Samuel Hart was born in Louisville, Kentucky, October 26, 1838. He is the seventh of nine children of William Hart, who came to Louisville from Maryland prior to 1800. His father was both a tanner and a marble-cutter. He resided at Louisville till his death, which occurred when Samael was a small child. William Hart was married in Pennsylvania to Elizabeth Hinkle, of that State. Her father, John Hinkle, Peter Yenawine, and others, came down the Ohio in a flat boat at the same time. He crossed the mountains with a one-horse cart. After arriving at Louisville, he was offered the Gault house property for his one old horse; when he declined to the would-be trader that he "wouldn't give 'old Bob' for the whole d,—a town!" Elizabeth Hinkle Hart married John Miller, and died at Jefferson town. Samuel Hart was apprenticed to learn the tinner's trade, and after finishing his trade, carried on a shop at Jefferson town for a number of years. He built the Jefferson house at that place, and conducted this house and a grocery until 1855, when he sold out and moved upon the farm where he now resides. In 1854 he married Rebecca Frederic, born November 1, 1817, a native of the county, and daughter of Joseph Frederic, who was killed by A. Churchill. By this marriage he had two children, of whom George is living. In 1837 he married Sarah Finley, by whom he had four children. On November 27, 1850, he married Cathage Swope, by whom he had fifteen children, of whom eight are living. He went to school in the first court-house erected in Louisville. He was an old-line Whig, but never a Democrat.

J. C. Walker was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, October 29, 1830. He is the second of nine children of Thomas Walker, who was born in the same county in 1796. He married Lucy Garr, whose father's name was Nicholas, and who came from Virginia in 1810. J. C. Walker was educated in the common schools and is a farmer. On May 18, 1865, he married Elizabeth Blankenbaker, daughter of Levi Blankenbaker. They have four children, three of whom are now living—William L., Charley M., and Thomas W.

Mrs. C. Snyder was born July 8, 1834, on the ocean when her parents were coming to this country. John Rechtold, her father, was born in Kurhessen, Germany. After emigrating to America he settled in Maryland, and in 1838 came to Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained but a year, when he removed upon the farm in Jefferson town precinct, where his daughter now resides. He was a shoemaker by trade, but worked at farming after coming to Kentucky. Catharine was the second of seven children. In 1851 she married Fred Snyder, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. He was born in 1818, and came to America in 1844. He first settled in Indiana, where he remained until his marriage. Here he worked at farming. The union of Fred and Catharine Snyder was blessed with six children—Mary E., John W., Emma, Charles, Martha, and Gussie. Mr. Snyder died in 1873. Both himself and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William Gray was born in Shelby county, March 4, 1799. His father, Robert Gray, was born near Dublin, Ireland, and came to this country when about eighteen years old, remaining in Pennsylvania for a time. In that State he married Miss Furney, and then came to Jefferson county and settled on the Bear Grass, near the workhouse, but on account of the unhealthiness of
the place he remained there but two years, when he removed to Shelby county, where he died some forty-five years ago at the age of ninety-five. While residing near Pittsburgh he married Mary Taho, by whom he had eleven children. William Gray was reared and educated in Shelby county, where, also, he spent the greater part of his life as a farmer. About thirty years ago he sold out and removed to Jefferson county. When a few days less than nineteen he married Sarah Allen, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom A. J., Amanda, and Matilda are now living. The wife died September 8, 1879. He has been a member of the Baptist church for fifty-eight years.

In 1855 E. Walter Raleigh was married to Amanda Gray. She was born April 23, 1841, and he March 30, 1833. Mr. Raleigh was educated in the Asbury university, Greencastle, Indiana. He is a carpenter by trade, and served a three years' apprenticeship. He has engaged in the mercantile business considerably, at one time in Louisville. He served two years in company F, Thirty-first Indiana. After the war he was for four years superintendent of the almshouse in Jefferson county. During late years he has been engaged in farming.

Mrs. J. Landram, daughter of John Barr, was born in Jefferson county January 4, 1822. Her father was also a native of the county. He married Ellen Tyler, daughter of William Tyler and sister of Sarah Tyler. They had but one child, and dying in 1822, their child was reared by its grandparents. She was married to J. Landram in 1842. He was a native of Spotsylvania, Virginia, and came to Kentucky about 1819, when about twenty-one years of age. He was a graduate of Louisville Medical college, and practiced in Harrison county, Indiana, until the time of his death, December 31, 1853. They had three children—Joseph, Mary Francis, and Letitia Alice.

C. K. Sprowl was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, October 5, 1850. He is the third child of Dr. R. C. Sprowl, who was born at Charlestown, Clarke county, Indiana, on January 8, 1820. His father was a prominent farmer of that county. Dr. Sprowl received a liberal education and was a graduate of the Louisville Medical university. When quite young he settled in Utica, Indiana, remaining but a short time.

He then located at Middletown, where he practiced medicine till 1869, when he removed to the farm where his son now resides, in Jefferson-town precinct. On March 30, 1845, he married Mary R. Vance, who was born in Jefferson county, January 11, 1835. She was the daughter of Dr. Robert G. Vance, an old-time practitioner of Middletown, also largely engaged in farming. They had four children: Robert Vance, William Henry, C. K., and Edwin R. C. K. was educated in R. H. McGown's academy, at Anchorage, and at Forest Home. His occupation is that of a farmer and fruit grower. On November 29, 1876, he married Lula E. Finley, daughter of George Finley, a well-known teacher of the county. They have two children: Edgar Vance, and Clarence Irwin. Dr. Sprowl was justice of the peace for ten years, and a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder. He died July 23, 1876, and his wife in 1859.

A. J. Vogt was born in Germany, in the year 1849. At the age of thirteen he came to America with his father, John Vogt, with whom he resided till his death, which occurred in 1864. They settled in Louisville, where A. J. Vogt was engaged in tanning. In 1881 he purchased a stock of groceries and began merchandising on the Taylorville pike, six miles from the city. In 1874 he married Kate Schuler, by whom he has three children.

Morris Stephens was born in Baden, Europe, May 10, 1822. His father immigrated to this country when Morris was about six years old, and settled in Jackson county, Pennsylvania, and then went to Indiana. His name was John Stephens. Morris Stephens served an apprenticeship at the bakery and confectionery business at Philadelphia, commencing when seven years old and serving seven years. He ran away on account of difficulty about wages. When sixteen he came to Kentucky and worked at his trade for two years; then for twelve years followed the river, and was employed in the Louisville house for three years. In 1848 he began business for himself and built the Bakers' hall at Louisville, which he managed himself for two years. He then sold out and moved upon the farm where he now lives, in Jefferson-town precinct. In 1841 he married Sarah Seabolt, daughter of George S. Seabolt, of Jefferson county. Morris Stephens is a member of the Baptist church.
Byron Williams was born in Jefferson county, April 20, 1839. Moses Williams, his father, was born in Georgia, and knew not his age; his early life having been spent with the Cherokee Indians. When probably twelve he came to this county, and when quite a young man enlisted in the War of 1812 under Captain Kelly. In 1815 he was married to Elizabeth Bishop, who was born in Bullitt county, August 26, 1798. They had nine children, four boys and five girls. After obtaining his education Byron Williams erected a saw-mill, which he run for about twelve years. About eight years ago he sold out this business and bought a store near his home in Jefferson-town precinct, since which time he has been engaged in merchandising, and managing his farm. On June 25, 1863, he married Mary A. Coe, of Bullitt county, by whom he has had five children, of whom one boy and two girls are living. This wife died September 28, 1878. On February 5, 1880, he married Nora Johnson, who was born in this county November 9, 1850. He has been postmaster since entering trade.

Noah Cartwright was born in Pike county, Ohio, March 14, 1833. He was the eighth of nine children of Rev. William H. Cartwright, who was born in Maryland, but who was brought to Shelby county, Kentucky, when an infant. William H. Cartwright was married in 1814 to Sarah Stillwell, a native of Shelby county. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Noah Cartwright graduated in 1838 from the Miami university. He then began teaching in Jefferson county, Kentucky. In 1860 he took charge of the Columbus Masonic seminary, remaining in charge one year, when he left and raised and armed company E, Fifteenth regiment, of which he was appointed captain. Afterwards he was promoted to the office of major. He resigned on account of ill-health, since which time he has been an active and efficient worker in the common schools. Since 1865, save a brief interim, he has been county examiner. Since 1880 he has not taught on account of heart disease. In 1869 he married July T. Rush, who was born in Jefferson county, February 25, 1839. She is a daughter of Joseph Rush. They have five boys and two girls living. Mr. Cartwright is the largest fruit grower of the vicinity. For twenty-six years he has been a member of the Presbyterian church.

MIDDLETOWN PRECINCT.

The most remarkable feature in regard to the history of this precinct is that it is the oldest one in the county—at one time the largest—one being originally very large, and also the center of commercial activity for this part of the State, and having the oldest post-office in the State.

Indeed, the citizens of this locality will readily remind you that in the days of 1800 and during the War of 1812 the people of Louisville came here to buy goods and do business; that commercial products for trade were shipped to the mouth of Harrod's creek, there reloaded and transported to Middletown, where dealers in wares, goods, or produce from Louisville and other little towns could come and buy at retail or wholesale rates as they chose.

All was activity then. A number of wholesale and retail establishments were doing a large business. There were manufactures of various kinds in leather, wood, and cloth; merchants, wholesale and retail; grocers, blacksmiths, bakers, milliners, shoemakers, carpenters, etc., and the country was thickly settled, which, with the coming in of the farmers to the town, would lend a smile to the vendors of merchandise that must seemed, financially, quite significant.

The town is not in an unhealthy locality, although in the low valley of the headwaters of Bear Grass. It was laid out originally by old Billy White, a prominent pioneer of that locality, and who sold out the lots for the erection of business houses. This little place—once twice the population it is to-day—increased in size and importance until the natural advantages of Louisville attracted some attention, and the businessmen began to center there. Then it was that Middletown, in spite of the fact that it was the most healthy locality of the two places, began to decline. This new era of the rise of Louisville and fall of Middletown began about the year 1820, and by 1840 the full destruction of this commercial emporium, as such, was completed. This was forty years ago, and the place still wears the grim visage it did then.

The little village with its two hundred and fifty population still has pleasing reminiscences, it being on the oldest pike in the State, and near the scene of Floyd's massacre (see general history), and in a locality where stirring events of an
early day occurred. Since the building of this pike (1820) the stage coach, the herald of progress, always brought its full share of news. The stranger found in its host the person of Martin Brengman, a native of the town, who kept the tavern many years. Brengman and his son John Brengman supplied the traveler with bed and board, and a good drink, pure and invigorating, for a period of nearly fifty years, beginning about 1800. There was an excuse then for drinking whiskey, as the making of corn into whiskey was a necessity to get rid of the corn, and there was no other way of getting rid of the whiskey but to drink it. Then it was pure. People then were not so much civilized as now, and did not know how to adulterate the beverage. The regular stage route lay from Louisville through Middletown to Frankfort and other points east, and one line of coaches not being adequate for the business, competitive lines were run, but after the advent of the railroad this mode of travel lost its usefulness and was discontinued, since which time there has been no attempt to renew the industries of the place, save in the building of a turnpike a few years ago, connecting this point with the town of Anchorage, in which work the placing of the cobble and gravel was successful, but in face of all travel the weeds and grass peep up here and there between the pebbles that seem to contest their right, by usage and common custom, to the place.

The Chenoweth family were residents of this precinct, likewise the Williamson. One son, John Williamson, now living at the advanced age of ninety years, run the gauntlet at one time. This occurred near the present residence of Dr. Fry. The two walnut trees near the house mark the starting and terminating points of the race in this contest, distant fifty paces.

The first physicians of the place were Drs. Wood and Collins, who practiced here previous to the year 1805, and were followed by Drs. Chew and Glass, who stood until 1830 and 1832, when Dr. Glass died and Dr. Chew moved to Connecticut. Drs. Young and Vance practiced from that time until about 1840, then Dr. Bemis and Dr. Fry until 1852, when they gave place to Drs. Witherbee and Goldsmith, who were again followed by Drs. S. O. Witherbee and Fry.

The Methodist Episcopal church was built here about 1800, and was, for a pioneer society, in a flourishing condition. The oldest resident pastor of this congregation was Rev. James Ward, who had served the church for full fifty years when he died in 1854, eighty years of age. The society is still in existence, Rev. Alexander Gross being the minister in charge, but since the building up of the Methodist societies at Anchorage and other places the church is not so strong as formerly.

The Old Presbyterian church was established here also in an early day, and flourished until the society was organized in Anchorage, when their interests were transferred to that place.

The Christian society have had a representation here for many years, and have a church building and an organized society.

Among the prominent citizens of the place may be mentioned Drs. Fry and Witherbee.

Abraham Fry came from Maryland and settled here as early as 1775, purchasing at that time two hundred acres. He came with his wife's people. Her name was Miss Mary Smizer. He married again in 1814, his second wife being Miss Susan Whips.

Dr. William Fry, A. M., M. D., was born in 1819; was educated at the Transylvania university, graduating from the literary course and in medicine in 1834; was two years in the city hospital of Louisville as its resident physician. He came here in 1840, practiced medicine sixteen years, then went to Louisiana where he practiced medicine eleven years, then returned and has since resided in Middletown. He was married in 1842 to Miss Margaret Brengman, who died in June, 1872, and has a family of four daughters now living.

Dr. Silas Witherbee, M. D., born November 23, 1846, in Northern New York State, was educated at the St. Lawrence university and came to Kentucky in 1865, and has since controlled the practice of medicine in the Middletown precinct, and is well fitted in point of ability and experience to successfully carry out the calling of this profession. He was married in 1874 to Miss Mary Beyworth, daughter of Judge Beyworth of Mississippi. Dr. Witherbee has been for the past four years a magistrate of Middletown precinct. He purchased his property in Middletown in 1876, and has since made extensive repairs upon it.
HISTORY OF THE OHIO FALLS COUNTIES.

Biographical Notes.

Hamilton Ormsby was born in Jefferson County September 17, 1832. His grandfather, Stephen Ormsby, a native of Ireland, was among the first settlers in the county; was the first circuit judge in this district, also represented the district in Congress in the time of Clay. His son Stephen, the father of Hamilton Ormsby, was a prominent citizen. He was in the Mexican war, serving as colonel. He died in April, 1869, aged about sixty-five years. Hamilton Ormsby owns four hundred and fifty acres, and does a large farming business. He married, in 1852, Miss Edmonia Taylor, of this county. They have six children—Edward, William T., Nannie, wife of Robert W. Herr; Stephen S., J. Lewis, and Edmonia. The family belong to the Christian church.

Abraham Fry came to this county from Maryland about the year 1795, and settled at Fry's Hill, on Goose creek. His wife, Susan (Whipps) Fry, bore him a large family of children, only three of whom are now living, viz: John, Nancy, and William. The names of those living at the time of Abraham Fry's death in 1821 were: John, Sally, Nancy, Abraham, Elizabeth, Mary, and William. Dr. William Fry was born in 1819. He was educated at Lexington, Kentucky. He was physician to the Louisville hospital two years, commencing in 1838. He practiced in Louisiana eleven years; the remainder of the time he has been practicing in Jefferson county, where he is widely known and respected.

L. L. Dorsey, Jr., an old and highly respected citizen, was born in Middletown precinct February 17, 1818. He married Miss Lydia Phillips. They have six children living, viz: Rosa, Nannie, Clark, Mattie, Robert, and Lydia. Mr. Dorsey has a fine farm and a beautiful home. His farm consisted originally of three hundred acres, afterwards of over one thousand acres, a part of which he has disposed of. He has done a large business for many years, raising high-bred trotting horses. He is one of the leading farmers of the county, and socially stands high. His father, Elias Dorsey, came from Maryland when a boy. The farm of Mr. Dorsey has been in possession of the family about one hundred years.

Dr. Silas O. Witherbee was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1846. He was educated at the St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. He came to Middletown in 1867, and has since practiced here with good success. He practices in quite an extensive territory, and is highly esteemed as a man and a physician. Dr. Witherbee is a member of the Episcopal church. He holds at present the office of magistrate.

Joseph Abel came to this county very early. He married Catherine Hartley, a native of Maryland. They had fourteen children, ten of whom grew up, and but two of whom are now living—Mrs. Ann Bull, widow of William Bull; and Mrs. Margaret Kane, widow of Charles Kane. Mr. Abel was a prominent farmer and a worthy man. He died in 1843, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Mrs. Abel died in 1822, at the age of fifty-one.

B. F. Morse was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1809, and was brought up in Ashtabula county, Ohio. He came to Jefferson county in 1836; kept store several years, and has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Morse has four hundred acres of good land, well improved. He has about two thousand trees in his orchards. He raises stock and grain principally—usually keeps thirty to forty head of cattle, one hundred and twenty-five sheep, and six or more horses. Mr. Morse is one of our most thrifty farmers, as well as a respected and worthy citizen.

Mrs. Ruth W. Tarbell was born in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1810. She was the daughter of Obadiah and Sarah Whittier, her father being an uncle to the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier. Ruth Whittier married for her first husband Dr. S. A. Shute, of New Hampshire. Her second husband was Mr. A. Tarbell, a leading and active citizen of this county—to which he came from New York State about the year 1841. For many years he was extensively engaged in stock buying here, and was highly honored as a man of business enterprise and social worth. Mr. Tarbell died in 1868, aged sixty-four years. Mrs. Tarbell resides at Middletown, which has now been her home for twenty years. Only two of her children are now living—Maria A. Tarbell, and Mrs. Ruth A. Blankenbaker.

Stephen M. Woodsman was born in Jefferson County, in 1826. His father, Captain John
Woodsmall, came here from Spencer county, in 1816. He reared seven children, five of whom are living. S. M. Woodsmall is the youngest son. He married Miss Cynthia A. Baird, of Spencer county, in 1848. They have five children—Sally M., James W., Molly A., Sabina, Mattie M. Mr. Woodsmall and family belong to the Christian church. He held the office of magistrate four years; was census enumerator in 1860 and 1880.

John Downey was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, in 1810, and came to Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1834. He settled on Harrods creek, where he resided until 1853, when he moved to his present residence near Middletown. Mr. Downey has three hundred and fifteen acres in two tracts, and does a good farming business. He was married in 1834 to Miss Ruth Owens, of this county. They had twelve children, four of whom are living—Lizzie, Charles John, Edward Hobbs, and Mary Louisa. Mr. Downey and family belong to the Methodist church. He has been a Mason many years. He held the office of magistrate two terms.

SHARDINE PRECINCT.

This precinct presents the form of a regular triangle, having its apex within the city limits of Louisville, and bounded on the east and west by the two railroads that run southerly. Its early history is more traditional than that of any other political division in the county, the early settlers having all left, and the once marshy, boggy lands being afterwards taken up by the thrifty, well to do German population who now have highly cultivated farms and live in a flourishing condition. They have settled in this portion of the county quite recently, comparatively, and will in course of time have their lands all drained and their farms fertile and rich.

ANCHORAGE

is a small election precinct set apart a few years since, without any magisterial prerogatives, for the convenience of its citizens when voting for county, State, or other officers. The municipal town of this precinct is the village of Anchorage, formerly Hobbs' Station, upon the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Short Line railroad, twelve miles from Louisville. It is a beautiful little village and has a few good dwelling-houses, two churches, the Bellwood seminary, and the Kentucky Normal school.

This station was formerly called Hobbs, but after the advent of Captain Sosle, in honor of his services as a captain of a boat it was named Anchorage. It has the advantages afforded by seven daily passenger trains each way from Louisville, three from Cincinnati, two from Lexington, together with freight and express facilities equally advantageous to all points.

For history of early settlements and prominent citizens of this precinct see biographies.

We give below a history of its schools, churches, and of the Central Kentucky Lunatic asylum.

This last named institution had its origin in a house of refuge, founded in 1870. The authorities of the State appointed a committee consisting of Dr. Vallandingham, R. C. Hudson, and S. L. Carr, who erected the main building—sixty by thirty-four feet, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars.

The few cases for discipline, and the increased demand for suitable accommodations for the unfortunate persons who became bereft of reason, induced the State to transform the house of refuge into an asylum, and the wisdom of that act has been verified in the number of inmates it has since received and treated successfully. This change was made in the year 1872. A board of commissioners appointed a medical superintendent, and erected additional buildings from time to time, until its capacity is sufficient to accommodate the present number of five hundred and fifty inmates.

The main building, 60 x 134 feet, was erected in 1870, at a cost of about fifty thousand dollars. After being used a short time for the Home for the Friendless it was converted into an asylum in 1872, and run as it was at that time, until 1875, when the wings were erected, each one being 120 x 36, and each having a capacity for holding about seventy patients, but owing to the crowded condition the superintendent has been under the necessity of placing in each wing about one hundred patients.

The main building with the two principal
wings, are in good repair, also the east and west buildings which are separate structures, entirely disconnected from the main building and its wings. The west building has been of late years entirely remodelled, and is a convenient and comfortable building, probably the most so of any about the place, and has a capacity for fifty patients.

Just north of this west building some one hundred and fifty feet, stands a temporary wooden building, where some seventy-five persons are confined, and are as well cared for as possible by competent attendants. This house is not a suitable place for epileptics and idiots, it being a hot tinder-box in the summer time, and extremely cold in winter.

The constant watch and care exercised over these poor, helpless, unfortunate creatures by Dr. Gale and his assistants, obviates this disadvantage to a degree. Probably no man could be easily found who has a warmer heart and would watch over the inmates as constantly with a singleness of purpose in alleviating their wants, than the present superintendent. A visit to the asylum will convince the most skeptical that in point of cleanliness, diet, cheerfulness, and kindness on the part of the officers towards the inmates, and the zealous care exercised over them to contribute to their happiness and comfort, that there is no better institution in the land.

It is worthy of remark that Dr. Gale is not only eminently fitted in point of ability to fill the responsible position he holds, but that his warm heart toward these unfortunate beings commends his unceasing labors in their behalf to every friend of the institution in the State.

There is also another temporary building of a similar character, built of the same kind of material, and heated in the same manner, wherein are confined all the colored patients of every class. This is situated some two hundred and fifty yards further north. These buildings are of wood, and heated by steam, which makes of them perfect tinder-boxes; and if by accident a fire should get started therein no power on earth could prevent the loss of human life among these imbeciles.

The slaughter-house is west of the main building, covered with a tin roof, well painted, and with a smoke-stack forty feet high. It has three rooms—the slaughter-room proper and all necessary appliances for handling any kind of animal; a hide-room, where all the hides are preserved, and a soap-room, with a well constructed furnace and kettles, in which all the tallow is rendered and soft-soap made. Thorough ventilation is secured through properly constructed flues connected with the stack. Chutes and garbage platforms, from which all the offal from butchering and the kitchen garbage are consumed, which entirely frees the building and surroundings from all bad odors. The capacity of this building is ample for all the wants of the institution.

The spring house was made out of a cave, just north of the main building. This cave was still further excavated and a brick and cement sewer made, some one hundred and seventy feet long, through which the water supply for the reservoir comes, and in which an excellent milk-house fourteen by twenty feet, was constructed, having a natural stone ceiling. The floor was divided with walls and troughs of brick and cement, filled with water, ten inches deep, at a uniform temperature of sixty-five Fahrenheit, in which one hundred and twenty gallon-jars or cans can be placed daily, and the milk kept sweet and fresh throughout the year. The entire floor outside the milk-house is paved with brick, and a brick wall, with a cut-stone coping, mounted with a neat iron, extends across the mouth of the cave. This, with the natural stone walls, covered with overhanging vines and moss, make this one of the most attractive places about the premises. The institution has also other buildings which we need barely mention. An excellent wooden ice-house, built upon the most approved plan, with a capacity of four hundred tons; a wood-house, 20 x 40 feet; a carpenter-shop that was formerly used for storing straw, with a shed of ample dimensions for storing lumber; a cow-house, with a capacity for forty cows; this house has been rendered perfectly dry and comfortable by placing a sixteen-inch concrete-floor, covered with two-inch cypress boards and a brick pavement, laid in cement mortar, around on the outside, three feet wide, which carries off all surface water. There are other buildings, such as stables, corn-cribs, ice-houses, shops, etc.

The reservoir has been lately added, and in
addition the fire service added, as a precautionary measure for the protection of property and patients.

The cost of these buildings up to the present time aggregates the sum of $300,000.

The farm upon which these buildings are located consists of three hundred and seventy-nine acres. The original farm of two hundred and thirty acres cost $20,000. The grounds in front are very well improved and in good repair. Those in the rear are rough, owing to their natural conformation, as well as to the rubbish strewn over them. The convalescents are doing some work leveling down these rough places, making macadamized roads, etc., and in time, with the two hundred evergreens and forest trees which are growing vigorously, will look beautiful. These trees came from the nurseries of President S. L. Garr, and Commissioner James W. Walker—a handsome donation from these liberal gentlemen.

Good picket and tight plank fences enclose and partition off the grounds.

The comfort and good general condition of the inmates and institution are due largely to the efficiency and ever watchful care and attention of the medical superintendent, Dr. R. H. Gale, whose management the board highly endorses. Many improvements have been added by him that are worthy of a visit to the asylum to see. His new and improved coffee apparatus, in which can be made, in thirty minutes, one hundred and twenty gallons of the very best quality of coffee at a cost of less than ten cents per gallon; his system of heating halls, protection against epileptics and idiots getting burned; his wire cribs, etc., etc., all of which give entire satisfaction, and provide much comfort and usefulness to the institution.


The following table shows the proportion of white and colored persons who have been inmates of the asylum:

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<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Colored</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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<td>119</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>466</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist people of Anchorage precinct worshiped at Middletown until in 1876, when Mr. Hobbs started an enterprise which gave the members of this society in Anchorage one of the most beautiful church buildings in the State, there being nothing like it in the country. It is a gothic structure covered with slate, having stained glass windows, and furnished with the highest wrought black walnut furniture. The frescing was done by Z. M. Shirley, deceased, a donation made by him just before he died, and a work worthy of a lasting remembrance of this man. He never lived to enjoy the first services in a building in which he took so much interest.

This building, the Memorial Chapel, should be seen to be appreciated. It furnishes an everlasting monument to the persons who erected it. The grounds and the principal donation in money was made by Mr. E. D. Hobbs. Mr. Hughes and Mr. S. L. Garr also contributed largely.

Rev. Gross Alexander is the pastor at this time. Rev. Mr. Overton was the first minister who officiated in the new building, and was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Lyon. The trustees are: Mr. W. T. Lewis, S. J. Hobbs, Ed. D. Hobbs, S.
THE BELLWOOD SEMINARY

was originally a school established by Dr. W. W. Hill about the year 1860. Dr. Hill run this institution about ten years under the chartered name of the Louisville Presbyterian Orphanage Asylum, erected the main building and schoolhouse at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars, but transferred his interest to another party in 1870, who sold it in turn to the Presbyterians, who changed the name, added some improvements, employed an able corps of teachers, with Professor R. C. Morrison as principal and president of the faculty, and have been successful in building up an institution worthy of the name it bears. They have at the present time ninety-six boarding pupils, and in all an attendance of one hundred and twenty-five this term. There are also one or two other private schools in this precinct.

The following comprise the faculty and officers of the Bellwood Seminary: Professor R. C. Morrison, principal and president of faculty, Latin and mathematics; Mrs. Daniel P. Young, lady principal and business manager; Rev. E. W. Bedinger, chaplain and teacher of moral science and evidences of Christianity; Miss Emily C. Kibbe, history and astronomy; Professor T. W. Tobin, natural science; Miss Lottie Cox, normal teacher; Miss Lavinia Stone, literature, composition and elocution; Miss Annie Frierson, instrumental music; Miss L. J. P. Smith, instructor in vocal music; Miss Julia Stone, German, French, painting, and drawing; Miss Mary Kibbe, principal department; Mrs. Eliza Scott, matron; Miss Sue Metcalfe, assistant matron; W. M. Holt, M. D., attendant physician; Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Kentucky, regent. Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., R. S. Veech, Esq., Hon. H. W. Bruce, W. N. Haldeman, Esq., George C. Norton, Esq., and Bennett H. Young constitute the board of trustees.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

of Anchorage is a fine brick structure erected about the year 1860, under an enterprise carried out by Dr. W. W. Hill, at a cost of about nine thousand dollars. The society have from time to time made additions to the building that has increased the cost to about fifteen thousand dol-

Jefferson Marders was born in this county June 12, 1803, and lived here all of his life. He was a farmer when young; afterwards was in the mercantile business at Middletown several years. His father, Nathan Marders (born 1772, died 1862), was an early comer from Virginia. Mr. Jefferson Marders married Miss Ruth A. Glass, who was born in Middletown, July 30, 1814. She was the daughter of Joseph Glass, who was born in 1779 and died in 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Marders had only one child, Eliza Jane, born September 25, 1839. Mrs. Marders died June 29, 1859. Mr. Marders died October 11, 1876. Eliza J. married Dr. E. A. France in 1855. Dr. France was born in Roanoke county, Virginia, in 1825, and died in 1855. They had one child, Mary A., the wife of E. C. Jones, of Louisville. Mrs. France married James R. Hite in 1857. They have three children, William M., Albert, and Hallie.

C. W. Harvey, M. D., was born in Scottsville, Kentucky, June 6, 1844. He was brought up in Louisville, attended the Louisville university, and graduated from the Medical Department course of 1865-66. Previous to graduation he practiced two years in the Louisville dispensary. He commenced practice in Maury county, Tennessee, where he remained four years. He then practiced ten years at Middletown, and in 1879 removed to Anchorage, where he is now the leading physician. Dr. Harvey is a member of the Methodist church. He is Master of Masonic lodge No. 193, and is the chief officer of the Foresters.

Captain James Winder Goslee, in his lifetime one of the most honored and respected citizens of this county, was born in Henry county, Kentucky, in 1815. He came to this county in 1833, and resided here until his death, which occurred April 2, 1875. He was on the river from the time he was eighteen years of age until 1860,
serving as pilot and commander of different vessels. When only nineteen years of age he was commander of the Matamora. He married, December 31, 1839, Miss Catherine R. White. She was born in this county February 10, 1821. They had but one child, Emma, who died in her twenty-first year. Captain Goslee met his death in a frightful manner, being killed by a railroad train. The old mansion where Mrs. Goslee resides has been in possession of her family for three generations. The place was settled by her maternal grandfather, Martin Brengman, about the year 1794. Her father, Minor White, was born in this county in 1795.

John N. McMichael was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, December 25, 1800. His parents, James and Eleanor (Dunbar) McMichael, moved to Louisville in 1802. John N. is the oldest of three children, and the only survivor. The others were named Mary Ann and Adeline. His father died in 1805, and his mother in the sixty-third year of her age. J. N. McMichael was appointed a constable in 1827, served four years, and then was sheriff for six years. He was next city marshal for two years. With C. Miller he started the first coal office in Louisville. He was quite extensively engaged in this business for five years. At the end of this time he moved to the country and has since devoted himself to agriculture. Mr. McMichael has served as magistrate six years, also as police judge at Anchorage two or three years. He and his wife belong to the Baptist church. He married Miss Nancy C. Hargin, of this county, in 1832. They have eight children living, viz: John W., Thomas H., George C., Charles C., James G., Nellie (married William B. Rogers, New Orleans), Nancy C., and Mollie.

A. Hausman, proprietor of the Star grocery at Anchorage, was born in Germany in 1842, and came to this country at the age of seventeen. He was brought up a mechanic; afterwards worked at stone masonry and boot and shoe making. In 1859 he came to Kentucky, and in 1862 to Louisville, where he made boots and shoes until 1866, when he moved to Anchorage, continuing in the same business, to which he added the duties of a country store keeper. Mr. Hausman was the first merchant in Anchorage, and still continues the only one. He is a self-made man. Starting in business with only $25 capital he has prospered well, and is now doing a good business. The loss of his wife, Annie (Linnig) Hausman, in March, 1881, was a severe blow to him. They had lived together happily for seventeen years and brought up a large family of children.

**SPRINGDALE PRECINCT.**

This precinct received its name in honor of one of the finest springs in the county, having an even temperature the year round of fifty-four degrees Fahrenheit. There is one spring at Dorsey's camp ground which has an even temperature of fifty degrees. The spring above mentioned is under the dwelling house of the old homestead of James Young, who settled here very early on a large tract of land, comprising in all some eight hundred acres; but up to the year 1860 this precinct was a part of Harrod's Creek.

Mr. Young, upon coming to this part of the county, decided to build him a dwelling house. His son, also financially interested, concurred in the same, but each party decided on grounds or knolls on the either side of the spot finally chosen, and not agreeing one with the other, they compromised by each meeting the other half way, where they found rather marshy ground. After excavating sufficiently for a cellar, they discovered this spring, which has given them more water for all their purposes.

The house was built in 1828, and is still standing. The land was purchased by Young from John Dorothy, who secured it by patent from the Government.

Among the distinguished settlers of this precinct was the well known William White, who was born in Virginia in 1763. He came to Middletown, which place was surveyed and laid out under his direction, and was a member of the State Legislature. His son, Miner White, was born in the year 1795. He cleared the lands and also settled upon a tract in Springdale; built mills on Goose creek, near this little place, being the first of the kind in the county. One was a saw-mill, to which was afterward added a grist-mill. Still later the lower mill, farther down the creek was built, to which was added a distillery. These mills have long
since gone down, but served the day for which they were built right well, doing custom work shelly.

Coxe's creek is a short, lively stream, having its headwaters in springs and small streams but a few miles from its mouth, and furnishes an abundance of water ten months in the year. A number of good mill sites are found on this stream, but, strange to say, no mills are operated at this time. A man by the name of Allison built a mill quite early, and ran it for many years, but a score of years and more ago it was used as a school-house.

Edmund Taylor owned a large tract of land between the branches of this stream. databy Taylor, a grandson of Harroid Taylor, who was a brother of Zachary Taylor, is a wealthy, well-to-do farmer at Worthington, this precinct.

Patrick Bell also settled in Springdale on a large tract of land, afterwards owned by Mr. Harbou. R. Mr. Mayo afterwards owned it.

Lawrence Young, of Caroline county, Virginia, born in 1793, was a prominent man of this precinct. He came with his father, James Young, settled here on a large tract of land, and became a noted horticulturist, and edited the Southern Agriculturist many years before he died. He also had a green-house, and cultivated flowers, as well as the various kinds of trees and fruits. He was a noted teacher, and taught at Middletown such men as Mr. E. D. Hobbs and L. L. Dorsey, being his pupils. He studied law in Transylvania college, where he took the full collegiate course, but was not successful in the profession, and abandoned it for the schoolroom. He was known by pomologists as an authority in that science also. He was married in 1825, and died in 1872. His son, Squire William Young, a well-to-do young farmer now residing at Springdale, became the first magistrate in the precinct when it was organized in 1868. It was simply a voting precinct in 1860, but was, by an act of the Legislature, made a magistrate precinct until the year 1868.

There are at present no mills, but one church, and but school in the precinct. The church is a missionary one, lately established, and is Presbyterian. The schoolhouse is in one corner of the precinct.

Biographical Notes.

William W. Young, an old resident of Jefferson county, was born June 24, 1828, near Middle­town. When very young he came to Spring­dale in company with his parents, and settled upon the fine farm where we now find him. His father and mother came from Virginia in an early day. Mr. Young was married November 23, 1853, to Miss Ann A. Chamberlain, of Jefferson county. They have had six children, five of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Presbyterian church.

Benjamin L. Young, brother of W. W. Young, was born July 27, 1840, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He has always been engaged in farming, and has a farm of one hundred acres. Mr. Young was married in 1869 to Miss Clara Stone, of Louisville, daughter of E. M. Stone. They have four children. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Methodist church.

Philip D. Harbord, one of the oldest and well-known residents of Jefferson county, was born January 18, 1818, in Orange county, Virginia, and when an infant came to Kentucky with his parents, who settled in Fayette county. They lived here but a short time, when they went to Oldham county. Mr. Harbord, the subject of this sketch, resided here twenty-five or thirty years, and then came to Jefferson county, Springdale precinct, where he is now living on a fine farm of six or seven hundred acres. Mr. Harbord was married in 1841 to Miss Comfort Ann Dorsey, of Jefferson county. This marriage was blessed with three children. Mrs. Harbord died in 1847. Mr. Harbord was married a second time, in 1851, to Miss Fannie Butler, of Orange county, Virginia. They have had eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Harbord are members of the Christian church.

William I. Harbord, M. D., was born August 13, 1819, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. Mr. Harbord studied medicine in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and graduated in 1857. He has practiced ever since, though he has given some attention to farming. He was married in 1848 to Miss Fannie Close, of Oldham county. They have had nine children, five of whom are living. Mrs. Harbold died in November, 1878. Mr. Harbold is a member of the Baptist church, as was Mrs. Harbold before her death. Mrs. Judith S. Harbold, his aged mother, is now liv-
ing with her son William. She was born in Madison county, Virginia, in 1799, and came to Kentucky in 1805.

James S. Kultz was born July 14, 1843, in Louisville, where he lived till 1879, with the exception of a short time in Texas. Since 1879 he has resided in Springdale precinct, Jefferson county. He was married in October, 1869, to Miss Cornelia Warren, of Boyle county. J. W. Kultz, his father, was in business a long time in Louisville, and was well known in the business circles of the city.

Elijah T. Yager was born May 6, 1841, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and has ever resided in the State. His father, Joel, was a native of Virginia; also his mother. Mr. Yager married Miss Lydia Mount, January 21, 1864. She was born in Oldham county, September 8, 1844. They have four children. Mr. and Mrs. Yager are members of the Christian church.

Hugh McLaughly was born October 17, 1815, in Delaware county, New York, and lived here during his boyhood. When about twenty years of age he went to Chicago and Milwaukee, and lived in these places three years. He then came to Kentucky, and located in Louisville, where he was engaged in mechanical business for eight years. He then went to Oldham county, where he resided about eighteen years upon a farm. He then came to Jefferson county where we now find him. He married Miss Nancy Cameron, of Clark county, Indiana. They have had four children—only one living.

John Simcoe was born February 13, 1841, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. His father, Jerry M. Simcoe, came from Virginia in about 1810, and settled upon what is now known as the Clark farm. Mr. Simcoe has always followed farming as an occupation. He was married in 1877 to Miss Annie White, of Jefferson county. They have one child. Mr. and Mrs. Simcoe are members of the Reformed church.

W. D. S. Taylor, a prominent and well known citizen of Jefferson county, was born July 8, 1856, in what is now called Oldham county. His parents came from Virginia in a very early day. His father was a brother of President Taylor, also of General Joe Taylor. He was married August 18, 1827, to Miss Jane Pollock Barbour, daughter of Philip C. S. Barbour, of Oldham county. Mrs. Taylor was born November 14, 1812, in Virginia. They have had eight children, five of whom are living: Elizabeth S., born September 21, 1830; William P., born January 6, 1833; Margaret A., born March 14, 1835; Hancock, born March 2, 1838; Manlin, born October 14, 1840; Alice H., born July 23, 1844; Dabney Strother, born August 20, 1851; Willis H., born in 1846. William, Margaret and Willis are deceased.

Hancock Taylor was born March 2, 1838, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. In 1860 he went to Phillips county, Arkansas, and remained there till April, 1861, when he enlisted in the Fifteenth Arkansas regiment. After the war he returned to Crittenden county, Kentucky, where he lived three years and a half. He then came back to Jefferson, where he has since resided. He was married October 13, 1865, to Miss Mary H. Wallace, of Louisville. They have had seven children—six living at the present time. Mr. Taylor is a Master Mason. He represented Jefferson county in the Legislature in the years 1877 and 1878.

**CANE RUN PRECINCT.**

The history of this precinct is that of a few individuals who were prominently identified in the history of Louisville and the county. Of these prominent persons may be mentioned William Merriwether, his son Jacob, and his grandson William Merriwether, Major John Hughes, Judge John Miller, Benjamin Pollard, and Samuel Garr. Mr. William Merriwether emigrated from Virginia as early as 1805, and settled upon a large tract of land consisting of about eight hundred acres. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded at the battle of Monmouth, and after coming here assisted in building the fort at Louisville. He settled in the south part of Cane Run, and raised a family of four sons and one daughter. He died in 1843.

His son, Jacob Merriwether, now member of the lower house in the State Legislature of Kentucky, was born in 1806, in Virginia; came with his parents to Kentucky, in 1805, remained upon his father's farm until eighteen years of age, when he went to St. Louis and performed clerical duties in the county clerk's office under General
HISTORY OF THE OHIO FALLS COUNTIES.

O'Fallen. At this time St. Louis was far in the interior, and a good trading place with the Indians. There he remained, visiting the various Indian posts throughout the Northwest, going up the Missouri river on the first steamboat that ran on those waters. He remained in the fur trade with the Indians until 1823, when he returned to Kentucky and married, that year, Miss Sarah A. Leonard, and settled where he now lives. He was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature of Kentucky in 1833; was re-elected and held the position until 1840, when he was defeated for Congress in the hard cider campaign, and was again defeated for the same office in 1848. In 1844 he was one of the Presidential electors. In 1849 he was elected to draft the new constitution for the State of Kentucky, which position he held until the death of Henry Clay, in 1853, and was then elected to the United States Senate. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce as Governor of New Mexico. In 1855 he resigned, and in 1859 was elected to the State Legislature, and became speaker of the House of Representatives in 1861. He was again defeated for Congress by John Harney, after which he retired to private life until 1879 when he was again taken up by the citizens of his county and elected to the Legislature.

His life has been an eventful one. He is now an active man eighty two years of age; has ever been regarded by his constituents as an able, efficient, and trusty representative of their interests. He has raised a family of four children, now living.

His son, William H. Meriwether, born in 1825, was reared on the farm, and married in 1857 to Miss Lydia Morselle, and lives on part of the farm purchased by his grandfather in 1805. He was appointed deputy marshal in 1861, and re-appointed in 1862 and 1863. In 1864 he was appointed marshal by President Lincoln, which position he held in 1868. In 1870 he was appointed clerk of the United States court, and held that position until 1876, when he became interested in a real estate agency, which business he still pursues. He was originally a Democrat, but since 1860 has been a Republican.

Major John Hughes, a prominent man of this precinct, served in the Revolutionary war, and was a settler on the Ohio river six miles below Louisville, where he had purchased a tract of a thousand acres of land.

Judge Miller had settled on the upper end, about four miles from the county court-house, on a large tract of land.

Benjamin Pollard settled in the southern part.

The citizens of this precinct never had a church until the year 1863, when St. James' was built, about four miles below Louisville, by the Episcopalians. The society is and has been small, the membership now being about forty.

Mr. William Cornwall has been the leading and most active man, probably, in this organization.

FISHERVILLE PRECINCT.

The land in this precinct is generally good. Along the valley of Floyd's fork it is rich and well adapted to grain raising. The high lands are better adapted to the raising of stock.

The capital town of this country is Fisherville, a neat, white-washed little place on Floyd's fork, which sometimes in its forgetful and excited condition overflows the whole place. The town was named in honor of Robert Fisher some forty years ago, and is in point of appearance above the average modern village. There are not only good houses here, but a thrifty looking class of dwelling habitations are dotted over the entire precinct, and especially in the valley of Floyd's fork.

The Raglins, Gillands, Beards, Driskis, and many others might be mentioned. In short, many of the houses are elegant.

The Louisville, Fisherville and Taylorsville turnpike winds its length through the precinct and the town; also pikes of shorter length made for the convenience of neighbors are found here and there.

The Gillands were early settlers of this place, and became wealthy. John Henry Gilland, one of the first magistrates, came early and settled near Boston when Fisherville and Boston were together. Dr. Reid's father, Matthew, was an old settler. His wife was a Gilland; also Mike and Billie Throat, Billie Parns, Allen Rose, who became quite wealthy, Adam Shake, father, and the Carrithers and Seatons were among the early settlers of this place.
The Shroats were German Baptists from Pennsylvania, and preached long before the church was brought to Fisherville from Floyd's fork. This church was moved about 1852, and is a frame, two stories in height, the Masons occupying the second floor. Rev. William Barnett was one of the early preachers in the old brick church before it was removed. Following him were Rev. William Hobbs, Worl, Hunter, Coleman, and Fountain. Rev. W. E. Powers is the present pastor. The church is numerically weak. The officers are Edwin House, moderator; John Davis clerk; John Scearce and A. J. Coon, deacons.

The Reformed Church is one-half mile east of Fisherville, and is a good, respectable building, erected at a probable cost of twenty-five hundred dollars, in 1881. This organization is an outgrowth of the old Baptist organization, and like other churches of its kind had its origin some time after Campbell made his visit to this part of the State. The principal actors identified in the pros and cons of that day on this question were Calvert, a "hard-shell" Baptist, James Rose, Joseph Sweeney, and some others. Rev. Mr. Taylor preaches for this people at this time twice a month. Robert Taylor, Higley, and La Master are the elders. William Driskill and R. Sando Carpenter and Tyler Carpenter are the deacons, and Stephen Taylor clerk.

MILLS.

Robert Fisher is the owner of the present mills in Fisherville. His father owned the original mill in this place.

The abundance of water in the creek during all the months of the year, and the reputation of the mills throughout the county, brings much custom to this little place.

EAST CEDAR HILL INSTITUTE

is located twenty miles east of Louisville, and two miles east of Fisherville, on the Fisherville and Buck Creek turnpike, in a community whose people are remarkable for their intelligence and morality. It is in a healthy section of country, and where there is fine natural scenery.

The institution was founded in 1869 by Mrs. Cleo F. C. Coon, a highly educated lady, and of marked refinement and culture. She is the daughter of R. R. Clarke, a relative of George Rogers Clarke. Her grandfather came to the county as early as 1782, and her father was born in 1811, in Nelson county, came here in 1834 and settled on four hundred and fifty acres of land. Mrs. Cleo F. C. Coon received her education in Shelbyville, Kentucky, in the select school of Miss Julia Tevis, graduating from the institution in 1851. She taught at different places, until, in the year 1869, in her father's house, a large commodious farm dwelling, she opened a school with about fifty pupils, and in his success in the work has been increasing from year to year since that time. The government exercised in the management of the school; the course of study, scientific and classical; the societies and social circles under the guidance of a marked intellectuality; the low rates of tuition; the large list of pupils graduated from the institution, together with the religious features of the school, compare favorably with similar enterprises. Mrs. Coon has, from time to time, been erecting buildings and making such additions as were found necessary. Her corps of teachers is competent and experienced. The names are:

Literary Department—Mrs. Cleo F. C. Coon, principal, and teacher of higher mathematics and English branches; Professor H. N. Reubelt, teacher of languages, mental and moral science; Miss Mollie E. Grubbs, teacher of algebra, reading, English grammar, and writing; Miss Emma A. Rose, M. E. L., teacher of higher arithmetic, and intermediate classes.

Musical Department—Miss Alice M. Bailey, principal teacher; Miss Katie M. Reubelt, M. E. L., assistant teacher.

Ornamental Department—Miss Luella M. Myers, teacher of drawing, painting, wax, and worsted work, and lace.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

John B. Scearce was born May 24, 1817, in Woodford county, Kentucky. His father, Robert Scearce, was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Kentucky in an early day, being one of the pioneers of the State. Mr. Scearce has followed farming for several years, though he was formerly engaged in milling. He was married in 1834 to Miss Permelia Sale, of Woodford county. They had one child. His second marriage occurred in 1839, to Miss Permelia Myers, teacher of drawing, painting, wax, and worsted work, and lace.
HISTORY OF THE OHIO FALLS COUNTIES.

Mr. Carrithers is engaged in general farming, and has about one hundred and eighty acres of land. He was married January 12, 1830, to Miss Hannah Y. Davis, of Spencer county. Of this union one child was born. His second marriage was to Miss Elvira Fredrick, April 12, 1832. They had eleven children, six living at the present time. His third marriage was November 13, 1878, to Mrs. S. E. Burton, of Boyle county, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Carrithers are members of the Presbyterian church.

Elisha Walters, an old and substantial citizen, was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, December 1, 1814, where he resided till 1836, when he went to Spencer county, living there till 1841, then to Jefferson county. His father, Thomas Walters, came from Virginia, as did his grandparents, in early times. Mr. Walters was married January 6, 1842, to Miss Rebecca Rhea, of Jefferson county. They have had twelve children, ten of whom are living. Mrs. Walters died February 19, 1881. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Walters is a church member, also a Free Mason.

Daniel McKinley, an old and respected citizen, was born October 5, 1805, in Shelby county, or what is now known as Spencer county. He came to Jefferson county in 1833, and lived in the county till his death, which occurred April 25, 1861. He was married December 13, 1827, to Miss Kezia Russell, of Nelson county, Kentucky. They have had thirteen children, seven of whom are living. Mrs. McKinley was born November 1, 1808. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. McKinley was also a member.

Daniel B. McKinley was born January 24, 1844, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He is a son of Daniel McKinley. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mildred Day, of Spencer county, daughter of Richard Day. They have had four children—Carrie, Hallie, John, Lizzie. Lizzie is deceased. Mrs. McKinley died March 7, 1877. Mr. McKinley is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Colman E. Drake was born February 19, 1832, in Spencer county, Kentucky. His father, Benjamin Drake, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Kentucky when the country was wild. Mr. Colman Drake came to Jefferson county in 1869. His farm lies in Spencer and
Jefferson counties. It contains one hundred and sixty acres. He was married in 1871 to Miss Marietta Stevens, of Garrard county, Kentucky. They had one child, but she died when very young. Mrs. Drake died September 17, 1872. She was a member of the Christian church.

Robert Carrithers was born November 19, 1872, in Shelby county, though what is now Spencer county. He lived there till 1834, when he came to Jefferson, where he has ever since resided. His father came from Pennsylvania. Mr. Carrithers was married in 1833 to Miss Edna Stallard, of Spencer county. They had nine children by this marriage. He was again married, in 1856, to Miss Elizabeth J. Russell, of Spencer county. They had three children by this marriage. Mr. Carrithers is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church; Mrs. Carrithers of the Methodist church.

Squire McKinley was born November 28, 1820, in Shelby county. His father, James McKinley, was a native of Kentucky. He died in 1853. Mr. S. McKinley learned the carpenter's trade when young and followed this occupation for a short time. He was married in 1844 to Miss Mary McKinley, of Spencer county. They had two children by this marriage—James S. and John W. He was again married, in 1854, to Mrs. Sophia Drake. They had nine children by this marriage—Sarah B., George C., Ivanhoe, Charles E., Cynthia K., Marietta, Benjamin F., William F., also a girl not named. Mrs. McKinley is a member of the Methodist church.

HARRODS CREEK

is a fertile, rolling tract of land along the river's edge, north of Louisville, extending from the suburbs of that city to the northern limit of the county. Like most precincts, its contour or form is irregular, being much greater in length than in width.

It has good advantages in the way of a turnpike that runs through it, going from Louisville to Oldenburg. Also in the Narrow Gauge railroad, formerly built by the citizens of the precinct, and which afterwards passed into the hands of a company. This latter road, with its reasonable rates of travel, affords the citizen fine opportunities for carrying on mercantile pursuits in the city.

Among the early settlers may be mentioned the Wilhites, who were probably among the first. James Taylor, relative of Colonel Richard Taylor, who came in 1799, and settled near the present town of Worthington upon a tract of a thousand acres or more of land. He was early identified with the political history of the county, and was clerk of the county court. He had a brother who served in the Revolutionary war. He was the grandfather of Dr. N. Barbour, of Louisville, and was a native of Virginia.

Thomas and Richard Barbour were early settlers here, locating on large tracts of land just above Harrod's creek. Richard Barbour was among the first magistrates of the precinct, and held the office for a long time. Thomas Barbour, his brother, and father to Dr. Barbour, was an early representative of this county in the legislature. He married Mary Taylor, a cousin of Zachary Taylor, and raised a large family. Dr. Barbour being the only living representative of the family at this time. He built a large flouring mill (to which was attached a saw-mill) about the year 1808-09, and later on one was built lower down by Glover. These mills were greatly advantageous to the county, furnishing a ready market for the grain, which would be ground and then shipped to New Orleans. Mr. Barbour died in 1820. He had two sons, Thomas and James, who were in the War of 1812. The Barbour mill was run until about the year 1835, when it went down.

Andrew Mars and his cousin Andrew Steel were early settlers also, locating on lands opposite Twelve-mile island.

Dr. William Adams was the first resident physician of the precinct. He, as was the custom in those times, obtained a general experience, mostly by the practice of medicine. He, however, attended lectures in the Transylvania college, but never graduated. His advent to the place was about the year 1825. Ten years afterwards Dr. N. Barbour practiced the medical profession there, and continued the practice until in 1872, when he removed to Louisville, where he has an extensive practice. Dr. Barbour is a graduate of the Ohio Medical college, Cincinnati, receiving his degree of M. D. from that institution in 1835. He afterwards took a
course of lectures in medicine in Philadelphia.

CHURCHES.

The subject of religion early engaged the attention of the people of this part of the county, but no building or regular society was organized until about the year 1820.

The Taviers and Barbours were Episcopalians but the Presbyterians erected a brick church this year, and they connected themselves with that organization:

Dr. Blackburn, of Tennessee, a scholarly gentleman, was one of the first pastors of this society. Some of the names of the corporate members are here appended—Andrew Mars, Thomas Barbour, Robert and Edwin Woodfolk, John D. Lock, and some of the Wilhites. The building as erected remained until about the year 1850, when owing to its crumbled condition it was replaced by another. The Rev. Dr. McCowan, a learned and an excellent gentleman, preached here some eight years.

The church is not as strong in its membership as it was at one time, but is still in existence, the Revs. Thomas Chisler and Alexander Dorson being the pastors at the present time.

The colored people organized a society known as the Greencastle church in 1875; J. Wilhite officiating at that time. The building was erected at a cost of one thousand dollars, and the society has a membership at this time of one hundred and nine. They are known as the Mission Baptists. Rev. E. J. Anderson is the present pastor.

The town of Harrods Creek was laid off quite early, and divided up into small lots. It was formerly known as the Seminary land. It, however, was never built up and remains to-day only a few straggling houses.

Harrods Creek Ferry was formerly an important wharf; this was in the palmy days of Middletown and when Louisville was deemed an unhealthy village. Goods were shipped and landed at this harbor until, probably, about the year 1810, when the metropolis of the county was moved to the Falls of the Ohio river, and the principal trade went there.

Harrods creek and Big Goose creek are the principal streams of this precinct. They each furnish an abundance of water the year round, and near their mouths run close together and parallel for a mile or so. Harrods creek stream empties into the Ohio river ten miles above Louisville, and where it is about forty rods wide. About a fourth of a mile from its mouth it dips at an angle of about seven degrees, giving it an appearance of falls. It has been stated that this creek, like many others in the State, has subterranean passages, through which a part of its waters flow without crossing the falls.

Goose Creek waters formerly turned a grist-mill for Mr. Allison, and still farther down a saw-mill that was run for many years, but there has been no mill on this stream for full thirty years. The old grist-mill, after it was abandoned, was used for a time as a school-house.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Abraham Blankenbaker was born July 13, 1796, in Mercer county, Kentucky, where he lived till he was five years of age, when he went to Shelby county in company with his parents and resided there till 1822. He went to Louisville and lived there till 1853. He then moved to Harrods Creek, where his family now reside. Mr. Blankenbaker died March 22, 1871. He was married to Miss Anna Close, of Oldham county, Kentucky, June 16, 1833. This union was blessed with five children, four of whom are living. Mr. Blankenbaker was an exemplary man and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Jesse Chisler, one of the well known residents of Jefferson county, was born April 9, 1799, in Madison county, Virginia, and lived there till he was five or six years of age, when he came to Kentucky with his parents. He lived in Louisville about twenty-five years and was engaged in the grocery and banking business in the meantime; he then went to Harrods Creek, where we now find him, most pleasantly situated. He was married December 22, 1838, to Miss Mary L. Cleland, of Mercer county, Kentucky. They have had seven children, five of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Chisler are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Chisler is a well known and respected citizen.

John T. Bate was born December 30, 1809, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and has ever resided near his old home. He has followed farming as an occupation the greater part of his life, though he was engaged in manufacturing several years. His farm contains five hundred acres of excellent land. Mr. Bate was married
December 25, 1834, to Miss Ellenor A. Lorke, of Oldham county, Kentucky. They have had two children, Octavius L. and Clarence. Octavius is deceased. Mrs. Bate died about forty-one years ago. Mr. Bate has been magistrate twenty years and is highly esteemed by all of his fellow citizens.

James Trigg was born November 17, 1816, in Oldham county, Kentucky, and resided there till 1849, when he went to southern Kentucky, where he was engaged in farming till 1863, when he came to Jefferson county, where we now find him most beautifully situated on a farm of ninety-five acres. Mr. Trigg was married April 17, 1849, to Miss Mary W. Harshaw, of Oldham county. They have had three children, two of whom are living. Mr. Trigg died in 1872. Mr. Trigg is a member of the Christian church.

Alexander B. Duerson was born August 9, 1825, in Oldham county, Kentucky, and remained there until 1856, when he moved to Jefferson county, where he now resides upon a farm of two hundred and eighty-five acres. Mr. Duerson was married in 1855 to Miss Mary A. Lyle, of Natchez, Mississippi. They have had four children. Mr. and Mrs. Duerson are members of the Presbyterian church, as is, also, their daughter. Mr. Duerson is deacon of the church at Harrods Creek, and is a most worthy man.

F. S. Barbour was born August 27, 1843, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He has always resided upon the homestead farm, which contains two hundred and sixty-five acres of excellent land, part of which is on Diamond island, in the Ohio river. Mr. Barbour was married December 31, 1867, to Miss Annie S. Cleland, of Boyle county, Kentucky. They have had four children, three of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Barbour are members of the Presbyterian church.

T. J. Barbour, a brother of F. S. Barbour, was born March 25, 1845, in Jefferson county, and still resides at the old homestead. He has long been an invalid, being troubled with the spinal disease. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

William Barrickman was born February 24, 1824, in Oldham county, Kentucky, where he resided until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Jefferson county and lived there three years. He afterwards resided in different counties of the State until 1877, when he moved to Harrods Creek. Mr. Barrickman was married in 1870 to Miss Bettie Carpenter, of Bullock county, a daughter of Judge Carpenter. They have had five children, four of whom are living. Mr. Barrickman has a farm in company with Judge DeHaven, which contains four hundred acres of excellent land. He is engaged in stock-raising, chiefly, and is considered a successful farmer.

Glenview stock farm, one of the largest in the county, is situated six miles from Louisville, and is a large and beautiful place. Mr. J. C. McFerren, the present owner, bought the place about thirteen years ago. He does an extensive business, and is widely known. His farm contains eight hundred and eighty-five acres. He keeps from one hundred and fifty to two hundred head of trotting horses. His stock is among the most celebrated in the county. Mr. McFerren has one of the most beautiful residences in this county. His farm, with the stock now upon it, is worth at least three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. McFerren is a native of Barren county, Kentucky.

SPRING GARDEN PRECINCT.

This precinct was formerly called Spring Grove. It lies adjacent to Louisville and in consequence its history is mostly blended with the history of that city.

The noted, well known George Rogers Clarke was a large land holder near the once beautiful springs of this place. So were the Churchills, Phillips, Ballards, Stanfords, and others so prominently connected with the history of the county and State. General George Rogers Clarke, of Alhambra county, Virginia, came to the county in 1775; was a captain in Dunmore's army, and was offered a commission afterwards by the British authorities, but had the interest of the struggling colonies too much at heart to betray his country. He came to Kentucky to bring about a satisfactory connection between the two States. His history will be found in another portion of the work. He was never married.

Hon. Elisha D. Staniford, M. D., was a native of this portion of the county. His father also was a native of Kentucky, and his mother was of Irish descent. Dr. Staniford was born
December 31, 1831. He studied medicine under Dr. J. B. Flint, and graduated in the Kentucky School of Medicine; was for years president of the Red River Iron works, of the Louisville Car Wheel company, of the Farmers and Drovers' bank, president of the Saving and Trust company, and held other very important positions. He was also at one time member of the Senate, and was also a member of the House of Representatives.

The Churchills, of Louisville, were also residents of this precinct. The family is a large one and formerly constituted one of the most prominent ones in Virginia, extending back some two hundred years. William Churchill, being a church warden, by his last will, made in 1741, left a sum of money, the interest of which was to be used for the encouragement of the ministry, to preach against the reigning vices of the times. Samuel C. Churchill came to the precinct when eight years of age, in 1784. His father, Armstead Churchill, married Elizabeth Blackwell and settled in Spring Garden, on a large tract of land. His son, Samuel C., father of S. B., married Abby Oldham, only daughter of Colonel William Oldham. Colonel Oldham was a Revolutionary soldier, and was in command of a Kentucky regiment when St. Clair was defeated in 1791. Samuel C. Churchill was a large and extensive farmer, and devoted himself solely to his farm. S. B. Churchill was born in this precinct in 1812; was educated at the St. Joseph's college, Berea, Kentucky; went to St. Louis and edited the St. Louis Bulletin for many years; was Representative to the Missouri Legislature in 1849; delegate to the Charleston convention in 1860. He returned to Kentucky in 1863, and was elected to the State Legislature from Jefferson county. In 1867 he became Secretary of State under Governor Helm, and continued in office under Governor Stevenson. His brother, Thomas J. Churchill, was a captain in the Mexican war, a major-general in the Confederate army, and after the war Governor of Arkansas.

Spring Garden precinct, being contiguous to the city, gives the citizens the advantages of school and church—there being no church buildings in this portion of the county. The land is of good quality and the agricultural interests well developed.

SHIVELY PRECINCT.

Among the early settlers of this precinct should be mentioned the name of Colonel William Pope, who was one of the early settlers of the State. He arrived at the falls of the Ohio river in 1779, and, like other adventurers, with his young family occupied the fort at the entrance to the canal. He was a native of Farquier county, Virginia, the son of William Pope, of Virginia ancestry, whose wife was Miss Netherton, and by whom he had three sons, of whom William was also one of the pioneers of the new State, and lived to a great age, dying in 1825. Colonel William Pope married Penelope Edwards, and his four sons became distinguished men. John was at one time Governor of the Territory of Arkansas and also a member of Congress. William Pope, the second son of the pioneer, was a wealthy farmer in this vicinity, a man of splendid business talents and great industry, and amassed considerable fortune. He married Cynthia Sturgus, who was the mother of Mrs. Ann Anderson, the wife of Larz, son of Colonel Richard C. Anderson, of Revolutionary fame. Her only son was Richard C. Anderson, named in honor of her grandfather. The descendants of the Pope families are numerous, and were many of them quite prominent men.

Major Abner Field was a very early settler in this portion of the State, and was one of the first representatives in the Virginia House of Burgesses. He married a daughter of Colonel William Pope. His first son, Dr. Nathaniel Field, is a prominent physician of Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Christian William Shively, was also a very prominent and early settler of this precinct, and in honor of whom the precinct was named. He built his mill about the year 1815. He settled on a large tract of land, then a wilderness. There were many other prominent citizens in this precinct of whom may be mentioned the Kissiger family, Fulton Gatewood, Squire Thornbury, a magistrate; Matthew Love, John Jones, who kept the tan-yard for many years; Amos Goodwin, Leonard Gatewood, school teacher; the Township's, and others.

The salt works in this precinct were quite important in an early day. People came for salt at that time from a hundred miles distant.
GILMAN'S PRECINCT.

This precinct lies just east of the city of Louisville, and embraces some of the richest and most fertile lands in the county, and it may be truly remarked, some of the finest in the great State of Kentucky.

It has natural boundary lines on its south, east and north sides in the streams of Bear Grass and Big Goose creeks. The former of these streams skirts the whole of its southern and southeastern sides, and the latter its northeastern boundary. The precinct of Harrod's Creek lies just to its north. The Louisville & Cincinnati railroad runs through the entire length of this division, having stations every mile or so apart, giving the citizens an opportunity of living in their beautiful homes in the country and of carrying on business in the city. Trains run so frequently, both in the morning and evening, that a large portion of these people are professional or business men whose business is in the city. A ride over the road through this precinct shows a grandeur and magnificence of country life rarely beheld. Large, elegant and costly residences an opportunity of living in their beautiful homes in the country and of carrying on business in the city. Trains run so frequently, both in the morning and evening, that a large portion of these people are professional or business men whose business is in the city. A ride over the road through this precinct shows a grandeur and magnificence of country life rarely beheld. Large, elegant and costly residences may be seen on every side. Here are also large, valuable farms under the highest state of cultivation. The Magnolia stock farm established by A. G. Herr in 1864, is probably as fine a farm as can be found in the State. It was so named by George D. Prentice as early as 1841, from the number of magnolias that grew upon it. It was not established as a fancy stock farm until as above stated, when Mr. Herr began raising the finest thoroughbred stock, for which this farm has made a reputation throughout the States and Canada.

The Eden stock farm, under the proprietorship of Mr. L. L. Dorsey, has likewise attained for itself a reputation not enviable. The roads leading to various places in this precinct are in a better condition and more direct than in some of the precincts of the county. The Lyndon and Goose Creek turnpike road, put through in 1873, and the one leading from Louisville give the people good highways, and with the railroad, excellent opportunities for reaching Louisville.

The remoteness of settlement renders it impossible to give dates of the original patents of lands taken in this section of the county, but it
is known the attention of emigrants to the county was attracted to this section as soon as elsewhere.

The Bullitts, Taylors, Batees, Herrs, Breckenhridges, Chamberes, and a host of others, since familiar names to every household, settled here in an early day, opened up the wilderness, raised large families, and have long since departed. The record left by these pioneers is mostly of a traditional character. We aim to give but the reliable facts.

The Indians were troublesome to a degree, and the whites were under the necessity of building stations and block-houses to defend themselves against their attacks. Abbott's station was one of these points, built in an early day. It was afterwards owned by Mr. Herr, who purchased the property of Abbott's widow. Of the massacres which took place here we have but little that is reliable. The Indians would, however, cross the river from Indiana, steal horses, and sometimes make depredations upon the whites. They, on one of these raids, barbarously massacred a white woman and cut off her breasts. This event took place on A. G. Herr's place. There is also on this farm in a charcoal pit a place where the Indians made their arrow-heads of flint. Where this stone was obtained by them is not known, as there are no flint quarries known in the county, and probably none this side of Canada.

Of the early settlers who came to this section of the county John Herr was among the first. He was a young man of no means, and came with Mr. Jacob Rudy. His possessions were in Continental scrip, $60,000 of which, when sold brought him but the patry sum of $14. Mr. Herr finally amassed a considerable fortune, owning before he died about one thousand acres of land. He married Miss Susan Rudy and had lived, at the time of his death in 1842, to the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Colonel Richard Taylor, father of Zachary Taylor, was an old settler in this precinct. His distinguished son lies buried near the old place, with a suitable monument to mark his last resting place. Colonel Taylor served through the Revolutionary war. He came from Virginia and settled on a large plantation in 1785, and here it was that Zachary Taylor spent twenty-four years of his life. His brother Hancock, who had a lieutenant in the United States army, died in 1808, and the vacant commission was assigned him. He was made captain in 1810, and served at Fort Harrison, and for gallantry was promoted to major. He served in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1836 in the Florida war, where he was promoted to general, and in 1840 was made chief in command of all the forces in the Southwest, and soon after took command of all forces in the Mexican war. He was nominated by the Whig National convention, assembled in Philadelphia in 1848, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and took his seat March 5, 1849, and died next year (see biography). One of the descendants of Colonel Richard Taylor, bearing the same name, is a real estate broker in Louisville.

Colonel Stephen Ormsby, one of the first judges of the county court, settled upon a large tract of land.

Major Martin, a farmer, was an old settler. He had a brother who married a sister of W. C. Bullitt.

David J. Ward was an extensive salt trader, making trips to New Orleans. He at one time owned one of the first water mills on Goose creek. This property was erected by Mr. Leaven Lawrence, and run by him for some years, being the first used; and with its coming a new era was marked in the advance made over the old fashioned hand or horse mill. It was situated on Goose creek, north of Lyndon station. After Ward purchased it he failed.

Alex. P. Balston owned one on Bear Grass at an early day, and sold it in 1804 to Colonel Geiger. These mills received custom for many miles around.

Edward Dorsey was an old settler. He, however, did not come to the precinct before 1812. He purchased a large tract of land near O'Bannon station. He was a native of Maryland.

Colonel Richard Anderson, father of Richard C. Anderson, Jr., was a distinguished citizen who settled here at an early period. He was a member of Congress, serving with honor to his constituency and credit to himself for a number of years, and was afterwards honored by a position as Minister to one of the South American States. He was married to a Miss Grothbey, and his only child, now dead, married John T. Gray. Colonel Anderson settled on the Shelbyville pike.
William Chambers will be remembered, not only as an early settler of this portion of the county, but on account of his wealth. He married a Miss Dorsey, and afterwards, in conjunction with General Christy, purchased a large quantity of land near where the central portion of St. Louis city is now. The increase in value of his land made him immensely wealthy, and upon his death he left property to the value of a million of dollars to his only daughter, Mrs. Mary Tyler.

Norborn B. Bealle, one of the wealthy citizens of the pioneer days, was a large land holder, owning probably a thousand acres of land. He lived in grand style; owned a fine, large residence. He was the father of three children.

Of the early settlers who left numerous descendants is Mr. James S. Bates, a very worthy man, and a good, influential citizen. He was an exceedingly large man, weighing four hundred pounds. He also owned a large tract of land, a great many slaves, and raised a large family of children, who left many descendants now living. He was a dealer in real estate, and sometimes made very hazardous ventures.

Physicians.

There have not been many professional men in the precinct, owing to the contiguousity of the place to Louisville. People in an early day would, however, sometimes need a doctor, and to supply the demand Dr. Gault settled among them and plied his calling. He was their first physician, and remained some time.

No record has been kept of the magistracy of Gilman, but we have in tradition the services of one man, John Herr, Jr., who filled this office for a period of forty years. He was born November 20, 1866, and died in 1863. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man in his manner, but influential and a very successful man in several respects. In 1854 he was selected by his district to represent them in the Legislature, and acquitted himself with credit. He held various positions of trust, and owned the fine farm now the property of A. G. Herr, the noted stock dealer. He was the son of John Herr, Sr., before mentioned, and one of four brothers who lived to an honored, useful old age.

Alfred, the youngest brother of this family, is the only one living. He is a man of some considerable influence and of property.

There are others who figured quite extensively in the history of this precinct—the Bullocks, Breckinridges, Brown, Colonel William Croghan, father of Major John Croghan, the hero of the War of 1812, and others.

Church.

One, if not the first, of the original organizations of a religious character in the precinct, was a Baptist society, on Bear Grass. This society had its place of meeting first in Two Mile Town—it being encouraged in that precinct by Rev. Mr. Hikes, who settled there about 1790-94. One of the first pastors was Rev. Mr. Walker. The congregation was made up of the citizens, not only of their own precinct but of Jeffersontown, Gilman, and other places. In the course of time the question of close communion was one which gave the organization some trouble and caused its entire overthrow.

The first building was a stone structure, erected about the year 1798-99, on the north bank of Bear Grass. Rev. Ben Allen was also one of the divines who ministered to the people spiritually in an early day.

The membership, however, became numerous and the questions arising concerning communion made a split, a portion of the church going to Jeffersontown and a portion to Newburg, but the old church still retains the name of the Bear Grass church and remains on the original site.

Bear Grass.

This stream of water, so frequently mentioned previously, is a considerable one, named to retain the original idea of wealth represented by the lands and surrounding country through which it flows. It has a number of good mill sites, and furnishes an abundance of water ten months in the year, and supplies water for a number of grist-mills, and one paper-mill. It rises from eight different springs, and like other streams in the State sometimes disappears for a quarter of a mile or so and then emerges. Near the city it runs parallel with the Ohio for a distance of about half a mile, and enters the river at Louisville.

At the mouth of the creek is one of the best harbors on the Ohio, perfectly safe and commodious for vessels of five hundred tons burthen. During seasons of the year when the waters are the most depressed there can be found here water twelve feet deep.
Albert G. Herr was born in this county and has always lived here. His father, John Herr, was born here, and his grandfather, also named John, was one of the first settlers. Mr. Herr is the proprietor of the Magnolia stock farm, so named by the poet Prentice forty years ago. His stock and farm are widely celebrated. The farm contains two hundred and six acres. Mr. Herr’s residence is most beautiful, and his garden is filled with a great variety of choice exotics. Mr. Herr does an extensive business breeding Jersey cattle, trotting horses, Berkshire hogs, and Silésian Merino sheep.

Dr. H. N. Lewis was born at St. Matthews in 1856. His father, Dr. John Lewis, practised in this county thirty years and was eminently successful. He died in 1878, and his son succeeds him in his practice. Dr. Lewis was educated at the Louisville high school, and graduated in medicine from the Louisville Medical College, also from the Hospital Medical College. He now does a good business, and is looked upon as a rising young physician. He is a gentleman in every sense of word and richly deserves success.

Benjamin Lawrence came to this county from Maryland, in very early times, and settled on what is now L. L. Dorsey’s Eden Stock Farm. He was an excellent farmer and a prosperous business man. His sons, Samuel and Leben—the former the grandfather of Theodore Brown, now residing here—were upright and worthy men, highly successful in business. Samuel Lawrence was the father of Benjamin and Elisa Lawrence, who were among the prosperous merchants and most esteemed citizens of Louisville. Oruth G. Lawrence, their sister, became the wife of James Brown, the father of Theodore and Arthur Brown. She was a lady widely known and beloved for her hospitality, benevolence, and high moral integrity. None but good words were ever spoken of her.

James Brown came from eastern Maryland about the year 1800. He was a clerk in the salt works of David L. Ward, at Mann’s Lick, Bullitt county. He afterwards bought land on Bear Grass creek, and became one of the richest men of the county. At one time he owned nineteen hundred acres in the county. He was a man of good judgment, of the strictest integrity and honesty, and was noted for his benevolence and public spirit. His modest demeanor and manli-ness won for him hosts of devoted friends. He died in 1853, aged seventy-three years. Theodore Brown was born in 1821, and lives on what was once a part of the old farm. He has two hundred and fifty acres of land and a pleasant and beautiful home. He has been for forty years a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Arthur Brown, his brother, and the youngest of the three surviving members of his father’s family, was born in 1834. He married Miss Matilda Galt, daughter of Dr. N. A. Galt, who was the son of Dr. William C. Galt, who came from Virginia to Louisville in very early times. Mr. Brown has six children—J. Lawrence, Alexander G., Arthur A., William G., Harry L., and Matilda G. Mr. Brown is now serving his second term as magistrate. He is engaged in farming. Mr. Brown is a member of the Episcopal church.

John C. Rudy was born in this county in 1822. His father, Daniel Rudy, was one of the early settlers here, Louisville being but a small village when he came. Daniel Rudy died in 1850, aged seventy-five, and his wife, Mary (Shibely) Rudy, in 1852, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. J. C. Rudy lived upon the old farm until recently. Rudy Chapel was named for his father, and built chiefly by his means. Mr. Rudy is a good farmer, and owns two hundred acres of land. He held the office of magistrate eight or ten years. He is a member of the Methodist church. He married Miss Priscilla Herr in 1852. They have four children living—Ardell, George F., James S., and Taylor.

Mrs. Ann Arterburn, widow of the late Norbon Arterburn, was born in this county. She was the daughter of John Herr, an old resident here. Her husband was also a native of this county. They were married in 1849, and had eight children—Orphella, Bettie, Emma, William C., Edward, Anna, Clifton, and an infant son. Orphella, Bettie, Edward, and Clifton are now living. Mr. Arterburn died April 9, 1876, aged sixty-five. Mrs. Arterburn still resides upon the place where she was born. Her sister, Mrs. Emily Oldham, widow of the late John Oldham, lives with her.

Joseph Raymond was born in county Sligo, Ireland, August 3, 1804. In 1831 he came to Quebec, and soon afterward to Kentucky. He settled in Louisville and engaged in gardening.
his present business. Mr. Raymond was married in 1835 to Miss Margaret Drisbach, a native of Philadelphia. They have had four children—Mary Ann, who died when three months old; Jacob B., died in his twenty-third year; George Frederick, resides in this precinct; Thomas P., lives with his father. Mr. Raymond is a member of the Methodist church, and of the order of Odd Fellows.

James Harrison, the oldest man living in this county having Louisville for a birthplace, was the son of Major John Harrison, who came to this county in 1785. Major Harrison was married at Cave Hill in 1787 to Mary Ann Johnston. They had five children—Sophia J. (married Robert A. New), Benjamin I., Colonel Charles L., Dr. John P., and James. James is the only survivor. James Harrison was born May 1, 1799, and has always lived in this county. He has been engaged in the practice of law in Louisville since 1842, and stands high in his profession.

George F. Raymond was born in Jefferson county, December 4, 1840. He received a good common school education, and was brought up a farmer. He was married in 1862 to Miss Eliza McCarrell, of Washington county, Kentucky. They had eight children—Margaret, Mary (deceased), Carrie, Ruth (deceased), George (deceased), Joseph, James, and William. Mr. Raymond has served as magistrate fourteen years.

Captain William C. Williams was born in Louisville, April 4, 1802. His father was a Welshman, who came to this country in 1788. Captain Williams followed farming the most of his life. He furnished capital for several business enterprises, but took no active part himself. His residence is an elegant mansion a few miles out of town. He was one of the wealthiest citizens of the county. He owned twenty-six houses in Louisville, including some fine business blocks. He was elected a captain of militia in 1823-24. For fifty years he was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Religiously he was connected with the Christian church. He married Miss Hannah Hamilton May 27, 1857. They had sixteen children, four of whom were: David M., John H., Mrs. Fannie W. Fenley, and Mrs. Mary E. Tyler. Captain Williams died in his seventy-ninth year, September 13, 1880, widely known and everywhere respected throughout this section.

I. B. Dorsey, son of L. L. Dorsey, Sr., is a leading farmer and respected citizen. Edward Dorsey, father of L. L., came here from Maryland about the year 1800. L. L. Dorsey, Sr., had three sons, but the subject of this sketch only, lived to grow up. Mr. I. B. Dorsey has a farm of two hundred and twenty acres, and is engaged in raising grain. The land taken up by his great-grandfather has been held by representatives of the Dorsey family since the time of the first comer of that name. Mr. Dorsey was married in 1860 to Miss Sarah Herndon. Their children are: Susan, Mary, Amanda, Leavie, Sally, Rhodes, George, and Eveline. Mr. Dorsey is a member of the Christian church.

O'BANNON PRECINCT.

O'Bannon (originally Williamson) precinct, was established in 1813-14, the first magistrates being E. M. Stone and Miner W. O'Bannon. J. M. Hampton and Miner W. O'Bannon are the magistrates at the present time.

Bushrod O'Bannon, deceased, and Miner O'Bannon, now resident of the place, were the sons of Isham O'Bannon, a native of Virginia, who was born in 1767, and came here in 1816, first settling in Shelby county. In 1830 he settled his estate upon his seven children, three daughters and four sons; one daughter now being eighty-one years old, and the average age of the four children now living being seventy-five years.

J. B. O'Bannon owned here an extensive tract of four hundred acres of land, which he improved. He was the first president of the Farmers' and Drovers' bank, president of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance company, and owned considerable stock in the railroad, was director in the Louisville City bank, and was the founder of the Methodist Episcopal church in this place, which has, however, gone down since his death, owing to the members of the church dying off and moving away. It was first called O'Bannon's chapel, but against his wish, and was an outgrowth of the Salem church. It was a neat
structure, built in 1869, under the Rev. Mr. Henderson's appointment to this place. Mr. J. B. O'Bannon died in 1869.

M. W. O'Bannon was born in Virginia in 1810. He was the son of Isham O'Bannon, who moved to Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1816; thence to Jefferson county in 1831, where he resided until his death in 1845. Mr. M. W. O'Bannon was a merchant of Shelbyville from 1834 to 1838. In 1840 he went to Marshall, Saline county, Missouri, where he resided until 1863, farming and practicing law. During the unpleasantness consequent upon the outbreak of the war, Mr. O'Bannon was obliged to leave Missouri. He returned to this county, where he has since resided, a prominent and respected citizen. He has been thrice married. In 1835 he married Miss Jane Richardson, of Lafayette county, Kentucky. She died in 1838, leaving two daughters, one since deceased—Mary Adelaide, who died in 1847 in the twelfth year of her age; Jane Richardson, born in 1838, is the wife of J. R. Berryman, Marshall, Missouri. His second wife was Miss Julia Barnett, of Lafayette county, Missouri. She died in 1843, having borne one son, who died in infancy. In 1847 he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Harrison) Payne, formerly from Woodford county, Kentucky, but at that time residing in Missouri. Mr. O'Bannon has held the office of justice of the peace six years.

John Williamson was an early settler of this precinct, owning at one time a couple of thousand acres of land, also a distillery on Floyd's fork. He raised his own corn for distillery use. He was an active, large-hearted, and clever man. His daughter by his first wife married Bushrod O'Bannon. His second wife was the widow of Ed Dorsey, and from this union owned all his lands except four hundred acres.

In this precinct is the old Chenoweth spring house, built by Mr. Chenoweth as early as the summer of 1782. It is near Williamson's station, and on the farm now owned by John Williamson, and was built for a fort and as a refuge for the Chenoweth family in case of an attack from the Indians. The house was made of unhewn stone, packed in mortar made simply of lime, water and gravel. The cement thus made one hundred years ago appears as durable to-day as it was when the house was erected, and the stone, so nicely and evenly laid, presents a surface as perpendicular and smooth on both the in- and outsides as most stone houses built in then nineteenth century, and so solidly are the walls built it is not improbable it will stand yet one hundred years longer before the crumbling process begins.

THE CHENOWETH MASSACRE.

Richard Chenoweth first built Fort Nelson, which bankrupted him. He was disappointed in the Government refusing assistance in this matter, and came here in 1782, after the Floyd's Fork massacre, and built for himself this fort, and just above it the cabin where he lived with his family. At that time there were no out settlements except Lynn, Bear Grass, Harrods creek, and Boone's stations. The family consisted of himself, his wife Peggy, who was a brave woman—and who was a McCarthy before marriage—Thomas, James, Alexander, Millie, and Naomi, the last named being at that time about two years old. He had also some few persons constantly about them as guards, and at this time Rose and Bayless were with the family.

About dusk one evening in midsummer, while this little family were talking over the past at their evening meal, they were suddenly surprised by sixteen Indians, belonging to the tribe of the Shawnees, suddenly opening the door and rushing in. Rose, being nearest the entrance, jumped behind the door as soon as it was swung open, and in the dreadful excitement which followed passed out undiscovered and effected an escape. Bayless was not killed outright and was burned at the stake at the spring house, just a few feet distant. The old man was wounded and his daughter Millie tomahawked in the arm, but they escaped to the fort. The old man, however, survived and lived many years, but was afterwards killed by the falling of a log at a house raising. James, a little fellow, was, with his brothers Eli and Thomas, killed at the wood-pile. The daughter Millie afterwards married a man named Nash. Naomi, the little girl, crept to the spring house and took refuge, child like, under the table. An Indian afterwards came in and placed a fire brand on it, but it only burned through the leaf. In the morning a party of whites were reconnoitering and sup-
posed the Chenoweth family all killed, and upon approaching the scene discovered the little girl, who stood in the doorway, and told them upon coming up that they were all killed. The mother was scalped and at that time was not known to be alive, but she survived the tragedy many years and did much execution after that with her trusty rifle. Her head got well but was always bare after that.

John Williamson, Jr., owner of the property upon which the Chenoweth Spring-house fort now stands, was born in 1796, and still lives at this advanced age, having a mind and memory clear as crystal. His father, John Williamson, came with his father, John Williamson, from Virginia, and settled at the Lynn station in 1781. During the massacre of that year the Indians attacked the fort, killed the grandfather, Mr. Williamson's oldest uncle, and made captive his father, who was taken that night to Middletown, where he saw the scalps of his father and oldest brother stretched over a hoop to dry, and knew for the first time of their murder. His legs and feet being sore, the Indians made leggings of deer skins and tied them on with hickory bark. He was then ten years old and remained with the Indians in all four years before he made his escape. He was adopted into the Tecumseh family, the father of that noted chief being the Shawnee chief of that party, and the one who adopted him. He was taken to Chillicothe, and there granted his liberty on condition that he could run the gauntlet. A fair chance was given him, and he would have succeeded had it not been for a log at the end of the race that prevented his mounting it successfully, and he was struck by a war-club. He was next taken by two Indians and washed in the river. This was for the singular purpose of washing all the white blood out of him. It was done by two Indians who alternately dipped and ducked him until breath and hope were gone, and he was then pronounced Indian and trained in their hunting grounds and by their camp fires. He attempted several times to make his escape, but failing in his purpose would return. He was finally purchased of the Indians for twenty-four gallons of whiskey. After his return to Louisville he fought the Indians for seven years; was in Wayne's army and the battle of the river Raisin, where he was again captured, taken to Detroit, and burned at the stake. His daughter Elizabeth married Major Blant Ballard, an old Indian fighter and uncle of Judge Ballard, of Louisville. The second daughter married Mr. Smith, who also participated in the Indian wars. Ruth, who afterwards married a Mr. Hall, was quite young at the time of the massacre. George and Moses were born after that time. James was thirteen years old when murdered, and John ten years old when captured, and his son, John Williamson, is now in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and although married the second time has no children.

PROFESSOR McGOWN'S SCHOOL

Dr. McGown, deceased, was a prominent man in O'Bannon precinct. He was born in 1805, was the youngest child of his father, and the mainstay of his widowed mother. He was a circuit-rider and preached for a number of years. He finally established a school here in 1850, put up large buildings and carried it on quite successfully until his death, which occurred in 1876.

BOSTON PRECINCT.

This part of the county is ever memorable in the Long Run Indian massacre which preceded the terrible defeat sustained by General Floyd, who the day after with thirty-four of his men attempted the burial of the victims of the massacre. And also will this precinct not forget the lamentable disaster which occurred just one hundred years thereafter, lacking eight days, in the giving way of the bridge over Floyd's fork, sending a loaded train of cars twenty feet into the terrible abyss below, killing eight persons outright and dangerously wounding many more, many of whom were of the most prominent representatives of this precinct. Floyd's defeat occurred September 17, 1781. The names of those who fell are not known, nor is there much that is definite. The facts given were furnished by Colonel G. T. Wilcox, a prominent citizen of northern Middletown precinct, who is a descendant of 'Squire Boone, being his grandson, and gleaned some facts relative to the terrible tragedy from Isaiah Boone, his uncle, and son of 'Squire Boone.

He was at Floyd's defeat. His father had
built at a station on Clear creek two miles east of where Shelbyville now is. His father, with several others, had left Boonesboro in 1779 and settled in Boone's station. There was a station on Bear Grass called Bear Grass, three miles east of Louisville, and one eight miles from Louisville called Linn station was on the place afterwards owned by Colonel R. C. Anderson.

Boone's station at that time was the only station between Linn's and Harrods creek. Squire Boone's station was about twenty-two miles east of Linn's station. Bland Ballard and Samuel Wells at that time lived in the station and General Floyd lived in that of Bear Grass. There were two couples to be married in Linn station. Bland Ballard and a man named Corris went from Linn station to Brashear's station, near the mouth of Floyd's fork, now Bullitt county, after a Baptist preacher, John Whitaker, to marry them. This was the first legal marriage in this part of the county. In going over Ballard discovered an Indian trail and was satisfied there was a large body of savages. He retraced his steps to Linn station and sent word to Bear Grass station, and then went to Boone's station that night. They held a meeting and agreed to leave the station and go to Linn station. There were a number of large families in Boone's station at that time, viz., the Hinton's, Harrises, Hughes, Hansbours, Bryans, Vancleves, and many others. They could not all get ready to move the next day, but some were determined to go. Squire Boone was not ready and could not prevail on them to wait another day. So Major Ballard conducted this party, leaving Squire Boone and a few families to come the next day. When Ballard's party reached Long run he was attacked in the rear. He went back to protect that part of the train and drove the Indians back and held them in check as long as he could. In going back he saw a man and his wife by the name of Cline, on the ground. He told Cline to put his wife on the horse and hurry on. They were in the bed of Long run. Ballard returned in a short time to find Cline and his wife still on the ground. He put her on the horse and gave the horse a nap with his riding whip, and as he did so an Indian pulled a sack from the horse. Ballard shot the Indian and hurried to the front. Here he found a great many killed and the people scattered leaving their cattle and losing their baggage and many horses. Some reached Linn's station that night, and a few Boone's. Boone and his party remained in his station several days after that before they went down to Linn's. A few of the names of the killed on Long run are the two Miss Hansbours, sisters of Joel Hansboro, a Mr. McCarthy, a brother of Mrs. Ric Chenoweth, and a Mrs. Vancleve, an aunt of Colonel G. T. Wilcox.

The next day General (then colonel) John Floyd, Colonel (then captain) Wells, and Bland Ballard (afterwards major), and thirty-four others from Linn's and Bear Grass stations went up to bury the dead. When they reached Floyd's fork, Ballard said to them: "You send a few men and ascertain where the Indians are." He was, however, overruled, and on they went. At the head of the ravine they were surrounded, and sixteen of their men were shot down at the first fire. Fourteen were buried in one sink. They began to retreat. Isaac Boone said when they reached the fork he discovered an Indian following him. He raised his gun, the Indian stepped behind a tree. Just at that time General Floyd and Colonel Wells came in sight, Floyd on foot and Wells on horseback. Wells said to Floyd: "Take my horse." Floyd, being large and fleshy, was much exhausted. They took to the bushes, and reached the place selected should they be defeated. It was near where Thomas Elder's new house now stands, on the Shebyville pike, about three miles above Middletown. For some time prior to this, General Floyd and Wells were not friendly. Isaac Boone said: "General, that brought you to your milk." The general's reply was; "You are a noble boy; we were in a tight place." This boy was then but fourteen years of age, and was at that time in Sims' station. The occurrence took place in September, 1781.

'Squire Boone's' wife's maiden name was Jane Vancleve. Enoch Boone, their youngest son, was born at Boonesboro, October 15, 1777, being the first white male child born in Kentucky. He died in Meade county, Kentucky, in 1861. 'Squire Boone died in 1815, and was, by his request, buried in a cave in Harrison county, Indiana. Sarah Boone, mother of G. T. Wilcox, was the only daughter of 'Squire Boone. She was married to John Wilcox in 1791, and he settled upon, surveyed and improved land pat-
sawed in the name of Sarah Boone by her father, four miles north of Shelbyville.

The Wilcox family had a paternal parentage in George Wilcox, a Welshman, who emigrated to North Carolina in 1740. He married Elizabeth Hale, and by her had six children—George, David, John, Isaac, Eliz, and Nancy, who came to Kentucky in 1784. George, Jr., married Elizabeth Pinckback; David married Sarah Boone, sister to Daniel Boone; and John married Sarah Boone, daughter of Squire Boone, and mother of G. T. Wilcox.

A WRECK.

The second lamentable disaster which filled the minds of these citizens with dismay and horror occurred on the 8th of July, 1881, at Floyd's Fork railroad bridge. The passenger trains on the road running between Shelbyville and Louisville were unusually crowded, it being at the time of the exposition in the last named city. The train returning to Shelbyville was late, owing to some unaccountable delay, and was running with more than ordinary speed. It reached the bridge crossing Floyd's Fork about 8 o'clock in the evening. A cow was standing on the track just in front of the bridge, but before she could be whistled off the engine struck her, knocking her off and killing her instantly. The shock threw the engine off the track, and, being close to the bridge, struck the corner of that structure in such a way as to demolish it. The train was still running at a high speed, all this happening in less time than it takes to write it. The bridge went crashing down into the water a distance of twenty feet or more. The engine, from the impetus given by its weight and rapid motion, leaped full twenty feet from where it first struck the bridge, bringing the tender, baggage car, and passenger coach down with it in a mingled mass of timber, its load of human freight, and all. Heavy timbers from the bridge fell on every side and on the crumbled mass of coaches, that now resembled a pile of kindling wood. The terrible crash made by the falling of this train was heard for miles around, and instinctively the citizens surmised the difficulty and immediately set out for the scene of the disaster. Telegrams were immediately despatched to Louisville and Shelbyville for assistance, and it was not long before help gathered in from every quarter, and the work of removing the ruins began. The heavy timbers had first to be removed before some bodies could be recovered, and the night was well nigh spent ere all were secured. Some were crushed immediately to death, others injured, and some only fastened in by the heavy weights over them, and strange to say some were not in the least hurt, save receiving a jar, incident to the occasion. Unfortunately this number was small.

The names of those killed are given below:

Phelim Neil, of Shelbyville, president of the road; William H. Maddox, city marshal of Shelbyville; Robert Jones, shoemaker, of Shelbyville, and the father of a large family; Walker Searce, of Shelbyville, a young man very successful in business, whose death was much regretted; Humbolt Alford, a resident of Boston and a fine young lawyer of Louisville; James Hardin, a resident of Boston and a highly respected citizen; a Mr. Perry, of Louisville, a boarder in the family of George Hall, near Boston; and a gentleman from California, name not known.

Among those not hurt was a small girl named Mary Little, who sat near a gentleman who was killed. She made her way out unscathed save in the loss of her clothing, which was greatly damaged by the water and considerably torn, presenting herself before her mother's door without a hat, and in a somewhat sorry plight. Mr. George Petrie, the conductor, was badly hurt at the time. There were about forty passengers in all, and but few escaped death or injury.

The officials of the railroad were prompt in rendering aid to the unfortunate ones, paying off all claims against them for the loss the sad mishap had occasioned, though the misfortune was not due in the least to any mismanagement of theirs.

Boston is a small place of only some ten families. The precinct was formerly a part of Fisherville. Esquire Noah Hobbes has been one of its magistrates, serving in that capacity for sixteen years. His associate is William Ruggin. His son J. F. Hobbes was school commissioner six years.

The old Baptist church on Long run is one of the oldest churches west of Lexington. This society was organized during the pioneer times.

Rev. Henson Hobbes, a Virginian by birth,
and a good man, officiated here as minister and died in 1822 or 23. He had four sons all preachers. He was among the first settlers on the ground. The old church building was a frame. The one now in use is of brick and was built full thirty years ago.

The Methodist Episcopal church was built but four years ago.

The following may be mentioned as among the early preachers of Boston precinct: Rev. Sturgeon, Hulsey, Joel Hulsey, John Dale, and Matt Powers, who has been preaching now in the Baptist church for twenty years. Rev. John Whitaker was among the early preachers, being here during the time of the massacre.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

John L. Gregg was born in Shelby county, July 7, 1838. His father, William Gregg, was one of the early pioneers of Kentucky. Mr. Gregg has a farm of four hundred and eighty acres of excellent land. He is engaged in general farming. He was married September 15, 1859, to Miss Susan Hope, of Shelby county. They have seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg are members of the Baptist church. He is a Free Mason.

John T. Little was born November 26, 1832, in Jefferson county, and has always resided in the State with the exception of six years in Johnson county, Indiana. His grandfather, Joseph Keller, a native of Virginia, was an early pioneer, and the old stone house in which he lived is still standing, and a crevice made by an earthquake in 1810 or 1812, is yet quite noticeable. His father, John Little, was born in Maryland, about forty miles from Baltimore. In 1866 Mr. Little, the subject of this sketch, went to Louisville, where he was engaged in the grocery business and as manufacturer of plug tobacco about ten years, then moved to Boston precinct where he is still in business. Mr. Little was married in 1866 to Miss Eliza Cochran, of Louisville. They have two children.

A. G. Beckley was born in Shelby county in 1810, and resided here until 1855, when he came to Jefferson county, and settled in Boston precinct on a farm of two hundred and fifty acres of excellent land. His father, Henry Beckley, was a native of Maryland, and came to Kentucky in an early day. He was married December 28, 1832, to Miss Jane Boone Wilcox, of Shelby county. Daniel Boone, the "old Kentucky pioneer," was a great-uncle of Mrs. Beckley. She was his nearest relative in Kentucky at the time of his burial. Mr. and Mrs. Beckley have had six children, three of whom are living: Sarah A., John H., George W., Ransom G., Edwin C., William R. Sarah, John, and Edwin are deceased. George was captain in the First Kentucky regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Beckley are members of the Baptist church.

Noah Hobbs was born in Jefferson county, August 12, 1818. His father, James Hobbs, was a native of Shelby county. Mr. Hobbs, the subject of this sketch, worked at the carpenter trade till he was about forty years of age. He came upon the farm, where we now find him, twenty-four years ago. He was married in 1840 to Miss Elizabeth Frazier, of Shelby county. They have had three children, only one of whom is living: Alonzo, Horatio C., and James F. Alonzo and Horatio are dead. James F. is a Free Mason, and was school commissioner six years. Mr. Hobbs has served as magistrate sixteen years.

A. J. Sturgeon was born in this county in 1841. His father, S. G. Sturgeon, an old resident, was born here in 1817. Seven of his children are now living, viz: Sarelda, wife of R. T. Proctor, of this county; A. J. Sturgeon; Melvina, wife of David Cooper, Shelby county; Robert S.; Florence, wife of George Cochran, of this county; Simpson, and Katie. A. J. Sturgeon married Miss Sue D. Elder, of this county, in 1866. They have six children: Maudie, Eugene, Adah, Nellie, Edward, and Lois. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sturgeon are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Sturgeon also belongs to the Masons and Knights of Honor. He has been deputy assessor three years.

VALLEY PRECINCT.

George W. Ashby was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, in the year 1821. In 1855, or when in his thirty-fifth year, he came to Jefferson county and located in Valley precinct near Valley Station on the Cecelia branch of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. In the year 1857 he was married to Miss Eliza J. Kennedy, of Jeffer-
son county. She died in 1875, leaving besides her husband a family of three children. The father of George Ashby was Mr. Beady Ashby, who came to Kentucky when a boy.

William L. Hardin was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in the year 1829. He has been thrice married: in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth Philips, a daughter of Mr. Jacob Philips of Jefferson county; in 1860 to Mrs. Swindler; in 1875 to Miss Mollie Finley, of Louisville. They have a family of four children. The first representative of the Hardin family who settled in the county was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Mr. Jacob Hardin, who came to the Falls of the Ohio seventy or seventy-five years ago. The father of William L. Hardin, Benjamin Hardin, was born in Jefferson county. Mr. Hardin lived the early part of his life in Louisville, where he worked at his trade, that of a plasterer, since which time he has lived on his farm near Valley Station.

Mansfield G. Kendall was born in Lower Pond settlement, near where Valley Station now stands, September 9, 1815. In 1847 he was married to Miss Eliza Jones, a daughter of Captain Henry Jones, of Jefferson county. The result of this marriage was a family of five boys, two of whom are still living. Henry J., who lives on the old homestead, follows the mercantile business. The other, Lewis, is a farmer. Mr. Kendall followed the business of a wagon-maker, until his retirement a few years since. His father's name was Raleigh Kendall, who settled in Lower Pond many years previous to the birth of the subject of this sketch, when there were only four or five families in that region. Mr. Henry Kendall married Miss Margaret M. Lowe, of Springfield. Lewis married Miss Frederica Trinere, of New Albany.

Lyndy Dodge was born in the State of New York in the year 1829. When yet a young man he came to Jefferson county, Kentucky, and contracted for the building of the first ten miles out from Louisville of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. He has followed contracting, with the exception of a short time spent on the river. He married Gabriella Walker, of Jefferson county. They have eight children. Warren Dodge is well known as the merchant and postmaster at Valley Station.

Frederick Rohr, Esq., was born in Baden, Germany, in the year 1828. In 1852 he came to Kentucky. He was married to Miss Margaret J. Smith, who died in 1878, leaving a family of two daughters. Squire Rohr is one of the foremost men in the neighborhood in which he lives, and is well deserving the good name he bears.

Henry Maybaum was born in Prussia in the year 1833. His father, Charles Maybaum, emigrated to America in 1834. He first settled in Ohio, where he remained until 1847. In that year he removed to Louisville, where for a number of years he followed tanning. He died in Upper Pond, in 1863. Henry was married in 1862 to Miss Mary Toops, of Indiana. She died in 1864, leaving one daughter, Emma. He was again married in 1866 to Miss Sarah A. Hollis, by whom he has two children. He is in the general mercantile business at Orel, on the Ccecilia branch of the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

Elas R. Withers was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, in the year 1811. In 1838 he moved to Louisville, where for thirty-seven years he lived, acting as a steamboat pilot between that city and New Orleans. At the close of that time, or in 1855, he bought the farm which he still owns and on which he resides near Orel. He was married in 1838 to Miss M. J. Davis, of Louisville. They have six children, five of whom are living.

Alanson Moorman was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, in the year 1803. He is the youngest of eight children of Jesse Moorman, who came from Virginia to Kentucky in 1807, and settled in Meade county. In 1827 Mr. Moorman was married to Miss Rachel W. Stith. They have ten children living. Since coming to this county he has been engaged principally in farming his large estate on the Ohio river near Orel. Mr. Moorman is widely known as a man of ability and strict integrity.

Mrs. Mary C. Aydelott is the widow of George K. Aydelott. He was born at Corydon, Indiana, October 24, 1820. In the fall of 1843 he moved to Kentucky and located in Meade county, where he followed farming until the year 1864. In that year he bought the farm which is still the residence of his family, on the Ohio, twelve miles below Louisville. On the 23d day of November, 1843, he was married to Miss
Mary C. McCord, of Strasburgh, Shenandoah county, Virginia. Mr. Aydelott died December 3, 1880, leaving a family of three sons and one daughter. The eldest, Robert H., is a member of the firm of McCord, Boomer & Co., of Louisville. The second, George W., has been five years connected with the hat trade in New Albany, but is now running the home farm. The others are at home.

George Alsop was the first of the Alsop family in Kentucky. At an early day he came from Virginia, bringing with him a family consisting of his wife and several children. He, however, left one son, Henry, in Virginia. He there married Miss Mary Jones, and in the year 1828 followed his father to the West. They had five children, three sons and two daughters, one of whom, Gilford Dudley, went to Louisville in 1831, to learn the cabinet business, he then being fourteen years of age. He was married in 1842 to Miss Nancy H. Moore, a granddaughter of Colonel James Moore. They have six children living, all but one married. Mrs. Alsop died in 1876, in her sixtieth year.

The first representative of the Lewis family in Kentucky was Mr. Thomas Lewis, who came from Virginia at a very early day, bringing with him his family, consisting of two sons and one daughter. The sons were Henry and James, who lived and died on their farms in Lower Pond settlement. Henry married a Miss Myrtle, of Virginia. He died in 1836, his wife following some years later. They left six children, four of whom are still living. One of these is Mr. Thomas Lewis, who was born in 1809; was married, in 1837, to Miss Margaret Morris, of Elizabeth town, Kentucky; she died in 1867, leaving beside her husband a family of seven children, six of whom are still living; four are citizens of Jefferson county, one in Florida, and one in Virginia.

Edmund Bollen Randolph was born in Jefferson county in 1837. He was married in 1872, to Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, of Jefferson county. She is the daughter of Mr. John Griffith. 'Squire Randolph is the son of Mr. William Randolph, who settled in Jefferson county about the beginning of the present century, and who was one of the county's most prominent early men. He was a pensioner of the War of 1812, and was one of "Mad" Anthony Wayne's soldiers.

He was killed by being thrown from a buggy in 1850, at the advanced age of ninety three years.

Anthony Miller is the seventh of ten children of Robert Miller, who came to Jefferson county in about the year 1800. Anthony Miller was born February 5, 1816. He served, when a youth, an apprenticeship at the plasterer's trade, and has since worked at it considerably during the greater part of his life. In connection with this he has farmed, and has lived on his farm in Valley precinct for the last thirty-five years. On the 4th of July, 1842, he was married to Ellen Carep, a native of Louisville. He is the father of nine children, five of whom are living—Cassandra, Myra, Anthony, Weeden, and Will.

**WOODS PRECINCT.**

John Harrison, Esq., was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1809. When he was about eleven years of age his father, William Harrison, moved to Jefferson county, where he lived until his death, which occurred about thirty years ago. 'Squire Harrison was married September 4, 1834, to Miss Mary Ann Kendall, a daughter of Raleigh Kendall, of Lower Pond. They have six children living, all married. He was for nine years a justice of the peace, having been elected to the office four times. Has also been assessor of Jefferson county for sixteen years and has held many offices in the gift of the people.

Captain Eli P. Farmer was born in Monongahela county, West Virginia, in 1819. In 1823 his father came to Kentucky and located in Jefferson county. He was, however, a Kentuckian by birth, being born near Lexington, in 1791, and was one of the pioneers of the State. He was married to Miss Sarah Price, of Virginia, by whom he had six children. Two are still living; one is in Texas; the other, the subject of this sketch, Captain Farmer, was married in 1845 to Miss Sarah A. Gerking, of Jefferson county, by whom he has eight children, four of whom are married. He was as officer in the Thirty-fourth Kentucky infantry, and served about one year in the First cavalry.
CROSS ROADS.

Thomas Milton Beeler, Esq., was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1833. His father was John C. Beeler, who came with his father, Charles Beeler, to Mann's Licks at a very early day, supposed to have been somewhere in the nineties. The grandson and subject of this sketch was married in 1855 to Miss Margaret A. Standiford, a daughter of 'Squire David Standiford, who was one of the earliest settlers of Jefferson county, and for a long time a magistrate. 'Squire Beeler has been blessed with a family of nine children—all now living. He has filled the magistrate's office for six years.

The first representative of the McCawley family in Kentucky was James McCawley, who came to Jefferson county from Virginia, when it was still included in the State of Virginia. From an account of provisions purchased for the use of the fort at Harrodsburg from December 16, 1771, to October 28, 1778, we find that he was living in that neighborhood at the time. From there he came to Jefferson county. In after years he went back East, and returned, bringing with him the first wooden wagon ever seen in this region. His cabin was located on the place now owned by his grandson, Dr. B. F. McCawley, near the little creek which still bears his name. He was frequently attacked by the Indians, and at one time lost a valuable horse by reason of the animal between the chimney and the side of his cabin. He fired at them, with what effect he never knew. Colonel William McCawley, son of James McCawley, was born on McCawley's creek in 1807, and was a lieutenant colonel, and afterwards colonel of Kentucky State militia. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife was Miss Hetch, of a Virginia family, who died in 1838. Colonel McCawley died of cholera at his home, in July, 1850. They left two sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom, Colonel George W. McCawley, was killed while leading the seventh charge of the brigade he was commanding, against Hooker's corps at Peach Tree creek. The second, Benjamin F. McCawley, was born at the McCawley homestead in 1837. In 1858 he graduated at the Kentucky School of Medicine, since which time he has lived on the old homestead, practicing his profession. He was married in 1865 to Miss Teresa Schmeitz, of Kansas. They have five children.

John Terry was born in Virginia in 1810. In 1814 his father, Joseph Terry, emigrated to Kentucky, settling on McCawley's creek, in Jefferson county. He was married in 1839 to Miss Margaret McCawley, daughter of Joshua McCawley, of the same county. She died in 1865, leaving seven children, all of whom are married; the youngest of whom, Taylor Terry, married Miss Anna E. McCawley, and now lives on the home place.

Mrs. Elizabeth Young is the widow of Mr. Theodore W. Young, who was born in Lexington in 1818. When he was a young man he came to Louisville. He was a tanner by trade and began the tanning business on Pennsylvania run, in Jefferson county. This he followed up to the time of his marriage to Miss Pendergrass in 1831. He then settled on the old Pendergrass farm, where he lived until the time of his death, in 1875. Mrs. Young is the daughter of Mr. Jesse Pendergrass, and granddaughter of Colonel James F. Moore, of Sellt Licks fame. Her brother, Commodore Pendergrass, died while in command of the navy yard at Philadelphia during the Rebellion. Her grandfather, Garnett Pendergrass, was killed by Indians at Harrodsburg when on his way to Louisville in the year 1777. Mr. and Mrs. Young were blessed with a family of nine children, four of whom are married and citizens of Jefferson county and the city of Louisville.

Mr. Alexander Heatley was born in Scotland in 1806. In the year 1837 he emigrated to Louisville, where he lived for a short time, after which he acted as overseer for Mr. Cocke, near the city. He was married in 1836 to Miss Jenette Cockburn, of Dundee, Scotland. Mr. Heatley died in 1872, leaving three children, two daughters and one son. The latter is dead. One daughter is at home, the other, Mrs. Mitchell, in Missouri. Mr. Heatley now lives on his farm on the Shepardsville pike, south of the city of Louisville.

Mrs. Martha Farmen was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in the year 1840. She is the daughter of Mr. James Logston, who came to Jefferson county in 1850, and made it his home up to the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1855. His wife, Matilda, followed him about four years later. Mrs. Farmen is the wife of Mr. F. L. Farmen. They have a family of four children: Matilda, Emma, Ella, and Anna.
Ann Eliza Brooks is the only daughter of Isaac and Catharine Brooks. Mr. Brooks was born in Pennsylvania in 1798, and came with his father to Bullitt county, Kentucky, when but a boy. He was married in 1823 to Miss Catharine Fry, then in her eighteenth year. Mr. Brooks died of consumption in 1844. Mrs. Brooks surviving him thirty-five years. They left, besides the subject of this sketch, two sons, the eldest of whom, Shepard W., is a citizen of Bullitt county; the other, James B., lives in Kansas.

Mr. Edmond G. Minor was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, March 7, 1827. He is a son of Major Spencer Minor, a soldier of 1812, who came to Kentucky with his father from Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1797. His mother was Miss Mary Guthrie, a daughter of General Adam Guthrie, who was a soldier against the Indians, and came to Louisville at a very early day. Mr. Minor has twice married—in 1851 to Miss Sarah Stone, and in 1854 to Miss Mary Wagley, who was born October 13, 1833. She is the daughter of George and Eliza Wagley, of Frankfort. They have seven children. Mr. Minor's business is that of a farmer, although he was a student of the chancery court in 1850, and has been deputy since 1875.

Mrs. Susan G. Heafe is the widow of Mr. George W. Heafe, who was born in Abbottstown, Pennsylvania, in 1783. In 1812 he emigrated to Kentucky, stopping at Louisville, where he lived until 1829. In 1823 he removed to his farm near Newburg post-office, where he lived until the time of his death, which occurred in July, 1877. He was married in 1827 to Miss Susan G. Shiveley, a daughter of one of Jefferson county's earliest settlers—Philip Shiveley. They had two children, one son and one daughter. The son, George R. C. Heafe, was married to Miss Julia Jones, of Jefferson county. Both he and his wife are dead, leaving a family of three children. The daughter is Mrs. Joseph Hite, of the same county, and has nine children. Mrs. Heafe is now in her seventy-third year and still lives on the old homestead.

Mr. William K. Cotton was born in Indiana in 1804. In 1826 he came to Kentucky, first living in Spencer county, where he remained until his removal to Louisville in 1853. In 1860 he bought the John Seabolt farm on Fern creek, nine miles from the city. He was married in 1828 to Miss Lydia McGee, a daughter of Patrick McGee, of Spencer county. They had two children, a son, Dr. J. P., and a daughter, Trajotta, wife of Mr. Lyman Parks, who died in 1880. Mr. Cotton died in 1878; his wife in 1879. Dr. James P. Cotton was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1829. He graduated at the Louisville university in the class of 1853 and 1854. He practiced his profession until he arrived at his thirtieth year, since which time he has been engaged upon his estate in fruit farming on a large scale.

The first member of the Haynes family who settled here was Mr. Peter Hawes, who was born in Maryland, and came to Jefferson county, Kentucky, at a very early day, settling on Floyd's fork. His son, Benjamin, was born in 1793 and died in 1869. Benjamin left a family of eight children—Isaac W., James, Benjamin, Jessie R., Peter, Harrison, and Mrs. Kyser.

Mrs. Mary A. Johnson is the widow of Mr. William M. Johnson, who was born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1818, and died in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were married in 1842, her maiden name being Seabolt. They were blessed with a family of six children, all of whom are married.

Mr. William P. Welch was born on Pennsylvania run, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, August 7, 1797. His father, Andrew Welch, emigrated to that settlement about one hundred years ago. He had married, before leaving Pennsylvania, Miss Eleanor Patterson. He left a family of eight children, of which William is the only surviving member. William was married, in 1842, to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Cunningham, a daughter of Mr. Elijah Applegate, of Jefferson county. They have had one child, Eliza Eleanor, who married Thomas B. Craig, and died in July, 1885. Mr. Welch remembers early incidents very well, and well remembers being in Louisville before there were any pavements in the city.

The first representative of the Robb family in Kentucky was Mr. James Robb, who came to Mid Creek, Jefferson county, from Pennsylvania. He was originally from Kentucky. He left eleven children, all of whom settled in Indiana excepting Henry, who spent most of his eventful life of eighty-three years in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1778, and was twice married. His first
of his services, February 19th, he anointed one hundred and ninety invalids, and one hundred and seventy-six made their confession.

Mr. John H. Ryan, an immigrant to Louisville from Philadelphia in 1837, and a successful leather merchant here for many years, died January 25th.

On the next day Joseph Clements, Esq., was stricken with heart disease in the recess of the St. Nicholas Hotel, while waiting for a street car, and died in a few minutes. He came to the city about 1842, was one of the editors of the Louisville Daily Democrat, then a lawyer and finally a justice of the peace for nearly thirty years, being at the time of his death the oldest magistrate in the city.

Professor Noble Butler, a teacher of high repute in Louisville since 1839, and author of several successful text-books, died at his "Home School" on Walnut street, February 12th.

A great flood came in February, working more mischief on the river front than any other that ever visited Louisville. It reached its highest on the 22d, when it was thirty-two and one-half feet above low water at the head of the canal, and fifty-six and one-half feet in the channel depth at the foot of the Falls. Though not the highest, it was accounted the most disastrous in inundation that ever visited the Ohio Valley.

February 25th, died Dr. E. D. Foree, one of the most eminent physicians of Louisville. He is the subject of a biographical notice elsewhere.

February 28th, the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for Kentucky met at the Liederkranz Hall.

March 5th, the steamer James D. Parker was wrecked upon the Falls, in the Indiana chute, just below the railroad bridge. March 8th, death of Henry Clay Pindell, a prominent lawyer of the city. The same day a boat's crew from the Government life-saving station go over the dam, but without loss of life. March 12th, the cornerstone of the new Colored Baptist church, on Centre street, between Chestnut and Broadway, was laid in the presence of an immense throng and several colored Masonic lodges. March 15, Philip Pfau, Esq., an old and well-known citizen and magistrate, died from the effects of injuries received February 26th, by falling through a cellar way. During this month an act passed the Legislature chartering the Louisville Canal & Water-power Company, for the building of a canal from deep water above the city to deep water below, thus forming a water-route around Louisville of about six miles' length, and cutting off the Falls, if deemed best, and partially the old canal, as a means of transit for steamers, besides furnishing an immense amount of water-power, and draining the southern part of the city, where some of the old ponds still are. It is thought the canal will be made from a point near the water-works to the mouth of Paddy's Run.

April 3d, the bill for a new Government building in Louisville, to cost $800,000, passed the Federal House of Representatives. April 5th, the State Medical Society met in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, with Dr. J. W. Holland, of Louisville, presiding. April 6th, the pupils of the Girls' High School had an interesting series of memorial exercises, in honor to the genius and virtues of the poet Longfellow, then recently deceased.

In the early days of April there was renewed agitation of the question of removal of the State capital from Frankfort to Louisville. A proposition to issue $1,000,000 in the city's bonds, to meet the expenses of removal, was submitted to vote on the 8th and approved by 3,053 to 1,133. Only one precinct of the city, the first of the First Ward, cast a majority against it.

Our record closes on the 10th of April.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE ANCIENT SUBURBS.


Before passing to the special chapters in which certain great interests of the city of Louisville are to receive separate attention, some notice of the two towns formerly independent, but now embraced within the city limits, seems to be demanded.

SHIPPINGPORT

was the first of these, in the order of time, as it
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Once was also in importance. The site of this lies upon the primitive two-thousand-acre tract of Colonel Campbell, from which fact is apparent the fitness of its original name of "Campbellton," taken when it was founded in 1785, only seven years after General George Rogers Clark landed his troops and colonists amid the canebrakes of Corn Island. It lies, as all residents of Louisville know, between the rapids and canal, and derived its second name of Shippingport, which was given in or before 1806, from its situation favoring the transhipment of freight from that point around the Falls on the Kentucky shore, before the canal was made. The title has altogether lost its significance, since the construction of that great work. Much of the site is subject to overflow in time of high water, and many houses and the mills on the lower ground were thoroughly flooded during the recent inundation of 1882.

A few cabins were erected in Campbellton during 1785 and subsequently; but the place made small progress for ten years. It was regularly surveyed and platted by Woodrough in 1804, upon a plan drawn up by Valcom; and the lots were advertised for sale. The streets running with general parallelism to the river were Front (sixty feet wide), Second and Third (fifty feet each), Market (ninety, evidently with the Louisville view of placing markets in the middle of it), Tobacco (sixty), Bengal and Jackson (thirty each), and Hemp (sixty). The streets running at right angles to these were Mill and Tarascon and thirteen others, numbered from First to Thirteenth, all sixty feet wide. It was a town site comparing in size very favorably with that originally platted for Louisville, being forty-five acres in all.

In 1803 the unsold part of the tract was sold to the enterprising Frenchman, Mons. Berthond, for whom the survey and plat just mentioned were made. It did not yet get forward rapidly, however; and another conveyance was made in 1806, by which the greater part of the lots passed to other Frenchmen, the celebrated Tarascons. Their business energy and influence, and their own identification with its interests, gave it a decided impetus, and in 1810 it actually contained a population of ninety-eight. It probably reached its maximum of inhabitants in 1830, just before the opening of the canal, when it contained six hundred and six people. One of its chief industries, that concerned with the postage of goods around the Falls, being thus destroyed, it naturally fell rapidly into decadence.

The town was regularly incorporated in 1829, but ultimately lost its separate existence, and was merged in the grasping growth of the neighboring city, with which its beginnings were almost contemporaneous.

One of the most famous men of Shippingport was Porter, the "Kentucky Giant," who was exhibited for years, and then became a saloon-keeper and hackman at the Falls. A notice was given him by Charles Dickens, in the American Notes, which will be found in our annals of Louisville's Seventh Decade.

NOTICES OF SHIPPINGPORT.

The earliest of these, which has come to our knowledge, is given by Dr. Murtrie, in his Sketches of Louisville, published in 1819. He says:

This important place is situated two miles below Louisville, immediately at the foot of the rapids, and is built upon the beautiful plain or bottom which commences at the old mouth of Beargrass creek, through which, under the brow of the second bank, the contemplated canal will in all probability be cut [a prediction verified to the letter]. The town originally consisted of forty-five acres, but it has since received considerable additions. The lots are 75 x 144 feet, the average price of which at present is from forty to fifty dollars per foot, according to the advantages of its situation. The streets are all laid out at right angles, those that run parallel to the river, or nearly so, are eight in number and vary from thirty to ninety feet in width. These are all intersected by twelve-feet alleys, running parallel to them, and by fifteen cross streets at right angles, each sixty feet wide.

The population of Shippingport may be estimated at six hundred souls, including strangers. Some taste is already perceptible in the construction of their houses, many of which are neatly built and ornamented with galleries, in which, of a Sunday, are displayed all the beauty of the place.

It is a fact, that the Bois de Boulogne of Louisville, it being the resort of all classes on high days and holidays. At these times it exhibits a spectacle at once novel and interesting. The number of steamboats in the port, each bearing one or two flags, the throng of horses, carriages, and gigs, and the contended appearance of a crowd of pedestrians, all arrayed in their "Sunday's best," produce an effect it would be impossible to describe.

Shippingport is the natural harbor and landing-place for all vessels trading on the Western waters with New Orleans, the Missouri, and upper Mississippi, the lower and upper Ohio, and, in fine, in conjunction with Louisville and Portland, which in some future day will be all one great city, is the center port of the Western country. Nature has placed it at the head of the navigation of the lower Ohio, as it has Louisville at the foot of the upper one, where all ascending boats must, during three-fourths of the year, of necessity be compelled to stop, which they can do with perfect safety, as immediately in front of it is a basin called Rock Harbor that
HISTORY OF THE OHIO FALLS COUNTIES.

presents a good mooring-ground, capable of containing any number of vessels, of any burthen, and completely sheltered from every wind. Rock Island, which forms the northern boundary of this basin, is a safe landing-place, where boats frequently receive their cargoes, which are carried over the Kentucky chute. This is only, however, when the water is low. The channel by Sandy Island, which offers a pleasant and commodious situation for repairing vessels, was obstructed by a nest of snags, which probably had existed there for centuries, and had been the cause of considerable loss of property by sinking boats, which, from the swiftness of the current, it was hardly possible to steer clear of them. Last summer, however, Mr. L. A. Tarascon, at his own expense and with considerable difficulty, succeeded in raising and removing them. The whole front of the town will be improved this summer by the addition of wharves, which will facilitate the loading and unloading of steamboats that are constantly arriving from below.

Dr. McMurtrie gives the following view of the leading industries of the place in and before 1819:

There were formerly here, as at Louisville, a number of rope-walks, which are at present nearly all abandoned, there not being a sufficiency of hemp raised in the county to supply the manufacturers. This has arisen from the great losses sustained in the sales of cordage, which has discouraged the rope-maker, and consequently offered no inducement to the farmer to plant an article for which there was but little demand.

NAPOLEON DISTILLERY.—This is conducted by a gentleman from Europe, whose long experience and perfect knowledge of the business enables him to facilitate the different kinds of distilled waters, cordials, liqueurs, etc., which have been pronounced by connoisseurs from Martinique and the Galleries de Bois to want nothing but age to render them equal to anything of the kind presented in either of those places.

MERCHANT MANUFACTURING MILL.—This valuable mill is remarkable, not only for its size and the quantity of flour it is calculated to manufacture when completed, but for the beauty of its machinery, which is said to be the most perfect specimen of the millwright’s abilities to be found in this or any other country. The foundations were commenced in June, 1814, and were ready to receive the enormous superstructure only in the spring of 1817. The building is divided into six stories, considerably higher than is usual, there being one hundred and two feet from the first to the sixth. Wagons containing the wheat or other grain for the mill are driven under an arch, which commands the hopper of a scale, into which it is discharged and weighed at the rate of seventy-five bushels in ten minutes. From this it is conveyed by elevators to the sixth story, where, after passing through a screen, it is depoited in the grinders; if manufacturing, from thence into a “rubber” of a new construction, whence it is conveyed into a large screen, and thence to the stones. When ground, it is re-conveyed by elevators to the hopper-boy, in the sixth story, whence, after being cooled, it descends to the bolting cloths, the bran being deposited in a gallery on the left and the shorts in another to the right. The flour being divided into fine, superfine, and middlings, is precipitated into the packing chests, whence it is delivered to the barrels, which are filled with great rapidity by a packing press.

This noble and useful establishment is not yet finished, and has already cost its owner, Mr. Tarascon, $50,000, and when completed it will manufacture five hundred barrels of flour per day. Immediately above is a line of mill-sits, extending two thousand six hundred and sixty-two feet, affording sites for works of that description which, if erected, would be able jointly to produce two thousand barrels in the twenty-four hours. Some experiments are now making by the owner, in order to determine the possibility of having a series of undershot wheels placed in the race above, to be propelled by the force of the current only. Should he succeed, he intends extending his works and to employ this power for cotton-spinning, fulling, weaving, etc.

Mr. Faux, the “English Farmer” before mentioned as here in 1819, says in his Memorable Days in America:

I rode in a hackney coach to Shippingport, a sort of hamlet of Louisville, standing on the margin of the river, opposite to a flourishing new town on the other side, called Albion (New Albany), in Indiana. Counted from twelve to sixteen elegant steamboats a'ground, waiting for water.

The passage down from hence to Orleans is $75, a price which competition and the unnecessary number of boats built will greatly reduce. Entered a low (but the best) tavern in shippingport, intending, if I liked it, to board and wait here for the troubling of the waters; but, owing to the mean­ness of the company and provisions, I soon left and returned to headquarters at Louisville. The traveler, who must necessarily often mix with the very drugs of society in this country, should be prepared with plain clothes or the dress of a mechanic, a gentlemanly appearance only exciting un­friendly or curious feelings, which defeat its object and make his superiority painful.

Mr. George W. Ogden, whose volume of Letters from the West has already been cited, gave the village this notice in the summer of 1817, when here:

A little below, on the Kentucky side, is a small place called Shippingport. Here boats bound down the river generally land for the purpose of leaving the pilot and of obtaining inform­ation relative to the markets below. It is but a few years since Shippingport was a wilderness, but since its commence­ment its increase has been unparalleled, and it bids fair to rival even Louisville in commerce and manufactures. Below this town, for fifty miles, the river is truly beautiful.

Near the rapids is situated Fort Steuben.

PORTLAND.

The site of this place was the property of General William Lytle when, in 1814, it was surveyed and platted under his direction by Alexander Ralston. An addition was laid out in 1817, for the same proprietor, by Joel Wright. A peculiar division prevailed in the town plat, the two parts being known as “Portland proper,” and “the enlargement of Portland.” The lots in the “proper” plat were of half-acre size, and sold readily for $200 each, increasing in price by 1819 to $500
to $1,000. The enlargement comprised lots fifty per cent. larger, or three-fourths of an acre in size, and the price at first corresponded, being $300 apiece. They did not appreciate, however, in the same ratio as those of the older Portland, as they were selling at $300 to $600 in 1819. During this year McMurtrie’s Sketches said of Portland:

But a small portion of this extensive place is as yet occupied by houses. Some very handsome ones, however, are now erecting in Portland proper, and among them a very extensive brick warehouse, belonging to Captain H. M. Shreve. The property in this place has lately attracted the attention of a number of wealthy men, who seem determined to improve to the utmost every advantage it possesses, and it is not as subject to inundation as some of the adjoining places, its future destinies may be considered as those of a highly flourishing and important town.

In 1830 Portland had a population of 398, not quite three-fourths that of Shippingport. Thirty years later, however, it had forged far ahead of that ancient burg, and numbered 1,706 inhabitants. Long before this, however, in 1837, the encroachments of growing Louisville demanded the extinction of Portland as a separate municipality, and it has since shared the fortunes, for good or ill, of its larger and older sister. It had been incorporated only three years, or since 1834.

Mr. Casseday, writing his History of Louisville about 1851, said of this place:

It has fulfilled the office of a suburb to Louisville, but has never at any time held prominent importance among towns, and is chiefly worthy of notice now as a point of landing for the largest class of New Orleans boats at seasons when the stage of the river will not allow them to pass over the rapids. Although it was at one time predicted that “its future destinies might be regarded as those of a highly flourishing and important town,” it has never equalled the least sanguine hopes of its friends. It has no history of its own worthy of mention.

Dana’s Geographical Sketches of the Western Country, in 1839, had said of this village:

It is a flourishing place. A street ninety-nine feet wide, having a communication with Louisville, extends along the highest bank above the whole length of the town. It contains three warehouses, several stores, and one good tavern.

It may be added that the lower part of Portland, that lying along the river, suffered with unusual severity during the flood of February, 1832. Many buildings on the street next the river were severely injured and some totally wrecked, while the street itself was filled with floatage and debris and much damage was done in other ways. The great distilleries just below were thoroughly flooded, and many cattle drowned, while more suffered untold agonies, while standing for many hours in water up to their heads.

CHAPTER XV.

RELIGION IN LOUISVILLE.


Church of the Messiah—Notice of the Church—Inclivity—Methodist Episcopal Church—Other Societies—Methodist Reformed Church—Trinity Church—Methodist Association.

The topic of this chapter must needs deal mainly with religion as organized in Louisville. But it is obviously impossible to treat adequately, within the limits of a single chapter, the history of each of the many religious societies now in the city; and we are necessarily confined to a few representative churches, and almost exclusively to those whose pastors or officers have shown a practical spirit of co-operation with the compilers of this work.

The annals of organized religion in Louisville began with

METHODISM.

The first society of the Methodist Episcopal church in Louisville is reputed to have been organized in 1805, and to have been embraced in