Towns in Jefferson County (also Settlemets) Outside the limits of Louisville
(Incorporated towns in Jefferson Co., outside of Louisville are Anchorage, Shively,
Jeffersontown and Middletown.)

ANCHORAGE - Originally called "Hobb's Station", the present name was given by Captain James W. Goslee, an old steamboat captain, who was seeking a place of quiet retirement to end his days. Building a home, he called it "Anchorage" about the year 1890. Some years later, another retired steamboat captain brought an old anchor which he placed on the right of way of the L.& N. Railroad, where the depot was later erected. He intended the anchor to visualise the name, signifying peace and security. An incorporated town.

FERN CREEK - A community on the Bardstown Road on a small stream of that name, given because of the abundance of wild ferns, and settled soon after the Revolution. In 1778, James Guthrie built a large house on this site.

GLENVIEW - A settlement on Upper River Road, as early as 1870, and former location of the old Fincastle Club, the members being former residents of Fincastle County, Virginia, before 1776. Name was derived from beautiful view of surrounding hills and valley. (Herald - April 28, 1876)

HARRODS CREEK - A pioneer station dating from Harrod's Fort, or Station, (not to be confused with Harrod's Town) by James Harrod, one of the first settlers in what is now Kentucky. There was a community here early in the Nineteenth century.

HIKE'S POINT - A section on the lower side of Taylorsville Road, opposite the name of Hike Bowman Field. In 1790, a Pennsylvanian purchased 1,000 acres of land in this district, and in 1796 built a large stone house there.

JEFFERSONTOWN - This place was chartered in 1794, under the name of Newton. later, the name was changed to "Jefferson", after Thomas Jefferson, and afterwards lengthened to the present designation. An incorporated town.

SHIVELY - An incorporated town immediately adjoining the southern tip of
Towns in Jefferson County - Outside of Louisville (Settlements, Communities)

Louisville, The name was derived from Christian William Shiveley, who built a mill at the place about 1810.

MIDDLETOWN - (out of order) Located

KENWOOD HILL - A composite name taken from the first part of Kentucky, "Ken", with the last part suggested by the wooded country at the period when named.

LAKELAND - Name was given because of a small lake which furnished the water supply of the Central Kentucky State Hospital, established in 1870.

LOCUST GROVE - A few miles above Louisville on the Ohio River, with date uncertain, the name was given because of the numerous locust trees along the river. Major William Crogham was the first settler. General George Rogers Clark, a brother of Mrs. Crogham, died there in 1816.

MCKINGBIRD (or, MOCKINGBIRD HILL) A hilly section on the Brownsborough Road, supposed to be named after mockingbirds existing there.

OKOLONA - A community on the Shepherdsville Road, with name originating with The Okolona Improvement Company, and began to be built up by Frank Jones in 1899. At one time it was known as "the wet woods." The original derivation of the name seems uncertain.

PROSPECT - On the present Jefferson - Oldham counties line, known as a settlement as early as 1888, this section gained its name when the railroad was nearly completed to Louisville, and an employee is supposed to have remarked about the present "prospect" of completion.

RABBIT'S BURROW - A district near Fern Creek, the name supposed to be
Towns (Settlements, Communities) in Jefferson County outside of Louisville named by reason of the remark of a traveler who said that the children there ran in and out of their homes like rabbits in their holes.

SPRINGFIELD - Established as a voting precinct about 1795, the district name was suggested by the mild spring weather when the place was named.

St. MATTHEWS - A well-built up section beyond the eastern boundary of Louisville, intersected by the Shelbyville Road, the first settlement was made about 1840, by Daniel Gilman, and first called "Gilman's Point". A general store and tavern were built. Later a small Episcopal church was established in the place with the name of "St. Matthews". When the postoffice was located there, this name was adopted by the government.
Old Regional Communities in the City of Louisville

BEARTOWN - In the extreme northeast part of the city; on Beargrass Creek; with the word "Bear" derived from the bears that in early days came in search of wild honey along the stream.

BEECHMONT - Named after a large beech tree supposed to be at least 170 years old when cut down in 1935, and a landmark in the section. Was a community with the center at Southern Parkway and Woodlawn Avenue.

BUTCHERTOWN - The name of an early German settlement where there were slaughter houses, near Billy Goat Hill.

THE CABBAGE PATCH - Originally an actual cabbage patch, near Central Park, and made famous by Alice Hegan Rice's story; "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

CRESCENT HILL - The extreme northeast section of the city intersected now by Frankfort Avenue, and the site of the city water reservoir. Named Crescent Hill because the Ohio River describes a crescent about the high land in this district.

CALIFORNIA - An early German settlement, with name suggested by location in the extreme western part of the city.

CLIFTON - A small section of the Crescent Hill district, named after the estate of Colonel Joshua S. Bowles, in that locality.

THE CUT OFF - The section where a new channel was cut for Beargrass Creek, in 1854, moving its mouth about two miles further east.

DOUP'S POINT - A section south of Cherokee Park, named after George Doup, former owner of the land.
Old Regional Communities in the City of Louisville

FONTAINE FERRY - Now a general name for the section lying between the west end of Market Street and the Ohio River, north of Broadway, and containing a summer amusement park. In early days, the land was owned by the Fontaine family who operated a ferry at that point.

FROGTOWN - Originally a low, swampy section south of Breckinridge Street at Shelby, so named because of the multitude of frogs.

GERMANTOWN - A section in the vicinity of Oak and Shelby Streets, so named because it was a German community.

THE HAYMARKET - A section along Jefferson Street, between First and Preston, which has been devoted from pioneer days to a public market, and originally a place where farmers sold hay and other farm produce.

THE HIGHLANDS - A rough designation of the section south of Cherokee Park, on both sides of lower Bardstown Road, and so named because of its elevation above the greater part of the city.

JERUSALEM - A section in the vicinity of Payne and Spring Streets, so named because originally settled by Jewish residents.

LIMERICK - A section near Central Park, with name suggested by Irish settlers in reference to Limerick County, Ireland.

PARKLAND - Section of Louisville developed early in the 1880's, with name derived from the park-like aspect of the section with its many shade trees. Location is in vicinity of Virginia Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Streets.

SMOKETOWN - A community at Hancock and Roselane, designated as such because of the smoky aspect.
CORN ISLAND - Named here because it formed the site of the earliest settlement on the Ohio River, and the nucleus of Louisville, has long since been washed away by the shifting waters of the river. Early in 1778, General George Rogers Clark, heading a company of Virginia militamen, descended the Ohio from Pittsburg, located a camp and built a small fort on a small, sandy island, and after a few cabins were built began the cultivation of corn. This was Corn Island. It stood out in the river not far from the foot of Fourth Street, and was occupied until the larger Fort-on-Shore was erected in the fall of that same year. By the year 1840, the timber had been out from the island, and lacking growing roots it soon disintegrated and eventually washed away.

DUTCH ISLAND - was a miniature spot of land in Beargrass Creek, settled by a group of Dutch immigrants in 1780.

GOOSE ISLAND - A small island in the Ohio not far from Corn Island; occupied to some extent in 1778 by part of General Clark's company; named because it was the habitat of wild geese.

ROCK ISLAND - A small island in the Ohio near The Falls, so named by pioneers about 1806 because of its natural formation.

SANDY ISLAND - A small island partly occupied by pioneers in the area of the Falls of the Ohio, named about 1808 from its sandy formation, being only a sand bar in the Ohio.

TOWHEAD ISLAND - A narrow island in the Ohio about opposite to the northern boundary of Louisville, practically covered in high water, and noted by pioneers as early as 1778, who named it Willow Bar, as it contained a heavy growth of willows. It was called Towhead because it constituted a harbor on the river between itself and The Falls before the construction of the Portland Canal. Boats were towed and goods transferred overland from that point to below the Falls.
Islands (Other than along the Jefferson County shore.)

CAVE - IN - ROCK - Island - A small island in the Ohio not far from the Cave-in-Rock, on the Illinois shore opposite Crittenden County. In the period of 1797 - 1799, the cave became the rendezvous of the Masons and the Harpe brothers, the most feared and desperate robbers and murderers known in America at that time.

FISH TRAP ISLAND - A small island in the Kentucky River at the mouth of Benson Creek, Franklin County, one mile below Frankfort, being well-known in early days as a place where fish-traps were set.