LOUISVILLE incorporated as a town in 1780, and as a city in 1828.

CAMPBELLTOWN incorporated in 1785. The name was changed before 1806 to Shippingport, and by that name incorporated in 1829, (now a part of Louisville, at the foot of "the rapids" and of the Canal, and between them).

PORTLAND was laid off in 1814 for the proprietor, Wm. Lytle, and incorporated in 1834 (also, now a part of Louisville)

JEFFERSONTOWN. was incorporated in 1794, afterwards called JEFFERSON or JEFFERSONTOWN.

MIDDLETOWN was settled some years before but was not incorporated until 1801.

POST-OFFICES IN 1874
(Spelling of names follows that used in 1874)

Anchorage  Jeffersontown  O'Bannon
Deposit      Lacona     Orell
Eden        Lyndon     River View
Fairmount   Long Run   Saint Matthews
Fern Creek  LOUISVILLE Taylor's Station
Fisherville Middletown Worthington
Floyd's Fork Newburg

(COUNTY SEAT LISTED IN 1874 IN CAPITALS)
**ISLANDS IN KY. (JEFFERSON CO.)**

**Corn Island (Jefferson)** - In the earlier days this island figured frequently and this locality seems at first to have been known as being near "the falls of the Ohio" and "the mouth of Beargrass Creek," not far from the foot of Fourth Street. Gen. George Rogers Clark and his colonists who landed on this island in 1778; planted their first corn here, from which the name was derived; the island, also served as a "dernier resort" for the settlers, when too hotly pursued by Indians. In 1840, the timber was cut and the island gradually lost its surface soil and finally disappeared. When first occupied by Clark and his band, the island was about 70 acres, divided into gardens for some fifteen or twenty families.

(Source: Ohio Falls Cities, vol 1, p 150)

**Dutch Island (Jefferson)** - On Beargrass Creek. Settled by a group of Dutch immigrants, about 1780, from whom it received its name.

**Goose Island (Jefferson)** - Occupied in 1778, when General George Rogers Clark's little fleet landed at the Falls of the Ohio. Named around 1806, because the women and children who lived in nearby Shippensport, used to go over to Goose Island and gather basketfuls of wild goose and turkey eggs.

**Many other islands not in the Ohio, also later belonging Jefferson Co. on the Ohio**
Rock Island (Jefferson) - Named by the pioneers around 1806. A name no doubt that expressed what the early settlers, with General Clark, thought of it - for it was an Island, made up of a rocky surface, by the hand of nature.

Sandy Island (Jefferson) - Another Island named, around 1806, by the band of colonists brought over by General George Rogers Clark in 1778. Named on account of it's chief characteristic - the sandy soil.

Willow Bar (Jefferson) - Sometimes called towhead Island, located at the upper end of the city of Louisville. It is a long narrow tract, completely covered at high water, at other times it is observed stretching from the mouth of Beargrass to just below Campbell Street. It's growth of Willows, observed by the first inhabitants of 1778 gave the Island it's name. The name Fowhead was also applied (prior to the building of the canal) because this island provided the upharbor on the river between it and Shippingport harbor below the Falls. Boats were towed and good transferred overland from this island.

(A few of the islands in the Ohio River along the Kentucky shore are: -
(Wabash - Diamond - Big Hurricane
(Little Hurricane - Yellow Bank
(Green River - Tow Head
(Diamond - Wabash
(Cave-in-Rock

(The above are all that are given in Ky. Recreational Pamphlet)
WILLOW BAR, sometimes called Towhead Island, at the upper end of the city (Louisville). It is a long narrow tract, completely covered at high water but at other times to be observed as stretching from just below the mouth of Beargrass to just below Campbell Street. One of it's characteristic growths gave the Island it's name and how it rose from the water. On its edge where there is always water nothing but willows appear; and this was the growth observed by our oldest inhabitants when the island first began to appear above the water. Willows first appeared on a sand-bar, and when once established caught the sediment suspended in the waters made muddy by floods and as soon as the soil rose high enough to be part of the year above water the cottonwood began to grow. When the soil was

Ref. Ohio Fall City Hist. Vol. I
always overflow other trees began to grow, such as cypress, trebleberry and ash.

Check this


so named, because, prior to the building of the canal, it provided the shippingport harbor below the Falls.
SPRING STATION, JEFFERSON COUNTY

Spring Station was so named because it was built with a passage leading from the fort to the nearby spring. "This passage was walled to protect the settlers, from Indians, when going to the spring."

Pioneer, Ky. by W. R. Jillson, 1934 - P. 102 -

Spring Station, as indicated by Filson, is situated on the lower waters of Bear Grass Creek a few miles east of Louisville. It was erected in 1794.
WATTERSON TRAIL

WATTERSON TRAIL runs 36 miles in Jefferson County roads. Dedicated (in 1922) to the memory of Henry Watterson. It passes "Mansfield" the beautiful home of Mr. Watterson, after passing the house the trail leads through historic Jeffersontown to Middletown, the oldest town in the County. Then turns on to the Shelbyville Road to Anchorage, thence to Frey's Hill.

Lou. Times - 7/13/22
50 words
CHENOWETH RUN AND SPRING, JEFFERSON COUNTY

James Chenoweth, one of the early settlers of Louisville, bought, in 1785, a tract of land on Chenoweth Run, (named for him) a branch of Floyd's Fork, about two miles from Middletown. Here he constructed a residence and a storm spring house.

On the 17th of July, 1789 the family was surprised by Indians, Mrs. Chenoweth being scalped, one of the men killed and several wounded.

The old stone Spring House has been preserved as a shrine.
LONG RUN BAPTIST CHURCH
ON LONG RUN CREEK, IN WHAT IS NOW SHELBY COUNTY.

Long Run Creek, was so named because of the long flight down its valley by those who escaped an Indian attack. (Per comment): Old inhabitants state the stream received its name from the long run made by Abraham Lincoln, Sr., when escaping from the Indians. The church, a very plain red brick gabled building, has two entrance doors. Two hundred yards north of the church is the site of the cabin of Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of Abraham Lincoln, a president of the United States. Although some historians believe Lincoln died near Springfield, it is generally agreed that beneath the wing of the old church is the Grave of Abraham Lincoln's Grandfather. He was killed by Indians while working near his cabin.

Abraham Lincoln, the Fact
"Two Springs were located on the South Fork of Bear Grass Creek on the property of Hannah Sovereins. These springs were discovered in the year 1774, probably by Isaac Hite."

History of Kentucky by R. H. Collins 1882, Vol. II, p. 358. Isaac Hite was still living in his home in Jefferson County in 1792. He was with a surveying party of which James Douglass was the head when they surveyed what is now Kentucky in 1774. (Pub. Lib. Jillsen, 1934—p. 116-20).
Grayson’s Pond (Jefferson Co.) It reached in a long ellipse from Center Street, back of the First Presbyterian Church, along Green and Grayson streets to a point near Eighth Street. It was used for baptisms by immersion, for whose spectators the turf-covered, sloping banks offered superior facilities.

Ref. Hist. Ohio Falls City Vol. 1, (1882)
"Duck Spring is situated about four miles from Louisville near the Preston Street Road, on a farm once owned by Samuel Phillips. It was believed at one time to be as deep as the ocean and negroes said during slavery that Mr. Phillips had a negro man and a team of oxen lost in the spring-sinking in the quick sand. Duck Spring was a famous resort for sports who were highly entertained during the hunting season. This spring furnished water for thousands during the Civil War and was once talked of for the Louisville reservoir. It flows and ebbs with the tide."
PLACE NAMES

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Harrod's Creek - It takes its name from James Harrod, who came to Ky. in 1774, and laid out the town of Harrodsburg. The stream has its source in Henry County and flows thru Oldham and Jefferson Counties until it empties into the Ohio river at the village of Harrod's Creek. The town is situated on the River Road, 9 miles from Louisville. Years ago crude road made of planks connected Louisville with the Harrod's Creek district. Later a gravel road took its place. It was once noted for its mills, in which were ground flour and meal that served a wide community.

K.H. Clippings - 91%.69 ch.
Lou. Her. 4/27/22
Words - 90
BEALL'S BRANCH

A small brook, originating in the spring on John Beall's property, still bears the name of Beall's Branch. (Jefferson Co.)

Public Library
Courier-Journal - 4/17/38

86 words
"Fish Pond a pioneer designation for a series of small ponds or pools in the valley of Pond Creek in southwestern Jefferson County close to the Ohio River."

Filson Club, Pioneer, Ky., by W. R. Wilson, 1934, p. 125 - 32 words
Lighthouse Lake (Jefferson County)

Rapidly becoming one of Louisville's favorite outing spots, Lighthouse Lake, on Gardner's Lane off Bardstown Road past the city limits, just a short time ago was one of the area's worst hazards. Known as "The Old Stone Quarry," the lake was the scene of several tragedies, because of its jutting rocks, ledges and underbrush.

According to Stanley Weller, manager, the lake was completely drained, hazards were blasted out and the basin thoroughly cleaned of its undergrowth. Fed by numerous springs, the lake quickly filled and many improvements in the grounds were made.

Swimming, dancing, picnicking and archery are among the entertainments now offered patrons.

Henry Balky owned and operated a stone quarry there. Later it was owned and operated by Mr. Bickel as late as about 1919.
"A favorite outing spot with people in the Louisville area is Cox's Lake, located on Henry Road, one mile past Middletown off U. S. 60. Aside from swimming facilities, the amusement center has a dance floor, picnic tables, dining room, bath houses, showers, regulation diving boards and a sand beach."

"The lake is 475 feet long and more than 200 feet wide .... it has a smooth rock bottom". Cox's Lake received its name from the man by the name of Cox who owned the place prior to about 1819 when it was taken by the present operator, Mr. Farelli.
MAMM’S LICK - "Mammi’s Lick and two salt springs are shown on Barker’s map of 1795 as situated on the head of Pond Creek, a southwest flowing tributary of Salt River located in southwestern Jefferson county in the vicinity of the present Valley Station. The pioneer trail south from the falls to Bullitt’s Lick passed close to Mammi’s Lick. Mammi’s Lick was established as a salt station before 1786.

Paint Lick, Madison County - derived name from the murder of a pioneer by Indians who used his blood to paint signs of the trees.

Bird C. Greer
Jan. 13, 1941
70 words