

Barbour
Exchanged to
Hunt

DB
665

TO HUNT & CO
JAN 11 1905

This Deed, made between J. D. Barbour & E. O. Barbour his wife ^{parties} of the first part and C. E. Hunt & Hunt his wife ^{parties} of the second part.

Witnesseth, that the said parties of the first part, in consideration of One Hundred (100) dollars cash in hand paid the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do hereby sell, grant, and convey to the parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, the following described property, lying and being in the City of Louisville, Ky., and bounded thus:

The interest and estate in remainder of Alice A. Lee (formerly Miller in the tracts numbers one and two. No. 1 containing 13-1/6 acres and No. 2 containing two (2) acres allotted to Nancy M. Miller by the Commissioner in the division of the lands of Joseph Miller, dec'd, as her dower in said estate and being the same which was conveyed to the said Wm. Hall ^{party} of the first part by Alice A. & James H. Lee by deed dated April 13th 1877 and by deed of correction dated Nov. 17th 1877, of record in the Jefferson County Clerk's office and said deed recorded in deed book 212 page 439.

To have and to hold the same, with all the appurtenances thereon, to the second party and heirs assigns forever, with covenant of "General Warranty"

Witness our hands this 27th day of Oct, 1904.

J. D. Barbour.

E. O. Barbour.

I. W.J.Semonin, Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County in the State of Kentucky

do certify that on this day the foregoing deed was produced to me in my office and acknowledged and delivered by J. D. Barbour & E. O. Barbour his wife parties thereto to be their act and deed.

DB 665

Witness my hand this 27th day of Oct, 1904.

W. J. Semonin Clerk.

By Paul F. Semonin D. C.

I. W.J.Semonin, Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County in the State of Kentucky do certify that on this day at 11:35 O'Clock A. M. the foregoing deed was again produced to me in my office and that I have recorded it, this and the foregoing certificate in my said office.

Witness my hand this 29th day of Oct, 1904.

W. J. Semonin Clerk.

THIS DEED made this 23rd day of August, 1938, between LEONARD HOKE, widower, party of the first part, and ROBERT F. CATE and MONA HUDSON CATE, his wife, of Route #1, Prospect, Ky., parties of the second part;

W I T N E S S E T H:

That for a valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, first party has granted, bargained, and sold, and hereby sells and conveys unto second parties, husband and wife, and to the survivor of them, as an estate by the entirety, in fee simple, with Covenant of General Warranty, the following described real estate situated in Jefferson County, Kentucky, to wit:

"BEGINNING at a stake in Barrickman's original line and in the northeasterly line of the Spring Dale County Road at the Southeast corner of the tract of land heretofore conveyed by the first party to the second parties by deed dated October 25, 1935, and recorded in Deed Book 1584, page 528, in the Jefferson County Court Clerk's Office; thence with the easterly line of said tract N 20 degrees 15 minutes East 485.5 feet to a line of the tract originally owned by C. E. Hunt; thence with said line of said tract South 34 degrees 12 minutes East 133 feet to a point in said line corner to the remaining lands of first party; thence South 20 degrees 15 minutes West 485.5 feet to a point in Barrickman's original line and in the northeasterly line of the Spring Dale County Road; running thence with said line North 34 degrees 12 minutes West 133 feet, to the point of beginning; containing 1.206 acres and being a part of the same property conveyed to the first party by deed dated April 1, 1907 and recorded in Deed Book 859, page 460, and by deed dated July 21, 1913, and recorded in Deed Book 793, page 316, in the Jefferson County Court Clerk's Office."

First party further covenants that he is lawfully seized of the above described property, with full right and power to convey same, and that same is free of all encumbrances except State and County taxes for 1938 and 1939, which the first party agrees to pay.

First party covenants that he will make all further assurances of title that second parties may reasonably require.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF WITNESS the signature of the first party the day and year first above written.

STATE OF KENTUCKY
COUNTY OF JEFFERSON



Leonard Hoke

I, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State and County

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EL

Delivered to
win Beall
DEC 1-38.

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aforsaid, do hereby certify that on this day the foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by Leonard Hoke, widower, party thereto, to be his act and deed.

WITNESS MY HAND this 23rd day of August, 1938.

My commission expires September 11, 1938.

Ray B. Mangbrough, Notary Public,
Jefferson County, Kentucky.

I, JOHN P. GRIER, Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County, in the State of Kentucky, do certify that on this day at 10:04 o'clock A. M., the foregoing deed, duly stamped by Act of Congress, was produced to me in my office, and that I have recorded it, this, and the foregoing certificate in my said office.

Witness my hand this 23rd day of August, 1938.

JOHN P. GRIER, Clerk.

DB1682

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This Deed, between Cyrus E. Hunt and Susan M. his wife, of near Harrods Creek, Jefferson County, Kentucky, of the first part, and Leonard Hoke, of the same place of the second part,

Witnesseth, That the said party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of Six Hundred Ninety-nine and 44/100 (\$699.44/100) Dollars to be paid in Three equal installments of Two Hundred Thirty-three and 15/100 (\$233 15/) Dollars evidenced by the three promissory notes executed by said second party of even date herewith, bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum and due and payable respectively, one, two and three years from date; the payment of said notes being secured by a lien on all the land herein conveyed, except a strip containing 4/9 of one acre on the Northern part of Lot #9 of the Dower tract. No.1; said strip being 49ft. wide and previously paid for, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do hereby sell, grant, and convey to the party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, the following described property, viz:

Beginning at a stake in line of C. E. Hunt, and corner to Peter Hoke, thence with the center of the Wolf Pen Branch County Road N. 57° 55' E. 396 ft. to a stake in Peter Hoke's line corner to C. E. Hunt; thence with Hunt's line S. 34 3/4° E. 758 2/3 ft. to a stone corner to Leonard Hoke; thence with his line S. 57° 5' W. 396 ft. to a stake in Barrickman's line corner to Leonard Hoke; thence with Barrickman's line N. 35° 5' W. 762 ft. to the beginning, being shares #3, 4, 5 and 6, of the Dower of Nancy Miller deceased; also another tract of land, part of the dower aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the Eastern line of said dower at the N-W. corner of share #11, thence with the Eastern line of said dower N. 34 3/4 W. 245 1/2 ft. to a stone; thence S 57° 5' W. 395 3/4 ft; to a stone in Barrickman's line; thence with said line S. 35° 5' E. 252 ft; thence N. 57° 5' E 396 ft. to the beginning, being lots 9 & 10 of the dower Lot No.1, set apart to Mrs. Nancy Miller, widow of Jos. Miller by Wm. E. Loran Special Commissioner of the Jefferson County Court. Said division being recorded in Division Book #2, P. 736, in the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, and conveyed to said C. E. Hunt by J. D. Barbour & wife by deed dated Oct. 27th, 1904 and recorded in D.R. 615, P. 293; by Chas N. G. Miller by deed dated Sept 7th, 1886 and recorded in D.R. 296 P. 20; by Horace Nuckols et.al., by deed dated Sept 9th, 1885 and recorded in D.R. 286, P. 437, and by F. C. Miller et.al., by deed dated Jany 10th, 1907, both tracts containing 9 3/16 A.

To have and to hold the same, with all the appurtenances thereon, to the second party his heirs and assigns forever, with covenant of General Warranty.
In Testimony Whereof, witness our signatures, this day of April, 1st, 1907.

Hunt
D
Hoke
REC. 70-2-100-100
MAY 11 1907

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C. E. Hunt.
Susan M. Hunt.

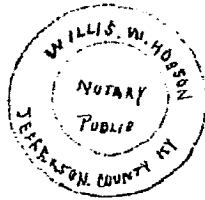
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DB659

State of Kentucky,)
County of Jefferson. (Set.

I, Willis W. Hobson, a Notary Public, for State and County aforesaid do certify that the foregoing instrument of writing was produced before me by Cyrus E. Hunt and Susan M. Hunt, his wife, to be thire act and deed.

Given under my hand and seal of office this day April 3rd, 1907.



Willis W. Hobson,
Notary Public, Jefferson County, Kentucky.

My commission expires Jan. 21, 1908.

I, W. J. Semonin, Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County in the State of Kentucky, do certify that on this day at 10:30 O'clock A.M. the foregoing deed was produced to me in my office and that I have recorded it, this and the foregoing certificate in my said office.

Witness my hand this 27th day of April, 1907.

W. J. Semonin, Clerk.

22A

THIS DEED, made and entered into this the 26th day of October, 1935, by and between Leonard Hoke, unmarried, party of the first part, residing at Harrods Creek, Kentucky, and Robert F. Cate, party of the second part, residing at 1340 South 3rd Street, Louisville, Kentucky,

WITNESSETH: That for and in consideration of the sum of One (\$1.00) Dollar, cash in hand paid, and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt for all of which is hereby acknowledged, the party of the first part does hereby sell, grant and convey unto the party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, in FEE SIMPLE and with covenant of GENERAL WARRANTY, the following described tract or parcel of land situated in Jefferson County, Kentucky, together with all appurtenances thereunto belonging to same with the following exceptions to wit and there is expressly reserved from the following conveyance or warranty of title the following land to wit: .035 acres, now used as a cemetery and lying in the North East corner of the tract hereby conveyed, and also the said property herein conveyed is conveyed subject to any easement either created heretofore by express grant, or by implied grant to the public for its use and enjoyment, in that part of said land herein conveyed, and now used as a public highway and known as Wolf Pen Branch road.

The property hereby conveyed is situated in Jefferson County Kentucky, on the West side of Springdale Road, at or near the intersection of Springdale Road and Wolf Pen Road, and more particularly described as follows to wit:

Beginning at a stake in the line originally of C. E. Hunt, now the line of Sidney Smith and corner originally of Peter Hoke, now corner of George W. Norton, Jr., thence with the center of the Wolf Pen Branch County Road North 59 degrees and 50 minutes East 396 feet to a corner originally of C. E. Hunt; thence with a line of the tract originally owned by said C. E. Hunt, South 34 degrees 12 minutes East 318.85 feet to a stake corner to the remaining land of the first party; thence with a line of the remaining land of said first party South 20 degrees 15 minutes West 485.5 feet to a stake in Barrickman's original line and in the Northeasterly line of the Springdale County Road; thence with said line North 34 degrees 12 minutes West 628.96 feet to the beginning containing 4.297 acres, and being a part of the same property heretofore conveyed to the party of the first part by deed dated April 1, 1907 and recorded in Deed Book 659 Page 460, Jefferson County Court Clerk's Office of Kentucky.

Party of the first part covenants that he is lawfully seized of the estate herein conveyed, that he has full power and lawful right to convey the same, and that the same is free and clear of all encumbrances whatsoever except State and County taxes for the year 1936, which taxes the party of the second part assumes and agrees to pay, and that he will make all such further assurances of title as may be reasonably required by the party of the second part, and that he will defend the title to same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever.

In testimony whereof, witness the signature of the party of the first part, this day and date first herein written.

Leonard Hoke



STATE OF KENTUCKY
COUNTY OF JEFFERSON SGT

I, Roy B. Hansbrough, a Notary Public, in and for the State and County aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing instrument of writing was this day produced before me by Leonard Hoke, a party thereto, and was acknowledged and delivered by him to be his free act and deed.

My commission expires September 11, 1938.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal this the 3th day of November, 1935.

Miller
to
Hunt

This deed made between Elias N. G. Miller
of Jefferson County of the first part and
Agnes C. Hunt of the same place of the

second part witnesseth that the said party of the
first part in consideration of twenty five dollars
cash in hand paid the receipt of which hereby
acknowledged does sell grant and convey to the
party of the second part his heirs and assigns
any and interest he may now have or hereafter
have in or to the two tracts of land set apart to
his mother Nancy M. Miller as dower in the estate
of Joseph Miller deceased said two tracts are
more fully described as follows lot 201 and lot
202 containing 13 1/2 acres and 2 acres being same
set apart to the widow as her dower in the estate
of Joseph Miller dead by the commissioners appoi-
nted by the Jefferson County Court to divide said
estate said land is hereby made to said commission-
ers report which is recorded in deed book 205
page 555 of the office by reference is
also made to the deed of division among the heirs
of Jos Miller deceased recorded in deed book 205
page 583 same office to have and to hold the
same with all the appurtenances thereon to the
second party his heirs and assigns forever with
warrant of general warranty in law and this
7 day of Sept 1880

Elias N. G. Miller

I beg to certify of the county court of Jefferson
County in the State of Kentucky do certify that on
this day the foregoing deed was produced to me
in my office and acknowledged and delivered
by Elias N. G. Miller a party thereto to be his
act and deed and that I have recorded it and
this certificate in my said office witness my

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P 20-21
DB

Miller to Hunt

THE HOKE AND SKINNER FAMILIES-CENSUS DATA

US Federal Census records were examined from 1840 to 1920 (Figure 1). There is an Andrew Hoke and a John Skinner listed in the Jefferson County, Northern District Division. Mr. Hoke is listed on page 5 while Skinner is on page 30 of 45. By examining listed neighbors, it is likely that the Andrew Hoke is not in the area that is the focus of the current study. However, John Skinner's neighbors

include Allison, Dehaven, Nuckles, and Taylor. These family surnames surround Skinner's property on the 1858 Bergmann map.

[illegible]

Figure 1. Portion of the 1840 US Federal Census, Jefferson County, Kentucky, Northern District.

Figure 2. John A. Skinner and household in Northern District of Jefferson County, Kentucky in 1850.

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10	1239	John Skinner	42 m	Farmer	16000	4600	100			
11		Elizabeth	38 f				80			
12		James	20 m				250			
13		Richard	17 m				250		1	
14		Lucy	15 f				250		1	
15		Margaret	10 f				250		1	
16		Susan	7 f				250		1	
17	1400	Andrew Nuckols	50 m	L ² B	8400	3000	100			1
18		Daniel	30 f				400			
19		George	24 m	L ² B			250			
20		Henry C.	22 f				250			
21		Lucy M.	15 m				250		1	

Figure 3. US Census of Jefferson County, Kentucky, Falls of Harrods Creek District 2.

The 1870 Jefferson County, Kentucky Spring Dale District has a John H. Skinner (50) living with his wife, Elizabeth (48), son Richard (28), and daughters Lucy (25), Margaret (23), and Susan (10) (Figure 4). Also in their household were two black farmhands: Jos Hardin (18) and Reo Tay (15). Neighbors of the Skinners at this time include Corbin, Nuckols, Taylor, Adams, Fishbeck, Hall, Dite, and Dorsey. The 1870 Jefferson County, Kentucky, Harrods Creek District has Peter F. Hoke (farmer, 33) residing with his wife Sarah H. (34) and a farmhand V. Redinger (23). Neighbors of P. F. Hoke include Miller, Dehaven, Litter, Connelly, Peacock, Pinnell, Jacobs, and Wilhoyt (Figure 5). Recall that the 1879 Beers and Lanagan map depicts the division of the two districts along the property line separating P. F. Hoke and J. F. Skinner's farms.

1	1239	John Skinner	50 m	Farmer	16000	4600	100			
2		Elizabeth	48 f				80			
3		Richard	28 m				250		1	
4		Lucy	25 f				250		1	
5		Margaret	23 f				250		1	
6		Susan	10 f				250		1	
7	1400	Andrew Nuckols	50 m	L ² B	8400	3000	100			1
8		Daniel	30 f				400			
9		George	24 m	L ² B			250			
10		Henry C.	22 f				250			
11		Lucy M.	15 m				250		1	

Figure 4. 1870 Census of Spring Dale District of Jefferson County, Kentucky.

1872	Johnson C	33 mos	Immune	1	
	Eliza	35 yrs	Keeps room		
	Mallace	10 mos	at room		
1873	Mullen H. H.	4 mos	Mullen 1600	3.00	1
	Johnson	400 yrs	Keeps room		1
	Elizabeth	1st fr	at room	14	1
	Henry	11 mos			1
	Veronica	7 yrs			1
	Frederic	4 yrs			1
1874	John A. B.	33 mos	Immune	1000	1
	Frank H.	34 yrs	Keeps room		

Figure 5. 1870 Census of Harrods Creek District of Jefferson County, Kentucky.

The 1880 census has P. F. Hoke listed as a widow in the Harrods Creek District of Jefferson County, Kentucky (**Figure 6**). In his home were daughter Mary L. (9), son (Charles A. (7), and mother Elizabeth (74). Also listed in his household was a black servant, Elias Talbot. Neighbors listed at this time included Nuckols, Dauer, Norton, Sanders, Milton, Fishbeck, and Peacock. The 1880 Spring Dale District of Jefferson County has a Richard E. Skinner as the 37-year-old widowed head of household along with his 6-year-old daughter, Ada and his retired father, John H (68) and mother Elizabeth (58) (**Figure 7**). Neighbors of the Skinners include Fishbeck, Nuckols, Dehaven, Chamberlain, Hall, and Tyler.

1	Thatcher D. D.	Mar 22 1871	...	...	...	...
	Manly S.	Mar 27 79	...	...	...	...
	Chas. L.	...	...	...	...	...
	Elizabeth	...	...	...	...	...
	Daniel Oliver	Mar 14	...	...	...	...
2	...	Feb 3 1878	...	...	...	...
	...	Mar 20	...	...	...	...
	Charles Dean Smith	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mable	Mar 2	...	...	...	...
	Disraeli and Mrs. J. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...

Figure 6. 1880 Census of Harrods Creek District of Jefferson County, Kentucky.

[illegible]

Figure 7. 1880 Census of Spring Dale District of Jefferson County, Kentucky.

[illegible][illegible]

No Skinners or Hokes were found in searching the 1920 or 1930 Census.

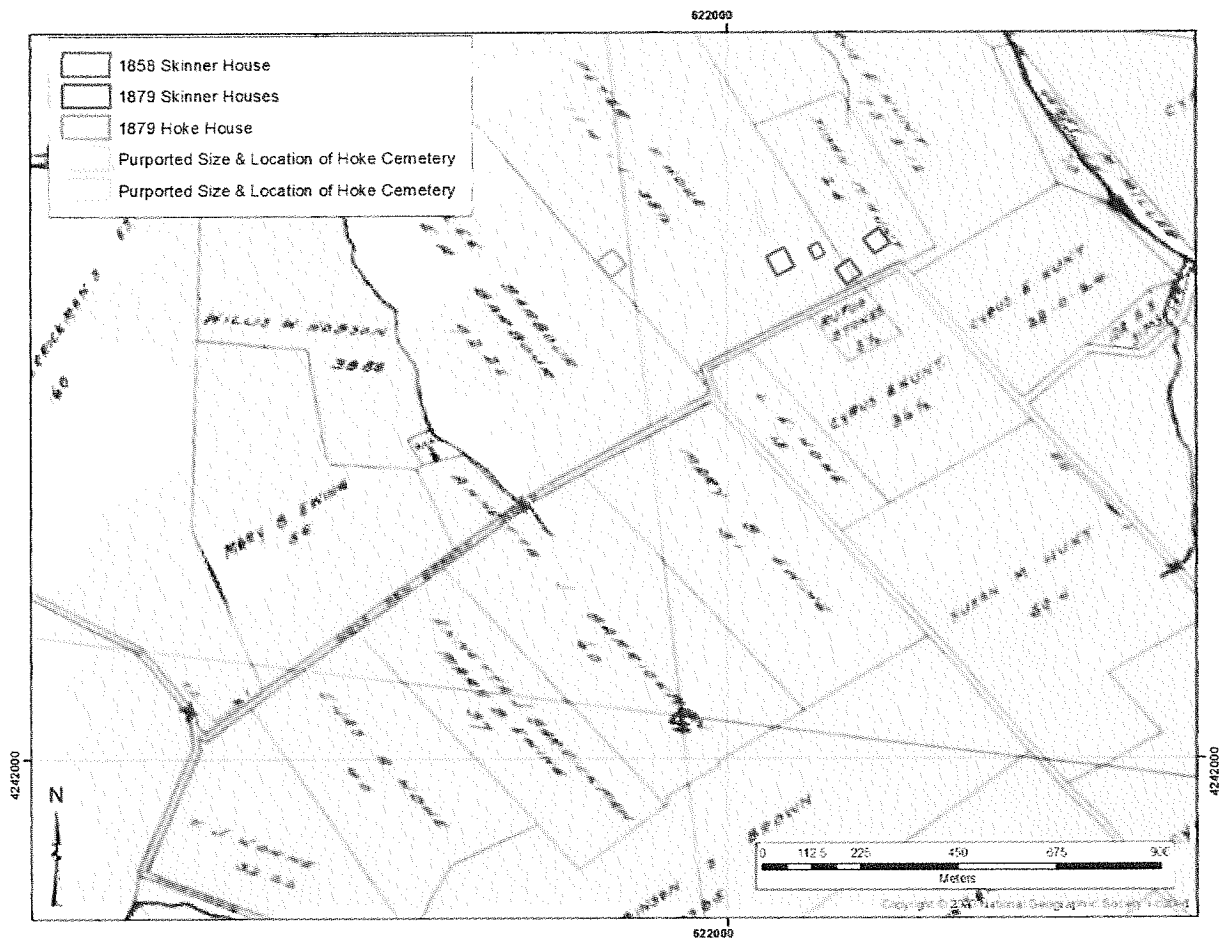
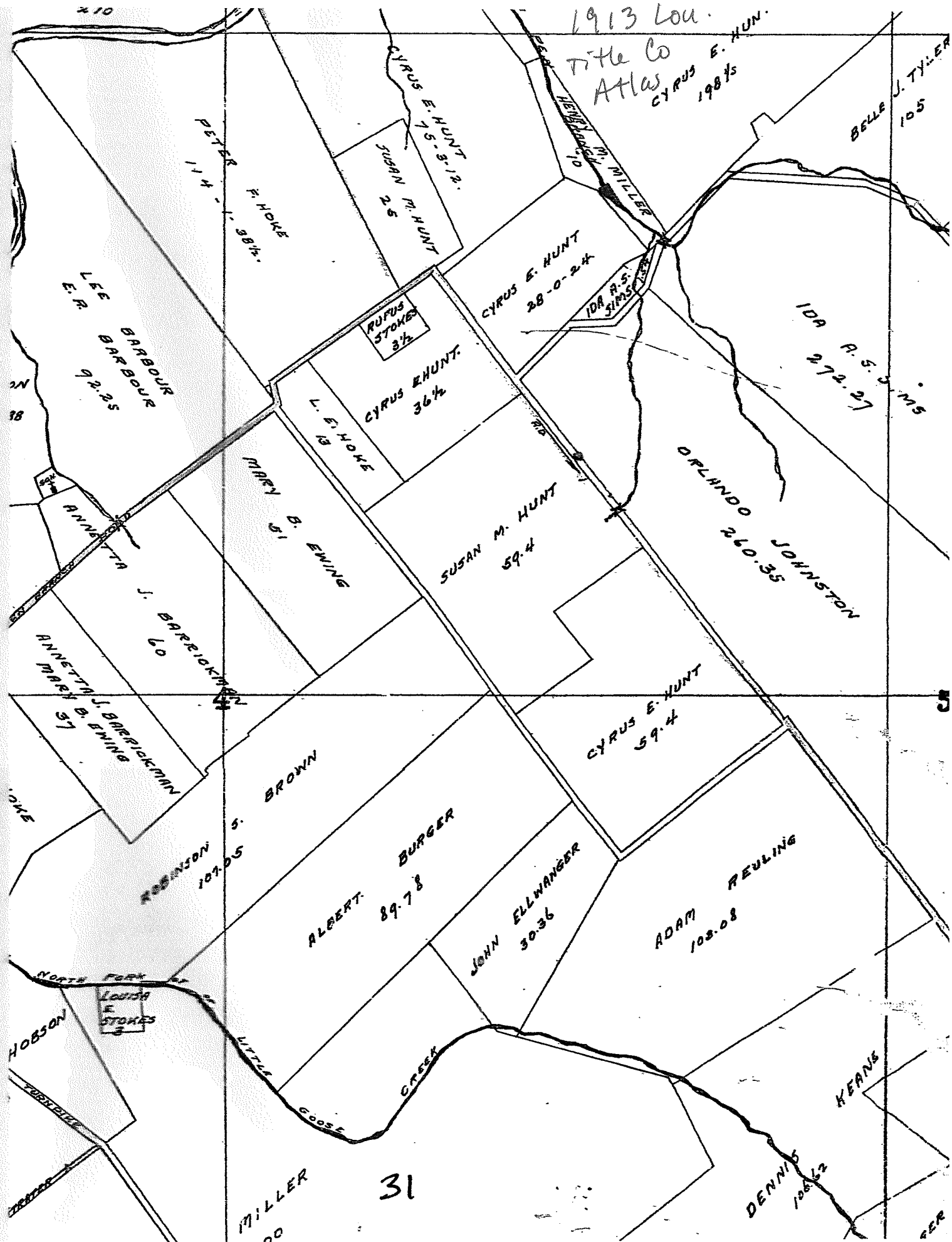


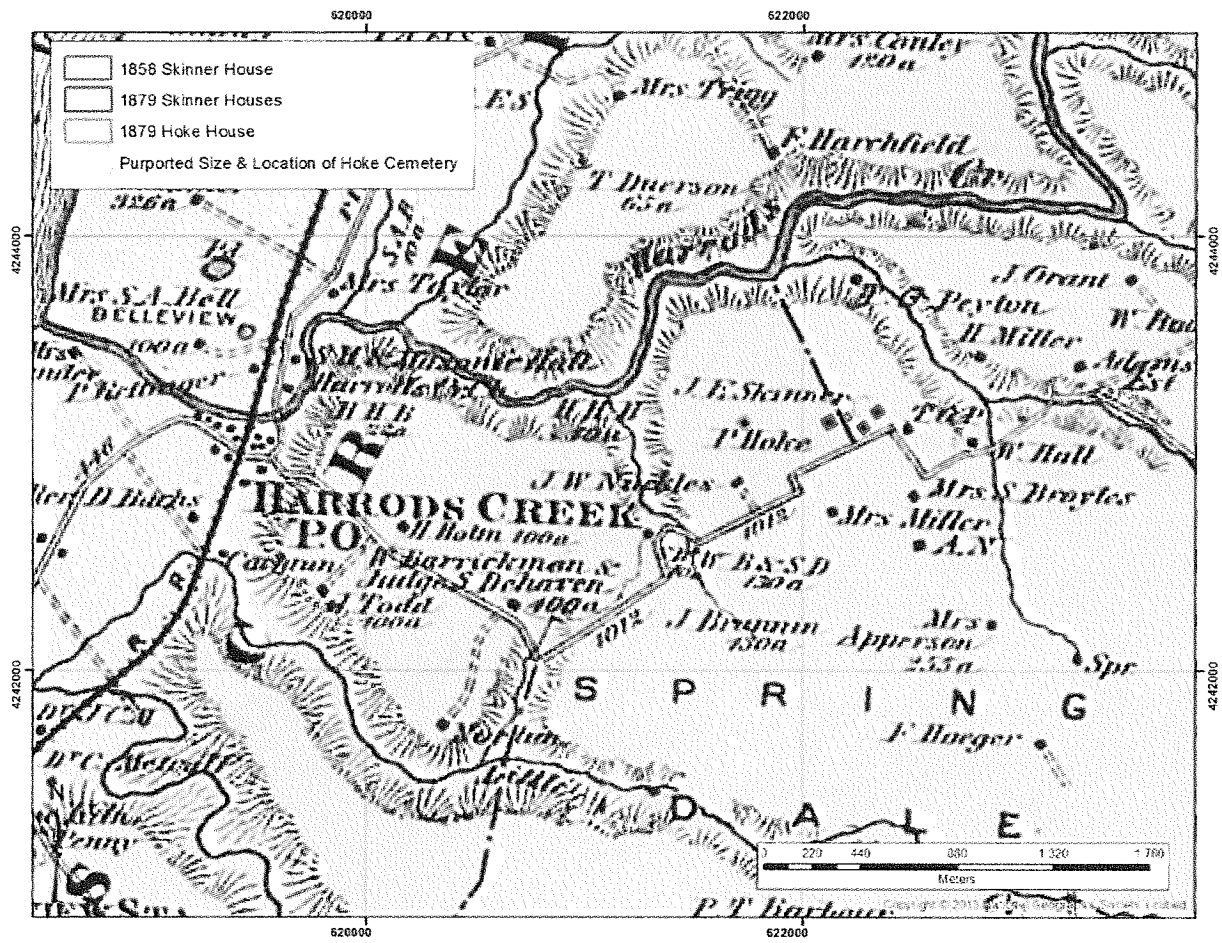
Figure 10. Portion of the 1913 Louisville Title Company's Atlas showing property owners.

The 1913 Louisville Title Company's Atlas of Louisville and Jefferson County does not depict residences, though does indicate property owners (**Figure 10**). At this time, the property on which the purported cemetery is located was owned by Peter F. Hoke. The property on which the Skinner houses (1858 and 1879) are located is owned by Susan M. Hunt (nee Susan Skinner, as will be discussed below). Also of note on this map are the neighboring property owners: L. E. Hoke across Wolf Pen Branch Road from P. F. Hoke, Cyrus Hunt, Mary Ewing, Lee Barbour, and Charles A. Hoke along Wolf Pen Branch Road to the west.

See enlargement of Figure 10 map next page.

1913 Lou.
Title Co
Atlas
CYRUS E. HUNT
198 1/2





Wider view of 1879 Beers and Lanagan showing District division.

Local Landmark Designation Criterion

(b) Its exemplification of the historic, aesthetic, architectural, archaeological, prehistoric or historic archaeological educational, economic, or cultural heritage of Louisville Metro, Jefferson County, the Commonwealth or the nation.

As one of the original farms in the historic Wolf Pen Corridor neighborhood, the Hoke Farm House exemplifies the bygone era of a large, rural, agricultural settlement in northeast Jefferson County. This agricultural community produced food for Louisville proper, the Commonwealth and beyond.

"... eastern Jefferson County was one of the largest Irish potato growing area in the United States." ⁽¹⁾ There were two potato co-ops in the Louisville area ... the St Matthews Co-Op and the Worthington Co-Op. One of the receiving stations for the St. Matthews Co-Op was the Harrods Creek Station. The station was approximately two miles from the Hoke Farm.

Another principal crop grown at that time was hemp for making rope. The rope and twine that wasn't needed locally was shipped to New Orleans. ⁽²⁾

The nearby Wolf Pen Mill was not only the primary source of grinding grains into meal or flour, it was a meeting place for people from all over the area. Farmers, servants and slaves brought grains for grinding which could take all day if there were several farmers needing that service. Slaves and servants considered it a great privilege to be entrusted with the grain both to and from the mill site. During the long wait, they occupied themselves with the gossip of the day and regaling others with their tall tales. Russell Chamberlain's book, an oral history he gathered about his family over many years is filled with some of those funny stories and tall tales. We have included a few pages of them as they serve to transport us back to that time. How nice it would be to have Hoke House serve as a repository for some of that information.

See also Criterion (a)

Local Landmark Designation Criterion

- (e) Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen.

The Peter Hoke House, estimated to have been built in the 1860s is an example of the historic Greek Revival architectural style. While there may be nothing of outstanding or unique character about the architecture of this particular house, the history of how it came to be is worth noting.

In the early settlement days, pioneers moving west constructed simple, sturdy homes, often in groups or within the confines of a wood fort for protection from predators or the unknown temperament of the Native Americans who were already here. Such homes were usually one room log "cabin" homes constructed of hand-hewn logs and mud and horsehair for mortar. Sometimes cabins were larger, two storied and/or two separate cabins were connected by a roof, leaving an open area below. This allowed a wagon to pull up and unload, protected from the elements by the roof. The term "dog-trot" or "possum-run" was coined for such structures because a "dog could trot right through it."

Between the late 1700s and early 1800s population increased significantly throughout Jefferson County and along with the increased security of population numbers, houses began to change in style as well. Settlers were able to buy up substantial lands and establish farms and homesteads. They looked forward to being able to have larger homes constructed more like what they had left behind in New England or Virginia.

The Greek Revival style was popular from approx. 1825-1860. It gained popularity by exploring parallels between an earlier culture and the present day. With British influence waning considerably after the war of 1812 and the nation rapidly expanding westward, the style was fundamentally an expression of America's triumphant sense of destiny and the sense that our newly formed nation was the spiritual descendant of Greece, the birthplace of democracy. Popularity in more

isolated parts of the country the style was prevalent right up until the Civil War.

Fostered by building handbooks used by carpenters and builders, the style continued to move West, acquiring subtle regional differences along the way. Not surprisingly, the fastest growing regions ended up with the largest number of Greek Revival homes. Since Jefferson County was not heavily settled at the time the Hoke House is especially valuable as a representation of the new spirit of the times.

Homes in the Greek Revival Style were usually painted white to resemble the white marble of impressive and more costly buildings. The details were bold, but with simple moldings. The aluminum siding on the Hoke House may well hide original frame and paint. The Greek Revival style, found throughout America is an enduring legacy. This 150 year old farmhouse adaptation of this style is probably one of the few still standing in this part of Jefferson County and, especially, in the Wolf Pen Neighborhood Plan area. It needs to remain to tell the special story of earlier settlement here.

Local Landmark Designation Criterion

(h) Its relationship to other distinctive areas, which are eligible for preservation according to a plan based on an historic, cultural or architectural motif.

The Hoke house, on its original foundation and site, has all kinds of preserved and eligible-to-be-preserved properties and structures nearby. Approximately ¼ mile to the west there is the one and one-half story Allison-Barrickman house, built in 1844. Amazingly, all of the first floor rooms of that house (except the kitchen) retain their high ceilings and original walls. It is listed on the National Historic Register (NHR.)

To the east of Hoke House, just over the property line and facing Wolf Pen Branch Road is the larger two-story Skinner House Estimated to have been constructed in the 1865 – 1875 time frame. It was rather larger than surrounding houses. Skinner owned a substantial parcel around it. Folklore has it that there is a tunnel near the house that leads to a location near Harrods Creek, by which slaves might try to escape. The Skinner House is a KY Landmark House and is eligible for the National Register of Historic homes. (See photo of Susan Skinner taken in front of her house in 1905.)

Also facing Wolf Pen Branch Rd, close to the Skinner House is the T.F. Peyton log home. It is a double pen log cabin, which might have been a residence of Mr. Peyton or, possibly, an out building (slave quarters?) for another structure on Peyton's property called Overmill House. The Peyton House and Overmill are KY Landmark Houses and both are eligible for the NHR, each retaining its original footprint, though with some additions to the Peyton cabin.

A survey of significant structures in the area of the Hoke House wouldn't be complete without mention of the Wolf Pen Branch Mill, which is just east of Overmill house. Please see discussion elsewhere in this application about this very important site, which is thought to be the oldest industrial site still standing (and working!) in Jefferson County.

The mill, along with almost over 300 undeveloped acres, has been placed on the NHR and is held in conservancy by River Fields.

In addition to these (and other) historic homes and commercial structures in the immediate vicinity, there are several documented historic cemeteries. One is located behind the Allison-Barrickman. Immediately across Wolf Pen Branch Road from the Hoke house are the Miller Family Cemetery, dating to the mid 1800s. Please see a charming anecdote taking from Russell Chamberlain's book in the Attachments section. It mentions children finding human bones as they walked along Wolf Pen to school many, many years ago. The bones came from the Miller Cemetery which had partially washed down into Wolf Pen Branch Road after a particularly heavy rain storm. Those same gravestones sit on a steep slope bordering the road today and will eventually slide right down onto the roadway. What a surprise that will be!

On the next hill east of the Miller Cemetery is the African American Stokes Family Cemetery also dating to the same time frame. It is still maintained by descendants of the Stokes family some of whom still live in the Harrods Creek area.

Adjacent to Overmill House is the Postlethwaite Cemetery. There were only two recognizable carved tombstones noted in this cemetery a few years ago. After consultation with an archaeologist with the KY Historic Preservation office in Frankfort, Wolf Pen Preservation Association volunteers began clearing and probing, ultimately uncovering 44 more primitive grave markers. The most exciting find was the formally carved footstone with the initials W.P. for William Postlethwaite. Once owner of the Wolf Pen Mill he died and was buried there in 1851.

Although the aforementioned structures support the application for Landmark status of the Hoke House, it should also be noted that the Hoke House serves as a supporting structure for the Federal style house built by George Norton when he purchase 144 acres of Farmland in the late 1930's. That house and the 144 acres of undeveloped land were added to the NHR list in 2000. Thus, it seems only fitting that the Hoke House should remain.

Local Landmark Designation Criterion

- (i) Its unique location or physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature or which reinforce the physical continuity of a neighborhood, area, or place within Louisville Metro.

The Hoke House (7607 Wolf Pen Branch Road) built around 1860 is a historic, visual reminder of the significant agricultural and working class community that inhabited the Wolf Pen Neighborhood and northeastern Jefferson County.

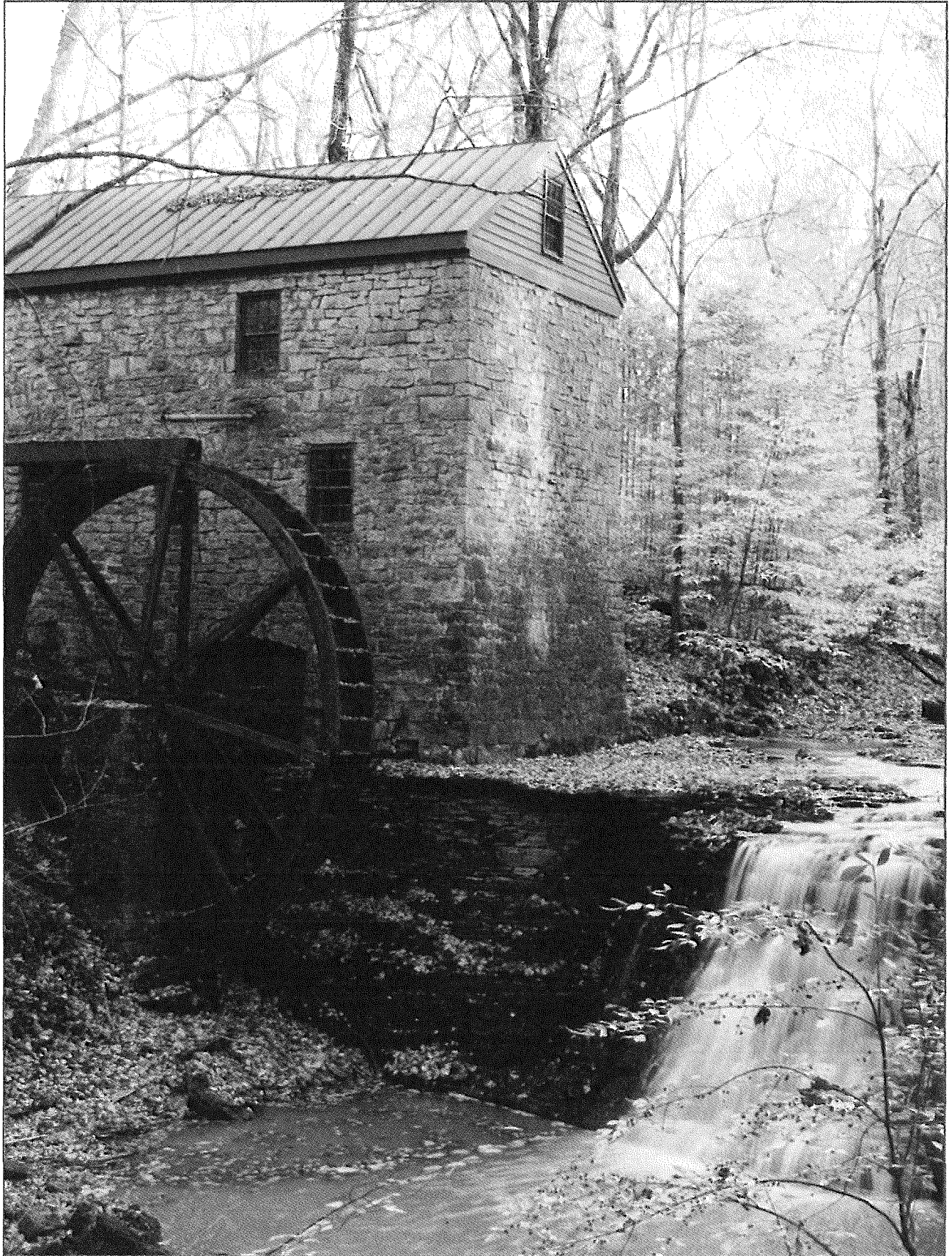
This house sits back off Wolf Pen Branch Road but is clearly visible, surrounded by open fields and trees. Landmark Designation for the Hoke House would ensure preservation of one of the few remaining visual reminders of this important rural, agricultural legacy of the Wolf Pen Neighborhood and Jefferson County.

Jefferson County residents who live in other parts of the city still enjoy a drive out “along Wolf Pen” for the scenery and relaxed feeling one can get from such an experience. Because of the sharp twists and turns of the road it is impossible to drive at more suburban speeds. Thus, historic homes visible from the roadway are especially important for continuity of the historic nature of the area and to give passersby a glimpse of the past.

We encourage the Landmarks Reviewers to take a drive out this way and see for yourselves what a gem this house is, especially as it’s sited in its original location.

Visiting this quaint home nestled in its surroundings is definitely a **picture worth** more than the **thousand words** of this application.

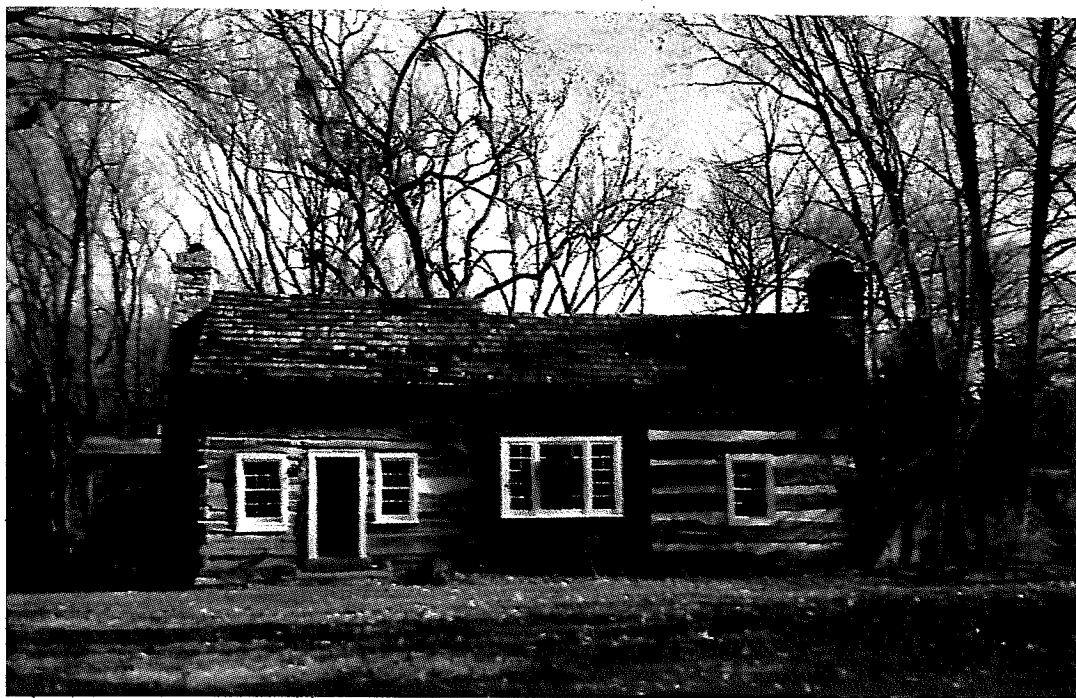
WOLF PEN BRANCH MILL



T.F. PEYTON CABIN



Before—Photo of original cabins being used as a corn crib, 1937



Restored dog-trot cabin, 2008

ALLISON-BARRICKMAN HOUSE

1844



6909 WOLF PEN BRANCH ROAD

PROSPECT, KENTUCKY

J. E. SKINNER HOUSE, 7811 WOLF PEN BRANCH ROAD
(JF-581) [Site #181]

NRHP – Eligible

NRHP Criterion: C



The Skinner House is a two-story, three-bay, front-gabled frame structure with a centrally-located brick chimney. It was constructed in the 1865 – 1875 time frame.

The one-story, double-pen log cabin at 7849 Wolf Pen Branch Road (Site Number 181), may have been an outbuilding on the John H. Skinner farm.

The 1858 G. T. Bergmann Map of Jefferson County shows that J. H. Skinner owned much of the land around this angle of Wolf Pen Branch Road. However, no structure appears at this approximate location. This could mean the log house was not the main house on the farm.

In 1856, John and Elizabeth Skinner sold 66 acres on the Wolf Pen Branch of Harrods Creek to Timothy G. Peyton. In 1874, Peyton bought two more tracts in the same area from John Skinner – about 11 acres. The 1879 Atlas of Jefferson County shows T. G. Peyton's name at two sites with a structure at each site. One is the site of this house and the other is closer to the creek and is apparently the house now known as Overmill House. It cannot be determined which of the tracts bought by Peyton contained which house.

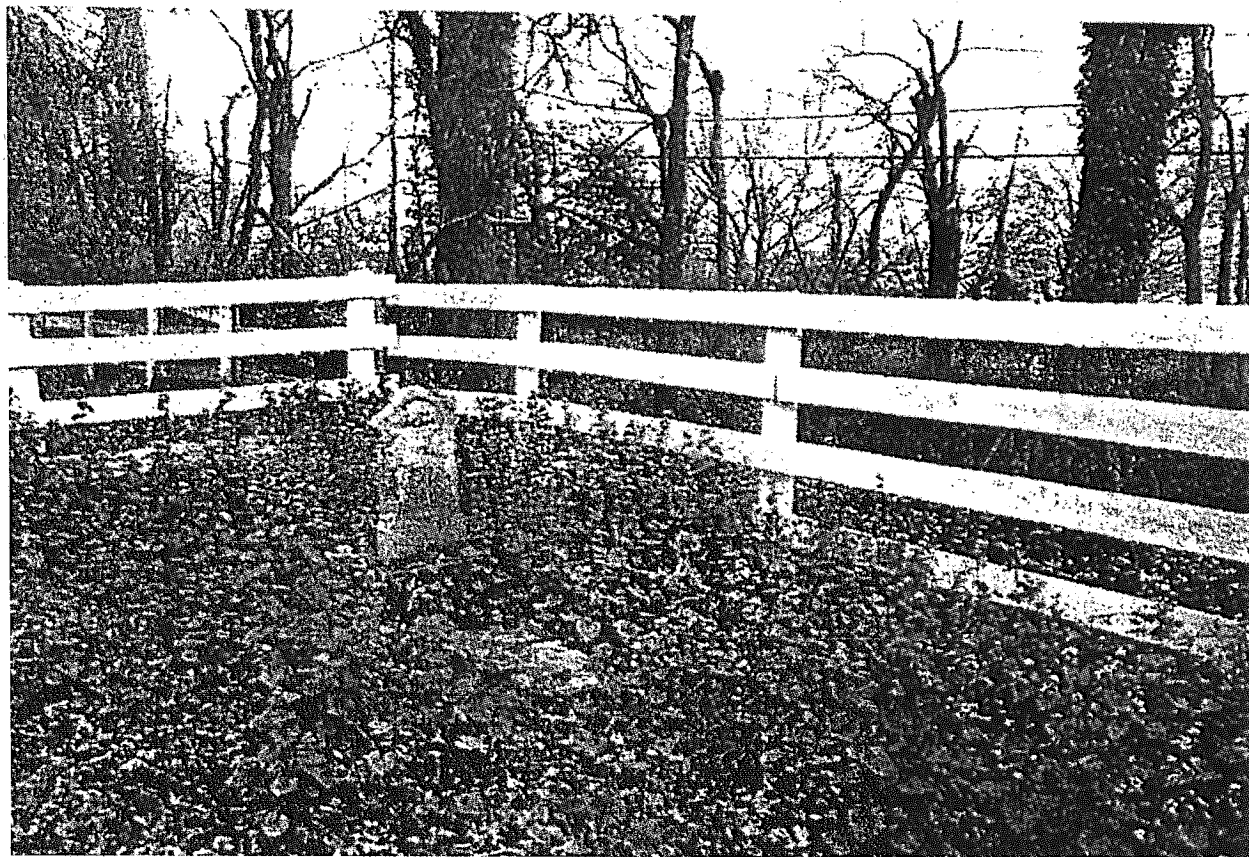
In 1902, Timothy and Jane Peyton sold the farm – about 75 acres – to Cyrus E. Hunt, whose wife, Susan, was a daughter of John Skinner. Hunt bought several hundred acres of land in this area. He died in 1910 but left no will. After Susan Hunt's death in 1934, the heirs sold the land and this site was part of the acreage bought by Eva Lee Cooper.

SUSAN SKINNER HOUSE 1906



MILLER CEMETERY 1800'S

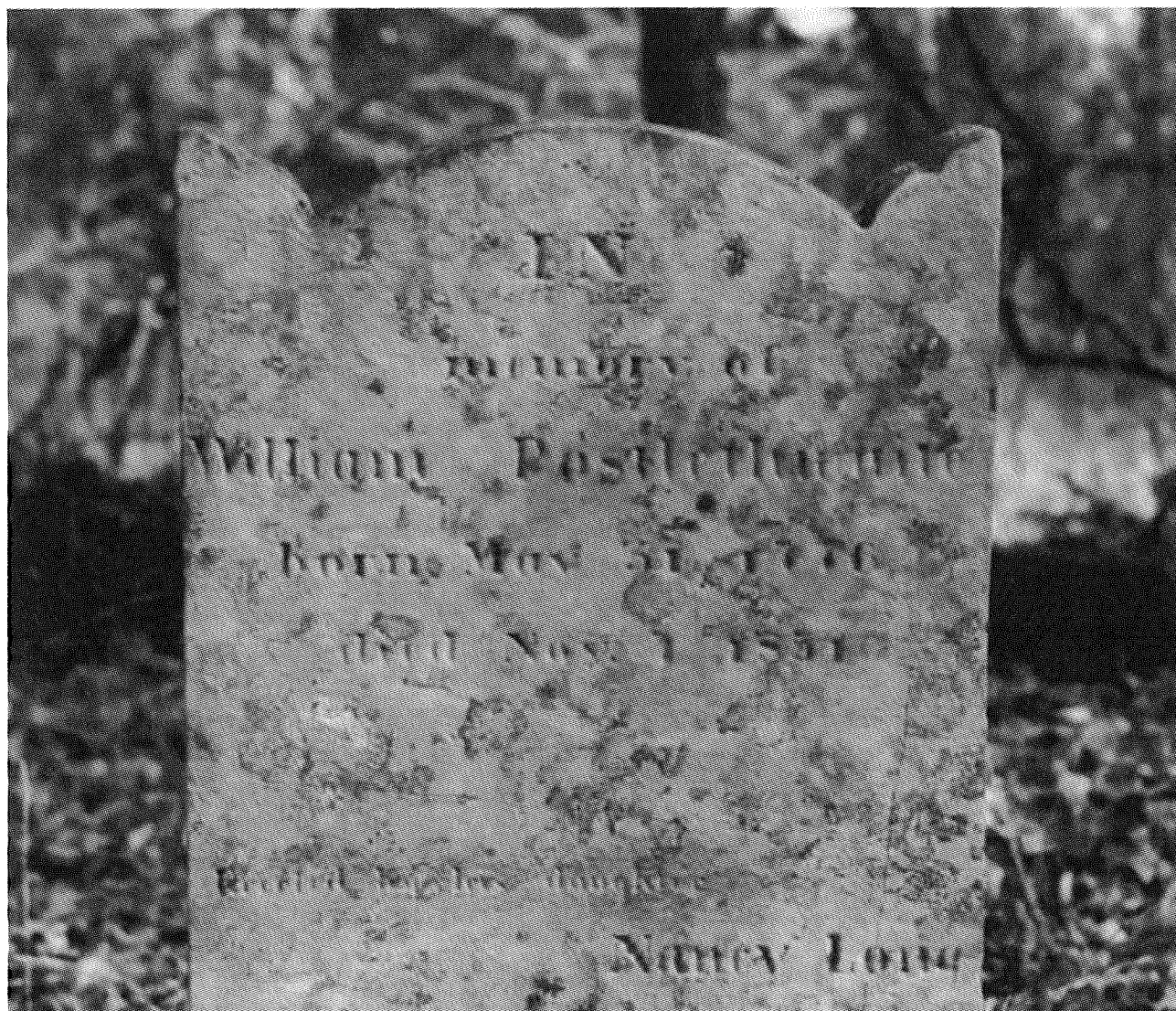
At the northeast corner along Wolf Pen Branch Road, on the adjacent property is a small family cemetery with the graves of Joseph Miller (1805-1868) and Cristena who died in 1839.



POSTLETHWATE CEMETERY 1851
7839 WOLF PEN BRANCH ROAD



POSTLETHWATE CEMETERY 1851

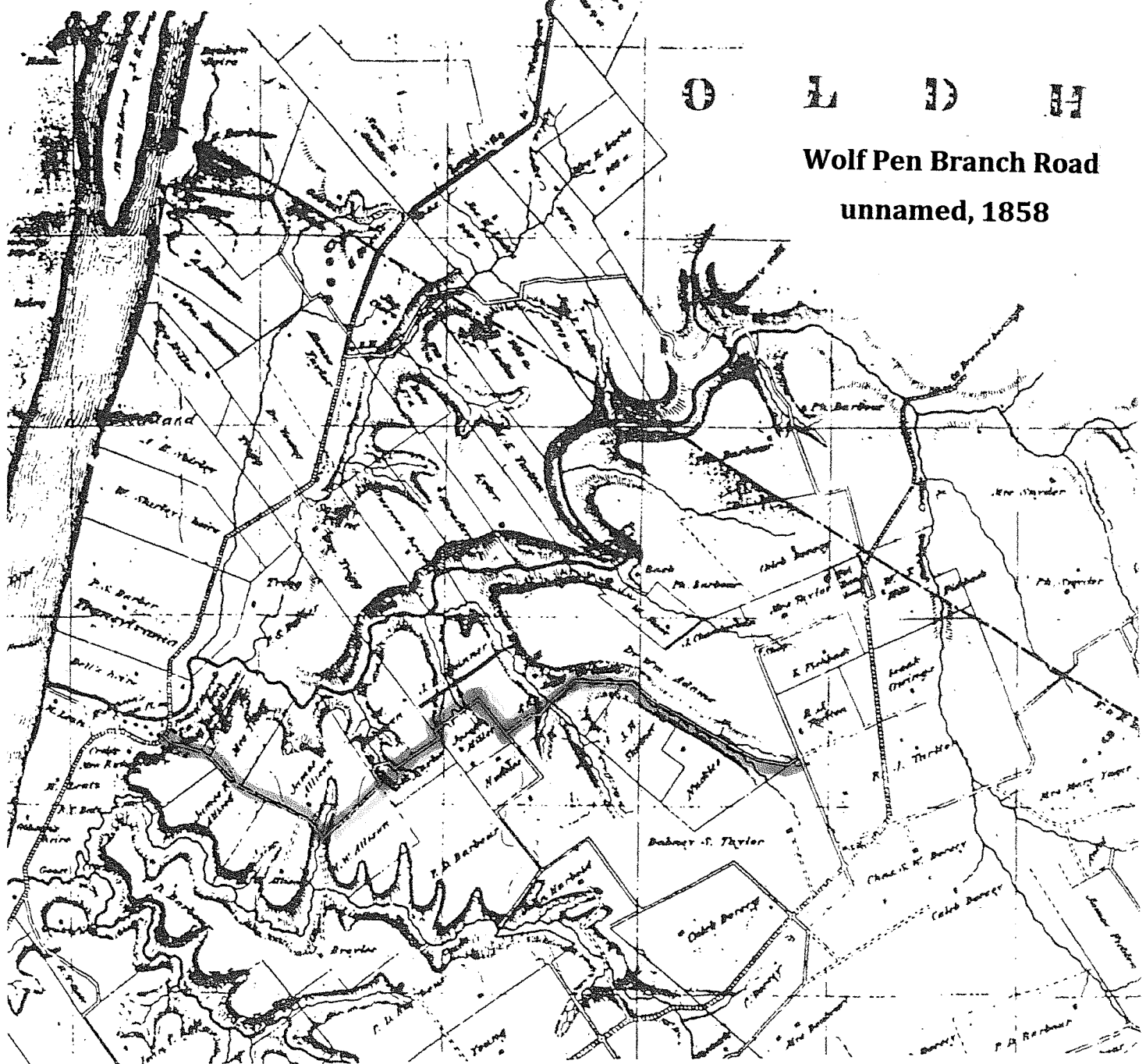


SPRINGDALE

Scale: 1/4 Inches to the Mile.

1879





At that time there lived in the east end of Louisville an Indian, who was a so-called "Medicine Man". He had a closed horsedrawn van and traveled the country around Louisville selling a large variety of native remedies which he claimed were cures for almost any sort of ailment that could be mentioned.

In spite of gaining a reputation as a quack and shyster, he became quite wealthy and owned valuable real estate in the city. He had employed the Hall brothers to build a large fireplace and chimney at one of the houses which he was renovating for his own use, agreeing to pay cash for the job when completed. At the end of the week after the work was finished, "Indian Jack" appeared with only half of the agreed upon amount, as John Hall had expected. He agreed to pay the rest of the bill on the first of the following week; and on Monday when Hall came to collect the balance of the payment, Indian Jack informed him that the work was unsatisfactory, as the fireplace would not "draw" and belched forth dense clouds of smoke into the room.

Hall replied, "That's right, it won't draw until you pay the rest of the bill."

The Indian argued that the flue was evidently made wrong, as he was able to see daylight when looking up the chimney; so he knew there was no obstruction in the flue. Hall then said, "Five minutes after you pay the bill the chimney will function perfectly." After a few words of protest Indian Jack gave Hall the balance owed on the bill. Hall then placed a ladder against the house, carried two bricks up the roof until he reached the chimney and then dropped the bricks down the chimney into the fireplace, where they came to rest with a crash and a sound of shattering glass.

Hall climbed down, reentered the house, removed the bricks and broken glass, then kindled a roaring fire there.

"Indian Jack" stood scratching his head and said, "Hall, you didn't trust me did you?"

"That's right," said Hall, "and that is why I mortared that pane of glass into the flue about halfway down the chimney".

As Hall took leave of the premises, "Indian Jack" was heard to mutter, "It takes one trickster to recognize another".

One of the Hall sisters married a Procter. They raised a large family at their home near Simpsonville, in Shelby County.

Martin Ring

Martin Ring had arrived in this country in 1850 along with many other "Forty-eighters", as many of the German people termed themselves at the time, having left their homes in

Germany after the religious wars that swept their country during the years prior to that time. He reached Louisville sometime around 1859 after spending a while in New Orleans, the port at which he had entered the country.

After working at his trade as a blacksmith there for a year or two Martin Ring later moved on up river to Louisville where he arrived a short time before the War Between the States broke out; and as he had already had military training, he enlisted in the Sixth Kentucky Infantry regiment. His discharge papers (which were afterwards in the possession of Theodore Chamberlain) recorded his enlistment as having been at Camp Sidell in Jefferson County, Kentucky, December 24th, 1861.

Ring was assigned to Company G of that regiment, with which he remained until the regiment was disbanded in November, 1864; and then he transferred to the Kentucky Mounted Infantry until discharged in 1866. Ring, who later became a friend and neighbor of the Chamberlain family, told Billy Chamberlain that his Captain of G Company was named Pete Arngay, (Orange), and that all of the officers and most of the enlisted men were natives of Germany. Ring's company took part in the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga and in the Atlanta campaign. During the time he was with the unit, they lost a dozen men killed and about twice that many were wounded badly enough to be discharged.

Ring returned to Louisville in 1867, at which time he either leased or bought the Wolf Pen Mill from the Postelwaite heirs. He moved to the Mill house where he lived and operated the mill until the early eighteen-seventies. There was a good vineyard on the mill property when Ring came there, and he made wine from the grapes. He consumed large amounts of this wine for the next few years, drank to excess, and developed delerium tremens. After Herman Miller acquired the mill, Ring moved to the house across Wolf Pen Branch Road from the Squire Miller place (Lenoard Hoke property).

While there, during an attack of the D.T's, he cut his throat with a razor. His life was saved by the local doctor, William L. Harbold, who happened to be immediately available at the time, who stitched the wound and was finally able to stop the bleeding. However, his efforts were to no avail, as a few hours after the doctor had left, Ring managed to remove the stitches and then bled to death.

He was buried in the Miller Cemetery on Wolf Pen Branch Road; and a few years later in 1879, his remains washed from the roadside bank during a heavy rainstorm, and the bones lay scattered in the ditch. The road had been graded too close to the cemetery during a county road widening project.

Jack Russell, who lived near there had a fifteen year old daughter, Anne, with whom Theodore Chamberlain (then a boy of twelve) and several other children passed the cemetery daily on their way to and from school. When the children discovered the bones on their way home from school, Anne amused herself and shocked the other children by taking a stick and knocking holes in the skull.

References and supporting documents:

Wolf Pen Branch Neighborhood Plan Revised July 7, 2012

U.S. Department of the Interior, Application for National Historic Register status "Fincastle" JF-918, 7501 Wolf Pen Branch Road, 2000.

1858 G. T. Bergmann Map of Jefferson County, Kentucky

1879 Beers and Lanagan Map of Jefferson County, Meadowlawn District, Springdale and Harrods Creek sub districts

1913 Louisville Title Company Atlas of Louisville and Jefferson County, KY

Corn Island Archaeology Archaeological Delineation of a Possible Cemetery at 7607 Wolf Pen Branch Rd

The Early Harrods Creek Settlements and The Kentucky Branch of the Chamberlain Family by Russell Chamberlain c. 1998

The History of my Old Homeplace by John H. Ewing, Jr. Courtesy of present owners of Allison-Barrickman House, formerly known as the Ewing place.

Over the Trails

50 YEARS AGO

by John H. Ewing, Jr.

History of my old homestead



John Ewing, Jr.

Kentucky was admitted into the Union as a state June 1, 1792. Kentucky's legislature met for the first time at Frankfort November 1, 1792. The first apportionment law assigned the 47 representatives to the following counties: Fayette-six, Bourbon-five, Lincoln, Mercer, Madison, Mason, Nelson and Woodford-three each, Clark, Jefferson, Scott and Washington-two each, and one each to Green, Hardin, Harrison, Logan and Shelby.

I am writing some history about my old home place in Jefferson County for Gary and Marilyn Werenskold who purchased it after my sister, Elizabeth Ann Ewing, died last year.

I have a map, the original was made in 1876. It has my grandfather, William Barrickman's, and his partner, Judge S. DeHaven's, 400 acre farm, located on Wolf Pen Road,

identified on the map. My mother, Mary Barrickman, was one year old in 1876, when William Barrickman's family moved from the old Barrickman home near Westport in Oldham County to the farm in Jefferson County. Grandfather Barrickman raised Shorthorn cattle as his main project, which included hay, corn, wheat pasture and large gardens and fruit trees. He shipped 1,500 pound cattle to England for five cents per pound.

The house was built in 1844 by an Allison family. I remember my father, Henry Ewing, saying that it took the carpenter crew one year to build the house. They did an excellent job because the house today is still the same. Gary and Marilyn are restoring it. They found nothing basically wrong. The structure is the same. They are going back to the original floors, etc., which is popular today.

My mother and father started out farming near Lyndon in Jefferson County. The farm and home became available after my grandfather's death, including my mother's part. They

purchased from the other heirs, until they had 200 acres, and then rented 100 acres from my mother's sister, "Aunt Jane." They moved back to the old homestead in late 1910 or early 1911, with Elizabeth age one and James age five. I was born there August 5, 1911, and Dan, June 1, 1913.

This means that we grew up on a 300 acre operation. There were two small dwellings on the farm and also a row of three small buildings, barn and double corn crib. One of the small houses and a barn burned over the years, both were replaced. I remember watching the new barn being built in about 1918. The new barn included a milking area for 20 cows, which we milked by hand for years, and later when electricity came along, a milking machine.

I have mentioned this before, eastern Jefferson County was one of the largest Irish potato growing areas in the United States. We grew 40 to 50 acres of potatoes each year. There were two potato co-ops in Jefferson County with potato loading stations in several locations. The

potatoes were dug by a potato digger pulled by four mules or horses, which dropped the potatoes behind the digger. They were then picked up by hand, put in 180 pound barrels and hauled to loading stations. I was manager of the Harrods Creek loading station at age 14, having eight men operating the station. We grew wheat, corn, orchard grass seed, filled silo, barn lofts with hay, etc. We also raised hogs and sheep on the farm. The soil was a deep fertile soil, no rocks.

In the course of time U.S. 42 enroute to Cincinnati, Ohio, went through the farm and then the Gene Snyder By-Pass was built through the farm. The farm is now covered with houses, except a few acres. Gary and Marilyn have the house and two acres.

When Vivian and I married we bought an extra long McMahan bed and took it up to the old homestead so we would have a comfortable bed. I told Marilyn that I would leave it there so I could have a place to stay when in Jefferson County.

THE EARLY HARRODS CREEK SETTLEMENTS
AND
THE KENTUCKY BRANCH OF THE CHAMBERLAIN FAMILY

By
RUSSELL EDWARD CHAMBERLAIN

e. 1998

With Foreword by

KENT PREVETTE
