

African American Families in Griffytown

Martin

Butler Martin

1900 US Census, Anchorage Pct., # 94-99.

Butler Martin

1910 US Census, Anchorage Pct., Wetherby St., Griffytown, # 169-179.

Butler Martin, 60, married 39 years, 1st marriage, b. SC,

Liddia Martin, 60, wife, 2nd marriage, 39 years, 9 children, 3 living, b. KY

Died 1912 (#19849), living at 718 S. 28th St., Louisville. Buried Middletown Cemetery.

Banks

George H. Banks

1900 US Census Anchorage Pct., # 96-101

George Banks

1910 US Census, Anchorage Pct., Middletown Rd., Griffytown, # 178-189

George Banks, 46. 1st marriage, 19 years, b. KY

Dora Banks, 45, 1st marriage, 19 years, b. KY

Died 9 March 1939. Buried Louisville Cemetery. Born 11 March; father was Babe Banks; mother was Easter Lighton; b. KY; widowed.

Hardin

Marshall Hardin

1900 US Census, Anchorage Pct., 100-105

Marshall Hardin

1910 US Census, Anchorage Pct., Middletown Rd., Griffytown, # 174-184

Marshall Hardin, 48, 1st marriage, 26 years, b. KY

Mildred Hardin, 41, 1st marriage, 26 years, 3 children, all living

Edgar Hardin, 25, son, single

Maxey Hugley, 21, daughter, 21, married 3 years

E. C. Hugley, 28, son-in-law

Mildred Hugley, 2, granddaughter

Died 2 September 1954.

Thornton

Peter Thornton

1900 US Census, Anchorage Pct., #102-107

Peter Thornton

1910 US Census, Anchorage Pct., Middletown Rd., Griffytown, # 186-197

Peter Thornton, 43, 1st marriage, 23 years
Helen Thornton, 41, 1st marriage
Richard Thonton, 21, son, single
Janie Thornton, 19, daughter, single
Mary Bell Thonton, 17, daughter, single.

Died 15 July 1949. Buried Middletown Cemetery; b. 10 June in KY; Father was _____
Thornton; mother was Little Butler

Early Families in Griffytown

Ball – Moorehead – Page – Hill - Nathaniel

I. _____ Ball (died by 1867) and Betsey Moorehead (.

Her parents were Charles and Lucinda Moorehead. Betsy Ball was born in Middletown and was living in Louisville in 1867. Her other children were Cynthia (married in 1867), Addison (married in 1867) and Griffith. In 1870 Betsey Ball, her children Richard (17) and Griffith (16) and Kate Alexander (60, b. VA) were living in Louisville in a household headed by Andrew Nathaniel (48), Adaline Nathaniel (23) and their children Nat (6) and Lewis (3). [5th Ward, 8 June 1870, # 369-506]. Adaline Nathaniel (1847 - ?) was the daughter of ____ Ball and Betsey Moorehead. Betsey Ball died in Louisville on 6 November 1881

A. Richard Ball (May, 1851 – 1936)

Married Channie Page (August, 1849 – 1930) in 1876. Her parents were Ralph Page (birthplace unknown) and Edie Hill (b. KY). Both living in Harrod's Creek Pct. in 1900. They were illiterate. He worked as a farm laborer and rented a house [ED 144, Sheet 22, line 40]. Settled in Griffytown 1900-1910. Both living on Wetherby St. in 1910. Living with them was their niece, Maggie Nathaniel, age 35.

Berrytown and Griffytown, 1870-1920
African American Residents

Table 1. 1870-1920 Censuses, Anchorage Precinct and Middletown Precinct (1920).

Census Year	# Households in Own Dwelling	Male Head of Household-Own Dwelling	Female Head of Household – Own Dwelling	# Households in White Dwelling	Male Head of Household – White Dwelling	Female Head of Household – White Dwelling	Total # Persons in Own Dwelling	Total # Persons in White Dwelling	Total # Persons	Own	Rent	At School	Cannot Read	Cannot Write	Cannot Read or Write
1870															
1880	18	17	1	5	4	1	115	41	156			16	0	4	57
1900	57	48	9	2	1	1	239	97	333	29	28	60	0	10	108
1910	74	65	9	5	3	2	315	69	384	46	28	55	0	9	69
1920	85	63	22	7	3	4	300	45	345	57	28	52	0	5	54

Table 2. Town of Anchorage, 1900-1920

Census Year	# Households in Own Dwelling	Male Head of Household-Own Dwelling	Female Head of Household – Own Dwelling	# Households in White Dwelling	Male Head of Household – White Dwelling	Female Head of Household – White Dwelling	Total # Persons in Own Dwelling	Total # Persons in White Dwelling	Total # Persons	Own	Rent	At School	Cannot Read	Cannot Write	Cannot Read or Write
1900	5	5	0	2	1	1	12	71	83	1	4	2	0	3	34
1910	5	4	1	4	2	2	24	55	79	1	4	10	0	1	20
1920	8	5	3	6	2	4	24	33	57	0	8	5	0	1	7

Table 3. Anchorage Precinct, (not including Town of Anchorage, 1900-1920

Census Year	# Households in Own Dwelling	Male Head of Household-Own Dwelling	Female Head of Household – Own Dwelling	# Households in White Dwelling	Male Head of Household – White Dwelling	Female Head of Household – White Dwelling	Total # Persons in Own Dwelling	Total # Persons in White Dwelling	Total # Persons	Own	Rent	At School	Cannot Read	Cannot Write	Cannot Read or Write
1900	52	43	9	0	0	0	224	26	250	29	23	58	0	7	74
1910	69	61	8	1	1	0	291	14	305	45	24	45	0	8	49
1920	54	39	15	1	1	0	198	12	210	41	13	32	0	4	36

Table 4. Middletown Precinct, Griffytown, 1920

Census Year	# Households in Own Dwelling	Male Head of Household-Own Dwelling	Female Head of Household – Own Dwelling	# Households in White Dwelling	Male Head of Household – White Dwelling	Female Head of Household – White Dwelling	Total # Persons in Own Dwelling	Total # Persons in White Dwelling	Total # Persons	Own	Rent	At School	Cannot Read	Cannot Write	Cannot Read or Write
1920	23	19	4	0	0	0	78	0	78	16	7	15	0	0	11

Table 5. Occupations, Anchorage Precinct, and Middletown Precinct (Griffytown) 1870 - 1920.

Occupation	1870	1880	1900	1910	1920
Asylum Attendant		0	0	4	1
Bricklayer		0	0	0	
Carpenter		1	0	0	
Coachman/Chauffer		0	8	4	
Cook (institution)		0	0	0	
Domestic Servant/Cook/Houseman/Housegirl		30	86	89	
Driver (for business)		0	0	3	
Farm Hand/Farm Laborer/Laborer		26	74	92	
Farmer		2	4	4	
Farrier		1	0	0	
Fireman		0	0	0	
Foreman		0	1	0	
Fruit Dealer/Grocer		1	0	1	
Groom/Horse Trainer		0	0	2	
Janitor		0	2	2	
Keeping House*		19	0	0	
Laundry Man (institution)		0	0	1	
Laundry Owner		0	0	0	
Machine Operator		0	0	2	
Maid (institution)		0	0	1	
Mail Carrier		0	0	0	
Minister		1	2	4	
Night Watchman		0	0	1	
Nurse/Nursemaid		1	5	6	
Office Worker		0	0	0	1
Own Income (source not given)		0	0	3	
Painter		1	2	0	
Plumber		0	1	1	
Porter		0	0	0	
Railroad Worker		0	0	0	

Road Contractor			0	0	2
Seamstress/Dressmaker		0	2	7	
Stemmer		0	0	1	
Stone Mason		2	1	2	
Street Cleaner		0	0	0	1
Teacher		0	0	2	
Teamster		0	2	3	
Upholsterer		0	0	1	
Washerwoman/Laundress		3	35	38	
Whitewasher		0	0	0	
Waiter		0	0	0	1
Garage Apprentice		0	0	0	1
Delivery Boy		0	0	0	1

*this occupation not listed in 1900, 1910 Census

Table 6. Occupations, Town of Anchorage, 1870 - 1920.

Occupation	1870	1880	1900	1910	1920
Asylum Attendant			0	0	0
Bricklayer			0	0	0
Carpenter			0	0	0
Coachman/Chauffer			6	1	0
Cook (institution)			0	0	1
Domestic Servant/Cook/Houseman/Housegirl			44	31	25
Driver (for business)			0	0	0
Farm Hand/Farm Laborer/Laborer			18	30	12
Farmer			0	0	0
Farrier			0	0	0
Fireman			0	0	0
Foreman			1	0	0
Fruit Dealer/Grocer			0	0	0
Groom/Horse Trainer			0	1	0
Janitor			1	0	1
Keeping House*			0	0	0
Laundry Man (institution)			0	0	0
Laundry Owner			0	0	0
Machine Operator			0	0	0
Maid (institution)			0	0	0
Mail Carrier			0	0	0
Minister			1	0	1
Night Watchman			0	0	0
Nurse/Nursemaid			3	2	0

Office Worker			0	0	0
Own Income (source not given)			0	0	0
Painter			2	0	0
Plumber			1	0	0
Porter			0	0	0
Railroad Worker			0	0	1
Road Contractor			0	0	0
Seamstress/Dressmaker			0	0	0
Stemmer			0	0	0
Stone Mason			0	0	0
Street Cleaner			0	0	0
Teacher			0	0	0
Teamster			1	0	0
Upholsterer			0	0	0
Washerwoman/Laundress			2	3	1
Whitewasher			0	0	0

*this occupation not listed in 1900, 1910, 1920 Censuses

Table 7. Occupations, Anchorage Precinct and Middletown Precinct (not including Town of Anchorage), 1870 - 1920.					
Occupation	1870	1880	1900	1910	1920
Asylum Attendant			0	4	1
Bricklayer			0	0	1
Carpenter			0	0	1
Coachman/Chauffer			2	3	5
Cook (institution)			0	0	1
Domestic Servant/Cook/Houseman/Housegirl			42	58	31
Driver (for business)			0	3	3
Farm Hand/Farm Laborer/Laborer			56	62	45
Farmer			4	4	0
Farrier			0	0	0
Fireman			0	0	0
Foreman			0	0	0
Fruit Dealer/Grocer			0	1	2
Groom/Horse Trainer			0	1	0
Janitor			1	2	0
Keeping House*			0	0	0
Laundry Man (institution)			0	1	0
Laundry Owner			0	0	1
Machine Operator/Machinist			0	2	1
Maid (institution)			0	1	0
Mail Carrier			0	0	0

Minister			1	4	2
Night Watchman			0	1	0
Nurse/Nursemaid			2	4	1
Office Worker			0	0	1
Own Income (source not given)			0	3	0
Painter			0	0	0
Plumber			1	1	0
Porter			0	0	1
Railroad Worker			0	0	5
Road Contractor			0	0	2
Seamstress/Dressmaker			2	7	0
Stemmer			0	1	0
Stone Mason			1	2	0
Street Cleaner			0	0	1
Teacher			0	2	1
Teamster			1	3	6
Upholsterer			0	1	0
Washerwoman/Laundress			33	35	32
Whitewasher			0	0	0
Waiter			0	0	1
Garage Apprentice			0	0	1
Delivery Boy			0	0	1

*this occupation not listed in 1900, 1910 Census

Table 8. African American Heads of Household Who Owned Property in Anchorage Precinct, 1900

Name	Mortgaged	Farm or House	Community	1913 Title Map
Garr, Dallas	No	House	Anchorage	Anchorage
Carter, Anderson	No	House		
Taylor, Mary J.	No	House		
, John	No	House		
Mitchell (?),	No	House		
Griffith, Annie	No	House		
Martin, Butler	No	House	Griffytown	
, Edward	No	House	Griffytown	
Banks, George	No	House	Griffytown	
Hardin, Marshall	No	House	Griffytown	
Thornton, Peter	No	House	Griffytown	
Hall, Preston L.	No	Farm	Berrytown	
Smith, Mary	Yes	House		
Butler, William	Yes	House		
Moore, Ike	Yes	House		

Berry, Alfred	No	Farm		
Lilly, Richard	No	House		
Gibson, William	Yes	House		
, Sallie		House		
(female)	No	House		
Chandler, John	No	House		
Hubbard, William	No	House		
Simmons, Arthur	No	House		
, William	No	House		
Wilkinson, Alex	No	House		
Smith, Joanna	No	House		
Dickenson, Edward	No	House		
Miller, Sue	No	House		
Mumford James H.	No	House		
Banks, James	No	House		
Richards, John	No	House		
Sherry, Thomas	No	House		

Table 9. African American Heads of Household Who Owned Property in Anchorage Precinct (not including Town of Anchorage), 1900

Name	Mortgaged	Farm or House	Community	Community Name, 1910
Carter, Anderson	No	House		
Taylor, Mary J.	No	House		
, John	No	House		
Mitchell (?),	No	House		
Griffith, Annie	No	House		
Martin, Butler	No	House	Griffytown	
, Edward	No	House	Griffytown	
Banks, George	No	House	Griffytown	
Hardin, Marshall	No	House	Griffytown	
Thornton, Peter	No	House	Griffytown	
Hall, Preston L.	No	Farm	Berrytown	
Smith, Mary	Yes	House		
Butler, William	Yes	House		
Moore, Ike	Yes	House		
Berry, Alfred	No	Farm		
Lilly, Richard	No	House		
Gibson, William	Yes	House		
, Sallie		House		
(female)	No	House		
Chandler, John	No	House		

Hubbard, William	No	House		
Simmons, Arthur	No	House		
, William	No	House		
Wilkinson, Alex	No	House		
Smith, Joanna	No	House		
Dickenson, Edward	No	House		
Miller, Sue	No	House		
Mumford James H.	No	House		
Banks, James	No	House		
Richards, John	No	House		
Sherry, Thomas	No	House		

Table 10. African American Heads of Household Who Owned Property in Town of Anchorage, 1900

Name	Mortgaged	Farm or House	Community	Community Name, 1920
Garr, Dallas	No	House	Anchorage	Anchorage

Table 11. African American Heads of Household Who Owned Property in Anchorage Precinct, 1910

Name	Community	Street
Dow, Charles	Anchorage	Middletown Road
Jiles, Fannie		O’Bannon-Middletown Road
Duff, James		O’Bannon-Middletown Road
Moman. Richard		O’Bannon-Middletown Road
Anderson, William		O’Bannon-Middletown Road
Lilly, Richard		O’Bannon-Middletown Road
Briddle, John		O’Bannon-Middletown Road
Curry, Robert	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Nichols, Henry	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Hall, Preston	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Dyer, Allen Lee	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Gibson, William	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Mack, John	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Berry, Alfred	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Brown, Rowland	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Moore, Katie		Anchorage-Pewee Valley Road
Jones, Ed		Anchorage-Pewee Valley Road
Smith, Mary		Anchorage-Pewee Valley Road
Thompson, Henry		
Mumford, J. H.		
Smith, Alonzo		
Smith, Hewitt		

Shearer, Sarah		
Booker, Sim		
Hubbard, Henry		
Brown, William		
Dickerson, Edward		Anchorage-O’Bannon Road
Chandler, John		Anchorage-O’Bannon Road
Smith, Joanna		Anchorage-O’Bannon Road
Wilkinson, Alec		Anchorage-O’Bannon Road
Miller, Sue		Westport Road
Fields, Reuben	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Ball, Richard	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Pierce, George	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Johnson, Charley	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Sanders, Dustin	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Brown, John	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Martin, Butler	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Hardix, Will	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Hardin, Marshall	Griffytown	Middletown Road
Toogood, John Henry	Griffytown	Middletown Road
Banks, George	Griffytown	Middletown Road
Hays, Walter	Griffytown	Middletown Road
McAfee, William	Griffytown	Middletown Road
Williams, Mary	Griffytown	Middletown Road
Taylor, John	Griffytown	Middletown Road

Table 12. African American Heads of Household Who Owned Property in Anchorage Precinct (not including Town of Anchorage), 1910

Name	Community	Street
Jiles, Fannie		O’Bannon-Middletown Road
Duff, James		O’Bannon-Middletown Road
Moman. Richard		O’Bannon-Middletown Road
Anderson, William		O’Bannon-Middletown Road
Lilly, Richard		O’Bannon-Middletown Road
Briddle, John		O’Bannon-Middletown Road
Curry, Robert	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Nichols, Henry	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Hall, Preston	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Dyer, Allen Lee	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Gibson, William	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Mack, John	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Berry, Alfred	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Brown, Rowland	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue

Moore, Katie		Anchorage-Pewee Valley Road
Jones, Ed		Anchorage-Pewee Valley Road
Smith, Mary		Anchorage-Pewee Valley Road
Thompson, Henry		
Mumford, J. H.		
Smith, Alonzo		
Smith, Hewitt		
Shearer, Sarah		
Booker, Sim		
Hubbard, Henry		
Brown, William		
Dickerson, Edward		Anchorage-O’Bannon Road
Chandler, John		Anchorage-O’Bannon Road
Smith, Joanna		Anchorage-O’Bannon Road
Wilkinson, Alec		Anchorage-O’Bannon Road
Miller, Sue		Westport Road
Fields, Reuben	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Ball, Richard	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Pierce, George	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Johnson, Charley	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Sanders, Dustin	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Brown, John	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Martin, Butler	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Hardix, Will	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Hardin, Marshall	Griffytown	Middletown Road
Toogood, John Henry	Griffytown	Middletown Road
Banks, George	Griffytown	Middletown Road
Hays, Walter	Griffytown	Middletown Road
McAfee, William	Griffytown	Middletown Road
Williams, Mary	Griffytown	Middletown Road
Tatlor, John	Griffytown	Middletown Road

Table 13. African American Heads of Household Who Owned Property in Town of Anchorage, 1910

Name	Community	Street
Dow, Charles	Anchorage	Middletown Road

Table 14. African American Heads of Household Who Owned Property in Anchorage Precinct, 1920*

Name	Community	Street
Wells, Press		Forest Avenue
Mumford, J. H.		Forest Avenue
Taylor, John		Forest Avenue

Sherrar, Sarah		Forest Avenue
Jones, Carrie		Forest Avenue
Thompson, Henry		Forest Avenue
Hawkins, Sylvester		Forest Avenue
Duff, Lawrence		Forest Avenue
Perkins, Malinda		Forest Avenue
Barber, James		Forest Avenue
Berry, Alfred		Forest Avenue
Mack, John		Forest Avenue
Dyer, Alben Lee		Forest Avenue
Nichols, Amelia		Forest Avenue
Briddle, John		Forest Avenue `
Hall, Preston		Forest Avenue
Thornton, Helen		Forest Avenue
McAfee, Maria		Forest Avenue
Dixon, David		Forest Avenue
Brown, Roland		Forest Avenue
Taylor, Steve		Forest Avenue
Rudy, George		Forest Avenue
White, Laura		Forest Avenue
McElroy, John		Forest Avenue
Hampton, George W.		Forest Avenue
Smith, Alonzo		Forest Avenue
Richards, Cordelia		Forest Avenue
Berry, Charles		Forest Avenue
Allen, Emma		Forest Avenue
Thompson, Peter		Forest Avenue
Duff, Jennie		Forest Avenue
Gibson, William		Forest Avenue
Smith, Joanna		Forest Avenue
Lilly, Richard		Forest Avenue
Dickerson, Edward		Forest Avenue
Booker, Sim		Forest Avenue
Hubbard, Rhoda		Forest Avenue
Chandler, John		Forest Avenue
Pickens, Mahala		Forest Avenue
Miller, Susie		Westport Rd.
Wilkerson, Alec		Anchorage Rd.

*no property owners in the Town of Anchorage

Table 5 African American Heads of Household Who Owned Property in Middletown Precinct (Griffytown), 1920

Name	Street
Ball, Richard	Lakeland Road
Haddix, Baker	Lakeland Road
Pierce, Susan	Lakeland Road
Jones, Niel	Lakeland Road
Williams, Nannie	Lakeland Road
Graves, Mose	Lakeland Road
Parrish, Harry	Lakeland Road
Hardix, William	Anchorage Pike
White, Wesley	Anchorage Pike
Toogood, John	Anchorage Pike
Hardin, Marshall	Anchorage Pike
Banks, George	Anchorage Pike
Hayes, Walter	Anchorage Pike
White, George	Anchorage Pike
McAfee, William	Anchorage Pike
Thornton, Richard	Anchorage Pike

Table 16. African Americans listed in 1880 US Census, Jefferson Co., Anchorage Precinct.

Name	Family #	Age	Relationship	Occupation	White Household
Graham, Henry	195-213	21		Farm laborer	Wesley Whipps
Graham, Wesley	195-213	16		Farm laborer	Wesley Whipps
McDowell, Sarah	196-214	28		Cook	Maxwell Huston
Allen, George	196-214	21		Laborer	Maxwell Huston
Green, Jane	201-219	76		“being taken care of”	Eliza Hite
Parker, Rebecca	201-219	39		Servant	Eliza Hite
Parker, Hillie	201-219	13			Eliza Hite
Parker, John	201-219	7			Eliza Hite
Taylor, Rose	202-220	46		House servant	Simeon L. Gaar
Gaar, Lewis N.	202-220	25		Nursery hand	Simeon L. Gaar

Table 7. African American Heads of Household Who Owned Property in Anchorage Precinct, 1900

	Name	Mortgaged	Farm or House	Community	1913 Title Map
1880	Garr, Dallas	No	House	Anchorage	Anchorage
	Carter, Anderson	No	House		
	Taylor, Mary J.	No	House		
	, John	No	House		
	Mitchell (?),	No	House		
	Griffith, Annie	No	House		
	Martin, Butler	No	House	Griffytown	
	, Edward	No	House	Griffytown	
	Banks, George	No	House	Griffytown	
	Hardin, Marshall	No	House	Griffytown	
	Thornton, Peter	No	House	Griffytown	
1880	Hall, Preston L.	No	Farm	Berrytown	
	Smith, Mary	Yes	House	Anchorage - Pease Valley	
	Butler, William	Yes	House	Anchorage - Pease Valley	
	Moore, Ike	Yes	House	Anchorage - Pease Valley	
1880	Berry, Alfred	No	Farm	Berrytown	
	Lilly, Richard	No	House	O'Connor - Middlebrook	
	Gibson, William	Yes	House	Berrytown	
	, Sallie		House		
	(female)	No	House		
	Chandler, John	No	House	Anchorage - O'Connor	
	Hubbard, William	No	House	Anchorage - O'Connor	
	Simmons, Arthur	No	House		
	, William	No	House		
	Wilkinson, Alex	No	House	Anchorage - O'Connor	
	Smith, Joanna	No	House	Anchorage - O'Connor	
	Dickenson, Edward	No	House	Anchorage - O'Connor	
	Miller, Sue	No	House	Westport No	
1880	Mumford James H.	No	House	Anchorage - O'Connor	
	Banks, James	No	House		
	Richards, John	No	House		
	Sherry, Thomas	No	House	Anchorage - O'Connor	

Table 10. African American Heads of Household Who Owned Property in Anchorage Precinct, 1910

Name	Community	Street
Dow, Charles	Anchorage	Middletown Road
Jiles, Fannie		O'Bannon-Middletown Road
Duff, James		O'Bannon-Middletown Road
Moman, Richard		O'Bannon-Middletown Road
Anderson, William		O'Bannon-Middletown Road
Lilly, Richard		O'Bannon-Middletown Road
Briddle, John		O'Bannon-Middletown Road
Curry, Robert	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Nichols, Henry	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Hall, Preston	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Dyer, Allen Lee	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Gibson, William	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Mack, John	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Berry, Alfred	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Brown, Rowland	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue
Moore, Katie		Anchorage-Pewee Valley Road
Jones, Ed		Anchorage-Pewee Valley Road
Smith, Mary		Anchorage-Pewee Valley Road
Thompson, Henry		
Mumford, J. H.		
Smith, Alonzo		
Smith, Hewitt		
Shearer, Sarah		
Booker, Sim		
Hubbard, Henry		
Brown, William		
Dickerson, Edward		Anchorage-O'Bannon Road
Chandler, John		Anchorage-O'Bannon Road
Smith, Joanna		Anchorage-O'Bannon Road
Wilkinson, Alec		Anchorage-O'Bannon Road
Miller, Sue		Westport Road
Fields, Reuben	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Ball, Richard	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Pierce, George	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Johnson, Charley	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Sanders, Dustin	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Brown, John	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Martin, Butler	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Hardix, Will	Griffytown	Wetherby Street
Hardin, Marshall	Griffytown	Middletown Road
Toogood, John Henry	Griffytown	Middletown Road
Banks, George	Griffytown	Middletown Road
Hays, Walter	Griffytown	Middletown Road
McAfee, William	Griffytown	Middletown Road
Williams, Mary	Griffytown	Middletown Road
Taylor, John	Griffytown	Middletown Road

Table 11. African American Heads of Household Who Owned Property in Anchorage Precinct, 1910

Name	Community	Street	Other
Dow, Charles	Anchorage	Middletown Road	Not in 1920 pct.
Jiles, Fannie		O'Bannon-Middletown Road	Not in 1920 Pct.
Duff, Jennie		O'Bannon-Middletown Road	1920 census; son Lawrence Duff in 1920 census
Moman. Richard		O'Bannon-Middletown Road	Died 1924
Anderson, William		O'Bannon-Middletown Road	1920 census; Joanna Smith's brother
Lilly, Richard		O'Bannon-Middletown Road	1920 census
Briddle, John		O'Bannon-Middletown Road	Died 1910; wife Bertie Briddle in 1920 census and died 1934
Curry, Robert	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue	Not in 1920 pct.
Nichols, Henry	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue	Wife Amelia Nichols in 1920 census
Hall, Preston	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue	Died 1930
Dyer, Allen Lee	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue	1920 census
Gibson, William	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue	1920 census
Mack, John	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue	Died 1958; Wife Agnes Mack died 1946
Berry, Alfred	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue	Died 1920; wife Lizzie Berry died 1934
Brown, Rowland	Berrytown	Cherry Avenue	1920 census
Moore, Katie		Anchorage-Pewee Valley Road	Died 1931
Jones, Ed		Anchorage-Pewee Valley Road	Wife Carrie Jones in 1920 census
Smith, Mary		Anchorage-Pewee Valley Road	Not in 1920 pct.
Thompson, Henry			1920 census
Mumford, J. H.			Died 1922
Smith, Alonzo			Died 1934
Smith, Hewitt			Not in 1920 pct.
Shearer, Sarah			1920 census
Booker, Sim			Died 1922
Hubbard, Henry			1920 census; Wife Rhoda Hubbard died 1945
Brown, William			Not in 1920 pct.
Dickerson, Edward		Anchorage-O'Bannon Road	Died 1930
Chandler, John		Anchorage-O'Bannon Road	Died 1949
Smith, Joanna		Anchorage-O'Bannon Road	Died 1929; Alonzo Smith's mother
Wilkinson, Alec		Anchorage-O'Bannon Road	Died 1947
Miller, Sue		Westport Road	1920 census
Fields, Reuben	Griffytown	Wetherby Street	Not in 1920 census
Ball, Richard	Griffytown	Wetherby Street	1920 census; Died 1936; wife Channie Ball died 1930
Pierce, George	Griffytown	Wetherby Street	Died 1918; Susan Pierce in 1920 census; wife Susan Pierce died 1943
Johnson, Charley	Griffytown	Wetherby Street	Wife Hattie Johnson (widow) in 1920 census,

			Anchorage
Sanders, Dustin	Griffytown	Wetherby Street	1920 census; Died 1959
Brown, John	Griffytown	Wetherby Street	
Martin, Butler	Griffytown	Wetherby Street	Died 1912
Hardix, Will	Griffytown	Wetherby Street	1920 census; Died 1938; wife Mattie Hardix died 1939
Hardin, Marshall	Griffytown	Middletown Road	1920 census; Died 1954
Toogood, John Henry	Griffytown	Middletown Road	1920 census; Wife Matilda Toogood died 1930; Son Henry Toogood died 1932
Banks, George	Griffytown	Middletown Road	1920 census; Died 1939
Hays, Walter	Griffytown	Middletown Road	1920 census; Died 1929
McAfee, William	Griffytown	Middletown Road	1920 census; Died 1941; wife Fidella McAfee died 1919
Williams, Mary	Griffytown	Middletown Road	
Taylor, John	Griffytown	Middletown Road	1920 census, Berrytown

Table 13. African American Heads of Household Who Owned Property in Anchorage Precinct, 1920*

mumford s-i-1

Name	Community	Street
Wells, Press		Forest Avenue
Mumford, J. H.		Forest Avenue
Taylor, John		Forest Avenue
Sherrar, Sarah		Forest Avenue
Jones, Carrie		Forest Avenue
Thompson, Henry		Forest Avenue
Hawkins, Sylvester		Forest Avenue
Duff, Lawrence		Forest Avenue
Perkins, Malinda		Forest Avenue
Barber, James		Forest Avenue
Berry, Alfred	<i>Berrydown</i>	Forest Avenue
Mack, John	<i>Berrydown</i>	Forest Avenue
Dyer, Alben Lee	<i>Berrydown</i>	Forest Avenue
Nichols, Amelia	<i>Berrydown</i>	Forest Avenue
Briddle, John		Forest Avenue
Hall, Preston	<i>Berrydown</i>	Forest Avenue
Thornton, Helen		Forest Avenue
McAfee, Maria		Forest Avenue
Dixon, David		Forest Avenue
Brown, Roland	<i>Berrydown</i>	Forest Avenue
Taylor, Steve		Forest Avenue
Rudy, George		Forest Avenue
White, Laura		Forest Avenue
McElroy, John		Forest Avenue
Hampton, George W.		Forest Avenue
Smith, Alonzo		Forest Avenue
Richards, Cordelia		Forest Avenue
Berry, Charles		Forest Avenue
Allen, Emma		Forest Avenue
Thompson, Peter		Forest Avenue
Duff, Jennie		Forest Avenue
Gibson, William	<i>Berrydown</i>	Forest Avenue
Smith, Joanna		Forest Avenue
Lilly, Richard		Forest Avenue
Dickerson, Edward		Forest Avenue
Booker, Sim		Forest Avenue
Hubbard, Rhoda		Forest Avenue
Chandler, John		Forest Avenue
Pickens, Mahala		Forest Avenue
Miller, Susie		Westport Rd.
Wilkerson, Alec		Anchorage Rd.

KY Death Certificates After 1949

Dora Banks	1958	age 62
Lawrence Duff	1979	age 93
Alben Lee Dyer	1951	age 82
Marshall Hardin	1954	
John H. Mack	1958	age 82
Harry Parrish	1985	age 95
Dustin Sanders	1959	age 90



Berrytown Griffytown

Blacks made homes in shadow of Anchorage employers; share, care was rule of Depression

By LARRY MUHAMMAD/Staff Writer

CIVIC LEADER LaVerne Davis sped through the Berrytown-Griffytown neighborhood in her customized van, relishing the hum of her tires on the smooth road.

"There used to be potholes out here so big two or three people could lie down in them," she said. "I drove into one one day, threw my battery into the hood, and it exploded."

Only in recent years have the roads been paved, mainly the result of agitation by the Berrytown-Griffytown Improvement Organization, of which Davis is president.

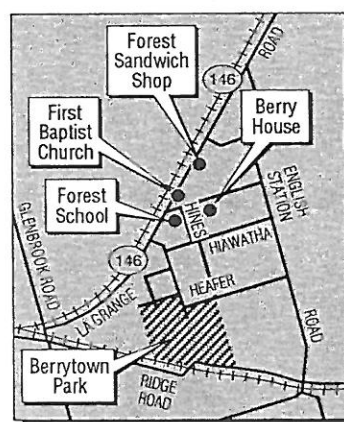
For most of the century, these impoverished little hamlets in eastern Jefferson County were populated by servants of the affluent in neighboring Anchorage.

So everywhere Davis turned, there was evidence of the progress the organization had wrought — or glaring reminders that a lot more needed to be done.

But what she was looking for, among the nooks and byways of her beloved community, were the landmarks of its historic past.

There was the Berry home, built by Berrytown founder Alfred Berry; the old Louisville & Nashville Railroad tracks, where neighborhood men poached from coal cars during the Great Depression to keep their families warm; and Pilgrim Baptist Church, whose Griffytown congregation worshiped in the basement for 11 years during the 1920s and 1930s because the sanctuary was mysteriously set afire twice.

unwritten history of Berrytown and Griffytown, now the object of intense research by local leaders. Anticipating construction of a subdivision by Bright Properties Inc., which may alter the character of their communities, they seem anxious to record what used to be.



Davis meets regularly with J. R. Hughes and James Jones, former presidents of the neighborhood organization; her uncle, Louis Bald, and sister, Marietta Trowell; and Mary Booker, granddaughter of an early settler.

Huddled around Davis' kitchen table, they pored over old records, photographs and sketchy, barely legible notes on neighborhood figures and locales.

The lack of documented material has resigned them to seeking oral accounts of their history, and a somewhat grudging reliance on "Anchorage," Leone Hallenberg's history published in 1959.

However, they are determined their own history will correct what they call its inaccuracies and include its omissions. Booker, for example, said her grandfather, Preston Hall, a key landowner in Anchorage at the turn of the century, wasn't identified as a black man.

"Probably the reason it didn't identify him as black is because they didn't want him there," Booker said. "My grandmother said he caught hell for a long time to sell."

In 1906, Hall did sell five acres in Anchorage to prominent attorney and Louisville socialite Judge

John Marshall, according to the book. The sale included a cottage, where the Marshall family lived.

Bald suggested that the book's omissions help maintain the perception that Anchorage was a white enclave.

"When I was born, my parents lived in a little shanty back in the woods near Hobbs Chapel," said Bald, 72, referring to a gothic edifice that became Anchorage's founding religious institution in 1878. "That was probably something that carried over from slavery. But on my birth certificate, it says 'near' Anchorage."

Bald's parents later moved to Berrytown and then Griffytown, joining other black families who had lived there since shortly after the Civil War.

No one knows the specific dates that these unincorporated communities were settled, though county maps show Alfred Berry owning property there in 1879.

Hallenberg's book puts the founding of Griffytown in that era, after freedman Dan Griffith bought a cabin once owned by Middletown settler Minor White and moved it to Old Harrod's Creek Road. It was destroyed by fire in 1956.

Until World War II, the communities survived by supplying cooks, butlers, maids, drivers and gardeners for Anchorage families.

During these years, Hallenberg records little contact between the Anchorage squires and their servants. In 1908, members of Anchorage's St. Luke's Episcopal Church invited a Griffytown congregation to the groundbreaking of a new cathedral, she wrote. And in 1915, when the Anchorage PTA got a train carrying the Liberty Bell to stop in town, neighboring schools — including those in Berrytown and Griffytown — were invited.

But the neighborhood researchers, most of whom live in the

Children once attended Forest School, which served the Berrytown and Griffytown community. This picture was taken of the school's 14-member graduating class in 1953.



A community baseball team included Louis Bald, standing at far left, who is helping compile a history of the neighborhood. Bald was born near Anchorage, and his family moved to Berrytown and later to Griffytown.

With the arrival of industry in the 1960s, many residents departed for Louisville. The neighborhoods were left with vacant properties and littered, overgrown lots. They received few services from the county, which eventually bought the lots but left them undeveloped. "We were getting the stinky end of the stick," Hughes said. "So we started fighting for water, gas and sewage lines, the same that other communities had."

In 1966, they started the Berry-

town-Griffytown Improvement Organization, which helped get county services and money for neighborhood renovation in the 1970s.

But Hughes notes that many lots and houses still are vacant, representing history yet to come. Because of past struggles, he is somewhat cynical about the outcome.

"It's as if the whites set these little plots over here for their servants," he mused. "But now that we don't work for them anymore, they'd just as soon let us rot."

homes of their ancestors, are steeped in memories of people, places and events of the past.

Davis remembered George Williams, who despite his blindness was laundry man and baby sitter to many residents after World War II.

Others recall the sharing during the Depression that gave Berrytown and Griffytown a reputation for caring for their own.

"My grandmother says that during those times, most servants could bring home food and stuff," said Jones, 53. "She said one time in the '30s, a white man complained to the manager of Graytower (a former resort) that the black help was taking all the food home. And he said, 'Don't worry. They're just getting the rest of their pay.'"

Graytower, which flourished for years in the first half of the century in an antebellum mansion; the L & N train depot, which no longer exists; and Lakeland, a mental institution that is now Central State Hospital, were the chief employers of residents until after World War II. Black workers from cities farther south were moved to the area in boxcars to work on the now-vacant L & N quarry.

Davis and Trowell recall the 1940s and 1950s from the perspective of students at the two-room Forest School, now an annex to First Baptist Church, or eating lunch at the Forest Sandwich Shop on La Grange Road, the teen hangout of the day.

"It was the only restaurant we were allowed in back then, other than the Middletown White Castle," Davis said. "And there you had to go in the side door."

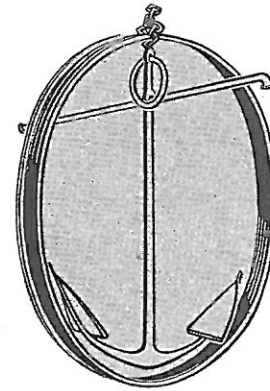
THE FILSON CLUB
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ANCHORAGE

*A Casual Gathering of Facts and Stories
From the Past and Present of a Unique
Kentucky Town*

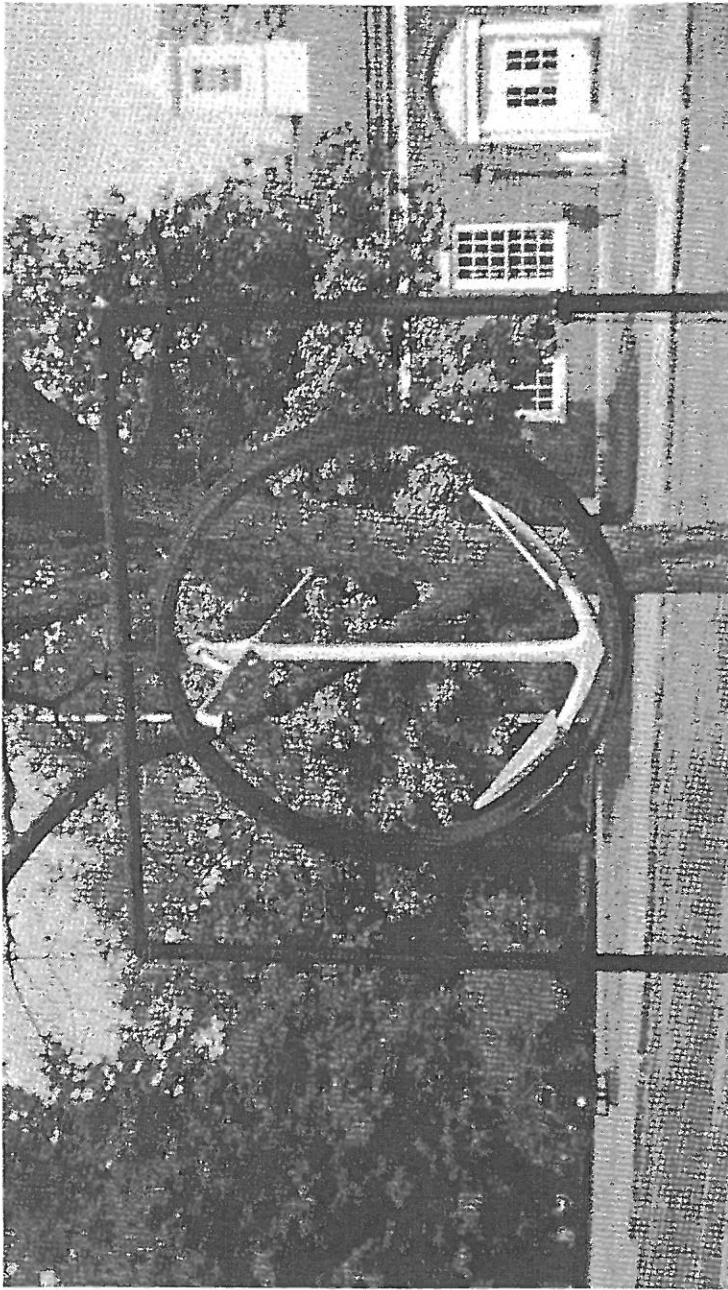
by
LEONE W. HALLENBERG

Edited by Ruth Sanders and Sara Campbell



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Anchorage, Kentucky

1959



Photograph 1957 by D. S. DeSpain

THE ANCHOR AT ANCHORAGE PARK ROAD

Mounted in a locomotive wheel, this anchor from the Mississippi River packet, *Matamora*, is the symbol of the town, and a lasting memorial to two of its early citizens — the railroad president, Edward D. Hobbs, and the *Matamora's* captain, James W. Goslee

lived on a farm called "The Newland." This 1000-acre farm originally belonged to Mr. E. Newland, who had settled there in 1778 when Kentucky was still subject to attacks by small marauding bands of Indians. At that time Mr. Newland built a log cabin, typical of the day, with two large rooms connected by a dog-trot, and a shed room across the back containing a kitchen and a guest room. In front of the house was a small stoop with an inset doorway, for protection against the Indians. The attic, or children's bedroom, was at first reached by a peg ladder, concealed by a door, in each room. These ladders were later replaced by plank stairways. This historic old home, restored, and refurbished, can still be seen on the road to which it gave its name, Log Cabin Lane.¹

In 1844, "The Newland" was inherited by Mr. McMichael, a relative of the original owner. John McMichael was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1800, but his parents, James and Eleanor Dunbar McMichael, moved to Louisville two years later. In 1832 he married Nancy C. Hargin of Jefferson County. Mr. McMichael started the first coal office in Louisville, and was extensively engaged in business there. But in 1844 he removed to the Newland farm where he gave his whole interest to agriculture and country life, and helped to shape the character of his chosen community. He served as magistrate for six years, and when the town of Hobbs Station was organized, he served as its police judge.

MINOR WHITE

The other early settler on the southern slope was Minor White, born at Middletown of a prominent pioneer family, and married in 1818 to Katherine Brengman, the daughter of another early Middletown family. Mrs. White brought to the marriage a valuable dowry — a 223-acre farm, inherited from her father, Martin Brengman, who had settled there in 1794, two years after Kentucky became a state.

¹Known as "The Log Cabin," this home in 1959 was the property of the Pierce Rays.

On this farm was a substantial log cabin, where the young bridal couple made their home, and where their little daughter, Katherine, was born. The Minor Whites are held in affectionate remembrance by Anchorage people, on account of this little daughter Katherine, who grew up to become the wife of Capt. James W. Goslee.

Minor White was very active in the development of the rapidly-growing village of Middletown, which skirted his farm. However, he died at the age of 33, and his young widow apparently turned to her brother Frederick to operate the farm. It would seem that Frederick Brengman must have purchased the farm from her, for he owned it in 1857, when it was purchased by his niece's husband, Capt. James W. Goslee, as his "anchorage for life."

The log cabin which had been the early home of the Minor Whites was later sold to Dan Griffith, a negro, who moved it over to Old Harrod's Creek Road, and founded the settlement known as Griffeytown. Here the historic cabin stood until 1956, when it was destroyed by fire. In 1959, its site was still pointed out by Griffeytown residents, adjoining the Willie Pierce home.

Nothing then was left but to build.

The sale of the rectory, which had been secured chiefly as a home for the Kirkpatricks, netted the congregation \$2,600. Of this, \$2,000 was devoted to the purchase of a lot for the church building, leaving \$600 balance as a building fund. To this St. Luke's Guild added \$914. In May, 1907, a church building committee was formed, with Rev. Richard L. McCready as chairman, and its first act was to buy back the five-acre plot of ground on Maple Lane that had been given for the purpose thirty years before. About one-third of this land, on the north end, facing the railroad was sold off for \$1,000—and this, added to other monies accumulated, provided a total building fund of \$3,000.

Since it was evident that this amount was insufficient to build a permanent and enduring stone church, to which the congregation aspired, a campaign was undertaken for donations and subscriptions to the building fund, resulting in the collection of \$1,185, with promise of substantial additions.

Work on the building began in July, 1908, and the cornerstone, marked "Lovingly in Memory of Bishop Dudley," was laid by Bishop Woodcock on Sunday afternoon, 4 October of that year. There was a large outpouring of the people of Anchorage and surrounding neighborhood for this service, for the building of the church was considered a public improvement on the part of all. Gifts were accordingly received from persons of all faiths—not only from members of the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations in the village, but from Roman Catholic and Jewish friends as well. It is believed that the largest single subscription to the building fund (\$500) was made by a public-spirited Jewish citizen, Mr. I. W. Bernheim.

Some of the members of the Guild thoughtfully extended a special invitation to their coloured domestics and their friends to the laying of the cornerstone, and they attended in numbers. In recognition of the courtesy of their white friends, the members of the coloured congregation

at Griffeytown entertained St. Luke's Guild at a special luncheon, serving the tables themselves.

The architect of the church building was Mr. Arthur Loomis, one of the foremost men of his profession in Louisville, and designer of many of its leading structures, among them the Speed Museum on the campus of the University of Louisville. The contract for the building complete was finally let at \$8,000 in round figures to Mr. Henry Frank of Middletown, an able and conscientious builder.

St. Luke's is constructed of Kentucky limestone, given by Mr. H. H. Warren, a Presbyterian, and taken from the same quarries at Pewee Valley that furnished the material for the front of Christ Church Cathedral in Louisville. The architect provided for the inside walls to be "furred and plastered," but Mr. McCready determined that they too should be finished in the same stone as the exterior, if this was at all practicable. When he learned from Mr. Frank that it was not only practicable, but \$500 cheaper than the plastered walls, he authorized the change, and the architect was subsequently magnanimous enough to declare that this change resulted in greater harmony, beauty, and durability.

The price of \$8,000 was for the building alone, without pews, furnace, lighting fixtures, or furniture of any kind. These furnishings, made from designs of approved Anglican design, were installed by a Louisville firm, Lansberg and Mache, at a cost of \$954.50. The original organ was installed by Henry Pilcher's Sons of Louisville, and served the congregation beautifully for fifty years, though it finally had to be replaced in 1957. The furnace and lighting fixtures were installed by Louisville firms. Thus, St. Luke's Church is entirely a home production throughout. The church was opened for divine service 10 October, 1909, and on 24 May, 1910, the congregation was admitted to the diocese as a constituent parish, instead of a Mission. It was not until ten years later, however, that the last indebtedness was finally paid off, and the church was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God.

school. Bellewood Seminary, once a popular and thriving school for girls, was still in existence at this time although its earlier fortunes had declined as a result of the War Between the States. Professor Lord, the owner and headmaster of the school, had attempted to revive it. But schools for girls were being established all over the South, and Bellewood, once a magnet for southern girls who wished to achieve a degree of culture and charm, had lost its popularity. As a consequence, Professor Lord offered the use of Bellewood Seminary for the new public school, and very fittingly was elected principal, the last headmaster of Bellewood thus becoming the first principal of Anchorage Public School.

Professor Lord, a classical scholar, and his two musically talented daughters were symbols of the high culture of their era. In addition to Professor Lord, who taught mathematics and Latin, the teachers appointed by the Board of Education were: Katherine Bedinger, high school English and history; Virginia Bedinger, grades five through eight; and Olivia Bedinger, grades one through four. Since the faculty was almost identical with that of Bellewood Seminary, many of the pupils who entered the Anchorage Graded and High School in September, 1911, were scarcely aware of any change. Even the buildings were the same. Certainly these teachers, of high scholastic attainment and abiding faith, exerted a lasting influence on those fortunate enough to be their students.

In June, 1914, the first commencement was held in the Presbyterian Church, as were all subsequent ones until 1921. By then, the new school had been completed and the first graduation exercises were held on the new grounds for the single graduate of that year—Whitmer Burbank.

At that first graduation a daisy arch was used, the first of many that graced Anchorage graduations. The arch was made of tobacco hogshead staves covered with daisies that had been picked the previous day by the Juniors, preserved overnight in tubs of water and tied on the arches the

morning of the commencement. As the attendance increased, so did the arches, and one of the beautiful memories of Anchorage High School is the picture of the two aisles with their covered arches, spaced a few feet apart, each arch upheld by a Junior boy and girl, under which the seniors marched in their summer clothes, lovely and radiant.

While Bellewood Seminary had met a crucial need for a school building, the Board of Education and the citizens of Anchorage wished to have a modern school building of their own. In 1913, an eight-acre plot of ground at Ridge and Bellewood Roads was purchased from Mr. Harry H. Warren, and an architect consulted. He suggested a one-floor building in Spanish style, and the Board acted on his advice. D. X. Murphy and Brothers of Louisville were the builders.

Only one wing was projected as a beginning, and in September, 1915, the school, with a total enrollment of 87 pupils, moved into the east wing of the school building. There were six classrooms, and the basement was a small unfinished room with a dirt floor. Nevertheless, the Parent-Teachers Association began serving lunches in that room to the pupils. Mrs. Creel Brown, Sr. was president of the P.T.A. at that time, and the faculty was headed by Miss Myra Bedinger. The other faculty members were Professor Lord, Katherine Bedinger, Elizabeth Lord, Lillian Logan and Mrs. Edward Sewell.

A highlight of the year 1915 and of Mrs. Brown's presidency was securing the stopover in Anchorage of the train bearing the Liberty Bell back to Philadelphia from the exposition at San Francisco. That event of 22 November, 1915, really put Anchorage on the map. Invitations were sent to nearby schools, including the Negro schools at Berrytown and Griffeytown. It was a gala occasion, with flags waving, and red, white and blue bunting decorating the L. & N. station as well as the store and Post Office across the road.

Reverend Roger H. Peters gave the welcoming address.

as far away as Philadelphia and New York. The river rose to fifty-four feet.

A number of Anchorage men were among the volunteer boatmen. It was radiocast that donations would be received at the engine house, and a good many supplies were sent in from there. On Sunday morning, a move was initiated by E. E. Houghton and Chesley Swann to canvass the town for funds for Louisville flood sufferers. A meeting was held at the Presbyterian Orphanage, to form the Anchorage Relief Organization. The following representatives of Anchorage's two churches were present: C. I. Swann, chairman, and E. E. Houghton, D. R. Lyman and R. G. Haney. The meeting adjourned to contact more workers and meet again at three o'clock. In the early afternoon Mayor Neville Miller's office called to ask if Anchorage could take care of refugees. Mr. Swann made a survey and estimated that our public buildings would accommodate four hundred. In view of an entirely new situation, finances were temporarily forgotten, and a brief three-o'clock meeting given over to discussion of plans for caring for refugees.

At the next meeting of the committee, when sub-committees were to be appointed, ten or twelve Anchorage men were present. In the midst of the discussion, the announcement came by phone that refugees were being sent to Anchorage by train via Buechel. The committee quickly appointed the suggested chairmen and sprang into action. In twenty minutes a truck and thirty-one cars—twenty-five from Lakeland—left for Buechel. Heat and candlelight were hastily engineered, and reception committees were stationed in the following buildings: Presbyterian Church, St. Luke's Church, Owl Creek Club, Fust residence,¹ Creel Brown residence, the former McKercher residence.² A staff of women began immediate preparation of food at the Presbyterian Church, their efforts augmented by soup and

¹In 1959 the Alfred T. Wagner residence.

²In 1959 the George Hill residence.

bread sent up from Ormsby Village.

Electric power went off at half past eleven. Reception committees sat in darkness until five a.m., waiting the return of the motorcade from Buechel. At quarter to five a train stopped in Anchorage, discharging seventy-five white refugees, who were taken to the Presbyterian Church, and fifty-Negroes, who were taken to Berrytown where the community responded at once and took them in. The cars from Buechel arrived at five, with no refugees.

Committee chairmen went into action early Monday morning. They were:

General Chairman—C. I. Swann
 Assistant Chairman—R. G. Haney
 Executive Director—H. A. Wortham
 Secretary-Treasurer—Clifford Lewis
 Commissary—Mrs. U. M. White
 Light and Water—D. R. Lyman
 Sanitation and Health—Dr. Herman Moore
 Food Supplies—Alfred Wagner
 Fuel—H. O. Hausgin and Charles Ross
 Transportation—Dan Hallenberg
 Clothing—Mrs. Muir Semple
 Housing—Muir Semple and Louis Wymond
 Griffeytown Stations—Rev. Haines
 Berrytown Stations—Nellie Hobbs, Flora Anderson,
 Harriet Berry

Monday, 25 January:

Relief headquarters occupying three offices at the Orphanage were set up, with H. A. Wortham directing and Mrs. M. B. McMullen and O. J. Braun in charge of registration. There is no detailed record of this day, which was afterward described as a "six-ring circus." The entire community was aroused. People began early in the morning coming to the office to offer their services. Almost every able-bodied person in Anchorage, young or old, was pressed into a job of some kind.

transformer erected at Lyndon. Restrictions stipulated one light per house, plus power for furnace and refrigerator.

Friday, 29 January:

Anchorage people were very much interested in Mayor Miller's radio talk, in which he made the following statements:

There were in Louisville at the time five hundred Federal troops, six hundred state troops, four hundred out-of-town policemen. One hundred and ten relief stations were in operation, not including churches and schools.

There had been no censorship of news. Known dead numbered one hundred ninety. About fifty-four thousand people had been evacuated from their homes by boat, and thousands of others had left in various ways. A great many persons were marooned, but were out of danger and cared for by relief boats. Evacuated negroes proved most considerate and co-operative. The only problem in regard to them was that of housing. One case of typhoid fever was known, and four of diphtheria.

Police and others had come to Louisville from places as far away as Portland, Oregon. Thirty-four Boston policemen were on duty. Radio stations had been in operation one hundred eighty-seven hours. The flood stage to date was 57.2.

Saturday, 30 January:

On Saturday, the Town Hall became official headquarters. There was a slow movement of refugees returning to business and to their homes. The quarantine was gradually lifted, but the entire West End of Louisville was not opened until Saturday, 6 February.

Activities at headquarters consisted mainly of issuing passes to town and aiding in the location of missing persons. The office force began working on shifts. By Sunday, 7 February, all refugees had departed, with the exception of one Negro man too ill to travel, who was cared for by Rev. Haines and workers at Hobbs Chapel. For some days after

the relief office closed, supplies of clothes and bedding continued to come in from friends of Mr. Swann's in the East, whom he had telegraphed. All such donations in excess of those needed for Anchorage refugees were turned over to the Red Cross.

The final report of the auditor, Mr. M. B. McMullen, showed that the finance committee of the Anchorage Relief Organization collected a total of \$1,201.40. Out of this amount all bills contracted by the organization were paid and approximately eighty dollars was turned over to the Red Cross.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Although the Anchorage community has always been made up of substantial people, few of them were people of great wealth. Few, also, in such a community, were poor or needy families, except in times of general economic depression, when everybody fell on hard times.

Mercifully, wars and floods and depressions were few and far between—so for the most part, the charitable and humanitarian instincts of Anchorage folk have taken other forms. Any community need, felt by a handful of Anchorage people, is apt to give rise to a community project, which sooner or later involves the entire Anchorage population. Numerous projects have been spawned in this way, and since the number of active adults is limited by the size of the town, it follows that everybody is enrolled in half a dozen projects at once. People without children work for the Children's Theatre. The Home-makers serve coffee for the Mummers and Minstrels. Episcopalians model for the Presbyterian Style Show, and Presbyterians make articles for St. Luke's Thanksgiving Bazaar. The self-same people man the PTA popcorn machine for the Anchorage basketball games. It is a crazy, interwoven network of good works, in which Everybody helps Everybody Else do Everything!

In 1959 the two churches consumed many man-hours

Early Families in Griffytown

Ball – Moorehead – Page – Hill - Nathaniel

I. _____ Ball (died by 1867) and Betsey Moorehead (.

Her parents were Charles and Lucinda Moorehead. Betsy Ball was born in Middletown and was living in Louisville in 1867. Her other children were Cynthia (married in 1867), Addison (married in 1867) and Griffith. In 1870 Betsey Ball, her children Richard (17) and Griffith (16) and Kate Alexander (60, b. VA) were living in Louisville in a household headed by Andrew Nathaniel (48), Adaline Nathaniel (23) and their children Nat (6) and Lewis (3). [5th Ward, 8 June 1870, # 369-506]. Adaline Nathaniel (1847 - ?) was the daughter of _____ Ball and Betsey Moorehead. Betsey Ball died in Louisville on 6 November 1881

A. Richard Ball (May, 1851 – 1936)

Married Channie Page (August, 1849 – 1930) in 1876. Her parents were Ralph Page (birthplace unknown) and Edie Hill (b. KY). Both living in Harrod's Creek Pct. in 1900. They were illiterate. He worked as a farm laborer and rented a house [ED 144, Sheet 22, line 40]. Settled in Griffytown 1900-1910. Both living on Wetherby St. in 1910. Living with them was their niece, Maggie Nathaniel, age 35.





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