



**EXPLANATION FOR NUMBERING ROAD INTERSECTIONS**  
 THE SYSTEM USED FOR NUMBERING ROAD INTERSECTIONS IS TO START "T" AT THE INTERSECTION OF E.W. AND N.S. BLUE DOTTED LINES ANY ROAD INTERSECTION THAT IS IN THE NORTH OF THE E.W. DOTTED LINE WOULD BE 100N-ANY ROAD INTERSECTION IN THE NORTH OF BLUE DOTTED LINE WOULD BE 200N INTERMEDIATE INTERSECTIONS WOULD BE PROPORTIONAL PARTS OF 100 (50N) ANY INTERSECTIONS IN THE EAST OF R4S DOTTED LINE WOULD BE 100E-200E EAST OF DOTTED LINE WOULD BE 300E NUMBERS ON MAP AND GROUND ARE IDENTICAL.

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# ROAD MAP OF JACKSON COUNTY, INDIANA

ADOPTED APRIL 6, 1964 - REV. MAY 3, 1965  
 SHOWING REV. FEBRUARY 3, 1975  
 ROAD INTERSECTIONS & THEIR NUMBERS - FEDERAL, REV.  
 STATE & COUNTY ROADS - TOWNSHIPS - SECTIONS - SEPTEMBER  
 CITIES - TOWNS - CREEKS - RIVERS - RAILROADS - RURAL  
 SUBDIVISIONS - LAKES - GOVT. FOREST - SCHOOLS 1965  
 - CHURCHES - CEMETERIES - FIREHOUSES - EMS - BRIDGE NUMBERS

APPROVED  
 MAP PREPARED BY C.J. KLOOZ - COLUMBIUS REPRODUCTION & SUPPLY CO.  
 CO. APRIL 6, 1964 - REV. MAY 3, 1965 - REV. FEBRUARY 3, 1975  
 APPROVED APRIL 6, 1964 - REV. MAY 3, 1965 - BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
 OF JACKSON COUNTY, INDIANA, REV. FEBRUARY 3, 1975, REV. SEPTEMBER 3, 1985

ATTEST:  
 Edward Kerner, Auditor  
 Michael P. Towler, County Clerk  
 Garrett G. Fee, Member  
 Stephen Gill, Member  
 John Rothberg, Attorney  
 David C. Jackson, Surveyor



- LEGEND**
- GRAVEL
  - BLACKTOP
  - FEDERAL OR STATE
  - BASE LINE
  - STARTING POINT
  - SCHOOL
  - CHURCH
  - CEMETERY
  - CHURCH & CEMETERY
  - NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
  - FIREHOUSE
  - EMS & HOSPITALS

**JACKSON COUNTY ORGANIZATION**  
 Jackson County was named in honor of Gen. Jackson, and was cut off from Washington County about 1815. A Territorial Commission had cut Brownstown, naming it in honor Gen. Jacob Brown, the land being purchased off of John Ketchum.  
 The Territorial Government appointed the first officers, who were as follows: John Milroy, Clerk and Recorder, and Whitfield Kitchell, Sheriff and Treasurer. Hon. David Raymond was appointed Presiding Judge and Jos. Kitchell and John Ketchum, Associates.  
 The first courts were held at Vallonia, until the county could erect suitable buildings at Brownstown.  
 Among the first attorneys practicing in the courts were: David Floyd, John H. Thompson, Wm. Hendricks and Alex. A. Meek; the latter was appointed Prosecuting Attorney.  
 The first civil case tried was during the April term of 1816, and was entitled Jos. Kitchell vs. James Hutchinson. The first criminal case was U.S. vs. Cornelius Lester (assault and battery).  
 Jackson County is situated in the southern part of the State, and about the center, east and west. The East Fork of White River enters at the northeast corner and traverses in a westerly direction forming two triangular shaped districts, which are quite unlike their surface. The southeastern is mostly rolling with low, sandy hills 50 to 100 feet high. An exception to this is seen in a short range of knobs south of Brownstown, and a range of sandy clay hills southeast of Seymour, called Chestnut Ridge. The knobs south of Brownstown have an elevation of about 360 feet above White River. The White River bottoms are wide, and bordered by sand ridges and terraces. The northeast portion is broken and traversed by a northeasterly and southeasterly direction by ridges that have an average elevation of 280 feet above the plains, and which, in places, spread out into broad table lands. The valleys through which the small streams find their way to White River are generally narrow. The area of the county is 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres. About three-fourths of the county is composed of table lands and river bottoms, the remainder of clay land and sandy loam. There are few counties in the State that can boast of greater agricultural resources than Jackson.  
 Prof. Cox's opinion is that the ridge lands of Jackson County furnish a soil and climate that are not surpassed by any locality in Europe for the growth of grapes. Though the manufacture of wine in the infancy, 72½ barrels of it were made during the fall of 1874, by only six growers. The other ridges of the county are devoted to fruit growing with great success.  
 The first settlements made in this county were made by the French, in the eighteenth century, at a place called Vallonia, but the first permanent settlement was made by men coming from the Falls of the Ohio, now Louisville, Kentucky, in the early part of the century. At the time they came there was an old French trader here, who stated that the trade with the Indians had fallen off, and soon after it entirely ceased after the war of 1812, when it was again renewed. Among the oldest settlers of the county were: Owen Owen, James and John B. Hamilton, Henry and Aquila Rodgers, Abrahm Miller, Jesse B. Durham, James Hutchinson, Thomas Evling, John Ketchum, William Graham, Abrahm Huff, Thomas Carr, Alex. Craig, James Shewmaker and many others, all of whom settled in various parts of the county. When the war broke out, the Indians became troublesome, and several persons returned across the Ohio River. Others sent their families across but remained themselves.  
 Among the first mills that were built was one erected by Joshua Lindsey, in 1812. It was known as a "rag mill" and was run by one horse. The capacity of this mill was but six barrels every twenty-four hours. This mill was afterward moved to Huff's Creek, above where Brownstown was afterward located, in 1815, and was then run by water.  
 Robert Staley built the first water grist-mill, in the southeastern part of the county, sometime in 1815, and about the same time he built an iron furnace near Vallonia. The first saw-mill was erected by William Congleton, in 1812, at Rockford, on White River. The first school house was erected at Vallonia. The first religious society formed was by the Baptists, in 1816, in Hamilton Township, and they met for worship in a school house.  
 The first tavern and stores were at Vallonia. The first blacksmith was Joshua Lindsey, who had his shop on Hugh A. Finley's place near Brownstown. About the beginning of the war of 1812, blacksmiths were erected in different parts of the county, among which was one at Vallonia. It is said that this one probably saved a number of lives at the time of the "Pigeon Bluff Massacre," where twenty-three families were killed by the Indians in Scott County.  
 In the fall of 1813, Mr. Ketchum and a Mr. Buskirk were hauling pumpkins from a field, Mr. K. driving and Mr. B. walking behind the wagon. They were first fired upon by the Indians, killing Buskirk instantly and wounding Ketchum in the arm. The horses took flight and ran home, thus saving the life of the latter. Word was sent to Vallonia, and the next day troops were sent to bury Buskirk. A man by the name of Sturgeon accompanied them, who, in returning got ahead of the company a short distance and was shot and killed a few yards from his own door, and within a half mile of the fort.  
 The only battle fought during the war, in the county, was at Tipton's Island in 1814. A party of Indians, fifty or sixty in number, had been marauding through the county, and were pursued by about thirty whites under Capt. (afterward Gen.) Tipton, one of the most distinguished men of his day, and United States Senator from the State, from 1812 till 1838, when he died. The Indians concluded to make a stand at a ford on the river, and believing that they would fight him here, if anywhere, were determined to flank them and crossed above on a drift, while a few of the men remained behind until it was too late, and after a short skirmish, in which there was one Indian killed and several wounded, the redskins ran away.

