



NOTE: ROADS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE THOSE ROADS TYPICALLY MAINTAINED BY THE RESPONSIBLE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. SEVERAL PRIVATE ROADS AND NON-MAINTAINED PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAYS EXIST THAT ARE NOT SHOWN ON THE MAP.

**EXPLANATION OF HOUSE NUMBERING SYSTEM**  
 THE NUMBERING STARTS AT THE INTERSECTION OF NORTH & SOUTH, EAST & WEST BASE LINE.  
 THE FIRST SECTION STARTING WITH 0 AND PROGRESSING TO 1000. EACH SECTION PROGRESSES  
 1000 EACH SECTION IS MEASURED IN INCREMENTS OF 5.28'. HOUSES ON THE NORTH & WEST SIDE  
 OF ROAD END IN EVEN NUMBERS; HOUSES ON SOUTH & EAST SIDE OF ROAD END IN ODD NUMBERS.

SCALE: 1" = 1.25 MI. = 6,600'

**LEGEND**

- LOCAL ROAD (GRAVEL)
- LOCAL ROAD (PAVED)
- == STATE OR FEDERAL HIGHWAY
- ==== RAILROAD
- ☐ CEMETERY
- ☐ NATIONAL & STATE LANDS
- ⚡ FIRE STATION
- ⚕ EMS & HOSPITAL
- ▭ COVERED BRIDGE
- BASELINE FOR ADDRESSING
- ⌒ BRIDGE
- ⊕ CHURCH
- ⊙ ROUND BARN

**Jackson County Organization**

Jackson County was named in honor of Gen. Jackson, and was cut off from Washington County about 1815. A Territorial Commission laid out Brownstown, naming it in honor of 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 Weikiff 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 Hutchison. The first criminal case was U.S. vs. Cornelius Lester (assault and battery). There are few counties in the State that can boast of greater agricultural resources than Jackson. Prof. Co. O'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 is in its infancy, 72 1/2 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 it entirely ceased after the war of 1812, when it was again renewed. Among the oldest settlers of the county were: Owen Owens, James and John R. Hamilton, Henry and Aquilla Rodgers, Abram Miller, Jesse B. Darrah, James Hutchison, Thomas Fearing, John Ketchum, William Graham, Abram 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 "big mill," and was run by one horse. The capacity of this mill was but six bushels every twenty-four hours. This mill was afterward moved to Huff's Creek, above where Brownstown was afterward located, in 1813, and was then run by water.

Robert Staley built the first water grist-mill, in the southeastern part of the county, sometime in 1813, 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 the 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, block-houses 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 Roost 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 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 a United States Senator from the State, from 1812 till 1839, when he died. The Indians took 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.

STATE POLICE	522-1441
STATE POLICE - ROAD REPORT	522-2286
COUNTY SHERIFF	358-2141
INDOT	522-5649
COUNTY HIGHWAY DEPT.	358-2228
VISITOR'S CENTER	524-1914

# ROAD MAP OF JACKSON COUNTY, INDIANA

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