



# Harrison Heritage News

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## What Kept People Busy in 1850?

A Survey of Occupations Recorded by the 1850 U.S. Census of Harrison County

by Philip A. Naff ([philnaff@comcast.net](mailto:philnaff@comcast.net))

What happened in 1850? What were people doing? It is a year best known in American history for the creation of two important documents, the Compromise of 1850 and the decennial census of the United States.

The Compromise of 1850 was one in a long string of compromises which only ended up only postponing that which seemed inevitable to many, a civil war which would divide families, communities, and states and which eventually cost the country hundreds of thousands of lives.

The 1850 census was the tool which cemented that divide in that it was used to apportion representation in the starkly divided Congresses of the following decade. Yet, ironically, that same census has been instrumental in reuniting the descendants of many families divided by that war and a century-and-a-half in that it has helped many a family historian reconstruct the relationships of that era.

On Saturday, June 1, 1850, we know just about where everybody was (or where they were supposed to be), for on that “census day” the name and location of each individual free resident of the United States was recorded. We also know the gender, race, age, and birthplace of each person, who their neighbors were and who owned slaves, and many other details.

However, in the effort to fill in the blanks of a genealogy, one part of the record is largely overlooked, the documentation of what kept people busy from day to day. What did they do? How did they make a living? Where or to whom did one go to get a horse shod or a cabinet made?

To learn more, read about this interesting topic in the pages which follow. (*Cont'd on page 4*)

### Events of 1850

**January 29**—U.S. Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky introduced five bills in Congress allowing for the admission of new states after the war with Mexico, allowing for slavery in some territories in an effort to prevent civil war. The bills came to be known as the Compromise of 1850

**March 7**—Senator Daniel Webster of Massachusetts gave his “Seventh of March” speech and which he endorsed the Compromise.

**March 16**—*The Scarlet Letter* by Nathaniel Hawthorne was published.

**March 18**—American Express was founded by Henry Wells and William Fargo.

**June 1**—Census Day. For the seventh time in U.S. history census takers fanned out across the country to make a count of each individual, white or black, free or slave.

**July 9**—President Zachary Taylor died. Vice-President Millard Fillmore succeeded the War of 181 veteran and Mexican War hero to become the 13th President of the United States.

**September 9**—The Compromise of 1850 was passed and allowed California to be admitted as a free state, abolished the slave trade in Washington, D.C., stripped Texas of a third of its claimed territory (now parts of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Wyoming) in return for the U.S. federal government assuming \$10 million of Texas's pre-annexation debt, and the U.S. Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Act on September 18.

# Harrison County Historical Society

Billy Fowler, President  
Bob Owen, Vice President  
Marilynn Bell, Secretary  
Dorothy Slade, Treasurer  
Bill Penn, editor: pennwma@aol.com

## Program Notes - June 17, 2010

President Billy Fowler announce that a 115 page report from the archeological survey has been sent to the city, county and Kentucky Heritage Council. The Council will review the report and send a letter to the city and county advising what areas of the property may be developed. Things are expected to move along and the lease will soon be an accomplished fact.

Mr. Jerry Dailey, the speaker for the evening, was introduced. He spoke of his 38 year career in law enforcement beginning as a police cadet in Cincinnati. After ten years in the Cincinnati police force, he became a criminal investigator with the U. S. Treasury Department. During his years in that capacity, he traveled extensively, sometimes as a sky marshal. He served under five presidents and now serves his community as a volunteer in several capacities.

The meeting on July 15 will feature Kevin Stonerock returning to us to present a program on steamboats.



Jeff Kinney's 5th grade history club presented the May 20 program.

## Harrison County History Calendar

July 15, Kevin Stonerock performing "The Steamboat's A Comin'!"

August 19, The ever popular Show & Tell

September 16, We will once again meet at Wayne Stafford's log cabin

# President's Corner

Billy Fowler  
billyfowler@kymail.com

Remember the archaeological survey that was being performed at the Handy Farm? The archaeological team has completed and issued the report that we have been waiting for. The delay in issuing the report was explained as the project being more complex than they anticipated. (As I said before, it takes a lot of time to process hundreds of bags of artifacts.) The next step in the process is for the Kentucky Heritage Council (State Historic Preservation Office) to review the report and issue a letter to the local governments. After that letter is received, the final details can be placed in the lease agreement between the local governments and our historical society. And don't forget, both governing bodies will have to have a final vote before proceeding with the lease signing.

Moving along into summer we can now look ahead to some exciting local events. Unfortunately the Battle of Cynthiana Civil War reenactment will not be one of those events this year. They have communicated to me that due to events beyond their control they were unable to make the necessary arrangements in time to hold the reenactment this summer.\* They have also informed me that it will definitely happen next year and it will be Father's Day weekend. Make your plans now to support this group who among other things are dedicated to the future of this event and our community.

By the time you read this the Fabulous Fourth celebration will be over. I anticipate the local Rotary Club once again doing an excellent job with this annual event. July will also bring Kevin Stonerock, who presented an excellent one man performance at one of our meetings last year, back for another meeting. This year he will be performing "The Steamboat's A Comin'!" He is once again being jointly sponsored by the Cynthiana-Harrison County Public Library and the Harrison County Historical Society at our July 15 meeting. Everyone is welcome at our meetings, so bring a guest or send a friend.

Later in the month the Cynthiana/Harrison County Museum will be celebrating its 16th anniversary July 23-24, and the weekend of July 30-31 the Arts Council will be presenting a downtown Art Walk for the second year in a row. You really should not miss either of these events. They are both fantastic.

With all this activity no one can legitimately say there is nothing to do in Cynthiana. I look forward to seeing everyone at all of these local events. Please do not disappoint me by not being there.

\*Editor's note: The Cynthiana reenactment was to alternate with Georgetown, whose turn was this year. That Georgetown event fell through, and Cynthiana could not go ahead on short notice for no funding had been requested from sponsors for this year.

# Cynthiana-Harrison County Museum

Martha Barnes, President

www.cynthiana-harrisoncountymuseum.org.

## Museum 16th Anniversary in July

What a fine tribute to these marvelous summer days is the following quote attributed to Joe Cheever - "It was a splendid summer morning, and it seemed as if nothing could go wrong."

As a part of our summer, the volunteers of the Cynthiana-Harrison County Trust (the museum) held their annual meeting on Friday, June 25, 2010. Our volunteers are what make it all possible- for 16 years. This is one of my new favorite quotes (author unknown) - "Volunteers are unpaid not because they are worthless, but because they are priceless."

Reminders of upcoming events were given at the meeting. July 15 marks another local performance by Kevin Stonerock sponsored jointly by the Harrison County Historical Society and the public library, 7:00 pm, library annex building.

On July 23 and 24, we will celebrate the museum's sixteenth anniversary. On that Friday morning at 8:00, WCYN's Coffee Break hosts will broadcast live from the museum at 124 S. Walnut, the old Rohs Theatre Building. As we celebrate on Friday and Saturday, of course, there will be museum tours and festivities, but also prizes - at least 16.

The following weekend, July 30-31, will mark the local art walk. The museum again will participate in this the second year of this marvelous community event. One of the participating artists will showcase her talent at the museum along with all the other wonderful art on display. We are a local history venue as well as an art museum.

It was also announced that the Kentucky Humanities Council had awarded a Smithsonian Institute grant to the museum for the year 2011. Reports were made of recent museum visitors - also a special presentation from Harold Slade's army unit.

Annual election was held. The museum's nine directors are Kenny Simpson, Mary Grable, Dorothy Slade, Martha Barnes, Harold Slade, Donald Hill, Bob Grable, Larry Moss, and newly elected Jeff Kinney who fills the position held by our beloved Neville Haley.

During July, silent bids will be taken at the museum on two extraordinary items - a beautiful "snowflake" afghan crocheted by Helen Jean Wiglesworth and a hard to find copy of *Rattling Spurs and Broad - Brimmed Hats*, an out of print Civil War book by author/editor Bill Penn. We anticipate a visit from all you readers. Best summer wishes to all!

## Does Patrick Work Here?

10	567	567	Adriana W. Stephens	34	W		Banned	Do	Yes
11			Eliza	34	F				No
12			Leucinda	11	"				"
13			Emily	6	"				"
14			Barbara	4	W				"
15			Lucinda	2	F				"
16			Patrick McBarney	28	W		Saturn		Ireland
17			Patrick D. Lewis	23	"		"		"
18			Patrick Casey	24	"		"		"
19			Joseph Snowden	35	"		"		"

The 1850 U.S. Census was the first to record the effects of the Great Famine in Ireland, as many Irish fled their homeland in search of a better life in the United States and abroad. Just over sixty had settled in Harrison County by 1850, but some had been in the county for several decades. It could be said for those who had traveled the thousands of miles between Ireland and Kentucky, that they must certainly have set the county's antebellum record for the longest commute to work

## The Census Takers

Two men are responsible for taking the census of of the two “districts” of Harrison County. **A.L. Thomson**, Assistant Marshal for the census of District No. 1, taken July 18 thru September 28, compiled a record amounting to 133 pages of the general population schedule, and 17 pages of the slave schedule, in addition to various other non-population census schedules, and **Jeremiah Vardiman Bassett**, in charge of District No. 2, which was taken from July 22 thru September 19, recorded by 106 pages of the population schedule, and 24 pages of the slave schedule).

### The Population of Harrison County

as recorded by the 1790~1850 U.S. Censuses

Year	Total Population of County	Enslaved African Americans
1790	<i>Harrison County was not established until 1793 and so detailed statistics for the county in 1790 do not exist.</i>	
1800	4,350	406
1810	7,752	1,105
1820	12,278	2,137
1830	13,324	2,788
1840	12,742	3,384
1850	13,064	3,185

*A.L. Thomson and J.V. Bassett took just about two months in the summer of 1850 to make their count of Harrison's residents.*

It might be said that J.V. Bassett (b. ca. 1806 – d. 1887) was perfectly suited to the task of taking a census. Depending on the account, he was either born near Bassett's Ridge in what came to be known as Robertson County, or in Cynthiana, where he spent the greater part of his life in Kentucky. That is where he married Tryphena Wellesley Birch, daughter of Judge James Birch on February 12, 1828. Bassett was described as a “pioneer merchant” and a “saddler by trade.” On May 31, 1841 he was appointed Cynthiana's 11th postmaster, serving until his replacement's appointment in September, 1845. By 1850 the 44-year-old had noted, by his own hand, that he was a slaveowning farmer with \$9,000 in real estate, a wife and five children: Thomas E., age 16, Mary B., 14, Charles C., 11, John A., 7, and Weston F., 5. He and his wife didn't raise any stupid children, as biographies published in later years would attest. No doubt they were aided by the Cynthiana schools their children attended in 1849-50 (as recorded by the 1850 census) and those they attended in later years.

J.V. Bassett's stint as postmaster would probably have made him quite knowledgeable about the county residents, where they lived, and most importantly, how they spelled their names. As a saddler, he surely must have known how to make the rough journey by horseback up and down the dirt roads of Harrison County all the more comfortable!

(Although A.L. Thomson signed all the pages of the census document he created, a definitive match for him in that census has yet to be determined. An Andrew J. Thomson (ca. 1827-1887) was enumerated on the first page of the census record of District 1 which may be a match; Andrew J. Thomson was a saddler like J.V. Bassett and given that Andrew J. Thomson's record appears on the first page of the record for District No. 1, as was the practice of many a census taker, A.L. and Andrew J. Thomson may be the one and same, but the discrepancy cannot be accounted for.)

## The Instructions

The instructions given to the 1850 census takers in recording the occupation of each individual were simple and straightforward:

*Under heading 7, entitled "Profession, occupation, or trade of each person over 15 years of age," insert opposite the name of each male the specific profession, occupation, or trade which the said person is known and reputed to follow in the place where he resides - as clergyman, physician, lawyer, shoemaker, student, farmer, carpenter, laborer, tailor, boatman, sailor, or otherwise, as the fact may be. When more convenient, the name of the article he produces may be substituted.*

*When the individual is a clergyman, insert the initials of the denomination to which he belongs before his profession - as Meth. for Methodist, R.C. for Roman Catholic, O.S.P. for Old School Presbyterian, or other appropriate initials, as the fact may be. When a person follows several professions or occupations the name of the principal one only is to be given. If a person follows no particular occupation, the space is to be filled with the word "none."*

The job descriptions could have been more refined, and ten years later some modifications in the instructions were made that allowed for better definition. By 1860 there were not just farmers, but farm owners, retired farmers, and farmhands. Some were noted as “disabled” or “unable to work,” and the 1860 census takers went so far as to record that one farmer was the oldest man in the county and that another was “absent for commit[t]ing murder.”

In 1850 it was definitely a man's world, for hardly a single woman was recorded as having held an occupation, an omission which would be

acknowledged in 1860 by labeling most married women as “housekeepers.”

Of course, if you were an African-American, the status of slave largely defined your “occupation” unless you were fortunate enough to have purchased your freedom or gained it otherwise, yet enslaved African Americans certainly had the own talents and skills necessary to survive and could have thrived had circumstances been otherwise, as proven by the free blacks of the county who filled out six of these occupational titles recorded by the census.

One must remember that the census recorded residency, not work location, and so the total number given for any occupation may not necessarily record how many of that occupation served the people of the county, especially in communities or areas bordering neighboring counties, and so any further documentation regarding an individual’s occupation, such as advertisements in newspapers or listings in gazetteers or business directories, might be more easily located in the records resources of neighboring counties.

### The County at Work

The following list of occupations is a complete one for 1850 Harrison County, nearly sixty in all, and was compiled by visually examining every page and documenting the occupations listed on each. The count of farmers and laborers may be adjusted by half-a-dozen or so, depending on how one interprets some of the marks made on the page by the census takers. The top ten occupations are also indicated here with a number in parentheses giving their rank overall. Although there are several occupations which were held by only one individual, one of the rarest must have been “pond digger,” a term that may never have been used again in censuses of the county.

<i>Profession, occupation, or trade</i> .....	<i>Total number at work</i>
Apothecary .....	1
Barber .....	2
Blacksmith (#4).....	62
Brickmaker.....	2
Brickmason.....	5
Butcher.....	3
Cabinetmaker (#10).....	25
Carder.....	4
Carpenter (#3).....	93
Chairmaker .....	2
Civil Engineer.....	1
Clerk .....	10
Clerk, H.C.C.....	2
Confectioner.....	2
Constable .....	7

Cooper (#5).....	52
Deputy Sheriff.....	1
Distiller .....	4
Doctor or Physician.....	22
Farmer (#1).....	1,771
Fuller .....	2
Grocer.....	2
Gunsmith .....	9
Harness Maker.....	1
Hatter.....	11
Innkeeper .....	4
Jailor .....	1
Laborer (#2).....	161
Landlord .....	3
Lawyer.....	13
Mail Carrier.....	1
Merchant (#8).....	32
Miller.....	7
Millwright.....	7
Minister or Preacher (Several denominations).....	11
Ostler .....	1
Overseer.....	4
Painter (One might be a Printer).....	2
Peddler.....	2
Plasterer .....	8
Pond Digger.....	1
Potter .....	3
Saddler .....	21
Shoemaker (#7).....	45
Silversmith.....	3
Stonecutter.....	1
Stonemason (#6).....	51
Straw Cutter.....	2
Student (One of law and one of medicine).....	6
Surveyor, H.C.C.....	1
Tailor.....	19
Tanner.....	17
Teacher (#9).....	26
Trader.....	11
Wagonmaker (#9).....	26
Weaver.....	1
Wheelwright.....	7
Wool Carder.....	5

As you review the list, think of how many occupations are virtually extinct, or of how hard it might be to find such a listing in a phonebook today. And what of the products these people crafted or manufactured, might any pieces have survived, perhaps on display as a cherished piece of family history in a Harrison County home, or maybe an element of the country landscape that one has come to take for granted?



## Working Hard in Their “Free” Time

In 1850 census takers A.L. Thomson and J.V. Bassett recorded the same statistics for the county’s free black population just as they did with all the other residents of the county. Those African Americans fortunate enough to obtain their freedom were able to work for themselves, raise their own families, and save up enough money to buy a place of their own. Only one free black property owner did not have an occupation listed; all of the other free blacks who were landowners had a job. The table below is an interesting counterbalance to the image of the slave schedule above of the previous page. The information below attests to how different an enslaved African American’s life might have been recorded in the antebellum period had circumstances been otherwise, but it took four years of Civil bloody War to make it so. Not until 1870 would such information be recorded for all African Americans.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Real Property</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>
Dover Addams	ca. 1785	65	M	Black	<b>Brickmaker</b>	\$300	Delaware
Daniel Ayers	ca. 1835	15	M	Mulatto	<b>Shoemaker</b>	~	Kentucky
Leander Ayers	ca. 1791	59	M	Mulatto	<b>Shoemaker</b>	\$300	Maryland
Leander Ayers	ca. 1832	18	M	Mulatto	<b>Shoemaker</b>	~	Kentucky
Peter Ayers	ca. 1833	17	M	Mulatto	<b>Shoemaker</b>	~	Kentucky
Willis Ayers	ca. 1829	21	M	Mulatto	<b>Shoemaker</b>	\$100	Kentucky
John Ayres	ca. 1825	25	M	Mulatto	<b>Shoemaker</b>	~	Kentucky
Harry Berry	ca. 1817	33	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	\$300	Kentucky
John Bruen	ca. 1788	62	M	Mulatto	<b>Farmer</b>	~	Kentucky
Willis Buchanan	ca. 1830	20	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	~	Kentucky
Antony Buck	ca. 1794	56	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	~	Kentucky
Ben Craig	ca. 1790	60	M	Mulatto	<b>Farmer</b>	\$400	Virginia
James Craig	ca. 1810	40	M	Mulatto	<b>Farmer</b>	~	Kentucky
John Crawford	ca. 1800	50	M	Mulatto	<b>Farmer</b>	~	Kentucky
William Cummins	ca. 1822	28	M	Black	<b>Laborer</b>	~	Kentucky
Joseph Dailey	ca. 1785	65	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	\$500	Kentucky
Joseph Day	ca. 1810	40	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	~	Kentucky
Griffin Eckler	ca. 1815	35	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	\$800	Kentucky
John Fielder	ca. 1784	66	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	~	Virginia
Robert Givens	ca. 1788	62	M	Black	<b>Laborer</b>	~	Virginia
Ab Goin	ca. 1820	30	M	Black	<b>Shoemaker</b>	~	Kentucky
Emanuel Goin	ca. 1732	118	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	\$500	Virginia
Lafayette Goin	ca. 1828	22	M	Mulatto	<b>Farmer</b>	~	Kentucky
Thomas Hutcherson	ca. 1801	49	M	Mulatto	<b>Farmer</b>	~	Virginia
Henry Johnson	ca. 1817	33	M	Mulatto	<b>Barber</b>	\$200	Kentucky
Samuel Lang	ca. 1804	46 (40?)	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	\$300	Kentucky
Sheely Lyman	ca. 1818	32	M	Mulatto	<b>Farmer</b>	~	Kentucky
Anthony Mahorney	ca. 1831	19	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	~	Kentucky
Peter Mahorney	ca. 1790	60	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	\$500	Virginia
George Mason	ca. 1798	52	M	Mulatto	<b>Farmer</b>	\$150	Virginia
Alexander Moore	ca. 1849	1	M	Mulatto	<b>Farmer</b>	~	Kentucky
Charles Morehead	ca. 1803	47	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	\$300	Virginia
Robert Payne	ca. 1798	52 (82?)	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	~	Virginia
Daniel Porter	ca. 1786	64	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	\$150	Virginia
Harry Rawlings	ca. 1786	64	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	\$400	Kentucky
Robert Stowers	ca. 1801	49	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	~	Kentucky
Samuel Stowers	ca. 1790	60	M	Black	<b>Stone Mason</b>	~	Kentucky
Isaac Vanhook	ca. 1810	40	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	~	Kentucky
Perry Wood	ca. 1823	27	M	Mulatto	<b>Farmer</b>	~	Kentucky
Thomas Wood	ca. 1796	54	M	Black	<b>Farmer</b>	\$600	Virginia

## Where to Spend the Night in a Day Long before Cable TV

It is a problem anyone who has ever visited Harrison County for more than a day has faced . . . where to spend the night. Today, two mainstays of overnight accommodation in the county are the Evergreen Motel and the Seldon Renaker Inn. In the 19th century, if one could not spend the night with family or friends, where did one go? After a long ride down dirt roads by carriage, wagon, or horseback, what were the choices? Long before the vibrating beds, cable, wakeup calls, and heated pools the amenities would have been basic before the days of running water or electricity.

The 1850 U.S. Census of Harrison County provides two answers to the question of where one may have spent the night in antebellum Cynthiana. One of the more unusual records of residence found in the 1850 census of the county are pages which list the occupants of two hotels in Harrison County. There were several residents who were identified as “innkeepers” or “landlords” in the county that year, indicating that they ran establishments that took in

guests, yet only two households were clearly identified as hotels with an apparent list of guest residents. The census images below may actually be the closest anyone can come to in finding anything like a hotel register for 19th century Cynthiana or Harrison County.

It appears that many of the guests were long-term residents, many apparently single men who may have needed a residence in town to be near their place of work or to have a central location be able to meet clients. The hotels almost appear to have served as mini-malls for the professions offered by these Cynthiana businessmen.

One interesting detail which does not show in either record is that quite a few of the guests were slaveowners. Their slaves are recorded in the corresponding census schedules of the county, but the hotel guest lists provided by the census only leaves one to wonder where any of them might have been on that Saturday in June, 1850, especially if any labored as domestic house servants.

### The “Hotel Dills”

7	99	99	John Kelly	38	M	Landlord	3500	.
8			Mary	36	F			.
9			William	13	M			"
10			Phbia	10	F			"
11			Mary A. Rogers	24	F			"
12			Wm H. Adams	28	M	Doctor		"
13			America	23	F			"
14			Jas A. Markpatrick	24	M	"		"
15			Thos R. Malone	40	M	Blacksmith		"
16			Joseph	11	M			.
17			Andrew McVard	32	M	Lawyer		"
18	Hotel		Saml. Hemson	35	M	Farmer		"
19			Benj J. Smith	30	M	Carpenter		.
20			Jas W. Howard	23	M	.		.
21			Wm J. Magaw	18	M	.		.
22			Robt Lang	20	M	Blacksmith		Ireland
23		Wm G. Howard	24	M	Teacher		ky	
24		Richd Robinson	22	M	Farmer		.	
25		Hamilton Bruce	24	M	Blacksmith		.	

Above: Page 114 (District No. 1) of the U.S. Census of Harrison County records one of at least two hotels in the county. The clientele was professionally diverse group of Kentucky natives, yet most were white and single, and several were slaveowners.

### Historic Hotels of Cynthiana

A brief study of hotels of Cynthiana exists and was compiled by Virgil Peddicord, author of *Cynthiana Since 1790*. The following list is the same which was published on pages 6 and 7 of his work.

- 1818—**The Washington Hotel**. Location and proprietor unknown.
- 1820—**Curry House Hotel**, Pike street on the East side of the railroad, George Williams, proprietor. This house burned in 1828.
- 1830—**Harrison House Hotel**, 37 South Main Street, Thomas Trimmell, proprietor. There were others up until 1860, H.C. Nebal bought and operated the hotel until selling in 1880 to William Fisher, he ran the hotel until 1899 and closed. The building was taken down.
- 1850—**The Eagle Hotel**, 119 South Main Street, operators unknown.
- 1860—**Dr. Andrew McMillan had a hotel at 19 South Main Street** until 1869.
- 1865—**Rankin House Hotel**, 109 Pike Street, at the railroad. Bob Rankin, owner.
- 1865—**Willis House**, location unknown, J.S. Willis, Proprietor.
- 1869—**Faerber House Hotel**, 19 South Main Street, F. Faerber, proprietor.
- 1870—**Globe Hotel**, location unknown.
- 1870—**Grand Central Hotel**, Bridge Street and Railroad Avenue. Operated by Lewis Pollmeyer. August Wittman had a bar in this hotel.

- 1880—**York House Hotel**, South Main Street.
- 1882—**Whitaker House Hotel**, 100 South Main Street.
- 1891—**New Hamilton Hotel**, 19 South Main Street, George and Mary Hamilton, proprietors.
- 1900—**Commercial Hotel**, 109 East Pike Street, Mrs. George Wallingford, proprietor.
- 1903—**Ellis House Hotel**, 19 South Main Street, C.M. Ellis, proprietor.
- 1905—**Chesterfield House**, 306 East Pleasant Street. Operated by the Tebbs sisters, Misses Lucy, Mary and Enfield.
- 1905—**Colombia House Hotel**, 19 South Main Street.
- 1905—**French Hotel**, 24 South Main Street, C.H. French, proprietor.
- 1905—**Currin Hotel**, 5 South Main Street, E.M. Currin, proprietor.
- 1916—**New Central Hotel**, 19 South Main Street, J. Currin, proprietor.
- 1923—**Hotel Harrison**, corner of Main and Pleasant Streets, J.A. Guthrie and Son, proprietors. This hotel closed in 1979. Mrs. Doris Kelly was the last person to operate a hotel in this building.

It is not clear if either of the two accompanying images are a match for any of the hotels listed discovered by Mr. Peddicord.

### The “Hotel York”

18	137	137	Wm J York	39	M	Sand lard		Prussia
19			Christina	36	F			"
20			Albert Paulmyer	40	M	Butter		"
21			Ann	30	F			"
22			Wm Thompson	64	M	Sailor		Prussia
23	Hotels		Geo W Bauger	50	"	Trader	1000	Hy
24			Wm Parker	26	M	Carpenter		Ireland
25			Gustavus May	52	"	Farmer		Hy
26			M W Boyd	28	"	Physician		"
27			Henry Woodard	60	"	Milk wright		"
28			Benj D Lee	32	M	Cabinet maker		"
29			Wm S Stevens	29	"	Merchant		"

Above: Page 119 (District No. 1) of the U.S. Census of Harrison County, Kentucky, which records the second of two hotels serving temporary guests of the county in 1850.

# Very Green Acres

There were at least 1,771 farmers living in Harrison County in 1850. This page holds the record for the number of farmers recorded on one page in the 1850 census of the county. If you find seventeen, you've found them all!

**SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in** *District No 1* **in the County of** *Harrison* **State** *of Kentucky* **enumerated by me, on the** *12<sup>th</sup>* **day of** *August* **1850.** *A. S. Shuman* Ass't Marshal.

1	2	3	Description.			7	8	9	10 11 12			13
			Age.	Sex.	White, Black, or Indian.				Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Foreign born 20 years of age or over.	
		<i>Harriet Edwards</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>F</i>				<i>Ky</i>				
		<i>John L</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>M</i>		<i>Farmer</i>						
<i>331</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>Squire Plumb</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>2000</i>					
		<i>Melba</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>F</i>								
		<i>Louis</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>M</i>								
		<i>Larkin</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>M</i>								
		<i>Abner</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>M</i>								
		<i>Margaret</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>F</i>						<i>1</i>		
		<i>Yulda</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>F</i>								
		<i>Margaret</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>F</i>								
		<i>Oliver Fitzgerald</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>M</i>								
<i>332</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>Benj F Bowen</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>M</i>								
		<i>Joseph Fleming</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>M</i>		<i>Farmer</i>						
		<i>Abraham Whitehead</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>M</i>								
<i>333</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>George Kirkpatrick</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>M</i>		<i>Farmer</i>	<i>16000</i>					
		<i>Maryann</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>F</i>				<i>26</i>				
<i>334</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>Robert Scott</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>M</i>		<i>Farmer</i>	<i>1000</i>					
		<i>Ann</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>F</i>								
		<i>Oliver</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>M</i>								
		<i>Wm</i>	<i>1/2</i>	<i>M</i>								
		<i>Thomas Bishop</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>M</i>		<i>Cook</i>						
<i>335</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>Paul McClinton</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>M</i>		<i>Farmer</i>	<i>7000</i>					
		<i>Laura</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>F</i>								
		<i>Robert</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>M</i>								
		<i>Robert Rammert</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>M</i>								
<i>336</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>John McMur</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>1800</i>					
		<i>Mary</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>F</i>								
		<i>Wm</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>M</i>								
		<i>Francis</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>F</i>								
		<i>Alphonso</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>M</i>								
		<i>Amelia</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>F</i>								
		<i>Ardelia</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>F</i>								
<i>337</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>Mary Rayburn</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>900</i>					
		<i>Lacy</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>F</i>				<i>120</i>				
		<i>Maudy</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>F</i>								
<i>338</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>Benjamin Moore</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>2000</i>					
		<i>William</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>M</i>							<i>1</i>	
<i>339</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>George M Higgins</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>3000</i>					
		<i>Mary</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>F</i>								
<i>340</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>James Vandiver jr</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>5000</i>					
<i>341</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>Wm Garrison</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>M</i>								

*24 M*  
*17 F*