

## Hargadon History

Beatty  
THE HARGADON BROTHERS  
LOUISVILLE, KY  
THEIR DESCENDANTS  
compiled by  
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### Foreword

The primary purpose in gathering this material has been to preserve it for those of later generations who may want to know who their ancestors were and where they came from. Later generations would find it significantly more difficult, or, in some cases, impossible, to gather this information when the leads and connections, as well as the anecdotal information, provided by members of earlier generations would not be available.

I would not have been able to assemble this without the information provided by Mary Hargadon Shively and my mother, Ursula Hargadon Beatty. The connection

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between the descendants of Phelan Hargadon and earlier generations was provided by Kay Hargadon White. Numerous others, too many to be mentioned, very graciously provided information on their immediate families, but Dorothy Hargadon Brodfuehrer is of special note. She not only was very solicitous in keeping the information on her family updated, but also encouraged me to put what I had collected into a consolidated form. However, as can be seen in Appendix A, not all family members were supportive of this effort.

This document has much more genealogical data than family history and certainly must include errors. It is far from complete and becomes less so with passing time. I decided to assemble it in its present form rather than do a more complete job that might take a number of years longer. Therefore, there is much room for interested persons to add to the Hargadon family history. I would be pleased to cooperate with anyone who wishes to build on this information base.

I have included some anecdotes, all from the family of Frank Patrick Hargadon since these are the ones that I have heard. I'm sure there are others that could have been included. It has been my experience, whenever I've been able to check the facts, that some stories have been embellished and some details are incorrect; therefore, I cannot vouch for the authenticity or accuracy of any of these.

Please note that the following abbreviations are used in giving sources of oral history:

UHB - Ursula Hargadon Beatty  
MHS - Mary Hargadon Shively  
JEH - James E. Hargadon, Sr.  
CDH - Charles D. Hargadon  
WCD - William C. Dieruf, Jr.  
KEZ - Kenneth E. Zeillmann

All place names are located in Louisville, KY, unless otherwise noted.

D.A.B.

### Hargadon

The name Hargadon (Gaelic: hArgadain) means silver; o'hArgadain means descendant of silver. It is used in the sense of "shining" according to MacLysaght The Surnames of Ireland, by Edward MacLysaght, Irish Academic Press, 3rd Edition, 1978. Etymologically, the name is related to the English words argent and Argentina.

Some family members have passed on the tradition that the Hargadons are descended from an ancestor who had a silver hand (see Appendix B). Perhaps there is some justification for this. Seamus MacManus The Story of the Irish Race, by Seamus MacManus, The Devin<sup>®</sup>Adair Co., 4th Edition, Reprinted Nov. 1968 tells the following story that possibly may be related to the origin of the name. Ancient Ireland was occupied by three Celtic tribes: the Firbolg, who had come by way of

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Greece where they had been enslaved; the Tuatha De Danann (people of the goddess Dana); and the Milesians, who had come from Spain. Also, active in the area were African sea rovers called Fomorians. In a great battle between the Firbolgs and the De Danann, the De Danann king, Nuada, had his hand cut off by Sreng, the greatest Firbolg warrior. Since custom required that no one could rule who had a personal blemish Nuada had to yield his throne to the De Danann champion warrior, Breas, who was son of a Fomorian chief. Breas had the De Danann chief artificer make a silver hand for Nuada. After seven years the people drove the rude and boorish Breas out of office and replaced him with Nuada Airgead Lam (of the silver hand). Breas later tried unsuccessfully to regain the throne in a battle against Nuada and the De Danann which was fought at Northern Moytura, in Sligo.

Are the Hargadons descended from Nuada? Or from his supporters? It should be noted that surnames have only been in use for about one thousand years in Ireland and, therefore, are of much later vintage than the time of Nuada. James E. Hargadon Sr. once was told by an acquaintance that Hargadon was the "most revered name in Irish history". Whether this statement was related to the above incident is unclear.

There also is an oral tradition that the original ancestor of the Hargadons came from Spain (also expressed in Appendix B). It is not evident whether this refers to a Celtic tribe migrating through the Iberian peninsula or, perhaps, a forebear that made it ashore from the Spanish Armada in 1588.

### The Kentucky Hargadons

Michael J. "Mike" Hargadon was the progenitor of most of the persons included in this document; Phelan was the progenitor of the remainder. Phelan is certainly related to Michael because he is buried in the same section in St. Louis Cemetery as Michael and his family. It has been assumed that Phelan is Michael's younger brother based on a number of things, including the statement in Appendix B that Michael had a brother with whom he was not on good terms, but there is no verification of Phelan's relationship to Michael that has been found as of this writing.

Mary Hargadon Vaught has stated that she had been told that her grandfather, Thomas, had come from Ireland with his brother and both had settled in the Louisville area. Her grandfather, Thomas, however, was without doubt born in Louisville. Perhaps the story that she had been told was that her grandfather immigrated from Ireland with his brother and both settled in Louisville. That would tend to confirm that Phelan and Michael were brothers. Confusing the issue further is that Michael, supposedly, had a brother that went to California (MHS & JEH).

The names of Michael's and Phelan's parents are unknown, but Frank P. Hargadon told Oren A. Beatty that his Hargadon grandparents were farmers in Ireland. In addition to Michael and Phelan, there are a number of unidentified Hargadons named in various records in Louisville, primarily baptismal records of St. John

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Church. These include the following persons, with the dates associated with their names:

1. Charles Hargadon married to Mary Curtis, godfather, and father of Margaret Hargadon - 1860 & 1862
2. Nora Hargadon, godmother - 1866
3. N. Hargadon, godfather - 1872
4. Catherine Hargadon married to W. J. Wiegand (also shown as William Wiggins), and mother of Florence E. and Mary Olivetta Wiegand - 1877 & 1882
5. Sarah Hargadon married to John H. Beeckler - Louisville marriage records - 1879
6. Ella Hargadon - city directory - 1881
7. Patrick Hargadon - city directory - 1882
8. Johanna Hargadon married to Thomas Scally - Louisville marriage records - 1876, and mother of Anna Amelia Scally - 1885
9. Mary Louisa Hargadon, died December 31, 1889, age 34
10. Alisey Hargadon - great-great-grandmother of the secretary at St. Francis Xavier Church, Mt. Washington, KY.

In addition to these persons, Mary Hargadon Shively remembers "Aunt Kate and Aunt Beezie", but does not know whether they were members of the Hargadon, Fallon, or Donohue families. Aunt Kate may have been the wife of Phelan Hargadon or the wife of W. J. Wiegand (or Wiggins).

The available information on Michael and Phelan, and their children who are known to have survived to adulthood, follows.

#### Michael J. Hargadon

It is known that Michael was born in County Sligo, Ireland, and family oral tradition maintains that he immigrated to the United States in 1842. He was 18 years old at the time. He entered at the Port of New York. This was just prior to the Potato Famine that drove so many from Ireland to this country. According to Ursula Hargadon Beatty he came to New York by way of Liverpool with a man by the name of John Cooper.

His obituary in the Evening Post states that he also in 1842 married Ann Fallon. (See Appendix C for his three obituaries). He may have known her before he emigrated since the Fallons were also from Sligo. (Another Louisville family from Sligo that intermarried with the Fallons and, apparently, the Hargadons, was the Scally family. Whether this is an indication of a general Sligo-to-Louisville migration is not known.) Even though Michael's obituaries say he moved to Louisville after about two years (The Louisville Times says 1845), it would appear that he was still in New York in 1847 because it was there, on October 14, he declared his intent to become a citizen (see Appendix D). His obituary in the Evening Post seems to imply that he continued in his occupation for over half a century after arriving in Louisville, so he probably moved here shortly after 1847. The first verifiable date that he was in Louisville is April, 1848, based on the baptism of his eldest known son, John J. Hargadon. The first time Michael appears in a Louisville city directory was in Henry Tanner's of 1859-60, in which he is shown as a laborer. The various listings for him and his widow are given in Appendix E.

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Michael's occupation was pork packer. During the nineteenth century, before the advent of refrigeration, meat packing was a very important industry in Louisville. In the United States, Louisville ranked second to Cincinnati in hog processing during the 1840s and early 1850s, before being eclipsed by Chicago in the late 1850s. According to his Courier-Journal obituary Michael's places of employment were:

People & Co.

Hull & Hunt

McFerran, Armstrong & Co.

James C. McFerran, the founder of the company, was an honest and well respected man. He was originally from Glasgow, KY, and was a member of Walnut Street Baptist Church. (Traces, vol. 21, no.1). He developed Glenview as a trotting horse farm. (Two Hundred Years at the Falls of the Ohio: A History of Louisville and Jefferson

County, by George H. Yater, The Heritage Corp., 1979). For the period 1873/74 to 1875/76 McFerran, Armstrong & Co. is estimated to have packed 48,214 hogs (based on the approximation that the company was responsible for 20% of the city's total production). (The Rise of the Midwestern Meat Packing Industry, by Margaret Walsh, University Press of Kentucky, 1982).

Shallcross & Co.  
Magnolia Packing Co.

Louisville Packing Co.

Michael's places of employment as listed in the city directories (Appendix E) were as follows:

McFerran, Armstrong & Co. 1866-1876

McFerran, Shallcross & Co. 1878-1892

Louisville Packing Co. 1894-1896

Some have thought (UHB & MHS) that he was a silent partner where he was employed, but this seems to be doubtful.

During the Civil War Michael was an inspector of Government meats in Chicago, apparently as part of the war effort. (His brother-in-law and very good friend, Capt. John Scally Sullivan, served on the other side, in the Confederate Orphan Brigade.) In the Courier-Journal obituary Michael is credited with becoming famous all over the country as the inventor of several processes for the curing of meats. One of the anecdotes told about Michael is that he invented the curing process for the Magnolia Ham, but the process was stolen from him. The story continues that he knew who did it but would do nothing about it (UHB).

Supposedly, he had a patent on the curing process for the Magnolia Ham (WCD).

Lorraine Ankli Doak is the owner of a medallion awarded to Michael Hargadon, by a now unknown organization or person, which is evidently related to his development of the Magnolia Ham.

Among the anecdotes relating to Michael's meatpacking occupation include one that he and John Cooper had no money but came to this country with the intention of curing meat for England. They bought a herd of hogs and hung the hams in trees to cure. These were sent to England and reputedly were the first meat

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products sent to England from this country (UHB). (This seems improbable.) Another anecdote is that Michael had hogsheads in which he cured hams and the brown sugar was more than a foot deep in the bottom (UHB). Charles D. Hargadon stated that Michael went to New York for a meat packing job but, when he arrived, he found that the job had been filled. Through a friend Michael learned of a job in Louisville (Charles said at Fischer Packing Co.), so he came here and in ten years he was running the company. (Again, a review of Michael's positions as shown in Appendix E casts doubt that he was "running the company" in ten years.) Another story was that everyone who came to Louisville who needed a job went to Harrigan's (Hargadon's) Packing House (UHB). (Of course, it was not named Hargadon's Packing House, but it may be true that anyone who was willing to work at a nasty job possibly could get one through Michael, at least until the new arrival could find something better. City directories show that Michael's sons and other relatives all worked at the packing house at one time or another.) Another story was that the Hargadon boys did not take an interest in the packing house (UHB). (This appears to be true.) Lastly, it is said that Michael Hargadon had an offer to run the Southern Star packing house in Chicago but he turned down the job because he did not want to move there (UHB). Michael and Ann Hargadon had sixteen children, according to his Evening Post obituary, but only six are known to have lived to adulthood. Ursula Hargadon Beatty has told that it was said about Ann that "whenever she would name one Joseph, St. Joseph would take him." Perhaps some of the unidentified Hargadons mentioned previously were their children who died in their teens or early adulthood. Between 1848 and 1851 their children were baptized at St. Louis Church (now, Cathedral of the Assumption).

In 1857 and after, their children were baptized at St. John Church. It is not known where any children born in the intervening period, including Thomas J. Hargadon, were baptized.

Even though in about 1874 Michael Hargadon and his family moved from the east end of the city (Baxter near Payne in the Irish Hill area) to the west end (Broadway near 13th), they continued to attend St. John Church. The reason is explained by an incident that occurred on Bloody Monday Monday, August 6, 1855, and the following few days. This was an event in Louisville history when the tension between native-born Americans belonging to the "Know Nothing" party and immigrants resulted in riots and burning of homes and other buildings. The outcome was the death of at least 20 persons, mostly Irish and German Catholics. (see Appendix F).

St. John Church was founded in 1855. Fr. Lawrence Bax A photograph of Fr. Bax is shown on page 63, *The Faithful Image*, by Clyde F. Crews, 1986.} was the pastor for many years. There is also another story about Michael and Bloody Monday (UHB). Supposedly, he was warned on that day that someone was laying in wait to kill him at a certain bridge that he crossed. Nevertheless he walked home as usual. When he arrived at the bridge he called the potential assailant by name to come out if he were going to kill him. He was not attacked. (It is unclear whether this is a separate Bloody Monday incident, a sanitized version of the

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incident of Appendix F suitable for the distaff members of the family to hear, or just fictitious.)

Michael and Ann Hargadon had a live-in maid by the name of Annie Doran, who came from Ireland. Annie died in Chicago where she was visiting Michael and Ann's daughter, Agnes Hargadon McLaughlin. Michael was well respected, and he was often referred to as "that grand old man" (UHB). Reputedly, he was relatively wealthy and was generous to the poor (UHB). In fact, it was told that he gave away much or most of what he had because he felt that it would be a curse to his family (JEH & UHB). Supposedly, Michael's sons liked to gamble and have a good time, and Michael believed that they would come to a bad end if they were well off financially (JEH). Among his donations were reputed to have been the baptismal font at St. John Church and the land for St. Brigid Church in Louisville (UHB). However, a review of the history of St. Brigid raises doubt about that story. The parish was founded in 1873 and moved to its present site in 1890, and Michael was not the donor of the land at either site as far as is known.

Perhaps he was a generous donor to the parish. Supposedly, he would build homes for people and hold no mortgage, saying, "Your word is your bond." He probably lost much of his wealth this way (UHB). Also, among his charities, he was supposedly responsible for paying the seminary tuition for at least one young man (Fr. John T. Hill) who had no means to attend otherwise (CDH).

Another anecdote (with differing versions) about Michael and his charities is that he owned a group of five houses in the Irish Hill area that he gave outright to the occupants because he did not trust his family with his wealth. The recipients, however, also expected him to pay the taxes after they were given title (JEH)! Another version of this story states that the houses were on Billy Goat Hill (Payne Street east of Interstate 64) and that Michael let the occupants live in them at no cost, except they were responsible for paying the taxes, which they did. After about fifteen years they took ownership of the houses by adverse possession (WCD). A third version is that, when Cooper died, in his will he left Michael Hargadon an entire block of houses on Payne Street. Since Cooper had not told Hargadon about the houses, Michael would not accept them. They stood abandoned for some time until the city took them over (UHB). Review of land transfers shows that Michael and Ann sold four contiguous tracts located on the south side of Hull Street west of the intersection of Hull and Cooper on June 3, 1869. Hull is one block north of Payne. These were sold to James Mann (possibly related to John J. Mann, a brother-in-law); William Foster (a brother-in-law); Bernard Fallon (Ann's father); and Margaret Callan (unknown). If this is the incident referred to in the anecdotes then the first version may fit the best, but how Michael came into possession is not known (the deed does not show the source), and the new owners appear to be largely family members.

Michael became a United States citizen in Jefferson Circuit Court on September 30, 1897, (see Appendix D), four months before his death, and two weeks shy of fifty years after he filed his intent. This seems strange, at least by today's

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standards, since his obituary in The Louisville Times says that he was once prominent in local politics and for many years was a Democratic leader in his ward. There was a naturalization of a "Michael Harhardon" in Louisville Police Court during the period January<sup>a</sup>April 1870. The record book for this period has been lost and therefore cannot be checked; however, the name looks very much like a misspelling of Hargadon. Is it possible that he went through the process a second time because of lost records?

Regarding this compilation Ursula Hargadon Beatty has said that Michael Hargadon himself had his family history researched at a cost of \$300, a considerable expense at that time. She said that all the information was lost in a fire. Ursula Hargadon Beatty has stated that Michael bet \$5000 (the amount seems unrealistic) on a two-horse race - Ten Broeck vs. Mollie Malone - and lost. Apparently, the event referred to was a match race between Ten Broeck and Mollie McCarthy, not Malone, that took place on July 4, 1878, at the Louisville Jockey Club (Churchill Downs). This was the first match race to take place at Churchill Downs. Ten Broeck was the "Pride of Kentucky". As a three year old in 1875 he had raced in the first Kentucky Derby and had come in fifth. He improved as a four year old and set two time records; as a five year old he added two more. Mollie McCarthy was the "California Queen". She was a mare that had no losses in thirteen starts. A two-horse match race was arranged at the Louisville Jockey Club, and people came from all around the country to see this race. The hotels and boarding houses of the city were full. The purse for the race was \$10,000 - \$5,000 put up by each of the owners. At that time few purses were larger than \$1,000. The winner was to be the horse that won two out of three four-mile heats, unless one of the horses "distanced the other on a heat, in which case that horse would be declared the winner. Distancing meant that one horse outran the other by more than 120 yards. Though Mollie led for the first two miles of the initial heat, the Kentucky horse pulled ahead and left the mare far behind. Ten Broeck won by "distancing" the California horse, and essentially walked across the finish line. Basically, this was a race between a Kentucky horse and a California mare that were considered to be the best in the country at that time. Perhaps Michael bet on Mollie because she represented Irish pride to him more so than California.

Michael died of pneumonia on January 28, 1898. He had been traveling to Springfield, KY, and interrupted his trip and returned home when he became ill. He had left on the trip, even though not feeling well, because the sisters there had complained of meat spoilage (UHB). Apparently, he turned around and returned home when his condition became worse. Very likely the sisters involved were those at the Dominican Motherhouse at St. Catherine, KY, outside Springfield. The story is also told that, even though he was very ill, he crawled upstairs on his hands and knees to see "the Captain", as he called him, his newborn grandson, Vincent J. Hargadon (UHB).

Michael died intestate, but on January 20, 1898, on his deathbed, he transferred his home to his son, Frank P. Hargadon, with the stipulation that Frank would pay all Michael's debts and take care of his mother, Ann Fallon Hargadon, during

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her lifetime. On February 2, 1898, Frank's brothers, sister, and their spouses, gave him a quit-claim deed for the property.

### John J. Hargadon

As stated previously, the eldest known child of Michael and Ann Hargadon was John. He was born in Louisville on April 22, 1848, and died in August, 1904. Nothing is known of his early education, but his father sent him to Notre Dame for the 1863-64 This was the second year that anyone from Louisville attended The University of Notre Dame in northern Indiana. At that time one could board as an elementary school student (called minims) or high school student, as well as attend college. Supposedly, John did not like it there and so acquired a horse and came riding home (UHB). It is not known how long he stayed at Notre Dame before he left.

It has been reported that John apparently never "settled down", in the sense of developing a successful career (UHB & MHS). John and Mary Ann Flynn obtained a marriage license in November 1880, but the date of marriage is not given. The listings in the Louisville city directories for John and a Mrs. Mary Hargadon, presumed to be his wife, are shown in Appendix G. Review of these listings shows that he apparently changed jobs even more frequently than his brothers. John is listed as a laborer, meat inspector, packer, clerk, sawyer, curer, and butcher, but is more frequently listed as a butcher in later years. Mary Hargadon is listed separately six times as a weaver (1883, '84, '85, '94, '97, & 1900); only in 1894 is she shown at the same address as John, and then she is shown as a boarder. In three of the six years she is listed, but he is not. It is noted that a "J. Hargadon" was shown as a delegate to the Democratic County Convention with Thomas J. Hargadon in Murray County, MN, on October 9, 1884, but he was never mentioned there again (Appendix H). Perhaps John tried to see if he could make a go of it in Minnesota. Either John and Mary were separated at various periods (though no family member has ever reported this) or the Mrs. Mary Hargadon included in Appendix G is not John's wife; in the latter case it is not clear who she is.

John's wife, Mary Ann Flynn, was supposedly an aunt to the people who owned K. Brown Jewelers (UHB). Though she (or another Mrs. Mary Hargadon) is listed as a weaver in the Louisville City directories, Ursula remembers that she was a nurse and worked at Norton Nursing Home. Perhaps, that was later employment, maybe to support herself after John died in 1904. She lived almost twenty eight years after his death. Ursula remembers that she prayed the rosary a lot. Ursula has told stories about Mary's getting word of John's death while she was visiting at Frank and Maggie Hargadon's farm in Indiana. Since John died two years before Ursula was born, and three years before Frank and Maggie Hargadon moved to the Indiana farm, this "recollection" must be based on some story Ursula remembers hearing.

John and Mary Hargadon had at least four children who can be identified from cemetery records. Thomas is shown in Appendix G working as a paster in 1900. Mary Hargadon Shively has said that John's son, Joseph, intended to be a jockey.

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He worked for, or was sponsored by, a horse owner in Lexington whose last name began with the letter "B". The owner gave all his horses names that began with the letter "B". Joseph was prevented from becoming a jockey when he got too heavy. John and Mary's children all died as infants or young adults, and they have no descendants.

#### Thomas J. Hargadon

Thomas was the second oldest of Michael and Ann's children who are known to have lived beyond childhood. He was born in February, 1855, according to the 1900 Census, and died from an accident on June 4, 1915.

Even though he has no descendants to pass on stories about him, there is more information available about Thomas than about his brothers and sister. In large part this is due to family history recorded by M. J. Ahern, a nephew of Thomas' wife, Mary C. "Aba" Ahern. Ahern researched and recorded details about day-to-day life for the period when Thomas resided in Minnesota (see Appendix H). Members of the Ahern family have kindly shared this information and some photographs. See Appendix I for photographs of Thomas and his wife.

Thomas Hargadon apparently was called "T. J." by the Ahern family, "Tom" by the Hargadons (MHS and UHB), and "Grizzly Tom" by his fellow firemen (see Appendix J). He owned land in southwestern Minnesota in Lime Lake Township of Murray Co., near Avoca (between Avoca and Slayton, the county seat). Also, he may have bought some land from or with T. J. O'Leary, his wife's brother-in-law. How he came to be in Minnesota is not known, but some supposition is possible. Nininger Township in Dakota Co. and Avoca in Murray Co. were advertized in both Ireland and the East as "Irish Colonies". Nininger Twp. was publicized by Ignatius Donnelly who sold land and was active politically. Murray Co. was originally visualized as an all-Irish county - only Irish need apply. Avoca was founded about 1880. Archbishop Ireland was influential in getting many Irish to Avoca and neighboring areas. (The Irish proved not to be especially good at farming, and today this area is farmed, perhaps entirely, by the descendants of Swedes and Germans.) It is easy to imagine that Michael Hargadon had a hand in the purchase of the land near Avoca to participate in the development of an all-Irish community. Some (UHB and MHS) think that Michael Hargadon purchased the farm for Thomas. There is a story of Michael's purchasing a farm and sending his sons to develop it. When he went to check on them he found that they had been having a good time and nothing had been accomplished (JEH). If this story is true, it is

possible that the farm was near Avoca and was the same one owned by Thomas. Maybe Thomas later bought the land from his father. The Aherns eventually settled in Nininger Twp. in Dakota Co., for which Hastings is the county seat. Within both the Ahern and the Hargadon (UHB) families Thomas was very well liked, except by his mother-in-law. He was particularly held in high regard by the men of the Ahern family. In the area around Avoca he was quite well known, popular, politically involved, and on the fringes of a good many of the wheelings and dealings of that time, along with several of the men of his wife's family.

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The following is what Matthew J. Ahern wrote about Thomas in his history of the Ahern family:

Now in this town of Avoca there was another Irishman named Thomas Hargadon. He was originally from Louisville, KY., and as far as I could find out he was a part time farmer and ran a livery stable. He was also an active Democrat, but he was also a great baseball player, was Captain of the team, the Avoca Giants, and was their pitcher. He was very popular in the area, and my Aunt Mary and he became acquainted. In 1883 they went back to Hastings and were married in the Guardian Angels Church there. They returned to Avoca to live. He was one of the nicest men I ever knew but that old grandmother of mine never liked him and I think that eventually half messed up their marriage. In 1887 they sold out their possessions in Avoca and came back to Hastings. From there they went back to Louisville where he was on the fire department until his death which must have been about 1915. He cranked a truck that was in gear and it crushed him against a wall killing him instantly [note: details not accurate]. Fully half of their married life they spent apart, he in Louisville as Captain in the fire department, and she at home in Nininger taking care of her mother and brothers. They had no children.

A member of the Ahern family has stated that Aba, Tom's wife, was somewhat of an enigma in their family and was probably pretty much under her mother's thumb. They believe that she lived away from Tom more than with him from about 1900 on, though she did live in Louisville with him for some time. Members of the Hargadon family (MHS and UHB) have the impression that Aba did not like Louisville and refused to live here; however, they would have been quite young at the time, and probably not really knowledgeable about the reasons for Tom and Aba's living arrangement. After Tom's death Aba received a small monthly check from Louisville, probably a widow's pension from the fire department. Ursula Hargadon Beatty has said that Tom was very devout and was making the "Nine First Fridays" devotion. She said that he completed his ninth Friday on the morning of his death.

Thomas died at the No. 12 Engine Co., located at 20th and Madison, on June 4, 1915, (see Appendix J). A substitute fireman accidentally started a car parked in the engine house yard. The auto ran through the open rear doors, struck Thomas, who was reading a newspaper, and threw him twelve feet, then struck him again, fracturing his skull and crushing his right arm. A fireman who was sitting next to him tried to pull him through a side door. The story is told (UHB) that Thomas was reared back in a chair with his heels hooked in the rungs, so he could not get out of the way fast enough. A grisly account of his death was also recorded in a diary kept by Pat Sheehan, a member of the Louisville Fire Department (Appendix K).

Thomas' obituary summarizes his employment history in Louisville, but not in Avoca. The obituary states that he owned a farm in Hastings, MN, (which apparently was not correct) and was to be buried there. There must have been a change in plans because he is buried at St. Louis Cemetery. The references to

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Thomas in the Louisville city directories are shown in Appendix L.

### Edward B. Hargadon

Edward was the third oldest of Michael and Ann's children who are known to have lived beyond childhood. He was born June 11, 1857, and died in February, 1930. Records at St. Xavier High School show that Edward attended St. Xavier Institute, as it was then called, during the 1873-74 term.

Edward's first wife, Anna Johnson, was English. Their marriage was described as a "real love match" (UHB). They had two sons. Anna has been depicted as a person who spent her time in the fall making clothes for her two sons to wear in the spring (UHB). Edward was devastated when she passed away (UHB).

Edward's second wife, Mary E. Cosgrove, was in the millinery business with Agnes V. Hargadon for a short time (1890-91) according to the Louisville city directories. (See Appendix M for listings for Edward and Mary Cosgrove Hargadon, and family.) From the same source it appears that the Cosgrove family lived immediately across the street (#812) from the Hargadons (#811) on Thirteenth St. Mary and Edward had at least five children. A daughter, Mary, lived to about twelve years of age, but none of the others lived past infancy. Mary was blind in her later years and lived in Wisconsin with her stepson William B. Hargadon and his family, from about 1930 until 1935 or 1936. When they were no longer able to care for her she was placed in a Catholic home near Chicago. Eventually, Edward moved from Louisville to Chicago where he was employed at Marshall Fields Department Store. Reportedly (UHB), he was a friend of the bishop in Chicago.

### Frank P. Hargadon

The fourth of Michael and Ann's children who survived to adulthood was Frank Patrick. He was born March 8, 1860, and died February 8, 1944. Nothing is known about the early education of Frank, but it is known that he attended St. Xavier Institute (now St. Xavier High School) for two years (1875 through 1877) in the days when few attended high school, and even fewer graduated. (St. X's first graduation was in 1873). Like his brothers, he worked at various times in the meat packing industry (see Appendix N). Ursula Hargadon Beatty has said that Michael Hargadon wanted Frank to work at Bax Funeral Home, but he did not want to. Bax Funeral Home was owned by relatives of Father Lawrence Bax, pastor of St. John Church, where the Hargadons were parishioners. He began working for the Railway Mail Service, Post Office Department, in 1887, and retired in 1924 (see Appendix O).

Apparently Frank was injured on the job when the building in which he worked collapsed during a "cyclone" (UHB). This was probably the tornado of March 27, 1890. The story is that he saw light and crawled toward it notwithstanding his injuries and was able to get out of the collapsed building. Two fellow workers were killed. Frank had a "plate" in his head as a result of injuries suffered. Frank married Margaret A. Donohue in 1894. They had six sons and four daughters; one of the sons, a twin, died soon after birth. After their marriage Frank and

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Maggie lived with his parents at their home at 811 South 13th Street, near Madison. In 1898 the home was deeded to him by his parents when his father was dying, as stated previously. Frank's mother continued to live with him in the home; it was a condition of the deed that he care for her. He lived there until he moved his family to a farm in Floyd Co., Indiana, which he purchased in

December, 1907.

According to Frank P. Hargadon, Jr., the reason for his parents' move was Frank Jr.'s health. Frank and Maggie's youngest son, Charles, was the only child born in Indiana. The family attended Holy Trinity Church in New Albany, and Cleo, Bur (Frank, Jr.), Mary, and Harry made their first communions there. Undoubtedly, Vinnie did also,

but a review of church records failed to disclose any note of this. About 1914 the family moved back to Louisville. They lived temporarily on South First Street and attended St. Louis Bertrand Church. Ursula made her first communion there. Probably they lived in a rented house. The family moved to a house at 3202 Virginia Avenue in 1916. They attended Holy Cross Church and the school age children went to Holy Cross School. In 1929 they moved to a house at 659 South 43rd Street, where Frank and Maggie spent their remaining years. They attended Christ the King Church.

Frank had a habit of requiring his children to spell the name of any item that they asked to be passed at the dinner table as a way of reinforcing their education (KEZ). He always kept a bag of nonpareils in his dresser drawer for visiting grandchildren; they were required to knock on the drawer before it was opened. For recreation he liked to fish. On days off he and the children who went with him would rise early, take the trolley to the Haymarket to purchase bait, and then take the interurban to Harrods Creek to fish. Maggie would make the children go along "because it's your Father's only recreation" (UHB).

See Appendix P for photographs of Frank and Margaret Donohue Hargadon.

William J. Hargadon

William Joseph was the fifth oldest of Michael and Ann's children who are known to have lived to adulthood. He was born in Louisville on January 10, 1866, and died on July 13, 1926.

William had more formal education than his siblings; he attended St. Xavier Institute (now St. Xavier High School) for three years, viz., 1875-76, 1876-77, and 1878-79.

According to the Louisville city directories (see Appendix Q), William worked in the meat packing industry in his early years, for Louisville Electric Light Co. (now Louisville Gas and Electric Co.) for a number of years, and for Henry Vogt Machine Co. (still in business); he was also a painter. His later employment is not known.

William married Fannie Kirn, probably about 1890-92. They had nine children:

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seven sons and two daughters. The letter of Appendix B was addressed to Edward D. Hargadon, one of their sons, who lived in Winston-Salem, NC. Another of their sons lost an arm as the result of a fireworks accident (UHB). An anecdote about William is that Margaret Donohue Hargadon, his sister-in-law, said she once saw him dressed as a Chinese prince for a ball at the Galt House Hotel and she thought he was the most handsome man she had ever seen (UHB).

#### Agnes V. Hargadon

Agnes Victoria was the youngest of Michael and Ann's children who are known to have lived beyond childhood; she was the only daughter. She was born in Louisville about December, 1867 and died in Benton Harbor, MI, in 1943. She married Hugh Edward McLaughlin probably about 1890-91. They had two children, a son and a daughter.

Nothing is known of Agnes' education. On October 11, 1884, Michael and Ann Hargadon transferred property located on Chestnut Street near Shelby to Lawrence Bax, presumably Fr. Lawrence Bax, their pastor, to hold in trust for Agnes until she reached her twenty-first birthday. She was sixteen going on seventeen at the time. In 1890 and '91 she owned a millinery business at 14th and Market Streets with Mary E. Cosgrove. As stated above, the Cosgroves lived across 13th Street from the Hargadons, and Mary Cosgrove married Edward B. Hargadon after the death of his first wife.

It is believed that Agnes and Hugh McLaughlin lived most of their lives in Chicago. They may have lived in Benton Harbor, MI, where their daughter lived, during their later years.

According to Ursula Hargadon Beatty, whenever "Aunt Aggie" would come to Louisville from Chicago for a visit her attitude was "let the parties begin". While she was in town there would be something going on almost every day at someone's house, whether that person had originally intended to do any entertaining or not.

See Appendix R for listings in the Louisville city directories for Agnes V. Hargadon McLaughlin.

#### Phelan Hargadon

Phelan's given name is somewhat uncertain, not only because it was not familiar to the Americans who were placing it in various records, but also because correct spelling did not appear to be of great importance at that time. For example, Hargadon, also spelled many different ways in various records, was sometimes spelled two different ways in the same document.

Phelan's name is recorded with the following variations: Phelim; Philip; Phillip; Pheleam; Phalam; Phealam; Phelan; Phelam; Phelon; Phelin; Faland. Phelan and Phelim, at least, are Irish names. Phelan was the spelling selected to be used here but may be subject to further correction.

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As stated previously (page 2), Phelan Hargadon is thought to be the brother of Michael, but since no obituary has been located, this relationship has not been verified. The relationship is based on five elements: 1) Michael had a brother (Appendix B); 2) Phelan is buried with Michael and his family; 3) Phelan was godfather for John Hargadon, Michael's son; 4) John Hargadon and Catherine Fallon, Michael's sister-in-law, were godparents for Phelan's son, Thomas; and 5) Mary Hargadon Vaught had heard a story that an ancestor (she said her grandfather, Thomas) had immigrated with his brother and both had settled in Louisville.

It is unknown when Phelan came to this country, and to Louisville, but he was in Louisville by 1848, because in April of that year he was the godfather for John Hargadon. He married Catherine McIlvaine (also shown as McIllaine and McIlwain) in Louisville in January, 1851. Both had been born in Ireland. Probably Phelan was born in County Sligo like Michael. Phelan was born about 1830 and died in April or May, 1877. He was naturalized in Louisville Police Court during the period February-September 1862 (the record book has been lost).

Apparently, Phelan and Catherine Hargadon attended St. Louis Church (Cathedral of the Assumption) in the earlier years, and St. John Church later, based on records of their marriage and the baptisms of their two known children. See Appendix S for listings in the Louisville city directories for Phelan and Catherine. Phelan is first shown in the city directory for 1861. He is listed as a laborer, except for 1875 when he is listed as a porter for a meat packing company. After his death his widow Catherine is shown as a laundress in 1879 and as a picker in a woolen mill in 1894.

In 1882 the city directory shows that a Patrick Hargadon lived with Catherine and her son, Thomas. Patrick's relationship to Phelan, Catherine and Thomas is unknown. He was not mentioned again.

#### Thomas Hargadon

Thomas was the only child of Phelan and Catherine Hargadon known to have lived to adulthood. He was born February 26, 1862, in Louisville. He died about June, 1899.

Thomas was married to Maria Lorenz, and they had five known children, two sons and three daughters. Only one son and one daughter lived beyond childhood. Listings in the Louisville city directories for Thomas are given in Appendix T. He worked in the meat packing industry and in a foundry.

#### Other Information

As a practical matter biographical information has been included for the original immigrants and their children, only. Certainly, all the available information that might contribute to family history has not been accessed. The Louisville city directories have been reviewed only to 1900. Census records have additional information. A list of articles about family members included in the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times is given in Appendix U, but these have not

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been reviewed. The known descendants of Michael and Phelan, and their relationships, are included in the family charts that follow as Appendix V. The family group sheets are in the following order: Hargadon family member and spouse; children of that couple starting with the oldest; all descendants of the children; the next Hargadon family member and spouse; etc. Appendix W is an alphabetic index of the persons listed in Appendix V.