

A Special Place: Hunter's Bottom, Kentucky

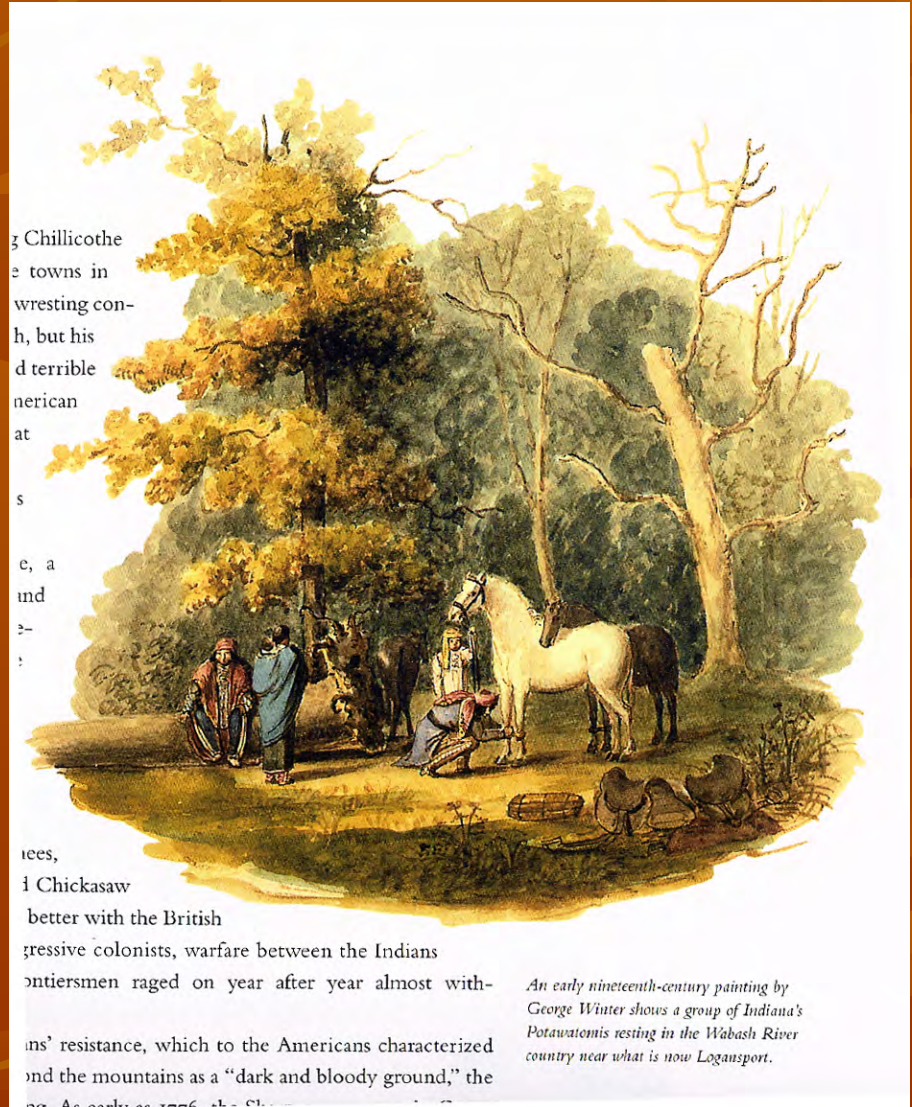
Kentucky Humanities Council Talk

Diane Perrine Coon

Before the White Man Came

Potawattomis from
Tippecanoe came down
the portage trail each
Spring for summer
hunting grounds,
crossing at the shallows
near Madison.

*From 500 Nations by Alvin M.
Joseph Jr., Gramercy Books, 1994*



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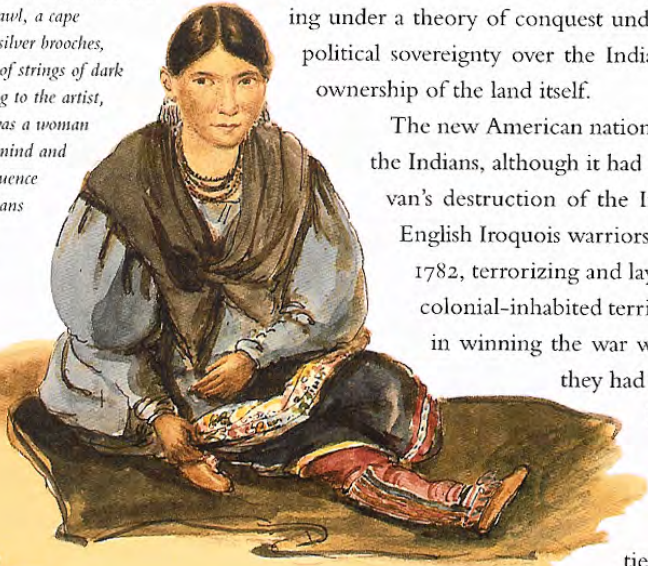
tees,
Chickasaw

better with the British
gressive colonists, warfare between the Indians
ontiersmen raged on year after year almost with-
ns' resistance, which to the Americans characterized
nd the mountains as a "dark and bloody ground," the
ng. As early as 1776, the Chickasaw

An early nineteenth-century painting by George Winter shows a group of Indiana's Potawatomi resting in the Wabash River country near what is now Logansport.

French & Indian Wars

Mas-Sau, a Potawatomi woman who had inherited the rank of chieftain and shows a mixture of Indian and white influences in her dress. She wears earbobs, a blue-and-orange crepe shawl, a cape decorated with silver brooches, and a necklace of strings of dark beads. According to the artist, Winter, she "was a woman of no common mind and ability; her influence among the Indians was very observable."



promised to protect tribal land rights, lands to the United States and Spain v rights of possession of the resident Inc ing under a theory of conquest und political sovereignty over the India ownership of the land itself.

The new American nation the Indians, although it had o van's destruction of the I English Iroquois warriors 1782, terrorizing and lay colonial-inhabited terr in winning the war w they had



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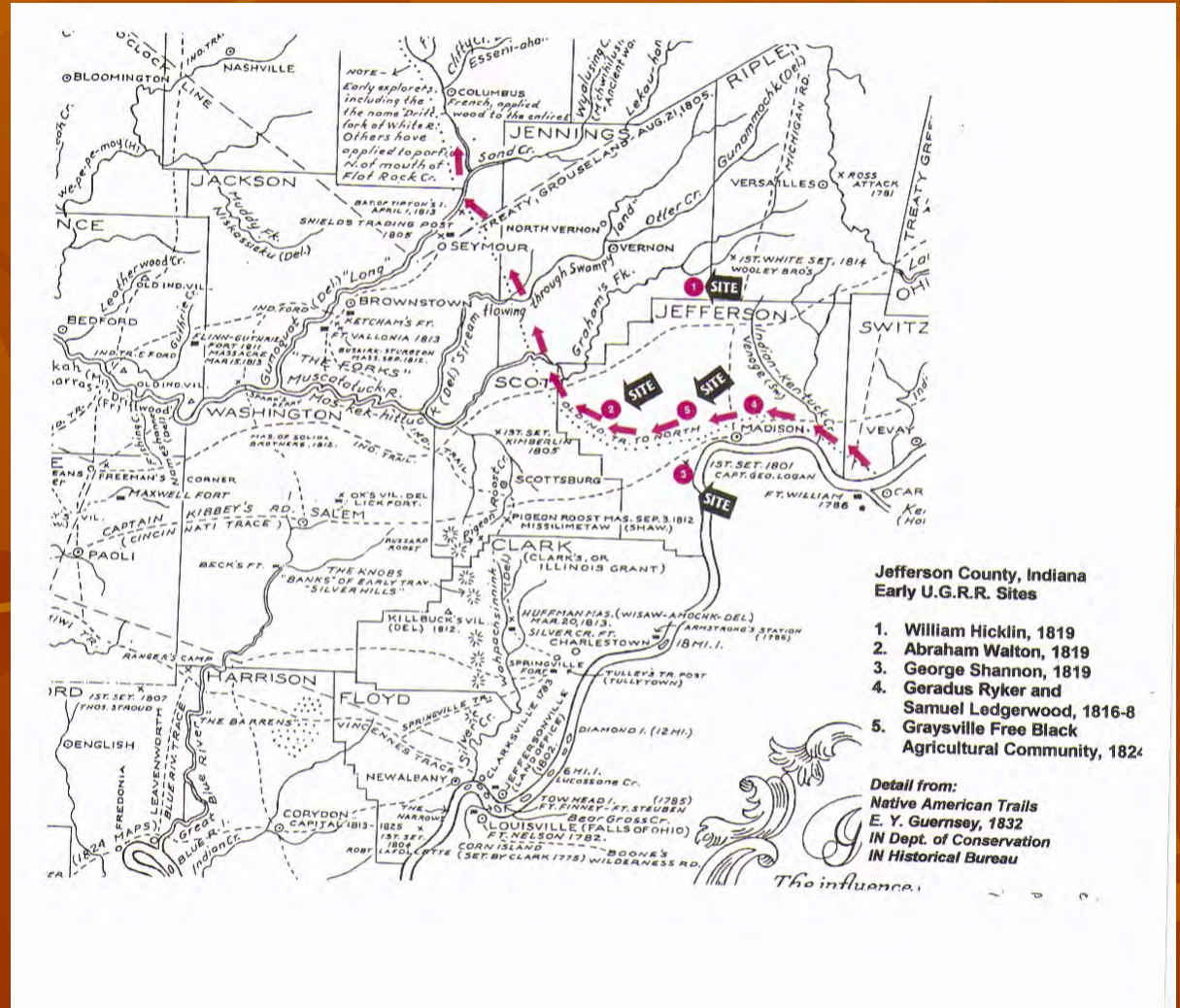
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Potawattomie tribe part of Great Iroquois Nation and trading culture with the French; pushed west by English settlers into Northwest Indiana from Great Lakes area of northern Ohio. (right, 1720 original tribal garb, left c. 1780 showing European influences in dress.)

A Long Portage Trail

A portage trail was one person wide. They were distinctive from war paths that were two or three men wide. An Indian never set foot on a war path unless he meant to go to war.

The Tippecanoe portage trail led from Northwest Indiana on a southeast direction to the area just east of Madison. The tribe went up the Kentucky River during their hunt.



Pottawatomie Camp



Abraham Walton and the Indians

Abraham Walton came from Massachusetts to Indiana in 1818. He was the son of a Baptist minister who preached to the Indians of Vermont, then part of Massachusetts. Settling at Graham, IN, Walton planted corn for the tribe to use on the trail. They slept in his barn and in the first floor of the house. In the fall of 1824 the tribe was slaughtered by white settlers. Twenty-eight Native American men, women, and children are buried on the Walton farm.



The Long Hunters

- Hunter's Bottom is said to have been named for a man named Hunter, a friend and companion of Squire Boone
- Both men are said to have hunted and fished in this area. Squire Boone settled at Painted Stone just north of Shelbyville.
- Joshua Hunter Jr. obtained Fincastle County, Virginia Preemption Warrants for lands along the Ohio River in what is now Hunter's Bottom. That means that he planted corn and erected a rude hut in order to claim settlement for a preemption warrant. The relationship between Joshua Hunter and Squire Boone is not at all clear.
- See 1784 survey to Edward Lohead, assignee of Joseph Hunter

Early Surveys

from a study by Greg Black and Bob Collins, 1990

Virginia Warrants

- 1787 James Breckenridge 2,380 acres Ohio
- 1784 Assnee of Joseph Hunter 1,000 acres Ohio
- 1785 Daniel Feagon 2,000 acres Ohio
- 1784 John May 400 acres Ohio
- 1774 Francis Preston, et al. 200 acres Ohio
- 1784 John Drake 400 acres Ohio

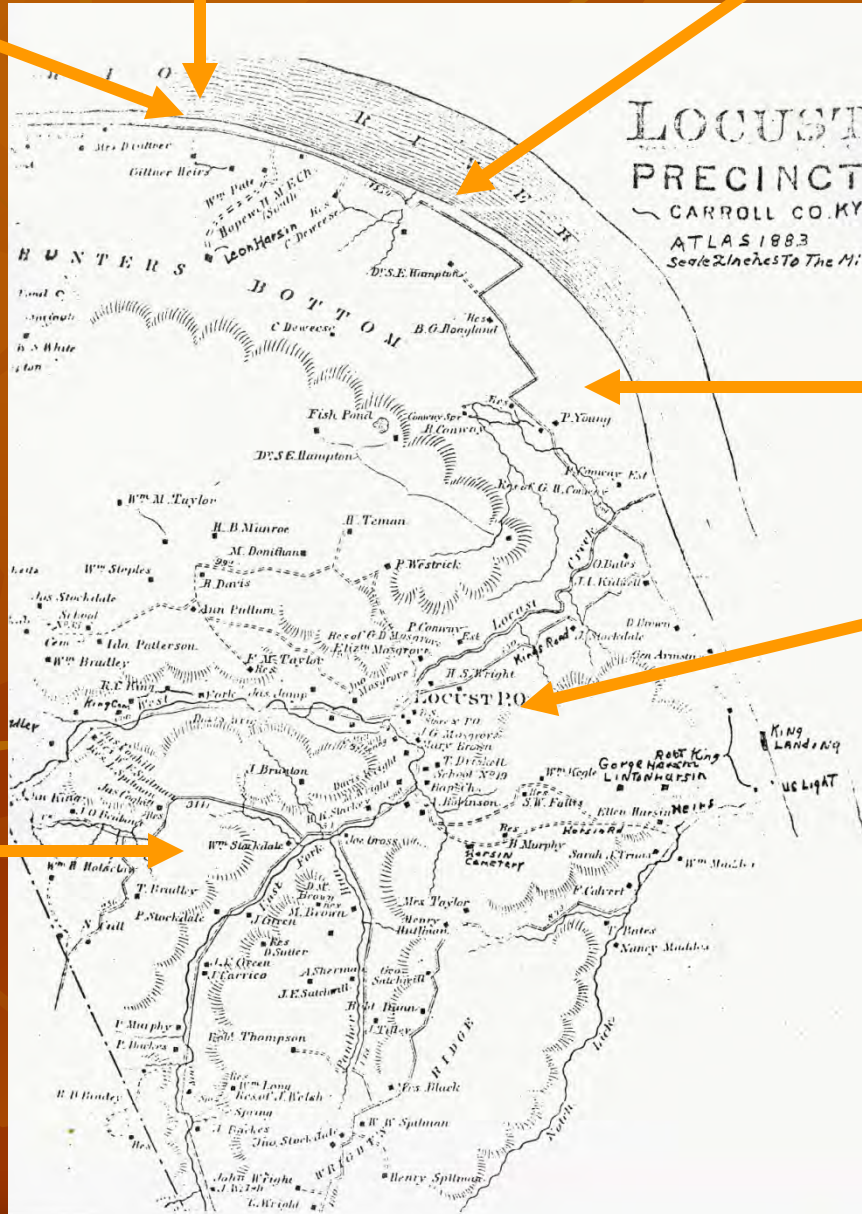
Kentucky Warrants

- 1797 William Kennedy 2,000 acres Ohio
- 1797 Charles Huff 1,000 acres Ohio
- 1797 Cornelius Hoagland 1,000 acres Ohio

Giltners, Detmers

Hoaglands,
Deweese, Hampton,
Horsin, Hopewell
Church and School

Original road
went along Ohio
River banks; the
turnpike in 1899
followed today's
Route 36.



Fearns,
Thiemanns,
Spillman

Conways and
Youngs

Locust Store, Mill,
School, Blacksmith
Wagon Shop,
Baptist Church,
Post Office

Kings, Wrights,
Fallis, Bradley,
Taylors

*Locust
Precinct in
1883*

The Earliest Settlers: Cornelius Hoagland

- Born 1750 Millstone River, Windsor, NJ.
Fourth generation from early Dutch settlers in
New Amsterdam (1657)
- Captain 2nd Light Dragoons, 1776-1783
- May 15, 1777 married Mary Tuttle, daughter
of Capt. Moses Tuttle, important iron monger
supplying cannon balls for Washington's
army.

The 2nd Light Dragoons

Captain Cornelius Hoagland organized the only New Jersey mounted unit at Middlesex Feb-Mar 1777. They were folded into Elisha Shelton's 2nd Light Dragoons, and later were commanded by Benjamin Tallmage.

Saw action at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, supply ambushes throughout New Jersey and Connecticut, reconnaissance and bodyguards for General George Washington, covered retreats, patrolled the perimeter at Valley Forge.



General Washington insisted that the Dragoons cross trained with saber and rifle, thus a mounted infantry.

Mary Tuttle Hoagland

Jacob Ford, iron monger and Colonel of the Eastern Battalion of the New Jersey militia, was Mary Tuttle's uncle through her mother. She met General George Washington and attended dances at the Ford Mansion in Morristown, New Jersey. She met her dashing young captain of the Dragoons in the 1st winter of 1776-1777.



The Ford Mansion, Morristown, In 1900

Jacob Ford's widow offered the Mansion to General George Washington as his headquarters in 1779-1780. Cornelius Hoagland would have had his Dragoons posted as bodyguards and sentinels here and at Jockey Hollow.

Sixteen Years before Kentucky

- March 1781 Cornelius and his brother in law Charles Hoff entered land surveys in Gallatin County, KY on the Ohio River for 1,000 acres each
- Spent next few years bringing the family iron mining business out of financial distress
- Nine of his 11 children born in Middlesex and Morris Counties in NJ
- 1797 Cornelius and his oldest son Moses came to KY and cleared land

Mount Pleasant Iron Mines

Ford and Tuttle Mines

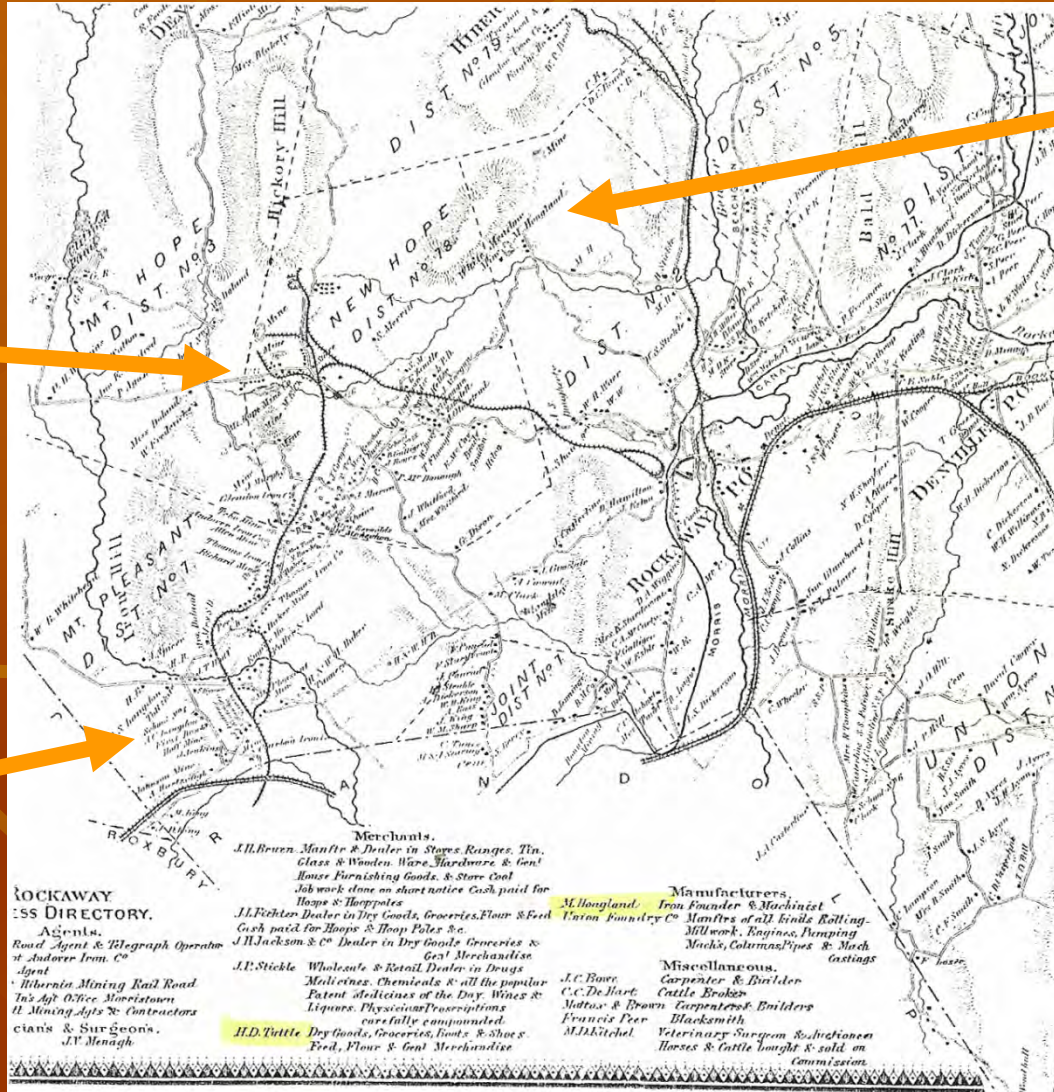
Hoagland Mines

Critical supply for Washington's army of cannon and shot

Moses Tuttle deeply affected by collapse of Continental script in 1779-80

In 1789 Mines were controlled by Hoagland, Hoff and DeCamp his sons in law.

Hoff Mines



Hoaglands to Kentucky

- 1801 brought entire family and his sister Anna to Hunter's Bottom and built a low one-story rambling house. Indian mounds were located on the property. His brother Martin Hoagland settled at Lexington, KY.
- George Rodgers Clark stayed at the Hoagland house.
- 1801 Appointed Major of the 51st Regiment by Governor James Garrard
- February 25, 1805 Appointed Assistant Judge of the Circuit Court
- July 1806 killed by a burning tree limb, died at age 56 leaving Mary to raise 11 children in the wilderness
- Land division of 1806 divided the Hoagland farm into 12 equal parts
- Mary died in February 1836 and is buried at Hunter's Bottom

A Self-Reliant Woman

- Mary Tuttle Hoagland was left a widow with 11 children in 1808. The property was divided among the widow and children with each receiving about 100 acres. Mary was well educated and taught her own and some neighbor children. Her stories about General George Washington and the many officers that came to Morristown became part of the lore and legend of Hunter's Bottom.

A Chatty Letter finds Mary

- In 1824 a letter from her father Moses Tuttle reached Mary Hoagland at Hunter's Bottom.
- Moses had left New Jersey bemoaning the financial disasters that had plagued northern New Jersey's iron business after the Revolutionary War.
- He was currently in eastern Ohio with his son.
- Apparently two of Mary's sons had visited him in New Jersey and he wanted to be remembered to them for all their kindness.

From Joan Conway Hayes

The Hoaglands of Hunter's Bottom

- Moses Hoagland marries Sarah Payne/Paine
- John H. Morris marries Delia Hoagland
- William White marries Jane Hoagland
- Okey Hoagland marries Mary Giltner
- John Conway marries
Emily Hoagland
- Peter Conway marries
Mary Caroline Hoagland Kent



Early Settler: John Conway

Born 1770 Fauquier County Virginia

Married Mary Elizabeth Hopwood in Green Co, TN

To Bardstown by 1796, joined John King, John Dorsey coming north to the Ohio River

To Hunter's Bottom by 1803 – 132 acres on the Canip Creek and Ohio River from Charles Dorsey

First clerk of Corn Creek Baptist Church

Buried Volga Baptist Church Jefferson Co, IN

The Conway Children

- William Conway married Betsey Wallace and moved to Jefferson Co, Indiana
- James Madison Conway married Jane Wood and moved to a farm in Trimble Co.
- John Conway married Emily Hoagland and moved to Jefferson Co, IN
- Peter Conway married Mary Caroline Hoagland widow of Samuel Kent, to upper Hunter's Bottom at Locust Creek
- Thomas Conway married Cornelia Connell and moved to Union Co, KY
- Cordelia Conway never married and died in Hunters Bottom
- Sarah "Sally" Conway married William Wallace and moved to Jefferson Co, IN

Conways at Locust End

**Peter and Mary Hoagland
Kent Conway settled near
the mouth of Locust Creek
on bottom lands. The
house is gone now.**

**Children were: Mary J.
Conway married Uriah
Oldham; George N.
Conway married Jesse
Thompson; Richard
Conway married 1)
Margaret Jane White and
2) Fannie Baker; William
M. Conway, Clinton
Conway, John M. Conway**



**Richard Conway, grandson of pioneer John Conway,
built this homestead near Locust Creek end of
Hunter's Bottom, called the George Conway house.**

The Giltners

- **Bernard Giltner**, (1749-1818) the patriarch, Revolutionary War in PA, comes from Heidelberg, Lehigh County, PA to Gallatin County, KY before 1818; arrived Maysville in 1787 on flatboat. Goes to land he purchased in Bourbon County. He is first to live outside Bryants Station. Bernard moved to Gallatin County . Will proved in Carrollton 13Nov1821. His wife Catharina Margareta Lichtenwallner.
- **Johannes Frantz Giltner**, Bernard's son known as Francis Giltner (1770-1849), accompanies his father. He is married to Anna E. Boyer. They have 13 children. Francis lived in Bourbon County until 1818 when he came to Hunter's Bottom.
- Another son, **Abraham Giltner's** (d. before 1821) family from Heidleburg, Lehigh County PA moved into Bourbon County, KY. He is married to Catharine Leighter (Liter, Lyter) and they have 19 children. Many, many cousins now in Kentucky.

Bernard Giltner's Will of 1821

- Caty Leighter Giltner, widow of Abram Giltner, inherits one-fourth the Bourbon County lands
- Abram Giltner's children inherit lands in Clark county, Indiana in Bernard's will.
- Francis Giltner received additional Bourbon County lands adjoining his own lands.
- John Giltner received \$451. Question whether this is John George Giltner (born 1769) who married Catherine Hutsell or John Michael Giltner (born 1778) who married his cousin Catherine Giltner.
- Molly Giltner Couchman received one-quarter section of Indiana lands plus \$500. This is Marie Magdalena Giltner (born 1780) who married Meziah Couchman.
- Not mentioned in the will: Bernard Giltner (born 1775)

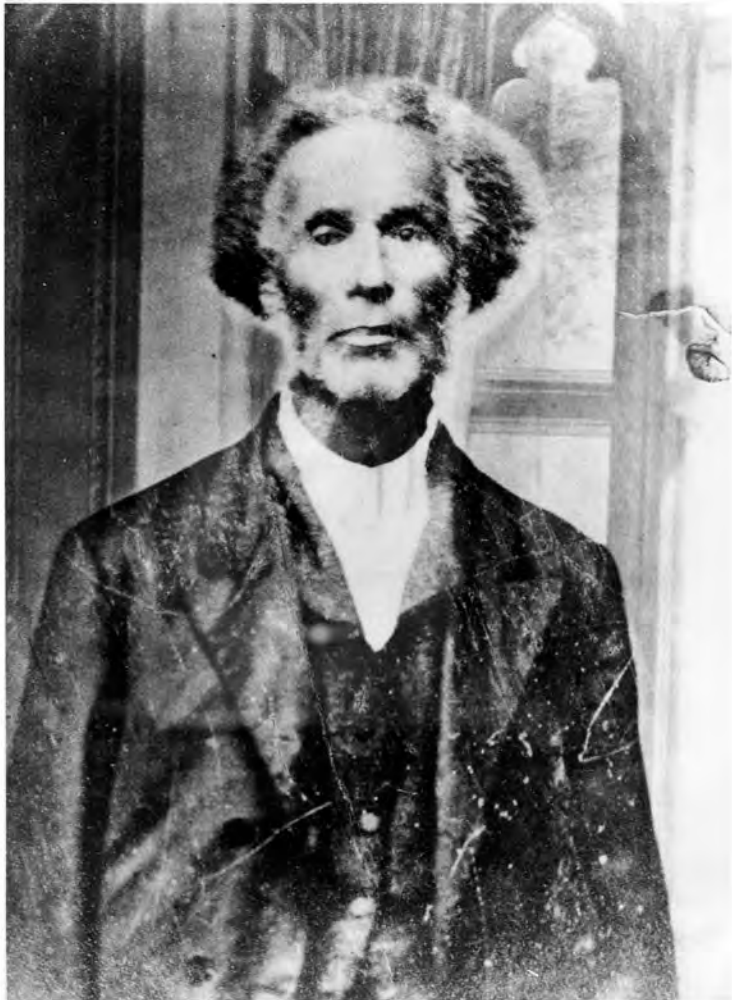
First Giltners at Hunters Bottom

- Bernard's grandsons, Michael (1806-1885) married Mary and David Giltner (1819-1881) married Martha Jesse, and both settled in Hunter's Bottom in the upper section near the Conways, Youngs, Hoaglands and William White.
- Michael Giltner was the ferryman at Prestonville in 1849. His son Francis Giltner, age 28, married to Eleanor was ferryman in 1850 census.
- In the 1850 census David Giltner had two slaves in Hunter's Bottom
- In the 1860 census Michael Giltner had two slaves in Hunter's Bottom

Children of Francis and Elizabeth Boyer Giltner

- Catherine married Peter Troutman of Lexington
- Betsey married John Wallace, son of Caleb Wallace
- Michael married Mary Lyter lived in Hunters Bottom
- Polly married Okey Hoagland, Hunters Bottom
- Annie and Peggie died young
- Sallie married 1) Mr. Kerlin, 2) John Giltner
- Barney died at age 28
- Philip married Nancy Conway
- David married 1) Jane Fearn, 2) Mrs. Eliza Boyer 3) Mrs. Sue Ballard 4) Mrs. Mattie Kinny in Hunters Bottom

Adam Crosswhite



Born Oct 11, 1799 to slave mother and white slave owner named Powers, a half-brother to Miss Ann Crosswhite. Ownership shifted to her prior to her marriage to Ned Stone.

Ned Stone traded Adam for \$200, and in 1819 he was traded to Francis Giltner, a planter in Bourbon County.

Before 1830 Giltner moved his entire family to Hunter's Bottom along the Ohio River.

In August 1843 Adam learned that Giltner was planning to sell part of his family. He sought help from the Madison IN Underground Railroad. Elijah Anderson and several others aided the Crosswhites – Adam, Sarah, Benjamin, Johnson, and three girls – escape to Marshall, a city in south central Michigan.

Kentuckians take action in Michigan

- A coalition of slave owners met in Covington, KY and hired a spy to ferret out runaway slaves in southern Michigan.
- Late fall 1846 the spy who called himself Carpenter went to Marshall and to Cass County, Michigan, and reported back names, locations, and slave owners
- December 1846 Francis Troutman, a young attorney, grandson of a former owner, and nephew to Francis Giltner, went to Calhoun Co, MI, and scouted out the situation.
- January 20, 1847 Troutman reappeared at Marshall with William Franklin Ford, James S. Lee, and David Giltner. Troutman went to the Crosswhite cabin and drew a pistol on several neighbors attempting to enter. He was charged with trespass and housebreaking and paid a \$100 fine.
- Townspeople hid Crosswhite family and got them to Canada.

Reaction back in Kentucky

- Kentuckians furious. Several slave owner meetings held. Moses Hoagland of Hunters Bottom led a meeting of citizens of Carroll and Trimble County at Kings Tavern Feb. 10, 1847, three resolutions demanding passage of federal law giving slave owners redress and those that enticed, harbored or aided runaway slaves be imprisoned and fined
- June 1847 southern Michigan equally irate, newspaper campaign against Kentucky posses operating in a free state whose citizens detested slavery.
- August 1847 a larger Kentucky posse led by Boone County slave owners George W. Brazier and Benjamin Stevens were repulsed by more than 200 armed black and white citizens when they attempted to recapture runaway slaves.

1850 Fugitive Slave Act

- December 1847 Kentucky Legislature sent petitions to U.S. Senate using the Giltner-Crosswhite case as the example why a national law needed to be passed to protect the property rights of southern slave holders.
- May 1848 Senator Andrew P. Butler of South Carolina had 10,000 copies of his report distributed.
- 1850 Fugitive Slave Act passed; mandatory for U.S. Marshals to seize runaway slaves, any representative of the slave owner could identify the runaway, severe fines levied on any aiding and harboring runaways.

And more of the story....

- Francis Troutman went back to Michigan in May 1848 to press charges in federal court. *Giltner vs Gorham et al* was heard by Justice McLane. First trial jury hung. Second jury awarded Giltner \$1,926 damages and court costs, totaling \$4,500.
- Zachariah Chandler leading Detroit manufacturer paid the fine.
- Juryman Philo Dibble, a resident of Marshall that served on the jury, was publicly chastised from the pulpit by his Presbyterian minister.
- Northern reaction to the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act swift. Momentum built through the decade to forge anti-slavery political majorities, and the 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln.
- Crosswhite family returned to Marshall, Michigan, after the Civil War. In 1923 the State of Michigan erected a bronze marker set in a stone boulder near Adam Crosswhite's old cabin. It honors the runaway slave and the people of Marshall that repulsed the Kentucky posse.

Michael and Mary Lyter Giltner

- Francis married Eleanor Connor lived in Hunters Bottom and then Madison, IN
- Mary Elizabeth married Robert Darling
- Henry Lyter married (1) Mattie Young 2) Laura Hopkins
- Gideon Blackburn, died CSA at Bowling Green 1862
- Susan died young
- Barbara Ann married Tandy Pryor
- Sarah Catherine married Jacob Yeager
- Eliza Jane married Joseph Roberts
- Lucy Ellen married Joseph Snowden
- Nannie Alice married Mahlon Small
- Susie Jane married Joseph Donaldson

Colonel Henry Liter Giltner

- Henry L. Giltner the soldier, Captain of 4th Cavalry C.S.A. promoted to full Colonel.
- Most 4th Cavalry Confederates came from Trimble and Carroll and Henry counties.
- Henry married 1) Martha G. Young in Carrollton in 1856 and 2) Laura Belle Hopkins of Shelby County (1879) Laura Belle related to the Bright family
- Henry was merchant at Milton KY in the 1870 census
- Henry moved to Tennessee before 1880.



The Four Sam Fearn's

Extraordinary Entrepreneurs

Samuel Fearn Arrives

- Samuel Fearn I (1766-1828)) married Nancy Scruggs in 1792. Their eldest son George (1793-1869) came with his father to Hunter's Bottom in 1803 and brought the entire family and slaves up from Jacktown in Bourbon County the next year.
- George and his brother Samuel Fearn Sr. purchased 1,000 acres straddling the Carroll-Trimble County line, now Spillman road.
- Samuel Fearn Sr. (1806-1888) built the large grist mill at Milton, a major money maker for the family. His home was the brick just inside the Trimble County line. He married Elizabeth Owen.

Richard Daly

**Slave owned by
Samuel Fearn Sr.**

**Wife and children
owned by Moses
Hoagland.**

**Had his purchase
price “in his pocket.”**

**Took 30 runaway
slaves across the
Ohio in early 1850s.**

**Took his own
children after his
wife died in 1856.**



The Eagle Hollow Crossing



One of the most important crossings of the Underground Railroad during the 1850s.

Managed by Rev. Chapman Harris and his sons and sympathetic neighbors in Eagle Hollow.

All clear signal, Harris beat on an iron bar wedged high in a Sycamore tree near the river's edge. The sound rang across to the Kentucky side, creating the legend a blacksmith ran the Underground Railroad.

Kentucky slave owners placed a spy, Caleb McQuithy up Eagle Hollow, but the oldest Harris boy beat him so bad he never returned.

Fearn Hill

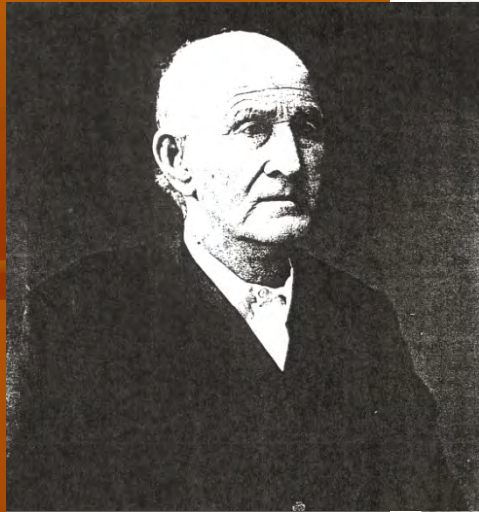
George Fearn (1793-1869) eldest son of Samuel Fearn I and brother of Sam Fearn Sr. built Fearn Hill c.

Never married, said to be fervent Methodist and anti-slavery, put emancipation clause in his will for his slaves. But 13th Amendment prior to his death



Local lore claims George was targeted during the Civil War when Confederates raided his horses. Fearn Hill was left to his nephew George Fearn who moved to Georgia and died there in 1930.

Sam Fearn I and Sam Sr.



Sam Fearn Sr.



Sam Fearn Jr. and Captain S.S. Fearn



Sam Fearn Jr.



Sam Fearn Jr.

- Entrepreneur, joined brother George in timber speculation Southeast of Seymour IN, returned to Hunters Bottom c. 1860;
- managed family Flour Mill at Milton
- trustee of Madison and Bedford Turnpike Company
- trustee the North View Fruit Company
- 1880 with his father and his son Capt. S. S. Fearn, incorporated the Louisville, Madison, and Kentucky River Packet Company.



Sam Fearn Jr. (1831-1910) son of Sam Fearn Sr. and Elizabeth Owen, married Annie Marshall Hitt in 1856, Emma McClaran in 1864, Bettie P. Craig in 1901.

Sam Fearn Jr.'s Family



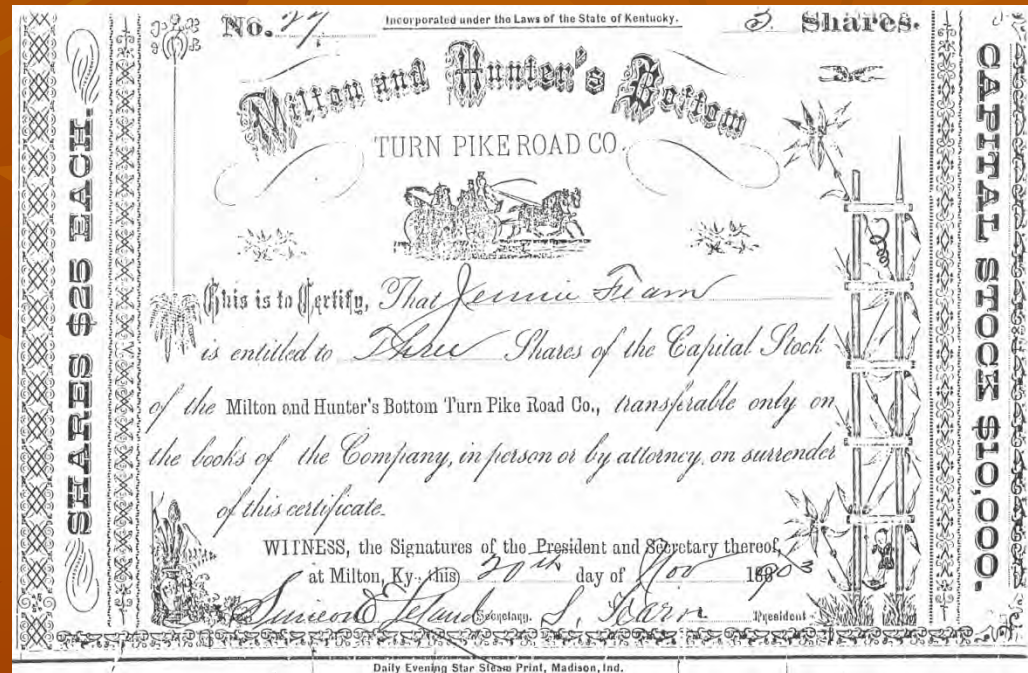
Emma, Sam S., Sam Fearn Jr., Elizabeth Caroline, Annie Hitt Fearn

Fearn Family c. 1875-80



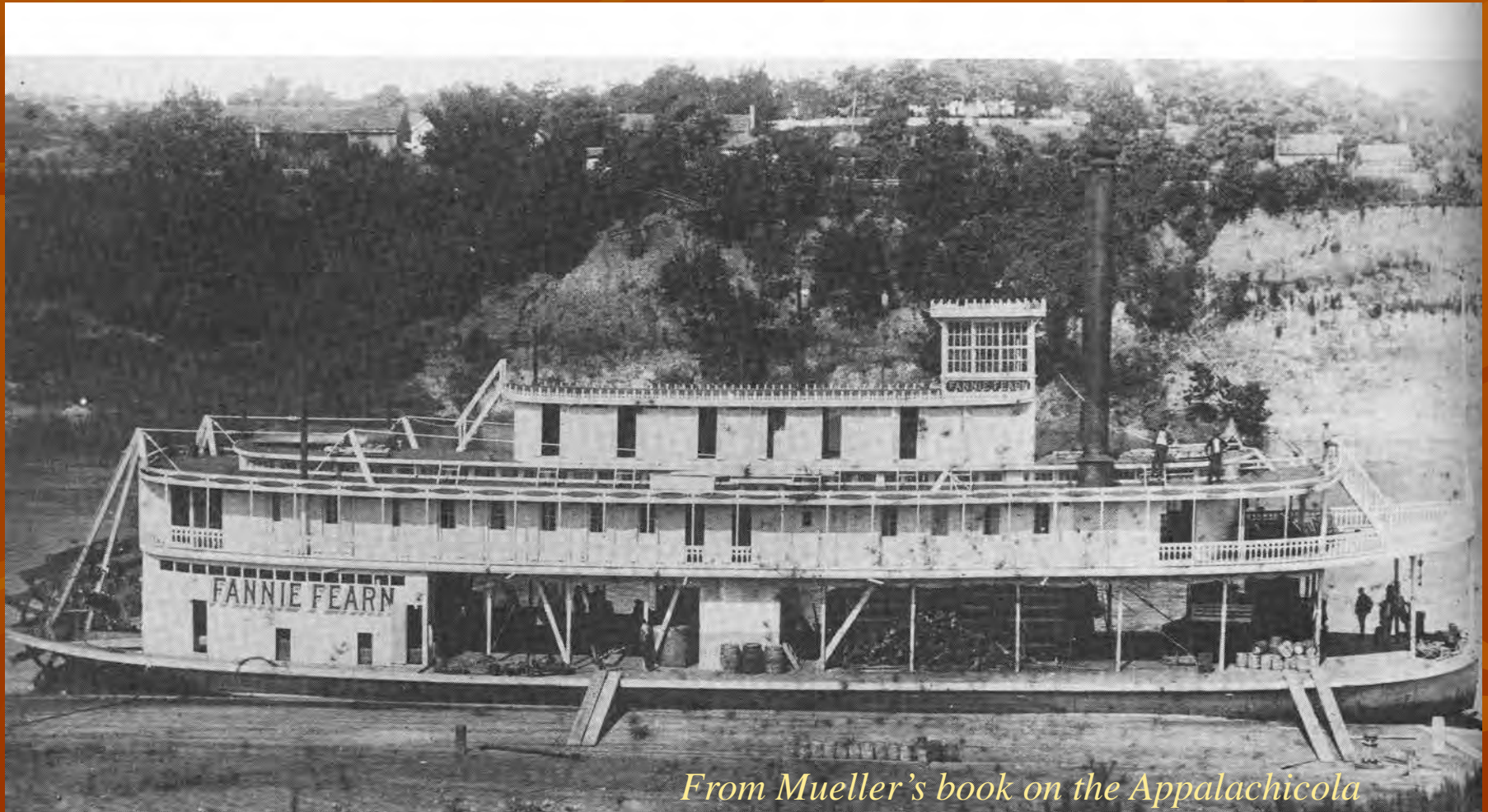
The Hunter's Bottom Turnpike

- Sam Fearn Jr. and Sam Fearn Sr. were trustees of the Hunter's Bottom Turnpike Co, Inc.
- The old road shown in the 1883 D. J. Lake atlas went along the Ohio River bank and was often flooded.
- The toll road apparently followed today's Route 36, and only flooded part of the time.



- There was not much need for a railroad since steamboats and flat boats stopped at many places along Hunter's Bottom.

Fearn's Packet Steamers



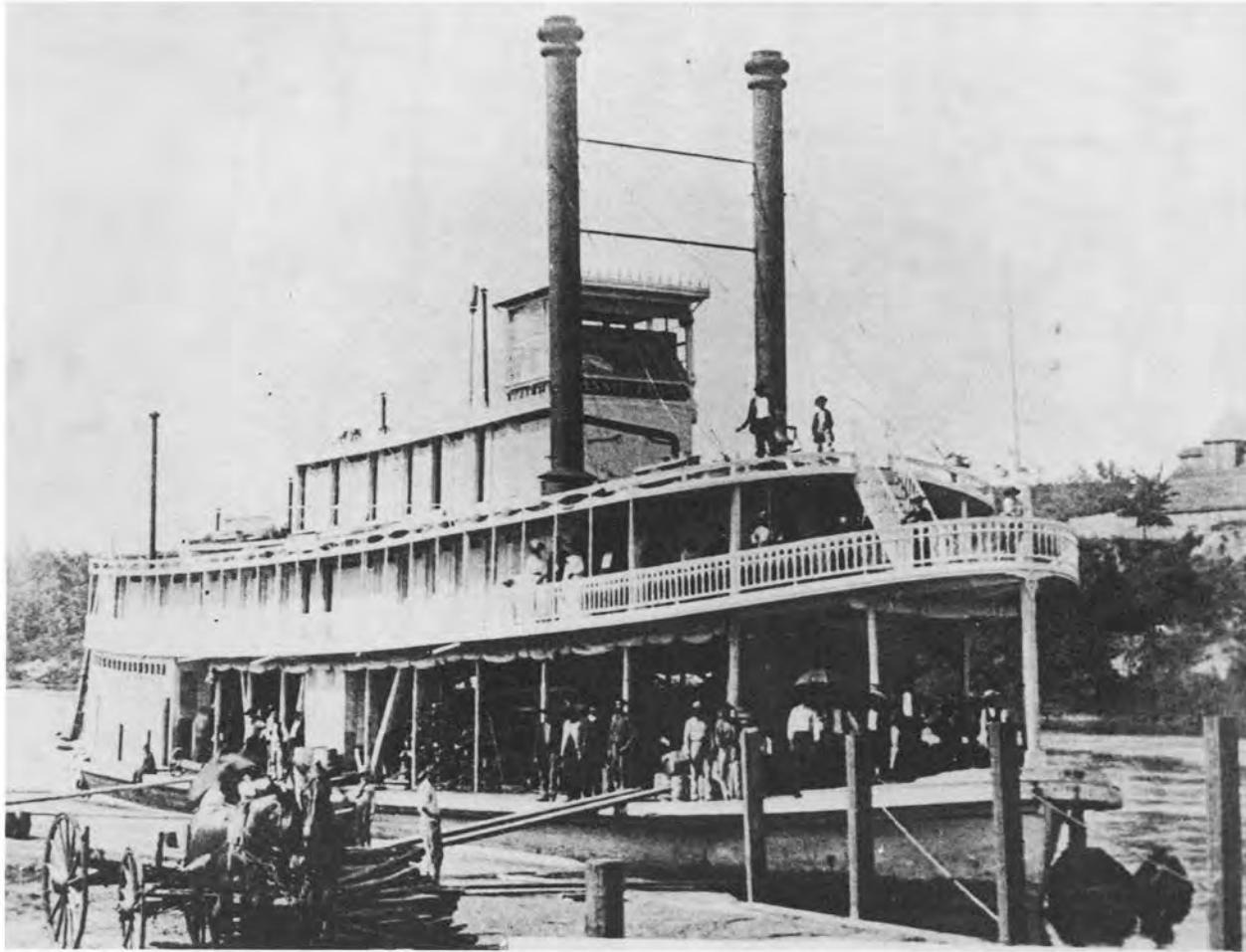
From Mueller's book on the Appalachicola

- **The Maggie Harper's Launch**
- 14Sep1877 - Louisville, Madison and Carrollton Packet Co. Capt Henry Harper and Mr. George Fearn a friendly visit today 15Sep1877. Finishing touches at Marine Ways, Madison, Indiana. **Maggie Harper**, Handsome new packet will be ready in a week
- *Madison Daily Courier* 29Sep1877 –
- Capt. Henry E. Harper named his new boat after his daughter Maggie; Capt. Bob King on the roof, J. Mike Giltner in the office and jolly Chris Bader as chief of the commissariat.

Madison Daily Courier 29Sep1877

- The hull and upper works are by Isaac Thacker & Co. Length 133 feet by 32 feet beam, 4 feet 7 inches depth of hold. Two boilers 24 feet long by 38 inches in diameter, of best quality of steel and bear a test of 276 pounds, allowing her 186 pounds steam pressure. Captain Houghton says he never had a more satisfactory or higher test in all of his experience. Walsh & Halfenburger put up the engines which are 13 ¼ inches cylinder by four feet in stroke. Her cook house has one of Bridgeford & Son's cooking ranges in it, and John Adams furnished the kitchen furniture. The pantry ware was furnished by Mr. Frank J. Prenall of this city and is very complete and handsome. Her cabin contains 26 state-rooms, two of them being double. The mattresses, pillows and bedding, also the furniture are from Dickinson & Co, Louisville Ky and all are of the best manufacture. Messrs J. Hoffstadt & Sons of this city furnished and fitted up the carpets which are of a light color and a fine texture of Brussels. The marble fixtures of the barber shop and wash room by James H. Crozier & Co are of the usual fine quality turned out by that firm. Taking altogether the new steamer is a thing of beauty and grace. ...the Maggie Harper is complete in every respect having steam capstans, swing stages, etc.

The Fearn's Steamboats



The Howard shipyard at Jeffersonville, Indiana built the FANNIE FEARN. Top - Side view of her, lower, - at Columbus.

Another Stately Home

To the east of Fearn Hill, a number of antebellum structures are missing from the landscape.

The three-story Deweese mansion and magnificent gardens and orchards were torn down to make cement.

Okey and Barney Hoagland's homestead went down when a proposal to construct a higher dam led to eminent domain.

Also missing is Dr. S. E. Hampton and the Giltner homes.



The Invincibles at Hunter's Bottom

- Alarms, rumors, and anxiety rampant in the months leading up to the Civil War. A local militia was created at Hunter's Bottom led by Capt. W. J. Hoagland, 1st Lt. William H. Bradley, 2nd Lt. Henry Spillman, 3rd Lt. Jarrett Banks, part of Buckner's Kentucky State Guards. Harvey, George, and Clinton Conway were privates. William Taylor on bass drum, Fred Springer on snare drum and Tom Taylor the good nature fifer.
- They marched up and down on Okey Hoagland's fields along the Ohio River, and most of the people turned out to watch and cheer them on. The young women of Hunter's Bottom sewed a very large home made silk American flag for their militia and Alma Britton presented it to Lt. Henry Spillman. He wrapped it around him and swore that no vandal hand should ever despoil their beautiful flag.
- Within months, Buckner had taken most of the Guards into the Confederacy. Of the Hunter's Bottom Invincibles, eight went to the Federal Army and sixteen to the CSA. Many of the boys from Hunter's Bottom had signed up for Colonel Henry Giltner's Fourth C.S.A. Cavalry units. And so they did not fight under their American flag.

The Longs and the Youngs



Hopewell School



Hopewell School, Hunters Bottom c 1900

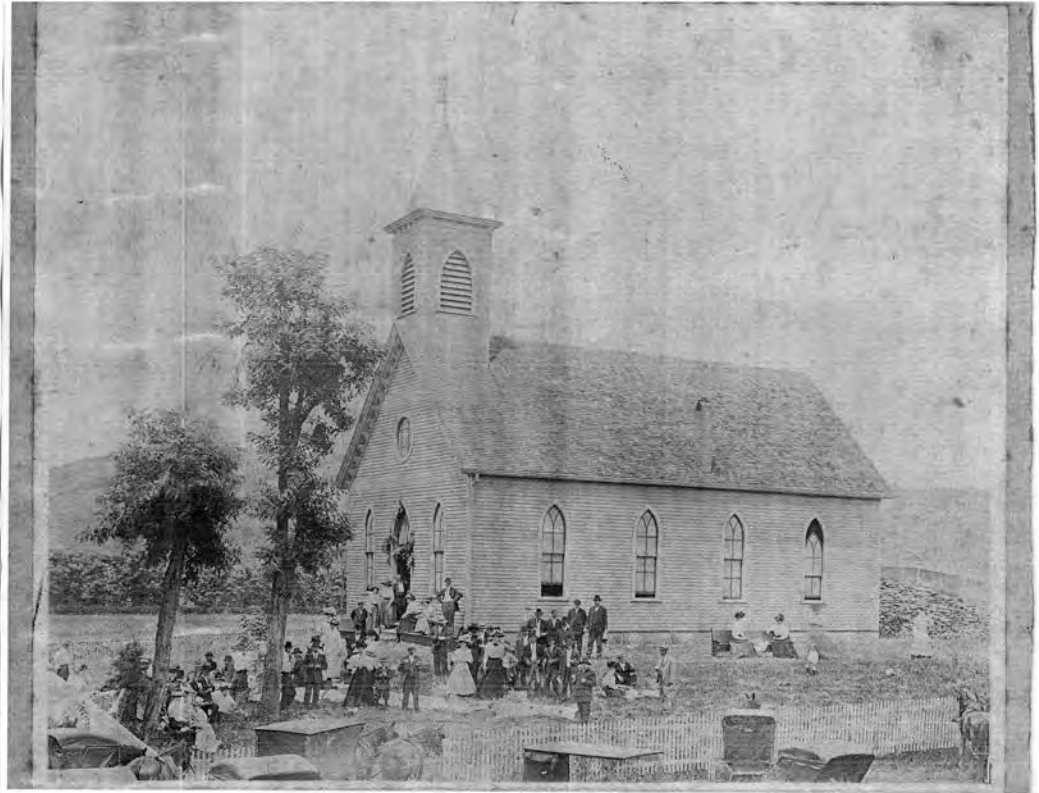
St. Peter Lutheran

Early German Settlers:

**John Obertate, and
Frederich Detmer Family
1848**

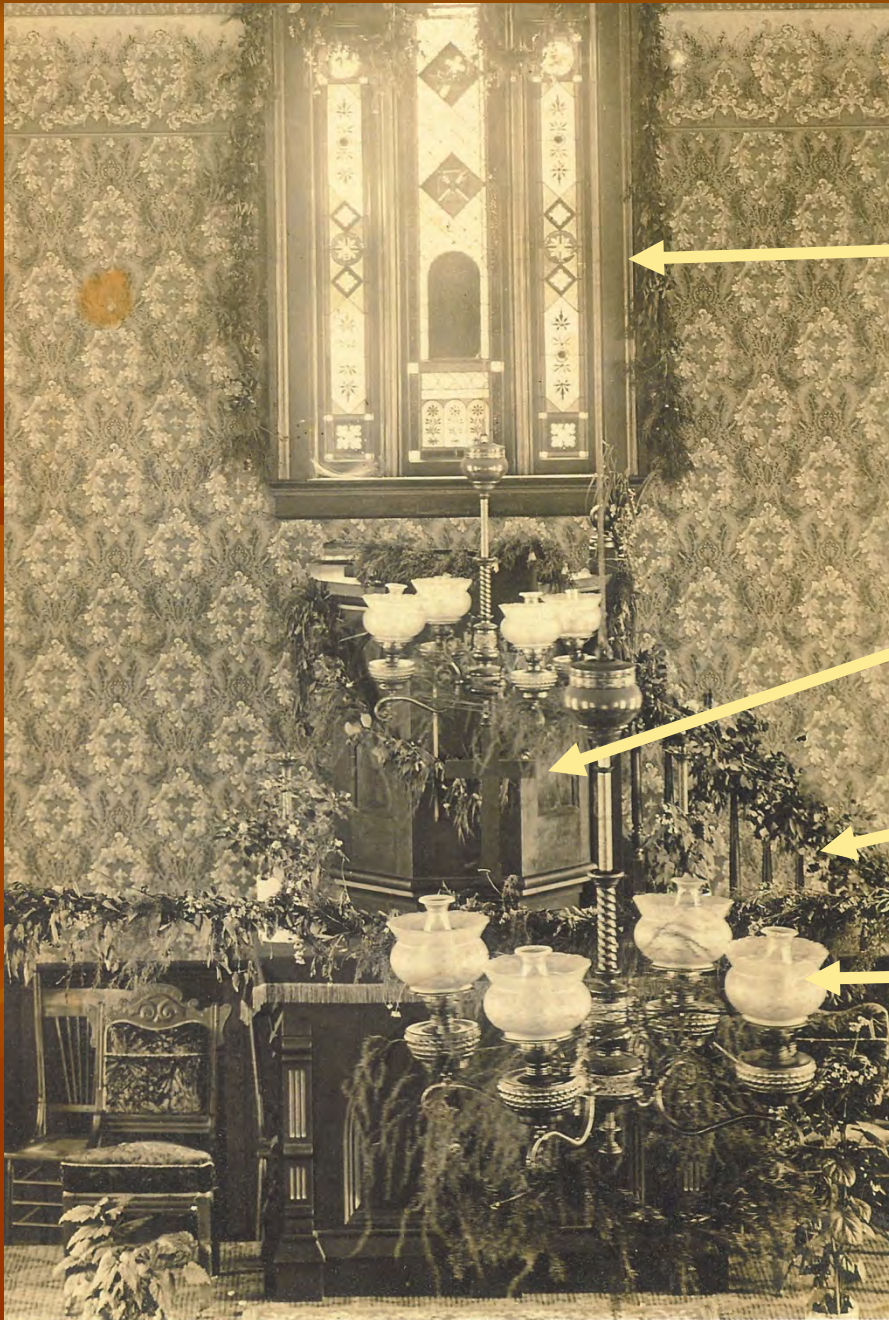
**German Evangelical and
Reform congregation at
Hopewell Methodist until
1895.**

**Building next to Hopewell
School: C. Fred
Thiemann, Frank
Thiemann, Johann
Obertodler, Heinridh
Hotfil, Karl Walkenhorst,
and Frederich Detmer.**



German Evangelical Protestant c. 1900

Original High Altar



Ornate Reredos with
Stained Glass Window
above it (not shown in
photo)

Pulpit

Winding Stairs

Gas Lamps

Down Center
Aisle

Confirmation Palm Sunday 1932



St. Peter Evangelical and Reform Church

Front row (left to right) – Mary Louise Hancock, Pastor c. S. Powell, and Emily Maier

Back row (left to right) – Bernice Schnabel, Albert Buhlig, Pastor Powell's son, Mary Caroline Walkenhorst

June 1946 – 50th Anniversary

Renovations completed after the 1937 flood: Moved the altar forward, cathedral electric lights placed down side aisle replacing the old gas lights; pews painted in traditional German style.

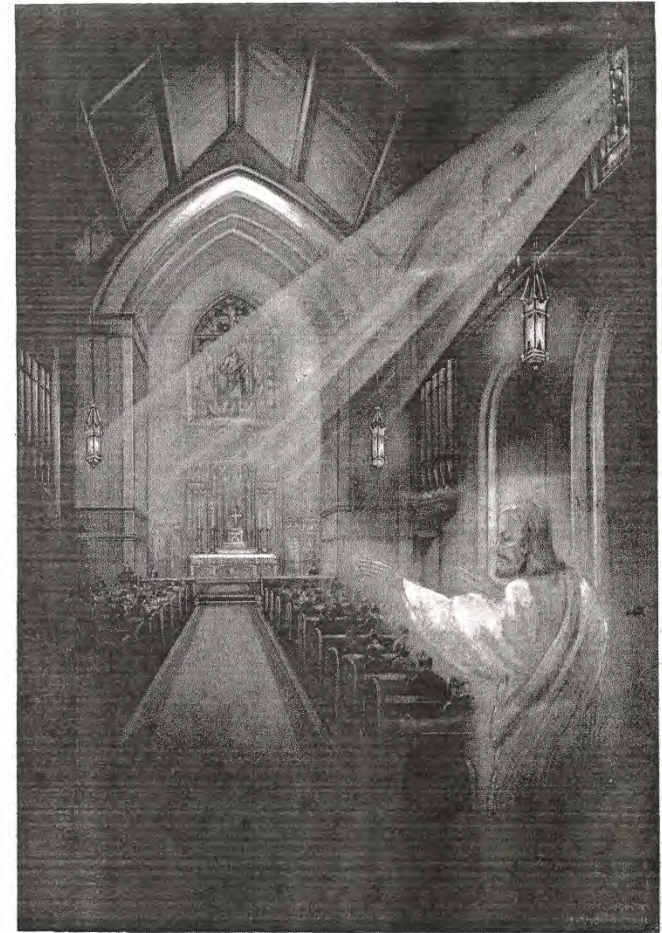
1896 – German Evangelical Protestant Church (Independent)

1928 – new constitution – services in English and women could vote in congregational matters, Evangelical Lutheran

1940 – communion service four times a year, common cup gave way to individual communion service

1943 – Adopted Common Service Book of United Lutheran Church

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
June 28, 1896 — June 30, 1946



*"For where two or three are gathered together
in my name, there am I in the midst of them."*

MATT. 18:20

HUNTERS BOTTOM LUTHERAN CHURCH

FREDERICK D. DAUBENDIS, Pastor



Milton's Distillery

The distillery and the Fearn steam mill at Milton were the major employers in the 19th century.

Milton and the Underground Railroad



Milton's UGRR Operations

- Peter Scott and Milton
- At Milton. Peter Scott, a Free Black listed as a miller in the 1850 census but known to the Madison U.G.R.R. as an engineer with the distillery at Milton, was recruited (probably by George De Baptiste) to organize slaves and Free Blacks in Trimble County. Apparently, the U.G.R.R. network he established worked continuously through the 1850s, with Richard Daily to the East, Freeman Anderson to the West, and unnamed others in Milton and the interior. After De Baptiste fled Madison in 1846, the coordinating leadership fell to Chapman Harris, a Free Black at Eagle Hollow. A man named William Railey replaced Scott when he left the area. And a third man, too dangerous to mention as late as 1875, replaced Railey (also referred to as Risby) as the Kentucky coordinator. To what extent this tight organization of some 12 African-Americans worked with any whites on the Kentucky side is quite problematic. There is substantial family history relating to a house owned by a Christopher Picard of France on the corner of Maple and Route 36 in Milton with a tunnel said to have been used by the U.G.R.R. Another Frenchman named Heitz came into Milton about 1847 as well. Both are listed in the 1850 census.



To the “Burg”

Locust, Kentucky

Orly and Mary Banks



George McIntire, Blacksmith



**Blacksmith in 1884:
George Pitman**

**Also a wagon shop at
Locust Uncle Jimmy
Martin and Bill Taylor**

**The steam grist mill
run by Driskell and
Spillman, and nearby
on the same creek,
Davis Wright ran a
water wheel**

**Early 20th century:
George McIntire's
house on east side and
blacksmith shop on
west side of Locust
Road**

Locust Store

**Built at the Forks by
Hundley, Metzler and Ginn**

**James G. Mosgrove built
addition 30' x 32' and 20'
high with half story above.
Moved store to higher
ground before 1883.**

**John M. and Harvey
Conway added creamery and
ice house plus agricultural
implements 1884-1920**

**Elmer Dunn and Jim Dowd
in 1930s**

**Ralph and Katie Yocum,
then Cookie and Donna
Yocum in the 1950s-1980s.**



**Before 1883, the store was moved by wagons or
sleds from the Forks of Locust to higher
ground at the junction of Locust Road and
Kings Road. The old Mosgrove house was also
brought up from the Forks and sits on the
knoll above the store.**

Up from the Forks



Locust Store and the Mosgrove house sitting on the knoll adjacent to the store were moved to higher ground in the center of Locust by horse-drawn wagons. They were originally located at the Forks and were flooded out far too frequently.

The structures were moved before 1883 because they show in the proper place on the D.J. Lake atlas.

Locust Baptist Church

Deed from S. W. Fallis dated
1866

Described in 1884 as large,
substantial stone structure,
interior nicely plastered and
painted. The pulpit quite a
handsome, model piece of
architecture and never
occupied by any minister
other than Baptist. Regular
preaching on third Saturday
and Sunday each month,
and Sunday school every
Sunday during summer
months if it does not rain.



Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Church



Land at Hunters Bottom 1842
from Henry Wise

Land at Locust Creek 1896
from William Driskell and E. T.
Carlisle, et al.

Moved from Hunter's Bottom
(between Deweese and Giltner)
to Locust in 1895.

The brick structure was built
in 1912.

The windows, lintels, and
massive stone entrance step
from the original frame
church.

Where the School Was...



Description in 1884:
Comparatively new frame building, of commodious dimensions, well supplied with blackboards and tolerably well furnished. The common school (teacher a man) is taught five months, during the fall and winter and three months school (teacher a woman) is taught in the spring and summer. In 1884 Miss Ollie Robinson taught three month school.

Locust School in 1894

From the *Carrollton Democrat* 07Jul1894

School Entertainment written by George Dallas Mosgrove, the teacher

Stage prepared by Elmer Kagle. Music furnished by Louis Breek, cornet, Henry Phillips, bass horn, Bert Metcalf, lead violin, Meck Rosell, second violin, Fred Packham, guitar.

Dallas Taylor played for the marches, executed by 16 girls: Rhoda Pulliam and Anna Thurman the leaders; Annie K. Cribbens, Margie Shoots, Florence Chatham, Bob Robinson and Dallas Taylor a quintette of singers.

“The Cross” a spectacular representation in 12 parts rendered by the school: Margies Shoots, Annie Cribbins, Susie Driskell, Anna Thurman, Rhoda Pullian, Florence Chatham, Mabel Mosgrove carrying flowers while little Lena Pulliam made a speech.

Others taking part: Maude Thurman, Jessie Gray, Mary Cribbins, Mattie King, Jimmie Mosgrove, Oscar Hanlon, Grace Humphrey, Clarence Morrow, Shirley Kendall, Gertie Harsin.

*From Roslyn McLendon's
Carroll Co. Scrapbook, section 2*

Locust School c. 1923

- Miss Gladys Harmon, 14 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Harmon of Locust, won the 5th annual spelling bee of Carroll County by spelling the word “precious” correctly. Second was Chester Carr of the Easterday School. Other schools represented: Prestonville, English, Centerville, Carrollton, Ghent, Four Mile, Eagle, Sanders, Worthville.
- The teacher at Locust was Miss Freda Meier of Milton.

Locust Students in 1930



Front from left, Robet Raker, Dennis Mosgrove, ___ Tilley, J. W. Taylor, Wilbur Thompson, Dick McEndre, Elwyn Stockdale, ____, Fred Tilley, Jimmy Brown, Harold Raker, Henry Hotfil Second row from left, Mildred Ruth Dunn, Hilda Backus, Mary Helen Mosgrove, Pauline Stockdale, Hazel Mullikin, Nellie Brown, Margaret Thompson, Mildred Frances Dunn Josie Spillman, Ruby Harsin, Helen Yager, Nadine Westrick, Gladys Harmon, Mary Louise Hancock, wilma furnish, Lois Taylor, Cleo McDole, teacher Madalin Ball and Juanita Dunlap. *Photo from J. W. Taylor, posted by Roslyn McLendon*

Earl Yocum, Painters Pike



Eastern side of Locust Precinct characterized by ravines and hollows. The Wrights Ridge Road and Painter's Pike form distinct parts of Locust.

Settled by yeomen farmers, few slave owners, fiercely independent, and dependent on tobacco as cash crop. The Depression hit this back country very hard.

Earl Yocum and the Waiting Room



Earl Yocum moved his family in to Locust from Painter's Pike homestead. After the 1937 flood that devastated Prestonville, Yocum put the waiting room for the Prestonville-Carrollton ferry on a wagon and transported it up Wrights Ridge Road and down into Locust and sat it directly across from the Locust School.

Locust School Girder

The only remaining structure from the old Locust School is this iron girder, now forming a bridge across Locust Creek. The girder used to form the top of the 2nd floor gymnasium. A main feature of that gym was a skylight.



What was Needed at Locust in 1884

- Public Hall for dramatic troupes, lecturers, etc.
- More preaching
- Public library
- Less Sunday fishing
- Reliable weather prophet
- Good turnpike to the river
- Harmony in religious circles
- More interest in Sunday School
- Two bridges in vicinity of the store
- Shutters to windows of the Baptist Church
- Millinery store well stocked with pretty girls
- Bell on Baptist Church and an organ

From the Carrollton

Democrat May 10, 1884

Credits

- Joan Conway Hayes
- Cookie and Donna Yocum
- Roslyn McLendon
- Larry Douglas Smith
- Cordie Hoagland and Mary Hoagland Wallace
- Mary Ann Gentry
- Ella Hampton
- *Giltner vs Gorham et al*
- *Detroit Sunday News Tribune* 1894
- John Blassingame
- Frederick Way
- E.Y Guernsey, 1932
- *Journal* KY House of Representatives
- Michigan History, No 53, No. 2:131-43
- Census, Tax, Land records for Gallatin and Carroll and Trimble counties
- *Carrollton Democrat* 1884-1894