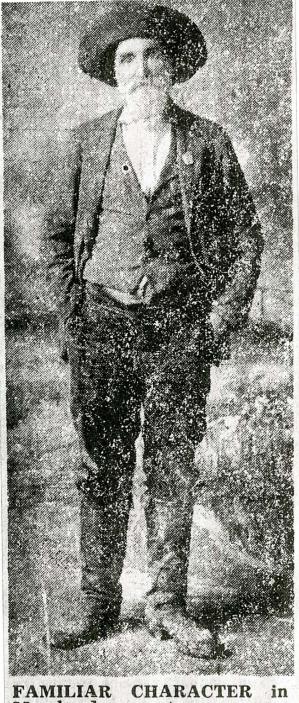


11-26

. From The Collection Ot Dr. Jack D. Eilis 552 W. Sun St. Morehead, KY 40351

HENRY MILTON HUTCHIN SO A)-A UNION CIVIL WAR VETERNAI AND GRAND FATHER OF ALPAN AUD HUTCHINSON



FAMILIAR CHARACTER in Morehead a great many years ago was Rebel Jack Hawkins. He was an 'authority' on community affairs.



LAST SURVIVING veteran from Rowan County of the Civil War was William A. 'Uncle Joe' Jamison who passed away in 1939 at the age of 95. His son, George Jamison, lives on 3rd Street. Mr. Jamison was born in Ireland in 1844, migrated to Canada and to Kentucky in 1904. When he was 85 years old he drove a sulky around a trotting track in Ohio. He fought with the Union Army.

Rowen Ceruty 1863 First of Envolled motities for Alfrey Isaar 1 Consthwart Aar Corollevait WB Alfrey Franken! Cornett WB Alfry Sorved 1 Colver Burges Allrey John 1 Committ Davis Alfry John Sr 1 Christian Robert Alfry Isaas 1 Alfry Verris 1 Candle Darid Alpey Thornfron! Could At 6. Abbott Herry 1 Candle Aber Adlins Green 1. blick varnes Candle Benjanus Amburgy I And 1 Committed World Allen Garrel 1 Ally Corpsus 1 Could Elyale least ladunibus Brown Wow # 1 Brenn Charles PI black Lohn B Brown John & black . Samuel Je of the Rowan Country militia 1863 the Complete Listing will appear in this writers Next Book

Only One Small Skirmish Was Fought In Rowan County During War Between States

Only one battle was fought during the Civil War in Rowan County, and it was of little consequence. On June 16 of 1863, Lt. Col. R. R. Maltly with two battalions of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry overtook Everett's Confederate forces at the Triplet Creek Bridge near Bluestone and defeated them after a short skirmish. During the engagement, Col. De Courcey's 8th Michigan Cavalry Regiment, of about 1,000 strong, came up and engaged the Southerners.

During a break in the fighting, the Confederates were allowed to slip off under the impression that they were "Home Guards". A blunder was made by the Michigan troops and they laid down a hot fire on the 10th Kentucky Cavalry. During this the Confederate force crossed the bridge at Bluestone and burned it behind them. The Michigan troops continued a raking fire on the Kentuckians with cannon Spencer rifles but soon found out their mistake and ceased fire.

Fortunately the aim of the Michigan regiment was not as good as that of the fabled Kentuckian. Not a Kentuckian was hit.

By the time the Michigans had discovered their mistake, Everett's forces were well on their way to West Liberty and safety. A count of the bodies was made after the battle that shows the Confederates had lost by death only one man, while three were wounded. Thirty-eight Confederates were captured, however.

The Civil War, in Rowan County, was an age of guerillas. These bands of men, mostly leaning towards the South, kept the vilin constant terror with their invasions and threatened raids. One of the worst raids came on Nov. 10, 1863 at Morehead. where the guerillas entered the town early in the morning and held sway some time until they were finally driven off but without loss. Again on the 21st of March in 1864 the guerillas entered Morehead and succeeded in destroying the courthouse by fire

Slavery Was Not Too Pioneer Day Problem

There was never much question of slavery in Rowan County. The area simply was not suited to slave labor. Firstly, there were no large estates or plantations, most of the land being owned by small farmers.

Lastly, the climatic conditions were not favorable to slavery as the type of crop grown here was not the kind that required slave labor and also Rowan County was much cooler than the heated areas of lower South. Then again:

"Very few Negroes are found in Rowan County, one might (sic) say there are practically The mountaineer has never taken kindly to the Negroes in his community Kenhart states that the mountaineers' view in the question is this: 'I b'lieve in treating niggers squar. The Bible says thar human-leastways someplace it does-and so thar'd orter be a place for them. But it's someplace else-not around me'"

Sentiments were badly mixed in the county during the War of Southern Independence. There were, however, more who held for the northern side of the argument than there were adherents to the Confederacy. During the War of Secession, Rowan furnished something more than 50 per cent of her men to the Union armies. This number is based on the number of men actually eligi-

ble for military duty. However, a sizable group of younger men of the county turned to the South for leadership, although no companies of Rebels were formed in the county.

James Perry Powers of Morehead and the descendants of one of the oldest families in Rowan County, organized in the county Co. "B" of the 24th Kentucky Infantry. It is not known to what extent the company played in the execution of the war, though it is certain that the outfit saw action It's captain. Powers, was captured during one of its engagements.

During the war, gangs of men who, taking advantage of the fact that almost all the young men or men who were physically able to fight had left for the war, organized into efficient whose purpose it was to steal and loot in the county. The situation became so bad that a Captain Barbour of Morehead organized a society known as the "Home Guards", whose purpose it was to protect the women folk of the county, the homes and to prevent stealing and looting. After the war this organization continued and was resolved into the "Regulators". This body took the place of the official law forces of the county for some years and made it their purpose to punish all lawbreakers.

ROWAN COUNTY 1863

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11-26 People

MOREHEAD MEMORIES: PEOPLE AND PLACES CIVIL WAR IN ROWAN: NEIGHBOR vs. NEIGHBOR BY

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the	or shall not lift at sward ogainst nation, neither plan was anymore (Isaich 2:4)	
	Slavery, supposedly the root cause of the War Between the States (1861-65), was	

never a question in Rowan County. There were very few slave holders simply because this area was not suited for slave labor. Although there were some large farms in the Licking River Valley, Rowan was populated mostly by small land owners. Also, the climate was cooler and the crops did not require slave labor. But regardless of the causes, Rowan was affected by the Civil War.

YOUNG COUNTY CAUGHT IN CONFLICT Rowan was barely five years old as a county when the Civil War started in 1861. The political leadership, government and institutions were very young. It could be said Roan was like a teenager trying to adjust to puberty and being pulled in two directions. Strong sentiments were badly mixed in the County between North and South. However, even though Rowan had more northern sympathizers than southern sympathizers, a large group of men turned to the South for leadership. Although no company of Rebels were UNION formed in the County, Captain James Perry Powers of Morehead organized Company "B" of the 24th Kentucky Infantry. It is not known what part this group played in the execution of the war, but they did see action because Captain Powers was captured during one of their engagements. BLUESTONE BATTLE CONFUSING

The one Civil War battle fought in Rowan County took place in Bluestone,

Kentucky. One detachment, the 10th Michigan, of the Union Army was on a hill overlooking the wooden bridge across Triplett Creek (later became the iron bridge over the old section of U.S. 60). Another detachment of Union Troops (The New York 40th) were on the opposite hill and neither side knew the other was there. There was also a Confederate troop under the command of Pete Everette (a part of Morgan's Raiders) in the valley between the two Union camps.

The Michigan group spotted the Confederate Company and fired a cannon ball to signal the attack. The New York 10th was on the opposite hill and thought they were under attack, and began firing at the Michigan Group on the opposite hill. Before the 10th Michigan and New York 40th realized they were on the same side, the Company of Morgan Raiders quickly slipped away in the confusion and headed for West Liberty. But they lost one man killed, three wounded and 38 captured.

Mr. George Calvert was sitting on the creek bank fishing near the old wooden bridge when the battle began. Mrs. James B. Carey (who would later become the grandmother of Harlan Powers (prominent Morehead attorney) heard the firing and ran down the creek thinking it might be her husband who was in Company B of the 24th Kentucky Infantry. This was the only Rowan County Detachment in the Civil War and they were supposed to be in this area.

As the battle raged, Mrs. Carey and Mr. Calvert ran for cover and saw the Confederate Troops set fire to the bridge across Triplett. Many years after the Civil War

the U.S. Congress passed a law to replace all bridges destroyed by Union Troops.

Rowan County officials filed a request for the Bluestone Bridge to be replaced.

However, upon the testimony of Mr. Calvert and Mrs. Carey who stated they saw the

Union Army's cannonball fall harmlessly into Triplett Creek and they witnessed the

"Rebels" set fire to the bridge the claim was denied.

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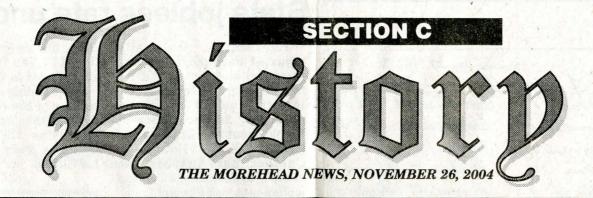
The Civil War in Rowan County was an era of mostly guerilla raids in Morehead and the surrounding countryside keeping residents in a constant state of uncertainty. One of the worst raids on Morehead came on November 10, 1863, when the guerillas entered the town early in the morning and occupied it for several days before they were driven off without a lost by the Militia. Again on the 21 st of May in 1864, the guerillas entered Morehead again and burned the Courthouse before being driven out with the local militia.

During the War between the States, there was strong sentiment on both sides and many men served in both North and South. At the end of the conflict when the men returned home the bitter partisan prejudice still existed between neighbors. The people of this region are not so quick to forgive and forget so those bitter prejudices grew and eventually led up to the famous Tolliver-Martin Feud – also known as the Rowan County War of 1884-1887.

Local Trivia

Early History

Rowan was barely five years old as a county when the Civil War started in 1861. The political leadership, government and institutions were very young.



About the Author



Dr. Jack Ellis is a retired Morehead State University Library director and a retired minister.

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People & Places

Civil war in Rowan: neighbor vs. neighbor

By JACK ELLIS Special to The Morehead News

"Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war years old as a county when the anymore." (Isaiah 2:4)

Slavery, supposedly the root cause of the War Between the States (1861-65), was never a question in Rowan County. There were very few slave holders simply because this area was not suited for slave labor. Although there were some large farms in the Licking River Valley, Rowan was populated mostly by small land owners. Also, the climate was cooler and the crops did not require slave labor. But regardless of the the Civil War.

Young county caught in conflict

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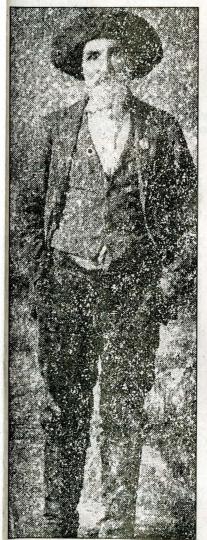
Bluestone battle confusing

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Morgan's Raiders slip away in the confusion

The Michigan group spotted

See WAR on C-2



Rebel Jack Hawkins was a familiar face around early Morehead. He fought for the South during the Civil War.



Henry Milton Hutchinson, a Union Civil War veteran and grandfather of Alpha Hutchinson.

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Morehead Memories: True Stories From Eastern Kentucky Patriots and Heroes: Eastern Ky. Soldiers of WW II. Alpha M. Hutchinson: The Biography of A Man and His Community Local book signings include:

> **University Bookstore** Dec. 2, 4-7 p.m. St. Claire Gift Shop Dec. 3, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. **Appalachian Arts & Crafts Festival**

Dec. 4, 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. or call 784-7473.

War From C-1

the Confederate Company and fired a cannon ball to signal the attack. The New York 10th was on the opposite hill and thought they were under attack, and began firing at the Michigan Group on the opposite hill. Before the 10th Michigan and New York 40th realized they were on the same side, the Company of Morgan's Raiders quickly slipped away in the confusion and headed for West Liberty. But they lost one man killed, three wounded and 38 captured.

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A few of the names of the Rowan County Militia 1863. The complete listing will appear in Jack Ellis' next book.

and they witnessed the "Rebels" set fire to the bridge the claim was denied.

Over 300 men in Rowan organized into militia

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Holiday concert in brass is Dec. 10

The Morehead State University Faculty Brass Quintet, "Horizon Brass," will present a "Holiday Concert" on Friday evening, Dec. 10, at the United Methodist Church, 227 W. Main St., in Morehead.

Brass" are Gregory Wing and Deb Eastwood, trumpets; L. Curtis Hammond, horn; Jeanie Lee, trombone; and Stacy Baker, tuba.

Special guests for this concert will be Brian Mason. Snyder, piano. Cathy Hammond and Scott Lee will read holiday stories, while Snyder plays two holiday selections throughout the program.

The free concert begins at 7

State jobless rate unchanged in October

Kentucky's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained at 4.7 percent from September to October, its lowest level of the year, according to the Office of Employment and Training, an agency of the Education Cabinet. Last October, the state's seasonally adjusted jobless rate was 6 percent.

The U.S. seasonally adjusted jobless rate increased to 5.5 percent in October from 5.4 percent in September, according to the U.S. Department of Labor.

"Kentucky's October 2004 unemployment rate is 1.3 percent below where it was this time last year. We have seen a steady decline in the rate all year and now we have remained below the 5 percent level for the second straight month. We haven't had unemployment rate figures this low since early in 2001." said Carlos Cracraft, the department's chief labor market analyst.

Seven of the 10 major nonfarm job North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors had employment increases in October, while three decreased, Cracraft said. A monthly survey of business establishments revealed that Kentucky's nonfarm employment rose by 6,100 on a seasonally adjusted basis to October's 1.798.100 employees. Since October 2003, nonfarm

employment has gone up 12,900.

According to the seasonally adjusted employment data. Kentucky's leisure and hospitality sector expanded by 2,600 jobs in October 2004. Since October 2003, the sector's employment has grown by 9,200 employees.

The monthly estimate of the number of unemployed Kentuckians for October 2004 was 93,921. This figure is up 1,226 from the 92,695 unemployed in September

unemployed in October 2003.

The monthly estimate of the number of Kentuckians in the civilian labor force for October 2004 was 1,979,204. This figure is down 94 from the 1,979,298 recorded in

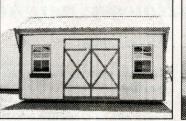
2004, but down 23,819 from September 2004, but up the 117,740 Kentuckians 18,287 from the 1,960,917 recorded for October 2003.

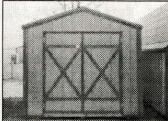
Unemployment statistics are based on estimates and are compiled to measure trends rather than actually to count people working.

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