



Barquilla de la Santa Maria

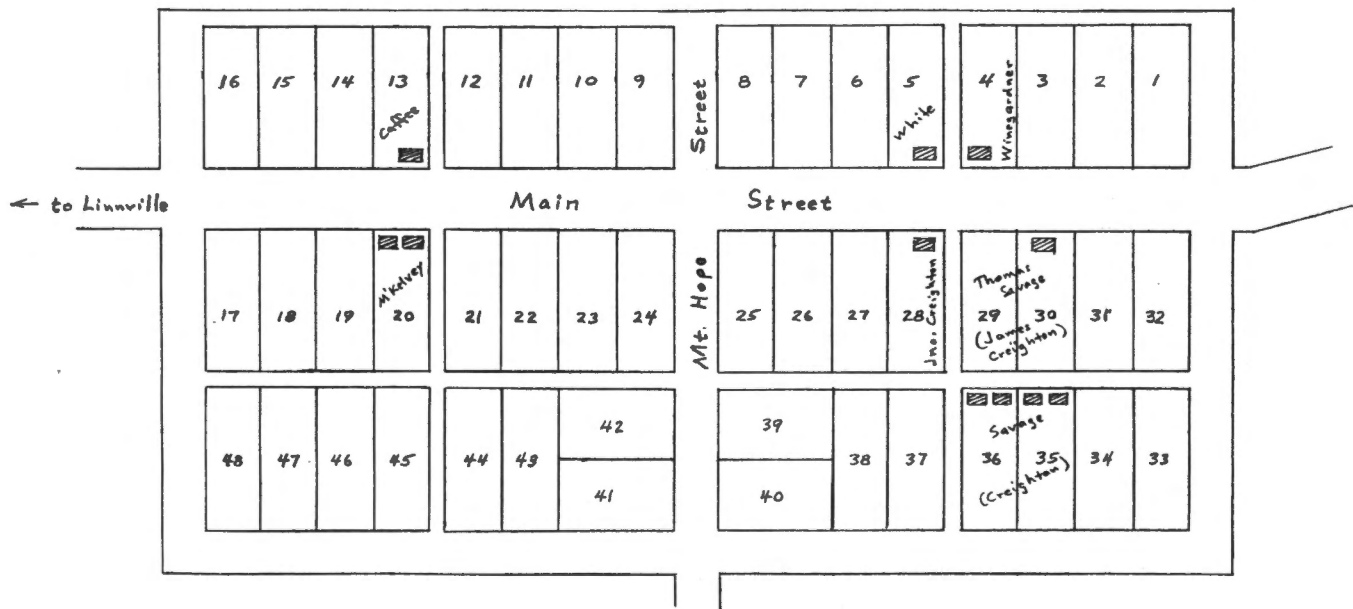
BULLETIN of the Catholic Record Society -
Diocese of Columbus

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April, 1996

The Village of Mount Hope Bowling Green Township, Licking County



The above plat of Mount Hope is taken from Licking County Plat Book 2, page 113, with correction of the orientation of lots 39 through 42 per Deed Book J page 479. The black squares indicate lots on which cabins were located in the 1830s.

The village (officially, town) of Mount Hope was located on the National Road in Bowling Green Township, Licking County. It was mentioned in the *Bulletin*, Volume XIX, No. 10 (October, 1994) in connection with the Creighton family. It apparently was the "little settlement of temporary shacks or cabins" where lived the majority of the Irish families that

attended the Catholic church in Linville, about a mile to the west on the National Road.¹ Since it seemed to be of interest to learn more about the village, the property tax records of the 1830s² and the deed records of Licking County have now been consulted. The results of this research have been summarized below for each lot of the village.

Mount Hope was surveyed on October 25, 1825 by Abraham Boring for George Baxter, the village's proprietor. The National Road formed the Main Street. Approaching the village from the east-northeast, the National Road climbed up a long grade from a creek bed, some 120 feet below. The location of a village, or at least a lone tavern, at the top of such a grade was a typical 19th century practice, for wagoners often would have to stop at the top to rest their teams and thus might spend some time and money there. If the grade were especially difficult, extra teams stabled there could be hired out to assist with the ascent. This, and the availability of spring water, probably made the site attractive to Mr. Baxter. The site also was the intersection of the National Road with a side road to the south, which is still called Mt. Hope Road.

Each of the village's 48 lots contained one quarter of an acre and measured 4 perches (66 feet) on the street and 10 perches (165 feet) front to back, except lots 39 through 42, which faced the intersecting Mt. Hope Street and measured 82 1/2 feet on the street and 132 feet front to back. Main Street or the National Road was 66 feet wide, all other streets (West, South, Mt. Hope, and East) were 49 1/2 feet, and the three alleys were 16 1/2 feet wide. Baxter donated lot 38 for town and county purposes and lot 46 for public school purposes. He also specified that free access was given to the water issuing from the springs east of the town, that is, from the side of the hill that rose to a higher level to the southeast of the village.

The record of lot owners is incomplete, for no deeds seem to have been recorded for five of the eastern-most lots. Information as to their owners, and as to where houses or cabins were located on any of the lots, was obtained from the property tax records.

Northern Tier of Lots
Beginning at the east end and north side of Main

Street, these were the owners of the lots:

Lot 1: Taxes were paid by John Lewis in 1834 and 1835; John Lewis 3/4 and Lewis M. Dumm 1/4 of the lot in 1837; held by the State of Ohio in 1838.

Lot 2: Taxes were paid by Jonathan C. Walker in 1834 and 1835 for the whole lot and for the east half in 1837; the east half was held by State of Ohio in 1838; Samuel T. Jones held the west half in 1837 and 1838.

Lots 3 and 4: John S. Johnston purchased these in 1829 (Deed Record M/556) and sold them to Adam Winegardner about 1830 (N/362). The tax records indicate that there was a structure on lot 4 from about 1835.

Lots 5 and 6: John White purchased these from the proprietor about 1832 (R/14) and built a log cabin there. The tax records, in disagreement with the deeds, show J. C. (or E.) Walker in possession of lot 6 from 1835 through 1838. White sold to Robert Dawns about 1837 (BB/677), who about two years later sold to Henry Handley (FF/488). Handley sold to James Hill in 1852 (67/105), who in turn sold to James H. and Strother Hupp in 1854 (67/107). In time, the Hupps seem to have bought up the whole town.

Lots 7 through 11: With many other lots and with the land lying west and north of the town, these were sold by Baxter to John Creighton in 1832 (Q/108). There were no buildings there in the 1830s. John sold them to his brother James Creighton in 1841 (LL/191). Edward Creighton, son of James, received a quit-claim to the property from the other heirs (49/32) and sold the lots to the Hupps in 1852 (62/469).

Lot 12: purchased by Abraham Boring about 1832 (R/375) and sold by him to John M. Caffee about 1838 (EE/160). Tax records instead show the lot held by Daniel Hupp in 1837 and by the State of Ohio in 1838.

Lot 13: purchased by Nicholas Mooney about 1832 (R/13), although the tax record lists not Mooney but John Blake Jr. A cabin or house was erected there about 1835, which about a year

later was sold to John M. Caffee (Z/398).

Lot 14: purchased in 1832 by John Creighton and passed along as was lot 7.

Lots 15 and 16: purchased by Abraham Boring about 1832 (R/375) and sold by him to John M. Caffee about 1838 (EE/160). As for lot 12, the tax records show Daniel Hupp in possession in 1837 and the State of Ohio in 1838.

Center Tier of Lots

Working back on the south side of Main Street, from west to east:

Lots 17 and 18: These were purchased by John Creighton in 1832 and passed as did lot 7.

Lots 19 and 20: According to the deed record, these lots were purchased by Thomas McKelvey about 1835 (Z/275). The tax records show a more varied history:

Lot 19: John Blake Jr. held the whole lot in 1833; 3/4 of it in 1834 and 1835; and 1/4 of it in 1837. Jonathan C. Walker held 1/4 of it in 1834 and 1835 and L. M. Dumm 3/4 of it in 1837. In 1838 the whole lot was in the name of the State of Ohio.

Lot 20: George Baxter was taxed for the lot in 1833 and 1834 but Thomas McKelvey was taxed for two log houses thereon. In 1835 and 1837 the State of Ohio held the houses, 1/4 of the lot was held by Absolom Haas and the other 3/4 by Thomas McKelvey. In 1838 the lot was held by Absolom Haas.

Lot 21: purchased by Adam Winegardner about 1833 (T/357). The tax records show John Robinson as owner in 1835 and 1837 and Absolom Haas in 1838.

Lots 22 through 28: purchased by John Creighton in 1832 and passed along as was lot 7. Creighton was taxed for a cabin on lot 28 beginning in 1835.

Lots 29 and 30: purchased by Thomas Savage about 1832 (Q/72), who sold them to James Creighton in 1839 (II/560). They then followed the pattern of lot 7. Savage paid taxes for a cabin on lot 30 beginning in 1835.

Lot 31: In the tax records the names George

Baxter, L. M. Dumm, Absolom Hayes [Haas], and S. T. Jones appear for portions of this lot.

Lot 32: L. M. Dumm was taxed for this lot from 1834 through 1837. In 1838 the name Lorenzo D. Gill appears.

South Tier of Lots

The third tier of lots was south of the alley behind the above tier. From east to west they were:

Lot 33: taxes paid by Jonathan C. Walker and in 1838 by N. Bucker.

Lot 34: taxes on halves of the lot were paid by L. M. Dumm and John Bowns.

Lots 35 and 36: These lots were behind and were included in the deeds for lots 29 and 30. From the amount of tax, it would appear that there were three or four cabins on these lots beginning about 1835.

Lots 37 through 48: These lots, except for the two public lots (38 and 46) were purchased by John Creighton and passed along as was lot 7.

Summary of Property Records

The town was laid out in 1825 but the first known sale of a lot was in 1829 and most were not sold until 1832, when the National Road came through. At that time, proprietor George Baxter sold his remaining interest to John Creighton. It should be noted that by that deed John Creighton became proprietor of the town, for the deed him included not only the unsold lots, but also all of Baxter's rights to the public grounds of the town in any way he might lawfully occupy it. This right presumably passed to James Creighton in 1841 and to the Hupps in 1852, about the time the town was abandoned as such.

In the 1830s, there were three cabins at the west end of the town, owned by John M. Caffee and Thomas McKelvey. In the east end, near the springs, were seven or eight cabins, three of them owned by Adam Winegardner, John White, and John Creighton and the other four or five owned by Thomas Savage and later by James Creighton. Three or four of the latter were in the southern

tier of lots and were probably rented out. The village probably never grew much beyond this and by the early 1850s was abandoned. This coincides with the removal of James Creighton's family and, not much later, the sale of the Catholic church in Linnville.

Catholic Records of Mt. Hope/Linnville

The few surviving baptismal records of the Linnville church, kept at St. Francis de Sales Church in Newark, contain names completely different from those of the Mt. Hope lot owners, except for the Creightons:

1847, January 16, at Linnville, James Alexander, born January 6, son of Enos (Aenai) McGary and Elizabeth (McClung); sponsors William McKinny and Mary Ellen Creighton. A. P. Anderson

1847, April 18, at Linville, Mary Catherine, born February 23, daughter of Mathias Cook and Catherine Peters; sponsors Daniel McKinny and Bridget Creighton. A. P. Anderson

1847, May 15 at Linville, Mary Emily, born March 8, daughter of Eli Vickers and Mary Hewet; sponsors Thomas Ivory and Bridget Creighton. A. P. Anderson

1848, Sept. 18 [no location given], Edward, son of Daniel McKinney and Catherine Carr; sponsors Joseph Cook and Mary Ann Creighton.

same day, Andrew, son of Andrew Kreily and Grace Messmer; sponsors Aeneas McGearry and Jane Ivory.

same day, Jane, daughter of Patrick McGreary and Mary McKlennon; sponsors Daniel McKinny and Catherine Carr his wife. T.J. Boulger

Using the names found in the above records and those found in the census, mentioned below, some additional names of Catholics of the vicinity have been recognized in the baptismal register of Somerset Holy Trinity, published in past issues of the *Bulletin*. The dates of the records and names of the adults mentioned therein (and dates of publication) are:

Jan. 14, 1838: Enos and Eliza (McClung) McGarry; John Wade and wife Mary. (Vol. XV, February, 1990, page 215)

Sept. 8, 1839: Enos and Elizabeth (McClung) McGary; Patrick Mulrine; Mary McNulty (Vol. XV, Sept., 1990, page 275)

Jan. 12, 1841: James and Matilda Hill; Eneas and Elizabeth McGarry; Daniel and Catherine McKinney. (Vol. XVI, June, 1991, page 55) This serves to correct the name Hill, which in Father Young's hand appeared to be Will and was so transcribed in publishing the Holy Trinity register.

April 20 and 21, 1841: Thomas and Mary Ivory (previously transcribed Luny); Elias and Mary Vickers; Thomas Ivory; Judy Ivory. (Vol. XVI, June, 1991, page 56)

There are additional records of the Wades in 1834 and 1836, but nothing to link them with Mount Hope or Bowling Green Township at those times.

One other early record that may concern a Mt. Hope lot owner is the baptism in February, 1832 of a son of Thomas McElroy. This Thomas conceivably could have been the same as lot owner Thomas McKelvey. The baptism was recorded at St. Joseph's near Somerset. (*Bulletin*, Vol. II, page 120)

Census Records

The Federal censuses of 1830, 1840, and 1850

shed a little more light on the Catholic community of Mt. Hope and Linnville. Names found in 1830 in Bowling Green Township that have some connection with Mt. Hope property records are Adam Winegardner, Abraham "Boren", George Baxter, and (perhaps) Henry Handley. The only head of household there in 1830 who is named in the church records is Daniel McKinney.³ He appears again in 1840 and 1850, but not as the poor Irish road laborer one might expect, for by 1850 he was a substantial Irish-born farmer, owning \$2,900 in real estate; with him were his wife Catherine and a large family.

In 1840, besides McKinney, the only recognizable Catholics in Bowling Green Township were Enos "McGaree" and James Creighton. The Creightons in 1840 apparently were living in Mt. Hope, but by 1850 were listed in Franklin township, and so must have left the village and moved back to their farm. The 1840 census-taker found Thomas Ivory and Elias Vickers both in Licking Township, Licking County.⁴

In 1850, the only known Catholics in Bowling Green Township were Daniel McKinney and James Hill. Hill was a laborer, born in Ireland about 1803; his wife Matilda and four older children were born in Pennsylvania; they had come to Ohio before the birth of their youngest, about 1842. He owned no real estate.⁵ Here we seem to have at least one example of an Irish laborer who rented one of the houses in Mt. Hope. As we know from the deeds mentioned above, he bought lots 5 and 6 there in 1852 and sold them in 1854.

By 1850, Enos McGary and Elias Vickers and their families had moved to Jackson and Reading Townships, Perry County, respectively, to be nearer Catholic churches with resident (or more frequently visiting) priests. McGary was a farmer born in Ireland; he owned \$2500 in real

estate; his wife Elizabeth was a native of New York; and their seven children had all been born in Ohio. Vickers was a school teacher, born about 1808; he and all of his family were native Ohioans.⁶

Conclusion

Despite a search through a variety of records, the expected village of Irish road laborers, living in rented houses in Mt. Hope, has not been found. The only Irish Catholics identified in Bowling Green Township were farmers who (at least eventually) owned their land; one school teacher; and one laborer, who probably rented but then bought his cabin in Mt. Hope. It must be concluded that the Irish Catholics of Mt. Hope and the chapel at Linnville were content to live in the village as tenants only for a short time, if that. Their material prosperity was not tied to the National Road. Their mobility and the accumulation of worldly goods made abandonment of the village easy, and made the Catholic mission at Linnville short-lived.

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Notes

Thanks are again due to Emily Schlegel for assistance in searching the Licking County deed records.

- 1) See the *Bulletin* Vol. IX, pp 251-252 for the church in Linnville. Note also, the spelling of the Irish word for "house" was given incorrectly in the October, 1994 issue. The correct word is *teach*, where the "e" softens the "t" (the closest sound in English being "sh") and results in the word "shack".
- 2) Ohio Historical Society microfilms GR-2535 *et seq.*
- 3) 1830 census, Licking Co., pp 353-357
- 4) 1840 census, Licking Co., pages, 235 to 238 and 245 and 247.
- 5) 1850 census, Licking Co., Bowling Green Township, houses 1795 and 1805.
- 6) 1850 census, Perry Co., pp. 205 and 355.

Abstracts from *The Catholic Telegraph*

(Continued, from Vol. XXI, No. 3)

August 30, 1838

Subscription: W. M. Anderson, Chillicothe

September 6, 1838

Subscription: Rev. Mr. Juncker, Chillicothe

October 18, 1838

Subscriptions: N. Dowling, Mt. Vernon; Joseph Postlewaite, Homer; Peter Coyle, Wolf-Creek P.O., by V. Rev. N. D. Young [Wolf Creek Post Office was in the northeast corner of Union Township, Morgan County, five miles southwest of McConnellsville.]

November 8, 1838

Subscription: Mr. McGuinness, Steubenville

November 29, 1838

At Limerick, Ireland, Joseph O'Mealy of the Diocese of Cincinnati was ordained to the sub-deaconate by Rt. Rev. Dr. Ryan.

December 6, 1838

(Comments from European papers concerning Bishop Purcell's visit are printed.)

December 13, 1838

Subscriptions: D. O. Boyle, Nashville, Holmes County, Ohio; Misses Russell, Columbus; Charles Cross, Columbus.

December 27, 1838

Subscription: William Shawnessy, Williamsport, Pickaway County, O.

January 3, 1838

Subscriptions: D. Musselman, Duncan's Falls, O.; Rev. J. McCaffrey, Marietta; Zac. Norris, Clarksburg, O.; Michael Kirk, Lancaster; Thomas Ewing; Mr. Phelan; John Cassel; by

Mr. P. Dittoe, James Johnson, James Fink, and W. C. Mitchell; James Geiger, Deavertown. [Clarksburg was and is a town in Deerfield Township, Ross County, fifteen miles northwest of Chillicothe.]

January 10., 1839

Subscription: by P. Dittoe, P. Early.

January 17, 1839

Subscriptions: E. Farrell, Zanesville; J. C. Cassily, same; D. Durbin, same; H. Orndorf, same.

January 24, 1839

DIED - At St. Rose's, on the 27th of December, REV. JOHN H. McGRADY, in the 40th year of his age. He entered the Order of St. Dominic in the year 1821, and was ordained priest early in 1822 at St. Rose's, by Bishop Fenwick. Most of his time was spent in the Diocese of Cincinnati, until his health began to fail. Three years ago he returned to St. Rose's, to prepare for death. He met his dissolution with truly Christian fortitude.

(Another notice concerns the death of Rev. Thomas Polin, O.P.)

Subscriptions: John McCune, Marietta; Martin Stafford, Marietta; James Reid, Pittsburgh; Edward, Christopher, Robert, and John Gallagher, all of Batesville.

January 31, 1839

Subscriptions: Jacob Snyder, Rehoboth; Michael Archer, Berne

February 7, 1839

Subscriptions: (all via Rev. G. A. J. Wilson of Zanesville) J. Lynch, Thomas Kelly, A. Berkey,

C. Rogers, B. C. Taylor, L. H. Dugan

March 28, 1839

Subscriptions: Mr. McAlester, Columbiana Co.; Mr. Creal, Steubenville; Mr. Sherman, Wellsville [Columbiana Co.]; Henry Dittoe, Somerset; Thomas McShane, Springfield; V. Rev. N. D. Young, Somerset.

April 11, 1839

Ordination. -- On Monday morning last, in the Cathedral of St. Peter's in this city, Rev. Messrs. WM. PETER MURPHY and JOSEPH MACNAMEE, were raised to the dignity of the Priesthood, having in the two previous days, ascended through the inferior grades of Sub-deacon and Deacon. The officiating Bishop was the venerable and worthy Coadjutor of Bardstown, Dr. CHABRAT, who has edified us by his piety and zeal on a short visit. The truly venerable proto-priest of the whole United States, STEPHEN THEODORE BADIN, Vicar General of Kentucky, still fresh and vigorous under the weight of more than forty years, of missionary labor in our Great Valley, assisted as Arch-deacon. Thus another addition has been made to the little band who are to dispense the mysteries of religion to our destitute congregations, and enlarge the enclosures of the sanctuary, in our diocese. The harvest is great, the laborers are few. Let the faithful beseech the Lord of the harvest to send laborers to his harvest.

April 18, 1839

Subscriptions: William Monaghan, J. Victor, Mr. O'Farrell, and William McCaddon, Zanesville; and Geo. Sap, Danville.

April 25, 1839

Subscriptions: G. Berman, Chillicothe; William Wiseman, sen., Rushville.

May 9, 1839

Subscription: John Slone, Hebron, Licking Co.

May 16, 1839

(Notice of the death of William Murphy, seminarian at St. Francis Xavier in Cincinnati. It apparently was to avoid confusion with his fellow-seminarian that Rev. William Peter Murphy, who became pastor at Beaver St. Dominic, usually included his middle name or else dropped his first name. - ed.)

Subscriptions: Mr. Kearns, Liverpool, Columbiana Co.; O. P. Sherman, Wellsville [Columbiana Co.]; John Brady, Steubenville

May 23, 1839

(Communication)

DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. ANN, AT TAYLORSVILLE

This neat little Church, though not entirely finished, was blessed and opened for divine service on Ascension day, by the venerable and reverend Stephen Theodore Badin.

The Catholics of the town and its immediate vicinity, who number between two and three hundred, generally attended at the ceremony. The weather was very warm, and the service necessarily longer than usual, yet the aged and zealous missionary insisted on singing the mass--at the close of which he edified and instructed the audience by a concise and appropriate address, in which the doctrines of the holy Catholic Church were explained, and some of the misconceptions of our dissenting brethren corrected in a spirit of charity and mildness, well calculated to do away with that keen prejudice so generally existing against our holy religion.

In conclusion, he impressed upon his hearers the respect and reverence due to the house of God, which had just been consecrated to his service, and fervently exhorted all to the love of their Creator, and the assiduous practice of their religious duties, insisting that the most practical, and at the same time, the most convincing

argument Catholics could adduce in favour of their religion, was an exemplary and truly pious life.

for the information of those at a distance it may not be amiss to state that the town of Taylorsville is situated at Duncan's Falls, on the Muskingum river, nine miles below Zanesville. About five years ago, at which time the town was laid out, the greater part of the site was densely covered with heavy timber, with here and there a few scattering houses occupied by those employed in the milling and mercantile establishments of the proprietor, who with a liberality worthy of imitation, bestowed very handsome and appropriate lots to the several religious denominations, upon all of which, there are now comfortable and convenient edifices erected. Of these the Catholic church, though not the largest, is decidedly the handsomest, and enjoys by far the most eligible location.

It is understood that it will be alternately attended by an American and German clergyman, once in two weeks, thus affording abundant opportunities to all parties for the faithful and regular discharge of their duties. To these facilities for the practice of religion, so generously conferred by the proprietor, may be in some degree attributed the very rapid improvement that has taken place here within the last three or four years -- for it is common to find that new settlers will most eagerly seek those locations where there are churches of the familiar denomination to which they belong, and to none does this remark more strictly apply than to Catholics. Employment on the public works has

also served as a strong inducement to many to settle in Taylorsville, whilst others, viewing the great commercial advantages likely to arise from the splendid improvement of the river by slack-water navigation, and which will soon be completed, have wisely set themselves down with a determination to grow with the growth of the place, and strengthen with its strength. The water power at this point is certainly equal, if not superior, to that at Zanesville, and cannot long be overlooked by Capitalists.

The price of property too, is comparatively moderate, and many poor laborers have already purchased and paid for a comfortable home for their families, having great facilities for building, as there is a saw-mill attached to the merchant mills at the Falls. The country around is becoming rapidly settled, and possesses a soil well adapted to the growth of wheat, the advanced price of which for the last few years has served as a powerful stimulus to the hardy husbandman to subdue the forest and extract from the earth its hidden and abundant treasures.

In contemplation of all these advantages it will hardly be called presumption to predict that at no very distant period the town of Taylorsville will boast of a population of some 3 or 4000 souls, with a trade and manufacturing sufficient to rank it among the most flourishing, as it certainly will be when properly built up, one of the most beautiful towns of the state. The population at this time, of the town and its environs, is not far short of 1000 and constantly increasing.

Taylorsville, May 11th, 1839.

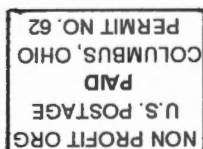
(To be continued)

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