

The Kentucky Folklore Program
Carroll County

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Kentucky Folklife Program provides the following services to the citizens of Kentucky:

- Documents, researches, interprets and promotes Kentucky folklife.
- Promotes conservation of Kentucky's traditional cultures.
- Provides technical assistance in program planning, funding and identifying local folklife resources.
- Provides support services to traditional artists.
- Assists with exhibitions, workshops, media productions, performances, lectures, conferences and other public events.
- Acts as a liaison between individuals and organizations interested in Kentucky's folklife resources.
- Works with folk arts-in-education programs and related curriculum development projects.
- Sponsors exhibits, public programs and published materials.
- Serves as an archive, clearing house and resource center.

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Photo credits (in order)

Cover:

Rick DiClemente documenting Dewey Thompson for the Appalshop film "Chairmaker." Photo by Mimi Pickering
School children in Covington, KY engaged in a street game. Photo by Ann Taft.

Inside:

Eldo Todd with grandson Todd Perryman on liar's bench in front of Tolu Store, Tolu, KY. Photo by Linda Kensey Adams
Sandy Jessee of Metcalfe County, KY carrying out tobacco to wagon. Photo, Special Collections -- MSS, Western Kentucky University

Edith Ponder and Edna Green of London, KY demonstrate quilting at the Sue Bennett Folk Festival. Photo by Bob Gates.

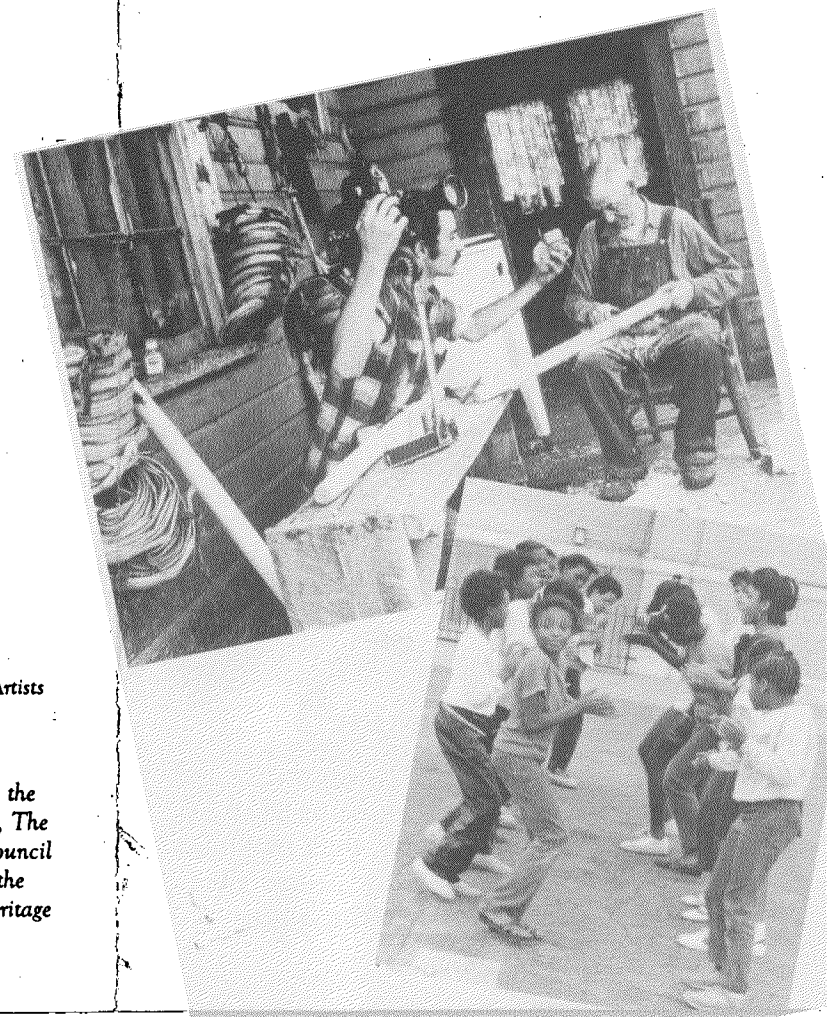
Walter McNew, Mt. Vernon, KY talks about some of his father's fiddle tunes. Photo by Stephen Green.

The Cross Family - Willie, Vicky and Sha - of Russellville, KY at a gospel music singing. Photo by Burt Feintuch

Donna and Lewis Lamb, participants in the Folk Artists in the Schools program, with Bob Gates at Berea Community School. Photo by Warren Brunner.

The Kentucky Folklife program receives support from the National Endowment for the Arts, Folk Arts Program, The Kentucky Arts Council, The Kentucky Humanities Council and the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Kentucky Oral History Commission, the Kentucky Heritage Council and Berea College

The Kentucky Folklife Program



The Kentucky Folklife Program

The Kentucky Folklife Program records, preserves, and promotes the traditional cultural expressions found among the citizens of the Commonwealth. The importance of Folklife documentation here and elsewhere around the country was emphasized in 1976 when the United States Congress established the American Folklife Center for the purpose of chronicling our nation's folk cultural heritage.



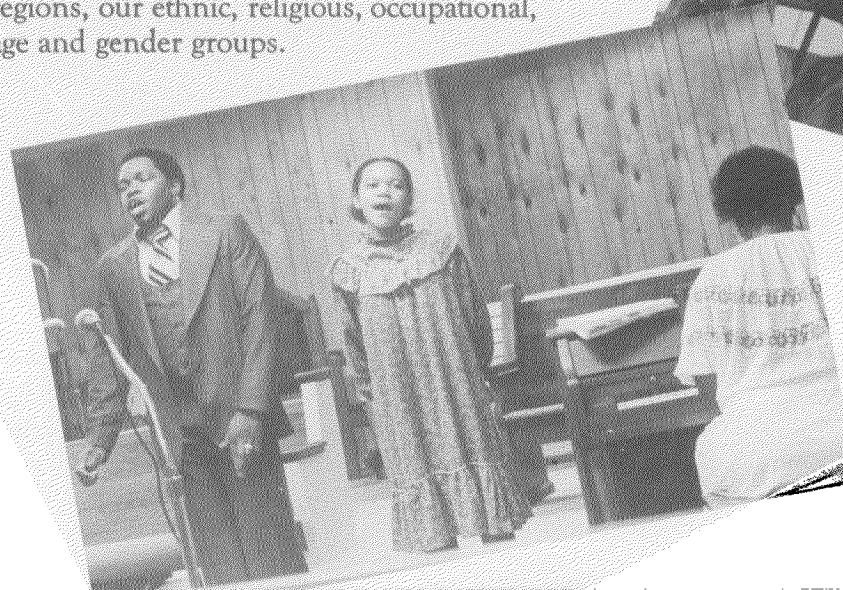
What is Folklife?

Folklife comprises the expressive and material traditions passed along by word of mouth or learned informally. Folk traditions are deeply rooted in the history, experience, and identity of groups that share some common bond.



Folklife in Kentucky

Kentucky has long been recognized as a place rich in folklife -- ballads, fiddle tunes, folktales, riddles, games and other verbal forms, as well as architecture and a variety of arts and crafts. Our folklife continues to thrive within our families, our diverse communities, our distinctive geographical regions, our ethnic, religious, occupational, age and gender groups.



The Kentucky Folklife Program

Our traditions are vital and flourishing today. Their interpretation and celebration can be a part of every community in Kentucky through activities such as artists' residencies, exhibitions, publications, performances and presentations. The Kentucky Folklife Program is available to assist Kentuckians interested in documenting, conserving or presenting the tangible and intangible aspects of our traditional culture. By highlighting these traditions, we celebrate the very things that make the Commonwealth an exciting place to live.



KENTUCKY FOLKLIFE PROGRAM : CARROLL COUNTY

- Tape 1 - Mary Broberg; Pottery maker, retired teacher
- Tape 2 - Wilana & Elmer Dunn; Owners of Locust Store
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- Tape 4 - Lamar Copeland; Lockmaster #1, Kentucky River
- Tape 5 - Henry Irwin; Fishing, netmaker on Kentucky River
- Tape 6 - Ken Miller; Commercial fisherman on Kentucky River
- Tape 7 - Gerald Morgan; Commerical fishing
- Tape 8 - James Banta; Kentucky River
- Tape 9 - Ron Graves; Country auction
- Tape 10- Elmer Yocum; Hog slaughter

TAPE LOG

FILE NAME = KR0003JH.TAP
TAPE NUMBER = 0003
DATE = July 26, 1989
INFORMANT = Mary Broberg
FIELDWORKER = Judy Hennessy
SUBJECT = Pottery

<u>Index #</u>	<u>Description of Contents</u>
000-004	Introduction to Tape

004-018 Mary was born in Central City, Kentucky and raised in Alliance, Ohio. She always returned to Carrollton and spent the summer with her grandmother. So she felt like she had grown up in Carrollton. She and her husband returned to Carrollton to live after WW II, 1945 and have lived in Carrollton ever since, living in the house she is currently in with her mother who will be 100 years old in October. She worked in her husband's insurance office until she was forty and then returned to teaching as there was an opening in the Carrollton County Schools for an art teacher. She had previously worked for one and one half years as a teacher in Ohio. She taught in the Carrollton County schools for twenty-five years and retired in 1981. She is around 73 years old.

018-051 Her only son was born and raised here. I asked her what Carrollton was like when she visited as a child, compared to how it is today. Mary said it was a small town when she visited as a child with no industry except for the furniture factory. Everybody in town knew everyone else and knew who lived in each house. "Back then the only place to swim was in the Ohio River," Mary said. They didn't swim in the Kentucky River because at Carrollton the banks are too steep. Two of the fathers felt that she and her friends should learn how to swim and so they would take turns taking the kids along the Ohio River where there were two beaches, Barkers Beach and Harrisons Beach. Each afternoon the fathers took them swimming. People would try to swim across the Ohio River and someone would go with them in a boat, Mary said. The only tennis court in town was Eddie Sherman's and it was on the street where Mary now lives. Mary played tennis there. No county parks existed when she was a youngster.

051-076 I asked Mary about boaters and recreational vehicles on the Kentucky River when she was young, "not very many when she came as child, but after WWII, young couples were starting to have pleasure boats and houseboats--before that just an occasional houseboat or johnboat. For the most part, you rowed boats," Mary said. There were excursion boats once or twice a summer that took young people out for a night of dancing. Years ago

Carrollton had a ferry boat at the point of the Kentucky and Ohio River which went over to what was called Lamb's Landing in Indiana. The most recent ferry close to Carrollton was at Ghent, Kentucky, Mary said, up to about five or six years ago. But when the Marklam Dam was made the ferry didn't get any business.

076-098 There have always been commercial fishermen along the Kentucky River and there are several today, Mary said. When Mary returned to Carrollton after WWII most of the people were making their living in town by the stores. There were two or three women's clothing stores and men's stores--there was a lot of that type of commerce in Carrollton. People didn't drive to shopping malls then. There was the furniture business and Atkinson's lumber business which was bought by Rich Ladders, out of Cincinnati, the only two industries when she returned. The furniture factory is still here, but much smaller. There was a tomato canning factory for a while.

098-113 "Carrollton was more of a farming community in the forties than it is now," Mary said. Nearly everyone in town owned a farm somewhere, or was raised on a farm. Carrollton has a tobacco market which is a very important thing. Every year buyers come from the south. The Monday before Thanksgiving the market started here and often it went through March. It doesn't last as long now.

113-154 Since Mary taught in Alliance, Ohio a railroad town I asked her to compare teaching in a rural farming, river town community to the other. She said she went to five different schools to teach art to farm children who were familiar with the crops and animals. She didn't remember the difference in how the children in the different areas entertained themselves. But she thought they were willing to learn, and not critical of ideas presented to them. She recalled the pot-bellied stoves and outhouses which she was not accustomed to coming from an industrial town in Ohio.

154-224 Mary got involved in pottery teaching it when she worked in the school system. She had a kiln in the central building where she fired things. Then when the schools consolidated she had an art room where she stayed part of each day, she had a larger kiln. The last twelve years she taught in high school and had a large kiln there. She did alot of pottery work. When she retired she set up her own shop in the garage behind her house and went back to University of Louisville and studied with Tom Marsh for a while there. She does not teach classes today. A local store, The Point House, on Main Street, sells her pottery. Her pottery is stoneware. Mary showed me her fish plate. A round plate with swirling pattern and fish swimming across in light and dark tones.

224-378 I asked Mary if her 100 year old mother told her stories about growing up in Carrollton. She said yes, many stories from the horse and buggy days. Mary tells the story, " Her mother as an infant was in a horse and buggy accident, which left a scar on her face and took a chunk out of her tongue." Mary's grandparents trained horses to teach them to draw buggies. They cautioned Mary's grandparents to drive with an older, slower horse because they had a baby on board (Mary's mother). As it turned out, the accident occurred because of arun-away team of horses. Mary recalls the water maple trees along her street which are over 100 years old and dying. She is replacing them. She recalls her grandmother having a sink in the kitchen but it had a hand pump which was connected to a well, as everyone in Carrollton used well water. Mary's family have owned their house since civil war days. Mary's great grandfather was Daniel King for whom King's Ridge in Carrollton was named for him because he had a farm that covered that entire section of the county. Mary recalls her grandmother making scraple from a hog's head. Mary describes scraple here. Mary recalls one time when her grandmother didn't have paraffin to seal the blackberry preserves she had just made " so she cut round circles out of paper and dipped them in whiskey, and put on the top of the jelly" Mary said.

378-419 Mary recalls that her father was raised on a sheep ranch in Queensland, Australia. He came to Carrollton with several of his brothers to study for the ministry. He intended to be a minister. That is how her mother and father met.

419-485 The biggest change in Carrollton over years for one thing, Mary says, is that they have industry now--some big chemical companies. People are in and out because of the industries--there is a changing of population. Dow-Corning, M & T Chemical, Dayton-Walther, the tube plant and a large Vanity Fair Outlet. This has brought more transient people and improved the tax base although it is taking up more and more ground along the river valley. The industry has also brought new housing extensions.

485-600 Mary recalls her great uncle who lived on a farm just outside of town. She would go to visit them when she was a child. They did not have electricity. Mary's aunt played the piano and when she was tired of that, her great uncle would play all of his collection of Sousa marches for the family. He liked Sousa's marches and had an old upright victrola that he cranked up. Today the entertainment is different. They have a group of cloggers, Mary says. A group of square dancers and this summer a theatre group of young people presenting plays

at the park, as well as an older group called The Carrollton Players. There is a Fine Arts group that brings events into the city and sells tickets to that. The Scottish people have a big gathering festival at the park in the Spring. There is a Goldenrod Festival in the courthouse yard in the fall. And of course the Carrollton fair was at the end of June this year. All local happenings.

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TAPE LOG

FILE NAME = KR0004JH.TAP
TAPE NUMBER = 0004
DATE = August 5, 1989
INFORMANT = Wilana and Elmer Dun
FIELDWORKER = Judy Hennessy
SUBJECT = Tape 1 - general store at Locust

Index # Description of Contents

000-006 Introduction to Tape

006-070 Elmers says they have lived on Main Street in Carrollton for eighteen years after retiring from a store in Northern Kentucky where they lived 35 years. Wilana and Elmer are both 82 years old. Wilana was born in Henry, raised in Carroll County. The Duns recall that many of the old timers they recall are no longer living. Elmer says his father made a living in Carrollton on a "rock pile" of a farm and raised six children. Today they don't farm as they used to. "Farming is a sideline usually," Elmer says. "They don't raise gardens around here," Wilana says she, "has a big garden in the back and has canned beans." There are some farmers left, but very few. They have jobs in the city and farm on the weekends and late in the evening. Tobacco has been cut down--the allotment given for tobacco that is, Wilana says and that led a lot of farmers to other jobs, because the Duns and their parents depended on selling tobacco once a year to supplement income.

025-096 Wilana recalls when he father would buy a whole cow and hang it in a big smokehouse. It would hang there all winter and when they needed meat, her father would cut off what her mother needed. They made their own sorghum molasses. They didn't exactly make it, themselves, they carried the cane to a threshing machine (there was a machine in every community or two). Are they still making molasses around here? Yes, Elmer says on a limited basis. Elmer recalls every community had a sorghum mill where they would grind the juice out of the cane. They cook the juice down, skim it. Now, Elmer says, "they mix the sorghum with Karo syrup and it is not good sorghum anymore." "Nothing like the old sorghum my dad and mother use to have every fall" Elmer said. "No money changed hands," Elmer recalls. They would take so much of the molasses for their pay and the farmer got about two-thirds of it. "Cooking it down was the big job," Elmer says, "the vat was made in sections and you run the juice out of one section into another and so on, as it materialized in the cooking of it and it kept getting thicker." There is a place in Indiana where they

make it the old way today and down in the mountains if you go that far south.

096-125 "We made cornmeal the same way," Wilana says. Her dad would pick out nice corn, shelled, then her brother, the oldest child in the family, would put it in a seed sack, get on his horse and take it to the local mill. Payment was made the same as molasses. At the mill they kept some cornmeal for themselves, again, Elmer says, "No money changed hands."

135-197 Wilana recalls these details were seventy-fives ago. They kept molasses, beef and hams in the smokehouse. Her dad smoked the meat himself with hickory wood. He kept a barrel for smoking in the smokehouse and the children were not allowed to go inside. Lard, Elmer says, in a store such as the general store they had, was kept in fifty pound cans. People would buy it and it was dipped out in a tray, or put in a four or eight pound bucket and sold. The fifty pound lard can is what Wilana's father kept the molasses in. They make molasses late in the fall and years ago at the mill a mule walked in a circle attached to a pole, which ground the cane in the vat.

197-246 Wilana talks about a hog killing. She said all the neighbors would gather in and the women would prepare a mill. The men cut the fat off the hams and shoulders, they called this "blocking," and they put the fat in a large black iron kettle with a fire made of wood and boiled it down and then used a cracklin' press, dipping the cracklin's. They put the cracklins in cornbread, after all the grease is rendered out. Today few people do this, because very few people kill hogs. If they do, Elmer says, they put it in a locker and wrap the meat. This other process was then they cured meat and Elmer doesn't know of any one who does that anymore.

246-333 Wilana talks about her mother's use of lye soap and Elmer says he has some in the basement which he bought at auctions although he doesn't know who made it. Years ago, Elmer says, before modern transportation, it is hard to realize how people lived. People accepted it as the way it is, but "everybody was in the same boat," Elmer says, "as Rublie Foon told them one time when he was governor, 'You are broke, everyone of you are broke, there's no use saying your not broke.' "Communities took care of one another," Wilana said. If some woman didn't have some or ran out, someone else would give you some.

333-402 Elmer recalls his mother making lye-hominy. It is quite a process Elmer says. You have to have white field corn, which most of the farmers when he was growing up raised it--now all you see is yellow. But it was a certain type

needed. "My mother would go out in the woodyard-- everyone burned wood in those days--She would take wood ashes and put them in a big container and pour water on these wood ashes, the ashes would filter through and the water would run into a container underneath the vat that she had the ashes in and it was real brown-lookin acid, and that is what she used to take the hull off the corn. The corn was dry and she would take the white corn and pour this liquid over the top of it and leave it so long. All the shells would peel off the corn and you had a great big white grain of corn. The skin was fed to the chickens and things like that. Then she would put the corn in containers and use it, fried in a skillet with grease or buter and brown it. You couldn't do nothing like that today, Elmer says, it is too much work. Today you can go to the store and buy it if you want it, but they "just didn't use no money, that's all--they didn't depend on money--made it. That was the way they got by."

402-526 Elmer recalls growing up on a farm with his parents who had a garden every year, killed their own hogs, cured the meat and made molasses, made lye-hominy and their own kraut. He says his mother and father had two twenty-gallon stone crocks and that is what they made kraut in. Cut it on a kraut cutter, put it in the crock one layer of kraut and a layer of salt--old fashioned Ohio River salt--Elmer reflects here that he sold a lot of that salt, 280 lbs. barrels. After layering the kraut they folded a bag over the top and put a rock on top. The juice would began to rise, it was like brine, and that is what made the kraut good. Everyday food back then, "very little fresh meat," Elmer says. They raised everything they made. It came out of the smokehouse or the cellar where it was put to keep from freezing in the wintertime, or they buried potatoes in the barn or field. Everything was canned for the winter. The only thing to buy at the store was maybe a little of sugar, soda and baking powder, and always kerosene, coal oil, they called it. Lights were the old oil lamps. Maybe once in a while for something very special they would buy a roast, but you could get a good roast for thirty or forty cents. Elmer recalls raising their dried beans, like navy beans, picked and shelled in the winter, they might have one-hundred pounds of beans all winter up until the spring. There was always plenty to eat.-Corn bread, many people his age have told him they had biscuits once a week on Sunday morning and the rest of the time they ate corn bread for breakfast. "Crude eating, Elmer says, but people were as healthy as oxes." "What are we doing living to be 82 years old," Wilana says. Elmer recalls that people use to accumulate and to be able to do things, not helpless like we are today depending on mechanical gadgets and things to get us by.

526-638

Wilana says everyone use to say when you took a bath you should "wash with a ten pound sugar bag and you wouldn't be clean if you didn't." The sugar bags were saved, not wasted, Elmer says. Sugar came in ten or five pound cloth sacks that made good wash rags. If you had a hundred-dollar income in that day and time you thought that was plenty, Elmer says. (Wilana goes to the closet and brings over a cloth sugar bag.) Wilana says Elmer bought these somewhere. Elmer says they washed the printing off the sugar sack with lye soap. They had "rough clothes," back then, He recalls what the Bible says about--John the Baptists, saying "people with soft clothes were in king's houses." No soft clothes back then. The suits the men wore at the turn of the century were scratchy, it was like made out of wool, real stiff cloth, but people then didn't have fifteen or twenty suits they had one and one pair of shoes. Wilana shows me a kraut cutter--a flat board with blades in the middle. She said everyone didn't own one so they borrowed from each other. Elmer remembers a German boy he grew up with who was kind of witty and funny and he always said he "aimed to put up at least a barrel of kraut just for sickness." Kraut, hominy, potatoes, bacon, ham, lard, and put it on the table, Elmer says, and you have a lot of food.

638-719

Elmer recalls his mother used to make cough syrup by taking mullen (a plant or weed), cook the juice out of it, and take honey and molasses and mix it all together and make a cough syrup-rank stuff, but it would cure a cough. They also put catnip in it, Elmer says. There are many weeds that people used to eat, Elmer says. Not plants with fuzzy leaves, smooth leaves, like lambs quarter and milkweed or wild corn, in the Spring of the year on a south hill they will be popping through the ground, also dandelion, poke, shepherd sprout, wild turnip--which is very hot.

719-859

Wilana recalls her mother taking a old pie pan and putting kerosene, turpentine, lard--to keep from blistering--camphor-gum, and glycerine, and if someone was getting a cold they rubbed it on the neck, chest. Her mother had little pieces of outting flannel or flannel that was put on the chest. They made their own remedy for child's croup, Elmer says. They would take a polecat and skin it and underneath the skin there is fat, which is peeled off and rendered, like rendering lard, put in a container, and it is the finest croup remedy in the world. Cure you in one night's time, Elmer says, nothing in the world but polecat grease. Wilana recalls using this remedy for her son. Rubbed on the chest and throat. Didn't smell too bad. Wilana tells a story of a drunk man who came by on a cold night when she

had just mixed some cold medicine--he rubbed the medicine
allover and stood in front of their stove, then went to
bed and thought it was in a hospital.

859- The Dun's store was at Locust. During the 37' flood it
broke loose from the fondation and water went to the
second floor. The building used for feed and kerosene
broke loose and went down river. They moved the goods
in the store three or four times. At the time they had
their house rented out and lived in Carrollton on 6th
Street.

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TAPE LOG

FILE NAME = KR0005JH.TAP
TAPE NUMBER = 0005
DATE = August 5, 1989
INFORMANT = Wilana and Elmer Dun
FIELDWORKER = Judy Hennessy
SUBJECT = Tape 2 - general store at Locust

Index # Description of Contents

- 001-117 This is tape two, the Duns talk about moving goods to the second floor and then moving things out for the last time on Black Sunday, the day the water crested and it stormed. They moved to their neighbors house which was father up on the hill. They took flour and everything they could take, used the neighbors two front rooms and set up a store. The roads were flooded. Someone had lived in a houseboat but had left so they used the houseboat to load their stock. They pulled it with a johnboat. which was leaking, so one person dipped water as they went. At the time they had a full stock of everything and sold it all. They took johnboats and got the chickens out of chickenhouses, Wilana recalls, to calm them on the boat the men put them in the water for a soak. So they were able to save the chickens. Their horse was in a boxstall under a loft, penned in on the lower side of a barn. When the water started coming in the horse was afraid and stayed in the barn, holding its head above water, and so, Elmer tells, he had to get a crowbar and pry the wood apart, put a rope around the horse's neck and got it out.
- 117-180 Wilana recalls something that was "really a miracle" during the flood which occurred at the Methodist Church in Locust where she and Elmer were saved as young christians. Elmers brother came with a team of horses and sled to take everything they could bring out of the church. It got to the eaves of the church building. They took everything out but the big bible that was on the pulpit. They laid it on a pew and didn't get that pew out--they had to hurry and get away because the water was coming up under the horses and the horses wouldn't stay. They did get the piano out and as many pews as they could. When the water went down, Wilana recalls, "that Bible was just as dry as the day it had gone up and was up in the loft or ceiling of the building, floating all that time on the pew. It never got wet."

0180-

Wilana recalls Elmer's mother being ill at the time. Wilana wrote a story about the flood when someone in the community requested stories from anyone who had been in the flood. She says she was disappointed that they gave the prize to someone who wasn't in the flood, but made the best story out of it. After the flood was over they returned, it took about a week to get the building back on the foundation. Elmer recalls in 1937 he was 30 years old, snow was on the ground, he waded in water to his waist, he was in his prime, or he could not have done it. Wilana relates a story here about a child who stayed with them during this time and the good job the Red Cross did during the flood. How they fed the men who were working continuously, from early in the morning until evening.

Tape Index

boats

johnboat 1

flooding

"that Bible was just as dry as the day it had gone up and

^w 1

Black Sunday 1

TAPE LOG

FILENAME = KR0006JH.TAP
TAPE NUMBER = 0006
DATE = August 3, 1989
INFORMANT = Lamar Copeland, Lockmaster, Lock #1
FIELDWORKER = Judy Hennessy
SUBJECT = Lock #1 11th Street, Carrollton, Kentucky -
Carroll County

Index # Description of Contents

000-005 Introduction to interview.

005-012 Lamar tells me he has been lockmaster a Lock #1 since January, 1985. He previously worked at Kentucky Lock and Dam and Barkley Lock and Dam on the Tennessee River and also at Pickwick Lock and Dam which is 200 miles away from the Kentucky lock. Lamar came to Lock #1 by transferring because he wanted to be closer to home, which is Louisville.

012-030 Lamar tells me the dam was constructed in the year of 1839 and put in operation in 1841, around 150 years since the construction first started on it. Lamar says the lock was constructed to provide depth for the steam boats and flatboats that need to pass over the river. The locks and dams guaranteed all boats at least six feet of water underneath. Before that there were periods where the water was low and they would have flood seasons also. These locks and dams guaranteed at least six feet so they wouldn't be hitting stick-ups in river bed and the river wouldn't be dry in places. Basically they provide adequate water for the boats. There was the same problem on the Ohio River before the construction of locks and dams.

030-051 Early commerce on the Kentucky River, Lamar says, consisted of a lot of whiskey, but mostly hemp. Hemp was Kentucky's cash crop. They made ropes out of the hemp. (Wayne Diehl, the other lockmaster at Lock #1 previously told me there is a hemp factory still in existence.) Lamar says it is across the river from Lock #4 in Frankfort. There is a picture of it and you can see what remains of the building even today. The picture is in real good shape. The marijuana plant, Lamar points out, is what hemp is made from. It grows wild along the Kentucky River. Lamar comments that a State Trooper told him in Carroll county someone has contracted to grow hemp for the government. He doesn't know why--possibly for medicinal purposes.

051-081 The river today? Lamar sees lots of "pleasure boats." A few years ago there was a Bass Masters Tournament in Louisville, Lamar recalls. It was called the "Derby

Classic" and the winner of the tournament came from the Kentucky River. The Courier Journal wrote an article on it. Ever since that time, every bass tournament held between Louisville and Cincinnati, Lamar says, "we get boats from it." Put those with all the other bass tournaments in between and all the local fishermen and pleasure boaters, we are "busy at this lock," Lamar says. And we do have commercial traffic that comes up and down the river. This is the lock where the Kentucky River empties into the Ohio and Lamar says that means his lock is busier than the other locks. A lot of bass tournament winners have come from the Kentucky River, Lamar comments. The Kentucky River is clean compared to most of the rivers in the area. The fishing is terrific from what the fishermen tell Lamar. Industry which has developed over the past several years in the area doesn't affect the water of the Kentucky River, Lamar says. What might get into the water from one of the industries in Carrollton would be accessible to the Ohio River. Since the Kentucky River flows into the Ohio he says the Kentucky will always be clean.

081-099 What kind of fish are in the Kentucky River? "Every kind of fish that you can imagine," Lamar says. He has seen sauger, striped-bass, white bass, large and small mouth, crappie, blue-gill, catfish of all varieties, and eels--also, Lamar says, the kind of fish no one wants to see, gars.

099-113 Lamar recalls there is only one fisherman on the river that he has seen who makes his living fishing. He lives less than a mile from here around the bend in the river. You see him in the morning coming and checking his trotline. And you see him in the evening checking his trotlines. He stops by every so often and tells some of his big fish stories. "The big one that he couldn't get in the boat," Lamar says, "and how great his trot fishing has been," or "the one that it would take an hour to get in the boat." He's about seventy years old and has commercial fished for a long time. (He lives across from Long John Silvers on Highway 227. Lamar doesn't recall his name).

113-164 The barge traffic between Lock #1 and Lock #4, Lamar says, "is the only thing that keeps this river open." "If there was no commercial traffic," Lamar says, "the corps of engineers would be forced to shut the river down as they did at the upper ten locks at one time." Lamar says at this time one tow boat runs constantly. On occasions may three run for short periods of time. What do the barges transport? "Mainly gravel, sand, bridge equipment, cranes, steel--that's mainly the main commodities to see," Lamar says. They pick up the gravel on the Ohio River and take it up to Frankfort. The

owner, "has a monopoly," Lamar says. "She's the only one who sells sand in Frankfort." At one time she had a competitor, but she has the cheapest way of moving it and that's by river. If you move a commodity the cheapest way and have more quantity, you have a monopoly on that industry. "River transport," Lamar says, "is the cheapest way to move anything." In the winter time, Lamar says, "she is the only commercial boat running." But the sand that she has up there is sold to the state, a lot is sold to contractors who have to mix concrete. The State uses it for roads. Her name is Anne Shepherd, near Capitol Plaza almost directly across Lock #4. The barges must go through Lock #4 to reach the sand yard at Frankfort.

164-214 Lamar recalls the experiences he has had at Lock #1 since his arrival in 1985. Some fishermen were fishing above the dam and almost went over. They were so involved in catching the fish that they didn't pay attention to how close they were getting to the dam. When Lamar looked over they were "sitting on top of the dam" and the only thing that kept them from going over was the boat motor. Lamar yelled at them to be still and told them they hadn't gone over yet, and chances were they wouldn't go over. He got some of the other pleasure boats to go together and throw lines to the boat which was in trouble. Two boats pulled upstream and were able to pull the boat off the dam. If they had gone over, Lamar speculates, "he would hesitate to say if they would still be alive." They were not people Lamar had seen around before--just involved in what they were doing and not paying attention to the most important thing, safety. Lamar says he meets a lot of good people--visitors. He loves to have visitors. Some of them are quite surprised that any concrete structure is standing after 150 years. Lamar says there are some swimmers who jump in the river just to cool off and a lot of boaters with skis.

214-253 Not too many unpleasant incidents except the recent February flood that almost washed their gate out. The force of the flood was enough to break the steel anchorage yoke from the gate and the gate was barely hanging. The force of the river was strong enough to do damage. Lamar also recalls the time he was talking to someone at the main office as he looked out the window and says, "A big tree come passed the window." At that time, he recalls, they had four feet of water in the basement. This happened in February 1989 also. When they first flooded in February, in the evening, Wayne Deal was on duty and came to the lock to check to see if the water had reached the lock wall or whether it was threatening. It was rising very fast at that time and he called Lamar and asked him to come as soon as possible. But Lamar lives one hour away--so Wayne began

stripping the lock wall and when Lamar arrived the water was three feet over the wall on the upper end and raging pretty good with a lot of current. They tried to remove as much equipment as they could. They were unable to shackle the gates and that contributed to the gate washing out. "This river rages," Lamar says, "and it can rise nine feet over night."

253-285 In the wintertime they have one shift--the day shift. They also have one man who chases the towboat wherever it may be. If at Lock #4 he goes there; if it is at Lock #1, he'll come there and lock them. Wherever the boat goes, he knows in advance where he has to be. On the particular night of the flood, Lamar recalls, no one was at Lock #1 because the towboat was up the river. Lamar says they try to check on the lock in flood season because they know overnight it can rise nine feet, and equipment must be removed before the water rises. So they try to anticipate when the water will rise. Flood season could be anywhere from October until May. This year it flooded in June though.

285-305 There are a lot of creeks that feed into the Kentucky River. Lock #2 has a creek one-half mile above it. It floods Lock #2 a lot. When Lock #2 floods because of that creek, it might take a half day to reach Lock #1. The flooding depends on different situations, it could back up from the Ohio River, or an accumulation of rain for days from all the creeks feeding the Kentucky River, it could be from the mountains or local creeks. There is no one specific area which causes it to flood. Lock #1 floods a lot more than any other lock on the Kentucky River, Lamar points out, because it is closest to the Ohio River.

305-381 Where does one learn to be a lockmaster? Lamar says, in his case, it was in the Nashville district. He started out as a lock operator trainee at Kentucky Lock and Dam. After some experience and training he was transferred to Pickwick Lock and Dam and became a lock operator filling a slot vacant. At that time he had completed half of his training, but Nashville district trains operators thoroughly. After completing the training, Lamar says, he wanted to return to Louisville because it is home and he has roots there. He put in for a job opening he saw which was close to home which was Lock #1 at Carrollton on the Kentucky River. He had never seen a lock and dam such as Lock #1, because it is antique, Lamar says. He thought all locks were big and modern. Even the old locks, at that time, were new compared to Lock #1. This place has a lot of history and different ways of doing things, and a person adjusts to the situation. The techniques and different experience of the lockmasters is passed on. Lamar says he always tells lock operators

what he has learned from the old lockmasters of the past. Lamar says never feel that you know everything because that is when you have accidents. Every situation is different. You can lock a boat one thousand times and it will do something completely different the next time you lock it. So you never can anticipate; you just have to watch.

381-416 Is anyone in Lamar's family involved in lock operation? No, he says. When he first applied for the job he actually didn't know what a lock and dam was. But when he was a kid, Lamar recalls, playing in the mud, making dams, watching the water drain off, he wondered how the boats go up and down the river when they had the water blocked. It wasn't until he became a lock operator that he found out--"this was a curiosity that I had."

416-425 Lamar says the boats contact him by radio and some towboats occasionally catch him by surprise: they might call and say they will be there in one hour or so.

425-515 The land around the lock is owned by the federal government, Lamar comments. It is under the Department of the Army. "If a war broke out," Lamar muses, "everybody gets uniforms." There are seven acres on the lock station side and five acres across the river. Back in the 1800s the government paid \$600 for the twelve acres which were farmed by the lockmasters who lived on the land. The houses are still in place, Lamar points out. Some of the other locks are in place. Lock #2 has been sold. The government has a mandate to get rid of all the houses. They had a fifteen year mandate, Lamar points out, which is down to four years now. They auctioned off the house at

Side Two Lock #2. The houses are built solidly. The house by Lock #1 was built in 1935. The Historical Society is the roadblock in the Army Corps auctioning the house off and keeping it as part of the property, Lamar says. They Corps wants to use the basement as a storage which is the only part they are using right now. There is another house that they do maintenance on. The lockmasters from the past had an acre or two as their gardens as recently as two years ago. The lockmasters before them had a livery, stable, and chicken house. Lamar says he destroyed the livery and chicken house under directions of operations from district office who told him it had used its usefulness. Lamar doesn't know of any lockmasters who have a farm or a garden on the river today, and believes that it is not permitted. There was a water tower on top of the hill which was the fire pump station with fire hose storage area. Lamar says he demolished this a couple months ago. These were the things the old lockmasters had to have. They had a cistern, well, water well. They lived like farmers on

their off time. They grew their own food, raised their own cattle and "they were lords of the river," Lamar says, "because the boats could not go up or down the river without going through the lock and they had to go by the lockmaster's directions." Lamar says this is what he understands from what the older lockmasters have told him and from the papers he has read.

515-594 Eleventh Street which runs past the Lock #1 office is now dead-ended. Lamar says it used to connect Highway 227. It is about a seven minute walk to 227. The road is closed because the hillside is sinking. Currently the road "isn't wide enough for one vehicle," Lamar says. Why is it sinking? Lamar doesn't know. He knows the hillside is moving. Years ago they had divers go in the river at the bend a couple hundred yards above the lock and "they found underwater caves," Lamar says. It would seem, Lamar speculates, that there is a possibility that this cave could connect with the Ohio River. Lamar doesn't know who the divers were, but he says, "they didn't go back too far; it was kind of eerie." "They saw some pretty big catfish, as they put it, as big as they were." Lamar thinks this was ten or fifteen years ago. Lamar retells the story the other Lock #1 lockman (Wayne Diehl) told him. He got it from the owner or manager of the Carrollton Inn who says at one time the Ohio River was frozen so the boats were gathering at the mouth of the Kentucky River trying to avoid ice. The Kentucky River started freezing and the ice froze around the boats and they could not escape anywhere. Five or six steamboats went down right at the mouth and they were not able to unload the cargo. In those days all steamboats carried gold and silver and whatever commodity they had but they always had gold and silver coins. The money, gold and treasure, went down with it. Lamar doesn't know if divers with scuba gear tried to locate it later on. Has Lamar seen any wreckage uncovered from this? No, he hasn't. But he believes during the drought of 1988 there were a few hulls of boats showing along the Ohio River and maybe a couple might have been steamboats--this was on the Ohio River not too far from here--from the mouth of the Kentucky. Whether anyone tried to see what remained underneath the mud he has no idea. The depth of the Kentucky River is 6 feet, Lamar says. But you have deep spots and high spots. When it flows into the Ohio, Lamar doesn't know how deep it is at the mouth. He never asked the towboats although they have sounding equipment and probably know the depth. [END]

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TAPE LOG

FILENAME = KR0007JH.TAP
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INFORMANT = Irwin Henry
FIELDWORKER = Judy Hennessy
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Index # Description of Contents

000-006 Introduction

006-0017 Irwin recalls that he started making nets 25 years ago and used to commercial fish in Prestonville about twenty years. After the "old fella died that he fished with," there was another commercial fisherman across the river. Irwin says he started going with him to raise the nets. He was "a real old feller," Irwin recalls. He always made nets and always told Irwin that he couldn't make them because he was left handed. But the man kept showing Irwin how and trying to teach him and he finally started trying and never gave up.

017-037 Irwin says he first started making "dip" nets. He was about sixteen years old. After Irwin started making nets he would go with the old fellow's son-in-law and put nets out. Irwin says he never figured he was going to make nets. After he figured out dip nets he continued to watch the older man. He set his head that he was going to try one which Irwin recalls, "sure didn't look like they do today." He managed to make it and never quit. So Irwin says, "the longer you do something, the more experienced you get, the better you get--I just stayed with it." The man who taught him is Jake Browning, now dead. His son is Bob Baxter. "They caught more fish than anyone around here in the country," Irwin says. Irwin began commercial fishing in the early fifties.

037-058 Irwin shows me a dip net in the yard. A hop, with a net attached to it is used to dip into the water. He explains it is used to take the fish off the lines. Irwin says he tried to build "wing nets." He didn't have very good luck with them at first but finally caught onto that. He recalls an old fellow in Prestonville showed him how to hang one. Irwin didn't like the way he did it, but says he was pretty good at it. That person also is no longer living. "Just about all of them, everybody who makes nets anymore...the old people, it seems to me like, whenever they start to do something stay with it. You take the young people...I don't know. Maybe if they get interested in something they would do it." A "wing net," Irwin explains, is made about 40 foot long. They have floats on them. You make them shaped like a "V."

One part is in the water, the other part on the bank, so that when the fish swim up, they go into the net. They claim, Irwin says, one wing net is equal to four or five hoop nets like he builds. Irwin thinks you are not supposed to fish with wing nets in the Kentucky River.

058-071 Irwin thinks wing nets are allowed in the Ohio River. He begins talking about net laws. They have changed the laws now; it used to be that you could fish with 1" mesh, but now the commercial fishermen fishing out there are catching bass or game fish and more or less they were selling them or something else. On both rivers now you can't use anything but these 3" mesh nets. Irwin comments he liked to fish with the small nets, himself, but he doesn't have a boat trailer, some way to transport the boat from the Ohio River back home. Mostly he fishes in the Kentucky River.

071-087 He fishes from the mouth of the Kentucky River, about four miles up to lock #1. In early spring he fishes from the mouth up to lock #1 and when the Ohio River gets enough current he puts his lines out in it. Right now, a person would have to just about quit, as hot as the water is, "the fish would die on the line," Irwin says. Last year he recalls the fish died on the line and it was a waste of time. Irwin says he likes to fish early spring up to the last of June. He also likes the fall of the year. "When the leaves goes to falling on the water, you can do pretty good," Irwin says.

087-119 Irwin says he has lived in Carrollton all his life. His parents were born in Owen County. His father died in 1941 and mother died in 1955. Irwin says he has a brother in Oklahoma he saw in 1955 when his mother died. He hasn't seen him since. Irwin doesn't know if his father was a fisherman or not. He wasn't old enough to know his father when he died. As far as Irwin knows he is the only one in the family who is a fisherman and netmaker. He says he has a boy who likes to fish but doesn't have time. Irwin says several people have expressed interest in netmaking but they don't seem like they really want to get down to the point of it. Irwin comments he showed Red Miller (another Carrollton fisherman) how to tie knots. He thinks Red made one, but indicated he wasn't going to fish with net; he fishes with snaglines all the time.

119-138 The nets are made out of nylon, Irwin says. He used to make them out of cotton but then he had to tar them. To make them last in the water you tar them. Irwin makes them out of nylon, but still likes them tarred. Irwin says you can't tell the difference in the nylon and cotton. But says, "They always say a cotton will fish better than a nylon net." But he doesn't know whether

it would or not. One thing about the nets, Irwin notices, "when I first started making them the only thing you would put in them is wood hoops, but now they have fiberglass and that is 100% better. They don't waterlog, and they're three or four times stouter. Maybe ten times stouter. Does his wife make nets? No.

138-171 Irwin comments he made three new nets last year and lost two last year when the river was up. He says they got "leaved out" on him. It takes quite a while to make a net. "If I get on one and stay on it, like right now if I get up in the morning and start knitting all day long or until I get tired, I can do pretty good. I don't know the way I figure it I make one about--if I've got the nylon, I'll make one in two weeks. Make the webbing for it. Then you have to put it in the hoops tar it and this, that, and the other." "I enjoy doing it," Irwin comments. He makes the nets completely, puts them in the hoops and then tars them, hoops and everything. If you tar them before putting in the hoops you would mess up knitting needles. (Took break here, train coming through next to front yard. Irwin is demonstrating making nets.)

171-204 Cedar wood knitting blocks that Irwin uses are the size of the mesh he is making. Either one and one-half, two inches, three inches, four inches. You have to use that certain block, Irwin says, to make that size mesh when you make nets. Irwin says he always starts the nets on a string by looping the string over his knees. After he gets it started he hangs the string on a nail and continues until he gets to the end. The net Irwin has stretched out on the grass is 25 feet long, with three feet between each hoop. A standard size is 16 feet long--that's the size of the nets ordered. "They always say the longer the net the better it catches the fish," Irwin comments. Irwin says the net hanging from a tree in his back yard he made last year is 22 feet long. He just took it out of the water to let it dry. He plans on putting it back at the end of August.

204-343 "This year fishing has been good," Irwin says. Irwin says he guesses it's because it rained so much and we had high water. Making the nets and fishing is Irwin's main source of income, plus a little carpentry work. Most of the time Irwin fishes on the Kentucky River. He built his own boat and plans on buying an aluminum boat and a bigger engine. Mostly he catches catfish, carp and buffalo. The people Irwin sells to, most generally, he says, you don't have to dress the fish. They like to do that themselves. He did sell frozen fish this spring and did all right. Has the 3" net law affected his fishing? No, in the Kentucky River it always has been that size, Irwin says. Irwin says there are Red, Gerald, Rusty Dunken, Charlie Turtle, and that's just about it between

here and way up the river. "There used to be 25 fishermen around here, but they have all died out and everything." The future of commercial fishing? "I don't know. If they keep these chemicals going in these rivers, they might knock the whole thing out," Irwin says. He is not concerned, however, about the quality of fish. He says there was a write-up in the paper about the fish in the Ohio River being contaminated and he says they didn't say anything about the Kentucky River. Out there in the Ohio River--that's most generally where you catch all the fish at--if a person had a lake to stock he could catch them and put them in it." They have never checked the fish Irwin takes out of the River, but he says, "if someone would get a bad one it might make him sick. They would probably report you; then it would be a different story." They would have to take it to Frankfort and see what is wrong with it and make you quit fishing. Irwin says there are too much chemicals and things, especially the Ohio River--it's awful nasty in hot weather. But people still fish with hand lines in the thing. He seldom used poles. He doesn't even own a rod or reel and doesn't care too much about that kind of fishing. The largest fish Irwin ever caught was below lock #1. It weighed 98 lbs. It was a yellowcat, flathead. He caught it on a snagline. There were two of them on the same line. The old fella from Prestonsville laughed after Irwin pulled the first fish in when Irwin said the line was hung up again. The fella said, "That's a big fish you got on there." He told Irwin to tighten up the line to see if it moves real slow. Irwin did and felt a heavy pull: the second fish weighed 80 lbs. This was in the early 1960s, Irwin said, "But then you could catch fish then."

343-451

A lot of people say there are fewer fish in the Kentucky River. Irwin says the way it looks to him he doesn't think the fish are leaving too awful fast: there's a lot there. He thinks the fish come up out of the Ohio and it's a long ways there and a long stay before they get up here, but the lock is as far as they can get. But if you let the water get over the locks, the fish are bound to come over the river. So Irwin figures what fish he catches were at one time in the Ohio River. He says fish swim up river anyway. Irwin says you can prove it because when you put out a net you put the open end, the front, down the river because the fish swim up the river against the current. He says this is the only way fish have to get their food because the currents coming down and whatever they see coming down--they just stay on the watch and get something to eat. Fish spawn in May generally, Irwin says. Irwin says he hasn't caught anything unusual in the river--the same old fish. He said if he caught anything different like game fish--as good as the game warden has been to him--he would turn

them back loose again. Game fish are bass, new light, crappie, jack salmon, five or six different kinds. As far as commercial fishing licenses are concerned, Irwin says, "all they can do is get the rough fish which is carp, buffalo, cats, and perch--that's all we're supposed to keep." Irwin said the game warden stops out sometimes and talks to him and said they were going to change the net law, and there was a write-up in the paper. Not only in Carroll County but everywhere, all the way to the head of the river. Every place and out in the Ohio. Irwin speculates that the law was changed because people were taking so many game fish out of the river. Does he feel that it's fair? "If they hadn't have changed it, the way I see it, the sportin' people--they go spend their money for these big boats, way up in the thousands of dollars, and buy expensive rods and reels, and if you put all of your money in a boat and get out here and expect to catch fish and you take a commercial fisherman like me--as soon as I catch them fish, if I keep them, and sell them, and wasn't supposed to, see that's going against you. Some of those bass boats are way up there, like buying another house--I bet them thing cost 25, maybe 40 thousand dollars."

451-533

Irwin talks about several fishermen getting together, having meetings about getting the net law changed. He told them he might attend. But he said he got to thinking about it and if they changed the law it wouldn't help him any because you take a fish that weighs five pounds and it would go out through that net there (he points) and you take a small net, you could use them in this river. But the way it was they had the small mesh nets you could use them in the Ohio and the 3" mesh in this river. So that wasn't helping me a bit, he says. He says Gerald Morgan doesn't talk to him much anymore because he wouldn't attend the meetings. Morgan said they really needed Irwin. Irwin said he couldn't help it, he didn't believe they would see him at the meetings. Irwin says he told the game warden about the meetings. The game warden said he didn't have to go unless he really wanted to. Irwin said it wouldn't help him much. But he says Red Miller attended the meetings. He said Red fishes gill nets and snaglines. But as far as the small nets it didn't hurt him anyway because he doesn't fish small nets. Irwin says he made several nets for Gerald Morgan and at least 30 for a fellow in Indiana who fishes commercial. Irwin thinks Indiana law and Kentucky law are the same. He comments that if they are going to make a law regardless if you live in Cincinnati, Louisville, Frankfort, or down here, "one law ought to go for everybody." Irwin says just because the game warden went out here and raised a net and it had game fish in it, well...they changed the law." "But on fishing nets is just like fishing lines, when you put it

in the water, you don't know what is going to get on it. And just because you catch it you really don't have to keep it." Irwin compares fishing to DWI. The individual has the responsibility to operate his nets according to the law. If he catches a game fish, it is his obligation to throw it back in.

533-555 This past year, Irwin says he did all right fishing. He had several jobs, working on a farm. But he doesn't make too awful much at tobacco and hay time. It did pretty good. This coming year he plans on making 20 nets if he can. The only thing that would keep him from it is buying the nylon. As long as he can fish and make an extra dollar or two which he doesn't need he will put it in on the nylon. How much does he charge for the nets? \$100 a piece. He used to make smaller nets for \$50. But no one uses them anymore.

END OF INTERVIEW

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TAPE LOG

FILE NAME = KR0008JH.TAP
TAPE NAME = 0008
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INFORMANT = Ken Miller
FIELDWORKER = Judy Hennessy
SUBJECT = Commercial fishing-Carroll County

Index # Description of Contents

000-009 Introduction

009-021 Ken says he started fishing commercially eight or ten years ago. He dropped out of school and couldn't get a job in a factory although he tried. He was in the tenth grade at the time. He hunts tracks and fishes. That's all he has done his whole life. That is really all I know, Ken says. It's all right, Ken says, but it has downfalls just like anything else. It's pretty hard sometimes. Pretty rough. Ken says he wouldn't want to be working in a factory. He doesn't like to be closed up at all.

021-035 Ken says his father commercial fished when he was young along with his uncle. Ken was about four or five and recalls them bringing home large washing tubs of big fish. Ken says his father has done a little bit of everything. He was a lawyer, worked in factories, was a licensed electrician and plumber, and worked in machine shops. Ken says his uncle is Gober Moore. He is retired now, but used to be a fisherman--full-time at one time and he did odd jobs. Certain times of the year the fish move or don't move, Ken says. It depends on the species.

035-082 The spoonbill start moving about January or February, somewhere along there, and move up to about May or June and after that they quit. Very seldom do you ever catch one. They start back up about October. There's pretty good money if you can catch them, Ken says--caviar. But they are just about extinct around here. There are still quite a few around here, but they just about fished them out. They are a real good size fish, from 3 lbs. to 100 lbs.; akin to the catfish, Ken says. They call them paddle fish. They are a big fish with a bill a foot, foot and a half, shaped like a spoon. They are a white and grayish color. Ken says there are two or three fish in the world that produce real caviar--spoonbill, hackelback, sturgeon. They just about fished out the spoonbill. They are in both rivers, Ken says, the Kentucky and the Ohio. Ken says he used to fish nets at the Marklam Dam. Ken recalls putting two nets out and caught 27 in one net and 15 in another. He had snaglines out on the Kentucky River and caught 15 more spoonbills

on eleven lines. He says there aren't near as many spoonbills as there was four years ago. Four years ago, Ken recalls, he could take eleven lines and catch 15 or 16 spoonbills, not counting the other fish he would catch, sometimes twice a day. Now you can take eleven lines and maybe catch three or four spoonbill. So there's a big decrease right there. Ken says he doesn't know if the nets are taking them, or they just about fished them out. He says people come in from different states and buy a license, give \$500 for a license, fish them out, when they are gone, they leave out.... If they keep it up there just won't be more. I wish they would stop, he says.

082-111 The caviar sells for \$50 a pound, Ken says. In one fish there can be from one to ten pounds. Ken sells it in Louisville and Tennessee. He didn't catch a lot for the eggs, he says, because he didn't have an immediate market to get rid of them. Ken says he always kept the fish, a spoonbill is good eating. It has no bones, very meaty. Mostly all Ken fishes for is catfish. Depending on how cold or warm the water is makes a difference in what you catch.

111-127 Ken says once in a while he uses nets. Right now he doesn't have any nets that are legal except gill nets. All his nets like the ones Irwin Henry made for him are on the banks. Ken says he can't use them. Ken says if he uses the nets and gets caught he can lose his boat and license. He has four thousand dollars tied up in his boat and motor and can't afford to lose it. Ken said he traded nets with a friend in Indiana who has three inch nets. They can fish with one inch over there, he comments, we can't over here. Ken says his boat and license would be taken if he fishes in the Ohio River with one inch nets, even though you can fish from the Indiana side in the Ohio River with one inch nets.

127-169 Ken explains the rule of nets was changed because too many game fish were being taken from the river. A one inch mesh will let the smaller fish come in such as bluegill and sunfish, small crappie and bass, and when the bigger fish go by, they swim in after these little fish. If they get inside, they work on them. But very seldom does Ken catch game fish in the net. Ken says someone took a survey of the river and said the fishermen were hurting the game fish population. They don't care about the cat, carp or buffalo as far as that goes. They could care less if they all died out, Ken says. Just as long as they got game fish. I don't think that is right, Ken reflects. Shouldn't be right at all. Has this hurt his ability to make a living? No, Ken says, because he fishes with gill nets and trotlines. He never fooled with hoop nets too much because he has had trouble out

of them. It did hurt other people, Ken says, because he had quite a few one inch nets. And it hurt few others. Ken says he mostly fishes the Kentucky River. In the Kentucky River the rule has been that you have to use a 3" net. Ken comments, above the locks they use one inch, though. He says the game warden told him this.

169-199 Ken says he learned fishing from his dad and uncle. But mostly from Ted Brooks who used to live next door to Ken. He was a "real old commercial fisherman." That was all he used to do, Ken says, his whole life, he and his brother. Ken says Ted could take a trotline, bait it and go back and take fish off of it, and never have trouble. A lot of times, Ken says, he puts his out and can't catch near what he could. "He just had the touch," Ken says, "I seen him do it too many times." "He taught me how to make nets and how to fish," Ken says. When we were kids we used to hang around with him all the time, stayed out of trouble. He has been dead five years, Ken says. We called him "Pawpaw." He was a real fisherman. If he told you something, you listened to him and listened right, most of the time he was right about it. The old man up the street has been dead a long time--his brother, Mugs. He didn't really say a whole lot. He would show you. He was good, real good.

199-249 Ken says he has lived two or three different places. He has lived 21 years in Carrollton. In the fall, Ken works eight or nine, ten hours a day. He gets up at 7:00 a.m. and has between thirty to forty snaglines out and it takes between 7:00 to 7:30 until dinner time, twelve o'clock. They come in with 300-400 lbs. of fish and start cleaning them until five or six o'clock. He sells to different people. There were a few restaurants who bought. He also has a friend who lives in London, Kentucky who lives on the Kentucky River and, Ken says, "They fished it out; there's no fish down there hardly at all." He buys what I catch sometimes twice a week, and he takes fish down there and sells to different people. He also sells to people in Ohio and Indianapolis. Fourth of July is the busiest. Ken says he has sold two to three hundred pounds at a crack if he has it. It just depends on fish fries and stuff like that. You can sell if you got it. What does he do if he has a whole lot of fish and can't sell it? Ken keeps it frozen. Very seldom does he have to keep it. He has no trouble selling it he says. If he has three or four hundred pounds he can't get rid of around here, Ken says, he just calls the man in London and he will be in Carrollton the next day and he takes it all. Or he sends someone else because they don't have fish down there.

294-282 Snaglines, Ken says, are oil lines. In the old days you could have hooks four inches apart and it would take say

six or seven hundred hooks to go all the way across the river and they soaked them in oil--like ninety weight gear oil and pine tar. You put pieces of styrofoam every fifty or sixty hooks, and a rock every three or four pieces of styrofoam and that makes your line float two or three feet off the bottom--that is where most of the big fish are. They see the oil and it attracts them. The catfish try to eat it and the spoonbill smacks it with its paddle and that is what it gets hung up by. Now we have to use the hooks eighteen inches apart in order to be legal and it takes between 160 and 180 to go all the way across. But we use it for the same purpose, the same bait and fish the same way, Ken says. "We don't catch near as many fish, but we still catch fish." The bait is the tar. It flutters in the water just like a worm.

282-325 Ken says they catch more fish in the spring. Sometimes they do just as good in the fall. Ken says he will start next week putting snaglines out. Has he ever caught anything strange in the river, or unusual? Ken says he caught a waterdog. It looked like a lizard, about one and one-half feet long. It had four legs and feet. Ken says he has seen them in creeks and ponds but this was the biggest one he has ever seen. He said he cut it loose. Ken also has caught "free riders." They look like a little fish and are shaped like an eel. They have a mouth as large as your thumb and stick to the side of the spoonbill. Ken says they are like a leach and he has caught them up to two inches to seven inches. Ken fishes mainly between the mouth of the Ohio River and lock #1, which is about four miles.

325-372 The lockmaster at lock #1 mentioned some underwater caves discovered in this area. Ken says he, too, heard about the caves--probably is, he adds. He said he heard around lock #5, when the water gets low you can see caves along side the banks. He wouldn't take a chance on going in one, he says. There use to be four fishing between the mouth of the Ohio and lock #1, Ken recalls. Ray Meadows used to fish, Ken says. He quit, but he still drives the school bus and works at Landmark Apartments. Hershel Wilson also fishes part time.

372-398 Ken says when he and the other fishermen fished the Kentucky River, they saw each other every morning. The four miles to lock #1 seems like a lot of water, he comments, but there are spots you can put lines out and leave it for thirty days and maybe catch four fish, and maybe move it one hundred foot down the river and maybe take one, two, or three hundred pounds off in four days. That's just the way it is, Ken says, they don't bite everywhere up and down the river for some reason. We call them dead spots, Ken says. It is the same way with

the Ohio. You can put a line out in the Ohio and maybe two or three hundred foot and catch fish. You can put another section on it and run that two or three hundred foot and you might catch two or three fish.

398-434 Does Ken think there are fewer fish in the Kentucky River? Yes, he says, he knows there is. It's not like it should be, for that much water there should be an abundance of fish. Ken isn't concerned about the water being polluted. The Kentucky River is 40-50% cleaner now than what it was twenty or thirty years ago. Years ago it was real bad about pollution. Seldom do you ever see or have trouble. Once in a while a green algae comes on it, but that is because it is not moving. The Ohio, Ken says, you are liable to see anything in it. You catch all kinds of stuff in it.

434-484 Last year, Ken says, a guy came around from the Health Department and tested the fish for chemicals. He came in and wanted them not to touch any kind of plastic. he told Ken that if the fish touched any kind of plastic they couldn't detect what they were looking for. He told Ken what kind of species they were looking for and you caught that, cleaned it and called him and he would take it off and test it. Just that one time in eight and ten years. the man told Ken he is mostly concerned about the Ohio River. The man didn't explain what he found from conducting the test. He said they were having trouble with hot spots on the Ohio River. Ken says seldom does he fish the Ohio. He tries to stay out of it as much as he can. But sometimes the fish get to where you can't catch them in the Kentucky and you have no choice. You have to go to the Ohio, Ken says. That's when you use gill nets and that's about it. It's an all day job on gill nets. The future of commercial fishing? "To be honest with you, at the rate it's going, if it keeps on, I'd say in another twenty years they will probably outlaw eating any fish out of the river," Ken says. "I imagine they will make it a mandatory law. I'd say that is what they will probably do, because I imagine as it goes on, the more plants they are building up now on the Ohio River, it won't be long before the Kentucky River will be polluted, too. They'll just kill it all out." Does Ken plan on staying with fishing? "Yeah, I probably will," he says. "I'll try to," he adds, "It's about the only thing I get any peace at, just that--hunting, trapping, and stuff like that. I'd as soon be doing that as anything. That is all I learned."

484-584 Ken also got interested in collecting arrowheads when he was ten or eleven years old. His dad took him to the river beach, they used to be real thick. He would walk in front of his dad, who would show him what to look for. Then Ken went by himself during the day in the summertime

when he was a kid. Sometimes ten or fifteen kids would get together and walk day after day; it was the only thing they had to do. They walked between the mouth of the Kentucky, along the Ohio bank to the Little Kentucky River. Ken has the arrows displayed in cases in his living room. Ken says they hunt arrowheads after it rains, the next day. They might look for one hour or as high as eight hours. He said they might find 200 or 300 pieces, but only maybe 50 will be in good condition because the tractors will run over them. Ken has 2,000 pieces displayed and another 180 in a can.

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TAPE LOG

FILENAME = KR0009JH.TAP
TAPE NUMBER = 0009
DATE = August 18, 1989
INFORMANT = Gerald Morgan
FIELDWORKER = Judy Hennessy
SUBJECT = Commercial Fishing, Route 55, Carrollton, KY -
Carroll County

Index # Description of Contents

- 000-008 Introduction
- 008-017 Gerald was born in Milton, Kentucky, and lived there until he was nine years old. His grandmother took him fishing on the Ohio River when he was a boy. His family moved to Indiana where they lived for 35 years. He moved with his parents and didn't fish in Indiana very much again, until he was grown and out of the service. Most of his life has been fishing for relaxation and fun until six years ago.
- 017-031 At that time Gerald became interested in commercial fishing. His uncle, who was a commercial fisherman for seventeen years, kept asking Gerald to take up where he had left off. Gerald had planned on waiting another four years to give him the opportunity to find some property and get his equipment together. Gerald's uncle's health got bad and he did not want to wait any longer to turn his business over to Gerald. Also at that time Gerald's job was cut at Reliance Electric so he decided not to wait. Gerald returned to Kentucky and stayed three months looking for property and getting his fishing equipment together. In August of 1983 he began his fishing business.
- 031-051 Gerald's uncle had a place on the Kentucky River. He lived three years after Gerald moved to Carrollton. In 1983 Gerald says there were eight or nine fishermen. In 1984 there were twelve or thirteen; until this past year there are only six or seven. "They have dropped off considerably," Gerald says.
- 051-064 Gerald got his equipment together: net, boat, lines, and made up a sign for the front of his house with his phone number on it. He let all the people he knew know that he had fresh fish. "The paper is probably the best advertisement," Gerald says. "Word of mouth--if you have good fish you don't have to worry about selling them because people will come from all over to buy them," Gerald says. "It's just a lot of hard work," Gerald adds, "a lot of hours."

064-104 Where does he go to catch the fish? In the Ohio and Kentucky Rivers. "The Ohio River," Gerald says, "is supposedly so polluted that the fish aren't any good, so that narrows it down to the Kentucky River now." But, Gerald points out, "You can't fish the Kentucky River the same way you do the Ohio; it's a different type of fishing altogether." The Ohio River's average depth is eighteen feet at the most; the Kentucky River will run 30 to 40 feet deep on the average so you can't fish it the way you do the Ohio." Gerald says he uses a hoop net with seven hoops, fourteen feet long with two throats. He also used trotlines and snaglines. "The hoop nets have been changed so much that they are useless." Gerald has 30 that he can't use. "The only thing you can catch with the new ones is carp and buffalo, very few catfish," Gerald explains. "Three inch mesh net, a five-pound catfish can go right through it." Gerald explains, "There is too much light shining through the net and it won't let the fish...are looking for a darker area they'll go in a one inch net to spawn and that's when you catch them, the majority of them but with the light going through the three inch mesh, plus a five pound cat goes right on through it--my biggest market was three to four pounders anyway, so they are just virtually useless to me anymore." I fish trot and snaglines. A snagline is nothing but a trotline. Your hooks have to be eighteen inches apart which...you know that's what a trotline is as close as you can put them on a trotline. The only difference between a trotline and a snagline is you use an oil- base substance for bait on a snagline where you use cut bait or crawdads or you put something on the hook on a trotline. Snagline you just soak string in an oil-base solution and float it. A trotline you fish on the bottom. That's basically what we have to fish with anymore.

104-141 What do you use for bait? We go out and catch shad and golum? (baby shad). You catch those with a casting net and you can bait trotlines with those, Gerald said. Take a rod and reel and catch skipjacks and cut those up. They make good cut bait and use crawdads. "You can sang chubs out of the creek,": Gerald says, (chubs are minnows). You can use other types of fish for bait such as cut up carp or buffalo and make them in one-inch chunks and put on hooks. "I've heard of people using groundhog liver," Gerald comments. "The shad and skipjack are probably the best catfish bait, and minnows," Gerald says. "Basically," Gerald points out, "the only thing we fish for is catfish." The catfish is the biggest seller and some people buy perch, and a few buy carp and buffalo, but not very many. "I don't mess with the carp and buffalo; I let somebody else sell them," Gerald says. Gerald sells the commercial baits in his store next to the pay lake. He comments he

doesn't sell the bait he catches out of the river in his store because he uses all of it on his lines. What he buys from bait dealers he sells.

141-169 Gerald says his fishing lake is one-acre surface water. It is seven and one-half feet deep. He put it in three years ago and stocked it the first year and kept track of the water, and the second year stocked it, and in the spring opened it in May for fishing to the public. Gerald says he didn't have many people at first because he didn't advertise. With the hot weather last year he hardly had any business. Then he stocked it last fall; and, this spring, the only fish he has put in is what he catches off the trout lines. You lose a lot of them, Gerald says, because if they have been hung very bad with the hook, then you lose them. But he puts them in and what survives, adds to the lake. Right now he has the lake pretty well stocked. Gerald says he had to buy a couple of loads of fish. He keeps records for the State showing how many pounds of fish are in the lake. They require you put in 500 lbs. a year. Gerald says this is ridiculous. Gerald says if he went to a pay lake and they only put 500 lbs. of fish a year, he wouldn't go back. That wouldn't be enough fish. His lake has 2600 lbs. currently. Gerald says anybody trying to make any money running a pay lake is going to put more than 500 lbs. of fish in it.

169-220 Gerald says his lake is supposed to support between 2200 and 2400 lbs. He kept track of the water, the oxygen in the water, and fertilized the lake. He felt it would hold a few more and so he added a few more hundred pounds. Gerald has catfish, crappie, a few small bass, bluegill, two carp and one white buffalo. The catfish, spoonbills, mississippi blues, shovelheads or flatheads, channel cats and bullhead cats. "Every kind of catfish that is in this area we got in the lake," Gerald says. "All those fish are in the Kentucky River, too." These are all river fish. Gerald says he doesn't advertise pond raised fish like some lakes do. If he buys them, they are river fish. Some fish (advertised as pond raised) come out of the river, Gerald says. He has several friends who stock pay lakes and stock pay lakes that run advertisements in the paper as having nothing but pond raised cats and they take the fish from lakes? (river). Pond raised cats are different then river cats when it comes to catching them and the taste is different, too. Gerald says he doesn't have any qualms with the taste of fish. "They all taste alike," he says. Gerald says you can raise a pond raised cat on dog food, or any kind of grain feed because that is the way they are fed. A river cat is used to having fresh meat. He wants a crawdad or a piece of cut bait or chicken liver or worm. They bite that quicker than the dough bait,

stuff like that. The only pay lakes in this area, Gerald says, are Louisville, Florence, Erlanger. On the other side of the river in Indiana some around Madison, two or three north. Gerald says he is the only one within twenty miles of this area (Carrollton).

220-233 Why did Gerald decide to make the lake and go into the business? Gerald said he looked at pay lakes before he moved to Kentucky from Indiana. He used to fish pay lakes a lot when the kids were younger. When he didn't have any place else to fish he would go to pay lakes. He says he is glad he did now, because he must have something to bring in an income and with the way they have done commercial fishing he had to have something to fall back on, so he has put everything he had into this "because the commercial fishing is going to be gone, eventually they will do away with it all together," Gerald believes.

233-277 Gerald says the Conservation Department has a control over all the fishing in Kentucky, even commercial fishing and they more or less lean toward the sports fisherman. "The sports fishermen in the state spend a lot more money than the commercial fishermen do. They buy boats and baits, and spend one hundred times over what we spend and so that is where the Conservation Department is going - toward where the money is at." "They listen to those people a lot more than they would us," Gerald commented. Even though we do it for a living and that's our source of income and that is the way we make a living, they still have the say so over us. "They can determine what kind of equipment we use, what kind of fish we can take, then if they want to, regulate us out. All they have to do is regulate us out. They changed the regulations on the snaglines. Used to you could put your hooks as close as you wanted to, well they changed that to where you couldn't have them any closer than 18 inches, the same as a trotline. So that cut down a lot of fish, you go from four inches apart to 18", you don't catch near as many fish. When one go from one inch net to 3" net, you're not going to catch near as many fish. What they have done is gradually eliminate the number of fish you can catch and if you don't catch them you don't have an income. You can't live on \$30 or \$30 a month and that's just about what it has come to. Gerald believes there is no conflict between the sports fisherman and commercial fisherman. But the Conservation Department, he believes, will listen to them because there are more of them -- probably one thousand to one, and because they spend a lot more money than commercial fishermen do.

~~277-315. Gerald believes that regulations passed for commercial fishermen should go through the state's legislature because "it is a livelihood, a vocation, it's been here since people settled in this country, and it should be~~

since you do it for a living, pay taxes, just like everybody else, income tax on it, it should be regulated by the State Legislature, not the Conservation Department," he states. Gerald believes the Conservation Department should regulate the type of fish when it comes to game fish, that's fine with him, but they need to sit down and say, this is the type of fish you are not allowed to take. They already have regulations -- in the books they made them -- that you cannot take game fish. They specify which fish game fish are. If you catch a game fish in your net it is to be in the water before the net went back in the water. So if you got caught with a game fish in your boat when you are running nets, you are illegal. They can confiscate your net, your boat, your license. In other words, put you out of business for keeping the game fish, but that wasn't good enough. They had to change the net size where you can't catch the fish. If you can't catch them you're out of business - they're going to let you put yourself out of business with their regulations.

315-352 In 1983 Gerald says he probably caught 7000 lbs. of fish fishing year round. In the wintertime it is real slow but you can catch enough to pay your bills. Now so far this year, Gerald says he has caught six catfish that would go probably a total of 50 lbs. (this year starting January 1989). He put out some three inch nets and fished them for about three months, and caught a total of six catfish. Gerald says he doesn't fish trotlines and snaglines until the fall, October 1st. After they change the net size on the nets, Gerald comments, he had all his money tied up in the thirty nets that he owned and couldn't see buying another thirty or forty nets and then not catching fish. So he is fishing with trout and snaglines.

352-394 Has Gerald seen a decrease in the number of fish in the Kentucky River? "No, the same amount of fish are there just the methods of catching them are different." "The spoonbill," Gerald comments, "have kind of declined. Used to three years ago, if you put out ten snaglines you could probably catch fifteen to twenty spoonbills a day. Now you put out ten snaglines you might catch two or three a day. But that is because they have not regulated people using gill nets and tramble(?) nets in the Ohio River. They let them use gill nets in the Ohio and these big fishing companies have come in here, fishing companies, and just about cleaned them (spoonbills) out. They made a difference in them because the spoonbill eggs are used for caviar and they went from \$20 a pound to \$120, so that is all they really want - the eggs. You catch a fish in a gill net, more likely he will be dead. They are the type, they get their gills caught in it and can't breathe, so they die. It's not

like a hoop net. They can't be used in the Kentucky River. The only net you are allowed in the Kentucky River is a 3" mesh hoop net and that's been that way ever since I have been down here, Gerald says.

394-409 Gerald says fish he has caught out of the Ohio were checked. "They came in and checked them, took samples, took them back to laboratories and checked them and told me if there was any problems with them they would get back with me." Gerald adds, he did not hear from them so assumes there was no problem. The fish coming out of the Kentucky River? "They haven't checked any of mine," Gerald says. I don't know if they have checked them out of there or not.

409-428 What do you think the future is for commercial fishing? "Very short," Gerald says. "I'd say within the next five years the only commercial fishermen will be the ones who have full time jobs -- like they work in a factory or some other source of income, and commercial fish for extra income. As far as being full time commercial fishermen, I can't see it in five years." eventually they will just do away with it completely.

428-447 Mussel in the Kentucky River, Gerald says he sees all the time. No one in the area that he knows does any mussel fishing. He heard some people came in about ten years ago and did mussel fishing. Gerald says mussel fishermen are below Louisville in that area, but he hasn't seen any.

447-472 Gerald says when you fish for a living you better raise your own food, as much as you can. He raises his own cattle, hogs, and he points out he can always eat the fish if he can't sell them. "Fishing is a lot like farming," Gerald believes. "The weather has a lot to do with it." Gerald says that since fishing is like farming he would do a little of both. Raise as much as he could for his own use to eat, and what he makes off fish sales, he pays his bills with, taxes, insurance, utility bills. If there is anything left over, "we can buy salt, flour, sugar and pepper," Gerald says. But he raises as much as he can to eat.

472-497 Gerald mentioned he was influenced by Harlan Hubbard. Gerald says Harlan raised his own food, three gardens a year. He would catch fish and bargain with them for stuff that he wouldn't raise." He would trade fish for them. They would only buy the absolute necessities. They raised their own vegetables, herbs, spices and fruits. That is what they lived on. They had a goat for milk. The fish they caught they traded for eggs if their chickens weren't laying. He traded fish for strawberries. Gerald says he remembers Harlan telling

him about that. They didn't have to worry about utility bills because they didn't have a phone, electricity or water bill to pay. "They didn't have to depend on anybody else, just themselves -- that's just the way they chose to live," Gerald says. "I figure if he can do it, I can do it," he adds. The only difference, Gerald points out, is that he has insurance, taxes and utility bills to pay. Gerald met Harlan Hubbard in 1982. They used to go visit him twice a year. His wife passed away a couple years ago. Harlan died last year. They really were extraordinary people, Gerald says.

497-507 Gerald said he would be fishing trotlines and snaglines in October. Twice a day, run them in the morning and bait them in the evenings. If you leave fish on a snagline too long it will die. And if you catch spoonbill you don't want to leave it on for a very long period. Gerald brings them to his store, cleans and packages them. If he has any great big fish he puts them in the pay lake if they are not hurt.

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TAPE LOG

FILE NUMBER: KR0010JH.TAP

TAPE NUMBER: 0010

DATE: August 12, 1989

INFORMANT: Olive Searcy, Rt. 36, 4 mi., Carrollton, Kentucky

FIELDWORKER: Judy Hennessy

SUBJECT: Tatting; Oral History

Index # Description of Contents

000-009 Introduction

009-029 Olive says she was the youngest of five girls and all of them were interested in crafts, and needlework. In the evenings they would go by the fireplace, and her older sisters were tatting. Olive says, she had to learn how too. So she began with a shuttle which is a thing that holds your thread and it is very small but adequate and you work your fingers to get the job done. The clever thing about learning it, Olive comments, is to use your finger in the right action. If you do not do it just right you get a knot and your ring won't pull up. Olive says ever since her childhood she has always loved to do sewing.

029-051 Olive says she started crocheting in a few years. She has a sister who is lefthanded who could never learn to crochet, because when they showed her she reversed everything. So she did a lot of embroidery, and Olive crocheted around the edges. Olive always loved to embroidery and when she was in her early teens she made a beautiful centerpiece out of hankie linen, for her mother. It had islets in it as well as scalloped. Olive says scalloped edges are embroidered twice. She says it was a very crafty piece that she gave her mother one year for Christmas. Olive comments she inherited this ability because her paternal grandmother was a seamstress and worked in a tailor shop before she married. Olive's mother was a good seamstress and many times made the clothes that the children wore. Her older sister did tatting and was a home economics major and she sewed. It was a heritage that has come down from one generation to the other.

051-071 Olive was born in Carroll County but always lived in the country. Her home place where she was born and lived until her father died--then they moved to Ghent, two years later she married and moved to a farm where she is now and lived with her in-laws for one and one-half years. Then Olive and her husband moved to her home place again. They bought it, and lived there for 30 years. When her husband's health began to fail and the children were grown and gone, although one son was still in college, Olive says, she and her husband decided they

were working too hard on the farm and, then after her husband's surgery, he was not able to do the farm work he was trying to do. So they built on his home place. Mr. Searcy's brother gave them the lot. Eight years ago, Olive says, her husband died and she continues to keep the place.

071-082 Olive says they farmed fulltime for a living. "That was back in the good old days," she says. "When you had everything going. We had sheep, hogs, cows, tobacco, corn, and even though we lived on a hill farm we made the greater part of our livelihood off the farm." They did get into the Carrollton wholesale tobacco business with Olive's sister and husband. She says they put the money they made from tobacco back into the stock each year to improve the business. There were several years, Olive says when they used the proceeds of the tobacco to pay the income tax for the farm.

082-095 Olive says she has three children. Two sons and a daughter. They were all raised on the farm--went through high school and, she adds, she paid the expense of all three going through college. All three have masters degrees in the field that they chose. Her daughter is a home economics major and teaches as a home economic teacher. "So you can see how the heritage of all this has gone down to another generation," Olive says. When they moved to the current residence, Rt. 36, Olive says they were retired to do what they wanted to do, but at the same time they still had the farm, but didn't work there, although they raised a big garden.

095-104 Olive says several of the christian churches in her community and adjoining communities started a camp, Happy Hills Christian Service Camp. Olive and her husband were both very interested in that and he was camp manager of the grounds and helped to see that alot of the buildings were built. Heworked very hard, Olive says, during the summer months at the camp.

104-129 Olive says when her daughter was about one year old she bought enough thread to make a bedspread and got the design and started. A lot of her friends took the same pattern and made the bedspread a long time before Olive did, she says. But she says she did not have the time then and four years later had another son. At the time her father-in-law lived with them and they got their first television in 1948. Sitting watching television at night, she finished crocheting the bedspread. She says that is unbelievable to some people, but you can crochet and watch television at the same time. Olive says she never raised a lot of flowers, she had perrennials, but her time in the summer had to go to the garden. It was very important for her to raise a garden

and to can and freeze for her family to eat. She said she had to think about what was needed.

129-175 Olive says her daughter picked up tadding. She was in 4-H and was doing clothing projects. She was working buttonholes by hand at the time. Olive showed her how to work the buttonholes. When she took the project to the exhibit to be judged, they thought her mother did the work because it was so perfect. But she had seen her mother and grandmother do sewing and it came natural to her. Olive's daughter made a wool suit and blouse. She went to the State style review. When Farm Bureau first started the style review for women, Olive comments, she was no longer an officer at the time, so she could enter the sewing contest. She made a wool suit and blouse. Olive was the State winner of the first style review the Farm Bureau had in 1966.

175-215 Olive says she enjoys all kinds of crafts. She even does caning, such as chair bottoms. Olive's older sister, the one who did the tadding was in homemakers and did caning. She caned six dining room chair bottoms. Olive didn't have time to go to go to homemakers club because she was too busy herself. Olive says the work her mother and grandmothers did was more of necessity because her grandmother--she has the christening dress she made for her Olive's father to be christened in. She did beautiful work and spend the greater part of her time making clothes. Olive's mother took her sister-in-laws discarded suit and would make Olive and the other children a suit out of what she could. It was more of a money saving device. Olive says, they would not have had the clothes they had if her mother hadn't made them. Olive says her daughter never had a bought spring coat until she was in high school because Olive always made them. It was quite a money saving project.

215-241 At one time, Olive says, people were very interested in sewing. She made a great part of her clothes. Today, Olive says she does not have the desire and when the change of styles went so drastic, an older lady style was not in the books and discouraged Olive from sewing. But, Olive says, her daughter still does make a lot of her clothes. Olive works with her and, comments, they make a good team. She cuts out the pattern and Olive goes from there and finishes the garments. She lives and teaches currently in Madison, Indiana. She did live just one and half miles away, driving to Madison. It's only twenty miles to their home.

241-275 Olive talks about making flowers by tatting for place cards and greeting cards. She has seen them on stationery. Olive recalls her niece who is a medical doctor, made a birthday greeting card. On the front of

it she used various colors of tatting rings and made flowers, then they all signed the card and presented it to Olive's sister. Olive says since the niece's grandmother did these crafts, the niece loves to do them also and enjoys artistic work.

275-307 Tatting is an ornamental attachment for a garment. You could put a single ring around linen handkerchiefs or a center piece. Olive got started when a lady asked her to make real small rings. She finished two yards of that and the lady used it to put on the edge of her granddaughters baby clothes. It is something you use to see, use and do, a lot more than at present. Olive says she doesn't know why there was a lapse of time between the things. It is coming back. Olive says she receives catalogs now showing that you can use tatting to make christmas ornaments, as well as crochet ornaments. It seems as though more people are interested. Olive comments, she gave demonstrations at the local library when they had a crafts day and people were interested. Some commented, it was something they wanted to learn, or commented they had done it in the past, but they don't say, Olive notes, that they want to do it anymore.

307-354 Olive says she carries her shuttle in her purse, and when she is waiting for a doctor's appointment, she does tadding. Many people comment they are glad to see someone doing it. She believes in time more people will take to it. It is an ornate craft. Olive says people don't normally make a big design such as her sister did. She made a centerpiece twenty inches in design which was all tatting. She kept it for years and had it framed.

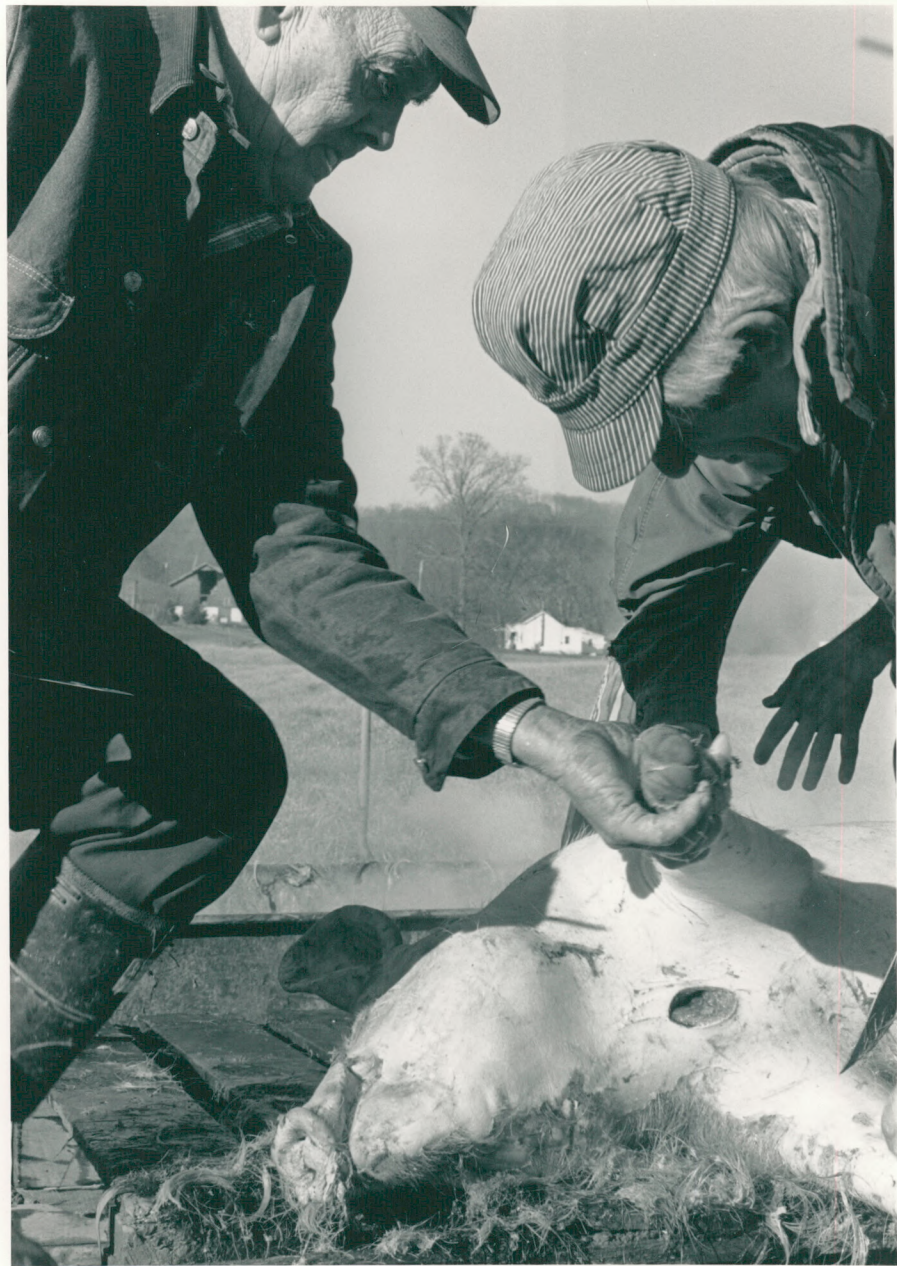
354-383 Olive says she can't imagine what kind of machine today could duplicate the tatting process she does by hand. Although some contemporary items in stores today have tadding on them of some kind or other. Olive comments with her sewing and making quilts and things like that, people ask her if she would make something for them and she says you cannot pay her for her time. Olive says she is a perfectionist.

383-430 The shuttle Olive uses is quite old and looks to be [made]of ivory. It is oblong sort of diamond shaped and the two pieces are glued together with a center, where you wind the thread around. Olive says her sister has one which is metal and there is a bobbin between the two pieces kind of like a machine bobbin, you can pop out and it so easy to put thread around and return. The kind Olive has, though, you have to wrap the thread around. Olive says she always takes her sisters shuttle when she goes for a demonstration to show the different type shuttles. You have to have a shuttle to do the tatting.

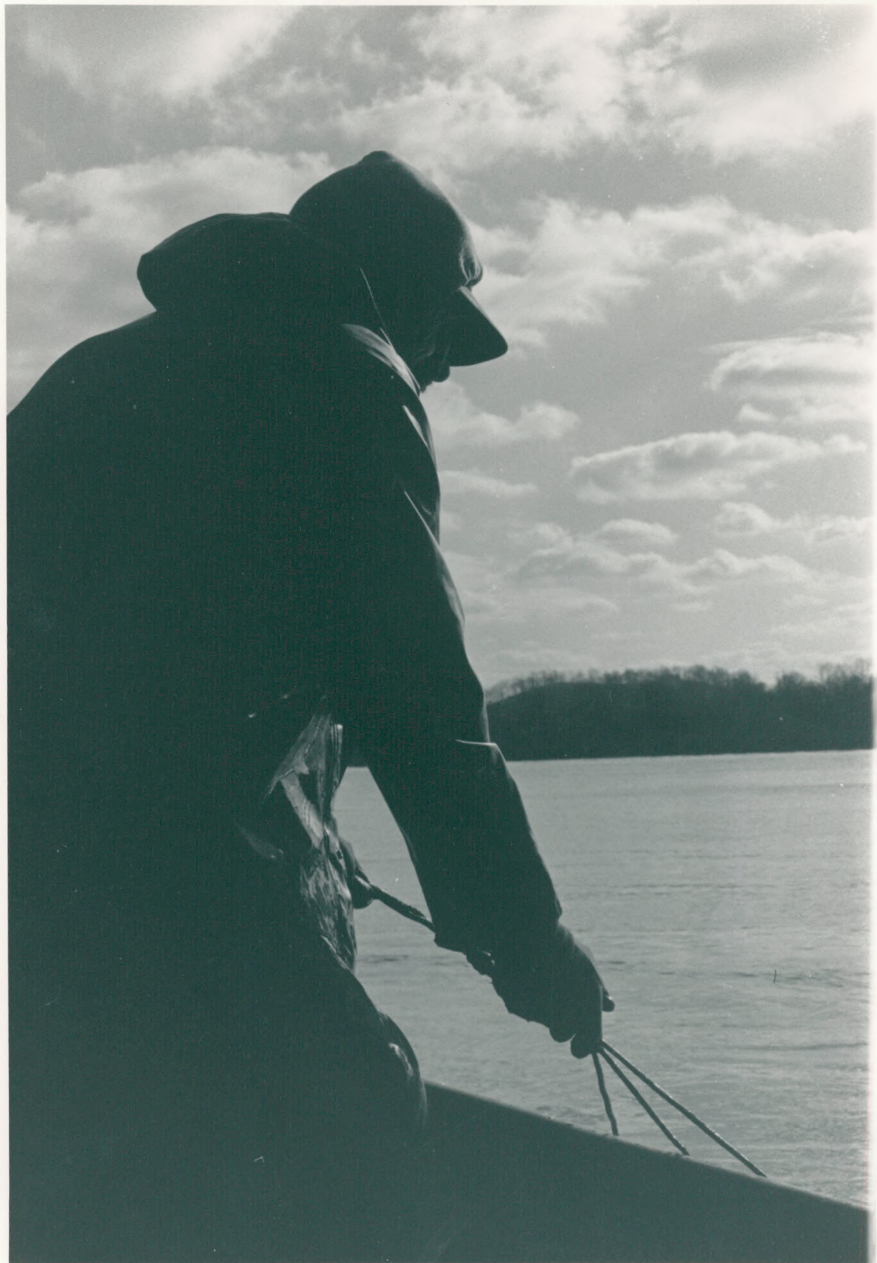
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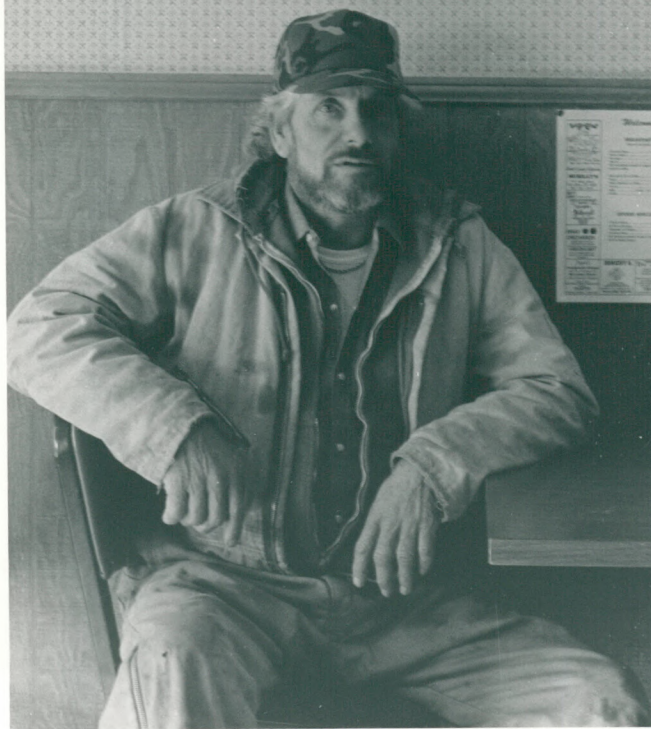








Respect the
Ladies No
Vulgar Language
Thank You Sir Management



Menu board with various sections including "Specials", "Dinner Specials", and "Beverages".

Specials	Dinner Specials	Beverages
...

















FISH
← FOR ←
SALE

A black and white photograph of a weathered wooden sign. The sign is rectangular and has the words "FISH", "FOR", and "SALE" painted in large, white, block letters. Between "FISH" and "FOR", and between "FOR" and "SALE", are white arrows pointing to the left. The sign is positioned in a grassy area next to a road. To the left of the sign, a road curves away into the distance. To the right, there is dense foliage. The sign is supported by a metal post on the left and a large rock on the right.



FISH FRY

MAY 4

4:30-7:00









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KODAK PX 5062

KODAK PX 5062



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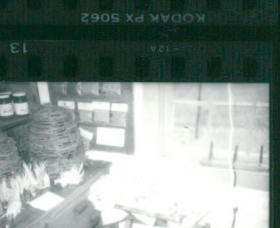
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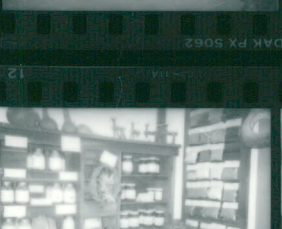


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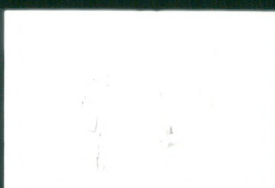
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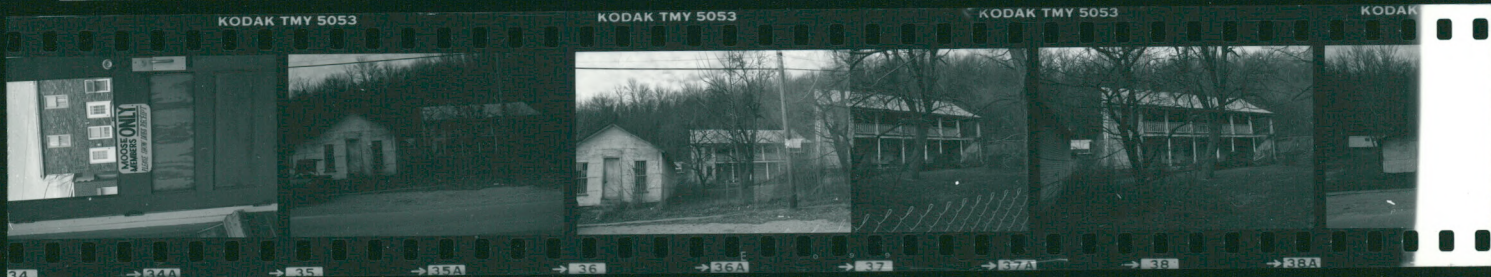
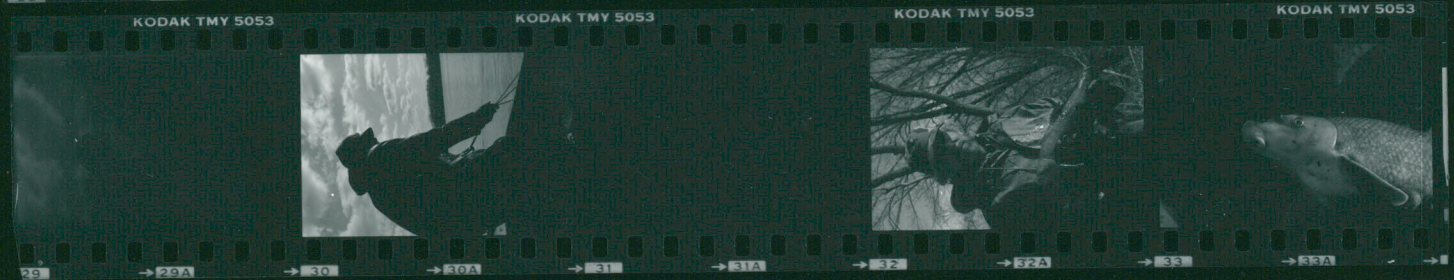
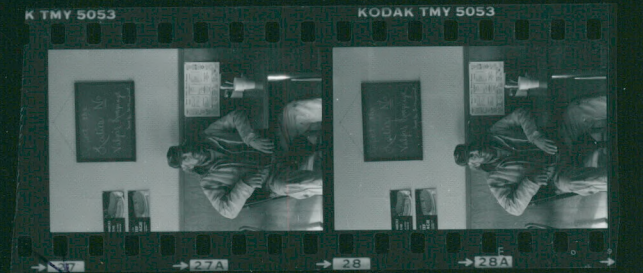
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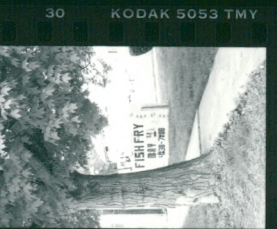
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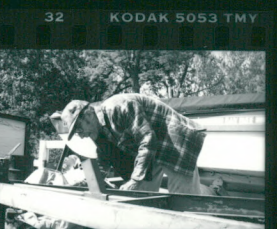
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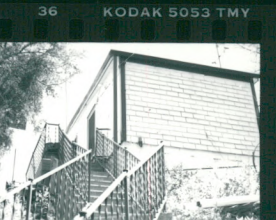
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