

Myrtle Harvey
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HISTORY
Carroll County

History prior to Kentucky's entrance into the Union:--Probably the first land surveys in Carroll county were made by John Floyd, a deputy surveyor for Fincaastle county in May or June of 1774. The surveys that have been located were as follows: one at the mouth of Four Mile Creek, which probably embraced part of the land now owned by J. Tandy Ellis and L. O. Harris on the Ghent road.

Another was just below the Kentucky river and embraced the land where Prestonville now stands and crosses the Little Kentucky somewhere near the place that Highway 42 crosses this stream, and embraced the present site of Prestonville and the land west along the Ohio river at the junction of Highway 42 and the Carrolton and Milton road.

These grants were made on military warrents issued to Virginia officers and soldiers who served in the French and Indian War under the proclamation of George III in 1763.

Carroll county was once a part of Orange county, Virginia, and named for Charles Carroll of Carrolton, who was the only one of those who signed the Declaration of Independence who gave his address. (It is said that a friend remarked that if the British caught him they would not know whether it was he or the Charles Carroll of Massachusetts, that ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ should be hanged as a rebel, to whom Mr. Carroll replied, "In order that there will be no mistake about that, I will save them the trouble of hanging the two of us." It seems that the bravery of this Maryland Congressman won the admiration of these early settlers so much that Carroll county was given his name):

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In 1780 Kentucky county which had been cut off from Finocastle county, Virginia, was first divided into three counties, Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln.

What is now Carroll county lay at one time partly in Fayette county and partly in Jefferson; that part east of the Kentucky river, being in Fayette county, and the part west of that river being in Jefferson county. The part west of the river was later a part of Shelby county, and that east of the river was part of Franklin and Woodford counties.

In 1754 James McBride with others came down the Ohio in a canoe to the mouth of the Kentucky and there "marked a tree with the first letters of his name" which was still legible thirty years later.

John Filson who printed the first history of Kentucky claims that McBride was the first white man who traversed this region of whom there is any knowledge. In March 1751 Christopher Gist and a companion came down the Ohio river to the mouth of the Gutawa (Kentucky), then went up the bank to the head waters and over to the Kanawha, but this party kept on the water it seems.

Carroll county being a part of Kentucky entered the Union in 1792.

I give here an article copied from "Cincinnati Centinel of the North west Territory", of January 15, 1795.

Notice--The subscriber informs the gentlemen, merchants, and immigrants to Kentucky, that he will be at the mouth of the Kentucky river on the first day of February, next, with a sufficient number of boats to transport all goods, etc., which they may think proper to entrust them with up the river.

He will also keep store-house for the reception of any goods which may be left with him. Carriage of goods to Frankfort, 50 cents per hundred, to Sulke's Warehouse 75 cents, to Warwick 100 cents, Dick's River 125 cents.

Mouth of Kentucky, January 1st, 1795.

About 1797 Gallatin county was formed and included all of what is now Carroll county and other lands besides. In 1838 Carroll county was cut off from the southwestern end of Gallatin county.

✓ X The county seat of Carroll county was originally surveyed and platted in 1792 by Benjamin Craig and William Hawkins, and in 1794 by act of Legislaturum a town was established and given the name of Fort William. In 1838 Mr. William Root, who was a grandfather of Mr. W. R. Fisher, now in the realty and insurance business here, was first representative from Carroll county and was instrumental in having the name of the county seat changed to Carrollton.

✓ X Daniel Boone came through Carroll county from Gallatin county by way of Caroon, came through White's Run neighborhood down Boone road which is an intersection of Carrollton and Sanders highway about three miles southeast of Carrollton.

The Deans, grandparents of Miss Jessie Haines who lives in the White's Run Neighborhood came to this county in 1800 and settled in the above named community.

Mr. John Tandy, many of whose descendants still live in and around Carrollton and Ghent--one of whom is the well known Gen. J. Tandy Ellis noted for his daily news columns and lectures--bought one thousand acres of land early in the nineteenth century insaid community.

Abraham Haines, grandfather of Miss Jessie Haines, bought a tract of three hundred acres and built a home. Miss Haines still lives on this farm in an old-fashioned home but not the original residence; on this farm is an old never-failing rock-walled spring which has been there as far back as anyone knows. Tradition has it that Daniel Boone drank from this spring, but this cannot be proven.

The old house owned by the early settler, Mr. John Tandy, is still occupied by some of his descendants and is more than one hundred years old.

An old brick church building in the community was built by the Baptists in 1812, being one of the oldest in the county.

In 1798 a Mister Hunter who had served on Andrew Jackson's staff in the Indian Wars of the south, with Major Moses Tuttle Hoagland, a son of Capt. Cornelius Hoagland, visited the section of Carroll county about nine miles west of Carrollton on the Ohio river at the upper end of what is now called Hunter's Bottom, and standing there on a knoll selected the land on which they wished to settle.

In 1801 George W. Hoagland migrated with his parents, Capt. Cornelius and Mary Tuttle Hoagland to Kentucky and located in Hunter's Bottom in what is now Carroll county, and there they lived for thirty years chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Hunter, who first visited this region brought his family but did not stay there long. However, the section was given the name Hunter's Bottom in his honor.

The ancestors of Mr. Hoagland came from Holland, were among the earliest settlers of New York City, the family name being mentioned in Irving's "Knickerbocker's History."

It is one of the family traditions that they built the first brick house in New Amsterdam, now New York, with brick brought from Holland.

Mr. Hoagland's mother was a niece of Col. Jacob Ford of Morristown, N. J., an officer of the Continental Army, and she visited at his home in the winter of 1779-1780 while it was partly occupied by General Washington and Lady Washington. Slaves on the Hoagland farm were contented and happy. Nearly all of the people who lived in Hunter's Bottom were slave owners, but most of them were kind to their slaves.

The house on the old Hoagland farm now occupied by Misses Mary and Ella Hampton, descendants of Mr. Hoagland was entirely built by hand, doors and all, and was put together with wrought iron nails.

This old house stands facing the new highway from Carrollton to Milton which cut through the beautiful pine-inhabited lawn, placing several of the stately old pines on the opposite side of the road, but still leaving a fine terraced lawn at the front of the building.

The contract for building this house has been preserved and framed and is in the ownership of the Misses Hampton. They also possess many oil paintings and members of their family, such beautiful old-fashioned silver, old brass handled fireside implements and many other interesting relics.

A beautiful view of Hunter's Bottom may be obtained by visiting Cedar Cliff across the Ohio river.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Misses Mary and Ella Hampton furnished this information.

Information from W. R. Fisher.