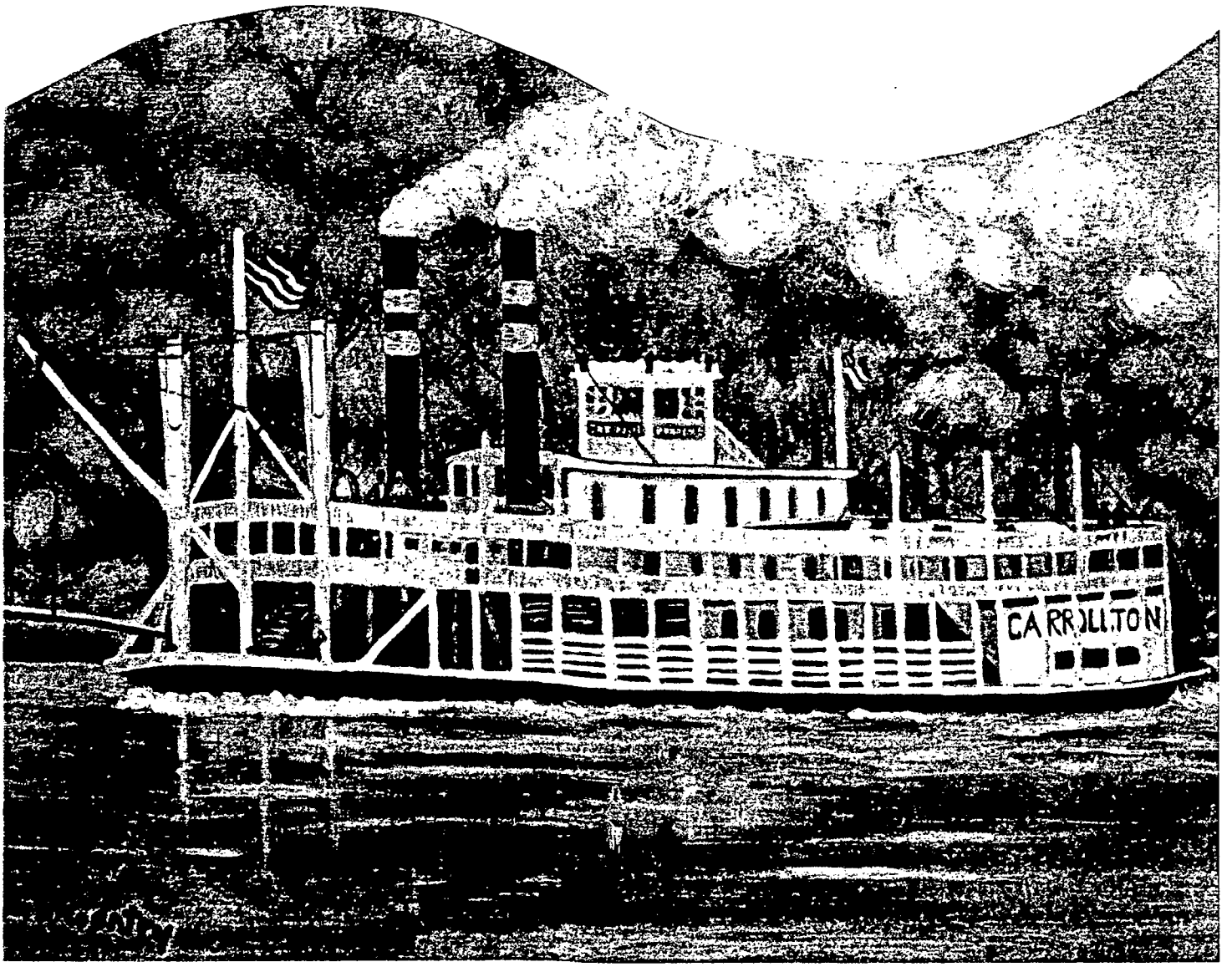
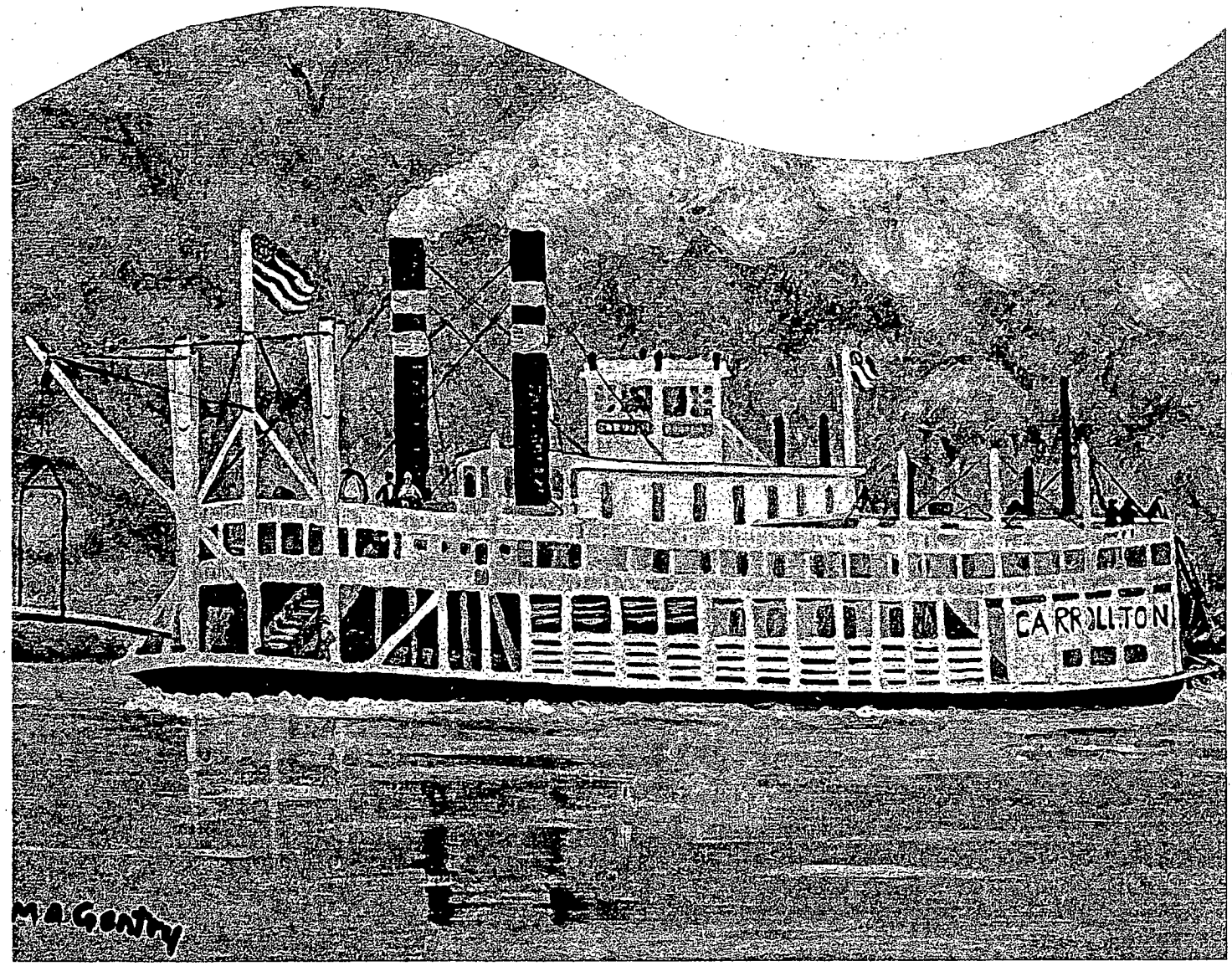
A BICENTENNIAL LOOK AT CARROLL COUNTY



RESEARCH BY MARY ANN GENTRY 1999

A BICENTENNIAL LOOK AT CARROLL COUNTY



RESEARCH BY MARY ANN GENTRY 1999

A Bicentennial Look at Carroll County

RESEARCH BY MARY ANN GENTRY - 1999

Dedicated to the
memory of all the stout-
hearted women who braved this
wilderness to help their husbands
make it into a civilization.

HIStory and HERstory

FOREWORD

In 1984, there seemed to be a need for an organized history of Carroll County, so I undertook the project, researching as many subjects as possible. The book was well-received, and even used in the school system along with Kentucky History. Only a few copies remain to be sold.

Over the past 15 years additional information has become available about our ancestors, but the changes that have occurred in our county since 1984 made me decide to attempt a new edition, embellishing some subjects, adding some new ones, and bringing us up to 1999.

Since our countyseat and county officially began in 1799 (as Port William in Gallatin and later renamed) this is my bicentennial effort. Changes and innovations are occurring as this is going to press. In the decades to come, I wish good luck to those who keep the history recorded.

Mary Ann Gentry

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George Ash and the Shawnees

(This account was told to a reporter in Cincinnati in 1829, printed in "Turner's Traits of Indian Character" and reprinted in *The News Democrat* in the early 1900's.)

About 1775, as the first settlers were moving into Kentucky, the Shawnees attacked near what is now known as Bardstown. They killed part of the Ash family and took George, age 10, and his younger sister as prisoners. Soon after capturing the children, they tomahawked George's sister and left her on the ground to die. George, however, was taken into their camp and, as the years passed, he acquired their dress and habits.

Toward the end of the American Revolution he fought with the British and the Indians against the colonists. In one battle, more than one thousand Americans were killed but only fifteen Indians. George learned later that one of the Americans killed had been his own brother. After several months and much bloodshed, the Indians were conquered by General Wayne.

By 1792, George had been with the Indians for seventeen years and had almost forgotten his native English language. He wore clothes made of animal skins and silver ornaments dangled from his nose and one ear (one-third of his other ear had been cut off in battle). After a treaty was signed with the Indians in 1794, George left the tribe, and his wife She-Bear, and went in search of his white family.

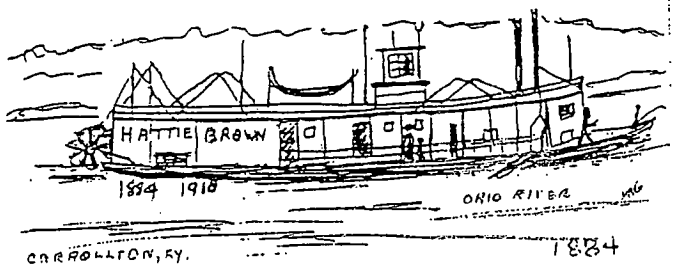
After fourteen days of traveling through the wilderness, he found his father. Mr. Ash had married again and was living with his second family on the banks on the Ohio River, exactly opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River.

During the next few years George Ash served the President of the United States of America by helping to explain the ways of the Red Man. For this, George was granted six hundred forty acres of land near his father. Later, when this territory was ceded to the government by the Indians, George's grant was not recorded and he had to buy it but he was only able to afford three hundred seventy-five acres.

When his land was secure, George decided that he wanted a wife, but not She-Bear. After all he had been through to reclaim his heritage, he wanted a white wife and, accordingly, he married Hannah Coombs.

George was not much of a farmer and soon he had sold off most of his land. To support himself and Hannah, he established a ferry franchise which was profitable to him and to his descendents for more than one hundred twenty-five years.

George Ash's home, built in Lamb, Indiana in 1796, is still standing. His tombstone reads "George Ash died in 1860 at the age of 95."



Carrollton Ferry George Ash Line

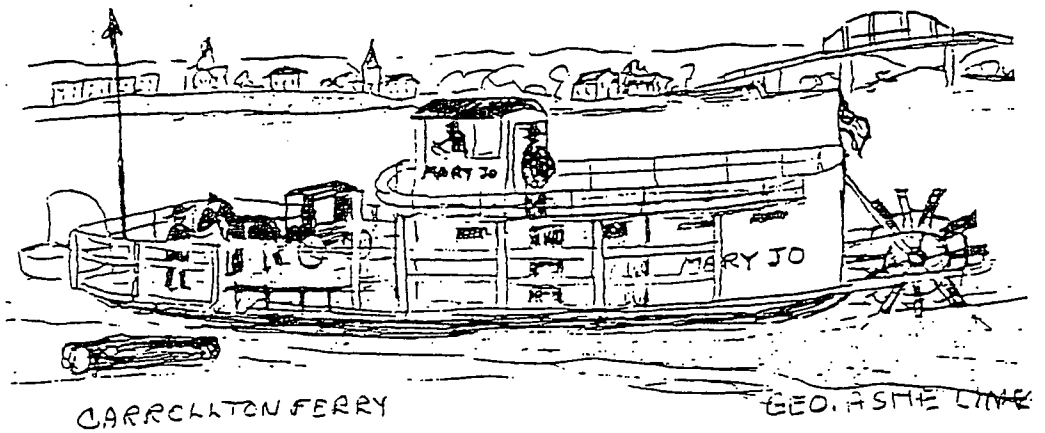
Arrowheads and Artifacts

(The interview with Jim Klinger is excerpted from a 1996 article in a special edition of the Carrollton *News Democrat*.)

In 1965, Jim Klinger and his family moved to Carrollton where he served as plant manager of the Dow Corning Corporation. Jim had grown up along the banks of the Mississippi River where as a child he had been introduced to hunting and collecting arrowheads.. "It wasn't long before I realized that the [Carrollton] Dow Corning site was fertile ground for arrowheads," Jim says. "I never dig for Indian artifacts. I only hunt on the surface, and I always get permission from the landowners."

Jim's family also enjoys his hobby and together they have developed quite an interesting collection. Jim sums up his enthusiasm by saying, "It's really something to know that the last person to hold the arrowhead was an Indian, maybe a thousand years ago."

In the Blue Lick area of Sanders, Roy Crawford has studied the early history of that area. Realizing that at least twelve tribes hunted there, he began searching for artifacts. In a short time he had found several thousand objects for his collection.



Kentucky is Formed

One hundred years before Carroll Co. was established, the vast land mass from which Carroll Co. was eventually carved was a part of Augusta Co., Virginia. It was under the reign of King George II by Act of the Colonial Legislature in Williamsburg, Virginia. In 1769 Augusta Co. was divided and the new part named Bottetourt Co. In 1772, Fincastle Co. was created from Bottetourt and included more land than the whole state of what was to become Kentucky.

Following the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the people living along the Kentucky River sent emissaries to Williamsburg to ask for gun powder on order to assist in the Revolution. In recognition of this, the Virginia legislature divided Fincastle Co. into three smaller counties, naming one Montgomery, one Washington, and one Kentucky.

The state of Virginia was so large that eventually eight states were formed from it. In 1784, the Virginia legislature divided Kentucky Co. into three parts--Fayette, Jefferson, and Lincoln. Virginia was further divided in 1788, in 1792 when Kentucky became a state, in 1794 and in 1798.

Early Explorers, Settlers and Landowners

History records show that in October, 1754, **James McBride** came down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh in a canoe and landed at the mouth of the Kentucky River. There he marked a tree with his name which was still visible in 1784.

John Filson, Kentucky's first historian, wrote that McBride was the first white man to "put foot" at the mouth of the Kentucky. Because there were so many Indians in the area, McBride did not remain long. He was killed in the Battle of Blue Licks in 1782.

Following the end of the French and Indian War in 1760, **Colonel William Peachy** of Virginia was given a land grant by the British government for his loyal service to England during the war. This two thousand acre tract was located at the point where the Kentucky River emptied into the Ohio.

In 1771, the great woodsman **Simon Kenton** camped at the point of the Ohio and Kentucky Rivers. He, John Yeager, and sixteen year old George Strader came down the Ohio in a canoe looking for a site remembered by Yeager as a good hunting ground. They pitched camp and stayed the winter trapping furs.

Several years later, in 1804, Kenton and William Waller purchased six hundred sixty-four acres of land six miles south of the mouth of the Kentucky

In May, 1774 **James Harrod** and his group of settlers came down the Ohio River to the mouth of the Kentucky and made camp. A few days later they traveled first up the Kentucky River, then overland, and built what became Kentucky's first town, Harrodsburg.

In 1784, a family named **Elliott** built a blockhouse at the mouth of the Kentucky River. In March, 1785, Indians assaulted the house and killed Mr. Elliott. After the others in the family escaped, the Indians burned the blockhouse.

In 1787, a **Captain Ellison** built a blockhouse on the same site the Elliotts had occupied. He remained there two years but was continually harassed by the Indians.

In 1791, **General Charles Scott** completed a larger blockhouse, elevated and fortified with picket palisades, as a base for his Kentucky Volunteers, a defensive militia against the Indians. With this protection, many families from Maryland and Virginia were attracted to the site. The surnames of some of these families included Hawkins, Travis, Butler, Tandy, Masterson, Lee,

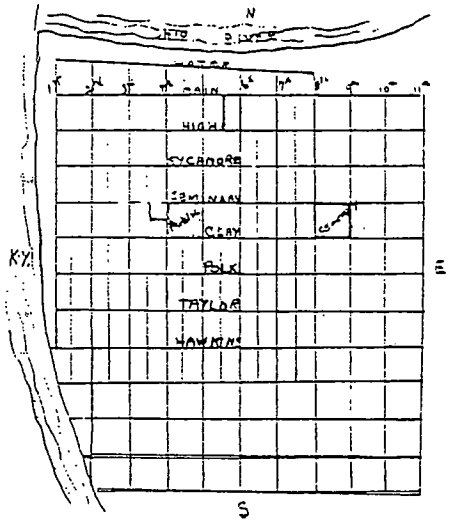
King, Price, Waller, Dean, English, Hardy, Bailey, Goddard, Metcalf, Lowe, and Gayle.

Colonel Scott's efforts did not go unrecognized as he was elected governor of Kentucky in 1808.

Port William is Formed

Benjamin Craig, Sr. and James Hawkins purchased six hundred thirteen acres of the William Peachy Grant in 1794. They had it surveyed, laid out in lots, and then began selling the lots to pioneers wanting to settle.

1796 Survey by Richard Fox
Eight lots to each block



On December 13, 1794, this village was officially incorporated as Port William and the following named as trustees: Cave Johnson, John Van Pelt, Thomas Montague, Jeremiah Craig, Simon Adams, Richard Masterson, and William Hayden. (Other trustees during the early days of Port William included Benjamin Waller, Zedekiah South, Reuben Gaunt, Robert Plummer, David Owen, Stephen Bailey, James Lowe, Joe Hardy, John Conova, and Brook Bennett.)

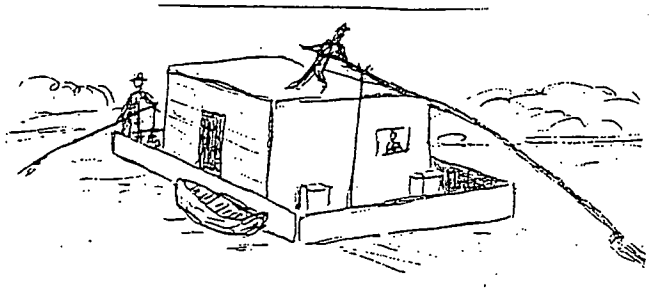
The seven trustees met in rented quarters and Minutes Books were kept by the Clerks. Early Clerks were Simon Adams, Elijah Craig (1798-1803), James Waller (1804), William Winslow (1805-1809) and John Middleton (1809). One of the first orders recorded was to build a jail at Second and Water Streets.

Port William's Early Years

Along with incorporation came growth for Port William. A public market was erected and maintained on Main Street. with a Market Clerk appointed by the local court.

Here the produce of the local farmland and the handiwork of the local ladies were bartered and sold. The food supply was increased by fish caught in a public fish trap in the Kentucky River. A boat yard provided space for building and fitting all types of boats. James Coghill operated a ferry boat at the mouth of the Kentucky River. A warehouse for tobacco was located on the wharf where hogsheads were inspected, weighed, and stored before they were shipped out on flatboats. Hemp and flour were also imported.

The **1799 Census** showed the population of Port William to be less than four hundred, including slaves. There was a retail store owned by John Bullock, a tavern belonging to John Travis, and an inn owned by John Wilson. The back room of the tavern was rented to serve as a jail and a room in the home of Sarah and Richard Masterson at Second and Water Streets was authorized as the courthouse. The "courthouse" had a stray pen in the rear and stocks in the front.

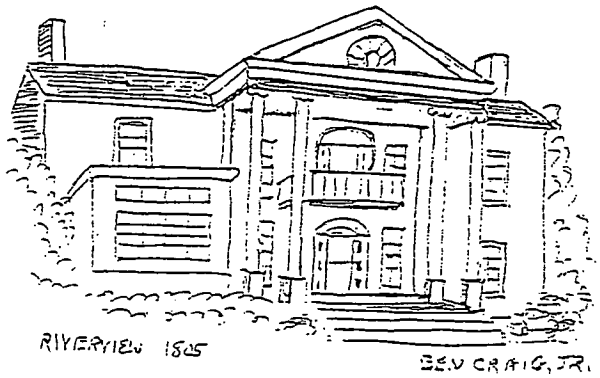


Port William's People

The settlers who had purchased lots in Port William had traveled down the Ohio River from Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. Others, from Virginia, had crossed through the Cumberland Pass or had come up the Kentucky River.

They looked at this fertile valley as a land of opportunity. Heretofore the land had been designated Indian Territory by King George II. Now the American Revolution had been over fifteen years and these families bought property here. Some had been members of the General Assembly in Maryland, others vestrymen of the Anglican Church. They accepted responsibility in this growing settlement and became trustees, clerks, sheriffs, and businessmen.

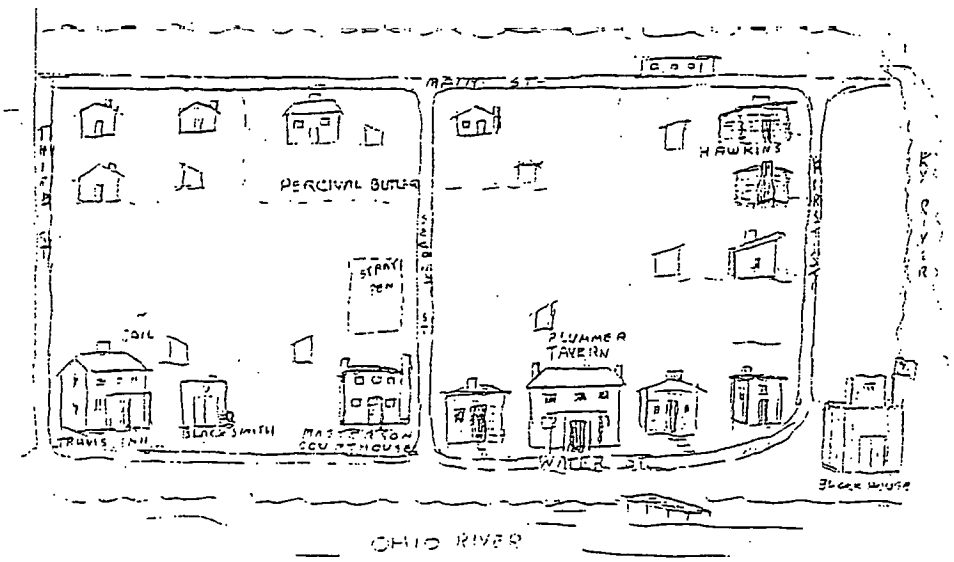
Most of the homes and shops in early Port William were in the style of colonial Maryland and Virginia. Many were solid brick, two story, and decorated with wrought-iron trim. Being situated on two rivers, Port William's early homes were easily damaged, and eventually destroyed by frequent flooding. Today all the homes once located at the Point are gone. Along Main Street, however, between Second and Third Streets, the original herringbone brick walks are still in use and front the homes built in 1819 which remain both in good stand and occupied by families and businesses.



Riverview, 1805 Benjamin Craig, Jr.

The son of Benjamin Craig, Sr. was one of the first farm owners. He built his colonial home away from the flood-prone Point in 1805. It continues to serve as a private residence.

1799 Port William



Port William 1805-1838

In 1805 the fortified blockhouse was no longer needed and was torn down. A new inn on First Street, The Point House, became the local meeting place.

In 1817, Colonel William Peachy died in Virginia and his heirs hired Mr. McKinley, a lawyer, to survey the remaining thirteen hundred eighty-seven acres of the original Peachy land-grant. Mr. McKinley journeyed to Port William and noticed that several farms were operating on the land. Since Colonel Peachy had received no money from these farmers for the use or ownership of the land, Mr. McKinley drew up new deeds and required each farmer to pay $2.00 per acre for legal title to what the farmers thought was already theirs. Mr. McKinley then departed back to Virginia.

Carroll County

Gallatin County, which in 1799 contained several towns, including Port William, was quite large but the State legislature whittled away at its boundaries to form new counties. In 1837 Gallatin's county seat was moved to Warsaw. At that time, the city fathers of Port William petitioned the legislature to designate the southwest portion of Gallatin County as Carroll County with Port William, renamed Carrollton, as its county seat.

Carroll County and Carrollton became officially recognized as a new county and new county seat in January, 1838.

Charles Carroll

The new county contained one hundred thirty square miles. Because of this area's close ties with Maryland, the names of "Carroll" and "Carrollton" were chosen in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland.

Born in Maryland in 1737, Charles Carroll studied in Europe and then returned to manage his estate, "Carrollton." He was a staunch supporter of popular rights and an ardent believer in independence for the colonies. He served as a Senator during the Revolutionary War and in Congress following the War. He was the last signer of the Declaration of Independence.

In 1828 Carroll helped found the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Charles Carroll lived to be the oldest of the colonial statesmen, dying in 1832 at the age of ninety-five. At the time of his death, he was generally considered to be the richest man in the United States.

Charles Carroll

Courthouses

One of the first orders of business when Port William was incorporated in 1794 was to erect a courthouse on First and Water Streets. However, in 1808, the courthouse was relocated to its present site between Main Street and Highland Avenue on Fifth and Court Streets. In 1884 this building was severely damaged by a storm, so a new two-story brick structure was built to hold offices and the courtroom at a cost of $16,437.00

This new structure continued to house the offices of all elected officials for several years although it suffered extensive damage in the 1937 flood. The scope of county responsibility continued to grow and in 1976, under Judge Robert Westrick's administration,

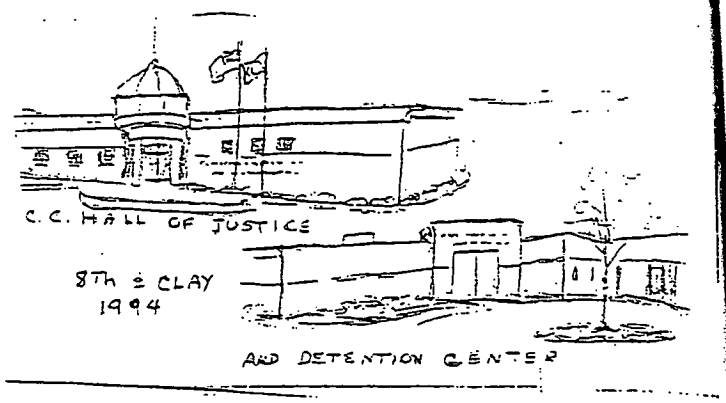
wings were added on the east and west sides. The interior of the courthouse was also renovated which completely modernized both floors of the building. The total cost was $570,000.00.

County Clerks

Since Carroll Co. was officially established, the following individuals have served as County Clerk:

- H.Crittenden 1851-1858
- Richard Butler 1838-1851
- John P. Vance 1858-1862
- Allen Hanks 1862-1866
- R.F. Harrison 1866-1894
- S.L. Scott 1894-1897
- J.G. Ginn 10 months in 1897
- A.J. Bruce 1898-1900
- William Deatherage 1900-1920
- Luther Fothergill 1921-1927
- C.S. Griffith 1928-1945
- Carey Riley 1946-1949
- Elmo Stark 1950-1977
- John Tilley 1977-1992
- Marketta Brock 1992-present

Marketta Brock is the first woman to serve as Carroll Co.'s Clerk.



Jails

The back room of Travis's Inn was soon replaced by a log jail but it deteriorated. The Fiscal Court, in 1879, ordered that a new concrete and stone facility be built near the courthouse. The building committee handed the keys to the Court on March 1, 1980 with the comment, "We now present to you the keys to the best prison in northern Kentucky."

By 1960 the jail proved inadequate and no longer met state and federal standards and so it was closed. Other arrangements were made for housing inmates. However, a grant was obtained to restore the jail because of its historical value. "The Old Stone Jail" is now a tourist attraction and houses the office of the Carrollton-Carroll Co. Recreation, Tourism and Convention Commission.

In 1994, a large brick Hall of Justice and Detention Center was erected at Eighth and Clay Streets at a cost of $1, 300,000.00. The Hall of Justice houses the District and Circuit Courts with offices for the Judges, the Circuit Court Clerk, and the County Attorney. The Detention Center's capacity is eighty to one hundred inmates and is licensed to hold federal inmates as well as those from surrounding states on a temporary basis. The County Jailer's office is also in the Detention Center.

Current County Officials (1999)

Judge Executive	Gene McMurray
Attorney	James Monk
Clerk	Marketta Brock
Circuit Clerk	William Wheeler
Property Evaluator	David Robertson
Sheriff	Charlie Maiden
Jailer	Michael Humphrey
Coroner	James B. Dunn
Magistrates	John Proctor
	Ira Louden
	Deanie Miller

Current City Officials (1999)

Mayor	Ann Deatherage
Council	Dwight Louden
	Mike Gordon
	Nancy Jo Grobmyer
	Doug Ramsey
	Kevin Craig
	Sharon Dews
Attorney	Linda Talley

Ann Deatherage is the first woman elected to serve as Carrollton's mayor although Nancy Jo Grobmyer has served as mayor pro tem several times during her twenty-six years on the City Council.

General William O. Butler

William Orlando Butler was born on April 19, 1791 in Jessamine County, Kentucky and moved to Port William in 1796 with his parents, Percival and Mildred Butler. Their first home was at Second and Main Streets. In 1797 the family purchased two hundred twenty-five acres that are now a part of General Butler State Resort Park.

William graduated from Transylvania College in 1812 and was studying law when war broke out between the United States and Great Britain.. He enlisted in the Kentucky Volunteers as a private and took part in the Battle of the Raisin. Although he sustained a chest wound in this battle, he was able to march, and thus escaped being killed by Indians. Later he trained sharpshooters in Tennessee and marched them by foot to Florida. At the Battle of New Orleans, General Andrew Jackson appointed him to a position on his staff.

William Orlando Butler

In May, 1817, Butler returned to Port William, opened a law practice, and married Eliza Todd of Lexington. He and Eliza built a home on Highland Avenue which even today serves as a family dwelling. Eventually William Butler entered politics.

From 1839 to 1843 Butler served in the U.S. Congress. His political ability was recognized in 1844 when his party unanimously nominated him as their candidate for governor of Kentucky. He was defeated in the general election but served in the next Kentucky legislature.

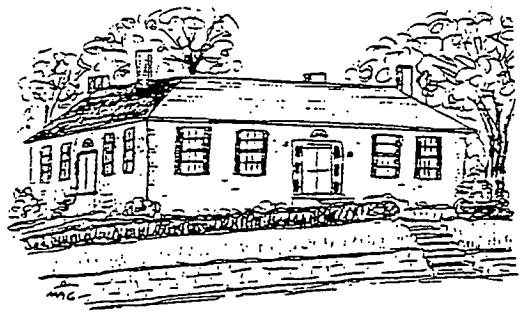
In 1846 President Polk offered Butler the rank of Major-General to serve with General Zachary Taylor in Mexico. In the Battle of Monterey, he was wounded severely. He recovered, however, and rejoined the army in Mexico City. During the last four months of the Mexican War, General Butler was appointed Commander-in-Chief. When peace was declared, he returned to the United States as the head of the army.

Immediately upon his return to Kentucky in 1848, Butler's name was submitted by the Democratic Party for the office of Vice-President along with that of Senator Edwin Cass, the Democratic nominee for President. They were defeated by Butler's old military commander Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore.

As tensions grew between the increasingly industrialized northern states and the agricultural southern states, Butler, now too old to rejoin the military, became an emissary of peace. In 1861 he served as a Commissioner to a Peace Conference in Washington.

During the Civil War, he was a stabilizing influence. His love of and commitment to the union of states coupled with his previous association with both Northern and Southern military officers and politicians tempered the bitterness and frustration of the local citizens.

After he returned from Washington in 1861, William O. Butler spent the remainder of his life in Carrollton. He died on August 6, 1880 and was buried in the Butler family cemetery, located near the west entrance of General Butler State Resort Park.



General Wm. O. Butler Home 1825. Carrollton, Ky.

Fort Washington (Cincinnati) and Corn Island (Louisville) were developing as ports on the Ohio River. Lock No. 1 on the Kentucky River was completed in 1839 near Carrollton. giving the city promise of becoming one of the great cities along the Ohio. The coming of railroads in the 1840's, and located ten miles south of the city limits, not only slowed the river trade but also influenced the population growth.

The 1840 Minutes Book included the city tax list which included property owners and the values of their holdings. Some of these landowners were William O. Butler ($10,000); R.P. Butler ($7000.00); Norvin Green ($1,200); William H. Harrison ($2,000); and Richard Minish ($3,300).

The value of taxable property in 1846 was $1,310,213.00 During that same year an ordinance was enacted imposing a fine of $1.00 on anyone driving a wagon on the sidewalks along Main Street.

Statistics show Carrollton's population in 1860 to have been 1,511. By 1870, due primarily to the Civil War and the freeing of slaves, the population had dropped to 1,098. Carroll County's population had grown to 6,189.

The Civil War

Kentucky was officially south of the Mason-Dixon Line as defined by the Ohio River but as a Commonwealth tried to remain neutral. The residents of this area also tried to remain neutral, but most of them were sympathetic to the Confederacy.

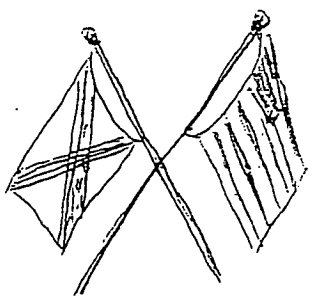
Quite a number of local landowners used slaves to farm their land. Many of the slaves remained with their owners in the years following their emancipation. Church and school records show that they were an integral part of the community.

George D. Mosgrove has recorded his Civil War days spent under the command of Colonel Henry L. Giltner in the book Kentucky Cavaliers in Dixie* where he has also listed the names of many military companies. In 1861 any man who wished to join the Confederate Army was personally given orders by Giltner to load their horses, guns, and food; they were then to proceed quietly, early in the morning heading to the nearest company of rebels where they would join the Southern Cause.

The Union Army had stationed a unit in Carrollton to see that the city remained neutral. They used the Presbyterian Church on Highland Avenue (which had been built in 1838) as their headquarters. They even kept their horses in the church which ruined its interior.

This action by the Union was a humiliation to General William O. Butler who knew most of the officers from the Mexican War in 1848. Butler, now almost seventy years old, remained steadfastly silent, and his influence helped the local citizens withstand the Civil War Years.

*Available at the Carroll Co.Public Library

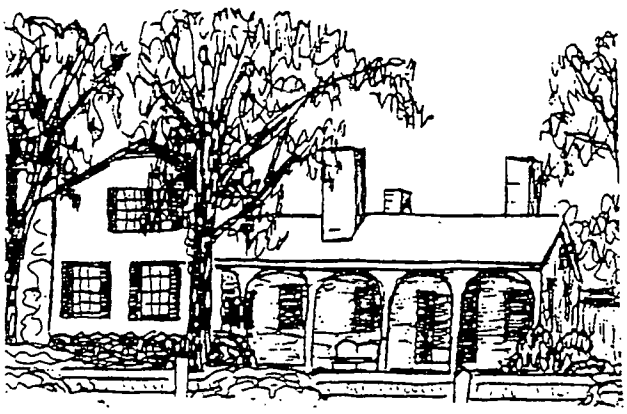


The Underground Railroad

The Underground Railroad was a network of secret "safe-houses" and clandestine passageways that allowed hundreds of slaves from all over the South to make their way to freedom in the North. Several Carroll County citizens who did not condone the ownership of slaves assisted many of them to escape by transporting them by boat to the Indiana shores of the Ohio River on cloudy or moonless nights during the 1840's and 1850's.

At least one house still standing on Main Street near the "Carrollton Inn" has been identified recently as being a probable safe-house where slaves were hidden until they were able to get across the river. Several families who lived on what is now Highway 36 between Carrollton and Milton also participated in this effort. While there are no records in Kentucky of the names of many persons thought to have been a part of the Underground Railroad, records are available in Indiana.

On Highway 42, east of Carrollton, there is a brick home built in 1830. Eventually it was named "Rebel Landing" because of the owners' participation in the Underground Railroad.



Rebel Landing Hwy 42 1830

All The News In 1878

In 1982, in the trunk of an old abandoned car, all fifty-two issues of the 1878 **Carrollton News-Democrat** were found. The following is a synopsis of the news highlights in 1878, the year that Mr. J.E. Geier became editor:

- Charles McCrackin was kept quite busy throughout the entire year. Charles was Town Marshall (serving from 1868-1880) and as such represented the law. He was called upon any time trouble was at hand.
- John Howe and his four sons were producing 6,500 yards of cloth per week at the Woolen Mills. A denim suit cost $2.25, shirts were $.50, jeans cost $1.25 per pair, and linen collars were $.10 each.
- Carrollton had two mail runs daily: one by river and one by railroad from Worthville. A new road was being planned between these two towns at an estimated cost of $15,000.00
- Prestonville residents were enjoying new boardwalks and were having problems keeping the cows from enjoying them too.
- The circus came to town in June transported by Ohio River barges.
- The Carroll Seminary opened on September 1 with John T. English serving as principal.
- The Ghent College was in full swing.
- The Peoples' Building and Loan Association was lending $400.00 at 36.5% interest and $600.00 at 35.5% interest.

- Coal was $.10 per bushel delivered or $.09 picked up at the barge.
- Haffords Sawmill, located near the Kentucky River was destroyed by fire. It might rebuilt at a different location.
- Henry Giltner sold his Hunters Bottom farm to Richard Conway for $6000.00.
- Yellow fever, rife in the South, had made its way to Kentucky.
- Dr. J.H. Floore, local dentist, was charging $10.00 for a full set of dentures.
- General William O. Butler, even at age 87, was still a visible presence in the community. He often could be seen walking with the walking stick he'd carried for forty years which had been a gift to him from his father, Percival Butler, after the War of 1812.
- The biggest news of the year was the August election of county officials. Things got heated in Liberty Station (Sanders), necessitating the services of Dr. J.W. McConnell, and in Worthville, where there was a shooting although no one was killed.

The election winners were:

County Judge	W.M. Fisher
County Clerk	R.F. Harrison
Sheriff	J.H. Lindsey
Co. Attorney	J.A. Donaldson
Coroner	A.F. Kipping
Jailer	H. Humphrey
Assessor	Frank Keves
Surveyor	M.M. Smith

- During the last week of 1878, it was noted that no one was in jail.

Progress In The Late 1800's

Following the Civil War, the population was growing again and there was much change in Carrollton downtown district.

Boardwalks kept the ladies' skirts from getting muddy. Trees were planted in front of the businesses and many old wooden buildings were replaced by two-story brick structures, many of which are still in use.

The Harrison Brothers had a brick yard and were kept quite busy as new buildings, including a post office on Highland Avenue and the Jett Brothers' Opera House at Fourth and Main Streets, were constructed.

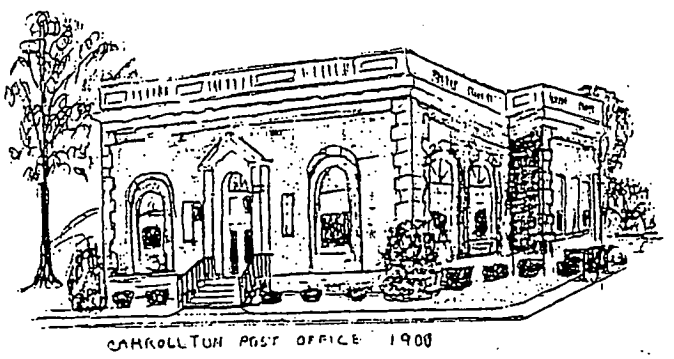
The Barker Telephone Exchange, across from the Opera House, had been planned as a six-story structure but topped off at three. It was one of the most solid buildings in Carrollton.

In 1884, the City Fathers contracted for two chemical fire engines and a hook and ladder truck , with an engine house to be built at Fourth and Main Streets. A well and pump were placed at that corner. In 1885, the Town Board agreed to pay half the cost of installing a clock in the Courthouse steeple. A.S Perry had a Civil War Cannon placed on the Courthouse lawn.

In 1892, market prices were as follows: butter was $.40/lb., candles $.24/lb., and coffee $.40/lb. Eggs cost $.15/dozen, fresh beef $.20/lb, ham $.21/lb, turkeys $.12/lb. and chickens $3.00/dozen. Coal oil for lamps cost $.50/gallon and the price of coal had risen to $.18/bushel.

Since all land travel and transport was done with horses and mules, John Halmess' blacksmith business at the corner of Sixth St. and Highland Avenue was never slow.

1875 HALMESS BLACKSMITH SIXTH & HIGH ST. CARROLLTON, KY -1935



Carrollton's Post Office

In 1807, under President Thomas Jefferson, Carroll County was authorized to have its first postmaster. Robert Plummer was named to fill the new position. It was customary then to change postmasters every few years; between 1807 and 1867 at least seventeen men held the job. In 1867, the post office was located in O'Neal's Grocery on Main Street. Each succeeding postmaster to his place of business until 1895 when a more permanent site was chosen in the Booker Building on Fifth Street. Miss Elizabeth Grobmyer was postmistress at the time.

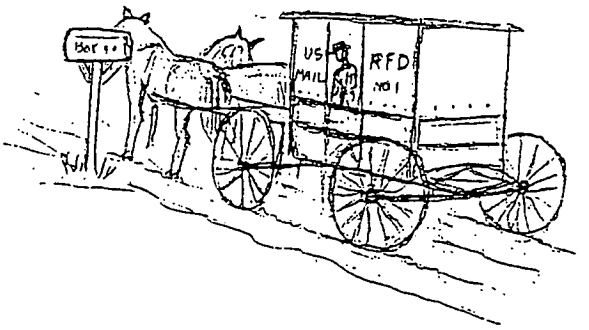
In 1885, the postmaster's annual salary was $1025.00. Postal receipts that year amounted to $2214.00. Letters cost $.02 to send and special delivery was $.10. Today's cost to mail a letter is $.33 and special delivery can cost $10.00 or more, depending on where it is being sent.

In 1900, land was purchased on Highland Avenue from W.C. Darling for $3250.00 as a site for a permanent post office. Gus Renschler was the contractor who built the structure for a cost of $16,629.00. That post office still serves Carrollton today. Lamb, Indiana received its mail by boat from the Carrollton post office until rural route service began around 1907.

On September 1, 1914 the first mail carrier, Walton Banks, began delivering mail to the homes of local residents. In 1917 a second carrier, Joe Story, was hired. They were each paid $60.00 per month salary. These services and an increase in patrons helped the Carrollton post office advance from third class to second class. It was not until 1967 that Carrollton's post office was given first class status.

Mrs. Mabel Kipping was the postmistress from 1922 until 1933 when Mrs. Susan Hill was appointed. During her twenty-eight year tenure, the post office was remodeled and began offering extended services.

Since 1960, the postmasters who have served Carrollton have been Lawrence Framme, Dennis Neiberding, Todd O'Reilly, Paul Morgan, and, since 1997, Jacqueline Hill.



Communication

Before 1790, the Natives had communicated by smoke signals. For the next fifty years, folks used the U.S. Mail. With the invention of telegraphy in 1844, the speed of communication was dramatically improved which facilitated Civil War operations. Alexander Graham Bell's telephone, invented in 1876, did not reach Carrollton until 1898 when Mr. Barker opened his telephone exchange on Main Street. Marconi developed wireless communication in 1895 and radio was born.

Since 1941 we've had television, and the first space satellite, launched in 1957, opened the door to global communication. The latest communications innovation has been through the development of the personal computer which uses fiber-optic telephone line and TV cable transmission to give us contact with the world and with each other through the World Wide Web, the Internet and e-mail.

150 Years of Local Newspapers

The *Carrollton Eagle* George W. Hopkins printed the *Eagle* from 1848 until 1851 when he returned to Ireland.

The *Carroll Courier* Thomas D. Wright began publishing in 1852 but quickly ran into financial problems. Six months later he took on a partner, Samuel Adams, hired Frank Giltner, and changed the paper's name to *The Family Mirror*. They had turned out a thousand copies when Adams attended a revival meeting and decided to join the ministry. The paper folded soon thereafter.

The American was published by Wright in 1855.

The National Democrat was Wright's paper's title until he changed it in 1861 to *Signs of the Times*. The U.S. government did not like the articles Wright was publishing at the time of the Civil War, and after proclaiming that the articles were disloyal to the Union, ordered the paper closed.

The Carrollton Democrat

In 1868, *The Carrollton Democrat* was founded with Lemeul R. Hariss as editor and Joseph B. Rucker as assistant editor. Hariss soon sold his interest to Thomas J. McElrath and Rucker moved to Somerset to publish *The Reporter*. McElrath hired J.E. Geier as assistant editor and published the paper until his death in 1877 at which time Mr. Geier became editor.

In 1883 Geier sold the paper to Reverend Vallandingham and E.A. Gullion. Vallandingham soon returned to the ministry but Mr. Gullion remained editor of the paper for another eighteen years.

Ernest Smith managed *The Carrollton Democrat* from 1901 until it was sold to Chatz Dean and E. M. Mansfield in 1920.

The Carrollton News

In 1892, George Somers Lee and T. Sanders Orr began publishing *The Carrollton News* and continued for twenty-five years. Then Warren Boulton leased *The News* and hired Mrs. Nell Lee as Carrollton's first female editor in 1926. She and her husband, J.M. Lee, acquired controlling interests in both *The Carrollton News* and *The Carrollton Democrat* which they sold to Mr. and Mrs. Norvin Perry.

The News-Democrat

The names of the two local newspapers were combined as *The News-Democrat*, and a third paper, *The Carroll Republican*, published by Oscar G. Kipping, was also purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Perry.

For six years the Perrys ran *The News-Democrat* and then sold it to Mr. and Mrs. William C. Smith who published the paper for five years during which the equipment for and the style of printing were updated. They also began including a wider diversity of articles and items of broader interest in order to increase readership.

From 1941 to 1948 Virgil P. Sanders served as editor and publisher until John H. Perry, Sr., and The Norvin Perrys' son Jack Perry bought the newspaper.

Since 1954 *The News-Democrat* has been owned by Landmark Community Newspapers Inc. of Kentucky. The editors have been Randy Tussey, Thomas Preston, Paul Owen, Lee Roberts, Delmar Adams, Linda Williams, Peggy Hans, Paul Meadows, Debbie Wright, Davette Baxter, Steve Smith, and George Harper (current).

Each week 3800 copies of each issue are printed and distributed. Supplements are also published several times per year, each highlighting a special facet of or group in Carroll County. *The News-Democrat* receives various honors and awards from the Kentucky Press Association each year in categories such as journalism, photography, special interest stories and news features. A treasured copy of the *Carrollton Eagle* is kept at *The News-Democrat* office on Main Street.

Carrollton's Financial Institutions

The People's Building and Loan was incorporated in 1875 and loaned money from its accounts for the purchase or construction of homes. For many years it was open only on Monday nights. The first officers were A.W. Darling, W.F. Howe, W.F. Stringfellow, and John I. Howe.

In 1938, a Federal Charter was granted, changing the name to the ***Carrollton Federal Savings and Loan***. Charlie Griffith managed the office until his retirement when he was replaced by Nick Baglan in 1966.

A variety of banking services have been added over the years with the most recent being an ATM on Highway 227 in 1998.

The current President and Manager is Myrna Holloway who has a staff of seven. Chairman of the Board of Directors is Clifford Jasper.

The ***First National Bank*** organized in 1881 with a capital of $60,000.00. J.A. Donaldson served as President and Attorney from 1881 until 1930. In 1930, his son, J. Lyter Donaldson was elected to serve in both capacities and he did so until his retirement in 1960.

Fred B. Oney became President in 1960. During his tenure the bank moved from the location on Main Street (now the site of *The News-Democrat*) which had been its home for eight-five years to its current location at the corner of Sixth Street and Highland Avenue. The new location, on an acre of land, provided space for ample parking as well as for drive-through windows and an ATM.

Upon Mr. Oney's retirement in 1984, Malcolm Carraco was elected to serve as President and he continues in that position today with a staff of seventeen. Owen Harris serves as Chairman of the Board. In October, 1998 a full-service branch was opened on Highway 227 and in January, 1999 the two banks merged when a one-bank holding company, Port William Bancshares, was formed.

Following the stock market crash in 1929, and the Great Depression that followed, all the banks in Carrollton closed. One institution, the *Carrollton National Bank*, did not reopen.

In 1934 a new bank, the ***Kentucky State Bank***, was capitalized with $25,000. C.M. Dean was named as its first President. Other officers were J.A. Dowd, Vice-president; and C.H. McCrackin, J.T. Moseley, and William Reed, Directors. Fred Dowd served as cashier.

Perry Dean became President in 1937 and served until his death in 1964. John H. "Jack" Way was elected as Mr. Dean's successor. By 1967, Kentucky State Bank's resources were $3,500,000.00. H.Riddle Stout served as Chairman of the Board from 1952 until 1997.

In 1975, *KSB* moved from its location on the corner of Fifth and Main Streets (now the home of the *Carrollton Federal Savings and Loan*) to a new location on the corner of Fifth Street and Highland Avenue (which had once been the site of J. Lyter Donaldson's home). The new location on Highland Avenue provides spacious parking, drive-through banking and an ATM.

In the late 1970's *Kentucky State Bank* became part of a larger banking conglomerate. During the past twelve years there have been other mergers and the name has changed to the *Kentucky National Bank*, then to *Star Bank* and, most recently, to *FirStar*. Sharon Duncan serves as Branch Manager with Carolyn Banks as Assistant Manager.

Riverboats On the Ohio

Although dams had been constructed on the Kentucky River since 1839 to maintain the nine-foot minimum channel depth needed for tow boats and barges, it was not until 1956 that construction of a dam with locks was begun (and 1963 when it was completed) on the Ohio River near Warsaw by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Prior to that time, during times of drought, some parts of the Ohio River were so shallow that it was possible to walk across it. Boats were frequently stalled. The old saying was, "When the river is down, the price of coal goes up."

Rowboats, ferryboats, and packets were plentiful in the early 1800's, and after the Civil War ended, larger steamers and paddleboats frequently passed by Carrollton.

The Hattie Brown was built in 1884 to carry both freight and passengers from Warsaw, KY to Madison, IN, she stopped at the Ghent and Carrollton docks twice daily. She would leave Warsaw at 6:00a.m. and Madison at 2:00p.m.

This service ran for thirty-four years and was a tremendous convenience for both individuals and businesses. Some newlyweds used the Hattie Brown for honeymoon transportation.

In 1915, the Hattie Brown was damaged in a storm near Carrollton but she was refitted and used again until 1918, when ice on the Ohio River caused her to sink.

Ferryboats

The Leeon was a splendid gasoline boat owned by Captain J.B. Ashe that ran between Carrollton and Lamb. The round-trip fare was $.75 for a large wagon, $.40 for a single rig, and $.15 for a foot passenger.

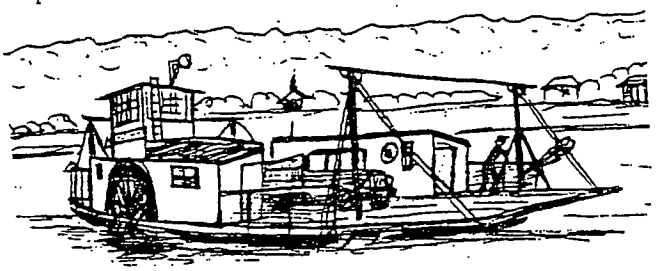
The Mary Jo was also run by Captain Ashe and made several daily trips between Carrollton and Lamb until about 1920. It took approximately twenty minutes for a round-trip.

The Ohio was the last ferry to run between Carrollton and Lamb. It was owned by the McKays and ceased operation in 1947 when the bridge between Milton and Madison no longer charged a toll.

The Heath Ferry was a small, raft-like ferry used by farmers to bring their crops across the Kentucky River. When a bridge was built between Carrollton and Prestonville in 1900, the ferry was no longer used.

The Martha A. Graham was the last of the Ohio River ferries in this area, making regular runs between Ghent and Vevay. She was in operation from 1943 until 1978 when the US Army Corps of Engineers built a bridge across the Markland Dam near Ghent.

Many "friends of 'the ferry'" wanted her to continue her daily runs even after the bridge was completed as a link to yesteryear but the cost of maintaining her was prohibitive and so she was sold.



Martha A. Graham Ghent, Ky. 1943-78

The Mary K. Haydon and The Grey Ghost have not served as ferryboats in the traditional sense, but instead have ferried food and other supplies to all sorts of boats on the Ohio River as they travel past Carrollton.

In 1978, McIntyre's Food Market began the service to large boats on the Ohio. Orders were called in from boats near Louisville or Cincinnati and when the boats

arrived near Carrollton, the Mary K. Haydon met them with the order.

In 1984, Gene Valco bought the market and the boat and continued the river delivery service. Eventually he bought a larger delivery boat, the Grey Ghost, which makes several runs most days. Jimmy James, who has worked both for McIntyre's and for Valco's Markets, has been the delivery man and the pilot of both boats.

Gene Valco also has a catering service and is often assisted by his daughters Mandy and Heidi.

Larger Boats

The Carrollton, pictured on the cover of this book, was built in 1891 by the White Collar Line of Cincinnati. It was two hundred twenty-eight feet long and thirty-seven feet wide, with a six foot hull and an eighteen foot stroke. It was one of four boats destroyed in August, 1895 when some boys set fire to bales of hay at the dock in Cincinnati.

The Island Queen was a memorable boat on the Ohio River during the 1930's and 40's. It had been built in 1925 and was used mainly, during the summer months, to transport passengers to and from Coney Island Amusement Park near Cincinnati. The rest of the year, it made excursions up and down the Ohio, often stopping in Carrollton. In 1947 an explosion and fire destroyed this lovely old steamer while it was at port in Pittsburgh.

The Kentucky was a large sternwheeler built in 1907 at Madison, IN which carried both cargo and passengers between Louisville and Cincinnati. It belonged to the Greene Line and was taken out of service in 1932.

The names Idlewild, Avalon, and Belle of Louisville have all graced the three-deck sternwheeler built in 1914 to serve as a ferry while a bridge spanning the Mississippi River was being built in Memphis. Known originally as the Idlewild, she traveled the southern rivers nine months each year, after the bridge was completed.

In 1948 she was renovated and renamed the Avalon. The Avalon was used primarily for warm weather excursions. In 1962, Jefferson County bought the Avalon, refitted her, and renamed her the Belle of Louisville.

Sea-worthy until she was sabotaged and nearly sunk by a former employee in 1998, she had competed annually since 1963 in The Great Riverboat Race against the Delta Queen during the Derby festivities. She did not compete during the 1999 Race (the Jefferson subbed in for her) so as not to endanger her so soon after her sabotage. The Belle, however, is available for short cruises from Race Day through early fall when she is dry-docked for the winter.

The Bell of Louisville remains the oldest and the most authentic sternwheeler steamboat of the six such boats still in service today.

The Delta Queen, a National Historic Landmark, is the best-known of the remaining steamboats and the last authentic paddlewheeler still in operation.

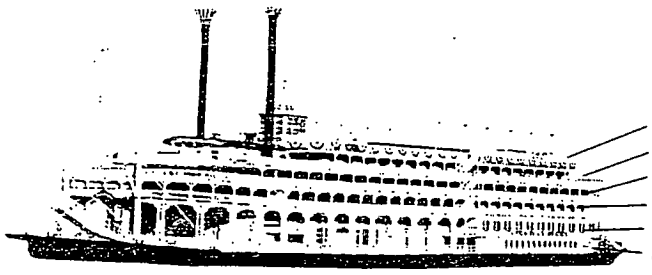
Built in 1927 in Glasgow, Scotland, she was assembled in Stockton, CA. She and her brother, the Delta King then moved through the Stockton Channel to the Pacific Ocean. After passing through the Panama Canal they traveled the Caribbean to the Gulf of Mexico and into the Mighty Mississippi. And the Delta Queen has been the reigning queen of the waterways ever since.

to folks living along the rivers she travels, including the Ohio.

The magnificent Mississippi Queen is much larger than her sister, the Delta Queen, having two hundred eight staterooms to the Delta Queen's eighty-seven. Her interior decor is similar but on her deck are rocking chairs so that guests can relax as the world goes by at a leisurely eight miles per hour.

Launched in 1976, she is a faithful replica of the paddlewheelers of long ago.

The American Queen began her excursions in 1995 and, with her six decks and two hundred twenty-two staterooms, she is the largest of the three Queens owned by the Delta Queen Steamboat Co. in New Orleans. Her tall stacks are ninety-seven feet high and "recline" as she passes under bridges.

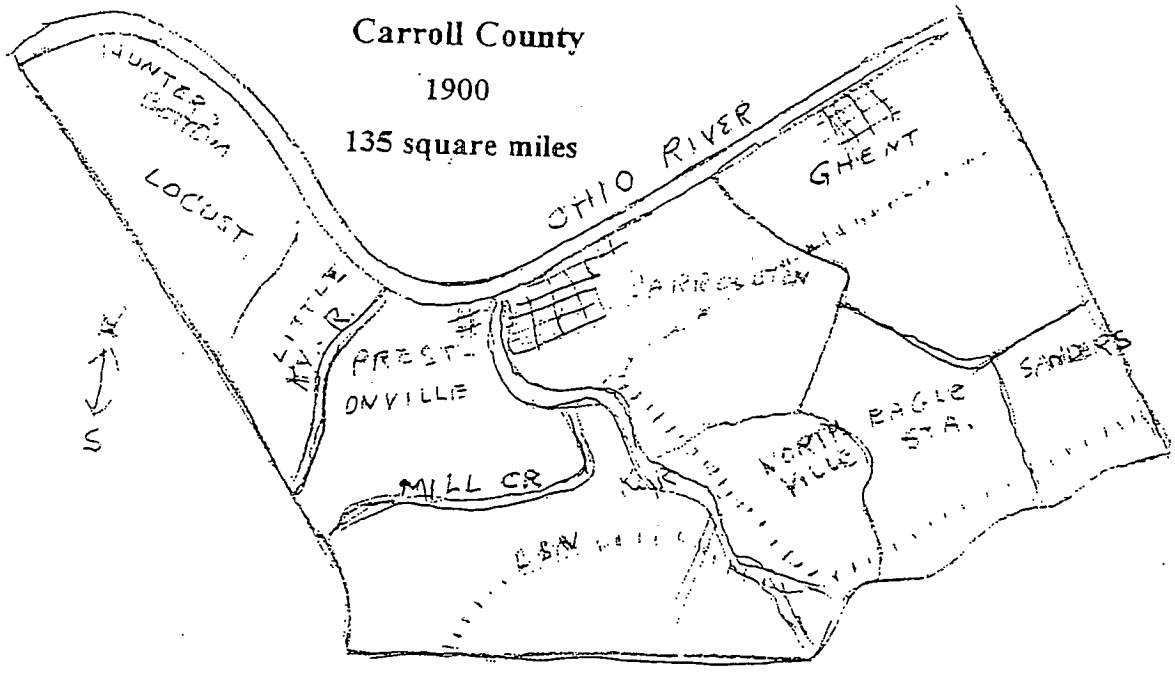


The Grand *American Queen*

High Rollin' On The Ohio

In the 1990's, Indiana began allowing gambling on riverboats on the Ohio River. Each group of gamblers embark at scheduled times and gamble only while the boats are "traveling." Because of tight restrictions on where the boats can travel--they're not allowed into Kentucky's waters, for instance--the boats move quite slowly while hugging the Indiana shoreline. Once on board, however, no one seems to notice that they're not in Las Vegas, so festive is the atmosphere.

The "gamblin' boats" and their locations are the Grand Victoria at Rising Sun, the Aztar at Evansville, the Argosy at Lawrenceburg and the newest, the Glory of Rome Caesar's Palace, at New Albany.



Ghent

Carroll County is divided into eight sections as shown on the previous page. The largest is Ghent which was settled in the 1780's near McCool's Creek. These settlers were immigrants fromVirginia, men who had fought in the American Revolution and others who were part of the "Traveling Church" which was an entire Baptist congregation of six hundredpeople who left Spotsylvania, VA seeking religious freedom. Only ministers of the British Anglican Church were allowed to serve without a license.

In 1794, when six hundred thirteen acres were purchased from the Peachy Survey by Benjamin Craig and James Hawkins, the Craig family settled eight miles east of Port William. Lewis, Elijah, and Joseph Craig were ordained Baptist ministers.

McCools Creek was laid out in 1814 by Samuel Sanders and incorporated in January, 1824. Some of the early families included Lindsay, Bledsoe, Gatewood, Keene, McCann and Smith. The settlement was located on high ground above flood level.

The story goes that Henry Clay stayed overnight at the local tavern in 1814 on his annual trip to Vevay where excellent wine was produced. When he was asked to suggest a name for the new village, Clay, having just returned from Ghent, Belgium where he had signed the peace treaty ending the War of 1812, suggested the name "Ghent" and the name was later adopted.

In 1828, a grist and a saw mill were built. A woolen mill corded wool, spun it and wove blankets and carpets. In 1837, Charles Cox also operated a woolen mill but later became a riverboat pilot on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. A dock at the foot of Ferry Street was busy with cargo for riverboats, including tobacco, hemp, corn, wool pelts, and other farm products.

James Tandy Ellis

The best known native of Ghent is James Tandy Ellis, born in 1868. As a young lad he attended the local school, graduated from the Ghent College and later from the University of Kentucky. He also attended the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music where he graduated as an excellent musician.

In 1898, he married Harriet Richardson and soon accepted a position as secretary to A. O. Stanley, Adjutant General of Kentucky. Some years later, Ellis was made Adjutant General.

Jas. Tandy Ellis Home
Ghent, Ky. 1868

Due to his many talents he became well known throughout the Commonwealth as an author and a poet and he published several novels and poems, a sample of which, **A Song of Carroll**, appears on the following page.

For twenty-five years he wrote a column for the *Louisville-Times* and for the *Cincinnati Times-Star*. For fifty years he contributed a column to our local paper with humorous anecdotes of life in these parts.

Although he appeared in many cities where he entertained with his humor and song, he remained in Ghent with his wife until his death in 1942.

A SONG OF CARROLL

by

James Tandy Ellis, Esq.

There's a county dear that is full of cheer
As the sunlight of the morn,
Where the latch string's long-Oh, I'll sing a song
Of the place where I was born,
Up in dear old Carroll.

Then take me back to the rock-ribbed hills,
To the valleys green and fair,
Where the blue of skies makes a paradise-
Oh, my heart still longs for there,
Up in dear old Carroll.

'Tis a pleasing thing in the balmy spring,
When the pulse of nature thrills,
To see some boy with his plow and mule
On the crest of the bloom-tipped hills;
And the world below with its weal and woe
Is a phase of itself apart,
And he sings a song as he lags along,
'Tis a song of nature's heart.

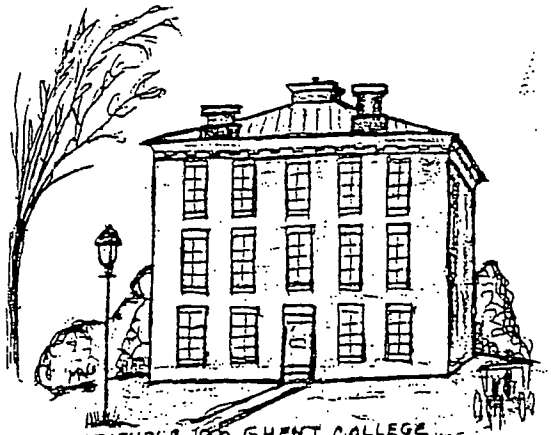
When the day is done and the crimson sun
Has sunk into the West,
When the sweet full moon comes a-rising soon
To smile on the river's breast;
Then the whippoorwill on the distant hill
Sings day song-birds to sleep,
And the stars swing high in the silvered sky
And their silent vigils keep,
Up in dear old Carroll. . . .

Ghent College

In 1868 the Ghent College was built at a cost of $31,700.00 through subscriptions of stocks at $100.00 each. The records of who purchased the stock are still available and located in Ghent.

The College became well-known, ranking academically with Georgetown College. Courses were offered in higher mathematics, Greek, Latin, French, German, English, history, surveying, debate, piano, and violin.

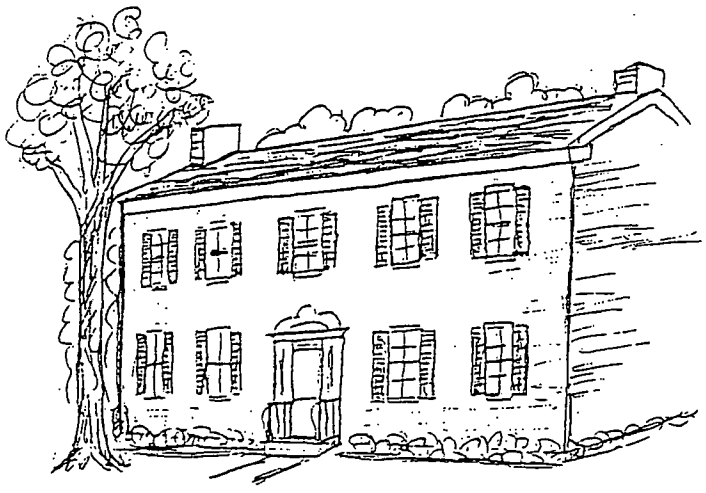
After the College closed in 1890, the building became the home of the Ghent Independent Schools. All grades, primary through high school, were located in the old College facility until it was destroyed by fire in 1940.



Ghent in 1999

Today the population of Ghent is approximately four hundred fifty. The town is led by Mayor Rick Flynn and board of elected commissioners.

Many of the homes built circa 1800 are still used as residences. One such home is that built in 1833 by Theodore Fisher, a large landowner. It has been renovated by Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Young and is a charming Bed and Breakfast.



In 1814, the church that was to become Ghent Baptist called itself McCool's Bottom Church although it met in its members' homes. Their first log buildings were unsatisfactory and it wasn't until 1844 that they were able to build the church they have today. Donations in 1844 included hay, bags of wool, sheepskins, and several barrels of whiskey.

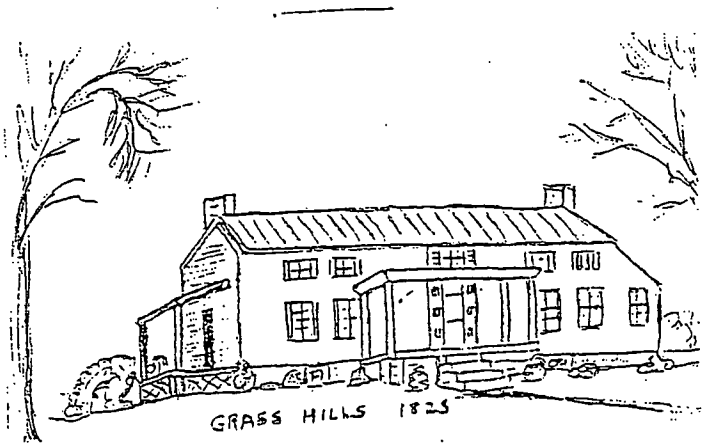
The First Baptist Church building is the oldest in the county in continuous use. A parsonage and education building have been added The current pastor is Rev. Tom Collier.

Second Baptist--Following the emancipation of the slaves, this church was founded in 1871. It continues to be active under the pastorate of Rev. John Sharpe.

Ghent Methodist--In 1833 the names on the roll of the Ghent Methodist Church were Sarils, Boram, Yager, Green, Browinski, Lewis, Bullock, Blessing, and Patterson. A new sanctuary was built in 1889 and services were held there for more than seventy-five years. Today it's congregation is non-denominational and is called "Victory in Jesus."

Ghent Christian--Early names on the roll of this church were Marshall, Johnston, Craig, Reed, Murphy, Tandy, Jett, Baker, Searcy, Roberts, Knox, Mitchell, Ramey, Gardner, and Smithson. Construction of their church was completed in 1871 and services were held there for more than one hundred years. As membership declined, services were held by student pastors until the church finally closed.

The City of Ghent bought the church several years ago and uses it as the municipal building with one room serving as a museum.



The Sanders Family of Grass Hills

In 1965, Miss Anna V. Parker performed a service to Kentucky by publishing a book on the Lewis Sanders family whose home, Grass Hills, had been built in 1823 near Ghent. The book gives an account of the activities of an agricultural pioneer who worked to improve field crops and livestock in Kentucky.

Lewis Sanders imported the first Shorthorn cattle from England to his farm. He worked with race horses and beef cattle, and also maintained a large fruit orchard and vegetable garden. On all of these endeavors he kept a daily diary and accurate accounts.

Miss Parker's book includes a chapter on Mr. Sanders' involvement in politics although he never ran for any elected office.

George Nathaniel Sanders

George Nathaniel Sanders, born in 1812, was Lewis Sanders' third child. He assisted his father at Grass Hills until 1852 when he moved to New York to take an active role in the Democratic Party. President Pierce named him consul to England, but recalled him two years later because Sanders held the opinion that the United States should own Cuba.

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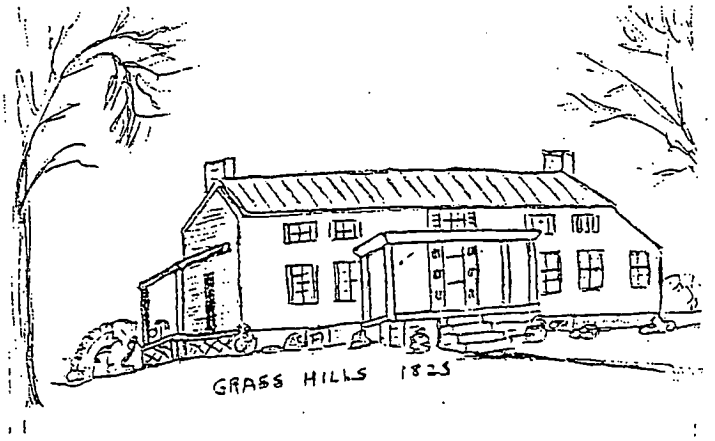
The First Baptist Church building is the oldest in the county in continuous use. A parsonage and education building have been added The current pastor is Rev. Tom Collier.

Second Baptist--Following the emancipation of the slaves, this church was founded in 1871. It continues to be active under the pastorate of Rev. John Sharpe.

Ghent Methodist--In 1833 the names on the roll of the Ghent Methodist Church were Sarils, Boram, Yager, Green, Browinski, Lewis, Bullock, Blessing, and Patterson. A new sanctuary was built in 1889 and services were held there for more than seventy-five years. Today it's congregation is non-denominational and is called "Victory in Jesus."

Ghent Christian--Early names on the roll of this church were Marshall, Johnston, Craig, Reed, Murphy, Tandy, Jett, Baker, Searcy, Roberts, Knox, Mitchell, Ramey, Gardner, and Smithson. Construction of their church was completed in 1871 and services were held there for more than one hundred years. As membership declined, services were held by student pastors until the church finally closed.

The City of Ghent bought the church several years ago and uses it as the municipal building with one room serving as a museum.



The Sanders Family of Grass Hills

In 1965, Miss Anna V. Parker performed a service to Kentucky by publishing a book on the Lewis Sanders family whose home, Grass Hills, had been built in 1823 near Ghent. The book gives an account of the activities of an agricultural pioneer who worked to improve field crops and livestock in Kentucky.

Lewis Sanders imported the first Shorthorn cattle from England to his farm. He worked with race horses and beef cattle, and also maintained a large fruit orchard and vegetable garden. On all of these endeavors he kept a daily diary and accurate accounts.

Miss Parker's book includes a chapter on Mr. Sanders' involvement in politics although he never ran for any elected office.

George Nathaniel Sanders

George Nathaniel Sanders, born in 1812, was Lewis Sanders' third child. He assisted his father at Grass Hills until 1852 when he moved to New York to take an active role in the Democratic Party. President Pierce named him consul to England, but recalled him two years later because Sanders held the opinion that the United States should own Cuba.

Nathaniel Sanders

Nathaniel was the brother of Lewis Sanders and was born in 1741 in Virginia. At an early age he ran away and lived with the Cherokees for seven years. After his return, he married in 1761. During the American Revolution he served as a private. He was at the Siege of Yorktown and the capture of Cornwallis. He also served as an Indian spy.

For his services, the Governor of Virginia deeded Nathaniel two thousand acres of land located between Floyd Fork and Eagle Creek. He and his family settled on Eagle Creek, where the town of Sanders is located today, and he remained there until his death in 1826.

Of Nathaniel's eight children, it was his youngest, George Washington Sanders, who was the most memorable. His father's settlement, which had been initially called Liberty Station, was later named Sanders in honor of George.

Sanders

In 1867, the first railroad station was built in Sanders and the town developed into a resort. It boasted two hotels for the guests who came to drink from the two wells near Lick Creek whose waters, Blue Lick and Lithuia, were said to have healing properties. Two churches were built.

In 1872 a bridge was built over Eagle Creek linking Sanders with Gallatin County. With the bridge and with rail access, Sanders became a shipping center for livestock and farm produce to Cincinnati markets. In 1904 the Sparta-Sanders Bank opened.

In 1904 the first Tri-County Fair was held at the new fairground. Special trains brought visitors from Louisville and Cincinnati, as well as from Owen, Carroll, and Gallatin Counties. Many items were displayed: cakes, pies, breads, and needlework for the ladies and horses, cattle, and other livestock for the men. The horse show was the highlight of each day, and before the exhibition, a huge meal of lamb, country ham, fried chicken, salads, breads and desserts was served.

The Tri-County Fairs were held for seven summers. Then a tobacco warehouse was built on part of the fairground. Soon after, both hotels closed.

Sanders Since 1920

After World War II, railroads went into decline. Sanders' L&N Station was removed and what had been the local gathering place for fifty-eight years was no more. The bank closed in 1983. Still, about three hundred fifty people call Sanders "home" and in the past fifteen years, improvements have been made in streets, sidewalks, and storm drains.

The Valley Haven Rest Home provides comfortable quarters and assisted living for elderly men and is located in the former Sanders School. The 1874 Baptist Church burned after being struck by lightening but was replaced and the current pastor is Rev. Morgan Kerr.

Severe flooding of the Kentucky River and Eagle Creek in early March, 1997 almost destroyed the entire town. With a lot of hard work and cooperation, the citizens have rebuilt.

The city's government consists of Mayor Jack Ogden and a town council with four members.

All of Sanders is eagerly watching the construction of a NASCAR racetrack near the county border and wondering what changes the influx of thousands of race fans will have on their community.

Eagle Station

The Eagle Station area was first settled in 1846 and centered around a grist mill. Laws at the time forbade watermills to be closer

than five miles from each other. In 1867 the Shortline Railroad was completed and Eagle Station was busy as a shipping point for Dallasburg in Owen County and for Carroll County.

A general store was run by the Duvalls, Stanley Adams owned a butcher shop, and Tilden Rosell kept a hotel. John McDarment owned a drugstore and a grocery. Doctors Elkins and Darbro served the citizens' health needs.

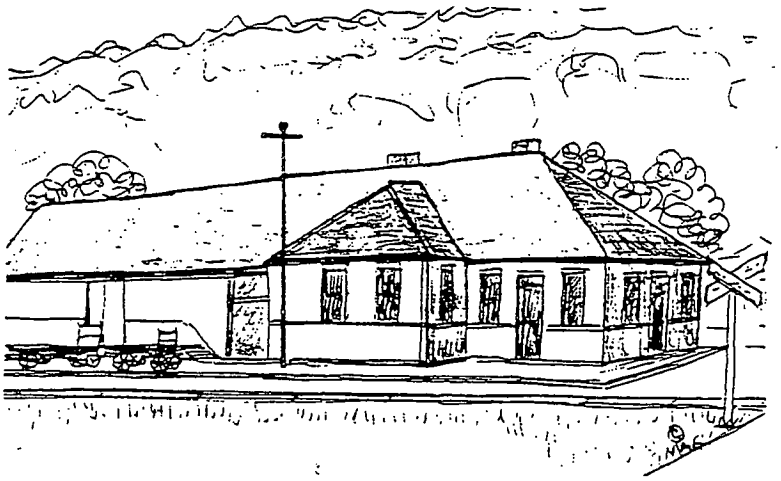
Since 1900 this area has been mostly residential with some farming. The Jordan Baptist Church celebrated one hundred twenty-five years in 1992 and continues today under the pastorate of Rev. Earl Pinkston.

Worthville

Located on the Kentucky River, this area was settled early in the 1800's. Money was scarce and merchants would accept animal skins for their products. Soon the town was known as "Coonskin." It was not renamed until 1867 when the Shortline Railroad was laid out by L&N. General William Jenkins Worth had been a Civil War hero, so his name was chosen.

A post office was authorized and $25.00 in stamps were sent to the first postmaster. During a visit from a U.S. collection agent, however, it was discovered that the postmaster had given the stamps away rather than charging $.03 for "that little piece of paper." That ended the job of the first postmaster and his replacement was much more accountable.

The coming of the railroad brought new families to Worthville. Mr. Salve', who was from France, owned a vast farm in the 1850's. Myron Barker wanted to purchase the farm to build a tobacco warehouse but Mr. Salve' refused and the farm stay in his family for another three generations. Mr. Barker built his warehouse in Carrollton where the city fathers had just voted against the further development of the railroads because of "the smoke, the noise and the undesirable strangers" the trains would bring with them.



Worthville Depot 1930

The 1920's, 30's and 40's were Worthville's best years. Activity around the L&N depot was bustling. It was quite the fashion on weekends for folks to drive out to watch the trains coming and going. Women dressed in their finest and there was much lively conversation and laughter.

The watertowers never seemed to be empty and farmers filled barrels for their livestock in the drought of 1929. The blacksmith, Elliot Hunt, was always busy and there were often flocks of children watching him forge horseshoes.

In 1937, when the Kentucky River flooded, the L&N train parked in the middle of town so that those pushed from their homes by the rising waters had a place to stay until the water receded.

There were many businesses: Gentry's Grocery, Kemper's Restaurant, Pollard's Confectionery, Schenk Bros. Hardware and Grocery, Gardner's Stockyard and Produce House, Worsham's Western Union, Kemper's Boardinghouse, Bauer's Grocery, Goodwin's Hotel, a telephone exchange, a bakery, two barber shops, a bank, two garages, a tomato factory, and three doctors.

In 1941 a terrible fire raged through Worthville and destroyed nearly a whole block of businesses. The two water towers were also destroyed but, since the trains had switched to diesel power, they were not rebuilt. The Christian Church also burned and was rebuilt in 1942 while Dr. W.C. McCallum was pastor.

After World War II, new highways made transportation by truck more convenient. This, coupled with the increasing numbers of families with cars, caused a major decline in the railroad business. The last passenger train in Worthville left the station in 1960 but freight continued to be carried by rail for another several years. The depot was no longer used so L&N removed it. Several businesses closed and many residents moved away, leaving Worthville a shadow of what it once had been.

In 1970 the south section of Worthville near Eagle Creek was sectioned into lots and a residential resort, Happy Hollow, began drawing folks from the cities. Many of the residents live in Happy Hollow full-time now while others keep their homes or mobile homes for weekend getaways.

After school consolidation in 1963, the school building stood empty until it was razed in 1995. Water District No. 1 has served the area since 1973 and a volunteer fire department has been organized. The 1980 Census showed Worthville as having a population of two hundred seventy-five.

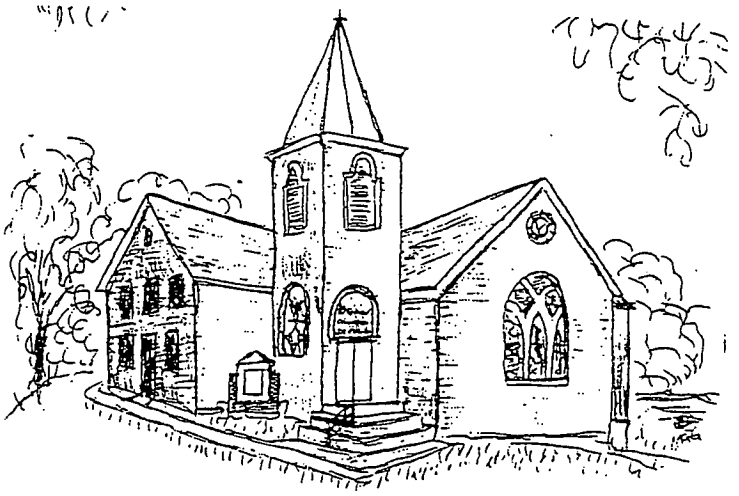
In 1998, George Wilson Jr. was elected Mayor. He and an elected council of four govern Worthville.

Worthville Churches

Baptist--In 1880 the Worthville Baptists build a log church but had outgrown it within just a few years. So, in 1885, a much larger facility was built of brick. It is still in use today and a fellowship hall has been added. The current pastor is Rev. Mark Webb.

Methodist--In 1870 C.T. Dean built a chapel near the Kentucky River. The seasonal rising of flood waters caused so much concern that in 1910 a new building had been built and named Dean Memorial Methodist Chapel. Early church members' names are on the stained glass windows: Pollard, Bowie, Wilson, Dean, Schenk. McDowell, Boyd, McDanell, McClure, and Nash.

The church is still active and its pastor is Rev. Anna "Sue" Mathley.



Dean's Chapel
Methodist Church 1870

Worthville. I

Christian--The 1942 building is still used today. Rev. Joel M. Santos is the minister.

Pentecostal--Although just over the county line into Owen County, its congregation is mainly Worthville residents. Rev. Raymond Sharon serves as pastor.

English

This small town lies six miles southwest of Carrollton. Captain James Wharton English owned most of the land in the 1850's, so as the town developed, it was named for him. Capt. English married Betsey DeMint whose father had been kidnapped by Indians in the early 1800's and taken south. DeMint, however, had been able to escape while the Indians slept and had returned to his home unharmed.

The Shortline Railroad ran through English and it served as a shipping point for many years. The Green Brothers ran a general store. But the population of English has never exceeded three hundred.

There had been a one-room school house that was used until the 1930's when it was replaced by a larger brick structure. When Carroll County consolidated schools in the early 1960's, the building was sold to the Carrollton Cabinet Company, Inc. which continues operation today under the management of John Hamburg.

English Churches

Baptist--The Baptist congregation was founded in English in 1882. A new church was built in 1907 and is still used today. The congregation remains active and is pastored by Rev. Michael Meillor.

Christian--The Christian congregation dates back to 1890. The current church was built in 1960 and continues today with Rev. Jacque Rancourt, pastor.

Locust

Locust lies in the northwest part of the county and has been settled since the 1850's. These early families were farm owners: Conway, Holmes, Bradley, Shelton, Fallis, Kagle, Adams, Brunton, Pulliam, Gross, Carlisle, Chatham, Banks, Cribbins, and Westrick. S.G. Fallis donated a tract of land on the East Prong of the Locust Creek and these families erected a Baptist Church.

In 1895, the Hopewell Methodist Church was constructed on the West Prong and remains active today. The church has just completed the Jewel Taylor Fellowship Hall.

Hunter's Bottom

Located west of the Kentucky River, this area runs nine miles along the Ohio River. It is named for the Mr. Hunter who accompanied Squire Boone (Daniel's brother) when he camped and hunted there. Most of the land was forest and deer, wild turkeys, and squirrels abounded.

After the U.S. government signed the treaty with the Shawnees in 1794, Cornelius Hoagland bought a large tract of land along the Ohio River and settled his family there. Cornelius' son Moses grew up to marry Sarah Paine of Lexington whose grandfather, Robert J. Paine, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The Hoagland family built their first home from logs that were felled at the construction site. The building is still in use today although it has been sided with clapboard.

Other families followed the Hoaglands in to this fertile valley. Some of the early names were Deweese, Fern, Giltner, Conway, Snyder, and White. These early settlers were self-sufficient and resourceful and built their homes to withstand possible flooding from the nearby river. The Fern home, known as "Fern Hill" is one of the many original homes built by some of the earliest families that are still used as residences today.

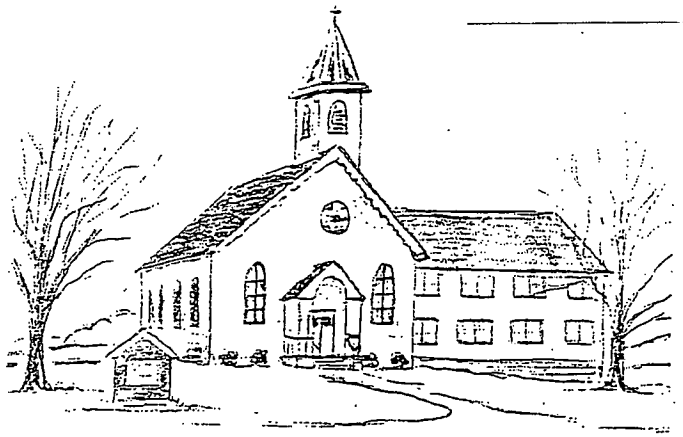
Fern Hill 1840 Renovated 1975 Hunters Bottom

In the 1970's agents from companies in other parts of the country began inquiring about purchasing land in the Hunter's Bottom area. Aware that the Indiana Public Service Commission was making plans to construct a nuclear power plant just thirty miles downstream, landowners joined together and launched a "Save the Valley" campaign to protest the power plant and the sale of property adjacent to theirs as a site for a similar plant. They were successful in saving the beautiful river bottom and twenty-five years later no nuclear power plant has been built in either Kentucky or Indiana.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church

St. Peter's Lutheran Church was founded in 1878 by the Detmar family and held its services in a school house until 1896 when they decided to build a permanent structure. A contractor was hired but church members worked along with him and the church was dedicated three months later.

Initially all the services were conducted in German and the minister was Rev. Schmidt. In 1919, under Rev. Ahrends, the congregation decided to use English for one service per month and soon all the German services were discontinued.



1896 St. Peter's Highway 36

In 1931, to raise money for better maintenance of their cemetery, the congregation held the first of what was to become an annual event for the next twenty-five years, a Homecoming. On the first Thursday of August each year the farmers sold the produce from their farms and the women made and sold pies, cakes and other baked goods and desserts. "St. Peter's Homecoming" was eagerly anticipated by hundreds of folks in the surrounding communities and always well-attended.

St. Peter's still holds regular services and their current pastor is Rev. Matthew Young.

Amerimax

In 1965, Kawneer Industries began operations in a $2,000,000.00 facility producing aluminum products. Today the plant is known as "Amerimax" and it employs one hundred nineteen people. It is located on Highway 36, near the Trimble Co. line, just beyond Hunter's Bottom.

Prestonville

Colonel William Preston received a grant of several thousand acres of land for his valiant service in the American Revolution. The tract was located on the west side of the Kentucky River, at its point of confluence with the Ohio River. It was an ideal location for a settlement and one of the first roads built in the area connected Preston's settlement with New Castle in Henry County.

Early records show that as of February 1, 1795, Elijah Craig, Jr. had a warehouse that could provide safe storage of all types of merchandise and a number of flatboats sufficient to transport the merchandise fairly quickly to other ports along the Kentucky River. His fees were $.50 per hundredweight to Frankfort and $1.25 per hundredweight to Dick's River.

Homes and businesses began springing up all over Colonel Preston's settlement now known as "Prestonville." Heath's Ferry and Coghill's ferry on the Kentucky River each made several runs daily. Darling's

Distillery, Wise's General Store, Wetherill's cooperage and grist mill, and two hotels were humming with business. The flour mill provided thousands of barrels of flour which were shipped by flatboat to New Orleans and then by ship, on to England.

In 1854, the Kentucky Central Railroad was completed from Covington to Lexington. Business on the river slowed as a result, although the distillery continued to flourish through the early 1900's. A Methodist church was started in 1890 with pastors from nearby towns filling the pulpit.

The unrelenting waters of the 1937 Flood nearly wiped out the entire town. Many of Prestonville's residents were unable to rebuild their homes or businesses. The church building was beyond repair although the congregation struggled for survival until 1944.

Today Prestonville is a quiet village of less than two hundred people. A mission church has recently begun with Rev. Charles McFarland as pastor. In 1998, Tommy Couch was elected Mayor and he serves with a board of four commissioners.

A few miles upstream, where Heath's Ferry once crossed, is a new park used primarily for various types of horse shows. Enthusiastic riders have worked hard to promote this enterprise and are enjoying the fruits of their labor.

A Conversation With Ethel Moore

Prestonville, Ky 1982

In thirty-seven years, Ethel Moore has probably transacted business with more people than anyone in the county. Born in 1893, she stands five feet tall (almost), has twinkling blue eyes and a steady voice:

"Everything was clean and nice. There was Mattick's grocery. Wetherill's store. the hatchery. and lots of pretty homes. My sister Hallie and I worked at the Darling Distillery. I was thirteen years old. All of us would go up to the store at noon to buy pickles and crackers right out of the barrel."

It had been in 1906 that Mrs. Tomlinson had brought her five children to Carrollton from Indiana. Ethel was thirteen at the time.

1900 Wetherill's Grocery Prestonville, Ky.

"We come across from Lamb on the old 'Mary Jo' ferry that Mr. Ashe used to pilot. He was running that boat the day my father was killed down by the wharf. My mother sold the farm and moved over to Carrollton. We lived on High Street on the Averett property in a frame house.

"I finished the eight grade and began to do housework for people--the Harrisons the Woods, the Donaldsons--and I always had to walk to work. At sixteen I married and in the next fifteen years had seven children. One baby died and one got killed by a car when he was five years old, poor little fella.

"When my youngest was two months old. my husband left and didn't come back for over seven years. I knew it was up to me to feed us. We didn't have anything fine but I made lots of biscuits and gravy and we was happy around the table. I'd buy apples 'cause they kept so good. I told my kids, 'there's lots of things we might not have, but you can have manners and a smile'.

Ethel's PLACE

"Back in 1925, I'd clean for different ones in the day for $.20 an hour, and cook and wash and iron for my kids at night. I had a willow buggy and we'd take a walk on Saturday evening, three in the buggy and one on each side, and then to the church on Sundays.

"When the Depression got real bad in 1935, there was the CCC camp here and there was some really nice boys in it. They built Butler Park, you know. I did some laundry now and then for them and that is where I met Doc Moore. We got married and he stayed here when the Park was done.

"We were living on Sixth Street in 1937 when the two rivers flooded everything. The water was comin' up real fast and all of us in this end of town were taken to the schoolhouse in Easterday, about two hundred of us. It wasn't too bad, until it got to stinkin'. Prestonville was ruined...it never did get back again. That's why this building was empty when I needed a place for my business.

"After my mother died, and with all my family off in the war, I decided to go into the used clothes business. I started in the courthouse yard with eleven dresses, two boxes of clothes, and $.35.

"Pretty soon I'd saved enough to buy the old grocery store where I ate my lunch thirty-eight years before. When my family came back from the war, we kept the store and I'd help out people just for special parties.

"All my brothers and sisters are gone now. The Lord's been good to me. I'm eighty-eight and except for a little arthritis, I feel fine."

In 1986, Ethel Moore died at the age of ninety-three while living with her daughter Elsie in Cincinnati. In 1995 a fire destroyed the old store.

VICTOR ELLIS and
the HUCKSTERS

In the early 1900's the Hucksters in wagons loaded with many interesting items traveled through this area.

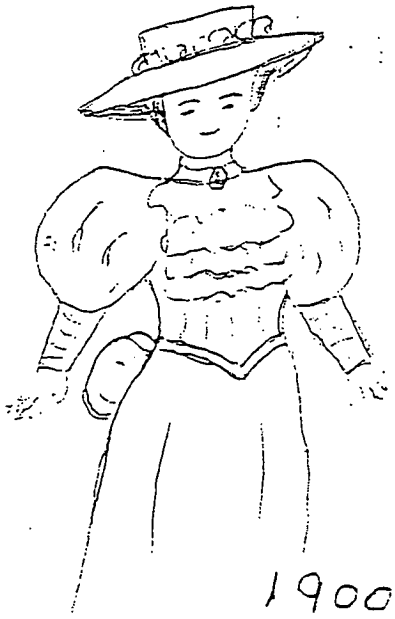
"It was almost as exciting as a circus, fourth of July, or a threshing machine. The wagon had a homemade body, fitted to the chassis of a spring wagon and pulled by two horses. It was a kind of general store on wheels.

Over the driver was a big umbrella with advertising, and behind him were crates of eggs bought from farmers. A 50-lb. sack of flour cost 60¢,. a pound of Arbuckles coffee was 8¢, eight bars of soap were 25¢, and there was a brown soap called grandpa's tar soap that the farm hands used. It smelled good.

These were tense moments for a farm boy who hoped his mother would have a little left from her egg money for a stick of candy or a box of ZuZu gingersnaps.

The Huckster seemed to have a romantic calling for small boys. Mr. Marlett, who often drove his wagon past our farm, was a Civil War veteran and a bugler. He always brought his bugle along, and would blow Assembly when he neared the farmhouse. It was a welcome and exciting sound."

(This memory was by Victor Ellis who was born in Ghent in 1897, and lived on a farm there. After attending the Untersity of Kentucky, he served in the army in WWI. He and his wife, Riley, raised their three children on the home farm. For forty years Victor managed the National Farm Loan Association office in Carrollton, covering 5 counties, until his death in 1974..)



1900

DID YOU KNOW??

The first farms in our county were purchased at $2.00 an acre?

Coca Cola and Pepsi have been for sale since 1896??

Teddy bears became all the rage in 1903 named for Theodore Roosevelt - the hunter??

And this year little old Mickey Mouse is 67 years old?

CARROLL COUNTY'S OLDEST CITIZEN REFLECTS ON LIFE AT THE TURN OF THE 20TH CENTURY

(interview by George Harper)

MRS. WILLANNA BISHOP

Mrs. Billie Bishop is Carroll County's oldest citizen. She was born on September 2, 1899, in a world that she admits was "far different" than today.

"We walked three miles to school in the rain, sleet, or snow." Her parents, William and Betty Evans, farmed in Henry County until they decided to move to Carrollton in 1914 when she

was 15 years old.

Her father got a job working for the railroad. "He made the first run for the C & W, which is short for Carrollton & Worthville railroad."

"The number one game we played as a child was marbles. I won lots of marbles. We also ran, and climbed trees for hours, as well as play drop-the-handkerchief."

Mrs.Billie said her first date was in a horse and buggy. They went to see a play on one of the boats anchored in the Ohio. "These plays cost five to ten cents, and a bag of popcorn for five cents. It was not easy to date using a horse and buggy,you had to do a lot of planning to go out on a date."

"I really got cold in the winters. I can still remember when both rivers froze over, and three of four boats sank. A lot of pictures were taken of that event." The boats stopped in Carrollton loaded with merchandise for store owners and people wanting fresh produce from Cincinnati and Louisville.

"My mother would buy fresh bread off of those boats. When the boats came, they were met by merchants in horse-drawn wagons. We all just about lived for those arriving boats. It was exciting.

"Back in the days before movies came, visiting 'Blue Lick' was popular for socializing. Pepple would gather around it on Sunday and visit each other while they drank the water. It was thought that the water was good for your insides."

During the 1930's Carrollton had two movie houses--the Royal Theatre on Fifth Street, and the Richland on Main Street. "We really liked seeing those movies. Gone With the Wind, Tom Mix, Ken Maynard, and Hoot Gibson."

The Evans family lived at 901 Sixth Street, and she worked for Driskell Drug Store as a clerk. The Town Shop is in that location now. She had two sisters and one brother. It has been 15 years since her last sister, Mary Whitaker, died.

In 1926, she and Clifford Bishop married and settled in their home on Polk Street. Her daughter, Mary Alice, was born in that house. "We had horses, a few cows, chickens, and geese ona couple of acres. I made butter by churning milk and sold eggs, milk, and butter."

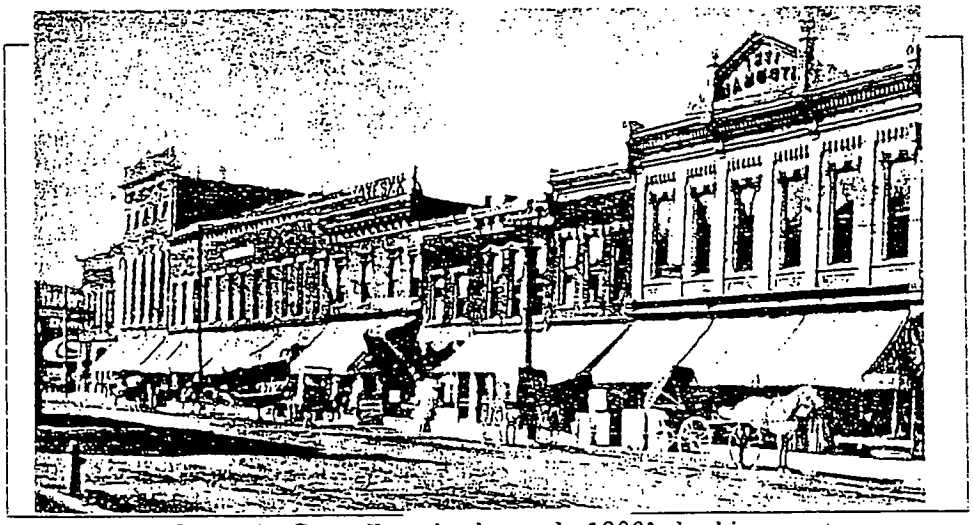
"Our first car was a Ford with a wooden body. We enjoyed taking Sunday drives witha picnic lunch."

"Downtown was really booming back then. There was a millinery shop for women. A lady wasn't dressed up if she didn't have a hat on."

"There was only one policeman and he was on foot. He didn't have to worry about men and women drinking together. Women couldn't even watch the men drink and if a woman drank, she had better get out of sight of men."

"Back then, if you married, you had to keep him. Today, you swap him." Willanna did not swap Clifford Bishop. They were married for 41 years (he died in 1967). Their daughter married Alfred I. Hill and they have children, Anne Hill, Janet Blythe, Doug Hill, and Greg Hill. Today Mrs. Billie has three great-grandchildren.

CONGRATULATIONS!! Mrs. Billie, on your one-hundreth year!!



Main Street in Carrollton in the early 1900's looking west.

AT THE TURN OF THE 20TH CENTURY there was hope for prosperity in the USA and around the world. Cars had been invented as well as X-ray procedures, indoor plumbing, and phonographs. Electricity was being wired all across America. Scientists were looking for messages from Mars.

The population of the USA was 76 million, and 4000 of them were millionaires. Any wonder that 1900 was the beginning of income taxes. McKinley won the election for president, but was assassinated, and Teddy Roosevelt became President early in 1901.

Some of the entrepreneurs of Carroll County should be remembered at this period.

THE JETT FAMILY

A nineteenth century family that made a big difference here was the four Jett Brothers, James F., Joseph S., Albert and George. Among their enterprises was the Jett Distillery in 1882 on First and Seminary. Their "Old Richland Whiskey" was advertised as the greatest thing for grip, and recommended by all physicians. It sold for $2.00 a gallon. Early in 1900 they sold this business, and in 1954 the unused old buildings burned to the ground.

In 1898 the Jett Brothers built a power plant for electricity on upper Main Street, which they operated for 12 years and then gave to the city. This plant was used until after World War II.

A bridge across the Kentucky River was badly needed, and the brothers promoted its erection. Their campaign paid off and in the fall of 1900 the bridge was opened.

They purchased the 1804 Houghton House and renamed it the Richland Hotel (now The Carrollton Inn).

One of their largest contributions to the city was the Opera House on Fourth and Main Streets where citizens could enjoy stage performances. This became a movie theater in the 1930's. Unfortunately right after the 1937 flood the building burned and was not replaced by the owners.

An iceplant on Fifth Street was their next project, followed by their installing the first water system for the city. J. F. Jett was president of the Leaf Tobacco Association that helped farmers.

Albert Jett lived on Fifth Street and had nine children. One of these daughters was Kathryn, who married Luther Fothergill in 1920. They purchased the 1870 Gaunt and Downs Insurance Agency in 1928, expanding into real estate. Their son, Jim and grandson Doug continue the real estate business today.

The GLAUBER FAMILY
Glauber's Shoe Store

By George Harper

In 1863, John Glauber I opened a shoe store at 326 Main Street in Carrollton. He had learned the trade from a shoemaker in Madison, Indiana. With 50 cents worth of leather, some equipment, and a dream, the 16 year-old hired other cobblers, and began selling his shoes. An 1871 ad: John Glauber Manufacturer of Boots & Shoes "I am now fully prepared to give entire satisfaction to all who favor me with their patronage. My motto is Quick Sales and Small Profits."

This is the original John Glauber

In 1884 John I died and his son John II left school, being only thirteen years of age, to continue the store. He continued making and selling shoes and soon added the sale of sewing machines.

By the 1920's he discontinued making shoes, but did continue sales and repairs until his death in 1937 at the age of 66 years.

His sons, John III and James modernized the store, and James became a chiropodist and moved to Louisville.

John Glauber IV

Twenty years pass, and John IV is helping his dad. Johnny ventured into sporting equipment and hardware in a room next door.

In 1967 John IV (Johnny) purchased the shoe store, has discontinued repairs, but he and his wife, Carolyn, offer quality merchandise both in shoes and sports equipment.

John "Randy" Glauber V

Their son, John V (Randy) has helped them since he was in grade school. This 136-year-old business in the same location on Main Street, is the oldest in the USA.

RALPH M. BARKER

Ralph M. Barker

Synonymous with tobacco is the name of Ralph M. Barker who was born in 1876 and moved to this area when he was age 13. His father, Myron, built the huge redryer plant on Clay and Eleventh Streets in 1890, and Ralph at age 20 was becoming a businessman, dealing in horses and cattle. At his father's death, Ralph continued the redryer plant and opened an office in the three-story telephone building on Fourth and Main Streets. He organized the Burley Growers Cooperative to assist farmers to get better prices. In 1909 he opened the first loose-leaf sales floor.

His 800-acre Richlawn Farm on Highway 42 was developed into a showplace with a beautiful mansion, and across the highway were two large barns. The hog barn had a show ring in the center. The 203-foot brick cattle barn was braced with 50 poplar unspliced curved beams. It was so unusual that visitors from all over the state came to look and wonder.

Mr. Barker usually had a Great Dane dog with him from the kennel near his home. For many years at Christmas, he had a live manger scene near his front gate with cattle and sheep, and the public was welcome to view. On the Fourth of July, he had a large party with gigantic fireworks for his guests.

As an avid fan of the Cincinnati Reds, he entertained them and their families at his farm on Highway 42. Over the years he contributed generously to many charities and to students' college funds. In 1951, he was honored with "Ralph Barker Day" at the Carroll County Fair. He died the following spring at the age of 76.

TOBACCO

When the earliest settlers came to Port William, they brought tobacco with them, and the industry began. A warehouse on the Ohio kept the tobacco that was to be shipped to New Orleans for export to England.

In 1825, Louisville opened a market, and soon one opened in Cincinnati. This brought quicker returns. Before long, growers began t sell their tobacco in the barn to buyers who did their own pricing and shipping.

By 1870, Carroll County was raising 726,400 pounds. Today, more than 30,000,000 pounds are raised, making it one of the largest burley markets in the world.

Today there are seven warehouses: Big Burley I and 2, Britelite 1 and 2, Kentuckiana, Golden Burley and Growers. The president of the Tobacco Board of Trade is Gex Diuguid.

In the past ten years the cigarette manufacturers have been in much controversy, with lawsuits in several states. The tobacco situation became so tense in the spring of 1998 that President Clinton visited our county hoping to ease the tension. He was given a cordial welcome at the Carroll County High School where he spoke to those assembled. His visit was carried on nationwide television.

J. LYTER DONALDSON

A well known statesman for more than 40 years was Mr. J. Lyter Donaldson who was born to Judge J. A. and Susie Donaldson in 1891. He was educated at Carrollton High School, Virginia Military Institute,

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Centre College, obtaining his law degree at Cumberland University in Tennessee.

His father was founder of the First National Bank, and Lyter succeeded him as president in 1930.

He married Miss Jessie Hill in 1913 and they lived in the family Donaldson home in Carrollton where he had his law office. From 1921 to 1930 he was County Attorney. Later he became Kentucky Highway Commissioner, improving several highways in this section.

In 1943, he was nominated for Governor by the Democratic Party, but was defeated by Simeon Willis. However, he remained chairman of the party until 1948 when he returned to his hometown to again practice law.

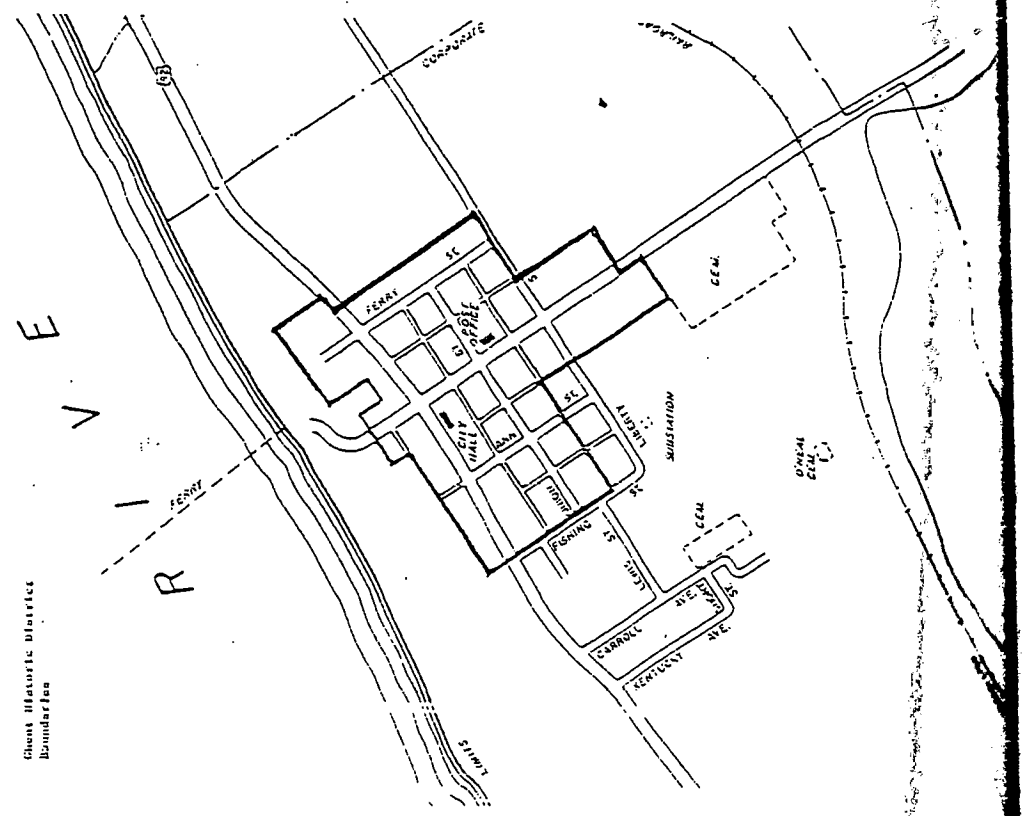
For many years he was treasurer of the local Red Cross, and always an active Rotarian, promoting the development of camp Kysoc for crippled children. Having no children of their own, he and Mrs. Jessie opened their home to their nieces and friends.
An excellent speaker, with a dry sense of humor, he was often called on to make addresses on special occasions. His wife preceded him in death, and he continued living alone until his death in 1960. The site of his home is now where Firstar Bank stands.

NATIONAL REGISTRY

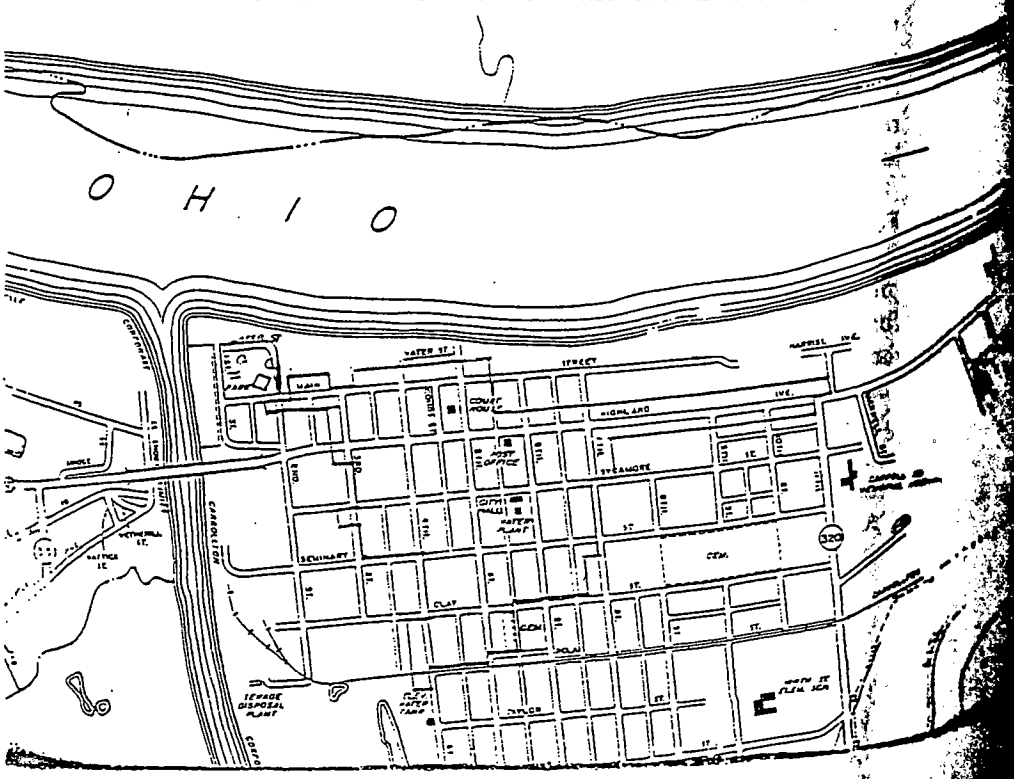
In 1968 the Port William Historical Society began negotiations to put landmark sites in this county on the National Registry. Mrs. Kathryn Salyers, historian, researched past records and history for the State markers.

The Masterson House, Highway 42, 1975; Grass Hill, Sanders, 1975; Butler-Turpin House, Butler Park, Carrollton, 1976; William O. Butler Home, Carrollton, 1976; Rebel Landing, Highway 42, 1976; Baker House Bed & Breakfast, Carrollton, 1980; Hunter's Bottom, 38 homes along eight miles of Highway 36, and 14 in Carroll County, 1976; Carrollton Historic District, includes 25 buildings in original part of town, 1982. Ghent Historic District, 42 buildings in original part of Ghent, 1983.

A State marker stands on Highway 42 at the site of Benjamin Craig, Sr.'s home and cemetery of the 1800's.



Ghent and Carrollton Historic Districts



The November 3, 1900 Issue of the Carrollton News

with

E.A. Gullion, Editor

offers an excellent look

at the progress in Carroll County

in the 62 years since

incorporation

No advertising space was sold for this special 12 page issue. There were over 200 photos of business men, farmers, buildings, and interiors of homes and shops. A well worded description of these accompanied each photo. All of these showed Mr. Gullion's high regard for his county.

The Special Edition

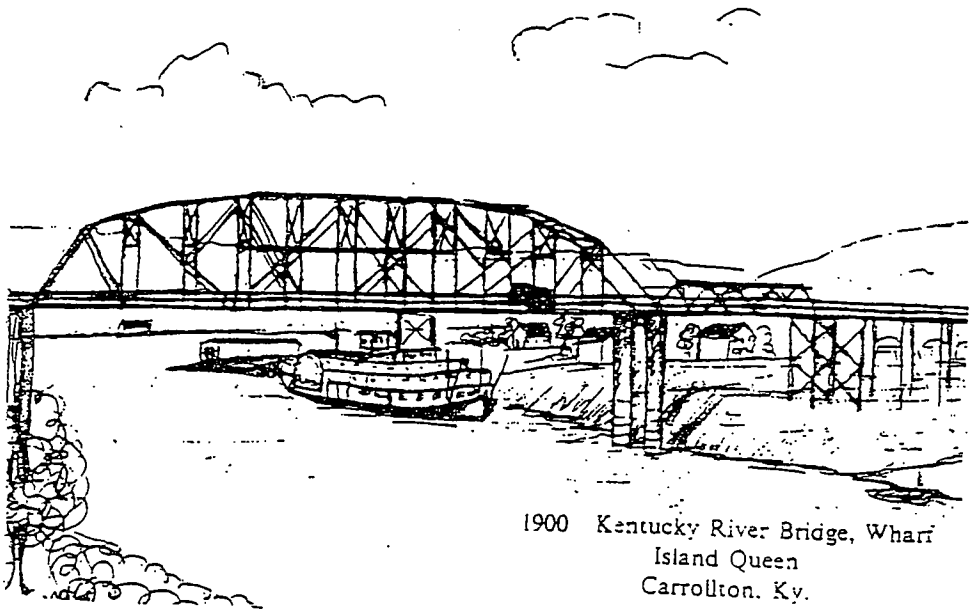
honored the

Dedication of the New Steel

Bridge across the Kentucky River

between

Carrollton and Prestonville



1900 Kentucky River Bridge, Wharf Island Queen Carrollton, Ky.

Ghent in 1900

Pictured in the Ghent section were several churches, the Masonic Temple, the college, the interior of the Ghent Deposit Bank, showing Miss Lenora Howard, assistant cashier. The descriptions were lengthy and have been condensed here:

Magistrate: Squire John W. Hoggins, "faithful, honest, and of valuable service."

Tobacco Warehouse: Fred Stucy, who bought his first hogshead in 1876 and by 1887 had a large firm. Known for his "honesty and astuteness. One of the few Republicans in this area."

Scott Brothers: Two of Ghent's leading businessmen, Thomas M. And Courtland P., were experts in tobacco business, and coal business, but "their strongest point is their skill in embalming and caring for the dead."

Senator H.M. Froman: Owner of a 200 acre farm east of Ghent. Mr. Froman was foremost a farmer, although he served as State Senator in 1893 for a term. "A clever gentleman, real friend, liberal to his church and his party. Would that there were more men like him." A picture of his wife, Sally Howe, is shown in her turnout, as well as pictures of his farm.

Druggists: Owners Vernon and Carey Driskell had a complete and up-to-date pharmacy. Vernon served two years as President of the State Druggists Association. Among their own preparations were "Driskell's Barbed Wire Liniment" for cuts, "Driskell's Catarrh Cure", and "Driskell's Embalming Fluid" for preserving bodies.

Carroll County and Carrollton in 1900

County officers: Judge, John J. Orr; Sheriff, Phil Edmonson

City Officers: Mayor, R.L. Vallandingham; City Clerk, A.J. Bruce; Councilmen, William F. Stringfellow, O.M. Wood, L.H. Schuerman, Harry Kipping, George Benkner, and Henry Ebbing.

Rivers were very important to the economy of this region and pictured were the Carrollton Wharf Company with Captain J.J. Cox as Manager, and W.E. Houghton, Assistant. James F. Jett was President and the article states that the wharf was busy every day. Lock #1 was kept by E.B. Duncan.

Two dentists: Dr. D.A. Floore, "skillful and kindhearted. Everyone should have their teeth examined frequently and avoid the beginning of pain." Dr. M. Casey, "a man with principle in his practice."

Two livery stables: Thomas M. O'Neal's excellent service. J.E. & H.C. Grobmyer's whose sons were assisting them. Harold ran a busline to connect with Worthville, and Harry attended to the Grobmyer Coal Company.

Five grocers: Kirby C. Branham, "a hale fellow with an agreeable disposition, and a hustler".

Frank Banta, who opened each day at 4:30 a.m., loaded his wagon with produce and went house to house at 6:30 a.m. He took orders and made a second delivery, always on a cash basis.

J.E. Geier, "nothing was too good for his customers".

John F. Hill, on Polk and Fifth. They also manufactured and sold chewing tobacco. His son, Ed, was manager.

George L. James, advertised "This is the Place".

Two shoe stores: John Glauber II, upright and progressive, "he made shoes by hand beginning with an investment of only fifty cents for supplies. His son, John III assisted him.

Hill's Shoe Store, owned by John F. Hill, and managed by his son, Caspar. "32 years of shoemaking."

Three druggists:A.S. Browinski and F.B. Adcock on Main advertised "All that is pure in drugs is here".

W.L. Gaines. "An ideal drugstore since 1895 with a marble fountain, and makers of Gaines sarsaparilla, Gaines family liniment, Electric Cough Syrup, and Compound Hair Tonic".

M.A. Geier Company Drug Store, well known for his marvelous "Silkweed and Wild Sweet Potato" tonic, a vegetable compound from the skill of O.W. Geier which would overcome all manner of diseases from impure blood. "There is on the face of the earth no more potent agent for the extermination of certain dreaded diseases, liver disease, dispepsia, rheumatism, scrofula, sore eyes, and general debility. No matter what the taint be, no matter in what stage the disease is or its character - cancerous, chronic, etc., Geier's Silkweed and Wild Sweet Potato is the sovereign remedy" (Author's note: Inquiry was made of Mr. J.V. Driskell who later worked in this drug store, about purchasing this remedy today. He replied that when medicines had to be patented by Federal law in 1906, Mr. Geier did not patent this, and the formula was subsequently lost).

M.I. Barker: One-half page was devoted to the elder Barker, a man of large mental mould, who bought leaf tobacco, rehandled it and sold to manufacturers. His plant of five buildings located on Clay and Eleventh, introduced an apparatus for quick preparation that accomplished in 30 days what had been needed several months the old way. His knowledge of burley tobacco benefited all farmers. His farm of 350 acres, his huge residence, and interior are pictured.

R.M. Barker: Age 24 and truly enterprising. He had built the first telephone exchange building on Third and Main corner, with 490 miles of wire and 250 subscribers. Cost was $2.00 a month for a business phone, and .50 a month for a residence, with 24 hour service. His cost was $15,000, and he also had Western Union service at .10 a message. Mr. Gullion adds, "For this splendid service, may blessings rest upon him". Young Mr. Barker also housed a stable of fine horses at his Richlawn Farm. He resided in his home on Seventh and Clay.

R.M. Barker

Jett Brothers: J.F. Jett and J.S. Jett, assisted by brothers, Albert and George, owned the Jett Distillery which was nationally known for fine whiskey. They owned a block of land on Main Street and built "a public hall adaptable for large assemblies, especially for theatrical and lecture purposes" which was called the Richland Opera House. "It was not expected that it would be profitable, the Jett brothers were more prompted by a public spirit. Being self-made men, their wealth embraces material things, but also kind hearts and a good name". The Jett brothers, "with characteristic enterprise arranged to build a power plant to be leased to the city for 12 years at which time the city would assume title."

Two blacksmiths: Harman Kreutzer, "expert at his work".
J.F. and W.H. Logeman "who are almost too honest for their own good".

Building Contractor: The best was Gus Renchler who had built the Opera House, Jett Block, Donaldson Home, and Houghton home. His brother, William, assisted him.

Furniture Manufacturing: Located on Fourth Street with two large brick buildings five stories high with connecting causeway. The owners,

H.M. Winslow, Henry Schuerman, L.H. and W.F. Schuerman employed 75 men. "The furniture was elegant, rich in design, unsurpassed in quality."

Saw Mill: Adkinson Brothers (A.C. and J.B.) purchased in 1893. "A concern supplying building material, dealing on correct principles." Located on First Street, it employed 25 men. "By hardwork and reasonable frugality they had achieved success."

Two tobacco warehouses: Harry Ketcham on Third and Sycamore, "Up to date dealer".

M.I. Barker's Redryer plant (previously mentioned)

Four tobacco farmers: William S. Hawkins, nominee for Representative.
James S. Deweese, 1050 acres in Hunter's Bottom.
Colonel F.P. Sebree, 200 acres west, on the Kentucky River.
George P. Harris, 250 acres between Carrollton and Ghent. All of these men were "successful farmers, business men and excellent citizens".

Roller Mill: Mr. J.P. Cameron with the assistance of his son, Edward, manufactured the "best flour to be had" at his huge facility on Sixth and Sycamore corner.

Clothing and Dry Goods: C.F. Rader and J.W. Montgomery, "A live and meritorious firm" in a new two story building on Main Street.
Howe Brothers. "since 1890, a firm that has done much for Carrollton", Messrs. R.J. and J.B. Howe, owners. "Two floors of stupendous stock, and the amount of hustle is both admirable and astonishing".
W.T. Hill Store, Fair Dealing and Progressive Merchants.

Judge R.W. Masterson

Three lawyers: R.W. Masterson, Esq. at age 80 was the oldest member of the Carroll County bar. In 1900 he was still active and "with great ability".
J.A. Donaldson, Esq., President and founder of the First National Bank in 1881.
M.L. Downs, Esq., also in the insurance business.

Jeweler: Mr. James Kinchloe, a young man of 25 years "who has established his own credibility. His motto is Honesty".

Two banks: First National Bank on Main Street. "The directory is composed of nine of the most substantial, conservative, and trustworthy men in this region."

Carrollton National Bank, H.M. Winslow, President; O.W. Geier, Vice President; and D.M. Bridges, Cashier. "A bank to which all our people may point with pride."

Harness shop: Louis Thoma had for sale-harness, saddles, blankets, robes, cushions, buggy tops, collars, bridles, whips, trunks. and stock bells. "Finest Quality".

Hardware: C.D. Salyers. Stoves, hardware, roofing, glassware, and guns. Brother, R.F. Salyers does plumbing. Son, W.L. Salyers, handles bicycles, and is bookkepper. John Clabrue, salesman. "Inasmuch as there are large stretches of roadway, bicycling along the same is easy and expeditious. On account of the general use of the wheel, considerable repair work is necessitated, and consequently C.D. Salyers and other firms do quite a thriving business. Old men and young men, young ladies, girls, boys and children ride wheels. They spin out to the lick-well for a refreshing drink, run out to the locks, or to other points to view the scenery, dash down to see the steamboats come in and depart, or just whiz out into magnificient distances for exercise."

Insurance: J.M. Gaunt and M.L. Downs, Esq. Life and Real Estate. with Mr. Gus Seppenfield their clerk. "Mr. Gaunt has immediate charge of the office, while Mr. Downs devotes himself to pushing outside business."

Fishers' Agency, William R. Fisher, proprietor. "There is nothing of the clap-trap; no trumpet blowing or beating of the tom-toms, this agency does a strictly legitimate business. The affairs of the office are nicely systematized by Mrs. Fisher."

Mr. Gullion regretted that the twelve page edition did not allow space for all the worthy landowners and business men to be pictured. Usually the paper was only eight pages, and it had almost 1900 subscribers.

1905 Edition of Carrollton News

A December 28, 1905 copy of the Carrollton News contained these items:

"Both food and medicine is Cameron's Graham Flour - 25¢ the package at Cameron's Roller Mills."

"Dr. M. Casey, Dentist. Vitalized air given for painless extractions."

"Framme Bros. dealers in fresh meats. Keep constantly on hand the choicest beef, mutton, pork, weinerworst, etc."

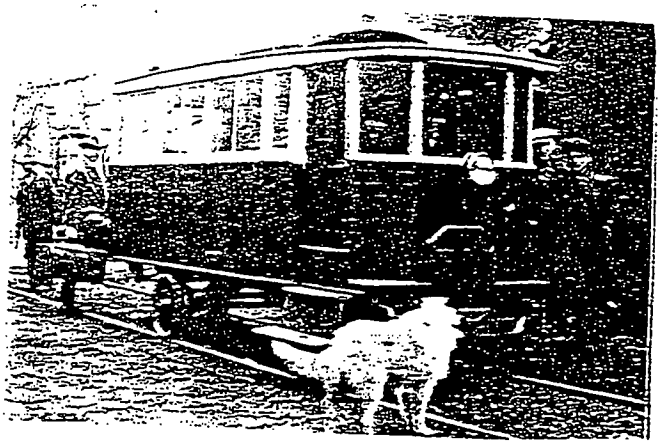
"Navigation was stopped on the Ohio by the ice on December 15, 1904, and remained closed until March 5, a period of 81 days."

CARROLLTON 1900-1945

The Carrollton & Worthville Railroad was a spur, 8.8 miles long, completed in 1905 to enable produce to be transported to the L&N Depot in Worthville and thence to city markets. Its first president was James Gayle, and ten persons were employed to operate the train, office, loading and repairs. Until 1926 a car for passengers ran daily back and forth.

Often nicknamed the "Careworn and Worthless" or the "See and Wonder" it was an asset to Carrollton for tobacco, sand, gravel, whiskey, furniture, canned tomatoes, and coal. During the Depression the private company owning it, sold the business, and it became the Carrollton Railroad Company.

It is now owned by the SeaBoard System CSX who has built new rails by-passing Carrollton. These trains serve all of the industries in the eastern part of the county. In 1996, the old railroad tracks on Polk Street were removed.



Carrollton Worthville Railroad Company car 109

WORLD WAR I

After three years of warfare in Europe, the allied nations called on the United States to help them defeat Germany. On August 6, 1917, the United States of America formally declared war on Germany and immediately all men between ages 19 and 37 were registered. In our county there were 1,647 eligible age-wise. Some enlisted and some were drafted. Altogether, 248 were put in uniform and served until the armistice 15 months later. Of these 14 did not return, 22 were wounded, but none taken prisoner.

In a "History of Carroll County in World War I" prepared by William F. O'Donnell, war historian and high school principal, he has recorded not only each man's record but also all the effort by our county in obtaining victory.

Five bond drives brought in $1,274,000, which was $200,000 more than asked by our government. War Savings Stamps brought $145,150. YMCA contributions totaled $2,5000, and Red Cross volunteers numbered 1,600 making more than 6,000 garments, war kits, and bags. Letters from our boys overseas told how helpful the Red Cross and YMCA were to them.

Among the officers who served were Captain Frank Gaines, Captain Robert E. Giddens, Captain Fred M. Fitchen, and Captain J.P. Wheeler whose outstanding bravery in the medical corps brought him promotion and special recognition.

As one of the smallest counties in Kentucky, the citizens were justly proud of their war effort.

BAD WINTER OF 1918

The cold winter of 1918 coupled with the anxiety of a world war was a hard one for many families. The Ohio River froze over, and the Kentucky had an ice jam on it. The port here was usually safe in winter for steamers to lay over until spring, but proved to be hazardous, and many boats were ruined. The prolonged freezing temperatures brought on a flu epidemic causing more deaths here than usual.

1925

Minute books show that the first paved streets were ordered for Main, Court, Fifth Streets and Highland Avenue. Others were to be paved as street bonds were issued. The paving of Highway 42 by the State in the early 30's gave Carrollton its first real permanent street.

In the middle 1920's a city building was established for offices with the remodeling of a livery stable on Court Street. A belfry with an old fire bell designated it as City Hall. A siren replaced this old bell in 1935.

1928 ADS

Model A Ford cost $385.00
Antifreeze – 25 cents per quart
Oil – 20 cents per quart
Gasoline – 16 cents per gallon regular, 19 cents per gallon Ethel
Man's suit with 2 pair pants and vest - $12.00
Courier-Journal – 3 cents an issue for weekdays, 12 cents for Sunday issue
A new home cost $2,850.00
A funeral cost $400.00
Average income was $25.00 per week
DeMint House room rent was $2.50 per week
Dinner at the Richland Hotel was 50 cents

1929 STOCK MARKET CRASH

Economists tell us now that the fall of the stock market in 1929 could have been averted. However, it wasn't, and the entire country suffered the results. Today's young people should know that the depression of the 1930's was far more devastating than any since. The poverty was there in front of you, everywhere. People were desperate in away that can hardly be imagined now.

President Franklin Roosevelt with the aid of Congress instituted some measures for employment. Banks closed; no one was buying anything but food. It was 1936 before the economy improved.

GENERAL BUTLER STATE PARK

On September 4, 1933, a huge gathering assembled on Highway 227 for the opening of the Butler Memorial State Park with dedication of the mansion on the west side of Highway 36. Governor Ruby Laffoon made the address and guests were treated to an open pit barbecue and burgoo.

This dedication culminated several years' work on the part of the State Park Commission, using labor provided by the Federal C.C.C. and W.P.A. workers. The Tenth U.S. Infantry Band provided music from Fort Thomas. Mayor Harry Lorch welcomed guests, and Mr. Richard Butler Carothers spoke in response to a tribute to William O. Butler, made by Adj. General James Tandy Ellis.

Also on the program was "Three Little Girls", Gladys Acree, Mary Mildred Roberts and Margaret Ann Goslee age 12, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Pearl Booth.

The mansion is officially the Turpin House belonging to Philip and Eleanor Butler Turpin who built it in 1859.

Since 1933, improvements to the park include swimming, boating, camping, tennis, golf, playgrounds, cabins, and in 1962 a large dining room and lodge were added. This park covers more than 850 acres and is enjoyed by thousands every year. The Scottish Weekend is here each spring, and a large convention hall used often.

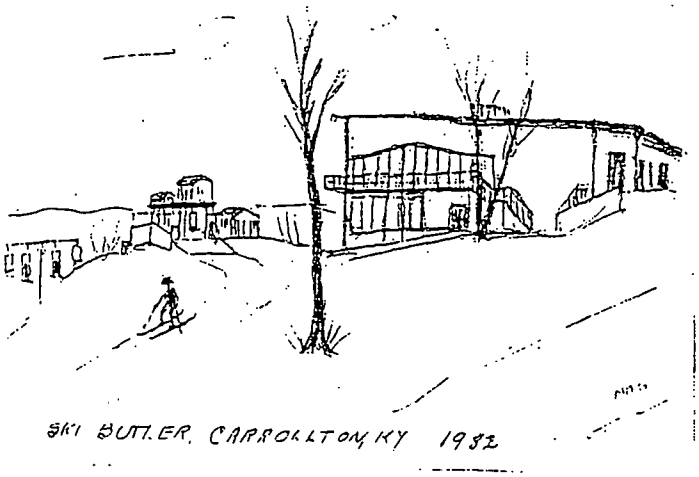
CAMP KYSOC

Adjoining Butler Park is a 127-acre camp for the handicapped to enjoy each summer. Kysoc is sponsored by the Kentucky Easter Seals Society, and has been used annually

since 1960. A competent group of leaders direct activities.

SKI BUTLER
SPRINGHILL WINERY

In 1981 a portion of Butler Park was leased to a private company who developed nine ski slopes. A huge snowmaking apparatus was installed, a ski lift, and a chateau. Ski lessons were offered.



Unfortunately some of the winters were too mild for skiing. The Park took over the management, but the snows did not come. In 1998 the business was sub-leased to Springhill Winery and again the chateau was available for special occasions.

The building required extensive repairs and eventually Springhill Winery was forced to close as well.

WORLD WAR II

Although most of the citizens of our county were recovering from the effects of the flood, they were aware of the conflicts raging in other parts of the world. Japan had been trying to conquer China since 1931, with the USA favoring China; and Germany had already taken six countries in Europe.

In an effort to stop this aggression, the allied nations had mobilized, and sought the aid of the USA to supply equipment and arms. Draft calls here began in the spring of 1941, but our entry into the war began on December 7, 1941 with Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor. On December 11, Germany and Italy declared war against us.

For the next three years and nine months every citizen was affected. Many young men enlisted, others were drafted. Our government directed important items of living for military purposes, such as gasoline, sugar, coffee, meat, and cigarettes. The Office of Price Administration issued tokens and coupons limiting civilian use of these items.

The Gypsy Grill was a Greyhound Bus Station and cafeteria, owned by Mr. and Mrs. J.S. Duval. Tow and three buses arrived daily and nightly. The Grill also delivered Western Union messages to families.

The Red Cross organized First Aid courses and bandage rolling sessions. Scrap iron was collected for recycling. Bond rallies were held and contests to see who could promote the most sales.

The Royal and Richland Theaters were the major form of entertainment, and everyone listened to the news on the radio. The March of Time series showed our boys in the steaming jungles of the Pacific, on the plains of France, in boats, ships, and in the air. The American Legion taught close order drill to high schoolboys who probably would be drafted after graduation. As the war escalated with Axis victories, our nation was put under blackout regulations. A local Civil Defense System was organized; Red Cross Bloodmobile was set up in the Methodist Church.

Nearby manufacturing plants converted to war supplies and some local men and women worked in them. The supply of

weapons and machinery furnished to our Allies was a major source of victory.

The war cost our government $340 trillion and 405,400 lives, including 32 from Carroll County. All of us were grateful when Germany surrendered on May 7, 1945 and Japan surrendered August 14, 1945.

COLD WAR

Following WWII relations between Russia and the USA cooled into a cold war. Communists ruled Russia and other countries were adapting their theology. Our government began a policy of helping any nation threatened by their military.

KOREAN WAR

In June 1950, there was a problem with the Communist North Koreans crossing the 38th parallel into South Korea. With the sanction of the United Nations, President Truman sent troops (including some local men) to aid the South Koreans under the command of General Douglas MacArthur. Russia was sending aid to the North.

It was a non-aggressive war fought only in Korea, as neither side wanted a WWIII with atomic bombs. In April 1951, Truman replaced MacArthur with Ridgeway and fighting continued. During this time our local unit of the National Guard was sent for a year's duty.

In 1953. After 37 months of warfare, a truce was signed and prisoners exchanged. A television series, M.A.S.H. has brought the tension of this war to us.

The cost to the USA was $18 billion in dollars, 33,000 in men killed, four from our county; and 103,200 wounded including Fred Earls from Ghent who lost his eyesight from a shell. Fred has handled this situation admirably and is respected by all that know him.

VIETNAM – THE LONGEST WAR

In 1954, President Eisenhower sent advisors to Vietnam who was trying to form a republic. By 1957 problems were arising between the Communist Viet Cong in the north and the south.

The USA's policy was still to contain communism.

President Kennedy in 1961 sent more advisors, and at the time of his death in November 1963, there were 16,000, and they were permitted to accompany soldiers into battle. When President Johnson moved into the oval office, he advanced this number to 543,000. This war was not formally declared, and sending our young men to fight there became very unpopular throughout America.

Every effort by the USA to negotiate failed. Laos and Cambodia joined the fight. The anti-war demonstrations continued in our country. The Carroll County National Guard was called to serve again, led by Major John P. Tilley and Captain Gerald Wilhoite.

President Nixon reduced our forces to 184,000 by 1970. Fighting continued. Eleven days of US air attacks finally brought a truce, and in January 1973, the USA troops withdrew for home.

In April 1975, the Vietcong took Saigon and Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia.

This was America's longest war, costing $165 billion. More than 55,000 men were killed, seven from our county; and 303,700 were wounded.

AMERICAN LEGION POST #41

This organization of war veterans began in 1919 and continues to be active. This post has a Ladies Auxiliary and Sons of the Legion. They maintain a hall on Fifth Street for meetings and fellowship. Among their

interests are youth, children, Special Olympics, and the new ball fields on Highway 36 dedicated to honor their former commander. John T. Ray.

NATIONAL GUARD COMBAT UNIT

This unit began in 1949 as an Engineer Division, and 18 months later was called to Wisconsin for basic training; then sent to Korea. Following the Korean War, the unit became a Field Artillery Unit and moved their location from Highland Avenue and Seventh Street to their current Armory on Highway 227. One of the men, Malcolm Chappel, became a casualty during the Vietnam War, the rest returning safely. Sgt. Major R. J. Caldwell held the position of Unit Administrator from 1953 to 1986. Sgt. Major Caldwell saw action both in WWII in Japan under regular Army and Vietnam with his Guardsmen. A memorial is being placed in front of the Armory in honor of Sgt. Major Caldwell this spring of 1999.

MEMORIALS

On the Courthouse lawn, tow stone monuments with names in bronze memorialize 55 honored servicemen from this county.

A second memorial is being erected at General Butler State Park to be completed this year.

THE UNEXPECTED

Fires: That downtown Carrollton exists at all because of catastrophes, such as fires and floods, shows the perseverance of these pioneers.

In 1874, the business district had 14 merchants on the north side of Main Street between 4th and 5th Streets. A bad fire gutted 7 of the stores. All of the buildings were frame, and were soon replaced.

In 1878, two fires ruined the boiler works at the William's Flour Mill and the Cotton Mill on Sixth Street.

Again in 1885, seven buildings on the north side of Main Street burned and in 1891, six on the south side were lost to fire. This time all the buildings were rebuilt with brick and remained in tact until after the 1937 flood when the Jett Operahouse and later the next three stores burned. None of these were replaced.

Since 1980 the business district has had no major fires. However, the Furniture Factory on Fourth and Polk has lost three of the largest buildings to fire in the 1970's and 1980's.

Floods: In 1802 and 1832 the first settlers on the point of the Kentucky and Ohio Rivers realized they were at the mercy of the water. Homes and businesses were soon built on Main Street, a higher elevation.

In 1883 a flood nearly ruined the Point House Inn on First Street, and the same problem in 1884 caused Mrs. Houghton to move to Third and Main Streets, building a 3-story brick hotel that is still standing and operating today as the Carrollton Inn.

Carrollton Inn Third & Main

Other bad floods came in 1907, 1913, and 1933 but the worst on record was in 1937 when practically the whole county suffered.

THE 1937 FLOOD

The winter of 1936 was colder than usual. Butler Park Lake froze to a solid sheet and provided ice skating for youngsters. In January, 1937, melting snow and heavy rains made the Ohio and Kentucky Rivers swell, so that on January 21 they were rising above flood stage.

Twenty families moved out that day. The highest flood recorded had come in 1913 when the water came within 22 inches of the first floor of downtown stores. Thursday night, the rivers rose 5 feet, and Friday morning all merchants on Main Street were frantically removing whatever they could, or moving it to their second floor.

Prestonville had been evacuated. On that Friday night, it snowed 6 inches, but the Ohio continued to rise from water east of here. Flood refugees were moved to the courthouse and jail, the Sixth Street tobacco warehouse, churches, or into homes of friends and relatives.

On Sunday, January 24, the water rose so rapidly that refugees were moved from the courthouse and jail to the city school. A hospital was set up on the third floor, and a Red Cross kitchen on the first floor. On Monday morning waters were lapping Highland Avenue, and surrounding many homes that were on low levels in all parts of town. Carrollton had been cut off from the world for three days. All roads were closed, and no telephone or telegraph service available.

W.C. Smith, News Democrat publisher, and L.B. Jennings, the local telephone service manager, were able to get to Eagle Station and there tapped a telephone line, establishing contact with Louisville radio station WHAS, and with Ralph Quinn, manager of the Cincinnati Enquirer. In 24 hours the U.S. Cutter Scioto came down the Ohio loaded with food, clothes, blankets, serums, and a barge of coal.

On Tuesday, four Coast Guard cutters arrived from Cincinnati to evacuate refugees to Mound Hill where cars and buses were waiting to move them to higher ground. At noon that day the river reached its crest. The water was 14 feet higher than ever recorded.

Not only was Carrollton devastated, but Ghent, Worthville, Sanders, and Prestonville were heavily damaged. The waters receded slowly for more than two weeks, leaving ankle-deep mud to be removed.

1945 1964 1997

The rivers also caused problems in these three years. An account from the News Democrat on the 1997 flood reports how quickly and unexpectedly the heavy rains of March 1 and 2 caused the Kentucky River and Eagle Creek to rise in the south part of the county, damaging 211 buildings. Usually floods came from the Ohio.

Persons living in Sanders, Happy Hollow, Eagle Creek Campground, and Prestonville had higher water than in 1964. Sanders was very hard hit with more than 50 homes damaged. The Kentucky Kruizers in Sanders had 70 vintage cars covered by water.

Dozens of Carroll Countians responded to calls for help. It was a "People Helping People" scene. The Amish and Mexican immigrants lent a hand in moving people to the National Guard Armory, Camp Kysoc, and the Police Station. Fortunately, no deaths were reported.

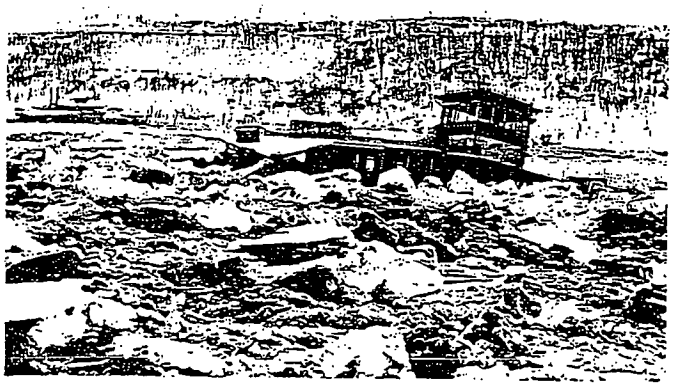
A truckload of supplies came from Elligjay, Georgia, and when restoration began neighbors from Ohio and Indiana helped with carpenter work and painting, as well as some from nearby counties.

ICE ON THE OHIO

In 1872 the Ohio River iced over and delayed traffic for 10 weeks. Again, in

1904. the Ohio remained closed for 81 days due to ice.

After a bad winter of snow in 1918, the Ohio froze solid, and people could walk across to Indiana. Some boats anchored at the mouth of the Kentucky were damaged. The Princess sank, and so did the Hattie Brown; the Island Queen was ruined, and the Carrollton Wharfhouse damaged.



Island Queen and Princess

The Zero Degree winter of 1977, also caused ice on the Ohio, but a larger cutter kept a path through the middle.

The Kentucky River apparently has never frozen solid here at the mouth because of its depth.

DEER

In 1955 the Kentucky Fish and Wildlife Department began releasing deer throughout the state. Carroll County received its share in 1962. In the years since, they are seen daily in every section, becoming hazardous to many motorists.

One deer managed to get to Main Street, came through the back door of Glaubers' Sporting Goods Store, and crashed out through the front window. On another day, a deer jumped through a windowpane and landed in the office of the Carrollton Sheet Metal Company.

Two years ago, Mary Ann Craig was in her family room on Lock Road when a deer bounded through the picture window, landing on the couch. Then it became very confused and wild. Mary Ann phoned her husband who came immediately and removed the deer.

John Tilley's home is just off Highway 42. Each year he plows and plants a nice garden. Each year the deer enjoy the produce more than John does.

They are beautiful animals and are multiplying. Citizens just have to be careful on the road – and expect the unexpected.

NATURE

Most unexpected things are from nature. For 200 years we have tried to be prepared. Radio and television give us weather reports every 15 minutes. Government agencies announce their plans.

None of this was available in 1792 when the Kentucky Volunteers, living in the blockhouse, were the only people on this point of two rivers.

Two men, Benjamin Craig and James Hawkins had a dream. They surveyed for a city, traveled to Virginia, and purchased 613 acres from William Peachy in June 1794, returned and began selling lots. And they came: Richard and Sarah Masterson with 3 children; Percival and Mildred Butler with 6 children; Henry and Charlotte Ogburn with 3 children, and by 1805 Plummers, Yeatmans, Woods, Sprowls, Fauntleroys, Fisters, Bullocks, Violets, and Berrys.

There were no roads, no electricity, no plumbing, but plenty of trees, fowl, buffalo, small animals and fish. At sunset, pitch darkness. But they stayed. Wonder what they expected.

AFTER 1945

By January 1946, our boys were back home, and dating. The next few years witnessed many weddings—and the baby boom began.

In 1949, Harry Truman was President with Alben Barkley Vice President. America viewed their inauguration on a marvelous invention—television. Car dealers were getting new models. Carroll County brides could buy cake mixes, Sara Lee cheesecake, or Oreo Cookies. Little baby boomers watched Captain Video, the Lone Ranger, and Uncle Al. THE song was Gene Autry singing Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer.

With industrial expansion, new subdivisions developed and low cost housing units built. Several areas were annexed in 1965 with sewers, water mains, and fire hydrants extending east on Highway 42 to Growers Warehouse, and to the south to Lakeside Subdivision.

The city purchased the old Cameron Mill on Sixth and Sycamore Streets, to be adapted for the fire department, police court, utilities office, and council meetings. In 1983 they bought the Deatherage building on the opposite corner for the City Treasurer, Mayor's Office and Carrollton Utilities.

In 1999, plans are being considered to combine these offices and departments into a New City hall to be located on Eighth and Clay near the Hall of Justice and Detention Center.

AGRICULTURE SERVICE

In 1946 the Soil Conservation Service began with five supervisors from five areas of the county. This is now called the EAGLE Resource Conservation Development Council with Theoda Franklin, Coordinator.

In November 1998 the Four-Mile Outdoor Environmental Classroom was developed. Emphasis is on wildlife and soil preservation and may also be used by teachers for workshops and research projects.

The Farm Service Agency oversees programs on tobacco, corn, milk, and other farm products. James Cook was the first director until 1972, followed by Sam Scott until 1997, and now Mike Benton is executive director.

The University of Kentucky Extension Service, who began here in 1930's, continues helping families in producing crops and animals. Tim Hendrick is the current County Agent, Grace Angotti is Agent for Family and Consumer Sciences, and Cathy Jensen promotes 4-H work.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The Kentucky Department of Social Services began here in the 1960's, and continues today. They offer assistance, and food stamps.

CARROLL COUNTY HOSPITAL

Hundreds of citizens turned out in the fall of 1954 to see the cornerstone laying for a county hospital on Eleventh Street. Mr. J. Lyter Donaldson gave the address on August 21, 1955, when the completed facility was opened with 31 beds, with labs and offices.

Mrs. Nell Lee had headed the year-long fund drive, assisted by Mrs. Mary Helen Hill, to seek the pledges for the matching grant from the Hill-Burton Hospital Fund. In 1968, under the leadership of Paul Meadows, voters approved the addition of a new wing. The first administrator was Miles Mumford

until 1967. In 1978 the hospital administration was put under the Norton Alliant System in Louisville.

In 1998, a $3 million addition was completed, A Specialty Center, where 20 physicians from Louisville come to treat eyes, bones, kidneys, heart, and other special problems. The Center has a Rural Health Clinic, and an Occupational Medicine section.

Under the administration of Roger Williams, the CCMH now has 49 beds, and the ICU has 4 beds. Twelve doctors are on register, and 30 nurses on 8-hour shifts. Dr. Don Stevens heads the Oncology Department for cancer treatment. Chemotherapy can be received here, and radiation through the Madison Radiation Clinic.

Other services available are Cardiac Rehabilitation, Emergency Room, Xray and Catscans, Mammography, and Physical Therapy. Affiliared with CCMH is the Home Health Agency on Highway 42, which offers excellent care to housebound patients.

In 1967 the Hospital Auxiliary was organized to offer volunteer services and maintain a gift shop. The first president was Frances Williams, wife of the hospital's first surgeon, Dr. Hugh Williams.

Next to the hospital is the Ambulance Service. In 1997 the 911 Emergency System began throughout the county.

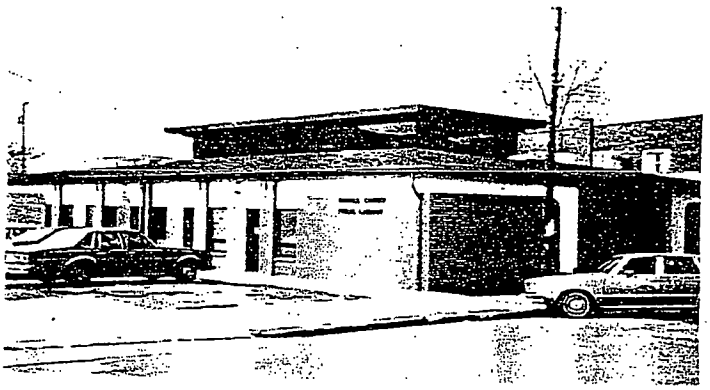
COMPREHENSIVE CARE

In 1964 an organization was formed to promote education for handicapped children. A day school was opened with Joyce Conway and Jean Montgomery in charge, with volunteers. Now each school has Special Education classes for these children. A Comprehensive Care Center was set up on Fourth and Clay to promote development of adult handicapped into useful activities. This Career Center continues active today under Tom Montgomery's supervision.

PERSONAL CARE CENTERS

In 1977 the Green Valley Health Care Center opened on Lock Road. An addition has been made and now has 68 beds available. It operates under federal regulations and is well staffed.

On Fifth Street is a 32-bed facility for ambulatory persons who do note need nursing care. The Carrollton Manor was opened more than 25 years ago, and has a large addition to the north side rooms to accommodate those needing a home...



CARROLL COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

For more than twenty years, a county library was maintained in the Woman's Club building on Sycamore Street. Later it was moved to Main Street.

In 1974 "Friends of the Library" organized to promote a .003 tax by ballot for funding a library. The vote passed, and plans were made to get a matching grant from the State Department of Libraries in order to build a new building.

A combined total of $370,000 was needed. In 1980 the dream was realized with the completion of a lovely brick facility on Court Street. Mrs. Audrey Boylen had served as Library Chairman for 25 years, and could now retire happy.

Today our library contains s 27,000 books, and is a definite asset to the community. Many organizations hold meetings in the room provided. The Librarian, Jarrett Boyd, plans children and Adult programs for every season. A six-member board meets regularly.

THE BIG CHILL OF 1978
By Nancy Jo Grobmyer
From her diary

"We don't have severe winters like our parents used to have" can no longer be said. Even before today's blizzard, I had not experienced in my lifetime the 18 to 20 inches of snow that accumulated by January 17. This exceeds the 15" snowstorm of 1918 that my mother remembers.

All residents have been asked to remain in their homes because an official blizzard has been predicted. The storm began last evening (January 25) following one-and-a-half days of rain.

January 26: We have 5" of new snow with the temperature at zero and the chill factor at -50. Interstate highways and our state roads are closed; there are no newspaper deliveries, nor mail, and the banks are closed.

Motorists who are stranded near the I-71 exit are being brought to the National Guard Armory for shelter and food. All Guard units have been activated, and the local unit is helping about 200 people.

The county and city road crews have kept the roads as passable as possible. Governor Carroll has designated $10,000 to each county for snow clearance. Craig's Construction Company has been assigned this work.

It is impossible to place a long-distance call. WVCM has carried the weather report minute by minute. Jack Fultz and Vernon Hankins have remained at the station full-time.

February 15: Twenty days and we still have 10" of snow. On February 13, 2" fell. It is difficult to get our cars out. School was opened on February 13, but dismissed at 1:30pm due to the new storm. The temperature is 20 degrees today and the sun is shining, but I can't break through the ice with my shovel.

Markland Dam has huge ice gorges and river traffic has been stopped from January 25 to February 12. Captain John Beatty tried to help break through with his boat, and lost the $90,000 vessel to the bottom of the Ohio. Towboats are stranded near the locks. Finally a nameless tow cleared a small passageway for limited traffic.

March 2: More snow is falling. I made a path to the garage. This was short-lived, as it snowed all day and well into the night, with 5" on top of what we had. This winter, from January 8 until March 6 have broken all records for low temperatures and snow accumulation.

March 7: I cannot believe that two more inches of snow has fallen.

March 9: Everything is still covered with ice, but it is warmer. Springtime has to be in the wings!!

POINT PARK 1979

Having survived the winter of 1977 (and 1978 was almost as bad) the City Council made plants to purchase the original acres on the point where Port William began. Under the Federal and State CETA Program, funds were available to purchase 5 acres.

Under the supervision of city officials, Charles Baglan and a crew of four cleared the land, making a park for children's playground equipment, family picnics, fishing, an annual bass tournament, and a lovely place to view the Ohio River. This

park is used all year long. A large gazebo was added 8 years ago and forms a stage for "Point in Time" entertainment, jazz and blues concerts, and in 1998 a splendid luau sponsored by the Senior Citizens.

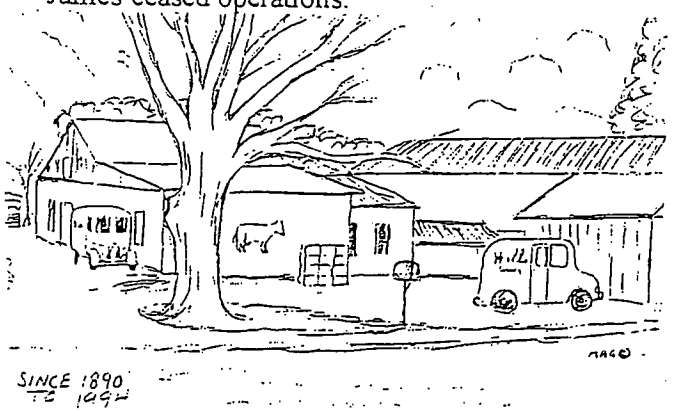
For four years an Ohio River Sweep has been conducted from Point Park with dozens of local citizens helping to clear the riverbanks.

COUNTY PARK 1980

Under the direction of Harry Flotemersch, county park director, the acreage owned by the county south of Carrollton on Highway 36 has been used to provide a complete park for all county residents. Lighted tennis courts, playground, ball fields, picnic tables, jogging path, and a junior Olympic-size swimming pool with bath houses have been a long waited wish come true. The Park is "Robert Westrick Memorial Park".

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH

Hills's Dairy: In 1890, Mathias Hill bought 93 acres in the south part of Carrollton and established a herd of milk cows. Each morning he loaded milkcans on his horsedrawn wagon and drove through town. Housewives brought out their own containers and bought milk. In 1910, his son, Ed began bottling, and with his brother, Harry, expanded the dairy business. It is impossible to estimate how often they left milk at a residence knowing they might not get paid, but they knew the children needed nourishment. Ed's sons and Harry's son continued the business for many years. Times change, laws become very strict, and competition grew from other cities. In 1994, James ceased operations.



Hoagland-Conway-Tandy: In 1799 Cornelius Hoagland settled on a farm on Highway 36. His daughter married a Conway, had a son Richard and two grandsons's, George and Richard. George's sons, Rudy and George Robert still own the farm, Rudy living in the old home. Five generations.

Harris Farm: In the 1880's G.P. Harris bought 250 acres on Highway 42. Lewis Harris and two sons, George and Thomas continued the farm operations. Thomas became State Commissioner of Agriculture in 1972. His son Owen oversees the farm now with his son, Heath. Five generations.

Glaubers' Show Store: Through five generations is the oldest continuous shoe store in the same location in the USA.

Hill's Grocery, Shoe Store: In 1887 John F. Hill owned two businesses. His son Casper took over the shoe store in 1900 and continued until 1964. His son, Charles, operated it with his sons. This location is now a video store run by Charles' son, Pat. The other business was a grocery on Fifth Street, which he turned over to his son Ed, in 1910. Ed's sons, John and Ralph, kept up sales and deliveries until both retired. This location is now an outlet for collectibles.

Jasper's Grocery: In the early 1900's Herman Jasper bought the grocery from the Marlette family. After 30 years his sons, Clifford and Robert continued, adding a laundromat service on the Hawkins Street side. It is still a grocery called Joan's Market, new owner.

G.G. Wood-Ogden-McNeals: On Fifth Street, this site was a livery stable until 1891, when G.G. Wood's father bought it. G.G. operated it until 1945 and turned it over to his nephew, Emmett Ogden, who expanded merchandise. In 1982 he sold the business to S.J. McNeal and Son. Jim's son, Brad is now manager, and busy in hardware, furniture, home supplies, and appliances.

Martin's Nurserv: After serving the community for 60 years, the owners have sold the land to ELF-Atochem for their expansion.

Gaines Drugs-Webster's: In 1895 this store opened on Fifth Street and remained until 1940 when it became Stamper's Drug Store. In 1956 Charles Webster purchased the location, remaining there until 1998 when he relocated in the Parklanes Shopping Center. Now the Fifth Street location is Burgin's Floor Coverings.

Funeral Homes: Minish in 1930 until 1963, then **E.P. Gentry** from 1963-1987. **Graham-Dunn**, 1945 to 1973; then **James Dunn** 1973 to date. **Tandy-Eckler-Darnold**, 1935 to 1975. **James Darnold** 1975 to 1993; now owned by **Rob Riley**, Highland Avenue.

Theaters: In 1898 the Jett Brothers' Richland Opera House offered stage performances, and citizens enjoyed vaudeville acts and speeches. As acts became harder to book, a big screen was added (in the 1920's) for silent movies. The Howe family bought the theater and charged 10 cents admission as the "talkies" came in.

In 1937, the second floor burned so the theater was installed on the street level, and business was brisk until 1966 when the entire building burned, and was not rebuilt.

Roval Theater: In 1919 William Carrico bought the building in the center of Fifth Street which had formerly been a hotel and bowling alley. In 1922 he sold 21 feet of his 72-foot frontage to the Matthew's Photographers.

In the remaining 51-feet he installed seats and a silver screen, and called it the Port William Theater. In 1935, the May family bought the theater, redecorated, added a marquee in front, named it the Royal, and offered 4 movies a week—Saturday having a shoot-em' up western with a matinee.

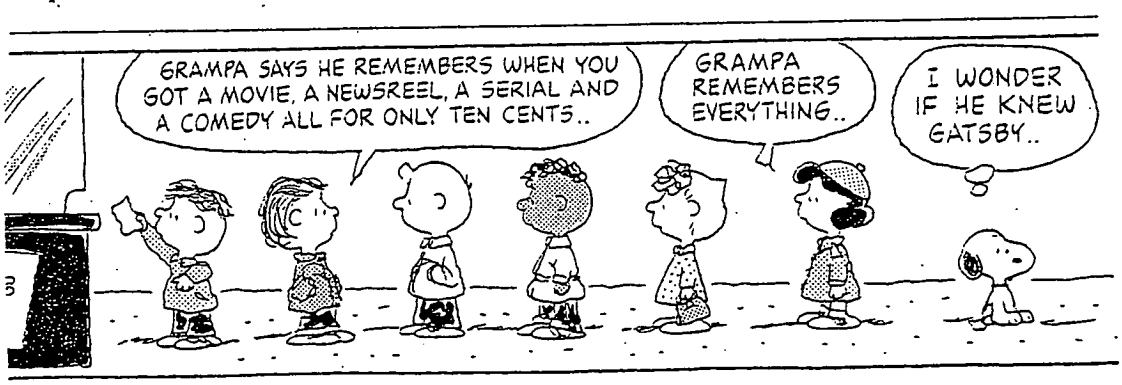
Eloise Lancaster (Rice) sold tickets, and says that the Mays gave away dishes one night a week during the depression. Movies were popular and well attended for more than 30 years, until the advent of home television.

Riverview Drive-In: After World War II the "in" thing was an "out" door theater where you could sit in your own car, attached the speaker, eat popcorn, and enjoy the big, big screen. Several acres of the Riverview Farms on Highway 42 were leveled off and laid out with speakers, big screen, and concession stand. It was a very popular place to go with a date, or take the family. There were fireworks in July.

In 1965 the owners were offered a good price for the huge farm by the Dow Corning Company to build a silicone plant. When their engineers arrived, only the pipes that held the speakers remained of the theater.

Park Square Theater: After 20 years with no theater in Carrollton, a new one opened in the Shopping Center on Highway 227. Movies were no longer regulated by the Hayes Office, and the owner had difficulty getting first-rate family shows. Attendance dropped off, and after four seasons, it closed.

Now-a-days any home with a video set can rent a movie from several video shops. Or travel to Louisville or Madison to see the big screen.



LAW AND ORDER

On December 17, 1799, Governor Isaac Shelby commissioned John Van Pelt Sheriff of this county, which was an honor, as this position required a high degree of learning and ability. The county and city were just beginning. There have been sheriffs in Carroll County ever since. Currently Charles Maiden, Jr. holds this position. Three Constables are elected every two years.

When the Civil War ended, Charles McCrackin was elected Town Marshall and served 12 years. Even 20 years afterward, the only city officer was the Town Marshall, who was also the lamplighter.

By the 1930's, Carrollton had two officers who traveled on foot throughout the growing town (about 2500 population).

One of them was shot and killed by an irate dogowner, so another one was hired.

After WWII Carrollton was growing beyond the original 613 acres, and the police department was enlarged.

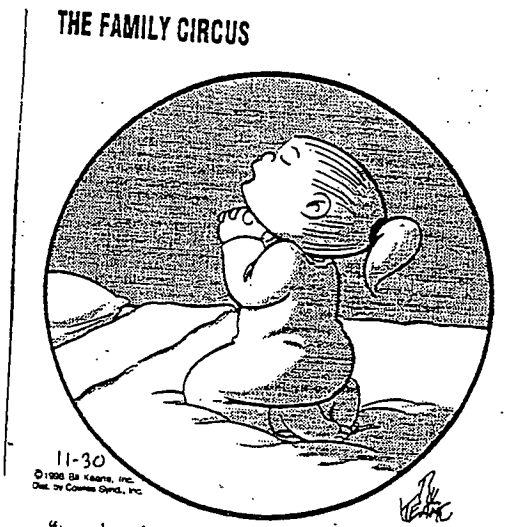
In 1999, the Chief of Police is Laman Stark. He reports that this department has 10 authorized officers, and a fleet of five vehicles, plus two bicycles for trained officers. The biggest problem they face is drug trafficking of illegal narcotics, and second is juvenile offenses related to alcohol and vandalism.

The city police offer services to citizens: vacation checks of residences, unlock cars with keys left in them, and cooperate with community groups on a TRIAD program.

DES

The Disaster Emergency Service is directed by Chad Scott, and is the county's public safety squad, having 2 paid employees and 28 volunteers that do ambulance work for the Carroll County Hospital, search and rescue service, and are on 911 call twenty-four hours a day.

In the near future all of the emergency services will be housed in a new building on Polk and Ninth Streets near the Hall of Justice and Detention Center.



". . . lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from e-mail . . ."

EDUCATION

For more than 60 years each section of the county was responsible for educating their young people, usually by churches or private tutors. In 1867 the state Legislature directed all counties to appoint a commissioner to control districts. Each district was to have three trustees to recommend teachers, keep the schools in repair, arrange footbridges, and generally oversee each school.

W.B. Gullion and L.B. Wilson were the officers who established school boundaries, and T.J. McElrath was the first commissioner. They identified 32 districts, each having a one-room elementary school and five for colored pupils.

In 1891, a new Kentucky Constitution called for a county superintendent to be elected by popular vote, with women being allowed to vote.

The first elected commissioner was E.A. Gullion who served until 1898. Those following were Lucia Smith, Ernest Lewellyn, Sally Ford and Clay Tharp who served from 1918 to 1937. After 1920 the Board selected the superintendent. The first progress towards consolidation came during Tharp's term.

ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS

Instruction in the early one-room schools was generally good, but the pay was poor. Teachers were tested and issued certificates in three classes, according to their proficiency. The 1910 salary schedule was:

Third class	- $30.00 a month
Second class	- $35.00 a month
First class	- $35.00 a month first year, $45.00 a month after second year

CONSOLIDATION

After 1900, the Board recognized the need of education beyond the eighth grades. Students were assisted in being transported to the established high schools, and in 1911, five high schools were in force, Carrollton, Ghent, Sanders, Worthville, and English. Various one-room schools were closed from time to time and combined into larger elementary schools in each district.

As buildings deteriorated to lower-than-State standards, more consolidations occurred. In 1936, the Kentucky Department of Education advised the counties that tax-wise consolidation was advantageous.

The flood of 1937 ruined the schools at Locust and Prestonville. The Easterday school closed and the Ghent High School. Mr. Curtis Shirley became county superintendent in 1937 and consolidation continued. Worthville closed in 1939. Ghent elementary burned in 1940 and a new building was erected for $12,000.00.

In 1940, Richard Cartmell succeeded Shirley and continued until 1965. Upgrading all of the elementary schools followed WWII. A new colored school was built in Ghent, with transportation afforded to any that wished to attend high school at Lincoln Institute in Shelby County. The integration of schools in Carroll County began in the 1960's with first grade children.

CARROLLTON CITY SCHOOLS

Before 1887, the public schools here were really not as adequate as many families wanted. Several private academies arose. Misses' Sallie and Flow Geier held a private school in the Baptist church. In 1896 the Carroll Academy operated privately for 3 years.

Carrollton had an elementary and a high school as directed by the legislature. The first graduating class was in 1889 and had

three students: Miss Lucy Hafford, Miss Lena Smith, and Miss Mary Blessing. Elementary pupils met in the building located on Fifth and Seminary called The Seminary.

1917 CITY SCHOOL

In January 1917, a bond issue passed for $25,000, to erect a new and much needed city school that would house all 12 grades. The Sixth Street property was sold and a three-story brick building was planned with 16 classrooms, offices, cloakrooms, restrooms, and auditorium. It was completed for the graduation in 1919.

1936 NEW WING

Under the guidance of Ted Sandford who later became Commissioner of the Kentucky Athletic Association, a building programs began in 1935 through the cooperation of the W.P.A. Program. The new wing contained 12 classrooms, laboratory, library, cafeteria, and a large gym. In 1949, a fire destroyed the old small gym, so a large auditorium seating 600 people was built.

1960 NINTH STREET

By 1959 our student population was outgrowing the 1917 school. Mr. Cartmell proposed an elementary school on Hawkins and Ninth Streets, land already owned by the schools. The Dunbar school had been closed and the building used to store athletic equipment. (In the 1980 this site became the Board of Education facility.)

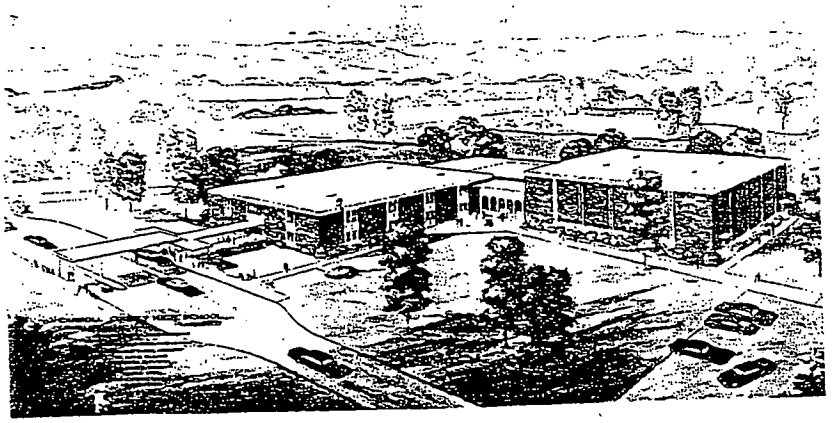
The elementary school was completed in 1960. In 1975 the board honored Miss Kathryn Winn for her 50 years of teaching in our system, mostly the first grade. Miss Winn remained active in church and civic activities until her death in 1997.

The Winn Elementary School was expanded in 1994, and now serves Kindergarten through Grade 3. The principal is Richard Vincent.

1963 CARTMELL ON HIGHWAY 42

Consolidation of all schools was complete by 1963, only one Board of Education was needed. A fleet of school busses was acquired, and lunchrooms programmed. A second elementary school was necessary, and was built on Highway 42 at a cost of $700,000. Later it was named the Richard B. Cartmell Elementary School, honoring his 25 years of service. It serves the 4th and 5th grades under Principal Deborah Jones.

In years past, many students dropped out of school at age 16. By the 1960's parents realized the importance of education. Graduation classes were getting larger each year. The class of 1969 had 83 members. The 1917 building was now exclusively high school. The Board planned a larger high school. The day after the 1969 graduation the 1917 building was razed to become the middle school for 6th, 7th and 8th grades. Construction was in progress on the new high school located adjacent to the Cartmell School and was completed by opening day in September 1969.



1969-1970 COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

Now serving all high school student of the county, it contains 28 classrooms, central office, cafeteria, band room, gym, library, some recreation facilities, laboratory, and is air-conditioned. There are fields for baseball, football, track and tennis courts: and a bus garage for maintenance purposes.

1971 MIDDLE SCHOOL

On the ground of the former 3-story high school, a one-story building was constructed. Classes began in the fall of 1971 using an open concept, an innovative idea. By the end of four years, the board decided to install walls and return to traditional teaching. The gym and auditorium were retained until a 1997-1998 expansion doubled the space for pupils. The 1999 Principal is Patricia Elliott.

All public schools promote cooperation from parents in athletics, music, arts, and all phases of learning.

Throughout the 120 years all officials, teachers, and personnel have served as conscientious citizens to provide the best education for our young people.

Since 1919 the city school superintendents include: C.R. Melcher, Paul Boyd, Ted Sandford, T.K. Stone, L.B.Cox, Russell Roberts, V.E. Whitaker, and Robert Ison who was in office at the time of merger. Since 1974 Dr. Roland Hahn, Fred Bickers, Dr. Harry Day, Woody Barwick, and currently Dr. Robert Biggins, Jr. with John F. Jones as Assistant Superintendent.

1999

This year, Carroll County schools have enrolled 1783 students. There are 133 certified instructors and three office administrators. Each school has Special Ed classes, a Gifted Program, and student counselors.

Since 1991 the Kentucky Education Reform Act has been implemented. In a report by Norma Thurman, Director of Curriculum and Assessments, she states that our students are on a par with state trends, but the teachers are striving to improve student performances each year.

KENTUCKY TECHNICAL CARROLL COUNTY AREA TECHNOLOGY CENTER (Formerly Vocational School)

In 1968-69 a regional school was developed to serve high school students in Gallatin, Owen, Oldham, Trimble and Carroll counties. The building adjoined the new high school here. Two-year courses were offered in carpentering, typing, welding, business, health services, auto mechanics, and computers. The current enrollment is 316, which includes a Special Ed class. The Principal is Carolyn Barnes. The school received a Flag of Excellence in 1992.

SCHOOL-TO-WORK LAB

In 1998 a $1 million Technology Lab opened here, made possible by a grant from Bluegrass Skill Corporation matched by local industries as part of a "School-to-

Work" Program spearheaded by Dr. Robert Biggins and directed by Katie Easom.

This partnership of local industries, Board of Education, Vocational School, Jefferson Community College Campus, Middle School and High School will benefit those who enroll and complete the program.

They will learn technology in electrical, industrial chemical and industrial mechanical and upon successful completion will earn a Certificate of Accomplishment to accompany their application to work in local industry.

COLLEGE CAMPUS 1990

On April 14, 1990 more than 200 interested citizens met at Park Square Center on Highway 227 for the grand opening of the Carrollton Campus of Jefferson Community College.

This was the culmination of a dream begun in 1967 when twenty-one community groups formed a committee to study the feasibility of acquiring a community college in our county. Chairman Harry Berge and co-chairman Rosemary Duvall led the group with the assistance of State Representative W.J. Louden. In 1968 Kentucky House Bill 401 passed and Carrollton was third in apportionments.

In the summer of 1989, the Citizens for Higher Education formed with Dennis Goff, chairman, and Perry S. Dean, Don Garner, Edward James, John Paige, and Dennis Raisor. They handled all details, donations, and requirements necessary to make this dream a reality.

In January 1990, seventy students enrolled and classes began. Each year enrollment increased and new facilities were needed.

In 1994 the Campus moved to the renovated 3-story building on Fourth and Main Streets.

Associate degrees offered are Arts, Applied Science, Business Technology, and Accounting Technology. With the 1998 School-to-Work Technology Grant, three new majors are offered in electrical, chemical, and mechanical technologies.

For the 1998-99 school year, there are 230 students enrolled.

In 1992 the Carroll County Public Schools were linked to the Internet and the World Wide Web. www.carroll.k12.ky.us

CHRISTIAN ACADEMY 1989

With 16 children, this academy began in 1989 at the Valley Christian Church, following state regulations. It was totally non-profit and non-denominational.

Each year more students attended until in 1994 with 70 enrolled, half of the grades met at the Family Worship Center. Qualified teachers were instructing and Katie Mattson was Director.

With a bond issue, funds were secured to build a new school on Easterday Road (Highway 36). It was completed in 1996 and served K4, K5 and 10 grades. An addition was made in 1997, and today there are students through 12 grades.

Activities for the 157 pupils include 4-H, basketball, volley ball, golf, softball, music and competitions in Academics and Bible. A co-op program with Dow Corning and other industries has been implemented.

BIBLE COLLEGE 1996

A three-year study course in Bible and Theology began at the Family Worship Center in 1995. Twenty-five students have received accreditation in the three years. Brother Pat Butcher negotiated these classes by television from a Theology College in Florida.

CHURCHES

CARROLLTON UNITED METHODIST

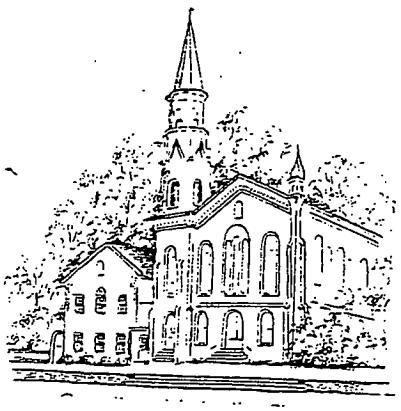
After the U.S. Government treaty with the Shawnees in 1794, the Methodist Conference assigned Rev. Henry Ogburn to the Port William District. He, his wife, Charlotte, and son had crossed the Cumberland Pass (a 3-day journey) fearful of Indians all the way in 1795.

After a year in Lexington he moved to his assignment here. Their home was built of stone on a farm two miles east of Port William where the first log Methodist Church was built in 1810.

Methodist services had been held (with no minister) in the home of Richard and Sarah Masterson on Water Street since 1794, and continued there for several years after Rev. Ogburn arrived.

For many years he was the only ordained preacher serving the area. He performed the first marriage here in 1799, Mary Picket and Nicholas Lantz.

The 1810 log church held services for 8 years. In 1818 a larger building was erected on Sixth Street but sold for a residence in 1830 when a brick building was built on Highland Avenue. The congregation was still growing and they replaced it with the edifice used today.



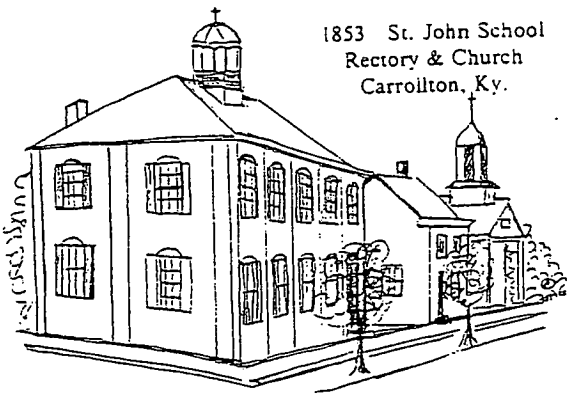
Early records show membership names and whether or not they were present at each service. Servants' names were listed until 1852 when a church was provided for them on Sycamore Street. Later another church was built on Eighth Street and the Sycamore building was purchased by the Carrollton Woman's Club as a meeting place and public library until 1950.

Since 1871 the church has had many improvements – the addition of beautiful stained glass windows, a Pilcher Organ in 1885, carpets and paneling. In 1943 a storm toppled the steeple and it was not replaced until 1993.

An education building and new parsonage with ample parking in the rear complete the Methodist grounds. The cemetery was used for 70 years and the tombstones and records are preserved.

The congregation is active . and now led by Rev. David Westerfield.

(The 1797 Ogburn home is now the residence of John and LaVerne Tilley.)



1853 St. John School
Rectory & Church
Carrollton, Ky.

ST. JOHN CATHOLIC

In 1851, there were 25 German and 8 Irish families living in this county. Masses were said each Sunday at the home of H.J. Grobmyer on Fourth Street. Anthony Rudolphy who also read the gospel each Sunday instructed children in religion. The

families purchased two acres of land on Fifth Street between Clay and Polk, and in 1855 completed their first church naming it for patron Saint John. A full-time priest, Father Schofroth, arrived and a small school was constructed.

In 1866, a residence for Sisters was provided. Since 1875 the Sisters of Notre Dame supplied the teachers.

By 1893 the congregation had reached 75 families. The cornerstone for a new church was laid in 1902 but it was 1916 before the dedication could take place. The gothic design, beautiful pillars and arches, and fine woodwork were in exquisite taste. The Carnegie Foundation gave a Pilcher pipe organ and Mrs. Katie Grobmyer was the organist.

In 1954, Monsignor Walsh became the priest and under his guidance plans were finalized for a new education building, with Gus Grobmyer and Enos Baglan co-chairmen. It was ready for classes in the fall of 1960. Pledges and a request from Caspar Hill's estate paid the final debt. The highest enrollment was 98 pupils for eight grades.

Rising costs, and a need for the sisters at larger schools in Covington, caused a discontinuance of daily school at St. John in 1972. The building is still used for weekly education and for meetings. For the past 40 years, Mrs. Nancy Jo Grobmyer has been the organist and choir director. The current pastor is Fr. William Neuhaus.

FIRST BAPTIST 1849

Membership was only 21 when Rev. J.A. Kirtley preached at his first service in Carrollton. In 1850, a lot was purchased on highland and Fourth Streets for $160.00 and the church was completed in 1852 at a cost of $2,450.00 with Rev. I.D. Alexander pastor. Membership was up to 43.

In the 1860's the question of music was hotly debated, and by secret ballot it was voted not to buy a melodeon. In 1869 a committee of John Gugden and Charles McCrackin raised funds to buy a church bell.

Carrollton First Baptist Church

At first, white and colored met together, but as the colored congregation grew they secured their own church.

Over the years additions have been made, an education facility in 1932, and another in 1954, plus a large parking lot in 1974. The membership is now one of the largest in Carrollton.

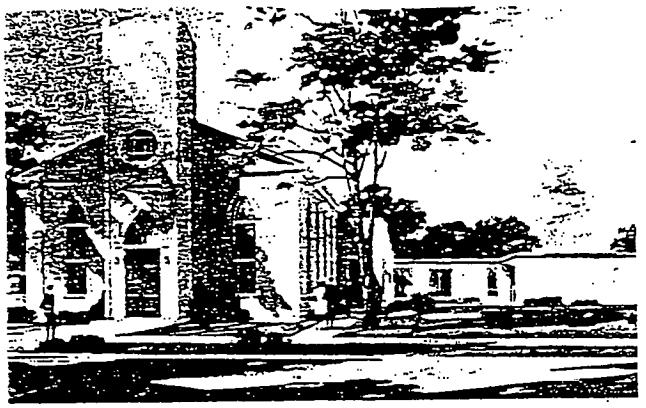
The current pastor is Rev. Chris White.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH 1866

First members of this congregation met in homes for several years until 1866 when they made pledges to erect a church. Land was purchased on Fifth Street, and over the next 25 years a large building met their needs. In 1902 the sanctuary was remodeled and stained glass windows added plus Sunday school rooms.

Today the large membership is active. Since 1950 another addition gives more classrooms. The Red Cross Bloodmobile uses this facility on regular visits, and AA meetings are here weekly.

Rev. Don Naftz is the minister.



Carrollton Christian Church

PILGRIM HOLINESS – WESLEYAN

In 1925, under Brother Orville Keller, the Pilgrim Holiness Church began services on Third Street. In 1976 this church merged with the Methodist and the name became Wesleyan. For 20 years the congregation was led by Brother Virgil Greene. In 1974 an education building was added, and soon debt free. There is an active membership and the current pastor is David Horne.

MT. HERMAN BAPTIST

Located west of Carrollton, this church was constituted in 1909, and remains active under the leadership of Rev. Lon Cullen.

COVE HILL BAPTIST

Dating its history back to 1837 with 27 members, this church has continued. The original church was log, but was replaced in 1950 with sanctuary, fellowship room and classrooms. The current minister is Brother Larry Smith.

FIRST APOSTOLIC

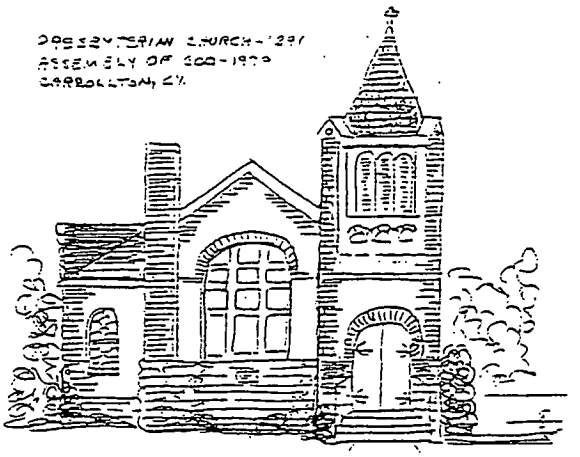
Under the pastorate of Rev. Cecil Ellison, this congregation began in 1934. In 1938 they built a stone church on Third Street and continue to have weekly meetings. Since Rev. Ellison's retirement their minister is David Wilson.

CALVARY APOSTOLIC

This group first organized in 1954 and built a church in 1956 on Eighth and Meade Street. They are served by Brother Miles Miller.

CARROLLTON SECOND BAPTIST

This unique little church was built by a Mr. Reed after the Civil War and given to the colored folks who wished to attend. It remains active today with a visiting pastor from Northern Kentucky for special services, Rev. J.L. Edmondson.



MARANATHA ASSEMBLY OF GOD

A revival of all churches in early 1800's resulted in the beginning of several congregations, among them the Presbyterian. In 1830 they built their first church calling it the Port William Church.

Services were held by lanterns or candlelight, and both whites and blacks worshipped together. General William O. Butler was an active member, donating a manse on Seventh Street, and his wife gave a pump organ.

To their humiliation in 1861. the Union Army commandeered the building even using it as a stable for their horses. By 1865 it was in shambles. The congregation attempted to renovate it.

In 1891 a Gothic brick church was completed and continued services until 1955. As membership dwindled members voted to close and attend other churches. In 1978 the Assembly of God purchased it, completely redecorated, and opened services in 1979.

Brother Charles Harmon now pastors this Maranatha Church weekly.

GOSPEL BAPTIST

Located on Clay Street between Tenth and Eleventh, this church began in the 1980's. Their pastor is Rev. Tom Price.

VALLEY CHRISTIAN CENTER

This congregation began in the 1960's, meeting in a trailer. Funds were pledged and a lovely building was erected on Gillock Avenue. Dedication was in 1972. Their pastor, Reverend Henwood gave an organ, which he loved to play, and did so well. This center was used when the Christian Academy began in 1989. The current minister is Brother Brad Patton.

UNITED PENTECOSTAL

In 1979, under the guidance of Brother E.D. Puckett, this congregation purchased a large property on Fourth Street. It had formerly been a hardware, coal, and lumber firm. The members renovated the interior and exterior.

Another Pentecostal church had been built on Highway 42 on a 4-acre tract, and called the New Life Tabernacle.

In 1995 the two churches merged, selling the Fourth Street property. Brother Puckett continues as pastor of an active and growing congregation Currently a huge fellowship and recreation hall is under construction.

WHITE'S RUN BAPTIST

With only 13 members, this church began in 1810, meeting in homes for two years. Their first church burned, so they built another and still meet in it regularly. By 1845 their membership had doubled. Early families were Searcy, Davis, Craig, Smith, Lindsey, Duvall, O'Neal, Cox, and Webster. Their pastor today is Brother Stan Reedy.

WHITE'S RUN CHRISTIAN

This church began in the 1830's in a church built on land donated by William Spicer. In 1889 a much larger brick building was erected and is used today. Several members have entered the ministry.

FAMILY WORSHIP CENTER

In 1988, Brother Pat Butcher developed a non-denominational bible study group, meeting in rented quarters in Park Square Shopping Center on Highway 227.

The enthusiastic group grew for five years, and plans were made to build their own church. Generous contributions made this possible in 1993 when the beautiful Family Worship Center opened, seating 400, almost debt free.

The facilities are used by the Christian Academy for special occasions, and the Bible College sessions meet here as well. Brother Pat Butcher continues as leader.

FOUR NEW CONGREGATIONS

Love Unlimited Ministries is led by Steve Butcher

Open Door Baptist led by Brother Jerry Ison.

Faith Community led by Brother Ron Harmon.

Prestonville Mission church led by Brother Charles McFarland.

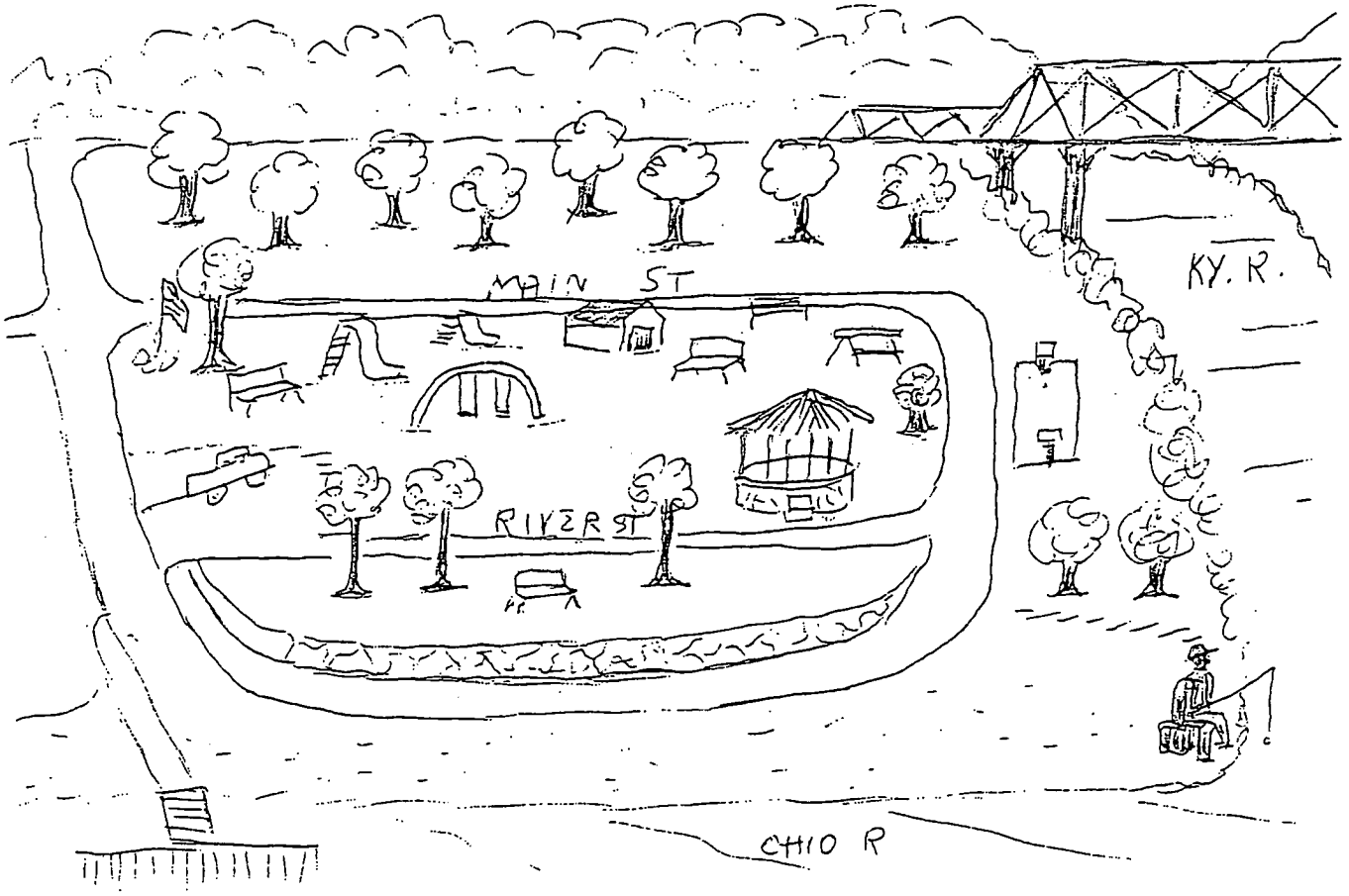
MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

There are 30 active churches in our county. Pastors of each are welcome to participate in the Ministerial Association, which has been active since 1960. Three or more times a year they sponsor a community assembly for worship and cooperation of the Christians in financing their service to transients or to aid families in an emergency.

A Clothe-A-Child program is promoted each December with donations from all citizens. At this time baskets of food are distributed to needy families. There is cooperation with the Cub, Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H and Honor Society. Crisis Center and Community Food Bank, and service by many volunteers.

WHERE CARROLLTON BEGAN 1794

is POINT PARK 1999



INDUSTRIES

Today the population of Carroll County is almost 10,000. On a workday when more than 1500 out-of-county workers are on the job in the 12 industries, our population exceeds 10,000. Of this number 14 percent are 65 years or over. Our unemployment rate is 4.4%.

There are still more than 300 farms. Seventy percent of the 135 square miles is either farmed, or is not industrial or urban. In the five sections of the county there are more than 200 private businesses.

In 1957, the Carrollton Furniture Factory, Rich Ladder, and M & T Chemicals were the largest industries.

In 1961, an Industrial Development Foundation was organized. The first members were Harry Flotemersch, W.J. Louden, James Shepherd, Robert Shelton, Perry S. Dean, Thomas Harris, and Paul Wells. Their object was to promote industry in this area. A comprehensive brochure was printed and mailed throughout the USA. Their effort attracted several manufacturers.

Today there are more than 3,000 persons working in 12 manufacturing plants.

FURNITURE FACTORY

The Cabinet Department of the plant moved to English, Kentucky and continues there. Jim Richey purchased the old buildings and began the Butler Furniture Company. A fire destroyed two of the large buildings in 1974, but work continued. Since 1989, this plant is Land Cay, Inc. and owned by Barry Brown, making various kinds of metal equipment under USA Government contracts. Part of one building is leased to Woods of Distinction, making toys by contract.

KENTUCKY LADDER

Originally Adkinson Brothers Lumber Mill since 1893, the business was purchased by H.B. Rich, Sr. in 1945 with associate, Louis Bunning, expanding operations to make wooden ladders. In 1966 the Huenefeld Company acquired the plant and moved to a new location in 1972. Now owned by the Werner Company and located in Industrial Park, they hire 160 workers and are the largest manufacturer of wood ladders in the USA.

M & T CHEMICALS – ELF ATOCHEM

In 1957, the American Can Company purchased 100 acres from the Miller Farm and erected a plant to produce coatings and tin-based chemicals. During the next 25 years considerable expansion occurred.

In 1977 Elf-Aquitane of France became the owners. Since then two other expansions have been made. Today they have 325 employees producing tin-based chemicals.

At present this company is establishing a plant in Guanszchou, China. Tim Kulengowski, Senior Electrical Engineer, and six employees laid the groundwork in 1998. The plant manager here is Annis Banks and a recycling operation is provided for citizens.

TELEDYNE TO CCL CONTAINER

Beginning as Wirz-Teledyne in 1954 on Ninth and Hawkins Street this factory produced tubes of various sizes for cosmetics, food, pharmaceuticals, and chemicals. William Garner managed operations for 22 years.

Recently the plant became part of a Canadian Company that owns several container plants. The name changed to CCL Container and they produce collapsible aluminum tubes for many products. Vice

President John Hollett is the manager. with 200 workers.

DOW CORNING

Located between Ghent and Carrollton on Highway 42, this plant covers 1200 acres purchased from Riverview Farms in 1965. They produce silicone chemicals used in the manufacture of many different products around the world.

The first manager was Clarence Lankton, who continued to make his home here after retirement. This industry in the 32 years has enlarged its facilities, and now hire 560 workers. Jim Leicht is now the manager. Dow Corning complies with all EPA regulations. From their beginning they have cooperated with many Carroll County endeavors.

DAYTON WALTHER – LUCAS VARITY – MERITOR

This plant is located on Highway 42 and recently was purchased by Meritor Automating, Inc. They make automotive components and have more than 350 employees. The plant manager is Gary Traylor.

PARTHENON

One of the newest factories, this metal works produces steel tubing and hires 35 workers.

CRAIG LUMBER & CONSTRUCTION

Clarence (Duper) Craig is a fifth generation Craig from the 1792 settlers. After serving in the armed forces, he returned here in 1955 and became a contractor for building construction.

Soon he opened his own lumberteria on a tract of land on Highway 36. Expanding his operation to include real estate, he built a new facility on Highway 227 and continued building enterprises.

In 1997, he expanded further with a Rental Center for heavy equipment. He now has 50 employees and his operations are far-reaching.

Following the horrible bus accident on Interstate 71 in May 1988, Duper furnished all the machinery necessary to remove the bus frame from the highway. His equipment is some of the best in the State. In 1993 it was capable of raising the 46 foot steeple back on the top of the Carrollton United Methodist Church.

He and his family are active members of the Baptist Church, and he has served on civic committees over the years.

(Previously mentioned plants: Kentucky Utilities, Huntco, Gallatin Steel. Steel Technologies, and North American Stainless are in Ghent; Amerimax is in Hunters' Botton.)

C.C.C.D.C.

The Industrial Development Foundation of 1961 expanded in 1982 to form the Carroll County Community Development Corporation. Citizens were invited to become members. The object was to improve the quality of life for all persons.

An Executive Director was hired to oversee the projects of the corporation. Since then the CCCDC has accomplished many goals with projects for commerce, industry, tourism, beautification, historic preservation, boat docks, sewers in four sections of the county, senior citizens, arts, and programs benefiting citizens such as MOMS, Daycare for Children, Women's Crisis Center, and Youth Recreation.

The Arts Board and Tourism Commission are offshoots of the CCCDC. Tourism is important in the local economy as it brings in millions of dollars yearly. This office is

located in the renovated 1880-jail downtown, and is directed by Jennifer Ray.

In 1995 the CCCDC joined the global information highway 222.carrollcoky.com.

We are a part of the computer age. The information available via the Internet is amazing and breathtaking. The greatest invention since the wheel.

An 11-member board composed of 2 members each from merchants, banks, industry, community groups, city and county government, and one at large member governs the Development Corporation. Their monthly meetings are available to anyone interested in local projects.

The current Executive Director is Bill Mitchell, and his office is in the Courthouse.

SENIOR CITIZENS

A Center for Senior Citizens is located on Sixth Street under the direction of Mark Ransdell. Meals are served daily and Meals on Wheels emanates from here. Also meeting here are the Rocking Chair Rockettes, AARP sessions, and the Jaycees. An addition recently provides a Senior Day Care Center. Where there are programs for crafts and other incentives.

MOMS

Making Over Mother to be Self-Sufficient

In 1996 this program began here coordinated by Regina Danaher. Thirty-five mothers have enrolled. The program assists in obtaining GED certificates, earning certificates in business, nursing, and college credits. There is funding for childcare while the mothers are in class.

In 1997 the success of this program gave Carrollton an Award of Excellence by the Kentucky League of Cities.

RECREATION

In 1998 a Parks and Recreation Director was selected to provide youth activities for the community – not related to schools. Tony Martin fills this role.

MAIN STREET

As Carrollton has grown in all directions, businesses have developed beyond the city limits where more parking facilities are available. The Downtown Merchants have organized to improve the area around the Courthouse.

Today the CCDC assists the Main Street projects, and recently received a Renaissance grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council to be used for beautification.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

It is almost impossible to keep up with improvements and transitions throughout the county.

Celotex Company has just bought $5 million of land on Highway 42 for a drywall plant.

Pamida is in the progress of renovating a large section of Park Square for a variety store.

A 2.3 million conference center will be completed at General Butler State Park.

NASCAR racetrack is developing near Sanders.

The Renaissance Grant will help rejuvenate downtown.

A new City Hall is planned on Eighth and Clay Streets and nearby will be an Emergency Service Building.

Now if El Nino and La Nina will just settle down, there is much progress to be made!

TRANSITIONS IN BUSINESSES

1792 - Kentucky became the 15th state.

1794 - 613 acres surveyed and Port William began.

1799 - Port William is county seat of Gallatin. Homes and a few businesses on Water Street and Main Street between First and Second.

1837 - Warsaw now county seat of Gallatin.

1838 - Carroll County and Carrollton designated from southern part of Gallatin.

1850 - Businesses developed on Main Street between Third and Fifth around Courthouse Square.

1890 - Sturdy brick two-and three-story buildings housed more than 40 businesses downtown.

1933 - General Butler State Park opened on Hwy 227

1950 - Parking meters installed downtown.

1965 - First shopping center opened East of city limits.

1968 - Second shopping center on Hwy227 near the Park.

1969 - Interstate Hwy 71 opened 4 miles south of Carrollton, alleviating heavy traffic through the center of town.

1970 - Motels, restaurants, grocery, and gas stations along Hwy 227.

1980 - Point Park opened on the original site of Port William - all old buildings gone.

1980 - Downtown parking meters removed.

1995 - Hall of Justice and Detention Center built 7 blocks from Courthouse Square.

1999 - On Hwy 227, Lumber Company, 7 fastfoods, 6 shops, Armory, 4 gas stations, 3 cardealers, Outlet Mall, 4 motels, 2 groceries all with large parking areas.

1999 - Courthouse area, Library, 2 banks, 3 restaurants, 22 merchants, College, American Legion, offices for lawyers, insurance, realestate, dentist, newspaper, and contractors, SuperAmerica and Moose Lodge.

CLUBS AND ORANIZATIONS

I.O.O.F.: The International Order of Odd Fellows began in 1849. Their largest project was the establishment of the cemetery on Seminary, which contains 20 acres. Since it began in 1867 the grounds have been kept in excellent condition with well-organized records.

Rebekahs: First chartered in 1890, the members support the Odd Fellows and the Widows and Orphans Home in Shelby County.

Masons: F & A M – Free and Accepted Masons are one of the oldest men's organizations. They support Masonic charities for widows and orphans. The Eastern Star is the ladies part of the F & A Masons.

Woman's Club: Mrs. Lillie M. Howe organized this group in 1926. They are chartered under General Federation rules. Their interests are civic improvement, good citizenship, education, and arts.

Rotary: Beginning its charter in 1926, this group of business and professional men has met weekly. A few years ago they opened the membership to women. They were instrumental in the creation of Camp Kysoc and continue their support.

Moose Lodge: Developed and chartered in 1948, the Loyal Order of Moose provides a meeting hall for members and friends. Their projects are promoting civic programs, Christmas baskets, and fellowship.

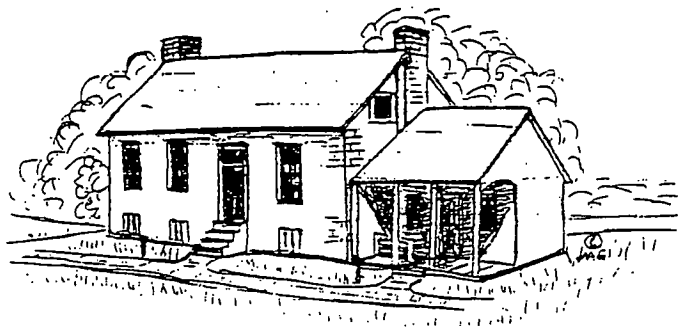
Chamber of Commerce: One of the first men's civic groups since the 1930's, they have welcomed women as members for several decades. The Chamber works closely with the CCCDC to promote business and industry. They sponsor "A Christmas Carroll" each December with many activities. Carrollton has been designated a Certified City and is in the Hall of Fame of Kentucky Cities.

Javcees: Organized as a Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1954, these young men have promoted projects for betterment of old and young. Their efforts have established a Senior Center on Sixth Street with meals, recreation, and fellowship.

Polly Hawkins Craig Chapter of the D.A.R.: Organized in Ghent in 1948 by Miss Anna V. Parker, this group of ladies meets monthly. Seven of the first members were direct descendants of Polly Hawkins Craig, one of the brave ladies at Bryan's Station. They promote the perpetuation of the noblest and best for America's present and future.

Cabv M. Froman Club: Organized in Ghent in 1889, it was originally a Literary Society, with the purpose of developing spiritually, mentally, and socially. In 1894, they joined the General Federation of Women's Club. Miss Froman remained president for 29 years. Mrs. Elizabeth Diuguid has been President since 1950.

Ghent Woman's Club: Federated in 1937, this group meets regularly. They promote civic projects, and cooperate with the Port William Historical Society.



Port William Historical Society: Organized in 1958 for citizens interested in historical preservation. An early project was listing the 128 cemeteries in the county. Their largest project has been the restoration and maintenance of the 200-year-old Richard Masterson House on Highway 42. This home was a symbol of hospitality, and early Methodist services were held here. Bishop Asbury was a guest here in 1808.

The Masterson House is available to citizens for social meetings.

Homemakers Club: there are 3 now, meeting with Grace Angotti, Extension Agent. They learn the best use of money and time, how to judge quality merchandise, and how to improve their homes.

4-H Clubs: Extension Agent, Cathy Jensen, meets with boys and girls in the schools. There are special interest clubs for first aid and CPR, livestock judging, and baby-sitting training.

Square Dancers: In 1973 this became the National Dance of the USA. A group began here and called themselves "The Butler Generals". In 1979 some of them went to Russia as Kentucky Ambassadors of Good Will, visiting Poland, too. The Generals still are dancing and enjoying it.

Cloggers: An offspring of the Butler Generals is the Butler Cloggers organized and taught by Barbara Robertson, in 1981. Besides entertaining locally, they danced in Louisville at the State Fair and WHAS Crusade, and in Tennessee and Indiana, winning many honors in competition.

Scouts: Since the 1930's scouting has been active here. Besides earning merit badges, they enjoy campouts once a month, and giving service to the community. This past summer they gave a flag pole and flag to the new ball field at the County Park. Three boys have attained Eagle status. Dave Williams leads the Boy Scouts and Jeff Fremin the Cub Scouts.

Lion's Club: Organized in 1987 for the purpose of funding research on sight preservation and improvement.

Crimestoppers: This group is organized and ready to assist in solving crimes by taking reliable tips by phone. They work in cooperation with police and business. Crimestoppers is nationwide.

BURYING THE TIME CAPSULE

1988 marked the sesquicentennial of the naming of Carrollton and Carroll County for Charles Carroll of Maryland.

To celebrate, the citizens buried a time capsule on March 25, 1988 to be opened in fifty years. The site chosen was near the cemetery of the Masterson House on Highway 42.

All arrangements for the capsule were made by Rob Riley, young businessman, and articles buried included letters from local officials, work from school children, history books of our county, a video of the area, current newspapers and magazines, a 1988 tax guide, a can of Coke and of Pepsi, church information, new car pamphlets, river information, and various pictures of the county.

Emcee was Chet Lawrence, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, who introduced Judge Robert Westrick, Mayor William Welty of Carrollton, and Mayor Johnny Davis of Ghent. Music was provided by the Fourth and Fifth grade students led by Mary Ellis Coombs. Then the children took part in placing the various items into the capsule. The marker, donated by Searcy Monument Company, was placed following the burial, and all citizens were invited to a reception in the Masterson House.

THE ARTS THROUGH THE YEARS

Musicians: Pianists, Alice Howe, Katie Grobmyer. Rose Averitt, Russell Dufour, Grace Grobmyer, Lenora Kipping, Geneva Framme, Harriet Akers, Joan Tandy, Nancy Jo Grobmyer, Chris Tolliver, Jean Shepherd, Mary Ellis Coombs, Jeanette Westerfield, Steve Smith; Violinists, Dewey Akers and Haydon McIntyre. Harpist, Jean Baglan.

Voice: Dollie Williams, Nancy Jo Grobmyer; Mary Ellis Coombs, Jennifer White, Katrina Hammack, Tony Gossom, Brenda White.

School musicians: First school band began in 1938, and their performances continue to be an asset to local events.

Rock groups: A big interest in rock and roll in the 1970's gave rise to a half-dozen groups of 3 or 4 players, mostly guitars and drums. Teenagers and adults.

Ceramics: Mary Broberg,high school art teacher for 25 years, designs and fires clay pottery.

Master Craftsmen: F. G. Hill, designer and cabinetmaker, finish foreman at Carrollton Furniture Factory for 40 years. Cabinet makers, B.B.Smith, R.K.Thomas, Woodrow Slone, George Caldwell. Antique renovation, Emmett Mitchell and Roy Day.

Photography: Lem Booker, C.J.Walton, Matthews Brothers, James Fothergill, Dan Carraco, David Hill.

Paintings: F.G.Hill, J.E.Adkinson, Aileen Gentry, Sara Harris, Lee Shelton, Mary Ann Gentry, Sharon Webster, Berniece Dorenbusch, Jean Baglan, Nina Stewart, John Arnett. Stan Boyd, Shirley Hill.

Dance: Tap and ballet, Carol Shelton and Katrina Hammack; Clogging, Barbara Robertson.

Published writers: E.A.Gullion, George Lee, James Tandy Ellis, Flora MacDonald, Ruth Adkinson, Mary Masterson, Nancy Jo Grobmyer, Anna V. Parker, Max Lyles, Sue Lorch, Debbie Wright, Lillian Brown, George Harper, Mary Ann Gentry, Christine Kidwell.

Poets: William O. Butler, James Tandy Ellis, Ruth Adkinson, Sharon Webster, Kim Webster.

Drama: Nancy Diuguid, London England; David Baker, New York; Pearl Booth and Ruth Adkinson wrote and directed plays. In the 1970's and 80's the Carrollton Players presented plays; Sam Simpson directed high school productions for 20 years; Norma Cardwell, puppeteer; Charles Baglan, TV and Radio; Evelyn Welch, portrayals at Butler Park.

SOURCES OF MATERIAL

Indian Lore by Anna Laura Jenkins
Gallatin county records
Files of Kathryn Salyers
Footprints From Four Families, M.A.Gentry
News Democrat editions in 1967,1974, 1997, 1998
The 1878 issues of the Carrollton News.
The 1900 Special edition of the Carrollton Democrat
Historic Carroll County by Mary Masterson
Our Church by Ruth Adkinson
Captain Bruce Wallace, Retired Riverboat pilot
The Sanders Family of Grass Hills by Anna V.Parker
All Kentucky City reports by Nancy Jo Grobmyer
American Legion Post 41
Coonskin tape by Phyllis Mefford
Map of Port William, 1796, Jim Fothergill
Ethel's Place by Mary Ann Gentry
Hunter's Bottom by Ella K. Hampton
Port William Historical Society files
Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort
Department of Military Affairs, Frankfort
Memorable Events by Port William Society members
Personal interviews for recent data
Methodist Church sketch by Aileen Gentry
Other sketches by Mary Ann Gentry

O R C H I D S

to Kathryn Salyers who has shared her accurate and complete files on Carroll County history with all of us.

to the 1988 Kentucky Mother, Nancy Jo Grobmyer, now in her twenty-fifth year on our City Council
and to Barbara Robertson, the 1999 Kentucky Mother.

to the many who have walked the 24-hour Relay for Life to fight cancer.

to the Humane Society whose determination finally got an Animal Shelter.

to all the rainsoaked vendors who weathered the 1998 Goldenrod Gala.

to the equestrians who have developed their own horse park.

to the three CCHS students, Jacey Jones, Marissa Vaught, and Josh Coombs, who met with President Clinton here in April, 1998.

to our new Spanish, Mexican, and French friends who make our county more interesting.

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