Source: By Agri. Ref.  
Year: 1939
County: Greene

1. LOCATION:

2. AREA: ______ sq.mi. (leave blank)

3. TOPOGRAPHY; GENERAL ELEVATION:

4. SOIL DESCRIPTION: Generally productive

5. TIMBER: (not too detailed)

6. STREAMS, if navigable:

7. MINERAL RESOURCES, and whether or not at present developed: Iron and Natural Gas, and Petroleum

8. LEADING CROPS AND SICK: Corn, Wheat, Oats, Turfgrass, Blue Grass Timothy and Clovers and alfalfa.

9. NUMBER OF FARMS:

10. PERCENT OF AREA FARMED:

11. INDUSTRIES, other than agriculture:

12. ROADS: (miles, kind of) 4.5 mi. Surfville Rd. 1/2 mi. Surfville Rd. 2 mi. Surfville Rd.

13. RAILROADS: (miles, systems) 1/2 mi. Surfville RR

14. RIVER TRANSPORTATION: Green and Little Barnes Rivers

15. SCHOOLS: (number and type):

16. ORIGIN OF COUNTY NAME:

17. PRINCIPAL TOWNS: (pop. and history) Greensburg County Seat

18. ANY OTHER OUTSTANDING FACTS: (use a second sheet)
1. Location: South Central - Pennyroyal
2. Area: 397 sq. mi. (leave blank)
3. Topography: General Elevation: gently sloping monoclinal tilted slightly to west of county, some hills throughout. Elevation: 250-300 ft.
4. Soil description: Limestone red clay soil found over most of county.
5. Timber: not too detailed) Well supplied, Walnut, Poplar.
7. Mineral resources, and whether or not at present developed: Limestone and gas.
8. Leading crops and stock: Corn (29,791), Wheat (384), Tobacco (20,000), Cattle 4,563, Sheep 2,562.
   Milk (Gallons) 1,540,414.
9. Number of farms: 276. Average size: 57.7
10. Percent of area farmed: 89.2
11. Industries, other than agriculture: Flour and saw mills.
12. Roads: (miles, kind of) Roads are being constructed. None completed.
14. River Transportation: Green River, Still River, Russell Creek.
15. Schools: (number and type) 1. White School 61 White 12.
   Colored Elementary School.
17. Principal towns: (pop. and history) Greenup. Pop. 520.
18. Any other outstanding facts: (use a second sheet) Lemon L. Lewis' oldest courthouse in 16.
EDUCATION: Total School-age Pop. (white & Negro) S, Y S, Attendance, 

Public grade schools (white) No., Attendance, 


Colleges, (names, grade of work done, attendance, etc.) 

Private Schools; (graded), number, High, Number, At'd 

Take information on Negro Public Schools of all grades as above, 

Elementary Libraries, (public) 

Private, Total number beds, 

Welfare: Hospitals, 

Doctors Co., 

Nurses, County Health Services, Staff, 

Sanitary measures adopted by county, 

San. Mea's, Municipalities, 

Relief, (number on) 

CHURCHES: Total number, Denominations, (or number buildings) 

LODGES; (names of) Masonic, 

Social and Cultural Organizations, 

SPECIAL FEATURES; (Court Days, Market Days, Fairs, etc., date, place) 

PRINCIPAL TOWNS: 

COUNTY HISTORY; Formed, (year), % out of , Named for 

Who did, or was, Revolutionary officer 

Most important event in County history, 

Distinguished Citizens, 

FACTORIES, outside of cities, (number, location, product) 


INDUSTRIES: No. factories: 2
Products: Sundries; Mining shovel

Value products: $________

Mines (kind and number): No mines
Total Value Mine Prod.: $________

Other mineral products (oil, gas, stone, etc.) volume, gas about 50

Total value these products: $________

Total employees mining industries: _______; Payroll: $________

COMMERCE: Wholesale plants, kind and number: N.O.

Total amt. sales: $________; Employees: _______; Payroll: $________

Retail outlets (leading) kinds and no. of each: __________________________

Total No. Retail Outlets: _______; Total Sales: __________

Employees: _______; Payroll: $________

FINANCE: Banks, Federal, Number: _______; State: _______; Total Deposits: $________

Total Bank Clearings: $________

Chamber of Commerce (or Board of Trade), (name, location):

Federal Loan Agencies:

Private Finance Agencies:

Co-operative Sales Organizations:

Old Stone Court House - built 1792.
(Probably erected 1805 - check in this area.)
AGRICULTURE:
Total acreage in farms, 160,819; Value land & buildings, $______

Total farm income, $______; Average size farms, acres, 58

Number farms, Co. 2,699; Owners, 1,589; Part owners, ___; Tenants, 10

Share croppers, 1,224; Number farms free from debt, ___; Mortgaged, ___

Average mortgage indebtedness, $______; Average income per farm, $______

Principal cash crops are, ___

Horticulture and Gardening (where important) ___

Poultry and eggs, ___

Dairying, ___

Number of horses, ___; Mules, ___; Cattle, ___; Hogs, ___

Sheep, ___

Principal breeds of stock, ___

Pedigreed Stock, (breed, and number,) ___

Agricultural Organizations:

Co. Agricultur Agent, ___; Home Demonstration Agent, ___

Co. Farm Bureau, (membership) ___

4-H., (membership) ___; Activities, ___

F.F.A., (members) ___; Activities, ___

Master Farmers, (number in county) ___

Crop Control, ___

Loan Agencies, ___

Erosion Control, (describe work of) ___
County Location, A Central Part

Sq. Miles: 92 Pop.: ______ of which ______ percent is Negro

Co. Seat: Greensburg Pop.: ______ Co. Total assessed valuation: ______ of which
(1940) ______ was Agricultural; ______ Industrial; including Mining; and
the rest covering principally ______ ______. The gross Total of
Agricultural, Industrial, Mining & Commercial Sales to 1940 amounted to ______

Bonded Indebtedness of Co.: ______ Tax rate is ______ per $100.

Pending Bond Issues: purpose of ______; Amt. of proposed issue: ______

DESCRIPTION: Altitude: 575 to 875 ft. Topography: Undulating to hilly

Soil: (in general) ______. Original Timber: (varieties) ______.

Timber, percentage of county now in timber, ______. Timber practically gone

MINERALS: Extent to which developed: ______.

TRANSPORTATION: Rivers (only if navigable): ______. Service, ______.

Railroads: (Main line): ______

(branch lines): ______

Bus Lines: (number) ______. Airfield: (location) ______

(how equipped) ______

COMMUNICATIONS: Telegraph (System): ______. Office at, ______

Telephone: (System) ______. Local systems if any, ______

No. phones in Co.: ______. Central exchange at, ______

Radio: Broadcasting Sta. ______. Letters) ______

Radios in Homes: ______. Amateur stations, (number) ______

HIGHWAYS: U.S.: ______ Direction: ______. KY.: (numbers) ______

Concrete, (miles) ______. Number lanes, ______. Miles other surfaced roads, ______

Gravel, (miles) ______. Dirt, (miles) ______. 90 miles improved roads.
GREEN COUNTY
(The 16th in order of formation, was erected out of parts of Lincoln
and Nelson counties in 1792)

GREENSBURG is the county seat.

(Lewis Collins, History of Kentucky,
Vol. II - p. 374 - 1874)

WATER SUPPLY. The territory has a water supply and a natural
drainage system worthy of especial note. The Green River traces its
way westward through the center of the county. Emptying into it
within the county are such important tributaries as Barren River and
Russell, Putnam and Brush Creeks.

("Kentucky Resources and Industries," p. 315 -
State Journal Co., Frankfort, Ky.)

(County Mayor, Somerset, Ky. - Main St. 1940)
POST-OFFICES IN 1874
(Spelling of names follows that used in 1874)

Allendale
Camp Knox
Catalpa Grove
GREENSBURG

Moodyville
Oceola
Summersville
Webb's

(COUNTY SEAT LISTED IN 1874 IN CAPITALS)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOWN</th>
<th>POP.</th>
<th>TOWN</th>
<th>POP.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allendale</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Lilietown</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Floyd</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Lobb</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bluff Room</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Hell</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bramlett</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brushy</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Moody</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coakley</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Newt</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crailhope</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Ote</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>De Spains</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donansburg</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Rollingburg</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eve</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Summersville</td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erle</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Thurlow</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fry</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Wards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gabe</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Warrick</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grab</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Webbs</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensburg</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>Whitewood</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gresham</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gumsville</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judkins</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>110</td>
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</table>

The only hotels in Green County are those at Greensburg; they are -

The Pickett House on Main Street, within a half block of the Public Square, rates $2. a day, American plan;

The Green River Hotel, just off the southeast corner of the Public Square, rates $2. a day, American plan.

Each of the above is within easy distance of ample parking space, and close to a public garage and service station.

There are several good boarding houses convenient to the business section, which take transients when the hotels are crowded. Also some private homes that offer excellent rooms and meals to the better class of tourists.
Green Co.  Archaeology.  (R.L. Hasbitt-210)

It is the opinion of all who have studied the field, that the earliest inhabitants of Green were Indians.

One of the strongest points in favor of the theory that it was, for a time at least, the home or headquarters of some particular tribe is that near Greensburg, in the mouth of Big Brush Creek, six miles from Greensburg, and five or six miles off 261, there must have existed at one time an Indian village of some size.

A large number of arrow or spear heads, tomahawks and chips of flint found here indicate that this point was used as a kind of factory for formning stone or flint implements. Although most of these relics have been carried away, and much of the unmistakable evidence of the village marred or destroyed by the elements, many of the older inhabitants of that section tell us that up to a few years ago there remained many evidences that this spot had once been an Indian village of considerable size. Those evidences consisted of traces of camp fires, stones blackened from smoke, or cracked by heat, holes in the ground indicating the location of tepees, well beaten paths, large quantities of arrow heads and stone implements, even partially decayed tepee poles and arrow shafts.
Green Co. Archaeology. (J.L. Haskell-92) "2.

Surrounded by a thick forest in which all kinds of game must have abounded, located at the junction of two large streams, teeming with many varieties of fish, and furnished with clear sparkling streams that spring from the limestone bluffs, all combined to make this an ideal spot for a village or permanent camp. The site of this old village is still frequently visited by tourists and curio hunters; and occasional relics such as arrow heads are still brought up by the rains.

******** ******** ********

No doubt the most interesting feature of Green County, from an archaeological standpoint, is an Indian burying ground on the bank of Green River, on the farm of Mr. H. A. White, near the little railroad station of Littlepod, Greenup branch of the C.R. & I. This, although nearly inaccessible, was discovered by Mr. Lee Larmore, a neighbor, in 1890.

The burial plot covers approximately 1 acre, and is peculiarly, and wisely located upon a limestone bluff, and extends back the entire width of the plot under a ledge ledge, so sheltered that it is possible no drop of rain or surface water has reached the graves for centuries. In addition to being thus sheltered from the elements, it is almost unapproachable by either human or animal enemies since it is protected above by the heavy ledge, and is at the verge of a sheer bluff of the river which runs some sixty feet below. It is reached today, only by a very steep, narrow path which has been cut for that purpose.

There were, when the plot was first discovered, some fifteen
or twenty graves, six or eight of which have since been opened and the contents examined. They were found to contain human bones, in many cases entire skeletons. Many were of an unusually large size, while other were smaller, as though the remains of children or small females. Several of the skulls were very large attracting especial interest.

The soil in which the graves were dug is rich in nitre or salt-petre, and this, together with an absence of moisture, is thought to have produced the excellent state of preservation in which the bones were found.

One peculiarity of this ancient plot is a large slab of limestone lying among the graves. This slab is approximately eight by ten feet, and eighteen inches thick, and has evidently fallen from the overhead ledge. It is thought by many that this possibly covers the grave of some chieftain or notable; but as it is too heavy to be lifted without a derrick or some form of raising device, and the inaccessibility of the place preventing, what lies beneath this massive cover remains a matter of mystery and speculation.

When the plot was first discovered a number of the skeletons and other relics were for a time displayed in the show windows of some of the Greensburg stores; later they were divided and given to various persons interested in the collection of such curios.
Green Co.  Archaeology.  (R.D.McClint-Fil)  4.

One feature of the graves excavated is the absence of implements of warfare or hunting among the contents. There were no arrowsheads, or tomahawks, or the like, although hundreds of such things have been picked up in the neighboring fields. Such implements as were found in the graves seemed to be of a more domestic nature.

One item that has attracted particular interest is a plate or disk about the size and thickness of an ordinary dinner plate. It was made of pure copper, with a surface that was smooth but not polished; and covered with beautiful and intricate engraving of a very artistic design. As no copper is known to have been found within hundreds of miles of this place, the opinion has been expressed by visiting archaeologists that this plate had been brought by some wandering tribe from the northern part of the country; which seems to indicate that the bones in these graves must have belonged to the same tribe rather than the Indians native to the county.

The stone walls around the burial plot, as well as the overhead ledge, show plainly the blackening effect of smoke, indicating that fires had been burned there; whether for burial rites or camping purposes is undetermined. The probable age of this plot is conjectural.

The land on which this graveyard lies is the property of Mr. R.A. White, and has been in the White family for more than 150 years, the original 3,000 acre grant having been given to Mr. White's great-grandfather, Major Daniel Pettis White, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, who was sent into this
region by Gen. George Rogers Clark, for the purpose of establishing a fort near the site of the burial plot, to protect settlers against the Indians.

So it is known that this place at least antedates that; and is possibly much older. This interesting burial ground is one mile from Eelwood station of the L&N R.R. Greensburg branch; six miles from Greensburg; and three miles south of the Greensburg-Campbellsville road, Ky. 70.

Careful and thorough inquiry has failed to reveal any other Indian graves or evidences of their habitations, save the remains of the old village and this place of internment.
Green Co. Archaeology (H.L. Nesbitt -212)

Bibliography:

Data furnished by R.A. White, Whitewood, Ky. on whose land the burial plot is;

Messrs John Hobson and Samuel H. Moore of Greensburg, Ky.

2. County Seat Name - Greensburg. Population: White - 722; Negro - 272; Altitude - 700F


4. Tax rate - Urban - $1.00 per $100; Rural - 70% per $100.

5. Number miles of improved roads in County - 90 miles. ✓

6. Number of banks - two. ✓

7. Bonded Indebtedness: County - $56,000; Municipal - $4,000.

8. Automobiles registered in County - 1,062.

   Average price range of cars when new - $700.

Bibliography:

H. K. Dickerson, County Agricultural Agent.

O. A. Coffey, County Clerk.
24. Industry:

There are only two regularly running manufacturing plants in Green County:

Greensburg Bottling Company -
   a. makes soft drinks,
   b. employs 10 people,
   c. and pays an average wage of $1.75 per day.

Williams Lumber Mill -
   a. makes rough and some smooth lumber,
   b. employs 8 people,
   c. and pays an average wage of $1.50 per day.

G. B. Taylor.

W. W. Williams.
Green County, atlas, (Virginia Wilson), (2).

Bibliography:

J. B. Taylor, Manager of Greensburg Bottling Company.

J. W. Williams, Manager of Williams Planing Mill.
Green Co.  Climate.  (R.L.Nesbitt-130)

There are no climatic idiosyncrasies, the temperature running about the same from year to year, with the winters mild and summer months maintaining normal conditions of the temperate zone.

Growing season for crops is through the fall, winter, spring and part of the summer. Wheat is planted in September or October, and harvested the following June. Plant beds for tobacco are burned, the seed sown and covered with canvas in Feb. or March; the plants set out in the spring; the crop cut and placed in barns in Sept. or October - for curing.

Corn is planted in March or April, and cut and gathered in the fall.

The humidity and precipitation is normal; the latter coming in the form of copious showers in spring and fall months, with frequent general rains in summer, and light snows during the winter.

With the exception of an occasional drought year, the rainfall is ample for the needs of vegetation, stock water etc. while the ridges and ranges of hills afford an excellent watershed.
Green Co. Climate (R.L. Nesbitt-130)

Bibliography:

Data from Mr. Dickerson, County Farm Agent, Green Co.
Green Co. Fraternal Organizations. (R.L. Nesbitt-534)

Masonic:

Greensburg Lodge No. 54, F. & A. M. holds its stated meetings in Masonic Hall, North Main St., on the first Monday in each month;

The other Masonic lodge in the county that at Summerville, a village northwest of Greensburg, Ky. 61.

The Order of the Eastern Star, Greensburg, holds its regular sessions at Masonic Hall, second Monday of each month.

The American Legion, Post No. 124, holds its monthly meetings on the third Monday night, at the old stone courthouse; the Woman's Auxiliary meets at same place.
Green Co. Fraternal Organizations. (R.L.Nesbitt-534)

Bibliography:

Data from Mr. E.V. Taylor, editor, Greensburg;

Mr. T.G. Adkins, Sheriff of Green Co.
Green Co. Geography. (N.E.Sbitt-110)

Green County at the time of its formation was one of the largest, but seven counties have been taken in whole or part from it; it is now among the smallest. It has the form of an irregular triangle, bounded on the north by Larue, north east by Taylor, south by Adair and Metcalfe, and west by Hart and Larue.

Its leading towns are: Greensburg, south center; Summersville, 6 mi. N.W. from Greensburg; Oceola, 8 mi. west; Allendale and Catalpa, small villages, in the north western sector; and Maskinsville in the south eastern.

Greensburg is upon the north bank of Green River, and approximately 100 mi. from Louisville, and nearly the same distance from Frankfort and Lexington.
Green Co.  Geography.  (R.L.Nesbitt-110)

Bibliography:


The Green County Stock Yard Co. has its pens and offices at Greensburg, near the Railroad. Holds auction sales each Thursday, throughout the year, beginning at 1 P.M. Handles all kinds of live stock.

The Green River Tobacco Warehouse Co. has its large warehouse and sales floor within the limits of Greensburg. Opens about Dec. 1st, and continues until the crop is sold. Is loose leaf sales.

The wool clip is pooled and sold through the County Farm Agent's office.

Data from Mr. A.D. Jones, freight agt. L. & N. R. R. Greensburg.
Green Co. Moving Picture Theatre (R.L. Nesbitt-66t)

The only theatre of any description in Green, is the Mossland, Main St, Greensburg. This presents the best sound pictures of the leading producers.
Green Co. Theatres. (R.L.Hesbitt-687)

Bibliography:

Data from E.V.Taylor, editor Record-Herald, Greensburg, Ky.
FOR PLANNING BOARD

POWER PLANT

By Superintendent of Power Plant

POWER SITUATION

Green County and Greensburg are served by the Kentucky Utilities Company. This is a 33000 volt line which is the transmission line and is the source from which we get our current in Greensburg. The line comes from Campbellsville to Greensburg by the way of Horse Cave and Cave City. The residential rates in effect in Greensburg are as follows:

First 10 KW. H @ $1.00 per KW. H
Next 20 KW. H @ .07 per KW. H
Next 20 KW. H @ .05 per KW. H
Over 50 KW. H @ .03 per KW. H

Minimum monthly bill $1.50 per KW. H

Commercial rates in Greensburg are:

First 10 KW.H @ $1.00 per KW.H
Next 40 KW.H @ .07 per KW.H
Next 100 KW.H @ .06 per KW.H
Next 100 KW.H @ .05 per KW.H
Over 250 KW.H @ .03 per KW.H

Minimum bill $1.50

Power rates in Greensburg are according to connected load:

First rate @ .07 Per KW.H
Next @ .05 per KW.H
Balance @ .03 per KW.H

NATURAL GAS SUPPLY

Authority: Gas Agent.

GAS SITUATION

Green County and Greensburg are served by what is known as The Taylor-Green Gas Company.

Residential rates for natural gas supplied by each meter are as follows:

First 10,000 Cu.ft. at $0.53 per M
Next 90,000 Cu.ft. at 0.43 per M
All over 100,000 Cu.ft. at 0.33 per M
INFORMATION FOR PLANNING BOARD

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE SITUATION

Authority: Retail Dealer.

TRADE

Greensburg is situated in the middle section of the state on Green River and is the retail center of an agriculture community. With good highways, truck lines and railroads the city is accessible to people in all surrounding counties. In recent years changes have been made by use of truck methods. As more trucks are being used this requires more employees. There are no wholesale establishments in Green County.

LEADING PROFESSIONAL

Authority: Mayor

PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS

Professional occupations of Green County are represented by 6 licensed physicians, one retired, four have offices in Greensburg, 9 attorneys, and 3 dentists, most of whom maintain offices in the county seat. There is one physician in the county for every 1901 people.
INFORMATION FOR PLANNING BOARD

LEADING SHIPPERS

By A. J. Hourigan, Depot Agent.

RAILWAY

Green County enjoys the advantage of railway and highway transportation facilities. The Louisville and Greensburg branch of the L & N Railroad terminates at Greensburg, the county seat of Green County. This railroad connects at Lebanon with the Louisville, Knoxville and Atlanta Division of the L & N system.

Since 1930 the employment in Greensburg Depot has been reduced from five men to two men caused by the depression and transit truck lines. The leading shippers of Greensburg are Independent Tobacco Co., Lancaster Lumber Co., Buchanan Lumber Co., Bowling Green Milling Co. and Moss Milling Co.

HIGHWAYS

Two state highways cross the county and intersect at Greensburg. With relief labor since 1933 a great improvement has been made in secondary roads.
INFORMATION FOR PLANNING BOARD

PUBLIC SAFETY

By Authority of
Sheriff and Chief of Police

PUBLIC SAFETY

No records of traffic accidents are kept. There are no railroad grade crossings on the main highways within the county. There is one railroad grade crossing in the county, but the traffic is not very great.

Greensburg has an efficient operated fire department, equipped with fire fighting apparatus, and a police department capable of managing affairs and composed of high type personnel. There is no automatic signal light traffic control facilities in Greensburg.
INFORMATION FOR PLANNING BOARD

There is no city Planning Commission in Greensburg.
There is no Izaak Walton League in Green County.

FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION

By Authority of President of this Organization

CONSERVATIONS OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Prior to the advent of the A.A.A. and the Soil Conservation Program which followed it, there had been no concerted effort in the direction of conservation of natural resources within the county. Successive generations of farmers cut more and more virgin timber until today there is practically none standing. Intensive cultivation of more rolling land without benefit of winter cover crops and crop rotation, has been conducive to soil erosion, practically in the northwestern part of the county where the worst erosion in the county is found.

In order to carry out the provisions of the soil conservation program a land use committee was formed in Green County composed of farmers from the various sections of the county. This committee headed by the County Agent and working under the supervision of the agriculture department of the University of Kentucky will take up the responsibility of formulating a land use program for the county which will work toward broader program— the conservation of land and water resources.

This committee is doing splendid work and getting enthusiastic cooperation from farmers in support of the plan. To date over 1467 farmers have signed working agreement with the Committee and many more are expected to do so as the program progresses.

Green County has no State or National parks and no pleasure resorts, but there are several mineral springs existing in the county.

The county possesses good fishing streams, and efforts should be made by local sportsmen and the State Department of Conservation to restock with all species of fish adaptable to this climate.
INFORMATION FOR PLANNING BOARD
COUNTY INSTITUTIONS
By Authority of County Judge

COURT HOUSE

The county courthouse built in 1931, a two-story building made of brick structure, is kept in a good state of repair and is large enough for present requirements, and is fire proof. The jail is beneath the courthouse, strictly fire proof. It is a Federal jail and meets the requirements of the Federal Government, and is kept in good sanitary condition.

The county poor farm comprising about 120 acres of fairly good farmland. The keeper rents the farm for $50 a year and keeps paupers for $100 a year each. The keeper furnishes grass seed for the farm.

The farm contains a two-story frame building and heated by wood and coal. There are several outhouses and a barn all of which are in fairly good condition. The keeper with the aid of inmates, there being only one at present, raises corn, hay, wheat, hogs and garden truck for use on the farm.
INFORMATION FOR PLANNING BOARD

Real Estate Agent,
Mr. C. E. Graham.
Specializing in
Farm Property.

RURAL HOUSING

The poorest housing sections of Green County are found in the southern part of third district and western part of second district, while the best housing sections are in the first and fourth districts and in some sections of the county are old residence of the plantation type built during the days of slavery, are still in use and in good condition.

AGRICULTURE SITUATION

Agriculture is the chief industry and directly and indirectly the means of support of considerably more than half of the people in the county with corn and tobacco the chief crop. Farm owners have mostly remained on their farms and practically every farm has a tenant or share cropper on it. About 25% of the land is in cultivation, 25% in timber, 50% in wasteland and pastures. There is some wood land with good timber, but most of the timber supply is gone. Land has been cleared for farming and in all sections lands have suffered from erosion because of removal of timber. Floods have been much more destructive, also fertility of much of the land has been worn out and abandoned for freshly cleared land. The county was handicapped from 1872 until 1900 with unpaid railroad bonds when a compromise was affected whereby it was paid off by a tax of twenty cents per one hundred dollars. Since then the county has progressed more rapidly and has built highways.
PLANNING BOARD

LEADING MINERAL ENTERPRISE

By Authority of

Dave Dulworth, Oil and Gas Speculator,
and
H. H. Dickerson, County Agent.

MINERAL SITUATION

The principal mineral resource of Green County is limestone which is found in quantity and quality suitable for agriculture, fertilizer, buildings and railway-bed construction. There are many limestone quarries in the county used for building roads.

The natural gas industry has fallen off considerably in recent few years though new drilling operations are being carried on. Due to the gas being near the surface the operations are not very expensive, but the flow is of short duration. Wells are being drilled in the southwest part of the county at Crail Hope and Gourd Neck on Barren River. There are about 15 active wells in the county, also gas has been found in northeast part of the county and continues into Taylor County. In the southern part of the county is an onyx quarry from which some valuable specimens have been taken.

Some oil has been found in Green County, but in small quantities. Alluvial and residual clays are available for local brick-making purpose.
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED IN 1936.

Chickenpox------32  Neisserian Infection------3
Diphtheria------7  Septic Sore Throat------6
Pneumonia------13  Smallpox----------------1
Lues-----------7  Tuberculosis----------------16
Measles--------43  Typhoid Fever-----------10
Meningitis------1  Vincent's Angina--------22
Mumps----------11  Whooping Cough----------1

The Health Department offers immunization to the school group. These immunizations are: diphtheria, smallpox, and typhoid.

TOTAL IMMUNIZATIONS AND TESTS
1936

Diphtheria Immunizations---------593
Small-pox Immunizations -------635
Typhoid Immunizations(Complete)--1,275
Tuberculin Tests----------------302
Schick Tests-------------------25

MATERNAL HYGIENE

Approximately 32% of all the expectant mothers in Greene County received prenatal care from the local physicians and Health Department. A larger percentage were contacted by the Public Health Nurse.

The purpose of Public Health work among prenatal cases is to teach and aid in combating the hazards peculiar to child bearing.

According to birth certificates received during 1936, midwives delivered 9.5% of the babies born. There are 13 midwives in Greene County.

PREGNANT SUMMARY 1936.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Col.</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number clinics held</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number prenatal cases registered in clinic</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number prenatal cases receiving nursing service</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>75</td>
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<td>Number postnatal cases registered in clinic</td>
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<td>5th to 7th month</td>
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<td>7th to 9th month</td>
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<tr>
<td>Live babies of clinic cases</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>52</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(Some still not delivered)
GEOGRAPHY

Green County is located in the south central part of Kentucky, in an area known as Benny-royal, was settled by families who came with the "Long Hunters" in 1780. In 1790 other families came. It was a part of Lincoln and Nelson counties and named for Major General Nathaniel Green. The following counties have been taken entirely from Green, Cumberland, Adair and Taylor, also a part of Pulaski, Barren, Hart, Metcalf. On the north it is bounded by Larue county, on east by Taylor County, on the south by Adair and Metcalf Counties. From being one of the largest counties in the state now ranks as one of the smallest with an area of 292 square miles.

TOPOGRAPHY

The surface is generally undulating and in many places broken and hilly. Clover's Station was established in 1792 now known as Greensburg, was surveyed, mapped out 1794 and has remained the county seat and only town of any size in the county, a town of approximately 1000 inhabitants, is located in central portion of the county on the northern banks of Green River. Four state highways radiate from Greensburg. The L & N Railroad has a spur track serving Greensburg from Lebanon.

The first settlers coming to Green County were from North Carolina along the river Yadkin and from Virginia. Many family names in Green County today are the same as those of the "Long Hunters" showing that the first settlers and their progeny have remained in Green County. One of the first banks and the oldest court house in Kentucky were built in 1779 of limestone and are still standing on the square of Greensburg. The bank is now being used as a residence and the court house is used for a club house.
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Green County. Planning Board. (Virginia Wilson). (1).

County Institutions:

The County Courthouse, built in 1931, a two-story building made of brick, is kept in a good state of repair and is large enough for present requirements; and is fire proof. The jail is beneath the courthouse, and is also fire-proof. It is a Federal jail and meets the requirements of the Federal Government; it is kept in sanitary condition.

The County Poor Farm comprises about 120 acres of fairly good farmland. The keeper rents the farm for $60 a year and keeps paupers for $100 a year, each. The keeper furnishes grass seed for the farm. The farm contains a two-story frame building which is heated by wood and coal. There are several out-houses and a barn, all of which are in fairly good condition. The keeper with the aid of inmates (there is only one at present) raises corn, hay, wheat, hogs, and garden truck for use on the farm.
Mineral Situation:

The principal mineral resource of Green County is limestone which is found in quantity and quality suitable for agriculture, fertilizer, buildings, and railway-bed construction. There are many limestone quarries in the county used for building roads.

The natural gas industry has fallen off considerably in recent years though new drilling operations are being carried on. Due to the gas being near the surface the operations are not very expensive, but the flow is short of duration. Wells are being drilled in the southwestern part of the county at Crail Hope and Gourd Neck on the Barren River. There are about 15 active wells in the county; also gas has been found in northeast part of the county and continues into Taylor County. In the southern part of the county is an onyx quarry which some valuable specimens have been taken from.

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Dave Dulworth, Oil and Gas Speculator.

H. H. Dickerson, County Agent.

Bibliography:

Dave Dulworth, Oil and Gas Speculator.

H. H. Dickerson, County Agent.
Green County. Planning Board. (Virginia Wilson). (1).

Natural Resources:
Long ago it was decided that any man or woman who is not interested in making people better and happier is not a useful man or woman. If there is any agency in Green County other than churches and schools that is making better and happier its citizens it is the extension work carried on by the County Farm agents.

Since Green County employed its first county agent, J. H. Atkerson in 1924 the county has made rapid progress in better homes, better roads, better schools, better livestock, better poultry, and better methods for maintaining these things.

Through the county agents, and these have been four in all, farmers have been awakened to the fact that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing and a costly thing in farming. Green County abounds in high test limestone and has several hundred marl beds, both of which were unrecognized and unused until the first county agent discovered them. These valuable marl beds and limestone for crushing are in unlimited quantity in all parts of the county, and are practically within three or four miles hauling distance for all the farmers of the county.

Farmers Bulletin 32, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, says that the discovery of marl in Green County led to the discovery of marl in surrounding counties. Persuaded to try marling land, farmers found that even fields of slate rock which farmers said would not grow anything were made to produce sweet clover four to five feet high. This "sold" marl to farmers, and "Marl Clubs" sprang up and groups of farmers would have days set aside to work cooperatively spreading marl. Alfalfa was practically unknown in Green County until 1924 when farmers found that an abundance of marl scattered on land would permit its successful growth, and now there are 200 farmers growing alfalfa.

Green County has a very excellent quality of limestone in various sections of the county, especially along Green River cliffs. This limestone is quarried for building purposes, for road construction, and pulverized for farm purposes.
It is trucked to Adair, Taylor, Metcalfe, and all parts of Green County by the State Highway Department, for surfacing highways. And it is trucked to adjoining counties as pulverized limestone for farm lands. A large rock crusher has been in operation practically for practically three years on the Greensburg-Edmonton Highway 163, two miles south of Greensburg, on Russell Creek; furnishing crushed rock for state highways, and pulverized limestone for farmers. This quarry of rock has a very high test, according to the State Highway Department.

Green County which abounds in creeks and has two rivers (Green River and Little Barren River) has good gravel bars along these streams; and along Big Brush Creek are good sand bars. This gravel is used to surface secondary roads of the county, and is used in making concrete foundations for building.

Natural gas, in immense quantities, is found in the eastern part and the extreme western part of the county. From the eastern part gas is piped to Campbellsville and to Greensburg for heating and cooking purposes. That from the western part of the county is piped to Bowling Green, Franklin, and Russellville, and other towns of southern Kentucky. In former years many people in Greensburg had private gas wells in their own yards.
Bibliography:

H. H. Dickerson, Green County Farm Agent.
Public Safety:

No records of traffic accidents are kept. There are no railroad grade crossings on the main highways within the county. There is one railroad grade crossing in the county; but the traffic is not very great.

Greensburg has an efficiently operated fire department, equipped with fire fighting apparatus; and a police department capable of managing affairs and composed of high type personnel. There are no automobile signal light traffic control facilities in Greensburg.

Sheriff and Chief of Police.

Sheriff of Green County.
Chief of Police of Green County.
Although the county provides no recreational facilities or activities other than those connected with the public school system, citizens of Green County have access to such facilities as are offered by the schools in Greensburg, the county seat. The city maintains a ball park, one moving picture show, and one pool room. There is also a basket ball floor. Green River and other small streams in the county provide good fishing most of the year.

W. C. Lindsey, County Agent.

Public Works:

There are several W. P. A. Projects in Green County; they are:

Rover Project - Located in the city of Greensburg. This project is 80% completed; and there are 80 men employed on the work.

Water works project - which has just been completed; being one of the finest water works systems in Kentucky.

Road Projects - The road project has its workers divided into 14 crews, working on different roads. They are grading, draining, surfacing, building culverts, and generally repairing county and state roads in the county. There are 261 men working on road projects in Green County.

Other smaller projects in the county are: 3 sewage projects, sanitary project, writer's project, and book binding project.

There is also an WJA Project in Green County.

There are no PWA Projects in Green County.

Dr. S. J. Simmons, Mayor of Greensburg.
Green County. Planning Board.

Bibliography:

H. E. Dickerson, County Agricultural Agent.

Dr. S. J. Simmons, Mayor of Greensburg.
Taxation:

Green County's tax rate for 1936-37 was set at 70c per $100 assessed valuation, and 30c on bank shares. The Fiscal Court prorates these levies as follows: 50c to general fund, 20c to road fund.

The County's anticipated income is as follows:

$14,813.67  -  general fund.
$923.46    -  road fund.
4,500.00   -  truck licenses from State.

The County's present bonded indebtedness:

$14,000  -  Courthouse bonds.
65,000   -  Road bonds.

Floating indebtedness:

$54,000

$3,000 per year out of general fund is paid on courthouse bonds.
Green County.

Planning Board.

(Burnina Wilson), (2).

Bibliography:

C. A. Coffey, County Court Clerk.
Green County and Greensburg are served by the Kentucky Utilities Company. This is a 33,000 volt line which is the transmission line and is the source from which we get our current in Greensburg. The line comes from Campbellsville to Greensburg by the way of Horse Cave and Cave City. The residential rates in effect in Greensburg are as follows:

- **First 10 K.H.** - $1.00 per K.H.
- **Next 20 K.H.** - $.07 per K.H.
- **Next 20 K.H.** - $.06 per K.H.
- **Over 50 K.H.** - $.03 per K.H.

**Minimum monthly bill - $1.50 per K.H.**

Commercial rates in Greensburg are:

- **First 10 K.H.** - $1.00 per K.H.
- **Next 40 K.H.** - $.07 per K.H.
- **Next 100 K.H.** - $.06 per K.H.
- **Next 100 K.H.** - $.05 per K.H.
- **Over 250 K.H.** - $.03 per K.H.

**Minimum bill is $1.50 per month, per K.H.**

Power rates in Greensburg are according to connected load:

- **First rate** @ .0% per K.H.
- **Next** @ .05 per K.H.
- **Balance** @ .03 per K.H.

Green County and Greensburg are served by the Taylor-Green Gas Company. Residential rates for natural gas supplied by each meter are:

- 1st 10,000 cu.ft. - $.53 per M;
- next 30,000 cu.ft. - $.43 per M;
- all over 100,000 cu.ft. at $.33 per M.
Bibliography:

Superintendent of Power Plant.

Gas Agent.
Green County is drained by Green River and several of its tributaries. Greensburg has completed a new modern water system. Water is pumped from Green River to a filtration plant located just off the public square. The storage tank is situated on a hill northwest of the town. This water system has fulfilled a long needed method of obtaining good water. Numerous wells and springs abound around Greensburg and in the rural areas, but are polluted by sewage contamination according to health officials and laboratory tests.

Sanitation:

A new sanitary sewer system is now under construction in Greensburg and will probably be completed this year. Many home owners and food-handling establishments in the county have had new sanitary privies built. Of the sixty-nine white schools, 59 have sanitary toilets. Of the 10 colored schools, 9 have sanitary toilets. The total number constructed during the year 1936 was 290.

Flood Control:

Floods on Green River in Green County are not serious and occur only under unusual conditions of abnormal rainfall. Rises of Creeks after heavy rains frequently damage a few crops.

Public Health:

Green County has a full time Health Department. The personnel meets the minimum requirements of a full time Health Office, Nurse, Sanitarian, and Clerk.

A study of the disease situation in Green County discloses that tuberculosis is the leading cause of death from preventable
Green County. Planning Board. (Virginia Wilson) (2).

diseases. The deaths from typhoid fever and diarrhea demonstrates the need for better sanitation, for those are filth-borne diseases. The number of deaths among infants ranks with that of tuberculosis. The County Health Department is doing all it can to teach prenatal cases all the safeguards that it can. In 1936 they started holding Frenatal Clinics in Green which is expected to help much along this line of Health.

Green County has about the average number of cases of those communicable diseases, such as: Chickenpox, measles, mumps, smallpox, and other diseases in the same class.

The County Health Department offers immunization to the school children. These immunizations are: Diphtheria, Small-pox, Typhoid, tuberculin tests, and Schick tests. This is also helping to bring up the standard of health in the County.

The County Health Department is also seeing to the treatment of Cripples; they are being examined by the Kentucky Cripple Children's Commission and are receiving attention at the expense of the Green Health Department.

On the whole, the past few years has brought about a great advance in the health of the county; and is continuing to do so. On the average, there is less disease, and the sanitary conditions are greatly improved.

Dr. J. W. Miller, Public Health Officer.
Green County. Planning Board. (Virginia Wilson). (3).

Bibliography:

Dr. J. W. Miller, Public Health Officer, Green County Health Department
Green Co. Points of Scenic Interest. (R.L. Resbitt-630)

While one may enjoy beautiful vistas of undulating farm lands, rugged hills and limestone bluffs, there are no particularly spectacular features such as caverns, waterfalls or mountains. Neither is there any especial vantage point from which to view the country. The contour being more or less hilly every highway passing through the county has a number of elevations from which pleasing views may be obtained.

Many of the hills are yet covered with virgin forests, while Green River pursues a winding course through the county, at times between limestone bluffs, again along stretches of sand or gravel bars affording many views of beauty.
Green Co.  Points of Scenic Interest. (H.L.Nesbitt-690)

Bibliography:

Data from E.V. Taylor, editor Record-Herald, Greensburg.

Only two races are represented in Green, the Caucasian and the Negro. The white race consists largely of the descendants of the pioneer settlers, from Virginia, and of others who came later from the same state. Nearly all were of Scotch-Irish or English blood. They had a fine cultural background, and their descendants still maintain their traits and characteristics to a large extent. They are frugal, energetic, enjoy a splendid social relationship, and have an efficient system of schools, and numerous church organizations.

The negroes represent a very small percentage of the county's population. They are the descendants of slaves brought in by the pioneers or later settlers.

There are today, however, very few pure blood negroes, the members of the race now consisting largely of mixed blood mulattoes, octoroons etc. Hence the negro of today has few of the racial characteristics, having absorbed or adopted the customs and traits of the white race. As a rule they are dependable men and women, house servants, day laborers or tenant farmers. Few have acquired any more than the rudiments of an education. Usually they are satisfied with being able to read and write and master elementary arithmetic. Some individuals acquire a certain amount of musical ability, though Green has produced no outstanding musicians of the race. Such teachers and preachers as serve them come mostly from other counties or states. They display little interest in either art or literature.

While the social, religious and scholastic activities of the races have been kept strictly separate and distinct, the Whites have been ever ready to lend aid and encouragement to the others. In cultural, religious or educational advancement it must be admitted that the Negro has made little if any advancement since the days of slavery.

Bibliography:

Data from Mr. James Woodward, Atty. Greensburg;

" " Mr. E.V. Taylor, editor, Record-Hezald, Greensburg.
Green Co.  Religion. (R. L. Nesbitt-CCL)

Religion has formed an important factor in Green from an early day. Practically all the leading Protestant denominations have strong organizations and substantial buildings.

There seems to be no authentic record as to what was the first denomination to enter the county, but it is generally conceded to have been the Methodists, though both the Presbyterians and Baptists had well organized bodies very early. The commodious brick Methodist church at Greensburg bears the inscription "Organized July 22, 1830," although the present building was not erected until later.

Other denominations at Greensburg are Baptist, Presbyterian U. S. A. Cumberland Presbyterian and Disciples. And each of these have several smaller congregations in the county.

There are also found in the county, outside Greensburg, the following organizations with small churches and Sunday schools; Nazarine, Special Baptist ("Foot Washing").
Green Co. Religious. (R.L.Nesbitt-661)

Bibliography:

Data from E.V.Taylor, editor Record-Herald, Greensburg; T.G.Adkins, Sheriff, Green County.
Aunt Polly Anderson, Ex-Slave

Aunt Polly, aged 94, wearing a clean checked gingham dress and a blue bonnet to shade her eyes was contentedly rocking on the porch of her grandson's house in the country. At first she was afraid to talk to us because she mentioned to her grandson that it might make her ole 'status' hant' her. No assured her nothing like that would happen, and forgetting such a notion in a few minutes, she talked and rocked. Often she talked half to herself.

"My mammy come from rich folks in Virginia when I was just a girl. I was weakly an' she brought me with her but left the oldest child there. They was about grown and more, for some of them had they own chilums, too. Yes, my mammy was housegirl an' nurse for the rich folks. They lived in town, and had fine carriages with trimmings on them, and fine horses to ride and drive. My mammy was voted many an evening just fastening up fine dresses for the ladies who was going to a big ball, and she combed and fixed their hair, too. They had lots of fine company and Lew, the fine clothes was a sight. The silks and satins was a sight with all the ruffles, anc' buttons, an' hooks an' eyes, and pins. It was a job to get them on and a job to get them off, too."

"How did they bring you and your mammy to Kentucky?" we asked.

"We walked mostly, and rode some in the wagon an' on the horses. There was a company of men there to buy slaves and bring them here and we was bought by M'am John Anderson. He paid lots for my mammy - $1,500; an' he jut gave $50 for me. For I was weakly and was sick most of the time. The white folks was good to me mostly an' didn't try to make me work till I grewed up an' was strong an' tholl'."

"Did ye folks have any slaves, Aunt Polly?"
"My master and Mistus he 'told me 'bout the 50 slaves his pap left her. They made them work too, and beat them with a raw-hide whip if they didn't do just what they told them to. My Mammy was good help and they never did beat her nor me. My Mammy was their cook. She never cooked before much, but she knowed what good 'jin' was for the rich folks in Virginia. Her new Mistus said it was the best cookin' she ever saw and everybody said 'St. What would have had big dinners for all the kinfolks and she would tell Mammy to show off her cooking that day, and they would brag and brag on the 'inner, and ask 'Mammy how she did this and that. Mammy tried to tell them but they couldn't cook like she did. She learned to cook and I was allus counted a good-cook, too."

"Do you remember 'how the slaves had, Aunt Sally?"

"Well, I have done all night many a night, and next day would have to wash and rion all day or something as hard. Old Mistus never to like to make us work harder when she knew we had been up all night. And just shore we would have to scour all the floors with sand, and wash windows and the like. And I have wore out a pair of shoes in one night dancing. Course they won't new, but the way all I had and then Mistus would tell me I had to go barefooted the rest of the winter if my shoes came to pieces."

"Who made the shoes for the slaves?"

"A man one of the oldest slaves, Zeek, made all the shoes for all the slaves, and he made the boots for the little white boys, and put brass tips on the toes of the boots, so they couldn't kick them out so quick. He made the saddle bags and the harness for the buggy horses, and the work gear for the mules, and he tanned the leather down at the spring branch, at the tanning yard. There was a deep well at the tan-yard with a windlass and a big wooden bucket and I was drawing water there once and the windlass slipped and hit me on my head. You can see the hole it made, and it knocked me senseless for a long time.
They thought I was dead at first. Hester heard them hollerin' and crying and told them to hush and take me to the house, and she give me something to smell and it took the top off my head near. I come to right then. And Hester told all the niggers to move and leave me quiet, that there wasn't going to be no funeral there. They was mourning and talking on, and getting ready to mourn all night. They said in them days it was disrespectful to go to bed if somebody died. They had loud mourning an' praying, an' the preacher allus led the mourning and praying loud and all the others joined in after him.

"How often did you go to church, Aunt Polly?"

"In warm weather we went every other Sunday, but in cold weather, we didn't have nothin' very often. The church was so far away and we had to walk. I have walked 15 miles to church many times, and get back about day light, carrying my shoes, cause my feet was hurtin' so."

"Tell us about your dances, Aunt Polly."

"All I remember the patrollers come to the dances and whipped all the niggers who didn't have passes. Some of the white folks wouldn't give their niggers passes, and the patrollers wanted to see if any of the niggers had run off from the dance. Our folks give us passes. I could dance all night, just so we got back to go to work by day light. We had banjos and fiddles to dance by, and all of us would sing too. Lots of the men folks would go to the distillery and get brendy. They would steal it, I guess. If the patrollers caught them drunk they best them an' took them home, and they got a bawtin' at home too. Didn't many of them get drunk for they couldn't hardly get the brendy. They didn't have nothing to buy it with. We danced in a barn loft, generally. Had it swept clean. Sometimes, we had dances at Hickory Flat. That was a flat bottom in the woods, and all cleaned off smooth as a floor. That was where the
niggers run off to shoot craps, too, and they had to have a stock fire for light and the patrolmen would catch them sometimes. Tillman Davey, he was long and tall, and when he was running from the patrolmen he hung the back heel in a root and fell and hurt his head, and he died. He had such long feet that his heels stuck out long behind, like bird claws.

"Tell us about your slave funerals, Aunt Polly."

"Well, we mourned day and night, and then it was time to be buried, we all walked round and round the coffin and shouted and prayed, mourned until the master told us to stop and take him on and bury him. And then we cried and mourned at the grave, and we prayed and shouted, too. And the preacher would talk about the man all the time and would shout and say some more and we'd shout and shout some more, and he'd say some more and we'd shout and shout some more. And we held hands around the grave and sang "How Firm a Foundation", and then we shouted and prayed some more. Then the Master would come and tell us to get back home."
"You said there were 72 slaves on the place. How many houses did they live in?"

"Seven or eight cabins were for the slaves, but there were lots of other houses for other things. A house for the seamstress, a big meat house, and sometimes it held a hundred fine pigs at once. We had a stone fruit cellar and wine cellar. Lots of apples were stored in the cellar for the winter, but the slaves did not get any. We made the wine too, but just on Christmas Day our master gave us a taste of wine. If some of us slaves was sick, we could have a little wine. And there was a wish house where the clothes was washed and ironed and the harness was boiled. And there was the ash house. It held the ash hoppers and we ran the lye to make soap. The ashes had to be dry to keep the lye from washing away. We made barrels of soap."

"Did you help around the house or mostly in the field," we asked him.

"I helped around the house mostly. I worked in the fields some and gathered cotton many a day. We raised flax and hemp too. I used to help make the flax. My grandmother was farm cook. She cooked for all the slaves children, about 25 or 30, while the mammas worked. I helped her too. And if she had to have something like salt or the like she sent me to the mistress to ask for it. The mistress dished out everything the slaves had to eat. They had to ask for everything, and I guess had plenty of the kind. Some folks starved their slaves, but the Carhers always had plenty for us to eat."

"You mentioned big hog-killings, Uncle Archie. Just what did you help to do about this as a boy?"

"Well, I was mostly round and about for there was plenty of good help without me. I remember helping my grandmother mostly. She took the fat off for making lard. I helped her take the fat from the entrails, and you know we made "chittlings" from the entrails. They were soaked in lye water over night, and then in salt water until they were white and clean. The slaves had all the chittlings they wanted for a long time. Don't suppose you ever eat any, did you?"
"Ever ate any chittlings, uncle Arch. Do you ever made them these days?"

"Yes, I am, every winter I have chittlings cause a neighbor man butchers for a grocery store so I can eat them every week if I wants them. It is hard to get good wood ashes to make the lye, though."

Uncle Arch then told of how for miles the slaves went to church meetings on Sunday's, during the war it was only, and they could an' would spend the whole day and most of the night at church. But so they were back to their quarters by daylight Monday morning. Then asked if they too? Food to eat during the day at church, he said that indeed not. For they spent the day feasting, praying, singing, and shooting. He said patrollers watched around to see that the slaves did not slip off from church to the distillery not far off.

He told of his uncle's disappearance. Returning from the distillery one day where his master had sent him, a man followed to tell the master that the slave had stolen a "noss pistol" a very long one that shot only once, the kind explained uncle Arch, the Rebels used. The master told the man to take the slave and whip him until he told what became of the pistol. He whipped until dinner time, with no result, then tied him to a tree to go to the master's house to get dinner. Some one untied the slave and he escaped and was never heard of again. It was reported that he was drowned, but never known for sure.

Following freedom of the slaves, Uncle Arch and his mother and brothers and sisters, younger than he, remained with the Coward family, raising crops and helping with the house work. Most all the others left for parts unknown.
Interview with Archie Ward, Ex-Slave of Green County.
Green Co. Sports & Recreation. (R.L.Hesbitt-685)

Green County affords ample facilities for many outdoor sports, hunting and fishing being the kinds most frequently followed during their seasons. Quail, doves, pheasants, snipe and other varieties of game birds are found in the several parts of the county in sufficient numbers to furnish interesting sport for the hunters.

The deep pools of Green River and other streams contain several varieties of fish, while along their banks are many ideal camping sites. Many sportsmen from other sections make annual pilgrimages here for both hunting and fishing.

There are rugged trails over the hills that are ideal for the lovers of hiking, while cool, shady lanes through the horseback woodlands afford picturesque routes for riding.
Green Co. Transportation (R.L. Nesbitt-41)

Highways:

Ky. 61 runs from Columbia to Elizabethtown via Greensburg, connecting with the Jackson Highway at Buffalo.

Ky. 70 runs from Greensburg to Liberty, via Campbellsville.

Two other highways that are not given numbers on the Road maps are the Greensburg-Edmonton and the Greensburg-Hardyville.

All these are macadam construction with blacktop surface.
Green Co. Transportation. (R.L. Nesbitt-400)

Bus Lines; 412:

The Danville Transit Co. operates a bus line between

Greensburg and Campbellsville, connecting at the latter place

with busses for Louisville, Danville and Lexington.

Bus leaves Greensburg at 7/30 A.M. arr. Campbellsville 8 A.M.
" " " 3 P.M. " " 3/30 P.M.
" " Campbellsville 11/15 A.M. " Greensburg 11/45 A.M.
" " " 6/30 P.M. " " 7 P.M.

The A.G.L. Bus line operates one bus each way, daily, between

Greensburg and Elizabethtown, via Columbia:

There is also private line running one bus, each way, daily,

between Greensburg and Bowling Green.

******** *********

Stearman Truck Co. of Greensburg, operates a regular line of

freight trucks between Greensburg and Louisville.

******** **********

Highways: 413:

\( \text{y.61 runs from Columbia to Elizabethtown via Greensburg, connecting}\)

\( \text{through the Jackson Highway at Buffalo}\)

\( \text{y.70 runs from Greensburg to Liberty, via Campbellsville.}\)

\( \text{State}\)

\( \text{Two other highways that are not given numbers on the Road}\)

\( \text{maps are the Greensburg-Edmonton and the Greensburg-Hardyville.}\)

\( \text{All these are macadam construction with blacktop surface.}\)

Railroads

Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Greensburg branch:

Runs between Lebanon and Greensburg; and has one train, daily except Sundays. It is a mixed, freight and passenger making one round trip; leaving Lebanon 10/30 A.M. arriving at Greensburg at 12 noon; leaving Greensburg at 1/30 P.M. and arriving at Lebanon 2/20 P.M.

******** ********** **********

Water Transportation, now non-existent. Green river was formerly used to some extent for transporting agricultural products; but this practice has long since been abandoned.

******** ********** **********
Green Co. Transportation (R.L. Nesbitt-414)


Railroads — 414.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Greensburg branch:

Runs between Lebanon and Greensburg; and has one train, daily except Sundays. It is a mixed, freight and passenger making one round trip; leaving Lebanon 10/30 A.M., arriving at Greensburg at 12 noon; leaving Greensburg at 1/00 P.M. and arriving at Lebanon 2/23 P.M.

******** ************

Water Transportation, now non-existent. Green river was formerly used to some extent for transporting agricultural products, but this practice has long since been abandoned.

******** ************ ************
WATER SUPPLY

Green County is drained by Green River and several of its tributaries. Greensburg has completed a new modern water system. Water is pumped from Green River to a filtration plant located just off the public square. The storage tank is situated on a hill northwest of the town. This water system has fulfilled a long needed method of obtaining safe water. Numerous wells and springs abound around Greensburg and in the rural areas, but are polluted by sewage contamination according to health officials and laboratory tests.

SANITATION AND STREAV; POLLUTION

A new sanitary sewer system is now under construction in Greensburg and will probably be completed this year. Many home owners and food-handling establishments in the county have had new sanitary privies built. Of the sixty-nine white schools, 59 have sanitary toilets. Of the 10 colored schools, 9 have sanitary toilets. The total number constructed during the year 1936 was 220.

FLOOD CONTROL

Floods on Green River in Green County are not serious and occur only under unusual conditions of abnormal rainfall. Rises of creeks after heavy rains frequently damage crops.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Green County has a full time Health Department. The personnel meets the minimal requirements of a full time Health Officer, Nurse, Sanitarian and Clerk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL DEATHS</th>
<th>FROM</th>
<th>IMPORTANT PREVENTABLE DISEASES</th>
<th>AND</th>
<th>AGE GROUPS IN</th>
<th>GREEN COUNTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Popul. Deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>11,400</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A study of the preceding table discloses that tuberculosis is the leading cause of death from preventable diseases. The deaths from typhoid fever and diarrheas demonstrate the need for better sanitation, for these are filth borne diseases. The number of deaths among infants rank with that of tuberculosis.

The following table lists communicable diseases reported by physicians and others during 1936:
TOTAL VISITS TO SCHOOLS

School Inspection Visits--------- 70
Typhoid Immunization Visits------- 140
Visits by Sanitary Inspector-------- 72
Miscellaneous Visits--------------- 40

RESULTS OF SCHOOL VISITS - 1936

Total number examined ----------- 2,023
Children 10% or more underweight- 328
Number with defective vision----- 66
Number with defective teeth ----- 875
Number with defective tonsils----- 316
Vaccinated for small-pox---------- 635
Immunized for Typhoid------------ 1,275
Immunized for Diphtheria--------- 418
Miscellaneous defects found------- 25

SANITATION

Total white schools-------------- 59
White schools with sanitary privies 45
Total colored schools------------- 10
Colored schools with sanitary privies 9

CRIPPLE CHILDREN

The Kentucky Cripple Children Commission conducted a clinic at Columbia during the fall. This Health Department was responsible for eight children attending. One child was treated shortly after, and is now at home much improved. Other children will be treated when notified by the Cripple Children Commission.

Dr. G. W. Smith, Pub. Health Off.
General Description. Green County is in the central-southern part of Kentucky. Its boundary line traces in the state map a figure somewhat resembling a doll in clothes of old-fashioned length, the rounded head thrust into Larue County on the north. It was the last of seven counties created in the first year of the Kentucky Legislature, 1792, being formed out of parts of Lincoln and Nelson counties, both of which were creations of the General Assembly of Virginia. The county was named for Major General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, historians not making clear the reason for the omission of the final vowel in spelling the county’s name. Early in the last century there were distinct evidences of fortifications left in this territory by some predecessors of the white man. The county’s area is 178,560 acres, of which 152,674 acres were in farm lands in 1920. The greatest elevations are nearly 900 feet above sea level.

Population. The number of inhabitants in 1920 was 11,391. There were practically no foreign-born in the population. The number of males between 18 and 44 years of age was 2,104. Females in like age groups numbered 2,085.

Mineral Resources*. The structure of Green County is a gently dipping monocline tilted slightly to the west of south. No faults of consequence are known to occur in this county. The principal mineral resource of Green County is limestone, which is found in quantity and quality suitable for rural building, highway, and railway-bed construction. Natural gas in considerable quantities produced from the Cretaceous limestone at shallow depths, has been developed in the pool which continues northeast into Taylor County to the vicinity of Campbellsville. Some oil has also been found in Green County, but in small quantities. Alluvial and residual clays are available for local brick-making purposes. A new oil and gas map of Green County is available.

Bonded Indebtedness. Green County citizens have voted bonds in the sum of $100,000 for the improvement of roads.

Surface and Soil. The soil of limestone and red clay is fertile over practically the entire county. There are abundant local deposits of marl readily available for soil rehabilitation. Crop lands in 1925 aggregated 41,615 acres, with an additional 45,369 acres in pasture lands. Woodland not used for pasture amounted to 17,181 acres.

Water Supply. The territory has a water supply and a natural drainage system worthy of

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*Prepared by Wilford H. Johnson, Director Kentucky Geological Survey.
especial note. The Green River traces its way westward through the center of the county. Emptying into it within the county are such important tributaries as Barren River and Russell, Putman, and Brush creeks.

**Industries.** Gas has been found in considerable quantities and is used in Greensburg, the county seat, and other centers of population. Limited prospecting for gas and oil was conducted in 1927. Flour mills and saw mills are the chief manufacturing enterprises of the district. The outstanding industry is general farming and allied enterprises. The total value of all crops produced in 1924 was $1,359,586.

**Crops.** This county has an enviable reputation for the quality of its tobacco, the 1924 crop amounting to 3,122,569 pounds. Corn was second in importance, with the harvest of 1924 aggregating 545,254 bushels. The wheat crop totaled 22,049 bushels. Apple production amounted to 17,924 bushels, and over 8,000 bushels of peaches were gathered. Firewood cut on the farms totaled 17,530 cords. The estimated milk production in 1924 was 1,093,134 gallons, an item said to be increasing rapidly from year to year. Chickens and eggs brought the farmers nearly $150,000. Mules contributed a little over one-third to the sum of $624,569 representing the valuation of the county's livestock in 1925. Cattle were valued at $151,151, and hogs at $57,151.

**Transportation.** The only railroad is the Louisville and Greensburg Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. This terminates at Greensburg on the eastern side of the county and connects at Lebanon with the Louisville, Knoxville, and Atlantic Division of the L. & N. system.

**Highways.** Five primary road projects are designed to remove the territory's admitted present handicap of obsolete highways. Federal Project 41 includes Greensburg on its route connecting Elizabethtown, Hodgenville, Columbia, and Jamestown. Fully 21 miles of the road in this county had been graded and drained in the fall of 1927, with the remaining 6 miles to receive like attention early next year. Conspicuous among the other projects for which surveys are said to have been completed are roads connecting Greensburg and other towns of the county with Campbellsville, Edmonston, and Munfordville, respectively.

**Educational.** The county has 1 white high school employing 3 teachers, and there are 61 white elementary schools employing 62 white teachers. There are also 12 colored elementary schools with 12 colored teachers. According to census figures, an average attendance of 2,901 pupils is recorded as the county-school population in 1926. There are no private schools or colleges in Green County.

**Cities and Towns.** Greensburg, the county seat and chief center of population, has about 500 inhabitants and is the trading center for a wide district. Two banks are located here. An abundance of natural gas, a bountiful labor supply, and a good water supply, together with an extensive market territory, are cited as factors worthy of the attention of those interested in some manufacturing enterprises. Livestock auction sales attracting wide interest are conducted in Greensburg weekly during the greater part of the year. A stone courthouse built in 1803 stands on the Greensburg "square" as an object of unusual interest.

**Opportunities.** Diversified farming, dairying, poultry raising, and swine raising are cited among those enterprises promising profit to those who would seek investments in this district. The soil and climate are likewise said to be well adapted to fruit growing. Relatively cheap land is reported available, with 6,000 to 8,000 acres of unusual fertility located in the stream bottoms marking almost every section of the county. Dairying is being rapidly developed by those already located here. In 1917 there were 12 registered sires in the county, as compared with none four years previously. The number of registered cows is between 40 and 50, and of registered heifers, between 75 and 100. The cream shipments from Greensburg for the first nine months of 1927 aggregated in value $57,256, in comparison with similar shipments worth $8,000 for the twelve months of 1923.

**References.** Inquiries for specific information regarding the county may be addressed to:

W. J. Ashbrook, County Agent, Greensburg.

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**THE Kentucky Geological Survey lists the following minerals as existing in Kentucky "in commercial or scientific quantities":**

- **Abrasives:**
  - Aragonite (Kentucky opal)
  - Artificial gas
  - Barite
  - Bituminous rock
  - Calcite
  - Carbon black
  - Cement materials
  - Clay (pottery, tile, brick, etc.)
  - Coal
  - Coke (beehive and by-product)
  - Copper
  - Fluor spar
  - Gravel
  - Gypsum
  - Iron ore
  - Kaolin
  - Lead
  - Limestone

- **Metals:**
  - Manganese ore
  - Marble
  - Mica
  - Mineral fertilizer
  - Mineral waters
  - Natural gas
  - Oil
  - Oolite
  - Onyx
  - Pyrite
  - Pyrophosphate rock
  - Potash
  - Rock salt
  - Sand
  - Sandstone
  - Silver
  - Stone
  - Travertine
  - Zinc