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THE MUHLENBERG COUNTY HERITAGE

ARTIE DOSS, EDITOR

VOLUME 1, NO. 3

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

JUNE, 1979

BY MUHLENBERG COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, CENTRAL CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY, BROAD STREET,  
CENTRAL CITY, KENTUCKY, 42330

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FIRST  
TAX LIST OF MUHLENBERG COUNTY  
1799

For those of you who might not know it, Muhlenberg County Kentucky was formed in the year 1799. The following information, which was copied and supplied by Artie Doss, has been taken from the first tax list of Muhlenberg County and is complete. No mistakes have been corrected in the spelling of names, they appear as on the tax list. Names in ( ) were taken from the 1800 Census of Kentucky, for example Moses Hougland (Hoglin), this is for the benefit of researchers because of the varied misspellings of names at the time. When (?) appears after a name, the name itself is in question. Where empty spaces appear, that name was totally unreadable so was omitted intirely.

PAGE 1

June 28, John Anderson	July 10, Jesse Anderson
July 2, Pilop Alston	July 10, John Anderson
July 2, Philop Alston Jr.	July 12, Joseph Arnold
July 3, John Adams	July 12, Josiah Arnold
July 6, Martin Antony	July 19, Richard N. Alcock
July 6, William Antony	

PAGE 2

June 28, Daniel Brown	July 6, Peter Boggess
July 1, William Boggess	July 6, Iasiah Bell
July 1, Thomas Bell	July 6, Jacob Beck
July 1, Robert Bell	July 10, John Bradly
July 2, Isacc Brown	July 12, John Bair
July 2, Isacc Brown	July 12, James Bankston
June 29, William Bradford	July 23, James Bullock
July 6, Jacob Beam (Bean)	

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June 27, George Clark	July 2, Garris Cromwell
June 28, John Cutterson	July 2, William Cromwell
June 28, Joseph Cutterson	July 2, James Caraslile
June 28, Robert Cessna	July 2, William Cotton
June 28, James Coal	July 5, James Craig
June 29, William Campbell	July 5, David Casebier
June 29, William Campbell	July 6, John Carter
June 29, William Campbell	July 9, William Cestna (Cessna)
June 29, William Campbell	July 9, William Cessna Jr.
June 29, William Campbell	July 10, Thomas Culy
June 29, William Campbell	July 10, Thomas Combs
July 1, Jacob Casebier	July 11, John Cromwell
July 2, Charles Crouch	July 12, John Crunh (Crunk)

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)



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June 27, Edward Duvall  
June 27, Townsind (?) Duncan  
June 28, Jesse Dean  
June 28, Warrant Davis  
June 28, Isacc Davis  
June 28, Isacc Davis Jr.  
June 28, Isacc Davis Jr.  
June 29, Abram Dennis  
June 29, John Dennis  
July 3, Josiah Downen

July 3, William Downen  
July 3, Jacob Downen  
July 6, Thomas Dennis  
July 10, Henry Davis  
July 10, Henry Davis  
July 10, Cornelius Drake  
July 10, William Drake  
July 10, Samul Drake  
July 11, Jeremiah Dexter  
July 23, William Davis

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June 27, William Ellison  
June 27, Thomas Erwin  
July 3, ----- Elkins  
July 8, James Evans

July 23, William Evans  
July 13, Abraham Frisby  
July 19, John Folly  
July 19, James Farries (Farris)

PAGE 6

June 29, John S. Graves  
June 28, John Garwin  
June 28, Chas. Griggsby  
July 1, Daniel Groves  
July 3, George Galispie  
June 29, Peter Goodnight  
June 29, Micheal Goodnight

July 8, Philep Groves  
July 10, William Gish  
July 10, Abner Gray  
July 12, Daniel Gray  
July 19, Sharp Garrish  
July 19, Thomas Garris  
July 19, Garras(?) Garrison

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June 27, Mathias(?) Hunsinger  
June 29, Samul Handly  
July 1, William Hynes  
July 3, -----  
July 4, George Jumphrys(Humphries)  
July 6, John Humphrys(Humphries)  
July 8, Mathus Ham  
July 8, Mathus Ham  
July 8, David Ham

July 10, James -- Hougland (Hoglin)  
July 10, Moses Hougland (Hoglin)  
July 19, Daniel Holt  
July 19, John Haise  
July 19, Robert Haise  
July 19, Jesse Harris  
July 19, Andrew Haris  
July 19, John Hopkins  
July 23, James Hopkins

PAGE 8

June 27, William Imbler  
June 28, George Jones  
June 29, Jesse Jackson  
June 29, Jeremiah Johnson  
July 10, Andrew IOab (?)

July 11, William Inman (Indman)  
July 12, -----  
July 12, Edward Jarvis  
July 23, James Jackson  
July 23, William Jones

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June 28, Culberson Long  
July 1, Nicholas Lockerman  
July 1, Nicholas Lockerman  
July 1, Nicholas Lockerman  
July 2, Charles Lewis  
July 2, Charles Lewis  
June 29, Peter Lion (Lyons)  
July 10, Moses Lucas

July 19, Epps Littlepage  
July 23, Vollintine(?) Lesley  
July 2, John Knight  
July 10, Lewis Kinchloe  
July 10, Lewis Kinchloe  
July 10, Lewis Kinchloe  
July 10, Lewis Kinchloe  
July 10, Stephen Kinchloe



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June 27, James McCartney  
June 28, William McCommon  
July 2, John McKinny  
July 2, John McKinny Jr.  
July 2, James McKinny  
June 29, Alney McLean  
July 6, George Miller  
July 8, Peter Myers

July 10, Soloman May  
July 10 John McFarling  
July 10, John McFarling  
July 19, Edward ----grove  
July 19, Samuel Murphy  
July 19, Mathew McLean  
July 23, John Martin

PAGE 11

June 27, Spencer Oneal  
July 19, Edmon Owens  
June 28, Aaron Neal

June 28, William Nixon  
July 13, George Nolt

PAGE 12

June 27, Thomas Porter  
July 4, Fredrick Philops  
July 6, Jeremiah Parrish(?)  
July 13, Thomas Payten

July 19, John Perkins  
July 23, James -----  
July 12, \_\_\_\_\_  
July --, -----

PAGE 13

June 27, Lynes Rose  
June 27, Lewis Ragton(?)  
June 29, Daniel Rhoads  
June 29, David Robinson (Robertson)  
June 6, Robert Robinson (Robertson)  
June 6, Isaac Rust

June 9, John -----  
June 9, John Read  
June 10, Lewis Reno  
June 10, Abram Riggs  
June 23, John Russel  
June 23, Samuel Russel

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June 27, John Smith  
June 27, John Smith  
June 27, John Smith  
June 27, John Smith  
June 27, John Smith  
June 27, John Smith  
June 27, Jacob Sears  
June 29, Jacob Severs  
June 29, Hubbard Sandese(?)  
June 29, Hubbard Sandese(?)  
June 29, Hubbard Sandese(?)  
June 29, Eli Smith  
July 1, Frederick Sever  
July 19, David Stanly

July 1, John Sever  
July 1, James Smith  
July 1, William Smith  
July 1, William Smith  
July 1, Bailey Smith  
July 1, John Simmerman (Simmurman)  
July 3, William Stephens  
July 3, Christan Sariock(?)  
July 6, Thomas Salisbury  
July 11, Elijah Smith  
July 13, Peter -----  
July 19, Henery Skinner  
July 19, George Smith

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June 28, James Tinsly  
June 28, John Tennil  
July 10, Danil Tennil  
July 9, George Tennil  
July 10, Richard Tylor  
July 11, Joab Thogmorton  
July 12, William Tanner

July 13, Jacob Taylor  
July 29, Henry Uncle  
July 29, Fredrick Uncle  
July 19, Elizah Uzziel



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June 27, William Woaton  
June 27, John Williams  
June 27, Thomas Ward  
June 27, James Ward  
June 27, William Ward  
June 27, Jamie Ward Jr.  
June 28, Elizabeth Whitley  
June 28, Thomas Walters or Waters  
June 29, Charles Wing  
July 1, Noah Williams  
July 1, Joseph Warden  
July 1, Jacob Wolf  
July 8, Edward Williams  
July 8, Stephen Williams  
July 8, William Wosten

July 9, William Wortherington  
July 9, William Wortherington  
July 9, William Wortherington  
July 9, William Wortherington  
July 10, William Willy  
July 10, Willis Willhing  
July 11, James Wortherington  
July 11, Andrew Wortherington  
July 11, Benjamin Wortherington  
July 12, Demsey Westbrook  
July 13, Stephen Wily  
July 13, Jacob Willy (Wily)  
July 13, Robert Willy (Wily)  
July 19, David Wells  
July 19, Mathew Williams

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July 1, John Vaught  
July 1, Gilbert Vaught  
July 12, John Vawn

July 19, Joseph Vawn  
July 19, George Vawn  
July 19, James York

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I do hereby swear that the seventeen foregoing pages contain a true list of taxable property taken by James Weir, one of the commissioners for said County for the present year agreeable to the Valuchers filed in my office. Given under my hand this 29th day of July 1799.

C. Wing (Clerk)

(END)

REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS

The following article was turned over to the Heritage by Mr. Gayle R. Carver of Greenville, Ky. This Item was originally Published by the Greenville Leader on Friday, August 13, 1937.

Tom Wallace, editor of The Louisville Times, in an address before The Society of the Transylvanians in October, 1933, made the statement that genealogy is "the art of tracing one's relationship to notable persons without tracing to persons not notable, and more numerous." His definition is most interesting and, generally speaking, quite correct.

Within recent years there has been evidenced an increasing interest in the study of family histories. Most persons who engage in this absorbing business are quite delighted when they are able to say "I am a descendant of a Revolutionary War soldier." Such being the case, I hope to be able to aid many local people in being able to make that assertion. Before listing the soldiers who settled in this county (Muhlenberg), I wish to make an extended quotation from Rother's history of the county.

"A number of the pioneers were Revolutionary soldiers. The names of the Revolutionary soldiers living in the United States in 1840 were compiled for the census of that year. Collins gives the seven reported from Muhlenberg County... The average age of these seven in 1840 was eighty years. They must therefore have been about twenty-one years old at the close of the war. Life insurance statistics show that about 18 percent of men who reach the age of forty are likely to reach the age of eighty. At this rate, if seven Revolutionary soldiers aged eighty were



still alive in 1840, they represent what were thirty-eight men, aged forty, in 1800. We may thus assume that there were thirty-eight Revolutionary soldiers in Muhlenberg in 1800, who at the close of that war were twenty-one years of age.

On the supposition that the number of older soldiers who came here after the Revolution and who died before 1800 is equal to the number of younger soldiers who were still alive in 1800 and represented by thirty-eight men, we may infer that about seventy-six Revolutionary soldiers were among the first settlers of Muhlenberg. If we assume that each soldier was the father of five children, then there were 380 sons and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers in the county in 1800. These children (380) with their parents (twice 76) make a total of 532. According to Collins, the population of Muhlenberg in 1800 was 1,443. That being the fact, we may infer that about 5 per cent of the pioneers who settled in Muhlenberg in the Eighteenth Century saw service in the Revolutionary War, and furthermore, that about one fourth of the pioneers were children of such soldiers.

Although these figures, based partially on statistics may be wrong, and these conclusions be far from representing the actual but unrecorded facts, these estimates nevertheless, are more likely to be nearer correct than any based on mere supposition or a groundless guess."

During the past several years I have gathered considerable information about a few of Muhlenberg's early settlers who saw service in the first war with England. At first I doubted that I would learn the names of more than fifteen or twenty such soldiers, but when I compiled the present alphabetical list I found I had fifty-three names, of which at least fifty-two are different persons. It may be that two of these have reference to the same person.

With the publication of this list I wish to ask that all persons who know themselves to be descended from one or more of these soldiers, make the fact known to me. I should like to have any family data which anyone can furnish me. I am particularly interested in copies of old family Bible records. Let me explain what I mean. One of the soldiers named on this list is Albrittain Drake. He and his wife, Ruth, were parents of at least eight children, one of whom was Silas Drake. The family Bible of Silas Drake is today owned by Mrs. George Lile, of Greenville, who is a descendant of the man. I was permitted to copy the records in it about two years ago. It might be well to state that Mrs. Lile is also a Descendant of Joshua Elkins, another of the soldiers whose names follow.

Arnold, Joshua  
 Atkinson, Elisha  
 Bone, John  
 Crabtree, William  
 Craig, James  
 Cross, William  
 Drake, Albrittain  
 Drake, James  
 Earle, Bayless  
 Edward, David  
 Edwards, Daniel  
 Elkins, Joshua  
 Garris, Sikes  
 Garry, Matthew  
 Gleen, Andrew  
 Hancock, Isaiah  
 Harper, John  
 Harper, Nathan

Hill, Major (?)  
 Hill, Richard  
 Hines, Hardy  
 Hopkins, William  
 Hunt, John  
 Jarvis, Edward  
 Knight, John  
 Kincheloe, Peter  
 Kincheloe, Lt. William  
 Littlepage, John  
 McMahan, John  
 Martin, Hugh, Sr.  
 Martin, Thomas  
 Neal, Benjamin  
 Oates, Maj. Jesse  
 Pitt, Joseph  
 Newton, Abraham

Rice, William  
 Reynolds, Richard D.  
 Rhoads, Henry  
 Roll, Michael  
 Roll, Richard  
 Russell, Gen. William  
 Tetterton, Thomas  
 Unsell, Abraham, Jr.  
 Unsell, Frederick  
 Unsell, Henry  
 Webb, Lewis  
 Weir, William  
 Wickliffe, Arrington  
 Willis, Britain  
 Wing, Barnabas  
 Worthington, William  
 Young, William  
 Zimmerman, Matthew

(END)

The following Will of Lucy W. Landis was turned in by Mr. Gayle R. Carver of Greenville, Ky.



WILL OF  
LUCY W. LANDIS

I, Lucy W. Landes, of Greenville, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, being of full age and of sound mind and memory, do make, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament, hereby revoking all wills by me heretofore made.

First: I direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid out of my estate as soon as practicable after the time of my decease.

Second: I will and bequeath all personal property and cash which I may own or have the right to dispose of at the time of my decease, to my sister, Annie C. Short.

Third: All the real estate which I may own or have the right to dispose of at the time of my decease, I give and bequeath to my sister, Annie C. Short, for her sole use and benefit during her natural life, and at her death to be disposed of as I may hereafter direct.

Fourth: I make, nominate and appoint Judge Doyle Willis, of Greenville, Kentucky, executor of this my last will and testament and request that no bond be required of him as such, and further that no inventory of my estate be made or taken in so far as the same may be lawfully omitted.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name this June 15, 1931.

Mrs. Lucy W. Landes

The foregoing last will and testament of Lucy W. Landes was signed by her in our presence and at her request and in her presence and in the presence of each other, we have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses thereto. This June 15, 1931.

M. Alma Moore

T. O. Jones

(END)

The following information was taken from the series "Some Sketches Of The History Of Greenville And Muhlenberg County" by Mr. Gayle R. Carver. Reprinted from The Greenville Leader Friday, Jan. 22, 1937 and Friday, Jan. 29, 1937. Copy supplied by Mr. Carver.

POSTMASTERS

Greenville's first Postmaster was Samuel Russell, the man of whom I wrote in my first tavern sketch. The exact date of his appointment is not known; the date of the first postal return was April 1, 1801. It is almost a certainty that the first post office was located in Russell's tavern on Main Street. Russell held this office about eight years.

He was succeeded as postmaster by a man named Parmenas Redman. The date of his appointment is not known either, but he was serving October 1, 1809, when postal returns were forwarded to Washington. I know nothing of Redman except that he served in Lewis Kincheloe's company in the War of 1812. He never owned land in the town or county.

The third postmaster was also the first merchant in the county--James Weir. Weir was appointed July 28, 1812, and served for a little more than thirteen years. During his incumbency the office was, more than likely, on the corner where L. B. Knight's garage is now. At any rate Weir's store building was there.

Of the fourth postmaster I know but little. His name was John Lee Mason, and he was appointed August 27, 1825. He must have given unusual satisfaction for he served almost twenty-four years, the longest term of any such office-holder before



or since him. Mason and a man named Lewis Williams conducted some kind of business under the firm name of Williams and Mason. They must have gone bankrupt, for about 1848-49 all their property was sold by the court commissioner. I believe their place of business was about where the present Kentucky Utilities office is, and it is my opinion that the post office was there, too.

Mason was followed in office by one Tiberius R. Matthews. His appointment occurred Feb. 15, 1849. Matthews owned considerable land in the county and several lots in and near Greenville. He lived in a building which later was to be known as the Greenville Hotel. This stood approximately where the Leader office now is. He owned, among others, lots number 3 (just north of his home) and 12 and 14. Both of these last named lots were bought from Williams and Mason, one of them through the court commissioner. It is quite likely that he owned either the lot whereon W. C. Jonson now lives or Mrs. Minnie Martin's place. He owned one near the old college property, the description of which might fit either of these. Miss Martha Beth Shelton, in a paper on Old Greenville homes, tells of a "Ty" Mathis who lived where Mrs. Martin does. It is quite possible that Mathis really should be Matthews. Miss Shelton states that Mathis was a tobacconist, married a New York girl and brought his furniture from that place. Among the furniture was a piano, the first in the county. The piano was an indirect cause of a very prominent family of that day becoming members of the Presbyterian church. That, however, is not a part of this story. The Matthews moved away before the Civil War and sold their place to Mrs. Ruth Weir, widow of the third postmaster.

Francis B. Hancock was our sixth and eighth postmasters. His first term of office began June 2, 1853; the second, April 5, 1870. Hancock was a merchant by trade. Hancock lived in the house now owned by Frank Hunter, south of Hopkinsville street. When he first owned it, there was only that part which now forms the ell on the building. He added the front two stories. He owned several business sites in town, most of them on Main street about where the stores of Andrews, Countzler, Perry and Martin are located. He conducted business, at different times, under these names: "Hancock and Weir," "Hancock and Jones," and "Banking House of F. B. Hancock." I am assuming that the Weir in the first name was E. R. Weir, Sr., and the Jones in the second name was T. J. Jones. Mrs. Nina Barlow has an old account book, which, if I remember correctly, was used by Hancock and Jones.

Between the two terms of Hancock the postmastership fell to one Green B. Eades. He was also a merchant and owned a site near the Hancock and Jones place - to the south of it. He owned two lots in the Wing and Bell addition to Greenville. These were probably on the west side of town. There is no plate of this addition recorded in the clerk's office. He was appointed postmaster September 29, 1863, and served about seven years.

The ninth postmaster was Joseph G. Ellison. He was appointed September 23, 1872, and served about eight years. Little is known of him except that he at one time was county clerk from 1890 to 1897, and was a clerk in the Greenville Grange store, a cooperative business. His home was on Hopkinsville street.

The tenth and twelfth postmaster was Edward R. Weir, a son of the third postmaster. His first appointment occurred Jan. 27, 1880, when he succeeded Joseph G. Ellison. He served for five years. His second appointment took place March 25, 1889. This time he only served about two years. Edward Rumsey Weir was a well-known man in his day. He was an author, merchant, lawyer, politician and a strong Union man. He was born in Greenville on November 29, 1816, and died Feb. 5, 1891. It was he



who, about 1840, erected the beautiful old dwelling now occupied by Mrs. Mary Kirkpatrick, on south Main street. This building is still, after almost a hundred years, one of the best in town. Among his writings two are quoted, in abbreviated form, in Appendix C of Rothert's "History of Muhlenberg County." A third one, mentioned by Rothert, has only recently come to light in the archives of Transylvania University, at Lexington. I hope to have a copy soon. It deals with the Harpis, two notorious outlaws who once operated in this section. Mr. Weir and his wife were the parents of five children, all of whom except perhaps Miller Weir, are now dead.

Between the two terms of Edward R. Weir, the postmaster was Mrs. Georgia Hay. Mrs. Hay was appointed May 4, 1885, and served approximately four years. She was the wife of Mortimer D. Hay, lawyer, editor of Greenville's second newspaper (The Independent), and a strong southern sympathizer. During the war Mr. Hay was a secession leader in the county, and following the war he was a leader of the Democratic party. He died in 1875 when about forty years of age. His wife survived him a great many years. Before her marriage Mrs. Hay was Georgia A. Christian, and she was married to Hay April 16, 1867.

Following the second term of E. R. Weir, his wife, Harriet Rumsey Weir, was postmaster. She was the second of four women to hold the position, and she was appointed Feb. 19, 1891. Mrs. Weir, a Miss Miller prior to her marriage, was born in Christian county, March 16, 1822. She came to this county when quite young and lived here for about seventy-five years. She died at the home of her son, Miller Weir, in Jacksonville, Ill., in 1913, but is buried in Greenville. During the last years of her life she was known as "Lady Weir". There is a story told here occasionally which makes a good joke and which I shall try to tell you. I do this with no intention of "poking fun" at anyone. A stranger was in the Weir store one day waiting for the mail to be put up. After having waited some time he asked a bystander why the work took so long. The by-stander is said to have remarked; "Oh, it isn't the work that takes so long; Mrs. Weir has to read every postcard that comes in."

And now we are down to comparatively modern times. The postmasters following Mrs. Weir are so well known to most people living today that I shall not attempt to tell about their lives. A list of them follows, with the dates of their appointments; John T. Reynolds, Sr., was appointed Feb. 16, 1895; John L. Miller was inducted into office Feb. 6, 1899; D. Ul Poole was placed in office May 17, 1912; Robert E. Wallace, appointed June 23, 1915; Miss Lois Belcher, appointed March 1, 1924; Otha S. (Mrs. C. S. ) Curd, appointed acting postmaster, Oct. 31, 1927, postmaster December 16, 1930; Robert E. Wallace, incumbent, appointed July 18, 1935.

During the first seventy-five years of Greenville's existence the mail was brought to the town by stagecoach or horse. Beginning in 1870, or thereabouts, the mail began to come through by train. I copied here a mail schedule as printed in the fourth issue of Greenville's first newspaper (The Kentucky Republican), April 1870.

POST OFFICE: Times of arrivals and departures of mails at Greenville Post Office:

RUSSELLVILLE MAIL:	Arrives — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays..
	Departs — Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
OWENSBORO MAIL:	Arrives — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
	Departs — Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
MORGANFIELD MAIL:	Arrives — Every Saturday.
	Departs — Every Wednesday.



Russellville mail closes at 8:30 p.m.

Owensboro mail closes at 9:30 p.m.

Morganfield mail closes at 8:00 p.m. every Tuesday.

On December 13, 1888, "The Muhlenberg Echo" printed the following railroad time table which trains brought mail to the town.

"Trains on the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railway pass Greenville as follows:

- No. 2, (Passenger) going east 11:38 a.m.
- No. 8, (Passenger) going east 8:15 p.m.
- No. 1, (Passenger) going west 1:37 p.m.
- No. 7, (Passenger) going west 4:42 a.m.
- No. 12, (Accomodation) going east 5:41 p.m.
- No. 11, (Accomodation) going west 7:15 a.m.

D. O. FLAGG, AGENT

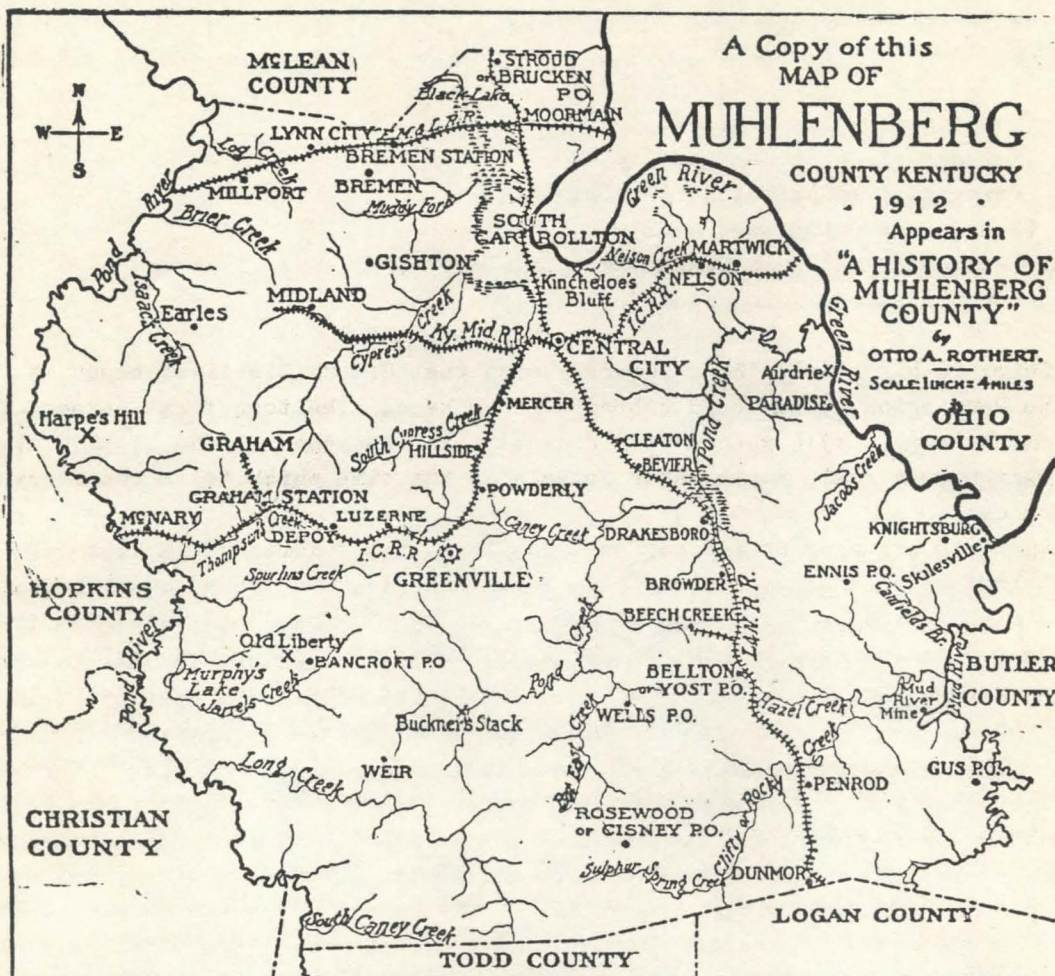
James Weir, in his novel, "Lonz Powers," says that Greenville first began to grow when the Pennington outlaw band robbed a store here. The town first became of importance on the map in 1914 when a very unusual thing happened at the local post office. I reprint, in full, a newspaper article of the time which tells the story in a splendid manner:

"Greenville is stronger on the map just now than ever before in its history, all brought about by a magazine cover. The "Woman's World," published in Chicago, and having a circulation of more than 2,000,000, carries on the April number a front cover showing a woman of rare beauty, in pleasing, thoughtful mood, induced by the contents of a letter which she has read, and holds in her hand, the envelope being held in her other hand, and showing the address: "Miss Dorothy Bennett, Greenville, Ky.". The same illustration, reduced, is used in a story in the magazine, "Penmanship and Courtship", and it appears that the picture and name are taken to be real, from the number of postcards and letters that are being received here for the young lady, as they are coning in bundles, and from all parts. There are a very large number of men who take this woman's magazine, or else every woman has sons or brothers, for an addition will have to be made to the office to care for these missives, unless there is a let up. If there were such a girl here, it would be a question of which she would accept, as all sorts of love messages are being received. In addition to this, there have been a few wagon loads of the magazines sent here, from over half the states of the Union, as bundles had lost their wrappers, and postal clerks and postmasters have taken the address on the cover to be genuine, and so have sent bundle after bundle here. One package was returned three times, until Postmaster Poole wrote a letter to the postmaster of the office through which the magazines should be distributed, and asked him why he persisted in returning the bundles here wrongly. There is somewhat an element of romance in the affair, and Dan Cupid is at work strenuously, but there is one vital element missing -- the firl. Mr. Poole sees nothing but worry and trouble in the tangle, and wull be glad when it is all straightened out -- if it ever is."

It might be well to explain that the address on the cover of the magazine was not "Greenville" but "Queenville". However, it did look very much like Greenville. I hope to have a copy of the cover of this magazine soon.



In connection with the story on page 36 and 37 of this issue, we are reprinting a map of Muhlenberg county which originally appeared in Rothert's "History of Muhl. County" in 1913. We are indebted to Orien Roark for the use of the cut.



(END)

GREENVILLE TAVERN KEEPERS

The following information was written by Mr. Gayle R. Carver and appeared in the Greenville Leader in Feb. of 1937. Submitted by Mr. Carver. Continued from Volume 1 No. 2, page 19.

Now I have come to more tavern owners of whom I can tell but little. The first one is Stephen Downing, who made his application for a tavern license in May, 1820. This man never owned any land in Greenville, so it is impossible for me to say where his inn was located. He owned 100 acres on Pond River, as did other people of the same family name, Joel and Job Downing. When Downing made his application for a license, his securities were John Downing, William Downing, John Walston, Bryan Downing and Thomas Tanner.

The second of these tavern owners was Stephen Vick. He owned several hundred acres of land in the county, but never had any in Greenville. He first made application for license April 3, 1820, with Robert Boggess, James Rice, John Waggoner, John P. Bryan and John Rothrock as his securities. He renewed his license in May, 1821,



with James Lockett (Luckett?) and Kinyard Hay as his securities. Vick served as a deputy sheriff under Jeremiah Langley about 1820 and on two occasions was paid \$20.00 for his "ex-officio" services. Other than these few facts I know nothing of him.

It seems that from 1821 to 1825 there were no new tavern keepers in Greenville. Of course many of those of whom I have already written continued in the business. The county court order book, covering the years from 1825 to 1830, is lost or missing, so it is impossible for me to tell of any new taverns during those five years. I can tell you of one which Mr. Martin has mentioned. The owner's name was Isaac Bard.

Bard owned considerable land in Greenville at various times, but I shall not attempt to tell of all of it. He kept his tavern at a location which had previously been used by William Campbell; that is, on the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Main Cross streets. It seems that he only ran the place for a short time, as he is never mentioned in court orders after 1830. It is likely that he lived in Greenville long after he gave up his tavern. He bought the lot December 4, 1823 and sold it May 2, 1836.

Bard probably came to this country in 1822 for he is first mentioned in court orders in December of that year. This court order is different to any that I have heretofore printed, so I shall give it to you. It reads; "The Reverend Isaac Bard produced Credentials of his being in regular Communion with the Presbyterian Church who thereupon took the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth and together with Alney Mclean his security entered into and acknowledged their bond in the penalty and condition as the law directs. Credentials are thereupon awarded him to solemnize the rites of Matrimony." He made good use of the authority given him in this order, for many of the people married during the years from 1822 to about 1878 were married by him.

It would be worthwhile to make a close study of Bard's life, for he appears to have been a most unusual person. Only recently a gentleman from Madisonville was visiting in Greenville, and, while here read part of the history of the county. He said he was especially interested in Rothert's study of Bard.

The History of the Presbyterian Church in Greenville, Muhlenberg County and parts of other counties is to a great extent a history of this man's life. He gave his life to the advancement of that institution. Shortly after his arrival in Greenville he built a brick church on a lot presented by James Weir. This stood west of the old graveyard, and the old foundation stones may still be seen. The little brick house between Mrs. Minnie Martin's house and the Martin-Puryear tobacco factory was used for years as a parsonage. He organized congregations in various parts of the county and frequently served as their pastor. About 1850 he began a campaign for a Presbyterian school to be started in Greenville, and the result was the Greenville Presbyterial Academy for which was constructed the building now used as a dwelling by H. C. Lewis.

Isaac Bard was a well educated man, having studied at Transylvania University, Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey and Union College, Scheneclady, New York. We know considerable about his life from 1848 to 1872 as a result of a diary which he kept. This diary is now in the archives of the Filson Club, at Louisville. Extracts from it are printed in Rothert's "History of Muhlenberg County". Another work which was begun by Bard is the first minute book of the Presbyterian Church. The original of this is still in existence, but I have never seen it. I do have a typewritten copy of it, and it gives some interesting facts concerning the lives of



the early inhabitants of Greenville. Many of these facts are amusing; others are quite tragic. In the course of his life, Bard accumulated a large library, but it was almost entirely destroyed when his home burned in 1876.

During the latter years of his life, Bard lived on a farm in the Pond River country. There he died, June 29, 1878, and, as I have been told is buried there. He and his wife were the parents of five children. Some of his descendants still live in the county, a few of them being here in Greenville.

I believe I shall close this article by telling of some of his peculiarities. The first one was that he always carried an umbrella, regardless of the weather. The second, he always had cold feet. Even if the thermometer stood at 100 in the shade, he had to have a fire at which to warm his feet. He was easily led into an argument, especially if it was concerning the Bible. Thus a good description of him might be: "A hot-headed man with cold feet."

In my last tavern article I told you that the court order book covering the years from 1825 to 1830 was missing. I also said that my account of Isaac Bard was written with no court records to prove that he ever conducted a tavern. I based my statements concerning his ownership of such a business on an article written by the late R. T. Martin.

I shall begin now with the records from 1830 to 1842, and the first tavern keeper I find is Samuel Bell. Samuel Bell never owned property in the town or county, and I know but little about him. Mr. Martin published an article several years ago entitled "The Bell Brothers." He states that about 1807 six brothers came to Kentucky and settled near Glasgow, in Barren County. He never married and Mr. Martin states that this Samuel Bell lived and died in Barren county. William Bell, one of the brothers, who settled in Muhlenberg, had a son, Samuel. This man married his first cousin, Mary Bell, and they had three children. They moved to Illinois, I can not say which of these Samuels was the tavernowner, but it seems likely that it was the latter. When Bell applied for his tavern license, March, 1830, his security was Brittain Willis, a soldier of the Revolutionary War.

Two years later, in March, 1832, Robert Campbell applied for tavern license. This was granted (when he paid a fee of \$10.00) and his securities were Edmund Watkins and Abraham Dennis. Campbell is another of the many who never owned land in Greenville. Where his tavern was located, I cannot say. There is a deed recorded in deed book 9, page 609, in which Campbell sold to Benjamin Coffman and Jacob Gish lot No. 22 in Rumsey. The deed was dated August 13, 1839, and he stated that he lived on the lot at the time. There is no record to show where he got the land. In October, 1835, Abraham Impbler received a mortgage given by Campbell to L. R. Reno. He had mortgaged all his household goods and at least a part of his corn and cattle for \$73.87½. Three years later, June 27, 1838, he gave a mortgage to John M. Johnson for \$600 on his household goods and some of his cattle. Campbell renewed his license April, 1833, with John Salmons and Abraham Dennis as his securities. After that he must have quit the business.

I have previously told of two tavern keepers who operated on what is now known as "Hale's Corner." They were William Campbell and Isaac Bard. I now come to a third one, but of this one I can learn but little, and Mr. Martin scarcely mentions him. His name was James Rothrock. On May 2, 1836, he was deeded the lot (NO. 27) by Isaac Bard, and he owned it until September 20, 1839. Prior to 1836 he may have rented the property from Bard, for he wnet on record in April, 1834, with an appli-



cation for tavern license. At that time his securities were William Robertson, William Eaves and Hiram Luckett. He renewed his license each year thereafter until 1839, each time in April. His securities year by year were: William Finch and Hugh D. Rothrock, 1835: John Cain, John W. Matthews and Jackson Lovelace, 1837: Wiley S. Hay and Daniel Plain, 1838: C. M. Vaught, George O. Prowse, Benjamin Casebier and Ira C. Jarvis, 1839.

The corner lot was not all the property that Rothrock ever owned in Greenville, however. On December 23, 1828, he bought a half-acre lot from Charles F. and Nancy Wing. This was located about where the Methodist Church is today. He sold this lot the following April to John Rothrock. Two years later he rebought it from John and Ann Rothrock, holding it this time until June 27, 1836, when he sold it to Alexander H. Lovelace. It is possible that his tavern was in a building on this lot from 1834 to 1836.

When he bought lot 27 from Bard, he also bought lots numbered 28, 29, and 30. He sold 27 and 29 to Hugh D. Rothrock on Sept. 20, 1839: he continued to own the other two until April 3, 1851, when he sold them to William H. Frey.

He bought a little lot and brick house which stood where Williams and Wells Drug store is now on Jan. 4, 1839. It measured 19 feet on Main street and 31 feet on Main Cross. He bought it from George W. and William H. Whitaker. It was used at one time for a bank building, later for a store.

He owned a one-acre lot in the T. R. Matthews addition, which he sold August 28, 1860, to Joseph Ricketts. This is probably the lot now owned by W. C. Johnson, as Ricketts once owned that.

His last holding in town was the "Wm. H. Elkins Tavern Stand on Main Street." He bought the lot Oct. 26, 1860, from W. H. and Mary Elkins, who had moved to Adair County, Missouri. There are no bounds given for the lot in the deed, so I cannot say just where it was located.

Alexander H. Lovelace began keeping tavern in Greenville in March, 1836. His security was Barnet Eades. As he never owned but one lot in the town, I suppose that is where his tavern was located. The lot was just north of lot No. 7, which makes the tavern site near the present Methodist Church.

Lovelace does not seem to have had much of a public career in-so-far as court orders are concerned. In July, 1838, he was appointed with several others to serve as a patroller of Greenville. The following year, in June, he was re-appointed patroller and this time was given the rank of captain. In May, 1841, he acted as security for Richard Gynn who had been appointed jailor, and in July, 1842, he was security for William D. Lindsey, who had been appointed constable for Greenville.

Lovelace was married April 16, 1834, to Susan E. Rothrock, the marriage being performed by the Rev. E. Earle. His wife must not have lived very long, for April 7, 1840, I find him married to Milly K. Milligan. The marriage on this occasion was performed by the Rev. N. B. Lewis.

As stated in the first paragraph Lovelace began his tavern business here in 1836. He renewed his license in March, 1837, with Vachel L. Dillingham and Jesse Barfield as his securities: in March, 1838, his securities were John Smith and Kinard Hay, and in April, 1839, William C. McNary and John Jenkins were his securities. He continued to own the lot in Greenville until March 23, 1843, when he sold it to Edward Kingsley for \$700.00.

Sometime between 1839 and 1846 (probably in 1843) Lovelace moved to South



Carrollton. There, in July, 1848, he began to conduct a tavern and continued at that place for many years. His business was known both as "Our House" and Lovelace Tavern.) I suppose he lived the remainder of his life at that place and is very likely buried there.

Of the next tavern owner much more is known. His name was Hugh Davis Rothrock and his tavern at first was, more than likely, opposite to the Methodist Churchm because in the deed in which he sold the lots a statement is recorded that he viced there. His home was on lot number 37 or 39; he owned both and they adjoined each other. Rothrock bought these lots from Dollison W. and Polly Baird on Feb. 7, 1837. He sold them in May, 1838, to Peter H. Baker. He applied for his tavern license in March, 1837, one month after purchasing the lots; securities were Thomas Salsbury and John Jenkins.

There is no record of Rothrock keeping tavern in 1838 or 1839. He may have done so, however. In September, 1839, he bought lots numbered 27 and 29 from James Rothrock; these he held until Aug., 1842, when he sold them to Archibald Lindsey. Munber 27 was the Hale's corner lot, and I presume Rothrock was living there when he applied for tavern license, April, 1840. His securities at that time were Vachel L. Dillingham and Thomas Barfield. He is never again mentioned in court orders as a tavern keeper, at least so far as I have studied.

Hugh Davis Rothrock was born in Greenville December 29, 1812, a son of John Rothrock. He lived in Greenville until 1854, or therabouts, when he moved to South Carrollton, where he spent the remainder of his life.

When less than 20 years old he was appointed as jailor for the county. Two months after his appointment an order was recorded, which because of its interest, I shall reprint here. This reprint follows the original capitalization and punctuation: "On the motion of Hugh D. Rothrock Jailor of this County, permission is granted to him to erect a kitchen and smokehouse on the Southeast Side of the Jailhouse as near said Jail as the public ground will admit So as not to touch: procided the Said Rothrock build a good and Substantial chimney to Said Kitchen of Stone or brich and all at his own expense." Rothrock was jailor until June, 1834, when he was succeeded by Charles Bell.

In July, 1838, Rothrock was appointed captain of a company of patrollers in Greenville. Those under his command were A. H. Lovelace, Wm. T. Short and Edward R. Weir.

Prior to January, 1841, he was appointed Constable for Greenville, but I do not have the date. He was succeeded on the above date by Bryan S. Young.

In 1859 and 1860 Rothrock served as sheriff of the county. He was the third person elected to that position, succeeding B. J. Shaver, and Succeeded by Moses Wickleffe.

On January 8, 1835, he was married to Susan S. Jones, a daughter of Peter Jones ceremony was performed by Rev. Adlai Boyd. His wife's people had come to this county from Virginia. This couple were the parents of ten children, two of their boys served in the Confederate Army.

I have, during the past several weeks, told of a number of people who operated taverns in Greenville. As far as I have known these taverns were individually-owned; the next one was owned jointly by two men, or, I should say was operated jointly.

These two men were Peter H. Baker and Thomas Cundiff. The first of these owned



property in Greenville; the other did not. Thus, apparently, the tavern must have been on Baker's land. May 3, 1838, Peter H. Baker bought two lots, numbers 37 and 39, from Hugh D. and Susan S. Rothrock. On one of these there had already been a tavern. These lots, with the exception of a small part of 37, remained in Baker's ownership. Ten years later, on March 24, 1848, he bought the southern half of lot number 4, and May 19, 1864, he acquired the northern part of the same lot from James Weir's executors. You may recall that this lot was once owned by Presley Pritchett. Baker himself never disposed of any of his property, except as mentioned above, and I do not know who owned it afterwards. Such disposal was probably made by his heirs or commissioners.

Baker is a perfect example of a "jack of all trades". He may have mastered them, too. In his deed from Rothrock there is a statement that he was a hatter. He is the second person to follow that trade in Greenville. The other was Presley Pritchett. I can't say how long he continued in that profession. In 1870 he was interested in two businesses. One was as a druggist; he and a brother operated under the firm name of "Baker & Bro." The other business was a greenhouse. This was located somewhere near the depot. A Mr. Rhoades was his partner in this enterprise. Here is a copy of their ad in "The Kentucky Republican" for April 6, 1870: "Greenville Nursery-Gaker & Rhoades, Prop's, One mile north of Greenville, on Carrollton Road. This nursery has a good stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, flowering Shrubs, Roses and Greenhouse Plants for sale to suit the hard times. Sweet Potatoe, Tomato and Cabbage Slips in their season. Come and see." He was also "Chairman of the Board of Trustees" of Greenville. This "board" is today known as the city council.

The tavern operated by Baker & Cundiff was, without doubt, near the present site of the Greenville Funeral Home. It seems this was only conducted by them for two years. They made their first application for license in April, 1839, with William C. McHary, Hugh D. Rothrock and Elias Kertley as their securities. In April of the following year the securities were Charles Morehead, Samuel Rhoads and B. F. Casebier.

Peter H. Baker was born April 12, 1818, and died April 18, 1881. It is possible that he was a son of Peter S. and Polly Rhoads Baker, though this is speculation on my part. I know nothing whatever of his family. He was married January 2, 1839, to Manerva Rhoads, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Adlai Boud. Baker erected the building now occupied by the Greenville Funeral Home. He modeled it after homes which he saw in New Orleans when he went there on business. He used the lots where the homes of O. G. Dempsey and Miss Ruth Weir are for a flower garden. Miss Martha Beth Shelton, in her paper on the old homes of Greenville, speaks of his greenhouse thus. " He had evergreen trees planted, and it was laid off in walks and paths. He had the first Arbor Vitae hedge in the country. This was a popular place 60 years ago for the young people of the town to walk on Sunday afternoon. At commencement time at the College, all the young ladies got their bouquets from there." Baker is buried in the old cemetery; if his wife is there, her grave is unmarked.

Of Baker's partner in the tavern business, Thomas Cundiff, I know nothing. There are two of the name, a Thomas J. and a Thomas F. listed in some court records, but which of these was the tavern owner is unknown to me. The first owned land out in the county; the later, so far as I am able to learn, never owned any property anywhere in the county. However, I have his marriage record to Margaret Stom, Junly 7, 1842.

January 1841, Archibald Lindsey applied for a license to keep tavern, with John S. Eaves and Hugh D. Rothrock as his securities. Two months later, April 18, he was



wedded to Julia Ann (or Juliann) Tyler by the Rev. Adlai Boyd. I do not know where his tavern was, for it was not until September 24, 1842, that he bought a 2½ acre tract from Charles Bell. This property must have been about where the homes of Edwin Wickliffe, Bishop Rice and J. W. Oates are now. At the time of his purchase Charles Bell was living there. He only owned the property until May, 1843, for at that time he sold it to J. W. Vandover. In the meantime, December 8, 1842, he had bought lots 27 and 29 from Jugh D. and Susan Rothrock. These were the "Hale's corner" lots. It is unlikely that Lindsey ever had a tavern on these sites, however, for his last tavern license was issued December 1841. He must have used rented property for his tavern. He seems never to have had any prominence in court records, as I have only two orders which name him. In both instances he acted as security, once for Richard Guynn, who had been appointed jailor, the second time for William D. Lindsey, appointee for constable of Greenville.

Charles Bell first appears as a land owner in Greenville on October 30, 1834, when he bought several pieces of land from Isaac and Matilda Bard. His purchase was of the southern half of lot 18, all of lot 19, and land which is now probably occupied by Martin-Ford Tobacco Factory. The last named lot lay outside of the then city limits of Greenville. He owned these properties until June 4, 1836, when he sold them, plus lot No. 20, to James M. Bell. He had bought Number 20 from Joseph G. (or Y.) and Elvira Jordan in 1835.

It would be hard to state where Bell actually operated his tavern, for he owned considerable property in and near Greenville. I know definitely that he lived on what is now Hopkinsville street, near the Cherry street intersection. Among the other properties that he owned we find out-lots 8 and 9 (west side of Cherry street, bought May 29, 1838, from Ezias W. and Sally Earle); eastern part of Numbers 1 and 2 (bought Sept. 24, 1842, from Archibald and Julia A. Lindsey); Number 9 (bought from Burriss E. and Miranda J. Pittman on May 15, 1849); Number 13 (bought Jan 10, 1850, from B.E. and M. J. Pittman); Number 29 and part of 27 (bought March 15, 1852, from Charles B. and Sarah Luton); and a part of 29 (bought July 18, 1868, from S. A. and Elizabeth L. Jackson). At the time of the last purchase Bell was living in Paducah.

Here are the names of persons to whom he sold property and the dates of sales: Isaac Malone, John Campbell, George W. Short, Samuel Shull and B.E. Pittman, all trustees for the Methodist Episcopal Circuit, bought a lot near Hopkinsville street November 21, 1839, planning to use it for a parsonage; Samuel D. Chatham bought out-lots 6,7, and 8, March 19, 1840; Robert Boggess bought part of 27, April 6, 1840. ( His purchase was of the "Hale's Corner" section and fronted 80 feet on Main Street); Burriss E. Pittman bought No. 15, May 25, 1842; Samuel D. Chatham bought lots 9 and 10 in Campbell's addition, June 25, 1846 (Campbell's addition seems to have been on the south side of Hopkinsville street); Charles Metzker bought out-lot No. 1 in Campbell's addition, April 10, 1847; B. E. Pittman, on August 5, 1854, purchased No. 13; Mansfield Rowe bought a part of Number 29, known as the old drug store site, May 30, 1870; and John McIntire, on May 30, 1870, bought the building which stood where the Greenville Coal Company office now stands.

In comparing these purchases and sales of Charles Bells properties, it will be noted that he bought, sold, and rebought the same property a number of times. In one instance he sold a building for which I find no record to show that he ever bought it; that was the sale of the old bank building to John McIntire.

Charles Bell was one of two boys and two girls born to Thomas and Hannah (Bog-



gess) Bell. His brother's name was Montgomery, and his sisters' names were Sally and patsy. On March 5, 1832, Charles Bell was married to Phebe Young Reynolds, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. E. W. Earle. His wife was the youngest daughter of Richard Reynolds. He and his wife were the parents of three children, Thomas, Anna and Athaline.

Bell first entered public life in July, 1834, when he succeeded Hugh D. Rothrock as county jailor. At the time his securities were D. G. Willis, John S. Eaves and Thomas Bell. Two years later he was succeeded as jailor by James M. Bell. He acted as one of the latter's securities. At the time of Charles Bell's appointment there is recorded a statement that he "is to reside in the jail."

In October, 1835, Bell was appointed with three others to serve under Isaac a. Clifford as patrollers of Greenville. The following Jan. he was promoted to Clifford's place as captain of the patrol.

At the same time that Bell was appointed captain of Greenville's patrollers, he was also made constable for the town. He took the place of L. W. Kincheloe, and his securities were Thomas Bell, James M. Bell, Abraham Dennis, and Thomas Anderson. He was reappointed to his office as constable in Jan., 1838, and George W. Short and Abraham Dennis served as security; in Jan., 1840, John S. Eaves and Hiram Lockett acted as his bondsmen in the sum of \$2,000; and in Dec., 1841, George W. Stuart (Short?) and Abraham Dennis were his bondsmen.

It was not until Oct., 1843, that Bell made his first application for tavern liv. He had then been owning land in Greenville for nine years. His first securities were Hugh D. Rothrock and B.E. Pittman. He renewed his license annually for the next several years. In 1844 Joseph C. Reynolds and Thomas J. Anthony were his securities; in Nov., 1845, Thomas J. Anthony and James T. Quissenberry; in Nov., 1846, Thomas J. Anthony and Wiley S. Hay; and in November, 1847, the same men were his securities; after that he never again applied for a tavern license

Charles Bell is also said to have been a merchant, but I have been unable to learn what type of merchandise he sold. It is possible that it was drugs, for he once owned what was known as the "old drug store" site. This was approximately where the A&P store or Homer Moore's shop is. In the latter part of the 1850's Bell and his family moved to Paducah, and he probably died there. He continued to own land in Greenville long after he moved away, however.

With Lawson R. Reno we begin a study of the man who for forty-odd years was identified in Greenville as a tavern keeper. He went into the business about 1843 and continued in it until his death which occurred sometime in the 1890's.

I have not been able to learn so very much about Lawson Reno, himself, but have found considerable data on his hotel.

Lawson Reno was a son of John Reno and a grandson of Lewis Reno, Sr. His grandfather had settled at Kincheloe's Bluff about 1800 and shortly thereafter made plans for a town, Lewisburg, to be built there.

L. R. Reno married Eliza F. \_\_\_\_\_, and of their children, at least three are buried in the old graveyard: Amanda L. Taliaferro and John R. The last named, John R. Reno, seems to have been a soldier in the Civil War, for his tombstone reads "Capt." He was born in 1842 and died in 1881. Where his parents are buried, I am unable to state.

I have found only one public office that was held by Lawson Reno. At some time prior to 1830 he was appointed a constable. In April, 1831, he was re-appointed with



Lewis Reno, Jesse Barfield and Edmund Watkins as his securities. In April, 1833, William Rice, Jesse Barfield and John Smith were his securities; David Evans and William C. McNary served as such in April, 1835; and Azariah Doss, Abraham Dennis, David Evans and Ira C. Jarvis, in April 1837. If he held other public offices, he must have done so after 1850.

The first property which Reno owned in Greenville was purchased in 1849. At that time he purchased not No. 31 from R. D. and Rebecca A. McLean. He had been living at that place for some little while, then. I copy a statement from R. T. Martin and insert some explanations of my own in parentheses: "In the latter part of the 1840's L. R. Reno purchased of Dr. Robert McLean a dwelling house that stood on the lot on Main Street where the livery stable (Frazier and Hicks' garages) now stands, which he converted into a house for public entertainment with a barroom attached. About 1852 it was destroyed by fire and in 1853 the house owned by Boggess on the corner was also destroyed by fire, while it was being run by T.P. Boggess."

According to Mr. Rotherth's history and Mr. Martin's article, Reno bought the Boggess lot and built a new, two story structure there in 1854. These facts do not agree with recorded deeds, which show that Lawson Reno bought the corner lot in 1867 from Jesse H. Reno. However one might gather this from the deed—J. H. Reno had bought the lot and given two notes for it and had failed to pay the notes; L. R. Reno had paid them for him, and the deed from J. H. to L. R. Reno was merely to satisfy that debt. Such being the case, Lawson Reno may have been living on the lot all the time. At any rate, Reno conducted a tavern there until the time of his death.

Reno never owned but two other pieces of land in town. One was the old drug store site; the other a lot on Walton Street. And where is Walton Street? I have never seen the name before.

With three exceptions all of Reno's property was still owned by him when he died. In 1864 he sold to P. H. Baker and David H. Myers a lot which seems to be the one whereon Barnes' Garage now stands. In 1877 he sold D. W. and J. H. Grundy, Jr., a lot composed of parts of No. 31 and 33. These men ran a livery stable on the site for many years. One of them, D. V. Grundy, was the father of a number of well-known local people. In 1884 he sold to C. Y., W. A. and D. T. Martin his lot on Walton Street. They were operating some kind of business under the name of "Martin and Brothers."

My notes on Reno's applications for tavern licenses extend from 1843 to 1850. Had I gone further into the orders, I am sure I would have found them for many years. I here give you a list of his securities: 1843, Charles W. Murphy, John Row and William C. McNary; 1844, W. M. Calvert, William Wickliffe and B. E. Oates; 1845, William C. McNary and William B. Wickliffe; 1846, William C. McNary and R. B. Earle; 1847, Vachel L. Dillingham and William Wickliffe; 1848, Bailes E. Oates and Hiram H. Lockett. You may note that the same name is here spelled two different ways; this follows the original orders.

I shall close this sketch with a quotation from page 314 of Rotherth's history. He in turn is quoting from R. T. Martin. "The Reno House was the Federal Headquarters for the county during the war. Caucuses and consultations were held within its walls. Plans and methods were considered as to how to save the Union and put down the Rebellion. News was received and sent out from this hotel. In 1864 Major Hudson Brown, son of Pioneer Nothaniel Brown, was shot and killed by Fred Harper in front of the Reno House, near the barroom. They were both Muhlenberg men and Federal soldiers.



Brown was a young man, wh had just been promoted to the rank of major in the Union Army. After the war the Reno House was made headquarters of the Republican party of the county, and remained so until the death of L. R. Reno.

" Democratic leaders fought shy of the Reno House and the Republican leaders did likewise to the Greenville Hotel. The two houses were competitors in policies as well as in busines."

(END)

The foregoing plan of the town of Greenville was exhibited into court and ordered to be recorded in 1800. It is in Deed Book 1, Page 74, Muhlenberg County Court. This map is run inconjunction with the above set of articules written by Mr. Gayle R. Carver.

Copy of First Map of Greenville

No. 24		No. 23		No. 41		No. 42	
				No. 43		No. 44	
Wood Alley				Campbell's Alley			
No. 25	No. 25		No. 45		No. 46		
No. 20	No. 22		No. 47		No. 48		
No. 19	No. 21		No. 49		No. 50		
No. 18	Two Acres Public Square		No. 51		No. 52		
No. 17			No. 53		No. 54		
No. 16			No. 55		No. 56		
Main Cross Street							
No. 15	No. 1		No. 27		No. 28		
No. 14	No. 2		No. 29		No. 30		
No. 13	No. 3		No. 31		No. 32		
No. 12	No. 4		No. 33		No. 34		
Russell Alley				Thompkins Alley			
No. 11	No. 5		No. 35		No. 36		
No. 10	No. 6		No. 37		No. 38		
No. 9	No. 7		No. 39		No. 40		
No. 8							



The following information was contributed by Mrs. William Donan, East Main St. Greenville, Ky. 42345. Mrs. Donan was historian for the church from 1950 to 1970. Mr. Rothert is incorrect in the History of Muhlenberg County by stating that James Weir gave the land to the Church. The lot for the church was given to the First Presbyterian Church of Greenville by Charles Fox Wing and his wife Nancy (Daughter of Col. Wm. Campbell) in 1825. In 1827 they gave another lot and James Weir added the third lot in 1828 Presumably to straighten up the lot for the Cemetery on the Prop. Mr. Rothert, Mrs. Donan states, did not know of this record until 1955.

🌸 🌸 "THE HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GREENVILLE" 🌸 🌸

From our best information there was no religious association until, the year 1804 Col. Wm. Campbell and Tabitha Campbell were the First Presbyterians of Muhlenberg County. Claibourne Rice settled here in 1804. Also Hugh Martin, in 1804. Col Wm. Martin settled, 1805. John Bone settled in 1812.

The Rev. Nelson was their first Preacher; or stated supply. He staid 2 years, was much respected and removed to Knoxville, Tenn. He came in 1804 and went in 1806.

The Rev. Wm. Gray from Nelson County, Ky., came and spent the winter of 1811-12 and preached in the Greenville and Mt. Zion Churchs. His preaching was useful. He then removed and settled in Ohio State.

(Copied from First Session Book of the Presbyterian Church of Greenville, Ky. Started by Rev. Isaac Bard in 1823, original Book in poss. of the Trustees of this Church)

"MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH, REMOVED OR DEAD"

All of the below removed or dead previous to July 23, 1823.

Benjamin Spillman, Ann Spillman, James & Polly Martin, Sarah Maxwell, Mary Rice, Elisa Willis, Polly Hodge, Betsy Nelson, Jane M. Wing, Samuel McLean, Betsy Nclean, Margaret Smith, James Harvy and Patrick Rice, Wm. and Ann McNary, Col. Wm., Tabitha, and Elizabeth Campbell, Ephraim Mclean, Mary Martin, Catharine Bone, Barnabas Wing, Hannah Stephens, David, Francis, and Nathan Rice, Samuel Allison, Wm. Rice, Ann Shull, Elisa Stone.

Below is a list of names of Presbyterian Min. who visited and Preached to the Green. Church previous to July 25, 1823.

James McGready, Wm. Dickey, Terah Templing, Terah Balch, Terah Finley, ? Nelson, Wm. Gray, John Howe, David Rice, David Abel, Joahua Wilson, Samuel Robinson, Samuel Reynolds, Robert Stewart, Wm. K. Stewart, Joseph B. Lapsley, James H. Dickey, John Lyle, David H. Phillips, David Helsey, David Mason, Lyman Whitney, Ralph Osalman, John Hamilton, Dewy Whitney, and Gideon Blackburn.

On July 25, 1823 the Muhl. Presbytery sat at Greenville. Isaac Bard, as a Licentiate, as received under the care of Presbytery, being lately dismissed from under care of the New Brunswick Presbytery. After due examination as prescribed by the Book of Discipline was ordained a Minister of the Gospel. On September 26th following, he was called by the United Churchs of Greenville, Mt. Zion and Mt. Pleasant. He commenced Preaching however to those Churchs from the Meeting of Presbytery in July.

Present members of the Greenville Church, July 25, 1828 or 1823

Elder Claibourne Rice, Elder John Bone, Elder Hugh Martin, Tabitha McLean, Mary Brank, Ezekiel Rice, Lucy Rice, Elisabeth McLean, Elizabeth Black, Jane January, John January, John Wing, Jesse Rice, Ann Weir, Clarissa Rice, Nancy Campbell, Matthew Rice, Alexander Campbell, Mary Campbell, Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Patterson, John McNary, Mrs. McNary, Rebecca McLean, Ann Willis, Tabitha Dennis, and Ann Shull

(END)