

CAMPBELLSVILLE LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION REPORT 2006



Prepared for:

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*Adopted
December 4, 2006*

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A special thank you goes to Mr. Mark Dennen, Staff Architect for the Kentucky Heritage Council, who was our guest speaker and helped our kick off our first public meeting on March 7, 2006 by making a presentation on why we should develop Design Guidelines.

A big thank you goes to the Campbellsville Renaissance/Historic Preservation Commissioners and members of the general public who attended meetings and who actively participated in the development of the proposed Local Historic District Design Guidelines, the proposed Local Historic District boundaries, and the proposed Local Historic Designation Report along with local residents and property owners. Your suggestions and recommendations have been incorporated in the following Campbellsville Local Historic District Designation Report.

A big thank you goes to Mrs. Brenda Philpott for hand delivering the Draft Design Guidelines to tenants and property owners within the proposed local historic district and answering

questions from the public and for helping to prepare the Designation Report. Thank you City Clerk Cary Colvin for preparing the public hearing announcements for the newspaper and coordinating the grant. Thank you, Mr. Ron McMahan for allowing the City of Campbellsville and the Campbellsville Renaissance/Historic Preservation Commission to hold their first public hearing in the Campbellsville Development Center.

Thank you City Council members for supporting this grant by reviewing, commenting, and approving the Campbellsville Local Historic District Design Guidelines and the Designation Report.

CAMPBELLSVILLE
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INTRODUCTION

The Campbellsville Historic District Design Guidelines and Designation Report are a continuation of preservation-related activities that began over thirty years ago with a survey of historic properties that was conducted in 1975. As a result of the survey, 59 historic resources in Campbellsville and 115 resources in Taylor County were recorded on Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Forms. In 1982, a survey of the Campbellsville Commercial Historic District was conducted and 41 resources were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.

In 2001, a group of concerned citizens worked together to prepare the Silver Renaissance Kentucky application. A Historic Design Ordinance that was adopted in 2002 was submitted as part of the application. In 2002, Campbellsville was designated a Silver Renaissance Kentucky City. That same year the ordinance established the Campbellsville Historic Preservation Commission and gave them the authority to designate and protect historic preservation districts and individual landmarks. Mayor Brenda Allen nine (9) citizens who were interested in historic preservation to serve on the Campbellsville Historic Preservation Commission, hereinafter referred to as the “Commission”, with Mrs. Virginia Flanagan as Chairman.

In 2004, the City of Campbellsville submitted an application to become a Certified Local Government. In 2005, the City of Campbellsville and the Campbellsville Renaissance/Historic Preservation Commission prepared a Federal Survey and Planning grant application requesting Certified Local Government funds to develop Local Historic District Design Guidelines and a Designation Report for the City of Campbellsville. The grant was received with the stipulation that the City revise the Historic Design Ordinance that was adopted in 2002 by the end of September of 2005. Members of the Campbellsville Renaissance/Historic Preservation Commission and the City

of Campbellsville and revised the old ordinance and developed a new Campbellsville Historic Preservation Ordinance according to the comments from the Kentucky Heritage Council's Staff Attorney, Ms. Peggy Guier. This new ordinance was adopted on September 6, 2005.

According to Campbellsville's Historic Preservation Ordinance # 5-07, Section IV.A.4., the powers and duties of the commission include "Adopting written guidelines for making exterior changes to designated property and for undertaking new construction on designated property." Therefore, members of the Campbellsville Renaissance/Historic Preservation Commission, property owners and interested parties participated in the development of the Design Guidelines. Kentucky Heritage Council's Staff Architect, Mark Dennen, kicked off our first public meeting on March 7, 2006 with a presentation about the need for Design Guidelines. Downtown Development Coordinator, Donna G. Logsdon, followed his presentation with a presentation on "Why Establish Design Guidelines" and proceeded to review the proposed Design Guidelines with participants. Public meetings were announced in the newspaper and flyers were hand delivered to encourage property owners and tenants to attend the meetings held in the City Council Chambers located at 100 Terri Street, Campbellsville, Kentucky beginning at 5:30 p.m. EST.

The Campbellsville Renaissance/Historic Preservation Commission reviewed and approved the proposed Local Historic District Design Guidelines and established a boundary on May 2, 2006. The Public Hearing regarding the Design Guidelines and Designation Report was held on June 6, 2006. The second Public Hearing regarding the Design Guidelines and Designation Report was held on November 6, 2006 prior to the City Council's adoption on December 4, 2006.

This Commission is responsible for reviewing Certificate of Appropriateness applications for projects within the proposed Local Historic District and, if desired, the Renaissance Kentucky Area.

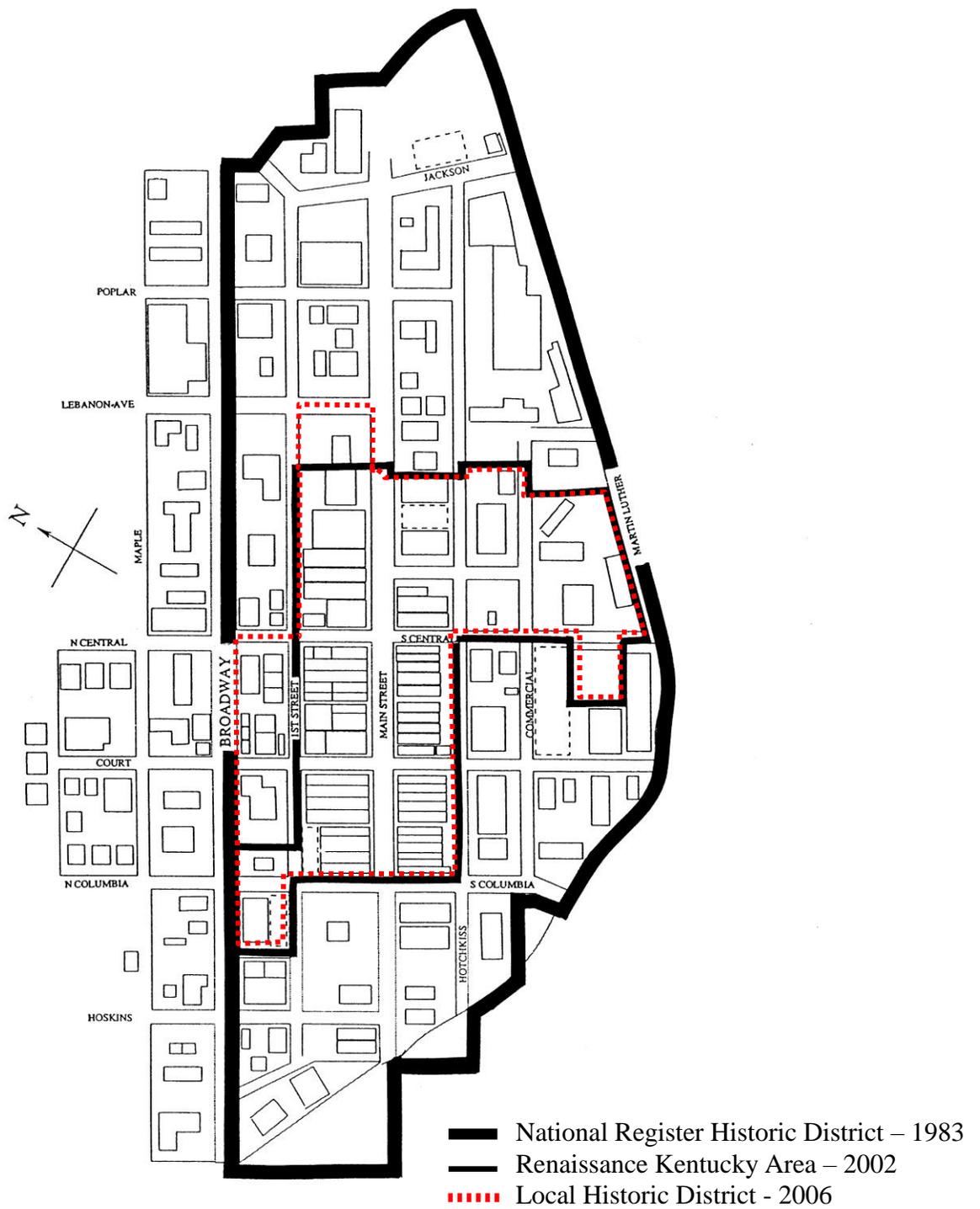
This Local Historic District Designation Report establishes the boundaries that encompass a cohesive group of historic commercial buildings and sites that include properties in the 1983 Campbellsville Historic Commercial District.

According to Section IV.A.2 of Historic Preservation Ordinance # 05-07 the Campbellsville Renaissance/Historic Preservation Commissioners have read this report and have recommended approval of this Local Historic District to the Campbellsville City Council. The Campbellsville City Council approved the designation on December 4, 2006. Each property owner has been notified of the district's designation and each property was filed with the Taylor County Clerk in the land records by owner's name and tax district block and lot number. A map of the district was sent to the Campbellsville Planning & Zoning Commission of Taylor County for their records and will be made available to the public.

In conjunction with this Local Historic District Designation Report a companion document has been prepared for this local historic district as outlined in Section IV.A.4 of the Historic Preservation Ordinance known as "Campbellsville Local Historic District Design Guidelines 2006." These guidelines offer design alternatives for renovation and proposed new architectural design and construction in the designated local historic district and, if desired, the surrounding Renaissance Kentucky area. The purpose of these two documents to designate the local historic district by establishing the historical background of each property and the design guidelines suggest alternative ways to achieve respectful rehabilitation and new construction within the urban fabric in a positive manner that will promote the revitalization of downtown Campbellsville.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point in the northeast corner of the district at the intersection of Central Avenue and Broadway, thence heading southward along the west side of Central Avenue to the intersection of First Street, thence heading eastward on the south side of First Street to the intersection of Lebanon Avenue, thence turning southward along the west side of Lebanon Avenue to the intersection of Main Street, thence turning westward along the north side of Main Street one-half block, thence turning southward along the east side of lot C05-31-03 to the south side of Hotchkiss Street, thence turning eastward along the north side of lot C05-30-05 thence turning southward along the east side of said lot, thence turning westward along the north side of lot C05-30-04, thence turning southward along the western edge of said lot and lot C05-30-07, thence turning eastward along the south side of said lot, thence turning southward along the eastern edge of lot C05-30-03a, thence turning westward along the southern edge of said lot to Central Avenue, thence turning northward along the eastside of said lot, thence heading westward along the southern edge of C05-27-13, thence heading northward along the western edge of said lot to the northern edge of lot C0-27-14, thence heading eastward along the northern edge of said lot to the west side of Central Avenue, thence turning northward on the west side of Central Avenue to the intersection of Hotchkiss, thence turning westward along the northern side of Hotchkiss to the intersection of Columbia Avenue, thence turning northward along the eastern side of Columbia Avenue to the intersection of First Street, thence heading westward along the northern side of First Street, thence turning northward along the western boundary of lot C05-09-01 to the intersection of Broadway, thence turning eastward along the south side of said street to the point of beginning.



LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP
 CAMPBELLSVILLE, KENTUCKY

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Campbellsville Local Historic District is a cohesive group of commercial buildings that encompass the National Register Historic District within the Renaissance Kentucky Area. This local historic district includes not only the core buildings that were instrumental in the growth and development of Campbellsville but the continued expansion of this downtown commercial area from its earliest beginnings through the mid-1900s. Although the majority of the historic buildings exist today, several parcels of land contain buildings that have been altered over the years to the extent they no longer contribute architecturally to the overall character of the historic district as well as new construction that does not contribute to the historic district. The following historical overview will discuss the evolution and historical significance of downtown Campbellsville.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CAMPBELLSVILLE/TAYLOR COUNTY

Taylor County is truly the “heart of Kentucky”. In addition to the county being shaped like a heart, it is near the geographical center of the state of Kentucky. The highways serving Campbellsville, the county seat of Taylor County, are US 68, and KY 55, 70, 210, 208, 527, and 744. These fan out in all directions to the major urban areas of the state. Campbellsville is approximately eighty miles from Louisville, Lexington, and Bowling Green; seventy miles from Somerset (Gorin, a: 156).

Since frontier days, the geographical location of Taylor County has played a significant part in its development. Early transportation routes include the Wilderness Road and Skaggs’s Trace. Scores of Indians, hunters, and settlers these trails served as a way to find new hunting grounds and to get to central and western Kentucky. The early pioneers traveled across this area via the Cumberland Trace that followed Robinson Creek, then across the topographical watershed divide,

and down the Trace Fork of Pitman Creek. By 1779, the Cumberland Trace bisected the county and was eventually replaced by the Lexington-Nashville Turnpike that was used by many distinguished frontiersmen, probably the most noted being President Andrew Jackson (Gorin, b: 871).

Situated on the south side of Muldraugh Hills, Taylor County is drained by three major water systems; Pitman Creek, the northwest section; Robinson Creek, the northeast; and Green River, the south. The county covers 270 square miles and is bordered by Green, Larue, Marion, Casey, and Adair counties. The terrain is primarily gently rolling and hilly land which is drained by three major water systems. Through these water systems and through the gaps in the Muldraugh Hills came the explorers and land speculators; and later, of course, the settlers came, some with land grants in lieu of money for their services in the American Revolution. The settlers were mostly from Virginia; others came from North Carolina, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Elkhorn, Mannsville (also called Buena Vista), Merrimac, Pinchum (now Saloma), Richeson's Crossing (now Arista), the Beechwoods (now Bengal), and Spurlington were important points in the county's early days (Gorin, b: 870-871).

The Kentucky Legislature established the town of Campbellsville on January 3, 1817, while this area was still a part of Green County. It was named for Andrew and Adam Campbell, two of five brothers who migrated here from Augusta County, Virginia. The other brothers were named Michael, James, and David. The first deed in Green County to any of the brothers is dated January 4, 1808 from Benjamin Chisham to Michael Campbell. In 1809, Andrew Campbell opened a gristmill on Buckhorn Creek in what eventually became Taylor County (Gorin, a: 156). As early as May 4, 1814, according to the Green County Deed Book 6, page 558, Andrew Campbell conveyed to Joseph Taylor:

“...a certain lot of ground...in a small town now lain off by said Andrew Campbell

at Buckhorn Lick denominated Campbellsville the said lot being No. 4 containing one quarter acre situated on the present main street...at a small ravine nearly opposite Lawrence Campbell's Tavern...whereas...Andrew Campbell as the proprietor of said town hath...in selling his lots in said town hath annexed a condition on the purchase for improving them....”

The plat of Campbellsville contained 85 lots plus a public square, where the existing Courthouse now stands (Gorin, a: 156). The plat was recorded March 31, 1820 in Green County Deed Book 9, page 321.

The Kentucky Legislature approved a voting precinct for the now Taylor section of Green County, January 29, 1816. It specified that the elections were to be held in the town of Campbellsville at the house of Andrew Campbell. Throughout the 1820's and the 1830's, some of the Trustees of Campbell were E.L. Hamilton, David Campbell, E.L. Kirtley, Martin Hazard, James Cain, William Turner, Francis M. Lewis, John B. Chandler, James W. Lively, and Elijah Wilson.

In 1836 Adam Campbell sold one acre and one road to the Trustees of the Campbellsville Schoolhouse. The Trustees were William P. Rafferty, David Campbell, William Turner, W. Hoskins, Robert Hodgen, and Benoni Hotchkiss. It was located on the waters of Buckhorn Creek.

Present day Taylor County, an area of 279 square miles, was created in 1848 from the northeast half of Green County, making it the hundredth county of Kentucky. Green County was formed in 1792 out of Nelson and Lincoln Counties; Nelson was formed in 1785 from Jefferson County, which had been formed in 1780; therefore, early records of Taylor County can be found in Jefferson, Nelson, and Green Counties. The County was named for the then-hero of the Mexican War, General Zachary Taylor, later the twelfth President of the United States.

The Trustees of Campbellsville conveyed to the justices of peace for Taylor County the “Public Square” for one dollar. The Trustees in 1848 were Robert Colvin, William Turner, George W. Redman, Heseekiah Puryear, and Robert D. Hackley. The justices were Durham Sanders, Archibald Webster, Isaac Gibbons, Norman R. Christie, John B. Chandler, William Cloyd, Daniel P. White, Jr., Randolph Robinson, and William M. Edrington.

The first sheriff was William Marshall, Jr.; the first clerk, Alfred F. Gowdy; first county attorney, A.M. Adair; first coroner, Shelton Edwards; first surveyor, James C. Hubbard; and first jailor, John H. Carrol. The first attorneys permitted to practice before court were Elias S. Barbee; A.M. Adair, R.S. Montague, George W. Towles, B. Winston, John D. Burton, and Samuel A. Spenser. Benjamin F. Willis soon followed.

First constables of the five magisterial districts were J.M. Young, Joel C. Durham, Milton O. Robinson, Rezin Davis, and Jonathan Richeson.

The Campbellsville Baptist Church is the oldest congregation in Taylor County, dating back to 1791. The Good Hope Baptist Church in 1796 and the Bethel Presbyterian Church in 1799 followed this. A school started in 1802 was followed by the Irish Seminary, Science Hill Academy and the Mt. Clifton School (Gorin, b: 871). The first school was established in 1836 when Adam Campbell donated land on Buckhorn Creek. In 1858, the Campbellsville Educational Society bought the old Christian Church Meeting House for a school (Roberts, 2004: 10).

By the mid-19th century Campbellsville was a stagecoach stop on the National Mail Route between Zanesville, Ohio and Florence, Alabama. Travelers stayed at the Sanders Tavern in 1798. The stagecoach continued to stop there until 1914 (Gorin, b: 1871).

The Civil War was prevalent in Taylor County with two Union Camps: Camp Hobson at the Green River Bridge; and Camp Andy Johnson, which moved between Greensburg and

Campbellsville. Many men from the county served in the Union army while others served in General John Hunt Morgan's 3d Confederate Cavalry. Morgan and his cavalry raided the area at least twice, once in late December 1862, when they took supplies and burned the Green River Bridge on their way to Tennessee, and again in 1863. Morgan campaigned heavily in Taylor County and returned here after his capture in Ohio and escape from prison in 1863 on his way to Tennessee (Gorin, b: 871).

While the battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg were raging on July 4, 1863, Morgan engaged in the three-hour Battle at Tebbs Bend (or Green River Hill) in Taylor County. After eight attempts to assault the Union position commanded by Colonel Orlando H. Moore, the Confederates retreated, placed their dead in temporary graves, and by-passed this Union position to continue into Indiana and Ohio.

The monument erected on Green River Hill commemorates the Confederate dead. It reads: "In memory of the confederate soldiers of General Morgan's command, who fell in the Battle of Green River, July 4, 1863. They have not been forgotten by their countrymen." The Union dead were buried at the National Cemetery in Lebanon (Marion County), Kentucky.

On Christmas Day, 1864, the Confederates under General H.B. Lyon once again struck Taylor County. In twenty-three days, Lyon's men burned seven courthouses used by Union forces, one of which was Taylor County's. Some records were permitted to be saved, however. Because of the loss of the Courthouse, the 1865-66 building which stands on the Courthouse Square was constructed, now known as the "Old Clerk's Office" (Gorin, a: 156).

After a rail spur between Lebanon and Greensburg known as the Cumberland & Ohio branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, now CSX, was opened in 1879, Campbellsville entered a new era of development (Gorin, a: 156). The last passenger train ran on this line September 1988.

All service to Campbellsville by the railroad was discontinued in 1990.

By 1885, Methodists, Christians Baptists, Catholics and Presbyterians had established churches in the community. By 1890, Campbellsville's population reached 1,018 and by 1892 the town had a flour mill, saw mill and woolen mill, as well as a lumber company, a bank, newspaper, and two hotels (Gorin, a: 156). Chandler Novelty opened its doors in 1892 and today is the oldest business in continuous operation in Campbellsville.

In 1886, another school on Buckhorn Creek was opened. The first public high school opened in 1919 on West Main Street. The Taylor County Academy, a private school on Lebanon Avenue, was established circa 1882 and burned down in 1891. A private Campbellsville High School opened in 1891 and was replaced in 1904 by the Presbyterian sponsored Buchanan Collegiate Institute, which operated until 1917. In 1906, the Baptist voted to establish Russell Creek Academy which opened in the following year. In 1924, the school's name changed to Campbellsville College (Gorin, a: 156). In 1959, it became a four-year school and in 1996 changed its name to Campbellsville University.

In 1910, the town's three banks reported assets of \$331,171. Fires in 1911 and 1914 resulted in many of the town's early buildings being destroyed. By 1914, Campbellsville had an electrical power company, gas company and water works (Gorin, a: 156).

From 1910 through 1950, Campbellsville's population grew by over 25 percent each decade. However, in the 1950s, it registered 100% increase due to the establishment (1948) and growth of the Union Underwear Company, which manufactured "Fruit of the Loom" products in Campbellsville. Eventually occupying a thirty-three acre site and employing 4,300, this plant stimulated the town's economic growth.

Campbellsville is currently a third class city with a population of 10,498 and remains the only

incorporated city in Taylor County. Taylor County's population has increased from approximately 7,250 in 1850 to approximately 23,000 in 2000; about one half of those live in the county seat of Campbellsville.

The Kentucky Chamber of Commerce has named Campbellsville an All-Kentucky City in 1965, 1966, 1969, 1972, and 1978. The city was named to the All Kentucky City Hall of Fame in 1972. In June 2001, Campbellsville was named one of eight retirement communities in Kentucky in the first phase of the state's Certified Kentucky Retirement Communities program. In September 2002, the City became designated a Renaissance Kentucky Community and in 2005 became a Certified Local Government. Basically, Campbellsville has been and is a progressive town in the heart of Kentucky.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Campbellsville Local Historic District covers the downtown commercial area and contains the most cohesive group of early commercial and residential buildings that formed the only governmental and commercial center in Taylor County. Most of the buildings are one- and two-story wood-frame or brick commercial buildings with flat or low-sloping roofs, parapet wall and large storefront windows on long narrow lots. The courthouse, public library, and a feed mill sit on larger lots on the edge of the district. The majority of these buildings has remained intact for over 50 years and is exemplified by the fact that this cohesive collection of turn-of-the-century buildings reflects elements from a variety of architectural styles.

Transportation routes to and through downtown Campbellsville began as muddy animal traces. Eventually roads were paved in the early-1900s when the advent of the automobile began mass production.

Since 1800, people have made trips to Campbellsville on foot or by riding animals to the attend County Court Days. Historically, the town square was developed as the location of the Taylor County Courthouse. The Taylor County Clerk's Office located on North Columbia Avenue on the corner of Broadway served as the courthouse after the Union forces burned the Taylor County Courthouse in 1864. This small one-story brick rectangular building with hip roof was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. The building is currently opened to the general public by appointment only to research the history of their ancestors.

To the east, across a green open space known as the Courthouse Square, is the Taylor County Courthouse. This was the third courthouse to be built on the Courthouse Square in 1966 and although it is not architecturally significant, it houses the governmental offices that are instrumental in the growth and development of Downtown Campbellsville. In 2007, some of the current offices in

this building will be relocated to the new Judicial Center that will be constructed on Main Street.

The Merchants Hotel is one of the most architecturally distinctive buildings in downtown Campbellsville. Built in 1915, it is situated on a prominent corner in the proposed Local Historic District and is a landmark that is recognized by those who visit this city. Listed in the National Register of Historical Places in 1980, it is significant in the area of Architecture and Commerce and functioned as a hotel in its early years. Standing vacant for a number of years has caused the building to deteriorate. Currently the future of this building is unknown.

Connecting the Merchants Hotel to the Willock Building to the east is a 1915 small, one-story jewelry store that was once known as Bryant & Shively Jewelers. Although the front façade retains a lot of its original architectural integrity, the roof and much of the building structure has caved in due to lack of maintenance. The future of this building is unknown.

Adjacent to the old jewelry store is the Willock Building that was constructed in 1905. Three-stories in height, it is the tallest building on Main Street. The tan/cream brick and the cast iron front façade are in contrast with the red brick rear façade. Round arched windows on the second and third floors add to its historic architectural character. The fourth-story attic windows have stone lintels decorated with carved scroll work and stone sills. Pressed tin ceilings on the interior remain in fairly good condition. The building was constructed for commercial purposes on the first floor, an Opera House on the second floor, and a meeting place for the Pitman Masonic Lodge on the third floor. At different times during its history, the second floor was used by Vaudeville acts, amateur talent shows, a skating rink and an undertaking establishment. The back room on the third floor has been used as the dining hall and is separated from the front large meeting space by a small dressing room with a balcony above it. This is an excellent example of a building used for both commercial and social and entertainment purposes.

Across Main Street is a series of historic buildings including 121 East Main Street, the historic Bass & Bryant Drugstore that was built prior to 1895. Although this Italianate style building was altered in the 1980s, the stone pilasters and lintels are still visible. It has been occupied by a drug store, book store, and a stationery and paint store through 1915. In the 1920s it was known as the Hubbard & Pierce Grocery. By 1975, a poolroom occupied the building followed by a barber shop, a sewing/alterations shop, and now Tucker's Diamonds and Gold. This building continues to be one of the most attractive and least altered buildings in a series of storefronts on Campbellville's Main Street.

Next door is 123 East Main Street that was constructed prior to 1895 for a millinery shop and was later occupied by the Farmer's Deposit Bank in the early-1900s. Italianate in style, the storefront has been slightly altered with a shingle roof and plate glass. The historic pressed tin ceiling remains in tact while in other buildings in the block it is non-existent. This building continues to be one of the most attractive and least altered series of storefronts on Campbellville's Main Street.

Adjacent to 123 East Main Street is 125 East Main Street that was originally known as the Davis Brothers Dry Goods/Phillips Brothers Building built in 1876. This two-story glazed brown brick building wraps around the corner to the east and is decorated with three stretcher courses of brown brick alternating with one course of light tan brick. Stone lintels and sills accent the windows. The corbelled brick parapet wall accents the exterior while aluminum awnings shade the windows. A flared metal roof was added on the corner in 1982 altering the corner recessed entrance which had name of store written in black and white tiles in the pavement. Since the 1980s, this building has been occupied by Merle Norman Cosmetics and Boutique.

Across the street is 208 East Main Street that was built in 1894. According to 1908 Fire

Insurance Sanborn maps, the building housed a hardware store, probably Sam Sanders Hardware. Over the years, several proprietors owned the hardware store. Later Hobbs' Variety Store was located here and Dr. Richard A. Sanders had a dental office upstairs. A poolroom and later a dress shop were located here. Today Chandler's Office Supplies occupies the building.

Adjacent to 208 East Main Street is 210 East Main Street, Chandler's Novelty built in 1892 by William A. Chandler, founded of the Chandler Novelty Company in 1892. The business began as a general store with a lunch counter. Today it stocks school and office supplies, equipment and furniture. It has been located and operated continuously in this building since it opened in 1892.

Religious facilities are also apart of the district and are represented by the Campbellsville Methodist Episcopal Church located at 317 East Main Street that was built between 1920 and 1921. This two-story brick structure with stone foundation is symmetrical in design with a pedimented portico that is supported by tapered stone pillars. Flat arched windows with round arched brickwork above, stone sills and a dentil cornice accent this building that is the only structure in the Local Historic District that has been continually used as a church. Another church building is the Presbyterian Church located at 205 North Columbia Avenue. Constructed in 1889, it is now used as the Taylor County Public Library and is open to the public and accessed by a parking lot to the south of the building. This property was listed in the National Register in 1983 as part of a National Register Historic District.

Nine individual tourist units connected in an L-shape with terra cotta detailing are located at 127 South Central Avenue. Historically known as the Ellis Motor Court, it was built between 1939 and 1940 and was first motor court in Campbellsville. Each unit has a gabled roof with hexagonal asphalt siding on the gabled ends and a deteriorated asphalt shingle roof. The Ellis family ran the court from 1940 to 1975. It has been vacant since that time and is in poor condition. The Ellis

residence (also on the property) was built in 1900 and remains occupied.

In conclusion, many of the commercial buildings in the district are an eclectic collection of 20th Century Commercial style elements ranging from flat to stepped or ornately decorated parapet walls, plain to heavy cornices adorned with brackets or modillions, creative brickwork patterns or designs, pressed metal fronts, large paned storefront windows, as well as tall and narrow upper floor windows. Over the years, modifications have taken place in an attempt to update the building façades. Some of these alterations were not always sympathetic or compatible with the historic character of the building including, enclosing window openings, covering entire upper facades with new materials, and adding roofs to the front façade as a new type of canopy or awning. In some cases, these alterations can be removed and the original facades can be restored in order to preserve the overall historic character of downtown Campbellsville.

Considering the diverse architectural styles, building materials, and dates of construction within this local historic district a companion report, known as the Campbellsville Historic District Design Guidelines 2006, has been prepared which suggests appropriate designs and materials for rehabilitation, restoration, and new construction.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

NORTH-SOUTH STREETS

BROADWAY AVENUE

Map-block-lot Address Historic Name Inventory Form Number Date of Construction

CO5-12-01, East Broadway, Taylor County Courthouse, 1966

This building is the third courthouse to be built on the Courthouse Square. It is constructed of red brick/concrete with two above ground floors and a full underground basement. The square lines of the building and the large windows at the stepped entry are all typical of government buildings of the 1960s.

This building is significant to the history of Campbellsville's Courthouse Square.

CO5-25-05, 202-204 East Broadway, Mike Hall, Owner, 1966

These buildings are small, square yellow brick structures with entrance doors facing Broadway and used as either office space or storage. They are part of the Hall properties listed with the North Court Street properties.

These buildings do not add significance to the historic downtown.

FIRST STREET

Map-block-lot Address Historic Name Inventory Form Number Date of Construction

CO5-11-03, 110 East First Street, Parking Lot and rear entrances to Commercial Building/New Turner Block (TAC-10; TAC-11). This area contains what is remaining of Buchanan & Lyon Garage, TAC-24, 1913-1914

These buildings are historically significant in that they are structural parts of the buildings facing Main Street and the area has a colorful history in and by itself.

CO5-11-06A, 114-120 East First Street, James M. Wood Law Office Building, TAC-49, 1895-1901 (alterations 1990s; 2000s) See also TAC-14

This three bay, two-story brick office building has segmental arched windows on the second floor, stone sills, a stringer course, an brick eyebrow molding over the second floor windows, and saw-tooth brick corbelling on the parapet wall, and an altered front façade with a shingle roof.

A transitional building on East First Street, north of Main Street, it maintains the scale and design of Main Street and is historically significant. It is also structurally and historically connected with the TAC-14 building facing Main Street.

CO5-11-06, Municipal Parking Lot

This area was developed in the early-2000s when the back portions of TAC-15, TAC-16 and TAC-17 collapsed during attempted preparation for renovation.

CO5-25-01, 201-209 East First Street, Joe Waggoner Building, 1961

201 East First Street, Corner Restaurant

203 East First Street, office space

205 East First Street, Barber Shop/office space

This building is among those in this area that were either built or remodeled during the 1950s and 1960s. At the present time all spaces in this building are vacant. This building is not historically significant to the Local Historic District in structure or design.

CO5-25-01, Citizen's Bank Parking Lot and ATM, acquired and developed during/after 1960s

A fire destroyed the restaurant (Joe Waggoner's) that sat on this location. He relocated across the street and the bank acquired the property (See TAC-20).

CO5-25-02, 211-213 East First Street, Malone Realty/Dabney Engineering, 1953

This building was originally constructed as a blacksmith shop and DX Service Station. It is a concrete block/wood two-story building now owned by Donald Dabney.

This building follows the theme of the block. The historic value to the Campbellsville's Local Historic District is minimal.

CO5-25-03A, 215 East First Street, Phillips Tax Service, 1960 (See description for CO5-26-10A; 217 East Main Street)

CO5-26-10A, 217 East First Street, Hayes Printing, 1960 (alterations 1980)

Originally known as the Coppock Hatchery & Cream Station before separate businesses began operating here and the building was divided. A feed store occupied 215 and a portion of 217 while a flower shop (Annetta's) occupied a portion of 217. At this time Annetta's portion is used as storage space.

Constructed of brick, concrete and wood, these structures are not handicap accessible. The historic value to the Campbellsville Local Historic District is minimal.

CO5-26-01, 216-222 East First Street, Dan/Linda Hayes Properties, 1981-1990

The 216 property is an older building or a standing part of an older more original structure. The exact date of construction is undetermined, however quaint and seemingly unaltered, does somewhat follow the scale and design of Main Street and stands rather alone in a series of modified buildings. The remaining property is not of historical significance.

CO5-26-09, 224 East First Street, Commercial Building, TAC-50, 1901-1925

TAC-50 is listed as 117 North Central Avenue

This property has dual entrances. The North Central Avenue entrance is the accepted/officially-listed address.

CO5-25-03, 225 East First Street, Miller, Miller & Miller Law PLC Attorneys, 1960 (alterations 1980s)

This concrete block with brick veneer building is typical of the 1950s and 1960s eras. Any historic significance of this building is minimal.

CO5-32-06, New building connected to the TAC-25 Campbellsville Methodist Episcopal Church complex, 2006 (See 317 East Main Street property description)

CO5-32-06, Green-space, parking and back entrances for TAC-25 (See 317 East Main Street property description)

CO5-32-07, Parking and back entrance to TAC-48, US Post Office-Campbellsville

This property has served as parking, loading/unloading zones since the Post Office building was built in 1939.

MAIN STREET

Map-block-lot Address Historic Name Inventory Form Number Date of Construction

CO5-11-01, 101 East Main Street, Commercial Building, TAC-10, 1911 (alterations 1974; 1994; 2000s)

Boasting a cast iron front, the brick façade alternates with six rows of stretcher courses with one header course typical of common bond. Segmental arched second floor windows are beneath the dentils coursework under the metal cornice. A 20th -century shingle roof covers the transom.

This brick building housed the Coca-Cola plant in early-20th century; it has also been the location of a restaurant (Louie the Greek, early 1920's), a Western Auto Store, and dress shops. It is now occupied by a radio station and office spaces (Nunery, PSC). It sits on corner of original Campbellsville lot #6.

Although altered, this building represents a continued sensitivity to design and scale in the downtown district as it supports the character and visual design of Main Street.

CO5-18-20, 102-106 East Main Street, Merchants Hotel, TAC-2, 1915 (alterations 1960s)

This building was added to the National Register of Historical Places in 1980 (**Building - #80001669**). Historic significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering; Architect, builder, or engineer: Unknown; Architectural Style: No Style listed; Area of Significance: Architecture, Commerce; Period of significance: 1900-1924; Owner: Private; Historic Function: Domestic; Historic Sub-function: Hotel; Current Function: Commerce/Trade, Domestic (2006, Vacant); Current Sub-function: Single Dwelling (2006, Substandard for Dwelling)

CO5-11-03, 105 East Main Street, New Turner Block, TAC-11, 1911 (alterations 1998)

Constructed of Common Bond brick six stretcher courses alternates with one header course. The façade has been altered with a shingle roof addition but otherwise is the same building as TAC-12. Brick corbelling and decorative brick lintels over the triple windows on second floor accent the building exterior. The building has been surveyed as a separate entity, but appears to be only one part of a larger building. All of the upper story façade has the same brick and window work as TAC-12. Only the first floor storefronts show alterations.

This building is a part of the New Turner Block that was completed in January 1911. This building first housed a department store named Taylor, Pruitt & Jarvis. In 1924, the building was sold to the Coca-Cola Bottling Works which was housed in TAC-10. In 1927, Coca-Cola sold the building to Lyon-Beard, a Chevrolet dealer. During this time there were gasoline pumps in front of the building on Main Street. The building is constructed in an L-shape with the annex turning to the west and facing Columbia Avenue behind and adjoining TAC-10. Lyon Beard used the annex to move cars into the showroom. Lyon-Beard sold the building in 1932. In later years, R. Garnett Dowell had a furniture and dry cleaning business (Service Cleaners) in the building and the annex. The second floor of the New Turner Block housed several offices.

Although it is not distinctive architecturally, the building represents an early-20th century front facade which remains sympathetic in design and scale to Main Street.

CO5-18-19, 108 East Main Street, Bryant & Shively Jewelers, TAC-46, 1915 (alterations 1960s)

The roof and much of the building structure has caved in (see TAC-2). However, the façade is significant in design and scale of Main Street.

CO5-11-03, 109, East Main Street, New Turner Block, TAC-12, 1911 (alterations 1998)

See TAC-11 for description.

Additions to the façade include opaque glass and black tile. The recessed entry floor is covered with red tile. A leaded glass transom is situated over the east door. A pressed tin ceiling is found in the interior.

This building was occupied by Buchanan-Lyon from the 1910s to the 1930s. They sold hardware, buggies, wagons, and took the first Ford agency in Campbellsville. Lerman Brothers opened their store the late-1930s.

Although not distinctive architecturally, the building represents an early-20th century front facade which remains sympathetic in design and scale to Main Street.

Also see **110 East First Street** property information

CO5-11-04, 111 East Main Street, Bank of Campbellsville, TAC-13, 1886-1895 (alterations 1912; 2000s)

This three bay, two-story brick structure is constructed of Common Bond brick with six stretcher courses alternating with one header course. The stone front on the first floor is pierced by the main arched windows that are accented with keystone. The second floor windows have stone sills and are highlighted with segmental brick arches. A tin parapet has brackets decorated with acanthus leaves.

This building housed the Bank of Campbellsville and the Telephone Exchange (1915, 2nd floor). The bank failed in 1939. The building was then sold to the Taylor County Federal Savings & Loan Association who used it until 1965. A clothing store and Margaret Ann's Gifts and Flowers have since occupied the building.

This building is in scale with its surroundings which represents one of the most attractive and least altered front facades on Main Street.

CO9-18-18, 110-112 East Main Street, Willock Block, TAC-45, 1905

This seven bay façade is three-stories in height and is constructed of brick with a cast iron front façade. The tan/cream brick front façade is in contrast with the red brick rear façade. Round arched windows are found on the second and third floors. Brick voissiors rest on stone imposts. The stone keystone has a sunburst design. The fourth-story windows are attic windows with stone lintels decorated with carved scroll work and stone sills. Brick corbelling is found beneath the parapet wall that is constructed of stone with decorations in the panels between the stone brackets. Leaded glass transom windows have been painted. Pressed tin ceilings remain in 112 E. Main on the 1st, 2nd, and, 3rd floors. A paneled entrance to 112 E. Main has display windows with an egg and dart design above. The entrance to the second floor on the east side (114 E. Main) has beaded wainscoting. Floor coverings and light fixtures remain intact on the 3rd floor where lodge met.

The building was constructed for commercial purposes on the first floor, as an Opera House on the second floor, and as a meeting place for the Pitman Masonic Lodge on the third floor. Joe Willock, who began Coco-Cola in Campbellsville in 1905, constructed the building. Among the

businesses housed on the first floor were (Daniel) Hatcher - (Lynn) Mitchell Men's Store (now Mitchell's Men's Wear, 221 E. Main), who opened a store February 1911. Buchanan-Lyons Hardware occupied the building between 1915 and 1916. Kentucky Utilities was located in 110 and Russell Stores in 112 during 1924. The motion picture show began on the 2nd floor in February 1911. Vaudeville acts, amateur talent shows and other stage entertainment played on the 2nd floor until it became a skating rink. During the 1930s, U. V. Walker had an undertaking establishment on the 2nd floor. When Tennessee Gas Transmission moved into the county in the late-1930s and early-1940s, the 2nd floor was partitioned into rooms and rented out due to a housing shortage. These partitions remain intact. The Masonic Lodge met on the 3rd floor in the front room that still retains the stages around the room's perimeter. A back room was used as the dining hall and it is separated from the front by a small dressing room with a balcony above it. A gas well on the property served the building. An addition to the building in the rear is called the Hubbard Building.

This is an excellent example of a building used for both commercial, social and entertainment purposes. It is the only three-story building on Main Street.

CO5-11-05, 115 East Main Street, Woods Corner Store, TAC-14, 1879-1886 (alterations 1958, 2002)

This two-story brick building is constructed of common bond with six stretcher courses alternating with one header course. Stone pilasters support stone lintels which are repeated in TAC-15, TAC-16 and TAC 17. The parapet is tin decorated with semi-circles broken by simulated keystone. The pedimented windows on the second floor are decorative with scroll work at each crest. The sides and tops of the display windows have a paneled design which is repeated in TAC-15. Quarter rounds inside the windows are decorated with the egg and dart pattern. Alterations to the storefront includes display windows and a shingled roof which covers the leaded glass transom.

James M. Wood sold this two-story building to Judge John W. Cloyd and Frank P. Turner in 1888 who ran a general store until Turner sold his one-half interest to Cloyd in 1890. Cloyd continued a general store on the first floor with clothing and furnishings on the second through the early-20th century. At one point Judge Cloyd opened one of Campbellsville's first chain stores, Quaker Maid Grocery, until the A & P took over the grocery until they moved into a new building farther east on Main. Ray Taylor operated the Western Auto here for twenty years before Chester and Ina Blakeman took over the business in 1958, remaining here until the early-1980's. Rainey's Pawn Shop presently occupies the building.

This was the first brick building on the block which established the design motif that was carried out in all but one building. Thus, there is a consistency in design and scale that makes this one of the most attractive late-19th century blocks on Main Street.

CO9-18-16-17, 116-120 East Main Street, Commercial Building, TAC-43, 1876-1900 (alterations 1923; 1960s)

This building repeats the façade of TAC-42 with a cast iron front, altered storefront windows and an added shingled roof.

In January 1884, Samuel R. Bass and J. B. Buchanan purchased all of Campbellsville town lot #19 on which this building sits. The deed transfers all of the brick buildings on this lot and it appears that this was one of the buildings.

Fire Insurance Sanborn maps show a drug store in the building in 1886, a meat house in 1895, a Harness Shop and cigar factory (2nd floor) in 1901, an undertaker in 1908, Rosenham Grocery, Monson's Department Store (1934-1949), Caulk (Deener) Furniture Stephens Furniture, now Ann's Dance.

This building continues the design and scale of the other late-19th century buildings, in this block of Campbellsville's Main Street.

CO5-11-06, 117 East Main Street, Commercial Building, TAC-15, 1885-1890

This two-story brick building is constructed of common bond with six stretcher courses and one header course alternating. It is Italianate in style with decorative metal and continues the design of TAC-14. It has a leaded glass transom and display windows that have a paneled effect.

The Fire Insurance Sanborn maps indicate the building has housed general stores or dry goods stores since 1886. Among the occupants have been T. W. Buchanan, Coakley & Durham Dry Goods (c.1888-early 20th c.) Caulk Furniture and Caulk Appliance. Coakley & Durham later moved across the street to TAC-41.

This building continues the design, scale and motif of one of the most attractive late-19th century blocks on Main Street.

CO5-11-06, 119 East Main Street, Commercial Building, TAC-16, 1885-1890 (alterations 1908)

This two-story brick Italianate building was built of common bond that is six stretcher courses alternating with one header course. It repeats the design of TAC-14 and has simulated leaded glass transoms. Haskins (original owner, Creed Haskins) is written in the sidewalk in front of store.

According to the Fire Insurance Sanborn maps, the building has housed hardware since its beginning. The only exception is noted on the 1908 map, which indicates the building was a bowling alleys. Among the hardware stores in the early-20th century was the Smith and Flora Hardware.

This building continues the design, scale and motif of one of the most attractive late-19th century blocks on Main Street.

CO5-11-08, 121 East Main Street, Bass & Bryant Drugstore, TAC-17, 1886-1895 (alterations 1980 front façade)

This building continues the facade design of TAC-14/15/16. Italianate in style, the storefront has been altered so that only the stone pilasters and lintels are visible.

Samuel R. Bass bought the property on which store is now located on September 28, 1885 with the privilege of building onto an adjoining building owned by Ed Coakley (TAC-19). The 1895 Fire Insurance Sanborn maps show drugs, books, stationery and paint located in this building through 1915. Then between 1923 and 1924 it was known as the Hubbard building, then Hubbard & Pierce Grocery. In 1975, a poolroom occupied the building. Later it was occupied by a barber shop, a sewing/alterations shop, and now Tucker's Diamonds and Gold.

This building continues to be one of the most attractive and least altered series of storefronts on Campbellsville's Main Street.

CO5-11-08, 123 East Main Street, Miss Johnson's Millinery/Farmers Deposit Bank, TAC 18, 1886-1895 (alterations 1980 front façade)

This building continues the façade design of TAC-14/15/16. Italianate in style, the storefront has been altered with a shingle roof and plate glass. The historic pressed tin ceiling remains in tact while in other buildings in the block it is non-existent.

The history of this building is tied to TAC-17 to the west (see TAC-17 information). In 1895 the Fire Insurance Sanborn map shows a millinery shop, probably Miss Mary Green Johnson's. By 1908, it was occupied by a bank that would have been the Farmer's Deposit Bank which was formed in the early-1900s. The bank remained in this location until it merged with the People's Bank and

became The Farmer's and People's Bank. At that time the bank moved to the corner of Main and Depot (now Central) at TAC-22. When the Farmer's and People's Bank failed, the Taylor National Bank took over the deposits and was relocated to the location of the present day Citizen's Bank (TAC-20). The Taylor National Bank closed in the 1930's and the Citizen's Bank was formed. O. B. Finn once had a store in the building and sold cold drinks, medicines, perfumes, tobacco, silverware and books. Tucker's Jewelry, currently in TAC-17, was located here in 1975.

This building continues to be one of the most attractive and least altered series of storefronts on Campbellsville's Main Street.

CO5-11-10, 125 East Main Street, Davis Brothers Dry Goods/Phillips Brothers, TAC-19, 1876-1883 (alterations 1982)

This two-story brick corner building was constructed of glazed brown brick on south that wraps around the corner to the east. The façade is decorated with three stretcher courses of brown brick alternating with one course of light tan brick. Stone lintels and sills accent the windows. The corbelled brick parapet wall accents the exterior while aluminum awnings shade the windows. A flared metal roof was added on the corner in June, 1982. The entrance was altered from the original recessed entrance which had name of store written in black and white tiles in the pavement. Common bond brick covers the remainder of the building exterior. One segmental arched window is bricked in on east façade facing Court Street. At one time there was a leaded glass transom.

This building originally housed Phillip, Putman & Company. According to the Fire Insurance Sanborn maps, the building housed a general store or dry goods store from 1886 until 1915. During those years Ed Coakley ran a store, as did James G. Phillips and J. R. Davis. In more recent years, the building has housed Penn-Ratcliffe Hardware (1950s), Lay-Simpson Furniture (1970s), and presently Merle Norman Cosmetics and Boutique (since 1980s).

Although the building has been significantly altered, it is an important corner building that continues the design and scale of Main Street.

CO9-18-15A, 126 East Main Street, Commercial Building, TAC 42, 1886-1895 (alterations 1997, 2002)

This four bay wide, two-story brick building is constructed of common bond and continues the same design as TAC-41 with the exception of a leaded glass transom. This iron storefront is pierced by second-story windows that have been replaced with jalousie aluminum windows.

Like TAC-41 to the east, this building is first shown on the Fire Insurance Sanborn maps as a three-story structure. However, sometime between 1886 and 1885, a fire either severely damaged or destroyed this building and the present two-story structure was rebuilt. A tin shop, hardware stores, undertakers, and photography shops occupied this building through the early- to mid-1900s, then Hayes Shoe Store, and now Advanced Screen Printing.

The building continues the scale and design of another intact late-19th century block on Campbellsville Main Street.

CO9-18-15, 128 East Main Street, D. W. Gowdy General Store, TAC-41, 1895 (alterations 1960s; 2000s)

This three bay wide, two-story tall brick building was constructed of common bond brick, continuing the same design as TAC-42 to west. Pedimented metal window heads, an iron storefront, leaded glass transoms, brick corbelling along the decorative tin parapet wall and pressed tin ceilings on 1st floor; Italianate; English bond; Coakley and Durham written in black and white tile in recessed at the front entrance make this an excellent building that completes the block.

The first known shop building to occupy this lot as shown by the Fire Insurance Sanborn maps was a three-story building which was either severely damaged or destroyed by fire sometime between 1886 and 1895. By 1895, a two-story building is shown on the map, which housed a general store on the first floor and clothing and furnishings on the second floor which was probably D. W. Gowdy's General Store since he was in business here and owned the building from the late-1800s until the early 1900s. Around 1911, the Davis Brothers had a general store here that was damaged by the March 1911 fire. Shortly thereafter, Buchanan & Sanders opened a hardware store which later became Coakley and Durham Dry Goods (c. 1922-1930). The building housed the Firestone store from the 1940s to the 1970s and then became an appliance store. It is now under renovation.

The building continues the scale and design of another of Campbellsville's relatively unaltered late-19th century storefront blocks.

CO9-18-14, 130 East Main Street, Chandler's Drug Store, TAC-40, 1876-1882 (alterations 1911; 2001; 2005)

This is a two-story, three-bay brick building constructed in common bond brick, with stone sills, tin window molds, and a cast iron front from George L. Mesker, Evansville, IN. Brick corbelling and a decorative metal parapet accent this Italianate style building.

W. T. Chandler ran a drugstore on the site from the 1880s until the early-1900s. In fire of March 1911 caused \$50 damage to the building. By the 1930s, Garland Shipp ran a restaurant here, followed by a series of poolrooms, a craft shop (the Smock), W. R. Knifley Wholesale Grocery, a shoe store (Gray's), the News-Journal, a print shop, and an antiques shop (Main Street Memories). This building is currently for sale.

It remains one in a series of five buildings in this block which retain their late-19th century character and design with little storefront alteration.

CO5-26-01, 201-217 East Main Street, Taylor National Bank Building, TAC-20 1913-1914 (alterations 1901-1915)

This two-story stone and marble building has been altered from three stories to two stories. The bank expanded into the adjacent brick building that also houses a dress shop.

The Fire Insurance Sanborn maps show extensive building alterations between 1901 and 1915. As there were two major fires between these years, probably the buildings suffered extensive damage requiring rebuilding or dramatic remodeling. However, the buildings in the entire block assumed the present basic structure by 1915 with the bank on the corner of Main and Press (now Court Street), a restaurant and confectionary to the east, in addition to a vacancy, a hardware store, a poolroom and a grocery. The Citizen's Bank currently occupies all of the spaces except for the easternmost building which houses a dress shop. The original bank building was three stories high with a fourth story in the corner section. It was covered with New Hampshire granite and Bedford stone. Brack Sanders remembered that in 1910 the buildings to the east of the original bank building housed Brack & Paul Sanders Boxball Alley, Brack Sanders Restaurant and Grocery, and Moss & Wright, Attorney at Law. In later years the buildings housed (moving east from the original bank) Hobbs Store, Taylor County Supply (under which ran a town spring which was reached through a trap door in the building), Smith and Speck, Brack's Variety Store and Thompson's Walgreen Agency. In 1960 Hobbs, Letha's Dress Shop, Brack's Variety Store, and the Walgreen Drug Store (now Scott's Ladies Apparel) occupied the buildings.

These are the most altered of buildings on Main Street, but they continue to retain the scale of Main Street.

CO5-27-07, 202 East Main Street, Chandler Building, TAC-39, 1886-1895 (alterations 1911; 1950s)

This three bay wide, two-story high, common bond brick building emanates the Italianate style. Sporting leaded glass transoms that are covered by a sign, it has a cast iron storefront with stone sills and metal cornice window molds over the second floor windows. The tin parapet wall has the name “Chandler” and the date “1893” in the pediment. A brick stringer course separates the decorative blind arcade on the north and west sides while brick panels are found on the west side at the second floor. The building is further enhanced by star shaped tie rods and a paneled entrance highlighted with the egg and dart design.

Taylor County Deed 18/633 transfers lots 16 and 17 on which this building is located and refers to the buildings as the Chandler Hotel property. The 1895 Fire Insurance Sanborn map shows the building as a general store with clothing on the second floor. By 1910, Hill Brothers Dry Goods were operating in the store and remained there until the 1920s. Other early businesses included the (Walter) Scott and (Ray) Smith Dry Goods which later became Scott’s Ladies Apparel and moved to TAC-10. Hobb’s Variety Store also occupied the building in the 1960s and the 4 Season’s Sport Shop occupied the building during the 1970s and 1980s. Currently it is occupied by the Burton-Altman Pawn Shop.

The building represents a continuing sensitivity to design and scale on Main Street yet it has its own distinctive character.

CO5-27-19, 204 East Main Street, Commercial Building, TAC-38, 1876-1900

This two-story English bond brick building continues the design of TAC-37 to the east. It also has tin molding over the transom which does not remain on TAC-37. The second floor windows have a cornice. The transom is made of green glass and the storefront has been altered with new aluminum framed windows covered with awnings.

This building housed the (George) Border’s Hotel. The hotel office was located in TAC-39, with other shops here including a barber shop, tailoring shop (Uncle Billie Warren), James Carroll’s Gun shop, R. L. Hill Drug and Jewelry Store (early 1900s), the Campbellsville Circulating Library operating in the rear of the building, Turner’s Grocery (1954), and Hobb’s Variety Store (early 1960s), Ritzy Rags, Curves for Women, and now Family Consignment.

This is another building in a series of late-19th century buildings that remain on Main Street reflecting the scale and design of downtown Campbellsville’s commercial district.

CO5-27-06, 208 East Main Street, Sanders Hardware Store, TAC-37, 1894 (alterations 1911; 1954)

Only four bays wide, this two-story common bond brick building has corniced window heads and a decorative tin parapet wall with a cast iron front façade. Brick corbelling creates a decorative pattern that stretches across the façade of TAC-38. The transom lights are covered with a sign.

Built in 1894, the building originally housed a general store. According to 1908 Fire Insurance Sanborn maps, the building housed a hardware store, probably Sam Sanders Hardware. Subsequent to Sam Sanders’ Hardware, Charles Sanders and Tom Disney ran a hardware store, and later Hobbs’ Variety Store was located here. Dr. Richard A. Sanders had a dental office upstairs. In later years, Oliver Crouch had a poolroom and George Wilson ran a dress shop (Wilson’s Blue Bunny) here. Today Chandler’s Office Supplies occupies the building.

This is just another example of a well preserved building in scale and design with Campbellsville’s Main Street.

CO5-27-05, 210 East Main Street, Chandler's Novelty, TAC-36, 1892 (alterations 1910; 1954)

Wm. A. Chandler founded Chandler Novelty Company in 1892. The business began as a general store with a lunch counter. It has been located and operated continuously in this building since.

This historically significant building houses the oldest continuous business on Main Street in its original location.

CO5-27-04, 212 East Main Street, Stults Building, TAC-35, 1895-1905 (alterations 1911; 2004)

Only three bays wide, this two-story stone façade building is built of common bond brick on the east side. A decorative tin parapet tops the front façade while segmental arched windows appear on the second floor. The storefront has been altered. Stone supports accent the building. Stone window sills in the upper stone façade consist of regular course work, random coursed and uncoursed stone work.

The building originally housed J. "Jack" S. Stults Dry Goods. Pruitt, Wilkerson and Company General Store was in the building in 1909. Tom Taylor ran a business that later moved to TAC-11 and became Taylor, Pruitt and Jarvis. Norman Hobson moved into the building circa 1910 and ran a grocery store here which was burned in the March 1911 fire. Hobson sold the grocery store by 1912. In 1954, it became the King's Department Store, then between the 1960s and 1980s it was Winn's Store for Men. Currently the building is vacant.

Although the storefront has been altered, the unique stone façade and its varied use of stone creates one of the most visually interesting buildings on Main Street.

CO5-27-03, 216-220 East Main Street, Puryear Building, TAC-34, 1911-1915

This single-story common bond brick building has a corbelled water table and the transom is covered with metal and plastic. All of the storefronts have been altered.

This building replaced the original building following the 1911 fire. Tenants included Gilpin and Wilkerson Millinery Store, W. B. Marple Poolroom/Restaurant, News-Journal office, Cockerel's Barber Shop, Marcum's 5 & 10, Montgomery Ward, Chantilly; Vision's Glass Etchings and Main Street Barber Shop.

Altered to a single-story building when rebuilt after the 1911 fire, the building does not follow the scale and design of Main Street. However, it is historic and adds uniqueness to the block and Main Street.

CO5-26-04, 219-229 East Main Street, Gowdy Block, TAC-21, 1911-1913

This series of two-story brick buildings built of common bond tan brick has tin ceilings and a transomed second story windows in all but building # 223. Stone sills, brick corbelling and altered storefronts include a leaded glass transom at the rear entrance of # 221.

CO5-26-04, 219 East Main Street, see TAC-21 (alterations 1927; 1960s; 2000s) Alhambra Theater; Brenda's, later Poore's Sewing Center; Supertone; Murphy's Sleep Center

CO5-26-05, 221 East Main Street, see TAC-21 (alterations 1920) Hatcher-Mitchell Men's Store; Mitchell's

CO5-26-06, 223 East Main Street, see TAC-21 (alterations 1960s; 1980s; 2006) Hoskins Millinery and Dry Goods; Campbellsville Department Store; Victor's; Silver Spoon; Hieneman Law Office

CO5-26-07, 227-229 East Main Street, see TAC-21 (alterations 1927; 1990s; 2004)

Hodgen's Barber Shop; Jo-ann Dress Shop; Miss Davis' Beauty Shop; Supertone Studio; Mending Thimble; Corner Drug Store; Brack's Wallpaper; Pierce Portrait Studio

The buildings were built after the 1911 fire, which destroyed the block. However, they continue to contribute to a consistency in scale and design on Campbellsville's Main Street.

CO5-27-02, 222-228 East Main Street, Campbellsville Hotel/Newton Hotel, TAC-33, 1886-1895
(alterations 1911; 1934; 1949; 1950s)

Nine bay wide and two-stories tall, this common bond brick building has a stringer course, and a corbelled water table. The second story windows on the north and east facades have flat arches while segmental arched windows are found on the west and south facades. The front is a cast iron façade. Stone sills and a tin ceiling in the middle of the building add to its overall character. Alterations include: louvered windows; a storefront with a mansard roof; green glass; and aluminum awnings. Some of the past occupants include the Newton Hotel from 1901 to 1927, the US Post Office from 1908 to the 1930s, a jewelry shop, Settles Grocery (1930s), an ice-cream shop/restaurant owned by John Redman Turner in the 1950s, a chili parlor/restaurant run by John Turner Mardis in the 1950s and 1960s, Baldwin's Department Store, Tony Buchanan's Restaurant, Floy's, Brack's and Ouida's.

Only the shell of the Campbellsville Hotel remains, but the building is one of the many built in the late-19th century as Main Street became the center of activity.

CO5-31-01, 300-304 East Main Street, Central Sales Building, TAC-26, 1915-1927

This two-story, red common bond brick building has stone lintels on the second floor, a yellow brick stringer course and a yellow brick rectangular pattern on the corbelled brick parapet wall. Store front alterations include green and black glass on 300-02; wine and black glass on 304; pressed tin ceiling in both.

This building was built for Central Sales, a Ford dealership. The easternmost store housed Central Hardware. Monson's Department Store opened a business in this store in 1949. Later, Parks-Belk, Ben Franklin, Steve's Variety, and Sapp's Antiques occupied this building.

The building continues the scale of Main Street and contributes variety with its 1920's design. It is among the properties recently purchased by the Taylor County Fiscal Court and will be demolished. The land will be used for the development of a new Judicial Center in 2006.

CO5-32-01, 301 East Main Street, Taylor County Bank, TAC-22, 1896-1908 (alterations 1927; 1980s)

This three-bay wide, two-story tall, random coursed sandstone building has a marble base. The windows are framed with wood with a decorative metal clock on southeast corner. The entire building has been significantly altered and refaced altering its original appearance.

The first two-story building shown on the Fire Insurance Sanborn maps is a building with a beveled corner on the 1908 map. At that time the building housed a hardware store with a tin shop in the rear. Not until 1927 does a bank show on the map.

The building is important as a contributing visual element in the scale and design of Main Street.

CO5-32-02, 303-311 East Main Street, Dixie Atlas Republic Insurance Buildings, TAC-23, 1908-1915

CO5-32-02, 303 East Main Street, Humphress & Sons, 1908-1915 (alterations 1933)

CO5-32-03, 305 East Main Street, Cozy Comforts, 1908-1911 (alterations 1950s; 1970s)

1989) **CO5-32-03A, 311 East Main Street, 1908-1915** (alterations 1935; 1978)

This brown brick two-story building with panels on the parapet wall accent the basket weave pattern. There are double windows on 303; windows bricked on 305; stone sills; flat arches; glass transom on 303; and altered facades. Brick corbelling and brick panels in 311 give a saw-toothed effect as opposed to the basket weave pattern of adjoining buildings.

All these buildings belonged to the Dixie Atlas Republic Insurance Company in the late-1920s and early-1930s until the company went bankrupt in 1933. Purcell's had an office supply company in 303 between 1935 and 1978; between 1908 and 1928 either the Taylor County Star, the Taylor County Enquirer or the Taylor County Leader (all published newspapers) were located in one or more of the buildings. Later a grocery store, dry cleaners, the Cozy Theater, Shirt City, a fabric shop, and Boone's Antiques were some of the occupants of these buildings. Humphress & Sons Cherry Furniture, Cozy Comforts and James Art Glass now occupy them.

A portion of the Atlas property was sold to the Methodist Church (TAC-25) in the 1950's. That property is presently used as an educational building and office area.

While these buildings are not architecturally distinctive, they continue the scale of Main Street and represent buildings built between 1935 and 1978 in Campbellsville.

CO5-31-02, 308 East Main Street, Howell's Drug Store, 1957

This flat roofed, rectangular, block and siding building does not make a significant impact on the historic scale and design of Main Street. Recently purchased by the Taylor County Fiscal Court, this building will be demolished and the land used for the development of a new Judicial Center in 2006.

CO5-31-03, 314 East Main Street, International Harvester/A&P/Dollar General, 1950s

In 1844, this was the site of the original Campbellsville Methodist Church. The present building and parking lot replaced an historic house and funeral home. This property also connects to the former Buchanan-Lyon Ford Dealership property, commercial parking lot and part of Jeffries Feed and Seed property.

This flat roofed, square block building does not make a significant impact on the historic scale and design of Main Street. Recently purchased by the Taylor County Fiscal Court, this building will be demolished and the land used for the development of a new Judicial Center (2006-2007).

CO5-32-06, 317 East Main Street, Campbellsville Methodist Episcopal Church, TAC-25, 1920-1921 (alterations 1940; 1972, 1980s; 2000s)

This two-story brick structure has a stone foundation and is symmetrical in design with a pedimented portico that is supported by tapered stone pillars. The recessed entry under the portico is accented with large round arched stained glass windows. The central portico is flanked by two windows on either side. The front and rear of the church are identical in design. Remaining windows are flat arched with round arched brickwork above the windows which repeats the same design as the round arched central window. Other details include stone sills and a dentil cornice. The original bell tower has been removed and a ramp has been added onto the west which leads to church addition.

The only structure in the Historic District continually used as a church. This building does make a significant historic impact on Main Street.

CO5-31-04, 322 East Main Street, Buick Garage/Bennett's Carpet, 1950s

This building and parking lot are of no particular historic significance to Main Street.

Recently purchased by the Taylor County Fiscal Court, this building will be demolished and the land used for the development of a new Judicial Center (2006-2007).

CO5-32-07, 321 East Main Street, US Post Office-Campbellsville, TAC-48, 1936

This 20th century classically designed commercial building is historically significant to Main Street. It depicts the architecture of the era and compliments the scale and design of Main Street.

CO5-31-05, 324 East Main Street, Gowen's Auto and Glass Installation, 1992

This metal building was originally a muffler shop. It was built in the parking area when the Buick Garage changed locations.

This building is not of historical significance and does not follow the scale and design of Main Street.

CO5-32-08, 325 East Main Street, Beard's Standard Station, 1950s

This concrete block, brick veneer building does not follow the scale and design of Main Street.

CO5-31-06, 328 East Main Street, Hunt's Apartments, 1927 (alterations 1928; 1947)

This building housed the first clinic in Campbellsville. Later additions added apartments upstairs and in the back with a furniture store and restaurant in the front downstairs. Misuse and disrepair forced the closure of the apartments. The last business to occupy this building was Coy's TV Repair, closing in 2005.

The building has been condemned as unsafe by the fire marshal. It has been declared non-historic due to additions and alterations. It is not a significant contribution to Main Street. Now owned by the Campbellsville Methodist Church (TAC-25) this building will be demolished in preparation for construction of a new youth center.

HOTCHKISS STREET

Map-block-lot	Address	Historic Name	Inventory Form Number	Date of Construction
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Hotchkiss Street runs parallel with Main Street and Broadway. Portions of the street are designated one-way (west to east). The street provides rear access for entry/loading and unloading for the buildings on the south side of Main Street. These buildings are:

- 102-106 East Main (TAC-2)
- 108 East Main Street (TAC-46)
- 110-112 East Main Street (TAC-45)
- 116-120 East Main Street (TAC-43)
- 126 East Main Street (TAC-42)
- 128 East Main Street (TAC-41)
- 130 East Main Street (TAC-40)
- 202 East Main Street (TAC-39)
- 204 East Main Street (TAC-38)
- 208 East Main Street (TAC-37)
- 210 East Main Street (TAC-36)
- 212 East Main Street (TAC-35)
- 216-220 East Main Street (TAC-34)

222-228 East Main Street (TAC-33)
300-304 East Main Street (TAC-26)
308 East Main - the Howell property
City Parking Lot
Dollar General at 314 East Main Street

CO5-30-07, faces Hotchkiss, but has entry at 101 Railroad (now Commercial Street), Jeffries Feed and Seed, 1940s-1950s

These buildings are a conglomeration of structures that have deteriorated over time. They have been bought by Taylor County Fiscal Court and will be demolished during site preparation for construction of a new Judicial Center in 2006.

Hotchkiss Street continues east to Jackson Street. This east end is a viable business and housing area. It is not included within the Local Historic District boundaries.

COMMERCIAL STREET

Map-block-lot Address Historic Name Inventory Form Number Date of Construction

CO5-30-04, 0 Railroad (now Commercial Street), Buckhorn Coal Company, TAC-29, 1927-1931

Stone lintels, concrete sills, uncoursed and roughly cut ashlar stone comprise some of the details of this building which began as office. A storeroom was added and the stone office on the north has a sloped roof with external chimney. The storage room has a gabled roof. The office contains a fireplace with a round pilastered mantel. This was the original office of the Buckhorn Coal Company that was built in 1927 by C. M. "Buck" Mikel, a local stone mason. An addition was added in 1933 and was leased to the L & N Railroad until 1981.

This building is historically significant to the Local Historic District of Campbellsville. It is one of the properties purchased by the Taylor County Fiscal Court for the purpose of building a Judicial Center in 2006. The future of this building is pending.

CO5-30-06, 0 Railroad (now Commercial Street), Campbellsville Rolling Mill, TAC-30, 1936

This building is one of the properties purchased by Taylor County Fiscal Court for the purpose of building a Judicial Center in 2006.

EAST-WEST STREETS

LEBANON AVENUE

Map-block-lot Address Historic Name Inventory Form Number Date of Construction

CO5-32-08, 0 Lebanon Avenue, Parking lot for 325 East Main Street, Beard's Standard Station, 1950s

CENTRAL AVENUE

Map-block-lot Address Historic Name Inventory Form Number Date of Construction

CO5-25-04, 206 North Central Avenue, Old Armory, 1960s

This concrete block/brick veneer building housed the local National Guard Unit until a new building was constructed in the 1980s at a larger location. It is now used occasionally as a practice floor for local basketball teams. The site has little parking and is in need of upgrading.

This building has minimal historic impact within the Local Historic District.

CO5-26-09, 117 North Central Avenue, Commercial Building, TAC-50, 1902-1925 (alterations 2005-2006)

This two-story brick building has rusticated brick on the segmental arched second story windows. Other details include stone sills, a stringer course, and corbelling on the parapet wall creating a saw-tooth effect like TAC-49. It was constructed of common bond brick having seven rows of the stretcher course and one header course alternating. The storefront has been altered with black glass and the interior ceilings have been dropped covering the original tin ceiling.

Earl Cain (Reality) occupied the building until 1967. Previously the building housed city hall and the city water office (ca. 1950). The fire department was housed on the First (North) Street side. The 1908 Sanborn indicates the building housed a Masonic Hall. Other businesses in time have been a barbershop, a bakery, Commonwealth Life Insurance, dentist office and variety store.

It is an important commercial structure located on the corner of Central and First (North) Street which continues the scale and design of the central business district.

CO5-26-08, 107 North Central Avenue, State Beauty College, 1930-1940 (alterations 1970; 2001)

This two-story brick building in fills the space between 117 North Central and 227-229 East Main Street, the Gowdy Block building (TAC-21).

The building incorporates the scale and design of the connected buildings and is significant to the Campbellsville Local Historic District.

CO5-27-14, 127 South Central Avenue, Ellis Motor Court, TAC-32, 1939-1940

Nine individual tourist units connected in an L-shape with terra cotta detailing. Each unit has a gabled roof with hexagonal asphalt siding on the gabled ends and a deteriorated asphalt shingle roof.

This was first motor court in Campbellsville (another was built in the 1950s). The Ellis family ran the court from 1940-1975. It has not been used since 1975 and has been in poor condition since the 1982 report.

The Ellis residence (also on the property) was built in 1900 and is occupied at this time (2006). This property is of historic interest.

CO5-30-01, 128 South Central Avenue, G.W. Gowdy Wholesale Grocery, TAC-27, 1908-1915
(alterations 1970s; 1990s)

This three-story brick building also has a basement. It has magnificent timbers and floors. This building has rarely sat empty. The most recent owners have sold the building to Taylor County Fiscal Court. It will be demolished as site preparation for a new Judicial Center in 2006.

CO5-27-12, 131 South Central Avenue, Creative Press/Storage Building, TAC- 31, 1901/1980's

The main portion of TAC-31 burned and or has been destroyed. A metal shed type storage building was erected that connects with the remaining walls and interior of the original building.

CO5-27-13, 133 South Central Avenue, V. M. Gowdy Wholesale Grocery, TAC-47, 1901-1908

This brick building has a central portion that is raised to a two-story height leaving a shed-like effect on either side. Constructed of common bond, it has six stretcher courses alternating with one header course, a stone foundation, and a tongue and groove ceiling above the present lowered ceiling. The exterior façade was altered in 1971 with brick and frame construction.

This building first housed V. M. Gowdy's Wholesale Grocery until he built a new three-story structure across the street between 1912 and 1913. This building then became a restaurant with rooms for rent on the second floor. Various businesses kept the building occupied through the 1960's.

This building is historically significant in that it was first location of one of the early wholesale groceries in Campbellsville.

CO5-30-03A, South Central Avenue (116 Depot Street), Campbellsville Freight Depot, TAC-28, 1876-1900-1980s

The original board and batten freight room and office have been totally diminished. The 1980s rehabilitation resulted in a basic replica of the original office. It is owned by the city. Their intention was to use it as a community center, but the acoustics and size reduced the use of the building as a viable for this purpose. It is presently used as a police substation.

This building has become property of Taylor County Fiscal Court and will probably be demolished in preparation for the new Judicial Center in 2006.

COURT STREET

Map-block-lot Address Historic Name Inventory Form Number Date of Construction

CO5-12-01, Taylor County Courthouse (see East Broadway for description)

CO5-25-05, 206-208 North Court Street, Cox & Hall Law Offices, 1968

Small block and brick veneer office building(s) with drive to the south side.

Not a significant contributor to the Local Historic District in scale and design.

CO5-25-07, 204 North Court Street, Ernie's Carpet, 1900s (alterations 1970s)

This building has been a produce house, cream station and fur trader house since the early-1900s. The last of these businesses was Court Street Produce which closed in the 1970s. Ernie's Carpet has occupied the building since that time.

Although the history of the businesses uses has been significant to the economic growth of the county and city, the building itself is of minimal interest.

CO5-11-06, Municipal Parking Lot, (see First Street for description)

CO5-26-01, Parking Lot/ATM, Citizen’s Bank, (see First Street for description)

CO5-27-08, 104-108 South Court Street, Smith Building, 1950s

This is a one-story brick/block building with a flat roof and two entrances do not contribute to the historical scale or design of the Local Historic District.

COLUMBIA AVENUE

Map-block-lot Address Historic Name Inventory Form Number Date of Construction

CO5-09-01, 205 North Columbia Avenue, Presbyterian Church, 1889 (alterations 1974; 1995; 1997; 1998)

This basic brick and wood structure has outside features that are in tact. The stained glass windows have been covered with white aluminum siding, but remain in tact. Now used as the Taylor County Public Library, it is open to the public and accessed by a parking lot to the south of the building.

This property was listed in the National Register in 1983 as part of a district. It is a significant contribution to the scale and design of the Local Historic District.

CO5-12-01, Court House Square facing Columbia Avenue, Taylor County Clerk’s Office, TAC-8, 1865-1866

This building was added to the **National Register of Historic Places** in 1977 – **Building #77000650**

In 1864 Union forces burned the Taylor County Courthouse. This one story brick building was constructed in 1865-66 to serve as the courthouse. It is now known as the “Old Clerk’s Office. It has served as a health department building, library, government office, school and museum.

This building is of historical significance to spirit of the Campbellsville Local Historic District.

CO5-11-11, Corner of First (North) Street and Columbia Avenue, Municipal Parking Lot

This parking lot was the site of TAC-24, Buchanan & Lyon Garage, 1913. The showroom was inside the building to the south of the garage (109 East Main Street; TAC-12). The building was completely demolished during the 1980s and the parking lot was built.

CO5-11-01, 104 North Columbia Avenue

Separate areas with entrances onto North Columbia Avenue, but are part of 101 East Main Street Commercial Building, TAC-10, 1911 (see Main Street for description)

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