

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name: Campbellsville Residential Historic District

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & town: Roughly bound by Duffy Street on the north, Maple Street on the south,
Central Avenue on the west and Jackson Street on the east. N/A not for publication

city or town Campbellsville N/A Vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Taylor code 217 zip code 42718

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register
of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the
property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Donna M. Neary
Signature of certifying official/Title

Donna M. Neary, SHPO

12/20/2007
Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Campbellsville Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Taylor County, KY
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	198	41
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	10	5
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	208	46
			buildings
			sites
			structures
			objects
			Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter only categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
RELIGION/religious facility
LANDSCAPE/parking lot
LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land
FUNERARY/mortuary

Current Function

(Enter only categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
RELIGION/religious facility
LANDSCAPE/parking lot
LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land
FUNERARY/mortuary
COMMERCE/TRADE/business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter only categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

Materials

(Enter only categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE, BRICK, STONE, STUCCO
walls WOOD, BRICK, STONE, SYNTHETICS
roof ASPHALT, METAL
other STONE, WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

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8. Description**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1870-1957

Significant Dates

1870

Significant Person (only if Criterion B selected)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder (use last names first for individuals)

N/A

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8**9. Major Bibliographical References****Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other Name of repository: _____

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 74 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

USGS Topographic Quad name: Campbellsville

1 1/6 6/4/7/3/0/0 4/1/3/5/0/8/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 1/6 6/4/7/0/3/0 4/1/3/4/2/0/0
Zone Easting Northing

3 1/6 6/4/7/4/0/0 4/1/3/3/9/4/0
Zone Easting Northing

4 1/6 6/4/7/4/1/0 4/1/3/5/0/8/0
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See attached.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See attached.

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna G. Logsdon, Architect

organization Donna G. Logsdon, Architect

date 10-1-07

street & number P.O. Box 10

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Additional Documentation

The National Register requires each nomination consist of the following beyond this 4-page cover form:

- ☐ Continuation Sheets for narrative
- ☐ A **USGS topographic quad map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- ☐ A **Sketch map** for historic districts or properties having large acreage or numerous resources
- ☐ A **Photo identification map** for districts; one map can serve both as sketch and photo ID map.
- ☐ **black and white photographs** of the property. See policy statement for acceptable use of digital photographs

The Kentucky Heritage Council requires the following for all nominations:

- ☐ An **additional set of black and white photographs** that remains at the KHC
- ☐ **Floor plans** of properties whose significance is based on their plans
- ☐ **Color slides or PowerPoint images** and presentation of the property to the Kentucky State Review Board

Property Owner

name/title

street & number

telephone

city or town

state zip code

email address (if available)

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7. Narrative Description

The **Campbellsville Residential Historic District** is located in Taylor County, Kentucky in the north central part of the county seat town, Campbellsville. This property lies just east of State Route 210, north of U.S. Route 68/S.R. 70, also known as Broadway, west of S.R. 658, or Cherokee Drive, and south of S. R. 3350. Situated just north of downtown Campbellsville, it is roughly bounded by Central Avenue on the west, Lebanon Avenue on the east, Wood Street on the north and Maple Street on the south. Specifically, the neighborhood is accessed by Central Avenue, Lebanon Avenue and Jackson Street from the north and south. The site is surrounded by a residential neighborhood on the west, the City Lake and Taylor County Elementary School on the north, and commercial districts on the south and east. The property covers 74 acres.

The area proposed for listing is comprised of 192 properties consisting of 153 primary buildings, 45 secondary buildings and 10 sites that contribute to the district's sense of time and place. The overall historic character of the district is strong despite the 25 primary buildings, 16 secondary buildings, and 5 sites that have received a non-contributing status. Buildings designated as non-contributing were constructed after the period of significance, 1957. Except for the non-contributing buildings and sites, the district still retains much of the same appearance as it did at the end of the period of significance.

The **Campbellsville Residential Historic District** developed along three early transportation routes: Central and Lebanon Avenues and Jackson Street. The district encompasses 16 blocks of primarily residential buildings dating between 1870 and 1957. This area originally developed three blocks north of the central business district on large lots that were owned by a few landowners in the early-1800s. Although the town was established by the General Assembly in 1817 (Gorin, 1992: 156), it wasn't until the late-1800s when this area was divided into smaller lots and sold. This neighborhood has continued to grow and develop along these major transportation routes because it provided access to downtown Campbellsville, which has served as the county seat since 1817.

Characteristics of the 153 Contributing Buildings in the Campbellsville Residential Historic District

Estimated Date of Construction	# of primary buildings	% of primary buildings
1870 to 1899	5	3.3
1900 to 1924	37	24.2
1925 to 1957	111	72.5
Total	153	100.0

Many of these buildings have remained intact for over 100 years. This cohesive collection of mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century residential buildings exhibit a variety of architectural signatures, the most common styles include Bungalow/Craftsman, Colonial Revival and Queen Anne. Weatherboard, brick, and stone are the most common building materials in the district.

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Commonly seen roof types are gable, cross gable and hip. Dormers and chimneys project through some of the metal, asphalt or fiberglass shingle roofs. Windows commonly have narrow divided lights over a single pane of glass.

This district is distinguished from smaller towns in Taylor County by its possession of these factors:

- the high density of closely related buildings that were constructed along both sides of the thoroughfares that bisect Campbellsville;
- their close proximity to major transportation routes: U.S.68/ S.R.70, also known as Broadway, and S.R. 3350, also known as the Bypass that intersects with S.R. 210/55;
- its abundance of residential buildings with distinctive mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century American architectural styles;
- materials such as wood, brick, and stone; the workmanship displayed in the details including turned wood columns, brick piers, architectural woodwork, and chimneys;
- the association that these houses have to each other, forming a recognized neighborhood; and
- the feeling they convey as a cohesive unit representing the period of significance from 1870 to 1957.

General Description of the District's Character

The **Campbellsville Residential Historic District** lies three blocks north of the courthouse square which is situated between Broadway, also known as U.S. 68/S.R. 70, and First Street, and between Columbia Avenue and Court Street. The proposed historic district lies on a portion of the 43 acres of land that was part of the original 10,000 acre 1783 Joseph Richerson survey (Roberts, 2004: 9). This plat shows the courthouse square and several blocks north divided into rectangular lots. Another map dated March 31, 1820, shows similar division of land with property owner's last names on each lot.

One of the earliest maps shows a portion of the proposed district that was presented to the Campbellsville Board of Trustees from the heirs of Benoni Hotchkiss, another large landowner in this area. Recorded as part of the town on April 13, 1876, this map shows evenly-spaced rectangular lots from Main Street north, including Jackson Street, Poplar Street and Lebanon Avenue. Between the late-1800s and early-1900s, portions of this land north of Broadway, U.S. 68/S.R. 70, was divided into large tracts of farmland. Captain John R. Robinson sold a parcel of his farmland to Jane Colvin Harding who built three houses adjacent to each other on the northern edge of the proposed district. The oldest residence of the three, constructed in 1906, remains intact at 614 North Central Avenue (TAC-259, Inventory entry #153, Harding interview). A 1908 Campbellsville Fire Insurance Sanborn Map confirms the growth of this neighborhood, extending north of High Street into individual lots with dwellings situated on them. A 1915-1916 plat map shows Robinson Street delineated between Central and Lebanon Avenues, with a series of lots on both sides of Robinson Street averaging .29 acres. John R. Robinson's homestead is situated on the largest lot on Central Avenue, on just over one acre (Taylor County Deed Book 33, page 127). It is the current site of the Campbellsville Baptist Church (TAC-266, # 160), that was built in 1962. The 1915 Campbellsville Fire Insurance Sanborn Map shows the entire proposed district divided into narrow lots peppered with dwellings. The majority of these lots remain the same size in 2007.

As can be seen, the proposed historic district has progressively grown from one large area of land owned by one property owner in 1783 and was eventually divided and sold to several property owners for farmland in the

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1800s. By the late-1800s and early-1900s, the farmland appears to have been systematically divided off into smaller residential lots with the development of single-family residential housing evenly setback from the transportation corridors as evidenced by a series Campbellsville Fire Insurance Sanborn Maps dating between 1886 and 1950. Three churches and one business are also situated in this residential neighborhood.

Construction materials exhibited within this area are a combination of wood, brick and stone. Wood windows are often accented with stone lintels and sills in brick or stone buildings. Porches are usually supported by turned wood columns, tapered wood columns on stone piers, or rusticated stone columns. Asphalt shingle or metal roofs vary in shape from front and side gable to flat hip, gambrel and clipped gable. A variety of architectural styles reflect the different periods of construction including Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, English Cottage, Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, and Moderne.

As of 2007, the continued growth and development of the **Campbellsville Residential Historic District** is a direct reflection of the strength and stability the county seat provided that was just situated three blocks south of the proposed historic district during the period of significance, between 1870 and 1957. It also reflects the trends in building alteration that are common to most communities.

Alterations

Common alterations to the contributing historic buildings in this area generally fall into four categories:

- 1) alterations to the exterior fabric including original weatherboard facades covered with vinyl or aluminum siding;
- 2) alterations to original window and/or door openings including the installation of new windows and/or doors, infilling existing openings, making new openings in the exterior walls, and applying shutters;
- 3) porch modifications include replacing existing columns with wrought iron columns, enclosing porches or adding covered or open porches; and
- 4) additions to the buildings such as rear, front or side additions that are similar in scale, size, and massing, and that use building materials similar to those found on the principal building and/or carports.

With the **Campbellsville Residential Historic District** meeting Criterion A, it has been determined that changes on a single building may have occurred in two, or sometimes three categories of alterations outlined above without compromising the overall integrity of the district. Many combinations exist based on the four typical alterations listed above.

The following factors were taken into consideration in evaluating the impact of alterations: the nature and extent of the alteration; when the alteration took place, and whether the alteration can be easily removed, reversed, or even should be considered a significant part of the history of the building. Alterations reflecting popular building trends, building code requirements, the number of buildings that have similar alterations, and the impact of the alteration on the overall character of the historic district was evaluated.

Materials such as vinyl and aluminum siding have been used to cover wood weatherboards to reduce the need for periodic painting while maintaining the appearance of lap siding. Many Home owners have replaced historic wood sash windows with aluminum windows, hoping to reduce energy costs. Inoperable shutters have been applied to the sides of windows to accent the openings.

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When additional building area was desired, property owners constructed exterior additions to their primary buildings that were usually smaller than the primary building's size, scale, and mass.

Of the 178 principal historic buildings in the proposed district (153 contributing, 25 non-contributing), 88, or 49 %, have little or no alterations; 49, or 28 %, have one alteration; 29, or 16 %, have two alterations; and 12, or 7% have three alterations.

Number of changes	# of primary buildings	% of total buildings
Little or no alteration	88	49
One alteration	49	28
Two alterations	29	16
Three alterations	12	7
Total	178	100.0

Examples of individual buildings displaying changes within the four categories are discussed below.

Buildings with little or no alterations

Two buildings retaining the highest degree of integrity in the district are located at 515 Lebanon Avenue (TAC-74) # 9 and 604 Lebanon Avenue (TAC-116) # 52. None of the exterior character-defining features of these buildings have been altered. The residence at 515 Lebanon Avenue, known as the Thomas Hoskins Residence, was built in 1895. This two-story brick residence has a truncated hipped roof. A wrap-around porch is supported by rusticated stone columns. Stone sills and slightly arched lintels accent the windows. The residence located at 604 Lebanon Avenue, known as the Alfred B. Gowdy Residence, was constructed in 1870. This one-and-a-half story brick residence has a side gabled roof. Tall round slightly-tapered columns support the porch that spans the front facade. Arched windows accent the second floor with stone lintels, and sills highlight the first floor windows. Both of these residences are excellent examples that have retained all of their character-defining features and have been well maintained over the years.

Buildings with one alteration

Two buildings with one alteration are located at 636 Lebanon Avenue (TAC-109) #45 and 531 North Jackson Street (TAC-147) #118. The residence at 636 Lebanon Avenue, known as the Collins Residence, is a two-story wood-frame residence that was constructed in 1915. Projecting the Queen Anne style, it has tall narrow 4/1 windows and a wrap-around porch supported by tapered wood columns. The only visible alteration is the vinyl siding that now covers the exterior. The residence at 531 North Jackson Street is a one-and-a-half story brick Bungalow that has a porch supported by tapered wood columns on brick piers. Dark painted wood around the second floor windows and knee braces enhance the front façade. The only visible alteration is the screen enclosure of the porch at one end, which could be removed in the future. Both residences have retained all of their character-defining features, but have slight modifications that have altered their original appearance.

Buildings with two alterations

Two buildings that have two alterations are located at 624 Lebanon Avenue (TAC-112, # 48) and 503 Maple Street (TAC-202, # 102). The residence at 624 Lebanon Avenue is a one-story wood-frame Bungalow that was built in 1900. Square wood columns support the open front porch. A low one-story side addition that sits back from the front façade has been added. Diminutive in size, it complements the building. Vinyl siding now covers the entire building exterior and may have been added when the side porch was constructed. The residence at 503 Maple Street is a two-story wood-frame structure with a hip roof that was built in the early 1900s. A one-story addition has been constructed to the rear of the building. The entire building and the addition have been covered with vinyl siding. Although these modifications have altered the building's original appearance, they are not obtrusive and blend in with the overall design of the buildings.

Non-contributing buildings

Examples of buildings that were determined non-contributing to the district include 527 Poplar Street (TAC-209, # 75) and 432 Poplar Street (TAC-222, # 95). The residence at 527 Poplar Street is a one-story brick Ranch that is four bays wide and two room deep with a side gable asphalt shingle roof. The residence at 432 Poplar Street is a one-story wood-frame vinyl-clad structure with a metal hip roof and an attached carport. Both residences were built in 1960, outside the period of significance and are therefore non-contributing.

Evaluation of Integrity

The **Campbellsville Residential Historic District** meets National Register Criterion A and is significant in the area of Community Planning and Development because it reveals changing trends in patterns of siting, building types and styles prevalent in Campbellsville during the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century.

All of the historic buildings in the district have integrity of **location** since they have remained in the same place they were originally constructed. Their **setting** provides an accurate picture of the historic character of a cohesive residential neighborhood that expanded northward from the central business district along two major transportation routes which became a small part of a larger residential area that continues to be viable in 2007.

Integrity of **design** in this district is sufficient. The majority of the buildings have maintained their original scale, massing, materials, patterns of fenestration and proportion. These residential buildings were constructed to accommodate the needs of a growing commercial center; they have retained their character-defining features and continue to provide an accurate picture of what residential housing was like during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries in Campbellsville.

The majority of building exteriors have retained their original materials and character-defining features that reflect the period of significance. Thus, the district retains integrity of **materials**. The appearance of the **Campbellsville Residential Historic District** today conveys the **feeling** of a historic residential area that is rich in character. This district also retains a high degree of integrity of **association** with the historical events that took place that induced people to continue to reside here. All of the contributing principal historic buildings have been reviewed using the criteria outlined below for evaluating the impact of alternatives on the integrity of **location, setting, design, materials, feeling and association**.

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List of Resources

Code	TAC-	Address	Stories				Materials					Alterations	Date of Construction	Evaluation	
			1	1.5	2	2.5+	WD	BR	BV	CB	Other			C	NC
1	66	401 Lebanon Avenue			X		X		X			3	1927	1	
2	67	405 Lebanon Avenue		X			X		X			0	1957	1	
3	68	407 Lebanon Avenue			X		X		X			0	1925-49	1	
4	69	415 Lebanon Avenue			X		X		X			0	1903	1	
5	70	501 Lebanon Avenue		X			X		X			0	1939	1	
6	71	503 Lebanon Avenue	X				X					0	1927	1	
7	72	505 Lebanon Avenue		X			X				WOOD SHAKE	0	1913	1	
8	73	507 Lebanon Avenue			X		X		X			0	1908	1	
9	74	509 Lebanon Avenue			X		X					0	1895	1	
10	75	519 Lebanon Avenue			X		X					0	1900-24	1	
11	76	523 Lebanon Avenue	X				X					3	1927	1	
12	77	601 Lebanon Avenue	X				X					0	1998		1
13	78	603 Lebanon Avenue		X			X		X			0	1953	1/1ob	
14	79	609 Lebanon Avenue		X			X		X			2	1927	1	1ob
15	80	615 Lebanon Avenue			X		X					2	1920	1	1ob
16	81	621 Lebanon Avenue	X				X		X			0	1953	1	
17	82	625 Lebanon Avenue		X			X					1	1927	1/1ob	
18	83	625 1/2 Lebanon Avenue	X				X		X			0	1925-49	1	
19	84	629 Lebanon Avenue	X					X				0	1927	1	
20	234	631 Lebanon Avenue		V	A	C	A	N	T		L O T	0	1875-99	1s	
21	85	637 Lebanon Avenue		X			X		X			3	1969 mod.		1
22	86	701 Lebanon Avenue		X							STONE	1	1900-24	1/1ob	
23	87	703 Lebanon Avenue				X	X					1	1909	1	
24	88	705 Lebanon Avenue	X								STONE	0	1930s	1	
25	89	711 Lebanon Avenue		X			X		X			3	1927	1	
26	90	713 Lebanon Avenue	X				X		X			1	1970		1
27	91	719 Lebanon Avenue	X				X		X			2	1936	1	
28	92	721 Lebanon Avenue		X			X		X			0	1948	1	
29	93	725 Lebanon Avenue				X	X					3	1900	1	
30	94	729 Lebanon Avenue				X	X					2	1910	1	
31	95	803 Lebanon Avenue				X	X					2	1900-10	1/1ob	
32	271	313 Robinson Avenue		X			X		X			0	1925-49	1	
33	272	315 Robinson Avenue		X			X		X			0	1939	1	
34	273	317 Robinson Avenue		X			X		X			1	1925-49	1	
35	99	724 Lebanon Avenue				X	X				WOOD SHINGLE ASBESTOS	0	1920's	1/1ob	
36	100	720 Lebanon Avenue		X			X					1	1908	1/1ob	
37	101	718 Lebanon Avenue	X				X		X			0	1955	1	
38	102	716 Lebanon Avenue			X		X		X			0	1955	1	
39	103	714 Lebanon Avenue				X	X					0	1925-49	1	
40	104	712 Lebanon Avenue		X			X					2	1910	1	
TOTAL PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS														36	3
TOTAL SECONDARY BUILDINGS														6	2
TOTAL SITES														1	0

WD - WOOD FRAME, BR - BRICK, BV - BRICK VENEER, CB - CONCRETE BLOCK, Y - YES, N - NO, C - CONTRIBUTING, NC - NON-CONTRIBUTING

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Code	TAC-	Address	Stories				Materials					Alterations	Date of Construction	Evaluation	
			1	1.5	2	2.5+	WD	BR	BV	CB	Other			C	NC
41	105	710 Lebanon Avenue	X				X					1	1927-49	1/1ob	
42	106	708 Lebanon Avenue	X				X		X			0	1954	1	
43	107	704 Lebanon Avenue		X							STONE	0	1949	1	
44	108	702 Lebanon Avenue				X	X					1	1900	1/1ob	
45	109	636 Lebanon Avenue			X		X					1	1915	1/1ob	
46	110	630 Lebanon Avenue		X			X					0	1927	1	
47	111	628 Lebanon Avenue		X			X					3	1927	1/1ob	
48	112	624 Lebanon Avenue	X				X					2	1920	1	1ob
49	113	620 Lebanon Avenue			X		X					1	1927	1/1ob	
50	114	614 Lebanon Avenue			X		X					1	1927	1	
51	115	606 Lebanon Avenue	X				X		X			0	1960		1/1ob
52	116	604 Lebanon Avenue		X				X				0	1870	1	
53	117	602 Lebanon Avenue		X						X		0	1948	1	
54	118	520 Lebanon Avenue				X					STONE	0	1910	1	
55	119	518 Lebanon Avenue			X		X					2	1900	1/2ob	
56	120	516 Lebanon Avenue				X	X					2	1925-49	1/1ob	
57	121	512 Lebanon Avenue		X			X					2	1927	1/1ob	
58	122	510 Lebanon Avenue			X		X		X			0	1933	1	1ob
59	123	508 Lebanon Avenue				X	X					1	1925	1	
60	124	412 Lebanon Avenue		X			X		X			1	1909	1	
61	125	506 Lebanon Avenue				X		X				2	1908	1	
62	126	413 Lebanon Avenue				X	X		X			3	1927	1/1ob	
63	127	418 Lebanon Avenue			X		X					3	1850-74	1/1ob	
64	128	408 Lebanon Avenue	X				X					1	1920's	1/1ob	
65	129	404 Lebanon Avenue	X								STONE	0	1927-39	1/1ob	
66	131	Lebanon Avenue	P	A	R	K	I	N	G		L O T		1925-49	1s	
67	130	302 Lebanon Avenue			X			X			STONE	2	1915/1989	1	
68	228	Maple Street	P	A	R	K	I	B	G		L O T		1875-99	1s	
69	203	Poplar Street	V	A	C	A	N	T			L O T		1875-99	1s	
70	204	Poplar Street	P	A	R	K	I	B	G		L O T		1875-99	1s	
71	205	Poplar Street	P	A	R	K	I	B	G		L O T		1875-99	1s	
72	206	425 Poplar Street	P	A	R	K	I	B	G		L O T		1875-99	1s	
73	207	433 Poplar Street	X				X					0	1996		1
74	208	435 A, B & C Poplar St.	3	M	O	B	I	L	E		H O M E S	0	1950-74		3
75	209	527 Poplar Street	X				X					0	1960		1/1ob
76	210	529 Poplar Street	X				X		X			0	1950-74		1/1ob
77	211	531 Poplar Street	X				X		X			0	1950-74		1
78	212	Poplar Street	V	A	C	A	N	T			L O T		1875-99	1s	
79	213	535 Poplar Street		X						X	FORMED STONE	0	1925-49	1	
80	214	410 Duffy Street	X				X		X			0	1925-49	1	
TOTAL PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS														27	8
TOTAL SECONDARY BUILDINGS														13	5
TOTAL SITES														7	0

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Code	TAC-	Address	Stories				Materials					Alterations	Date of Construction	Evaluation
			1	1.5	2	2.5+	WD	BR	BV	CB	Other			C NC
81	237	495 Duffy Street		X							STONE	0	1950	1
82	238	409 Duffy Street		X			X					2	1925-49	1
83	239	501 Duffy Street	X				X					2	1925-49	1
84	240	503 Duffy Street		X			X		X			0	1925-49	1
85	241	505 Duffy Street		X			X					3	1925-49	1
86	242	507 Duffy Street	X				X					1	1925-49	1
87	149	537 Jackson Street		X			X		X			0	1950	1
88	215	500 Duffy Street	X				X					1	1925-49	1
89	216	513 Poplar Street	X				X					0	2007	1/1ob
90	217	501 Poplar Street	X				X		X			0	1925-49	1
91	218	444-450 Poplar Street	X				X		X			0	2004	2
92	219	438 Poplar Street		X			X					2	1925-49	1
93	220	436 Poplar Street	X				X					1	1940	1
94	221	434 Poplar Street		X			X					0	1925-49	1
95	222	432 Poplar Street	X				X					2	1960	1
96	223	428 Poplar Street	X				X					2	1927	1
97	224	Poplar Street	X				X		X			0	1950-74	1
98	225	420 Poplar Street	V	A	C	A	N	T			L O T		1975-99	1s
99	226	418 Poplar Street	M	O	B	I	L	E			H O M E		1950-75	1
100	227	416 Poplar Street	V	A	C	A	N	T			L O T		2007	1s
101	201	501 Maple Street	V	A	C	A	N	T			L O T		2007	1s
102	202	503 Maple Street			X		X					2	1927	1
103	132	401 Jackson Street			X			X				3	1927	1
104	133	405 Jackson Street		X			X					2	1949	1
105	134	407 Jackson Street			X		X		X			0	1927-39	1
106	135	409 Jackson Street		X						X		1	1925-49	1/1ob
107	136	419 Jackson Street			X				X	X		0	1950-74	1
108	137	423 Jackson Street	X				X					3	1900	1
109	138	425 Jackson Street	X				X					1	1927	1
110	139	429 Jackson Street		X							STONE	0	1927	1
111	140	435 Jackson Street		X							STONE	0	1900-24	1/1ob
112	141	437 Jackson Street	X				X		X			0	1950-74	1
113	142	501 Jackson Street	X				X		X			0	1957	1
114	143	503 Jackson Street			X		X					2	1927	1
115	144	509 Jackson Street		X			X					0	1927	1/1ob
116	145	513 Jackson Street			X		X					1	1927	1 1ob
117	146	521 Jackson Street		X				X				0	1949	1
118	147	531 Jackson Street		X			X		X			1	1910	1
119	148	535 Jackson Street		X			X					1	1927-39	1/1ob
120	174	540 Jackson Street		X			X					2	1925-49	1/1ob
TOTAL PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS														32 6
TOTAL SECONDARY BUILDINGS														5 2
TOTAL SITES														1 2

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Code	TAC-	Address	Stories				Materials					Alterations	Date	Evaluation
			1	1.5	2	2.5+	WD	BR	BV	CB	Other			C NC
121	175	532 Jackson Street		X			X					1	1925-49	2
122	177	528 Jackson Street			X		X					2	1898	1/1ob
123	178	510 Jackson Street		X			X					2	1900-24	1
124	179	508 Jackson Street	X				X					3	1925-49	1
125	180	506 Jackson Street				X	X		X			0	1927	1
126	181	504 Jackson Street	X				X		X			0	1950-74	1
127	182	Jackson Street	V	A	C	A	N	T			L O T		1875-99	1s
128	183	436 Jackson Street		X			X		X			2	1950s	1
129	184	426 Jackson Street		X			X					1	1927	1/1ob
130	185	420 Jackson Street	X				X		X			0	1960s	1
131	186	418 Jackson Street			X		X					1	1927	1 1ob
132	187	406 Jackson Street		X			X					1	1925-49	1/1ob
133	270	321 Maple Street	X				X		X			0	1960s	1
134	269	319 Maple Street	X				X					1	1925-49	1
135	268	311 Maple Street	X				X		X			0	1950-74	1
136	267	400 Maple Street			X		X		X			1	1925	1
137	243	401 N. Central Avenue		X							STONE	1	1925-49	1
138	244	403 N. Central Avenue		X			X					0	1925-49	1
139	245	405 N. Central Avenue		X					X		STONE	0	1925-49	1
140	246	419 N. Central Avenue				X		X				1	1901	1
141	247	423 N. Central Avenue	X				X		X			1	1925-49	1/1ob
142	248	425 N. Central Avenue		X			X					0	1925-49	3
143	249	509 N. Central Avenue		X			X		X			0	1950s	1
144	250	511 N. Central Avenue			X		X					1	1900-24	1
145	251	513 N. Central Avenue		X			X					0	1925-49	1/1ob
146	252	515 N. Central Avenue			X		X					1	1900	1/2ob
147	253	601 N. Central Avenue			X		X					1	1900	1
148	254	603 N. Central Avenue	X				X					2	1950-74	1/1ob
149	255	605 N. Central Avenue	X				X					1	1925-49	1
150	256	607 N. Central Avenue	X				X					1	1925-49	1/1ob
151	257	609 N. Central Avenue		X			X					1	1925-49	1/1ob
152	258	611 N. Central Avenue	X				X					1	1925-49	1
153	259	614 N. Central Avenue		X			X					1	1906	1
154	260	508 N. Central Avenue		X			X					0	1904	1
155	261	506 N. Central Avenue	X				X		X			0	1958	1
156	262	504 N. Central Avenue	X				X				STONE	0	1956	1
157	263	502 N. Central Avenue		X			X					2	1925-49	1
158	264	500 N. Central Avenue			X		X					2	1925-49	1
159	265	432 N. Central Avenue		X			X					1	1925-49	1
160	266	420 N. Central Avenue	X				X		X			0	1962	2
TOTAL PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS														36 7
TOTAL SECONDARY BUILDINGS														10 1
TOTAL SITES														1 0

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Campbellsville Residential Historic District															
Code	TAC-	Address	Stories				Materials					Alterations	Date	Evaluation	
			1	1.5	2	2.5+	WD	BR	BV	CB	Other			C	NC
161	194	334 High Street	X				X				ASBESTOS	1	1945	1	1ob
162	195	330 High Street		X			X		X			1	1948	1	1ob
163	196	320 High Street		X							STONE	0	1927	1	
164	197	318 High Street			X		X		X			0	1908	1/1ob	
165	198	314 High Street		X			X		X			2	1927	1/2ob	
166	199	310 High Street	X				X					1	1927	1	1ob
167	200	308 High Street	X				X					1	1927	1/1ob	
168	230	510 N. Central Avenue		X							STONE	0	1930	1	
169	231	512 N. Central Avenue	X							X	FORMED STONE	0	1925-49	1	
170	232	602 N. Central Avenue	X				X					1	1900	1	1ob
171	233	608 N. Central Avenue		X			X					0	1900	1/1ob	
172	188	309 High Street		X			X		X			0	1927-39	1/1ob	
173	189	315 High Street				X		X				0	1907	1/2ob	
174	190	319 High Street			X			X				0	1898	1/1ob	1ob
175	191	323 High Street				X		X				1	1919	1/1ob	
176	192	327 High Street		X			X		X			0	1938	1	
177	193	329 High Street	X				X		X			1	1940-51	1	1ob
178	274	319 Robinson Avenue	X				X		X			0	1969		1
179	275	Robinson Avenue	P	A	R	K	I	N	G		L O T	-	1950-74		1s
180	276	Robinson Avenue	P	A	R	K	I	N	G		L O T	-	1950-74		1s
181	277	323 Robinson Avenue	X				X		X			0	1940	1	
182	280	320 Robinson Avenue		X			X					0	1925-49	1/1ob	
183	279	Robinson Avenue	P	A	R	K	I	N	G		L O T	-	1950-74		1s
184	278	316 Robinson Avenue	X				X		X			0	1925-49	1	
185	281	613 N. Central Avenue		X			X					2	1925-49	1	
186	282	615 N. Central Avenue		X			X					1	1945	1	
TOTAL PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS														22	1
TOTAL SECONDARY BUILDINGS														11	6
TOTAL SITES														0	3

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8. Statement of Significance

The **Campbellsville Residential Historic District** meets National Register Criterion A and is locally significant in the area of Community Planning and Development in Campbellsville, Kentucky because it is an excellent example of one of the earliest residential districts that developed adjacent to a county seat that has retained its overall architectural integrity and appearance and exemplifies the period of significance, 1870 to 1957. The view on significance has been forged within this historic context, "Early Residential Development of County Courthouse Towns in South Central Kentucky, 1798-1960." The proposed Campbellsville Residential Historic District is significant for the excellent way it contains the key elements that are important in the development of the older residential neighborhoods in a South Central Kentucky county seat town:

- location within a few blocks of the central business district;
- framed by major transportation routes that intersect the downtown, in this case, Central Avenue, Lebanon Avenue, and Jackson Streets;
- a cohesive group of residential buildings on their original lots platted according to an early town map;
- some physical and spatial relationship of the buildings to each other that forms a definable neighborhood;
- similar lot size and setbacks that enhance the feeling of neighborhood;
- comparable scale and massing; and
- a high degree of architectural integrity.

A number of key events that affected Campbellsville's early history include: the establishment of Campbellsville by the General Assembly in 1817; the town plat registered in Green County in 1817; a stage coach stop on the National Mail Route in 1820; the formation of Taylor County in 1848; a railroad station in 1879; and fires that shaped the town's physical appearance in 1911 and 1914.

Research Design

This nomination develops the theme of Community Planning and Development by analyzing the earliest residential districts that developed in court square towns in south central Kentucky including Glasgow, Franklin and Campbellsville. The proposed district encompasses a sixteen-block area of mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century buildings that were built not far from the courthouse square that was situated in the center of a grid pattern located at a crossroads that developed into major transportation routes.

In order to evaluate the significance of the proposed **Campbellsville Residential Historic District**, it is necessary to identify the elements that are essential to the development of a residential district adjacent to a courthouse square. These elements were chosen after an analysis of Campbellsville and two other county courthouse squares in south central Kentucky. The following elements have been identified as factors that influenced the growth and development in south central Kentucky county courthouse towns: geographical location; town plan type; building relationships; population growth; and transportation growth and development.

Considering the fact that each county seat had various combinations of these elements, one can ask "How does the town's plan type influence its development?" This question will be answered by comparing the growth and development of Campbellsville to the two other county seats selected. These three towns developed according

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to similar patterns in south central Kentucky. A list of common elements will be discussed, analyzed, and evaluated, based on in the following contextual framework, "Early Residential Development of County Courthouse Towns in South Central Kentucky, 1798-1960" in order to answer these questions and establish Campbellsville's significance.

Early Residential Development of County Courthouse Towns in South Central Kentucky, 1798-1960

In order to establish the significance of the **Campbellsville Residential Historic District** with respect to the "Early Residential Development of County Courthouse Squares in South Central Kentucky, 1798-1960" this researcher conducted a reconnaissance survey of county seats in south central Kentucky to see how they compared with Campbellsville's. After that initial investigation, an analysis was made with two other county seats that surround Taylor County: Barren and Simpson. These counties were selected for the following reasons: 1) their close proximity to Taylor County; 2) their earliest residential neighborhood developed adjacent to the courthouse square; and 3) the period of significance.

The following factors were used to compare the growth and development of Campbellsville with other early residential neighborhoods that developed adjacent to county seat in south central Kentucky during the same time period: geographical location; building relationships; population growth; and transportation systems. These factors were selected because they contribute to a town's continued viability and will be used in supporting the significance of Campbellsville residential district in terms of planning and development.

The geographic location of early settlements may determine a town's continued existence, depending on the needs of the community and surrounding area. Settlements situated on flat fertile land adjacent to bodies of water often prospered because water was used for sustenance, growing crops, raising livestock and tobacco, and operating gristmills which provided sources of income. Town squares often flourished when a steady water supply was readily obtainable to the general public.

A town survey or plan was often drawn to establish the boundaries, organize future growth, and designate individual town lots available for development. Some county seats were specifically laid out and designed to accommodate a central governmental facility surrounded by commercial and residential buildings. Comparing the types and location of buildings in relationship to the central courthouse square offers insight into early planning efforts and how these phenomena occurred over the years.

Population growth often indicates how well local amenities have provided for the town's citizens and to residents of the surrounding area. These services lay the foundation for the town's continued growth and development.

Another key factor that is instrumental in the town's overall development is the town plan and its relationship to major transportation routes, such as highways, rivers and railroads, all of which provide ways for a community to serve as a shipping point for the surrounding area. A town usually continues to grow and prosper when more than one type of transportation network is available.

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Governmental facilities, such as a trading post, post office, city hall or county courthouse, provided for the needs of the community while educational facilities, such as churches and schools, offered a place to worship and learn basic skills. Financial institutions presented a source of income to promote economic development. Commercial development around the courthouse square developed in response to the citizens' needs and reflected the importance of the central urban core. These developments vary according to each location and are often instrumental in boosting the local economy. Situating these types of buildings around the courthouse square emphasized the importance citizens ascribed to the square.

All of these elements were used to compare the Campbellsville's Residential Historic District with respect to the "Early Residential Development of County Courthouse Squares in South Central Kentucky, 1798-1960." Campbellsville is compared to two other early residential neighborhoods that developed adjacent to the county courthouse square during the same time period in south central Kentucky: Glasgow and Franklin.

Glasgow: 1798 – 1960

Glasgow is located on U.S. 31-E and U.S. 68/KY 80 near the Cumberland Parkway in Barren County. One year after the county was formed in 1798, Glasgow was established as the county seat and developed on 152 acres of John Gorin's land because of its central location in Barren County and mammoth spring called Big Spring near the public square (Goode, c, 1995: 10). The land was then divided into lots, allowing two acres for public buildings and one-half acre for the spring (Gorin, 1929: 7).

The natural spring located behind the buildings on the northeast corner of the Square between Main and Water Streets was used for cooling milk, butter, meat and other foodstuffs. Perhaps as a sign of growth or changes in attitudes about the separation of public and private spheres, this use was prohibited starting in the 1840s (Goode, c, 1995: 10-12).

The first courthouse, built in 1800, was a rough log house near the corner of Race and Washington Streets (Goode, d, 1989: 34-35). The second courthouse was a 20-foot square log-house constructed of hewn buckeye that was covered with shingles on the north corner of the square. The third courthouse was built of brick in 1806 in the center of the square. The fourth and present courthouse was built in 1960 on this same site (Gorin, 1929: 7) with commercial buildings evenly distributed on all four sides of the square.

Town growth is clearly traceable by the study of the earliest historic maps of Glasgow. From the 1879 Beers and Lanagan map of Barren County, Glasgow developed with a concentration of buildings directly facing the courthouse square and radiating outward from the central business district (Goode, b, 1990: 4). That map shows 32 sites around the square with 31 businesses listed (Goode, b, 1990: 267).

By 1891, there were 62 sites around the square with 54 businesses listed (Goode, b, 1990: 257), including banks, a real estate office, a grocery stores, boots/shoes, a barber shop, a drug store, a photographer and confectioner store, a jewelry store, a post office, clothing stores, restaurants, homes, and a hotel – Murrell House. Of the 14 business locations on the north side of the square on both the 1879 and 1891 maps, 13 of the 14 businesses remained the same (Goode, b, 1990: 267).

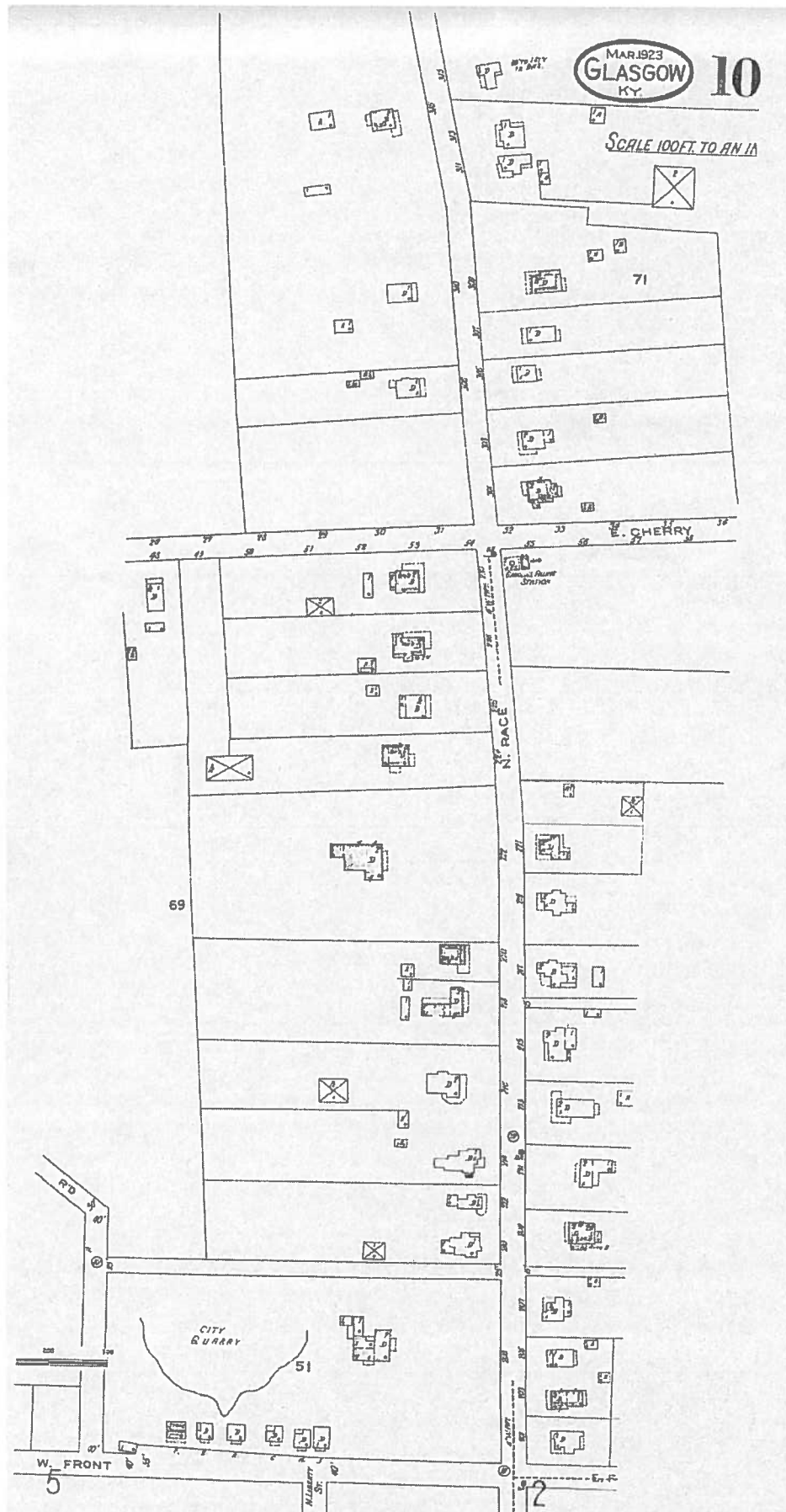


Figure 1
Glasgow 1923 Sanborn Map

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U.S. 31-E, or North Race Street, that runs along the west side of the court square, originally developed along an early road that connected Nashville, Tennessee and Louisville, Kentucky. Mail was carried in saddlebags (Kentucky, 1977: 70) by horseback along this road until stages, carrying both mail and passengers, began taking this route in 1836 (Gorin, 1929: 64). In 1841, Race Street was paved from the Public Square to Front Street. Logs were put on the sidewalks on Green Street that lines the east side of the court square near the bottom at the Spring Branch. All male citizens between the ages of 16 and 50 were required to provide their share of labor to maintain and repair the streets (Goode, c, 1995: 11).

The expanded North Race Street Historic District is one of the town's earliest neighborhoods, one that was constructed adjacent to the County seat's central business district. This district is significant for the excellent ways it reflects key elements that support development in a residential community. This is a partial list of those elements:

- its close proximity to a natural water supply – the Big Spring;
- its location on a major transportation route, U.S. 31-E;
- the continuation of a grid pattern adjacent to the downtown central business district;
- the even rhythm of the long and narrow tree-shaded lots lying perpendicular to the North Race Street;
- the relationship of residential buildings to each other;
- their uniform setback to the street;
- buildings reflecting architectural styles popular from early-1800s to the mid-1900s;
- similar materials and methods of construction;
- comparable mass, scale and workmanship; and
- a cohesive group of residential resources on their original lots according to an early town plan.

Although some of the earliest homes in the original district were constructed in the early-1800s, by 1835, the Legislature extended the boundary of Glasgow to one-half mile in each direction from the Court House. The North Race Street Historic District (Boundary Expansion) is located within this area. In 1878, three wards were established: one north of Main Street; one south of Main Street; and one south of Main and west of Green Streets (Goode b, 1990: 5). Considering that this area was established as the ward north of Main Street in 1878, it is reasonable that a series of residential buildings would be constructed along a major transportation corridor and a Big Spring that was located near the intersection of North Race and Water Streets.

The North Race Street Historic District (Boundary expansion) encompasses both sides of North Race Street between Front Street and Happy Valley Road. See Figure 1. The basic criteria that were used to evaluate these properties include: a cohesive group of residential buildings sharing similar architectural styles, mass, proportion, size, scale, materials, building setbacks, and that were constructed during a similar time frame.

In 1846, Barren County was one of five counties in a sub-region of Kentucky's Pennyryle Cultural Landscape that had the most valuable taxable property (Martin, 1988: 228). Property values are often higher within the city limits as opposed to the outskirts and rural areas. This may account for the series of prominent one- and two-story brick residences that were constructed along this primary corridor, because the North Race Street Historic District (Boundary Expansion) was located within the city limits during this period of time.

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In the 20th century, large county seats saw residential architecture borrowing the popular bungalow style from the Arts and Crafts philosophy. These low cost buildings were constructed using builders' plans that sold in stores for only a few dollars each. Bungalows appealed to the growing middle class's search for modernity in both the city and the country (Martin, 1988: 271). These statistics substantiate the fact that while Glasgow's central business district continued to grow, middle class families constructed homes that were not only economical but also attractive. Barren County also ranked number one in its sub-region in the percentage of non-farm homes valued over \$ 10,000 at 4.09% (Martin, 1988: 272).

Today, The North Race Street Historic District (Boundary expansion) is an excellent example of a cohesive group of Colonial Revival and Bungalow/Craftsman style residences that have remained intact and represent the town's residential expansion from 1920 to 1940 (Logsdon, 2003).

Franklin

Franklin, designated the county seat in 1819, is located near the intersection of U.S. 31-W and State Road 100. Downtown Franklin, named in honor of American statesman and inventor Benjamin Franklin, was established on a sixty-two acre site purchased from William Hudspeth in 1819. In 1820, the town was incorporated and surveyed by John B. Smith, Sr. of South Carolina. That same year the court house square was laid out 297 feet square with a well on the northeast corner and a log courthouse built in the center. In 1860, the log courthouse was torn down and a brick structure was erected on the same site. On May 17, 1882 the courthouse burned and later that year another courthouse was erected with a bell and clock tower.

The 1820 log courthouse was surrounded by four dirt or gravel streets that were eighty feet wide lined with commercial buildings. Between the late-1880 and the 1920s, paving around the courthouse was brick and constantly required repair. Property owners were required to keep the walks in front of their property in usable condition. Adjacent to these were four streets that ran perpendicular to each other, each sixty feet wide, with alleys ten feet wide. Of the four streets, Main and Market ran in the north-south direction, with Cedar Street and Kentucky Avenue in the east-west direction. Main Street, the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike, became the major north-south transportation route, later known as 31-W.

Cedar Street became the major east-west transportation route with East Cedar Street, State Route 100, heading east to Scottsville and West Cedar Street, State Route 73, heading southwest to Russellville from downtown. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which was completed with a stop in Franklin in 1859, laid the foundation for future growth, boosting this small crossroads village into a sophisticated town. Farm produce, livestock, and tobacco, as well as passengers, could be transported by the train. By the early 1900s, a few cars travelled on county roads and city streets, and by the 1920s, bus service began between Franklin and nearby towns.

Commercial development around the courthouse square began as early as 1819, with the establishment of both African American and white businesses. The first stores in Franklin were located on the east side of the public square, however, grocery stores, general merchandise stores, barber shops, hotels, and hardware stores, also surrounded the courthouse square. Although the town has also increased in size and population, the original grid street pattern and many of the two-story, brick and wood-frame commercial buildings dating from the mid-1800s

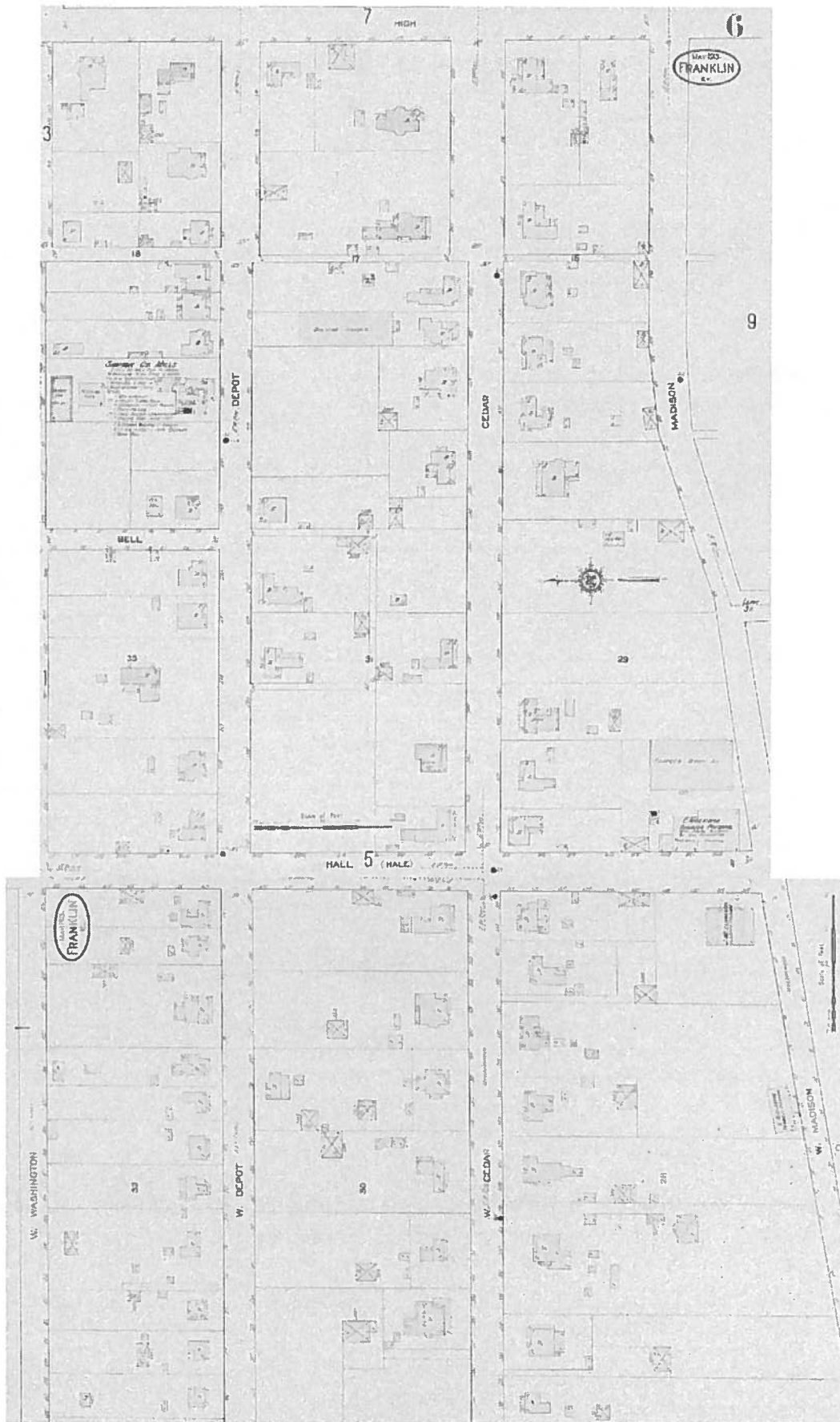


Figure 2
Franklin 1913 Sanborn Map

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remain in existence today. The number of commercial buildings in the downtown commercial district has increased on narrow and long lots, and existing buildings have expanded to fully occupy their sites.

The West Cedar Street Historic District is comprised of part of six blocks, including the lots facing West Cedar Street between North High Street and West Street (Figure 2). Located on one of the earliest major transportation routes, it is primarily a single-family residential neighborhood that developed adjacent to the downtown commercial district. Beginning one block west from the downtown commercial district, the West Cedar Street historic district is known for the high quality of early residential housing dating from the settlement period, 1819.

The district is significant because it defines a residential neighborhood constructed during Franklin's development period, between 1850 and 1945. Of the 54 properties in the district, only twelve are non-contributing based on age. The majority of the 42 contributing properties are one- or two-story, wood-frame or brick, single-family residences many of which have remained intact for over a century and which form a cohesive group displaying early architectural plan types and building styles.

Although the West Cedar Street historic district is primarily residential, there are three non-residential properties in the district; a non-contributing commercial building on the east end of the district built in the 1950s, a funeral home constructed in 1892, and the 1920s West Cedar Street Church of Christ. These three businesses provided basic community needs from within a residential neighborhood, demonstrating a willingness to mix diverse land uses more than is typical of zoning found in Kentucky communities of the late-20th and early-21st centuries.

The West Cedar Street historic district is distinguished from other residential neighborhoods in Franklin by the high density of closely related residential buildings; their location near the downtown commercial district; their setting along a major transportation route; materials such as brick, wood, and stone; the workmanship displayed in the details including fish scale shingles in the gabled ends, carved wood door and window trim; and the feeling they convey as a cohesive unit representing the period of significance from 1819 to 1945 (Logsdon, 1995).

Campbellsville

Campbellsville is currently a third class city with a population of 10,498. It is home to Campbellsville University, and in June 2001 it was named one of eight retirement communities in Kentucky in the first phase of the state's Certified Kentucky Retirement Communities program (Roberts, 2004: 10). The town is located on U.S. 68/S.R. 70 in Taylor County, Kentucky. Situated in south central Kentucky, Taylor County was formed from the northeast half of Green County. In 1817, the General Assembly established Campbellsville as the county seat (Gorin, 1992: 156).

Campbellsville was laid out by Andrew Campbell, one of the five brothers who migrated here from August County, Virginia, on 43 acres of land that was part of the original 10,000 acre 1783 Joseph Richerson survey. The town plat was registered in Green County records in 1817 and contained 85 lots and a public square on which the county courthouse was eventually built. Andrew Campbell opened a gristmill on Buckhorn Creek in 1809, opened a tavern in 1813, and began selling lots in 1814 (Roberts, 2004: 9).

In 1848, the trustees of Campbellsville sold the public square as a courthouse site to the county for one dollar. The first courthouse, built in 1848, was a brick structure that faced First Street. Confederate forces burned the

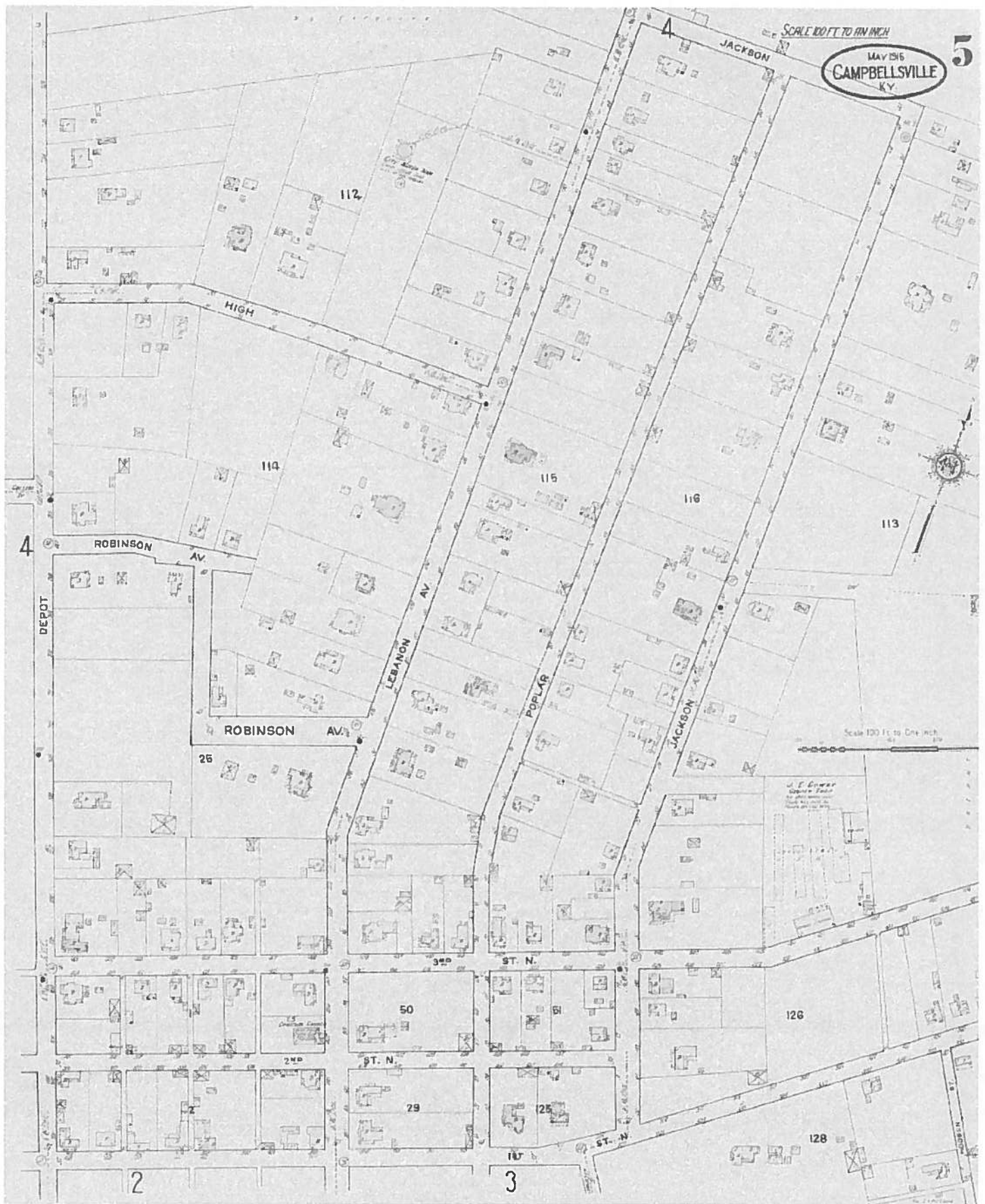


Figure 3
Campbellsville 1915 Sanborn Map

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Early transportation routes include the Wilderness Road and Skaggs's Trace. Scores of Indians, hunters, and settlers used these trails to get to central and western Kentucky. By 1779, the Cumberland Trace bisected the county and was eventually replaced by the Lexington and Nashville Road, which was used by stagecoaches on the national mail route between Zanesville, Ohio and Florence, Alabama. Between the 1830s and the 1870s, Campbellsville served as a stage coach stop on this route. Travelers stayed at the Sanders Tavern and stagecoach stop on this route beginning in 1797. The Cumberland & Ohio branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, now CSX, opened in 1879 between Lebanon and Greensburg and the stagecoach continued its run between Campbellsville and Columbia until 1914 (League, 1975: 7; Gorin, 1992: 871).

Existing stage lines between Lebanon, Campbellsville, Columbia, and Greensburg became feeder lines to the railroad when it came to Lebanon in the 1850s. Although the last passenger train ran on this line in September 1988 and the railroad was discontinued in 1990, (League, 1975: 7) some of the tracks remain visible and parallel some of the roads constructed during the New Deal Era.

By 1876, the area north of Main Street in downtown Campbellsville was laid out into blocks and lots including the proposed historic district—beginning at Maple Street and including the east side of Lebanon Avenue, Poplar Street and the west side of Jackson Street (town plat, Taylor County Deed Book 9, page 352).

Taylor County residents provided for their Religious and educational needs. The Campbellsville Baptist Church is the oldest congregation in Taylor County, dating back to 1791. This was followed by the Good Hope Baptist church in 1796 and the Bethel Presbyterian Church in 1799 (Gorin, 1992: 871). The first Christian Church in Taylor County was called the Grove Church in Arista. The first Christian Church in Campbellsville was located in the Brookside Cemetery and was used as a hospital during the Civil War and later used as a school (News-Journal, 1960). The Campbellsville Christian Church (TAC-130), located in the **Campbellsville Residential Historic District**, was constructed in 1915 and was added to in 1989. The first school was established in 1836 when Adam Campbell donated land on Buckhorn Creek.

By 1890, the population reached 1,890. At that time there was a flour, saw and woolen mill, a lumber company, bank, newspaper and two hotels. By 1914, Campbellsville had an electrical power company, gas company and water works (Roberts, 2004: 10).

Although the land in the proposed **Campbellsville Residential Historic District** was divided into lots in the early-1800s, it was not until the late-1800s that homes were constructed in this area that are still visible today. One of the earliest homes, the Alfred B. Gowdy Residence located at 604 Lebanon Avenue (TAC-116, # 52), was constructed in 1870. The Thomas Hoskins Residence (TAC-74, # 9), located 509 Lebanon Avenue, was built in 1895 and the Durham-Monson Residences (TAC-69, # 4), at 415 Lebanon Avenue, was erected in 1903. The proposed district's other residences appear to have been constructed after 1900.

By 1915, Fire Insurance Sanborn Maps show numerous residences constructed on both sides of Lebanon Avenue, High Street, Poplar Avenue and Jackson Street. See Figure 3. While the majority of the historic homes are found in the area between Maple and Duffy Streets, there a few more early residences north of this area on Lebanon Avenue as indicated on the 1927 Fire Insurance Sanborn Maps.

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Taylor County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 8

By 1915, Fire Insurance Sanborn Maps show numerous residences constructed on both sides of Lebanon Avenue, High Street, Poplar Avenue and Jackson Street (Figure 3). While the majority of the historic homes are found in the area between Maple and Duffy Streets, there are a few more early residences north of this area on Lebanon Avenue as indicated on the 1927 Fire Insurance Sanborn Maps.

While the proposed **Campbellsville Residential Historic District** has retained several of the oldest homes in Campbellsville, it has continued to grow and develop because it is in close proximity to the downtown commercial district, Campbellsville University, churches, shopping centers and major transportation routes.

Analysis and Conclusion

The basic criterion that was used to evaluate the significant Community Development activity within this context include: the geographical location of a cohesive group of historic residential buildings in relationship to the county courthouse; the relationship of the neighborhood to major transportation systems; retention of character-defining features, materials, workmanship and building setbacks; and the town's continued growth and development.

In comparison to geographical location, all three districts developed within three blocks of the county courthouse on major transportation routes that bisected the county and the central business district: S.R.100 in Franklin; Race Street, or old U.S. 31-E in Glasgow; and Central Avenue, or S.R. 70 in Campbellsville.

Each district possesses a cohesive group of historic buildings dating from the early-1800s through the mid-1900s: North Race Street Historic District from the early-1800s to 1940; the West Cedar Street Historic District from 1850 to 1945; and the **Campbellsville Residential Historic District** from 1870 to 1957. The majority of the character-defining features and materials remain intact in all three districts. Modifications over the years have included: the construction of small side and rear additions; applying vinyl or aluminum siding over weatherboards; installation of new windows in existing openings; reroofing; and the replacement of porch columns. Setback requirements usually resulted in uniform setbacks within each neighborhood along a major transportation corridor that bisected the downtown commercial district. A variety of architectural styles that are represented in each neighborhood include: Colonial Revival, National, Queen Anne, Bungalow/Craftsman, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and Federal. Building additions usually occurred on the side or rear of the structure and were compatible with the principal building.

Population continued to increase in each community from the mid-1800s, reflecting town's ability to provide the amenities required by the surrounding community. All three residential districts developed adjacent to government facilities that included a county courthouse and city hall. In comparison to the North Race Street Historic District, the West Cedar Street Historic District the **Campbellsville Residential Historic District** included churches—a response to religious desires of the community. All of these factors were significant in the growth and development of these historic districts because they contributed to a town's continued viability.

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10. Verbal Boundary Description

The **Campbellsville Residential Historic District** is roughly bound by North Central Avenue on the west, Jackson Street on the east, Maple Street on the south and Wood Street on the north. See attached map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for **Campbellsville Residential Historic District** were chosen to designate the most contiguous group of residential buildings located within the immediate area that display the highest degree of integrity representing the period of significance 1870 to 1957. The area to the north of this proposed district consists of several commercial buildings, Taylor County Middle School, and the City Lake. To the east is a shopping center that was developed on farmland in the 1970s. Directly south of this neighborhood are commercial buildings dotted with a few residential buildings that have been converted to business use. To the west is a residential neighborhood that developed as a direct result of the development of Campbellsville College, now University. One large non-contributing property on North Central Avenue is included in the district because the land was historically the homestead lot of John R. Robinson, an early landowner, and the Campbellsville Baptist Church, constructed on this historic site in 1962, may be considered a contributing property within the next five years.

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Photographic Identification Sheet

Same information for all photos:

Name: Campbellsville Residential Historic District

Location: Taylor County, KY

Photographer: Donna G. Logsdon

Date: August 2007

Location of digital photographs: Kentucky Heritage Council, 300 Washington Street, Frankfort, KY 40601

Photograph-specific information:

Photo # Photo Direction and Content

- Photo 1: Facing West: East façade, 407 Lebanon Avenue, TAC-68, # 3
- Photo 2: Facing West, East façade, 415 Lebanon Avenue, TAC-69, # 4
- Photo 3: Facing West, East façade, 701 Lebanon Avenue, TAC-86, # 22
- Photo 4: Facing West, East Façade, 703 Lebanon Avenue, TAC-87, # 23
- Photo 5: Facing East, West Façade, 724 Lebanon Avenue, TAC-99, # 35
- Photo 6: Facing East, west façade, 604 Lebanon Avenue, TAC-116, # 52
- Photo 7: Facing East, West façade, 404 Lebanon Avenue, TAC-129, # 65
- Photo 8: Facing Southeast, North and West facades, 302 Lebanon Avenue, TAC-130, # 67
- Photo 9: Facing Northwest, South and East facades, 401 Jackson Street, TAC-132, # 103
- Photo 10: Facing East, West façade, 506 Jackson Street, TAC-180, # 125
- Photo 11: Facing East, West façade, 406 Jackson Street, TAC-187, # 132
- Photo 12: Facing North, South façade, 315 High Street, TAC-189, # 173
- Photo 13: Facing North, South façade, 323 High Street, TAC-191, # 175
- Photo 14: Facing South, North façade, 314 High Street, TAC-198, # 165
- Photo 15: Facing South, North façade, 308 High Street, TAC-200, # 167
- Photo 16: Facing North, South façade, 503 Duffy Street, TAC-240, # 84
- Photo 17: Facing West, East façade, 425 North Central Avenue, Church office, TAC-248, # 142
- Photo 18: Facing West, East façade, 425 North Central Avenue, Church, TAC-248, # 124
- Photo 19: Facing East, West façade, 614 North Central Avenue, TAC-259, # 153
- Photo 20: Facing Southeast, North and west façades, 420 North Central Avenue, TAC-266, # 160
- Photo 21: Facing East, West façade, 400 North Central Avenue, TAC-267, # 136
- Photo 22: Facing North, South façade, 315 Robinson Avenue, TAC-272, # 33

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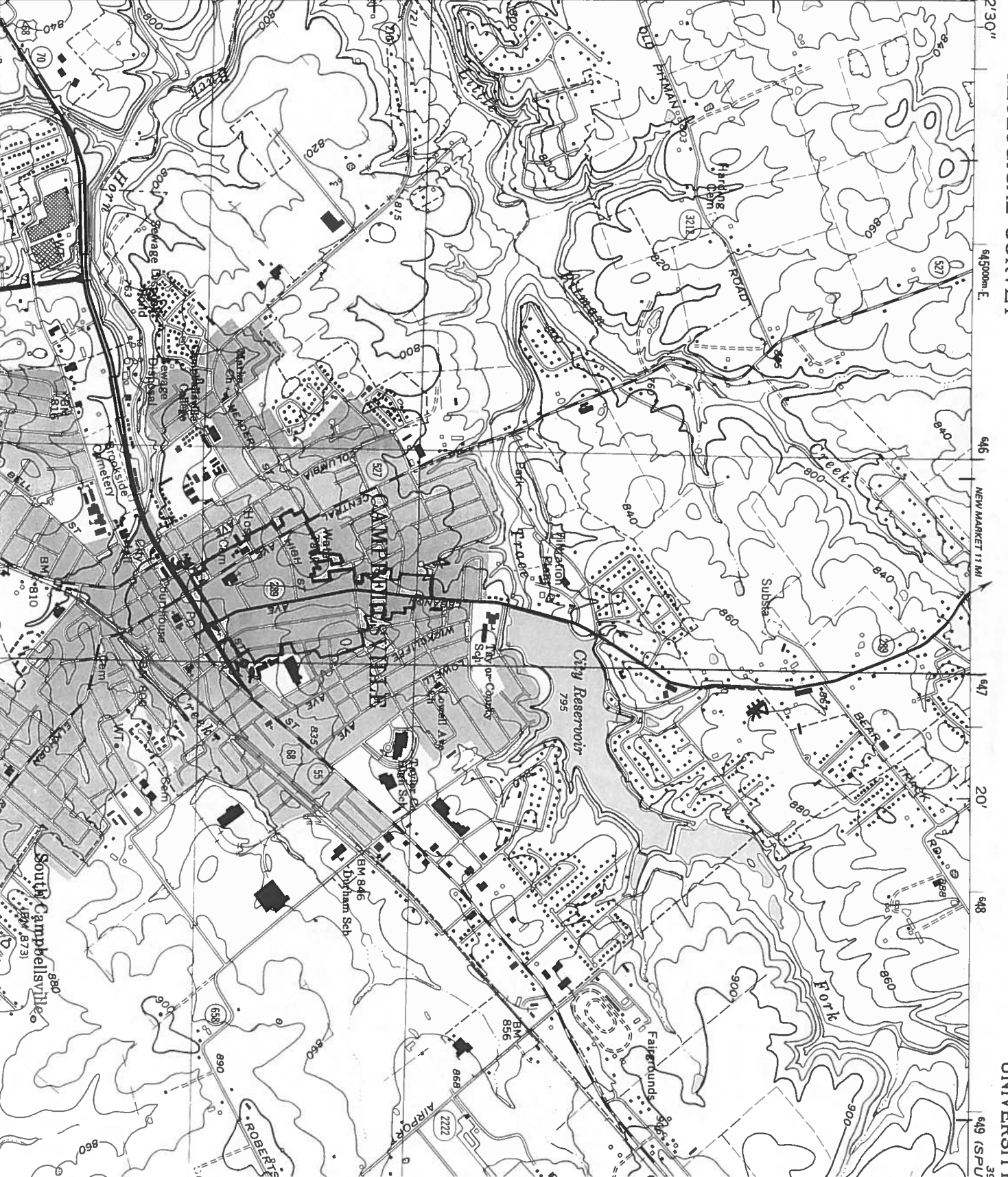
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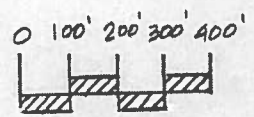
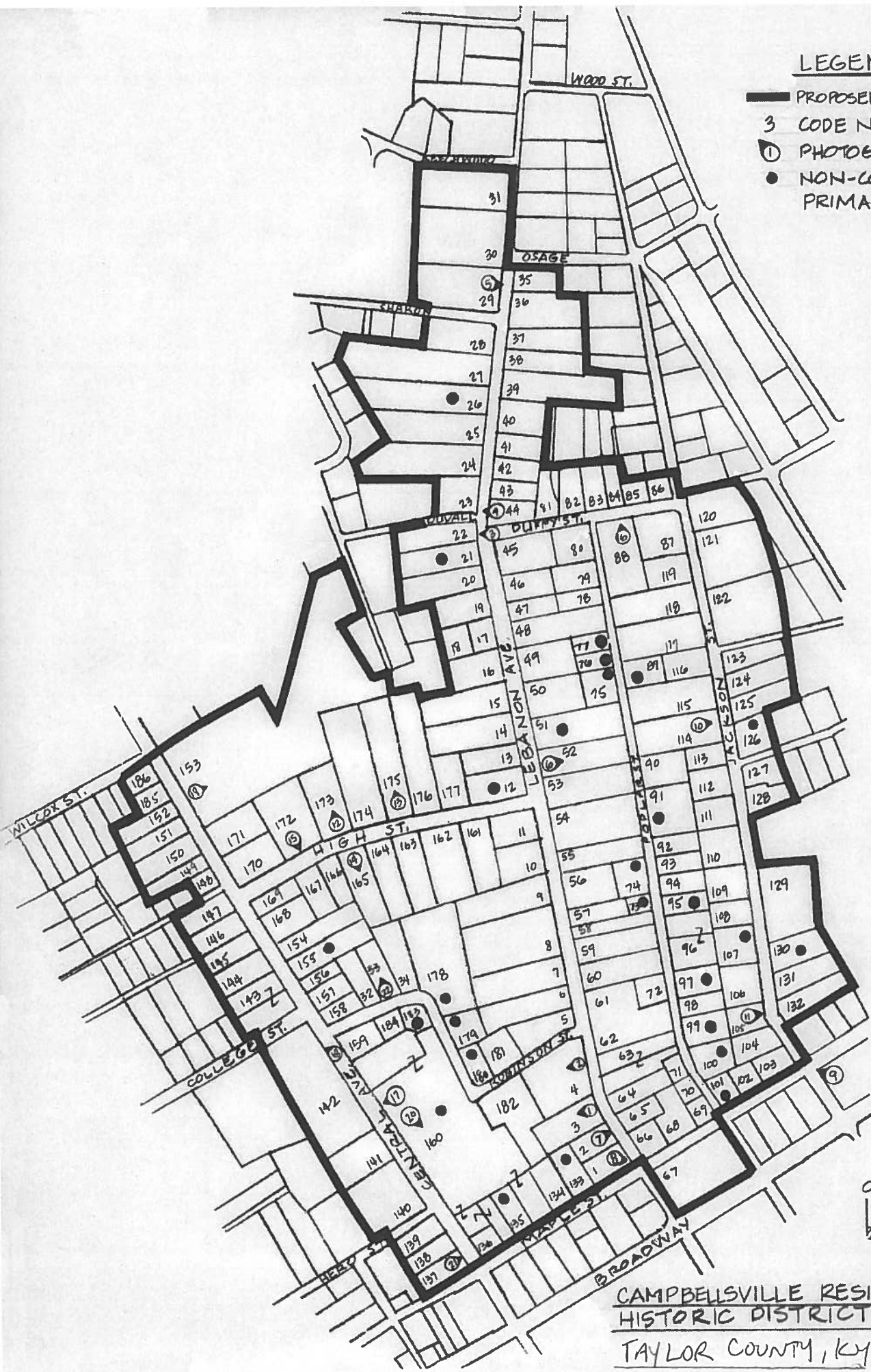
GREENSBURG 9 MI.
BLACK GNAT 4 MI.



Campbellsville Reservoir
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Taylor County, Ky
Campbellsville quad
All points zone 16
Easting Northing
1 646 620 4135 080
2 647 000 4134 200
3 646 600 4133 940
4 646 570 4135 080

LEGEND

- PROPOSED DISTRICT BDRY.
- 3 CODE NUMBER
- ① PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER
- NON-CONTRIBUTING PRIMARY BUILDINGS



CAMPBELLVILLE RESIDENTIAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAYLOR COUNTY, KY