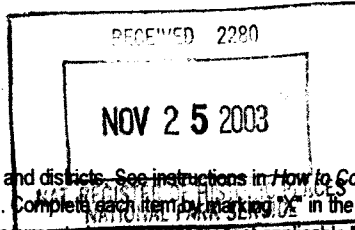


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District

other name/site number ALS 1-ALS 7; ALS 24-ALS 29; ALS 33; ALS 38-ALS 53; ALS 57-ALS 58

2. Location

street & number Public Square and extending roughly one block N and S on Court  not for publication N/A

St. and one block E and W on Main

city or town Scottsville  vicinity N/A

state Kentucky code KY county Allen code 003 zip code 42164

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 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.)

David L. Morgan, SHPO and Executive  
Director, KHC 6-22-01  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office  
State of 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 commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal Agency and bureau Date

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- 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 Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
29	3	buildings
	1	sites
		structures
		objects
29	4	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**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce/financial institution
- Commerce/specialty store
- Commerce/department store
- Commerce/professional
- Recreation and Culture/theater
- Industry/Manufacturing facility
- Health Care/clinic

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce/specialty store
- Commerce/department store
- Commerce/professional
- Health Care/medical business
- Health Care/clinic
- Education/college
- Vacant

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th-Early 20th century commercial

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick, stone, concrete

walls brick

roof asphalt shingle, other

other

**Narrative Description**

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

see continuation sheets

**8. Statement of Significance**

**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 a 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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Community Planning and Development

**Period of Significance**

1881-1946

N/A

**Significant Dates**

1881, 1946

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

see continuation sheets

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** see continuation sheets

(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:

Allen County Historical Society

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property**      Approximately 14 acres

**UTM References**

USGS 7.5 minute quad: Scottsville, KY 1954, revised 1994

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	572160	4067740
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	572280	4067700

3	16	572350	4067620
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	16	572140	4067580

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

see continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

see continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Maria Campbell Brent

organization Mudpuppy & Waterdog, Inc. date March 1, 2001

street & number 129 Walnut Street telephone 859-879-8509

city or town Versailles state KY zip code 40383

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**      continuation sheets 1-35 attached

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.      Scottsville quad attached

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.  
1 sketch map attached

**Photographs**      Photographs 1-21 attached

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name see continuation sheets

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section number 7 Page 1

Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

**Narrative Description**

The Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District, located in Allen County, Kentucky, is composed of 33 resources, 32 buildings and one site, of which 29 buildings contribute to the district's sense of time and place. Three buildings and the only site do not. The buildings designated as non-contributing were those less than fifty years old. The site, on which the Allen County Courthouse stood until 1965, was integral to the formation of the district but has been so severely modified that it no longer contributes to the district's sense of time and place.

The Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District is primarily composed of one and two-story brick and wood-frame brick veneer commercial buildings constructed between 1881 and 1946. In general, these structures are utilitarian in appearance. Architectural flourishes are minimal and are, for the most part, restricted to the earlier buildings in the district, that is, those constructed before 1920. The district covers an area, roughly, of four square blocks, centered around the former site of the Allen County Courthouse.

**Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District Boundaries**

The Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District covers 32 lots located on portions of six city blocks centered around the intersection of Main and Court Streets. Old US 31E and State Route (SR)100 were, and are, major transportation arteries in Allen County and portions of those highways follow both Main and Court Streets. Old US Highway 31E enters Scottsville from the north, follows Main Street to Court Street and turns south on Court, leaving the city limits. Prior to the opening of I-65 in the mid-1960s, US 31E was one of the major north-south transportation routes in this portion of Kentucky, the other being US 31W. Highway 100 follows a similar route, entering Scottsville along Court Street, following Main to Fifth Street and leaving Scottsville.

The district includes all of the buildings fronting on the public square, located around the intersection of Main and Court Streets. Historically, the Allen County Courthouse was located in the center of the present-day intersection, Main and Court Streets then forming a traffic square around the courthouse. The eastern boundary of the district is the lot at 200 East Main Street, on the southeast corner of the intersection of East Main and First Streets. It continues on both sides of East Main from First street, through the intersection of Main and Court Streets. At the intersection East Main becomes West Main. The district continues along both sides of West Main to Cemetery Street, one block west of the public square. The northern boundary of the district is the back of the lots of those buildings which front on the public square, facing Main Street. The district continues along both sides of Court Street to one block south of the intersection of Main and Court, at Maple Street. The southernmost lot in the district is located at 201 South Court Street, at the southwest corner of the intersection of South Court and Maple Streets (see attached sketch map).

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Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

**Description of the District**

The Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District comprises the heart of the Scottsville business district. The proposed historic district is made up of two closely related yet distinct areas – the commercial buildings located on the public square and those located on Main and Court Streets, adjacent to the public square.

The arrangement of the buildings on the public square developed in response to the placement of the Allen County Courthouse, erected in 1819, at what is now the intersection of Main and Court Streets. The public square in Scottsville was divided into four quadrants by Main and Court Streets. The buildings in each quadrant were, and are arranged, for the most part, so that they form a corner, forming a neat square around the courthouse. Traffic associated with the seat of county government spurred the growth of commerce in Scottsville.

Initially, most of the structures around the courthouse square were one-and two-story frame structures, with common areas left for watering stock. By the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century more substantial brick buildings had begun to replace some of the frame buildings. One of those new brick buildings was the Carpenter-Dent building (ALS 4) which, in 1881, replaced the firm's older, frame, business building. Today the Carpenter-Dent building is the oldest surviving building on the square.

In 1903 the courthouse was replaced by another, larger, structure. Over the next twenty years, brick structures continued to replace frame. By the early 1920s the north side of the public square looked, substantially, as it does today, although some modifications have been made to the buildings at street level. As Scottsville continued to grow, the commercial district expanded, principally along East Main and South Court Streets. Between 1925 and 1946 some of the earlier structures and remaining residences on these streets were replaced by "modern" business buildings. Fire destroyed one block of buildings in the southeast corner of the square in 1929 and they, too were, replaced.

There are twenty-nine contributing buildings, three non-contributing buildings and one non-contributing site in the Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District. Eleven, or thirty-eight per cent, of the contributing buildings were constructed between 1881 and 1910. Another eleven, thirty-eight percent, were constructed between 1911 and 1929. Seven, or twenty-four per cent, date from 1930 to 1946, the end of the period of significance. Over seventy-five percent of the contributing buildings in the district have stood for seventy years or more. The non-contributing buildings were all constructed between ca. 1960 and 1995.

The non-contributing site is the former site of the Allen County Courthouse. Between 1819 and 1965 the courthouse occupied the site which is now the intersection of Main and Court Streets. The public square developed around the courthouse and the business district of Scottsville is still centered in this area. This site is non-contributing because it no longer contributes a sense of time or place to the district. However, it is important

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Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

to recognize that the commercial district of Scottsville formed around, and was dominated by, the county courthouse which stood on this site for almost 150 years. A general description of the district follows.

**Northwest Corner of the Public Square**

The northwest corner of the square is formed by six commercial buildings, three forming each side of the corner. These six buildings range in date of construction from ca. 1900 to 1922. All have flat or low sloping roofs behind parapet walls. All are brick or brick veneer. All feature some degree of ornamentation within the brick work on the façade.

All but two of the buildings are two-stories tall at the main street entrance. The exceptions are in the angle of the corner and include the Sam Guy building, built in 1922, which appears to be the last building constructed on the north side of the square, and the *Times* building, erected in 1914. All are contributing buildings.

**Northeast Corner of the Public Square**

Like the northwest corner, the northeast corner of the square is formed by six commercial buildings, three on each side. These six buildings range in date of construction from 1881 to 1915. All have flat or low sloping roofs behind parapet walls. All are brick or brick veneer, two-stories tall. Once again, all feature ornamentation within the brick work on the façade.

The east side of this corner is anchored by the Carpenter-Dent building (ALS 4), constructed in 1881, which is the oldest surviving building on the square. All of these structures are contributing buildings. The Settle & Welch building, one of the most elaborate buildings on the square, and one of the smallest, is located in this corner of the square. It was constructed in 1902. All of the buildings in the northeast corner of the square are contributing buildings.

**Southeast Corner of the Square**

The southeast corner is formed by only two buildings. The two-story Welch building, constructed in 1897, actually fronts on East Main Street, its long, west facing façade forming one of the sides of the this corner of the square. A two-story, four storefront, building forms the south side of the corner. Originally this space was occupied by the Mayfield block, which burned in 1929. The current structure replaced it in 1930 and was built on the same foundation and foot print as the original structure. Both buildings in this corner of the square are brick or brick veneer, two-stories tall, with flat or low sloping roofs behind parapet walls. The Welch building features an elaborately ornamented façade. Both of the buildings in this corner of the square are contributing buildings.

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Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

**Southwest Corner of the Square**

While the buildings on the north side of the square form the neat corners seen in many courthouse squares in Kentucky, including those in Elizabethtown and Bardstown, the south side of the square presents a less regular appearance, and it is the southwest corner which deviates most strongly from the classic corner configuration. In the three quadrants described above the buildings are contiguous, sharing side walls with their neighbor. This is not the case in the southwest corner where the three buildings stand alone. From 1920 to 1973 this corner of the square was dominated by the three-story Jacksonian Hotel. In 1929 the remaining lots on the square were purchased by a local doctor, Lattie Graves. Within a year he had built a two-story brick office/clinic, which still stands. The remaining lot was not developed until 1935 when Dr. Graves constructed a service station, which he leased. In 1973 the Jacksonian Hotel was demolished and five years later the Allen County Public Library was built on the site. Constructed between 1929 and 1973, these buildings are the latest on the public square. The Graves Building and the service station are contributing buildings, the library is a non-contributing building.

**East Main Street**

On the north side of East Main Street the district is contained between First Street to the east and Court Street to the west. Four buildings occupy this block, the westernmost abutting the rear façade of the Carpenter-Dent building. Three of these buildings were constructed ca. 1910, the last, on the corner of East Main and First Streets, was built ca. 1920. All have flat or low sloping roofs behind parapet walls. All are brick or brick veneer, two-stories tall. All feature some degree of ornamentation on the façade.

On the south side of East Main Street the district extends from the first lot east of First Street to Court Street. Three structures occupy these lots. The Welch building, constructed in 1897, a combination Marathon gas station and Taco Bell restaurant which was constructed in the last decade, and the Hobdy & Read building, erected in 1912. Both the Welch and the Hobdy & Read buildings are brick, two-stories tall and have flat or low sloping roofs behind parapet walls. The Welch building had an elaborately decorated façade and cornice. The Hobdy & Read building is much less elaborate but does have simple decorative accents incorporated into the brick work on the front façade. With the exception of the Marathon/Taco Bell, which is non-contributing, the buildings on East Main Street are contributing buildings.

**West Main Street**

The district extends along West Main Street one block to Cemetery Street. On the north side of West Main there are two buildings. One was constructed ca. 1940. It is a one-story, utilitarian building with a flat roof. To the west is a one-story office building, ca. 1960, which is non-contributing.

Only one building occupies the south side of West Main Street between Court and Cemetery Streets, the Big-Four Garage, a garage/auto showroom constructed in 1920. The front façade is brick, with a stepped parapet



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Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

concealing a convex roof. A limestone panel, embossed with "GARAGE" is centered above the front entrance. The sides are stucco over brick. This building is contributing building.

**South Court Street**

Three buildings occupy the east side of South Court between Maple Street and Main Street. All are two-story, brick or brick veneer, with flat or low sloping roofs behind parapet walls. Two were constructed ca. 1915, the third, the Washington Overall Factory, was constructed in 1928. The façade of the northernmost building was altered in the mid-1930s to project an Art Deco appearance.

The district on the west side of South Court Street extends from the first lot south of Maple Street to Main Street. Three buildings, constructed between 1935 and 1946, occupy these lots. Two are one-story, the third is two-story. All are brick or brick veneer with flat or low sloping roofs behind parapet walls. Two have stepped parapets and the same two have minimal decorative features incorporated into the brick work on the front façade. All of the buildings on South Court Street are contributing buildings.

**Integrity**

The Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District meets Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Community Planning and Development. The district conveys a strong sense of its historic environment through its historic buildings, their arrangement in relation to one other and as a whole. Integrity of location, setting, design, materials, association and feeling are necessary if the district is to convey a sense of the development of Scottsville during the period of significance, 1881-1946. The Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District has retained a high degree of integrity. Eighty-eight per cent, twenty-nine, of the thirty-three buildings and sites in the district are contributing. Only three buildings and one site are non-contributing. The three non-contributing buildings were all constructed well after the period of significance, between ca. 1960 and 1999. The non-contributing site, the former location of the Allen County Courthouse, no longer contributes to the historic feeling or setting of the district.

All of the contributing resources in the district have integrity of location. The buildings in the commercial district reflect the earliest patterns of commercial development in Scottsville. The routes of the major thoroughfares, Main and Court Streets, date from the city's earliest settlement. The public square developed in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, soon after the courthouse was erected in 1819. The core of Scottsville's commercial district is, to this day, the center of commerce in Scottsville.

Integrity of setting has also been retained within the district. The commercial core of the city is relatively compact. To the north and west of the district residential areas dominate, as they always have. Two city cemeteries, established in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, are within a block of the district and contribute to its integrity of setting. The

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Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

business district extends to the east, down East Main Street toward the L&N Depot. This pattern of development dates from the arrival of the railroad to Allen County in 1886. Historically, Main and Court Streets were the principal thoroughfares in town, streets which were the route of the Louisville-Nashville turnpike taken by stagecoach traffic through the city from the 1820s and by auto traffic as it developed into the Jackson Highway and later US 31E.

The Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District has retained both its integrity of design and materials. A majority of the buildings in the district have retained their original scale, patterns of fenestration, and detail. As a group, massing and a sense of proportion remain. They retain their original proportions and relationship to one another and the district.

As a whole, the Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District has retained its integrity of association and feeling. The buildings in the district project an accurate picture of the historic character of Scottsville and its development as the commercial center of Allen County. The public square remains recognizable as a courthouse square, in spite of the absence of the courthouse, which is now located just to the west of the district, at the corner of Maple and Cemetery. The appearance of the district still conveys the feeling of a busy, early 20<sup>th</sup> century business district. Individuals who lived in Scottsville in 1900, 1930 or 1945 would have no difficulty in identifying individual buildings, or in recalling memories associated with those buildings and the time and place they represent. Together, the buildings in the district convey a sense of Scottsville's past.

### Alterations

Alterations to buildings in the district have, for the most part, been confined to the first floor facades. Most such alterations have been minimal and have not impaired the ability of the building to convey a sense of its original time and place. Alteration to the original structures are described in the section below, Building Descriptions.

### Building Descriptions

Each contributing building in the district is described briefly below. The numbers correspond to those on the attached sketch map of the district. More detailed descriptions and histories may be found in *Survey Report for the Scottsville Downtown Historic District and Five Individual Properties in Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky*, on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council.

#### 1. ALS 39: Hobdy & Read Building, 200 East Main Street, 1912.

This large, two-story brick structure has a double parapet which is flat above each storefront and then slopes off to meet the pilasters on either side. The crown of the parapet is capped with limestone. The façade is divided vertically by a pilaster, creating two storefronts of unequal width. Detailing executed in raised brick decorates the upper portion of the façade. The exterior of the structure has changed little since its construction. Portions of

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Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

the interior are also intact, including the original pressed tin ceiling. The Hobdu & Read Building was erected in 1912 by Arthur Hobdy, Sr. and William Read to house their recently acquired Ford Automobile dealership and a garage. Shortly afterward, a Standard Oil dealership was acquired. Mr. Roy Dye became a partner in the early 1920s and the firm became Hobdy, Dye and Read. The automobile dealership continued to occupy the building until 1959 when it became a Ford Farm Tractor and Implement dealer, which remained in this location until 1981.

**2. Non Contributing. Marathon and Taco Bell, ca. 1995.**

**3. ALS 33: Welch Building, 116-118 East Main Street, 1897.**

This large, two-story brick building was designed with two separate storefronts. The elaborate façade features twin, full-arched windows, now bricked in, flanked by smaller, segmental arched windows. Elaborate raised brickwork forms panels, bands and other decorative features on the upper portion of the facade. The decorative detailing is repeated on the stepped parapet, which is crowned with a wing shaped piece of limestone and decorated with limestone brackets. The ends of highest, center, section of the parapet are capped with semi-circles of limestone. The raised, center portion of the parapet on the east portion of the building has been obscured by bricking in the stepped parapet but the detailing on the façade is unaltered. A metal awning now runs the entire length of the building, along both East Main and the west face of the building. Although this building has been somewhat altered, it still retains enough of its original detailing to convey the grandeur of the original building, one of the most elaborate in the district. The Welch Building was erected by Edward Welch to house the Ed. F. Welch clothing store, which occupied the west storefront. The east storefront housed I. F. Knight's Variety Store. In the 1930s the Lyric Theater occupied the east half of the building which was remodeled about 1940 and the façade reworked in the Art Deco style. It was probably at this time that the parapet was filled in.

**4. ALS 29: Commercial Building, 106-112 Public Square, ca. 1930.**

This two-story brick building with four storefronts was constructed shortly after a fire destroyed this part of the public square in 1929. The three storefronts at 106, 108 and 110 retain their original indented entrances. A transom seems to be present but has been obscured. The second floor of the building has symmetrically placed windows centered above the first floor storefronts. The parapet is crenellated and capped with limestone. Diamond shaped limestone accents, which project above the parapet, are centered over each set of windows. The building at 112 Public Square appears to have been constructed somewhat later than 106-110, but was built to mimic the structure it adjoins. It has a single offset entry and appears to have a transom, now obscured. The second floor has a balcony with a brick wall, an awning and French doors. The shape and ornamentation of the parapet is the same as that of 106-110. Except for the addition of the awnings, which now obscure the transom, this building has not been altered. It appears to have been built on the same foundation, and using the

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Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

same footprint, of the four-storefront Mayfield Block which burned. A number of commercial enterprises have occupied this block of buildings, including the A&P grocery.

**5. ALS 40: Horse Shoe Cafeteria, 104 South Court Street, ca. 1915.**

This two-story brick building, with a stepped parapet and flat, sloping roof, was constructed ca. 1915 but did not take on its present appearance until it was remodeled to house the Horse Shoe Cafeteria in 1935. The original recessed store front remains but the second floor façade has been covered with off-white and tan glass plates, giving an Art Deco look to a much older building, a look deemed desirable for the modern "automat." However, the outline of the original windows, and their limestone sills, remain visible on the upper story. The Horse Shoe Cafeteria continued to occupy the building into the 1950s.

**6. ALS 41: Commercial Building, 106-108 South Court Street, ca. 1915.**

This two-story, brick building has a stepped parapet capped with ceramic tile which conceals a flat or low sloping roof. The building was constructed with two storefronts of unequal width, both of which have retained their original appearance. The transoms appear to be intact but are covered. The asymmetry of the first floor façade gives way to a more traditional, symmetrical second floor façade. Four windows with limestone sills are centered over the entrances and framed by a course of stretchers. This building was occupied by the J. L. Turner Bargain Store and Sexton's Shoe shop in the late 1920s and 1930s. It later housed the Thrift Food Store and P. H. Meador, a clothing and dry goods establishment.

**7. ALS42: Washington Overall Factory, 110 South Court Street, 1928.**

This two-story brick building has two double windows with limestone sills on each floor, topped by a row of brick stretchers. The façade is divided into three panels by brick pilasters and accented with raised brick bands. The entrance has two wooden crowns above the door, both with dentil detailing. An added wood shingle awning now obscures most of the center panel. The long sides of the structure have 10 bays with the windows, originally steel casement, separated by brick pilasters. This building was constructed in 1928 specifically as a factory for the Washington Manufacturing Company. After being vacated in 1985 the interior was renovated by the Dollar General Corporation as office space.

**8. ALS 43: B. E. Cooksey Motor Company, 201 South Court Street, 1946.**

This large one-story brick building has a stepped parapet capped with limestone slabs. The central entrance is flanked by two large windows topped by a row of stretchers. Six horizontal lines of brick decorate the front and sides of the building. The entryway has probably been altered from the original configuration, but the exterior space remains original. This structure was built by R. C. Huntsman as an auto showroom and garage. It was leased to the B. E. Cooksey Motor Company, a Dodge-Plymouth dealer.

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Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District

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**9. ALS 44: Graves Block, 105-109 South Court Street, 1935.**

This one-story brick building with three storefronts has retained its original configuration of evenly spaced recessed doors separated by large display windows. The transoms remain but have been covered. The only decoration is a band of stretchers just above the transoms which runs the width of the facade. A similar band runs along roofline, which is capped with limestone. This building was constructed by Dr. Lattie Graves. Its first occupants were the Paris Grocery and Meat Market, the *Allen County News* and R. M. Marcum, Dry Goods, Shoes and Notions.

**10. ALS 45: Graves Block, 103 S. Court Street, 1935.**

This two-story, brick, L-shaped commercial building has a storefront on South Court and a garage/service entrance on Maple Street. The stepped parapet is capped with ceramic tile. The building retains the original recessed store front and the original transom. Horizontal and vertical bands of brick with limestone accents decorate the façade, resulting in a somewhat Art Deco appearance. This building was constructed by Dr. Lattie Graves and leased to Alonzo Henderson & Company, a dealer in hardware, paint, Crosley radios and refrigerators, Dodge and Plymouth automobiles, International Trucks and International Harvester tractors. In 1941 the firm of York and Massey, which dealt in a similar array of merchandise, took over the space. York and Massey, whose slogan was "We Sell Everything," remained in the building until about 1970.

**11. ALS 28: Sinclair Service Station, 100 Public Square, 1935.**

Built as a "modern" service station, this one-story brick building has been cosmetically altered over the years, yet in form it remains unmistakably a service station. The awning, which once sheltered the gas pumps and created a pass through, is still present. The entrance remains in its original position. The service bay doors have been replaced by large multi-pane windows but are still recognizable. This service station was constructed by Dr. Lattie Graves and leased to the Sinclair Oil Company. In 1975 Fidelity Federal Savings opened in the building, which the newspaper noted had been "attractively refinished."

**12. ALS 7: Graves Building, 102-104 Public Square, ca. 1930**

This elaborate two-story commercial building has a distinctive angled façade. When the building was constructed it was designed to fit into a lot which abutted the pentagon-shaped façade of the Jacksonian Hotel on the west side. To utilize the space to its fullest, the Graves building was constructed with a concave bend in the front facade. The result is an asymmetrical structure with one wide and one narrow storefront. The façade of this building is rich in elaborate detailing, executed in brick and limestone. At the roofline, a band of brick creates a "basket weave" design. Above the windows is a frieze of decorative brickwork which incorporates panels of chevrons. On the wider storefront, vertical lines of headers create pendants which end in a square limestone accent. Below the second floor windows, a limestone cornice tops a brick frieze accented by limestone rectangles. Doric pilasters with decorative brickwork delineate the edges of the building. A frosted glass transom

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occupies the space between the pilasters. The wider storefront has a bay display window flanked by recessed doors. The shorter side of the building has a flush storefront with a single entry door. Below the display windows is a panel of glazed tile, tan with accents of black. Dr. Lattie Graves constructed this building and maintained an office on the second floor until his death in 1942. In 1946 Dr. F. J. Halcomb and Dr. Earl P. Oliver established an office in the space once occupied by Dr. Graves. Ten years later State-Line Broadcasting established a studio and office space on the second floor. The first floor has been occupied by a number of commercial enterprises. In the 1930s the larger storefront was occupied by Braswell Electric Company and the smaller storefront by Alice's Beauty Shop.

**13. Non-Contributing. Allen County Public Library, 106 Public Square, 1978.**

**14. ALS 46: Big Four Garage, 198 West Main Street, 1920.**

This huge, one-story brick building runs from West Main Street to Maple Street. A stepped parapet, capped with limestone, disguises the convex roof. Four limestone capped brick pilasters divide the façade into three panels. A large limestone panel above the central door reads "GARAGE." The original plate glass windows topped by a multi-paned transom have been replaced by six large plate glass panels. Pilasters divide both sides of the building into panels which frame multi-pane casement windows. The west side also has three entrance doors and two large service bay doors. The Big Four Garage was built by Les Henniger, Charlie Trout, I. B. Turner and Hub Rogers as an automobile dealership and service center. Advertisements described the garage as a fire-proof building having 15,200 square feet of floor space, steam heat and its own light and water plant. It has housed a Chevrolet automobile dealerships since it was constructed.

**15. Non-contributing. Dental Offices of Huntsman and Marsh, ca. 1960.**

**16. ALS 47, Commercial Building, 109 West Main Street, ca. 1945.**

A one-story, brick commercial building with a recessed store front. The original wooden door has been replaced with an aluminum and glass door.

**17. ALS 26: Farmers Supply Store, Public Square, ca. 1910**

This two and one-half story brick building has a limestone foundation and a low stepped parapet which conceals a sloping, flat roof. The first floor features a recessed entrance. Evenly spaced windows on the second floor are mirrored by the half-height windows above them. A band of stretchers accents the façade. A one-story extension at the rear of the building has a large bay opening, which resembles a loading dock. Historic photographs show this building as being more ornate, with rather elaborate window treatments, but these decorative features have been stripped. Newspaper accounts indicate that this building was standing in 1914. By 1917, H. C. and E. W. Huntsman had opened the Farmers Supply Store, which remained at least until 1928. In 1958 a Dollar

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Genral Store moved into this space, which it still occupies.

**18. ALS 3: Crystal Theater, Public Square, 1914.**

This small, two-story brick building was designed and built specifically for use as a movie theater. It has an overhanging bay window on the second floor. The original entrance was indented, with a central ticket booth and doors to either side. The building now has a flush glass storefront with an off-set entrance. An awning, which not original to the structure, is supported by cast iron columns. The White Theater, owned by Schlinker & Mays, C. C. White and T. B. Dixon, opened in this building in 1914. Several years later it was operating as The Crystal Theater, a name it seems to have retained until its closing, ca. 1935.

**19. ALS 25: Allen County Times, Public Square, 1914.**

This one-story brick building was built to house the *Allen County Times*. The storefront has two cast iron pilasters which originally framed a recessed entrance. The door is now located to the right. A transom once spanned the width of the building and may remain behind the wood shingle-covered overhang. The only decorative element on the upper façade is a broken band of raised brick just below the roofline. In 1918 the *Times* was consolidated with *The Citizen* and left this building. After being vacated by the newspaper, a number of restaurants occupied the space, including The Kozy Corner Tea Room and Pat's Place in the mid-1920s and The Rainbow Eat Shoppe and Rambow Cafe in the late 1920s and 1930s.

**20. ALS 2: Sam Guy Building, 101 Public Square, 1922.**

The narrow street level façade of this building contains a recessed entrance which leads to large building with a full basement. The façade is glazed blonde brick with Art Deco-style details executed in limestone. It has a stepped limestone parapet with an inverted keystone which has a panel at its base which is engraved "1922." Below, in a limestone banner in the center of the façade, is engraved "GUY." The Washington Overall Factory occupied this building from 1925 to mid-1928. After that time, the Absher and Ogles Pool Room moved into the building, remaining until at least 1935. In the late 1930s Wilson's Grocery, owned by D. S. Wilson, the oldest independent grocer in Scottsville moved into this location. It was later occupied by the furniture department of the National Stores.

**21. ALS 24: N. S. Guy Building, 103 Public Square, ca. 1900.**

This two-story brick building is one of the more ornate buildings on the square. The door on the main storefront is flanked by cast iron pilasters. A cast iron front, decorated with rosettes, spans the length of the façade. A second door provides access to the upper floor. Both of the doors are flush with the display windows. The second floor windows are crowned with limestone arches. Above the windows is a band of limestone with brick dentils beneath. The cornice and parapet feature elaborate raised brickwork. The stepped parapet, capped with limestone, rises three to five feet above the roof. N. S. Guy, "The Buggy Man," constructed this building to

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house his harness, buggy and hardware establishment. In 1919 Morton's Dry Goods leased half of the building. Clarence Morton later bought the building and expanded his business, putting in a grocery store. At some point, Morton abandoned the grocery business and leased half of the building to Houchens Grocery Store. Morton's Dry Goods remained in other half of the building until 1978.

### **22. ALS 1: First National Bank, 105 Public Square, ca. 1900.**

This building was featured in a 1905 catalog issued by Geo. L. Mesker & Co., Designers and Manufacturers of Store Fronts, of Evansville, Indiana, in which it was identified as the J. S. Lewis Building, Scottsville, KY. It was constructed to house the First National Bank. The most dominate feature of the building is the square tower which projects from the corner of the building. Decorative brick work, limestone bands and half-circle limestone crowns with medallions in the center, accent the facade. A limestone panel, which historic photos show was originally engraved "BANK," now says "READ," and was, presumably, put in place when Mr. Harry Read purchased and renovated the building in the 1980s. The first story of the tower is dominated by Palladian doors flanked by sidelights. Originally, the single, corner entrance was recessed and framed by cast iron arches. Early photos clearly show the cast iron features above the lower story windows and an entrance at the far north send of the building. The exterior first story was remodeled in 1980s by Mr. Harry Read after he purchased the structure. More extensive changes were made sometime in the early 1990s when hanging bay windows were installed. The cast iron lintels of the original windows are still visible and even though the building has been altered it is still recognizable as the same structure that was completed ca. 1900.

### **23. ALS 6: O. S. Bryant, 107 Public Square, ca. 1900.**

This two-story commercial building was constructed by O. S. Bryant, replacing a frame building in the same location which had housed his mercantile store. Originally constructed to house one establishment on the first floor, it has since been modified into two storefronts. A parapet conceals the flat roof. The upper façade is divided into four panels by brick pilasters which are accented in raised, stepped brick. The first floor has some cast iron elements, including a round column at the eastern end of the building and a square column in the center of the building. The building retains its transom, but it has been covered. Two recessed entrances are flanked by plate glass display windows. Since its construction, this building has housed a series of variety and mercantile stores. Bryant's was succeeded by Fowler-Comer in the late 1920s. In the 1940s Bentley's 5&10 was sharing the building with the children's department of the National Store. Marsh's Variety occupied the entire building in the 1970s and 1980s.

### **24. ALS 38: Meredith & Smith Drugs, 109 Public Square, ca. 1900.**

This two-story brick structure has brick pilasters which frame the façade. The parapet slopes down from a flat, raised center portion to meet the pilasters. Below the parapet are stepped bands of limestone and a band of brick dentils. The three evenly spaced windows have limestone lintels and sills. Below the windows is a double



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band of raised, stepped bricks. The first floor has a flush plate glass storefront which has probably been altered from the original. The earliest occupants of this building are unknown but in 1916 R. Mitchell Meredith and Herschel Smith moved their drugstore, Meredith & Smith Drugs, into this building, remaining until 1936. During the 1940s a grocery store owned by Merlin Douglas and McRee Pedigo occupied the building. Allen County Dry Goods moved into this location in the late 1950s, remaining at least until 1973.

**25. ALS 5: Settle and Welch Jewelry, 111 Public Square, 1902.**

This is perhaps the smallest, and certainly the most ornate, building on the Public Square. Originally built as a jewelry store, it is now part of the retail space for the building to the east. The façade of the two-story brick building is incredibly detailed. It is divided into three panels by four pilasters. The pilasters rise above the parapet, creating a crenellated roof line. Each pilaster is topped with an elaborate limestone crown. Between the center two pilasters is a limestone fan. Below the parapet, in each of the three panels, is a row of brick dentils, below which is a band of terra cotta medallions. The center panel has a cast iron medallion above a limestone panel engraved "SETTLE AND WELCH A D 1902." The two flanking panels have small windows with diamond-shaped glass panes, topped with brick segmental arches. The transom is topped with an ornate cast iron band featuring dentils over a row of medallions. At each end of the band, on the pilasters, are rectangular terra cotta inserts with a floral motif. The storefront is pane glass with an offset corner door. Alfred Settle established a jewelry business on this lot in 1876. In 1902 the frame building housing the business burned and Settle and his partner, R. S. Welch, replaced it with this ornate brick building. Settle & Welch Jewelry remained in this location at least until 1939 and probably well into the 1940s. In the late 1940s and 1950s Stodgill Jewelry occupied the building. By the 1970s the National Store had expanded into the building, remaining into the 1980s

**26. ALS 48: Scottsville Mercantile - Arcade Store, 113 Public Square, 1912.**

This two-story brick building has a stepped parapet ornamented with limestone caps. A band of brick dentils and three recessed panels, accented with stretchers angled to give a "saw-toothed" appearance, decorate the façade. The three symmetrically placed windows have brick segmental arches. The transom appears to be intact but has been covered. The storefront retains its recessed entryway. This building was constructed when the firm of I. D. Turner and the firm of Troutt and Henniger consolidated to form the Scottsville Mercantile - Arcade Store in 1912. The Arcade Store remained at this location until it closed in 1929. At some point in the 1930s the National Store moved into the building, remaining into the 1970s.

**27. ALS 49: Commercial Building, 115 Public Square, ca. 1915.**

This large two-story brick building features a stylized, crenellated parapet which is capped with limestone. The arrangement of the windows on the second floor suggests that the building may have been originally constructed with two storefronts, which it has had on many occasions over the years. Sometime in 1930s the building was

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modified to house only one retail establishment and the storefront today reflects that change - one recessed door is flanked by large display windows. In 1925 the mercantile firm of Hale & Wilson occupied the north storefront and Braswell Electric the south storefront. Lerman Bros. Cash Store, a regional chain, occupied the entire building in the late 1920s. They remained into the early 1930s when the National Store opened in this space. In time, the National Store expanded, eventually occupying most of this corner of the square, where they remained into the 1970s.

**28. ALS 4: Carpenter-Dent Drug, 117 Public Square, 1881.**

This two-story brick commercial building is the oldest surviving building on the Public Square. An ornate cast iron cornice has been removed and an awning added which obscures the square Doric columns framing the entrance and the storefront window. The parapet on the façade is not original, being added to compensate for the cast iron cornice which was removed. Below the added parapet are three rectangular panels accented with stretchers angled to give a "saw-toothed" appearance, similar to those on ALS 48. Below these panels are three symmetrically placed hooded windows, now covered. The store front features a truncated corner entrance framed by three square, limestone Doric columns. The East Main Street face of the building extends about half the block. Along the stepped parapet wall are five chimneys. Ornamental bands of brick step down with the parapet. This face has six windows, now covered, on the second floor which are identical to those of the main façade. There is a second first-floor entrance at the east end of the building which is original. Carpenter-Dent Drugs, founded in 1874 by Tibbis and T. J. Carpenter, is Scottsville's oldest continuously operating business. In 1881 the firm built this structure, replacing a frame structure which sat on the lot immediately to the north. They have occupied the building since its construction.

**29. ALS 50: Commercial Building, 119 East Main Street, ca. 1910..**

This two-story brick building is a modest structure which has probably always housed a retail establishment or professional offices. The pediment is topped by a plain cast iron cornice, below is a band of brick dentils. Brick pilasters on each side of the building support a cast iron band ornamented with small medallions which tops the transom, now covered. The storefront, now flush, appears to have been heavily altered. The brick work on the first floor does not match that of the second floor, offering additional evidence of alteration. The building does, however, retain sufficient integrity to enable it to be readily identified as a late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial structure.

**30. ALS 51: Commercial Building, 121 East Main Street, ca. 1910.**

This structure was probably erected to house two storefronts. The ghost sign, "Scottsville Mercantile Co.," clearly stops halfway across the façade. The recessed horizontal brick panels on the second floor are not aligned and the two transoms, which are both covered, are separated by a vertical brick band. The west storefront is now covered, the east side retains the recessed entrance.

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**31. ALS 52: Commercial Building, 123 East Main Street, ca. 1910.**

This one-story brick building is fairly ornate and appears to be remarkably intact. The ornamentation below the cast iron cornice is very similar to ALS 51, which may indicate a similar construction date or the same builder. The building has an elaborate cast iron cornice with brick dentils below. Cast iron vents are symmetrically placed above two recessed brick panels. On the east side of the façade, just above the transom, is an Ionic pilaster, this feature is not repeated on the west side. The store front is recessed.

**32. ALS 53: L. Atwood Drugs, 137 East Main Street, ca. 1920.**

This two-story brick commercial building appears to be somewhat younger than the buildings to the west. It appears to have been constructed to house a retail establishment on East Main and professional offices on First Street and probably on the second floor. The storefront is flush to the building. A wood shingle awning now covers the Main Street facade. A drug store owned by B. J. Oliver occupied this building from about 1920 to 1931 when the L. Atwood Drug Company took possession, remaining at least through the mid-1950s.

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**Buildings in the Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District**

Bldg. No.	Resource No.	Historic Name	Date	Location	Status*
1	ALS 39	Hobdy & Read	1912	200 E. Main Street	C
2	ALS 57	Marathon/Taco Bell	ca. 1995	122 E. Main Street	NC
3	ALS 33	Welch Building	1897	116-118 E. Main Street	C
4	ALS 29	Commercial Building	ca. 1930	106-112 Public Square	C
5	ALS 40	Horse Shoe Cafeteria	ca. 1915	104 S. Court Street	C
6	ALS 41	Commercial Building	ca. 1915	106-108 S. Court Street	C
7	ALS 42	Washington Overall Factory	1928	110 S. Court Street	C
8	ALS 43	B. E. Cooksey Motor Co.	1946	201 S. Court Street	C
9	ALS 44	Graves Block	1935	105-109 S. Court Street	C
10	ALS 45	Graves Block	1935	103 S. Court Street	C
11	ALS 28	Sinclair Service Station	1935	100 Public Square	C
12	ALS 7	Graves Building	ca. 1930	102-104 Public Square	C
13	ALS 27	Allen County Public Library	1978	106 Public Square	NC
14	ALS 46	Big Four Garage	1920	198 W. Main Street	C
15	ALS 58	Dental Office	ca. 1969	199 W. Main St.	NC
16	ALS 47	Commercial Building	ca. 1945	197 W. Main St.	C
17	ALS 26	Farmers Supply Store	ca. 1910	Public Square	C
18	ALS 3	Crystal Theater	1914	Public Square	C
19	ALS 25	Allen County Times	1914	Public Square	C
20	ALS 2	Sam Guy Building	1922	101 Public Square	C
21	ALS 24	N. S. Guy Building	ca. 1900	103 Public Square	C
22	ALS 1	First National Bank	ca. 1900	105 Public Square	C
23	ALS 6	O. S. Bryant	ca. 1900	107 Public Square	C
24	ALS 38	Meredith & Smith Drugs	ca. 1900	109 Public Square	C
25	ALS 5	Settle & Welch Jewelry	1902	111 Public Square	C
26	ALS 48	Scottsville Mercantile-Arcade Store	1912	113 Public Square	C
27	ALS 49	Commercial Building	ca. 1915	115 Public Square	C
28	ALS 4	Carpenter-Dent Drugs	1881	117 E. Public Square	C
29	ALS 50	Commercial Building	ca. 1910	119 E. Main Street	C
30	ALS 51	Commercial Building	ca. 1910	121 E. Main Street	C
31	ALS 52	Commercial Building	ca. 1910	123 E. Main Street	C
32	ALS 53	L. Atwood Drugs	ca. 1920	137 E. Main Street	C

\* C = Contributing Building, NC = Non-contributing Building

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**Statement of Significance**

The Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District meets National Register Criterion A and is significant locally within the areas Commerce and Community Planning and Development. The buildings in this district were constructed between 1881 and 1946. The arrangement of these buildings in the district, their relationship in time and space, the changes they represent in style, and the changes which they have individually undergone in function, provide a vivid picture of Scottsville's growth and development and the forces which have shaped this community.

Changes which occurred in Scottsville, and which are chronicled through the built environment, reflect changes in technology, commerce, communications and transportation which have shaped communities throughout the Commonwealth, and the nation. As the seat of county government Scottsville is, and has always been, the commercial and governmental center of the county. The original town plat, dated 1816, clearly emphasizes the dual nature of Scottsville as a center of both government and commerce. A courthouse square laid out in the Lancaster square style which prominently positioned the courthouse. This arrangement interrupted the flow of traffic on the Nashville to Louisville turnpike as it passed through town. Visitors saw the town's most prominent building sitting in a position of importance in the center of the turnpike. Around it is the Public Square, which developed into a concentration of retail and service establishments, encircling and supporting the seat of government.<sup>1</sup>

The growth of Scottsville as a commercial center is shown by the expansion of the commercial district from the public square into adjacent, formerly residential, areas. Changes are also reflected in the history of use of the structures on the public square, the construction of new structures both on the square and on adjacent streets and the construction of structures designed for specific functions, functions which could not have been anticipated in 1816, or even 1866.

A number of events have influenced the history of Scottsville and the Downtown Commercial District. Some are peculiar to Scottsville. Some, such as the oil boom, were regional in nature; others, such as changes in technology, were felt throughout the nation. A few of the events which influenced Scottsville include the formation of Allen County in 1815, the decision to locate the county seat near an abundantly flowing spring, the design employed in laying out the lots and public spaces in the new town of Scottsville, the coming of the railroad in 1886, new technology, including the telephone, electricity, the automobile and moving pictures, the oil boom in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Dixie Highway, and the expansion of the commercial district in the 30s and 40s. These positive influences on the growth of Scottsville were countered by a number of fires which destroyed portions of the commercial district, the end of railroad service and factory closings. These and other events are discussed in the historic context, *The Growth and Development of Scottsville, Kentucky 1816-1950*.

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The Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District encompasses portions of a six-block area of commercial buildings constructed between 1881 and 1946. The Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District is significant locally in the areas of Commerce and Community Planning and Development because the buildings in the district, through their arrangement, their relationship in time and space, the changes they represent in style and the changes which they have individually undergone in function provide a vivid picture of the growth and development of Scottsville and the changes which have shaped this community.

**The Growth and Development of Scottsville, Kentucky 1816-1950**

The early exploration and settlement of what is now Allen County followed closely that of much of the Mississippian or Pennyroyal Plateau region of south central Kentucky. Among the earliest visitors of European origin were members of a group of long hunters from the Holston and Clinch River sections of Southwest Virginia. Although some members of the party would eventually return to the south central Kentucky region, significant settlement of the Allen County area began in earnest about 1797 with the establishment of settlements at a number of locations north and east of present-day Scottsville. The first church, organized January, 1801 by the United Baptists, was located four miles northeast of Scottsville. Early commerce in the county consisted of a sawmill built in 1803 on Trammel's Creek as well as other mills along streams in the northeast of the area, which would become Allen County.<sup>2</sup>

With increased settlement and development came increasing demands that a new county be formed, providing residents with more immediate access to a county government. On January 11, 1815 the Kentucky Legislature passed an act creating Allen County from parts of Barren and Warren Counties. The new county, Kentucky's 57<sup>th</sup>, was named for Col. John Allen, an early member of the state General Assembly and martyr of the 1813 Battle of River Raisin.<sup>3</sup>

Three months after the county was created by the legislature the first officials met at the home of Willis Mitchell, about four miles northwest of present day Scottsville on the Bowling Green Road. Differences of opinion concerning the best location of the county seat sparked arguments among the officials. Supporters existed for a number of sites including New Roe, White Plains, the land of Willis Mitchell at Old Bald Field and John Brown's property on Bays Fork. Mitchell's land was closer to the center of the new county. Brown's land, however, had several advantages. It was on the Old Cumberland Trace, the major transportation route which ran from Nashville to Glasgow and on to Louisville. Around 1797 a small settlement had grown up around the stage stop and relay station on the road. It had another important consideration – a free flowing spring which had never been known to run dry. Oral tradition relates that it was the presence of the spring, a dependable water source, which tipped the decision in favor of Brown's land. At the appointed hour the Magistrates of Allen County and John Godley, assistant judge under the act of Assembly, voted their choice for the location of Scottsville and "upon a vote being taken, a majority of said court concurred in fixing said seat upon the land of John Brown on Bay's Fork of said county."<sup>4</sup>

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The magistrates purchased 100 acres from John Brown and his wife, Catherine, for \$200. Scottsville was surveyed and, like the vast majority of towns laid down in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, was divided into lots using a simple grid plan. Grid plans had come into favor at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century for a number of reasons, most of them pragmatic. They could be designed with no knowledge of local topography, were easily surveyed, easily expanded and the lots conveniently numbered for sale. For towns being carved out of the wilderness, the grid plan expressed order, regularity and predictability.<sup>5</sup>

Planning, as it relates to land use, was of little concern. A space at the intersection of the two main streets was set aside for the courthouse. Several lots adjacent to the public spring were reserved for public use and one lot was reserved for the construction of a jail. The remaining lots were offered for sale, the goal being to raise enough money to pay for the construction of the courthouse and jail. Sales of the lots were brisk, eventually bringing \$8,270.50, and a temporary log courthouse and jail were built on the lots set aside for that purpose. That same year, 1816, a post office was established as Allen Court House or Scottsville. Officially the town had been named "Scottville," for Kentucky's fourth governor, General Charles Scott, who had died recently. Post Office records, however, recorded the name as "Scottsville." Both names were used until about 1850 when Scottsville gradually replaced Scottville in popular usage.<sup>6</sup>

The early growth of Scottsville was centered around two distinct locations, the public square and the public spring. This growth, and the commercial development of which it was a part, was the result of individual decisions and was opportunistic in nature. The spring provided the water needed by the industries which grew up around it. Businesses were established around the public square to take advantage of the traffic generated by the courthouse. In 1819 the temporary log courthouse was replaced with an impressive octagonal brick structure. Frame residences mixed with the commercial buildings which began to appear around the courthouse, among the most numerous, reputedly, being taverns and law offices. In 1835 the Scottsville Hotel was constructed on the southwest corner of the square. By the mid-1800s the square was lined with shops offering groceries, meats, dry goods, millinery, shoes, hardware, feed and farm supplies. In 1881 the first brick building made its appearance. Located on the northeast corner of the public square, the new Carpenter-Dent Drug Company (ALS 4) was two stories tall, with entrances on both Main Street and the square.<sup>7</sup>

As the commercial area of Scottsville developed around the courthouse, small industries were established near the ready water supply of the public spring on the corner of First Street and Locust Street. A blacksmith, there by 1847, is the first business known to set up shop in the area. By the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century a spoke mill operated by Love, Boyd and Co., had been joined by the Scottsville Woolen Mill and the Bryant Flour Mill.<sup>8</sup>

A number of other businesses developed in and near Scottsville. Allen County was rich in hardwood timber, and saw mills were operating in Allen County as early as 1803. Lumber companies, log buyers and saw mills continued to play an important part in the county's and the city's economy. The earliest commercial oil well in Allen County was drilled in 1859. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century wells located on Big Trammel and Bays Fork Creek were producing plentifully.<sup>9</sup>

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Allen Countians began their efforts to get a railroad built through the county as early as 1846, when they appointed commissioners to offer for sale shares in the Louisville, Nashville and Knoxville Railroad Company. That effort never bore fruit, and the county pinned its hopes on winning the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Two routes had been proposed, the lower route passing through Elizabethtown, Franklin and Bowling Green, and an upper route passing through Bardstown, New Haven, Glasgow and Scottsville. In 1851 fierce competition arose for the route of the L & N, the decision to be based on local subscriptions.<sup>10</sup>

The upper route ultimately lost that contest and the railroad went through Franklin, in neighboring Simpson County. By 1871 Allen County had convinced the Cumberland & Ohio Railroad Company of the benefits of running a line through the county. Before the line could be completed, the company sold out to the Chesapeake & Nashville Railway Company. The C&N completed the line from Gallatin, Tennessee, where it joined with the L&N Railroad, to Scottsville and placed it in operation in 1886. A passenger and freight depot was built in Scottsville and several trains ran daily.<sup>11</sup>

Simpson, Warren, Edmonson and other counties to the west had enjoyed the economic benefits of rail service for almost thirty years when Scottsville was finally connected to Gallatin, Tennessee and the L & N. It is difficult to overstate the importance of rail service to the economic well being of communities in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> and first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The roads which had been improved for stagecoach travel in the 1830s had fallen into disrepair making wagon travel difficult and time consuming. During certain portions of the year it was all but impossible. Farmers were among the hardest hit by the lack of roads, but they were not the only ones. Any business which needed to get its products to outside markets was affected. Small towns on the railroad mushroomed overnight into important local centers of commerce. Towns on the rail line prospered while those bypassed by the railroad suffered. The competition for the L & N was based on the knowledge that rail service was vital if a community was to prosper and grow.

Scottsville, finally, was able reap the advantages of rail service. Farmers shipped corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, poultry, hogs and cattle. The timber industries, which had shipped down Bays Fork to the Barren River for years, now had a reliable means of transporting products. Scottsville developed a thriving trade in lumber, cross ties, spokes and barrel staves. A new commercial district grew up on East Main, centered on the Depot which was opposite Eighth Street. Lumber yards, warehouses, wholesale dealers in household and construction goods, all set up shop near the railroad.<sup>12</sup>

The years between 1887 and 1910 were years of growth and economic prosperity for Scottsville and changes in the physical appearance of the commercial district reflected this prosperity. Property around and adjacent to the public square became too valuable for housing and the remaining residences gave way to commercial buildings, many constructed of brick. In 1897 Edward Welch built an impressive two story brick building on East Main at the public square for his retail clothing business (ALS 33). Three new buildings went up across the



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street, between Court Street and First (ALS 50-ALS 52). The first bank in Allen County, the Allen County National Bank, was organized in 1898 and built a splendid brick building on the northwest corner of the public square. On the same corner, N. S. Guy built a two-story building for his hardware and buggy supply firm (ALS 24). A few years later the second bank in Scottsville, the First National Bank (ALS 1), opened its doors on the corner of North Court.

On the northeast corner of the square, a number of new buildings joined the Carpenter-Dent building. In 1902 the firm of Settle and Welch, jewelers, built a small but highly ornate building (ALS 5). About the same time, two other brick retail buildings (ALS 6, ALS 38) were built adjacent to Settle and Welch, one owned by O. S. Bryant, replacing his frame establishment at the same location. On the opposite side of the square, the Mayfield Block was erected, a solid looking two-story brick building with four storefronts.

One of the most dramatic changes on the square occurred in 1902 when the clerks' office adjacent to the courthouse burned, destroying most of the county records. The courthouse itself did not suffer any real damage. However, the courthouse had been inadequate since it was built, a fact which had necessitated the building of the clerks' office. Although the damage to the courthouse was minimal, the decision was made to raze the structure. In 1903 a new courthouse, built at a cost of \$40,000, took its place.<sup>13</sup>

Between 1910 and 1920 Scottsville's economic prosperity continued unabated. Even the disastrous fire which destroyed much of East Main Street in the blocks below the public square did little to stop the economic momentum. The population of Allen County soared to 16,882 in 1915, fueled in part by the oil boom which swept the county.<sup>14</sup>

Oil had first been discovered in the 1850s, and the first commercial well dug in 1859. After the Civil War, oil exploration accelerated but exploitation of the resource remained on a small scale. In 1913 the White Plains Oil Company, composed of prominent Scottsville citizens W. D. Gilliam, Sr., Dr. H. M. Meredith, J. D. Read and Earl C. Huntsman, brought the first oil rig into the county, ushering in an new era of drilling. A second followed in 1915 and by the end of that year fifteen wells, located three miles south of Scottsville, were producing one thousand barrels each day. A year later Allen County was recognized as the largest shallow oil field in the world. By 1919 there were 200 drilling rigs in Allen County and over 2000 wells had been drilled. Pipelines carried oil to storage tanks in Bowling Green and Scottsville where it was stored until it could be loaded into railroad tank cars.<sup>15</sup>

The oil industry brought an increase in both family and business incomes in Allen County and Scottsville and many homes and business buildings were built during the boom years, including the Jacksonian Hotel on the southwest corner of the public square. Several small, brick retail buildings (ALS 29, ALS 40, ALS 41) were erected on the east side of South Court Street, between Main and Maple Street, replacing earlier business

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buildings and residences. On the northwest corner of the public square a rather plain two-story brick building (ALS 26) was built on the site formerly occupied by the Allen County National Bank. Immediately to the north, T. B. Dixon built Scottsville's first movie theater (ALS 3), the White Theater, which opened on June 11, 1914 to a crowded house. That same year the *Allen County Times* moved into a new brick building (ALS 25) next to the White Theater.<sup>16</sup>

In 1912 I. D. Turner, Charles Troutt and J. L. Henninger merged their business interests to found the Scottsville Mercantile Company-Arcade Store (ALS 48). They purchased a lot on the east side of the square, adjacent to Settle & Welch, and erected a modern two-story retail establishment which opened in 1913. Soon afterward, another two-story retail building (ALS 49) was constructed on the lot between the Arcade Store and Carpenter-Dent Drug Company.<sup>17</sup>

The oil boom proved to be short-lived and by the mid-1920s oil fields elsewhere in the state and nation had engaged the attention of wildcatters and big producers and the boom economy of Allen County returned to one more normal in nature. But Allen County and Scottsville had discovered another source of revenue – tourism. A new craze, auto-touring, was sweeping the county. The old turnpike from Louisville and Bardstown, south through Hodgenville, Glasgow, Scottsville and on to Nashville, was named a part of the Dixie Highway System and by 1915 Allen County and Scottsville were listed in the *Automobile Blue Book* and the *Central Dixie Highway Guide*, among others.<sup>18</sup>

Automobiles, which had made their first appearance in Scottsville about 1910, became commonplace. Horse drawn transportation diminished in importance and the composition of the commercial district reflected this change. The harness and buggy shop operated by N. S. Guy (ALS 24) closed and Morton's Dry Goods and Grocery took its place. On East Main Street, the firm of Hobdy and Read erected a building (ALS 39) to house their recently acquired Ford Dealership and in 1920 Big Four Garage (ALS 46), a huge new building housing an auto dealership and service area, was built on West Main next to the Jacksonian Hotel, on a site formerly occupied by a livery stable.<sup>19</sup>

In 1922, Sam Guy built a large brick building on the last remaining open lot on the northwest corner of the square, a lot on which a frame hotel had once stood. Three years later, the Nashville-based Washington Overall Manufacturing Company opened a small garment factory in the building. Initially, five machines were placed in operation and the company employed thirty persons. By late 1927, the company had outgrown the Guy building and asked the city for a larger facility. The Scottsville Industrial Foundation, Inc. was formed in April, 1928 for the purpose of encouraging industry to locate in Scottsville. The new group proposed to buy a lot, erect a building and lease it to the Washington Overall Manufacturing Company, Inc. Three and a half months later the overall factory was in its new quarters, a handsome two-story building (ALS 42) on the east side of South Court Street at Maple Street.<sup>20</sup>

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The Washington Overall Manufacturing Company was one of the employers who helped Scottsville and Allen County weather the years of the Depression. Local histories make bare mention of these years, but it is certain that the commercial district of Scottsville continued to expand. In 1929 a prominent local physician, Dr. Lattie Graves, purchased the lots on the public square east of the Jacksonian Hotel. At the same time he purchased all of the lots fronting on South Court Street between the public square and Maple Street. Dr. Graves almost immediately began building a striking, and highly ornate, two-story building which abutted one of the angled faces of the Jacksonian Hotel. The Graves Building (ALS 7), as it came to be called, housed Dr. Graves' medical office on the second floor. The first floor was let to the Braswell Electric Company and Alice's Beauty Shop.<sup>21</sup>

Dr. Graves next construction project was much more prosaic. On the lot immediately to the east of the Graves Building, on the corner of the public square, Dr. Graves built a modern service station which was leased to the Sinclair Oil Company. By 1936 Dr. Graves had built two large buildings with multiple storefronts on the lots on South Court Street. Alonzo Henderson opened a hardware store in the largest of the buildings. A new newspaper, the *Allen County News*, set up shop in one of the storefronts further down the block, as did the Paris Grocery and Meat Market and the R. Marcum Dry Goods shop.<sup>22</sup>

In 1930 the downtown commercial district experienced the worst fire Scottsville had seen since 1911. The headlines on May 1 read "\$50,000 Mayfield Block Goes Up In Flames." The Mayfield Block was on the south east corner of the square, abutting and perpendicular to, the Welch Building. The fire began in the A&P store and spread to the other storefronts. The Welch building and the adjacent building on South Court were largely unharmed but the Mayfield Block was in ruins. Rebuilding must have begun almost at once, however, for the A&P and other businesses shortly resumed operation in the new two-story brick building which replaced the old Mayfield Block.<sup>23</sup>

During the depths of the Depression an enterprise was launched which would have a lasting effect on the economy of Scottsville and Allen County. In the late 1920s, J. L. Turner had returned to his hometown, Scottsville, and opened the J. L. Turner Bargain Store (ASL 41) two doors down from the new overall factory. The store did well enough but Turner had bigger plans. In 1939 J. L. Turner and his son, Cal, started a wholesale dry goods business, operating out of the warehouse near the depot which once housed Hobdy & Read and later Davidson Brothers. In 1945 the firm began to open retail stores in Kentucky and Tennessee while continuing as a wholesaler. In 1956 the firm launched a new concept in retailing when they opened their first Dollar Store.<sup>24</sup>

Little change took place in the commercial district during the years of World War II. No new buildings were constructed. New companies opened retail and service establishments but the fabric of the district did not change, and has not changed since. The last building in the downtown commercial district to be erected was

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built in 1946 by R. C. Huntsman on the far side of Maple on South Court. The building, designed to be a garage and auto showroom, was leased to the B. E. Cooksey Motor Company.<sup>25</sup>

Since 1946 two changes have taken place in the downtown commercial district. The courthouse, which had occupied a position of prominence in the middle of the square since 1816, was moved. A new combined city/county building was built at the edge of the district, on the northwest corner of the intersection of West Main and Maple Streets. The old courthouse, constructed in 1903, was razed in 1965. Its former site is now an intersection. The Jacksonian Hotel, a product of the oil boom, was razed in 1973. Today, the Allen County Public Library stands on the site.

The Scottsville Downtown Commercial District developed from a small cluster of frame buildings, both residential and commercial, which originally occupied the lots surrounding the courthouse. While the size and shape of the lots was determined by the grid laid down in 1816, their use was not. When the population was small, and land abundant, land use in the center of town was mixed. As Scottsville grew, the competition for land near the courthouse, the center of activity, increased. Residences gave way to commercial establishments and in time the frame commercial establishments gave way to more permanent and impressive structures of brick. In some cases, developers purchased lots and erected commercial buildings which were let. In others, prosperous businessmen, such as N. S. Guy, the Carpenter brothers, O. S. Bryant and Edward Welch, erected their own buildings. In time, all of the valuable space on the public square was taken and the business district expanded to the east along Main Street and the South along Court Street, taking advantage of frontage along the main transportation route, originally the turnpike and later US 31E. Once more, residences were displaced by commercial buildings.

The Scottsville Downtown Commercial District was shaped not by any planning process but by hundreds of decisions made by scores of individuals over the course of 130 years. In times of prosperity, either regional or individual, new buildings were constructed. Opportunities presented by new technology prompted entrepreneurs to build auto dealerships, service stations and movie theaters. These same changes caused businesses which had flourished for years, such as the N. S. Guy buggy and harness shop, to close their doors. Changes in the use of buildings document the demise of the individually owned mercantile stores and markets and the advent of chain department and grocery stores, among others.

The Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District is, as it has been since 1816, the heart of the city. Retail stores occupy the lower levels of buildings around the square with professional offices on the upper floors. As Scottsville has grown, her business district has expanded along the principal routes crossing through the city but it remains concentrated in the public square and along East Main and South Court, as it has for decades. At the present there are no national discount stores drawing trade from the downtown. Dollar General's retail outlet is on the public square, in the same location it has occupied since 1958. While no one could deny that Scottsville

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has changed in the past fifty years, those changes have not diminished the vitality of the Downtown Commercial District.

The Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District, a six-block area of commercial buildings constructed between 1881 and 1946, is significant locally in the areas of Commerce and Community Planning and Development. The buildings in the district, through their arrangement, their relationship in time and space, the changes they represent in style, and the changes which they have individually undergone in function, provide a vivid picture of the growth and development of Scottsville and the forces which have shaped this community.

#### End Notes

- <sup>1</sup> Price, Edward T., "The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat," *The Geographical Review*, Vol. 58 No. 1, January 1968, pp. 29 and 36-42.
- <sup>2</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning: A Pictorial History of Allen County, Kentucky*, (Scottsville, Kentucky, 1985), pp. 2; Allen County Homemakers Association, *Back Home in Allen County: History of Home and Community Life*, (Scottsville, Kentucky, 1992), p. 1.; Lewis Collins, *History of Kentucky Volume II*, (Covington, Kentucky, 1882), pp. 34-35; Louise Horton, *In the Hills of the Pennyroyal, A History of Allen County Kentucky from 1815-1880*, (Austin, Texas, 1975), pp. 1-4.
- <sup>3</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, p. 2, 4-5; Allen County Home-coming Centennial Organization, *Allen County Sesquicentennial 1815-1865*, (Scottsville, KY, 1965) p. 13; Horton, *In the Hills*, pp. 34-35; Robert M. Rennick, *Kentucky Place Names*, (Lexington, KY, 1984) p. 266.
- <sup>4</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, p. 2, 4-5; Allen County Sesquicentennial Committee, *Allen County Sesquicentennial 1815-1865*, (Scottsville, KY, 1965) p. 13; Horton, *In the Hills*, pp. 34-35; Robert M. Rennick, *Kentucky Place Names*, (Lexington, KY, 1984) p. 266.
- <sup>5</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, pp. 9-12; Carole Rifkind, *Main Street: The Face of Urban America*, (New York, 1977), p. 17.
- <sup>6</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, pp. 9-12.
- <sup>7</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, pp. 60; Horton, *In the Hills of the Pennyroyal*, pp. 34-35; H. H. Patton, *A History of Scottsville and Allen County*, (Scottsville, Kentucky, 1974), p. 60-61.
- <sup>8</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, 12, 60; Patton, *A History*, p. 31-32.
- <sup>9</sup> Patton, *A History*, pp. 29-30.
- <sup>10</sup> Horton, *In the Hills of the Pennyroyal*, p. 59; Maury Klein, *History of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad*, (New York, 1972), p.6.
- <sup>11</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, p. 15; Horton, *In the Hills of the Pennyroyal*, p. 59; Information received from Charles Bogart, 2001.
- <sup>12</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, p. 30; Allen County Home-coming Centennial Organization. *Allen County Past and Present Her Rapid Growth and Development*, (Scottsville, Kentucky, 1915), n. p.; Patton, *A History*, p. 21.
- <sup>13</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, p. 14.
- <sup>14</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, p. 54; Patton, *A History*, p. 27, 29.

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- <sup>15</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, p. 54; Allen County Home-coming Organization, *Allen County*, p. 5; Allen County Sesquicentennial Committee, *Sesquicentennial*, p. 19; Patton, *A History*, p. 29.
- <sup>16</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, p. 54, 60; Allen County Sesquicentennial Committee, *Sesquicentennial*, p. 19; *The Citizen*, April 9, 1914; *The Citizen*, "The Movies," June 11, 1914; Patton, *A History*, p. 29-30.
- <sup>17</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, 54, 55, 60; *The Citizen*, Advertisement for the Arcade Store, March 20, 1913; no author, *Scottsville Dry Goods Stores*, typewritten manuscript in the vertical files of the Kentucky Library, Bowling Green.
- <sup>18</sup> Allen County Home-coming Centennial Organization, *Allen County Past and Present* p. 8; Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, p. 54, 60; Allen County Sesquicentennial Committee, *Sesquicentennial*, p. 19; Patton, *A History*, p. 29-30.
- <sup>19</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, p. 60; Patton, *A History*, p. 31.
- <sup>20</sup> Allen County Sesquicentennial Committee, *Sesquicentennial*, p. 43; *Citizen-Times*, "Overall Factory in Sight for Scottsville," May 28, 1925; *Citizen-Times*, "Local Group to Build Factory," April 19, 1928; *Citizen-Times*, "Overall Factory in New Quarters," July 26, 1928.
- <sup>21</sup> Deed dated April 24, 1929 conveying property to Dr. Lattie Graves; Rosemary Graves Harper, personal communication.
- <sup>22</sup> Unidentified newspaper clipping in the vertical file of the Allen County Historical Society, Contractors are putting the finishing touches on the new Graves Building on South Court Street ..., December, 1935; Unidentified newspaper clipping in the vertical file of the Allen County Historical Society, "Dr. Graves ... is erecting a modern service station on the square," 1935.
- <sup>23</sup> Unidentified newspaper clipping in the vertical file of the Allen County Historical Society, "\$50,000 Fire, Mayfield Block Goes Up In Flames," May 1, 1930.
- <sup>24</sup> Allen County Sesquicentennial Committee, *Sesquicentennial*, 44, Unidentified newspaper clipping, advertisement for J. L. Turner Bargain Store, May 25, 1929.
- <sup>25</sup> Unidentified newspaper clipping in the vertical files of the Allen County Historical Society, dated October 10, 1946.

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**Scottsville/Allen County Newspapers**

All issues available in the Kentucky Newspaper Project holdings at the University of Kentucky were looked at for the time periods given below:

*The Allen County News:*

August, 1935-1936; 1958-1959

*The Allen County Times:*

1917-June, 1918

*The Citizen:*

1911-1917

*The Citizen-Times:*

1919-1920; 1923-1928; 1939



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Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District

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### Verbal Boundary Description

The Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District is 32 commercial buildings that front East or West Main and North or South Court Streets in the vicinity of the Public Square in Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky. Beginning at 200 East Main the district includes this structure and the lot it occupies, the boundary stretches to the west from the rear of the lot at 200 East Main crossing First Street extending behind the lot of 120 East Main at the corner of the rear of 118 East Main the boundary turns due south following the rear lots of the buildings that front on South Court Street and extends to Maple Street. From Maple Street the boundary extends west down Maple continuing across South Court and then it turns south and picks up the building and lot at 201 South Court Street. The boundary continues around three sides of 201 South Court and returns to Maple Street where it continues to the corner of South Cemetery. From the corner of South Cemetery the boundary continues to the north crossing West Main and continuing up North Cemetery half a block. The boundary turns to the east at the rear of the lot of 199 West Main and follows the rear of the other buildings that front on West Main before turning north at the western face of the building at 101 Public Square. The boundary then turns east following the lot line of this structure and the rear of the buildings at 103 and 105 Public Square. From 105 Public Square the boundary crosses North Court and continues to the east along the rear of the buildings at 107-111 Public Square. At the northeast corner of the building at 111 Public Square the boundary turns south following the eastern face of this structure until it reaches the building at 113 Public Square. At the southeast corner of 111 Public Square where that building intersects with 113 Public Square the boundary turns east and follows the northern face of this building and the rear of the structures at 117-137 East Main. The boundary turns south at the northeast corner of 137 East Main and continues south along North First Street crossing East Main and then turning east and crossing South First where it returns to 200 East Main Street.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District includes all of the buildings that have been constructed within the area known as the Public Square and it extends beyond the Public Square approximately one block in every direction except north. The area, known as the Public Square, has been the center of business, commerce and until 1965 government, in Scottsville for decades. This boundary includes all of the structures on the Public Square, excluding the public library. Scottsville does not have a large discount store on the bypass outside of town. Downtown is still the commercial heart of the town.

There are more businesses located further down East Main and in other places within twenty or so square blocks that make up the city center of Scottsville. However, these 29 historic structures represent the best remaining cluster of commercial buildings within the city. These structures represent a variety of business and commercial activities which have existed in Scottsville between 1880 and 1946. The boundary was extended

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one building beyond First Street and Maple Street to include two structures one at 200 East Main and one at 201 South Court. Both of these buildings are representative of important commercial activities within Scottsville. As these two structures were in close proximity to the other structures within the district coupled with the two buildings integrity it was determined to include them within the district. The boundary was not extended any further in any direction due to the distance between the buildings in the district and the next commercial structure with sufficient integrity to have been included.

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**Property Owners**

Numbers in brackets are PVA map and lot identification numbers

Buddy Adams  
1649 Scottsville Rd.  
Bowling Green, KY 42104  
ALS 50 [4-3-10]

Allen County Public Library  
106 Public Square  
Scottsville, KY 42164  
ALS 27 [4-2-2], Non-contributing building

Carpenter-Dent Drugs, Inc.  
Public Square  
Scottsville, KY 42163  
ALS 4 [4-3-11]  
ALS 49 [4-3-12]

City of Scottsville  
200 W. Main St.  
Scottsville, KY 42164  
ALS 42 [4-4-8B]

Hubert Craddock  
PO Box 202  
Scottsville, KY 42164  
ALS 2 [4-1-4]

Dolgen Corp.  
100 Mission Ridge Road  
Goodlettsville, TN 37072  
ALS 26 [4-1-7A]  
ALS 47 [4-1-7A]

Dr. Frank Duncan  
3057 Patton Branch Road  
Goodlettsville, TN 37072  
ALS 29 - ¼ [4-4-1]

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Property Owners, continued**

Numbers in brackets are PVA map and lot identification numbers

Marjorie J. Eldred, Pam Eldred, Preston Eldred  
1 Redwood Drive  
Franklin, KY 42134  
ALS 46 [4-2-1]

Financial Source, LLC  
138 Second Avenue North  
Suite 500  
Nashville, TN 37021  
ALS 6 [4-3-15]  
ALS 33 [4-4-4, 4-4-6]

Freddie Gracy  
306 Witt Road  
Franklin, KY 42134  
ALS 43 [1-18-4]

Huntsman & Huntsman  
199 W. Main St.  
Scottsville, KY 42164  
ALS 58 [4-1-7B], Non-contributing building

Laxmi Ltd.  
205 S. Court St.  
Scottsville, KY 24164  
ALS 57 [4-4-7 and 4-4-8], Non-contributing building

Ralph C. Meador  
102 N. Bedelia  
Scottsville, KY 42164  
ALS 41 [4-4-10]

Morehead Insurance, Co.  
PO Box 180  
Scottsville, KY 42164  
ALS 40 [4-4-12]

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Property Owners, continued**

Numbers in brackets are PVA map and lot identification numbers

Freddie L. Rather  
495 New Glasgow Road  
Scottsville, KY 42164  
ALS 1 [4-1-2]

Scottsville Studios  
c/o Camilus Cornwell  
27771 Holland Road  
Scottsville, KY 42164  
ALS 48 [4-3-13]

Danny Tabor  
134 N. Lucas Road  
Glasgow, KY 42141  
ALS 7 [4-2-3]

Jerry Taylor  
1169 Old Gallatin Road  
Scottsville, KY 42164  
ALS 3 [4-1-6]

Walker Hinton Investment Properties, Inc.  
c/o Harold Walker  
1155 Jefferson School Road  
Scottsville, KY 42164  
ALS 39 [4-7-1]

Jack W. Williams  
211 Kerry Drive  
Scottsville, KY 42164  
ALS 28 [4-2-4]

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Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

**Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District  
Property Owners, continued**

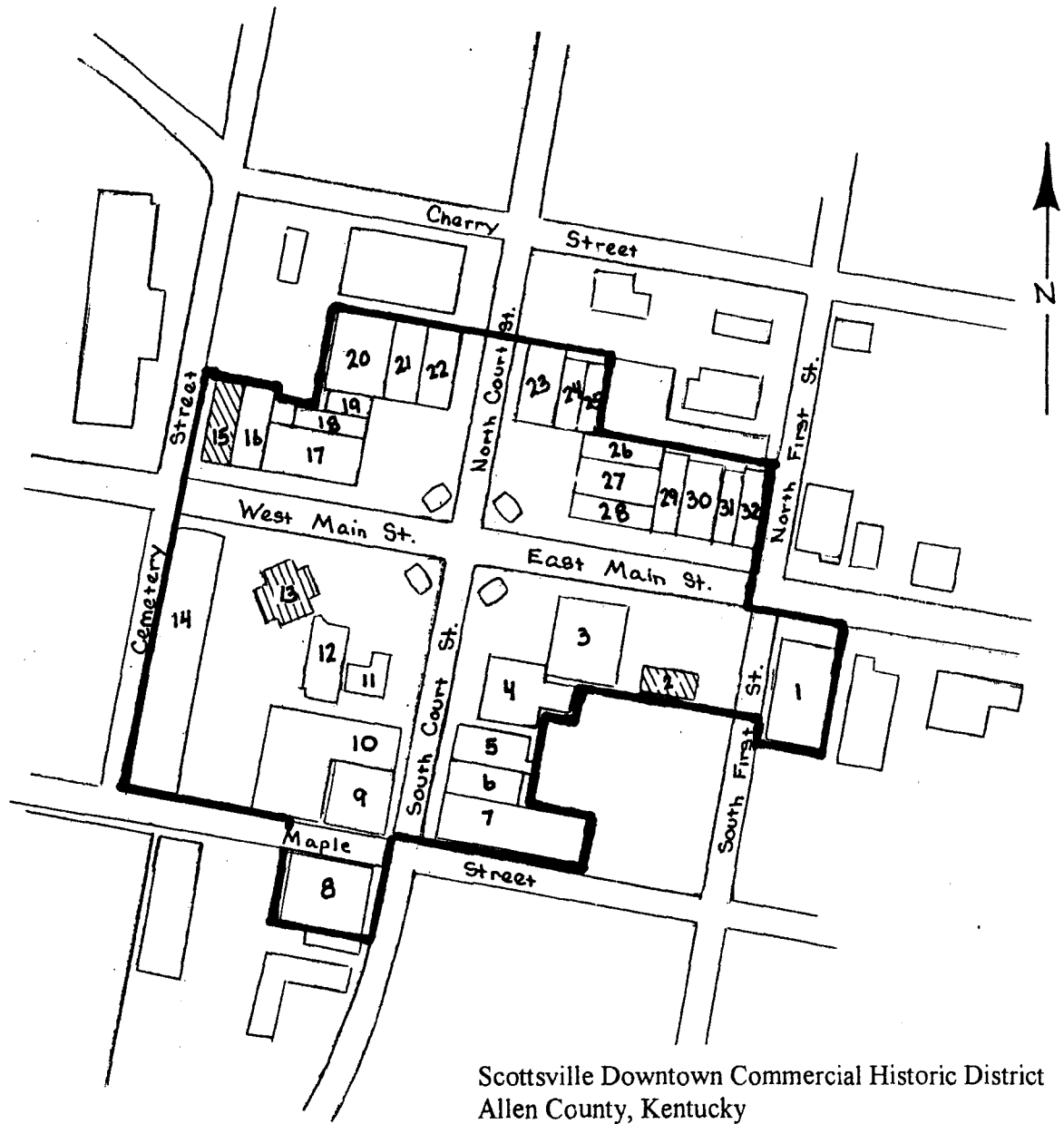
Numbers in brackets are PVA map and lot identification numbers

Marvey B. Wood  
102 S. Dixon Street  
Scottsville, KY 42164  
ALS 5 [4-3-14]  
ALS 24 [4-3-1]  
ALS 25 [4-1-5]  
ALS 29-¾ [4-4-2, 4-4-3, 4-4-4]  
ALS 38 [4-3-14]  
ALS 41-½ [4-4-11]  
ALS 44 [4-2-6]  
ALS 45 [4-1-5]  
ALS 51 [4-3-8, 4-3-9]  
ALS 52 [4-3-7]  
ALS 53 [4-3-6]


All roads and streets in the Scottsville Downtown  
Commercial Historic District are owned by the  
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

For information contact:  
Transportation Cabinet  
Dept. of Highways District Three  
900 Morgantown Road  
PO Box 599  
Bowling Green, KY 42102

Bldg. No.	Site No.	Historic Name
1	ALS 39	Hobby & Read
2	ALS 57	Marathon/Taco Bell
3	ALS 33	Welch Building
4	ALS 29	Commercial Building
5	ALS 40	Horse Shoe Cafeteria
6	ALS 41	Commercial Building
7	ALS 42	Washington Overall Factory
8	ALS 43	B. E. Cooksey Motor Co.
9	ALS 44	Graves Block
10	ALS 45	Graves Block
11	ALS 28	Sinclair Service Station
12	ALS 7	Graves Building
13	ALS 27	Allen County Public Library
14	ALS 46	Big Four Garage.
15	ALS 58	Dental Office
16	ALS 47	Commercial Building
17	ALS 26	Farmers Supply Store
18	ALS 3	Crystal Theater
19	ALS 25	Allen County Times
20	ALS 2	Sam Guy Building
21	ALS 24	N. S. Guy Building
22	ALS 1	First National Bank
23	ALS 6	O. S. Bryant
24	ALS 38	Meredith & Smith Drugs
25	ALS 5	Settle & Welch Jewelry
26	ALS 48	Scottsville Mercantile-Arcade Store
27	ALS 49	Commercial Building
28	ALS 4	Carpenter-Dent Drugs
29	ALS 50	Commercial Building
30	ALS 51	Commercial Building
31	ALS 52	Commercial Building
32	ALS 53	L. Atwood Drugs



Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District  
Allen County, Kentucky

 Non-contributing building

Scottsville Downtown  
Commercial Historic  
District

Scottsville, Allen County  
Kentucky

UTM References

- 1 16/572160/4067740
- 2 16/572280/4067700
- 3 16/572350/4067620

4 16/572140/4067580

(ADOLPHUS)  
3757 III NE

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

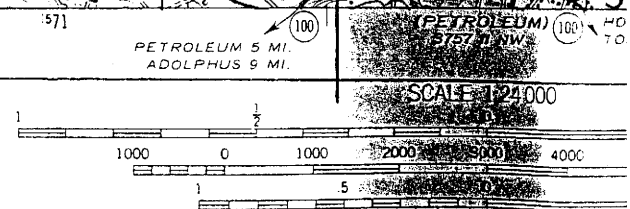
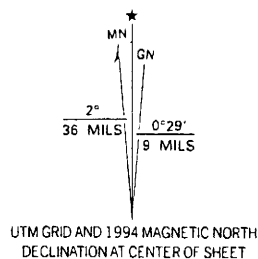
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1953. Field checked 1954

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and  
10 000-foot ticks: Kentucky coordinate system, south zone  
(Lambert conformal conic)

Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 16

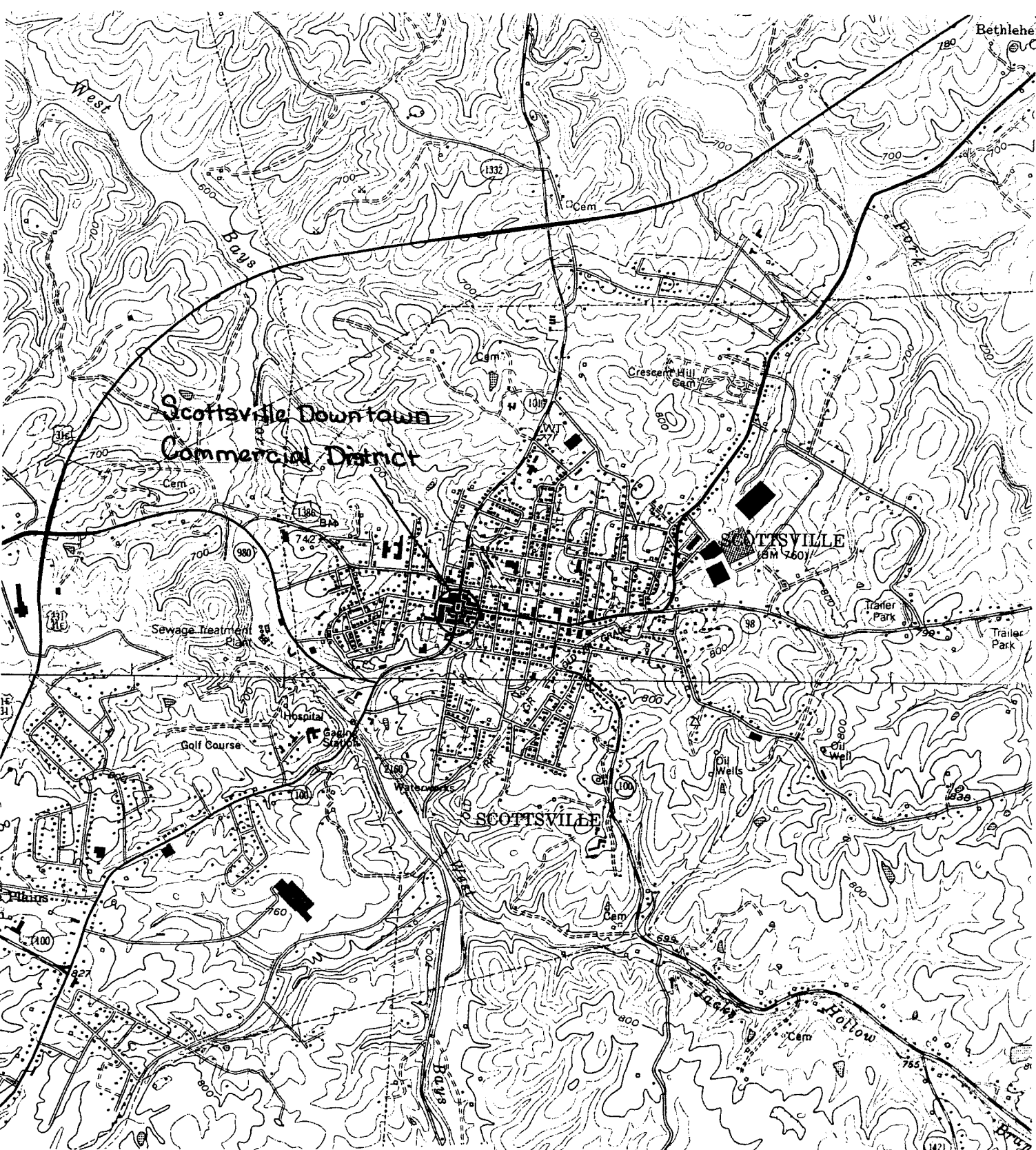
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed  
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83  
for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic  
Survey NADCON software



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 8  
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON,  
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANK  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS





USGS Quad. Maps:  
Scottsville, KY 1954, Revised 1994  
Petroleum, KY-TN 1954, Revised 1994

Scale 1:24,000 North is to top of Page

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number N/A Page 31

Scottsville Downtown Commercial Historic District

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

**Photographs**

Scottsville Downtown Historic District

Allen County, Kentucky

Photographer: Paul Allen

Date taken: January 22, 2001

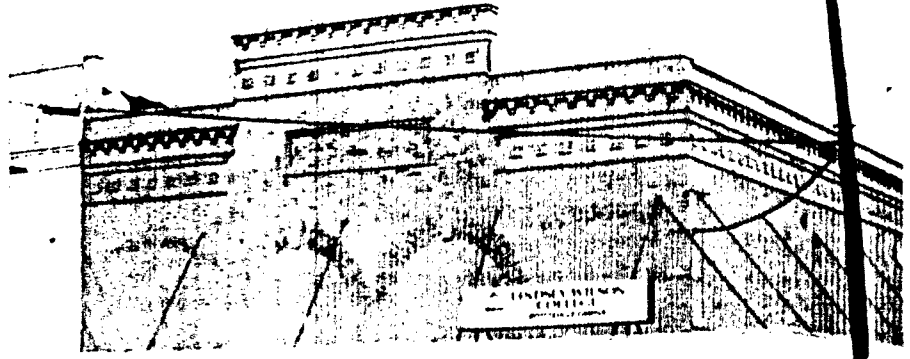
All negatives are on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council.

[Bldg. No. corresponds to those on sketch map]

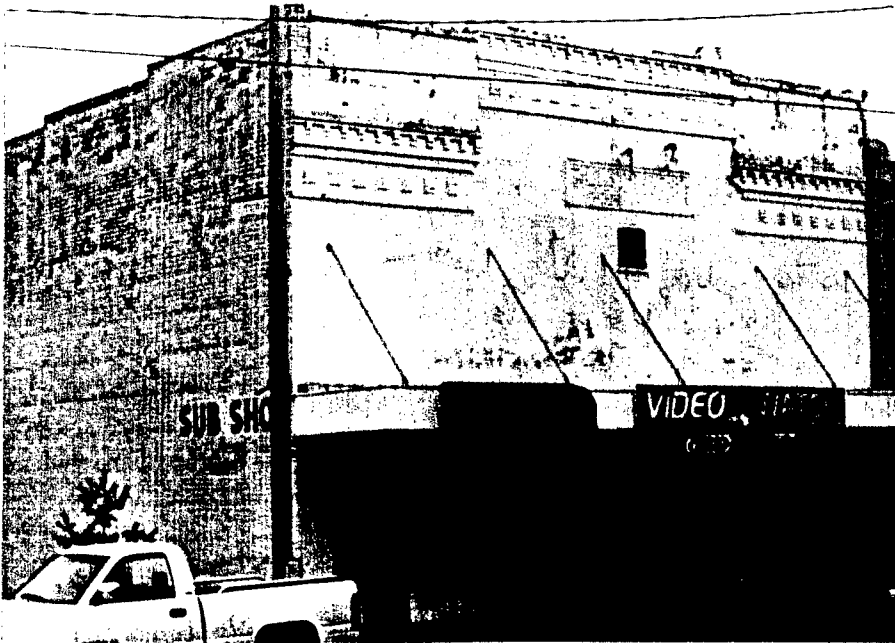
- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Photo 1. looking north.     | Bldg. No. 32 (ALS 53), L. Atwood Drugs, 137 E. Main   |
| Photo 2. looking south.     | Bldg. No. 14 (ALS 46), Big Four Garage, 198 W. Main   |
| Photo 3. looking north.     | Bldg. No. 29 (ALS 50), Commercial Building, 119 E. Main                                     |
| Photo 4. looking north      | Bldg. No. 31, (ALS 52), Commercial Building, 123 E. Main                                    |
| Photo 5. looking south      | Bldg. No. 1 (ALS 39), Hobby & Read, 200 E. Main   |
| Photo 6. looking southwest  | Bldg. No. 10 (ALS 45), Graves Block, 103 S. Court   |
| Photo 7. looking east       | Bldg. No. 7 (ALS 42), Washington Overall Factory, 110 S. Court Street                       |
| Photo 8. looking west       | Bldg. No. 9 (ALS 44), Graves Block, 105-109 S. Court Street                                 |
| Photo 9. looking west       | Bldg. No. 10 (ALS 45), Graves Block, 103 S. Court Street                                    |
| Photo 10. looking east      | Bldg. No. 6 (ALS 41), Commercial Building, 106-108 S. Court Street                          |
| Photo 11. looking east      | Bldg. No. 5 (ALS 40), Horse Shoe Cafeteria, 104 S. Court Street                             |
| Photo 12. looking west      | Bldg. No. 8 (ALS 43), B. E. Cooksey Motor Co., 201 S. Court Street                          |
| Photo 13. looking south     | Bldg. No. 12 (ALS 7), Graves Building, 102-104 Public Square                                |
| Photo 14. looking southwest | Southwest quadrant of the Public Square   |
| Photo 15. looking northeast | Northeast quadrant of the Public Square   |
| Photo 16. looking east      | Bldg. No. 28 (ALS 4), Carpenter-Dent Drugs, 117 Public Square                               |
| Photo 17. looking northwest | Northwest quadrant of the Public Square   |
| Photo 18. looking west      | Bldg. No. 17 & 18, Farmers Supply Store (ALS 26) and Crystal Theater (ALS 3), Public Square |
| Photo 19. looking south     | Bldg. No. 4 (ALS 29), Commercial Building, 106-112 Public Square                            |
| Photo 20. looking southwest | Bldg. No. 3 (ALS 33), Welch Building, 118 East Main   |
| Photo 21. looking east      | Bldg. No. 3 (ALS 33), Welch Building, 116 East Main   |



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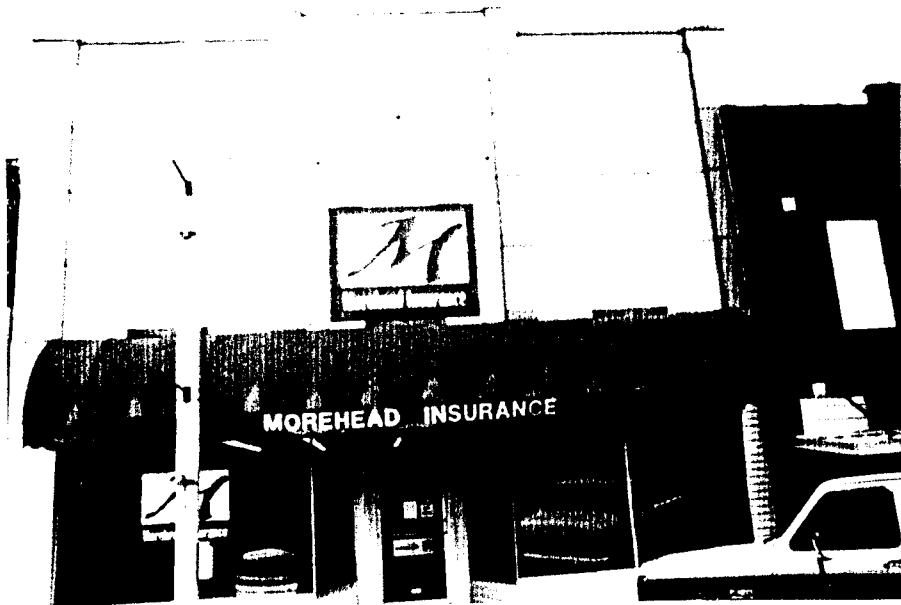
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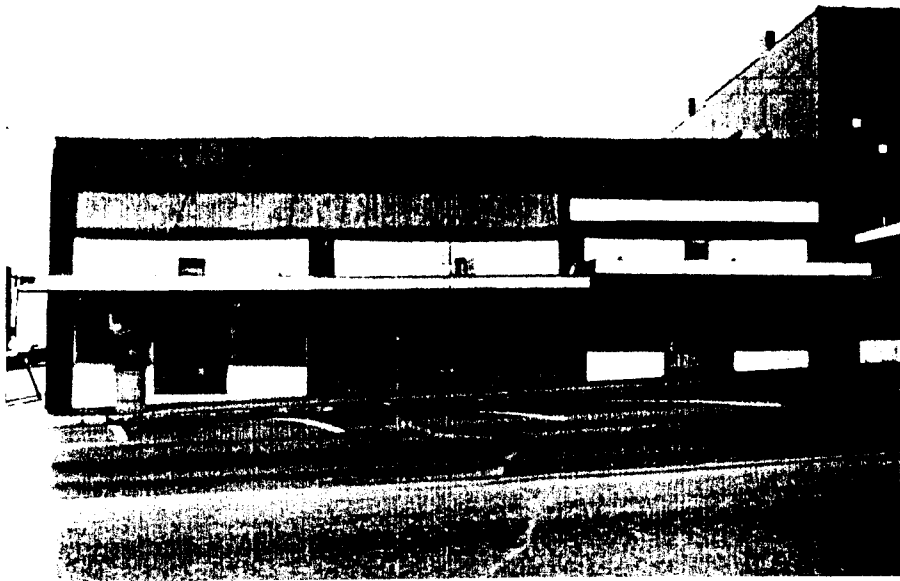
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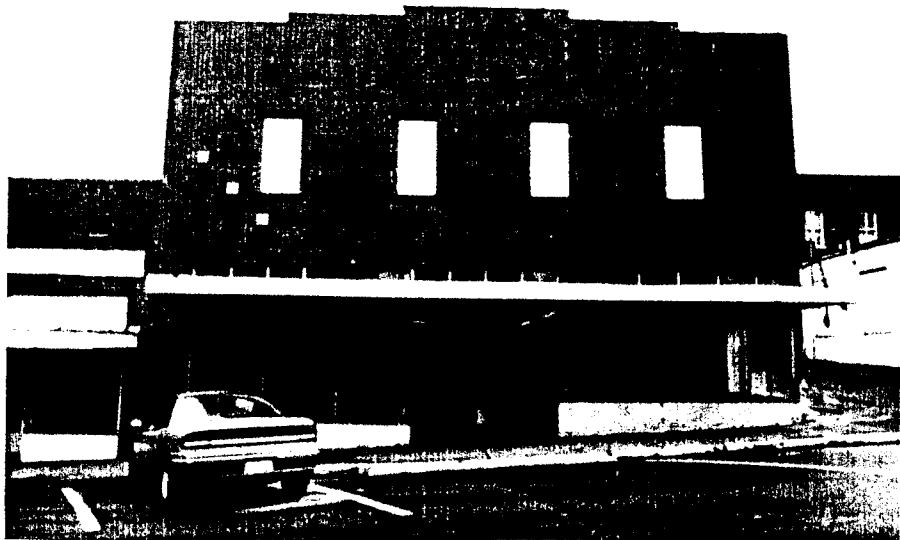
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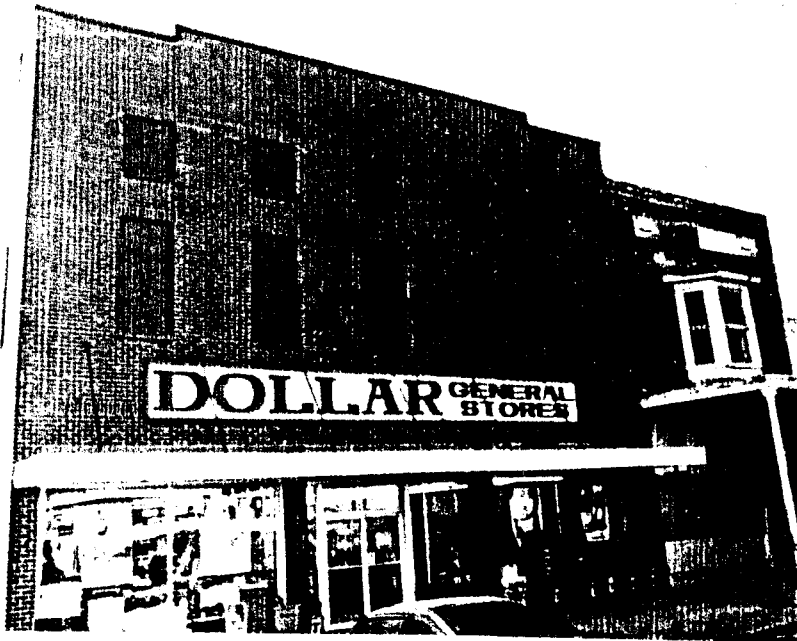
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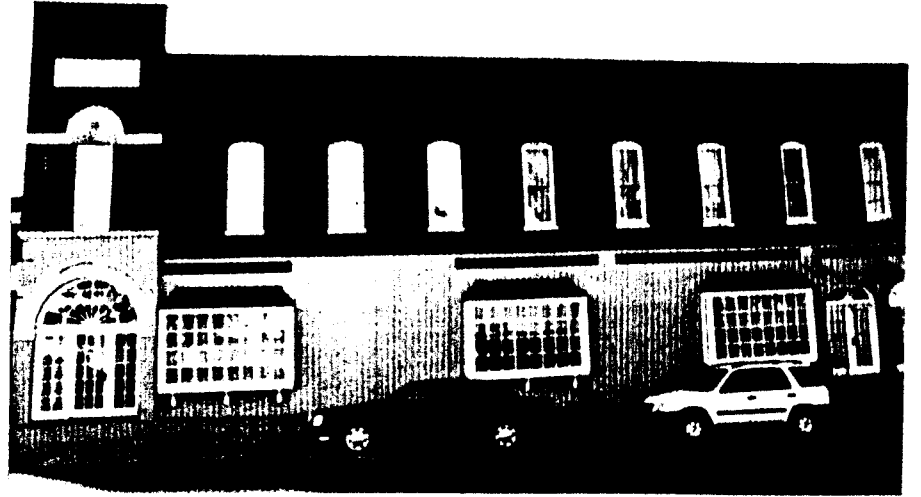
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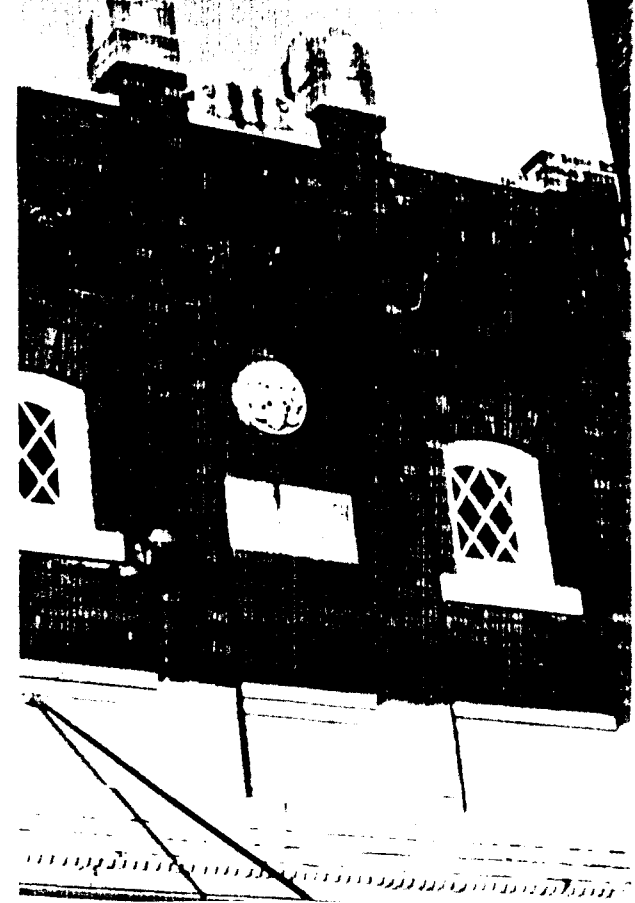




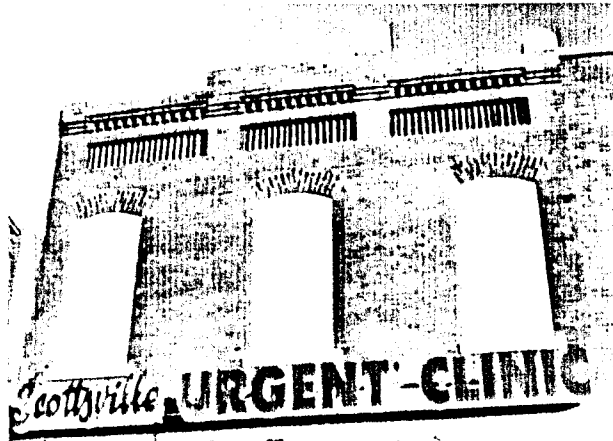
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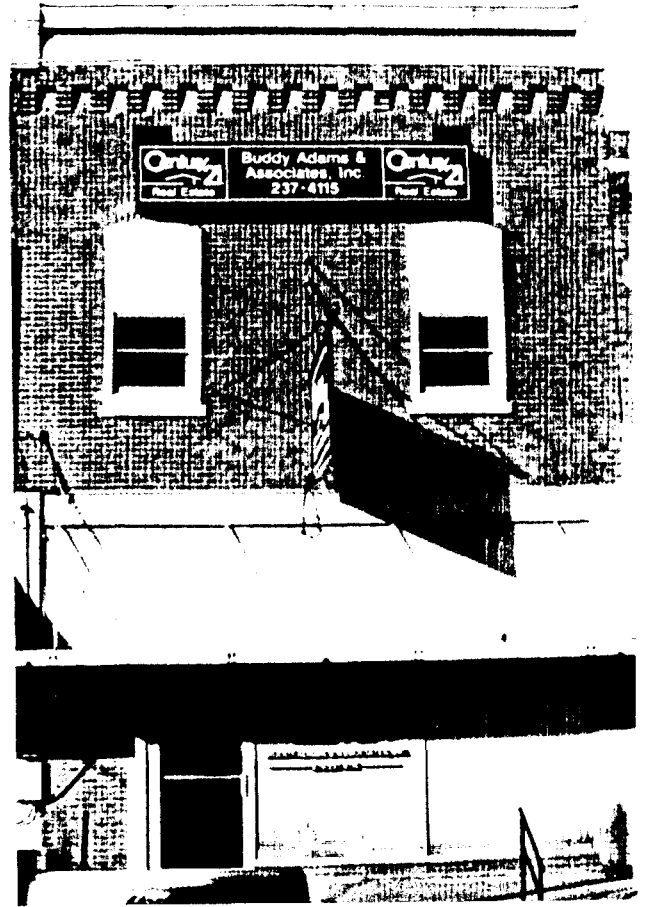
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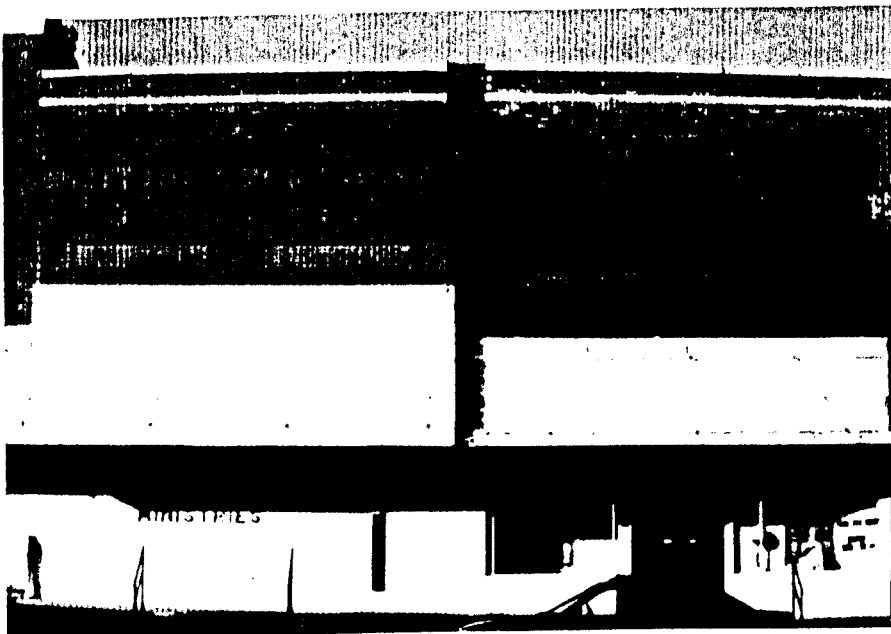
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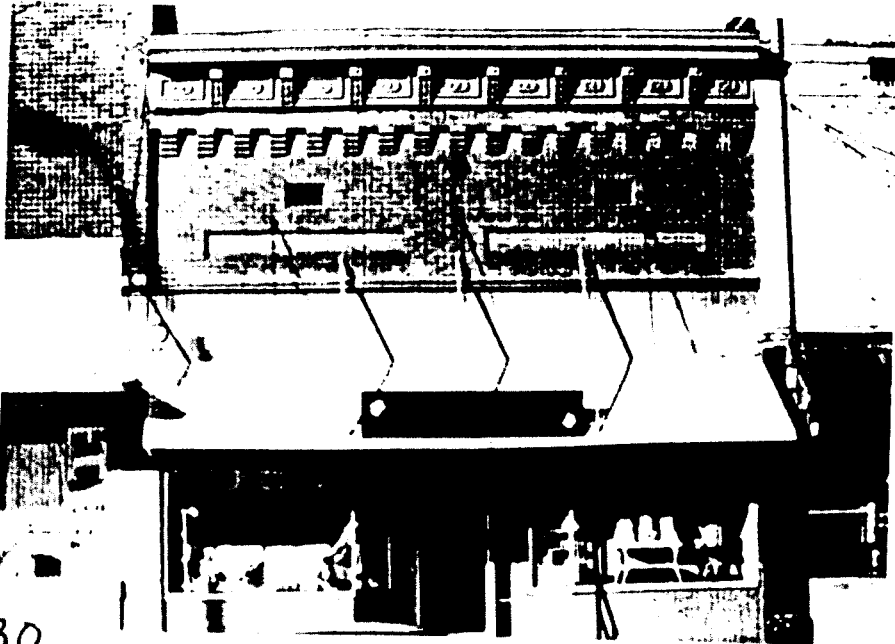
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