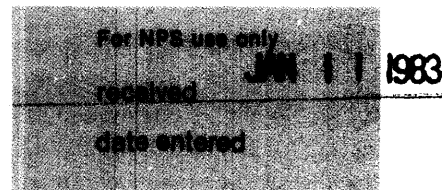


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Campbellsville Historic Commercial District

and/or common

2. Location

Roughly bounded by Columbia Ave., Broadway, 1st, Hotchkiss Sts., Central Ave. (both sides), and RR tracks

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Campbellsville _____ vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~

state Kentucky code 021 county Taylor code _____

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name See continuation sheet

street & number _____

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Taylor County Courthouse

street & number Court Street

city, town Campbellsville state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Survey of Historic Sites in Ky. has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Campbellsville Historic Commercial District comprises the major concentration of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings in the central Campbellsville commercial district. As the majority of the buildings were constructed between 1880 and 1910, the district reflects a sense of time and place in densely concentrated streetscapes where buildings show limited effects of major redevelopment. Only portions of the 200 block on E. Main show significant intrusions as a result of alterations (see Photos 1 and 2). Nevertheless, 70% of the structures are considered contributing elements to the proposed National Register District. Among those buildings are two National Register properties, a variety of architectural styles, examples of adaptive use, and buildings reflecting the social, religious, commercial, and agricultural life of the community. However, the district's diversity in scope is a strength for it reflects, in a compact space, the economic and cultural life of Campbellsville.

The western district boundary is anchored by the oldest building in the district, the Taylor County Clerk's office, and by an excellent example of adaptive use in the Taylor County library. The Taylor County Clerk's office, built 1865-1866, displays strong Federal details (see Photo 3). Across the street the Mary Ann Shuttleworth Memorial Baptist Church, built 1889 as the Campbellsville Baptist Church, reflects a Gothic style (see Photo 4). Purchased by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1916 and used as their sanctuary until 1974, the building has been converted into the county library while retaining its external architectural integrity. Only the bell tower shows alteration.

Along Main Street, one block south of the church and Clerk's office, one views a continuous streetscape of two storied buildings whose facades retain much of their original character and design (see Photos 5 and 6). Late twentieth century alterations are evidenced, but most buildings are intact (see Photo 7).

Moving eastward along Main Street one can see the predominance of Italianate design in the older buildings. 120-130 E. Main show Italianate elements in windows, decorative window heads, and molded tin cornices (see Photos 8 and 9). In addition, the George L. Mesker iron storefronts run the length of the block, though some alterations exist (see Photo 10). An additional design concern is reflected in the window heads of the block. 120 E. Main and 130 E. Main have similar cornice window heads (see Photo 11) bordering, almost bookend-like, the pedimented window heads of the stores between (see Photo 12).

Across the street companion Italianate elements exist in decorated window heads and tin cornices (see Photo 13). However, instead of cast iron fronts, buildings from 115-123 E. Main contain stone post and lintel throughout the length of the storefronts (see Photos 14 and 15). Only 125 E. Main does not share the block design, and, with the recent alterations, demonstrates even less of a concern for feeling and scale demonstrated in the rest of the block (see Photo 16).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Page 1 of 2

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

The Campbellsville Historic Commercial District contains the core of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings which developed with the commercial growth of Campbellsville. Centered on three Main Street blocks and significant portions of other blocks to the south and west, the district is compact yet diverse. However, it maintains an architectural and historical integrity which defines a place and its own commercial and cultural development.

Although platted in 1813 and chartered in 1817, Campbellsville did not become a county seat until Taylor County separated from Green County in 1848. With an 1850 census of 7,250, Taylor lagged behind her parent county whose population was 9,060. During the next 40 years the county populations remained relatively stable. However, in the 1890-1900 decade Taylor County jumped from 9,353 to 11,075. Green was still more populous with 11,463 in 1890 and 12,255 in 1900, but a trend had begun. By 1910 Taylor had surpassed Green (11,961 to 11,871), and by 1980 had almost tripled her beginning population while Green remained under 11,000.

As Taylor County's population grew, so did its commercial district. Hotels, banks, grocery and drug stores, hardware and clothing stores, even entertainment centers sprouted along Main Street. In the years from 1880-1910, a building boom brought rows of stores in the central three blocks of Main Street.

Yet, despite the increased population growth and the attendant demands that places on communities to restructure their commercial looks and life, and despite disastrous fires in 1911 and 1914, the district maintained its historical and architectural integrity.

With the advent of aluminum frame doors and display windows, merchants began altering some store fronts. Nevertheless, original iron or stone facades have more often than not been worked around rather than removed. Consequently, the district still reflects a time when Main Street was the heart of a city's commercial ventures.

With some exceptions, the district also reflects the prevailing architectural tastes of a time period--Italianate being the dominant mode. Other styles exist in the district bringing a variety that enhances the area. Pointed, flat or Romanesque arched windows, Flemish and common bonds, iron or stone storefronts, metal decorative window heads and cornices abound and provide a visual delight. Only rare major alterations intrude into the continuous streetscape of compatible designs. Overall, buildings demonstrate a continuing sensitivity to the community's architectural character, thus giving the district a strong sense of time and place.

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)

9. Major Bibliographical References

The News-Journal, Campbellsville, Ky.--passim
Taylor County Deeds
Sanborn Insurance Maps, Campbellsville, Ky., 1886-1927

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 14 Acres

Quadrangle name Campbellsville

Quadrangle scale 1:240000

UMT References

A

16	646500	4133800
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

16	646820	413391310
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

16	646940	4133720
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

16	6466120	413361810
Zone	Easting	Northing

E

Zone	Easting	Northing

F

Zone	Easting	Northing

G

Zone	Easting	Northing

H

Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joseph Y. DeSpain, Preservation Planner

organization Green County Historical Society, Inc. date November, 1982

street & number Box 276 telephone

city or town Greensburg state Kentucky 42743

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

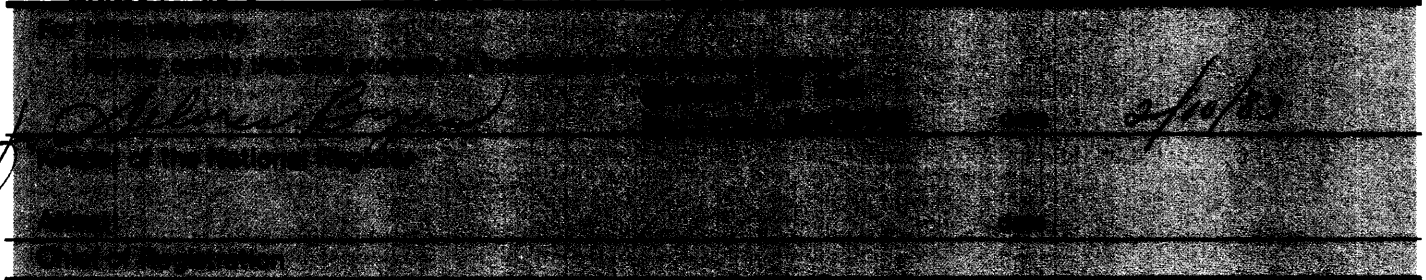
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

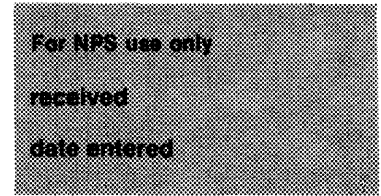
State Historic Preservation Officer signature Mary Cuman Appel

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 1-31-83



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Campbellsville Historic Commercial District

Continuation sheet Taylor County, Kentucky

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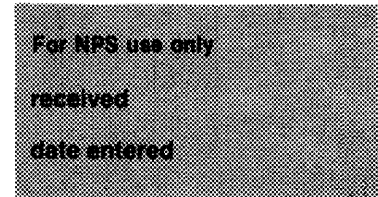
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Note: Unless otherwise indicated the addresses are Campbellsville, Ky. 42718

PROPERTY	OWNER AND ADDRESS
Taylor County Library cor. Columbia & Broadway	City of Campbellsville
Taylor County Clerk's Office Columbia Ave.	Taylor County Fiscal Court
101 E. Main	Mabel Willock 717 S. Columbia Ave.
105 E. Main	Robert Richenburg 311 Coakley St.
109 E. Main	Lerman Bros., Inc. 109 E. Main
111 E. Main	Jack Rieman 403 N. Columbia Ave.
N. 1st St. & Columbia Ave.	Haydon Coal & Oil Springfield, Ky. 40069
" " " "	" " "
115 E. Main	Chester & Ina Blakeman 115 E. Main
117-119 E. Main	Leland & Willard Caulk 119 E. Main
121 E. Main	R. G. Dowell Box 1154
123 E. Main	" "
125 E. Main	Pam & Leslie Richardson Rt. 4, 1 Kensington Court
Court & Main	Citizen's Bank & Trust
207 E. Main	" " " "
209 E. Main	" " " "
Court & N. 1st St.	" " " "

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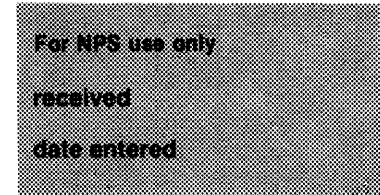


Campbellsville Historic Commercial District
Continuation sheet Taylor County, Kentucky Item number 4 Page 2 of 5

- 219 E. Main Sammy Barnett
Rt. 6, Box 8A
- 221 E. Main Mitchell heirs
108 S. Columbia Ave.
- 223 E. Main Somerset Beauty College
Box 338
- 225 E. Main Mrs. O. E. Taylor
2211 Lawnmont, Apt. #207
Austin, TX 78756
- 111 N. Central Somerset Beauty College
Box 338
- 115 N. Central " " " "
- 117 N. Central E. D. Cain
611 N. Columbia Ave.
- 222 E. 1st St. Purcell's Office Equipment
222 E. 1st St.
- 301 E. Main Taylor County Bank
Lebanon Ave.
- 303 E. Main Ray Taylor
705 N. Central
- E. Main Ollie Montgomery
419 N. Central
- E. Main " " "
- 313 E. Main Campbellsville Cleaners
- Methodist Church Annex 1st United Methodist Church
E. Main
- Methodist Church " " " " "
- 108 N. Central Randall Herron
108 N. Central
- 110 N. Central Ray Taylor
705 N. Central
- 302 E. 1st St. Barbara's Beauty Shop
302 E. 1st St.

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Campbellsville Historic Commercial District

Continuation sheet Taylor County, Kentucky

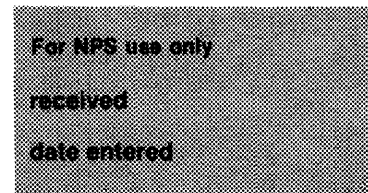
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N. 1st St. & Central	Howard & Brenda Harmon Rt. 5, Box 119
N. 1st St.	" " " "
Methodist Church Annex	1st United Methodist Church E. Main
300-304 E. Main	Monson Realty 415 Lebanon Ave.
308 E. Main	J. Hugh Howell Bambridge Dr.
314 E. Main	H. T. Parrot c/o Citizens Bank Louisville, Ky.
116 S. Central	Campbellsville Commercial Development Corporation 201 E. Main Newcomb Buick/Pontiac 322 E. Main
Hotchkiss Ave.	James H. & Monnie Knifley Rt. 1
Hotchkiss Ave.	Buckhorn Coal Co. Box 150
128 S. Central	Marion Davenport & Paul Johnson, Sr. Box 130
Hotchkiss Ave.	Sheldon Jeffries Rt. 1, Box 35 Casey Creek, Ky. 42723
Depot	City of Campbellsville
Buckhorn Coal Office (present) Railroad St.	Buckhorn Coal Co. Box 130
Buckhorn Coal Office (original) Railroad St.	" " "
133 S. Central	Thomas Earl Davenport Rt. 1
131 S. Central	Buckhorn Coal Co. Box 130

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Campbellsville Historic Commercial District
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127 S. Central	Paul Ellis 127 S. Central
S. Central	Lowell Caulk Box 321
S. Central	James Moore Rt. 4
224-226 E. Main	Larry Curry Rt. 3
222 E. Main	Billy Joe Breeding & Floy Alexander 222 E. Main
218 E. Main	Puryear & Bosley Box 623 Danville, Ky. 40422
212 E. Main	R. A. Sanders & Louise Vancleave 505 Lebanon Ave.
208-210 E. Main	William G. & Jill Chandler 210 E. Main
204 E. Main	Taylor Co. Broadcasting Co. c/o Lowell Caulk Box 321
202 E. Main	" " " " "
104 S. Court St.	F. P. Smith Hilltop Dr.
130 E. Main	W. R. Knifley Rt. 5
101 S. Court St.	Merle Wise Rt. 1
103 S. Court St.	F. P. Smith Hilltop Dr.
126 E. Main	Bruce & Lucille Hayes 229 Jan St.
128 E. Main	Mrs. Catherine Crabtree 330 High St.
120-122 E. Main	Deener Realty 120 E. Main

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Campbellsville Historic Commercial District

Continuation sheet Taylor County, Kentucky Item number 4

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116 E. Main

James Deener
Rt. 3

110-112 E. Main

Mabel Willock
717 S. Columbia Ave.

108 E. Main

Phillip DeSpain
108 E. Main

102 E. Main

Mary E. Hoffman
102 E. Main

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Campbellsville Historic Commercial District
Continuation sheet Taylor County, Kentucky Item number 7

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DESCRIPTION OF CAMPBELLSVILLE HISTORIC COMMERCIAL DISTRICT (cont.)

Further east the row of buildings from 202-210 E. Main show a continuing concern for design and scale by retaining Italianate elements in the two story structures (see Photo 17). 202 E. Main is particularly interesting with its decorative brickwork and blind arcade. The pedimented tin parapet includes the Chandler nameplate and date of construction, 1893 (see Photo 17).

Corbelling and decorative cornice work continue in adjacent buildings with only the original Chandler Novelty shop at 210 E. Main breaking the cornice and roof line (see Photo 18). However, such a break provides visual interest, particularly when it brings into relief the second story stone facade of the J. S. Stults building at 212 E. Main (see Photo 19).

With the only stone faced facade on Main Street, the Stults building contributes excellent visual interest. Granite and sandstone are used in other buildings, but none provide the decorative elements of the Stults building. Built in 1895 as J. S. Stults' Dry Goods, the facade originally included stone pillars and dated stone window aprons. The remaining limestone facade shows a delight of regular, irregular, and uncoursed stone. A pressed tin cornice adds further interest (see Photo 20).

Significant alterations of roofline, windows, and storefronts disguise the basic Italianate elements in the old Campbellsville Hotel building at 222-226 E. Main (see Photo 21) although some of the cast iron store front remains on Main and on Central Ave. (see Photo 22). As a result of a damaging fire in 1911, the building required reworking and no longer retains the complete feel of the original. Yet, it continues to blend and contribute a visual significance to the entire streetscape.

Other buildings within the district demonstrating Italianate design are the G. V. Murray building, 131 S. Central (see Photo 23), the second V. M. Gowdy Wholesale Grocery building, 128 S. Central (see Photo 24), and the Bank of Campbellsville, 111 E. Main (see Photo 25).

As an early twentieth century building, the G. V. Murray building (ca. 1901-1925) only hints at the Italianate with its windows and decorative cornice (see Photo 23). Across the street the second V. M. Gowdy Wholesale Grocery building (see Photo 24), built in 1912, retains its iron storefront though some alterations exist (see Photos 26 and 27).

With its decorative molded cornice (see Photo 28) and segmental relieving arches, the Bank of Campbellsville building (111 E. Main), built ca. 1887, shows the continuing Italianate elements one finds surrounding it on Main Street (see Photo 25). Too, its stone front with

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Campbellsville Historic Commercial District

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DESCRIPTION OF CAMPBELLSVILLE HISTORIC COMMERCIAL DISTRICT (cont.)

round-arched windows, now obscured by signage, is compatible with the stone post and lintels of the buildings previously described to the east. However, the original front, though stone, was not round arched. Instead, the current front was added during a 1912 renovation.

While other buildings on Main Street, and within the district, reflect other design elements, more often than not they demonstrate a continuing concern for the use of materials and scale to retain the district's character. Generally the basic building material of the district is brick bonded in alternating courses of 6 stretcher and 1 header (see Photos 11 and 21).

A major exception in scale is the Willock Opera House built in 1908 (see Photo 29). The only three story structure on Main Street, and one of only two three story structures in the district, the building uses tan brick in regular common bond. Leaded glass transoms ride over the display windows. While these elements bring a more contemporaneous look, the building's round arched windows show a continuing concern for the streetscape and the feeling on Main Street by repeating the design and sense of the adjacent Merchant's Hotel Romanesque arches (see Photo 6). Other visual design elements include decorative scroll work on stone lintels of the attic windows, corbelling, decorated panels on a stone parapet which include the date and nameplate (see Photo 30). The window arches have brick voisoirs which rest on stone impostes and include a stone key decorated with a sunburst design (see Photo 31).

With the imposing Opera House in the same area as the Romanesque arched and turreted Merchant's Hotel, one might expect each of these architectural delights to compete for attention. However, again a shorter structure, Shively's Jewelry (108 E. Main), breaks the line thus giving both the Opera House and the Hotel display space (see Photo 6). In some ways both of the buildings represent the pinnacle of construction and optimism in the commercial district. The Hotel, currently a National Register property, was built in 1910 to house the "drummers" or salesmen who came to Campbellsville. It was a joint venture of local merchants. The Opera House was constructed by Joe Willock, a local merchant who also began the Coca-Cola bottling company in the rear of his building at 116 E. Main. In the Opera House Willock attempted to combine commercial space, entertainment, and a fraternal hall. The first floor was rented to various businesses, the second floor housed the theater where vaudeville acts and local talent shows were held, and the third floor was dedicated solely to the Pitman Masonic Lodge. Both the Hotel and the Opera House reflected a time of boom in Campbellsville and apparently the optimism of the local merchants. Both, however, were to struggle for several years before finally dissolving as financial ventures.

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Campbellsville Historic Commercial District
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DESCRIPTION OF CAMPBELLSVILLE HISTORIC COMMERCIAL DISTRICT (cont.)

While Campbellsville at one time had three hotels on Main Street, they all succumbed to fire or financial ruin. However, the district also contains the county's only example of the 1930s auto culture tourist home--Ellis Motor Court, 127 S. Central (see Photo 32). Built in the late 1930s to fill a housing need for travelling salesmen, this terra cotta structure is no longer used.

Newer buildings in the district display less decoration than the earlier structures. Across the street from the Opera House and the Hotel and flanked by the Italianate design of 101 E. Main (see Photo 33) and the Bank of Campbellsville (see Photo 25), the Turner Block (ca. 1911) presents a more severe look (see Photo 34). Yet, the building's balance, rhythm, and brickwork remain sympathetic to the overall streetscape.

Further, though significantly altered from the original structure which had a corner entrance, the Taylor County National Bank building had developed a presence in its own right with its random coursed sandstone and marble base and wood framing in its second story window (see Photos 35 and 36). In addition, the metal clock on the bank's corner is one of the more attractive signs on Main Street.

Across the street at 300-304 E. Main, the Central Sales building, built ca. 1915-1927, contrasts with the older buildings in its use of a dark red brick and yellow brick in its decorative stringer course and rectangular patterns on the parapet (see Photo 37).

The community's agricultural ties are reflected in the Campbellsville Rolling Mill, also included in the district (see Photo 38). Built by W. J. Lindsay, ca. 1908-1913, the building continues to serve local agricultural needs.

Finally, the district includes the Campbellsville 1st Methodist Episcopal Church whose stone pillared portico with recessed entry is repeated on both the north and south facades (see Photo 39). The tapered stone pillars represent some of the work of a locally renowned stone mason, C. M. ("Buck") Mikel who began the Buckhorn Coal Company, a firm still in existence, and who also constructed several homes and buildings in the Campbellsville area.

Buckhorn Coal's original stone office (see Photo 40), also constructed by Mikel in 1927 then added to in 1931, anchors the easternmost portion of the district along with the Campbellsville freight depot. (see Photo 41), the only remaining portion of the Campbellsville railroad station. Constructed in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, this board and batten structure is soon to be converted to a community center, an adequate eastern anchor to the adapted church anchoring the western boundary.

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Campbellsville Historic Commercial District

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SIGNIFICANCE--CAMPBELLSVILLE HISTORIC COMMERCIAL DISTRICT (cont.)

In addition, the district shows a willingness to continue preserving and using its older structures. In 1974, the City of Campbellsville converted one of the district church buildings into the county library. Further, the remaining original portion of the Campbellsville railroad station, the freight depot, is scheduled to be developed as a community center. Thus, the district continues to maintain its integrity as a district rather than discarding those elements of historic and architectural significance.

At the same time, the district reflects the growth of Campbellsville commercialism in the number of buildings built, it also contains elements which suggest the local merchants' inherent optimism regarding the continual development of Campbellsville. When one notes that the two largest structures within the district were built within four years of one another (the Willock Opera House and the V. M. Gowdy Wholesale Grocery building), and that in between those years the local merchants supported the building of the Merchants' Hotel on Main Street, one can not help but view those developments as optimism for the future. In effect, the general turn-of-the-century commercial optimism remains cemented in buildings in the Campbellsville Historic Commercial District.

Finally, the district contains elements which demonstrate Campbellsville's ties to religion and agriculture and its broader scope as a regional commercial center. Within the district is a Methodist church and a former Baptist church, a mill/feed store, and buildings which housed long-established wholesale grocery businesses which served the South Central Kentucky area. All of these elements strengthen the concept of the Campbellsville Historic Commercial District as they provide a further definition of Campbellsville.

In sum, they define a time within the broader times of our cultural development and a golden era in Campbellsville, specifically. They further locate the beginnings of a place which has grown into a regional trade center. As a result, the Campbellsville Historic Commercial District is significant in defining the development of Campbellsville Kentucky.

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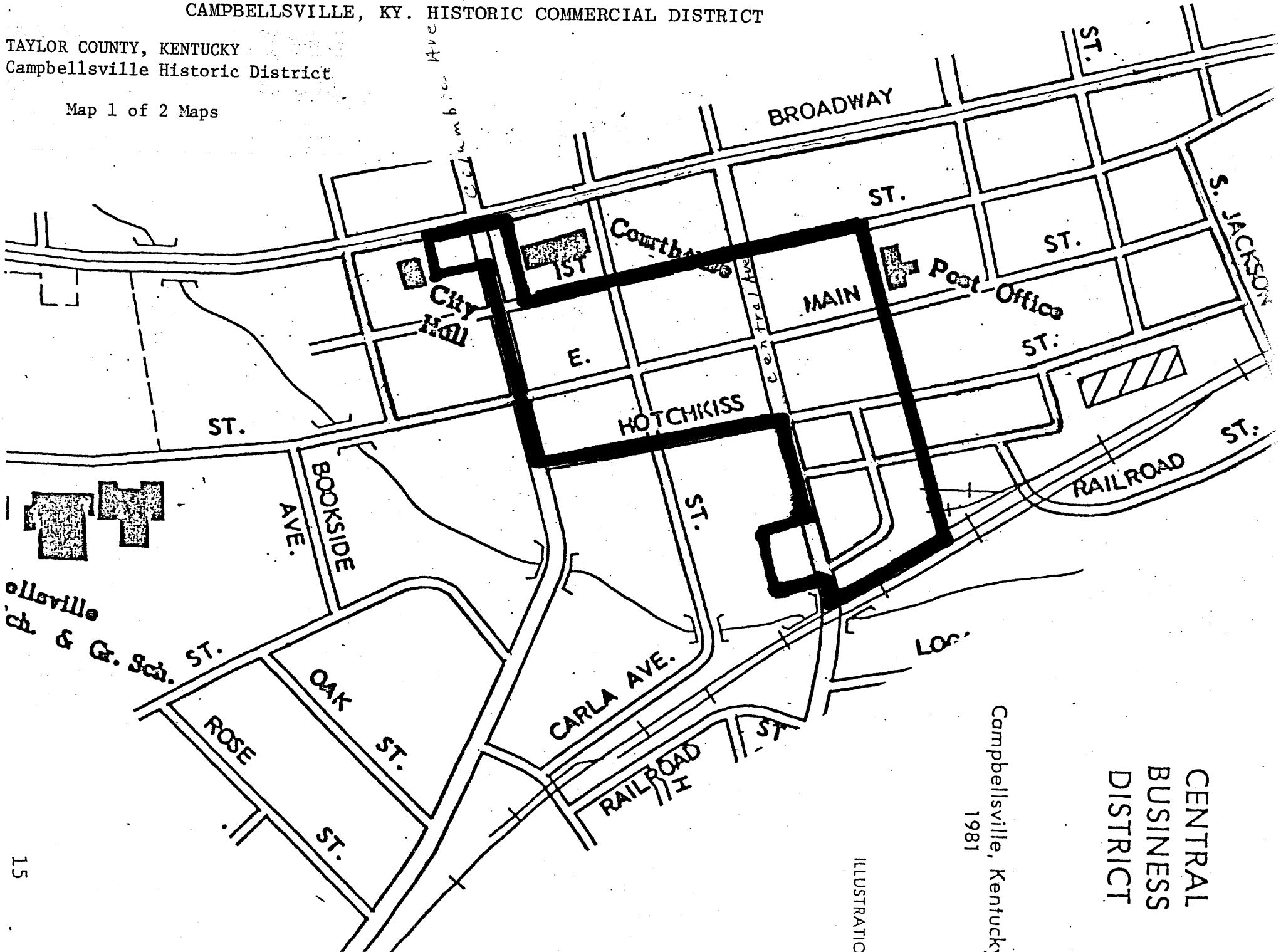
CAMPBELLSVILLE HISTORIC COMMERCIAL DISTRICT--BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the NE corner of the intersection of the first alley west of Columbia Avenue and Broadway (between the Taylor County library and present City Hall); thence E along Broadway and crossing Columbia Avenue to the rear property line of the old Taylor County Clerk's office; thence due S along said property line between the Taylor County Courthouse and the old Taylor County Clerk's office to N. 1st Street; thence E along N. 1st Street to the first alley E of Central Avenue (between the 1st United Methodist Church and the present Campbellsville Post Office); thence S along said alley crossing Main Street and Hotchkiss along the property lines of the Lyon-Beard body shop building and the present Buckhorn Coal building (their easternmost side) to the railroad tracks; thence SW along the railroad tracks to Central Avenue; thence N along Central Avenue to the first alley N of the railroad tracks (the southernmost boundary of the present Mid-State Music building); thence W along the alley to the first alley due W of Central Avenue; thence N along said alley to the second alley N of the railroad tracks; thence E along said alley to Central Avenue; thence N along Central Avenue to Hotchkiss Street; thence W along Hotchkiss Street to Columbia Avenue; thence N along Columbia Avenue to N. 1st Street; thence W along N. 1st Street to the first alley W of Columbia Avenue, the first named alley in this description; thence N along said alley to the beginning.

CAMPBELLSVILLE, KY. HISTORIC COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

TAYLOR COUNTY, KENTUCKY
Campbellsville Historic District

Map 1 of 2 Maps



CENTRAL
BUSINESS
DISTRICT

Campbellsville, Kentucky
1981

ILLUSTRATIO