

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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 Glasgow Central Business District

other names/site number Glasgow Courthouse Square

2. Location

street & number 100-114 S. Green
207 W. Main - 117 E. Main, 104 and 109 N. Race NA not for publication

city or town Glasgow NA vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Barren code 009 zip code 42141

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

David L. Morgan David L. Morgan, Executive Director/State Historic Preservation Officer 1-5-93
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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Richard Bryan ~~Entered in the National Register~~ Date of Action 2/11/93

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
16	2	buildings
	2	sites
		structures
		objects
16	4	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/TRADE business
- COMMERCE/TRADE professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE organizational
- COMMERCE/TRADE financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE department store
- RECREATION movie theater

- COMMERCE/TRADE business
- COMMERCE/TRADE professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE organizational
- COMMERCE/TRADE specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE department store
- RECREATION park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
- LATE 19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Spanish
- MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco
- OTHER: Early Industrial

- foundation BRICK, CONCRETE
- walls BRICK
- roof ASPHALT
- other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more 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 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

Period of Significance

c. 1869 - 1942

Significant Dates

1869

1900

1934

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	5 9 6 8 0 0	4 0 9 4 8 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

Glasgow South Quad

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Amy Taylor, fieldworker

organization _____ date July 30, 1992

street & number 1244 College, Apt. B telephone (502) 843-1769

city or town Bowling Green state KY zip code 42101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

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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Glasgow Central Business District
Barren County Kentucky**Description**

The Glasgow historic commercial district is located in Barren County, Kentucky, on the north and east sides of the central business district centered on the courthouse square. The district is composed of twenty buildings, all but two of which contribute to the district's sense of time and place. The courthouse square is bounded on the west by Race Street, on the north by Main Street, on the east by Green Street, and on the south by Washington Street. The historic district begins at the J. C. Penney building at the northwest corner of Main and Race streets and continues east along the north side of the square for one and one-half blocks to the Plaza Theater at 117 East Main Street. The district then extends along South Green Street on the east side of the square to include three additional commercial buildings. Two buildings north of J. C. Penney's on North Race are also included in the district. The buildings are primarily two-story brick structures with flat roofs, constructed on long, narrow lots, and represent a period of significance spanning from c. 1869 to 1942. The district covers approximately half of an acre.

Descriptive Context

Glasgow, Kentucky, is historically and presently the urban center and county seat of Barren County, located in South Central Kentucky along the southern plain of the Pennyryle region. Barren County, formed in 1799, was one of the first ten counties established in the Pennyryle region. This area was settled in patterns reflecting the suitability of the land for agricultural uses and proximity to major routes of transportation, most notably the Louisville to Nashville Road. Barren County's early establishment is an indication of its desirable location with respect to both arable land and accessibility of transportation (Martin: 106). Today, Barren County remains agricultural and has also become a tourist draw for the cave system in the northwest corner of the county. Glasgow, with a population of 12,300, continues to serve as a commercial and governmental center for

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Glasgow Central Business District
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Description (continued)

the county. Additionally, three important transportation routes presently feed into Glasgow: Highways 68, 31E, and the Cumberland Parkway.

Officially recognized as a town in 1809, Glasgow had operated as a residential and commercial community since the formation of Barren County ten years earlier. Settlers chose to establish the town on the site of a spring, commonly called The Big Spring, which is still located in the northwest corner of the downtown square. They divided the 152-acre site into lots to the south and east of the spring, with the courthouse and surrounding commercial district located near the spring in the northwest corner of the town (Gardner, 1980: 2-3). Streets and lots were developed along a grid plan which is still intact today.

The configuration of the commercial district which formed around the courthouse square is representative of the Shelbyville type of courthouse square, named for the type of courthouse square found in Shelbyville, Tennessee (Price, 1988: 134-135). Shelbyville courthouse squares are characterized by a grid of nine square blocks, with the center square reserved for and occupied by the courthouse. Originally, a mixture of commercial and residential buildings were present around the square. Over time, however, dwellings were replaced by commercial buildings creating a solidified downtown area exemplified in this district.

Building Characteristics

The buildings within the district are long and narrow, averaging 25 feet in width and 120 feet in length, and reflect the current and historic proportions of the commercial lots. Many of the buildings have been lengthened through additions over the years to maximize the use of these lots. The majority of the buildings (75%) are two stories in height, the exceptions being one four-story, two three-story, and two one-story buildings. All of the

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**Glasgow Central Business District
Barren County Kentucky**

Description (continued)

buildings in the district are constructed of brick laid in common bond. As with most multi-story commercial buildings, the primary function of the building is synonymous with the business operating on the first floor. Upper stories are used for office space, storage, apartments, or are vacant.

The buildings represent a span of commercial building dating from between c. 1869 and 1942 and reflect several trends in commercial architecture styles during that period. The surviving buildings constructed in this district before 1909 (especially commercial applications of Italianate) exhibit a higher degree of ornamentation than the buildings constructed after this period. Commercial buildings constructed in the 1920s possess a less discernible stylistic influence but do, however, have architectural elements in common with each other: tripartite symmetry, brick portholes above window, corbel tables just below the roofline, and relieved-arch lintels.

Buildings of the 1930s and early 1940s have minimal ornamentation and reflect a stylistic influence which may be interpreted as Early Industrial. One building within the district sports a remodelled facade in the Art Deco style and one building retains its original Spanish Revival facade.

Building Inventory

1. (C) Bn-G-108 J. C. Penney Building, 201-207 West Main, c. 1925.

Together with the Kentucky Pants building (Bn-G-133) forms the western boundary of the district. Original portion of building is two-stories in height and constructed of tan-colored brick. The facade is divided into three sections with recessed panels and the center section is taller than the flanking divisions. A one-story, tan brick addition was built on the corner lot to the east to expand the building. Reflects a trend

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Glasgow Central Business District
Barren County Kentucky

Description (continued)

towards simplified ornamentation on commercial buildings of this era of construction in Glasgow.

2. (C) Bn-G-133 Kentucky Pants Building, 109 North Race, c. 1925.

Adjacent to the J. C. Penney addition on North Race Street. This red brick, two-story building has a series of large, square, glass block windows on the first floor, with multiple-paned, single-glass windows above on the second story. An addition of like description was built on the south end of the building c. 1940. The rooflines on the facade at the narrow ends of the building are parapetted. Stylistic influence is Early Industrial.

3. (C) Bn-G-134 Old Express Office, 104 North Race, c. 1892.

Originally constructed as an express office. It is one-story, constructed of red brick, and much less detailed than other buildings of its era. The window display area has been enlarged to accommodate subsequent businesses.

4. (C) Bn-G-2 The First National Bank Building, 143 West Main, c. 1869.

Representative of late nineteenth century construction on the square. Occupies the northeast corner of the intersection of West Main and North Race. The oldest building in the district and currently on the National Register. It is two-stories in height, constructed of red brick, and retains its original Victorian Italianate features with pressed tin, corbelling, a bracketed cornice, and molded hoods. A two-story, rear brick addition was built c. 1910. Currently houses a photography studio.

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Glasgow Central Business District
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Description (continued)

5. (NC) Bn-G-109 The Sunbuilders Building, 139 West Main,
c. 1880.

Three-quarters of the facade is covered with gray aluminum siding. The left quarter of the building remains exposed and exhibits its red brick construction with a band of tan brick above the second-story as accent. The second-story windows have relieved-arched lintels and a band of corbelling lies between the windows and the band of tan brick. A two-story, rear, brick addition was built c. 1935. Currently non-contributing due to its recent aluminum-siding facade treatment.

6. (NC) Bn-G-110 The Richard's Building, 137 West Main, 1892.

This two-story, red brick structure once housed the Trigg National Bank and had an ornate Italianate facade. The facade was replaced in 1947 with brick veneer in an Early Industrial style with three windows grouped together on the second story. Rear additions were added in the 1890s and 1900s extending the building to fill the lot.

7. (C) Bn-G-3 The Trigg Theater Building, 133 West Main,
c. 1880.

Was originally a two-story, Victorian Italianate structure housing Dickey Brother's Grocery. The second-story windows had molded hood ornamentation with porthole windows above. The building was remodeled into a movie theater in 1923 and expanded to three stories by raising the roofline. The building was further altered with a rear brick addition and the present Art Deco facade of black and white Carrara glass. The original brick chimneys remain on the structure. The first floor facade currently has an awning, glass-display windows, and a recessed, glass-door entrance. The first floor currently houses Bernard's Clothing Store.

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Glasgow Central Business District
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Description (continued)

8. (C) Bn-G-111 The Barlow Building, 125 West Main, 1941.

This two-story, red brick building occupies a double lot and is of an Early Industrial stylistic influence. The simplicity of the building's design is apparent in its second floor facade which sports only a series of unornamented windows to which awnings have recently been added. The first floor has been divided into two store fronts and personalized with shingled overhangs and signage.

9. (C) Bn-G-112 The Sisco and Rich Building, 121 West Main, 1923.

At four-stories in height, this is the tallest building in the district. Ornamentation is sparse but reflective of other stylistic features found on other buildings in the district of this era, in particular the relieved-arch lintels and inset panels just below the roofline that are adorned with corbel tables below the top edge. An awning has been added to the first floor which extends to the Barlow building (Bn-G-111) to the west and the Thomas building (Bn-G-113) to the east.

10. (C) Bn-G-113 The Thomas Building, 117 West Main, 1928.

Constructed in the first quarter of the twentieth century and like the Barlow building (Bn-G-111), exhibits Early Industrial features. The building is two-stories tall and built of red brick with tan brick along the sides and top of the facade as accent. The upper-story windows are capped with horizontal lintels, accentuating the simple geometry of the building.

11. (NC) Walkway to parking lot, 113 West Main.

Located between the Thomas building (Bn-G-113) and the Delveaux building (Bn-G-4 and Bn-G-100). This lot has been converted to a concrete walkway to a public parking area behind the district.

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Description (continued)

12. and 13. (C) Bn-G-4 and Bn-G-100 The Delveaux Buildings,
107-111 West Main, c. 1875.

Constructed as two identical buildings by J. B. Delveaux to house his Jewelry and Silverstone business; the eastern-most building was constructed first. The buildings are two-story, red brick, and Victorian Italianate with bracketed cornices and molded hoods above the second-story windows. The original brick chimneys remain on the structures. The first floor facades have undergone the most distinctive individual changes with remodelled windows and signage.

14. (NC) Vacant corner lot, 101 West Main.

Grassed lot located next to the Delveaux buildings on the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Green. Currently vacant since fire destroyed building in 1985 and is non-contributing to the district.

15. (C) Bn-G-11 The Third National Bank Building, 101 East Main, 1903.

Located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Green and Main streets. One of two properties in the district that is on the National Register. It is two-stories, constructed of brick, and built in the Victorian Italianate style with stone sills and lintels, a bracketed cornice, corbelling, and pressed tin detailing on a second-story turret above the corner entrance. It currently houses a children's clothing store.

16. (C) Bn-G-12 Phillips Paint and Wallpaper Building, 105-107 East Main, c. 1910.

One-story, red brick structure with a tripartite facade similar to the J. C. Penney building (Bn-G-108) in which the

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Description (continued)

center portion of the facade is taller than those flanking it. A porthole window is centered in each recessed division. The facade is divided in half to provide for two store fronts, both of which currently have aluminum signage. It is the first commercial building on this site.

17. (C) Bn-G-13 Phillips House of Carpet Building, 109-111 East Main, c. 1910.

This is a two-story version of the Phillips Paint and Wallpaper building (Bn-G-12) and has two windows with relieved-arch lintels under the porthole windows in each section. It is the first commercial building on this site. An aluminum storefront has been added to the western half of the first floor facade.

18. (C) Bn-G-114 The Grinstead Building, 113 East Main, 1931.

Similar to the Phillips Paint and Wallpaper building (Bn-G-12), differing only in the brown and tan brickwork of the facade and the absence of porthole windows. The first floor has a single store front.

19. (C) Bn-G-14 The Plaza Theater, 117 East Main, 1934.

Marks the eastern most boundary of the district. This two-story, tan-brick building was constructed in the Spanish Revival style. It replaced a residential dwelling that previously occupied the site. The facade features a curvilinear gable, ornamental inset tiles, two round-arched windows on the second story, and the original marquee and "Plaza Theatre" sign. The first floor entrance is recessed and contains a wood and glass, free-standing, octagonal ticket booth of Art Deco design.

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Glasgow Central Business District
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Description (continued)

20. (C) Bn-G-6 The Lerman Brothers Building, 100 South Green, 1901.

Located at the southeast corner of Green and Main streets. Constructed following a fire in 1900 that destroyed the nineteenth-century structures in this block. This two-story, brick structure has a Victorian Italianate facade which is still intact on the second story. The second story has a bracketed cornice with corbel tables below, and three porthole windows above three single-hung windows with horizontal lintels and pressed tin detailing. The first floor of the facade is recessed with glass display areas asymmetrically angled back to meet two glass doors. The brick on the first floor facade has been covered with wood panelling. A separate entrance is located on the north side and services a commercial business separate from that serviced by the entrance on the facade.

21. (C) Bn-G-145 The Gillenwater Building, 102 South Green, 1940.

Represents the Early Industrial style of architecture characterized by a clean, unornamented facade. The building is of red brick, two-stories in height, and is similar in appearance to the Richard's (Bn-G-110) and Barlow (Bn-G-111) buildings. There are two square windows on the second story that emphasize the proportions of the building.

22. (C) Bn-G-146 The Computer Market/Hayes Shoes Building, 110-114 South Green, 1940.

Three-story, red brick building with Early Industrial stylistic character. The building is visually divided into two halves, each with its own store front. Each half has two rectangular windows on the third story and four on the second. Each first-floor store front has been personalized with awnings and signage.

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Description (continued)

Integrity

The district has been determined to be significant in its portrayal of the commercial history of Glasgow and is being nominated under Criteria A. The buildings within the district have an overall high level of integrity with respect to the historic patterns of commerce they embody. The location of the district reflects both the historic pattern of commerce around the courthouse square and expansion of the commercial district to adjacent streets as it exists today.

The location, setting, and feeling of the district are excellent in associating this district with Glasgow's commercial history. The district is most physically associated with the courthouse square, around which the entire business district is centered. The boundaries of the district are emphasized by its surroundings of adjacent empty lots and commercial buildings that have been severely modified. The association between the district and its environment coupled with the design and workmanship of the buildings aesthetically creates a sense of the past.

Particularly in the upper stories, the district conveys the appearance of the district near the end of its period of significance in 1942. Integrity of design is highest in the upper stories of the buildings within the district; as with most multi-story commercial buildings, alterations to the original facades are most prevalent at the first-floor level while upper stories have tended to retain the original stylistic features of the building. Visually, the upper stories form a ribbon of commercial styles representing different periods of Glasgow's commercial history, while the first floors represent the adaptability of these structures to modern commercial trends.

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Statement of Significance

This district is significant under National Register Criterion A because it is the best collection of historic resources that represents the patterns of commercial growth that occurred in Glasgow between c. 1869 and 1942. Individual buildings within the district are significant because they can be directly linked to specific events and periods of growth and change within the historic context of Commerce. These events and patterns of growth include the establishment of transportation routes servicing Glasgow, the introduction of stable financial institutions to the business community, the re-building of the eastern side of the square following a fire in 1900, re-building following fires on the north and east side of the square in the 1920s and 1940, the consolidation and expansion of the commercial district along West Main in the 1920s, and the modification of buildings to adapt to new commercial enterprises.

The district also embodies the character of the Shelbyville courthouse-square plan, a plan popular throughout the Midwest, but whose design roots are in the Upland South. The Shelbyville plan is named after the square configuration found in Shelbyville, Tennessee, in which the commercial district is comprised of a grid of nine square blocks with the center square reserved for and occupied by the courthouse square (Price, 1988: 125). The square in Shelbyville, Tennessee, was laid out in the 1810s, but clearly the founders of Glasgow had incorporated the layout for this type of courthouse square into the formation of the town in the 1800s, making Glasgow's courthouse square one of the earliest examples of this plan.

Transportation routes have served commercial enterprise in Glasgow since the formation of the town in 1799. Initially, Glasgow benefitted from its proximity to the Nashville Road and the only stage coach line between Louisville and Nashville. In the 1850s, the Louisville and Nashville railway was constructed, by-passing Glasgow by eleven miles. In the decade preceding the

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Statement of Significance (continued)

period of significance for this district, a spur to the L & N was built to connect Glasgow with the rail line re-affirming Glasgow's importance as a commercial center.

The introduction of stable banking institutions also served to further strengthen Glasgow's position within Barren county as an important trade center. The first bank in Glasgow was a branch of the Bank of Kentucky and opened in 1815. This bank was short-lived as was its successors over the next fifty years. Not until after the passage of the National Banks Act did Glasgow have stable banking facilities. The first of these was the Deposit Bank that opened in 1869 at the corner of Main and Race Streets (Bn-G-2) and marks the beginning of the period of significance for the district. In 1892, the Deposit Bank was succeeded by the First National Bank, the name by which the building is now commonly known. In 1903, the Third National Bank opened on the square in a new building at the corner of Green and Main (Bn-G-11). During the Depression, Glasgow lost two of its total of four banks when the First National Bank and the Third National Bank went out of business (Gardner, 1980: 246-250). Both of these bank buildings are included in the district and retain a high degree of integrity.

The tenacity and adaptability of the buildings in this district attest to the important role they have played in supporting Glasgow's commercial community. The consolidation of commercial buildings, and rebuilding following loss, is evidence of the vitality of the district, presently and historically. The location of this district (to the north and east of the courthouse square) also reflects the pattern of commercialization which evolved around the square in that the north and east sides were the first areas to achieve commercial solidarity free of intermittent dwellings and other non-commercial structures.

In the 1880s, the 100 block of West Main, directly across from the courthouse, became solidified as a commercial block as residential-style structures were replaced with the typical two-

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**Glasgow Central Business District
Barren County Kentucky**

Statement of Significance (continued)

story commercial buildings. The area encompassed by this district was at that time a mixture of commercial and residential structures. The First National Bank (Bn-G-147) along with the Delveaux buildings (Bn-G-4 and Bn-G-100) and the old Express Office (Bn-G-134) reflect the nineteenth-century character of this block at the time that it became exclusively commercial. The eastern-most portion of the district along East Main was not developed into exclusively commercial property until around the turn of the century and was not completely solidified until the 1930s. The Plaza Theater (Bn-G-14), built in 1934, replaced a residential building and was instrumental in establishing the block as an important commercial district just off the square. The impetus for this expansion was the demand for new goods and services. This increased density of commercial buildings allowed the square a higher degree of success as a focal point of trade within Barren County.

Between 1900 and 1940, Glasgow's downtown square continued to reflect the changes in commerce affecting Kentucky and the nation. Older businesses such as liveries, dry goods stores, and taverns gave way to banks, photography studios, movie theaters, and automotive dealerships and repair shops. The two movie theaters in this district are representative of these changes and provided two new styles of architecture on the square. In 1923, the Dickey Brother's Grocery building (Bn-G-3) was remodelled into the Art Deco style Trigg Theater. The roofline was raised to increase the height to three stories, and a black and white Carrara glass facade was installed. It was the third theater in Kentucky to show talking pictures. A decade later, in 1934, the Plaza Theater, which marks the eastern boundary of the district, was built and is unique on the square for its Spanish Revival style architecture. Both of these structures have retained a high degree of integrity.

Other changes within the district were the result of rebuilding after fires. In 1900 the character of the square was dramatically altered when a fire destroyed the 100 block of South

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Statement of Significance (continued)

Green on the east side of the square. The Lerman Brothers building (Bn-G-6) represents the period of rebuilding that occurred after this fire, and is one of the few structures in this block that has retained its integrity from that era. The loss of buildings to fire allowed for the construction of modern buildings that better addressed the current trends in commercial display and architecture. These new structures were built in contemporary architectural styles, primarily Beaux Arts, Greek Revival, and, as exemplified by the Lerman Brothers building (Bn-G-6), Italianate.

Fires in the 1920s also destroyed two buildings in the center of the 100 block of West Main and were replaced by the four-story Sisco and Rich building (Bn-G-112) and the Thomas building (Bn-G-113). Fires in 1940 destroyed two buildings adjacent to the Lerman Brothers building on South Green. They were replaced by the Gillenwater building (Bn-G-145) and the building now housing Computer Market and Hayes Shoes (Bn-G-146). In each of these instances, rebuilding after fires took place within the existing lot proportions, retaining the original layout first established in 1809.

Many changes occurred in commercial building structure and function in the seventy years spanning between c. 1869 and 1942. These episodes in Glasgow's history are important events that shaped the appearance of the commercial square. Today, this district is the best embodiment of the these events and the significance of commerce in Glasgow, Kentucky.

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**Glasgow Central Business District
Barren County Kentucky**

Verbal Boundary Description

The district is bounded by the properties located at these addresses:

207 West Main to 117 East Main
104 and 109 North Race
100 to 114 South Green

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of this district have been determined through a careful examination and survey of all commercial properties in the central business district. The district boundaries have been chosen to designate the most contiguous entity with the highest degree of integrity with respect to the significance of the property.

Specifically, the area beyond the eastern boundary was not included as those properties consist of vacant lots and buildings which have been remodelled out of the context of their historic appearance. Buildings to the north of the district are primarily non-historic resources, as are the buildings beyond the western boundary. The district extends south to include three buildings on South Main. The other buildings in this block, with the exception of the George Ellis Drug Store (Bn-G-7) on the southern corner, are historic but have received such extensive alterations to their facades that they no longer have the visual integrity to contribute to the significance of a district. The south side of the square was not eligible for a district nomination for the same reasons. The east side of the square was excluded from the district as it has retained only a few historic resources which are separated by modern banking facilities.

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Glasgow Central Business District
Barren County Kentucky

Photographs

All photographs were taken by Amy Taylor between October of 1991 and January of 1992. The original negatives are located at the Kentucky Heritage in Frankfort, Kentucky.

1. View of the intersection of Race and Main streets. The picture was taken from the southwest corner of this intersection with the camera pointed north along North Race Street. The scene includes the J. C. Penney building (Bn-G-108) to the left, and the First National Bank building (Bn-G-2) to the right. Directly behind the First National Bank building is the Old Express Office (Bn-G-134).
2. View of the J. C. Penney building (Bn-G-108) taken from the northwest corner of the courthouse square.
3. View of the intersection of Race and Main streets taken from the west side of the courthouse square with the camera pointed north along Race street. The scene includes the J. C. Penney building (Bn-G-108), the Kentucky Pants building (Bn-G-133) directly behind, and the First National Bank building to the right on the corner.
4. View of the 100 block of West Main taken from in front of the Lerman Brothers building (Bn-G-6) at the intersection of Green and Main streets with the camera pointed westward along West Main. From left to right, the properties are: The First National Bank (Bn-G-2), Sunbuilders (Bn-G-109, non-contributing), Richard's building (Bn-G-110, non-contributing), Trigg Theater (Bn-G-3), Barlow building (Bn-G-3), Sisco and Rich (Bn-G-112), Thomas building (Bn-G-113), walkway to parking lot (non-contributing), and the Delveaux buildings (Bn-G-100 and Bn-G-4).
5. View of the intersection of Green and Main streets taken in front of the courthouse on West Main with the camera pointed eastward toward the intersection. From left to right along Main Street, the properties are: the Delveaux buildings (Bn-G-100 and

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Photographs (continued)

Bn-G-4), vacant corner lot (non-contributing), Third National Bank (Bn-G-11), Phillips Paint and Wallpaper (Bn-G-12), Phillips House of Carpet (Bn-G-13), Grinstead building (Bn-G-114), and the Plaza Theater (Bn-G-14). The building on the right side of the photograph is the Lerman Brothers building (Bn-G-6).

6. View of the eastern portion of the district along East Main taken from the northeast corner of the courthouse square with the camera pointed eastward down East Main street. From left to right, the properties are: vacant corner lot (non-contributing), Third National Bank (Bn-G-11), Phillips Paint and Wallpaper (Bn-G-12), Phillips House of Carpet (Bn-G-13), Grinstead building (Bn-G-114), and the Plaza Theater (Bn-G-14).

7. View of the eastern portion of the district along East Main taken near the intersection of Broadway and Main streets with the camera pointed westward up East Main. From left to right, the properties are: Third National Bank (Bn-G-11), Phillips Paint and Wallpaper (Bn-G-12), Phillips House of Carpet (Bn-G-13), Grinstead building (Bn-G-114), and the Plaza Theater (Bn-G-14). The buildings to the right of the Plaza Theater are not included in the district.

8. View of the southern portion of the district along South Green street taken from the east side of the courthouse square with the camera pointing east. From left to right, the properties are: Lerman Brothers building (Bn-G-6), Gillenwater building (Bn-G-145), and the Computer Market/Hayes Shoes building (Bn-G-146).

