

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100003683

Date Listed: 4/25/2019

Property Name: Williamsburg Historic District

County: Whitley

State: KY

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper



Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Criteria and Areas of Significance

Criterion C is hereby added

The following areas of significance are hereby added:

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
EDUCATION

The criterion and areas of significance are added to acknowledge the previously-listed resources within the district. While nominated solely under Community Planning/Development, the context provided also speaks to the significance of the district as a commercial center as well and COMMERCE is further supported beyond the individual listing.

The Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION: National Register property file/Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1. Name of Property

historic name Williamsburg Historic District
other names/site number NA
Related Multiple Property NA

2. Location

street & number Main Street and Main Cross Street


NA	not for publication
NA	vicinity

city or town Williamsburg
state Kentucky code KY county Whitley code 235 zip code 40769

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

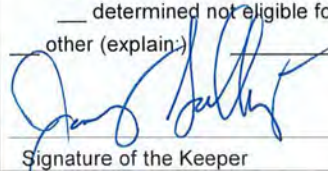
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:
X A B C D


Signature of certifying official/Title Craig Potts/SHPO Date 3-8-19
Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 4-25-2019

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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	
57	18	buildings
		district
	6	site
3	1	structure
1		object
61	25	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2: Lane Theatre (NRIS: 04001255)
Dr. Ancil Gatliff House (NRIS: 80001689)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Residential/domestic: single dwelling
- Commerce: business
- Commerce: Financial institution
- Commerce: general store/department store
- Government: courthouse
- Church
- Statuary

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Residential/domestic: single dwelling
- Commerce: business
- Commerce: Financial institution
- Commerce: general store/department store
- Government: courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Commercial Style
- Log House
- Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: Stone, concrete masonry units
- walls: Stone/Brick/wood
- roof: Asphalt shingle, metal standing seam
- other:

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Narrative Description

Summary

The Williamsburg Historic District contains properties in Williamsburg, the seat of Whitley County, situated in southeast Kentucky. Approximately 40 acres make up the district, which lays between the Cumberland River to the northeast and the former Louisville & Nashville (now CSX) Railroad tracks to the southwest, and consists of 59 contributing buildings, including the already-listed Dr. Ancil Gatliff House and the Lane Theatre, 18 non-contributing buildings, 6 non-contributing sites, 3 contributing structures, 1 non-contributing structure, and 1 contributing object. Each of the buildings has served some commercial, residential, or institutional purpose at some point throughout Williamsburg's history. The majority of historic structures are constructed from brick and are 1-2 stories. The years of construction range between 1900 and the present.



Williamsburg Historic District, boundary and inventory #s

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Development in the District Prior to the Period of Significance

The Kentucky Legislature created Whitley County in 1818 by partitioning off part of Knox County. The county's fiscal court's first meeting, in June that year, ordered 4 men to be trustees of "Williamsburgh," directing them to lay out the county seat town with 20 acres, centered on a public square on which the courthouse would sit. Joseph Gillis surveyed the land into 45 lots with a central square of about one acre, where the 1931 courthouse (inventory property #19, below) now stands. That first courthouse was the town's only brick building for decades, and cost \$2811.00 to construct; the jail nearby cost \$400.00 (*Whitley County, Kentucky, 1818-1993: 24*). Even though county government would bring business to the town, Williamsburg's population grew very slowly, with 20 people in 1820, 93 people in 1850, and 139 people in 1870 (*Whitley County, Kentucky, 1818-1993: 8-12, 22*).

Other than the town's grid of streets, little else of the district's landscape today gives us a glimpse of antebellum Williamsburg. Lewis Collins' description of the fledgling Williamsburg in 1846 provides some view of the town, with two lawyers, 4 stores and groceries, a tavern, and several mechanics shops (*Whitley County, Kentucky, 1818-1993: 8*). Subscription school teacher C.W. Lester characterized a town that had not advanced much beyond that point a quarter of a century later. He recalled his first year in town, 1871, where Williamsburg was a collection of about 20 houses—all wood frame, except for two remaining log houses—huddled around the central square. The town also had three stores, two hotels, several weekly newspapers, but no church buildings (*Whitley County, Kentucky, 1818-1993: 22*).

Eugene Lovett, writing in the county history, says, "Williamsburg had its real beginning about 1880" (p. 25). He noted that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad tracks reached Williamsburg in 1882 (property 87). With this new transportation route, the county's coal fields and forests opened to outside markets, and social institutions, such as schools and churches, began to appear in the town.

Development in the District During the Period of Significance

Once the railroad connected Williamsburg with urban America, the town began a slow process of reshaping itself into a new form of city. Prior to the 1880s, Williamsburg was much like most small towns in the area: dirt roads, a great mixture of land uses side by side, and most lots occupied by free-standing wooden buildings. The town's lots were larger initially, allowing people to populate their parcel with a house, their workshop, and perhaps a shed for their animals.

With the railroad came new sources of capital into the town, enabling Williamsburg's downtown spaces to exhibit more uniform types of use along Main and Sycamore Streets. Immediately around the courthouse were commercial and office uses; commercial and institutional uses occurred from 3rd Street to the railroad; and lots with industries, stores, and warehouses stood along Depot Street and faced the railroad. The best source to observe these changes are Sanborn Insurance maps. More can be known about the district's late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century appearance through the study of Sanborn maps than from any other graphic source available.

One of the most noticeable differences within the district in less than a generation, comparing the 1895 Sanborn to 1913 Sanborn map, is the emergence of the modern central business district. On the 1895 map, the blocks of Main and Sycamore, between 2nd and 4th Streets, are populated by a somewhat random assortment of wood frame structures of various sizes. Residences and commercial lots are adjacent to one

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another. The only brick buildings in the community are the jail, the courthouse, and a pair of commercial blocks at the corner of Main and 3rd Street, facing each other. An early kiln, Cooley Brick plant, was located near the end of 1st and 2nd Streets (outside the district; source: *Whitley County, Kentucky, 1818-1993*: 28).

In 1913, a more conventional appearance for this part of the district's landscape has taken form: brick commercial buildings with party walls line Main Street, all having relatively uniform footprints. Still in place on Sycamore, however, are numerous dwellings, whose owners have not yet been persuaded to abandon their house by offers from commercial developers who wish to demolish the house and replace it with a store or business.



Part of the district as shown on the 1895 Williamsburg Sanborn map #1



Same area of district, shown on the 1913 Williamsburg Sanborn map 2

Williamsburg in 1895 had a normal range of businesses that would be found in a small seat of a rural county. Those that once stood in the proposed district area include doctors' offices, drug stores, dry goods stores, millinery shops, hotels near the courthouse, grocers, barbers, livery stables, restaurants, butcher, and a post office. The town had seen the rise of buildings serving religious groups by the close of the nineteenth century. The Baptists had constructed a brick church at Depot Street, and the Congregationalists a wood frame church at Depot and Sycamore, each vying to be the first church that a newcomer or traveler by rail would encounter when entering this town. There was a public school near the Congregational Church. None of these buildings remain standing within the proposed district boundary.

A handful of places outside the district are worthy of mention, to signal the aspirations that people had in a town still greatly connected to its nineteenth-century incarnation. Two schools, both outside the district, competed for local students—the American Missionary Association at Maple and College Avenue, and the Williamsburg Institute, whose campus included two brick buildings, across the railroad tracks from the downtown area.

The Sanborn maps clearly show three most impressive industrial operations that had come into being by this time: lumber yards. All three have little on the landscape today by which to recall them. They provided work for many townspeople and money in the form of workers' wages and owners' wealth, which circulated

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through the local economy. The S.N. Ford Company lay one mile south of the courthouse. It typically had 3 million board feet of wood on hand in its yard. A board foot is the standard measure of wood by volume, 1" x 1" x 12", which can be used to calculate any quantity of sawn lumber. Jones Lumber Company had its sawmill 2 miles north of the courthouse and kept 2½ million board feet of lumber on hand. But the Kentucky Lumber Company, a little more than a mile southeast of the courthouse, dwarfed those other two plants. An extensive network of tramways for moving logs to the saws made up this complex. This operation had 7 million board feet on hand at most times. All three plants used steam power to drive its saws, were located along the Cumberland River for the reception of logs, and along the Louisville & Nashville line, to ship the sawn and milled lumber to markets in the north and south. While the Sanborn maps give only a hint of these places (http://kdl.kyvl.org/catalog/xt78w950gj2b_3? and http://kdl.kyvl.org/catalog/xt78w950gj2b_4?), their scope is breathtaking.

A mere 6 years later, the 1901 Sanborn depicts a town on the grow. Commercial enterprises continue growing radially around the courthouse square, lining two sides of it, while residences line the other two sides. Main Street, however, begins to grow linearly, where 14 businesses have sprouted between 3rd Street and 4th Street. Despite the availability of cheap lumber for building, several new brick buildings have been constructed, suggesting a desire to broadcast interest in permanent investments: a post office and general store on Depot Street, and at Depot and Main, a new brick dry goods store and a house. As stated before, it is doubtful that any of the buildings mentioned here remain standing within the district boundary.

The S.N. Ford Lumber company by 1901 had gone out of business, perhaps a sign that supplies of local old-growth timber had begun to dwindle. At the same time, Kentucky Lumber Company was still very active and had installed the first electric system in the town—a stone-walled power plant with three dynamos.

The biggest change in the historic district by 1906 was the availability of electric power for the townsfolk. The City government in 1898 passed Ordinance 53, authorizing a 20-year electric light franchise to an entrepreneur to bring that power source to the city (*Whitley County, Kentucky, 1818-1993*: 28). The Williamsburg Electric Light Plant came into being between 1901 and 1906, inhabiting a wood frame building at the edge of town, between the L&N tracks and the Cumberland River. The plant generated its power with a 50-horsepower dynamo. Several building owners in a small but growing commercial district on Depot Street adopted this new technology for their patrons: the Cumberland Inn, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Congregational Church. This part of Depot Street today is within the district but does not continue to have commercial buildings. The main building which does stand from that era, the historic depot (property 69), was moved to its current location in 1905, leading to the renaming of the street to Depot.

By 1913, several utilities were in place to make the town feel at the dawn of a modern era. City Ordinance 79 authorized the sale of a telephone franchise; Ordinance 78 enabled the sale of a waterworks franchise; Ordinance 117 allowed the construction of sewer lines; Ordinance 180 granted Henry King the water franchise, and Ordinance 172 prohibited the roaming of cattle down Main Street. All these ordinances had been passed by the City government by 1910.

Between 1906-1913, enough people had adopted electricity that the Williamsburg Electric Light Plant had to double its generating capacity. As the Williamsburg 1913 Sanborn maps indicate, few new buildings were erected without this convenience. These maps also show us another transition to modernity: the receding of general stores and the rise of specialty retailers. On the 1913 Sanborn, we see newly-built or -opened

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furniture stores, shoe stores, jewelers, millenary stores, drug stores, etc. Nearly all the Main Street buildings from 2nd Street to Depot Street are brick. Two extant grand buildings that exemplify this era are the historic Farmers Bank (properties 15 and 16, built 1910) and the Masonic Lodge (property 8, 1916), giving us a strong sense of what a successful business or organization might wish to erect to demonstrate their accomplishments.

One large new industrial complex, the Williamsburg Bottling Works and Ice Company (property 23) opened at the south end of 2nd Street, completely surrounded by residential buildings. Other elements of modern life begin to open. In 1911, the City granted the first license to display moving pictures to a Mr. Mossingale (*Whitley County, Kentucky, 1818-1993: 28*); shortly afterward, the Dixie Theater appeared at the corner of Main and 4th Street; it was demolished before 1947. The telephone exchange (demolished) located in the upper room of the drug store at Main and 2nd Streets.

Some of the greatest reshaping of the historic district into its current form came in response to two types of local disasters: fire and flood. Three important fires struck the downtown during the historic period, and account for the rise of many buildings still on the landscape. An ancient courthouse burned in 1931, allowing the current building (property 19) to be erected. Massive fires in 1933 and 1945 account for many new buildings that still populate the downtown district (*Whitley County, Kentucky, 1818-1993: 35*).

The nearby Cumberland River always threatened to flood the downtown area. When the river level would rise to 21', that was considered its flood level. Three major floods occurred during the historic period, in 1929 (32.7'), 1946 (34.2'), and 1957 (33.8'). These floods meant that properties on lots between the now-buried 1st Street and 2nd Street would have a hard time holding their value. Early maps of the town show a scattering of houses and rotating businesses in these areas. Two floods after the historic period convinced City fathers to apply for assistance, and a floodwall (property 88) was built in 1998, covering up the block between the Cumberland River and 2nd Street (*Whitley County, Kentucky, 1818-1993: 35*).

The story of Williamsburg's evolving downtown is one of adopting current architectural trends, and that theme continues during the post-WWII-era. The several buildings erected in response to the 1945 fire, and others built in the early 1950s, have storefronts that are so spartan that they look Modernist today. The tragedy of the fire, coupled with perhaps the sense of triumph with the end of the war, may have led the building designers—probably builders—to experiment. But this group's un-articulated facades seem less informed by the rubrics of formal styling, and more simply a choice to economize with freedom. These buildings include properties 31, 34, 35, 36, 41, 50, 67, and 85.

A number of downtown buildings were built or remodeled with a clear intent to invoke Modernist styles. At the writing of this nomination, those buildings have reached sufficient age to be considered historic, where in many nominations they were assigned a non-contributing status. High-cost retailers often were the ones associating their expensive wares with the crisp looks of the International style in downtown Williamsburg. These include properties 32 and 37, both owned initially by Faulkner and Taylor, a furniture store, the Public Library (property 84), the Cumberland Clinic (property 51), as well as property 57, now known as the Parks Apartment Building. This latter building has an instance of a metal screen that was installed in the 1960s over a 1930s storefront. For years, preservationists have decried such facades, giving them derisive names, such as "slipcovers," to liken them to the garish plastic covers that some homemakers applied over living room furniture, implying a falseness or kitschiness about such treatments. Now that such an application has had a

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presence in the historic district for more than 50 years, we can reconsider its meaning and place in the local past. Whether built new, remodeled over the old, or bolted on, the Modernist era left a recognizable impression on Williamsburg downtown.

Changes in the District Since the Period of Significance

Some obvious changes have been made in the district which indicates that people still consider downtown a vital place to locate a high-profile structure. These buildings often were designed by non-local architects in formal architectural styles. Notable instances include the Brutalist County Board of Education Building (property 38), three New Formalist structures (26, 19, and 86), and classical revival Judicial Center (property 7) and colonial revival City Hall (property 52). These have certainly impacted the appearance of the town, changing what it had become by the end of the historic period.

One additional class of changes are visible in Williamsburg and any small town in Kentucky that remains a vital place of commerce and activity. The best term this author has come up with to describe it is “residentialization.” That is, commercial buildings are altered in ways that typically would not be seen downtown, but with architectural features found in residential neighborhoods. The following is an attempt to list the changes most often seen in this historic district:

- Replacement of historic front doors, which had lots of glass, with the kind of front door that would be at home on a house in a gated community, or a “McMansion.” These doors typically have small areas of glass, often only translucent or stained glass
- Overall narrowing down of large display windows by some sort of opaque material into which is centered a vinyl-clad double-sash window. Frequently, shutters are involved. This kind of alteration requires filling in the former display area, thereby eliminating the public’s ability to see the interiors of downtown buildings. It is interesting to note that many such conversions are done by professionals—lawyers, accountants, physicians, etc.—presumably to give their clients privacy.
- Many historic flat-roofed buildings now have a gable roof in the historic district. This might be thought of as a more reliable way to deal with water problems that often go with deferred maintenance on old flat-roofed commercial buildings.
- The addition of pediments and columns to buildings which never had them. These elements are classic features of colonial revival house porches.
- Large entry doors with bold surrounds that would be appropriated to a colonial Georgian mansion.
- Mansard-like sheet-metal cover-ups of the second floor.
- Many buildings have had vinyl siding applied where brick was the original exterior material on the second floor or glass display windows on the first floor. The most extreme case of this is property 41, whose upper story now looks very much like one-story masonry pedestal which has had a double-wide trailer plopped down on it.





These changes challenged this (and any) nomination author to decide which historic properties contribute and which have so much accumulated change that they can no longer credibly be said to contribute to the district’s historic sense of time and place. Properties 12 and 14 are examples of such a tough call—properties that retain something of their historic identity but have also undergone substantial change. Others, such as properties 41 and 67, clearly give no historic information in their physical form, and so, are deemed non-contributing. An effort was made to apply consistency to the evaluations of contributing and non-contributing to each property in the district. More will be said in the integrity discussion, which is found in the Statement of Significance. Below is a list of each property in the district, along with a thumbnail photograph for

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illustration purpose, and a description of the feature. Following that is a table providing the evaluation of contributing or non-contributing for each property.

Inventory of District Features

Map #	Photo	Description
1		<p>236 N. 2nd St., Dell Eddy House 2, ca. 1946 Wood frame one-story house clad in wood weatherboard with a ridge running the length of the house. The plan is largely rectangular. The front room projects forward slightly, and has a gable over it; when matched with the gable of the main house, gives the dwelling the profile of a bungalow. House has original 6-over-6 double-hung windows. Entry door appears to be a replacement, and the front porch covering is non-original, covered in wood shakes. A brick chimney rises on the house's east side.</p>
e 2		<p>234 N. 2nd St., Dell Eddy House, c. 1946 Wood frame one-story house clad in wood weatherboard with a ridge running the length of the house. The plan is rectangular. Front façade with w-w-d-w-w symmetry. House has original 6-over-6 double-hung windows. Entry door appears to be a replacement.</p>
3		<p>232 N. 2nd St., Bart Davis House, ca. 1905, rear addition ca. 1930. The front portion of this house has a rectangular plan and a side gable roof, with the ridge running parallel to the street. Windows are 2-over-2 double-hung and appear to be original. The front façade is symmetrical and organized within a w-d-w arrangement on the first floor. Wood weatherboard covers the building. Sometime after 1925, a wood frame weatherboard-covered rear addition was added with 3-over-1 double hung windows and a hipped roof. This addition's walls are recessed from the original portion's walls, making the addition hard to see from the street. While the house's windows appear not to have been replaced, a few are missing and have been boarded up.</p>
4		<p>216 N. 2nd St., Homer Davis Trailer, 1990 Vinyl-clad mobile home, oriented with the long side to the street, and a hipped roof covering. The trailer is set back further from the street than its neighboring houses. Many sizes of windows are found on this residence, with the majority being 6-over-6 double-hung operable sash. A bay window is on the front, projecting very slightly. That bay window is affixed below a modest crossing gable rise in the roof. Entry to the building occurs via a set of concrete steps. The trailer lacks skirting. Previously, a car dealership occupied this site.</p>



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<p>5</p>		<p>214 N. 2nd St., Teresa Davis Short House, ca. 1890 One of the oldest buildings in the district. The historic portion of the building is brick, one story, with a common bond pattern (6 stretchers and a header course). Windows appear original—2-over-2 double-hung wood sash. In its original form, the house had a rectangular plan, with a gable facing the street and the long axis of the house perpendicular to the street. Entry was on the long side, facing southeast, and may have occurred under a porch. The porch might have been rebuilt, for it now is an enclosed room resting upon a raised poured concrete foundation and provides the main entry to the house through a 9-light modern door. That side room is covered in vinyl, rests under a hipped roof, and has modern vinyl-clad windows.</p>
<p>6</p>		<p>232 N. 2nd St., Homer Davis House, ca. 1905, with addition This dwelling originally had an L- or T-plan, with 1-over-1 double-hung wood sash windows puncturing the walls in single, double, and gangs of as many as five. The porch has Doric columns and the door retains its delicate sidelights and transom. The house today is covered with asbestos shingles. A gable roof projects toward the street and is met by the ridge of a crossing gable that faces southeast. A modern red raised seam metal roof covers the historic portion of the house. Google aerial views show a large non-historic addition on the rear, screened on the west by trees and on the east by a privacy fence.</p>
<p>7</p>		<p>Judicial Center, 100 Main St., 2011 When one crosses the Cumberland River, heading south into the downtown area on Main Street (State Route 296), this large brick building forms the northern gateway on the right. The building was erected one block north of the historic courthouse, where a scattering of unimportant dwellings historically stood, given its flood-prone nature until the construction of the floodwall. Map 1 of the 1901 Sanborn, though, shows a jailer's brick residence, to which was attached a stone jail, on this block; the lot has been the site of several restaurants and feed stores. The brick Judicial Center rises 2 stories and has a rectangular plan, with a monumental 3-story projecting entry tower under a louvered cupola. The building uses the classical vocabulary of Romanesque arched windows separated by columns topped by simple round capitals. Limestone divides the floors and frames the windows, not unlike governmental buildings in the 1920s. The building was designed by Murphy Graves and built by Codell Construction.</p>
<p>8</p>		<p>113 Main St., Masonic Lodge, 1916 This building and the Judicial Center across Main Street form a major gateway into the downtown. The Judicial Center takes several design cues from the Masonic building, such as the second-floor pilasters, stone lintels above the windows, and limestone banding between floors. This brick building retains many of its historic features: its cornice, storefront entryway, stylistic details, and brick archway. The building's massing comes in two parts, with</p>





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		<p>the southern half of the building, in which the Masonic group meets, having a higher second-floor ceiling. The survey form for the property says the building retains its original wood sash windows.</p>
<p>9</p>		<p>102 S. 2nd St., Croley Funeral Home, ca. 1975 with later additions This brick building is an odd combination of architectural masses that do not result in a coherent whole, nor much announce the building's identity or function. It is almost devoid of fenestration, ostensibly to provide privacy to grieving families, and just as surely to enclose visitors in a synthetic environment lacking in more than just natural light. Four large bays front along South Second Street, with alternating flat roofs and gable roofs. The entry occurs through a single glass door in an aluminum frame, which breaks the stark brick wall, all recessed under an exaggeratedly large portico-like projection supported by four undersized Doric order columns. The rear of the building has no design relationship to the building's front. The awkwardness of the massing and detailing does not seem completely divorced from the displacement that some experience when attending funerals within. The very utilitarian flavor of the building's exterior seems derived from the aesthetics of 1970s low-income apartment housing or budget nursing homes—visual similarities which might signal social linkages among these three types of buildings, each serving as a kind of waystation in life. This building stands very distant from the dignified tradition of funeral home design found throughout Kentucky county seats. While jarring, this building and its many counterparts through the state are worthy of examination, to decode the pungent cultural messages that they articulate collectively. Compare with Ellis Funeral Home, property #66. This site once housed the Tom Ingram House.</p>
<p>10</p>		<p>106 S. 2nd St., Whitley Republican, ca. 1929 This one-story brick building has a rectangular plan, a gable roof, and an unusual façade with the following rhythm of openings: w-w-d-w-d-w-w. The building has a single-room masonry extension on its side, near the rear corner. Its long side addresses the street, and its narrower gable ends do not connect with adjacent property. Its projecting vinyl-clad portico is held up by 4 vinyl-clad columns. The current 6-over-9 divided-light windows replaced the original ones; the sills are made of brick. The building has a small setback from the sidewalk, in which are planted bushes. The building's features give it a residential appearance more than a retail or service function. The Gatliff Coal Company once occupied this site.</p>





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<p>11</p>		<p>104 S. 2nd St., Telephone Office, 1930 Former equipment storage building for Bell South. A common-bond brick one-story building with a rectangular plan and a gabled front facing the street. Windows have brick sills and brick headers composed of soldier coursing. The front façade has a window and a door. A chimney is attached to the front of the building, rising from the sidewalk, projecting about a foot from the structure. The southeast side has a single double-hung wood sash window in a 6-over-6 light configuration; this appears to be original to the building. There is discoloration to areas of the brickwork, and irregularities in the rhythm of the bricks, suggesting that this building once had more openings.</p>
<p>12</p>		<p>201-203 Main St., GCS Rentals, ca. 1900, altered 1997 This building's historic form and detailing are evident despite its extreme alteration some 20 years ago. It had Italiante styling in the form of the segmental arched hoods over the windows and its blocky form. It was brick, with paired storefront entries below two banks of second-floor windows. The application of drivit on the exterior, replacement of the windows, removal of storefront windows and installation of doorways are the most evident changes. This building once was the headquarters of a natural gas company, then the office of Wollum Photography before its current remodeling.</p>
<p>13</p>		<p>205 Main Street, Croley Law Offices, 1920 This brick two-story building retains its original openings, but those have been filled with replacement windows and storefront. The starkness of the cornice suggests that an earlier one once covered the building. Historic features that remain include bricked full arches over the second-floor windows and dentil-work above the windows. The building retains some of its historic character for not having been painted. A flat canopy suspended from the building shields pedestrians. Had been E.E. Nelson Pharmacy.</p>
<p>14</p>		<p>207 Main St., Williamsburg Hardware Store, 1940 This is another building which has been greatly remodeled in the last two decades. Its brick walls were covered in drivit during that remodeling, as was the historic storefront replaced with a full expanse of glass. Second-story windows appear to occupy their original openings, but the wood window sash has been replaced by vinyl-clad double-sash 8-over-8 windows, presumably to look "historic" as they allude to the multi-pane windows of the colonial era, as well as revivals of colonial style during the early 20th century. The main features remaining on this are the brick arches over the windows and the overall massing. The building was once owned by Greer Burnett.</p>





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<p>15</p>		<p>209 Main St., Butcher Law Office, ca. 1910 This building and 211 Main next door (#16) began life as a single building, housing the Farmers Bank. The upper floor windows have been replaced by owners in recent years. This owner has 4 of the upper 9 windows, which have a large single fixed pane above a smaller tripartite window below. The upper floor in both parts still features many historic details: full arches, pilasters, limestone banding, buff-colored diamonds in the spandrels above and below the windows, and an intact cornice and parapet. The original vault is still intact within. After the use as a bank, it became the City Drugs. The main floor of 209 Main has been remodeled in the last 20 years for use as a law office, which is a business type that often makes severe changes to historic storefronts. In this case, the entry door looks more appropriate for a “McMansion” than a historic downtown building.</p>
<p>16</p>		<p>211 Main St., McKeehan Building, ca. 1910 See the description for #15, above. The features of this building which distinguish it from its next-door neighbor are 9-over-6 operable vinyl-clad windows and a storefront with aqua panels in thin aluminum frames that were installed throughout Kentucky’s downtowns in the 1950s and 1960s. At one time used as Carol Green’s restaurant.</p>
<p>17</p>		<p>217 Main St., Byrd CPA, 1920 A three-bay upper floor above a completely remodeled and non-historic storefront. The upper floor windows are replacements, made of 9-over-9 vinyl-clad operable sashes. Much of the rest of the upper floor design remains: limestone window lintels and sills, buff-colored brick making patterns near the building’s margins, and the prominent cornice. The first floor makes no attempt to reproduce the arrangement of solids and voids in the classic storefront. It has eliminated the transom and display windows, covering these areas with a wall of vertical boards that reach to the sills of the upper windows. Two residential doors give access to the building, and a large picture window allows natural light. It has an interior plastic grid which implies actual mullions and muntins. This first-floor treatment would not be inappropriate for manufactured housing.</p>
<p>18</p>		<p>225 Main St., Howard Building, ca. 1930 This two-story building has lost its original windows on the second floor, receiving 1-by-1 sliding replacements. There is a strange absence of detailing on this building—its second floor is very plain brick and unarticulated window openings. The first floor has been changed, perhaps during the historic period, and its storefront lines were preserved, even if the material was replaced. This building was known locally as the J.B. Dick Department Store, and the</p>



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		<p>Draper and Darwin Store, and had an apartment and dentist office upstairs.</p>
<p>19</p>	 <p>Current view of courthouse</p>  <p>As it looked in 1931</p>	<p>200 Main St., Courthouse, 1931; major renovation 1971 This courthouse was built when the previous building burned. It was designed by W.A. Rotherford and built by Kirkpatrick & Robertson. The renovation architect was D.E. Perkins and contractor was Arthur Hibbits. The 1971 version of this building completely redesigns the structure built 4 decades earlier. While the 1931 building may have provided the foundation for the 1971 version, there is little in the building today which enables us to see that 1931 design. For the National Register, the building will be considered a 1971 construction. This building did not attempt to invoke Modern style aesthetics as other courthouses built in the 1950s and 1960s had, this one uses the vocabulary of the pre-Modern era: neo-colonial features such as the shallow portico with wood-faced square columns, stylized pilasters flanking windows, hipped roof, and round-arched roof vents. The building's front was widened by a bay or two on each side, and whatever third-floor space had existed in 1931 appears to have been removed, making the 1971 building much less blocky and more rambling on its site. The building still provides space for county governmental offices.</p>
<p>20</p>		<p>208 Sycamore St., Mark Stephens Building, ca. 1894 By all appearances, this two-story building is as intact as any in the town of similar age. Its plan seems connected to the Victorian era: one rectangular mass in front, and a cubic form in the rear, slightly offset from the front portion. Both parts have hipped roofs. A band of light-colored brick headers delimits the two floors; a light-colored-brick soldier course rides atop the walls, below the soffit; and that same brick forms the window sills. Stone lintels cap the front openings; in the rear, segmental arches made with brick form the window heads. The second-floor and rear windows appear to be historic: wooden 1-over-1 double-hung sashes. While the building was used commercially during its whole life—starting off as lawyer offices—it seems an instance of residential design, looking somewhat like an American Foursquare, somewhat like an L-plan house.</p>
<p>21</p>		<p>114 N. 2nd St., Health Department, ca. 1995 The Health Department building has the no-frills design of some government construction and state college dormitories in the last 25 years. Nothing at the window frame, cornice, or elsewhere on the building has any ornamentation or nod to aesthetics. The absence of even a sign identifying the building adds to the non-descript feeling of its design. The building has a T-plan, shallow hipped roofs, and about 60 parking spaces in its adjacent lot.</p>






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<p>22</p>		<p>220 N. 2nd St., Old Health Department Building, ca. 1930 This is a fairly intact house on its exterior. It has concrete block construction, crossing gable roof, an inset porch, and 6-over-1 wood-sash double-hung windows. The plan is nearly square, and asphalt shingles cover the roof. A small breezeway connects this building to the newer Whitley County Health Department building next door. This property shows the shift in United States medical care. When it first began to serve as the health department, many doctors still practiced out of their homes and made house calls. That is, medicine and domestic space had not been disassociated. Once medicine began to be administered in hospitals and clinics, the use of residences for medical care came to be seen as anachronistic. Just when residential architectural materials came to be seen as inappropriate for medical service buildings in Williamsburg is not clear, as the local hospital, built in 1960, has a residential flavor (see entry #51). Perhaps by the late 1960s, locals began to see the Old Health Department building as obsolete for its Health Department role.</p>
<p>23</p>		<p>235 N. 2nd St., RC Cola Plant, ca. 1930, with additions This is a complex industrial site with a lengthy history. According to the 1913 Sanborn map, this site housed a bottling plant; the 1906 Sanborn map gave no mention of a bottling plant on this site. The property in that first incarnation had 3 detached buildings: two were wood frame construction—an office and the bottling plant—and a metal-walled ice house. None of those buildings are in evidence in the current complex. It consists of 5 parts, four of which are attached. Each differs in appearance from the other, suggesting growth in the plant over time. It is difficult to identify which portion is the earliest. They all stand under flat roofs. They are, from east to west, facing 2nd Street:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a warehouse with corrugated metal walls, two vehicular doors, one pedestrian door, set back from the sidewalk; this appears to be the newest feature of the site • a brick factory with a variety of steel frame windows, two pedestrian doors and two vehicular doors (one of which has been filled in for pedestrian use) • an office with stone-faced concrete block, a pedestrian door, and large steel framed windows • a bottling plant comprised of smooth-surfaced concrete block and replacement windows either fixed single pane or double-sash sliding windows. This portion also fronts Short Street, on which it has a single vehicular door and numerous windows of a variety of sizes. • Behind the bottling plant is a detached utilitarian structure, built perhaps shortly after WWII, with a 6-light door flanked on each side by an 8-over-8 window, a gable over the main entry, and another pedestrian door on its south side.

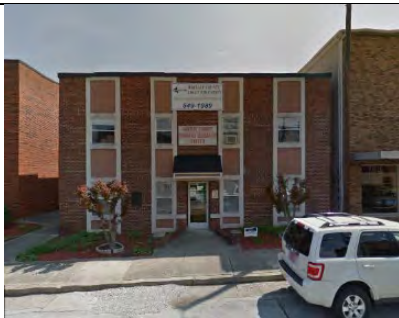




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<p>24</p>		<p>214 N. 3rd St., Marvin Davenport House, ca. 1975 One-story brick house with a square plan, save for the recessed entry bay. The central part of the house has a gable roof with a ridge running parallel to the street; small rooms surround this central portion, and these rooms have hipped roofs. Windows are 1-over-1 divided lights, except for a 4-part picture window in the entry bay, which has a pair of fixed glass window flanked by a 3-light window on each side. Brick is buff colored, with a few darker colored bricks placed randomly throughout. Contemporaneous detached garage at the end of the driveway.</p>
<p>25</p>		<p>214 Sycamore St., Old Post Office, 1938 Survey form gives "Simon/WPA" as the Architect/Builder. Common-bond brick, one-story building, with segmental arch over entryway. A figure of an eagle with spread wings resides in the transom over the door, standing atop the small entablature that frames the door. Windows are original 12-over-12 with stone heads and sills. Hipped roof covered in sheet metal with raised seams. ADA compliant ramp in front of the building.</p>
<p>26</p>		<p>201 N. 3rd St., Community Trust Bank, 1966, expanded 1977 As the Farmers Bank (#15 and #16) made a strong architectural statement in the downtown area, the Community Trust Bank does the same in the latter half of the 20th century. Different from the Farmers Bank, this building shares no walls with an adjacent building, announcing the singular importance of the business, and the rise of the car culture, and the desire for on-site parking. The building is a simplified version of New Formalist style structures that appeared in the 1960s: walls alternate expanses of brick with expanses of glass, all unified below a broad overhang of the flat roof. A drive-through is the only interruption of its square plan. The building's second floor was added in 1977, reinforcing the importance of the site, and the dynamics of the New Formalist design.</p>
<p>27</p>		<p>North 4th Street/Sycamore, City Lot, date unknown Automobile parking lot surfaced in asphalt.</p>
<p>28</p>		<p>North 3rd St. and Sycamore St., City Greenspace, date unknown Vacant lot covered in grass.</p>




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<p>29</p>		<p>116 N. 4th St., Board of Education Building 2, 1941 Brick two-story building with a rectangular plan. Walls of common-bond brick capped by a flat roof. Concrete cornice so subdued as to be non-existent. Interesting window treatment. Stonework frames the windows, and pink spandrels fill the area above and below windows. The windows are divided 1-over-1 lights. A small pent roof canopy covers the entrance. The survey form says this building originally functioned as the Pack Horse Library.</p>
<p>30</p>		<p>114 N. 4th St., Board of Education Building 1, 1978 As with the current County Health Department (#21), this county government building is a brick bunker, having almost no architectural detailing. It's a brick block with steel-frame-and-glass windows and doors punched in. Common bond brick and a poured concrete foundation. The plan is almost a perfect square.</p>
<p>31</p>		<p>109 N. 3rd St., Faulkner and Taylor, ca. 1950 Brick two-story building with a rectangular plan and symmetrical façade topped by a gable. Residential appearance furthered by shutters on the second floor and vinyl siding in gable area. Steel frame windows on the second floor with concrete sills. Off-center ground-floor entry. Entire storefront covered by a suspended metal canopy. This building has been home to several businesses, including Western Auto and a television shop. The long northwest wall's windows have been bricked shut or painted over.</p>
<p>32</p>		<p>110 N. 4th St., Faulkner and Taylor Building 2, 1960 Spartan Modernist styling. Brick front façade without windows on the side or on the second floor. Storefront level consists of 4 large plate glass windows and an aluminum framed door near the southeast corner. Metal flat canopy cantilevers the entire span of the front. The building functioned as a furniture showroom on the first floor and furniture warehouse on the second floor.</p>
<p>33</p>		<p>322 Main, First National Bank Building, ca. 1900 Originally built as the home of the First National Bank. Two-story brick building with lots of stone detailing. Rough stonework on window hoods and pilasters. Retains most of its historic cornice. Non-historic first-floor façade and replacement 6-over-6 windows throughout. The building stands at the corner of Main and 4th Street. The 4th Street façade retains much of its historic materials and character. The First National Bank was established by E.S. Moss. In 1942-1954 it is associated with C.A. Moss. It has also been used as a department store and apartments.</p>





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<p>. 34</p>		<p>314-320 Main, Douglas Jewelers, ca. 1947 Typical Main Street design: two stories, common-bond brick, 2 paired 1-over-1 windows on the second floor, brick bulkhead on the first floor. Unusual in having 3 entries on a relatively narrow storefront; narrow display windows consequently. Appears very intact, including second-floor windows and storefront display areas. Had been an office for Dr. C.A. Moss.</p>
<p>35</p>		<p>312 Main St., Mr. B's Building, ca. 1947 Rebuilt after the fire of 1945, which destroyed most of this block. This building has been totally remodeled post-1970. Even the masonry exterior has had an overlay of cedar shakes, leaving no surface historic. Had been Butt's Appliance Store, the variety store. The recent remodeling added a broad projecting gable to the first floor, projecting a residential appearance to this commercial building. Interesting stylized two-story pilasters at building edge don't seem part of the latest remodeling, and thus could be original. This could be a good candidate for tax credit rehab.</p>
<p>36</p>		<p>310 Main St., Milly's on Main, ca. 1947 Strong upper floor retention of design. Parapet wall and brick corbelling as built. Second-floor windows with rough stone sills and headers unchanged; window sash replaced with inoperable paired 1-over-1 units. The ground floor has been changed in the last 25 years; retains the historic configuration of glass and bulkheads. Transom area has been covered with wood. Currently a beauty shop.</p>
<p>37</p>		<p>304 Main St., Faulkner and Taylor, ca. 1965 The building at this site was burned in the 1945 fire, but the property today does not have the hallmarks of 1940s design; it looks much like a department store from the mid-1960s. Its upper floor with only brick and large display windows on the first floor seem more oriented to the car culture than to the slower speed of pedestrian traffic. Business under the same ownership as property #32, a long-standing department store in Williamsburg, who appreciated Modernist design.</p>





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<p>38</p>		<p>300 Main St., Board of Education, 1982 The four-story building which houses the administration for the county school system. The building is faced with a stone veneer and has a steel structural system. It has cantilevered bays which recall some aspects of the International Style and other building forms termed Brutalist. It has a prominent entry at the corner of Main and 3rd Street. Windows are not operable. The building has a 2-story inset on each of its primary facades. On the Main Street inset, one round metal post rises from the ground level to the underside of the third-floor overhang; on the 3rd Street inset, a bank of glass at the first floor recalls the profile of a solarium. Both this building and the new Judicial Center (#7) testify to two important centers of institutional power in the county—the law and the schools. They intend to call attention to themselves, to NOT blend in—in an effort to confirm the social legitimacy of the institution housed within.</p>
<p>39</p>		<p>301 Main St., Library Lot Rectangular flat grassy area. Had been a three-story building, the Triplet Grocery Store, with apartments and dance hall upstairs.</p>
<p>40</p>		<p>102 S. 3rd St., Rains Barber Shop, ca. 1900 Small masonry building was once the office of Dr. L.X. Brown. Now with just a 12-over-1 replacement window, and a door, on the front. The rough finished stonework of the lintels and sill now match the stucco exterior which appears to have been laid on top of the building's original brick exterior. There are two steps that lead to the front door; these have rounded edges, in the Moderne style, which allows speculation that the stucco was applied when that style was popular—perhaps sometime in the 1930s. The side of the building fronts an alley and has a collection of windows in various sizes and configurations, most of which are 12-over-1 double sash. A pedestrian door near the rear of the building also opens to the alley. Looks very similar in presentation to its next-door neighbor, #50.</p>
<p>41</p>		<p>106 S. 3rd St., Teksworks Building, ca. 1950 This building has 5 entrance doors on its 3rd Street façade, and the survey form says it served numerous businesses over time. Its first floor is brick with metal framing the plate glass storefront windows. The doors are uniformly 9-light residential doors. The upper floor of this building no longer looks commercial—it has a vinyl siding exterior with shuttered 1-over-1 vinyl-clad windows and a gable roof on the Cumberland Avenue side. Those features give the building the appearance of having a large trailer propped up on a battleship grey brick platform.</p>







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<p>42</p>		<p>308 Cumberland Ave., John Reynold Law Office, ca. 1950 A simple design which originally functioned as Cumberland Dry Cleaners. The building is one story and composed of running bond brick on it's front and concrete block on its sides. The bricks and concrete block form quoins where they meet. A large wood framed window is on each side of the front door. Drainage tile forms the coping of the cornice. The replacement door is appropriate to a residence. The windows on the side elevation are replacement, 8-over-8 double hung vinyl-clad sash. The side windows have cast concrete hoods that are shaped like a jack arch with a keystone. Some have a concrete sill. A concrete block room with a steel door has been added to the face of the building's alley side. Parking area beside building once housed a grist mill owned by John Neubert, which functioned as a social center for many years.</p>
<p>43</p>		<p>311 Main St., Donna Whitaker's Building, 1937 Very simple and functional construction. Masonry encloses the space. The building shares the wall of the adjacent building, so that construction of this property required the construction of only 3 walls. The front is brick surrounding the opening for the door and plate glass window. A small awning covers the window and door. There is a thin concrete coping at the cornice. The long side exterior wall is modern concrete block. The back wall is modern concrete block and a metal security door.</p>
<p>44</p>		<p>313 Main St., Witt's Restaurant, ca. 1937 Adjacent to #43, both appear to have been built at the same time. This restaurant has more architectural flourish than its neighbor. It is a single story, but the area above the transom has an intricate basketweave pattern in the panel of brick. The cornice has a step to it, giving it some interest. The ground floor level has been changed through the application of new brick in the last 50 years, probably to install new aluminum-framed windows and door. While the historic transom remains, it has been boarded over. A canopy runs the length of the building, suspended by 4 rods. The building had been Faulkner's Sanitary Grocery.</p>
<p>45</p>		<p>317 Main St., Dr. Jefferies' Building, ca. 1937 A continuation of a string of several seemingly plain brick buildings built after a fire in 1933. This one's upper area has a brick panel created by the edge pilasters and corbelled cornice, but different from its next-door neighbor (#44), lacks any special brick patterning in that panel. Below the panel is a boarded-up transom. The first floor has been remodeled in the last 20 years without sympathy to the building's historic design cues. That storefront consists of 2 12-light fixed windows and an aluminum framed entry door with a single sidelight.</p>



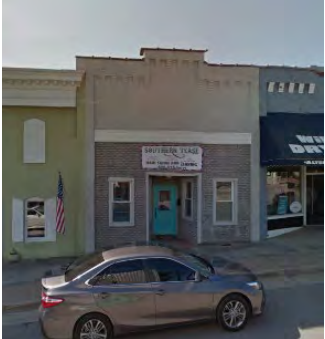

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46		<p>319 Main St., Danny Rose Building, ca. 1935 Another building that is believed to have been constructed in response to the 1933 fire, given its similarity to its neighbors. Brick construction with 2-story pilasters at property edge, forming sides of the panel above the transom area. That panel contains a very subtle patterning made by brick header courses. The metal cornice is not original. The transom area has been covered and that covering contains 4 louvered vents. The storefront has been replaced in the 1970s or 1980s with an aluminum frame system and enameled rose colored panels. A cantilevered metal canopy covers the entire span of the building.</p>
47		<p>323 Main St., Allen Trimble's Building, ca. 1935; major remodel One more instance of a building occupied by a lawyer, this time, the Commonwealth's Attorney, that has a totally reworked façade. Tripartite windows flank the metal security entry door. The northern-most first-floor window has a false divided-light insert, which, along with the windowless door, the masking of interior activity, are elements appropriate to a residential environment, not to the commercial arena.</p>
48		<p>327 Main St., Maiden Drug Store, ca. 1935 An anchor store on the block, this two-story brick building retains much of its historic design: the rhythms of solids (brick) and voids (window and door openings), stone trim elements, corner entry, canted corner, and upstairs apartment use. The building was remodeled after its construction with a replacement storefront and awnings which might date to the end of the historic period. Its second-floor windows have been replaced, and its first-floor windows on the 4th Street side have been replaced by concrete inserts that contain a series of circles—something emphasizing geometry, which probably is part of the New Formalist vocabulary.</p>
49		<p>107 S. 4th St., Powers Brothers Rental Lot On this lot had been a storage building and WEZI radio.</p>
50		<p>109 S. 4th St., Scotty Harrison Building, 1954 Typical of many Kentucky buildings erected in small towns for commercial pursuits from the end of WWII until the middle 1960s. This one has a brick façade on South 4th Street and concrete block on Cumberland Avenue. Windows are replacement. Two full stories in the half nearer to the corner, and 1½ stories nearer to Main Street. Quoining of the joint between brick and concrete block. Drainage tile coping. Two doors on South 4th, one door on Cumberland. Looks very similar in presentation to its next-door neighbor, #40. Once served as Trailways Bus depot.</p>
51		<p>402 Cumberland Ave., Cumberland River Clinic, 1960 Survey form says this once served as a hospital built by Drs. R.D. Pitman and Ray Sanders. The building gives expression to mid-century Modernism: functional design, no applied details, broad</p>




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		<p>overhanging roof, and non-revival windows. However, it doesn't look completely different from some residences built in the late-1950s and early-1960s Ranch House subdivisions. Curiously, the southern-more part has a facing of Bedford limestone, a popular treatment for suburban houses in the 1950s and 1960s Kentucky, but rarely seen on hospitals of that time. This may indicate that medical services in Williamsburg still were conceived as having a domestic component—such as doctors practicing out of their home or making house calls to patients' homes. The building is made of two parts that stand side-by-side and front along Cumberland Avenue. Each part has a door on Cumberland Avenue. The property had 21 patient beds originally.</p>
<p>52</p>		<p>423 Main St., City Hall, 2009 Brick veneer building that references Colonial Revival vocabulary. Hipped roof, portico, Doric columns, 6-over-6 double-sash windows, balustrades on the roof. Stone blocks make up the lower part of the building's walls, up to the window sill level. Nearly a square plan. Designed by Murphy Graves, built by Codell Construction—the same pair as would complete the Judicial Center two years later (see entry #7).</p>
<p>53</p>		<p>407 Main St., Williamsburg Dry Cleaner, 1918 Rectangular plan, one-story brick walls, corbelling near the cornice. The storefront flares inward toward the door. If the storefront is not original, it is a replacement installed during the historic period. Two segmental-arched windows on the southwest side (the side with parking) testify that the building is as old as most in the downtown. It is one of 4 adjacent storefronts (along with #54 and #55) built together 1918-1922.</p>
<p>54</p>		<p>405 Main St., Pat Marple Building, 1918 Rectangular plan, one-story brick walls, corbelling near the cornice. The storefront is a recent replacement, and with framed windows flanking the door, gives a residential feel to the new face. Presumably, removing display windows and installing 1-over-1 house windows affords a greater measure of privacy for the users of the building. If the building had a glass transom historically (see whether #53, which is very similar, has one), it has been bricked over.</p>
<p>55</p>		<p>401 Main St., Adkins Building, 1918, major alteration after 2000 This building originally had more in common with #53 and #54 than it does today. It started as Levin's Clothing Store and has been remodeled and occupied by professional offices. As with several buildings downtown occupied by professionals (e.g., #17, #45, #47), the historic exposure given by the traditional storefront is not seen as suitable for clients and is remodeled into a more residential configuration, with windows and doors more commonly found on houses. The historic corbelled cornice is visible on the 4th Street façade, but the main façade, on Main, has had all its historic features covered, if not removed. Some restoration, some</p>





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		<p>rehabilitation, could switch this property's non-contributing status and make it a candidate for tax credits.</p>
<p>56</p>		<p>400-402 Main St., Gerald Parks Building, ca. 1930 This property once was two storefronts. It originally housed an A&P grocery store, then a department store, then a flower shop. It now functions as the local radio station. Its historic brick can be viewed on the 4th Street side wall. Of the two storefronts, the one on the left, when facing the building, may retain some historic materials and configuration. For the most part, the building has been thoroughly altered to give it a distinctive non-historic look. The dominant feature is the large green standing-seam metal canopy.</p>
<p>57</p>		<p>404 Main St., Parks Apartment Building, 1930, remodeled the mid-1960s Underneath the surface materials is a historic building which was erected around 1930. The dominant feature of this structure is the metal screening on its second floor, above the aluminum framed storefront with canopy, which was installed at the same time. This building housed different businesses revolving around fashion (dress shop, shoe shop, beauty shop), and the modern appearance that the metal screen conferred on the property was consistent with its use. Compare this with entries #32 and #37, two similar businesses who remodeled buildings in the mid-1960s to give their property an up-to-date appearance. More recently, the interior of this building has been converted to apartments, which led to cutting windows and doors into the southwest wall. The wall is now covered with vinyl siding, 6-over-6 windows, 12-light doors, coach lights, and a large green fabric awning on the second floor.</p>
<p>58</p>		<p>403 E. Sycamore St., Downtown Professional Building, 1980 Another instance of a building which joins professionals and inscrutability, using so much brick and so few square feet of the window that it even gives a claustrophobic feeling to those on the outside. Drive-through on the 4th Street side gives refuge to those who wish not to step inside. Essentially a large house form, with low gable over the Sycamore Street side, including siding in the upper gable area. Most windows are 1-over-1 double vinyl sash, though several on the ground floor are single-pane fixed windows, which raises questions about egress during a fire. Quoin work is an interesting flourish on the corners, but nearly invisible due to the decision not to use contrasting materials. Residences on this block was torn down to make way for this structure.</p>





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<p>59</p>		<p>428 Main St., Whitley County Cooperative, ca. 1930, major alteration Another house form in the downtown: Gable to the street, vinyl siding on the exterior, and attic vent in the gable. One unexpected decision was to retain the storefront in much the configuration it was historically, even if the replacement of windows and supports were part of the project. Has been Sutton grocery store, an auto body shop, car dealership, and now an arts center.</p>
<p>60</p>		<p>419 E. Sycamore St., James and Lucille Broyles House, ca. 1950 Nearly square plan, one-story side-gable residence covered in asbestos shingle siding. It has a projecting gabled portico covering the porch area held up by thin wrought iron. A flat-roofed carport extends on the northeast side. The windows on the house are metal and awning type. The front window is a picture window flanked by one of the awning type windows on either side.</p>
<p>61</p>		<p>421 E. Sycamore St., John Hill House, ca. 1934 Minimal Traditional house with wood siding that has been covered in aluminum siding and original wood double-hung sash windows. The house has side gables and the roof ridge has a low rise. The house has a rectangular plan. The house appears to have undergone changes during its life but seems to have fewer changes since the close of the historic period. At one time functioned as an annex to the Gentry Hotel.</p>
<p>62</p>		<p>430 Main St., Jim Moss Building, 1923 Building reads as two storefronts, the one on the north three bays wide, the one on the south is two bays wide. Rectangular plan, flat roof, corbelling near the cornice, and thin coping at the cornice. Undergoing rehabilitation, which includes installation of a new first floor exterior on the northern portion and replacement windows on the entire building. Survey form reveals many uses the building has served over time: offices of a coal company, rare book store, auto parts store, pool hall, and car dealership. Current owner says it was the office of Dr. Richardson, then confectionary store.</p>


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<p>63</p>		<p>502 Main St., Sutton Properties, 2006 Storage or Industrial building, with rectangular plan, very shallow gable roof facing the street, and one large vehicle door facing the street. No windows. Walls and roof of sheet metal. Its main positive attribute is its setback of some 60 feet so that it does not make a dominant impact on the historic appearance of the district. The property had been the site of Gentry Hotel.</p>
<p>64</p>		<p>504 Main St., Canada Brothers Auto, ca. 1920; major alteration after 1971 This building had been the Clifford Sharpe Chevrolet dealership, and it's not difficult to envision that way it appeared, with large expanses of glass between brick piers. Sometime toward the end of the historic period, the building acquired its current façade, with stucco applied to the brick and aluminum framework with glass and colored panels installed where display windows once were. Despite these changes, its location, form, and retention of design aspects allow it to still read as one of the town's valuable historic buildings. Compare it with Williamsburg's best instances of this commercial style and type of construction: #36, #44, or #45. The property has an extension on the rear which serves as a machine shop. The availability of craftsmen who can perform custom metal work is an element which enhances this property's historical value. As with the full-service gas station, an auto parts store which can also do millwork on engines or engine parts is becoming a rarity.</p>
<p>65</p>		<p>506-510 Main St., Lane Theatre, 1948 National Register listed Moderne styled building built when the Dixie Theatre burned. Well preserved instance of downtown theater. Brick building with original mauve-, cream-, and white-colored panels held in place with thin aluminum strips. Original marquee intact. Glass blocks on second-floor front façade, and steel windows on the second floor. Original ticket box is intact.</p>
<p>66</p>		<p>512 Main St., Ellison Funeral Home, ca. 1915 This was originally home to a Dr. Finley. It remained a residence for probably two generations, with wood frame structure, horizontal wood siding, side gable, wood eave brackets, and a projecting front bay with a crossing gable roof. The openings formed a w-w-d-w-w pattern. When it was converted into a funeral home, apparently in the late 1950s or early 1960s, a ground-floor addition was placed on the building's front and sides. This was brick from the foundation to the window sill level and vertical board siding to the first-floor level. Hopper windows, with barely translucent glass, were installed on this addition. A carport is on the north side of the building. The building sends many of the signals, such as the need for control, enclosure, and privacy, that the Croley Funeral Home provide (property #9) gives, but not as extreme. As disjunctive as the remodeled house is from its original version, there is a greater sense of dignity, perhaps because the building is still essentially residential. Haunting note: the clock in the front yard of this and other funeral homes tell everyone that their time is ticking away.</p>





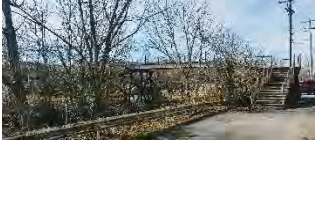

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<p>67</p>	 <p>Current view of building</p> <p>Building in 2008</p>	<p>522 Main St., Estes Building, 1950, major modification post-2008</p> <p>This brick building was once the home of Montgomery Ward department store and a paint store. It had a typical storefront upon construction. That is, it was a stark wall of brick, punctuated by two large plate glass windows, and between them, the recessed entry door--all three pieces framed in aluminum. Steel windows on the north side provided illumination to both the main floor and a below-grade floor. In the last 10 years, it has been remodeled into its current condition, which seems to have been driven by the desire to give the property a stronger residential flavor. That is, the front has been covered in vinyl siding and a gable roof installed where none existed previously. Windows on the side have been blocked in, closed to use by metal sheeting. As the building originally stepped down from front to rear, installation of the gable roof required extra framing for the stepped-down roof; evidence of this extra carpentry can be seen in the fill-in sheet metal cornice work in the back, concealing the roof frame.</p>
<p>68</p>		<p>528 Main St., Friendship Center, ca. 1925</p> <p>Flat roof, one-story, brick building with two doors on the front façade. The brick has been painted a pink color in the last 10 years. Three pairs of modern 6-over-6 double-sash windows are found on either side of the door, giving the façade a w-d-w-d-w rhythm. Neither the doors nor windows are original. A new coping appears at the cornice. The mass of the building has its original materials and design. A new roof structure with sheet metal exterior now covers the old roof, perhaps an easier way to avoid fixing a leaky roof than to repair it.</p>
<p>69</p>		<p>530 Main St., Railroad Depot, 1905</p> <p>This building was moved to the current site in 1905. It originally sat on Depot Street (now South 5th Street), in the traditional spot near the railroad. It is a one-story, wood frame and wood sided building with a very linear rectangular. It has elements of the Stick Styling in its wooden eave brackets, in vertical board siding above the window level and below the window sill level, and in the wide boards that frame windows and doors. The building has a hipped roof, asphalt shingles, and its original 1-over-1 double-hung sash windows. Because the building remains in its historic location, and the CSX line still is active, the property continues to have a strong association with rail transportation. Many other depots have lost their identity with the rail line they served when they were moved to new locations, or when the rail line was abandoned and its tracks removed.</p>



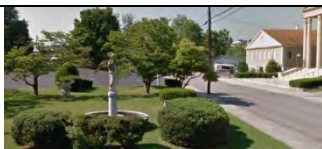


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70		<p>114 S. 5th St., Dr. Ancil Gatliff House, 1885, with modifications made by the original owner.</p> <p>Listed on the National Register in 1980, the Gatliff House began as a two-story frame building whose front entrance includes a fanlight and sidelights and a small Palladian window in the right projecting gable. The original owner added a rounded corner tower with fish scale shingles, as well as the wrap-around porch, during his tenure. The owners in the 1970s added a sun porch at the house's rear. A formal garden at the rear of the residence has been a fixture of the property.</p>
71		<p>116 S. 5th St., John/Carrie Stewart's House, ca. 1930</p> <p>One-story, wood frame house with aluminum siding covering the original weatherboard and with replacement double-sash 1-over-1 vinyl-clad windows. The roof is cross gabled and covered with asphalt shingles.</p>
72		<p>219 Depot St., Dewayne Ashe House, ca. 1930</p> <p>One-and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling with two dormers on a side-gable roof. Current windows are replacement vinyl-clad 1-over-1 double-sash units; several of the windows are in banks of three. The house sits on approximately .4 acres and is surrounded by vegetation and a wood picket fence. A large addition is on the rear of the house, but not visible from the front of the property. The back entry, seen at left, has a brick walkway beside the asphalt driveway.</p>
73		<p>221 Depot St., Austin House, ca. 1947</p> <p>Wood frame house with side gable orientation and prominent front porch covered by crossing gable roof. Stucco walls and wood siding in the gable areas. Window-door-window façade pattern. Replacement windows.</p>
74		<p>Depot St./7th St. at CSX Tracks, Wooden Walking Bridge, ca. 1930</p> <p>This feature is comprised of steel girders and wood pilings, beams, and planks. Utilitarian in design, it was installed for pedestrians to cross railroad tracks, which do not lend themselves to foot traffic at grade level. Largely intact as historically built, the structure is officially closed but still gets used by pedestrians.</p>
75		<p>Maple St. and 5th St., at CSX Tracks, Wooden Vehicular Bridge, ca. 1930</p> <p>Heavy timbers make up this bridge structure. Guard rails of wood on both sides. Walkway on the northwest side for pedestrians. The bridge appears in adequate condition; it has been repaired/maintained without extreme alteration of design.</p>







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76		<p>330 S. 5th St., Judge Stewart House, ca. 1930 Wood frame, one-story residence originally covered in wood lap boards, and now covered in aluminum siding. The basic house form is rectangular, with side gables. The front porch and back part of the house have crossing gable roofs. A one-story room addition has been put on the south side of the house. The historic house has 1-over-1 replacement windows; the addition has three-part 1-over-1 windows.</p>
77		<p>230 S. 5th St., First Baptist Church, 1926 with additions The monumental brick complex of buildings at the convergence of Depot and South 5th Streets. The basic shape of the church is octagonal, to which is affixed an immense 6-columned portico. The unifying motif of the complex is light-brown colored walls framed by buff-colored brick which make quoins at the corners, and limestone which defines floor levels. The roof over the sanctuary is hipped with asphalt shingles, and the projections have crossing gables. Windows are 12-over-12; some of them have small balconies as accents. Behind the sanctuary, on Depot Street, are the classrooms and offices of the church. To the south of the church is the second building of the complex, with a rectangular plan, front-facing gable, and similar masonry work to the main church. This building has a variety of window types, including stained glass, 9-over-9 double-hung sash, 1-over-1 double-hung sash, and glass block. The two buildings are physically separated but connected by a covered breezeway.</p>
78		<p>5th St. and Ridge Avenue, Dr. Gatliff Statue, 1925 Statue to one of the town's citizens who is credited with the start of Cumberland College. An object intended to provide inspiration to all the citizens of the town to reach for their dreams and to aspire to their best achievement.</p>
79		<p>226 S. 5th St., Stephens House, ca. 1928 Southern bungalow with graceful arches on the porch. House has a rectangular plan and front gable roof; porch has a hipped roof. The porch walls are made of stucco; the posts are slightly battered and are masonry. Windows are replacement vinyl clad and have 1-over-1 divided lights. For the most part, windows occur singly, though on each side there is one pair of windows. The walls are now covered with vinyl siding.</p>
80		<p>220 S. 5th St., Gardner House, ca. 1955 One-story brick-veneer Ranch House with a three-part picture window on front façade and entry door with sidelights. Front façade also has a pair of windows that open by pivoting outward. Windows retain original wood sashes.</p>

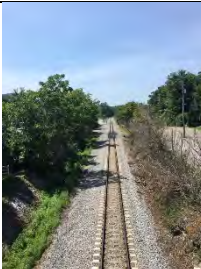

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81		<p>218 S. 5th St., Shelton House, ca. 1895 Wood frame 2½-story house covered with wood siding, rectangular mass with side gable orientation, which also has an octagonal two-story mass attached at its southeast corner. House has original 1-over-1 double-hung windows and intact entry with fanlight and sidelights. Intact widow’s walk atop the house. The balustrade on second-floor and first-floor porches are very intact. First-floor porch has square wooden columns.</p>
82		<p>200 S. 3rd St., Bill Woods Park, construction date after 1980 Grassy area at the corner of Cumberland Avenue and 3rd Street. The central feature is a circular fountain, to which three sidewalks lead walkers too, and which is surrounded by benches for repose. Two flagpoles also are at the edge of the park. Park contains both evergreen and deciduous trees.</p>
83		<p>South 3rd and Cumberland Avenue, City Parking Lot, assumed completed after 1971 Flat paved area, it can serve as overflow parking for City Library. Had been the location of Howard Funeral Home before being demolished.</p>
84		<p>285 S. 3rd St., Whitley County Public Library, 1966 A two-story brick building with a rectangular plan in the Modernist style. Entry off of 3rd Street is in the upper level, entry off of the parking lot into the lower level. Brick and concrete form the walls. On the two primary facades, there are very few glass openings beyond the two double doors framed in aluminum; more windows occur on the northeast (back) side of the building. The flat roof projects 5’-6’ beyond the walls.</p>
85		<p>107 S. 3rd St., Williamsburg Furniture, ca. 1950 This brick building has three bays fronting South 3rd Street. The two bays closest to the corner of 3rd Street and Cumberland Avenue are one story tall and used for display of furniture; the third, closest to the middle of the block, is two stories tall and used for a showroom on the first floor and apartments in the upper floor. The windows have all been replaced since construction, but it appears that the new windows did not require any change in the opening size. Other than brick with glass in metal frame, the building’s only other material is the ceramic tile of the parapet coping. The building’s plan is rectangular. Used during the historic period as the Greyhound bus station and station for Ken-Ten Coach Line, a regional bus service.</p>
86		<p>Cumberland Ave., Richard Brashear Storage Building, ca. 1978 This brick structure has a roughly square plan, save for two cutouts at the primary corners: a rectangular void at the southwest corner and a saw-tooth cut-out at the northwest corner, which contains the building’s only windows. It has a flat roof and metal sheeting at its cornice level. The coping is sheet metal. The building stands on a raised concrete pedestal. This is a muted form of New Formalist design.</p>

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87			<p>Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 1882 The railroad first arrived in Williamsburg in the 1880s. This line has served the town for nearly 140 years. The property consists of metal tracks, wood ties, gravel, and the landscaped grade. Curiously, an industrial district has not really emerged in Williamsburg to take advantage of the presence of the line as has been the case in other towns.</p>
88			<p>Flood Wall, 1998 Earthen construction located at the northeast boundary of the historic downtown. Before the construction of the floodwall, the block closest to the river would flood during high water events. Sanborn maps for Williamsburg show the sparse amount of building on these blocks, whose buildings would be flooded on frequent occasions. The completion of this structure helped stabilize property safety from flooding. Mostly it is a grass-covered berm, with a road on the crest.</p>

Inventory/ Map #	KHC Survey WHW-#	Building Name	Status
1	-130	Dell Eddy House 2	C
2	-129	Dell Eddy House	C
3	-128	Bart Davis House	C
4	-127	Homer Davis Trailer	NC
5	-126	Teresa Davis Short House	C
6	-121	Homer Davis House	C
7	-80	Whitley County Judicial Center	NC
8	-81	Masonic Hall	C
9	-118	Croley Funeral Home	NC
10	-120	Whitley County Republican News Journal	C
11	-119	Telephone Office	C
12	-82	GSC Rentals	C
13	-83	Croley Law Offices	C
14	-84	Hardware Store	C
15	-85	Butcher Law Office	C
16	-86	McKeehan Building	C
17	-87	Byrd CPA	C
18	-88	Howard Building	C

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19	-89	County Courthouse	C
20	-155	Mark Stephens Building	C
21	-122	New Health Department	NC
22	-123	Old Health Department	C
23	-124	RC Cola Bottling Plant	C
24	-137	Marvin Davenport House	NC
25	--6	Post Office	C
26	-138	Community Trust Bank	C
27	-136	City Parking Lot	NC site
28	-140	City Lot	NC site
29	-144	Board of Education 2	C
30	-143	Board of Education 1	NC
31	-139	Faulkner and Taylor	C
32	-141	Faulkner and Taylor 2	C
33	-96	Dr. Moses Building	C
34	-92	Douglas Jewelers	C
35	-94	Mr. B's	NC
36	-93	Milly on Main	C
37	-91	Faulkner and Taylor, Main Street	C
38	-90	Whitley County Board of Education	NC
39	-97	Library lot	NC site
40	-131	102 S. 3 rd St., Rains Barber Shop	C
41	-132	106 S. 3 rd St., Teksworks Building	NC
42	-153	308 Cumberland Ave., John Reynold Law Office	C
43	-98	311 Main St., Donna Whitaker's Building	C
44	-99	313 Main St., Witt's Restaurant	C
45	-100	317 Main St., Dr. Jefferies' Building	C
46	-101	319 Main St., Danny Rose Building	C
47	-102	323 Main St., Allen Trimble's Building	NC
48	-103	327 Main St., Maiden Drug Store	C
49	-237	107 S. 4 th St., Powers Brothers Rental	NC site
50	-145	109 S. 4 th St., Scotty Harrison Building	C
51	-152	402 Cumberland Ave., Cumberland River Clinic	C
52	-107	423 Main St., City Hall	NC
53	-106	407 Main St., Williamsburg Dry Cleaner	C
54	-105	405 Main St., Pat Marple Building	C
55	-104	401 Main St., Adkins Building	NC
56	-108	400-402 Main St., Gerald Parks Building	NC
57	-109	404 Main St., Parks Apartment Building	C
58	-156	403 E. Sycamore St., Downtown Professional Building	NC
59	-110	428 Main St., Whitley County Cooperative	NC
60	-157	419 E. Sycamore St., James and Lucille Broyles House	C
61	-158	421 E. Sycamore St., John Hill House	C

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62	-111	430 Main St., Jim Moss Building	C
63	-112	502 Main St., Sutton Properties	NC
64	-113	504 Main St., Canada Brothers Auto	C
65	-28	506-510 Main St., Lane Theatre	C (Listed)
66	-114	512 Main St., Ellison Funeral Home	C
67	-115	522 Main St., Estes Building	NC
68	-116	528 Main St., Friendship Center	C
69	-117	530 Main St., Whitley County Historical Society/Railroad Depot	C
70	-1	114 S. 5 th St., Dr. Ancil Gatliff House	C (Listed)
71	-240	116 S. 5 th St., John/Carrie Stewart's House	C
72	-230	219 Depot St., Dewayne Ashe House	C
73	-229	221 Depot St., Austin House	C
74	-95	Depot St./7 th St. at CSX Tracks, Wooden Walking Bridge	C Structure
75	-245	Maple St. and 5 th St., at CSX Tracks, Wooden Vehicular Bridge	C Structure
76	-146	330 S. 5 th St., Judge Stewart House	C
77	-147	230 S. 5 th St., First Baptist Church	C
78	-148	5 th St. and Ridge Avenue, Dr. Gatliff Statue	C object
79	-149	226 S. 5 th St., Stephens House	C
80	-150	220 S. 5 th St., Gardner House	C
81	-151	218 S. 5 th St., Shelton House	C
82	-234	200 S. 3 rd St., Bill Woods Park	NC site
83	-135	South 3 rd and Cumberland Avenue, City Parking Lot	NC site
84	-134	285 S. 3 rd St., Whitley County Public Library	C
85	-133	107 S. 3 rd St., Williamsburg Furniture	C
86	-154	Cumberland Ave., Richard Brashear Storage Building	NC
87	-142	CSX Railroad	C Structure
88	-239	Flood Wall	NC structure

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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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Planning and Development

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Period of Significance

1882-1971

Architect/Builder

Significant Dates

1882

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance (POS) begins with the construction of the district's earliest extant property, the railroad tracks at the southwestern edge of the district (property 87). This district was significant before the beginning of the POS, though the only landscape evidence remaining to demonstrate that is the town's street patterns; it is a National Register convention to begin the POS with the construction date of the earliest above-ground resource. The POS ends in 1971, less than 50 years prior to the listing, but so that only one less-than-50-year-old building, the 1931 courthouse, which was remodeled in 1971 and which members of the community regard as historic, will contribute. The social, governmental, and commercial significance of the district continues after the close of the POS, as well.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary): N/A

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Williamsburg Historic District meets National Register Criterion A for its associations with a significant chain of events: the process of local community building. We can discern two eras of community development in Whitley County's Euro-American past: an era of slow cultural development prior to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad's (L&N's) entry into the county in the 1880s, and the era of rapid community growth afterward, first facilitated by the railroad, and later by roads built for automobiles and trucks. This account of social change in two phases, before the railroad and afterward, applies to many of the counties in eastern Kentucky which had abundant natural resources, primarily timber and coal. The railroad became the medium through which two great flows occurred: those natural resources streamed out, and in washed capital, people, power, and other means by which to reconfigure local landscapes. The tidal force of these flows exerted such impact on the local environment that the pre-railroad communities are largely only available for study archaeologically or archivally. Consequently, this nomination will confine its examination to the latter era, after the railroad had become a presence in the area. The historic context for this nomination, "Community Development in Whitley County, Kentucky, 1882-1976," will provide a perspective

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through which to evaluate the significance of the Williamsburg Historic District in relation to the process of community development. Within that context, two Whitley County towns—Williamsburg and Corbin—stand out as the county’s most significant and enduring places of commerce and urban life. Several individual places in Corbin’s past have been recognized by the Multiple Property nomination, “Multiple Resources of Corbin, Kentucky” (approved 1988, NRIS 64000212). However, no grouping of historic resources can be found in Whitley County today, which better conveys the process of development forces that shaped an entire town, than the Williamsburg Historic District does.

Historic Context: Community Development of Whitley County, Kentucky, 1882-1976

Three recent historic structure surveys of rural counties were consulted for information on the process of community development, one in Western Kentucky (Brother 2012), and two in the outer Bluegrass region (Ryall 2012 and Brother 2011). While examining these findings, attention was paid to what was reported about community development which might differ from one region of Kentucky to another.

Brother characterizes the early development of place and communities in Casey County, which seems descriptive of Whitley County and many rural counties of Kentucky:

Agriculture dominated the local economy. After clearing enough land for cultivation, the first crop planted was usually corn, as corn could feed both people and livestock. The county was heavily timbered, which facilitated the construction of log houses. The terrain, however, and the slow growth of a reliable road network aided the development of crossroad communities; since travel was difficult, retail, commerce, and public/government institutions sprang up every few miles, clustered along waterways, within easy walking distance for residents (Brother 2011: 6)

The first question is, around what did a community crystalize? Brother suggests that it was a business, one that supports the subsistence-farming lifestyle of people who might choose to live close to that place. She writes about the presence of country stores that eventually dotted the landscape. It is not hard to imagine that such a store would become the anchor around which a town would grow in the early- to mid`-nineteenth century:

Like schools, stores were a necessity due to the difficulties of travel, and it was not uncommon to have a small store every two miles or so along a road, throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth century. A trend observed in other parts of Kentucky is evident here as well, that of natives of the county returning home during and after the Great Depression and opening up a small store next to their house or on the road frontage of the family farm. Over half of the stores surveyed appear to date from the 1925 to 1949 time period (Brother 2011: 64).

How did a county’s earliest residents choose to occupy the county’s spaces? Certainly, the majority were subsistence farmers, and their houses were dispersed across the landscape. Others, however, chose to locate their houses with two or three neighboring houses that eventually became a community. If one of them were not the owner of a general store but included certain specialties of labor (e.g., a blacksmith or a mill operator), they would give mutual support to one another and would draw patrons for those services from the hinterlands.

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Whether a village coalesced around a country store, or group of laborers, or around some other social entity, we might wonder about the speed at which this community development occurred. Did it depend upon the intent and the will of the residents to act on their intention, or did it depend upon factors external to the community, such as the presence of infrastructure, such as roads? The evidence in many places in Kentucky suggests that community development occurred rather slowly, that it was a result of transportation enhancements, rather than a phenomenon driven purely by intention.

Brother points to industries as early activities identified with community development. In the Casey County seat of Liberty, a major early activity was salt making; a nearby crossroad community of Mintonville had a successful tanyard. Still other industrial nodes—sawmills, gristmills, planing mills along waterways—could expand into communities (Brother 2011: 9). However, she does not attempt to answer whether the industry or the town comes first. She is clear that the entry of the Cincinnati and Green River Railroad into the county in the 1880s catalyzed great industrial development, particularly an expansion of the timbering activity throughout the county. Within two decades, Casey County's marketable timber stands had been cleared, surely through the labor of people living in communities that came into being to serve this industrial need (Brother 2011: 12). Many of those towns did not exist prior to the railroad's entry into the area for the purpose of timber harvesting. In those cases, the community developed as a marriage of transportation and natural resources, which presented a high-value labor opportunity.

Brother found in Crittenden County somewhat greater rates of urbanization than in Casey County. Much of the early activity she writes about is industrial—mining of iron ore and fluorspar (Brother 2012: 6)—which probably supported the rise of communities that were near to the mines. But other Crittenden County towns, which had a greater diversity of labor forms, predated the mining towns. Salem was established as a community in 1800, and within 10 years, had two stores, a hotel, and a blacksmith. Smithland incorporated as a town in 1805, and within 5 years had 99 residents and rapidly became a shipping point where the Cumberland River joined the Ohio River (Brother 2012: 8). In many of the capsule histories of Crossroad Communities, she suggests that transportation infrastructure is the key factor in community development. For instance, "Like other river communities, Pinckneyville's access to the river dictated its development" (Brother 2012: 9).

Most of Brother's overviews give greater attention to the town at its zenith, and then, noting what lies on the landscape today—more a story of community decline than community development. Is there a community development arc that is normal to describe Kentucky's small towns, something that will help us understand what happens in Whitley County? Brother's overview of Dycusburg offers one such full arc. It begins with the Cumberland River, then a Mr. Dycus builds a warehouse to hold shipped goods, then someone else establishes a ferry for people to cross at that location, followed by more warehouses and dwellings. Dycusburg's fortunes seemed bright, and much of the county was bringing goods to the village for shipping via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. That is, until the railroad entered another part of the county in the 1880s, and began siphoning off some of the town's riverine warehouse business. Dycusburg didn't lose all of its business to the railroad—only that portion of potential customers who found the railroad easier to reach than Dycusburg. The community continued to have success, though not quite as much as it might have had without the railroad's competition. A sign of vitality—a school—was built in the town around 1900, which lasted until it was consolidated with the school in Frances in the 1960s (Brother 2102: 74-75).

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Ryall's Multiple Property National Register submission focuses on 4 crossroad communities in two adjacent Outer Bluegrass Counties: Loretto and Gravel Switch in Marion County and Willisburg and Mackville in Washington County. Her findings resulted from a project documenting thousands of sites in an 8-county area, named the Rural Heritage Development Initiative. Her four crossroads towns were less than the county seat towns in their respective counties (Springfield or Lebanon), yet more than the other small communities scattered elsewhere around the counties. These four villages were winners in community development. Ryall sought to examine what allowed some villages of rural counties in central Kentucky to thrive. Her findings seem useful as a way of looking at community development as it occurred in Whitley County.

From the settlement period (1780s-1820s) until the beginning of World War II, transportation possibility appears to be the dominant facilitator and limiter of community development. That is, the more easily travel occurred in the orbit of one place, the more potential for development resided in that location. Communities came into being, then thrived, as long as the real distance (travel time and effort) to a better spot was perceived to be too much trouble to attempt. Once local transportation networks were enhanced, making that once-distant town now seem within reach, the place that was once a thriving community and central to many people's lives soon began its fade into obscurity. Certainly, we look at the built landscape as an indicator of community development, but we often do not pay equal attention to the construction and improvement of road systems that also help tell that story.

Travel during the settlement period was so arduous due to the absence of even primitive roads, that Ryall found the distance between the earliest communities to be just a couple of miles. For all but a small group, people conceived of their world as confined to a three- or four-mile radius. This matches Brother's notion above, that the earliest travelers needed some support building every few miles to enable their journeys (Brother 2011: 6). Most people were busy in a subsistence- farming life, that community life would be slow to congeal. Ryall found that the beginning of community often started with an early path that became a road when an enterprising owner would put up a tavern/inn on it (p. 27). The tavern attracted two things: others who wished to live nearby, and often, an enhanced road that linked the tavern to similar destinations a few miles away. Ryall suggested that phase one of a community begins with the tavern, road, a church or school, and a scattering of dwellings (p. 7).

During the era of turnpike construction, 1820-1865, the small grouping of houses around a tavern would become a community once it sprouted additional buildings of non-residential use: a general store, a manufacturing enterprise, a mill, a post office, or hotel. The first school might begin at this time, though it would invariably be a private academy. These commercial endeavors would give the spot a critical mass, allowing it to transition from a loose collection of residences to a place with a name. During this time, the commercial buildings tend to resemble residential buildings, because they probably served both roles. During much of this era, too, the building stock exhibits the mark of folk design. Toward the 1850s and later, buildings exhibiting national styles occasionally appeared in Washington and Marion County villages (7, 27).

In Washington and Marion Counties' third era of community development, Ryall says, revolves around the area's a new transportation mode—the railroad. The railroad gives people in the communities it served a greater reach than they had ever experienced before. Not only could goods and people travel faster, but the

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information could also move more quickly, and not just in the form of the telegraph lines which generally accompanied rail lines to help coordinate the timing of the rail traffic. New ideas of the material world became available to people in towns served by the railroad. The result wasn't good for everyone; this change had a turbulent effect on some local areas. Ryall writes that "Traditional town centers retained their importance, but the railroad also had a draining effect on some retailers on Main Street as townspeople, eager to acquire products from eastern urban centers, began [to] purchase goods by mail-order" (p. 14). What begins to be left behind by the opportunities afforded by the railroad are things that are decidedly local, not only hand-crafted consumer goods but also building design.

During this era, towns along the railroad began to take on a new look. Where previously, commercial buildings looked much like residences--particularly with gable fronts facing the street--after the arrival of the railroad into towns, commercial construction began to distinguish itself from residential forms. New buildings began to offer a very rectilinear massing toward the public--what becomes known as the commercial block. As commerce found itself in a specialized building form, the businesses themselves began to specialize. The general store would have to compete with millinery stores, drugstores, groceries, clothing stores, and any number of focused retailers. At this time, the strengthening of a national currency made banks of great utility to the stabilization of commerce. Banks signaled their importance by constructing palaces with some towns' most formal and decorative facades (Ryall: 27-28). The influx of new money into communities served by the railroad would also enable the construction of institutional buildings--public buildings such as schools, courthouses, and jails, or privately-constructed buildings such as churches, that replaced tired structures from the previous eras.

What these studies by Brother and Ryall suggest is that the growth of smaller communities, even the somewhat small county seat towns of Liberty, Smithland, Lebanon, and Springfield, are greatly affected by transportation changes. A town's fortunes would rise as waterways, roads, and railroads, became available for wider areas of local consumers to become a market for a town's retailers and service providers. If a day's journey in 1810 was 10 miles, in 1880, a journey of 10 times that distance had become feasible in the course of a day. The disruptive effect of new transportation modes, however, did not stop with the railroad. After World War II, asphalt roads, especially interstate highways, enabled the community's consumers to travel to regional trade centers to acquire the same good or service, perhaps at a much lower cost, and to bypass the local merchant or service provider in the county seat. Once easy travel was not confined to the thin line of steel rails, people throughout the county had many more options for where they would obtain their goods. This freedom of movement created a challenge for once-vibrant communities to remain trade centers.

Community Development in Whitley County

Whitley County was created in 1818 by an act of the Kentucky Legislature, making it the 59th county to be established within the Commonwealth. It was formed by splitting off a portion of Knox County (Kentucky Department for Library and Archives, <https://kdla.ky.gov/researchers/Pages/countyformationchart.aspx>). The county occupies 438 square miles. The 2010 US Census found 35,637 people in Whitley County, which averages to 81 people per square mile, well below the average Kentucky county, which has 110 people per square mile (Kentucky Atlas and Gazetteer online: <https://www.kyatlas.com/kentucky-counties.html>). A little more than a third of Whitley County's residents live in Williamsburg (2010 population: 5,245) or Corbin (2010 population: 7,304). The other two-thirds live in unorganized rural areas, a few of which once had a density of

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residents that allowed the place to be mapped as a village, hamlet, or crossroad community, but today lack the kind of physical structures that signify a community, such as a church, a school, post office, or place of commerce.

The 1994 Whitley County history book says little about the communities that predated the Railroad. It accounts for settlement in a conventional way. That is, the area's first settlers came to the area that became Whitley County around the year 1800, claiming land with grants for military service during the Revolutionary War (p. 9). If this is true, then the state of Kentucky, which gained statehood and independence from Virginia in 1792, recognized the legitimacy of grants for Kentucky land made to Virginia veterans prior to 1792.

Ryall found several geographers and sociologists use the term "hamlet" to talk about towns of 250 or fewer people. These scholars might argue over just how these small communities are configured, or when they went into decline, but all agree that they were historically important places in the rural experience. Ryall also summarizes D.G. Marshall, who sees hamlets as essential loci of rural community life, "because this was where farmers came to purchase staples, where rural youth were educated, where rural people worshipped and received religious instruction, and where county residents went to share news and participate in social activities" (Ryall: 5). For decades, however, Whitley County lacked places that could even be termed hamlets. While the Cumberland River, a major waterway, flows through Williamsburg and Whitley County, the Falls of the Cumberland, a few miles downriver from the town, prevented Williamsburg from serving as a steamboat port.

Whitley County was not overflowing with people for several generations, having 2,340 in 1820, 7,447 in 1850, and 8,278 in 1870 (Historical Census Browser). The only population numbers reported for a town in the county are for Williamsburg. Despite its many advantages—two main roads running through it, its situation on the Cumberland River, and the status as county seat—it grew very slowly. As with the county's population, Williamsburg also did not suffer overcrowding, with only 20 people in 1820, 93 in 1850, and 139 by 1870 (County History book: 22). The county's other little villages, with fewer transportation advantages than Williamsburg, would have had to be much smaller.

Nearly 50 years after the county's establishment, Lloyd's 1862 map of Kentucky shows a number of those communities which had come into being. Most were along a creek, an important source of usable water, and also, in dry seasons, the easiest roadbed for travel. All are located on roads. Woodbine is the most northern town mapped in the county at that time, and the most southern is Clear Fork. In between those are Rockhold, Williamsburg, Jellico Creek, and Boston. An east-west road connects Barbourville, the seat of Knox County to the east, with Monticello, the seat of Wayne County to the west, with Williamsburg as its midpoint. A long north-south-running road also goes through Williamsburg and continues into Tennessee. The map shows the projected course of a railway that President Lincoln proposed as a military railroad. Much of that proposed line eventually became the L & N right of way when the line was completed through the county in the 1880s.

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Whitley County portion of Lloyd's 1862 Map of Kentucky, Library of Congress

Ryall describes the early development in Outer Bluegrass county seats as she investigated them in her 8-county study area. The early Sanborn maps show that Williamsburg followed the patterns she observed:

In their early phases of development [i.e., during the settlement and turnpike road eras], the county seats appeared more like large crossroads communities. For instance, besides the county buildings, most early county seat buildings were frame and fronted on the main road. Early county seat business owners would often purchase and combine multiple narrow platted lots for their large buildings. This practice resulted in more of a crossroads appearance early in the county seat's development. Residences were often spaced far apart on large lots toward the edges of the town's platted boundaries and included outbuildings (p. 18-19).

By the end of the 1870s, Williamsburg had developed into little more than one of the crossroad communities that Ryall found in Marion or Washington Counties. It stood as the largest community in the county, yet despite all its advantages, had not much surpassed the other communities.

With the arrival of the railroad in 1882, things began to change quickly for Whitley County's communities, especially for Williamsburg and Corbin. The railroad allowed the county's vast resources of timber and coal to be exploited. Recall the three large lumber and planing mills that had arisen on the banks of the Cumberland

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River in Williamsburg by 1895 (p. 5-6, above). In just a few years, Whitley County mining would put the county at or near the top of county coal production in the Commonwealth for many years at the close of the 19th and opening of the 20th centuries. The industry enjoyed exponential growth through the close of the nineteenth century. Using its 1880 production totals as a basis, it increased mine output 800% from 1880-1886, then increased another 54% in 1887, then another 24% in 1888, then another 25% from 1889-1892, then another 41% from 1893-1899 (Perry: 24).

Some communities came into being to tap these coal resources. The L & N Railroad built a spur in a southeast direction from Williamsburg, first paralleling the Cumberland River, and then snaking deeper into the county where the mines lay. Towns named Vaden, Buttons Mill, Julip, Lucky, Verne, Nevisdale, Gatliff, and Packard, all lay along this 14-mile spur and were still surrounded by active mines up to World War II, according to the Whitley County road map prepared by the Kentucky Department of Highways in conjunction with the Federal Works Agency (1937). These do not appear as classic coal company towns, with hundreds of identical dwellings, as were found in places such as Jenkins or Lynch. Only Nevisdale or Gatliff have more than a dozen structures in 1937; neither town appears to have more than 30 buildings.

While coal and timber profits swelled the banks in Williamsburg and supported the growth of the town in many ways, the railroad also accounted for the rise of Corbin, Whitley County's other city exhibiting great development. The L & N established Corbin as a maintenance center and as their Cumberland Valley division headquarters, making it an exchange point for people traveling on the line and the place where many hundreds of L & N workers lived and worked (Powell: Section 7, page 2).

Unlike Williamsburg, Corbin did not have a lengthy period to grow into itself; its growth came furiously from the start. Until 1880, it was a small gathering of houses on the bank of a creek, so small it did not qualify as a place for the 1862 map (page 40, above). A succession of names, first Lynn Camp, then Cummins Station, and finally Corbin, made the place seem an ephemeral locale (Powell: Section 7, page 1). Nevertheless, once the Railroad decided to open operations there, the community's growth continued unchecked for five decades.

Compare Corbin's population and Williamsburg's over time. Because Corbin did not incorporate as a town until 1895, the first census to report its population is 1900. By that time, Corbin's population had already eclipsed Williamsburg's total. This contrasts with Williamsburg's population curve, which grew until 1910, and then remained relatively stable from that point onward.

Corbin growth continued unchecked until 1930. While the L & N was bringing more railroad workers to Corbin, the railroad was supporting and benefitting from the increase in coal mining in the County. There were 102 coal mines in 1906 within 25 miles of Corbin (Powell: Section 7, page 3). When the Great Depression began shortly after Corbin reached its highest population, the financial tools needed to construct housing, build new roads, open well-planned subdivisions, and manage that growth, were harder to come by. The beginning of the decline of railroads also started in the Great Depression, as automobile use and truck shipping proved more convenient for some shippers than the rails had. This decline made it hard for the L & N to contribute to Corbin's efforts to manage its growth with appropriate planning and infrastructure improvements.

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POPULATION FROM US DECENNIAL CENSUS		
	Williamsburg	Corbin
1880	208	----
1890	1,376	----
1900	1,495	1,544
1910	2,004	2,589
1920	1,767	3,406
1930	1,826	8,036
1940	2,331	7,893
1950	3,348	7,744

Source: Wikipedia pages for Williamsburg (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Williamsburg,_Kentucky) and Corbin (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corbin,_Kentucky)

While the county's two cities found success at the turn of the twentieth century, a number of other small places also grew to become small towns in the county. Whitley County's 1994 history book names 25 villages scattered across the county and characterizes their built environment (pp. 60-68). The listing is not a formal historic preservation survey. Rather, it is a catalog of which hamlets people could recall at the time of publication. The list had no mention of several communities that appear on the 1862 map—for instance, no Jellico Creek and no Clear Fork. The authors intended these community capsules to give readers the impressions that a non-professional would have of these villages. These town summaries establish that places which once served as the center of a small corner of the county had all but disappeared by the 1990s.

The list of named places is long, demonstrating that small communities once were the way that people in Whitley County outside of Corbin and Williamsburg conceived their life in the county. A good number of these towns appear to have no extant distinctive or historic building to testify to the town's continued existence: Dog Slaughter, Goldbug, Lot, Boston, Masterstown, Mid-Springs, Mountain Ash, Nevisdale, Pearl, and Turkey Bluff. In the following places, the book's summaries mention one feature, which authors of the book recalled, and which might remain on the landscape: Bon Jellico (pair of graves), Clio (store/post office), Deering (store/post office), Emlyn (school), Seed Tick (school), and Tye's Ferry (ferry crossing). The following places were mentioned with more than one feature: Buffalo/Walden (4 features), Canada (3 features), Carpenter (4 features), Rockholds (2 features), Wofford (4 features), Woodbine (12 features plus scattered housing).

The book described a few of these communities not as they stood in 1994, but how the place looked at its grandest point in the past. So, for instance, the authors wrote of Bark Camp, a historic camp of tanbark gatherers who supplied area tanneries. Packard was a mining town started in 1911 with the typical array of features of any developed coal company town: company housing, commissary, boarding house, two churches (one exclusively for blacks), a powerhouse, stable, and theater; the authors note that all of Packard's buildings had disappeared by 1994. Gatliff, another coal company-owned town, had a company store, churches, a school, and lots of company housing. Pleasant View was once a town of 1500 people; Wofford had 500 houses. It is evident that viable communities once populated Whitley County's countryside, giving the county's citizens a particular local identity.

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Williamsburg and Corbin stand today as the county's most prominent urban areas. Between the two, Corbin has a greater number of people, but it has not grown since the Great Depression. Its population has ranged from 7300-8000 since 1930. After Williamsburg's population plateaued in the early 20th century, it then grew again, almost tripling its size since 1930, when it had 1826, until today, when the population is nearly 5400. While it has enjoyed continued growth, the town does not appear cluttered, awkward, or disorganized. Its City Council passed a local zoning ordinance in 1958 when it also adopted uniform building codes, all a condition of receiving federal grant money through the US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Evaluation of the Significance of the Williamsburg Historic District within the Context of Community Development in Whitley County, Kentucky, 1818-1976

Williamsburg is significant among Whitley County's towns as a place which displays well the historic patterns of growth in the late-19th century through the late 20th century, an era which begins with the construction of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad line through the county. Probably the only Whitley County location(s) which shows a pre-railroad town's pattern of growth would be an early ghost town site that would be analyzed archaeologically. Two very visible elements in the district, the Cumberland River and CSX rail lines, form the district's north and south boundaries, respectively, and served as two important corridors for travel. It is the travel routes that enabled the district to grow beginning in the late-nineteenth century. The town's historic fabric shows the steady continued development after World War II, which is when all the other communities in the county, except Corbin, have declined and, in many cases, disappeared. Kentucky is a state with many rural counties, and in these counties, the patterns of growth seem to be one which favors consolidation. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, small towns became a focus of peoples' lives. But as the many small and dispersed county schools began to be consolidated in the 1930s, as were rural post offices, these villages lost the anchor which once held a community in place. In these rural counties, the county seat often becomes the county's main town to benefit from these mergings. The Williamsburg Historic District gives us a good view of these processes, which have come to define rural Kentucky small-town life. It is emblematic of a thriving town in a rural Kentucky county, one which has retained much of its historic identity and moves fluidly into the future.

Evaluation of the Integrity of the Williamsburg Historic District's Significance in Light of its Current Physical Character

This nomination aims to distinguish which part of Williamsburg retains the strongest evidence of community development efforts during the historic time period 1818-1976. The proposed boundary of the Williamsburg Historic District defines such an area. With this district meeting Criterion A, the integrity evaluation focuses upon how the property maintains associations with the basic theme of community development. The factors which reinforce this sense of the district's significance will be integrity of location, setting, materials, design, and association. If the district retains integrity of location, setting, materials, and design, then it will have the core integrity—integrity of association—by its physical presence today, and become eligible for listing.

The district retains integrity of **location**. The buildings that a town or city constructs are important because they most fundamentally create the place where human interaction occurs and where community

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development can take place. How that city maintains and preserves those structures provides evidence of how much that specific commercial center means to them and how much they are willing to preserve it. Parts of the district have been damaged by age, deterioration, natural disasters, and even owner choice. Of all the integrity factors, the Williamsburg Historic District best retains integrity of location. Williamsburg has the highest density and retention of historic commercial buildings than any other location in Whitley County.

Certainly, the Williamsburg District contains integrity of **location** because it has never moved from its environment. This may seem a minor preservation accomplishment, but we have already seen in the historic context narrative how modes of transportation, especially the river and the railroad, altered the location and layout of Whitley County towns. Town plats and road patterns in the county drastically changed with the introduction of railroad and highway transportation systems. Williamsburg's location was very centralized within Whitley County, which made it more accommodating for all county residents to access. The interesting development is that the arrival of the railroad did not shift the town's commercial core from its pre-railroad location to blocks closer to the railroad. The railroad enhanced the town's development potential, without relocating the town's commercial core.

The expansion and paving of streets and the addition of city sidewalks altered parcel sizes some over time, without rendering the overall look of the downtown district. The fact that density and parcel size remained stable over time indicates that community development and planning decisions revolving around commerce established sufficient integrity of **setting**. Development opportunities flourished by Williamsburg's status as the county seat. Law firms opened up within the business district to support the county courthouse's function and then general stores and other businesses followed, to cater to the demand of services needed by residents and nearby rural farming families. Much of the building stock that constitutes the commercial district was constructed by the 1950s. During the entire historic period, Williamsburg has remained a center of commerce in Whitley County. The fact that these same buildings remain and are still used to house commercial function gives definition to the strong integrity of setting that is formed by their preservation and utilization. Some change has occurred in the particular buildings which populate the commercial area of the district, but not enough to rob the district of its ability to demonstrate its basic significance.

The integrity of **design** can be found by the sufficient retention of overall recognizable design and preserved historic character within the district's structures. These creations from the Period of Significance illustrate the lives and community values of its residents. The city of Williamsburg has preserved much of its early form and configuration. The district as an individual entity, the sum of all its parts, retains a vibrant sense of its overall design identity and integrity as a mixed-use area, housing commerce, institutions, and a few residences. Although some of the buildings are vacant, others are in need of major rehabilitation and repairs, and still, others have been removed, the quality of design is still sufficiently present to give us a strong sense of the historic community which has thrived in this place for 2 centuries.

Some parts of the Williamsburg Historic District have lower integrity of **materials** than design. On some, great detail and attention were paid to restoring them to their historic look, while others have had new materials applied, covering their entire façade. Although a few of the historic commercial buildings within the district require some restoration and new materials added for support and infrastructure needs, Williamsburg residents have continued to embrace both the past and the current fashions.

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The integrity of **feeling** names the way in which one can sense the historic nature of the commercial built environment encompassing them when they are standing in the heart of the district. This feeling is definitely strong and very much alive, more so than in any other incorporated city or unincorporated town in Whitley County. The feeling one would have walking in the core of the district would not be much different from that feeling which one would have felt in 1971, at the end of the Period of Significance.

Since the Williamsburg Historic District exhibits integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and feeling, it, therefore, contains integrity of **association**. Since this strong link to an association with events in community development and a significant contribution to the patterns of history in Whitley County have been made, it is thus concluded that the Williamsburg Historic District is eligible for National Register listing.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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sheet 1: http://kdl.kyvl.org/catalog/xt7wm32n6d9m_1
1913 Sanborn Maps, sheet 2: http://kdl.kyvl.org/catalog/xt7wm32n6d9m_2
1895 Sanborn Map, sheet 1: http://kdl.kyvl.org/catalog/xt78w950qj2b_1
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Wikipedia page for Corbin, Kentucky: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corbin,_Kentucky. Accessed 8/30/18.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 40 acres

Williamsburg quad
Latitude and Longitude Coordinates calculated via Google Earth
All Coordinates in Zone 17

The Latitude/Longitude value for the 4 coordinates are stated below. The 4 coordinates appear on the map below, with Coordinate 1 at the northwest corner, and the other 3 coordinates clockwise from that starting point.

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees); Datum: WGS84: _____

- 1. Latitude: 36.745616 Longitude: -84.163731
- 2. Latitude: 36.745562 Longitude: -84.156880

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3. Latitude: 36.738043

Longitude: -84.156812

4. Latitude: 36.738323

Longitude: -84.163646



Verbal Boundary Description: See attached map, scaled at 1" = 200'

Boundary Justification: The area proposed for listing in the National Register is the area of Williamsburg with the highest concentration of historic buildings and which retains integrity of associations with the town's era of development, 1882-1969.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title L. Martin Perry
organization _____ date September 1, 2018
street & number 305 Hermitage Drive telephone (502) 209-0309
city or town Frankfort state KY zip code 40601
e-mail frankfort.mart@gmail.com

Photographs:

Same information for all photographs:

Name of Property: Williamsburg Historic District
City or Vicinity: Williamsburg
County: Whitley
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Jim Moss
Date Photographed: September 12, 2018

Description of Individual Photograph(s) and number:

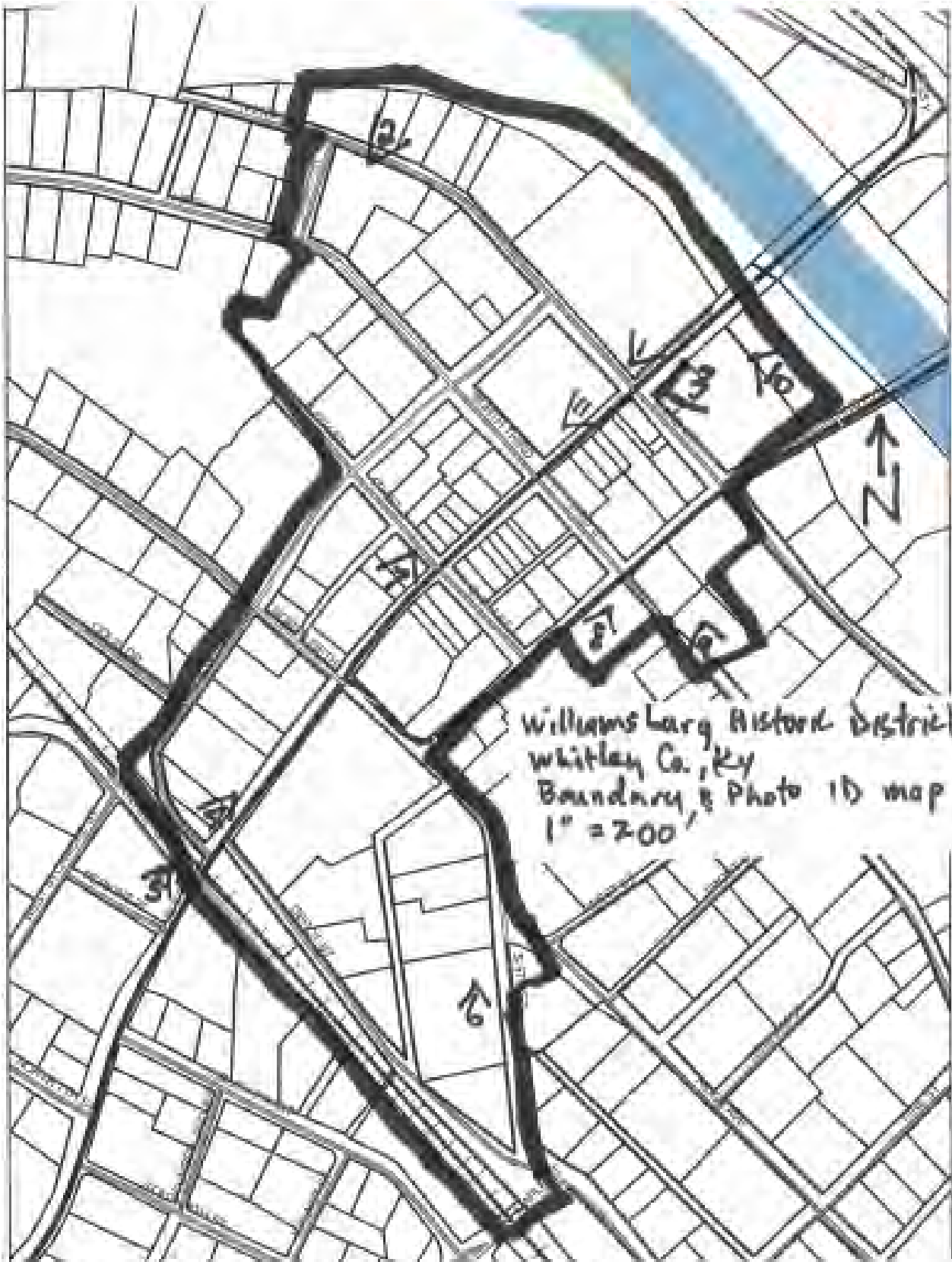
- 1 of 11 ; looking southwest down Main Street
- 2 of 11: looking southwest at bottling plant
- 3 of 11: looking west at the historic courthouse
- 4 of 11: looking northeast down Main Street
- 5 of 11: looking northeast at CSX Railroad tracks and historic depot
- 6 of 10: looking north at Baptist Church
- 7 of 10: looking northeast at the intersection of 4th Street and Main Street
- 8 of 10: looking northeast at Bill Woods Park, property 82
- 9 of 11: looking north, Whitley County Public Library
- 10 of 11: looking northwest, floodwall
- 11 of 11: looking southwest at intersection of 3rd Street and Main Street

Property Owner:

name Multiple
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Williamsburg Historic District
Name of Property

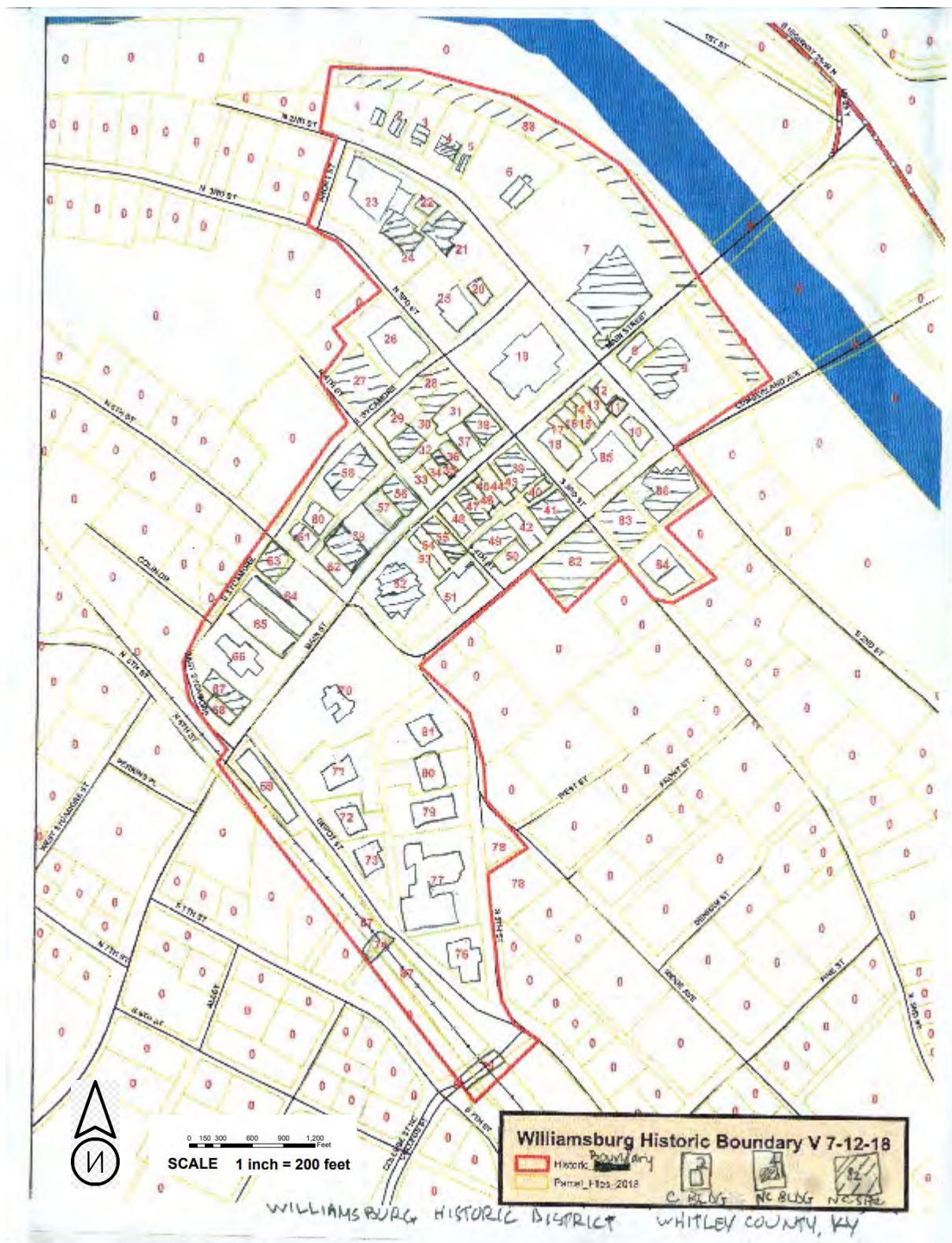
Whitley County, Kentucky
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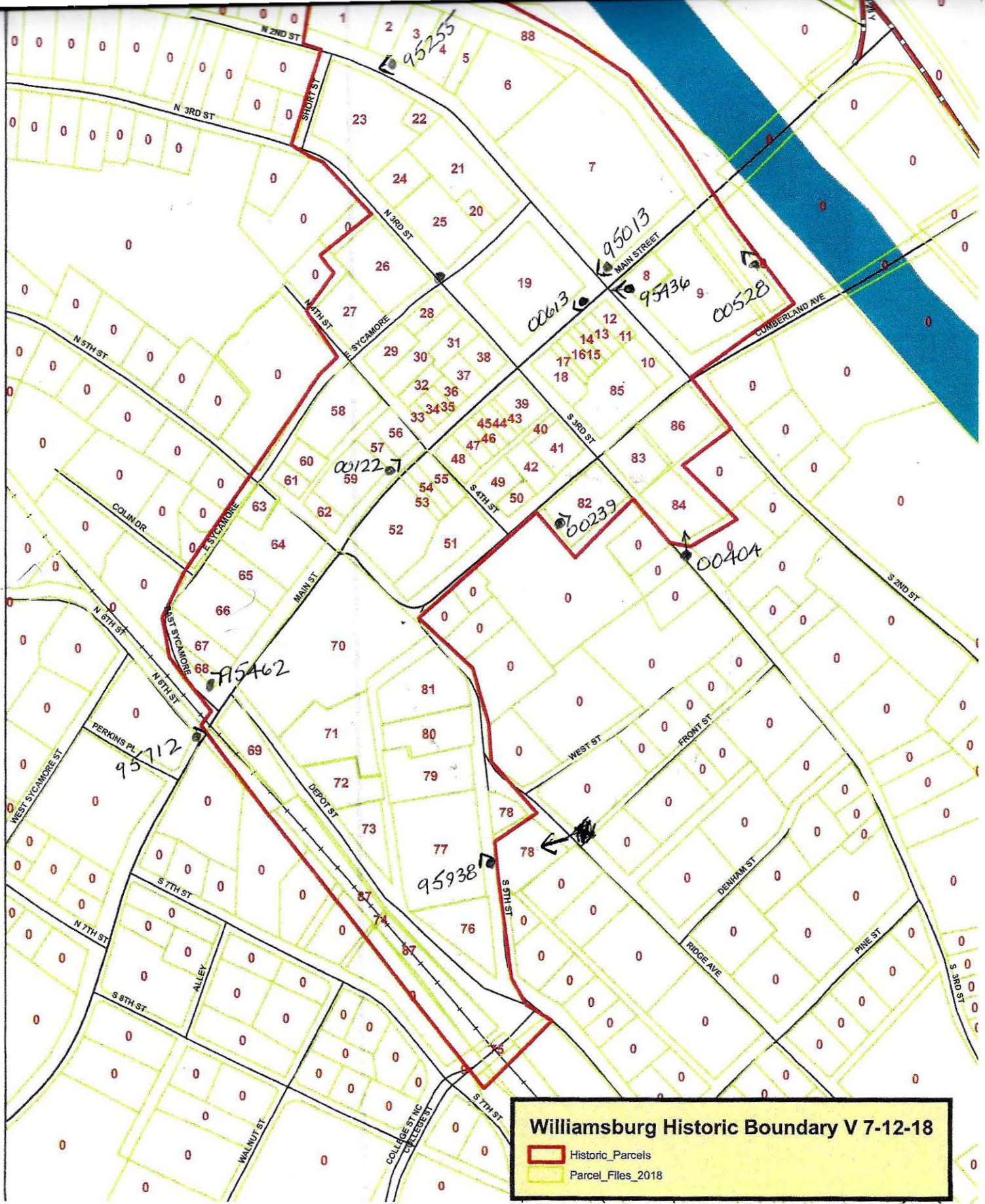


Williamsburg Historic District
Whitley Co., Ky
Boundary & Photo ID map
1" = 200'

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Williamsburg Historic Boundary V 7-12-18

- Historic_Parcel
- Parcel_Files_2018



S 2nd St

N 2nd St

CELEBRATING
200
YEARS

203







COUNTY COURTHOUSE

200

1

STOP

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100



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REMEMBERING
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COMMUNITY TRUST BAKERY

FOOD

One Way



Whitley County
Historical Genealogical
Society & Museum



Christian LIFE Center
111 S. 17th Street
Greenville, SC 29601
(864) 234-1111

NO PARKING
ANYTIME



403

Pexall
MALPETS
DRUGS

S 4th ST

N 4th ST

NOON



WHITLEY COUNTY LIBRARY

AWAY
ZONE
10 MIN
PARKING
ONLY







National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Williamsburg Historic District

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: KENTUCKY, Whitley

Date Received: 3/22/2019 Date of Pending List: 4/5/2019 Date of 16th Day: 4/22/2019 Date of 45th Day: 5/6/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100003683

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 4/25/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The district represents the commercial and governmental core of the town, which serves as the county seat and home to a small college. This part of KY is marked by isolated communities whose existence depended on location along rivers and later rail lines. Williamsburg, located on the Cumberland River, grew at a fast rate upon the arrival of the railroad. The development and plan of the town is reflected in the importance of these twin factors - river and rail. An SLR is issued to add Criterion C due to previously listed properties

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



430 Main Street

Williamsburg KY 40769

Mr. Craig A. Potts
Executive Director and SHPO
410 High Street
Frankfort, KY 40601



Dear Mr. Potts:

I write to support the inclusion of my property at 430 Main Street, Williamsburg into the Historic District initiative. This will be a real impetus to the developing movement to renovate downtown Williamsburg.

Yours truly,

James P. Moss, M.D., FACS



UNIVERSITY of the CUMBERLANDS

November 20, 2018

To: Tourism, Arts and Heritage Cabinet
Kentucky Heritage Council
The State Historic Preservation Office
410 High Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601



From: University of the Cumberland
6185 College Station Drive
Williamsburg, KY 40769
Attn: Darrell Horn, Construction Project Manager

RE: 304 Main Street; 109 North 3rd Street; 110 North 4th Street, Williamsburg, Kentucky

Pertaining to the aforementioned buildings: 304 Main Street, 109 North 3rd Street, and 110 North 4th Street located in Williamsburg, Kentucky, the University of the Cumberland wishes to thank the Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board for the nomination of these three buildings into the National Register of Historic Places, however, we respectfully decline the nomination.

These buildings are, either presently under renovation or will be in the near future. The designs, both interior and exterior, have been determined and may not follow what the local historical preservation committee has developed, or will develop, as a standard for renovation.

The University will continue to strive towards restoration of the attributes and heritage of any historical building that may be acquired. Preserving the historical value of the Williamsburg area, including downtown, to create an environment that will attract businesses and individuals will always remain in the forefront of the University's dedication to the community.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Travis Wilson", written over a horizontal line.

Travis Wilson
Director of Operations
University of the Cumberland
606-539-4236

Whitley County Board of Education

300 Main Street
Williamsburg, Kentucky 40769
(606) 549-7000
Fax: (606) 549-7006

JOHN SILER, Superintendent

PAULA RICKETT, Deputy Superintendent
LARRY LAMBDIN, Board Chairman
J.E. JONES, Board Vice Chairman

BOARD MEMBERS
BRENDA ROSE
BRENDA HILL
MALORIE COOPER



10/17/2018

Mr. Craig A. Potts
Tourism, Arts and Heritage Cabinet
Kentucky Heritage Council
The State Historic Preservation Office
410 High Street
Frankfort Ky. 40601

Re: Objection to Nomination

Dear Mr. Potts,

On behalf of the Whitley County Board of Education, I would like to submit my respectful declination to the offer of the Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board to review the following property for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

114 North 4th Street,
Williamsburg Historic District, Whitley County, Kentucky

The Whitley County Board of Education is the owner of the above listed property and I, as Superintendent, am responding on their behalf. We are certainly very appreciative of the offer but at this time, are not interested in being considered for nomination.

With Kindest Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John L. Siler".

John L. Siler
Superintendent

Subscribed and sworn to before me on: 10-17-18 My Commission Expires: 6-3-22

Notary Public: Angelia Griffith
Whitley County, Kentucky

Whitley County Board of Education

300 Main Street
Williamsburg, Kentucky 40769
(606) 549-7000
Fax: (606) 549-7006



JOHN SILER, Superintendent

PAULA RICKETT, Deputy Superintendent
LARRY LAMBDIN, Board Chairman
J.E. JONES, Board Vice Chairman

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10/17/2018

Mr. Craig A. Potts
Tourism, Arts and Heritage Cabinet
Kentucky Heritage Council
The State Historic Preservation Office
410 High Street
Frankfort Ky. 40601

Re: Objection to Nomination

Dear Mr. Potts,

On behalf of the Whitley County Board of Education, I would like to submit my respectful declination to the offer of the Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board to review the following property for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

116 North 4th Street,
Williamsburg Historic District, Whitley County, Kentucky

The Whitley County Board of Education is the owner of the above listed property and I, as Superintendent, am responding on their behalf. We are certainly very appreciative of the offer but at this time, are not interested in being considered for nomination.

With Kindest Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that appears to read "John L. Siler".

John L. Siler
Superintendent

Subscribed and sworn to before me on: 10-17-18 My Commission Expires: 6-3-22

Notary Public: Angelia Griffith
Whitley County, Kentucky

P. O. Box 2947
Pikeville, Kentucky 41502-2947
606-432-1414

346 North Mayo Trail
Pikeville, Kentucky 41501-1492

November 5, 2018

Craig A. Potts
Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer
Tourism, Arts and Heritage Cabinet
Kentucky Heritage Council
410 High Street
Frankfort, KY 40601



RE: 201 North 3rd Street, contributing resource
Williamsburg Historic District, Whitley County, Kentucky

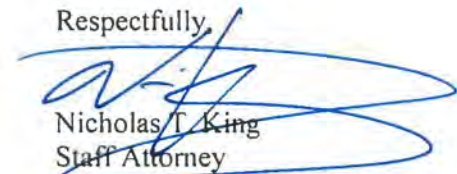
Dear Mr. Potts,

Community Trust Bank (the "Bank") received your letter dated October 18, 2018 regarding the Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board's nomination of the Bank's property located at 201 North 3rd Street in Williamsburg, KY to the National Register of Historic Places. While the Bank is honored for such a nomination, it must officially object to the nomination.

Community Trust Bank does not want to have any other potentially restrictive obligations placed on in its use of the property that may result by the property being added to the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, Community Trust Bank, as record owner of the subject property located at 201 North 3rd Street, contributing resource, Williamsburg Historic District, Whitley County, Kentucky, hereby officially objects to the nomination of the property to the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (606) 433-4795.

Respectfully,



Nicholas T. King
Staff Attorney
Community Trust Bank, Inc.
P.O. Box 2947
Pikeville, KY 41502

County: Pike
State of: Kentucky

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Nicholas T. King, this 5th day of November, 2018.



Nicholas T. King
NOTARY PUBLIC

Commission Expires: 10-15-20

DEC 10 2018

P.O. Box 963
Williamsburg, KY 40769
Dec. 8, 2018

Craig A. Potts
Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer
Tourism, Arts and Heritage Cabinet
Kentucky Heritage Council
The State Historic Preservation Office
410 High Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

RE: 234 North Second Street and 236 North Second Street, contributing resource Williamsburg
Historic District, Whitley County, Kentucky

Dear Sir:

I am the owner of the two properties listed above. I am writing to state that I DO NOT wish my
properties to be considered for inclusion in the Historic Property selection. The properties are
of no historic significance. I have no desire to have them included.

Thank you,



D.M. "Dell" Eddy
606-524-7912

"State of KY, County of Whitley.
The forgoing instrument was acknowledged
before me this 8 day of Dec, 20 18.
by D.M. Dell Eddy
Betty Welton Notary Public
My commission expires 1-26-2019

MR. B SCREEN PRINTING & EMBROIDERY CO.
312 MAIN STREET
WILLIAMSBURG, KY 40769-1124

SALES/FAX 606-549-2205

EMAIL-MRB130@BELLSOUTH.NET
WEB - MRBSCREENPRINTING.NET

TO

KENTUCKY STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

DATE 11/14/18

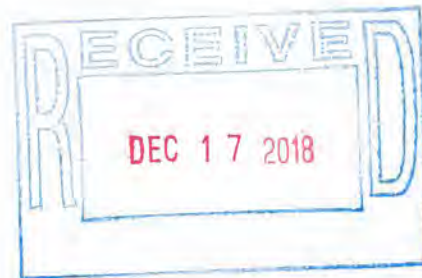
I GARY BRADEN OWNER OF MR. B SCREEN PRINTING COMPANY AT 312 MAIN ST
WILLIAMSBURG, KY DO NOT WANT MY PROPERTY PLACED ON THE NATIONAL
REGISTER LIST..

THANK YOU
GARY B. BRADEN



Kenneth O. Carr, Notary

Expires 6-10-21



16 December 2018

Craig A Potts
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Office

Dear Mr Potts

We are the owners of the house located at 219 Depot St in Williamsburg, Kentucky. Our house has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. We object to this nomination.

Sincerely

Dewayne Ash 12-17-18

Dewayne Ash
219 Depot St.
Williamsburg KY 40769

Sara Ash 17 December 2018

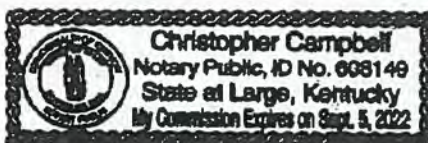
Sara Ash
219 Depot St.
Williamsburg KY 40769

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Sara Ash and Dewayne Ash on
this 17th day of December, 2018.

My commission expires Sept. 5, 2022

Christopher Campbell

Notary Public, State at Large





MATTHEW G. BEVIN
GOVERNOR

TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

REGINA STIVERS
DEPUTY SECRETARY

DON PARKINSON
SECRETARY

410 HIGH STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov

CRAIG A. POTTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
& STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICER

March 15, 2019



Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Register Program
DOI-National Park Service
1849 C St., NW - Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

RE: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Beasley:

I am pleased to submit a National Register nomination to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register for:

Williamsburg Historic District, Whitley County, Kentucky

The nomination was approved by the Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board on December 17, 2018. The enclosed disk (1 of 2) contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Williamsburg Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Lisa Mullins Thompson
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures: As stated