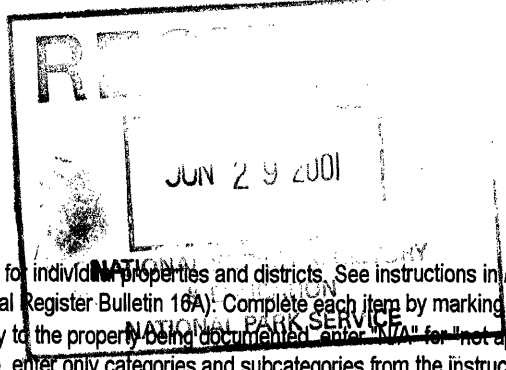


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



801

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Scottsville Public Spring

other name/site number ALS-21

2. Location

street & number Northeast corner of the intersection of First and Locust Streets  not for publication N/A

city or town Scottsville  vicinity N/A

state Kentucky code KY county Allen code 003 zip code 42164

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of commenting official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
 State or Federal Agency and bureau Date

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register Register.
- other, (explain:)

Elson A. Beall  
 Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action 8-2-01

**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	
		buildings
1		sites
3		structures
	2	objects
4	2	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

None

**6. Function or Use**

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

Landscape/natural feature

Other/water source

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

Landscape/Natural Feature

Recreation and Culture/Marker

**7. Description**

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

No Style

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls stone, wood

roof wood

other concrete

**Narrative Description**

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

see attached continuation sheets

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

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

Property is:

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement

Community Planning & Development

**Period of Significance**

1815-1930

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

see continuation sheets

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** see continuation sheets

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

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

**Primary location of additional data**

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

Name of repository:

Allen County Historical Society

Scottsville Public Spring  
Name of property

Allen County, Kentucky  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property**      less than one acre

**UTM References**      USGS 7.5 minute quad. map: Scottsville, KY 1954, Revised 1994  
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1   6	5   7   2   3   0   5	4   0   6   7   4   2   5
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**  
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

See continuation sheet

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

See continuation sheet

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title      Maria Campbell Brent  
organization      Mudpuppy & Waterdog, Inc.      date      March 1, 2001  
street & number      129 Walnut Street      telephone      859-879-8509  
city or town      Versailles      state      KY      zip code      40383

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

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

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

#### Photographs

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

#### Additional items

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

### Property Owner

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

name      City of Scottsville, Kentucky  
street & number      201 West Main Street      telephone      270-237-3238  
city or town      Scottsville      state      KY      zip code      42164

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

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

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

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Scottsville Public Spring

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

**Narrative Description**

The Scottsville Public Spring historic site, ALS 21, includes four distinct contributing historic elements, one site, the spring itself, and three structures - 1) a springhouse, 2) a rock retaining wall, and 3) an early 20<sup>th</sup> century hexagonal limestone watering trough. The site also includes two non-contributing objects - a low chain fence and a Kentucky Historical Society/Kentucky Department of Transportation historic marker, both erected in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The spring flows from a low hillside at the corner of First and Locust Streets, about one hundred and fifty yards south of the Public Square, in Scottsville. A rock springhouse with a wood frame gable and roof was in place at the site by the late 1880s, as documented in the earliest photographs of the site, and may have been constructed considerably before that date. The springhouse was improved in the 1930s by replacing the roof and stuccoing the exterior. These modern improvements were reversed in the 1970s when the stucco was removed and the roof restored to its original configuration. The rock retaining wall is also present in the earliest photographs of the site. This wall may have been elongated during the 1930 improvements. The low, hexagonal limestone watering trough was constructed between 1918 and 1922 by city attorney, Frank Goad.

In the late 1970s, at the time the springhouse was being restored, a fence, composed of metal poles about three feet high and a single strand of heavy chain, was erected at the site. This fence serves merely to demarcate the site from the adjoining roadway and to bestow a sense of cultural recognition to the natural area. In July, 1980 efforts of local citizens to obtain official recognition of the site's historic significance culminated in the erection of a Kentucky Historical Society/Kentucky Department of Transportation historic marker at the northwest edge of the site.

The spring is considered a contributing element to the site. The springhouse, wall and watering trough are considered contributing structures. The chain fence and Kentucky Historical Society/Kentucky Department of Transportation historic marker are considered non-contributing objects.

**Location**

The Scottsville Public Spring is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of First Street and Locust Street in Scottsville, Kentucky. The area set aside for the Public Spring extends north along First Street approximately 50 feet and east along Locust the same distance. The site is triangular in shape, the rear boundary being the limestone formation behind the springhouse and retaining wall. The site area is approximately 1,200 square feet.

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Section number 7 Page 2

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Scottsville Public Spring

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

**Statement of Integrity**

The Scottsville Public Spring is being considered for nomination under National Register Criterion A, and is significant locally in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and Community Planning and Development. The Public Spring is strongly associated with Scottsville's earliest settlement and identity as a community by people of Scottsville. It evokes strong feeling in the citizens of Scottsville, who view it as their city's earliest and, perhaps, most important historic resource.

The Scottsville Public Spring has integrity of location and setting. The structures associated with the spring retain the appearance they had in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The rock springhouse and limestone retaining wall, the most visible structures associated with the spring, appear as they did in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The present hexagonal concrete watering trough was built between 1918 and 1922, replacing a wooden trough which was dilapidated. Although the form may be different, the trough was intended for the same purpose and evokes the same associations of horse drawn vehicles and an earlier time.

The Scottsville Public Spring historic site consists of one contributing site and three contributing structures. Although the historic marker and chain fence are considered non-contributing objects, they do not detract from the historic feeling associated with the site as a whole. The Scottsville Public Spring conveys a strong sense of the early life of Scottsville when the spring served as an unfailing water source and a focal point for the citizens of Scottsville.

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Scottsville Public Spring

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

**Statement of Significance**

The Scottsville Public Spring (ALS 21) meets National Register Criterion A and is significant locally in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and Community Planning and Development. The Scottsville Public Spring was an important contributing element in the decision to locate the county seat of Allen County at present-day Scottsville. As an important water source for both residents and small industrial operations it determined, to some extent, the location of homes and industries which were established in Scottsville before 1900.

The Public Spring has also served as a focal point for the community since Scottsville's founding in 1816. It has been a gathering point for citizens and travelers. The original town plat reserved a number of lots near the Public Spring as common areas, for public use. It was on these lots that monthly County Court Days were held, the most important day in the month, economically and socially, for many residents of Allen County. These lots were also the scenes of entertainment such as traveling shows and the circus.

Even though the Public Spring has ceased to have any utilitarian purpose, it continues, as it has for 185 years, to be a place of importance to the people of Scottsville and Allen County. In order to establish the significance of the Scottsville Public Spring, it is necessary to understand its role in the founding of Scottsville and its influence in the development of the community. It is also important to have some understanding of the regard with which the Public Spring is held by the people of Scottsville. In many ways it serves as a touchstone for the community and is considered their earliest and most important historic resource. The historic context, *Exploration and Settlement of Scottsville*, which follows discusses the role of the Public Spring from Scottsville's founding to the present.

***Exploration and Settlement of Scottsville, Kentucky***

The early exploration and settlement of what is now Allen County followed closely that of much of the Mississippian or Pennyroyal Plateau region of south central Kentucky. Among the earliest visitors of European origin were members of a group of long hunters from the Holston and Clinch River sections of Southwest Virginia. Significant movement into Allen County began in earnest about 1797 with the establishment of settlements at several locations north and east of present-day Scottsville. A number of these initial settlers had come to claim land warrants and settlement certificates received for military service in the American Revolution.<sup>1</sup>

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

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Scottsville Public Spring

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

the 1813 Battle of River Raisin.<sup>2</sup>

Three months after the county was created by the legislature the first officials, named by Kentucky's governor, Isaac Shelby, met at the home of Willis Mitchell near Old Bald Field, about four miles north-west of present day Scottsville on the Bowling Green Road. Differences of opinion concerning the best location of the county seat sparked arguments among the officials. Supporters existed for a number of sites including New Roe, White Plains, and the land of Willis Mitchell at Old Bald Field and John Brown's property on Bay's Fork, which sat on a ridge between two flowing springs. Mitchell's land was closer to the center of the new county. Brown's land, however, had several advantages. It was on the Old Cumberland Trace, running from Nashville to Glasgow and on to Louisville. Around 1797 a small settlement had grown up around the stage stop and relay station on the road. It had another important consideration – a free flowing spring which had never been known to run dry. Oral tradition relates that it was the presence of the spring, a dependable water source, which tipped the decision in favor of Brown's land. At the appointed hour the Magistrates of Allen County and John Godley, assistant judge under the act of Assembly, voted their choice for the location of Scottsville and "upon a vote being taken, a majority of said court concur in fixing said seat upon the land of John Brown on Bay's Fork of said county."<sup>3</sup>

The magistrates purchased 100 acres from John Brown and his wife, Catherine for \$200. The town was surveyed and divided into lots. Several lots adjacent to the public spring were not to be sold but were reserved for public use. Sales of the lots were brisk, eventually bringing \$8,270.50. The funds were used, in part, to build a temporary log courthouse and jail on lots set aside for that purpose. That same year, 1816, a post office was established as Allen Court House or Scottsville. Officially the town had been named "Scottville," for Kentucky's fourth governor, General Charles Scott, who had died recently. Post Office records, however, recorded the name as Scottsville. Both names were used until about 1850 when *Scottsville* gradually replaced *Scottville* in popular usage.<sup>4</sup>

The new county seat grew rapidly as homes, business establishments and small manufacturing facilities were constructed. Some of the first homes in Scottsville were built in close proximity to the public spring. Many residents relied on the spring for water for household use and for watering livestock. Water carriers, young boys, and, before the Civil War, slaves, hauled water for family use. Gallons of water were hauled in cans and barrels, first on wagons and later on Model-Ts, for Monday laundry. As cisterns were dug this reliance lessened but in dry years the spring took on importance once more as the water continued to flow.<sup>5</sup>

The growth of the city of Scottsville centered around two places – the courthouse and the public spring. The roles played by these public places met one day each month – County Court Day. County Court Day was held each month in the common area around the spring. Traders with mules, dogs household goods,



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Scottsville Public Spring

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

patent medicines and all manner of enticing goods set up temporary shop in the hollow by the public spring. Preachers and politicians spoke to the crowds. For one day a month the public spring was the center of life in Scottsville as farmers and their families came to conduct business at the county seat, and others came to take advantage of their presence. At times the crowds were so large at Jockey Day or Second Monday, as County Court Day was also known that the crowd flowed out of the hollow around the spring all the way up to the courthouse square.<sup>6</sup>

The spring was used every day by both residents and visitors to Scottsville, acting as a gathering place, a place to meet and talk. Daily, visitors to the county seat and laborers at the nearby factories gathered at the spring at noon to eat lunches and drink the cool water, the exposed roots of the huge trees above the spring providing seating. About 1900 Perry Farmer and his fish wagon became a familiar site. For almost twenty-five years Mr. Farmer served crispy fried fish and beef stew to lunchtime customers at the spring. Travelers, farmers in town for the day and residents stopped to water their horses at the large wooden watering trough fed by the spring.<sup>7</sup>

The public spring also acted as a gathering spot for social activities. The hill above the spring was looked upon as a public picnic ground and social center. After the railroad came to Scottsville in 1886 the common area around the spring provided space for entertainment. It was there that the traveling circus which set up its tents and procured water for its exotic livestock.<sup>8</sup>

By 1847 at least one business, a blacksmith, was located near the spring. That number steadily increased as Scottsville prospered. By the turn of the century a number of small industries and local businesses were taking advantages of the ready water supply provided by the public spring. A spoke mill, operated by Love Boyd Lumber Company, was established in the 1880s. Boys often found their first paying job carrying drinking water from the spring to the mill. When W. W. Thompson bought the spoke mill in 1916 boys were earning five cents for a ten hour shift, carrying buckets of water suspended from a yoke which fitted across their shoulders.<sup>9</sup>

The Scottsville Wool Carding Mill, later the Scottsville Woolen Mill, ran a gravity feed line from the spring to the mill's boiler. In 1909 or 1910 Mr. Slinker and Mr. Mays built the Scottsville Electric Light & Power Company plant in the hollow south of the spring. A gravity feed line from the spring supplied their boiler as well, providing some of the first electric service to homes in the city.<sup>10</sup>

Businesses up the hill from the spring also made use of the water. Water was pumped from the spring into a large tank which sat behind the Hobdy & Read Garage at the corner of First and East Main Street. Water from the tank was used by the garage and by Carpenter-Dent Drugs and other businesses on the public square. It is even said that Lucien Dalton, a photographer, went to the public spring to wash his

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Scottsville Public Spring

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

prints in the pure water.<sup>11</sup>

Over the past century public spirited citizens in Scottsville have made improvements to the public spring. A springhouse, constructed of rock with a wood framed gable roof, was constructed sometime before the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps well before. Early photographs also show a rock retaining wall adjacent to the springhouse. Another early improvement was the installation of a wooden watering trough. By about 1920 the wooden trough was rotting and the area around it muddy and unattractive. While Frank R. Goad was serving as county attorney between 1918 and 1922 he designed and built, or caused to be built, a limestone hexagon-shaped water trough for public use.<sup>12</sup>

In 1920 the first city waterworks was installed, lessening dependence on the spring even more. Ten years later, seeing horses and mules at the trough was becoming something of a rarity but the public spring remained important to the people of Scottsville. During the 1930s the women of the Scottsville Civic League led a drive to modernize and beautify the public spring. The old rock springhouse was plastered over and painted a gleaming white. A flat, modern concrete roof replaced the old gable, wood roof. A barred door, salvaged from the county jail, was installed and the eroded area behind the springhouse was filled in. It was probably during this spate of improvements that the dry-laid rock retaining wall was improved upon.<sup>13</sup>

In 1973 the women of the Scottsville Garden Club directed their efforts toward restoring the public spring. The springhouse was restored to its turn-of-the-century appearance. The stucco was removed from the rock and the 1930s concrete roof replaced with a wood gable roof which conformed to that shown in the earliest photographs of the spring. The concrete trough built by Frank Goad was cleaned and repaired. The site was landscaped and a chain erected to mark the perimeter of the site along First and Locust Streets.<sup>14</sup>

Seven years after the Scottsville Garden Club initiated the restoration project a ceremony was held to unveil a Kentucky Historical Society/Kentucky Department of Transportation historic marker. About fifty people attended the ceremony, held July 11, 1980. The marker reads:

SCOTTSVILLE PUBLIC SPRING Allen County was formed in April 1815. Scottsville was named for Gen. Charles Scott, 4<sup>th</sup> governor of Ky. In 1816, location was chosen for county seat because of abundant water supply from this spring. County bought 100 acres, which was laid off in lots and sold to build a courthouse. Renovation of springhouse and premises sponsored by local garden club, 1973-1979. <sup>15</sup>

Since the mid-1990s the Allen County Historical Society and the City of Scottsville have directed their

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Scottsville Public Spring

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

efforts toward the nomination of the Scottsville Public Spring to the National Register of Historic Places. It is but the most recent evidence of the importance of this site to the people of Scottsville, and its importance as one of the few historic resources which connect Scottsville to its earliest years.

Accounts of Scottsville's early history abound in stories of activities and people associated with the public spring. Some of the tales are comic - such as reports of horses being frightened by Frank Goad's gleaming white concrete water trough. Some are tragic - the farmer who stopped to water his stock and was set upon and killed by a stranger. These stories are an important part of Scottsville's and Allen County's oral tradition and written history. One old saying states "If you ever drink the water from the Scottsville Public Spring, you'll never want to leave Scottsville."<sup>16</sup>

The Public Spring has, from the beginning of the city's history, been a special place to the people of Scottsville. Although the spring has served no utilitarian purpose for almost seventy-five years, they have taken great pains to preserve it. They sought, and won, recognition of its importance in the erection of an official Kentucky historic marker. No one can doubt that the Public Spring continues to hold great significance to the people of Scottsville, who see it as an important link to their city's past. The Public Spring serves as a physical reminder Scottsville's earliest days and its choice as the location of the county seat.

End Notes

<sup>1</sup> Allen County Homemakers Association, *Back Home in Allen County*, (Scottsville, KY, 1994), p.1;

Lewis Collins, *History of Kentucky, Volume II*, (Covington, KY, 1882), pp. 34-35 and Louise Horton,

*In the Hills of the Pennyroyal: A History of Allen County from 1815-1880*, (Austin, Texas, 1975), pp.1-4).

<sup>2</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning: A Pictorial History of Allen County, Kentucky, , Scottsville, Kentucky*, (Scottsville, KY, n. d.), p. 2.; Allen County Homemakers, *Back Home*, p. 7; Collins, *History*, p. 33; Landmark Community Newspapers, *Guide to Kentucky Bicentennial '74-'76*, (Shelbyville, KY, 1976) and H. H. Patton, *A History of Scottsville and Allen County*, (Scottsville, KY 1974), p. 7.

<sup>3</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, p. 2; Allen County Homemakers, *Back Home*, p. 5 and Collins, *History*, p. 33.

<sup>4</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, p. 2, 4-5; Allen County Home-coming Centennial Organization, *Allen County Sesquicentennial 1815-1865*, (Scottsville, KY, 1965) p. 13; Horton, *In the Hills*, pp. 34-35; Robert M. Rennick, *Kentucky Place Names*, (Lexington, KY, 1984) p. 266.

<sup>5</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, pp. 9-12.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, pp. 9-12.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

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Scottsville Public Spring

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, p.12.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.; *Citizen Times*, Jan 3, 1980; *Citizen Times*, July 17, 1980.

<sup>15</sup> *Citizen Times*, July 17, 1980.

<sup>16</sup> Allen County Historical Society, *The Beginning*, pp. 11-12; *Citizen Times*, July 17, 1980.

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Scottsville Public Spring

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

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Patton, H. H. *A History of Scottsville and Allen County*. Gerald Printing Service, Scottsville, Kentucky, 1974.

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*Citizen-Times*, "Restoration At Public Spring Completed By Local Garden Club," January 3, 1980.

*Citizen-Times*, "Marker Unveiled at Public Spring," July 17, 1980.

*The Courier-Journal*, "Our Towns: Scottsville," August 5, 1991.

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**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

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Scottsville Public Spring

Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The Scottsville Public Spring is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of First Street and Locust Street in Scottsville, Kentucky. The area set aside for the Public Spring extends north along First Street approximately 50 feet and east along Locust the same distance. The site is triangular in shape, the rear boundary being the limestone formation behind the springhouse and retaining wall and abutting the lot at 208 Locust Street. The site area is approximately 1,200 square feet.

**Verbal Boundary Justification**

The nominated area is that historically occupied by the Public Spring. This triangular plot of land is still held by the City of Scottsville on land long dedicated to the Public Spring, keeping it as common land for the use of the citizens of Scottsville.