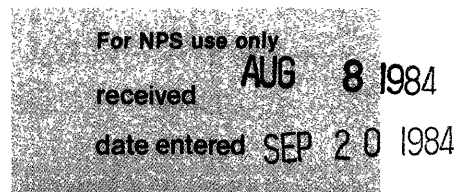


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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



1. Name Multiple Resources of Pikeville

historic

and/or common

2. Location Incorporation Limits of Pikeville, Ky. (5 Districts and 4 Individuals)

street & number _____ not for publication _____

city, town Pikeville _____ vicinity of _____

state Kentucky code _____ county _____ code _____

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners: See Individual Survey Forms and Continuation Sheets

street & number _____

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Pike County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Pikeville state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date September 1982-March 1983 _____ federal X state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council Frankfort, Ky. 40601

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☒ fair

☐ NA deteriorated
☐ NA ruins
☐ NA unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☐ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey of the historical resources of Pikeville occurred between September 1982 and March 1983. The Kentucky Heritage Council awarded a matching grant to the Preservation Council of Pike County, Inc. which in turn provided volunteer services and office space to meet the match requirements.

All the structures within the city limits of Pikeville were examined in terms of their local historic or architectural significance. The structures were documented by photographs, interviews, and examination of the Sandborn Insurance Maps for Pikeville.

Buildings within the Pikeville city limits previously placed on the National Register include the Academy Building (February 1973) and four sites in the Hatfield-McCoy Feud Historic District: Pike County Courthouse, Old Pike County Jail, Hanging Site of Ellison Mounts, and the Dils Cemetery (August 1975)

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF PIKEVILLE

Pikeville is located in Pike County in the southeastern section of Kentucky. Pike County is the largest county in the state with 782 square miles of territory. Pike County is bounded on the east by Buchanan County, Virginia, on the north by Mingo County, West Virginia and Martin County, Kentucky, on the west by Floyd and Letcher counties, and on the south by Dickenson County, Virginia. (See Map # 1)

Pikeville is on the north side of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River. It can be reached by US 23 and 119 from the Mountain Parkway from Lexington, Kentucky or US119 from Williamson, West Virginia. Pikeville is the county seat of Pike County. Elkhorn City is the only other community of significant size in the county. In 1980, Pikeville had a population of 4,756 while Pike County had a population of 81, 123. According to a 1981 Chamber of Commerce Report, the total employment in the county was 27, 607 with 27, 540 of these in non-agricultural jobs. Mining and quarries accounted for 9,327 of these positions while trade accounted for 6, 174. Pikeville College is located within the city limits and has an enrollment of 616 students. The college grants degrees in Arts and Science, Music, Education, and Business Administration.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY: EARLY SETTLEMENT

In a terrain as rugged as that which surrounds Pikeville, the rivers provided the best means of transportation for early settlers. The site chosen for Pikeville in 1824 was a river bottom with a relatively large amount of flat land. Squeezed between the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River on the east and Peach Orchard Mountain on the west, Pikeville emerged as a linear town on the grid plan only four blocks wide. Early commercial buildings were located on Main Street which paralleled the river 300 feet away.

The river was reliably navigable for flat bottomed boats for only six months out of

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Continuation sheet Multiple Resource area
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Historic Commercial District

<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>
PiP 12	321 Main Street (Anthony Hotel)	Mr. Sam Kaporales P.O. Box 220 Williamson, W. VA 25661
PiP 13	325 Main Street (Pauley Building)	G.C. Murphy Company Main Street Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 14	327 Main Street (Yost Building)	Mrs. Martha (Yost) Ridenour Myra Barnes Avenue Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 15	329 Main Street (Day & Night Bank)	Dr. O.W. Thompson, Jr. P.O. Box 72 Pikeville, KY 41501
		James P. Ramsey P.O. Box 2888 Pikeville, KY 41501
		Dr. B.W. Cassady P.O. Box 3369 Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 16	103 Division Street (Murphy's)	Mrs. W.M. Huffman Mr. W.E. Huffman Mrs. Matilda Huffman Mrs. Shirley Leslie Smith Mrs. Anna Louise Gilley c/o Mrs. W.M. Huffman Bowles Addition Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 17	105 Division Street	Senator Kelsey E. Friend Main Street Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 18	331 Main Street (Bowles Building)	Charles B. Chrisman Agent for Bowles Heirs Chrisman Agency Pikeville, KY 41501

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<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>
PiP 19	335 Main Street	Mrs. Ray Burke
Site A	337 Main Street	Mrs. Thomas B. Ratliff
		Mrs. J.R. Huffman
		c/o Mrs. J.R. Huffman
		103 Elm Street
		Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 20	339 Main Street	Dr. O.W. Thompson, Jr.
Site B	341 Main Street	P.O. Box 72
		Pikeville, KY 41501
		James P. Ramsey
		P.O. Box 2888
		Pikeville, KY 41501
		Dr. B.W. Cassady
		P.O. Box 3369
		Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 21	343 Main Street	Jonathan Hiers
	(Caudill Building)	First National Bank of Pikeville
		334 Main Street
		Pikeville, KY 41501
<u>Huffman Avenue Historic District</u>		
PiP 10	Presbyterian Church	Dr. Edwin Grigsby
Site A	Educational Building	First Presbyterian Church
		Huffman Avenue
		Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 22	United Methodist Church	Rev. James C. Stratton
Site B	Educational Building	Pikeville United Methodist Church
		Huffman Avenue
		Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 23	U.S. Post Office	Mr. David Mathis
	(Main Street Station)	General Service Administration
		Fourth and Russell Streets
		Covington, KY 41011
		Copy of Letter to:
		Postmaster Lucille S. Smith
		Pikeville, KY 41501

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<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>
PiP 24	Federal Courthouse	Mr. David Mathis General Service Administration Fourth and Russell Streets Covington, KY 41011
PiP 7	Pikeville City Park	Mr. Frank Carlton, City Manager The City of Pikeville Auxier Avenue Pikeville, KY 41501

Third Street Historic District

PiP 27	417 Third Street	Dr. O.M. Clark, Jr. Ronald Clark 417 Third Street Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 28	419 Third Street	Dr. O.M. Clark, Jr. Ronald Clark 417 Third Street Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 29	501 Third Street	Dr. O.M. Clark, Jr. Ronald Clark 417 Third Street Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 32	500 Third Street	Mr. Randy Roberts Lower Bowles Addition Pikeville, KY 41501

College Street District

PiP 47	218 College Street (Yost House)	Mrs. John Yost 218 College Street Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 48	220 College Street	South Whitt 220 College Street Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 49	222 College Street	Mrs. W.M. Connolly 222 College Street Pikeville, KY 41501

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<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>
PiP 50	228 College Street	T.T. Colley and Herman Dotson 228 College Street Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 51	229 College Street	Harold Sword 229 College Street Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 52	227 College Street	Harold Sword 229 College Street Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 53	223 College Street	Drew Justice 202 Scott Avenue Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 54	221 College Street	Minnie Sue Elliott 221 College Street Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 55	219 College Street	Anna D. Jones 219 College Street Pikeville, KY 41501
Site A	224 College Street	Dr. Walter T. Hatcher North Mayo Trail Pikeville, KY 41501
Site B	226 College Street	T.T. Colley 226 College Street Pikeville, KY 41501
Site C	225 College Street	Mrs. Mike Elliott 225 College Street Pikeville, KY 41501

Scott Avenue Historic District

PiP 35	603 Scott Avenue	W.W. Runyon 603 Scott Avenue Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 36	605 Scott Avenue	Derek Potter Box 2347 Pikeville, KY 41501

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<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>
PiP 37	607 Scott Avenue	James D. England 607 Scott Avenue Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 38	609 Scott Avenue	Quentin Robinette 609 Scott Avenue Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 39	611 Scott Avenue	Hi Pauley 611 Scott Avenue Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 40	703 Scott Avenue	Mrs. John Faulker 703 Scott Avenue Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 41	700 Scott Avenue	W.E. Wheeler 700 Scott Avenue Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 42	704 Scott Avenue	Judge Reed D. Anderson Pike County Courthouse Pikeville, KY 41501
Site A	702 Scott Avenue	Mrs. Troy Francisco 702 Scott Avenue Pikeville, KY 41501

Individual Nominations

PiP 45	R.T. Greer Root and Herb Building Auxier Avenue	Mr. Bruce Walters Bruce Walters Ford Sales South Mayo Trail Pikeville, KY 41501 Mr. Jeff Ward Citizens Bank Building Pikeville, KY 41501
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<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Property Owner</u>
PiP 46	Oddfellows Building 333 Second Street	Oddfellows c/o Ray Reed 333 Second Street Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 9	York House 423 Main Street	Miss Joan Johnson P.O. Box 2014 Pikeville, KY 41501
PiP 11	York Mansion Elm Street	Mrs. Emogene Johnson 209 Elm Street Pikeville, KY 41501

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the year. Pikeville was located on the highest navigable point and became a trading center for the surrounding area. Early structures reflected the abundance of wood, but were replaced by brick dry goods stores after the Civil War. Their design reflected the multipurpose nature of the goods.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY: PIKEVILLE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The two earliest buildings left in the commercial district are the Bowles building (PIP 18) and the Caudill building (PIP 21). The Bowles building was built in 1862-1865 by Orlando Bowles who had a distinguished career under Garfield in the Civil War. The Caudill store was built about 1865-70 for Harrison Ford, a grocer. Both structures are two story brick with gable roofs. Both buildings have been modified extensively on the first floor. The second floor of the Caudill building reveals gable returns and a Palladian window.

The Lodge Building (PIP 20) was built in 1885 as a joint venture between the Masons and the Methodists. The deed stipulated that should the building burn, both groups would have equal access and right to rebuild. Sometime between 1910 and 1920, a ten foot extension was put on the facade of the building which gave the brick parapet a stepped appearance and obscured the original gable roof. From the north side, however, the four round arched windows and roofline of the side facade can be seen.

In 1890, the Yost building was built on Main Street as a general store. It was two story with a brick and stone facade (PIP 14). The stone pilasters in the second story divide the facade into three bays.

Away from Main Street, a warehouse district developed in conjunction with the arrival of the C & O Railroad. Triangular in plan, Greer Root and Herb (PIP 45) is a three story brick building with round arched windows and brick corbelling at the cornice. The building was finished in 1912. Nearby on Second Street, the Oddfellows built a three story brick warehouse and meeting place (PIP 46). Ornamentation was stone sills and lintels in the windows and a stained glass window in the front facade.

From 1920-25, three brick commercial buildings were constructed on Main and Division Streets (PIP 13, PIP 16, PIP 17). They were typified by flat roofs, brick corbelling as ornamentation, use of stone in the window sills and lintels, and slender pilasters of brick separating bays of glass. They are three story with the first floor window configuration having been modified by large expanses of plate glass. The Anthony Hotel (PIP 12) built at the same time, varied from the pattern by being four stories tall. It is three bays on Main Street and six bays on Grace Street. The windows are three part and their framing is intact on the second through fourth floors except where they have been replaced by cooling vents.

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In 1927, the Day and Night Bank (PIP 15) opened on the corner of Division and Main Streets. It was a one story classical revival building with a sandstone facade. The entrance and windows were slightly recessed arches framed by pilasters. At some point in its history, the building has been altered through the addition of an unsympathetic second story made of brick.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY: RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT

Two brick and stone churches, the Presbyterian (PIP10) and the Methodist (PIP 22) are found on Huffman Avenue. Both have raised first floors. The Methodist Church is on the corner of Main and Huffman and has the long side of its rectangular sanctuary exposed. The foundation is a rusticated stone with a finished stone water table. Both churches have gable roofs and towers on the front facade. The tower of the Presbyterian Church is two story capped with stone crenelations. The Methodist Church tower is three stories with a pyramidal roof. The Methodist Church exhibits a variety of window shapes; gothic, Palladian, round arched, and rectangular. All windows are emphasized by sandstone lintels. The Presbyterian Church uses Gothic windows with especially fine stained glass.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY: GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

The WPA introduced a new building style to Pikeville with the construction of the Post Office (PIP 23) and the Federal Courthouse (PIP 24). The Post Office built in 1931 is a Classical Revival structure with some Georgian Revival features. Detailing includes Flemish bond brick, brick quoins, slate roof, and semicircular entrance. On the entrance can be seen the only polychrome terra cotta in Pikeville. The eagle over the door and the acanthus leaves in the capitals of the columns are good examples of this kind of ornamentation.

The Federal Courthouse built in 1940 is a Georgian Revival structure with a two story facade of English bond brick. The hip roof is topped by a cupola. On the north facade, the second floor courtroom opens onto a cast iron balcony.

Adjacent to the Post Office is the City Park (PIP 7). It was the site of Ratliff's Tavern where James A. Garfield received his promotion to Brigadier General in the Union Army in 1862. Garfield's troops camped here until the flood drove them to the higher ground of the present site of Pikeville College.

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ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY: RESIDENTIAL DESIGN

The earliest house within the nomination is the York House on Main Street (PIP 5). It is a two story frame residence constructed sometime between 1860 and 1870. It is Italianate in design with overhanging eaves supported by brackets. Other detailing is defined by a stone wall with cast iron gate. It was built by Judge York, a prominent jurist in Pikeville.

The Thornberry House on College Street (PIP 64) was occupied by one of Pikeville's early woman entrepreneurs, Kate Dils Thornberry. She had a millinery shop in the downtown. The house borrows from the Italianate and Queen Anne styles and was built in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. It is a two story frame residence with a T-plan layout, bay windows, and one story porch.

The Sowards Mansion (PIP 5) on the corner of Fourth and Scott was built by James Sowards, a businessman at the turn of the century. He was also the sheriff during the Hatfield-McCoy feud. The residence is a two story brick with a mansard roof and two story massive portico on the front facade. Other Classical Revival detailing includes dentils in the porch cornice and a slate roof. After the construction of Wright Hall, the house was bought by the school board and used as classrooms.

The York Mansion (PIP 11) commands a highly visible site above the city of Pikeville. It was also built by Judge York in 1918. The residence is a two story brick with a mansard roof and wrap around porch. The roof is tile and the light colored brick are highlighted by a dark mortar.

The majority of the residences within the nomination are Classical Revival or American Four Squares. They constitute the building type to be found in the Third Street District, the Scott Avenue District, and the College Street District. Half are built of brick and half are built of frame. They are typified by a two story symmetrical facade, central hallway, and two room deep floor plan. The roofs are hip with overhanging eaves and pedimented dormers. Stone sills and lintels can be found on most of the brick residences. Porches are one story, occasionally wrapping around the house. Most of the residences were built from 1915 to 1930.

Two residences (PIP 53 and PIP 54) are Bungalows. They have gable roofs with overhanging eaves that extend out over the porch. The entrances are recessed beneath the overhang. Both are one and one half story and are built of brick.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SIGNIFICANCE

The Pikeville Multiple Resource Area contains five districts and four individual structures representing the best physical evidence of Pikeville's residential, commercial, religious, and governmental development. The structures and districts being nominated cover an era from 1860 to 1930 and reflect the importance of transportation and coal in the cyclical economy of this mountainous area.

Architecturally, the structures within the Multiple Resource Area represent the best examples of local variations of Italianate, Classical Revival, and early 20th century commercial styles. Periodic flooding and the high value of the town's building lots discouraged the retention of the wooden structures from the period of early settlement.

The economic history of the area has been cyclical, first based on timber and then on coal. The structures nominated from the commercial district represent these two periods of expansion. The timber and river boat trade after the Civil War spawned the multipurpose dry goods stores along Main Street. In the early 20th century, the arrival of the railroad and establishment of the coal towns generated the need for office space and hotels. Despite the time lapse in construction booms, both groups of buildings are intermixed in the commercial area and create a sense of place through their compatibility of scale and materials.

The domestic architecture dates from the early 20th century when homes were removed from the center of town to make way for commercial expansion. All the residential districts being nominated are part of these first subdivisions. The use of Classical Revival detailing and the American Four Square was widespread. These domestic structures signify the best examples of this style in Pikeville.

Pikeville's role as a county seat and regional center is demonstrated through the governmental buildings of the Federal Courthouse and the post office. Dating from the 1930's they display the most elaborate architectural detailing found in Pikeville from their brick bonds to the roof style.

The churches on Huffman Avenue are landmarks in the development of the religious life in the community as well as displaying fine craftsmanship in the stonework and the stained glass. Both structures anchor the south end of the commercial district creating a distinct sense of arrival for those coming into town.

This group of structures in the multiple resource area comprise an extremely significant collection of buildings which reflect the commercial, governmental, and religious prominence of Pikeville as a county seat and regional center in Eastern Kentucky.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UMT References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Attached Sheets on Individual Nominations

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

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Helen Powell

organization Carman and Powell, Inc.

date August 1983

street & number 2230 Idle Hour Center, Suite 201

telephone (606) 266-5351

city or town Lexington, Ky. 40502

state

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national

___ state

☒ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *David L. Morgan*

title *State Historic Preservation Officer*

date *August 2, 1984*

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation Sheet for Justification
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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HISTORY OF PIKEVILLE

As one of the largest communities in the Kentucky Appalachian area, Pikeville's history reflects the history of the region. Though settlers first established land claims in Eastern Kentucky in the 1780's, Pike County was not recognized as a separate entity until 1821. It was created out of a portion of Floyd County and named for General Zebulon M. Pike, a war hero.

The first Pike County court was held March 4, 1822 at the house of Spenser Atkins where the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River meets the Russell Fork. This area was called Liberty. Shortly thereafter a commission was set up to find a new site for the county seat. It needed to be close to the river, but to provide more flat land for expansion than Liberty had.

In 1823, the Peach Orchard Bottom on the west side of the Levisa Fork opposite the mouth of Chloe Creek was chosen for the new county seat. Elijah Atkins donated one acre of land for a county courthouse. A land survey for the town was completed by James Honaker in 1824.

The new location was not without environmental restraints which would shape development. Placed between the river on the east and the steep slopes of Peach Orchard Mountain on the west, Pikeville grew laterally four blocks wide as a strip paralleling the river.

The river which initially served as the major commercial link to the outside world, also damaged property in the floods of 1862, 1913, 1817, 1948, 1957, 1963, 1967, and 1979. Despite the threat of floods, the lots in the river bottom were highly desirable and quickly became more valuable than the outlying areas. Thus the climate and the concentration of development resulted in the destruction of the early wooden buildings built before the Civil War.

The first post office for the county seat was called "Pike" with Will Smith serving as the postmaster. In 1827, the name was changed to "Piketon" while William Williams was the postmaster. The name evolution ended in 1881 when the town became known as Pikeville with Lewis Dils as the postmaster.

Pikeville was considered strategically important enough to be occupied by Union troops under James A. Garfield during the Civil War. Garfield was promoted to a Brigdier General at Ratliff Tavern (present site of City Park) in 1862. He had to move his tropps to the uplands now occupied by Pikeville College during the floods of January and February 1862 when steamboats floated down Main Street.

From a town of 49 persons in 1830, Pikeville grew to 350 by 1880. Returning Civil War veterans capitalized on the growing commercial prominence of Pikeville. Pikeville quickly became a trading center where the mountaineers' products were ex-

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changed for manufactured goods brought up river from Ashland by flat bottomed steam boats. The river was not entirely a satisfactory mode of transportation since everything had to go in and out with the winter and spring rains. Attempts to improve and channelize the Big Sandy were never sufficiently funded by the Kentucky Legislature.

The construction boom in Central Kentucky following the Civil War created a need for timber. The forests surrounding Pikeville were cut and the logs rafted downstream to Ashland and the Ohio River. The population of Pikeville had expanded to 700 by 1895. The growth in population reflected the growing coal speculation and the construction of railroads to the area.

John C.C. Mayo and others had aroused the interest of the East Coast industrial giants in the high grade coal which underlay most of the area. Without a means to transport it to market, it was virtually worthless. After the agents of the speculators had secured mineral rights in the area the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad became interested in building spur lines into Pike County.

The arrival of passenger and freight service to Pikeville in 1905 began an era of expansion which did not end until the Depression. The railroad tracks and the coal loading facilities known as tipples were located between the commercial district and the foot of Peach Orchard Mountain. Adjacent to the tracks, a warehouse district grew up. The buildings of this era were three story brick structure and housed wholesale groceries, equipment storage, and local products.

On the 1910 Sandborn Insurance Map for Pikeville, there were still a number of residences mixed with the commercial enterprises in the downtown. On Main Street could be found the homes of the Caudills, Dils, Clines, Hatchers, Keels, Bowlings, Ratliffs, Grays, and Cecils. By 1920, there were fewer residences in the commercial district as the area became more valuable for commercial space. New subdivisions were created on the north and south ends of town along Scott Avenue and College Street to house the families that were displaced and to accommodate new citizens drawn to the coal industry.

By 1920, the streets had been paved with brick and several hotels flourished. New banks were opening to handle the cash generated from the mines. Their construction style was exemplified by the Day and Night Bank on the corner of Main and Division streets. Pikeville was introduced to fine detailing with sandstone pilasters and round arched windows.

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Pikesville Multiple Resource Area
State Pikesville Co., KENTUCKY

Chris ok CD 9/20/84

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. College Street Historic District

Substantive Review

Keeper

Accept - (Chris) 9/20/84

Attest

2. Commercial Historic District

Substantive Review

Keeper

Accept - (Chris) 9/20/84

Attest

3. Derriana Hall

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Substantive Review

Keeper

RETURN CD 9/20

Attest

4. Greer, R. T., and Company

Substantive Review

Keeper

Accept - (Chris) 9/20/84

Attest

5. Huffman Avenue Historic District

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Shelene Byers 4/20/84

Attest

6. Odd Fellows Building

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Shelene Byers 4/20/84

Attest

7. Scott Avenue Historic District

Substantive Review

Keeper

Accept - (Chris) 9/20/84

Attest

8. Third Street Historic District

Substantive Review

Keeper

Accept - (Chris) 9/20/84

Attest

9. York House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Shelene Byers 4/20/84

Attest

10. York Mansion

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Shelene Byers 4/20/84

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Pikesville MRA
State Pike County, KY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Chesapeake and Ohio
Passenger Depot

Keeper

Jimmy Schlaeg 4/2/87

Attest

12.

Keeper

Attest

13.

Keeper

Attest

14.

Keeper

Attest

15.

Keeper

Attest

16.

Keeper

Attest

17.

Keeper

Attest

18.

Keeper

Attest

19.

Keeper

Attest

20.

Keeper

Attest