

1195

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



1. Name of Property

historic name Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field

other name/site number TAC-62, TAC-65

2. Location

street & town 230 West Main Street N/A not for publication

city or town Campbellsville N/A vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Taylor code 217 zip code 42718

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

David L. Morgan Signature of certifying official/Title David L. Morgan, SHPO Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

for  
Elson V. Beall 1.4.07

**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	
1	2	buildings
1		sites
1	3	structures
		objects
3	5	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**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**

(Enter only categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

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RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

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**Current Function**

(Enter only categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

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RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter only categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

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**Materials**

(Enter only categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls STONE, BRICK

roof SYNTHETICS

other STONE

**Narrative Description**

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

### Narrative Description

The **Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field (TAC-62, TAC-65)** are located in Taylor County Kentucky in the southwestern part of the county seat town, Campbellsville. This property lies just east of State Route 55, south of U.S. Route 68/S.R. 70, also known as Broadway, and west of S.R. 3183, also known as Columbia Avenue. Situated at 230 West Main Street, it is roughly bounded by West Main Street on the north, Gowdy Street on the west, Bell Avenue on the south, and Brookside Avenue on the east. The site is surrounded by a residential neighborhood on the east, west and south and a public cemetery on the north. The property covers 6.68 acres. Specifically, the school is accessed by West Main Street and the stadium and athletic field are accessed by Bell Avenue. The area proposed for listing is comprised of 8 features. Three of these contribute: Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field. Five do not contribute: two sets of bleachers, a concrete block announcer's booth, a metal field house, and a metal athletic storage building.

Four buildings comprise the main buildings for Campbellsville Independent Schools system at one site. Beginning on the far western end facing West Main Street is the Campbellsville School, the complex proposed for listing. Adjacent to it and outside the proposed boundary, on the east, is the two-story brick Paul J. Coop gymnasium built in 1954. Directly east of the gymnasium is the two-story brick Campbellsville High School, constructed in 1984 after the original 1919 graded and high school building was demolished in 1982. Next is the one-story brick Hamilton Auditorium that was built in 1964. The Campbellsville Middle School is located on 315 Roberts Road. None of these buildings, except for the Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field are in the area proposed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

### Contributing Resources at the site proposed for nomination

The **Campbellsville School** was built in 1936 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). This two-story brick building is five bays wide and one pile deep. The main entry is situated in the central bay along the front, north, façade. It is emphasized by vertical concrete pilasters that frame the edges of the brick piers that flank the central entry. The entry is raised above grade and is accessed by a series of steps. Vertical concrete pilasters step back and adjoin the second floor front façade and rise up the second floor walls to the top of the parapet wall. A horizontal band of fluted concrete accents the top of the parapet wall in the central bay. Above the main entry doors is a series a metal framed awning windows that are five lights high and three lights wide. The words "Campbellsville School" are inscribed above the windows in a horizontal concrete band. The other four bays are filled with similar large panels of awning windows with concrete sills and are situated between the vertical concrete pilasters. A horizontal band of corbelled brickwork tops the parapet wall and forms a unified band, similar to the fluted concrete along the top of the central bay. A formed concrete water table wraps around the building above the basement windows that pierce through the distinctive quarried stone foundation.

Located directly behind the Campbellsville School on the corner of Gowdy Street and Bell Avenue is the **Stadium and Athletic Field**. The stadium and athletic field were paid for and constructed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) between 1935 and 1937. Specifically, the WPA paid for the construction of the [quarried stone] stadium, grading the athletic field, and quarrying the stone that was used to build the stadium.

The L-shaped **Stadium** was constructed of stone that was blasted from a stone quarry located on a hillside nearby known as Sunny Hill or Summit Drive (Skaggs interview) behind the stadium. A series of stone steps, constructed of quarried stone, access the stadium. This stone was shaped and laid with thick mortar in a pattern that is consistent with other masonry projects built by the WPA throughout the state of Kentucky. In recent years, the stadium has been painted a dark blue color.

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The **Athletic Field**, located directly in front of the stadium, was graded by the WPA. The athletic field is now covered in grass, has been well maintained, and has a manicured appearance. A chain link fence is situated in front of the stone Stadium to prevent fly balls from hitting sports enthusiasts. Along the edge of the property is another chain link fence that prevents people from trespassing and interfering with on-going activities. The area proposed for listing is roughly defined by the outer fence. The **Stadium** and **Athletic Field** are contributing.

#### Non-Contributing Features

The two-story concrete block **announcer's booth** that has an Campbellsville Eagles logo painted on it rises from the middle of the west side of the stone Stadium. A set of wooden stairs accesses this tower. This structure was built during the 1990s and is non-contributing.

The one **small set of moveable metal bleachers** is situated on the north side of the quarried stone Stadium. A concrete block wall supports the back edge of the metal roof that is supported by three metal columns. The metal roof extends over the bleachers and shelters sports enthusiasts from the elements. Built during the 1980s, it is non-contributing. One **large set of metal bleachers** are situated in front of the three-story metal field house. The field house, constructed during the 1980s, and the metal bleachers, constructed in the 1960s, are non-contributing.

A three-story, metal sided **field house** is located on the north side of the field opposite the quarried stone Stadium. The north façade is pierced with a series of doors and windows on the first floor. On the south side, a series of metal windows pierce the metal-sided façade at the second and third floor levels.

A long one-story metal athletic **storage building** that has a painted sign that says "Campbellsville Baseball" on it is located on the east side of the Stadium. The south facing façade is pierced with a series of windows and doors. A green metal low-sloping side-gabled roof covers the building. Built during the 1990s, it is non-contributing.

#### **General Terms of Integrity Analysis**

The Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field meet National Register Criterion A and are significant in the area of Government in Campbellsville, Kentucky from 1935 to 1937. The Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field are excellent local examples of how the Federal Government's programs during the New Deal Era affected the lives of Taylor Countians. This property has been evaluated as a place that conveys a strong sense how the New Deal Era affected not only the growth and development of Campbellsville and Taylor County through the physical environment, but its direct involvement with educational, social, recreational and entertainment activities as well. Any Taylor County property associated with the New Deal-era activity, to be eligible, must retain an integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

A Taylor County property will have **integrity of location** when it has not moved. This is especially important for roads constructed by the New Deal-era programs, as the routes of those roads are often made straighter.

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A Taylor County property will have **integrity of setting** through consideration of the setting within the property, as well as the setting in which the property finds itself. Each resource's setting, both intra-site and extra-site, has varying ability to convey the property's identity and importance. For instance, defining the historic right of way of the New Deal-era road in Taylor County is to confront the question of setting. It is generally thought that the setting *within* a property is more important in evaluating eligibility than is the setting *outside* of the property, but both settings contribute to the property's historic message.

A Taylor County property will have **integrity of materials** through consideration of how important those materials are in defining that property's identity. For Taylor County New Deal-era buildings to be eligible under Criterion A, they must retain their original wall materials, window openings, roof design, and basic building mass. If additions are present, they must be small in scale, and are better if those additions are not visible from the front of the structure. For non-building resources, such as roads, the entire inventory of Taylor County roads must be considered. If there are New Deal-era roads in the county that still retain their original corridors and gravel surface materials, those roads would be more eligible than other roads that have been resurfaced in asphalt.

The retention of visible historic materials is an important dimension of the integrity evaluation. The materials used in the New Deal-era were not unique to the properties, but were of a quality that promoted their endurance. Poured concrete was used to build bridges, culverts and the foundation of the Taylor County High School. Brick was used to build the pump house, the Taylor County High School, and the Campbellsville School. The Campbellsville School, Stadium, the fence in front of the school, and the Gowdy Cemetery (TAC-61) retaining wall, all used locally quarried limestone that was laid in a thick bed of mortar. The fact that many people on relief roles actually constructed these buildings with the materials and their hands lends an additional importance to the materials in these properties.

A Taylor County property will have **integrity of feeling** through retention of a high degree of its historic design elements and materials. Integrity of feeling should be addressed at a site to explain whether the Taylor County New Deal-era property still projects to the viewer sufficient historic material and design so that it appears as a product of its time. Some surface, design, or material changes can occur with buildings, such as the loss of historic windows, and an integrity of feeling still be said to exist. This subjective assessment calls for an honest account of whether the essential historic identity of the property can continue to be experienced. Assessing the cumulative impact of a particular property's changes upon its integrity of feeling will be helped through a knowledge of the historic appearance of Taylor County's other New Deal-era properties of the same type, and how much those properties have changed.

A Taylor County property will have **integrity of association** when it retains sufficient materials to enable us to recall the New Deal era and programs which resulted in its construction. Evaluating a property as retaining an integrity of association requires that the property first be evaluated to possess integrity of location, setting, and materials. In addition, that property's integrity of association must be supported through sufficient historic research to verify the property's identity as one of Taylor County's New Deal-era projects. A property's integrity of association will increase with the more clarity that property can help us understand the New Deal-era project work in Taylor County, especially that county's role.

### **Analysis of the Campbellsville School, Stadium, Athletic Field**

The school, stone stadium and athletic field have integrity of **location** since they have remained in the same place where they were originally constructed over seventy years ago.

Their **setting** provides an accurate picture of an urban school site that lent itself to educational, entertainment and recreational purposes. Today, the site is surrounded by a densely populated residential neighborhood and cemetery, not unlike its historic extra-site setting. The intra-site setting has obviously been changed through the addition of several features. These features are obviously not historic, so will not confuse the viewer over which are historic and which are not. The newer features are not large in size, such that they overwhelm the historic features. These newer features are clearly subordinate in size and function to the three main historic features, as well. When viewing the property from the front, nearer the school, these newer features are harder to see.

Integrity of **materials** has been maintained as prescribed above. The school building has had few enough changes in materials so that its overall design is retained. The school's quarried stone foundation, along with that same material on the stadium, are visually interesting features of the property's character and identity. Locally quarried stone was shaped and laid in a thick bed of mortar in a clearly distinctive pattern typical of the numerous WPA-funded construction projects that took place across the state of Kentucky. This type of masonry construction forms the foundation of the two-story brick Campbellsville School and the entire Stadium.

The overall appearance of this urban area conveys the **feeling** of what it was like to attend school functions, join in the festivities or a baseball or football game in the mid- to late-1930s in Campbellsville, Kentucky. Situated on a main transportation route through downtown Campbellsville, West Main Street, and near S.R. 55 and 210, and U.S. 68, the Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field are located on a prominent corner that was historically on the edge of town, but due to the town's continued growth, now sits within a densely populated residential neighborhood that has continued to develop over the last seventy years. The school, stadium and athletic field offer the surrounding residential community a place where students are educated and people gather and socialize while participating in common activities such as baseball and football games, school plays, band concerts, choral recitals, and other educational and recreational activities.

The site also retains many of its historic **associations**. Its development as an Athletic Field with a Stadium promoted social, entertainment and recreational activities such as baseball and football. Not only Campbellsville School activities took place on this athletic field, but summer programs that were set up by the WPA, the Girl Scouts, a circus show, Easter sunrise services, National Guard drills, and the Campbellsville Campbells, also known as the Bluegrass League, who played baseball here for a period of five years after the period of significance, showing the lasting impact this project has had upon the community.

The main building with which to compare the nominated property is the historic Taylor County High School, constructed by the WPA between 1940 and 1942 on S.R. 289, also known as Lebanon Avenue, several blocks north of downtown Campbellsville. This complex consists of a parking lot, one three-story brick school, an attached rear addition with a metal covered walkway, two playgrounds, one basketball court and a Homeland Fitness Playground that has a grassy area with shade trees and benches on the edge of a residential neighborhood. The three-story brick school was constructed three-bays wide, with a recessed entry that is accented with two stone columns and accessed by stairs to the second floor. The original windows have been

completely removed; the openings reduced in size and smaller aluminum tinted windows have been installed in the original locations. A new tall front entry portico was added to the front façade in 1995 leaving the original entry visible. The foundation is of poured concrete using gravel from the Green River. A stone water table wraps around the original part of the building between the first and second floors. There are no other buildings visible on the site. The school was transformed into an elementary school about 1963 when the new Taylor County High School was constructed on U.S. 68. The only opportunity for exercise on the site is the two small playgrounds and basket ball court that are surrounded by chain link fences and the fitness area that appears to be open to the public with no surrounding barriers.

In comparison, both the historic Taylor County High School and the Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field have retained operational facilities that were constructed using WPA funds. Both schools have buildings, sites and/or structures that were built by the WPA. While some of the original character-defining features of the Taylor County High School remain intact, such as the brick walls, stone columned entry, and the stone water table, the original windows have been removed, their opening reduced in size and new aluminum tinted windows installed. In contrast, the Campbellsville School has retained all of its character-defining features, such as the limestone foundation, brick walls, concrete pilasters and sills, and awning windows. The L-shaped Campbellsville School Stadium has retained its original shape and form, as well as its distinctive masonry construction. In recent years, the stones have been painted blue. The Athletic Field has been well maintained and continues to allow recreational activities to take place on the field and be used by the school and general public.

While both schools were constructed within several years of each other, the Campbellsville School and Stadium between 1935 and 1937 and the Taylor County High School between 1940 and 1942, both have made physical modifications to their buildings over the years. The Campbellsville School complex of buildings has continued to grow, adding three new major buildings on the site, while the Taylor County Elementary School has only added a modest rear addition. The distinctive quarried stone masonry construction that is visible in the Campbellsville School and Stadium was not part of the construction techniques used in the Taylor County High School. The development of a major athletic field that became an attraction for the local community and surrounding counties was prevalent in the Campbellsville Stadium. This field drew crowds several times a week to attend athletic functions while the Taylor County School did not.

Covering almost an entire city block, the Campbellsville School, Stadium, and Athletic Field have retained operational facilities that were constructed using WPA funds between 1935 and 1937. The L-shaped Stadium has retained its original shape and form as well as the distinctive quarried stone masonry construction. The Athletic Field remains as it was graded by the WPA. The Campbellsville School has retained all its original materials and character defining features and still functions as an elementary school. All three features remain highly visible at the Campbellsville School site. The Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field have been well maintained and continue to allow educational and recreational activities to take place on the site and are used by the school and general public.

Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field  
Name of Property

Taylor County, KY  
County and State

**B. Description**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**Areas of Significance**

(enter categories from instructions)

Government  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1935-1937  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1935  
\_\_\_\_\_  
1936  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person (only if Criterion B selected)**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder (use last names first for individuals)**

Architect: Colley, J. Meyrick  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9



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**Statement of Significance**

The **Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field, TAC-62 & -65**, meets National Register Criterion A and is locally significant in the area of Government in Campbellsville, Kentucky from 1935 to 1937. The Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field are excellent examples of how New Deal Era programs were set up by the Federal Government, instituted by the State of Kentucky, locally controlled, and how they affected the lives of Taylor Countians. This property displays a strong sense of place where individual lives were actively involved in the construction during the New Deal Era and after the physical growth and development of this public facility promoted and supported educational, social, recreational, and entertainment activities.

The site continues to be identifiable as an example of New Deal era construction in Kentucky in its masonry construction and feature design. The school's foundation and the stadium's stones were quarried near this site on Sunny Hill Road. The quarried stone was shaped and laid in a thick bed of mortar in a pattern that is consistent with numerous other masonry projects built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) throughout the state of Kentucky. The Campbellsville School and Stadium were constructed by the WPA between 1935 and 1937.

In order to establish the significance of the Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field, the facility was compared with other projects in Taylor County that took place during the New Deal Era. The following characteristics were selected to compare the Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field with other projects that were constructed during the same time period in Taylor County by the WPA: retention of an operational facility that was constructed using WPA funds; distinctive stone masonry walls that remain highly visible today; the preservation of character-defining features; and an athletic field that has continued to be used by the school and general public for more than half a century. Therefore, the following framework, "New Deal Era Projects in Taylor County, Kentucky, 1933-1943" will discuss the historical development of New Deal Projects in Kentucky and Taylor County followed by a detailed description of the **Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field** that developed in Campbellsville, in order to establish its significance.

**Historic Context: "New Deal Era Projects in Taylor County, Kentucky, 1933-1943"**

**The Great Depression and Kentucky's Response**

The Great Depression of the 1930s caught Kentucky in a vulnerable moment. The economy was in chaos with social and cultural conditions undergoing transition from an intensely rural-agrarian society to a dawning of urban age (Simon, 1939: xvii).

**National Re-employment Service**

On November 9, 1933, the *Central Kentucky News-Journal* in Taylor County, Kentucky announced that the Kentucky Division of the National Re-employment Service would play a vital part in the distribution of Kentucky's share of the \$3,300,000 public works funds which were expended to create employment opportunities. Under the terms of the National Industrial Recovery act, work opportunities were made available to the unemployed resulting in building highways, construction of permanent army camps, river and dam projects, municipal programs such as water works, sewer systems, street repairs and the erection of model housing units. Workers for these projects were to be enrolled by self-governing county reemployment committees (CKN-J, Nov. 9, 1933).

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On November 16, 1933, officials from Frankfort who were connected with the Federal Civil Works Administration allocated \$ 62,000 for Taylor County. The work to be done would include the improvement of county roads, schools, the county farm, fences, etc., with most of the money to be used for labor. At that time, the local Re-employment Service office opened for registration of the employed in Taylor County (CKN-J, Nov. 16, 1933). Employees were placed in jobs they were best qualified to hold and registered for employment under at least one of 28 job classifications. This service was rendered free of charge to the employer and the employee and the office ran as required by the state and federal government. Between November 1933 and January 1934, more than 1200 people in Taylor County registered for employment and nearly half of those were at work (CKN-J, Jan. 4, 1934)

Signaling the end of the New Deal Era in Kentucky were the construction of the Kentucky Dam completed in 1945, the federal narcotics hospital in Lexington, and the U.S. Bullion Depository at Fort Knox (Harrison, 1997: 365). It appeared that the WPA and CCC closed in 1942 and operations ceased by February 1943, as there were no articles on those projects in Taylor County in the *Central Kentucky News-Journal* in 1943. Only the Agricultural Assistance Agency (AAA) was listed in the newspaper, and no buildings/infrastructure projects were listed according to Librarian Sandra Riggs who reviewed the newspapers between 1933 and 1943.

The following section is organized by the particular New Deal Era program which provided work relief projects in Taylor County, concentrating on construction labor. On page 8-5, below, begins a section where this same New Deal-era work is categorized by type of facility constructed.

**Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC):** Specific CCC activities in Taylor County are not known, but suspected. With as many as 80,000 Kentucky youth participating as CCC workers, reforesting land, helping control soil erosion, building lodges, cabins and trails in parks, and awakening Kentuckians to environmental matters in general (Harrison, 1997: 364), it's likely that the program affected Taylor Countians, too. This program ceased by congressional order in July 1942 (CKN-J, July 9, 1942).

**Civilian Works Administration (CWA):** CWA activities began in Taylor County November 24, 1933. On April 6, 1934, Kentucky was granted \$1,732,322 for program expenses. This allotment included \$1,600,000 for relief; \$100,000 for education and \$32,322 for wages for needy college students. The CWA and Taylor County spent a total of \$36,853.33. In January, 1934, 375 men were employed. Thirty-four projects, primarily road improvements and job training took place. (CKN-J, 4/26/34).

The CWA employed women and got them off relief rolls. It also fed undernourished children (CKN-J, 1/11/34) who were judged by physicians as not receiving proper diet. One CWA project was the sewing room project (CKN-J, 1/11/34) that produced practical garments for women and children and performed other needle work (CKN-J, 1/18/34). The material was furnished by the Federal Government using only 10 sewing machines (CKN-J, 2/8/34). The County Poor Farm Improvement project was also included in the CWA projects (CKN-J, 1/4/34). Today, nothing visible remains of the County Poor Farm; new ranch homes have been constructed on this site. All CWA activities ceased in Kentucky prior to midnight March 29, 1934 (CKN-J, 4/19/34). In the end, the CWA brought \$36,853.33 in funds to Taylor County after its start in November 1933 (CKN-J, 4/12/34).

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**Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA):** Federal Emergency Relief Funds were distributed in return for labor on public projects, including the County Poor Farm and the women's sewing project at Mannsville that employed 10 women (CKN-J, 8/2/34), and was known as the Kentucky Emergency Relief Act (**KERA**) in Kentucky. Out-of-work teachers provided instruction to illiterate citizens, artists painted murals through the Federal Art Project, and various others worked on the Federal Writer's Project which produced archival guides and histories (Harrison, 1997: 364).

Other projects in Taylor County included a housing survey to secure facts regarding number and condition of buildings, sanitary and living conditions that employed 6 individuals; a Rural Electrification Project survey concerning local interest in the use of electricity in rural homes that employed 4-8 people; an occupational Classification Project; an office used to define the lines of employment for which men on local relief roll were best fitted that hired 3 employees; a sewing project at Saloma to make sheets and pillow cases that employed 15 women. Pending projects included the construction of two sanitary toilets at each of the sixty-eight common schools in the county, that employed 10 men; a grade and drain road project and surfacing of the Saloma Road from the Lebanon Road to the farm of Lee Ramsey, approximately two miles; and a wood-cutting project, to furnish men to cut and haul wood that had been donated by farmers or others owning woodlands, and to be distributed to the needy families on relief, that employed 36 men (CKN-J, 1/31/35).

**National Youth Administration (NYA):** This program offered aid to young people of high school and college age to allow them to remain in school and work part-time (Harrison, 1997: 363). The goal of the NYA was to plant civic consciousness in the minds of young people so that they would become conscious of their government and their duties to it. High school students earned as much as \$6.00 per month and college students earned as much as \$15.00 per month. During the 1941-1942 school year, NYA jobs enabled 40 Taylor County youth to continue their education while working part-time. An allotment of \$174.00 per month was granted to the county to be distributed to worthy students attending three schools in Taylor County: Taylor County High School, Campbellsville School, and Durham Colored High School. Students were given jobs and the work outlined to be done included: cooking, repairing books, desks, etc., helping in the lunchroom, and landscaping (CKN-J, 10/2/41). In 1936, the NYA in Taylor County employed 60 boys between the ages of 18 and 25 to improve the school and church grounds in Mannsville; work on the community cemetery in Speck; make articles for sale to help build a church in Pikes Ridge; clean and ditch the city streets in Campbellsville (TC Star, 3/12/36), and clean and repair the 1919 Campbellsville School building with all materials furnished by the school board (Minutes, 5/126/36). Samples of work being done by the 189 young people from Taylor County employed by the NYA was exhibited at the Campbellsville/Taylor County High School on May 18, 1936 (TC Star, June 24, 1936). By December 1936, the NYA office reported that 500 garments had been made in local sewing rooms and given to the local PTA for distribution to needy children. Students received an average of 4 garments each (TC Star, 12/16/37).

**Public Works Administration (PWA):** The PWA employed skilled and experienced laborers. They built important civic infrastructure, such as sewers, post offices, and river facilities (Harrison, 1997: 364). In Taylor County, bids for the construction of the Campbellsville School were due in the State PWA office prior to November 1, 1936, with construction work scheduled to start no later than November 15, 1936. The school building was described as a two-story fireproof structure containing 16 regular classrooms. The estimated cost of construction was \$60,000 (TC Star, 12/2/36).

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**Works Progress Administration (WPA):** This program, established in 1935, improved numerous buildings and modernized the state's infrastructure (Harrison, 1997: 364). Seven general types of work performed by this division are as follows: Municipal Engineering Projects; Air Traffic Projects; Public Building Projects; Highway and Road Projects; Highway and Road Projects; Conservation Projects; Engineering Survey Projects; and Disaster Emergency Activities (Fielding, 1979: 18). Workers constructed schools, gymnasiums, recreation center, parks, privies, roads, bridges, culverts, and more. These projects broke down the isolation barriers prevalent in Kentucky (Harrison, 1997: 364). In terms of the purpose of the WPA, the Division of Engineering and Construction was the most important division because it employed the largest percentage of workers – seventy-five percent or more until 1940 – on the WPA payroll on a wide variety of construction projects. Through its efforts, projects suitable for employment of large numbers of skilled and unskilled workers were developed and operated (Fielding, 1979: 17). Between January 1935 and June 1936, twenty-five miles of road were graveled in Taylor County, three thousand feet of concrete culvert piping was manufactured in Campbellsville by WPA labor and forty-three paint and repair jobs on rural school houses were completed in Taylor County with the paint and labor furnished by the WPA (TC Star, May 20, 1937).

By the time the WPA came to an end in the 1940s, it had built or improved thousands of hospitals, schools, airports, playgrounds and ran a mobile library in the Kentucky Hills (Goldston, 1968: 139). The Taylor County WPA sewing room closed on January 15, 1941. Of the original 50 or 60 employed at the center, only seven remained working until they were transferred to other projects in this area, such as the school lunch program or library projects (CKN-J, 1/16/41).

George H. Goodman of the Kentucky Works Progress Administration documented the WPA work that was accomplished in Taylor County between July 1, 1935 and January 1, 1941 as follows: 47 miles of highways, streets and roads, eight bridges or box culverts, totaling 275 linear feet; one new school building; repainting 66 rural schools; one stadium; one athletic field built; one sewage treatment plant; nine miles of sanitary sewer mains; 659 sewer connections; 228 manholes and catch basins; 302 rural sanitary toilets; 882 linear feet of retaining walls; and other work. (CKN-J, 5/22/41).

In November, 1941, it was announced that the WPA program was abolished because of budget cuts, "from the White House down" (CKN-J, 11/26/41). It was planned that all WPA activities "where possible" in Kentucky would cease after February 1, 1942 (CKN-J, 12/10/42). It wasn't until the end of July, 1942 that the order took effect. An exception was the garden project. Labor for WPA farm workers was offered at \$1.50 per day with a noon meal (CKN-J, 7/16/42). Taylor County lost an average of 87 jobs and \$3,500 monthly. Federal surplus commodities were sent to 400 families—approximately 1500 people—to the nursery school and to the white and colored schools (CKN-J, 8/20/42).

WPA activities ceased in Kentucky on February 1, 1943 because it no longer served a purpose. George H. Goodman, state director, stated that school lunch programs would be the hardest hit because the program was furnishing lunches in eleven schools to 397 students and employed eight lunchroom personnel (CKN-J, 12/10/42).

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The range of New Deal Era Projects in Taylor County include:

- Numerous Transportation Infrastructure projects that consisted of construction or repair work on highways, roads, bridges, gutters, culverts and roadside landscaping;
- Government Buildings, such as the County Poor Farm;
- Public Buildings Projects, including the construction and improvement of state and local government buildings, hospitals, correctional institutions, defense housing, and demolition in conjunction with constructing educational and recreational buildings, including the **Taylor County High School and the Campbellsville School**;
- Municipal Engineering Projects and Recreational Facilities included construction and repair work on parks, streets, sidewalks, alleys, water supply systems, sewer systems, removal of streetcar rail, other municipal improvements, and recreational facilities such as the **Campbellsville School Stadium and Athletic Field**;
- Public Works Facilities including the Pump House at Campbellsville Disposal.

Detailed information about these projects can be found in the *Thematic Survey Summary Report of New Deal Era Projects in Taylor County 1933-1943* located at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort, Kentucky.

### Public Building Projects

#### Taylor County High School, TAC-64

Taylor County High School, located on Lebanon Avenue just north of downtown Campbellsville, began construction in September 1940. The school opened October 1, 1941 for pupils residing outside the Campbellsville Graded district at a cost of \$80,000 (CKN-J, 8/14/41). Mr. & Mrs. George Sexton recalled the WPA building the Taylor County High School, now Taylor County Elementary School (Sexton interview).

Ms. Lonetta Sublett recalls that the [Campbellsville graded] school [system] began in 1938 and that the Taylor County High School was constructed as a WPA project. She states that the front part of the building was originally constructed in 1940 using Green River gravel to form the poured concrete foundation.

The school consisted of a basement and two stories. Four more rooms were built circa 1950 to house the 8<sup>th</sup> grade students. At one time, first through twelfth grades occupied the building. Fourteen rooms remain intact today. The date of construction is inscribed in round pebbles near the roof (Sublett interview).

This school was renamed Taylor County Elementary School in 1963 after the new Taylor County High School was built on S.R. 68 (Philpott interview). Circa 1995, a new front entry was added to the Taylor County High School (Altman interview) leaving the original entry intact and visible to the public.

Behind the 1940 Taylor County High School, a concrete block building was constructed on the site by the WPA and was used as a Vocational Training School. Orville Riggs recalls that the workshop building behind the school was used as a one-room school (Riggs interview). Concrete and block work construction techniques were taught to Agriculture classes there (Skaggs interview). Classes for Veterans were also conducted there between 1943 and 1955. Later the structure was used as a maintenance building by contractors for their hoes

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and shovels and was eventually covered by a new brick structure (Sublett interview) so that it is no longer visible.

### Campbellsville School, TAC-65

The **Campbellsville School** is located at 230 West Main Street near the downtown commercial district. Construction of the school, stadium, and athletic field was a New Deal Era project funded by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) between 1935 and 1936. In January 1934, the Campbellsville Graded School Board hired the architectural firm Wischmeyer, Arrowsmith & Aberworth to draw plans and inspect a new building through final completion for 5% of the total construction cost (Minutes, 1/8/34). In June, 1934 the school board agreed to hire relief workers to work on the school building and grounds as furnished by the federal government (Minutes, 6/15/34). By July 1935, a draftsman was hired to trace the plans for the new school building because the contract with the architectural firm became null and void and the PWA grants were sent back canceled (Minutes, 7/18/35).

After the school board hired Architect Mr. J. Meyrick Colley to complete the project (Minutes, 8/3/35) the City Board of Education filed an application through the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for a loan and grant to aid the construction of the graded school (Minutes, 8/24/35). In November 1935, the WPA program was submitted to the District office in Danville, Kentucky to secure Federal funds to improve the school grounds (Minutes, 11/18/35), and by May 1936, the WPA program application was sent to Washington, D.C. (Minutes, 5/26/36). The school board accepted the wage scale set by the Secretary of Labor for the PWA [sic] school project (Minutes, 9/29/36) and a tract of land was conveyed to the City of Campbellsville for the construction of a new school building (Minutes, 10/20/36).

At a special meeting held November 8, 1936, the school board approved the plans and specifications for the construction of the school building. The school board then borrowed \$12,000 from the Taylor National Bank as its part of the PWA funds for the new school building and the same was secured by a second mortgage on the school buildings and grounds (Minutes 1/11/37). The school opened on September 7, 1937 (Minutes, 8/23/37) and was insured for \$ 44,000 in November 1937 (Minutes 11/19/37).

Mr. & Mrs. George Sexton recall the WPA building the Campbellsville School (Sexton interview). A native limestone foundation supports the red brick exterior walls. The locally quarried stone foundation was laid in a thick mortar bed similar to the stadium. The building was constructed 156 feet wide and 55 feet deep and contained 16 classrooms (TC Star, 8/13/36). The lower floors were used until 1945 when growth dictated that they should use the second floor. A gym/auditorium was built in a "T" shape on the rear of the building. Along the left side of the front entry of this building is the date of construction "1936" inscribed in stone.

In front of the school is a narrow parking lot facing Main Street with stone curbing that was placed along the front of the school grounds and constructed as part of the WPA program (TC Star, 8/13/36). The parking lot is bordered by a quarried stone retaining wall, similar to the stone work on the school's foundation wall and on the stadium, with an iron fence between the stone piers located at the driveways, or entrances. Approximately \$10,000 was secured from the WPA for this work in 1936 (TC Star, 3/26/36). Wooden walkways were replaced with concrete walkways in the spring of 1938 (Minutes 11/8/37). Ray Altman recalls the concrete sidewalk on Main Street in front of the Campbellsville High School also being laid by the WPA (Altman interview).

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### Municipal Engineering Projects and Recreational Facilities

Municipal Engineering projects included construction and repair work on parks and recreational facilities, streets, sidewalks, alleys, water supply systems, sewer systems, and removal of streetcar rail, and other municipal improvements (Fielding, 1979: 17). Recreational Facilities, including the **Campbellsville School Stadium and Athletic Field** were also constructed during this time period in Taylor County.

#### Campbellsville School Stadium and Athletic Field, TAC-62

Located directly behind the **Campbellsville School** on the corner of Gowdy Street and Bell Avenue is the **Campbellsville School Stadium and Athletic Field**. The stadium and athletic field have been identified as New Deal Era Projects that were paid for and constructed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) between 1935 and 1937. According to the WPA microfilm collection located in the Kentucky Department of Libraries and Archives in Frankfort, Kentucky, WPA Project # 2-109-410 was applied for on October 25, 1935 and on October 1, 1936, \$25,850 was allocated to "build the [quarried stone] stadium, grade the athletic field, and quarry stone to be put in." The native limestone rock that was quarried and hauled to the grounds was reportedly "some of the nicest ever quarried here" in Taylor County and "will be of a lasting benefit due to its permanency of construction." The stadium extended from the central point about 90 feet in each direction, with the baseball diamond and football field directly in front (TC Star, 12/3/36). Taylor County resident, Mr. Romie Hunt, recalls the **Stadium and Athletic Field** being constructed around 1936 (Hunt interview). In August, 1936, the school board set aside \$200.00 for athletic supplies, magazines and library books (Minutes, 8/10/36). By December 1936, some grading and leveling was completed on the back side of the grounds by the WPA work force and the stadium was nearing completion. Forty men were listed as working on the project, with about fifteen working on the job each day (TC Star, 12/3/36).

Today, an L-shaped stone **Stadium** remains intact directly behind the **Campbellsville School**. It is constructed of native quarried limestone that was shaped and laid with thick mortar in a pattern that is consistent with other masonry projects built by the WPA throughout the state of Kentucky. In recent years, the stadium has been painted a dark blue color. Accessed by a series of stone steps, sheet metal covers the rough stone to form a smooth surface for sitting. The **Athletic Field**, located directly in front of the stadium that was graded by the WPA, is now covered in grass and has a manicured appearance.

The **Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field** have been used for not only school-related activities, but by community organizations for social gatherings, church services, ballgames and meetings. In 1934, the Board of Education granted the Lions Club permission to play softball in the ball park at night at no cost (Minutes 6/29/34). In 1937, the school and grounds were rented to the Federal government for the National Guard to store equipment and use the gymnasium for drill purposes when the school grounds were not being used (Minutes, 3/1/37). The school board also allowed the school grounds to be given over to the WPA recreation program during the summer months, when school was not was session. The stadium and/or auditorium were allowed to be used for the Easter sunrise services by the churches. The Girl Scouts were granted permission to use the playground every Monday afternoon at the close of school (Minutes, 3/28/38). Independent ball teams were allowed to play here, provided they paid for expenses in using the school building and be responsible for damages (Minutes 2/13/39). The school grounds were also rented to the Hags Circus Show, April 5, 1939 (Minutes, 3/16/39). The buildings and grounds committee had charge of the summer recreation program that was set up by the WPA (Minutes 4/10/39). By October, 1940, lighting was installed on the athletic field (Minutes, 10/14/40) for night games. All of these activities took place sometime before, during

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and after the period of significance, showing that this facility has had a lasting impact on the community it continues to serve today.

### Baseball in Campbellsville

While the **Campbellsville School Stadium** was built between 1935 and 1937, the following discussion relates to the strongest associations many Taylor Countians have for the facility. Because that use occurred after the period of significance, and does not relate to the Area of Significance, Government, this information is not being offered as a basis for eligibility. Instead, it captures an emotional attachment many have for the property.

Baseball in Campbellsville became more than fun and recreation for kids or a past time, but grew into a serious game that turned into a well-remembered series of events that enticed local ball players to play on a regular basis. An enthusiastic crowd supported and encouraged this group of young ball players who eventually became an independent baseball team in Campbellsville, named the "Campbells". They were members of the semi-professional league called the Bluegrass League, not to be confused with a minor league of the same name. The league existed in the 1930s and consisted of teams from Campbellsville, Elizabethtown, Fredrickstown, Crab Orchard, and Harrodsburg. Others teams came and went, but the Campbells remained for the league's brief duration. Home games were played at the Fairgrounds and at the **Campbellsville School Athletic Field**. Games were played once or twice a week and on Sundays. Betting was common place (Campbells' Once Rode High). The Campbells normally played teams strictly in the league; however they once had an exhibition game here against the Louisville Colonels. Interest in the Campbells peaked during the depression years of 1932 and 1933. Finally interest diminished, and it disbanded altogether (Campbell's Once Rode High).

Mr. Altman has stated that that Taylor County native Paul Campbell played in the Kentucky Bluegrass (baseball) League on this athletic field and that teams from Corbin and Lexington also played there. Dr. Angel's father, known as Big John Angel from Campbellsville, was a pitcher who played on this field. An American Legion team also played here on Sunday afternoons (Altman interview). According to Mr. Turney Harding, the Bluegrass League was a state-wide organization that played baseball for about five years. They gathered sponsors and had ball clubs that played against each other during the summer months. Mr. Harding was actively involved in the league as a player and coach. After the 1950s, Mr. Harding discontinued being active as a player and coach (Harding interview).

Some of the players were from this area; however a few, such as John Finegan, a second baseman, and Joe Guyon, a Louisville Colonel, were recruited from Louisville and were compensated for their expenses. Some of the other players were pitchers Cameron Wilson, Oliver Crouch and Thurman Roberts; infielders Louis Henderson, Penny Wilcoxson and Art Myers; outfielders Porter Hord and Head Bailey; and catcher Dick Bourne who later became Campbellsville High School's first football coach (Campbells' Once Rode High).

Mr. Paul Coop, for whom the Campbellsville High School Gymnasium is named, was the superintendent and principal at Campbellsville High School. He was instrumental in establishing organized sports of all kinds in Taylor County. Mr. Coop helped organize teams that played in the field behind the **Campbellsville School**. Later, with the help of special work projects, he had the football and baseball areas behind the school built (Glidewell).

Mr. Coop remembers the large crowds that were drawn to see as many as five different leagues, including Cane Valley, Arista Fescue, Tri-County, and the Bluegrass League, which played on Thursdays and Sundays. When



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Kentucky Utilities put up the lights with wash tubs behind them, the first night ball games in Taylor County history were played (Glidewell).

Mr. Owen Jeffries, a Campbellsville native, played on various ball teams. During the 1930s, he worked for the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The WPA formed several ball clubs from different branches across the state. Mr. Jeffries, Oliver Crouch and Cameron Wilson were all teammates. Cameron Wilson went on to pitch for the New York Yankees' triple-A team. At that time, the blacks played on a field where the Central Shopping Center in Campbellsville stands now. They had excellent talent, such as T. Driesdale and Reedy Richerson, but were not allowed to play with any white ball teams (Glidewell). In 1939, Mr. Coop remembers that the black ball team called Grille All-Stars scrimmaged the Campbellsville team for the first time. They played on a field near where Ingersoll-Rand Corporation is located today (Glidewell).

### **Conclusion**

The proposed **Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field, TAC-62**, is a cohesive group that consists of a building, site and structure that date from the mid-1930s. The school and stadium, together with the athletic field and the lot that they sit on, provide an excellent picture of the development of the **Campbellsville School** complex from 1935, the date when the WPA allocated money for the cost of constructing the school building, the stadium, grading the athletic field, and quarrying the stone for the stadium, to 1937, when the school, stadium and athletic field were available for use by the public.

In terms of Criterion A, the Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field are significant in the area of Government. The building, structure and site in their setting are extremely important in the history and development of Campbellsville's New Deal Era projects, and provide excellent documentation and valuable comparisons to other projects that were constructed in Taylor County during the same time period.

The types of construction projects that took place in Taylor County during the New Deal Era were primarily transportation-related, such as roads, culverts, bridges, and government-related, including the pump house, the County Poor Farm, and two schools. Numerous people throughout the county were involved in both types of construction projects. Some of these people were instrumental in the general growth and development of Campbellsville and Taylor County.

Transportation is an essential service provided by the local government in Taylor County. The roads, bridges and culverts built by the WPA have continued to serve not only the residents of Campbellsville and Taylor County, but travelers from across the United States. Since their construction, many resources erected by the New Deal-era programs have either vanished or their surfaces are no longer visible, though the Pump House continues to serve in downtown Campbellsville. The retaining wall at the Gowdy Cemetery remains intact and provides a physical support for the cemetery. The stone fence in front of the Campbellsville School continues to limit access to the school property when it is closed. The Taylor County High School and the Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field have retained their original materials and continue to provide educational, social, recreational and entertainment opportunities for the entire community.

In retrospect, the Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field provide an excellent example of the Federal Government's programs during the New Deal Era that directly affected the lives of Taylor Countians. The Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field have made a lasting impact on Campbellsville and Taylor County. The construction of the Athletic Field and Stadium on this site became a major attraction for the

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local community and surrounding counties and continues to be a place where crowds of people come to attend athletic functions. This property has contributed to the growth and development of Campbellsville and Taylor County, and has offered a variety of opportunities for the surrounding counties to have direct involvement with school, social, recreational and entertainment activities.

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## 9. Bibliography

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Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Forms for Taylor County  
National Register Nomination for Taylor County  
New Deal Era Reports

### Historical Maps

U.S.G.S. Topographic Maps of Taylor County: various years  
Property Identification Maps  
Plot of Campbellsville, 1820

### Newspapers

Taylor Springs News-Journal: 1933-1943.  
Taylor County Star: 1933-1943.

### Kentucky Division of Libraries and Archives

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**Interviews**

Mr. Billy Joe Breeding 12-5-05  
Mr. Paul A. Campbell 12-5-05  
Mr. Frankie Graham 12-5-05  
Mr. Romie Hunt 12-05-05  
Ms. Susan Kilby 11-10-05  
Mrs. Brenda Philpott 6-2-06  
Mr. Orville Riggs 12-05-05  
Mr. and Mrs. George Sexton 12-5-05  
Mr. Rhodem E. Skaggs 11-17-05  
Mrs. Betty Jane Gorin-Smith 6-3-06  
Ms. Lonetta Sublett 2-27-06  
Mrs. Gwynette Sullivan 5-30-06

Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field  
Name of PropertyTaylor County, KY  
County and State**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property 6.68 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/6 6/4/6/2/8/0 4/1/3/3/3/8/0  
Zone Easting Northing3 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting NorthingUSGS Topographic Quad name Campbellsville2 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing4 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10**11. Form Prepared By**name/title Donna G. Logsdon, Architectorganization Donna G. Logsdon, Architect date 7/15/06street & number P.O. Box 10 telephone 270-528-4697city or town Hardyville state KY zip code 42746email address donnalogsdon@scrtc.com**Additional Documentation****The National Register requires each nomination consist of the following beyond this 4-page cover form:**

- Continuation Sheets for narrative
- A **USGS topographic quad map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts or properties having large acreage or numerous resources
- A **Photo identification map** for districts; one map can serve both as sketch and photo ID map.
- black and white photographs** of the property. See policy statement for acceptable use of digital photographs

**The Kentucky Heritage Council requires the following for all nominations:**

- An **additional set of black and white photographs** that remains at the KHC
- Floor plans** of properties whose significance is based on their plans
- Color slides or PowerPoint images** and presentation of the property to the Kentucky State Review Board

**Property Owner**name/title Campbellsville Independent School Boardstreet & number 136 South Columbia Avenue telephone 270-465-41462city or town Campbellsville state KY zip code 42718

email address (if available) \_\_\_\_\_

### 10. Verbal Boundary Description

The **Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field** are roughly bound by West Main Street on the north, Gowdy Street on the west, Bell Avenue on the south and Brookside Avenue on the east. Only the school, stadium, athletic field and five non-contributing features surrounded by a chain link fence are included in this nomination. The rest of the school complex is not a part of this nomination due to the amount of non-contributing buildings. See attached map.

### Boundary Justification

The boundaries for **Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field** were chosen to designate a contiguous area of land that encompasses the most significant and intact portion of the entire school complex of buildings, sites and structures that are directly related to the theme of this nomination: *New Deal Era Projects in Taylor County, Kentucky 1933-1943*. This school complex is surrounded by a public cemetery on the north, and a densely populated residential community on the west, south and east. The adjacent school-owned land is not included in the proposed area because it does not directly contribute to the history of the **Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field**.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field  
Taylor County, Kentucky

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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**Photographic Identification Sheet**

**Same information for all photos:**

**Name:** Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field, TAC-62

**Location:** Taylor County, KY

**Photographer:** Donna G. Logsdon

**Date:** May 2005

**Location of Negatives:** Kentucky Heritage Council, 300 Washington Street, Frankfort, KY 40601

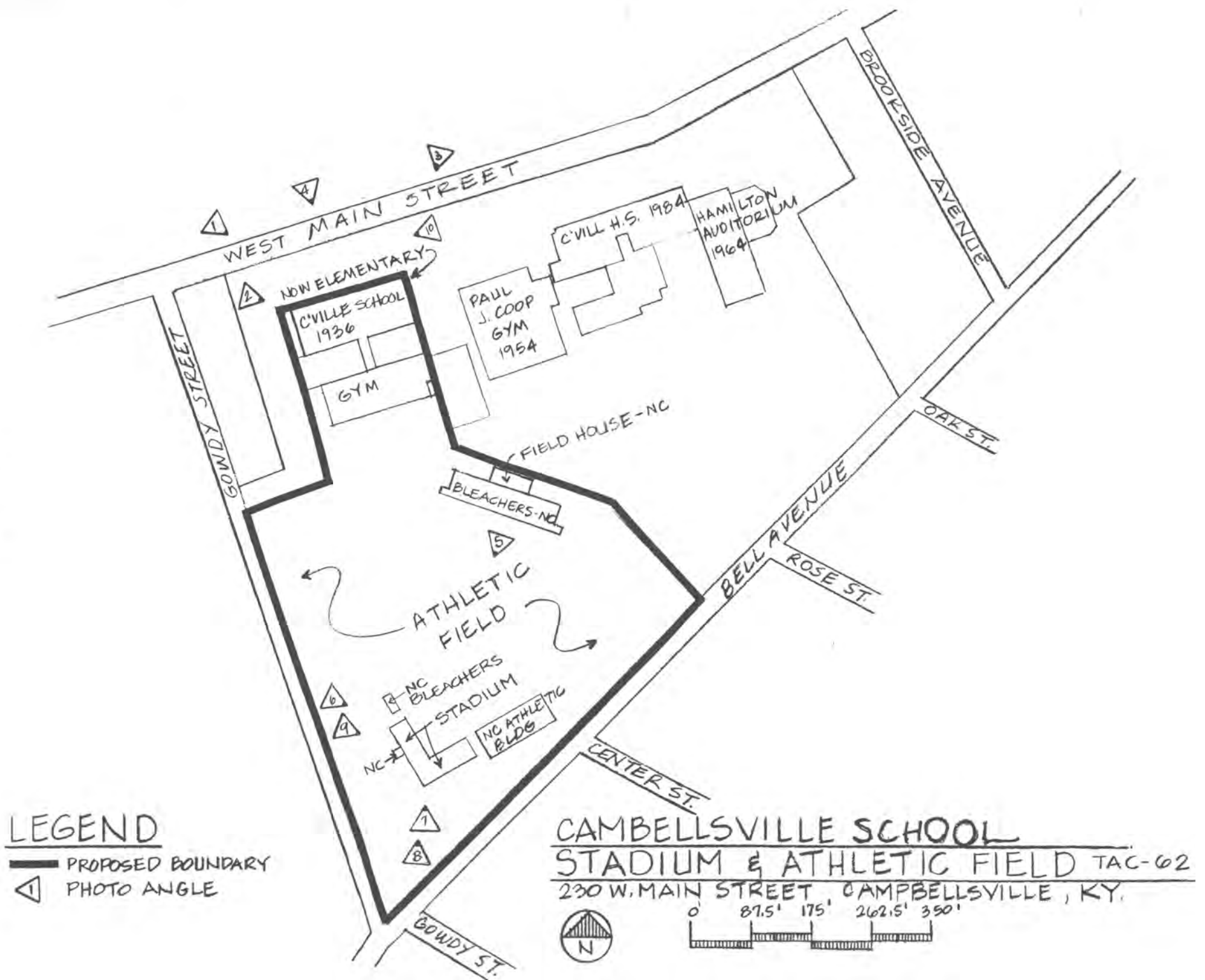
**Photograph-specific information:**

**Photo # Photo Direction and Content**

- Photo 1: North (front) façade of Campbellsville School.
- Photo 2: North (front) and West (side) facades of Campbellsville School.
- Photo 3: North (front) and East (side) facades of Campbellsville School.
- Photo 4: North (front) central entry detail of Campbellsville School.
- Photo 5: North elevation of stadium and athletic field.
- Photo 6: Northwest corner of stadium.
- Photo 7: West elevation of stadium.
- Photo 8: Southwest corner detail of stadium.
- Photo 9: Northwest corner of concrete block stand.
- Photo 10: Facing west, concrete sidewalk and stone and wrought iron fence in front of Campbellsville School.



FIGURE 1



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Campbellsville School, Stadium and Athletic Field

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Taylor

DATE RECEIVED: 11/21/06      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/11/06  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/26/06      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/04/07  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06001195

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    1.4.07 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the  
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

A black and white photograph of a school building. In the foreground, a utility pole stands on the right, and a large, leafless tree is on the left. A sign is attached to the tree. A fence runs across the middle ground, with several cars parked behind it. The school building is a multi-story structure with many windows.

EARLY RELEASE  
ON FEB. 21  
NO SCHOOL  
ON FEB. 20















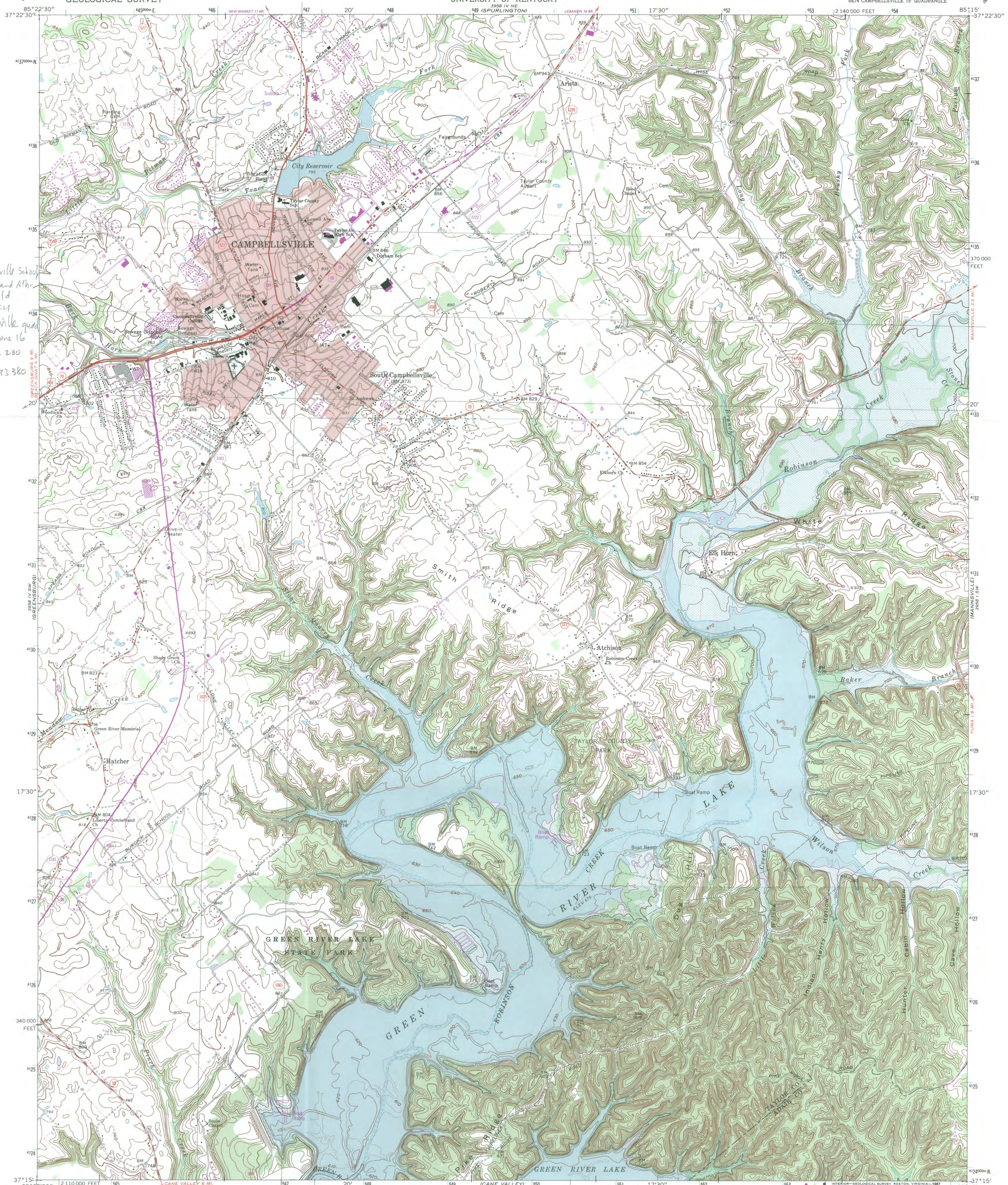


CAMPBELLSVILLE



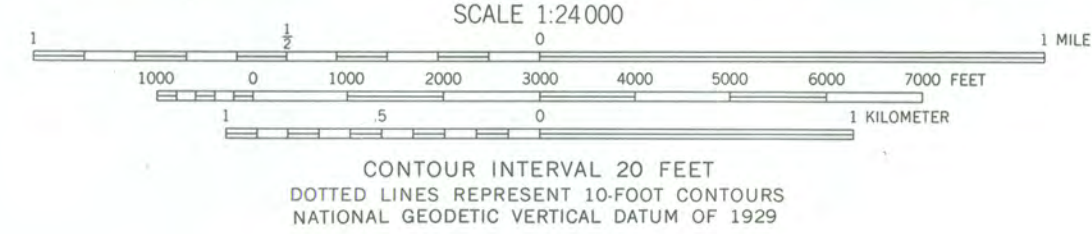
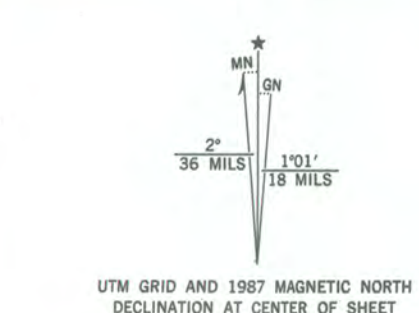
BASEBALL





Campbellville School Stadium, and Athletic Field Taylor Co, KY Campbellville quad All points zone 16 Easting 646 280 Northing 4133 380

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1950. Field checked 1953. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Kentucky coordinate system, south zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 5 meters south and 4 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks  
Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to controlled inundation  
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,  
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,  
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road

○ Interstate Route    □ U. S. Route    ○ State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

**CAMPBELLVILLE, KY.**  
SE/4 CAMPBELLVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE  
37085-C3-TF-024

1970  
PHOTOREVISED 1987  
DMA 3958 IV SE--SERIES V853

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Kentucky agencies from aerial photographs taken 1984 and other sources. Contours adjusted adjacent to certain photorevised hydrographic features. This information not field checked.  
Map edited 1987



COMMERCE CABINET  
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

Ernie Fletcher  
Governor

The State Historic Preservation Office  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601  
Phone (502) 564-7005  
Fax (502) 564-5820  
www.kentucky.gov

George Ward  
Secretary

November 7, 2006

Jan Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Keeper  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington DC 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed are nominations for 8 Kentucky properties approved at the 9/28/06 Review Board meeting:

**Trimble House**, Ballard County, KY  
**West Millersburg Rural Historic District**, Bourbon County, KY  
**Hood-Tucker House**, Clark County, KY  
**Whitesell, Jesse, Farm (Name Change, Boundary Enlargement)**, Fulton County, KY  
and Obion County, TN  
**Lyles, Pete, House**, Graves County, KY  
**Bannon, Martin Jeff (M.J.), House**, Jefferson County, KY  
✓ **Campbellsville High School, Stadium, & Athletic Field**, Taylor County, KY  
**Smiths Grove Historic District (Boundary Increase)**, Warren County, KY

Please note the Jesse Whitesell Farm is a property in both Kentucky and Tennessee. The documentation includes a 2-page comment from the Tennessee SHPO on the property's eligibility.

Enclosed is documentation on two other properties. The first requests a change in the status of two buildings within a listed property, the **Thomson Neighborhood District**, Clark County, Kentucky (91001925). Those two buildings, currently considered a single non-contributing building, are proposed to be reassigned to the status of two contributing buildings. Second is additional documentation to clarify questions raised by Dan Vivian on the recently submitted form, the **Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)**, Laurel County, Kentucky.

We appreciate your assistance with these actions.

Sincerely,  
  
David L. Morgan, SHPO and  
Executive Director  
Kentucky Heritage Council