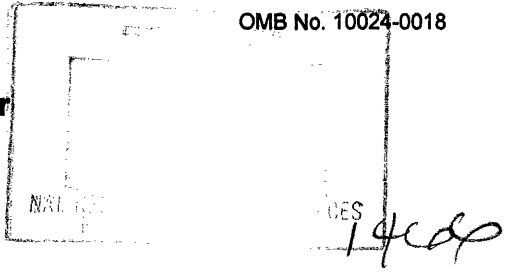


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**



1. Name of Property

historic name **Downtown Greensburg Historic District**
other names/site number **NA**

2. Location

street & number **Public Square and buildings within a block of the Square on N and S Main St., and E and W Court St.** city or town Greensburg vicinity N/A not for publication N/A state Kentucky code KY county Green code 087 zip 42743

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan 10-21-03 Signature
re of certifying official **David L. Morgan, SHPO / Executive Director** Date

State Historic Preservation Office/KY/ 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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

David J. Vician 2/28/03
for Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>41</u>	<u>9</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>42</u>	<u>9</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 5

(Do not count the number of previously listed resources above in the count of contributing resources at left.)

Name of related multiple property listing Green County Multiple Resource Area

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

- Cat: Domestic: Sub: single dwelling
- Sub: Hotel Sub: secondary structure
- Cat: Government: Sub: Courthouses
- Sub: Government Office Sub: Public Square
- Cat: Commerce/Trade: Sub: Business
- Sub: Professional Sub: Financial Institution
- Sub: Specialty Store Sub: Restaurant
- Cat: Social: Sub: Meeting Hall
- Cat: Religion: Sub: Religious Facility
- Cat: Recreation and Culture:
- Sub: Theatre Sub: House Museum
- Cat: Industry: Sub: Waterworks
- Cat: Health Care:
- Sub: medical business/pharmacy/doctor's office
- Cat: Landscape: Sub: public common

Current Functions

- Cat: Domestic: Single Dwelling/Multiple Dwelling
- Cat: Government: Courthouse/Government Office
- Cat: Social: Meeting Hall
- Cat: Religion: Religious Facility
- Cat: Recr. and Culture: House Museum
- Cat: Health Care: Medical Office/Pharmacy
- Cat: Landscape: Public Common

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Early Republic
 Late 19th Century and early 20th Century Revivals
 Modern Movement: Art Deco

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Concrete
 roof Metal/Tin, Asphalt, Fiberglass, Rubber
 walls Wood/Weatherboard, Brick, Stone, Concrete

Narrative Description (See Continuation Sheets)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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.)

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

Areas of Significance **Community Planning and Development, Commerce, Politics and Government**

Period of Significance **1792 to 1956**

Significant Dates **1792, 1832, 1848, 1926, 1932, 1945**

Significant Person NA (enter only if Criterion B selected)

Cultural Affiliation NA (enter only if Criterion D selected)

Architect/Builder **Metcalf, John, Builder; Bullock, Walter, Builder; Ball, H.K. Construction Co.**

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (See continuation sheets)

Previous Documentation on File

- previously listed in the National Register (See List in Sect. 7)
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by HABS Survey # **Old Green County Courthouse**
- recorded by HAER Record # _____

Primary Location of Add'l Data

- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 15 Acres

UTM Reference	A. 16/632980/4124760	Summersville Quad
	B. 16/632980/4124560	
	C. 16/632880/4124520	
	D. 16/632620/4124700	
	E. 16/632660/4124820	

Verbal Boundary Description See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Robert M. Polsgrove	organization	N/A	date_	June 28, 2002
street & number	503 Wapping Street	telephone	502-223-7793		
city or town	Frankfort	state	KY	zip code	40601

Property Owner

name _____

street & number telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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**Downtown Greensburg Historic District
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Narrative Description

The Downtown Greensburg Historic District located in Green County, Kentucky in the historic center of the only incorporated city within the county, the county seat of Greensburg. The district is composed of 56 properties containing 46 primary, contributing buildings, two early secondary buildings, one contributing historic site, the Public Square, and nine non-contributing buildings. Five of the contributing buildings were previously listed in the National Register leaving a total of 42 unlisted, contributing properties within this nomination. Six of the non-contributing buildings were constructed after the period of significance while three are radically altered structures built during the period of significance. The district is composed of a wide variety of building types built over a 160-year period. There are early stone buildings, a log house, early brick commercial buildings, and a large number of buildings built in the second quarter of the 20th Century. The district covers 15 acres.

The Downtown Greensburg Historic District contains contributing resources from three eras:

1. Settlement and Early Prosperity, 1795-1848. 14 Resources constituting 30 % of the total date from this period.
2. Standing Still, 1849-1925. 6 Resource constituting 13 % of the Total date from this era.
3. Rebuilding and Modernization, 1926-1856. 26 Resources constituting 57% of the total are from this era.

The buildings and sites within this district are linked to and convey effectively the events and culture of Green County and its County Seat, Greensburg. The significance of the District is linked to the physical characteristics of the three distinctive sub-areas within it.

1. An Intact Public Square This focal space within the historic district was laid out in the 1790s. It has since been used and preserved for 207 years. Greensburg's Public Square is clearly a "Public Square" and not a " Courthouse Square". The Square, which is open at the center, provides an open space that defines the city center and which has always overshadowed the old courthouse built in 1802. This has been the peoples' meeting place, voting area, place of assembly, site of community events and celebrations since the town's founding. It is the only public square in Kentucky that exhibits this variation of the Lancaster Courthouse Square Plan.

In contrast, the more common Central Courthouse variation of the Lancaster Plan, which focuses on a centrally located Courthouse, is found in nearby cities including Bardstown,

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Elizabethtown, Columbia, and Jamestown. This variation is just as common in the other regions of the state. The Lancaster town plan type is one of four Central Courthouse types discussed by Edward T. Price in an article titled "The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat" which can be found in Common Places, Readings in American Vernacular Architecture edited by Dell Upton and John Vlach. University of Georgia Press, 1986.

Although Price does not discuss the impact of courthouse location, it appears that the Public Square centered Lancaster Plan represents a strong commitment to government by the people and hostility to the monarchical and aristocratic themes that dominated the era of President John Adams. The Greensburg Public Square came into being during the Adams era when Kentuckians led the national opposition to the Alien and Sedition Acts sponsored by Adams and quickly opposed the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. This was the era when the nature and character of the new and experimental government of the new republic was facing its severest test.

2. Buildings that Face the Public Square On All Sides. These buildings have always housed government services, attorney's offices, commercial activities, residential space, overnight accommodations, and banking operations which benefited from a location near the Courthouse. These buildings physically define the Public Square and provide high traffic locations for its businesses. The fact that a sizeable number of these surrounding buildings do not have a primarily commercial focus led us to title this nomination as the "Downtown Greensburg Historic District" rather than the more typically used label "Historic Commercial District."

3. Buildings Located in the First Blocks beyond the Public Square. These buildings are similar in function to the commercial and governmental buildings facing the Public Square. Most of these which are located within the first blocks of North Main Street and West Court Street and shorter stretches of East Court Street and South Main are visible from the Public Square. These blocks contain buildings typically found in the outer sections of downtown districts such as stores, residences, churches, automobile and tractor implement dealers and offices. Greensburg's historic downtown also contains its new Courthouse located on the border of the historic district on West Court Street. The decision to build the modern courthouse outside the Public Square during the 1930s underscores the community's long-term commitment to maintaining an open public meeting place at its center.

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Geographical and Regional Setting

Greensburg was the first county seat in the area in the Eastern Pennyrile Sub-Region located where Kentucky's important early road, the Cumberland Trace otherwise known as the Lexington and Nashville Turnpike, now US 68, crossed the Green River. The regional characteristics of this region were summarized in 1983 by Robert M. Polsgrove in the Kentucky Heritage Council's "Cultural Landscapes of Kentucky." It summarizes the Eastern Pennyrile as follows:

The hilly Eastern Pennyrile Region contains substantially less usable land than the Pennyrile Plain or the Outer Bluegrass. Although settled early, this area has been relatively undeveloped due to its poor transportation facilities. The Population has not changed substantially in the last century with many counties experiencing population loss during this period. The land is divided into relatively small, often marginal farms which historically which have not extensively utilized slaves or sharecroppers in agricultural production. (p.2).

Greensburg was the first county seat within the ten-county Eastern Pennyrile Sub-region. The town was located where the major road traversing the region crossed the Green River, the longest stream within Kentucky. It became the primary overnight stopping point in the early 19th Century between Lebanon in the southern Outer Bluegrass and Glasgow to the Southwest in the Pennyrile Plain Sub Region. The ford and ferries located in Greensburg were located near the primary upstream shipping point for flatboat shipped goods headed for market in New Orleans. An area of the western section of the county is similar in soil and topography to the Pennyrile Plain area that extends eastward from Horse Cave across southern Hart County area into Green. The Eastern part of the county has rolling land near the Green River with productive bottomland adjacent to the River and its tributaries and plateaus that are cultivatable.

Greensburg was built midway up a low sloping hill, centered around the first settlement in the area, Glover's Station. The Cumberland Trace passed through the center of town as it approached the ford where the Green River was most easily crossed. On either side of this low gently sloping ridge were steep ravines that were difficult to build on. As a consequence, the early settlement within the town was focused on three separate areas and early buildings were scattered, resulting in the absence of cohesive residential districts.

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A number of these buildings have been listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places wither through the Green County Multiple Resource Area nomination, individually, or through Thematic nominations for resource types located in Green County. These include the following Greensburg properties located outside the Downtown Greensburg Historic District.

The Barrett-Blakeman House on Hodgenville Avenue
The Greensburg Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Hodgenville Avenue and First Street
The Woodson Lewis House, North Main Street and Hodgenville Avenue
The R. H. Wilson House, North Water Street
The General William Hobson House, Depot Street
The White-Penick House, Depot Street
The Goose Creek Foot Bridge, the Goose Creek Ravine
The L & N Passenger Depot, Depot Street
Federal House, South Main and East Columbia Streets
The William Herndon House, South Main Street
The Greensburg Academy Building, Second Street

Within the nominated area, the following resources were previously listed in the National Register:

The Old Green County Courthouse, Within the Public Square
Allen's Inn, East Court Street
Greensburg Bank of the Commonwealth, Corner of East Court Street and the Public Square
Old County Clerk's Office, East Court Street
The Woodson Lewis Building, South Public Square

Summary of Previous Survey and National Register Efforts

The Downtown Greensburg Historic District is being nominated to the National Register under Criteria A for its association with events that made a significant contribution to Green County history. This district was first defined and nominated to the National Register in 1980 as part of the Green County Multiple Resource Area following a comprehensive survey of Green County by Kentucky Heritage Council Staff. That survey led to the publication of the widely applauded The Historical Architecture of Green County, which was co-produced by the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Green County Historical Society. Ken Gibbs of the KHC staff carried out the survey and wrote the manuscript for the book which was significantly expanded by Joseph Y. De Spain, President of the historical society who served for two terms as a member of the Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board.

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The first Downtown Greensburg Historic District nomination was returned by the Keeper of the National Register, requesting justification for nominating a district in which more than 50% of the resources were less than 50 years of age. A revised nomination was prepared and resubmitted to the Keeper in 1983. When the revised version was also returned, the Kentucky Heritage Council decided to hold the nomination until almost all buildings within the district met the 50-year requirement. This the third nomination was initiated early in 2002 by the City of Greensburg and the Greensburg Renaissance Committee with the support of a Kentucky Heritage Council grant.

Integrity Considerations

The integrity qualities which are important to this District are location, setting, design, materials and feeling and most importantly, association. This district was the only National Register quality district within Green County to be identified during the comprehensive survey. It was the only district nominated within the Historic Resources of Green County Multiple Resource area in 1981. Greensburg has always been the only primary urban and governmental center in the County. Summersville to its north was incorporated for a few years but has not been incorporated for many decades. No other community within the county is sizeable enough to be called a village although there are some crossroads settlements towns that once had post offices and some very small-scale string towns. None of these were considered eligible in 1981 and, regrettably, all have lost buildings and population since as the rural population has moved to individual tracts along roads in the county.

All of the buildings within the district have integrity of location since they remain at their original sites. The buildings also retain considerable integrity of materials especially at the second floor level but also have a surprising number of intact storefronts. The Public Square, the focal resource in the district retains integrity of site, setting, design, feeling and which are critical to the experience of our ability to achieve association with important events. This is one of the least changed public squares in Kentucky that continues to provide a large open space for political and community gatherings, for events, festivals and related activities. In order to strongly convey a linkage to important historical events, the integrity of location, setting, site, feeling and association are critical which makes this community gathering place special.

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Alterations and Their Impact on the District

The buildings and spaces in Downtown Greensburg has remarkably few alterations when compared with similar districts in Kentucky. From the Settlement and Early Prosperity Period, the Old County Clerks Office, now a museum, is unaltered. So is the Old Green County Courthouse in the Square that was restored with a Federal Grant and documented for the HABS collection in the 1930s. Two of the subsidiary buildings within the Green River Hotel Complex are especially well preserved. Within the Standing Still Era, the Woodson Lewis Building and the adjacent Woodson Lewis Furniture Building are remarkably unaltered. From the Rebuilding and Modernization Period, there are a number of unaltered buildings including the Green County Courthouse, the Durham Hardware Store Building,

The International Harvester Dealership, the Greensburg Water Plant, the Barret Memorial Presbyterian Church, and a few of the 1940s commercial buildings on the East side of the North Main Street and the Northeast section of the Public Square. Few additions have been made in the last 50 years.

The non-contributing buildings retain the same relationship to the streets as the contributing ones and none are out of scale with the district's contributing buildings. There are no plaza setbacks or drive through business windows that affect the flow of traffic or which followed the demolition of buildings. With one exception, the Non-contributing buildings do not stand out or otherwise call attention to themselves. As a result, the district maintains a high degree of historical association and feeling.

Inventory of Buildings in According to Project Number Order. (See Chart at End of this Section for Cross-referencing to Photo Numbers and Locations within the District.)

5. Greensburg Public Square and Old Green County Courthouse. Greensburg's Public Square was laid out in 1795 according to a town plan type that is referred to as the Philadelphia or Lancaster Plan. Bardstown, the county seat of the area once containing Green County prior to its formation in 1792, was settled by Pennsylvanians who used a variation of the Lancaster Plan when they laid out the city. The Lancaster Plan features a central courthouse square in which the square is crossed by the town's main streets, which enter the square in the center of each of the four sides. In most examples of the Lancaster plan, the courthouse was placed at the center requiring traffic to circle around it. Greensburg chose a variation in which the crossing streets meet at the center and the courthouse is placed off center in one of the four quadrants. Many counties in Kentucky adopted the central courthouse version while Greensburg has the only example of the off center courthouse.

Greensburg has retained its open Public Square as it was designed with the second courthouse building remaining on its original site. The only change over the last 207 years has been the

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paving of the square with concrete and the installation of concrete dividers and parking meters in the four quadrants.

The Old Green County Courthouse is a component of the Public Square historic resource. Known as the oldest existing courthouse building west of the Allegheny Mountains, the former Green County Courthouse was begun in 1802 and completed late in 1803. Built in the southeast quadrant of the Public Square, the courthouse replaced a log courthouse constructed shortly after the formation of Green County in 1792. The first courthouse was not on the exact same site, however, for after the completion of the stone replacement, the log courthouse was sold to the highest bidder. Both courthouses were located in the SE Quadrant.

Waller Bullock of Lexington was the builder in charge of the courthouse construction, but judging from the unusually detailed contract drawn up between him and the commissioners, he was allowed few choices in the design. As was customary, the specifications stated the dimensions and materials for the building, but they also outlined the number, character and quality of most of the individual elements, including doors, windows, chimneys, windowpanes, locks, interior woodwork, furniture and floor plan. Bullock received 900 pounds in 6 annual payments and 18 pounds above the contract price for a third chimney. The carpenters for the building were Edward J. Bullock and Daniel Lisle. Lisle remained in the area and was the father of Thomas Waller Lisle. Robert Ball, who also stayed in Green County after the completion of the courthouse, was the chief stonemason.

The two-story building, about thirty-four by forty feet, was constructed of local limestone. The courses are approximately even, but the blocks are of varying widths, giving a pattern resembling Flemish bond brickwork. The front and sides have three bays, while the rear has two. The first floor of the interior was divided into two sections: a "popular" at the front of the building, paved with square bricks rather than the stone flooring stated in the specifications, and a bar, a wooden platform raised above the level of the popular. The second floor, extending nearly halfway and containing two jury rooms, was supported by two fluted columns and reached by a staircase from the bar. Most of the interior walls were wainscoted.

Although numerous alterations beginning in 1869 complicated the interior reconstruction completed in 1974, the present interior approximates the original. These alterations included filling in one exterior door, converting another to a window, moving, removing and adding staircases, raising the level of the popular with wooden flooring, and removing mantels and wainscoting. Last used fully as the Green County Courthouse in 1933, the building was.

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documented in measured drawings the following year by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Contributing.

1. Greensburg Water Plant. Built in 1936 by the Works Progress Administration, the former Greensburg Water Plant is unusual in Greensburg as one of very few versions of 1930's progressive architectural styling and unusual in Kentucky for its combination of two such disparate municipal functions. It first functioned as a water plant and then was converted to use as the city hall. H.K. Ball was consulting engineer and contractor, and Thomas Dix was the bricklayer. The straightforward blockish building was ornamented with pilaster-like vertical projections at the corners and all around the louvered tower.

Greensburg was later than other county seats in the region in building a public water system. Early attempts to gain public support for a water system had failed. The devastation resulting series of extensive fires that led to the rebuilding of the northern part of the downtown district was in large part a result of the City's inadequate water system. Fire trucks were called in from Columbia or Hodgenville in to fight all of these fires, always too late to stop the spread of the fire from the building where it started. The tower contains a 7,500 gallon tank which held water used for back washing filters, and the louvers allowed the evaporation of water condensed on the tank. Occupying a key site at the junction of the town square and the Goose Creek footbridge, the structure served as City Hall from 1965 to 1976 and is now being used as an office by The Nature Conservancy. Contributing.

2. Old Green County Clerk's Office. One of the few detached clerk's office buildings remaining in Kentucky, this structure was built on land purchased in 1818 by James Allen and deeded to the court justices for one dollar for the purpose of erecting a clerk's office. James Allen, an early settler from Charlottesville, Virginia, was the first clerk appointed under the 1803 Circuit Court system. Allen also taught the first classical school in Greensburg in his clerk's office, which gave rise to the local belief that this structure served as both his office and school. He had resigned as clerk, however, while serving in the War of 1812, and the building was constructed during the long tenure of his successor, John Barret. Contributing.

This building is a simple one-room structure about fifteen by eighteen feet, the former Green County Clerk's Office was built of local limestone laid in nearly even courses. The opening, two windows at the rear and a door and window on the front, are topped with flat stone arches. The original chairrails and window frames remain in the interior. Recently the fireplace was reopened, a mantel added and the tin roof replaced with one of wooden shingles.

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The building is now operated as a house museum by Green County with key and interpretative materials available at the Old Courthouse. Contributing

3. Allen's Inn. Although architecturally compromised by some early alterations, especially in the interior, Allen's Inn is highly significant for its historical associations and for its place in the so-called Old Stone Row in the center of Greensburg. It stands on original town lot #23, which was bought in 1806 by John and Nancy McMeekin for \$60 and sold in 1812 for \$1,800. The large difference in sale price makes it more than likely that the inn was constructed between these years. The McMeekins sold the property to lawyer James Allen.

Among other achievements, Allen was a two term state senator, a one term state representative, a brigadier general in the Kentucky militia, and the president of the short lived Independent Bank of Greensburg. Allen owned the inn until 1831. Allen's Inn was later owned for a short time by Baltimore merchant and philanthropist George Peabody, and during the years 1877-1944 it was the residence of the Vaughn family. The most celebrated guest of Allen's Inn was President Andrew Jackson, whose diary records a visit here in September 26, 1832 while traveling from Washington to Nashville by way of the Lexington-Nashville Turnpike. The two-story building was constructed of evenly coursed local limestone and the four bay facade consists of windows topped with stone jack arches.

4. Independent Bank of Greensburg The Independent Bank of Greensburg was connected to Allen's Inn at an early date, perhaps the 1820s or 1830s, by a frame section that served as the main entrance to the Inn. The original doorway, removed in the middle of the twentieth century, appeared much like the fine fan-lighted window remaining in the second story of this frame connector. One of forty Independent Banks chartered by Kentucky State Government in 1818, the Independent Bank of Greensburg was erected about 1819 on land sold to the directors for one dollar by bank president James Allen. The Independent Bank building also served as a branch of two later banks, the first being the Bank of Kentucky during the period 1835-63.

Together with Allen's Inn, the bank building served as the Vaughn family residence from 1877 to 1944. According to tradition, the bank was built by Walter Bullock who also was the principal builder of the Old Green County Courthouse. The bank is a simplified version of the temple form, a classical form adopted by Thomas Jefferson from Roman temples for some of his buildings in Virginia. Here the reference to the temple form is not a complete portico, but simple a gable having the proportions of a classical pediment and punched with a lunette, or semicircular window. Unclassically, the facade has two, rather than three, bays and an off-

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centered door. The major exterior changes are the filling in of one of the openings in the side facing the town square and the addition of a frame connector between the bank and Allen's Inn next door. As in Allen's Inn, the stonework consists of evenly coursed local limestone with jack arches over the openings. Nothing remains of the original interior except the bank vault. Contributing.

6. Houchen's Grocery Co. Site 6 building has experienced extensive changes since its construction during the 1940s. Since it has experienced a major remodeling including the replacement of the store front, installation of new doors, and a metal front above the window. **Non-contributing.**

7. The Green County Extension Service Building is a one story commercial building constructed in 1945. It retains much of the original front with tall show windows and original door below a metal awning supported by chains and the parapet wall with a raised section in the middle 2/3rds of the front. Contributing.

8. The George Burrell Building. This late 19th century, two-story, brick building retains the original round headed second floor windows and a corbelled cornice above. The first floor has been totally remodeled in recent years. The building retains enough of its original appearance to be a contributing building within the district. Contributing.

9. Dr. Simmons Office. Next door at the SE interior corner of the square is a recently constructed building that has modern roofing, windows, window placement. **Non-Contributing.**

10. Howell Drugstore Building This building is located at the corner of the South Public Square and South Main Street. Its corner entrance is flanked by original store fronts facing both streets. This was the second brick commercial buildings constructed after 1925. It is two stories in height with raised pilasters separating the bays on both street fronts. Recessed panels of buff brick are found in all cornice bays that are separated from the rest of the storefront by a band of red brick. The second floor windows feature steel casement windows. The only non-contributing feature on the street fronts is recently constructed metal awning at the first level. Contributing.

11. Green River Hotel This old hotel building is the largest and most overlooked of Greensburg's important early buildings. PermaStone has been applied to the primary façade that has also sustained the application of aluminum awnings and plate glass shop fronts which combine to disguise a significant early building. Green River House ceased operating as a

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hotel in the 1950's after which a restaurant continued to operate on the first floor as second and third floors became apartments before being closed. Because of its architectural significance, its large scale and its location in the historic core of Greensburg, the hotel hold great potential for restoration

The hotel retains original plan, interior architectural details, and integrity of location, feeling and association and is therefore considered contributing. As with early log and frame buildings that have been covered with weatherboarding and vinyl siding, this building can be easily restored to its earlier appearance with a careful effort to remove the Permastone. The building had a floor plan designed specifically for its function as a hotel. It was divided into two main sections. The smaller of the two, indicated on the exterior by the three tightly spaced bays on the right of the facade, has apparently always served commercial uses on the

ground floor. The larger section, the five widely spaced bays on the left of the facade, contained the public spaces of the hotel.

Although the original functions of the two public rooms in this part of the building are not known, it is likely that the front room, with its own street entrance, served as a lobby, while the room to the rear was the dining room. These public rooms are separated by a wide elliptical archway. Flanking these public spaces are two passages, each with a front and rear entrance and each with a small stair hall, separated from the rest of the passage by an elliptical archway.

The 1½ story brick building behind this part of the hotel was apparently used as a storage building with lumber using most of the space. It was built in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, perhaps at the same time the main block was constructed. The small stone outbuilding used as a kitchen seems to predate the hotel. It may have been a dwelling originally. Contributing.

12. Green River Hotel Extension. Adjoining the original hotel on the south side is a 2 ½ story brick addition to the hotel which was constructed in the early 20th century. This addition retains most of the profile of the original except for a wide bungalow like dormers on the front and rear, which most likely were similar in profile to the original Federal dormers on the hotel. Four original dormers remain on the rear roof of the original hotel. Segmental arches top all the windows on the front of the building. A first floor steel porch supported by steel posts is the major change that impacts the front. Attached to the rear is a two-story, frame motel like wing that is inconsistent with all of the design, scale, massing and material components of the main building. Contributing

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13. Woodson Lewis Building. The most imposing commercial structure on the Public Square, the Woodson Lewis Furniture Company Building, was constructed in 1900 for a firm established in 1828. Whereas the largest stores in town centers are commonly the first to be altered according to current tastes, the Woodson Lewis building is in near original condition. The facade features a metal parapet-cornice and a metal storefront, both manufactured in Evansville, Indiana, and decorative stone lintels over the windows. The long side, facing South Main Street, is distinguished by segmental-arched windows of varying heights and decorative brick panels at the third story. Contributing.

14. Woodson Lewis Furniture Store. This two-story frame building, adjacent to the main building, was constructed by the Woodson Lewis Company during the second decade of the 20th century. It was sheathed with pressed trim during the original construction. The plate glass storefront and the pilasters and cornice are original to the building. Contributing.

15. Durham Hardware Store Although its construction about 1931 required the demolition of a historically more important building (the second Green County Clerk's office) this two-story brick structure has since become an important visual landmark in its own right. The nine-bay brick facade is ornamented solely by raised pilaster strips and the contrast between yellow pressed brick used in most of the front and tan brick set in recessed panels in the parapet and attic levels. It has been used only as a Hardware store. Contributing.

16. Ennis Lunchroom Despite its twentieth-century storefront, this brick structure is a significant reminder that much antebellum commercial architecture was residential in scale, character, and window treatment. It was constructed in the early 1840s. The brickwork is Flemish bond with a jack arch over the one original window. The narrow wooden cornice that returns against the façade on one end has a profile typical of those in Federal style buildings. Contributing.

17-18. Jefferson Henry Law Office Like the adjoining building, this 1840s building has a twentieth century storefront. It is a significant reminder that much antebellum commercial architecture was residential in scale, character, and window treatment. It was constructed in the 1840s. The second floor was used by one of its owners, Jefferson Henry, for his law office. Another owner, David Montgomery, sold liquor here that he distilled at his mill on Pitman Creek. The building also served as the first home of the Greensburg Deposit Bank, organized in 1890. The second-floor windows are topped with wooden lintels with bull's-eye corner blocks, common in Greek Revival buildings in Kentucky. It has been given two site numbers because although the building was once a single structure, the land on which it was built was later separated into two lots, each containing half of the building, Contributing.

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19. Model Drug Store Building. Constructed in the mid-1920s for Judge J. L. Durham, this brick building served originally as Durham's Dry Goods Store, which was later operated by Benjamin Mitchell. The building is ornamented by segmental-headed windows, corbelled brickwork at the top and stone detailing, in the recessed panels at the attic level and in the coping of the parapet. The J.L. Durham building replaced a small hotel building. Later it served as the Model Drug Store and Confectionary. Contributing.

20. Corner Drug Store Building. The Corner Drug Store was built in 1933 after a disastrous fire in 1932 that destroyed all of the buildings fronting on the NW section of the Public Square. It is a two-story brick structure with a full basement level accessed directly from West Court Street. It has a parapet, corbelling, concrete coping, and an original storefront. On the Court Street facade, it uses the same design as the Judge J. L. Durham Building which it faces but reverses the use of yellow and red brick. Contributing.

21. Exie Dowdy Building, Site 21. Built in 1933 after the fire, this two-part, two-story brick building features a three three-part windows on the second floor, and original store-fronts below. It has a corbelled cornice. The left section was always in separate ownership from the right section with the narrower building housing a hat shop and a women's clothing shop. Contributing.

22. Simmons Pharmacy The larger right section of the building was built for the Simmons Pharmacy. Please refer to the description of Building # 21 above for a description of the façade. The left bay of the first floor space retains its original tin ceiling. Contributing.

23. Phares Pierce Store Built in 1934 to replace a building destroyed by the fire, this building is a two story, red brick building that retains its original front at both levels. The front is undecorated except for flat brick arches over the second floor windows and a stone band running the width of the building at the base of these windows. It retains its original tin ceiling. It has been the home of clothing stores, an alteration shop, and a beauty shop. Contributing.

24. Shaikun Dry Goods Building After the disastrous fire of 1933, Ed Shaikun purchased the vacant lot where the store building he once rented stood and built this two story, mottled brick building which features two triple windows on the second floor, a five-part stepped parapet, and recessed panels above the windows using the same brick.

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The two triple windows are each covered by a long jack arch with a stone keystone. The building was used as a general clothing store by the Shaikun family for many years and has been used for offices. Contributing.

25. Lucian Durham Building This inside corner building is larger than most of its neighbors but has limited presence on the Public Square. It was constructed by Lucian Durham in 1934 after the fire. It utilizes steel framing and concrete floors to lessen the losses from future fires. The building runs west to the alley and has one floor and a full basement. The building uses buff brick on the plain façade decorated only with the large brick recessed panels characteristic of other Durham family buildings in the Downtown. It has been used as a furniture store, a clothing store and as a crafts/flower shop. Contributing.

26. Skaggs Grocery. Built in 1930 after the demolition of the previous building, the Skaggs Grocery occupies a small narrow lot. Both floors contain only 600 square feet. It has an original storefront on the first floor and the original four windows on the second. An extended brick course above the windows is the primary decorative feature. It has been used as a grocery, a tanning salon, and currently as a tobacco store. Contributing.

27. The Peoples Bank of Greensburg Building. The former Peoples Bank is a good local example of how the effect of classical architecture can be created without the specific elements of classical architecture. Rather than columns, pediments or other elements borrowed from Greek or Roman buildings, the design used proportions, flat surfaces and straight lines to achieve a sense of classical balance and harmony. The walls are yellow pressed brick, and most of the detail is stone. The only carved surfaces are in low relief: the four round seals at the second-floor level and the main doorway. As in several other buildings built on the square in the 1930s, there are factory sash windows. The interior was remodeled extensively when converted to office space. Contributing.

28. Greensburg Deposit Bank. After the devastating fire of 1935, a new building was built by the Greensburg Deposit Bank that had been founded in 1890. Their corner building was originally an excellent example of the Roman Revival design featuring an entablature, a pedimented doorway, and large round-headed windows on both primary façades. A recent renovation/expansion project has compromised the exterior features of the 1935 bank building while replacing the entire storefront on the adjacent buff brick Charlie DeSpain Grocery building built in the same year. This project modernized and expanded the office area and the public sections of the bank. As a result of the remodeling, this consolidated building is now treated as a single building. **Non-contributing**

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29. The J. L. Durham Building is a pale yellow brick building constructed along with its neighbors to the right and left after the disastrous February 1935 fire that destroyed all the buildings in this row. The owners cooperated in the design of the block that appears very much like a post war shopping center. Contributing.

30. The Hobson Building. Like the buildings on either side, the Hobson Building utilized patterning in the brick laying including recessed panels, diapering and slightly projecting brick banding to provide decoration to the store front. Contributing.

31 Henderson's 5 & 10 Store Building. Built to look like its neighbors on either side although a separately owned tract, Henderson's 5 & 10 is a well preserved building of its type. Contributing.

32. H. L. Shively Jewelers Building. This building like its neighbors to the South has an intact second floor storefront. Contributing.

33. John Durham & Son Grocery Building This former grocery store which is located within the Northeast Quadrant of the Public Square was built shortly after the block of buildings that abuts it. It has a larger footprint than the others because its lot is both longer and wider than the others resulting from the interior corner lot location. This grocery building is little altered although the brick patterning has been obscured by the paint. Contributing.

34. The Alexander -Brown House. Mentioned in an 1833 deed, the brick core of this house was built for James Alexander and Daniel Brown. It is located on the first lot facing North Main Street immediately north of the Public Square. Portions of the Flemish bond front wall of the one-story house can be seen at the outer edges of the twentieth century storefront. In the third quarter of the nineteenth-century, the brick house was incorporated into a larger frame house. Like two structures on the town square, the Alexander-Brown house helps preserve a residential character in the commercial center of Greensburg. Contributing.

35. Richard Hagan House Due to major renovations involving vinyl siding and modern commercial windows that have radically altered its exterior and the shop area. **Non-contributing.**

36. Cress Motor Co This building was built as the Ford dealership in the late 1920s. It is a large building running to the alley in back containing 6136 square feet on the first floor. This building was readily converted to office use when automobile dealers moved to larger buildings on the edge of town in the 1950s and 60s. The plain red brick second

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floor is unaltered as are the long alley facades on the north and west. The storefront has been totally rebuilt using tall thin modern windows and a curved, metal roof at the transom level. Contributing.

37. Buchanan & Phillips Dry Goods One of the surprisingly few late nineteenth-century commercial buildings remaining in the center of Greensburg, this brick structure was built for Buchanan & Phillips sometime between 1886 and 1895. Greensburg experienced a building slump during the last forty years of the nineteenth century, and most of the commercial structures built during this period succumbed to one of the fires that struck the perimeter of the Public Square. Used by the telegraph exchange from about 1908, the Buchanan & Phillips Dry Goods Store was decorated with a metal cornice and metal hoodmolds over the windows. The building later served as the Kozy Korner Restaurant that operated here from 1937 into the 1990s. The storefront and wood-shingled pent roof are recent additions. Contributing.

38. Lee Durham Duplex, Site Built by Lee Durham who lived next door in an early-19th century house, this bungalow-style duplex features two triple windowed shed dormers on the street facade, a central chimney and a full width engaged front porch. Construction began in 1927 and, after a damaging fire, continued, after some necessary rebuilding was carried out, into 1928. It continues to serve its original function. Contributing.

39. Moore-Graham House This architecturally significant Greek Revival building was constructed for Major Richard L. Moore in 1848. For a time the house was the residence of Judge J. Hal Graham, Green County Judge in the late 1910s. In form the house is typical of the Greek Revival period, but the wall treatment is unusual: the plank sheathing was scored to imitate stonework. Although this is the only example of this device in Green County, it was relatively popular in the Bluegrass Region and in Western Kentucky. The dual-leaf front door is topped with a five-light transom. Later in the century the gingerbread porch was added and the cornice, which originally returned against the facade, was extended around the gable ends. Contributing

40. The Reverend Jeremiah Abell House This early building is associated with Rev. Abell, a Presbyterian minister, who bought the lot in 1796. Greensburg was unaware of the existence of the Abell Cabin until the 1970s's demolition of the frame structure surrounding the log pen. The rectangular single-pen house has a hall-parlor or two-room plan. The logs, foundation and some of the side windows are original. The gable end, facing Main Street, may originally have had a central door or window; the three existing

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windows on this end are later additions. The right hand door on the south side, originally the main front is also a later addition. The exterior end chimney is largely rebuilt, and the roof structure is a replacement. The building is currently being restored and will serve as a house museum operated by its owner, the Barret Memorial Presbyterian Church. Contributing.

41. Barret Memorial Presbyterian Church The first church built for the congregation was on the same site as the present building. Constructed of brick shortly after the lot was acquired in 1829, the first church faced Hodgenville Avenue rather than Main Street. The present church was erected in 1890 as a gift from John G. Barret in memory of his parents, John and Mary Barret. Before his death in 1860, John Barret was a long-time elder of the church and for fifty years, he was the Green County Court Clerk.

The Barret Memorial Presbyterian Church has a traditional nave plan, but the ceiling is an unusual elliptical vault. The walls are built of evenly coursed rough-cut stones, contrasted with smooth-cut courses in the upper level of the entrance tower and in the windowsills and lintels. The square tower is topped with louvered openings and a pyramidal roof, but the main decorative feature of the tower, and of the church as a whole, is the elaborately carved tympanum, the panel recessed under the doorway arch. The words of dedication in the tympanum project slightly from a field of finely carved foliage. The slate roof was recently replaced with shingles in the 1970s. Contributing.

42. Greensburg Baptist Church This Romanesque Revival Church was built in 1956 on the site of the previous church. Along with the Barret Memorial Church across the street, this church serves as the visual boundary of the Historic District on the North Side. Built to serve a growing membership, this church utilizes the low-pitched roof and the tall round-headed windows characteristic of the Romanesque Revival to provide a large space for worship services. The church is the second largest building in the downtown area. Its construction in 1956 brought an end to the rebuilding and expansion that characterized the downtown for the previous 30 years. In the succeeding years, only two buildings have been constructed in the Historic District, none have burned, and few moderations have been made resulting in the area retaining the character and appearance of the 1940s. Contributing.

43. Calhoun's Cleaners The building adjoining the Baptist Church is the two story Calhoun's Cleaners Building. It was constructed in 1944-45 after a fire destroyed the east side of this block on North Main. Although its storefront has been replaced and vinyl siding applied on the North facade and the second story windows have been replaced, the building retains the second floor decorative features on the second floor with a large panel defined by patterning of bricks and use of red bricks to define the corners. Contributing.

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44. Greensburg Frozen Food Immediately to the south is a one story building buff brick building built for use as frozen food locker. It features an original storefront, a metal sign, now painted white, that originally advertised Double Cola, which has been bottled in Greensburg since the 1930s. Contributing.

45. The Price-Lobb Building This building was once very similar to the adjoining building to the North, having similar buff brick storefronts. It has a plain front above the windows that are not original. Contributing.

46. Masonic Lodge Building Adjoining the Price Lobb building to the South is the Greensburg Masonic Lodge Building. It is two stories with three windows on the second level beneath the Masonic Symbol implanted into the building. The first floor has experienced little change to the doors and windows but a metal covering roof at the transom level is a recent addition. Contributing.

47. Franklin Theatre Building. Adjoining the Masonic Lodge to the south is another building constructed in 1945-46 after fire destroyed the entire block. The Franklin Theater building was built as a movie house and quickly became a focal point for entertainment and social life in the community. It seated 500 people. The theatre closed 20 some years later and was converted to commercial space. The conversion involved removing the entrance and marquee, slip covering the building with metal nailed to furring strips, and building a pent roof above the store windows. In the last year, the pent roof and the metal siding were removed prior to work coming to a halt on a remodeling effort. This exposed the poorly remodeled entrance, furring strips and poorly repaired mortar joints. **Non-contributing.**

48. Farm Bureau Building. Built in 1962 using materials quite different from the other buildings on North Main. By virtue of its age, this two-story building does not contribute to the district. **Non-contributing.**

49. The Joe Johnstone Building Immediately south of the Farm Bureau Building is a two bay garage building known as the Joe Johnston building. It was built in the 1970s and has no historical or architectural relationship to the balance of the district. **Non-Contributing.**

50. The Huddleston Building This building located at the intersection of North Main and the Public Square was originally a gasoline station built on the site of the Picket Hotel another early building victimized by fire. The gasoline station has since been remodeled for use as the Greensburg City Hall. It is now a private office. Its 1970s remodeling completely disguises its original use and appearance. **Non-Contributing.**

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51. The Lois Colvin Building This is the first building on the major street that extends west from the center of the Public Square. Following the decision to build a new Green County Courthouse in the second block of the street on the site of the old Green County Jail in 1931, this street experienced a period of redevelopment with new one-story service and retail buildings replacing houses and marginal commercial structures. This building was constructed more recently than the others and does not meet the age requirement for the National Register. **Non-Contributing.**

52. Greensburg United Methodist Church This structure is the third built for the Greensburg United Methodist Church on the lot purchased by church trustees in 1830. The first was replaced in 1893 by a brick building, replaced in turn by the present building in 1936. The Greensburg United Methodist Church was designed in a Neo-Gothic style, distinguished from the earlier Gothic Revival by a more scholarly, more accurate reproduction of historical detail. In this case the inspiration was English Gothic architecture. Stylistic references include buttress strips against the walls, the parapet front wall and the traceried pointed-arch window over the main door. Contributing.

53. Green County Courthouse The architect for this building used the Georgian Revival Style, popular throughout the country in the 1920s and 1930s. The principal stylistic devices are the keystones in the brick window arches, the stone bands circling the building at the first and second floor lines, the wooden cornice, and the engaged wooden porticoes at the main doorways. As in many Georgian structures, the central sections of the main facades of the building were emphasized by projecting them forward slightly. To further set off these central sections or pavilions, the upper windows in them were topped with round arches rather than the flat arches found elsewhere in the building. As in several other prominent structures built in Greensburg in the 1920s and 1930s, there are factory sash windows. The Globe Warnicke Construction Co. of Cincinnati completed construction on the building in 1932. Contributing.

54. International Harvester Building This agricultural equipment dealership was built around 1950 by Henry Durham, the International Harvester Dealer in the area. Durham was required to build according to IH designs but refused to install the IH Pylon Logo on his new building. The building has experienced almost no change to its fabric or design since construction with the exception of the white paint that covers the exterior. The Dealership closed in recent years and has remained vacant for a while. Now the Greensburg Renaissance Committee has obtained a state grant to support the rehabilitation of the building into a combined public library and County Clerk's Office. Additional funding must be secured to allow this project to go forward. Contributing.

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55. Dulworth and McKinney Hardware This one-story red brick building is divided into two storefronts. The original owner, Mike Henderson, razed a wooden commercial building on the site in order to construct this building in 1950. It has a small brick panel above the entrances on both ends and one large one covering the long central block of the storefront. The storefront on the left is a replacement while the right one is original shielded by a 1970s pent roof. Contributing.

56. Goff-Cantrell Motor Company This automobile dealership was constructed around 1950, Goff Cantrell moved from a smaller building within the historic district to this building where they had more room for showing and repairing automobiles. This plain, brick fronted one story building has original show windows facing West Court and large garage doors allowing access from the alley that runs along the east side of the building. The top half of this tall one storied building is painted white like the nearby International Harvester Building. Contributing.

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Project #	Address	Historic Name	Owner	KHC #	PVA#	Contributing
1	107 E. Court St.	Greensburg Water Plant	City of Greensburg	GNG 11	10-19	Yes
2	105 E. Court St.	Green Co. Clerks Office	City of Greensburg	GNG 12	10-19	Yes
3	103 E. Court St.	Allen's Inn	Robert L. Shuffett	GNG 13	10-2	Yes
4	105 E. Court St.	G'burg Independent Bank	"	GNG 14	10-2	Yes
5	Public Square	Old Green Co. Courthouse	Fiscal Court	GNG 15	10-1	Yes
6.	102-04 S. Pub Sq.	Houchens Grocery	C. E. Graham, III	GNG 16	10-3	No
7.	106 S. Public Sq.	Green Co. Ext. Service	Brenda Cook	GNG 58	10-4	Yes
8.	108 S. Public Sq.	George O. Burress Bldg.	George Burress	GNG 59	10-5	Yes
9.	112 S. Public Sq.	Dr. Simmons Office	Robert P. Simmons	GNG 60	10-6	No
10	102 S. Main St.	Hugh Howell Drugstore	Bill Edwards	GNG 61	10-7	Yes
11	104 S. Main St.	Green River Hotel	Willie Milby	GNG 17	10-8	Yes
12	110 S. Main St.	Green River Hotel Addition	Finis W. Durrett	GNG 17	10-9	Yes
13	123 S. Public Sq.	Woodson Lewis Bldg.	Historic G'burg, Inc.	GNG 21	7-10	Yes
14	121 S. Public Sq.	Woodson Lewis Furniture	Ron Pruitt	GNG 22	7-9	Yes
15	115-17 S. Pub Sq.	Durham Hardware Store	Henry Durham	GNG 23	7-8	Yes
16	111 S. Public Sq.	Ennis' Lunchroom	Brenda/Robt Woodrome	GNG 24	7-6	Yes
17	107 S. Public Sq.	Jefferson Henry Law Off.	David Ellis	GNG 25	7-5	Yes
18	105 S. Public Sq.	Jefferson Henry Law Off	Mary Helen Posey	GNG 25	7-4	Yes
19	101 S. Public Sq.	Model Drug Store	Bill Rodgers	GNG 26	7-3	Yes
20	101-05 N.Pub Sq.	Corner Drug Store Bldg.	Otha/Nancy Stearman	GNG 27	6-22	Yes
21	107 N. Public Sq.	Exie Dowdy Bldg.	Carl Beams	GNG 62	6-21	Yes
22	113 N. Public Sq.	Simmons Pharmacy Bldg.	Mitchell Collings	GNG 63	6-20	Yes
23	115 N. Public Sq.	Phares Pierce Store	Bill Edwards	GNG 64	6-16	Yes
24	119 N. Public Sq.	Shaikun Dry Goods	Bill Edwards	GNG 65	6-15	Yes
25	123 N. Public Sq.	Lucian Durham Bldg.	Bill Edwards	GNG 66	6-14	Yes
26	127 N. Public Sq.	Skaggs Grocery	Rita Lobb	GNG 67	6-13	Yes

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Project #	Address	Historic Name	Current Owner	KHC #	PVA #	Contributing
27	131 N. Public Sq.	People's Bank of G'burg	Sam W. Moore, II	GNG 28	6-12	Yes
28	102-04 N. Pub Sq.	G'burg Deposit Bank	G'burg Deposit Bank	GNG 29	9-17-16	No
29	108 N. Public Sq	Jim Durham Building	Dale Thompson	GNG 30	9-15	No
30	110 N. Public Sq	The Hobson Building	Dale Thompson	GNG 68	9-14	Yes
31	112 N. Public Sq.	Henderson's 5 & 10	Bennie Montgomery	GNG 69	9-13	Yes
32	116 N. Public Sq.	H. E. Shively Jewelers	E. J. Milby	GNG 70	9-12	Yes
33	120 N. Public Sq.	John Durham & Son, Groc.	Joe Johnstone Est.	GNG 71	9-11	Yes
34	105 N. Main St.	Alexander-Brown House	Garth Bobrowski	GNG 31	6-11	Yes
35	109 N. Main St.	Richard Hagan H	"	GNG 72	6-10	No
36	111 N. Main St.	Old Ford Garage	Goff and Sullivan	GNG 73	6-9	Yes
37	113 N. Main St.	Buchanan & Philips	"	GNG 32	6-8	Yes
38	115 N. Main St.	Lee Durham Duplex	Steve Hartfield	GNG 74	6-7	Yes
39	121 N. Main St.	Mrs. Mays Durham House	Billy Shuffett	GNG 33	6-6	Yes
40	119 N. Main St.	Rev. Jeremiah Abell House	G'burg Presby. Ch.	GNG 34	6-4	Yes
41	119 N. Main St.	Barret Memorial Presby. Ch.	"	GNG 35	6-4	Yes
42	128 N. Main St.	Greensburg Baptist Church	G'burg Baptist Ch.	GNG 77	9-1	Yes
43	124 N. Main St.	Calhoun Cleaners	Bobby Marshall	GNG 78	9-3	Yes
44	120 N. Main St.	Greensburg Frozen Food	"	GNG 79	9-4	Yes
45	116 N. Main St.	Price/Lobb Bldg.	Virgil Price/Bill Lobb	GNG 80	9-5	Yes
46	114 N. Main St.	Masonic Lodge Building	Masonic Lodge	GNG 81	9-6	Yes
47	112 N. Main St.	Franklin Theatre	Kenny Scott	GNG 82	9-7	No
48	108 N. Main St.	Farm Bureau Building	Farm Bureau	GNG 83	9-8	No
49	104 N. Main St.	Joe Johnston Bldg.	Joe Johnstone Estate	GNG 85	9-9	No
50	102 N. Main St.	Huddleston Building	City of Greensburg	GNG 86	9-12	No
51	103-07 W. Court	Lois Colvin Building	Lois Colvin	GNG 75	7-2	No
52	111 W. Court St.	Greensburg Methodist Ch.	G'burg United Meth.	GNG 39	7-1	Yes
53	203 W. Court St.	Green County Courthouse	Green Co. Fiscal Ct.	GNG 40	4-3	Yes
54	112 W. Court St.	International Harvester	Henry Durham	GNG 55	6-19	Yes
55	110 W. Court St.	Dulworth & McKinney	Russell Creek Bapt.	GNG 56	6-24	Yes
56	102 W. Court St.	Goff-Cantrell Motor Co.	Walter Pickett	GNG 57	6-17	Yes





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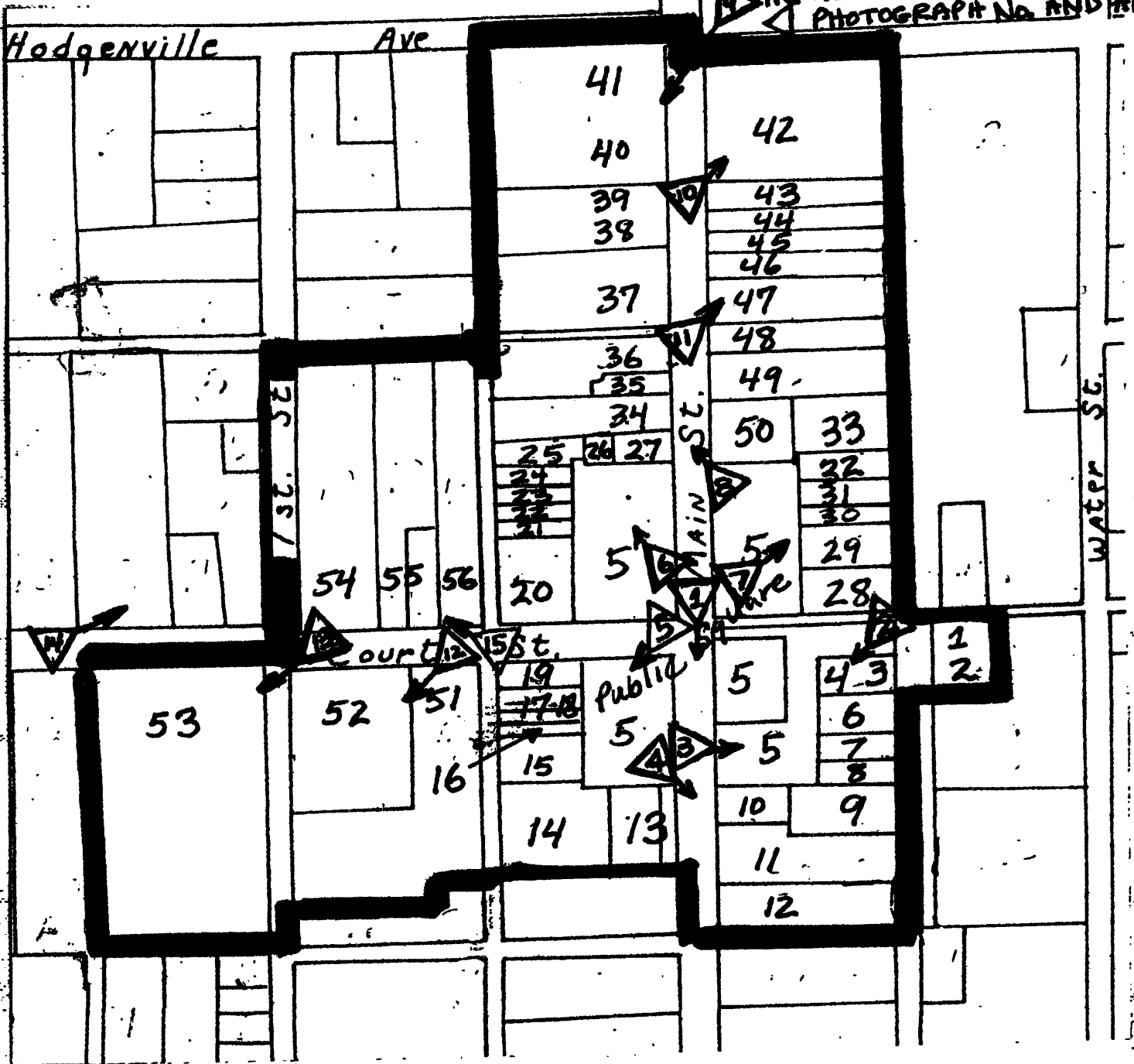
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LEGEND

-  DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
-  99 BUILDING/SITE CODE No
-  NC NON-CONTRIBUTING
-  PHOTOGRAPH No AND [unclear]



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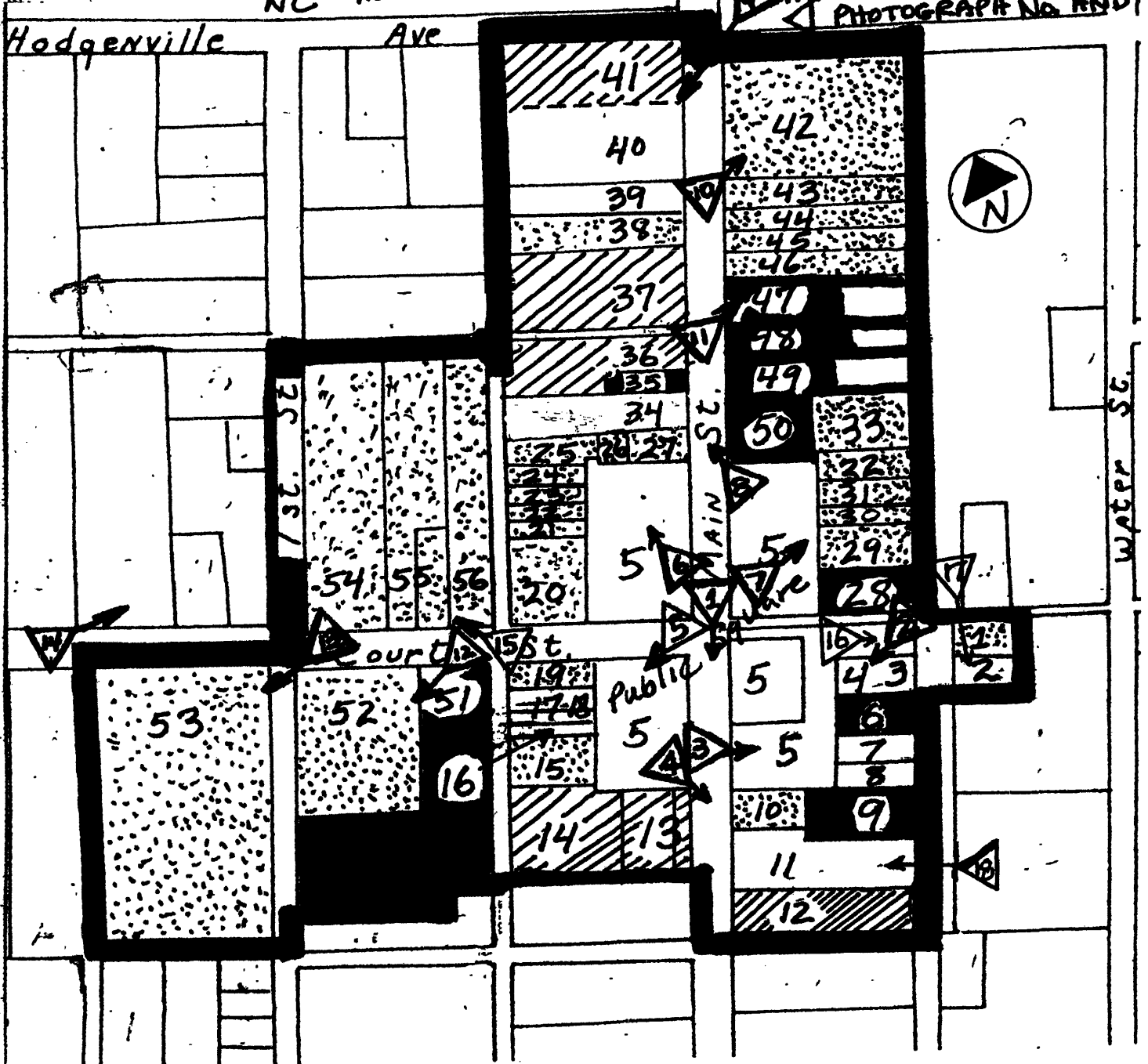
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LEGEND

BUILT 1792-1848. □
 BUILT 1849-1925. ▨
 BUILT 1926-1956. ▩
 NC - NON CONTRIBUTING ■

LEGEND

99 DISTRICT BOUNDARIE
 BUILDING/SITE CODE 1
 NC - NON-CONTRIBUTING
 PHOTOGRAPH No AND



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8. Statement of Significance

The Downtown Greensburg is significant under National Register Criterion A in the Historic Context of the Community Development and Planning, the Development of Politics and Government, and the Development of Commerce in the years 1792 through 1956. This Historic District has been associated with the major events and the historical development of Green County's community character and structure, of its government and political life, and of its commerce.

The Association of the Historic Open Space and Buildings in Downtown Greensburg With Significant Events and Long-term Developments within Greensburg and Green County.

1. The Period of Settlement and Early Prosperity. The historic development of Greensburg and Green County has three distinct periods. The first began in 1792 the year that Green County was established by Kentucky's First Legislature. Initially containing large sections of seven future counties, Greensburg thrived as the center of government for a large region and as the transportation and economic hub of the South Central Kentucky. It was located where one of Kentucky's most important overland roads, the Cumberland Road, crossed the Green River. It was the head of commerce on the Green River and the best place to overnight between Lebanon and Glasgow on the road that later became the Lexington and Nashville Turnpike and eventually US 68.

Settlers poured into the new Green County that had reached a population of 6096 by 1800. By 1820, significant sections of Green County had become new counties but the population increased to 11,943. All of these early settlers came to Greensburg to record their deeds and to file suits if their claims were challenged. Commerce grew and the area attracted many planters from the Bluegrass region beginning in the 1790s who were looking for large acreages available at much lower prices than in their home counties. Greensburg thrived as attorneys with statewide practices joined the local bar association in order to handle cases there. And traffic continued to grow along the Lexington and Nashville Turnpike including President Jackson who stayed at Allen's Inn on his way to his Second Inauguration.

The town was laid out in early 1790s by Col. William Burnett for Walter Beall, the land owner. This new courthouse town was built on the site of an early settlement, Glover's Station. Beall's Plan divided the future city into 180 lots centered on a Public Square. The first Courthouse was built there in 1797 and soon replaced by the stone, two-story structure that served the community as government center until the 1930s. Other stone buildings soon joined it on or near the Public Square. These small buildings are typical of the early stone

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buildings found throughout the Bluegrass Region and in parts of the Pennyryle. Much larger stone houses and public buildings were built later in the settlement period.

By 1810 Greensburg's population was 132, before increasing to 669 in 1830 before dropping to 536 in 1860. The first steamboat made it up stream to Greensburg in 1829. The city already had two well thought of Private Academies, the New Athens Seminary started in 1805 and the Greensburg Academy begun in 1818. The latter is National Register listed while the former no longer stands. Twenty percent of Green Countians were slaves in 1820. Greensburg's growth and influence began to wane as more counties were formed. Its tax base fell and business at its courthouse that required overnight trips and out-of-town lawyers waned as well. Newer turnpikes connecting Louisville with Bowling Green and Nashville bypassed the town to the west reduced through traffic. The creation of Taylor County in 1848 split the land and the population of Green County into two smaller and with two very competitive county seats. As a consequence, Green County's population dropped from 14,212 in 1840 to 8806 in 1860.

During these early prosperous years of the city's existence, many substantial public and private buildings were built in the Downtown and in other sections of the City. As a consequence, Greensburg has one of the best collections of Federal buildings to be found in the Pennyryle Region. The Southern half of the Public Square contains some of the best of these including the Old Courthouse, Allen's Inn, the Old County Clerk's Office and the Greensburg Independent Bank. The first building on South Main, the Green River Hotel is a remarkably well-preserved early building built as a hotel and its two surviving outbuildings complete the ensemble. Three commercial buildings from the 1840s also survive in this area. And most important of all, the Public Square itself remained as it had begun.

2. The Period of Standing Still, 1849-1925. After the removal of Taylor County, Green County and Greensburg settled into a long period of standing still. From 1848 to 1925, the population of the county and city remained almost constant and the economy became ever more focused on tobacco production. Former slaves and their descendants gradually moved away with the black population dropping from 27 % of the total in 1860 to 17% in 1880 and much lower numbers by 1930. The community subscribed to the construction of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad that could not be extended into the Cumberland River region to the south. Kentucky's main railroad lines had already been built and Greensburg was able to link with them via spur line that proved far less successful in transforming the local economy than had been anticipated.

Construction of new buildings in Greensburg slowed significantly during this era. The historic buildings survey conducted by the Kentucky Heritage Commission noted the dearth of Greek Revival and Italianate buildings and the paucity of late 19th and early 20th century

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style buildings. Fortunately, there were some exceptions to this trend. The very stylish and up to date Woodson Lewis Building was built in 1900 on the south side of the Public Square and the Barret Memorial Presbyterian Church was constructed on North Main Street in 1890. Many of the buildings constructed during this period would soon disappear, along with settlement era buildings as a result of disastrous fires that hit the downtown district beginning in 1925 and continuing through the 1940s. The Public Square was first paved in 1911, electric lighting was put in place in 1913 and Greensburg's renowned festival, Cow Days, was first held on the square starting an 80 year run.

3. Rebuilding and Modernization, 1925 to 1956. During the thirty-year period identified as the era of rebuilding and modernization, most of the buildings within the Greensburg Downtown Historic District were built. Most were built as replacements for buildings consumed by the numerous fires that plagued the town prior the construction of a water system by the W.P.A. in 1936 and the absence of a fire department. Fire trucks were called from Columbia or Hodgenville only to arrive to find that the first had already spread to all of the buildings on the block. The fires cleared the sites of early buildings which were in every case quickly replaced by up to date buildings, most using buff brick which was popular, resulting in a visual contrast between earlier buildings and the new ones. Even though the county was mired in the Great Depression, construction started on a new sanitary sewer system in 1931, a new courthouse was built in 1931-32, a new water plant was built in 1936. Numerous commercial buildings were replaced after block long fires with the style of buildings found in neighborhood shopping areas and in the new shopping centers that began appearing at the edge of cities during the late 1940s. The Public Square in Greensburg provided much of the needed parking space for the new businesses resulting in the downtown area taking on the appearance of an early shopping strip on its north side and continuing up North Main and down West Court Streets.

Greensburg's first modern commercial building was built in 1925-26 by County Judge J. L. Durham at the intersection of the Public Squares and West Court Street. As the fires began to hit a few years later, whole sections of the downtown had to be rebuilt. The northwest section of the Public Square and was replaced by all new buildings in the early 30s. The Northeast quadrant was destroyed by fire in February 1935 while the east side of North Main was consumed in 1945. During this period, the W. P. A. paved the entire public square with concrete, built the water plant, and studied the Old Courthouse on the Square which was turned into a library and later a museum. With the completion of the new Greensburg Baptist Church in 1956, the era of modernization ended. Only six modest sized buildings have been completed since 1956 as new commercial buildings were built on US 68 on the edge of town or as commerce as shifted to Campbellsville, only 11 miles distant, where big box stores attract customers from across the region.

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Downtown Greensburg remains the busiest commercial area in Green County although more and more Green County shopping is shifting to other larger cities in the region. Fortunately, the Public Square remains open and accessible. The downtown area now has a Renaissance Kentucky program that is seeking ways to preserve the early legacy of Greensburg.

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Verbal Boundary Description Beginning at the intersection of the first alley E of Main Street and Hodgenville Avenue; thence S along said alley to the intersection of East Court Street and said alley; thence along the N side of East Court Street as shown in the original town map, now being the N property line of a city walkway, to the intersection of East Court Street and Water Street; thence S along Water Street to the southernmost property line of the City of Greensburg property, a vacant lot adjoining property owned by Dr. Robert Simmons; thence W along said property lines to the intersection of the first alley E of Main Street; thence S along said alley to the intersection of this N/S alley with the alley running to Main Street; thence W along said alley to Main Street; thence N on Main 60' to the rear property line of the Woodson Lewis Building; thence W along the rear property lines of the Woodson Lewis Building and the adjoining property to the first alley running parallel to Main Street; thence N on said alley to the SE corner of the Colvin property; thence W along the rear property lines of the Colvin property, the United Methodist Church and after crossing First Street and continuing along the rear property line of the Green County Courthouse to the SW corner of the lot; thence N along the courthouse property line to West Court Street; thence E along West Court Street to First Street; thence N on First Street to the NW corner of the Old International Harvester Building; thence E along the rear property lines of three properties to the alley paralleling Main Street; thence N along the alley to Hodgenville Avenue; thence E. along Hodgenville Avenue to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification: The boundary is based on clearly visible breaks between the architecture and historic fabric of the Downtown Greensburg Historic District and adjacent properties on all sides. To the North of the district, the residential building opposite Hodgenville Avenue is a National Register listed house, the Woodson Lewis House. Facing it and adjoining the district on the E side of Main is a modern drive thru bank. The lands adjoining the district to the East is steep ravine of undeveloped lands that have prevented the expansion of the commercial area. Across the ravine on a high hill are NR listed sites including the Hobson House and the Depot, both of which are listed in the NR. The two hills adjoining the ravine are connected by a historic Footbridge that is also NR Listed.

Boundary Justification continued

On the South, the alley way provides a clear boundary between historic and modern development. The new telephone exchange, a modern factory, the public library and a modern bank and seven eleven type service center provide a significant break between the historic district and three NR listed houses further S. which are individually NR listed. On the W. the ravine SW of the commercial district made early commercial development impossible. Later land-fills allowed the construction in this area of modern grocery and retail stores which are less than 50 years old and of a different scale and feeling. Along West Court Street, the Methodist Church and the Green County Courthouse on the south and three commercial buildings on the north are 1930s/40s extensions of the commercial district and are closely integrated with it. Due West of the district are radically remodeled houses which have lost their sense of place in the course of being remodeled into funeral parlors, offices, and church annexes in recent years. They have only recently been incorporated functionally into the district at a terrible cost to their historic character and integrity. For that reason, they have been omitted. To the northwest, there are streets containing a mixture of warehouses and small frame houses from the early 20th century that have a different scale and function from the commercial district.