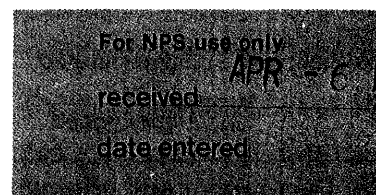


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination FormSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections**1. Name**

historic Barren County Multiple Resource Area

and/or common

**2. Location**

street &amp; number Multiple (See Individual Inventory Forms) not for publication

city, town vicinity of ~~Barren County Courthouse~~

state Kentucky code 021 county Barren code

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military

<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name See Continuation Sheets

street &amp; number

city, town vicinity of state

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Barren County Courthouse

street &amp; number Main Street

city, town Glasgow state Kentucky

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**title Survey of Historic Sites In Kentucky has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

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Individual Nominations

Glasgow

Lou Ellis  
Western Hill Subdivision  
Glasgow, Kentucky

L. S. Slinker  
1340 North Race Street  
Glasgow, Kentucky

James E. Gillenwater  
103 East Main Street  
Glasgow, Kentucky

Barren County Board of Education  
202 West Washington Street  
Glasgow, Kentucky

Pastor John Massey  
First Presbyterian Church  
Washington and Broadway Streets  
Glasgow, Kentucky

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Individual Nominations

County

Joe Michael Moore  
Route #2  
Glasgow, Kentucky

Albert Kerr/Genevieve Williams  
Route #5  
Tompkinsville, Kentucky

Rora Brown  
Route #6  
Glasgow, Kentucky

Haskel Quigley  
Goodnight, Kentucky

Rodney Jewell  
Route #8  
Glasgow, Kentucky

Edward Hatchett,  
Country Club Estates  
Glasgow, Kentucky

Mrs. Lawrence Landrum  
Route #6  
Glasgow, Kentucky

Ivan Carney  
Railroad Ave.  
Cave City, Kentucky

Chester Reed Smith  
Etoile, Kentucky

Mrs. Ernest Baulch  
Dixie Ave.  
Park City, Kentucky

Joe Booth  
Route #1  
Austin, Kentucky

Fredan and Rossie Powell  
5417 E. 79th Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana

W. L. Sheffey heirs  
Route #1  
Glasgow, Kentucky

Katherine Allen  
Route #6, Box 87  
Scottsville, Kentucky

Pastor Harold Squires  
Old Zion Methodist Church  
Route #1  
Park City, Kentucky

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Owner	Address	Location
Mrs. A. F. Crow	Leech Court	712 South Green Street
Alma Matthews	702 South Green Street	704 South Green Street
Stephen Wellborn	1106 South Green Street	1106 South Green Street
George Evans	South Green Street	South Green Street
James R. Heltsley	701 South Green Street	701 South Green Street
Laura Caldwell	707 South Green Street	707 South Green Street
Joe Travis	101 Jo Ann Drive	715 South Green Street
Johnie Perkins	801 South Green Street	801 South Green Street
Woods Richardson	803 South Green Street	803 South Green Street
Carl Clark	807 South Green Street	807 South Green Street
Timothy Sherrell	809 South Green Street	809 South Green Street
Ann Harbison	901 South Green Street	901 South Green Street
Jim Whiteside	316 Hall Street	902 South Green Street
Jerry Lee Howse	909 South Green Street	909 South Green Street
William Miller	911 South Green Street	911 South Green Street
Wilma Simmons	915 South Green Street	915 South Green Street
Walter Baker	917 South Green Street	917 South Green Street
Marjorie Stellcross	4115 Crestview, Lsvile.	1005 South Green Street
Harold Renfro	120 Hi-Haven	1009 South Green Street
J. M. Meador	1011 South Green Street	1011 South Green Street
Stephen Wellborn	1106 South Green Street	1106 South Green Street
George Evans	1104 South Green Street	1104 South Green Street
James Washburn	1110 South Green Street	1110 South Green Street
Robert Byrd	1210 South Green Street	1210 South Green Street
Jimmy Yates	1208 South Green Street	1208 South Green Street
Luther Wells	1202 South Green Street	1202 South Green Street
Jerry Springer	1118 South Green Street	1118 South Green Street
William J. Hoyer	1114 South Green Street	1114 South Green Street
Hershal Kesley	110 Maple Avenue	1112 South Green Street
Dr. R. E. Hayes	1110 South Green Street	1110 South Green Street
Cecil Barton	1115 South Green Street	1115 South Green Street
Dale Burchett	1117 South Green Street	1117 South Green Street
James S. Aldridge	1203 South Green Street	1203 South Green Street
Georgia Richards	1205 South Green Street	1205 South Green Street

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SOUTH WEST GLASGOW RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
L. B. Fields	406 Leslie	406 Leslie
Paul Jones	404 Leslie	404 Leslie
John W. Garrison	402 Leslie	402 Leslie
Mr. Ray Simmons	400 Leslie	400 Leslie
Louise R. Jones	201 West College	201 West College
Mary Cooksey	205 West College	205 West College
Mrs. Clay Coleman	209 West College	209 West College
Mrs. Henry Steen	215 West College	215 West College
Barren County Health Department	Liberty Street	Liberty Street
Mrs. A. F. Crow	103 Leech Court	212-214 Liberty
H. C. Burkes	208 Liberty	208 Liberty
Luther Johnson	440 South Green	Liberty Street
Hilda Williams	204 South Liberty	204 South Liberty
Dennis Wilcott	403 Leslie	403 Leslie
		501 Leslie
Mrs. Terry Hatchett	506 South Green	401 Leslie
Henry Royce	405 Leslie	405 Leslie
Lula Porter	407 Leslie	407 Leslie
Donald L. Scott	503 Leslie	503 Leslie
Bradford Williams	505 Leslie	505 Leslie
Etta Harston & Pearl Winn	507 Leslie	507 Leslie
James Gray	202 Cleveland	202 Cleveland
Mrs. Jennie York	700 Leslie	700 Leslie
B. C. King	308 West Brown	308 West Brown
Robert Store	306 West Brown	306 West Brown
John W. McCarley	302 West Brown	302 West Brown
Harry B. Tate	300 West Brown	300 West Brown

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NORTH RACE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
Sarah Moore	309 North Race Street	309 North Race Street
Dr. Lyle Snavelly	511 North Race Street	511 North Race Street
Elvis Howell	514 East Main Street	509 North Race Street
Russell Miller	507 North Race Street	507 North Race Street
Frank Starr	505 North Race Street	505 North Race Street
T. C. Delvaux	501 North Race Street	501 North Race Street
Bernice Oliver	417 North Race Street	417 North Race Street
Ruben Garnett, Estate	415 North Race Street	415 North Race Street
Charlene Young	409 North Race Street	409 North Race Street
Floyd Ray Jones, Sr.	405 North Race Street	405 North Race Street
Vera Harlin	403 North Race Street	403 North Race Street
Frank P. Woodward	417 North Green Street	401 North Race Street
Mildred Harrell	302 North Race	302 North Race Street
Joe Conkin	306 North Race Street	306 North Race Street
Roy Neumeister	400 North Race Street	408 & 310 North Race Street
Mary Neumeister	400 North Race Street	400 North Race Street
L. J. Neumeister	400 North Race Street	404 North Race Street
L. S. McCreay	Tompkinsville, Kentucky	410 North Race Street
Robert Spencer	414 North Race	414 North Race Street
Jack Taylor	420 W. Breckinridge Apt. C-3 Louisville, KY	416 North Race Street
Jerry McGee	150 Northland Dr. Biscayne Apt. #49 Lexington, KY	500 North Race Street
Betty Jane Ely	502 North Race	502 North Race Street
Elma Redman	302 Leslie Ave.	504 and 506 North Race Street
W. H. Simmons	103 Brice Ave.	508 North Race Street

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CAVE CITY COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

Owner

Address

Location

Mrs. C. L. Beavens	Cave City	154 Broadway
Ivan Carney	Box 167, Cave City	150 Broadway
John Doyle	Greenview Drive, Cave City	146 Broadway
Carl E. Davis, Sr.	Cave City	138 Broadway
Fred Hunt	319 N. Ninth Street	Broadway
Royndal T. Doyle	Box 444, Cave City	Broadway
Elroy Larimore	Horse Cave	Broadway
People's Bank	Cave City	corner First and Broadway
Campbellsville Center, Inc.	900 Church Street, Bowling Green	North First Street
New Farmers National Bank	Glasgow	corner Broadway & First
H. Y. Davis	Cave City	Broadway
City of Cave City		Broadway
Jewell Allen	202 Broadway	208 Broadway
D. Y. Bybee	206 Broadway	206 Broadway
Cave City Baptist Church	Broadway	Broadway
Clifford Duvall	Park City	Broadway
Sherman Ballou	Cave City	Broadway
Charles Cooper	Box 366 Cave City	223 Broadway
Winchester and M. C. Garnett	Cave City	231 and 232 Broadway

## 7. Description

**Condition**
☒ excellent  
☒ good  
☒ fair

☒ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

**Check one**
☒ unaltered  
☒ altered

**Check one**
☒ original site  
☐ moved date \_\_\_\_\_

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

The comprehensive survey of Barren County was conducted during the fall and early winter of 1982. A matching survey and planning grant was awarded to the South Central Kentucky Historical Society by the Kentucky Heritage Division. Volunteer services such as survey mileage and historical research were used in part as the match.

In order that no area was to be missed, the county was systematically divided into sectors by the major county roads. (see map) Using 15 minute United States Geological Survey quadrangle maps, all passable roads were examined. Every structure which met certain historical and architectural criterias were documented. Each site was photographed, precisely mapped and given an architectural description. If possible, on site historical information was gathered. This information was recorded on a Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Form and each site was given a Smithsonian County designation number.

Further historic research was conducted following the field survey, both on individual sites and the county as a whole. After compiling all of the documentation each site was evaluated as to its significance. It was given an Inventory, Kentucky Survey or National Register designation. The total number of structures surveyed within the county including Cave City and Park City is 310. The total number documented within the City of Glasgow is 95.

After the evaluation 19 individual structures within the county (excluding Glasgow) were found to meet the National Register criteria. One district, the Cave City Commercial District is also being nominated. It contains 17 structures.

Within Glasgow six individual structures are being nominated. There are also two proposed residential districts. The Southwest Glasgow Residential District, and the North Race Street Residential District. The Southwest Glasgow Residential District is the larger of the two, containing 127 total structures. Only 25 buildings are within the North Race Street District.

Beginning in the middle of October the field work took two and one-half months. During that time a total of 405 sites, city and county, were documented.

Most of the vernacular structures documented were in the county and quite naturally the higher style buildings were within the Glasgow city limits. However, exceptions occur in each case. It should be noted that to some purists most of Barren County's structures would be considered vernacular. But when taken in the context of South Central Kentucky, certain of the buildings exhibit a high degree of architectural significance.

Also, a large number of buildings retaining certain stylistic tendencies tended to be more transitional than static. During the later part of the 19th and early 20th centuries most of the buildings labeled Victorian are eclectic, containing details of several popular styles.

As with the residential buildings the commercial structures tended to be vernacular. But by virtue of the late construction dates of the majority, Victorian leanings are evident. However, very few commercial structures of note are extant. No intact commercial district exists within Glasgow. Several of the more intact commercial buildings are being nominated individually. Cave City on the other hand, does posses a district, but its cohesiveness is its main virtue.



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**Survey Classification**

The following is a general classification, by construction material and type of the sites documented within the county. The entire survey documentation will be broken into individual classes by number only.

Stone - 5  
Log - 85  
Log & Frame - 59  
Log & Brick - 1  
Frame and Brick - 1  
Frame - 167  
Brick - 88  
Metal - 1

Residential - 349  
Commercial - 24  
Governmental - 2  
Educational - 6  
Religious - 10  
Outbuildings - 4  
Bridges - 3

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Barren County Physical Description

Barren County, Kentucky, located in the south central part of the state was the first county formed south of the Green River. Originally part of Logan County, present Barren contains 486 square miles and the total population is about 34,009. The name Barren was suggested by Edmund Rogers, surveyor of a large portion of the area between the Big and Little Barren Rivers. One of the larger of the south central<sup>2</sup> counties, Barren is flanked by Hart, Warren, Metcalfe, Monroe, Allen and Edmonson counties.

Major physical differences exist between the northern and southern sections of Barren County. The area north of Glasgow, the county seat, is known as "The Barren". It is flat, poorly watered and lightly timbered. The Barrens were originally thought to be a poor prospect in cultivation. Covered with strawberry and heather grass and containing sqampy low lying areas known as "The Slash", settlement of the northern sector came later than in the southern. These fears were nevertheless proved wrong and the soil was found to be fertile.

Much of the Barrens is cavernous and it contains large sink holes, some of which empty into the Mammoth Cave River. A small sector of the Mammoth Cave National Park occupies the northwest sector of the county. Several fine rock quarries located here produce limestone in great quantities.

Within Barren County there are three primary and eleven secondary communities. Glasgow, the centrally located county seat, is quite obviously the most important urban center. However, two other secondary communities, Cave City and Park City, though limited by size, nevertheless, are an integral part of Barren County development. Both were indirectly established because of their proximity to the L and N Railroad and founded directly because of their closeness to the Mammoth Cave Resort. Each is in the northernmost section of the county, less than ten miles from the park.

Cave City, the larger of the two communities (pop. 2,500) was established in 1853. A completely planned resort town, the land for the area was purchased by four Louisville speculators calling themselves the Knob City Company. They paid the highest price per acre for land in Barren County at that time (20 dollars per acre). The news that the proposed L and N Railroad Company was to pass directly through this area also had a great deal to do with Cave City's location.

It was this proximity to the railroad which embroiled Cave City in the Civil War. It was a strategic shipping point for both sides and was honored by having John Hunt Morgan and his raiders destroy the depot. After the conflict Cave City settled down to proper things and was officially incorporated in 1866.

During the next couple of decades Cave City played an important role in the economic development of the county. It became a central shipping point in most of Barren's resources, chiefly oil. In the 1880's, Barren was the fourth leading petroleum producing area in the United States.

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Present day Cave City is still being influenced by the major factor in its founding. The Mammoth Cave Resort (now a National Park) has pulled some of Cave City's recent growth away from the town's original center, the railroad. However, most of this new development is chiefly tourist related, and the heart of the community is still intact.

The smaller of the two towns, Park City has population of about 900. However, Park City was established many years earlier than Cave City. Historically a stopping place for visitors to the caves, as early as the 1820's the community had a name, Bell's Tavern, logically named for the most important structure within its bounds, was a thriving entity. Traditionally the tavern itself was an extremely popular place, visited by such important folk as Henry Clay and Charles Dickens.<sup>3</sup>

About the time of the demise of the tavern another significant factor in the town's development was the completion of the new L and N Railroad line. Consequently in 1871 the community was incorporated and the name changed to Glasgow Junction. Two of the lines also connected at this spot, the Glasgow railway and the Little Mammoth Cave Railway. Although not achieving as much importance as a shipping point as Cave City, Glasgow Junction definitely served the transportation needs of Barren County.

Park City today is a very pleasant community relatively unchanged in the last twenty years. Due to its proximity to Interstate 65 a small amount of strip commercial area has developed, but this has had little effect on the town center.

The southern county area is uniquely opposite to "The Barrens". Containing a rolling landscape, large variety of timber, extremely fertile soil and an abundant water supply. Southern Barren was obviously the prime area for early settlement. No less than seven major creeks and their tributaries lay claim to this sector. These include; Skaggs, Beaver, Fallen Timber, Peter, Dry, Nobob, Glovers and Little Barren. The Barren River forms a large portion of the county's southwest border.<sup>4</sup>

This area, also unlike "The Barrens" in the north, contains great quantities of a large variety of timber. Oak, black and white walnut, ash, sugar maple, hackberry, cherry, poplar and beech are just some of the wood available there. For many years large amounts of black walnut was shipped to England from this area.

Due to this abundance of natural resources and natural beauty, the sectors south and west of Glasgow are the most heavily populated. A larger percentage of surveyable structures were documented here and, the largest percentage of early log and brick buildings.

About nine secondary communities, each with population of less than 200 dot the county landscape. Although only one, Hiseville, has been incorporated, several of them named for the tributaries on which they are located, are historically early settlements.

Some came into existence because of the economic possibilities. Several areas grew up around mills or caves which produced saltpeter. Still others located on major roads and stage stops. Barren has lost some of her early county settlements, but others such as Goodnight, Hiseville, Temple Hill, Tracy, Austin, Eighty-Eight, Beckton, Rocky Hill, Dry Fork and Merry Oaks still cling tenaciously to their existences. For most, the old country store is the heart of their unity. It provides the necessities of life including food; plus such amenities as entertainment, news and companionship.

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Although supermarkets may very effectively compete for the county shopper, it can never provide the other necessities which they desire.

Glasgow, the centrally located county seat, has a total population of about 15,000. Originally chosen primarily because of its proximity to a large spring, the land on which the town sits was part of a military grant to John Gorin, fifty acres of which he donated for the town's establishment. The community was named for Glasgow, Scotland, and the town was laid out on a central square plan, with the main business area surrounding the courthouse. Although many communities have rejected their old town plan by the razing and removal of the couthouse to ease the congestion; Glasgow has retained her original form and function. However, although no empty lots break the streetscape pattern, due to a lack of preservation minded civic leaders, and strong historic plans, unfortunately Glasgow's central business district has lost its original architectural integrity. This is not to suggest that Glasgow downtown commercial area is declining. Though strip development on the town's edges has tempered the downtown's prosperity, it is still a very viable part of the community.

Large 20th century intrusions into the residential area are not a factor in Glasgow's growth. One of the community's largest assests is a large wonderfully preserved residential district south and southwest of the commercial area.

Present day Glasgow also possesses something common to every community, twentieth century strip development. The major growth of this area is heavily weighted in the north and west sectors of town, aligned to the two major thoroughfares. Highway 68-80, the Bowling Green Road, runs east-west and 31-W, the Louisville Road runs north-south. The area south and east of town, which borders on the less populated neighboring counties, is more rural in nature.

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The Southwest Glasgow Residential District

Physical Description

The residential neighborhood southwest of the commercial is quite large and intact. It encompasses, six streets, with South Green Street, the eastern extent being the largest. The district's northern edge is marked by West Washington Street. The top of which affords a fine view of the downtown area. The majority of the buildings within this area are residential in nature. However, due to the proximity of the square, a few non-residential uses are evident. Very few intrusions are within this area and the sense of the neighborhood is intact. The building dates of the contributing structures range from the early 19th to mid 20th century. This is also a very architecturally complete area, with a large variety of styles evident.

Acreage of Nominated Property 94 Acres

Intrusions \_\_\_\_\_  
Contributing \_\_\_\_\_  
Total No. \_\_\_\_\_

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Southwest Glasgow Residential District

Significance

The residential area southwest of the Glasgow Public Square, is an architecturally cohesive neighborhood. The buildings within it offer a wide variety of 19th century styles and they well represent the evolution of popular building trends in Glasgow. This area was the most fashionable place in the community to live for most of the 19th century. This view, made apparent by the excellent preservation of the houses, is still held today.

The only true Gothic style house in Glasgow is located on South Green Street. Known as Seven Gables, this board and batten cottage was constructed circa 1860 by Wilburn Bybee. The most outstanding features and ones which demands the most attention are the gables. Each edged with an unusual bargeboard trim, the whole effect is capped by a finial.

The Theodosia Hall house, also on South Green Street, is another antebellum structure. Constructed in 1852 the home is a Greek Revival, side passage plan. Though not containing details of high style, the structure is representative of the popular style of the day.

The Judge James Bryan home located at the corner of West Washington and Jefferson Street was constructed in 1854 only two years after the Hall house. Although in a state of disrepair the Bryan house has retained some wonderfully exterior detailwork. Especially fine is the entrance surround with its late Federal trim. A slightly later wooden portico with elaborate bracket work is also intact.

The preservation of an important historic residential area such as this one will require some specific local planning. But when considering the significance this district has to Glasgow and Barren County the decision should be a simple one.

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Boundary Justifications

Unless otherwise stated on the individual inventory forms, all individual nominations include the main structure only. In each case only the domestic space surrounding the building was included. (See individual site maps)

Cave City Commercial District

The Cave City commercial district includes the central business area only. It is surrounded on two sides to the north and south by residential areas. Directly to the east is a 20th century commercial strip. A few residential buildings separate the new commercial area from the old. To the west of the district are the L & N Railroad tracks and a large residential area. No historic commercial structures exist outside of the three blocks on Broadway.

North Race Street Residential District

The North Race Street residential district occupies only one street. The boundaries of this district were determined by the large numbers of intrusions on its edge. At the south end of the district the beginning of the commercial area. To the east, west and north of the district the residential areas are 20th century in nature.

The Southwest Glasgow Residential District

The southwest Glasgow residential district is a very large residential area lying south and west of the commercial square area. Its northern boundary is formed by the separation between these areas. The area west of the district is also commercial in nature. It is the industrial area of town containing several warehouses. Southwest of the district is another residential area, with a few historic structures but a majority of 20th century buildings. The same applies to the areas directly south and east of the district. They are also residential in nature but do not meet the age criteria.

## 8. Significance

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

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The survey of Barren County, Kentucky is historically and architecturally complete. The buildings within this Multiple Resource Nomination, (whether in a district, or nominated individually,) are the most significant structures within the county. The great majority of them have architectural importance, either due to their rarity within the county, their integrity as a group, or as the finest example of a common type. No structures are being nominated strictly for historical significance. Several structures did have local importance, but major alteration or severe deterioration prevented their inclusion in this nomination.

Every stylistic trend occurring in Barren County is represented within this nomination. However, it should be noted that few of Barren's historic buildings could be labeled high style, and that many of the nominated buildings are vernacular with stylistic details.



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## EARLY BARREN COUNTY DEVELOPMENT 1799 - 1850

Prior to 1798 the area now known as Barren County was a large part of Logan County, the first jurisdiction created south of the Green River. This quadrant was subdivided into Warren County, and subsequently Barren was formed. The name "Barren", given to the county by surveyor Edmund Rogers, is not indicative of the infertility of the land, as the name might suggest. It does rather give title to the meadow lands, or barrens, as they were called, in the northern region of the county. Official organization came in 1799, and so too in the same year, the location of the county seat, Glasgow. By the turn of the century, five thousand settlers had laid claim to some portion of Barren; the greatest number of them arriving from Virginia.

Farming was the economic mainstay for most early Barren Countians. However, the great preponderance of abundant water resources, directed the establishment of a soon to be profitable industry, milling. Prior to the county's establishment there were three mills operating within its boundaries. The number quickly grew to thirty-seven, some of which operated well into the twentieth century. David Bowman Ritter established two such long standing mills on Skaggs Creek during the first half of the nineteenth century. Ritter's upper mill was put into operation in 1821, and the lower one some twenty years later. Although no physical reminders of these structures exist, the important role the Ritter family played in the development of Barren County is an established fact. 7

Another early industry and, during the War of 1812, one which served to heighten Barren County's importance, was the manufacture of gunpowder. It has been heretofore mentioned that Barren County's caves produced large quantities of saltpeter, a necessary ingredient in the production of gunpowder. In fact, Kentucky was the largest manufacturer of gunpowder during that war. Two such powder mills were in operation in Barren, one on Nobob Creek, (established in 1812) and the other on Coon Creek which opened the following year.

The manufacture of rifles was an early industry which brought some attention to Barren County. The community of Rocky Hill was home to a family of gunsmiths named Settle (Bn-166). Their name became synonymous with fine craftsmanship, and today their products are prized collectors items.

Individual structures within the county (outside Glasgow) which relate in time and space to this period of development include the following:

Bn-46, Bn-53, Bn-54, Bn-98, Bn-166, Bn-172, Bn-177, Bn-179, Bn-185, Bn-194,

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## GLASGOW - EARLY SETTLEMENT

Although the establishment of Glasgow paralleled that of the county in 1799, and the town was locally recognized as the seat of government; the Kentucky Legislature did not officially acknowledge this fact until 1809. By this time the community had been prospering for some years.

Quite obviously, due to its official designation, and central location, Glasgow became the hub for the county's economic, social, and cultural affairs. The town square with its centrally located courthouse embodies this idea. Like the spokes of a wheel from the hub, the main streets of town radiate out to the rural area beyond the town's limits. The location of the town square was determined by a large spring with unlimited quantities of fresh water. The early industry in Glasgow mirrored that of the county, and evidences of several mills near the square can be documented. The early nature of the square was mixed residential and commercial and several of the city's founding fathers constructed businesses and houses there. John Gorin, the original owner of the land, opened a tavern and general store here in 1799. John Matthews, one of the first Glasgow trustees built a blacksmith shop on Race Street, and later, a tavern on the square. However, due to a succession of devastating fires throughout the nineteenth century, none of the earliest commercial structures are extant. After major fires had gutted different parts of the square, each section was reconstructed in the style of the day. For this reason, the commercial area did not represent a static place in time, but rather an evolution. The twentieth century, however, has not been kind to Glasgow's central business district, which has lost a good deal of its cohesiveness.

The growth of the residential areas occurred quite naturally, along the main adjoining streets entering the square; Race Street, Main Street, Green and Washington Streets. There are two early to mid-nineteenth century residential buildings, each located just off the public square, which are excellent representative examples of Glasgow's early neighborhoods. The William T. Bush house (Bn-G-70), and Theodosia Hall house (Bn-G-44) each have architectural significance to the community.<sup>8</sup> The William Bush house is by far the finest of the two. However, each of these buildings has retained its original architectural integrity and they are excellent examples of the dominant stylistic trends in that period of Glasgow's history.

Though there are large intrusions between the square and the residential areas, the historic neighborhoods are basically untouched. The North Race Street, the West Washington Street and the South Green Street areas all display their nineteenth century character.

## BARREN COUNTY RELIGION

One important factor in the county's initial settlement which should be discussed are the religious institutions. Although freedom of religion was not a strong motivating factor in Barren's settlement, religion did play an important role in the daily life of the early settlers. Beside, offering structure, to a partially disordered way

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of living, religion also provided a sense of companionship and belonging. Though all the denominations appear to be represented in early Barren history, in 1800 this changed. With the Great Revival, a new fever swept the area, and a host of new organizations appeared.

Constructed of log, none of the original church buildings remain, most having been replaced with more solid brick buildings by the middle of the nineteenth century. Unfortunately, most of these structures were also razed during the twentieth century. There are two mid-nineteenth century church buildings, one within Glasgow, and one in the county which have been preserved.

The Old Zion Methodist Church (Bn-185) is located about ten miles west of Glasgow on the old Bowling Green Road. Constructed in 1856, the present structure has undergone little change since its erection. It is a vernacular structure with no representative stylistic details. However, Old Zion's significance lies not in architectural uniqueness, but in the rarity of its form within the county. The First Presbyterian Church was formed in Glasgow only three years after the county seat was established. Located on the corner of Broadway and Washington Streets, First Prebsyterian was constructed in 1853 in the Gothic style. Access to the main block is gained through a gable roofed ante-room with a tudor arched portal. The main elevation boasts pilasters and tudor arched openings pierce the sides. The whole composition is capped by a wooden bell tower. The majority of Glasgow's eccliastical structures are Victorian, having been constructed during the last quarter of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The First Presbyterian Church is significant not because it is the earliest church structure within the community, but due to the rarity of the Gothic style within the county.

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STABILIZATION AND LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY GROWTH

The stabilization and growth of Barren County during the latter part of the nineteenth century was visually expressed to a great extent in the architectural fabric of Glasgow, rather than in the surrounding rural area. The growth of the county can best be identified by the expansion of the small communities which dot the landscape (See No. 7 for a discussion of these towns). One building which came to exemplify the evolution of the county area was the general store. As previously mentioned, the store was the hub around which the small communities revolved. Most of these structures were strictly vernacular and were originally constructed with one main block. As the community grew and prospered, so did the store, and in most cases a new building was constructed. Twentieth century models have all but replaced the original store but in the community of Goodnight, one fine example has remained. The G. F. Quigley and Son General Store (Bn-236) was constructed circa 1894 by Robert Barbour as a post office. Mr. G. F. Quigley leased and then later (in 1908) purchased the property. It has been known as G. F. Quigley and Son since that time.

Although vernacular in form, the store exhibits an attempt at Victorian detailing. Square headed openings are capped by slightly projecting, fluted hood molds. A stepped parapet boasting the stores name caps the main facade.

The Quigley Store at Goodnight is one few original general stores, which speak of the important role played by these businesses in the county. It is also a well preserved late nineteenth century vernacular structure, and the best example of commercial architecture in the rural sections of the county.

The relationship between the City of Glasgow and the railroad during the nineteenth century can best be described in one sentence. This one was succinctly stated by Courier-Journal writer Joe Creason when he said "Probably no other town in Kentucky owes so much to so little railroad".

Although the famed Louisville and Nashville connected with the northern part of the county in the early part of the century, no strong line came through Glasgow until 1868. When a trunk line was extended through Glasgow Junction. During the 1870's the Cumberland and Ohio made plans for a mainline through Glasgow but bankruptcy prevented the completion.

However, even without the economic benefit of the railroad, Glasgow's agriculturally based economy served to foster marked development. No where is this change more evident than in the main business area of Glasgow. Between 1879 and 1891 Glasgow's commercial district almost doubled (from thirty-two to sixty-two businesses). As previously mentioned the present day commercial area is unreflective of its nineteenth century architectural character. However, a few structures still represent this period in the community's evolution.

There are four commercial structures which have retained their nineteenth century integrity. The First National Bank Building (Bn-G-2), the Emmanuel Morris Building.

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(Bn-G-9), the Third National Bank Building (Bn-G-11), and the Old Glasgow Post Office (Bn-G-19) are to be considered the finest and most architecturally intact of Glasgow's commercial structures.

The First National Bank was organized in November, 1892 and remained open until the Great Depression. Having been organized in 1903, the Third National Bank survived by consolidation with the Farmers State Bank in 1910. After the depression, only two of Glasgow's main banking institutions were in operation on the courthouse square, the reorganized Farmers was one.

The Emmanuel Morris Building was constructed in the 1880's and it is probably the most intact of the commercial structures. Having retained its original Mesker iron front, Luxfer glass panel, and interior pressed tin ceiling, this building is an excellent example of Glasgow's nineteenth century commercial architecture. 9

The Glasgow Post Office, constructed in 1918, presently houses the Barren County Board of Education. This building is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style and one of few in Barren County. Few alterations have marked the face of this structure.

These buildings are representative of certain points in the evolution of Glasgow's commercial district. Their preservation is essential, but they should not be viewed as museum piece, but rather as well designed structures which can play a viable role in twentieth century Glasgow.

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The individual structures in the county being nominated(outside of Glasgow), which relate to this period of growth and development are listed as follows:

BN-121

BN-153

BN-236

BN-256

BN-286-294

BN-296

BN-299

BN-300

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**TWENTIETH CENTURY BARREN COUNTY**

Barren County during the twentieth century has seen no more cataclysmic change than that of the nineteenth. Although it occurred very slowly, the loss of Glasgow's historic commercial square was, to many, the most devastating. In a series of fires which occurred in 1890, 1900, 1922 and 1940, Glasgow slowly but surely lost many of her historic commercial structures. The replacement of these architecturally fine buildings with nondescript, poorly designed substitutions, can never give to the square the vitality it once relished.

The residential areas which heretofore became the pride of the community, have retained this distinction. New construction, when it did occur in the older neighborhoods, was sympathetic.

Agriculture is still the economic mainstay of the county, although industry in Glasgow is making some head way. In the northern section of the county the Mammoth Cave National Park has created a more tourist dependant economy. Both Cave City and Park City enjoy the revenues derived from this industry.

The county itself has enjoyed little national attention, but the county can lay claim to a couple of well known native sons. The best known perhaps is the ex-governor Louie B. Nunn. After serving as Barren County Judge, Nunn was the state's highest officer between 1967 and 1971.

The only other Barren Countians to become Governor was Preston Leslie. Born in Clinton County, Kentucky, Leslie made Glasgow his home for a large part of his life. After serving as Kentucky's governor from 1871 to 1875, Leslie was later appointed by Grover Cleveland as Territorial Governor of Montana.

Barren will probably always be a county that is rural in nature. The excellent quality of the land, combined with the absence of a strong potential for great growth point to this fact. However, the history of the county indicates that the reasons for Barrens original popularity are still in evidence. It will always be an area steeped in its early beginnings, and appreciated by those who call it home.

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Footnotes:

<sup>1</sup> This number includes two individual structures previously nominated to the National Register. The Octagon Cottage, and the William Page House are both pending.

<sup>2</sup> Warren County, Kentucky was comprehensively surveyed in the summer of 1978. The entire county was listed in a Multiple Resource Nomination.

<sup>3</sup> The original tavern burned during the Civil War. Plans for its reconstruction were scuttled by the conflict, and the only present reminder of this historic site are a few stone walls.

<sup>4</sup> In 1966 Barren River was dammed, and the lake is a state park, and popular local resort.

<sup>5</sup> During the twentieth century, a green house was attached to the front of the house. It did not damage the building, and the present owner has plans to remove it.

<sup>6</sup> The most obvious difference between the two sections is the brick bonding. The first story has flemish bond brickwork, and the second has common.

<sup>7</sup> Three mills were documented during the course of the county survey. Severe alterations, or deterioration prevented their inclusion in this nomination.

<sup>8</sup> Both of the structures are part of residential districts.



## 9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheets)

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of nominated property** \_\_\_\_\_

**Quadrangle name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Quadrangle scale** \_\_\_\_\_

## UMT References

**A**

Zone	Easting	Northing
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
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99	99	99
100	100	100

**B**

Zone Easting Northing

The figure shows three separate coordinate axes. The first axis is labeled 'Zone' and has two tick marks. The second axis is labeled 'Easting' and has four tick marks. The third axis is labeled 'Northing' and has four tick marks. Each axis is represented by a horizontal line with vertical tick marks extending upwards.

**D**

**E** 

**F** 

**G**

H 

**Verbal boundary description and justification** (See Continuation Sheets)

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

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

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

<b>name/title</b>	Jayne Henderson, Main Street Project Director
-------------------	---

**organization** Carrollton Development Corporation      **date** August, 1982

street & number telephone 502/732-8204

**city or town** Carrollton **state** Kentucky

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

**The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:**

       national             state      ☒ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Mary Egan

title *Sto. Petrus conservator Rumi* date *March 28 1902*

**REMARKS:**

*[Signature]*  
Registrar of the National Archives

**Agent:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Chief of Registration:** \_\_\_\_\_

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Information received of the following members of the South Central Kentucky  
Historical Society: Frances M. Jones, Edward Hatchett, Jr., Katie Maude  
Smith, Bill Sam Terry, Marjorie Ralston, James Hyatt, Mary Wilson, Leigh  
Lesseberry, Gladys Wilson, Brict T. Leech, Cecil Goode, David Jones,  
Bob Jones, Ruby Gassaway, Mary E. Worsham and Gerald Jackman.

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Verbal Boundary Description - Cave City Commercial District

Beginning at the north-east corner of the property at the northeast corner of Broadway and First Street, the boundary line travels northwest 325 feet along the north property lines of the properties on the south side of first street; the line turns south along the west property lines of the properties on the west side of Broadway, 310 feet; the boundary line turns southwest along the south property lines of the properties on the north side of Second Street 425 feet; the line turns northwest following west property lines of properties on the west side of Broadway 300 feet back to the point of origin. (See Map 1).

North Race Street Residential District

(Excluding the properties at the north west and east corners of North Race and Front Streets)

Beginning at the northeast corner of the property on the northeast corner of North Race and west Front Streets the boundary line travels north along the east property lines of the properties on the east side of North Race Street for 1130 feet; the boundary line turns west along a north property line 200 feet to the curb on the west side of North Race Street; the line turns north 180 feet to the northeast corner of the property on the northwest corner of North Race and Cherry Streets; the line turns west 230 feet to the northwest corner of that property and then turns south 780 feet; then east 75 feet; then south 225 feet; then east 50 feet; then south 130 feet; then west again 100 feet; then south 240 feet; the line then turns east 400 feet back to the point of origin. (See Map 2.)

Southwest Glasgow Residential District

The boundary begins at a point on the north west corner of the property at the southeast corner of West Washington and Jefferson Streets; turns east 100 feet; north 200 feet then east 1050 along the north property lines of the properties on the north side of West Washington Street; the line turns south 130 feet; east 50 feet then south 450 feet along the east property lines of the properties on the east side of Liberty Street; the line turns east 175 feet; south 75 feet; east 300 feet along the north property lines of the properties on the north side of College Street; the line turns north 75 feet; east 125 feet to encompass the properties on the northwest corner of South Green and College; the line turns south 500 feet along the curb of the west side of South Green Street, it then turns east 250 feet; (the line then turns south along the east side some of the properties on the east side of South Green Street) the line goes south 790 feet; west 75 feet; south 150 feet; west 100 feet; south 180 feet; east 25 feet; south 650 feet; west 200 feet; south 200 feet; east 50 feet; south 150 feet; east 75 feet; it then turns south-southwest 700 feet; then turns southwest for 900 feet; the line then turns south-southwest for 625 feet to the north curb of Cottage Street; the line then turns 175 feet; north 50 feet; then west again 300 feet across South Green Street to the north side of a new street; (the line now turns north along the west side of some of the properties on the west side of South Green Street); the line turns north-northeast for 800 feet; then turns northeast for 800 feet; then north-northeast 1350 feet; the line then turns north 400 feet (along the rear property lines); it then turns east along the south curb of Leslie Avenue for 240 feet; the line then turns north again 370 feet; then it turns west for 125 feet;

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north 50 feet; west 75 feet; north 25 feet; then west again along the south property lines of the properties on the south side of West Brown Street for 150 feet; then north 120 feet; then west 75 feet; the line then turns southwest 200 feet along the rear property lines of the properties on the south east side of West Brown Street; the line turns northeast for 200 feet along property lines; it then jogs northeast for 25 feet; the line then turns west along the north side of Leslie Avenue for 500 feet; the line then turns south across Leslie Avenue 180 feet; it then turns west along the south property lines of the properties on the south side of Leslie Avenue for 700 feet; the line then turns north 120 feet; then east 65 feet; then north 100 feet to encompass the properties at the northeast and southeast corners of Leslie and Willow Drive; the line then turns east (to encompass the properties on the north side of Leslie) 140 feet; then north 50 feet; then east 250 feet; then north 65 feet; then east 420 feet; then north 75 feet; then east 230 feet; the line then turns due north 520 feet to encompass the Liberty Street School complex on the west side of Liberty; the line turns east 260 feet then north 150 feet; the line then turns due west for 1100 feet; the line then turns north along the west side of the property at the southeast corner of Jefferson and Washington for 210 feet back to the point of beginning. (See Map 2)

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Barren County Multiple Resource Area  
State Kentucky

## Nomination/Type of Review

## Date/Signature

- |                                  |                                     |            |                                       |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Cave City Commercial District | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 1/20/83</u>          |
|                                  |                                     | Attest     |                                       |
| 2. Edmunds, Charles Penn, House  | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 5/20/83</u>          |
|                                  |                                     | Attest     |                                       |
| 3. First National Bank           | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 5/20/83</u>          |
|                                  |                                     | Attest     |                                       |
| 4. First Presbyterian Church     | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 5/20/83</u>          |
|                                  |                                     | Attest     |                                       |
| 5. Hicks, William, House         | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 5/20/83</u>          |
|                                  |                                     | Attest     |                                       |
| 6. Landrum                       | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 5/20/83</u>          |
|                                  |                                     | Attest     |                                       |
| 7. Martin, Benjamin, House       | Substantive Review                  | Keeper     | <u>accept Patrick Andrews 5/20/83</u> |
|                                  |                                     | Attest     |                                       |
| 8. Mayfield, John, House         | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 5/20/83</u>          |
|                                  |                                     | Attest     |                                       |
| 9. McCoy, Andrew, House          | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 5/20/83</u>          |
|                                  |                                     | Attest     |                                       |
| 10. Morris Building              | Entered in the<br>National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 5/20/83</u>          |
|                                  |                                     | Attest     |                                       |

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Thematic GroupName Barren County Multiple Resource Area  
State Kentucky

## Nomination/Type of Review

## Date/Signature

11. North Race Street District Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 7/20/83

Attest

12. Octagon Cottage Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 7/20/83

Attest

13. Old Zion Methodist Church Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 5/20/8

Attest

14. Quigley, G. F., and Son Grocery Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 5/20/8

Attest

15. Renfro Hotel Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 5/20/8

Attest

16. Settle, Franklin, House Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 5/20/8

Attest

17. Southwest Glasgow Residential  
District Substantive Review

for Keeper

Accept Patrick Andrews 8/30/83

Attest

18. Site Bn-54 Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 5/20/83

Attest

19. Third National Bank Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 5/20/8

Attest

20. U. S. Post Office/Board of  
Education Building Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Melvyn Byers 5/20/8

Attest

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Date/Signature

21. White, Jesse and Simon, House  
Entered in the  
National Registerfor Keeper Melora Byers 5/20/83

Attest

22. Wood, William Johnson, House  
Entered in the  
National Registerfor Keeper Melora Byers 5/20/83

Attest

23. Wooten, Joseph, House  
Entered in the  
National Registerfor Keeper Melora Byers 5/20/83

Attest

24. Young, Asa E., House  
Entered in the  
National Registerfor Keeper Melora Byers 5/20/83

Attest

25. Page, William, House  
(Resub.) Substantive ReviewKeeper accept Patrick Andrus 5/20/83

Attest

26. Wigwam Village No. 2 Substantive Review

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 3/16/88

Attest

27.

Keeper

Attest

28.

Keeper

Attest

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Keeper

Attest

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Attest