

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received AUG 14 1984
date entered SEP 28 1984

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

1. Name

historic Multiple Resource Area of Shelbyville

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Four Districts and Eight Individual Sites within not for publication

city, town the City Limits of Shelbyville
Shelbyville vicinity of congressional district

state Ky. code county Shelby 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 type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (See Section Four)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Shelby County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Shelbyville state Ky. 40065

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Kentucky Historic Resources Survey
for Shelbyville and Shelby County has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort, Ky. 40601 state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> NA deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> NA ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> NA moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> NA unexposed		date <u>January 17, 1984</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

OVERVIEW OF THE MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA

✓ The Multiple Resource Area of Shelbyville is composed of four districts which are as follows: East Shelbyville District, 28 structures; Addition to the Commercial District, 8 structures; Seventh Street District, 5 structures; and the West Shelbyville District, 155 structures. There are eight individual properties including St. John Methodist Church, Carnegie Library, Church of the Annunciation, Bethel A.M.E. Church, the Bayne House, Saffell Funeral Home, the Tevis Cottage and Wickland. ✓

The commercial structures date from the mid to latter part of the nineteenth century and complement the buildings of the adjacent commercial district presently on the National Register. They reflect the development of Shelbyville as an agricultural trading center during this period. The residences demonstrate a progression of styles from the Federal period to the early 20th century. They are grouped in neighborhoods which are consistent in their scale, materials, and set back.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In August 1983, the Shelby County Historical Society received funding from the Kentucky Heritage Council for a Multiple Resource Nomination for eligible structures within the city limits of Shelbyville. Helen Powell worked with volunteers from the Shelby County Historical Society under the direction of Frances Cottongim to document and photograph the eligible structures.

Prior to this nomination, there were 39 properties in Shelbyville on the National Register. Thirty-seven are a part of the Shelby County Courthouse and Main Street Commercial District which includes the buildings forming the town square, one block west on Main Street, and the east side of Sixth Street. These structures were placed on the National Register on March 21, 1978. The other two buildings on the National Register are Science Hill on Washington Street (9/18/75) and the Shelbyville L&N Railroad station on College Street (6/20/75). In the summer of 1979, the Kentucky Heritage Council staff conducted a comprehensive survey of the cultural resources of the city and county.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Shelbyville is the county seat of Shelby County in the west central part of Kentucky. Shelby County is bordered on the north by Henry and Oldham counties; on the east by Franklin and Anderson counties; on the south by Spenser County; and on the west by Jefferson County. (see map #1)

Shelbyville is 31 miles east of Louisville and 21 miles west of Frankfort, the capitol of Kentucky. In 1980, the population of the county was 23, 328 and the city was 5, 329. The total employment in the county in 1980 was 10, 713 of whom 9, 264 worked in non-agricultural positions. The local industries make fabricated metal products, transportation equipment, paper products, and food. Shelbyville is served by two railroads, the

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Louisville and Nashville and the Southern. There are two interchanges connecting Shelbyville to I-64 several miles south of the city. (A Comprehensive Report of Shelbyville, Ky., Ky. Dept. of Commerce, 1982)

ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

Located in the west central part of the Bluegrass Region, Shelbyville's architecture reflects its growth as a regional agricultural center. Settled in 1793, a year after Kentucky's statehood, it occupied a prominent position on the Midland Trail, an early road connecting Louisville and Maysville. Later prosperity and redevelopment has destroyed much of the Federal style architectural fabric, but several clusters of one and two story brick buildings remain on East Main Street.

Sited on original town lots from the 1794 plan, they are more elaborate than the log and frame houses specified by the town's trustees. Their design is based on the hall parlor plan. The facades feature Flemish bond on the front facade and jack arches for additional support over the windows.

Slightly later Federal houses occupy the corners of Main and Third streets. They are two stories in height with Flemish bond facades. Their image was updated in the mid nineteenth century with an overlay of Italianate detailing.

By the middle of the nineteenth century, Shelbyville was noted for its cultural and educational institutions. At the same time, architectural styles were returning to classical proportions. Greek detailing was especially popular. Only one Greek Revival commercial structure remains in the commercial area. The three stories of Layton Hall have at various times served as an opera house, commercial enterprise, and lodge. The facade is three bay capped with a pedimented facade. Six examples of domestic Greek Revival styles architecture can be found in the West Shelbyville District. They are typically two story structures with five bays and a central hall. Some exhibit a two story portico.

After the Civil War, the railroad arrived and Shelbyville became the terminus for the Shelby branch of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad. The grains and taxable property produced by the rich fertile farmland surrounding Shelbyville made it one of the most prosperous towns in the state during the late nineteenth century. The commercial expansion was expressed in a profusion of the Italianate style in the business district and in all the residential districts .

In the commercial buildings on Sixth street can be seen the metal hood moldings and cornices that delineate the style. In the West Shelbyville District, three

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different floor plans were used during this period including the central passage, side passage, and the T-plan. Hood moldings were made of metal or brick and ranged from a simple curved row of brick to a profusion of fruits and flowers. Porches often were made of decorative ironwork.

The gothic revival style was hardly ever used in Shelbyville and seems to have been reserved exclusively for churches. St. James Episcopal Church built in 1868 is a modest version of the style with wall gables and gothic windows. The First Presbyterian Church built in the 1890's in the High Victorian gothic displays an exuberant use of stone and stained glass in addition to the traditional motifs.

The whimsical Queen Anne style was not widely used in domestic architecture. Several examples can be found in the West Shelbyville District where they were built to infill the large lots from an earlier era.

The Classical Revival style introduced at the beginning of the 20th century provides examples in all the districts except for the Seventh Street District. As a reaction to the asymmetry of the later Victorian styles, Classical Revival reaffirms balance and proportion. It seems to have found more favor in Shelbyville than the Queen Anne or the Gothic Revival. One neighborhood along Bland Street in the West Shelbyville District depicts physically the transition from the turn of the century houses to the variations of the Classical Revival. Several residences along West Main Street exhibit a fully ornamented version of the style with large porticos and detailed columns.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Shelbyville, Kentucky contains an important group of domestic, civil, and religious architecture which merit a multiple resource nomination.

Its early nineteenth century character and role as a trade center can be demonstrated through the collection of Federal brick buildings built on original town lots in the East Shelbyville District. These clusters of brick buildings are important to Shelbyville's historic connection to the early settlement of Kentucky. Though isolated by more recent development, they embody distinctive characteristics of the domestic architecture and methods of construction in the early 19th century.

Shelbyville's mid 19th century reputation as an educational and cultural center is demonstrated by its Greek Revival opera house adjacent to the commercial district. The sympathy for classical forms extended to the domestic architecture as well in the West Shelbyville District.

Shelbyville's emergence as a productive and wealthy trade center after the Civil War spawned the Italianate commercial district already on the National Register. The addition of similar Italianate buildings adjacent to the commercial district and domestic architecture of the same period amplify the original nomination. The buildings and houses themselves contain detailing and workmanship characteristic of the construction techniques of the time.

The domestic architecture of the early 20th century contains a range of variations employed by the builders of the time to achieve the symmetry and balance of the Classical Revival style. Shelbyville's districts demonstrate simple American Four Squares, Bungalos, and elaborate Classical Revival residences with ornate porticos.

Shelbyville's religious history and diversity is well represented in the nomination. Local craftsmen were employed to carry out the Gothic Revival motif in ways suited to the liturgy and the customs of the congregations.

The structures and the districts in Shelbyville embody architectural and town planning characteristics distinctive of central Kentucky county seats. Being the rail head of rich agricultural land made Shelbyville grow as a trade center. The merchants and professionals drawn to the commercial district created an expanded housing market in the western end of town in the late 19th century and early 20th century. These residential areas have remained intact and contribute as an entity, a sense of time and place.

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HISTORY OF SHELBYVILLE

EARLY SETTLEMENT

Shelby County was established August 9, 1792 and named for the first Governor of Kentucky, Issac Shelby. Shelbyville itself was laid out on land owned by William Shannon where " the main road from Frankfort to the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville) crossed Clear Creek".¹

Shannon laid off 80 one half acre lots and donated one acre for public buildings. A committee composed of Joseph Winlock, Donald Staniford, and Abraham Owen determined the location of the public square.² The plan itself was rectilinear in design and covered the area of Shelbyville from the west side of Third on the east, to Bradshaw on the south, the east side of Seventh on the west, and Washington on the north. (See maps #3,4) A board of trustees was set up to oversee the sale of the lots and the construction of buildings. The first board of trustees included David Staniford, John Knight, Abraham Owen, and Thomas Guinn.³

The trustees dictated the specifications for the houses to be as follows: "hewed log house with brick or stone chimney not less and one and one half stories, otherwise the lot or lots shall be forfeited for the benefit of the town".⁴

By 1794, twenty houses of this type had been built. At this point, Shannon, who was still the principal owner of the remainder of the lots, was killed in a fight with a tavern owner, John Felty. Felty himself also died from wounds inflicted by Shannon.⁵

In 1800, Shelbyville had grown to a population of 262 people. Additional building sites were made available through a continuation of the grid pattern called the Western Addition in 1803. Twenty five one half acre lots and sixteen two acre lots were platted at this time. The area included in this expansion stretched from the west side of Seventh on the east to the east side of Eleventh on the west. Main Street on both sides formed the southern boundary, while Clear Creek formed the northern edge. (See maps #3, 5)

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In 1814, the remainder of Main to Eleventh Street and both sides of Clay were platted as part of the Addition to Western Addition. (See map 3, 6) By 1816, what had been swampy low ground from Third Street to the Creek was developed as Eastern Addition. Twenty-six half acre lots were added in the Addition to the Western Addition and twenty one half acre lots were added in the Eastern Addition. (See map #3,7)

These subdivisions seemed to have satisfied the demand for town lots until the 1860's when Logan's Addition was developed south of Clay Street along Seventh Street. In 1870, B.M. Beckham divided 13 acres on the east side of First Street into 23 lots. (Deed Book Z-2, page 288). Later in that decade, a two acre tract from the Western Addition between 10th and 11th was divided into 36 lots and called Martinsville. (Deed Book D-3, page 9)

By 1882, lots from the original 1794 town plat had been subdivided on both the major and "cross-streets". One of the earliest subdivisions of this kind on a cross street happened on the west side of Third between Clay and Bradshaw. An original 1/2 acre lot was subdivided into 5 tracts along Third or Mt. Eden Turnpike which had bridge access over Clear Creek. (See map #8)

Since Clear Creek served as a natural barrier to development on the east end of town, construction around the turn of the century occurred in the west. South of Clay Street, Caldwell Avenue was developed by B.B. Caldwell around 1893. The street name was later changed to Bland Avenue after Dr. T.E. Bland who lived in one of the first houses built on the street. Twenty-six lots, measuring 50' by 200' were developed in this section.

In 1906, Joe Wright divided his land south of Main Street and west of Eleventh and the tobacco warehouses. The plat of Fairview Subdivision which contains Magnolia and Brown streets, had 106 lots each measuring 60' by 120'. The interior lots of the subdivision had a service alley. (See map #9)

The last development in this area was Catalpa Court developed in 1911 by James H. Wakefield and Webber Realty. Including Adair, Beechwood, and Walnut, it contained 131 lots with water, electricity, and street lights. To carry out the theme, 1000 Catalpa trees were to be planted throughout the area.

COMMERCIAL HISTORY

Education, churches, and community spirit figure prominently in the early history of Shelbyville. A school was established in Shelbyville as early as 1796. The incorporation of the Shelby Academy was approved by the General Assembly in 1798 and the trustees received a site from the town in 1806. In 1814, the Shelbyville Meeting House was built and served all denominations until each group built their own structure. 6

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Three bridges crossing the creeks had been built by 1808. These bridges were located at the east end of Main Street, Eminence Road, and at Lively Branch. In 1806, the public agitated for the construction of a market house and it was subsequently built on the square.⁷ By 1820, the Phoenix Fire Company had been organized and a fire engine purchased. Every property owner was compelled to have five leather buckets to carry water to the engine during a fire.⁸

Advertisements in the "Kentuckian", a newspaper in Shelbyville during the second decade of the nineteenth century provided a means for early businessmen to promote their wares. John McAchran advertised for an apprentice to work with him in the manufacture of spinning wheels. Walsh and Standiford solicited "first class wool". Issac Watson promoted his tavern at the "sign of the Green Tree". John and James Bradshaw offered lard, sugar, slat, and whiskey in their general merchandise store. Bell and Barnett, the cabinet makers, offered their work.⁹

Amoun the schools, the Shelby Academy flourished and was joined in 1825 by Julia A. Tevis' Science Hill School for Girls.

Grove Hill Cemetery Corporation was chartered by the Kentucky General Assembly in 1854 and the first burial took place in 1855.

Shelbyville is described in 1865 by the Kentucky State Gazetteer and Business Directory as a "flourishing post village" with a population of 2200. It contained a "large and new courthouse". Its literary institutions were described as being of a "high order", especially Shelbyville College which was established in 1837.¹¹

There were a total of fifteen subscribers in 1865. Among the retailers were several grocerymen: Blackton and Fishback, A.J. Clay, and S.D. and R. Smith. S.H. Ellingwood and Company described itself as a bookseller and stationer. George C. McGrath was a merchant tailor. Two druggists listed were L.T. Thralkel and Troop. P. Wagner sold stoves and tinware while J.W. Wilson was a photographer.

In 1865, several manufacturers were also listed: George Rowden, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes; T. Wilson, maker of saddles and harness; and E. Hickman, proprietor of a flour mill.

By 1879, the Kentucky Gazetteer described Shelbyville as "progressive and enterprising". It was a terminal of the L.C. and L. Railroad and had churches representing seven denominations. Among the educational institutions, the Shelby Female College under the guidance of W.H. Stuart received especial attention. The college advertisement spoke of departments of science, literature, music, and art as well as moral training. There were two weekly papers, several hotels, two flour mills, and a population of 2500 people.¹²

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Among the trades and businesses advertised there were the following: 2 cigar manufacturers, 4 butchers, 2 jewelers, 2 furniture dealers, 3 shoemakers, 2 millners, 5 hardware stores, 3 clothing stores, 6 dry goods stores, 2 tailors, 1 undertaker, 3 harness makers, 2 coal dealer, 3 confectioners, 2 lumber dealers, 2 barbers, 2 real estate dealers, 3 carriage makers, and 1 photographer.

The hotels were owned by J.A. Armstrong and James Munford. In addition to the hotels, there were three boarding houses. The flour mills were operated by A.R. Logan and J. W. Zaring.

Among the professional services there were 7 doctors, 2 dentists, and 12 lawyers. The two banks were the Bank of Shelbyville of which Gordon Logan was the president and the Farmers and Traders Bank of which J.D. Caldwell was the president. Harvey Bohannon was the county surveyor. Hermann Deiss advertised his brick yard as Louis F. Gruber did for his carpentry.

By 1883, Shelbyville was served by the L & N Railroad. The Kentucky Gazetteer noted that the city was lit by gas and had a good fire department. Schools listed included Stuart's Female College, the Academy of Our Lady of the Angels, and the Science Hill School for Girls. The major hotels were the Armstrong and the Hokes Hotel.¹³

Many of the advertisers are the same as those who advertised in 1879. Additions included C.C. Watts and W.P. Hume, Architects and Builders. C.C. Watts was also the City Clerk and the Police Justice. Other new subscribers included a mule seller, an ad for automatic gates, the Shelby House, and the Hungerford and Scarce Select School.

The D.J. Lake Atlas of Shelbyville from the same period listed P.H. Snyder and Co. who manufactured "Pure Apple and Peach Brandy and Pure Handmade Sour Mash Whiskey".¹⁴

Shortly before the turn of the century, the 1895 Kentucky Gazetteer described Shelbyville as having a population of 3500 with gas works, fire and police departments, and electric lights. There were two roller flour mills, a planing mill, three banks, (Bank of Shelbyville, Farmers and Traders' Bank, Citizens Bank), two newspapers (Shelby News and Shelby Sentinel) and several large tobacco warehouses. The Southern Railroad had come to Shelbyville in 1887-1888 on the south side of town.¹⁵

The number of subscribers had expanded to 220 in the 1895 Kentucky Gazetteer. Among the retailers, the following numbers of stores could be found: 1 meat, 3 clothing, 8 dry goods, 3 stoves, 1 sewing machines, 2 wall paper, 3 saloons, 11 grocers, and 3 coal and lumber.

The professional services were supplied by 9 physicians, 16 lawyers, and 4 dentists. Among the tradesmen were 3 millners, 14 dressmakers ("perfect fit guaranteed"), 2 jewelers, 2 stenographers, 2 photographers, 1 insurance agent, 4 barbers, 2 florists,

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2 real estate agents, and 4 tailors.

For those interested in livestock, there were 17 dealers, including one for "pit game chickens". Five livery stables, three blacksmiths and harness maker existed for the horse trade. Individuals dealing in tobacco appeared for the first time with an advertisement for one tobacco buyer and one tobacco rehandler.

Cultural activities were reflected through the advertisements of two music teachers and one artist. Mrs. Cecelia Eppinghouser Bailey described herself as an "oratorio and concert soloist".

Two restaurants had opened in the downtown, one of which was the Cafe Barnett. Becker and Thompson advertised wines, liquors, and cigars, while Becker and Son provided fish and oysters. The Glacier Ice Company had opened a plant at the east end of Main Street.

Home improvement and new home construction was helped by Eblen's brick manufacture. Lynn T. Gruber, architect, worked with L.H. Gruber and Sons in the contracting and planing business. A. Kendrick Edrington did painting and paper hanging of all kinds. James McD. Burgess was a stone cutter for both capitals and monuments. James J. Moore was a practical plumber, doing gas and steam fitting. In addition, there were 5 carpenters and masons, 2 electricians, and 1 machinist. Harry Spinks ran Crescent Hill, with plant materials for the exterior of the house.

Among the schools were Miss Willie Harbison's kindergarten; Josephine Matthews and Anna Willis school for young girls and boys; Rev. George Scearce's Academy; and the Science Hill School for Girls.

Logan and Logan manufactured Kentucky Winter Wheat Patent Flour. J.D. Guthrie was the proprietor of the Climax Roller Mill and Elevator. One other citizen from this time gave no profession, but merely advertised himself as "capitalist".

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UMT References

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Individual Nominations and Continuation Sheets.

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Helen Powell		
organization	Carman and Powell, Inc,	date	January 17, 1984
street & number	105 Fifth St.	telephone	(606) 624 0357
city or town	Richmond, Ky. 40475	state	

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

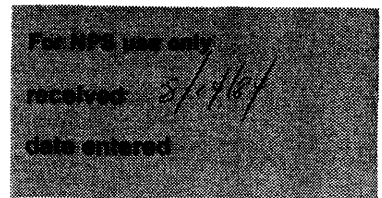
State Historic Preservation Officer signature *David L. Morgan*

title *State Historic Preservation Officer* date *August 8, 1984*

For NPS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
See Continuation Sheet for Justification
 Keeper of the National Register
 Attest: *Paul S. Reed* date *9/23/84*
 Chief of Registration

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Shelbyville MRA
State Shelby County, KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Shelby County Courthouse and Main Street Commercial District
(Boundary Increase) Substantive Review Keeper

Accept Copy
Ann Dwyer 9/28/89

Attest

Return - P. Reed 9/28/89

2. West Shelbyville District Substantive Review Keeper

Keeper

Carol D. Shull 6-12-89

Attest

Return - P. Reed 9/28/89

3. East Shelbyville District Substantive Review Keeper

Keeper

Carol D. Shull 6-12-89

Attest

Return - P. Reed 9/28/89

4. Seventh Street Historic District Substantive Review Keeper

Keeper

Carol D. Shull 6-12-89

Attest

Return - P. Reed 9/28/89

5. Bayne House Substantive Review Keeper

Keeper

Bonnie Dwyer 9/28/89

Attest

Accept Copy - P. Reed 9/28/89

6. Bethel A.M.E. Church Substantive Review Keeper

Keeper

Bonnie Dwyer 9/28/89

Attest

Accept Copy - P. Reed 9/28/89

7. Carnegie Public Library Substantive Review Keeper

Keeper

Carol D. Shull 6-12-89

Attest

Return - P. Reed 9/28/89

8. Church of the Annunciation Substantive Review Keeper

Keeper

Bonnie Dwyer 9/28/89

Attest

Accept Copy - P. Reed 9/28/89

9. Saffell Funeral Home Substantive Review Keeper

Keeper

Bonnie Dwyer 9/28/89

Attest

Accept Copy - P. Reed 9/28/89

10. St. John United Methodist Church Substantive Review Keeper

Keeper

Bonnie Dwyer 9/28/89

Attest

Accept Copy - P. Reed 9/28/89

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Thematic Group

Name Shelbyville MRA
State Shelby County, KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 11. Tevis Cottage | Substantive Review | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Keeper | <u>[Signature]</u> <u>9/29/84</u> |
| | | Attest | <u>Accept - C. P. Reed 9/28</u> |
| 12. Wickland | Substantive Review | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Keeper | <u>[Signature]</u> <u>9/29/84</u> |
| | | Attest | <u>Accept - C. P. Reed 9/28</u> |
| 13. | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 14. | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 15. | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 16. | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 17. | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 18. | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 19. | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 20. | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | Attest | _____ |