

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)

other names/site number Glasgow Central Business District

2. Location

Roughly bound by Water St. to the north, Broadway St. to the east,
street & number Wayne St. to the south and Liberty St. to the west. not for publication N/A

city or town Glasgow vicinity N/A

state Kentucky code KY county Barren code 009 zip code 42141

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

David L. Morgan 9-29-03
Signature of certifying official/Title David L. Morgan, SHPO

Kentucky Heritage Council, State Historic Preservation Office

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

for
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Donald J. ...

2/9/04

Glasgow Central Business District
Name of Property (Boundary Expansion)

Barren Co., Kentucky
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

Contributing		Noncontributing	
49		5	buildings
1		1	sites
1			structures
1			objects
51		6	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

18

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/business
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE/department store
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
GOVERNMENT/courthouse
GOVERNMENT/city hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/business
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
SOCIAL/civic
GOVERNMENT/government office
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
GOVERNMENT/courthouse
GOVERNMENT/city hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/
commercial style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, CONCRETE, STONE
walls BRICK, WEATHERBOARD, CONCRETE, STONE,
MARBLE
roof ASPHALT, METAL
other STONE

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1869-1960

Significant Dates

1869

1900

1960

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Glasgow Central Business District
Name of Property (Boundary Expansion)

Barren Co., Kentucky
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 15.26 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 5966710 4094910
Zone Easting Northing
2 16 5969110 4094710

3 16 596860 4094620
Zone Easting Northing
4 16 596570 4094680

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna G. Logsdon, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Logsdon & Logsdon Architects date 8-1-03

street & number P.O. Box 10 telephone (270) 528-4698

city or town Hardyville state Kentucky zip code 42746

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)

Barren County, Kentucky

6. Function or Use – continued

Historic Functions

HEALTH CARE/medical business/office
LANDSCAPE/parking lot
GOVERNMENT/post office
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theatre
EDUCATION/library
LANDSCAPE/plaza

Current Functions

HEALTH CARE/medical business/office
LANDSCAPE/parking lot
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/
EXTRACTION/
Communications facility
RECREATION AND
CULTURE/museum
RECREATION AND
CULTURE/monument/marker
LANDSCAPE/park
LANDSCAPE/plaza

7. Description - continued

Architectural Classification

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY
REVIVALS: Classical Revival, Colonial Revival
MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

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Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)

Barren County, Kentucky

7. Narrative Description

The **Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)**, located in Barren County, Kentucky, is composed of 49 additional properties in the proposed expanded area that contain 49 primary buildings, one site, one structure and one object that contribute to the district's sense of place and time. The overall historic character of the district is strong despite the five primary buildings and one site that are non-contributing. Buildings designated as non-contributing were either altered to the extent that the majority of the original materials and character-defining features were no longer visible. Except for the non-contributing buildings, the district still retains much of the same appearance as it did at the end of the period of significance, in 1960.

Of the 22 properties that were in the original district, four were considered as non-contributing. Since that time, three historic buildings on the north side of the square were demolished in the late-1900s: The Thomas Building (BNG-113) built in 1928; the Sisco and Rich Building (BNG-112) constructed in 1923; and the east half of the Barlow Building (BNG-111) built in 1941. In 2000, the Barren County Government Center (BNG-436) # 17 was constructed on this site opposite the Barren County Justice Center (BNG-1) # 74.

The **Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)**, in general, encompasses part of a sixteen-block area of commercial, governmental, and religious buildings dating between 1869 and 1960. The total number of primary buildings in the original district and the expanded area is 67. Architecturally, the district's distinct character is defined by a majority of one- and two-story brick commercial buildings that were constructed on long narrow lots as a direct result of the original 152 acres of land that was subdivided into lots with two acres for public buildings in 1800 (Gorin, 1929: 7).

The **Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)** became a significant county seat in South Central Kentucky that developed around a courthouse square because of a series of events that transpired once the town was established in 1799. As a result of its central location in the county, coupled with its prominence as the county seat and ample water supply, Glasgow has a cohesive group of historic commercial buildings evenly distributed around the court square that remain intact today. The courtsquare is also situated at the intersection of two early roads that developed into U.S. 31-E, or North Race Street and U.S. 68/KY 80, or Main Street. These two major transportation routes

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Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)

Barren County, Kentucky

provided ample access to Glasgow that eventually became a wholesale center that supplied county stores in southern Kentucky and northern Tennessee (Goode, c, 1995: 171-172). It is the combination of these major factors that perpetuated the continued growth and development Glasgow.

Glasgow Central Business District Boundaries

The proposed **Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)** surrounds the central courthouse square and is located at the intersection of two major transportation routes in Barren County: U.S. 31-E, or North Race Street; and U.S. 68/KY 80, or Main Street. The entire original district and newly proposed expansion area covers 15.26 acres and contains 72 lots that encompasses part of an eight-block area including the central courthouse square (See Figure 1, Proposed Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion) Map). The majority of properties in this eight block area are located between Water Street on the north, Broadway Street on the east, Wayne Street on the south, and Liberty Street on the west. The proposed **Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)** includes all of the properties that were located within the original historic district boundaries that were listed in 1993 and contains a cohesive group of buildings that surround the courthouse square representing the period of significance from 1869 to 1960.

Glasgow's Building Characteristics

The **Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)** contains the most cohesive group of early commercial, governmental, educational, theatrical and recreational buildings that formed the county seat in Barren County. Of the 49 properties in the newly expanded area, there are 49 primary buildings, one site, one structure, and one object that contribute to the district. Of the 49 contributing principal buildings, 6, or 12%, date between 1869 and 1899; 31, or 63%, date between 1900 and 1930; and 12, or 25%, date between 1931 and 1960, the end of the period of significance. Most of the contributing buildings are primarily one- and two-story brick commercial buildings with flat or low sloping roofs behind parapet walls on long narrow lots facing the Public Square on U.S. 31-E or North Race Street, U.S.68/KY 80, or Main Street, Green, Washington, and
Wayne
Streets.

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Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)

Barren County, Kentucky

Estimated Date of Construction	# of primary buildings	% of primary buildings
1869 to 1899	6	12.0
1900 to 1930	31	63.0
1931 to 1960	12	25.0
Total	49	100.0

The majorities of these buildings have remained intact for over 50 years and are exemplified by the fact that this cohesive collection of turn-of-the-century commercial buildings reflects elements from a variety of architectural styles. The most common aspect in this historic district is the abundance of character defining features that remain intact as well as original building materials such as brick, concrete block, wood, and stone. Other building elements commonly found throughout the historic district include large storefront windows with recessed entries on the ground floor and stone lintels and sills accentuating tall narrow windows on the upper floors. Awnings or canopies extend over the concrete sidewalks sheltering pedestrians from the elements. Corbelled brick cornices or tile caps often enhance a flat or stepped parapet walls.

A few buildings that deviate from the traditional commercial appearance of row buildings include: the Barren County Justice Center (BNG-1) # 74; the City of Glasgow Recreation Department (BNG-137) # 45; Nell's Gallery (BNG-130) # 60; and the Barren County Chamber of Commerce (BNG-148) # 33.

Amidst these blocks of prominent commercial buildings is one historic site that is now a parking lot, # 3, for the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center; one structure known as the Water Street Bridge, an underpass that was constructed of stone in 1914 (BNG-68) # 6; and one object, a Confederate Monument (BNG-624) # 75, situated on the courthouse lawn.

There are five primary buildings that are non-contributing in the newly expanded area. All of these historic buildings have been altered to the extent that the majority of their original materials and character-defining features are no longer visible and therefore do not contribute to the historic district.

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Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)

Barren County, Kentucky

This district is distinguished from other county seats in south central Kentucky by the high density of closely related commercial buildings constructed around a courthouse square; its close proximity to two major transportation routes, U.S. 31-E and U.S. 68/KY 80; materials such as brick, concrete block, stone and wood; the workmanship displayed in the details including brick corbelling, stepped parapet walls, as well as stone sills and lintels; their association to each other, and the feeling they convey as a cohesive unit representing the period of significance from 1869 to 1960.

Integrity

The **Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)** meets National Register Criterion A and is significant in the area of Community Planning and Development because it displays trends that were critically important in the physical development of a county seat that is situated on a court square in south central Kentucky.

The district has been identified as an area that conveys a strong sense of historical significance through its development as a court square surrounded by historic buildings, sites, structures and objects. The district reveals much information about the development of county seats centers from its earliest days to 1960 when the last historic building in the district was constructed.

The integrity factors that are vital in conveying the Glasgow's commercial identity and were used in evaluating their eligibility are **location, setting, design, materials, association and feeling**. This district is distinguished from other county seats in south central Kentucky by the high density of closely related buildings and their **location** in close proximity to U.S. 31-E, or North Race Street, and U.S. 68/KY 80, or Main Street; their urban **setting** as part of a courthouse square plan type known as the "Block Square"; building **design** in terms of scale, massing, and fenestration; **materials** such as brick, concrete block, wood, and stone; the **association** of the buildings and sites with their identity as part of a county seat; and the **feeling** they convey as a cohesive unit representing the period of significance from 1869 to 1960.

The integrity of the entire district is extremely high as determined by the criteria outlined below which is supported by the following statistics. Forty-nine contributing buildings are situated on 47 contributing properties in the district while five non-contributing buildings are located on five non-contributing

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Barren County, Kentucky

properties. All five of the non-contributing buildings have been altered to the extent that the original exterior materials are no longer visible or have been completely covered with new materials, thus changing their original exterior appearance.

All of the historic buildings in the district have integrity of **location** since they have remained in the same place they were originally constructed. Their **setting** provides an accurate picture of the historic character of a commercial center that began as an early settlement in late-1700s, and became a county seat in 1799, and eventually grew into a thriving commercial center centered around a courthouse square that continues to be viable in 2003.

Integrity of **design** in this district is fairly high. The majority of the buildings have maintained their original scale, massing, materials, patterns of fenestration and proportion. In relationship to county seats, **design** relates to a series of commercial buildings that were constructed around the public square that have retained their character defining features and continue to provide goods and services to a community.

Integrity of **materials** in the district is extremely high because the majority of building exteriors have retained their original materials and character defining features that reflect the period of significance. The appearance of the **Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)** today conveys the **feeling** of a historic town that is rich in character that developed into a commercial center because it was the county seat. **Glasgow** also retains a high degree of integrity of **association** with the historical events that took place that enticed people to continue to reside here.

All 49 contributing principal historic buildings, one site, one structure, and one object, and one site in the district have been reviewed using the criteria outlined below for evaluating the impact of alternatives on the integrity of design, feeling and association.

Alterations

Common alterations to historic buildings generally fall into four categories: alterations to the exterior fabric including original brick and concrete block facades covered with stucco, fiberglass, plywood, carrara glass, and metal; alterations to original window and/or door openings including the installation of

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new windows and/or doors, infilling existing openings, making new openings in the exterior walls, and applying shutters; storefront modifications that involve infilling transom windows, modifying the original entry location, replacing storefront windows, or adding canopies or awnings; and additions to the building keeping in scale and using similar materials with the principal building.

In **Glasgow**, for buildings meeting the terms of Criterion A, it has been determined that changes may have occurred in two or three categories outlined above without compromising the overall integrity of **design** for the building. Many combinations exist based on the four typical alterations listed above.

The following factors were taken into consideration in evaluating the impact of alterations: the nature and extent of the alteration; when the alteration took place, and whether the alteration can be easily removed, reversed, or even should be considered a significant part of the history of the building. Alterations reflecting popular building trends, building code requirements, the number of buildings that have similar alterations, and the impact of the alteration on the overall character of the historic district was evaluated.

Materials such as brick veneer or stucco have historically been used as a covering to stabilize deteriorating and leaking historic brick walls while providing a uniform, clean appearance. Awnings, canopies, mansard roofs, and broken pediments have also been added to the front facades of buildings to modernize their appearance, provide an overhang to shield pedestrians from the elements, and/or create an image of prominence. In an effort to be reduce energy costs and eliminate the need for repairs, historic wood sash windows have often been replaced with energy efficient aluminum windows or window openings have been enclosed with metal louvers, shutters, siding or masonry infill. In an effort to accent window openings and deter break-ins, decorative metal ironwork has also been applied to some window openings.

A common trend found in commercial districts in the United States involved renovating storefronts. Often, large storefront windows were replaced with new materials and existing storefront entries were relocated to accommodate new uses and attract more business with a new appearance. When electricity was introduced, transom windows were often infilled or hidden by new canopies or awnings because natural light was no longer needed. As a result, interior ceilings were lowered to reduce energy costs.

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When additional building area was required, property owners constructed exterior additions to their primary buildings in relationship to its size, scale, mass, using similar or contrasting materials.

Of the 49 principal historic buildings in the newly expanded district, 2, or 4 %, have little or no alterations; 13, or 27 %, have one alteration; 23, or 48 %, have two alterations; 10, or 21 %, have three alterations.

Number of changes	# of primary buildings	% of total buildings
Little or no alteration	2	4.0
One alteration	14	29.0
Two alterations	23	47.0
Three alterations	10	20.0
Total	49	100.0

Examples of individual buildings displaying changes within the four categories are discussed below.

Buildings with little or no alterations

Two buildings retaining the highest degree of integrity in the district are the Barren County Justice Center (BNG-1) # 74 and the Riherd's Sports Shop (BNG-429) # 17. None of the exterior character-defining features of these buildings have been altered. The Barren County Justice Center, built in 1960, is a three-story brick, rectangular, Colonial Revival style building with a projecting pedimented portico and steeple. In contrast, Riherd's Sports Shop, built in the 1930s, is a plain, two-story brick building with a parapet wall, flat roof and a horizontal projecting overhang over the large glass storefront windows. Three metal windows pierce the second floor. Both of these buildings are excellent examples that have retained all of their character-defining features and have been well maintained over the years.

Buildings with one alteration

Two buildings with one alteration are the Standard Farm Store or Riherd's Sporting Goods (BNG-105) and the Mitchell-Terry Building (BNG-135) # 72. The Standard Farm Store is a two-and-a-half story brick commercial building that

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was built in 1910. Retaining a series of metal upper story windows with stone lintels, the lower half of the front façade has been altered by covering the transom windows above the large storefront windows. This type of renovation is typically found throughout the district. The Mitchell-Terry Building, built in the 1920s, is a three-story, brick, commercial building situated on a prominent corner in the district. Upper story metal windows remain intact, however, storefront modifications have slightly altered its original appearance.

Buildings with two alterations

Two buildings that have two alterations are the Harlow Hatchery Building (BNG-127) # 43 and the George J. Ellis Drug Store (BNG-8) # 38. The Harlow Hatchery Building, constructed in 1936, is a two-story, 20th Century commercial style brick building that has an angled recessed entry that addresses the corner. A stepped parapet wall with tile caps accents the building above a stone that is inscribed with the name and date of the building. Transom windows have been infilled and upper story paired windows with slight arches have been replaced with new windows. Although these modifications have altered the building's original appearance, they can be removed in the future in order to restore its historic appearance. The George J. Ellis Drug Store, built in the early-1900s, is a three-story brick commercial building that was occupied by offices and apartments on the second floor and a drug store on the first floor at one time. In the 1990s, the exterior was modified with the addition of a wooden mansard roof with a false pediment above the first floor windows covering the transom windows. The upper-story windows and saw tooth brickwork in the stepped parapet wall remain intact reflecting its original historic appearance.

Buildings with three alterations

One building that has three alterations is Bishop and Bishop Insurance (BNG-10) # 49 which is located near the middle of the block on the south side of the square opposite the Barren County Justice Center. This two-story brick commercial building was constructed in the late-1800s and has a flat roof. The building is divided into two halves on the first floor. The eastern bay has a pedimented entry that is visually supported by pilasters while the western bay is recessed. Although the pediment alters the original appearance, it can be removed in order to restore the original facade in the future. A horizontal band between the first and second floors and a continuous cornice along the top of the parapet wall, visually tie the two halves of this building together. A series of evenly spaced windows on the

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second floor are enhanced by decorative hood molds while the lower portion of the windows are covered with ornamental wrought iron bars that can be removed in the future.

The Morris Building (BNG-9) # 52, located on the south side of the square was constructed in the late-1800s on a historic slave auction site the historic location. The upper story façade is enhanced with decorative buff colored brickwork with a central brick arch in a stepped parapet wall. A series of second floor window openings that pierce the façade have been infilled in recent years as well. The transom has also been covered over above the storefront windows that have been slightly modified. These alterations are typically found throughout the district and while they alter the original appearance, they can be removed in the future.

Non-contributing buildings

Examples of two buildings that have been altered to the extent that they no longer contribute to the district are Glasgow City Hall (BNG-149) # 34 and the Glasgow Prescription Center (BNG-159) # 70. The Glasgow City Hall is a two-story early - 1900s building that was remodeled in the 1980s. The façade was covered with an entirely new brick façade with a recessed entry in the projecting central bay that is enhanced by an arched opening above. A horizontal band with a false pediment accents the building above the pairs of single windows that flank the central bay. Considering that none of the original building materials or character-defining features remain intact, this building no longer contributes to the district. The Glasgow Prescription Center is a one-story brick building that was constructed in the 1930s and renovated in the 1970s. Typically, a mansard roof was added to shield pedestrians from the elements and to modernize its appearance. Window openings have been reduced in size and a rear addition have altered this building to the extent that it is no longer contributing.

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Barren County, Kentucky

List of Resources

Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)																				
Code	BNG-	ADDRESS	Stories				Materials					Alter.		Date	Eval.					
			1	1.5	2	2.5+	WD	BR	BV	CB	Other	Y	N		C	NC				
1	105	231-233 W. Main St.				X		X					X		1910	1				
2	106	227-231 W. Main St.	X					X				Stucco	X		1920s	5				
3	---	209 W. Main St.		P	A	R	K	I	N	G		L	O	T		X		1950s	1	
4	108	201-207 W. Main St.	X		X			X						X	1925	1*				
5	133	209 W. Main St.			X	3 st		X				Stucco	X		1927	1*				
6	68	Water Street	X	S	T	R	U	C	T	U	R	E	Concrete	X		1914	1			
7	131	132-138 N. Race St.			X			X						X	1940s	1				
8	---	116-118 N. Race St.		P	A	R	K	I	N	G		L	O	T		X		1981		1
9	429	104 N. Race St.			X			X						X	1930s	1				
10	430	104 N. Race St.			X			X						X	1930s	1*				
11	134	114 N. Race St.	X					X						X	1892	1*				
12	2	143 N. Public Sq.			X			X						X	1869	1*				
13	109	139 N. Public Sq.			X			X						X	1880		1*			
14	110	139 N. Public Sq.			X			X						X	1892		1*			
15	3	133-137N. Public Sq.				3 st		X						X	1880	1*				
16	111	125-129N. Public Sq.			X			X						X	1941	1*				
17	436	N. Public Sq.				3 st		X						X	2000		1*			
18	---	113 N. Public Sq.		W	A	L	K	W	A	Y	/	S	I	T	E		X	1990s		1*
19	100	111 N. Public Sq.			X			X						X	1879	1*				
20	4	107-109 W. Main St.			X			X						X	1875	1*				
21	435	101 N. Public Sq.			X			X						X	2000		1*			
22	143	110-114 N. Green St.			X			X						X	1940	1				
23	144	108 N. Green St.	X					X				Stucco	X		1940s	1				
24	11	101-103 E. Main St.			X			X						X	1903	1*				
25	12	105-107 E. Main St.	X					X						X	1910	1*				
26	13	109-111 E. Main St.				X		X						X	1910	1*				
27	114	113 E. Main St.	X					X						X	1931	1*				
28	14	115 E. Main St.			X			X						X	1934	1*				
29	6	100 E. Public Sq.			X			X						X	1901	1*				
30	145	102 E. Public Sq.			X			X						X	1940	1*				
TOTAL BUILDINGS IN PROPOSED EXPANSION AREA															10	0				
TOTAL STRUCTURES IN PROPOSED EXPANSION AREA															1	0				
TOTAL SITES IN PROPOSED EXPANSION AREA															1	1				
TOTAL BUILDINGS IN EXISTING DISTRICT															16*	4*				
TOTAL SITES IN EXISTING DISTRICT															0	1*				

WD - WOOD FRAME, BR - BRICK, BV - BRICK VENEER, CB - CONCRETE BLOCK, Y - YES, N - NO, C - CONTRIBUTING, NC - NON-CONTRIBUTING
* EXISTING DISTRICT

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Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)

Barren County, Kentucky

List of Resources

Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)																
Code	BNG-	Address	Stories				Materials					Alter		Date	Eval.	
			1	1.5	2	2.5+	WD	BR	BV	CB	Other	Y	N		C	NC
31	146	110-114 E. Public Sq.				3 st.		X				X		1940	1*	
32	147	112 E. Public Sq.				3 st.		X				X		1940s	1	
33	148	120 E. Public Sq.			X						Marble	X		1900	1	
34	149	126 E. Public Sq.			X			X				X		1900		1
35	7	130 E. Public Sq.			X			X			Stucco	X		1900	1	
36	150	134 E. Public Sq.			X			X				X		1900	1	
37	151	136 E. Public Sq.			X			X				X		1900	1	
38	8	140-144 E. Public St.				3 st.		X				X		1900	1	
39	122	111 E. Washington St.				X		X				X		1900s	1	
40	124	115 E. Washington St.	X					X				X		1900s		1
41	125	117 E. Washington St.			X			X				X		1901	1	
42	126	119 E. Washington St.			X			X				X		1910	1	
43	127	123 E. Washington St.			X			X				X		1936	1	
44	439	S. Broadway St.			X			X				X		1900	1	
45	137	118 S. Public Sq.				3 st.		X				X		1920s	1	
46	434	132 S. Public Sq.				3 st.		X				X		1940s	1	
47	118	126-128 S. Public Sq.			X			X				X		1929	1	
48	119	S. Public Sq.			X			X				X		1910s	1	
49	10	112-114 S. Public Sq.			X			X				X		1890s	1	
50	120	110 S. Public Sq.			X			X				X		1890s	1	
51	121	106 S. Public Sq.			X			X				X		1890s	1	
52	9	100 S. Public Sq.			X			X				X		1890s	1	
53	152	209 S. Green St.	X					X				X		1900	1	
54	153	211 S. Green St.	X					X				X		1920s	1	
55	154	213 S Green St.	X					X				X		1920s	1	
56	155	215 S. Green St.	X					X				X		1920s	1	
57	15	217-219- S. Green St.			X			X				X		1890s	1	
58	438	225 S. Green St.	X					X				X		1930s	1	
59	156	225 S. Green St.	X					X				X		1920s	1	
60	130	105 W. Wayne St.	X					X				X		1920s	1	
TOTAL BUILDINGS IN PROPOSED EXPANSION AREA															27	2
TOTAL BUILDINGS IN EXISTING DISTRICT															1*	0

WD - WOOD FRAME, BR - BRICK, BV - BRICK VENEER, CB - CONCRETE BLOCK, Y - YES, N - NO, C - CONTRIBUTING, NC - NON-CONTRIBUTING

* EXISTING DISTRICT

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Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)

Barren County, Kentucky

List of Resources

Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)																								
Code	BNG-	Address	Stories				Materials					Alter.		Date	Eval.									
			1	1.5	2	2.5	WD	BR	BV	CB	Other	Y	N		C	NC								
61	140	207 S. Race St.	X					X					X		1920s	1								
62	138	205 S. Race St.	X					X					X		1928	1								
63	139	203 S. Race St.			X			X					X		1920s	1								
64	19	202 W. Washington St.			X			X						X	1918	1								
65	431	220 W. Washington St.			X					X			X		1949	1								
66	432	218 W. Washington St.			X			X					X		1960	1								
67	433	222 W. Washington St.			X			X					X		1861	1								
68	117	229 W. Washington St.			X			X					X		1920s	1	1							
69	20	211-217 W. Washington			X			X					X		1915	1								
70	159	141 W. Public Sq.	X					X					X		1930s		1							
71	136	133-137 W. Public Sq.			X			X					X		1950s		1							
72	135	101-111 W. Public Sq.			X			X					X		1920s	1								
73	428	210-216 W. Main St.	X					X					X		1930s	1								
74	1	311 Public Sq.				3 st.		X						X	1960	1								
75	624	311 Public Sq.		M	O	N	U	M	E	N	T	/	O	B	J	E	C	T	Concrete		X	1915	1	
TOTAL BUILDINGS IN PROPOSED EXPANSION AREA															12	3								
TOTAL OBJECTS IN PROPOSED EXPANSION AREA															1	0								
TOTAL BUILDINGS IN EXISTING DISTRICT															1*	0								

WD - WOOD FRAME, BR - BRICK, BV - BRICK VENEER, CB - CONCRETE BLOCK, YES, N - NO, C - CONTRIBUTING, NC - NON-CONTRIBUTING
* EXISTING DISTRICT

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8. Statement of Significance

The **Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)** meets National Register Criterion A and is locally significant in the area of Community Planning and Development because it displays trends that were critically important in the physical development of a county seat that is situated on a court square in south central Kentucky. The district is significant for the excellent way it reflects all of the key elements of a planned city around a courthouse square including: its central location in the county on two major transportation routes, U.S. 31-E and U.S. 68/KY 80; a central business district that developed within a grid pattern around the courthouse square; the relationship of the commercial buildings to each other; the county administrative offices situated in and around the courthouse square; the establishment of a post office that remains operational today; a growth in population due to its status as the county seat; and a cohesive group of commercial, financial, educational and industrial resources on their original lots according to an early town map.

A number of key events that affected Glasgow's history include: the formation of Barren County in 1798; the town selected as the county seat in 1799; its central geographical location in the county near the Big Spring; 152 acres of land subdivided into lots with two acres for public buildings in 1800 and the first government building, the Courthouse, built on the square; a post office established in 1803 that continues to operate; the town officially recognized by the Kentucky General Assembly in 1809; educational and financial institutions including theatres, schools and banks; industries such as clothing and tobacco factories; two major transportation systems bisecting the town; a growing population requiring an increase in housing stock and hotels to accommodate visitors; and a series of fires that shaped the town's physical appearance between the years of 1869 and 1960.

This nomination intends to expand the boundary of the **Glasgow Central Business District** listed in 1993. The original nomination form argues that the district met Criterion A and was significant in the area of Commerce, as opposed to this new district, which meets Criterion A and is significant in the area of Community Planning and Development. The periods of significance differ by only a few years, dating between 1869 and 1942 for the original district and 1869 and 1960 for the newly expanded district. The existing district boundaries abut the boundaries of the area proposed to expand the district. The expansion area buildings echo similar

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buildings echo similar themes and retain enough of their historic architectural integrity that they are considered sufficiently compatible for an extension of the existing historic district.

The original nomination expressed the significance of the **Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)** in terms of commercial development around a courthouse square. This nomination continues to substantiate that commercial aspect, however, it takes it one step further and expands that theory to include the town's plan type as it relates to community planning and development.

Both nominations recognize the adoption of the Shelbyville courthouse square plan type named for the courthouse square in Shelbyville, Tennessee. This plan type is characterized by a grid of nine square blocks with the center square reserved for and occupied by the courthouse (Price, 1988: 125).

This newly expanded nomination develops the theme of community planning further by analyzing four plan types found in six courthouse squares in South Central Kentucky, including Glasgow, and evaluates Glasgow's landscape around the square in a way not previously considered. The proposed district expansion encompasses an eight-block area of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century buildings that were built as a direct result of a courthouse that was situated in the center of a grid pattern located at a crossroads that developed into major transportation routes and its close proximity to the Big Spring.

In order to evaluate the significance of the proposed Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion) it is necessary to identify the elements that are instrumental in the development of a commercial center around a courthouse square. These elements were chosen after an analysis of Glasgow and five other County Courthouse Squares in South Central Kentucky. The following elements have been identified as factors that influenced the growth and development of south central Kentucky county courthouse squares: geographical location; town plan type; building relationships; population growth; transportation systems; governmental and educational facilities; financial institutions; commercial and industrial development.

Considering the fact that each county seat had various combinations of these elements, one can ask "How does the town's plan type influence its development?" This question will be answered by comparing the growth and development of Glasgow to five other county seats that developed around four similar grid patterns in south central Kentucky. A list of common elements will

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be discussed, analyzed, and evaluated, based on in the following contextual framework, "Evolution of County Courthouse Squares in South Central Kentucky, 1798-1960" in order to answer these questions and establish Glasgow's significance.

Evolution of County Courthouse Squares in South Central Kentucky, 1798-1960

In order to establish the significance of the **Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)** with respect to the "Evolution of County Courthouse Squares in South Central Kentucky, 1798-1960" this researcher conducted a reconnaissance survey of county seats in south central Kentucky to see how they compared with Glasgow's. After that initial investigation, an analysis was made with five county seats that surround Barren County including: Adair, Green, Hart, Metcalfe, and Simpson. These counties were selected for the following reasons: 1) their close proximity to Barren County; 2) their county seat represented one of the four typical courthouse square plan types; and 3) a commercial district grew around their courthouse square.

The following factors were used to compare the growth and development of Glasgow with other county courthouse squares in south central Kentucky that developed during the same time period: geographical location; courthouse square plan type; building relationships; population growth; transportation systems; governmental and educational facilities; financial institutions; as well as commercial and industrial development. These factors were selected because they contribute to a town's continued viability and will be used in supporting the significance of Glasgow's courthouse plan type in terms of planning and development.

The geographic location of early settlements may determine a town's continued existence, depending on the needs of the community and surrounding area. Settlements situated on flat fertile land adjacent to bodies of water often prospered because water was used for sustenance, growing crops, raising livestock and tobacco, and operating gristmills which provided sources of income. Town squares often flourished when a steady water supply was readily obtainable to the general public.

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A town survey or plan was often drawn to establish the boundaries, organize future growth, and designate individual town lots available for development. Some county seats were specifically laid out and designed to accommodate a central governmental facility surrounded by commercial and residential buildings. Comparing the types and location of buildings in relationship to the central courthouse square offers insight into early planning efforts and how this phenomena has developed over the years.

Population growth often indicates how well local amenities provide for its citizens and the surrounding area. The services a town offers to its citizens, the surrounding community, and other urban centers is a barometer for its continued growth and development.

Another key factor that is instrumental in the town's overall development is the town plan and its relationship to major transportation routes, such as highways, rivers and railroads that provide a way for a community to serve as a shipping point for the surrounding area. A town usually continues to grow and prosper when more than one type of transportation network is available.

Governmental facilities, such as a trading post, post office, city hall or county courthouse, provided for the needs of the community while educational facilities, such as churches and schools, offered a place to worship and learn basic skills. Financial institutions presented a source of income to promote economic development. Commercial development around the courthouse square developed in response to the citizens' needs and reflected the importance of the central urban core. Industrial development in the downtown core, such as tobacco rehandling warehouses and clothing factories, is a prime factor in the early growth and development of a settlement. These developments vary according to each location and are often instrumental in boosting the local economy. Situating these types of buildings around the courthouse square emphasized the importance citizens held about the square.

All of these elements were used to compare the **Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)** with respect to the "Evolution of County Courthouse Squares in South Central Kentucky 1792-1960." Glasgow is compared to five other county courthouse squares that developed during the same time period in south central Kentucky: Columbia, Edmonton, Franklin, Greensburg, and Munfordville.

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Columbia

Columbia, located on KY 55 and 80, was settled around 1800 on Russell Creek, near the center of the Adair County. One year after the county was formed, in 1801, Columbia was chosen as the county seat and the town was laid out by a "Cross Roads" grid pattern, also known as "Lancaster Square," by Daniel Trabue on land acquired by Blackmore Hughes. The courthouse was built in 1806 in the center of an open square. Traffic from four directions circulates around the courthouse that is lined with four blocks of commercial buildings facing the courthouse. The present courthouse, built in 1885 on the same site as the first, (Burdette, 1992: 216) was listed on National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

During the early- to mid-1900s, primarily commercial buildings were constructed on long narrow lots facing the courthouse, infilling vacant lots and thus reinforcing the importance of the courthouse in its crossroads plan. In 1976, the courthouse was renovated with the addition of two one-story brick wings, further substantiating it as the town's primary focus in its central setting. As the need for more governmental offices arose, a courthouse annex was constructed on the square in 1992 providing additional office space while a majority of the offices remain functional in the historic courthouse.

Columbia has continued to increase in population from 1,200 in 1929 to 1,657 in 1941 (Sanborn Maps, 1929 & 1941), to 3,845 in 1990 (Burdette, 1992: 216) with a diverse collection of commercial buildings. In 1929, the following buildings ringed the courthouse: a millinery, bank, lodge hall, drug store, City Hall, 2 hotels, a newspaper, stores, offices, and a movie theatre (Sanborn Map, 1929). Today, traffic continues to circulate around the courthouse, reinforcing the continued importance of the square in downtown Columbia. The continued population growth and continued diverse use of the square suggest that Columbia's vitality has resulted from, or at least focused upon, its courthouse square.

Edmonton

Edmonton is located in the geographic center of Metcalfe County on U.S. 68/KY 80, KY 163, and the Little Barren River. In 1800, the town was surveyed and laid

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out by Edmund P. Rogers. Eighteen years later the first lots were sold, according to Barren County Deed Book H. In 1826, the post office was established and ten years later the Kentucky General Assembly created the town that was previously little more than a trading post. By 1846, there was one school, one store, one tannery and one doctor (Harbison, 1992a: 85).

When Metcalfe County was formed in 1860, Edmonton was chosen as the county seat. That selection might have been due simply to its central location in Metcalfe County, but County Commissioners probably noted that the town plan already included a central public square.

Edmonton's plan is similar to Glasgow's town plan because they are both examples of the "block square" grid pattern. In this plan the square is bordered by four principal streets (Goode d, 1989: 33). (See Figure 3). Historically, Edmonton's square was surrounded on all four sides with blocks consisting of five long narrow lots. Today, commercial buildings dating from the late-1800s line the four sides of the square. These include an early-1900s residence that was converted to a funeral home, the 1903 Farmers & Merchants Bank Building, and the 1897 Peoples Bank of Metcalfe County.

The first courthouse constructed in 1860 on the courthouse square (Rennick, 1984: 89) burned in 1865. Four years later, the present courthouse was constructed (Whitlow, 1992: 285), making this one of the oldest buildings in Metcalfe County and is one of the few remaining courthouses in the state that has been in continuous use for over 130 years. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2000. Currently the historic courthouse is being preserved for continued use. The site also consists of a restroom/maintenance facility that was built prior to 1949 and a Veterans Memorial monument.

Although Edmonton has experienced slow growth during the late-1800s through the early-1900s, the courthouse square has maintained its prominence in Metcalfe County. The central role of the square is indicated by the continued development of buildings around the "block square", including the 2003 Justice Center that accommodates more governmental functions. A host of activities take place annually on the court square including the Pumpkin Festival, Christmas parades, weddings, political rallies, town hall meetings, community bands, concerts and proclamations. These suggest that the square remains of primary importance

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because it continues to be not only the center of Metcalfe County's government but the focal point of the county's history and daily activities since its inception.

Franklin

Franklin, located in the center of Simpson County on US 31-W and KY 100, was established on a sixty-two acre site that was purchased from William Hudsbeth in 1819 when the county was formed. The town was established as the county seat in 1820 and incorporated. County commissioners were authorized to purchase land, establish a public square and erect public buildings. John B. Smith surveyed and laid out the courthouse with the south side tangent to the well. Four dirt or gravel streets surrounded the square with four streets running perpendicular to each other (Beach, 1976: 8). Franklin's grid pattern is an example of the "block square" plan type. (See Figure 4). Today, the 1882 courthouse, with a bell and clock tower, occupy the center of the square (Goode d, 1989: 33).

In the 1870s, there were six churches, twenty-four stores, three hotels, mills, factories, and a newspaper (Bryant: 1992, 354). In 1886, dwellings, a confectionary, drugs stores, a saloon, post office, hotel, furniture/undertakers, a dentist, and offices surrounded the square (Sanborn Maps 1886). In 1962, two two-story wings were added to the courthouse (Beach, 1976: 795-800) supporting the fact that the courthouse retained a strong presence and vital influence in the continued growth and development of downtown Franklin.

Today, numerous two-story brick and wood-frame commercial buildings, dating from the mid-1800s, line the perimeter of the square including a bank, clothing stores, specialty shops, grocery stores, hardware stores, barber shops, and hotel. Even the post office that was established in 1822 continues to operate on the north side of the square.

Franklin's population increased from 2,500 in 1886, to 3,950 in 1925 (Sanborn Maps 1886, 1925), and to 7,607 in 1990 (Bryant, 1992: 354). This increase, no doubt, resulted from a number of influences. Surly the organization of civic and commercial activities around the courthouse "block square" aided that growth. The combination of high density of buildings that line the square on four principle streets, as well as the railroad that provided ample transportation of goods into and out of the county, gave the area an economic boost.

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Greensburg

Greensburg, located on U.S. 68 and the Green River, is in close proximity to the center of Green County that was established in 1792. Two years later, Greensburg was named as the county seat. Incorporated in 1795, the county's first courthouse was built one year later. The second courthouse, built of limestone in 1803, still remains intact and is located on the southeast corner of the open square.

Walter Beall's creation of Greensburg remains the single town-planning venture in Green County's settlement period that is intact today. Beall stipulated in his contract that a square be reserved for "the public building in the most convenient part" (Green, 1983: 4). The town was laid out into square blocks that were divided into quarters. The Public Square is crossed by the town's two main streets that enter the square in the center of each of the four sides. This type of courtsquare grid pattern plan is known as "faces an open square" since the former 1803 courthouse is situated in the corner of the open square possibly to avoid obstructing the traffic through town. (See Figure 5).

In 1886, the commercial district that developed along the edges of the open square was lined with dwellings, a barbershop, drug stores, stores, offices, and a saloon, and printers. Eventually banks, general merchandise stores, other governmental buildings, a private academy, churches, law offices, specialty shops, a restaurant, furniture and hardware stores replaced some of the earlier buildings. By 1931, the present courthouse was constructed west of the square on West Court Street. The relocation of the courthouse was probably due to the fact that the 1803 stone courthouse and site were too small to accommodate the growing need for governmental space.

While Greensburg had several of the necessary elements that promoted growth and prosperity at one time, the following combination of factors have led to the town's decline: the relocation of the courthouse to a side street; the lack of industrial development; a population that peaked in 1980 with 2,377 inhabitants and has since decreased to 1,990 in 1990; the absence of a large, low-paid labor force; and a rail line that did not pass through the county to support the

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surrounding agricultural community (Green, 1983: 15). Although the Greensburg courthouse has been relocated and is no longer the focus of the square, as of 2003, many of the original historic structures remain intact around the square, including the post office that was established in 1807 and continues to operate, as well as a hardware store, an antique store, drug store, and restaurant continue to promote economic viability around the former 1803 courthouse in the "open square". Greensburg is an example of a town that has continued to incur modest economic growth that is centered around a contiguous group of historic buildings that surround the courthouse square although the original focus of the square, the courthouse, has moved away from the central core.

Munfordville

Munfordville is located in the geographical center of Hart County. Situated on U.S. 31-W, it is bisected by the Green River, the CSX Railroad, successor to the L & N line constructed in 1857, and Interstate 65.

In 1816, Richard Jones Munford set aside 100 acres of land and had the town of Munfordville laid out three years before the county was established in April 1819.

By 1821, a two-story brick courthouse was constructed on the town square (Rennick, 1984:208). The present courthouse, completed in 1930, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

The Courthouse is situated on a grassy square and fronts U.S. 31-W, or Main Street in town. Three of the four sides of the square are lined with commercial buildings and the court square faces one major transportation corridor, U.S. 31-W, thus representing a "on street or corner" courthouse square plan type (Goode, d, 1989: 33). (See Figure 6). Only one other building encroaches on the courthouse square, the old bandstand that was constructed between 1918 and 1919 and has been renovated to accommodate the Chamber of Commerce offices.

As the county seat, Munfordville's population has increased from 194 people in 1830 to 274 inhabitants in 1840, and then remained stable until the end of the century. The town's population peaked in 1980 with 1,783 people, and decreased to 1,563 as of 2000 (U.S. Census Bureau).

Today, the majority of historic buildings are situated on narrow lots and face the courthouse along Main Street, or U.S. 31-W including law offices, general

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merchandise stores, specialty shops, a drug store and an old vacant hotel. Only one historic home that is occupied with an attorney's office faces the rear of the courthouse. The two side streets consist of early-20th century brick and wood-frame commercial buildings that have a long frontage as opposed to the narrow frontage on Main Street and include a grocery store, law offices, and governmental offices. The post office, established in 1820, still remains in operation, as well as the weekly newspaper. City Hall, churches and a school are situated on adjacent streets.

Although Munfordville was laid out three years prior to it being established as the county seat and that the first courthouse was not located on the central square, may be reasons why town development was not focused on the central courthouse square, the most compelling reason may be that early transportation corridor that bisects Hart County, U.S. 31-W, became the focus of the town's early growth and development patterns. This is reflected by the high concentration of historic buildings that remain situated along the major transportation route on the east side of the square as opposed to the diminished number of buildings on the other three sides of the square, thus reflecting the "on street or corner" plan type. While the railroad no longer provides passenger service and the depot is gone, U.S. 31-W continues to be the primary transportation route that bisects the county providing a means of transporting goods into and out of the county. Munfordville continues to grow at slow pace due to its surrounding agrarian community.

Glasgow: 1798 – 1960

Glasgow is located on U.S. 31-E and U.S. 68/KY 80 near the Cumberland Parkway in Barren County. One year after the county was formed, in 1798, Glasgow was established as the county seat and developed on 152 acres of John Gorin's land because of its central location in Barren County and mammoth spring called Big Spring near the public square (Goode, c, 1995: 10). The land was then divided into lots, allowing two acres for public buildings and one-half acre for the spring (Gorin, 1929: 7).

The natural spring located behind the buildings on the northeast corner of the Square between Main and Water Streets was used for cooling milk, butter, meat and other foodstuffs. This use was prohibited in the 1840s (Goode, c, 1995: 10-12).

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The first courthouse, built in 1800, was a rough log house near the corner of Race and Washington Streets (Goode, d, 1989: 34-35). The second courthouse was a 20-foot square log-house constructed of hewn buckeye that was covered with shingles on the north corner of the square. The third courthouse was built of brick in 1806 in the center of the square. The fourth and present courthouse was built in 1960 on this same site (Gorin, 1929: 7) with commercial buildings evenly distributed on all four sides of the square.

In the early days, people and farm animals swarmed around the square on County Court Days, held on the third Monday of the month, in downtown Glasgow (Goode, c, 1995: 92). During the later part of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century, Barren County's Court Day became synonymous with Mule Day. As trading became more voluminous, the horse, mule and other farm animal trading moved off the Square to behind the tobacco warehouses on West Main Street. County Court Days eventually vanished by the 1940s due to increased mobility and the transmission of knowledge and gossip by the radio (Goode, c, 1995: 96, 97).

Town growth is visibly evident from historical maps beginning with one of the earliest maps of Glasgow. Dating from 1810, this map shows a series of square blocks situated around a public square extending southward. Each block is divided into fourths, except for the southern most blocks that are much larger (Goode, b, 1990: 3). This is an example of the "block square" plan type where the square is surrounded by four principal streets (Goode, d, 1989: 33). (See Figure 7).

From the 1879 Beers and Lanagan map of Barren County, Glasgow developed with a concentration of buildings directly facing the courthouse square and radiating outward from the central business district (Goode, b, 1990: 4). This shows 32 sites around the square with 31 businesses listed (Goode, b, 1990: 267).

By 1891, there were 62 sites around the square with 54 businesses listed (Goode, b, 1990: 257) including banks, a real estate office, a grocery stores, boots/shoes, a barber shop, a drug store, a photographer and confectioner store, a jewelry store, a post office, clothing stores, restaurants, homes, and a hotel – Murrell House. Of the 14 business locations on the north side of the square on both the 1879 and 1891 maps, 13 of the 14 businesses remained the same (Goode, b, 1990: 267).

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Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)

Barren County, Kentucky

U.S. 31-E, or North Race Street, that runs along the west side of the court square, originally developed along an early road that connected Nashville, Tennessee and Lexington, Kentucky. Mail was carried in saddlebags (Kentucky, 1977: 70) by horseback along this road until stages, that carried both mail and passengers began taking this route in 1836 (Gorin, 1929: 64). In 1841, Race Street was paved from the Public Square to Front Street. Logs were put on the sidewalks on Green Street that lines the east side of the court square near the bottom at the Spring Branch. All male citizens between the ages of 16 and 50 were required to provide their share of labor to maintain and repair the streets (Goode, c, 1995: 11).

The following combination of factors have encouraged and supported Glasgow's early town growth and development making it an excellent example of a courthouse square that consists of a high concentration of commercial buildings that remain intact today.

The development of railroads through Barren County was a boon to its economy. It wasn't until 1870 that a railroad spur opened from Park City to Glasgow and connected it to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. This transportation avenue opened up trade to surrounding counties, portions of Tennessee, Louisville and southern states (Gorin, 1929: 63).

Tobacco has been a very important part of Barren County's economy and culture from the beginning. It has boosted land values and promoted the existence of small family farms (Goode, c, 1995: 128). Glasgow had factories for the production of plug tobacco and cigars off of the square from the mid-1800s through the mid-1900s.

Glasgow became a wholesale center that supplied county stores in a wide area of south central Kentucky and north central Tennessee until the 1930s. There were at least six large wholesale businesses; two or three were in operation simultaneously. Large wholesale houses began in Glasgow in the late-1800s with the Davidson Brothers in the 1890s that became Glasgow's largest and most famous wholesale enterprise. Their main store was located on Main Street with their produce house on Race Street with a large receiving and shipping warehouse at the depot (Goode, c, 1995: 171-172).

From the early days, Glasgow became an educational center. Kentucky's public education system, established by law in 1837, required each county to lay off its

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territory into districts of pupils numbering between 30 and 100. Each district built a school and a district tax was levied before state funds became available (Goode, c, 1995: 66). Glasgow was home to several educational institutions including: Glasgow Seminary (Academy), chartered in 1809 became Urania College in 1831 and was located on East Washington Street; Allen Lodge Female Academy in 1853, Liberty College, and the Glasgow Normal School, dating from 1875 (Goode d, 1989: 101).

Glasgow has had its share of disasters that have shaped the downtown's physical appearance including the Great Depression between 1929 and 1935. Fires and floods have periodically ravaged the town between 1878 through 1940. Two fires in the early-1900s destroyed the northeast corner of the square: in 1878; and in 1879. In the 1890s, the northeast corner of the square on Main Street burned completely (Goode, b, 1990: 24). In 1900, much of the east side of the square was destroyed by fire and in 1922, the three-story Terry-Mitchell Building on the southwest corner of the square, where the Prescription Center (BN-G-159) is now located, was completely destroyed by fire. In 1925, the Farmers Loose Leaf Warehouse burned and in 1933, the Davidson Brothers Wholesale grocery and warehouse on West Main Street burned. It was the largest wholesale grocery house in this part of Kentucky (Goode, c, 1995: 17). The Barlow Building, including Folks Store and the J.J. Newberry Store on the north side of the square burned in 1940. The flood of 1911 converged where the South Fork of the Little Barren River crosses East Main Street (Goode, b, 1990: 15).

Despite the fires and floods, Glasgow grew rapidly and more than doubled in population in the early-1800s with 244 residents in 1810 to 617 inhabitants in 1820. By 1890, the population had grown to 2,000. One decade later there were 5,000 and by 1960, it had doubled again (Goode b, 1990: 6). Glasgow's current population as of 2000 is 13,019 according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

As of 2003, the majority of the historic buildings in town appear the same as when they were constructed from 1869 through 1960 when the last of the contributing buildings were built. Although some of the original buildings in the district have been renovated, others demolished, and new construction has infilled vacant lots, these changes reflect the continued growth and development of a vibrant town.

Analysis

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Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)

Barren County, Kentucky

In analyzing all six county courthouse squares in south central Kentucky there were several factors that played a part in the development of the town including: when the town plan was established in relationship to the county and the county seat; the county courthouse plan type; transportation systems; and subsequent commercial development around the court square.

The relationship between the date the town is planned and date the town became the county seat appears to play an important role in the overall growth and development of the court square. Of the six county seats, three town plans were laid out prior to the county seat being established: Edmonton, Greensburg and Munfordville; two were established at the same time: Columbia and Franklin; and only one town plan was developed after it was established as the county seat: Glasgow. It appears that when a town plan is developed at the same time or afterward, the town plans have numerous long, narrow lots surrounding the courthouse as opposed to wide shallow lots found in Munfordville on three of the four sides. Lot size determines overall density. An increased density of lots surrounding the courthouse square allows for more diversity and the potential for boosting the local economy.

Of the four courthouse square plan types, there is one town that exhibits the "Cross roads" plan type in which the courthouse square sits in the middle of the crossroads, Columbia; one that is an example of "Facing an open square" in which the courthouse faces the square rather than being situated inside the square, Greensburg; one that represents "On street or corner" in which the courthouse square is on only one street or two, or a corner, Munfordville; and three that demonstrate the "Block Square" as in Edmonton, Franklin, and Glasgow, where the square is bordered by four principal streets (Goode, d, 1989: 33).

The "Cross roads" plan type resulted in Columbia's courthouse being located in the center of an open square with traffic circulating around it from four directions. Although a high density of commercial buildings remain surrounding the central courthouse, the town did not grow like other county seats because of its lack of a major U.S. Route and railroad to transport goods and passengers.

The "facing an open square" occurs in Greensburg, with its former courthouse situated in one quadrant of an open square surrounded by commercial buildings facing U.S. 68. Although a railroad served this community for a period of time, the lack of industrial development and low-paid labor forces have been major factors in the town's decrease in population. The fact that the courthouse was

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Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)

Barren County, Kentucky

relocated to a side street in the 1930s may be another reason for the town's decline in growth, however, the continued existence of concentrated buildings around the square that are continually occupied may dispute that fact.

Munfordville represents the "On street or corner" plan type because the courthouse faces one major transportation corridor that is lined with numerous commercial buildings on long narrow lots facing the front of the courthouse. While the CSX railroad was instrumental in transporting goods for a period of time, the depot no longer exists and industrial development in the form of bedding and logging are shipped along U.S. 31-W. One reason the town may have been hindered in growth and development is the early town plan concentrated a high density of building lots on the major transportation corridor and relatively fewer along the other three sides of the square.

In Price's description of courthouse squares, he gave Shelbyville, Tennessee, as the model for the "Block square" plan type, which is like Edmonton, Franklin and Glasgow. Although the railroad did not come into Edmonton, its location on a U.S. highway and state route promoted an avenue for transporting the area's agricultural and industrial products. All four sides of the courthouse square are lined with commercial buildings that continue to remain occupied. Franklin's continued growth and development has been due to the fact that the commercial development around the courthouse square has remained strong and that the town was located on a U.S. Route, state highway, and a railroad that fostered the transport of primarily agricultural goods to other markets.

While evaluating a town's early growth and development patterns based on courthouse square plan types has been useful in comparing surrounding county seats, the results show that early development patterns that were established around a courthouse square that fostered a high density of buildings often lead to economic growth and were considered driving factors in the town's continued survival. It also portrayed the fact that a town can continue to grow even though the courthouse may not be the central focus. It does, however, appear to be based on the town's continued importance of supporting the courthouse square by locating businesses around the square rather than outside the central core. Thus, the answer to the question "What makes one plan type more superior to another?" may not be satisfied.

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Barren County, Kentucky

In conclusion, of the six towns, Glasgow emerged as the prominent governmental seat in South Central Kentucky for several reasons. Some of them are: the town plan was developed at the time when the town was established as a county seat; the court square was specifically designed to accommodate the county courthouse; each surrounding block was divided into numerous lots that were eventually filled to accommodate the needs of the citizens and the surrounding area; the town was situated on two U.S. Routes that provided access to transport goods and passengers; and a continuous water supply was available for the town's citizens and visitors. Despite a series of fires and floods, the town square is presently lined with a high density of commercial buildings that date from 1869. The continued existence of these historic buildings coupled with new compatible construction indicates further growth.

Although the courthouse square in Glasgow today contains some 1950s and 1960s construction and even some from 2000, these buildings primarily function for governmental use, continuing the historic use and role of the town's square as the focus for important commercial and public activity. This willingness to re-use a concentrated area of the town for many purposes, resisting later 20th-century impulses to disperse governmental buildings throughout the town in response to automobile convenience, confirms the importance that Glasgow's and Barren County's citizens ascribe to their central square. The value that the citizens place on maintaining this historic arrangement of functions and space is confirmed by the economic success that Glasgow enjoys within the region.

Therefore, the proposed **Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)** is an excellent example of a planned county courthouse square that consists of numerous commercial buildings that have retained their architectural integrity, thus making this a significant county courtsquare in South Central Kentucky.

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Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)

Barren County, Kentucky

9. Bibliography

Previous Research at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky

Kentucky Historic Resource Inventory Forms for South Central Kentucky

Historical Maps

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Barren County, Kentucky

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Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)

Barren County, Kentucky

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Interviews:

D.T. Froedge
Mayor Darrell Pickett
Samuel Terry IV
Rhonda Trautman
Lynn Ferguson

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Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)

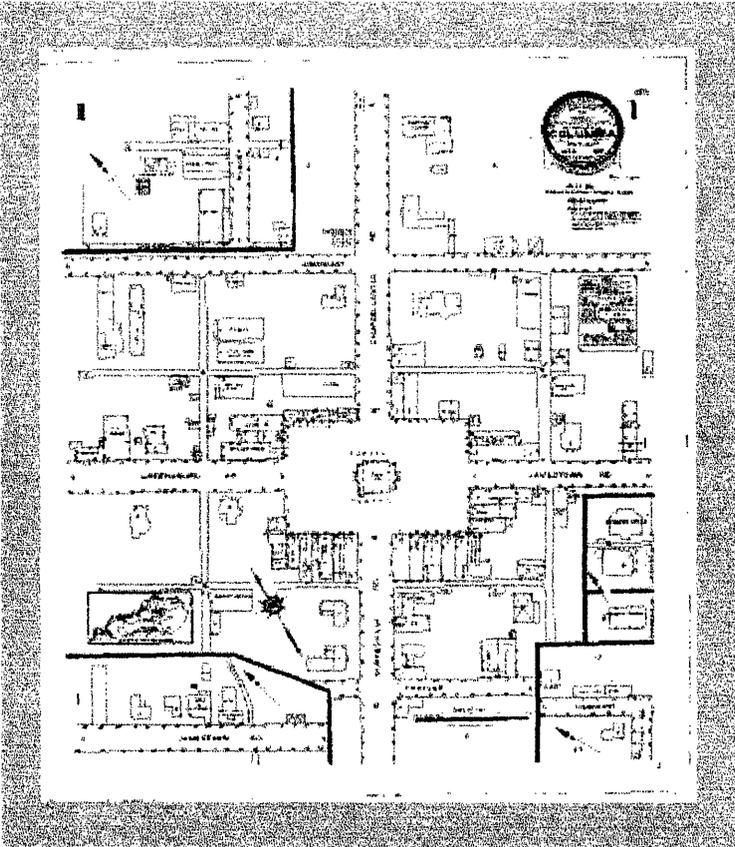
Barren County, Kentucky

10. Verbal Boundary Description

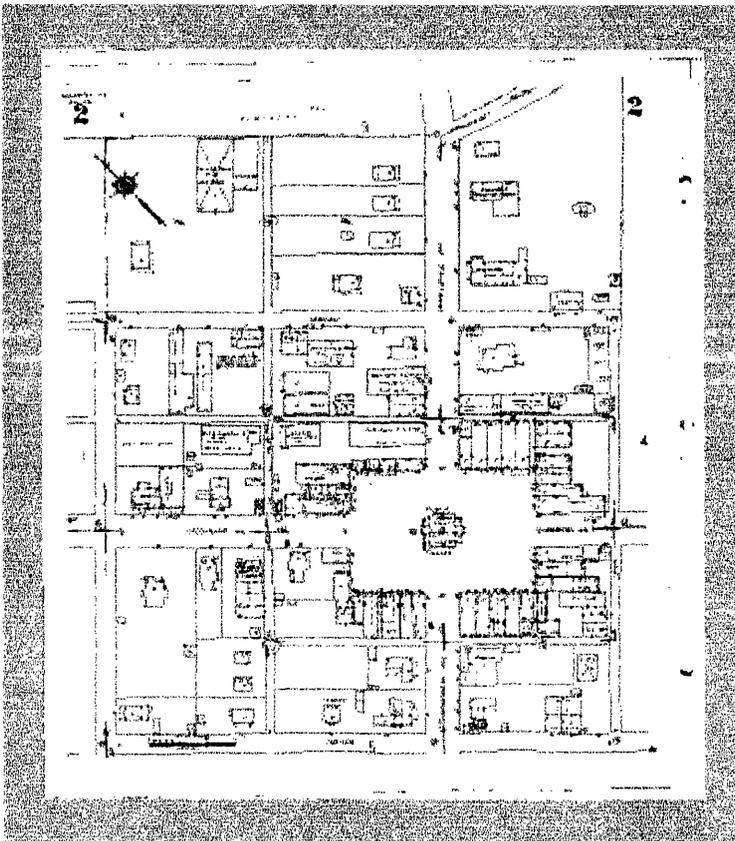
The **Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)** boundaries are as follows: roughly bound on the north by Water Street, on the east by Broadway and Green Streets, on the south by Wayne Street, and on the west by Liberty Street. The district includes the following lots on Glasgow's Property Identification Map G1, block 13, lots 1A, 1B, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6; block 21, lots 1, 4 - 17 & 19; block 29, lots 2, 8 - 12, 12A & 13; block 30, lots 1, 4A, 4 - 16 & 7A; block 22; block 23, lots 1- 7, 10 - 14, 5A & 18; block 15, lots 3-9; block 14, lots 3A, 4, 5, 8 - 11. See attached map.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries for the **Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)** were chosen to designate the most contiguous group of commercial buildings located within the corporate city limits that display the highest degree of integrity representing the period of significance from 1869 to 1960. Lots situated along the edge of the district were not included for the following reasons: they were built after the period of significance; were determined non-contributing because they have been altered to the extent that the original building is no longer visible; or may be considered as part of another district.



Columbia, KY
April 1929
Fire Insurance Sanborn Maps

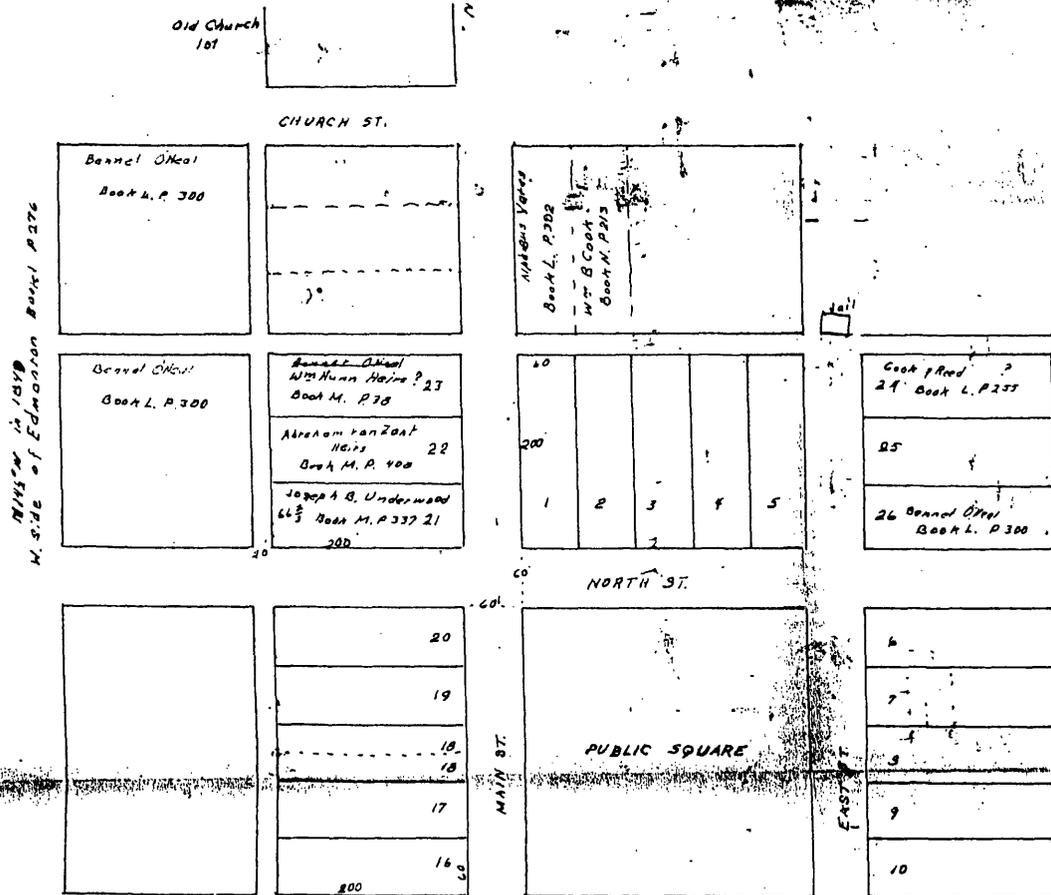


Columbia, KY
January 1941
Fire Insurance Sanborn Maps

Figure 2
Columbia, Kentucky
"Cross Roads" grid pattern

TOWN OF EDMONTON

AS Laid out
BY
EDMUND ROGERS
Restored by deed descriptions
by
Willis H. Padigo L.S. 700
AUG. 1971



Lots sold by Edmund Rogers this lifetime.
Glasgow Records.

From Edmund Rogers

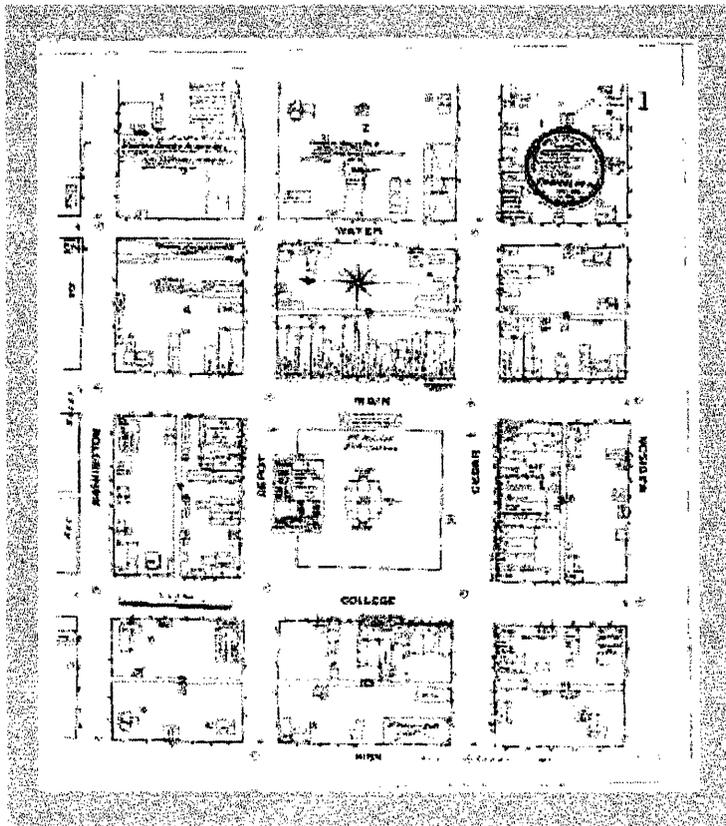
Grantee	DEK	BOOK	P.
Jns. Coleman	1836	O	173
Jns. W. Beauchamp	1840	Q	144
Jas. B. Stockton	1828	L	301
Jas. P. Stockton	1828	L	301
Paul Shirley & Co.	1820	H	11
Geo. J. Goodman	1838	U	301
es. Reid	1820	L	299
Jns. Coleman	1820	M	82
Verard Clark	1834	M	233
Verard Clark	1831	M	266
Leasant Whitlow	1820	L	298
Leasant Whitlow	1820	L	298
Wm. Whitlow	1820	L	301
Wm. W. Beauchamp	1835	N	277
Wm. Naylor	1820	M	91
Verard Clark	1820	H	130
Verard Clark	1820	H	130
Nathan & Frederick Clark	1819	H	70

Lot 16 Court House burned 1865
Note: Edmund Rogers retained possession of all the unsold lots and made disposition of them in his Will, probated in the October term of the common C. Court 1843. Recorded in Will Book Page 212

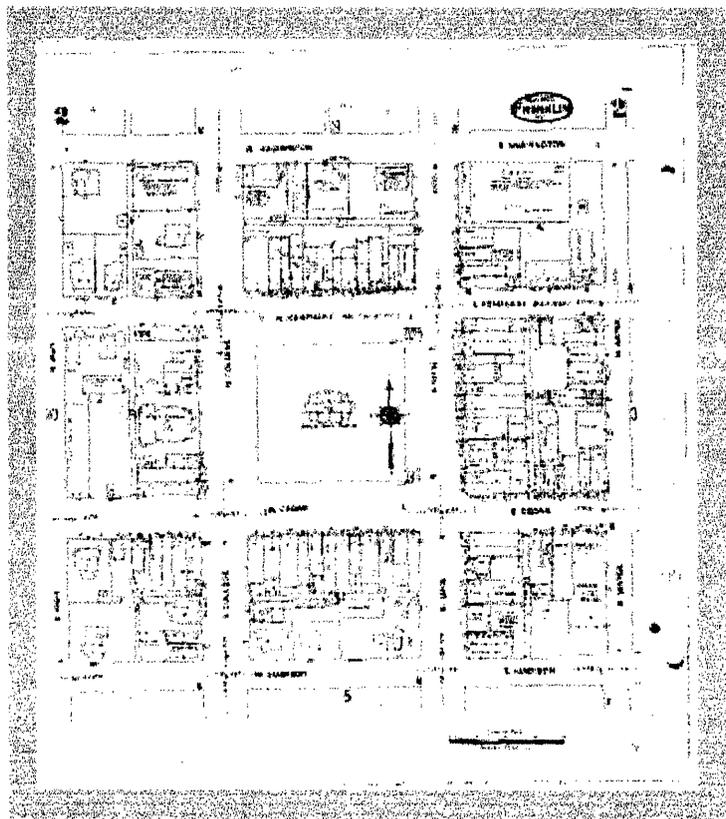
In 1871 Edmonston Records

1 Merida Wilson & W.H. Padigo	15 AG. Song
2 W. O. Newman & R. B. Boone	16 CR. Beau.
3 W. U. Beauchamp	17 EK. Beau.
4 W. T. Evans	18 J. R. Beau.
5 Thomas & Phyllis Pounds	183 Norman
6 G. R. Price	19 Norman 1
7 W. H. Beah	20 W. T. Erv.
8 J. H. Scott	
9 J. G. Scott	
10 E. W. Newman	
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12 Eliza Stockton	
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14 Eliza Stockton	

Figure 3
Edmonton, Kentucky
"Block square" grid pattern

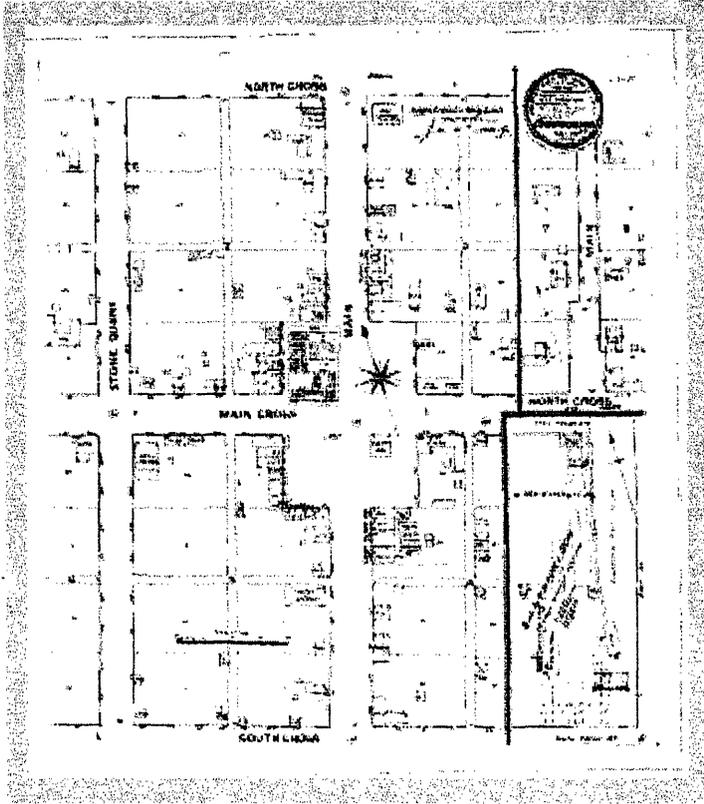


Franklin, KY
 August 1886
 Fire Insurance Sanborn Maps

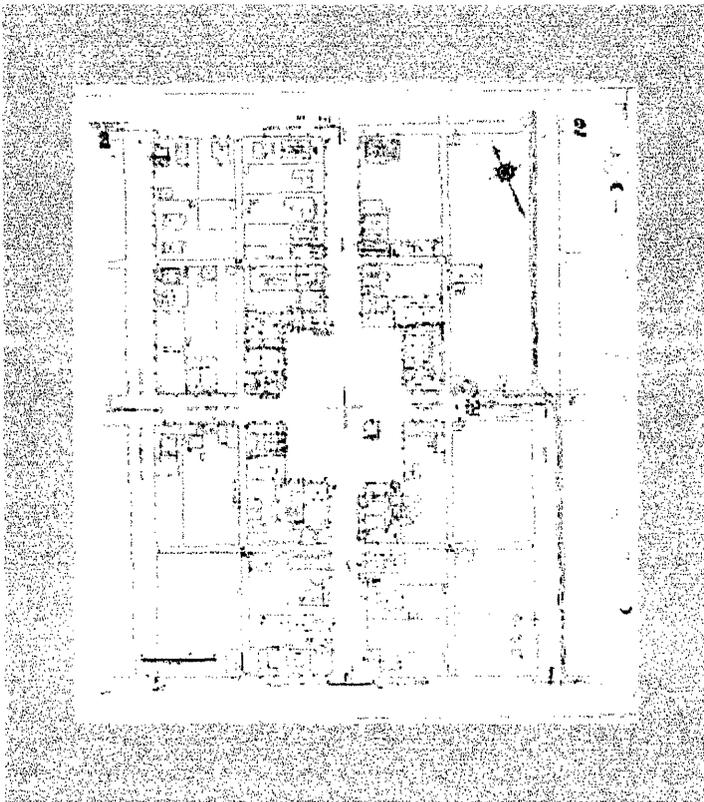


Franklin, KY
 May 1925 - August 1940
 Fire Insurance Sanborn Maps

Figure 4,
 Franklin, Kentucky
 "Block square" grid pattern



Greensburg, KY
August 1886
Fire Insurance Sanborn Maps



Greensburg, KY
December 1941
Fire Insurance Sanborn Maps

Figure 5,
Greensburg, Kentucky
"Faces an open square" grid pattern

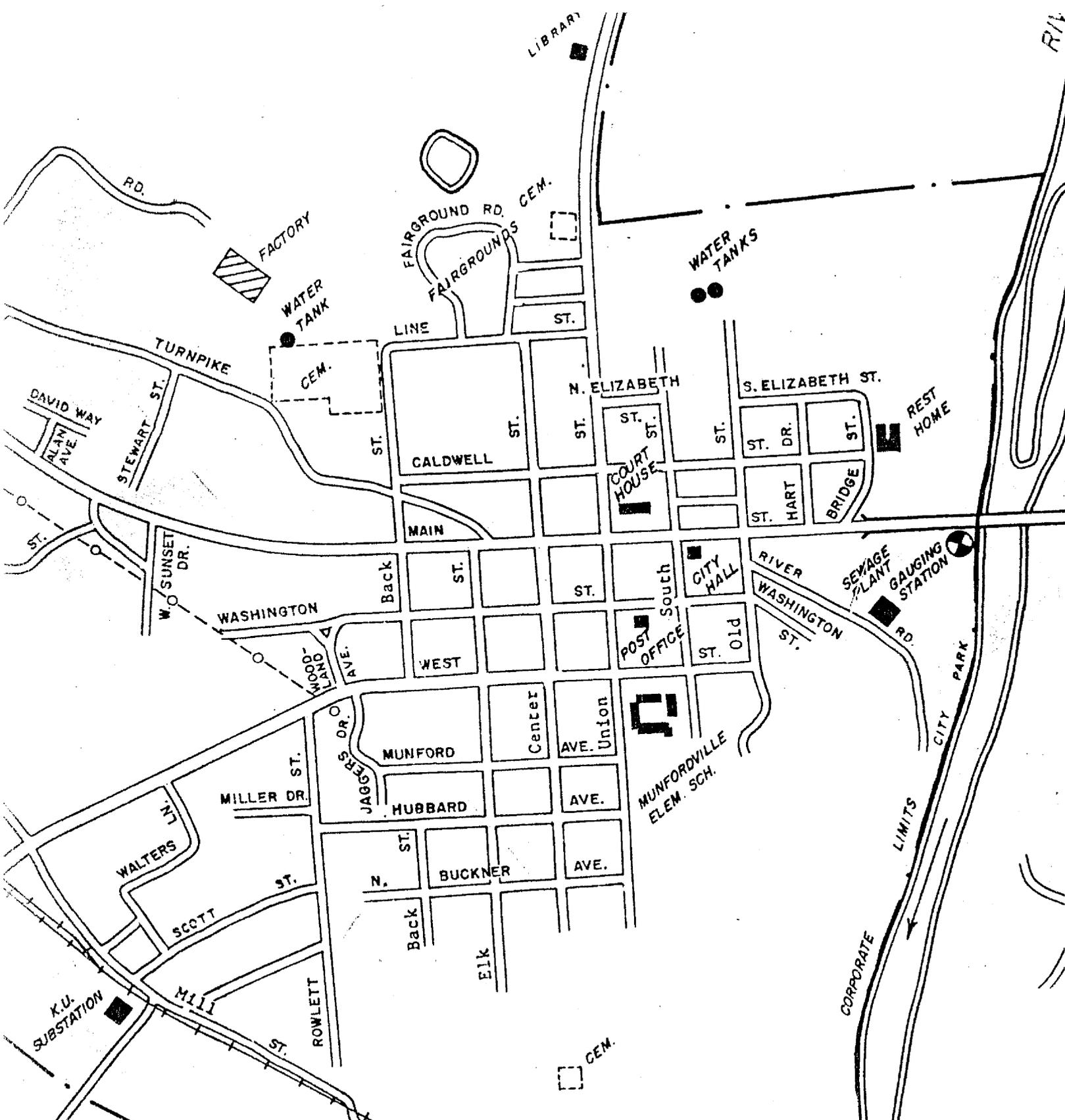
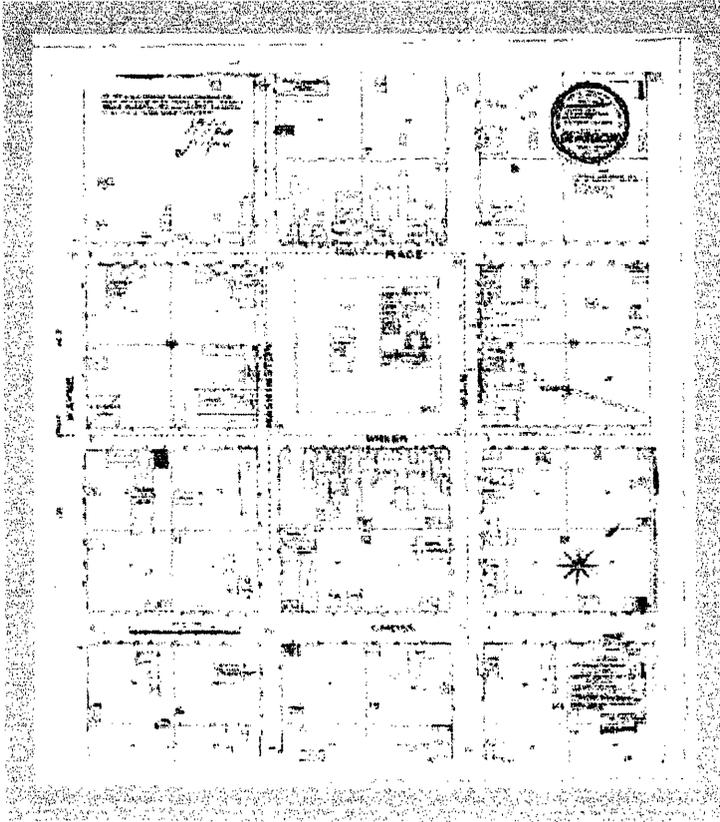
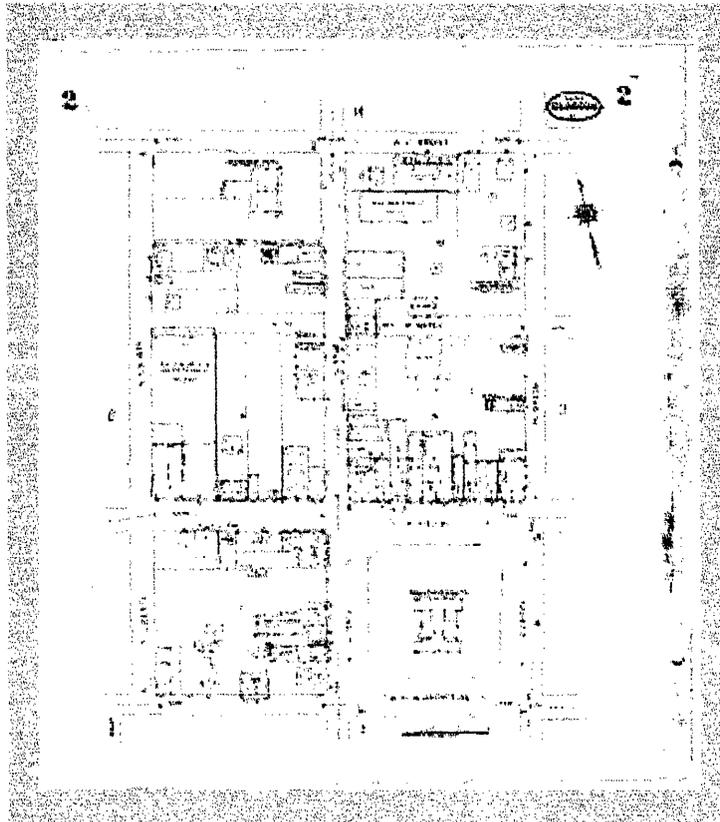


Figure 6
 Munfordville, Kentucky
 "On street or corner" grid pattern

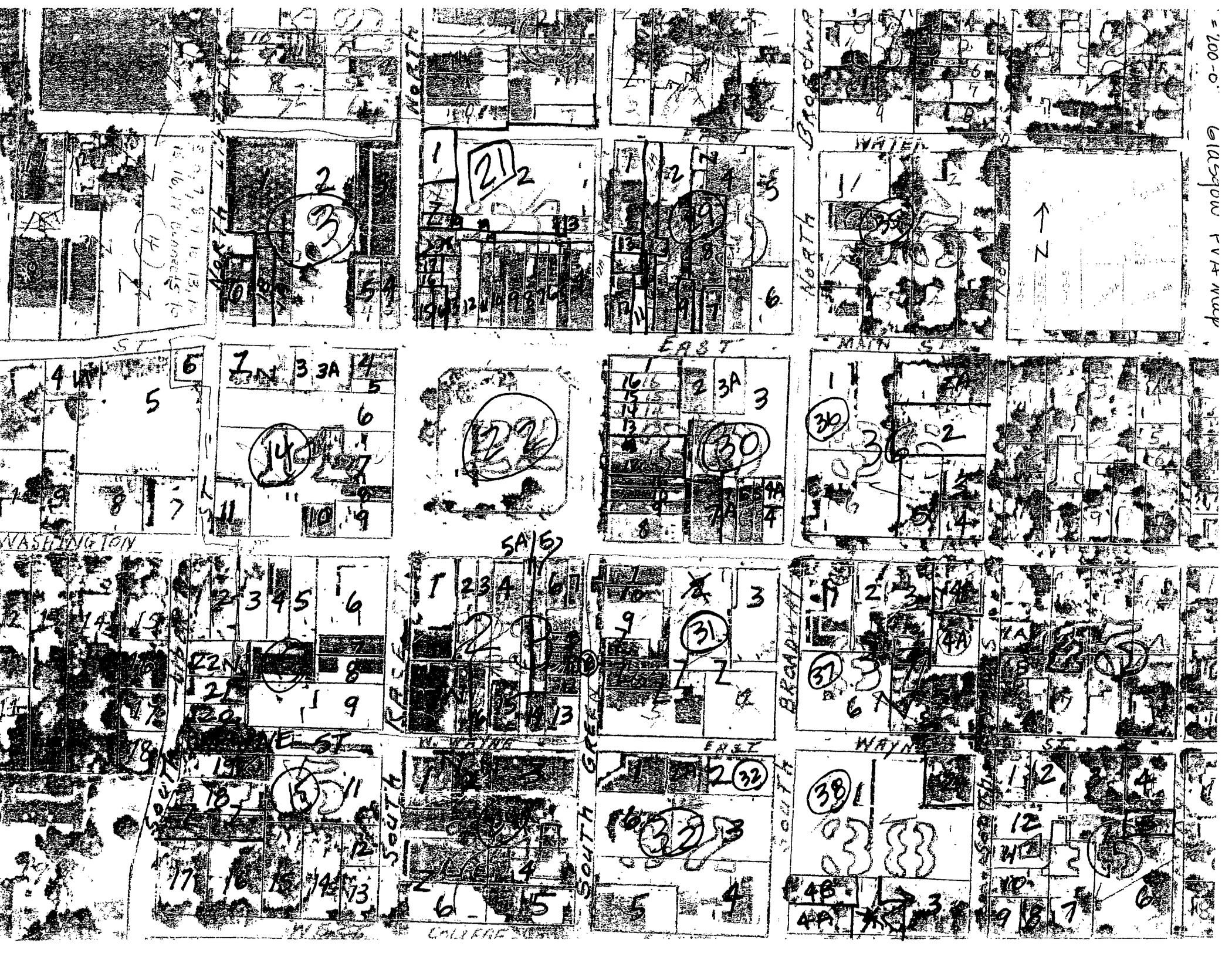


Glasgow, KY
August 1885
Fire Insurance Sanborn Maps



Glasgow, KY
January 1931-1947
Fire Insurance Sanborn Maps

Figure 7,
Glasgow, Kentucky
"Block square" grid pattern



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GLASGOW T.V. MAP

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NORTH BRADWAY

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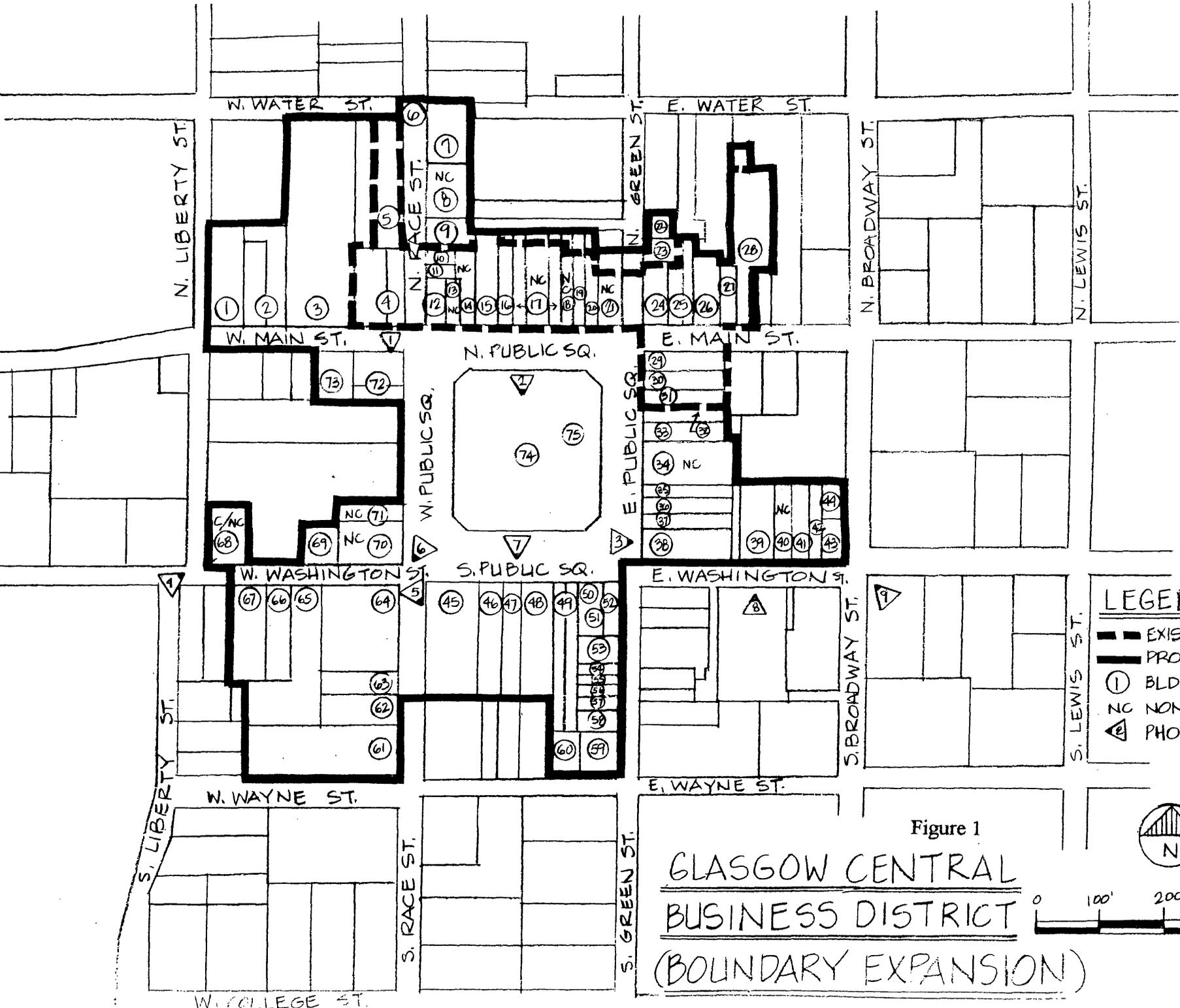
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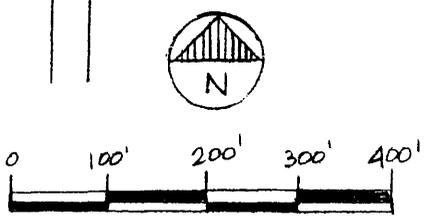
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LEGEND

- EXIST'G DIST. BDY.
- PROPOSED DIST. EXP.
- BLDG./SITE CODE NO.
- NC NON-CONTRIBUTING
- PHOTOGRAPH ANGLE

Figure 1
GLASGOW CENTRAL
BUSINESS DISTRICT
 (BOUNDARY EXPANSION)



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Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)

Barren County, Kentucky

Photographic Identification Sheet

Same information for all photos:

Name: Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Expansion)

Location: Barren County, KY

Photographer: Donna G. Logsdon

Date: December, 2002

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

Photograph-specific information:

Photo #	Photo Direction and Content:
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Photo 1:	facing southwest: North façade of the Mitchell-Terry Building, BNG-135.
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Photo 2:	facing south: North façade of Barren County Justice Center, BNG-1.
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Photo 3:	facing east: West façade of the George J. Ellis Drug Store, BNG-8.
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Photo 4:	facing northeast: Southwest corner of the Metcalfe Florist Chop, BNG-117.
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Photo 5:	facing southeast: Southwest corner of the Glasgow Recreation Department, BNG-137.
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Photo 6:	facing southwest: Northeast corner of the Glasgow U.S. Post Office, BNG-19.
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Photo 7:	facing south: North facade of the Yancey Building, BNG-118.
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Photo 8:	facing north: South façade of the Pools of Leisure, Inc. Building, BNG-122.
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Photo 9:	facing northwest: Southeast corner of the Harlow Hatchery Building, BNG-127.
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