

PH0660485

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED JUN 7 1978

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Georgetown East Main Street Residential District

AND/OR COMMON

Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Georgetown

STATE

Kentucky

VICINITY OF

CODE
021

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

06

COUNTY
Scott

CODE
209

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

(See Continuation Sheet)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Scott County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Georgetown

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

DATE

1971

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The East Main Street Residential Historic District, located in the heart of Georgetown, Kentucky, adjoins the Main Street Commercial District (placed on the National Register February 24, 1975). The district comprises some forty-eight buildings, largely residential, dating from 1814 to 1920 roughly. Also included are two churches and two public buildings (the Scott County Post Office and the Public Library). The structures are of varied architectural style and range from Federal-Georgian to Greek Revival to Victorian to late 1920s, Neo-Classicism.

The 22-acre district includes those properties fronting Main Street lying east of the Commercial District and extending to the intersection of Main and Paris Pike; specifically from the Scott County Post Office on the northwest corner of Main and Mulberry Streets and the Public Library on the opposite northeast corner of Main and Mulberry to the intersection of Main and Paris Pike on the north side of Main and to Warrendale Avenue on the south side.

NORTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET PROCEEDING EAST.

1. Two stories in height and seven bays in width, the Georgetown Post Office was constructed between 1914-15 and was designed by Oscar Wenderoth. The dominant feature of this Neo-Classical edifice is its shallow portico that has seven unfluted Ionic columns. The construction is of Indiana limestone and a blocking course is atop the denticulated cornice which spans all sides (see photo 1).
2. The Gothic Revival Georgetown Presbyterian Church was built between 1865-70 and is of brick construction. Double-tiered buttresses set on a diagonal axis give emphasis to the corners, and a square tower rises in the center. The entrance is contained within an equilateral arch, while all windows have lancet arch heads with corresponding hood-molds (see left side of photo 2).
3. The Presbyterian Church Annex, originally the telephone company building, occupies the lot of the former Female Collegiate Institute's main structure. This two-story rectangular building is of brick with limestone components (see center of photo 2).
4. The James Emison House, constructed in 1820, is the western half of a two-story double brick house. This residence boasts an arched entrance, and a bracketed cornice added later adorns the wall's summit (see photo 3).

(continued)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located in Georgetown, described in the 1880s as "one of the Handsomest little cities in central Kentucky," the East Main Street Residential District reflects the high financial, educational and cultural level attained by this rich farming community. In the mid-19th century, preceding the Civil War and immediately following, East Main was the most fashionable residential area in which to live in Georgetown. Situated immediately east of the downtown business area, the district became the home of the town's leading merchants and educators. It not only contained elegant homes, but also two fashionable ladies' schools. In addition to the historical and cultural significance the structures represent a wide array of architectural styles--early frame, early brick, late Georgian, Greek Revival, Italianate and other varieties of Victorian and Neo-Classicism all set out in fine detail.

The town is the county seat of Scott County, established in 1792, and is located in the heart of the fertile Bluegrass region, which explains its rapid settlement and the establishment of large profitable farms. Georgetown was originally settled in 1775 and was first known as McClelland's Station, then Lebanon, and, in 1790, the year of its incorporation by the State of Virginia, renamed Georgetown. Situated on the North Fork of the Elkhorn and the Royal Spring Creeks, the town developed into quite a bustling city, containing several paper mills, and three rope walks. The oldest business and residential section of Georgetown was along Broadway (then Main Street, later Main Cross) on the old road from Lexington to Frankfort. Development later concentrated along Main as it has to the present. Georgetown College, chartered in 1829, is located along Main, on a hill facing north toward Main.

The oldest building in the district is the Shropshire House (No. 8), home of such well-known persons as evangelist John T. Johnson, Confederate Governor George W. Johnson, Kentucky belle Sally Ward, and cotton grower John C. Miller. This

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bevins, Ann and McCormick, Jim. "A Walking Tour of Old Georgetown."
The Georgetown News, May 4, 1973, p. 8.

Collins, Lewis. Historical Sketches of Kentucky. Maysville, Kentucky: By the
 author, 1847, p. 506.

(continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 22 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	16	711451510	42317610	B	16	711451410	423151610
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	16	711371510	423161010	D	16	711371610	42318110
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The 22-acre district includes those properties fronting Main Street lying east of the Commercial District and extending to the intersection of Main and Paris Pike; specifically from the Scott County Post Office on the northwest corner of Main and Mulberry Streets and the Public Library on the opposite northeast corner of Main and Mulberry to the intersection of Main and Paris Pike on the north side of Main and to Warrendale Avenue on the South Side.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Ann Bevins, Scott County Representative

GM:DK

ORGANIZATION

Kentucky Heritage Commission

DATE

July 1977

STREET & NUMBER

104 Bridge Street

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

SIGNATURE

Edred W. Mellor

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

1-10-78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

Washburne Cook

DATE

6/7/78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

6-6-78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Georgetown East Main Street Residential District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 2

- ✓Georgetown Post Office, Paul Duncan, Postmaster, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324
- ✓Georgetown Presbyterian Church and Annex (#3), The Reverend Charles Murray, Pastor,
East Main Street, Georgetown
- ✓Mr. and Mrs. Clay Brock, 321 East Main Street, Georgetown (James Emison House)
- ✓Mr. and Mrs. Robert McMillin, Leesburg Pike, Route 1, Georgetown (William Eastham House)
- ✓Mr. and Mrs. Conley Salyer, 333 East Main, Georgetown (James H. Mahoney House)
- ✓Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Johnson, Jr., 335 East Main Street, G'town (Abijah Green House)
- ✓Mrs. Paul G. Blazer, Jr.,
1612 Bath Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky 41101 (Shropshire House)
- ✓Mrs. Sue Rogers Johnson, 101 Fox Hills Circle, Marietta, Georgia (Offutt House)
- ✓Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Oldham, 409 East Main Street, Georgetown, Kentucky (Oldham House)
- ✓Mr. and Mrs. James Heizer, 419 East Main Street, Georgetown (Heizer House)
- ✓Mr. and Mrs. John Drake, 423 East Main Street, G'town (Drake House)
- Mrs. Shane Shropshire, Cynthiana, Kentucky (Smith House)
- ✓Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Gregory, 441 East Main Street, Georgetown
(John B. Graves House)
- Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Shuff III, 451 East Main Street, G'town (Shuff House)
- Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Daugherty, 455 East Main Street, G'town (Grover House)
- ✓Mrs. Anna P. Bilkovich, East Main Street, G'town
- ✓Mr. Omer May, 509 East Main, G'town (May House)

(continued)

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED JUN 1978

Georgetown East Main Street Residential District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 3

- ✓ Mr. Earl Watson, Paris Pike, Route 1, G'town (Watson House)
- ✓ Mr. Francis Bryan, 519 East Main Street, G'town (Bryan House)
- ✓ Mrs. Horace Gatewood, 525 East Main Street, G'town (Gatewood House)
- ✓ Mrs. Jack Tucker, 529 East Main Street, G'town (H. C. Blackburn House)
- ✓ Mrs. Lee Huber, c/o Mrs. Warren Nash, 524 East Main, Georgetown (William H. Moody House)
- ✓ Mr. and Mrs. Phil Pike, 601 East Main, G'town (Michael Goddard House)
- ✓ Mrs. Margaret Johnson, 615 East Main, G'town (Philemon B. Mitchell House)
- ✓ Scott County Public Library, c/o Mrs. Nathan Hall, Librarian, East Main, G'town
- ✓ Mr. C. T. Price, Engineer, Old Oxford Pike, G'town (Polly Owens House)
- ✓ Flair Boutique, Mrs. Howard Wiles and Mrs. Gene Butcher, Jr., 306 East Main, G'town (John Elliott House)
- Mrs. J. C. McKnight, McKnight Apartments, G'town
- ✓ Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Oldham, 320 East Main, G'town (Allegaire House)
- ✓ Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Offutt IV, 336 East Main, G'town (Tarleton House)
- ✓ Dr. Alan Gragg, 356 East Main, G'town (Gragg House)
- ✓ Mrs. William Hays, 416 East Main, G'town (James W. Grant House)
- ✓ Mrs. S. J. McQueary, Mayfair Manor Nursing Center, 3300 Tates Creek Road, Lexington (Rankin House)
- ✓ Georgetown College, Mr. Hubert Beck, Giddings Hall, G'town (Graves House/President's home, Dr. John A. Lewis House, Laura Rankin House, G. H. Nunnely House, Oscar Carrick House)

(continued)

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 16 1978

DATE ENTERED

Georgetown East Main Street Residential District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 4

- ✓ Mr. and Mrs. Warren Nash, 533 East Main Street, G'town (Betty Ware House)
- ✓ Mrs. Joe Gaines, East Main Street, G'town (James F. Beatty House)
- ✓ St. John Church, The Reverend James Gerrety, Pastor, East Main Street, G'town
- ✓ Mrs. J. C. Ward, 520 East Main Street, G'town (James W. Offutt House)
- ✓ Mr. and Mrs. Harold James, 619 East Main Street, G'town (Will Rankin House)
- ✓ Mr. Elmer Lancaster, 114 Clayton Avenue, G'town (Steffee-Spears House)
- ✓ Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ward, East Main, G'town (Ward House)
- ✓ Mr. Grover Craig Shropshire, 1604 Montgomery Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	1978

Georgetown East Main Street Residential District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 2

5. The William Eastham House was constructed in 1821. Like the Emison House which it adjoins, this residence is three bays wide and has a bracketed cornice from a later period. Also added later are the framing elements of the recessed door (see photo 3).
6. Also built in 1821 is the James H. Mahoney House, a four-bay section of a double house of brick construction. Of its two entrances, that on the right is surmounted by a broken pediment which was added later (see photo 4).
7. The Abijah Green House, or the three-bay section adjoining the Mahoney House, has a recessed entrance with a four-pane transom and sidelights. Added later to this and the Mahoney House is a cornice supported by double brackets--much like that of the neighboring Emison-Eastham House (see photo 4).
8. The Shropshire House is an 1811-14 residence of one and one-half stories. The brick is laid in Flemish bond and one of the four bays is an impressive Georgian doorway. A one-story tetrastyle portico and a deep entablature with dentil molding were added between 1835-40 (see photo 5).
9. Erected in the late 1870s is the brick two-story, three-bay Offutt House. A pedimented portico with four colossal square columns of wood shelters the main facade. Stone lintels are at the windows' heads and sills, and a small fanlight appears in the tympanum (see photo 6).
10. The Oldham House is a five-bay, two-story frame residence covered with a gable roof. The structure was erected in the early 1880s and has clapboard siding. Serving the centered entrance is a pedimented one-story pavilion that has corner pilasters (see photo 7).
11. The Heizer House is a brick bungaloid residence constructed ca. 1915. Notable is the exterior treatment of the second level; here is an extended dormer placed between the two end chimneys and covered with a pent roof. Adding interest to this is a projecting gable with a cornice that returns and a Palladian motive in the center (see photo 8).

(continued)

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 7 1978

Georgetown East Main Street Residential District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 3

12. A product of the 1880s is the Drake House, a multi-gabled residence of two and one-half stories which has Eastlake details in the windows and gables, and in the porch serving the major portion of the first level (see photo 9).
13. The Smith House is somewhat typical of six residences in this district. Constructed in the late 1880s, it is characterized by an irregularity of plan and massing. Window and roof treatments vary as do the materials of embellishment. The Neo-Classical porch serving the main entrance is a later addition (see photo 10).
14. An imposing structure of the Italian Villa style is the John B. Graves House which was erected in 1877. Several factors indicate that Thomas Boyd of Pittsburg might have been connected with its design. Boyd was responsible for the Scott County Courthouse which was erected that same year. The Graves House features a square tower in its center and the narrow windows of the three levels are capped with either stilted or segmental arch hood-molds. Stone quoins define the main massing and dentil molding is below the modillioned eaves (see photo 11).
15. The Shuff House was built in the late 1880s and is characterized by a definite vertical emphasis. Two and one-half stories in height, it is constructed of brick and its fenestration offers a variety that includes on the main facade a single pedimented dormer, two modified Palladian windows of differing dimensions, rectangular sash windows, and a dominant window on the first level that has a semi-circular fanlight of stained-glass. Many of these openings are given emphasis through the use of rusticated stone trim. A Neo-Classical portico with rinceaux in its tympanum shelters the main entrance (see photo 12).
16. The Grover House, erected ca. 1890, is two and one-half stories in height and is of brick covered with roughly cut limestone. Its components are given strong accent through the use of heavy wooden trim. The location is on a corner lot and an L-shaped porch with a semi-circular projection at the southeast corner serves those facades facing the streets. The Main Street facade receives the strongest attraction, though, through the application of acroteria to its gable and dormer (see photo 13).

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 7 1978

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Georgetown East Main Street Residential District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 4

17. The Smetanko House is a one-story brick residence built in the late 1960s (see photo 14).
18. Constructed of stuccoed brick, the May House is a one-and-one-half-story bungalow residence which was built in the 1920s (see photo 15).
19. Another one-and-one-half-story bungalow is the Watson House (see photo 16), constructed in the 1920s.
20. The Bryan House was erected ca. 1880. Constructed of brick, it has two and one-half stories and a steep hip roof with gable projections. A small pedimented portico serves the entrance (see photo 17).
21. A 20th century erection, the one-and-one-half-story Gatewood House is of brick and has several roof projections (see photo 18).
22. The two-and-one-half-story H. C. Blackburn House is a 1915 Neo-Classical residence of brick construction with a hip roof. A one-story porch supported by small Ionic columns spans the width of the main facade's first level, and small brackets are under the eaves including those of the dormers. The segmental arch entrance whose shape is repeated in the window above is framed with stone trim, and stone lintels are at the heads and sills of all windows (see photo 19).
23. The William H. Moody House is a two-story, five-bay residence of brick with a gable roof. The two bays on the east were added in 1900 to the original section which dates from 1860. Coupled brackets are below the cornice and all appurtenances are capped with denticulated flat arches (see photo 20).
24. The two-story, five-bay Michael Goddard House was built during the Greek Revival period, but was later "Victorianized." Its arrangement is symmetrical with an added gable in the center and a one-story porch serving the central three bays of the first level. A one-story extension has been added to the east, and surviving in the rear is a two-story brick slave house (see photo 21).

(continued)

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DATE ENTERED	JUN 1978

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Georgetown East Main Street Residential District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 5

25. The two-story Philemon B. Mitchell House with a width of three bays was built in the Italianate style. The hip roof has widely projecting eaves with narrow brackets. Later embellishments include: the trim framing the stilted arch entrance, the flat arches with dentil molding over the coupled windows, and the heavy Doric portico surmounted by a deck (see photo 22).

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET

26. The Neo-Classical Scott County Public Library was erected in 1928 and is a one-story structure with a half-sunk basement which is visually separated from the main level by a stone water table. This rectangular building of brick construction has a tile-covered hip roof and brick quoins at the corners. All windows have semicircular fanlights surrounded by a rowlock. Projecting from the Main Street facade's center is a pavilion served by a cast-iron portico that consists of Corinthian columns and pilasters which support an entablature and a split segmental arch. Recently added to the rear is a well-integrated addition (see photo 23).

27. The Polly Owens House, a clapboard-covered frame structure of two floors, presents a three-bay facade to Main Street. All windows are rectangular excepting those of the gables which are in the shape of a stilted arch. A bracketed cornice continues around all exposed sides. This structure, which appears to date from the mid-19th century, has recently been renovated for use as offices and apartments (see photo 24).

28. The John Elliott House, built ca. 1825, is a brick townhouse with a height of two floors and a width of three bays. The segmental pointed arches over the windows and the door's bracketed hood date from a later period (see photo 25).

29. The McKnight Apartment Building was built on the site of a razed 1826 structure. The approach to the units of the two floors is from the side which is briefly visible from the street. Although this is a recent construction, its materials and proportions conform to those of neighboring buildings (see photo 26).

30. The Allegaire House is composed of a one-story, three-bay section dating from the 1790s that was given a two-story, three-bay addition on the east in the 1840s.

(continued)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

Both are of brick, and the far eastern door leads to a formal garden in the rear (see photo 27).

31. The Tarleton House of brick construction was erected ca. 1820, but was severely altered with a bungaloid treatment in the 1920s. Fortunately retained, though, are the first floor's sash windows and the attractive entrance with sidelights and transom. Used for various functions through the years, the structure is again serving as a residence whose owners have recently conducted a thorough interior renovation (see photo 28).

32. The Gragg House is a brick bungaloid residence of the early 1900s. Serving the central portion of the first level is a columned portico (see photo 29).

33. Said to have been inspired by a Louisiana plantation residence, the James W. Grant House was constructed in 1848. This rather formal Greek Revival dwelling is symmetrically arranged with a one and one-half story gabled central portion that has a large chimney in its core. Flanking this are one-story wings, each having a single door, sash window, and a chimney on the end. The latter have square-columned porticos whose entablature spans the entire width. Framing the central section's lower window and defining its corners are pilasters whose design matches those of the columns (see photo 30).

34. The Rankin House is a two-story, five-bay Federal style residence built in the 1820s and later "up-dated" with Victorian elements. The western side received the addition of a semi-octagonal section, the recessed door was elaborately enriched and given a wrought-iron balcony above, the tall windows were capped with denticulated flat arches of cast-iron, and the cornice was treated with dentils and coupled brackets. A one-story frame slave house has survived in the rear (see photos 31 and 32).

35. Representative of the late Greek Revival is the 1860 Graves House, now serving as the residence for the President of Georgetown College. This two-story, three-bay structure of brick has a hip roof and a pedimented tetrastyle portico. A wrought-iron balcony is atop the centered entrance that has sidelights and a four-pane transom. The triple windows of the Main Street facade have stone lintels at their heads and sills. Providing the transitional element are the decorative brackets of the entablature below the roof-line and in the tympanum (see photo 33).

(continued)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 7

36. The Dr. John A. Lewis House is a two and one-half-story frame structure built ca. 1870. The house is five bays wide and features a variety of wooden embellishments in the Eastlake fashion (see photo 34).

37. A frame house three bays in width and two stories in height, the Laura Rankin House has a gable over the central bay and was constructed in 1884. Atop the arcaded one-story portico is a deck composed of piers and square posts. Above the windows which are the same height as the door are denticulated flat arches, and beneath the cornice are coupled brackets (see photo 35).

38. The two and one-half story G. H. Nunnelly House, built in 1884, is constructed of brick with stone components such as the corner quoins and the lintels at the windows' heads and sills. The main mass is covered by a hip roof, but several projections occur including a gable and an octagonal tower on the Main Street facade. Attenuated Ionic columns resting on stone piers support a pedimented portico that has a tympanum enriched with rinceaux (see photo 36).

39. A structure with strong vertical emphasis is the Oscar Carrick House erected ca. 1890. Gables appear on the northern and eastern sides and a single dormer projects from the roof. Within the northern gable is a squat Palladian window, and covering the structure's central area is a hip roof. Ionic columns like those of the neighboring Nunnelly House support the pent-roofed porch on the eastern and northern sides (see photo 37).

40. The Ward House is a two-story, gable-roofed frame house that presents a width of four bays to Main Street. A one-story porch supported by four square columns spans the recessed portion on the east. Ornamentation is minimal and horizontal emphasis tends to be the stronger (see photo 38).

41. Bearing a strong relationship with other residences in this district is the Betty Ware House, an 1880s structure. Constructed of brick with roughly dressed stone elements including corner quoins and window lintels, this two and one-half-story house has a hip roof over the central mass and a gable projection on the north and west. An "L"-shaped porch is at the northwest of the first level. All windows are rectangular (see photo 39).

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DATE ENTERED JUN 7 1978

Georgetown East Main Street Residential District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 8

42. The symmetrical James F. Beatty House was erected in 1848 in a rather simple Italianate mode. Two stories in height and five bays wide, its construction is of brick laid in Flemish bond. A gable projects above the central bay and the structure is covered with a hip roof. Added in the 1860s were the moldings and coupled brackets below the cornice along with the denticulated flat arches above the windows. The classical portico of four Tuscan Doric columns and two engaged columns supporting a denticulated entablature dates from the early 1900s (see photo 40).

43. St. John's Roman Catholic Church was erected in 1893 and is constructed of brick with stone and wooden components. This late Gothic Revival structure has a very simple entrance flanked by two rectangular windows with blind equilateral arches above. Over the double doors is a rectangular stone block inscribed with the building's name and date of erection, and atop the block is an equilateral arch containing a quatrefoil and two lancet windows; four smaller versions of this composition pierce each side wall. Surmounting the centered square tower is an octagonal drum and spire. On the corners of the main facade are double buttresses set at right diagonals and placed between the side walls' windows are single buttresses. A corbel-table is below the roofline on all sides (see photo 41).

44. The Rectory of St. John's Church constructed ca. 1900 is a rather austere brick house of two and one-half floors. The entrance is sheltered by a porch whose original supports have been replaced. Roughly dressed stone lintels are at the windows' heads and sills (see photo 42).

45. Built in 1872, the James W. Offutt House is a two-story brick residence with a rich variety of ornamentation. This L-shaped, gable-roofed structure is four bays wide and has a porch supported by coupled square columns and treated with decorative brackets and pendants. The door has sidelights and a three-pane transom, and this member is framed by decorative wooden trim. Segmental hood-molds are over the windows of the first floor, including the coupled windows of the west which are sheltered by a consoled hood. This arrangement is repeated on the second level, excepting these windows have semicircular heads and hood-molds. Three-sided bay windows surmounted with wrought-iron balconies project on the east and west. The eaves are treated with brackets and slender dentils (see photo 43).

(continued)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 7 1978

Georgetown East Main Street Residential District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 9

46. Quite similar to the Offutt House is the Will Rankin House. Its only bay window appears on the front facade's first level and is treated with anthemia of wrought-iron above. The entrance arrangement is almost identical with that of its western neighbor, but the windows of this residence have heads and hood-molds that alternate between flat, semicircular and segmental. The porch of the front facade serves only the eastern two bays (see photo 44).

47. Marking the southeast extent of the district is the ca. 1870 Steffee-Spears House. This residence has a height of two floors and a width of four bays. A frame construction covered with clapboarding, its essential shape is that of an L. The gable projection on the west has a pilastered bay window in its lower level whose openings have segmental-head windows as do all others of this floor. A square-columned porch with open arches of wood and coupled brackets in the frieze has a wrought-iron deck above like that of the bay window on the west. The openings of the second floor have flat arches, and below the eaves of the front facade are widely spaced dentils and coupled scrolled brackets (see photo 45).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 7 1978

Georgetown East Main Street Residential District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

one and one-half story house was built between 1811 and 1814 by John C. and Mary Gano Buckner. A few of the original Georgian details remain--the twin doorways at each end of the entrance hall, six panel doors and some woodwork (see photo 5). In 1838, however, John C. Miller a wealthy plantation owner, bought the house and had it remodeled in the Greek Revival mode. Rexford Newcomb calls the house one of thirteen Greek Revival houses which "one cannot fail to mention...each unique in its own way."

The house was at one time owned by Robert J. Ward, who sold it to George W. in 1833. In 1861 Johnson became Confederate provisional governor of Kentucky, although the state was to remain in the Union.

The James Emison House, built in 1820, was the first of row houses in the historic district to be constructed (No. 4; photo 3). It was used as part of Thornton F. Johnson's Georgetown Female Collegiate Institute. Another well-known figure who owned the house was Samuel G. Mullen, who helped Thornton Johnson establish Bacon College and the Female Seminary in the late 1830s. Mullen owned the house from 1847-44 when he sold it to Johnson. Miller moved to Harrodsburg in 1839 where he became the founder of Greenville Academy (Daughters' College).

The right (east) section of the rowhouse, was built around 1821 by William Eastman. Eastman lived in this house (No. 5), mortgaging it to John Johnson in June 29, 1821, for \$600. It was sold in 1839 to Absalom Adams, a minister of the Christian Church and one of Thornton F. Johnson's associates in education affairs (see Collins, p. 506).

The left section of the adjacent brick rowhouse, the James H. Mahoney House (No. 6), was built c. 1821 by Eastham, who also appears to have built the double brick east of this one. The four-bay rowhouse was sold to James H. Mahoney, a popular inn-keeper in Georgetown. It is thought he moved to this residence after he retired from tavernkeeping. In a history of the county, Mahoney is referred to as "a popular and successful landlord, fully identified with the prosperity of the town, and one of its prominent citizens.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	1978

Georgetown East Main Street Residential District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 3

The eastern section (No. 7) was sold in 1821 to Job Stevenson, who built several houses and invested widely in Scott County from 1805 until his death in 1837. Abijah Green, an associate of educator Thornton F. Johnson, who established a seminary for girls in the neighboring buildings, in 1837, was an owner. It was also owned at one time by Dr. T.C. Gibney, first President of the Scott County medical society, who lost it in 1853.

The John Elliott House (No 28), a two-story rowhouse was built c. 1817 by John Elliot (see photo 25).

The Rankin House (No. 37) constructed c. 1825 was originally probably a five-bay, two-story brick house set close to the street (see photo 35). A back section of frame and brick construction was added by the family. The property was purchased in 1827 by Emily Hewitt who, it is said in Gaines History of Scott County, in the early part of the century "taught the girls to draw and paint and also, to make wax fruit and flowers." The house was also owned at one time (purchased in 1855) by Dr. Paul Rankin, who states Gaines, was "among the most prominent and popular physicians of Georgetown from 1830 to his death on December 14, 1872. The account continues, "Dr. Rankin, so it is said, had the greatest practice of any physician that practiced in Georgetown.... He was... a trained physician and skillful surgeon... a man of great wealth." (Gaines, Vol. II, p. 105)

The Michael Goddard (No. 24) is another early structure of approximate 1825 construction but whose original appearance has been Victorianized (see photo 21). The most important historically significant fact is that it served as the residence from 1844 to 1850 for Dr. Howard Malcom, president of Georgetown College from 1840-1850. The workshop in the rear was a former slave quarter.

The Greek Revival style is represented in the James William Grant House (No 33) with a construction date of circa 1840 (see photos 30 and 30 a). J. Campbell Cantrill, U. S. Congressman from 1909 until his death in 1823, bought the property in 1909. Cantrill, the only figure to have defeated Alben Barkley in a political contest, died after winning the Democratic nomination for governor. He lived in the house until his death.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 7 1978

Georgetown East Main Street Residential District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

One of the larger Greek Revival houses in the district is the Offutt House (No. 9) built in the late 1870s after the lot containing this house and the one next door was divided following a fire (see photo 6).

The Harvey C. Graves House (No. 35) is a Greek Revival temple style house built c. 1859 by hemp grower and financier Harvey Graves (see photo 33). Of this wealthy citizen the Biographical Encyclopaedia of 1879 reveals, "Few matters of interest in his county have not felt his interest." In this volume it is also stated that Graves was "one of the most active and valuable men in his community." The house presently serves as the home of the Georgetown College president.

One of the earliest Victorian houses in Georgetown was erected by hemp merchant James W. Offutt after 1872 (No. 45; see photo 43). The house, sitting to its left, the Will Rankin House (No. 46), is very similar (see photo 44).

To the left of the Will Rankin House is the Steffee and Spears House (No. 47), built on a lot acquired in 1872 by brothers-in-law, G. G. Steffee and Noah Spears from the Warrendale School Company. The frame structure is of the same type of design and detail as the two brick houses to its west (see photo 45).

Dr. John A. Lewis House (No. 36) was built around 1870 by Dr. Lewis, a physician and former member of John Hunt Morgan's raiders. Lewis joined Morgan immediately on graduating from Georgetown College and wrote the history of Morgan's men. He was also president of the Kentucky Medical Association and founder of the health department.

Other Victorian residences, such as the Shuff House (No. 15), and the Grover House (No. 16), display the massiveness, rambling wings, multitudes of gables, large porches so characteristic of the style.

The Italianate is well represented by such houses as the John B. Graves House (No. 14), erected by the wealthiest man of the region at the time, owner of some 3000 acres of top central Kentucky soil. It was built in 1877, the same year as the Scott County Courthouse, with much of the same detail and portion treatment (see photo 11).

(continued)

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	June 1978

Georgetown East Main Street Residential District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 5

There is extensive use of cornices, brackets, porches, hoodmolds, quoins, as was characteristic of the style. Most likely, it was designed by Thomas Boyd (- 1902), the leading Pittsburg architect who was responsible for the Scott County Courthouse, and for other courthouses in Kentucky, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Other Italianate houses include the Philemon B. Mitchell House (No. 25) constructed c. 1855 (see photo 22).

Another Italianate house of mid-19th century construction is the James F. Beatty House (No. 42), built c. 1850 (see photo 40). The Greek Revival portico is a later addition. This property was bought in 1874 by John S. Gaines, whose grocery business did a volume of \$50,000 business a year and occupied four stories of a downtown building.

The religious life of the community is well represented by the Presbyterian Church (No. 2), an old congregation, organized in 1828. The original church was located on South Broadway but was replaced on the corner of East Main and Mulberry June 16, 1970, by "a handsome new church " (Gaines, Vol. II, p. 62).

St. John's Roman Catholic Church (No. 43), purchased the old Presbyterian church on South Broadway in 1869, where services were held until 1892-93, at which time a new church was erected on the corner of Main and Military streets (Gaines, Vol. II, p. 62).

The largest of the 20th century buildings to be included in the district is the Georgetown Post Office (No. 1), which marks the far western boundary of the north side of Main for the district. This impressive building when constructed was considerably more elaborate than were post offices in other towns the same size (see photo 1). It was erected through special provision of the Congressional Committee on Claims because of the regard held by members of the committee for the Congressman from Georgetown and Kentucky's sixth district, J. Campbell Cantrill. Cantrill, addressing the crowd at the cornerstone laying ceremonies on May 1, 1915, said, "When I first went to

(continued)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 7 1978

Georgetown East Main Street Residential District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 6

Congress I determined that this county and this good city should have a public building consistent with its dignity and beauty, and my heart is very glad that today I can offer to you a testimonial in stone and marble of your loyalty to me and of my love to you." Oscar Wenderoth (1873-1938) was the architect involved. He had been appointed in 1912 as head of U. S. Supervising Architect's office and is identified with the designing of numerous important government buildings, most post offices.

The Telephone Company building (No. 3) located next to the Presbyterian church who now owns the building was erected on the site of the main building of the Female Collegiate Institute (see photo 2).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED	JUN 7 1978

Georgetown East Main Street Residential District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

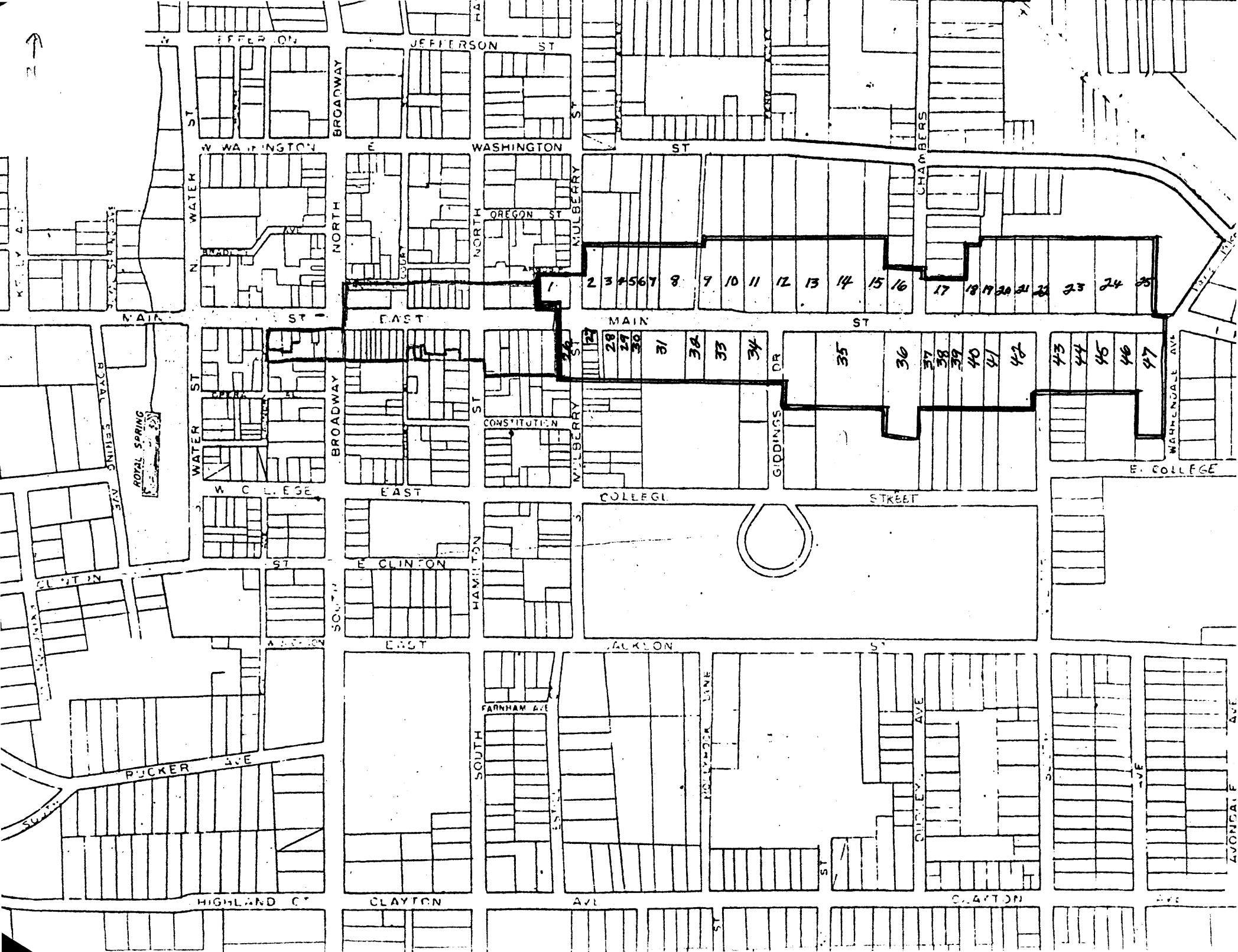
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KELLY AVE

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ROYAL SPRING AVE

CLAYTON ST

PUCKER AVE

HIGHLAND CT

JEFFERSON ST

WASHINGTON ST

OREGON ST

MAIN ST

CONSTITUTION ST

CLAYTON ST

CLAYTON ST

CLAYTON ST

CLAYTON ST

CLAYTON ST

BROADWAY

BROADWAY

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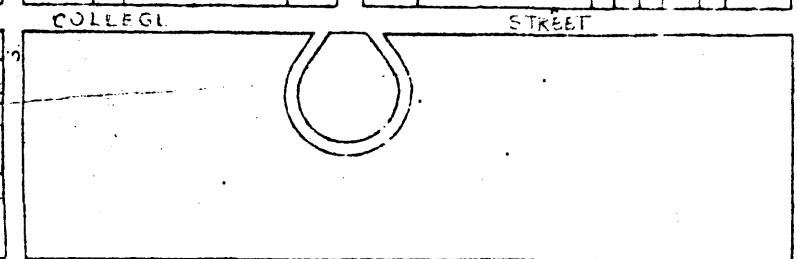
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WARRINGDALE AVE

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26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47



Georgetown East Main Street
Residential District
Georgetown, Scott County
Kentucky

JAN 16 1978

Scraggs and Hammond Inc., Land-
scape Architects and Planning
Consultants, Lexington, Ky.

Peoria, Illinois

Columbus, Ohio

D² JUN 7 1978

"Georgetown, Kentucky"
8/12 inches = 300 feet

Map 2. East Main Street
Residential District is marked
in red (numbers correspond to
descriptions in text of form).

East Main Street Commercial
District is marked in black.

Scraggs and Hammond Inc.