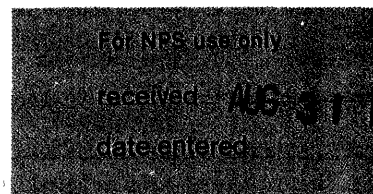


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Resources of Richmond~~ M R A

historic

and/or common

2. Location The incorporation limits of Richmond

street & number

not for publication

city, town

vicinity of

congressional district

state

Kentucky

code

county

Madison

code

3. Classification

Category

☒ district
☒ building(s)
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object

Ownership

☐ public
☐ private
☒ both

Public Acquisition

☒ N/A In process
☐ N/A being considered

Status

☒ occupied
☒ unoccupied
☒ work in progress
Accessible
☒ yes: restricted
☐ yes: unrestricted
☐ no

Present Use

☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
☒ educational
☒ entertainment
☒ government
☐ industrial
☐ military
☐ museum
☐ park
☒ private residence
☒ religious
☐ scientific
☐ transportation
☐ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership - see individual survey forms and continuation sheet

street & number

city, town

vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Madison County Courthouse

street & number Courthouse Square, Main and 2nd

city, town

Richmond

state

Kentucky

40475

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Survey of Historic Sites in Ky. has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

date September 1982 - January 1983 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town

Frankfort

state

Kentucky 40601

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Historic Resources of Richmond Item number 4

Page 2

The names and mailing addresses of all owners of sites within the nomination (both individual residences and residences within the West Richmond Historic District as well as the buildings in the Eastern Kentucky University District) are listed on the individual survey forms, included as accompanying documentation. There are sixteen additional properties which fall within the districts but are non-contributing elements. The names and addresses for owners of these properties are as follows:

West Richmond Historic District

	<u>Owner</u>
Site A: Parking lot, 100 Block Lancaster Avenue	First Christian Church West Main St. Richmond, Ky. 40475
Site B: Parking lot, 400 Block West Main Street	First Christian Church West Main St. Richmond, Ky. 40475
Site C: 421 West Main Street	Hurst Chevron 421 West Main Richmond, Ky. 40475
Site D: 507 West Main Street	Federal Government 507 West Main Richmond, Ky. 40475
Site E: 518 West Main Street	James and Margaret Neal 518 West Main St. Richmond, Ky. 40475
Site F: 713 West Main Street	Church of Christ 713 West Main St. Richmond, Ky. 40475
Site G: 724 West Main Street	Ashland Oil c/o Grimes and Curry Quality Drive Richmond, Ky. 40475
Site H: 884 West Main Street	Elizabeth Mitchell 884 West Main St. Richmond, Ky. 40475
Site I: 891 West Main Street	Marvin Treadway 891 West Main St. Richmond, Ky. 40475

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond Item number 4

Page 3

Owner

Site J: 893 West Main Street

Mrs. George Ginter
893 West Main St.
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Site K: 901 West Main Street

J.T. Hinkle
901 West Main St.
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Site L: 903 West Main Street

Forrest J. McKeenan
903 West Main St.
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Eastern Kentucky University District

Site # 14: Ramsey Building

Dr. J. C. Powell
President
Eastern Kentucky University
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Site # 16: Jones Building

"

Site # 17: Memorial Building

"

Site # 18: Moore Building

"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond Item number 4

Page 4

List of Property Owners, Historic Resources of Richmond
Multiple Resources Nomination, Richmond, Kentucky

West Richmond Historic District

Owner and Address

Property Owned

Virginia Davison
219 Lancaster Avenue
Richmond, Ky. 40475

219 Lancaster Avenue
532 West Main

James A. Cox
215 Lancaster Avenue
Richmond, Ky. 40475

215 Lancaster Avenue

Thomas E. Reed
213 Lancaster Avenue
Richmond, Ky. 40475

213 Lancaster Avenue

Merle Windburn
203 Lancaster Avenue
Richmond, Ky. 40475

203 Lancaster Avenue

Christ Episcopal Church
P.O. Box 389
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Northeast Corner of
Water and Lancaster

First United Methodist Church
401 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

401 West Main
405 West Main
1000 West Main

Jane Woods
c/o Mrs. Douglas Goff
245 South Main
Winchester, Kentucky 40391

405 1/2 West Main

Mrs. Nay Coy
419 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

419 West Main

Shannon and Ecton, Attorneys
515 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

515 West Main

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond Item number 4

Page 5

Owner and Address

Property Owned

Medical Arts, Inc.
527 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

527 West Main

Dr. James Salter
531 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

531 West Main

Martin R. Bock
603 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

603 West Main

Mrs. Cecie Thorpe
611 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

611 West Main

Meredith Cox
619 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

619 West Main

E. Yoder
627 West Main Ri
Richmond, Ky. 40475

627 West Main

George Baker
635 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

635 West Main

Shirley Durbin
Lexington Road
Richmond, Ky. 40475

703 West Main

John W. Landreth
709 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

709 West Main

M.L. Haden
727 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

727 West Main

Esther Bennett
815 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

815 West Main

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond Item number 4

Page 6

Owner and Address

Property Owned

James Shannon
819 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

819 West Main

Mrs. Paul Burnam
West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Amberley

Samuel J. Jackson
877 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

877 West Main

Steve Noland
881 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

881 West Main

Leonard Ballard
905 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

905 West Main

George T. Ross
212 Lancaster
Richmond, Ky. 40475

212 Lancaster
210 Lancaster

J.C. Greene
204 Lancaster
Richmond, Ky. 40475

204 Lancaster

Dan Walker
124 Lancaster
Richmond, Ky. 40475

124 Lancaster

First Christian Church
West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Southwest Corner
Main and Lancaster

Mrs. James C. Carr
Box 333
Rt. 7
Richmond, Ky. 40475

424 West Main

Conley Congleton
502 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

502 West Main

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond Item number 4

Page 7

Owner and Address

Property Owned

James Hisle
120 Buckwood Drive
Richmond, Ky. 40475

508 West Main

J.M. Haden
512 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

512 West Main

Dorothy Smith
516 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

516 West Main

Florrie Way
528 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

528 West Main

Elith Coy
536 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

536 West Main

Rudy Wuilleumier
200 South Poplar
Richmond, Ky. 40475

604 West Main

St. Mark's Catholic Church
608 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

608 West Main
612 West Main
614 West Main
618 West Main

Women's Club
620 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

620 West Main

Mrs. Malcolm Conlee
702 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

702 West Main

David Redwine/ Atty. for Bessie Strum Estate
105 South Main
Winchester, Ky. 40391

708 West Main

Harvey V. Park
Tates Creek Pike
Richmond, Ky. 40475

714 West Main

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond Item number 4

Page 8

Owner and Address

Property Owned

Riggs Heirs
720 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

720 West Main

Clyde Norris
Barnes Mill Road
Richmond, Ky. 40475

804 West Main

Mrs. W.M. O'Neill
808 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

808 West Main

Dave Hancock
814 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

814 West Main

Thomas Tudor
816 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

816 West Main

Mrs. R.C. Boggs
824 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

824 West Main

Bob Johnson
102 Sunset
Richmond, Ky. 40475

102 Sunset

Bill Duerson
451 Big Hill Avenue
Richmond, Ky. 40475

860 West Main

Glendon Wells
868 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

868 West Main

W. Clark Parks
200 Burnam Court
Richmond, Ky. 40475

200 Burnam Court

John M. Coy
892 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

892 West Main

Oscar Homes
886 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

886 West Main

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond Item number 4 Page 9

Owner and Address

Sara Williams
900 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Jane Mays
908 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

James Ferguson
916 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Larry Gaines
920 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Property Owned

900 West Main

908 West Main

916 West Main

920 West Main

Eastern Kentucky University District

Dr. J. C. Powell
President
Eastern Kentucky University
Richmond, Kentucky 40475

Blanton House
Coates Building/ Brock Auditorium
Roark Building
Cammack Building
Miller Building
Beckham Building
McCreary Building
Crabbe Library
Keen Johnson
Burnam Hall
Sullivan Hall
Fitzpatrick Building

Turley House

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond

Item number 4

Page 10

Individual Nominations

Owner and Address

Property Owned

President J.C. Powell
Eastern Kentucky University
Richmond, Kentucky 40475

Arlington
West Main St.
US 25 & 421

Earl D. Jones
108 Rosedale
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Blair Park
108 Rosedale

Caperton Burnam, Trustee
Trust Department
Madison National Bank
West Main Street
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Burnamwood
Burnam Court
Elmwood
Lancaster Avenue

Woodlawn
Big Hill Pike

James Shannon, President
Madison County Historical Society
515 West Main
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Solomon Smith House
Second Street

Mrs. A.J. Lackey
216 Water Street
Richmond, Ky. 40475

216 Water Street

Mrs. Eunice Allen
304 North Second Street
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Squire Turner House
304 North Second Street

Mrs. Garnett Whitaker
345 Woodland Avenue
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Bronston Place
345 Woodland Avenue

Miss Elizabeth Collins
Lancaster Avenue
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Walker House
315 Lancaster Avenue

Caperton Burnam and G. Murray Smith
Richmond Cemetery Board
Richmond Cemetery Co.
606 East Main St.
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Richmond Cemetery
606 East Main St.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Hist, Resources of Richmond Item number 4

Page 11

Owner and Address

Marsha Dunn, Director
Richmond Community Development Agency
Box 250
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Mrs. and Mrs. G. Murray Smith
Box 192
Richmond, Ky. 40475

Property Owned

Telford Center/
William Holloway House

Brutus and Pattie F. Clay House
Lexington Road

7. Description

See also continuation sheets

Condition

☐ excellent ☒ deteriorated
☒ good ☐ ruins
☒ fair ☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Survey Methodology

The survey of the historical resources within the city limits of Richmond occurred in two phases. In 1976, the commercial district consisting of 64 buildings was surveyed by the Richmond Community Development Agency. Later in the same year, the district was nominated and placed on the National Register. Three individual structures outside the commercial district were also placed on the National Register: Brighton, a Federal residence on Lancaster Avenue, built by Daniel Breck, the first chancellor of Central University; Old Main or the University Building, the first classroom building at Central University; and Irvinton, a Federal residence built in 1822 by David Irvine on Lancaster Avenue.

In the second phase, in 1982, the Madison County Historical Society received a matching grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council to survey the residential structures within the city limits of Richmond. Those residences which retained the necessary architectural integrity and fulfilled the historical criteria set forth by the Department of the Interior were included in the survey.

Local variations of style were taken into consideration in the evaluation of structures for their inclusion in historic districts or individual nominations. In several neighborhoods, residences of a common period were documented photographically as a streetscape. From the structures described on the Kentucky Resources Inventory, 91 are being nominated to the National Register. The breakdown of the Multiple Resource Nomination is as follows: 65 structures in the West Richmond Historic District, 13 within the Eastern Kentucky University District, and 13 Individual Nominations.

Physical Description of Richmond

Richmond is located in Madison County in the east central part of Kentucky. The Kentucky River forms the northern boundary of the county dividing it from Clark and Fayette counties. Madison is bordered on the west by Jessamine and Garrard counties, on the south by Garrard, Rockcastle, and Jackson counties. (see map 1)

Richmond can be reached on US 25 and 421 from Interstate 75 which bisects the county. Richmond is 26 miles south of Lexington, the nearest metropolitan area. Richmond is the county seat of Madison County and Berea on the south end of the county is the only other town of significant population.

Richmond has a population of 22,000. The major employer is Eastern Kentucky University which has 13,000 students, 650 faculty, and a support staff of 1000 people. As a satellite town to Lexington, Richmond has experienced significant growth over the last decade. The population has increased 28.7% from 16,681 in 1970 to 21,705 in 1980.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond Item number 7

Page 2

General Historical Description

The first settlers in Madison County were second generation Scotch, Irish, English, and German immigrants who came from Virginia and North Carolina along the Wilderness Trail. The first town in the county was Boonesborough established on the banks of the Kentucky River in 1775.

The first county seat of Madison County was Milford founded in 1789. Milford was on Silver Creek about four miles south of the present location of Richmond. The first settlement in the Richmond area was made in 1784 by Col. John Miller, a revolutionary soldier from Virginia.¹

One of the first acts of the Kentucky legislature after Kentucky was granted statehood in 1792 was to recommend that the county seat be moved from Milford to Richmond which had become a rapidly growing town.² John Crooke surveyed the land for the town center in 1798, laying out the streets in a gridiron plan with a public square. (see map #2)

Richmond was incorporated in 1809. The first trustees were James French, John Patrick, William Irvine, Christopher Irvine, and Archibald Curle. The same year, the first newspaper, the Globe Register was started in Richmond by Dr. Thomas Ruble.³

By 1812, there was a log hotel run by Robert Miller in the downtown as well as a tavern at the corner of Main and First streets. Pioneer merchants included Thomas C. Howard, Robert Caldwell, James Stone, Ezekiel Field, Samuel Stone, Thompson Burnam, and Samuel Whermitt. The first lawyers were Martin Hardin, Robert Sturgis, Daniel Breck, J.W. Caperton, Squire Turner, John Speed Smith, and John White.

By 1817, a fire department consisting of a volunteer bucket brigade had been established. Members included Thompson Burnam, David Irvine, Robert Miller, Squire Turner, and Curtis Field.⁵

Local industries included a cotton spinning mill run by Joseph Lee in 1818. A man named John Grimes manufactured nails. Two stage lines operated between Lexington and Richmond. Other local products were shipped on the Kentucky River.

A cholera epidemic in 1849 had a tremendous effect on the growing town. Nevertheless, the county population grew from 10,000 in 1800 to 17,000 in 1830. Most of the growth was occurring in Richmond itself.⁶

In 1862, Richmond had a first hand taste of the Civil War. A battle raged for two days between a Union regiment and an invading Confederate group. The Confederates finally won, but there were encampments of both armies within the city limits.

The list of subscribers to the 1876 Beers Map and Survey showed the variety of businesses operating in Richmond during the last quarter of the 19th century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond Item number 7 Page 3

The professionals who bought advertising included the following: eight attorneys, among them W.C. Miller, C. H. Breck, C. J. Bronston, Chenault and Bennett, A.R. Burnam, Smith and Little; two physicians listed as A.B. Lyman and C. C. Smith; and one dentist, A. Wilkes Smith. In addition there were four banks, three livery stables, two hotels, and one distillery. Merchandise was available in a wide range of stores: seven dry goods and clothing stores, one furniture store, four grocery stores, two drug and perfume stores, three hardware stores, one liquor and grocery store, one insurance salesman, and the Madison Marble Works.⁷

The newspapers changed names and owners, but provided continuous coverage of the life and events in Richmond: The Globe (1809), The Luminary (1810), The Republican (1824), The Whig Chronicle (1845), The Messenger (1852), The Kentucky Register (1865), The Climax (1887), The Madisonian (1913), and finally the **Richmond Register** which is still being printed.⁸

Transportation expanded from the barge traffic on the Kentucky River to rail in 1880. The Louisville and Nashville built a line to Richmond which also included several short lines to Panola and Valley View.⁹

The gas works were established in 1873, and by 1880 there were several private telephone lines. The water works at Lake Reba were constructed in the 1890's and electricity became available in 1912.¹⁰

History of Eastern Kentucky University

The beginnings of Eastern Kentucky University are found in the divisions which brought about the Civil War. As a border state, the political upheaval affected the religious institutions. The Presbyterian Church in Kentucky was split into northern and southern factions. A court fight developed as to which group would control the denomination's college in Danville. The Northern group won.¹⁰

In 1872, The Alumni Association of Central University met in Lexington to create a college for the Southern Presbyterians. Richmond outbid Bardstown, Paris, and Danville as the site for the proposed university. Richmond offered \$ 112,000, 75% of which was pledged by the local church and the remainder by subscribers such as Singleton P. Walters.¹¹

Central University incorporated in March 1873 with the Rev. Stuart Robinson, Robert L. Breck, Joseph Y. Chambers, Bennett H. Young, and J.V. Logan on the first Board of Directors. They agreed to open the College of Arts and the Department of Law in September of 1874. Singleton P. Walters, an influential financier, made 40 acres available to the university.¹²

Reverend Robinson had been elected the first chancellor, but resigned before the university officially opened. Robert L. Breck (1824-1880) was then elected chancellor. Breck served until March 1880 when Dr. L.H. Blanton became president.¹³

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond Item number 7

Page 4

Financial problems began to beset the university and required the reductions in faculty salaries. Women were admitted in the Depression of 1893 to try and boost enrollment, but further deterioration of the economy brought about additional cutbacks.¹⁴

In 1901, Centre College in Danville and Central University merged. The divisions created during the Civil War had healed and the economic times dictated that the Presbyterian Church reduce its educational facilities. Dr. Blanton became the vice-president at Centre and all the movable assets of Central University were moved there.

The people in Richmond who had supported the university through its founding and initial years were disappointed in the loss of higher education in their city. The Walters Collegiate Institute was founded to continue the opportunity for classical education in Richmond.

In 1906, the Kentucky General Assembly responded to the urgent need to improve the state's educational system. Influential Richmond citizens, including Jere A. Sullivan and W. Rhodes Shackleford lobbied the legislators to make Richmond the site for the new Normal Schools which were to train teachers for the classroom. They were successful and Kentucky State Normal School was established in Richmond.¹⁵

Dr. Ruric Nevell Roark was named president and he served in that capacity from 1906 to 1909. During that period, the original buildings from Central University which included the Miller Gym, "Old Main", Memorial Hall, and the athletic grand stand, were combined with newer facilities. The physical plant, Roark Hall, Sullivan Hall, and a home for the building superintendant were added. After Roark's death, his wife became the acting president until a successor could be found.

In 1910, Dr. John Grant Crabbe became the president. Crabbe left in 1916 to become president of Colorado State Teachers' College, but during his tenure, the annex to Sullivan Hall was constructed and the president's house or Blanton House acquired.

Dr. Thomas Jackson Coates succeeded Crabbe. In 1922, the college's name was changed to Eastern Kentucky State Normal School and Teachers' College. Eastern began to offer four year degrees. The Coates Building, (1926), Cammack (1918), Burnam Hall (1921), John Grant Crabbe Library (1928), and the master plan for the campus were completed during Coates' presidency.

In 1928, Dr. Herman Lee Donovan came to Eastern. Before he left in 1941, to become the president of the University of Kentucky, the WPA buildings were constructed at Eastern. Weaver Health (1931), Beckham, McCreary, and Miller (1938), and the Keen Johnson Student Union (1940) were additions to the central campus during this time.¹⁶

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond Item number 7

Page 5

Description of the Architectural Component

Richmond still adheres to its original plat which was a gridiron surrounding a public square. John Crooke, a local surveyor, laid out Main Street to the south of the public square on an approximate east/ west axis in 1798. (see map #2) South and North streets paralleled Main and the numbered streets ran north/south. In 1804, additional lots were platted to extend the plan. (see map #3) Few residential structures from this period remain and those that do have been considerably altered.

The Harris House on West Main was originally a one story, five bay, vernacular Federal style brick house. Some of the Flemish bond is visible on the east half of the front facade, while the other half has been covered with an Italiante polygonal bay added in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Outside of the original town limits two structures from the 1820's remain, Woodlawn built in 1822 by Col. William Rhodes is one of the best remaining examples of elegant Federal detailing left in Richmond. The house rests on an ashlar limestone foundation and is constructed in Flemish bond brick. It has Palladian style windows and a wide central doorway with an elliptical fan light. The addition of dormers in the roof has altered it from its original appearance, but it still retains a quality of detailing that qualifies it for nomination.

The other house from this period is Irvinton, which was placed on the National Register in 1976. It also has the ~~ashlar~~ limestone foundation, but is a two story house. The front facade is Flemish bond brick with an elliptical fan light over the doorway. Alterations made in the 1870's include the addition of bay windows and an ornate entrance porch.

The 1837 plan of the city shows an extension of Lancaster to the south and Main to the west. (see map #4) Residences under construction during this period include Brighton, Bronston Place, and the Squire Turner House. Both Brighton and Bronston Place are single pile, two story, Flemish bond brick/ front facade, Federal residences. They have elliptical fan shaped wooden medallions in the gable over the door. The Squire Turner House on North Second Street is a one story brick Federal residence with fan shaped window over the entrance. Unfortunately the Turner House has been altered with the addition of four dormers in the roof and a massive stone front porch. The Bronston House has had a Colonial Revival side porch added and is blocked from its original address on North Third Street through more recent subdivision of the original front yard.

On Water Street, the Lackey House and the Solomon Smith House reflect the arrival of Gothic Revival in Richmond. The Lackey House is a two story residence, with its verticality emphasized in the steep gable roof and vertical board and batten. The Solomon Smith House has a single wall gable over the central entrance. Both houses exhibit the carved bargeboards of the period.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond Item number 7 Page 6

The beginnings of the Greek Revival Period can be seen in the Miller House on Lancaster. The one story, five bay brick house has many of the details of the Federal Period, including bull's eyes on the window frames and a fan light over the door. It also exhibits the Greek Revival architrave around the doorway. The William Holloway House built in 1849 is a more fully developed example of Greek Revival. The house is two story with a massive portico, Doric columns, acanthus leaf detailing on the entablature, and architrave trim around the doorway.

In 1848, The Richmond Cemetery Board was formed to oversee the development of a new cemetery on East Main Street. The first interments did not occur until 1858, but the front section of the cemetery contains many of the graves of people associated with the development of Richmond. Its curvilinear driveways, elaborate monuments, and evergreen landscaping reflect the romantic somber landscapes of the times.

By 1872, the city limits had been extended to a mile radius from the Courthouse. The Commercial District buildings reflect the Italianate style most commonly used at this time. The Walker House on Lancaster is a two story brick house with arched windows, ornamental ironwork, low hipped roof with projecting eaves supported by heavy brackets. Several vernacular forms of this style can be found on West Main which are basically T-Plan houses with Italianate ornamentation. The apex of the Italianate style was the Italian Villa which contains the detailing of the Italianate plus a prominently displayed three story tower. Blair Park on Rosedale is a remarkable example of this style.

Within the same period, the Gothic style was being reapplied to houses in the form of Gothic arched windows, towers with fish scale roofs, and dripstone molding. Within the West Richmond Historic District are two examples of this style in the Burnam House on West Main and Burnamwood on Burnam Court.

With the arrival of the railroad in 1880, came the availability of Cincinnati architects. des Jardins designed four houses within Richmond from 1880 to 1887: Clay House, Amberley, Bennett House (all on West Main) and Elmwood on Lancaster. These houses exhibit the asymmetrical layout of the Queen Anne style. They are all red brick with polychrome and decorative glass accents. Turrets topped with finials, arched entry porches, tiles and terra cotta can be found in these residences.

The Queen Anne Style was also combined with other styles to create transitional houses. The Wilkes Smith House on West Main belonged to a dentist. It displays the asymmetry of the Queen Anne style along with a central tower. At the same time, there are definite indications of the Shingle Style with shingles covering the entire facade of the house as well as the columns on the porch. Other houses in this area seem to be transitional from the Queen Anne to the Colonial Revival with more regular rooflines and floor plans, but multiple textures, materials, and colors.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond Item number 7

Page 7

The arrival of the Twentieth Century ushered in Colonial Revival. Arlington, an 1880's T-Plan on the outskirts of town was remodeled with classical porticos and balanced window openings by the Harry Hangers in 1906. The McKee House on West Main presents the wide porch, dentils, and regularized style.

The American Four Square can be found in abundance on West Main. This symmetrical two story residence, usually with a hip roof is the most common house type to be found on West Main. They were built from 1900 until the late 1920's and their popularity can be attested to by their numbers.

The Bungalow Style can also be found in the West Richmond District. The houses are usually one and one half stories with high pitched gable roofs. The front porches are recessed beneath the gable.

West Richmond Historic District

The West Richmond Historic District lies west of the central business district along West Main Street and a portion of Lancaster Avenue. The district is composed of 61 residences and 4 churches. The residences span a period of time from 1803 to 1930 with the majority of the residences being built between 1875 and 1925. The residences are similar in scale and setback and for the most part are single family dwellings. Materials used in their construction include brick, stone, and wood frame. Most of the houses are two story, with the early twentieth century Bungalows being one and a half stories and the original portions of the Federal houses being one story. 84% of the properties within the district contribute to the district. The major intrusions are service stations, parking lots, and more modern houses.

Boundary Justification

The district's boundaries are drawn to include the most cohesive section of Richmond's residential district. The district boundary on the west side of Lancaster starts the southwest corner of 212 Lancaster and proceeds east across Lancaster with the south property line of 219 Lancaster. The boundary line intersects the east or rear property line of 219 Lancaster and turns north along the rear property lines of the houses facing Lancaster until it crosses Water St. The boundary crosses Water St. and proceeds north approximately 100 feet, turns west approximately 100 feet, turns north approximately 180 feet along the curblines of Lancaster Avenue, turns east at the intersection of Lancaster and West Main for 100 feet, turns north, crosses West Main and proceeds north along the west curblines of Church St. approximately for 160 feet. The boundary then turns west and proceeds west approximately six blocks along the north or rear property lines of the residences on the north side of West Main. After the north property line of 905 West Main, the boundary turns west and goes with this line for approximately 200 feet, turns south approximately 100 feet, turns west again and goes with the west property line of 905 West Main for about 300 feet to the north curblines of West Main. The boundary then turns north and follows the curblines for

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond Item number 7

Page 8

approximately 160 feet, turns west and crosses West Main and continues west with the north property line of 1000 West Main for 250 feet. The boundary then turns south for 110 feet, turns east for 50 feet, turns south crosses Westover and continues south along the property lines to the rear of the residences on the south side of West Main. The boundary goes with this line for approximately six blocks to the intersection of the west property line of the First Christian Church, then turns south following the property line for approximately 400 feet to the point of beginning.

This boundary line separates the district from modern commercial structures on the east in the central business district. The northeast corner of the West Richmond Historic District adjoins the Commercial District which is already on the National Register. The north boundary line separates the district from later subdivisions of residential structures as does the southern boundary. The western boundary separates the district from multi-unit apartment complexes and commercial development which would be modern intrusions to the scale of the rest of the district.

The non-contributing elements in the district include the following:

- Site A: Parking Lot, Lancaster Avenue, Modern intrusion
- Site B: Parking Lot, West Main, Modern intrusion
- Site C: 421 West Main, Service Station, Modern intrusion
- Site D: 507 West Main, Federal Government Office Building, Modern intrusion
- Site E: 518 West Main, Residence, Modern intrusion
- Site F: 713 West Main, Church, Modern intrusion
- Site G: 724 West Main, Service Station, Modern intrusion
- Site H: 884 West Main, Residence, Modern intrusion
- Site I: 891 West Main, Residence, Modern intrusion
- Site J: 893 West Main, Residence, Modern intrusion
- Site K: 901 West Main, Residence, Modern intrusion
- Site L: 903 West Main, Residence, Modern intrusion

Eastern Kentucky University District

The Eastern Kentucky University District is located southwest of the central business district on the east side of Lancaster Avenue (KY 52). It contains the following 13 buildings which are located on Lancaster and University Drive: two residences (Turley House and Blanton House); one administration building (Coates/Brock); four classroom buildings (Roark, Cammack, Old Main, and Fitzpatrick); five dormitories (Sullivan Hall, Burnam Hall, Miller, Beckham and McCreary; one library (Crabbe); student union (Keen Johnson). The majority of the buildings span an era from 1874-1925 with the exception of the Keen Johnson Building, a WPA building built in 1940. By virtue of the material (brick), scale, setback, and relationship to the ravine around which they are all arranged, they form a cohesive unit.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond Item number 7

Page 9

Boundary Description

The Eastern Kentucky University District starts at the southeast corner of Crabbe and Lancaster streets. From that point, it proceeds south 800 feet with the east curbline of Lancaster to University Drive. The boundary crosses University Drive, proceeds an additional 300 feet with the east curbline of Lancaster. From that point on the south side of the Miller dormitory, it proceeds 400 feet east along the facades of Miller, Beckham, and McCreary dormitories to a point. The boundary then turns north for 100 feet to a point, turns east 250 feet along the south facade of "Old Main" to a point, turns south 100 feet along the facade (west) of Crabbe Library. From that point, the boundary turns east 500 feet along the south facades of Crabbe and Keen Johnson to a point. It turns north 200 feet along the east facade of Keen Johnson to a point; turns east 200 feet along the south facade of Burnam Hall; turns north for 300 feet along the east facade of Burnam Hall to a point; turns west 150 feet along the north facade of Burnam Hall to a point; turns north 200 feet along the east facade facade of Sullivan Hall to a point; turns east 100 feet along the south facade of Fitzpatrick to a point; turns north 400 feet along the east facades of Fitzpatrick, Ramsey, and Turley House to a point; proceeds west 300 feet to the west curb line of University Drive and southwest corner of Crabbe and University Drive; turns south with the west curb line of University Drive for 300 feet to a point; turns west 500 feet crossing the Ravine to a point; turns north 300 feet to the south curb line of Crabbe Street; turns west and proceeds with the south curb line of Crabbe 400 feet to the point of beginning.

The University District is bound on the north by Irvine Mc Dowell Park and modern university buildings; on the west by Lancaster Avenue and residential neighborhood (containing Elmwood, one of the individual houses in the nomination); on the south by parking lots and modern university buildings; on the east by parking lots and more modern university buildings.

There are four non-contributing buildings within the Eastern Kentucky University District:

- #16: Jones Building, modern intrusion
- #17: Memorial Building, modern intrusion
- #18: Moore Building, modern intrusion
- #14: Ramsey Building, modern intrusion

Individual Nominations

Thirteen individual residences are included in the Multiple Resource Nomination. These are located within the city limits of Richmond, but outside the Commercial District and the West Richmond District. They were chosen because they are the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond Item number 7

Page 10

the best examples of specific architectural styles in Richmond, associated with a person of local or state significance, or are works of recognized architects in the area. Individual survey forms for each of these sites are included as accompanying documentation. Unless otherwise specified on the survey forms, all property nominations refer only to the described building.

Notes for Description

1. The Geographical Studies and Research Center, Geography of Madison County, Eastern Kentucky University, July 1982, p. 22.
2. Ibid.
3. J.T. Dorris, Glimpses of Historical Madison County, Williams Printing Co., Nashville, Tenn., 1955. p. 59.
4. John T. Sullivan, Madison County Past and Present, Richmond, Ky., 1965, p. 18.
5. John T. Sullivan, p. 19.
6. The Geographical Studies and Research Center, p. 22.
7. Beers Map of Richmond and Madison County, 1876.
8. John T. Sullivan, p. 20.
9. The Geographical Studies and Research Center, p. 25.
10. Fred A. Engle, "Central University of Richmond, Kentucky", Register of the Kentucky Historical Society, Vol. 66, 1968, pp. 279-281.
11. Fred A. Engle, p. 282.
12. J.T. Dorris, "Central University, Richmond, Kentucky", Register of the Kentucky Historical Society, Vol. 32, 1934, p. 96.
13. Fred A. Engle, pp. 284-85.
14. 100 Years, Selected Pages From Centennial Milestone, Eastern Kentucky University, Volume 51.
15. Ibid.
16. Ibid.

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

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Multiple Resource nomination for Richmond represents the largest and most cohesive collection of 19th and early 20th century residences, churches, and educational buildings to be found within the city limits of Richmond. The Eastern Kentucky District is comprised of 13 buildings arranged around a central open space in the campus. Though buildings have been added as the university grew, the central core has been maintained, and renovations made in such a way as to minimize the impact on this area.

The West Richmond Historic District contains residences spanning a period from the first decade of the 19th century to the third decade of the 20th. Nowhere else in Richmond can a corridor 2/3 of a mile long be found which so clearly exhibits a progression of architectural style. The thirteen individual nominations represent some of Richmond's best examples of different architectural style or are associated with locally significant people.

Architecture

Some ties to regionally famous architects are direct, while others can only be inferred. One of the earliest residences within the nomination, Bronston Place, is very similar in material, massing, and facade treatment to Brighton on Lancaster Ave. which is already on the National Register. Clay Lancaster in Antebellum Houses of the Bluegrass loosely attributes Brighton to Matthew Kennedy, one of Lexington's first architects who designed the early buildings for Transylvania. In the same book, he also suggests that Minard Lafever's pattern books were used as a model for the entrance to the William Holloway House.

Cincinnatus Shyrock, brother of Gideon Shyrock, is believed to be the architect of the "Old Main" building on the Eastern Kentucky University campus. "Old Main" is already on the National Register, but it is mentioned again because of its prominence on the interior open space of the campus.

With the advent of the railroads came the influence of the Cincinnati architects. The first was des Jardins who designed Elmwood, the Brutus Clay House, Amberley, and the Coy House. All are built of red brick with asymmetrical porches, towers, and recessed arched entranceways. Much attention is paid to the fabric of the facade with terra cotta detailing and decorative glass placed to take advantage of sunrises and sunsets. Three of the residences sit on spacious sites, one still being attached to a farm. The Coy House is on a more restricted lot, but is prominently displayed at the intersection of Richmond's two busiest in-town streets, West Main and Lancaster.

From the design of the Roark Building in 1906 to the completion of the Keen Johnson

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Rich.

Item number 8

Page 2

Building in 1940, the C.C. Weber firm was responsible for the design of the educational buildings at Eastern. The firm was located in Ft. Thomas, Ky. and famous for the design of the Lafayette Hotel in Lexington (1921), First Baptist Church in Lexington (1913-14), the Executive Mansion in Frankfort (1913), and numerous other banks and schools.

The principals were Christian Carl Weber, his brother Edward Addison Weber (who also served in the Kentucky Legislature), and Stewart Kemp Weber, C.C. Weber's son. The Webers also worked in Batesville, Indiana for the Hillenbrand Industries. The Webers seemed to have also worked at Eastern as the general contractors for their buildings, taking bids from sub-contractors.

Landscape Architecture

The Richmond Cemetery founded in 1848 still appears as the gloomy but stately romantic landscape it was designed to be. One of the original board members suggested that they get a landscape gardener to design the grounds which they must have done, though the name of that person was not recorded. The roadways are laid out in a curvilinear pattern and bordered by dark brooding hemlock trees. Within the family plots are individual large specimens of hollies and other flowering trees such as dogwood. It is the only local surviving example of the kind of landscape design advocated by Andrew Jackson Downing.

The grounds of Elmwood built in 1887, present a more eclectic approach to landscape design. The driveway to the house meanders through large specimen deciduous trees and groupings of flowering trees. In the rear of the house, this loose design gives way to a rectilinear boxwood garden with full grown Japanese maples.

In 1926, the Board of Regents at Eastern employed the Olmsted Brothers firm of Brookline, Massachusetts to lay out the campus. The Archives has a color rendered copy of this plan. Although the outlying areas of the campus have changed from the original plan, the loop of University Drive and the open space of the Ravine are clearly shown as the landscape firm's intention. The Olmsted Brothers firm was the direct descendent of the design ideas of Frederick Law Olmsted who designed Central Park, The Boston Parks system, and Cherokee Park in Louisville. The elder Olmsted died during the first decade of the twentieth century, but the disposition of the buildings at Eastern and the lushness of the landscape speaks to the tradition he initiated.

Education and People Associated With Eastern

Four of the Italianate homes within the districts or individually nominated belonged

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Resources of Richmond

Item number 8

Page 3

to people instrumental in the founding or evolution of Eastern. The most elegant Italianate house in Richmond is Blair Park which was discussed in the architectural section in terms of its tower and detailing. Blair Park belonged to Singleton P. Walters a local financier who put up the majority of the private money which was raised to attract Central to Richmond. The Walker house on Lancaster Avenue belonged to Stone Walker, president of the State Bank. He served on the Board of Regents and was involved in the creation of the Walters Collegiate Institute (1901-1906). The Blanton House on the Eastern campus was the home of Dr. Blanton the president of Central University when it merged with Centre College in Danville. The McCreary House on West Main which originally had a tower, now removed, was the Governor of Kentucky when the enabling legislation was passed for the normal school which replaced Walters Collegiate Institute.

Community Planning

Several residences within the districts and individual nominations retain outbuildings which illustrate the lifestyle of the original inhabitants during particular periods of Richmond's history. The Miller House on Lancaster retains the office outbuilding or servants quarters. Other outbuildings have been absorbed into nearby dwellings. The Green house on the north side of the Miller house contains a brick room which originally went with the Miller property. The Solomon Smith House above Water Street on the south side of town retains several outbuildings used as kitchens and servants quarters from the Gothic Revival period or mid 19th century. Blair Park has stables converted to apartments and other utilitarian buildings from the Italianate period. Elmwood probably has the least changed set of buildings, including a barn, carriage house, and large servants quarters.

Government/ Politics

Squire Turner was active in the writing of the mid-nineteenth century Kentucky State Constitution. He was also a frequent debater and political opponent of Cassius Clay. One of Squire Turner's sons was knifed and killed by Clay. His house on North Second Street has been modified by the addition of a front porch and dormers, but still retains the Federal features of the fanlight doorway, Flemish bond brick facade, and limestone foundation. Burnamwood was the home of Curtis Field Burnam who was assistant secretary of the Treasury under President Grant.

Engineering

Arlington not only was the early home of a locally prominent family, the Arnolds, but Harry Hanger who married an Arnold daughter. Harry Hanger founded the Mason Siler, Hanger engineering firm famous for the Hudson Tunnel. He remodeled the vernacular T-Plan to a detailed Classical Revival in 1906. The property was given to Eastern Kentucky University in the 1960's and retains its setting now as the faculty country club.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property See Individual Inventory Forms for Individual Sites and Continuation
Quadrangle name Sheets for West Richmond Historic District and Quadrangle scale Eastern Kentucky University District
UMT References

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

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

Verbal boundary description and justification Boundaries for the entire Multiple Resource Area are the incorporation limits of Richmond. Boundary for the West Richmond District is described in Item 7 as is description of Eastern Kentucky University District. Boundary references for ind. residences are included with survey sheets.

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Helen Powell
organization Carman and Powell, Inc date 2/15/83
street & number 105 Fifth Street telephone (606) 624-0357
city or town Richmond, Ky. 40475 state

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer date August 26, 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

date

Attest

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Rich. Item number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Andrews, Albert, The Greek Revival Houses of Kentucky, Master's Thesis, Princeton University, 1942.

Beers Map of Richmond, 1876.

Board of Curators' Minutes, Central University, Eastern Ky. University Archives.

Board of Regents Minutes, Eastern Kentucky University, Eastern Ky. University Archives.

Boonesborough Chapter of the DAR, "Madison County Place Names", 1940-41, unpublished manuscript, Townsend Room, Crabbe Library, Eastern Kentucky University.

Caperton, Mrs. James, "Early Homes of Madison County", unpublished manuscript, Townsend Room, Crabbe Library, Eastern Kentucky University.

"Dedication of Arts Building, Men's Dormitory, Student Union Building", Founders' Day, Eastern Kentucky University, March 21, 1940, Eastern Ky. University Archives.

Dorris, J.T., "Central University, Richmond, Kentucky", "Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society", Vol. 32, April, 1934, pp. 91-124.

Five Decades of Progress, Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, 1906-1957, Eastern Kentucky Review, Vol. XLVII, September, 1957.

Glimpses of Historical Madison County, Williams Printing Co., Nashville, 1955.

Old Cane Springs, Standard Printing, Louisville, 1937.

Eastern Kentucky University Archives Photograph Collection.

"Eastern Progress", Eastern Kentucky University Student Newspaer, 1922 -

Edwards, R.A., The Walters Collegiate Institute and the Founding of Eastern, Richmond, Ky., 1964.

Engle, Fred A., "Central University of Richmond, Kentucky", Register of the Kentucky Historical Society, Vol. 66, 1968, pp.279-304.

French Tipton Photographs and Papers, Townsend Room, Crabbe Library, Eastern Kentucky University.

Geographical Studies and Research Center, Geography of Madison County, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Ky., July 1982.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Hist. Resources of Richmond Item number 9

Page 2

Harney, Mrs. Clarence, "Pioneer and Historical Homes of Madison County", unpublished manuscript, Townsend Room, Crabbe Library, Eastern Kentucky University.

"Interview with Jane Ellison" (daughter of C.C. Weber), William H. Berge, Oral History Center, University Archives, Eastern Kentucky University.

Lancaster, Clay, Antebellum Houses of the Bluegrass, University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, Ky., 1961.

Madison County Courthouse, Deed Book "D", Page 546, 1798 Plat of Richmond; Deed Book "E", Page 660, April 1804 Plat of Richmond; Deed Book "X", Page 90, 1837 Plat of Richmond; Deed Book "19", Page 169, 1872 Plat of Richmond.

"Madison County Kentucky", Kentucky Business Ledger,

Newcomb, Rexford, Old Kentucky Architecture, Helbron, Inc, 1940.

Olmsted Brothers, Campus Plan, Eastern Kentucky Teachers College, 1926, University Archives, Eastern Kentucky University.

One Hundred Years/ Selected Pages from the Centennial Milestone, Eastern Ky. University, Volume No. 51.

Sandborn Map and Publishing Co., Map of Richmond, Ky, 1886, 1895, 1901, 1907, 1912, 1926

Sullivan, John T., Madison County Past and Present, Richmond, 1965.

Todd, Dr. Russell I, This is Boone County, Lexington.

Tudor, H. Thomas, "Arlington: The Arnold and Hanger Families", unpublished manuscript.

"History of the State Bank and Trust", 1965.

Weber, C.C., Plan for the Keen Johnson Building 1938, Plans for the Weaver Health Building 1930.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received 8/31/83
date entered _____

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 1 of 2

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Richmond Multiple Resource Area
State Kentucky

Conn — accept 10/13/83

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Arlington

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper *Delores Byers* 10/13/83

Attest _____

2. Blair Park

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper *Delores Byers* 10/13/83

Attest _____

3. Bronston Place

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper *Delores Byers* 10/13/83

Attest _____

4. Burnawood

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper *Delores Byers* 10/13/83

Attest _____

5. Clay, Pattie Field, House

Substantive Review

removed 2/22/84
for Keeper *accept Patrick Andrews* 10/13/83

Attest _____

6. Eastern Kentucky University
Historic District

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper *Delores Byers* 10/13/83

Attest _____

7. Elmwood

Entered in the
National Register

removed 2/22/84
for Keeper *Delores Byers* 10/13/83

Attest _____

8. Holloway, William, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper *Delores Byers* 10/13/83

Attest _____

9. Mt. Pleasant

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper *Delores Byers* 10/13/83

Attest _____

10. Richmond Cemetery

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper *Delores Byers* 10/13/83

Attest _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 2 of 2

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic GroupName Richmond Multiple Resource Area
State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Squire Turner House

Entered in the
National Registerfor
KeeperDelores Byers 10/13/83

Attest

12. Taylor House

Entered in the
National Registerfor
KeeperDelores Byers 10/13/83

Attest

13. Walker House

Entered in the
National Registerfor
KeeperDelores Byers 10/13/83

Attest

14. Woodlawn

Entered in the
National Registerfor
KeeperDelores Byers 10/13/83

Attest

15. West Richmond Historic
District

Substantive Review

Keeper

Ann Dubois 1/12/84

Attest

16. Clay, Pattie Field, House

Determined Eligible
KeeperAnn Dubois 3/27/84

Attest

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

17. Elmwood

Substantive Review

Determined Eligible
KeeperEligible Dubois 3/26/84

Attest

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

18. Woodlawn

Substantive Review

Determined Eligible
KeeperEligible Dubois 3/19/84

Attest

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

19.

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

20.

Keeper

Attest