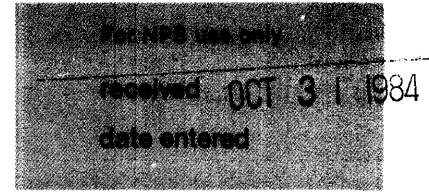


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Smith, Dr. William Addison, House

and/or common The Hollys SC 332

2. Location

street & number 1589 Newtown Pike not for publication

city, town Georgetown X vicinity of congressional district

state Kentucky code 021 county Scott code

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson A. Wiedemann

street & number 1589 Newtown Pike

city, town Georgetown X vicinity of state Kentucky

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Scott County Courthouse

street & number East Main Street

city, town Georgetown state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky has this property been determined eligible? yes X no

date 1971 federal X state county local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>N/A</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Dr. William Addison Smith House is an imposing dwelling of Greek Revival design, two stories high, two rooms deep, with a two-story tetrastyle Tuscan portico supporting a pedimented entablature with dentils (photo 1), and is attached to, on its north side, a three-bay two-story wing which is believed to have been an early nineteenth century house (photos 2-4). The mansion occupies the crest of a slope which gives it a commanding view of North Elkhorn Creek, which bends dramatically on its northwesterly course to the east after having received Goose of Little North Elkhorn Creek about half a mile southwest of the house. The house is about 500 feet east of the creek which lies just a few feet west of the road. The 123-acre farm faces Kentucky Highway 922 (Lexington-Newtown Pike) about one mile south of U.S. 460 (Georgetown-Paris Road) and the village of Newtown, and is about 7,000 feet from the Scott-Fayette county line at the closest point in a southeasterly direction. The county seat of Scott, Georgetown, is 5.5 miles northwest; and Lexington's courthouse is about 11 miles to the south. National Register properties in the vicinity include Miller's Run Historic District, one mile north, entered *November 15, 1978*; Lane's Run Historic District, two miles northwest, *January 12, 1984*; Lemon-Leatherer House, one and one-half miles southwest, November 20, 1976; Garth House, two miles southwest, November 20, 1974; Flournoy-Nutter House, one and three-fourths miles south, November 28, 1976; and Nelson Smith House, three and one-half miles north, October 3, 1973.

Included in the proposed nomination is the Grecian mansion and its possibly earlier wing, farm frontage of 2,200 feet including some 700 feet of dry stone fence as well as 1,500 feet frontage from which stone fence was removed by the Department of Transportation in 1978 when the road was widened; and a five-bent former tobacco barn which was converted into a horse barn in 1939 (photos 16 - 18). A non-contributing element is a frame house located northeast of the main dwelling which has been developed around an early saddlebag chimney (photos 19 and 20). A metal crib of 1930 vintage and a frame cylindrical shed with pigeon roost built in 1939 are also within the boundaries. The owners would like to restore the demolished stone fence.

The 60-by-45 foot main block of the house has been likened to other Greek temple style houses of the mid-nineteenth century by architectural historians Clay Lancaster and Rexford Newcomb (see section 8). Lancaster called it "an unrefined version" of a number of such dwellings scattered throughout Central Kentucky. He also compared the portico to that of Levi Prewitt House (Colonial Home) which was listed on the National Register November 1, 1974. Several views of the unrestored house (photos A-G) exist from the 1939 period before and after the restoration and enlargement carried out under the supervision of Robert McMeekin, architect, for owners, Mr. and Mrs. Denzil Hollingsworth. Two of these photos show the original location of the road (A & B) leading from Ky. 922 and North Elkhorn Creek. Others show the earlier design of the house as two basic blocks with limited elaboration. A pair of chimneys appear on the gabled ends in outline form, as does the smaller chimney on the three-bay wing with shorter stories, projecting third bay, and enclosed two-bay porch with stone-capped brick piers. A brief denticulated cornice extends across the front roofline on the main block, and there are dentils as well in the pediment and on the entablature. Unfluted tuscan columns are paired on either side of the entry bay. The entablature is supported by pilasters of brick delineating the central bay from those on either side. Foundation blocks of cut limestone are alternately bushhammered and diagonally scored on the front side. Steps to the porch were reconstructed with brick during the 1939-1940 restoration. Brick on the main facade of the main block is of the unbonded all-stringer style, while other walls of both blocks are in American bond (one row of Flemish bond and six of stringers).

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1845, 1939 **Builder/Architect** John McMurtry, Robert McMeekin

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Dr. William Addison Smith House is one of a select group of Central Kentucky temple style Grecian dwellings which have been recognized by architectural historians as exemplary of the style. It was built in 1845 for physician-farmer Dr. William A. Smith, utilizing a possibly earlier house as a wing. In later years the house served as a spa or health resort for which purpose water was drawn from a 90-foot-deep well and pumped into a large tub in the present "old kitchen." With its revisions on the rear facade, in the parlor, and in the library (see plat), making it a better lighted a more comfortable plan, it continues to recall from its commanding position above North Elkhorn Creek the era when the Grecian temple was the ideal for elegance among Bluegrass region homeowners.

Smith House, or "The Hollys," is believed to have been the work of John McMurtry (1812-1890), a master designer and builder of the Lexington area from 1836 to 1890. Clay Lancaster in his 1956 pioneering study of McMurtry's work, Back Streets and Pine Trees, listed this house as "one of a number of Grecian temples scattered throughout Central Kentucky with facades resembling one or the other of the Innes houses; and some of these are attributed to McMurtry through tradition." He listed the Smith house as "an unrefined version on the hill above Johnston's Mill."¹ In his Ante Bellum Houses of the Bluegrass, Lancaster brings in this house in his discussion of Buenna Hill and Thomas Moore houses by comparing it to them as well as with Colonial Home (Levi Prewitt House, National Register, November 1, 1974). Rexford Newcomb in Architecture in Old Kentucky calls this house "the Brooker residence" which he considered to have been built in the spirit of Scotland four miles south of Frankfort. Newcomb wrote that its Doric portico is narrower than that of Scotland, columns being coupled at the sides, but door and window treatment being similar.

These allusions by the area's most respected architectural historians to Smith House's plainness derive from the simple window treatment and the absence of pilasters except on either side of the main entrance, as well as the absence of an elaborate entablature below the roofline. The simple gables-to-the-end roof and the absolute starkness of the original rear facade (photos A-G) contributed to this image of simplicity.

Most of the changes to this grand house took place after its 1939 purchase by Mr. and Mrs. Denzil Hollingsworth, parents of the present owner, who engaged the services of Lexington architect Robert McMeekin, who is well known for having rescued many a Central Kentucky dwelling. Changes on the back side provided for more comfortable living by admitting considerably more light into the somewhat light-starved living areas and opening up a plainly drab rear facade. The large dark transverse hall received a winding staircase and a Grecian door with sidelights (photos 12, 7). The rear parlor - hallway door was closed in, and the two parlors were joined, their fireplaces being united (photo 13) for one grand fireplace. The single window at the back of this room was exchanged for two larger openings. A section of the northwest room was set apart for bathroom and closet with a passage between them, using original materials. The library received mahogany woodwork of a Grecian theme relating to the dance of the god Pan with the wood nymphs; the mantel was brought from St. Louis, former home of the Hollingsworths (photo 14). A bountifully lighted two-story bay window was seen as an answer to darkness and^{was} added

9. Major Bibliographical References

Lancaster, Clay. Back Streets and Pine Trees. Lexington: Bur Press, 1956, 47.
 Ante Bellum Houses of the Bluegrass. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1961, 94.
 Newcomb, Rexford. Architecture in Old Kentucky. Urbana, Illinois, 1953, 140-141.
 (continued, Continuation Sheet 3)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property ca. 42 acres
 Quadrangle name Centerville Quadrangle scale 1"24,000

UMT References

A	<u>1 1 6</u>	<u>7 2 0 7 3 0</u>	<u>4 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 0</u>	B	<u>1 1 6</u>	<u>7 2 0 7 1 1 0</u>	<u>4 2 3 1 1 0 1 0 1 0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1 1 6</u>	<u>7 2 0 4 0 0</u>	<u>4 2 3 0 7 5 0</u>	D	<u>1 1 6</u>	<u>7 2 0 3 6 0</u>	<u>4 2 3 1 4 0 1 0</u>
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Site enclosed by A - B - C - D as shown on USGS map, includes stone fence, road frontage of property, house, slave house, barn and crib. A is on a branch of North Elkhorn Creek, C and D are with the road.

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

state	NA	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ann Bolton Bevins
 organization Kentucky Heritage Council date August 31, 1984
 street & number Capital Plaza Tower telephone (502) 564-7005
 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature David L. Meyer
 title Director, Kentucky Heritage Council and State Historic Preservation Officer date October 15, 1984

For NPS use only

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

John B. ... Keeper of the National Register date 11-29-84

Attest: _____ date _____
 Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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Smith, Dr. William Addison Scott County, KY

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

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The wing's original rear facade was flush with the back line of the main block. On the older photographs (E & F) it has a centered door flanked by a deep set window which appears to have been an earlier door, and a double-hung window of nine-over-six pane sash, like other windows of the wing. A shed-roofed porch supported by three wooden piers sheltered the two south bays. A brick terrace extended across the rear facades of both blocks. The 1939 renovations resulted in the construction of a two story block with basement onto this rear facade (photos 4, 6, 8, and 9) to accommodate kitchen space downstairs and bedroom space upstairs. Brick, timbers, floors, and decorative members came from the Newtown Presbyterian Church, also done by McMurtry, which was being dismantled in the nearby village. At the time that the addition was being done, bands of casement-hung windows were added at the rear of the original wing.

The main block of the house received several elaborations as well. The small straight stairway with its newel post like the one drawn for Lancaster's Back Streets and Pine Trees to illustrate Corinthia's newel, was moved to the entry hall of the wing, and a large winding staircase was installed in the back portion of the transverse hall of the main block (photos 10, 12). The curved wall constructed to accommodate the stairway eliminated a parlor entryway at the rear right of the hall. A new back door was installed with sidelights to address the problem of the extremely dark hallway. (The front door has stained red glass in transom and sidelights). The only ornamental plaster centerpiece in the house is in the front of the hall. The two parlors on the right (south) of the hall were combined to provide a large living room (photo 13), the two fireplaces being joined into one grand one with magnificent drawing capacity. Fenestration was changed, again to admit more light, with two deep windows replacing the single opening at the south of the back door.

On the opposite side of the hall, partitions using original period materials were made, allowing for a bathroom and closet space (see floor plan.) The remaining space received mahogany woodwork, bookshelving, wainscoting, and a mantel taken from a home in St. Louis, Missouri, earlier home of the Hollingsworths, which depicts Pan, god of the woods, fields, flocks, and shepherds, and the wood nymphs (photo 14). The back room, the dining room, was enlarged at the back with the addition of a two-story bay extension with large openings and a door opening onto the terrace. An early secondary staircase was removed.

Floors in the downstairs section of the main block are ash. Upstairs only the master bedroom has ash floors, the others being poplar. The added room upstairs has ash floors taken from the old Cherry Spring (Newtown) Presbyterian Church. All window enframements are poplar, with other vertical members being poplar and walnut. Ceiling height is 11 and three-fourths inches in the main block and 9 feet and 1½ inches in the wing.

Also part of the 1939 restoration project was the opening of a passage between the two sections upstairs, this being done with great difficulty due to the differing ceiling heights.

About 500 feet behind the house is a five-bent barn apparently built for the housing of tobacco. It was adapted in 1939 as a horse barn with stalls being constructed on both sides of the central driveway. Vertical bent doors are located in the center of each bent. Stovepipe-style vents are in place along the ridgeline. Support piers of walnut are 7 inches square; other structural work is in walnut. Much of the vertical planking of poplar remains from the barn's original days. Others have been replaced with pine boards. A cylindrical metal crib from the government programs of the 1930s is in front of the barn.

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onto the back of the dining room (photo 7).

The three-bay wing, believed to have been built in the early 1800s, had a two-bay front porch joined to a brick entry block in the third bay. The porch had been enclosed with wooden enframements (photos A,C,D). This was removed in 1939, and an upstairs passage was opened with great difficulty. The main stairway with its newel that looks like the one drawn by Lancaster for Corinthia, was moved to the entry hall of the wing (photo 10).

The new block added onto the wing (photos 4,6,8,9) was built of brick and timber taken from the dismantled Cherry Spring Presbyterian Church of Newtown, which had also been built by McMurtry.

It is uncertain who built the federal wing, although it is tempting to attribute it to a member of the Flournoy family who were pioneer land owners of the area. In 1825 Joseph Coulter, formerly of Clark County, father of Juliann and David Coulter, the former who was to wed Dr. William Addison Smith in 1836, began his extensive acquisition of land in the region by buying 323 acres from Benjamin B. and Patsy Cassandra Flournoy Ford. Coulter's land extended to the Mt. Horeb Pike, and at his death in 1851, he left a house on that road to son David (Kentucky survey number - SC 346).

In 1845 Coulter deeded Julianne and William A. Smith the farm on which the house was built with affection and survivorship clauses. Smith augmented this purchase with several purchases of adjoining farms. The Smiths' surviving children in 1890 sold 276 acres to Richard B. and Sallie Wallace for \$19,276. The Wallaces owned the property until 1899 when the house and 123 acres were sold to Mary Withers Brooker, wife of R. Spencer Brooker. Mrs. Brooker conducted a spa on the land and may have been responsible for enclosing the porch of the wing. A large windmill pumped water from a 90-foot-deep well into a tub in the present "old kitchen" of the wing. The well continues to supply water for the farm and house. The Hollingsworths bought the farm from Mrs. Brooker in 1939.

Dr. Smith was a son of Nelson and Sarah Kerr Smith (whose home was listed in the National Register October 3, 1973.) He was educated both by his father who started a school in his home so that his seven⁴ sons and three daughters could acquire a proper education, and at Georgetown College. His dual professional life of physician-farmer probably found him using the wing for his office.

The barn (photos 16-18) is being included because of its apparently early construction with 7 inch walnut timbers and its framing with wide plank poplar boards. Although it is not a contributing factor, the frame and brick residence on the farm lane opposite the rear lawn of The Hollys has historical interest, having been built around a large stone saddlebag chimney which once served a slavehouse. Boundaries are drawn to include the dry stone fence along the road and the location of the section of fence which was torn down when the road was widened.

FOOTNOTES

¹Clay Lancaster, Back Streets and Pine Trees (Lexington, Bur Press, 1956), 47.

²Clay Lancaster, Ante Bellum Houses of the Bluegrass (Lexington, University of Kentucky Press, 1961), 94.

³Rexford Newcomb, Architecture in Old Kentucky (Urbana, 1953), 140, 141.

⁴Perrin, W.H. (ed.), History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties (Chicago, 1882), 642.

**United States Department of the Interior
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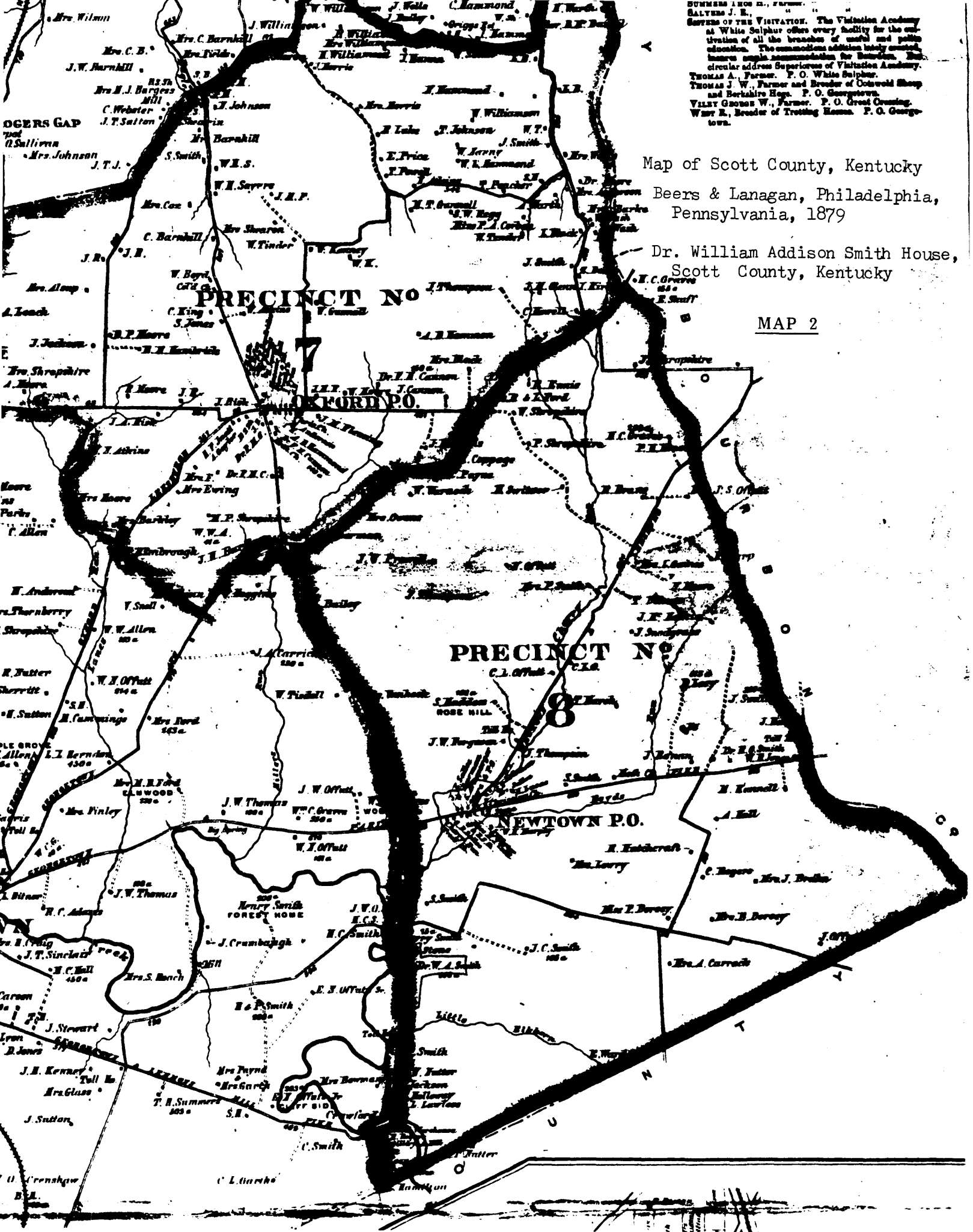
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Continuation sheet Smith, Dr. William Addison, House
Scott County, Kentucky Item number 9 Page 2

Perrin, W. H., History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison, and Nicholas Counties. Chicago: O. L. Baskin and Company, 1882, 642.



SUMMERS & SON, FARMERS.
SALTERS J. E.
GARDENERS OF THE VISITATION. The Visitation Academy
at White Sulphur offers every facility for the cultivation
of all the branches of useful and polite
education. The communications address lately omitted,
beasts to the accommodation of the Boarding. But
director address Superintendence of Visitation Academy.
THOMAS A. FARMER. P. O. White Sulphur.
THOMAS J. W. FARMER and Breeder of Oldworld Sheep
and Borthshire Hogs. P. O. Georgetown.
VALLEY GRANGE W. FARMER. P. O. Great Crossing.
WEST E., Breeder of Trotting Horses. P. O. Georgetown.

Map of Scott County, Kentucky
Beers & Lanagan, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania, 1879

Dr. William Addison Smith House,
Scott County, Kentucky

MAP 2

PRECINCT NO 7

RECORD P.O.

PRECINCT NO 8

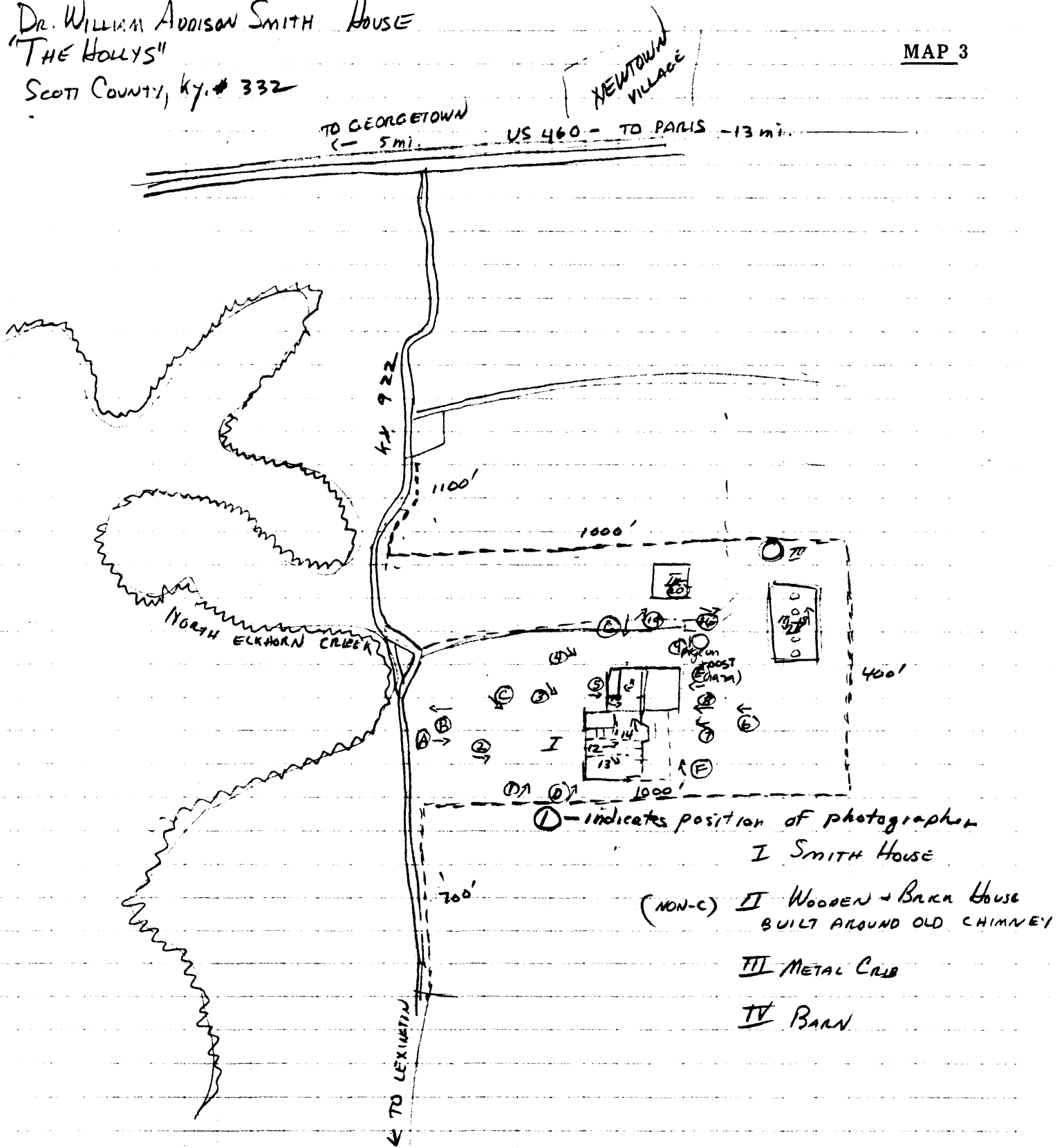
NEWTOWN P.O.

HENRY SMITH FOREST HOME

Little

Dr. William Addison Smith House
 "THE HOLLYS"
 Scott County, Ky. # 332

MAP 3

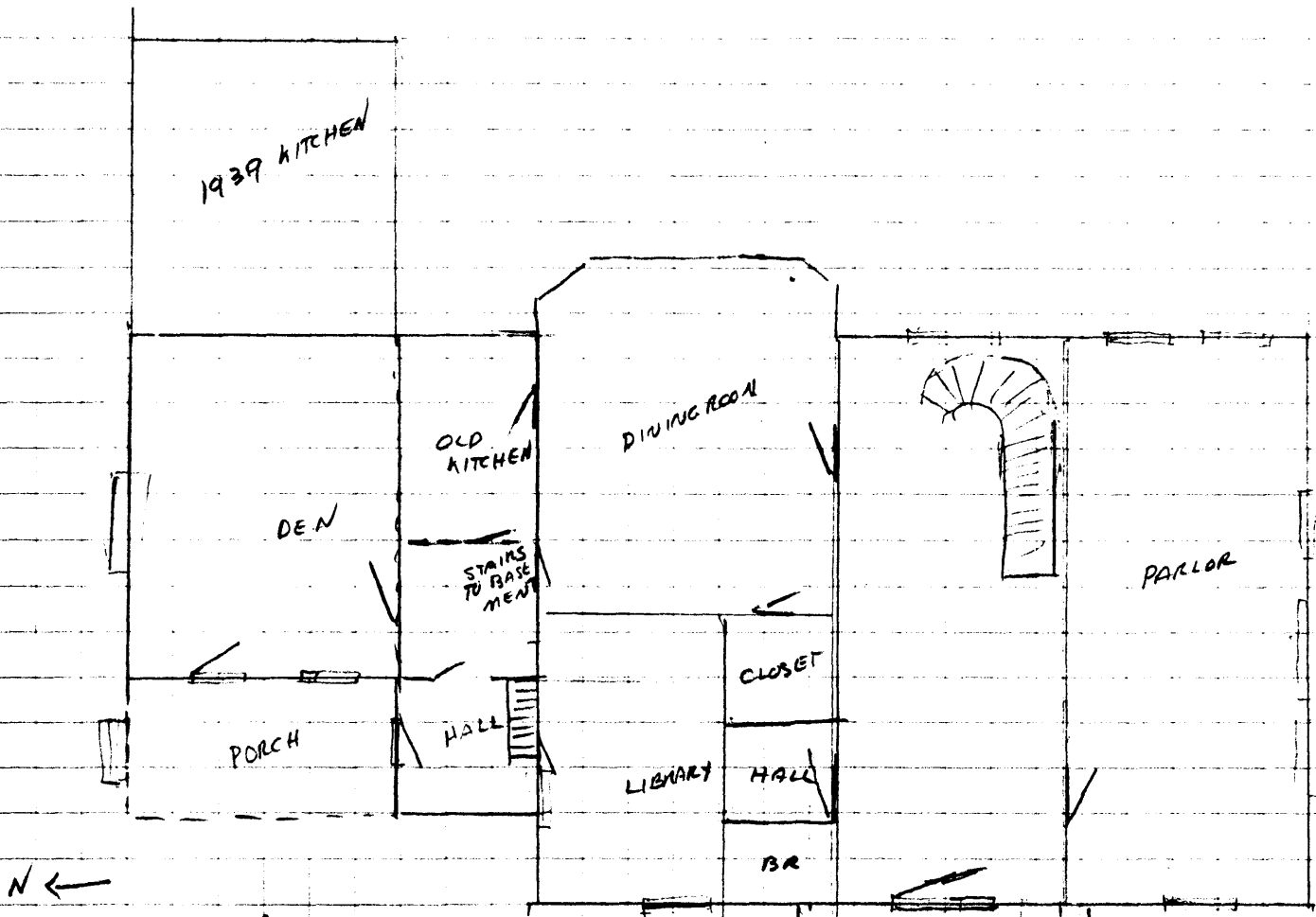


8-28-84

MAP 4

Dr. William Addison Smith House
SCOTT COUNTY KENTUCKY
1ST FLOOR PLAN

"THE HOLLYS"



FIRST FLOOR

8-30-1984

FACADE - MAIN BLOCK - 60'
DEPTH - 45'
WING - 30' WIDE

