

PH 0669288

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 22 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 17 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
Midway Historic District
AND/OR COMMON

Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Multiple (see continuation sheet)

---NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN

Midway

--- VICINITY OF

6

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Kentucky

021

Woodford

239

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: Cemetery

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Multiple Ownership (see continuation sheet)
STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

--- VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Woodford County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Versailles

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky (Supplement)
DATE

1977

---FEDERAL STATE ---COUNTY ---LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS
Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Frankfort,

Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Midway, Kentucky (1970 pop. , 1,300), is located in the northern section of Woodford County in the famous region of the state known as the Bluegrass--an area noted for its fine farms that produce tobacco, corn, cattle and horses. Midway sits on a plain in the midst of a primarily agricultural district characterized by a gently rolling landscape.

Two highways, U.S. 421 and Interstate 64, run east-west immediately north of Midway's corporate limits. From these roads, one catches a brief glimpse of the three water towers serving the town. Otherwise, little else is visible due to the many mature trees that dot the townscape.

U.S. 62 branches off U. S. 421 to form Winter Street, the main thoroughfare that continues to connect Midway with Versailles, the county seat seven miles southwest. A county pike that forms Stephens Street intersects U. S. 62 (Winter Street) mid-way through the corporate limits, but this pike supplies vehicular traffic mostly from near-by farms. The main commercial area, numerous residences, and the campus of a female college comprise the district whose boundaries are designed to exclude as many intrusions as possible. The major areas not included are two recent suburban-like developments--Gayland Subdivision at the southwest, and Campus Gate Subdivision at the southeast of this district. A total of 242 buildings are encompassed in the Midway Historic District. Of this number, 66 are considered intrusions due to their being less than 50 years of age, or due to severe facade alterations.

The greatest concentration of buildings that contribute to the district's character are those lining Winter, Railroad and Main Streets--the first being the most fashionable residential street, and the others forming the business core. The greatest number of intrusions are along Turner and Wausau Streets. These streets do, however, contain several buildings that contribute to the district's integrity, and for this reason they are necessary for inclusion.

There are three residences in the district that are not within the corporate limits of Midway. The Parrish Hill Farm residence (see site 5 and Photo 6) sits atop a knoll in the northwest section and is a key visual factor in the approach to the town from that direction. The other two (see sites 48 and 49 and photos 21 and 22) are located west of U. S. 62 in the far southwest section of Midway, and play an equally important role in the approach from that direction.

Buildings that are either outstanding or representative examples are discussed below. (Most have accompanying photographs, and all are assigned numbers on a site location map.) For the sake of convenience and a more facile readability, the pertinent historical information on individual buildings has been combined with the respective physical description.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

MAY 22 1978

DATE ENTERED

NOV 17 1978

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 2 PAGE 2

Streets included in nominated area (Midway contains no street numbers):
portions of Winter, Main, Railroad, Wassau, Bruen, Cross, Higgins,
Stephens, Parrish, Walnut, Johnson, Dudley, Turner, Starks, Church,
Gratz, Smith, and Brand Streets, U.S. 62 North and South, Parrish Hill
Farm, and Midway College.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

NOV 17 1978

DATE ENTERED

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 2

- ✓ Mayor Owen Rouse, Post Office, Midway, KY 40347
- ✓ Nelson and Helen Prewitt, Post Office, Midway, KY 40347
- ✓ Mrs. Henry Harper, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Mrs. L. A. Piper, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Travis Rawlings, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Mrs. J. Howard Rouse, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Mr. and Mrs. James Raisor, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ O. B. Wilder, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Agnes Walcutt, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Thomas M. Roach, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Nell and Betty Voigt, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Joel W. Evans, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Mrs. S. J. Anderson, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Mrs. William Wise, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ W. G. Lehman, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Warren Mitchell, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ John Wehrle, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Edward Woodruff, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Kenneth Craig, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ R. W. Lacefield, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Richard and Hilda Starks, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Malcolm Endicott, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Joe Mitchell, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Joe Lacefield, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Kelly Carpenter, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ H. M. Endicott, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Drs. Roach, Fisher, & Biddle, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Trustees, First Baptist Church, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Trustees, St. Matthew's A.M.E. Church, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Masonic Temple, c/o Charles Wilson, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ W. G. Lehman Estate, c/o Joe Lehman, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Mrs. Lewis A. Maury, 208 Cardinal Avenue, Versailles, KY 40383
- ✓ Joseph Carty, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Louise McKinney, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Jeanette Lehman, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Harlan Logan, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Margaret Foster, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Charles M. Nelson, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Lena Littrell, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ City of Midway, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Trustees, Nazarene Church, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ E.L. Yount, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Dr. Ben Roach, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Ruth Roach, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Layton Riddle, Post Office, Midway, KY

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAY 22 1978
DATE ENTERED NOV 17 1978

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

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 3

- ✓ George Bruen, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ James Hill, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Armon Portwood, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Walter Yeary, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Harold Gatrell, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ John W. Kirk, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Emmie Wright, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ J. W. McDaniel, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Mrs. Wallace Redden, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ John Logan, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Mrs. J. L. Corum, Taylor Manor, Berry Avenue, Versailles, KY 40383
- ✓ P. P. Lacefield, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Jesse Ford, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Kathleen McWilliams, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Mrs. Sara Steel, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Trustees, Presbyterian Church, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ William Nave, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Kenneth McDaniel, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Norman J. Riddle, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Trustees, Pilgrim Baptist Church, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ William Hamilton, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Joe Fisher, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Coy Tabscott, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Sara Tate, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ B.V. Boots, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Basil Wheeler, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ James Spencer, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Mrs. Herny Duncan, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ John W. Johnson, Jr., Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Midway Womans Club, c/o Jean Rouse, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Oscar Houchell, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Richmon Spencer, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Lee and Mary Jones, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Leo Jones, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ William L. Brodt, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Everett Jones, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ L. M. Pruitt Lumber Co., Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ W. H. Marcum, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Van Johnson, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ S. W. Yount, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Nancy Greathouse, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Earl Nunnley, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Richard Spencer, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Chester Wallace, Post Office, Midway, KY

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAY

DATE ENTERED

NOV 17 1978

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 4

- ✓ Charles Jefferson, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Mattie Bruce, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Preston Darnell, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Monroe Price, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Robert Columbia, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Robert Logan, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Thelma Wise Wolf, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Kenneth Walters, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Gilbert Walters, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Dixie Edwards, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ A. G. Allison, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ James C. Anthony, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Ellen Robinson, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Frank Lark, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Trustees, Second Christian Church, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Kenneth Lee, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Kenneth Lacefield, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Ila Wash, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ William Thomas, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ C. P. Williams, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Phillip Weisenberger, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ David M. Shaw, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ William Bright, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Mrs. Wallace Redden, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Milton Lacefield, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Charles Logan, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Jess Fish, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Paul White, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Elwood Shepard, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Assembly of God Church, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ W. L. Roley, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Mrs. C. W. Thomas, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Trustees, First Christian Church, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Michael Steen, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Trustees, Methodist Church, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ John Will Newton, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Rosaline Black, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Tom Fields, Post Office, Midway, KY
- Mr. E. L. Langley, General Telephone Co., 2001 Harrodsburg Road, Lexington, KY
- ✓ Tom Courtney, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Lula Perkins, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Frances Hammonds, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Ida Hughes, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Edna Stephens, Post Office, Midway, KY

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 22 1978
DATE ENTERED	MAY 22 1978

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 5

- ✓ Johnnie Wilson, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Mable Bain, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ H. L. Columbia, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ A. D. Woodrum, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Laura Jean Noel, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Robert Columbia, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Elizabeth Jones Columbia, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Jerry Columbia, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Harlan Logan, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Forrest Reeves, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ C. P. Rouse, Jr., Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ United Bank and Trust Co., Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ James Woolums, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Mrs. Juliet Maury, 176 Juniper Drive, Versailles KY 40383
- ✓ R. R. Fishback Jr., 221 Wooldridge Lane, Versailles, KY 40383
- ✓ Nora Tate, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Lonnie Adkins, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ John Greeley III, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Dan Griese, 395 Redding Road, Lexington, KY
- ✓ Louis T. Yount, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Marilyn Griese, 395 Redding Road, Lexington, KY
- ✓ Mrs. Thursa Frizzell, Post Office, Midway, KY

- ✓ Superintendent N. K. Ferguson, Louisville and Nashville Railroad,
Lynn Avenue, Corbin, KY 40701
- ✓ Doris Ann Jones, Post Office, Midway, KY 40347
- ✓ Roy S. Jones, Jr., Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ J. Gary Sorrell, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ John T. Mitchell, Sr., Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Dave Robinson, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Roy Jones, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Ralph V. Staton, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Mrs. Mary Penn, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Chester H. Lay, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Mrs. John McDaniel, Post Office, Midway, KY 40347
- ✓ John Keith, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Robert Comley, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Lonnie J. Brown, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Arthur Dunn, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Isaac Rouse, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ James L. Gay, 133 High Street, Versailles, KY 40383
- ✓ James Cogar, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Trustees, Midway College, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Doris Nave, Post Office, Midway, KY
- ✓ Frank Sonderman, Post Office, Midway, KY

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 24 1978
DATE ENTERED	MAY 17 1978

Midway Historic District
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 6

-
- ✓ Principal, Midway Elementary School, Post Office, Midway, KY
 - ✓ Evelyn Clark, Post Office, Midway, KY
 - ✓ Jessie Printers, Post Office, Midway, KY
 - ✓ Mary Perkins, Post Office, Midway, KY
 - ✓ Jamill Dean, Post Office, Midway, KY
 - ✓ Miss Margaret Ware Parrish, Post Office, Midway, KY
 - ✓ Curtis Carroll, Post Office, Midway, KY
 - ✓ Dr. and Mrs. Newell Hicks, Post Office, Midway, KY
 - ✓ James Sherburne, Post Office, Midway, KY
 - ✓ Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sledd, 1617 Richmond Rd., Lexington, KY
 - ✓ Mrs. Mary B. Perkins, President, Midway Cemetery No. 1, Midway, KY 40347

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 22 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 17 1978

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 2

Cogartown, the far northern section of Midway, was developed by Jack Cogar during the building expansion of the 1870s. Three houses at the northern end of this section are somewhat earlier, and each appears to have been designed and built by David Lehman.

Hermosa (see photo 1 and site 1) was built in the 1850s, and combines features of the Greek Revival, the Gothic Revival, and the Italianate. The classical one-story porch was added ca. 1900. A double gallery is on the stem of this T-shaped house, and a log slave cabin is located immediately east. Hermosa was the residence in the late 19th century of William A. Moore, President of the Midway Paper Mill Company. It was later owned by Issac Parrish, a member of Northern Woodford County's most prominent family. Parrish had the classical porch with a bowed projection added.

The Rogers-Robinson House (see photo 2 and site 2) is one of three houses in Midway that bear striking similarities. All three have triple-gabled facades with an outset entrance bay. In addition, each is of frame construction and intermingles Gothic and Italianate motifs. The inspiration undoubtedly came from an A. J. Downing plate, though David Lehman, the builder of this and numerous other houses, took liberties.

A brick residence of highly irregular massing is the Andrew Steele House (see photo 3 and site 3). Nine gables, polygonal bays, and three porches combine to render this dwelling a certain uniqueness. All gables are treated with bargeboards pierced by quatrefoils, and the wooden porches are attractive elements. The 1850s is thought to be the time period of the Steele House's construction.

In the center of Cogartown is a former tollgate house whose date of construction is unsure (see photo 4 and site 4). This frame dwelling, which sits very closely to the road, originally had three rooms. Several additions have occurred.

There are many modest Gothic cottages lining the west side of the street in Cogartown. All are of frame construction, and their states of preservation vary. Still, this neighborhood's late 19th-century flavor remains visible. Stone fences of solid construction add to the character (see photo 5).

The residence of Parrish Hill Farm (see photo 6 and site 5) occupies the summit of a wide rise approximately 1,200 feet west of U. S. 62. This Georgian Revival house of yellow brick was built in 1906 for James Ware Parrish, a successful Midway businessman. The arrangement is symmetrical with a centered portico on the main facade. Four Roman Ionic columns uphold a plain entablature and a modillioned pediment. Windows of the upper level have pedimented hoods. Spanning the first floor's facade is a double-bowed porch, and on the south is a porte-cochere. Immediately northeast of the residence is a notable early 20th-century barn. This structure is over 250 feet in length and has two gabled roof projections.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 22 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 17 1978

Midway Historic District
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

Site 6.

This two-story, six-bay brick building was erected in the mid-19th century as a warehouse for hemp and grain storage. F. L. Lane operated a grocery establishment here as early as 1877. The Midway City records reveal that it was used as a grocery until 1915. By 1928, the eastern half housed a tin shop and a plumber's location. Currently, this same half is an antiques shop while the second half is vacant. A balcony serving the second floor has been removed, and the upper halves of windows piercing this level have been filled with brick but semi-circular hoodmolds remain (see photo 7 and site 6).

What now houses Nuckols-Greely Interior Decorators was originally 1/3 of the adjoining structure. Like its neighbor, this section was used as a warehouse for various products. The fenestral pattern is the same as the corner building to the west (see photo 7 and building 7).

The present frame one-and-a-half frame building occupying lot 32's western half was constructed ca. 1905 as a grocery store. Now housing a pewter shop, the display windows retain their same size and the building is being attractively maintained (see photo 7 and building 8).

The two-and-one-half frame building occupying the eastern half of lot 32 was constructed ca. 1910 as a dry goods store and offices by D. Lehman and Sons. The Sandborn Insurance map indicates its usage as a residence, though, in 1915. The double porch with turned posts and a second-level balustrade appear to be original (see photo 7 and building 9).

Site 10. At the turn of the century, this two-and-one-half-story frame building was built for the Midway Colored I.O.O.F. Chapter, with their meeting hall on the second floor and a Negro restaurant below. On August 8, 1879, The Bluegrass Clipper had reported that the "these Colored Odd Fellows have a flourishing lodge, with 94 members." Later, this was the location of a saloon and a boardinghouse. A distinguishing feature that may not be original is a gable over the central bay (see photo 7 and building 10).

By 1959, the ca. 1895 frame building east of the Colored I.O.O.F. Lodge had deteriorated beyond feasible repair. During that year the structure was dismantled and rebuilt on a new foundation using the old materials. The result is a one-story, seven-bay building whose exterior is clapboarded. Coupled brackets are below the wooden cornice of the main facade (see photo 7 and building 11).

Site 12. Now known as the Red Brick House, the exterior of this two-story building of pleasing proportions has changed little since its erection in 1882 as a saloon. Windows of the second level have semi-circular heads and corresponding brick hoodmolds, and there are decorative brackets below the wooden cornice (see photo 7 and building 12).

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 22 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 17 1978

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

Site 13. This two-story, three-bay brick building has been used for several purposes since its construction in 1870. City records reveal that it housed a saloon and coffee house operated by P. Webster in 1871. A fire required that three-foot rails be erected in 1877, and a fence in 1880 for pedestrian protection. A store was here in the late 1860s, and the building was a residence between 1897-1903. The fenestral and cornice treatments are similar to those of the Red Brick House to the west. The building presently being used as a restaurant (see photo 8 and building 13).

Building 14 was constructed ca. 1890 as a tin and stove shop, and was used for this purpose until 1915. This one-and-one-half-story frame building has undergone some noticeable exterior alterations, and now houses a grocery (see photo 8).

Site 15. Measurements on the Sanborne Insurance Map of 1886 would possibly indicate that the I.O.O.F. contracted David Lehman to construct this two-story frame building in 1879--the specified dimensions being 20 feet wide and 40 feet high. A stove and tinware merchant conducted a business on the first floor, and newspaper offices of The Bluegrass Clipper were on the second from ca. 1890 until the newspaper's closure (see photo 8 and site 15).

The former I.O.O.F. Building on the corner of Railroad and Gratz Streets is a substantial edifice that serves as the landmark of Midway's small commercial district. The original section, built in 1882, is a two-and-one-half-story, 6-bay building of brick construction whose first floor was intended to house stores, and the second floor a meeting hall. A decade later saw the addition of a lower section on the west; this portion's conical-topped turret taking advantage of the corner location. At the same time as the western addition, a cast-iron street front spanning the entire main facade was installed, and clocks were added to the crested tower in 1914. All phases of construction were carried out by David Lehman and Sons. Expenses for the clocks were shared by the I.O.O.F. and the city of Midway. The western addition was the location of the Post Office until shortly after 1900. After its relocation, a bank occupied this section. The first level of the original section has housed a succession of various businesses. The upper levels of the old I.O.O.F. Building's main facade have been covered with aluminum siding, but the fenestral arrangement has been unaltered and the cast-iron street front is intact (see photo 8 and site 16).

Between 1897-1903, the Cogar Company contracted R. W. Lacefield to construct a functional frame building for use as a grain business. In 1915, a three-story section was attached and was used for the display of farm machinery. The grain elevator predates the other constructions. Proximity to the railroad tracks would certainly have determined the location. The building, though currently vacant, is in good condition (see site 16).

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 12 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 17 1978

Midway Historic District
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

Near the northwest corner of Dudley and North Brand Streets is a former distillery warehouse built in 1906 for S. J. Greenbaum, the major employer in Midway around 1900. This three-story brick building is three bays wide and seven bays long, and speaks of a very functional quality due to its stark appearance (see site 17 and photo 9).

Southeast Corner of Winter and Main

Site 18. In 1877, The Bluegrass Clipper reported that a Mr. Rau had "sent to Louisville for an architect" to design a building on the southeast corner of Main and Winter Streets. David Lehman supervised the construction, and the result is an attractive two-story commercial building taking prime advantage of its important corner location. The west side of the building is angled and the corner transition is subtle yet highly effective. The iron front of the first level was manufactured by the F. W. Merz Co. of Louisville and is unaltered. Other iron components include hoodmolds for second-story windows and an eye-catching entablature. The original owner, William Rau, was born in Wartersburg, Germany, and came to Midway ca. 1870. This building commenced as a bakery on the first floor, and a hotel and dining room above ("Hotel Germania"). Through the years, the downstairs has also been used as a grocery, restaurant, telephone exchange, hardware store, etc., while the upstairs has housed the offices of several locally prominent physicians and judges (see photo 10 and site 18).

107 East Main (see photo 10 and site 19) is a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed building of brick construction. The date of erection is unsure, but the building appears on an 1877 atlas of the town. Various businesses have been located on the first level, including a grocery, tailor shop, watch repair shop, and a clothing store. In 1883, William Moore willed this building and lot to the Trustees of the Midway Presbyterian Church.

Site 20. Ca. 1895, John Wise had a two-and-one-half story brick building erected on lot 3 of the original town plat for use as a dry goods and clothing store. Cast-iron pilasters and a fascia between levels survive, as do pedimented hoodmolds above the three windows of the second floor. The attic is pierced by three quatrefoils that are flanked by brackets supporting a wooden cornice (see photo 10 and site 20).

The building currently housing Woolum's Restaurant on East Main is a late-19th-century brick construction with several cast-iron components. This rather small edifice is sandwiched between higher buildings, yet holds its own through the use of over-scaled detail. Reportedly, this was built as a bank. The Post Office was located here between 1908-15 (see photo 10 and site 21).

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 22 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 1 1978

Midway Historic District
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

East of Woolum's Restaurant is a two-story double-building of brick built in the 1920s by the Lacefield Company. This replaced an earlier building destroyed by fire whose second floor was occupied by an opera house. The present building is four bays wide and contains two recessed entrances and large display windows on the street level (see photo 10 and site 22).

Other 1920s constructions are the Rouse Buildings, a series of three businesses that adjoin each other. Each are of brick construction and contain large panes of glass on the street level. These buildings have accomodated various businesses, and the Amusu Theater was in the middle building from 1928-57 (see photo 10 and site 23).

137 East Main is a two-story, three-bay brick building that has served various usages since its apparent construction in the 1860s. A bracketed fascia is above the wooden first level which probably had cast-iron elements originally. Windows of the second level retain their semi-circular hoodmolds of cast iron. Deed books report that the second floor was a school in 1886 (see photo 10 and site 24).

141 East Main (see photo 10 and site 25) was built prior to 1877. From at least 1886 until the early 1900s, this two-story brick building housed a saloon, after which it was occupied by a meat shop. Coupled brackets support a wooden fascia between stories and a cornice at the top. The two windows piercing the second floor are rectangular and have segmental relieving arches above.

The Wilson House (see site 26) is at the southeast corner of West Main and Turner. This modest, one-story, T-plan frame residence was constructed ca. 1890, and has been essentially unaltered. A two-bay Italianate porch in good condition is the sole decorative feature.

The Hughes House (see site 27) is another one-story frame residence dating from 1890. There is a gabled projection over the centered entrance bay, and the house's three-bay Italianate porch resembles that of the neighboring Wilson House.

The two-story house at 119 West Main (see photo 11 and site 28) is Midway's most pleasing example of an "updated" frame residence. This house was built in 1838 for Dr. Thomas Iles, a prominent physician who maintained an office next door (see site 29). The one-story porch with sawn-scroll brackets is a later addition, as are the coupled brackets beneath the main facade's eaves.

The McKee Monument (see photo 12 and site 30) honors William R. McKee, the chief engineer of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad. "Due to his efforts the second regiment of the Kentucky volunteers was mustered and he was made their captain. In the battle of Buena Vista, after leading his regiment to victory, he was fatally wounded." (A History of Midway, p. 31). The monument, dedicated by Midway citizens on July 4, 1847, consists of a fluted column surmounted by an urn.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	NOV 17 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 17 1978

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE

7

The inscription on the plinth was composed by Theodore O'Hara, McKee's First Lieutenant who is renowned for having written a famous poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead."

The building now serving as Midway's City Hall (see photo 13 and site 31) was erected in the late 1860s as a bank. This two-story, three-bay edifice is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond and the exterior is essentially unchanged. Though not of monumental scale, this fine representative of the Italianate style achieves a certain dignity through its excellent proportions. All cast-iron elements --including a denticulated entablature above the street front, segmental hoodmolds on the first level and semi-circular ones above, perforated attic discs, coupled brackets, and a fine exterior staircase on the south--have been retained.

Immediately south of the City Hall is a substantial L-shaped frame building erected in several stages (see photos 13,14 and site 32). This operated as a hostelry for approximately 80 years, beginning as the Branham Hotel in 1886, and concluding as the Parker House in the 1940s, at which time it became a private residence--later being converted into apartments.

The Nelson House at 119 Winter Street (see photo 14 and site 33) is a two-story, gable-roofed residence dating from the mid-19th century. Construction is of brick, and the main entrance is on the northern gabled end. The house rests on a well-executed stone foundation.

South of the Nelson House is the Porter-Foster House, another mid-19th-century brick construction. This two-story, five-bay building has Greek Revival openings, yet there are Italianate brackets under the eaves and a gabled roof projection over the central bay. The latter are assumed to have been added later. Like the Nelson House, this building has a high stone foundation. In addition, handsome wrought-iron railing of the late-19th century survives on the stone steps leading to the entrance.

Around the turn of the century, this building was operated as a hotel under the name, "Porter House." The proprietor, Nathaniel Porter, "was also a cattle breeder, feeding his cattle on bluegrass and then slaughtering them for sale as well as for use in his restaurant (hotel). The particular cut now known as porterhouse...made the house specialty known throughout the country--and the name stuck" (The Lexington Leader, June 27, 1974). During the early 20th century, the building was reconverted to a residence for Dr. B. F. Parrish, a physician who also maintained his office there (see photo 14 and site 34).

On the northwest corner of Winter and Bruen Streets is a former commercial establishment (see photo 15 and site 36) that appears to have been constructed in the 1860s. Built of brick, this two-story building is three bays wide and five bays long, and there is a lower addition at the rear.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 22 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 17 1978

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 8

Despite alterations, the original fabric remains evident. Windows of the second level have semi-circular heads, and there are coupled sawn-scroll brackets below a boxed cornice. A two-story porch was added to the front in 1897, but this has been removed. The 1886 Sandborn Insurance Map indicates that this was a grocery at that time. In 1963 it was converted into apartments.

In 1865, David Lehman built a frame house for himself on the southwest corner of Bruen and Winter Streets -- in close proximity to his business establishment. An Italianate porch wraps around two sides of this essentially Gothic Revival house. The trefoil motif pierces the gable above the central bay, and there are brackets under a boxed cornice. Interestingly, the entrance has a somewhat Greek Revival treatment. A fine iron fence with a trellised entrance survives in the front (see photo 15a and site 37).

On the northwest of Winter and Higgins Streets is the 1888 Kasselman-Endicott House, a 2½-story frame Victorian residence with several gabled projections (see site 38).

A small dwelling of particular charm is the Anderson-Mitchell House, built in 1915 by R.W. Lacefield. This one-story residence has a gable roof that extends over the south side to protect an entrance porch. The exterior is covered with dark brown shingled siding that provides a sharp contrast with the wooden elements painted white. For twenty years this was the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Rouse. Mr. Rouse was a noted breeder of race horses, and managed the famed Kentucky branch of the King Ranch (see photo 16 and site 39).

In 1912, Richard Starks commissioned R.W. Lacefield to construct a two-story frame residence for his daughter, Mrs. Edna Hicks. The house has a pyramidal roof and a polygonal projection on the south. Attractive features include a one-story porch supported by small Ionic columns, and a centered dormer with rinceaux in relief in its pediment (see photo 16 and site 40).

The McKee-Starks House (see site 41) is a two-story, five-bay frame residence with a Greek Revival entrance and window dimensions. Two rooms in the rear portion are of log construction and are thought to have been a toll house for a branch of Meek's Lane. The later frame portion was built for Dr. D. William Chew ca. 1835, and through the years this has been the residence of several prominent Woodford County families.

Pinkerton Place (see photo 17 and site 42) was built for Dr. L.L. Pinkerton as a combination residence/school. The three bays on the right of this two-story brick construction are the earliest, dating from 1845 when Pinkerton began the "Baconian Institute," a girls' school whose students included Carrie Nation, the Temperance Movement leader (whose birthplace in Garrard County was listed on the National Register, Dec. 16, 1977). Pinkerton later founded the Kentucky Female Orphans School in Midway. Subsequent owners had additions made and the house was Victorianized. In 1944, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Rouse purchased this residence and (continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 22 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 17 1978

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 9

sympathetically restored the dwelling to its Greek Revival appearance. Mr. Rouse was Mayor of Midway for several terms.

David Lehman was most probably responsible for the construction of the Piper House, a charming brick Gothic cottage (see photo 18 and site 43). Several additions have been made to the rear, but the street facade has maintained its arresting quality. Much of this small house's attraction is due to its wooden elements; a three-bay Italianate porch and icicle-like vergeboards that adorn the gables and continue on the sides. All openings have segmental hoodmolds and drip-stones of corbelled bricks. In 1961, this house was purchased by L. A. Piper upon his retirement as President of Midway College.

The ca. 1860 Harper House (see photo 19 and site 44) is a two-story, late Greek Revival frame dwelling that features a particularly handsome centered entrance with a leaded transom and sidelights. The one-story porch with a bowed projection in the center was probably added ca. 1900. The Harper House has been the home of several persons prominent on the local and state levels. Among these are: Jouette Shouse, a noted political figure; Matt Winn, a former Midway Mayor; and Dr. William Risque, a physician.

The two-and-one-half story Richardson-Prewitt House (see photo 19 and site 45) is a substantial brick residence built in 1916 by R. W. Lacefield. The house is five bays wide, has a hip-roofed porch supported by two sturdy brick piers, and has widely over-hanging eaves. A shed-roofed dormer containing two windows is centered over the central bay. This house was built for R. C. Richardson who served one term as Midway's Mayor.

The Mayor Owen Rouse House (site 46) is a frame cottage on the northeast corner of Winter Street and Hicks Drive. Originally this dwelling was a manager's residence on the J. W. Parrish farm, shortly outside Midway. The cottage was dismantled and reassembled on the present lot in 1916--the work being supervised by R. W. Lacefield.

In the process, the original fabric was maintained though much of the "carpenter's work" was stripped.

Owen Rouse, Jr., the current owner, is Midway's Mayor.

In 1923, Dr. B. F. Parrish, a family physician who also served as resident doctor for the Kentucky Female Orphan School, had this two and one-half story brick house built (see photo 20 and site 47). Representative of those "period houses" popular during the early 20th-century, the entrance strives for a Federal-style feeling, while the hipped roof has tile covering and over-hanging eaves. The three-bay porch and the porte-cochere on the north are Neo-Classical in effect. To the houses's rear is a pre-Civil War slave cabin in good condition.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 22 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 1 1978

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 10

The Parrish House is a chaste Italianate residence that sits 500 feet west of U. S. 62, shortly south of Midway. This two-story brick building appears to have been built in the 1850s or 60s by David Lehman. Openings on the first level have segmental heads and those in the second are semi-circular. Lehman's ubiquitous trefoil-and-triangle appears in the gable peak, and the wooden three-bay porch is a relieving piece of major embellishment (see photo 21 and site 48).

Fawn Leap (see photo 22 and site 49) consists of two log cabins from the same property that were moved, joined, and clapboarded in the early part of the 20th century. Presently, this is the home of James Cogar, former Curator of Colonial Williamsburg and of Shakertown at Pleasant Hill. East of the residence is a stone spring house which is said to have housed slaves waiting to be traded further south. Originally, this was a two-story building.

On the east side of South Winter street is a small, gable-roofed, frame building constructed ca. 1900 as a grocery store-- now an antiques shop. Beyond this are four modest frame dwellings. These were erected in the late 19th century and have not suffered any severe alterations.

The Midway Elementary School (see photo 23 and site 50) was constructed in 1924. This two-story brick building rests on a high stone basement, and the thirteen bays of its main facade are separated by brick pilasters. The central three bays are recessed, and contained within this section is a round-arched entrance framed by a sturdy stone frontispiece.

Originally, the one-story, five-bay frame house at 336 South Winter stood one block north. It was built in the early 1800s for William Bullock, and was moved to its present location in 1900 to serve as the Woolfolk School for Boys. The recessed entrance is a 1950s alteration and several appendages are on the rear (see photo 24 and site 51).

The two and one-half story Cooper-Wilder House is a gable-roofed rectangular dwelling of frame construction. There is a centered gabled dormer on the front, and a hip-roofed porch spans the lower level (see site 52 on map). This house was built in 1908 for Mary O. Cooper whose husband, J. O. Cooper, was editor of Midway's The Bluegrass Clipper.

The 1907 Owsley-Walcott House is a scaled-down version of 316 South Winter, two lots north. This one and one-half story frame residence has a pyramidal roof with one dormer, and there are three gabled projections. R. W. Lacefield was the designer and builder (see site 53).

Rufus Combs, a Midway blacksmith, had a sizeable house built for his family at 320 South Winter Street ca. 1890. Like its neighbor to the immediate north, this frame residence has two and one-

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

MAY 1 1978

NOV 17 1978

DATE ENTERED

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 11

half stories and is of irregular massing. The main facade's lower level contains a bay window, and there is a polygonal projection on the south. All openings have pedimented frames, and a one-story porch spans the front (see photo 25 and site 54).

316 South Winter (see photo 25 and site 55) was built in the 1880s, and has been the residence of three Midway physicians, the latter being Dr. Charles Voigt whose family retains ownership. This two and one-half story frame dwelling is a substantial house in the shape of a T. The core has a pyramidal roof and there are three gabled projections that constitute an irregular massing.

The Branham-Evans House (see photo 25 and site 56) was built ca. 1868, and belonged to the same family for 100 years. This two-story, three-bay frame residence is covered with a gabled roof, and a trefoil attic vent pierces a peaked projection above the central bay. The main facade features coupled windows with semi-circular heads, and there are paired brackets supporting the eaves.

The Davis-Anderson House occupies the southeast corner of Winter and Stephens Streets (see site 57). This two-story frame residence was built in 1887 for J. E. Davis, a druggist, who later sold it to a Midway physician, Dr. S. J. Anderson. The house has a pyramidal roof and a one-story curved porch that envelops the bowed northwest corner.

The initial portion of the Wise House (see site 58) was a one-story frame dwelling built in 1901 by David Lehman. Shortly later, a second story with a mansard roof was added. In 1903, the porch was enlarged to connect two gabled projections. This house occupies the northeast corner of Winter and Stephens Streets and a fine late 19th-century iron fence survives on these sides.

A house that somewhat transcends the Federal and Greek Revival styles is the William Lehman, Jr. residence. Mr. Lehman is the grandson of David Lehman, Midway's prolific builder. The main facade of this two-story, three-bay brick dwelling is laid in Flemish double-stretcher bond, and the affixed date of erection is 1834. The one-story Ionic portico with a balustrade atop is a fairly recent addition. Window dimensions and the number of panes remain the same. Residents have included Mrs. M. Thorton who operated one of Midway's early inns (see photo 26 and site 59).

The Hughes-Dedmon-Mitchell House, a 2 1/2-story, 3-bay brick residence, appears to have been built in the 1870s by David Lehman. This gable-roofed dwelling with bracketed eaves and twin interior chimneys has a projecting central bay whose upper level is pierced by a single window with a semi-circular head. Spanning the first floor is a highly decorative porch that incorporates bulbous spindle bands, a low pediment, pendants, and spandrels (see photo 26 and site 60).

The Nave-Wehrle House consists of a 1890 front addition to a pre-existing smaller dwelling that appears on the 1877 atlas of Midway. The main facade is 3 bays wide, and two interior chimneys

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 22 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 17 1978

Midway Historic District
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 12

with corbelled tops flank a gable with fishscale shingling that is over the central bay. All openings have pedimented frames and there are peak ornaments in the gables. The 1890 section was built for (and perhaps by) Charles Nave, a local builder and cabinet-maker (see photo 26 and site 61).

The late 1860s Utterback-Craig House (see photo 27 and site 62) is a somewhat whimsical one-and-one-half story house of brick whose main facade is laid in Flemish double-stretcher bond. The larger windows have transoms filled with colored glass, and rusticated brickwork embellishes most openings. The tower in the center with a curved pyramidal roof was added after 1900--this and the initial construction most probably being done by David Lehman. Several prominent citizens have resided here, including W. E. Railey who wrote The History of Woodford County and was co-owner of Midway's newspaper, The Bluegrass Clipper.

The original portion of the Utterback-Lacefield House (see photo 27 and site 63) consisted of three rooms. Apparently built in the 1870s by David Lehman, this residence was initially a T-plan frame dwelling. In the early 1900s it was purchased by the builder, R. W. Lacefield, for use as his own residence. He enlarged the house on the first level, and added a pyramidal-roofed half-story with large gabled dormers. Iron cresting at the apex survives.

Based on its affinities to the Baptist Church, the ca. 1890 St. Matthew's AME Church (see photos 27 and 28 and site 64) appears to have been built by D. Lehman. The centered tower and the fenestral arrangement are quite similar. Corbelled hoodmolds are above the coupled lancet windows, a continuous corbelled band is below the boxed cornice, and brick pilasters define the side bays. The present brick building replaced an earlier church on the same lot which was destroyed by fire. The lot itself was purchased by Black citizens for the location of their congregation's church as early as 1854 (Woodford County Deed Book V, P. 182).

The Midway Masonic Building (see photo 28 and site 65) was built by David Lehman in 1894. Its character is eclectic at best; combining a Saracenic dome over the large corner turret, somewhat Romanesque openings, and a Neo-Grec street facade at the northeast corner. Materials include brick, wood, stone, zinc-clad tin, and cast iron. A number of businesses have been housed in the first-floor compartments, the Post Office currently occupying one of these. Apartments and a meeting hall are in the second level. The Masonic Building is a Midway landmark, and its domed turret is visible for some distance.

The present D. Lehman and Sons Building (see photo 29 and site 66) was built in 1909 to replace a previous frame building. Constructed of brick, this three-bay building has been altered to accommodate display windows on the main facade's street level, and an attic has been added. Stone lintels are at the heads and sills of the sash windows, and there are corner pilasters and a continuous wooden cornice. Founded in 1854, D. Lehman and Sons is Midway's oldest business still in operation.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 22 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 17 1978

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 13

The store specializes in gift items and in American and English Antiques, and is noted as being a "Bluegrass institution".

The majority of residences facing East Stephens Street from the south are modest frame dwellings that have undergone minimal exterior alterations. These appear to have been constructed in the 1870s, and several feature chaste Italianate porches and decorative peak ornaments in gables facing the street. Two of these are narrow "shotgun house", while others may be categorized as T-plan dwellings.

The Pilgrim Baptist Church (see photo 30 and site 67), is a highly noticeable brick edifice that eloquently occupies the southwest corner of East Stephens and Gratz Streets. An accolade of stone above the entrance testifies that the church was completed in 1892. The building is of irregular massing, with a tower combining Saracenic, Romanesque, and other stylistic flavors. Also, the tower is set at an angle to face the corner permitting this element to attract attention from several approaches. The Pilgrim Baptist Church is one of three Black congregations in Midway, and the construction of their building can safely be attributed to David Lehman.

The Second Christian Church (see photo 31 and site 68) possesses a high level of significance in the area of Black history. The congregation was organized between 1830-40 by a former slave, Alexander Campbell, and this is thought by many to be the oldest Black congregation of the Christian (Disciples of Christ) Church in Kentucky, and perhaps in the United States. Through successive pastors, the membership grew--erecting larger buildings as the need arose. The present brick church was completed in 1906. Entrance to the gable-roofed sanctuary is through a corner tower surmounted by a pyramidal roof. In the tower's upper level is a louvered window arrangement that somewhat repeats the Palladian window of the main facade.

Starks Hall on the Midway College Campus (see site 69) was completed in 1924. This three-story, eleven-bay building is constructed of brick and has a hipped roof. There is a partially exposed full basement and a projecting entrance foyer on the main facade facing northeast. This multi-purpose collegiate building houses classrooms, offices, an auditorium and a gymnasium.

Constructed in several stages in the late 1890s, Parrish Hall serves as an office and dormitory facility for Midway College (see photo 32 and site 70). One section has a mansard roof with segmental-arched dormers, while a story-taller section has a pyramidal-roofed core and gabled pavilions. The latter also incorporates stonework above windows that varies on each level.

Pinkerton Hall (entered on the National Register November 20, 1974) was erected in 1859 to accommodate all facilities of the Kentucky Female Orphans School (see photo 33 and site 71). Constructed of brick, this building is a unique interpretation of the Greek Revival.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
MAY 22 1970
RECEIVED
NOV 17 1978
DATE ENTERED

Midway Historic District
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 14

At the northeast corner of E. Stephens and Gratz Streets is the Midway Woman's Club Building (see photo 34 and site 72). This one-story, five-bay former residence is Federal in effect. Small chimneys on the gabled ends are built flush with the walls, and the front is laid in Flemish double-stretcher bond. Since 1952, it has served as club headquarters for Midway's only woman's civic organization.

In 1870, Frank Harper built what was originally a two-room cabin for his cook, Becky Fry, on the northwest corner of East Stephens and Gratz Streets. Additions were made in 1886 and 1891 and this building was used for a while as a grocery. The Harper-Fry House is part of a phenomenon that occurred in Midway during the second half of the 19th century--numerous employers showing devotion for their domestic servants by providing them with private dwellings. As a result of this practice, many of Midway's Black community owned their houses at an early date (see photo 35 and site 73).

The Taylor House at 116 East Stephens Street is a residence that closely resembles two others in Midway. This house, and the other two, have triple gables on the main facade, a projecting central bay, rectangular windows on the first floor and semi-circular headed windows above. All three are of frame construction. The Taylor House, built in 1876, has sawn-scroll brackets under the gable eaves and twin interior chimneys. Attribution for its design can safely go to David Lehman, who obviously adapted this house from an A. J. Downing design. (see site 74).

The Allison House at 112 East Stephens Street is a T-plan residence of frame construction. The gabled end facing the street is pierced by a triangle-and-trefoil, and there are coupled brackets below the eaves. A small, two-bay Italianate porch serves the entrance. The Allison House was constructed ca. 1870 probably by David Lehman (see photo 36 and site 75).

Since the mid-1940s, McReynolds Place (see photo 37 and site 76) has served as the residence for presidents of Midway College. This two-story, five-bay brick house is laid in Flemish double-stretcher bond on the main facade, and its massing and openings' dimensions transcend the Federal and Greek Revival. It is named in honor of a former Supreme Court Justice who had a great interest in Midway College, providing funds to cover costs involved in the houses' renovation.

On the northeast corner of Gratz and Bruen Streets is a mid-19th-century brick dwelling probably built by David Lehman. There is his ever-present Gothic gable which he uninhibitedly has combined with wooden Italianate elements (see photo 38 and site 77).

The Victorian Romanesque Midway Christian Church (see photo 39 and site 78) was erected between 1895-6. The building is irregularly massed, and the construction is of brick with both smooth-faced and rusticated stone trim. Originally, the rounded tower on the west had a conical

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 20 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 17 1978

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 15

dome resting on an open arcade. Tasteful additions that are in keeping with the architectural style occurred in 1969.

This Church's congregation is the largest in Midway. Close ties exist with Midway College.

129 East Bruen (see photo 40 and site 79) is an 1870s brick building that serves as one of Midway's architectural delights. Several additions have been made to this house that served as a hotel and boarding house from the 1920s until 1942. During that time, this was the home of many teachers at Midway College. The building is dominated by a mansard-roofed tower, and there is a lacy cast iron porch to the tower's side. All openings on the main facade have segmental heads, and there are bands of decorative brickwork between levels.

114 East Bruen is a vacant one-and-one-half story brick building erected ca. 1920 to serve as headquarters for the Lacefield Lumber Company (see site 80). Since that time the building has been virtually unaltered. R. W. Lacefield moved to Midway before 1900 and was employed by David Lehman and Sons for a decade (D. Lehman being "Midway's Master Builder").

The Wehrle Motor Company (see photo 44 and site 81) was built later than, yet is similar in scale and construction to the neighboring Lacefield Company. Since 1936, Mr. John Wehrle has owned and operated this business, initially selling automobiles.

Buildings on the northern side of West Main range in style, scale, and dates of erection. For some time during the early history of Midway, the commercial district continued along this street, but several of the business establishments have been demolished and replaced with early and mid-20th century residences. Beyond the intersection of West Main and Turner, however, 19th century buildings remain. The most substantial of these is the Taylor House (see site 82). Originally, this brick building that appears to have been erected in the 1850s housed a woolen factory. In 1877 it was purchased by John W. Taylor and converted into a residence. In the process, Taylor removed the machinery and dismantled a stack. To achieve the effect of a stylish house, a gabled roof projection was added over the center and coupled Italianate brackets were placed below the eaves. There is a three-bay lower section of brick on the west that also has a centered gabled roof projection. Apparently, this was added during the 1877 conversion, and may have briefly served as a school which is known to have existed in this "double-building."

One lot past the Taylor House are five dwellings, all built for and owned by Charles Weisenberger who had a grain, coal, lumber and feed yard nearby. Four of these (see photo 42 and sites 83-87) were built ca. 1900 to house Weisenberger's employees. These modest dwellings are identical in plan and construction mode.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 22 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 17 1978

Midway Historic District
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 16

The 1877 Spencer House is a modest one-story frame dwelling on the corner of Turner and Wassau Streets. Other than the addition of a rear ell in 1891 and the recent application of metal awning over the two-bay entrance porch, this residence that is representative of many others in Midway remains much in its original state. The building's core has a pyramidal roof and there is a gabled projection on the west and south (see site 88).

The finest Gothic Revival building in Midway is the Presbyterian Church (see photo 43 and site 89). Erected in the 1870s, it is constructed of stuccoed brick. A gabled bell tower with corner pinnacles is at the south of the main facade. This is connected by an arcaded porch to an entrance tower on the north. Many of the pointed arch windows are filled with stained glass of bold geometric designs.

What is now the Midway Methodist Church was constructed in the 1860s as a school. This gable-roofed building is of brick, and all openings have segmental relieving arches at their heads. The only severe alteration has involved the addition of an entrance foyer at the northeast gabled end (see site 90).

Southeast of the Presbyterian Church are two brick dwellings from the 19th century in an excellent state of preservation (see photo 44 and sites 91 and 92). Both are of brick construction, but they differ in dates and styles. In the latter half of the 19th century, Thomas Barlow used site 91 as a shop where he made several important inventions. Site 92 briefly served as a girls' school. An unusual brick dwelling is situated on the northeast corner of Turner and Higgins (see photo 45 and site 93). This house centers around a three-story square tower whose upper level is pierced by an unconventional window arrangement on two sides. On the north is a two-story section whose gabled end faces the street. Presently, this late 19th-century house is used for storage.

The Givens-Riddle House (see photo 46 and site 94) is a delightful frame residence built in 1881. The massing is a pyramidal-roofed core with gabled projections. The main attractions are the decorative elements that include over-scaled peak ornaments, and an L-shaped porch with turned posts, Italianate brackets, and spindle bands. For several decades this was the home of William Cogar, member of a prominent Midway family and a one-term Sheriff of Woodford County.

"Wincoma" (see photo 47 and site 95) has been called the finest board-and-batten house in central Kentucky (Snadon, Bargeboards and Bluegrass, p. 34). Built in 1871 by David Lehman, this building of irregular massing bears a strong resemblance to Design VI of A. J. Downing's 1842 Cottage Residences. The battens of the house have a complex profile, and other notable features include a Palladian-like window arrangement over a first-floor polygonal bay, and a charming "carpenter's trellis" entrance porch. The house's parts are centered about a tower with a steeply pitched roof. Lehman's ubiquitous trefoil-and-triangle appear in the peak of the gable on the main facade which edged with an attractive vergeboard.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 22 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 17 1978

Midway Historic District

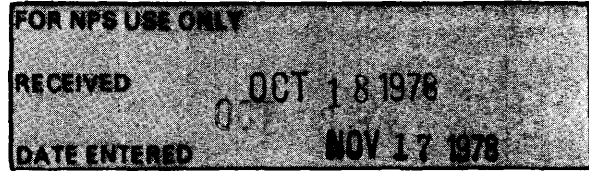
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 17

Wincoma was built for Dr. Marcus Poynter, a Midway physician who had many business interests, and who served as Chairman of the Midway Trustees from 1875-77. Since 1924, four judges have resided in this house.

Another board-and-batten house by David Lehman is in close proximity to 'Wincoma'(see photo 48 and site 96). Lehman erected this one and one-half-story dwelling ca. 1870 for rental purposes, and the house remains in the possession of his family. The two-bay porch on the main facade is a later replacement.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



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

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 18

A D D E N D U M

The 66 intrusive elements in the Midway Historic District can be subdivided into the following categories: (A) Buildings less than 50 years of age that are incompatible with neighboring structures, based on construction material, scale, and appearance; (B) Buildings less than 50 years of age that are compatible with neighboring structures; (C) Buildings whose facades have been detrimentally altered; (D) Buildings altered in totality; (E) Buildings that are intrusive due to deterioration; (F) Unoccupied spaces that exist where such spaces are undesirable--these being limited to commercial rows.

The following is a breakdown of the abovementioned types of intrusions according to streets. Those streets within the district not mentioned below contain no intrusive elements:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Cogartown*		5					5
Winter	2	2	5	1	1		11
Turner	1	9	2				12
Gratz	1	3	2				6
Main	1		4	1		3	9
Bruen				1	1		2
Cross		3	1				4
Higgins		3	1		2		6
Stephens	1	3	5				9
Campus	1	1					2
<u>Total</u>	7	29	20	3	4	3	66

* Cogartown refers to the area of North Winter St. north and west of U.S. 62.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAY 22 1978

DATE ENTERED

NOV 17 1978

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

R. C. Hewitt, Civil Engineer for the L & O, platted the town that same year, and John Lutz, an engineer and professor of mathematics at Transylvania University, revised the plat in 1850. Midway was incorporated by the Kentucky Legislature February 17, 1846. The majority of streets were named in honor of those first officials of the railroad company (A History of Midway, p. 9). For the most part, an orthogonal system was employed. One unique feature, however, is the arrangement of streets facing the railroad tracks between Turner and Gratz Streets (see map 2). Being Kentucky's first "railroad town," Midway established a street pattern that served as a model for other such towns in Kentucky that followed :

Railroad Towns 1835-1930: These towns began with Midway in the 1930s. Laid out by a civil engineer, the towns are rigidly grid oriented. The major focus of the town is the railroad and depot. This form reinforced for all time (or at least 1920 in America) the grid plan. Commercial and warehouse structures compete for space along the railroad and Railroad Square. In the hierarchy of space Commercial and Industrial activities rank highest.

These grid system towns either line one side of a railroad track, or encase the track which runs through the center of the town. Blocks are either rectangular or square. A two or three block area transversed by the track forms a Railroad/Commercial Square. While commercial, industrial structures line the Square, only the depot and an occasional mill occupy space within the square. New sections of town are laid parallel to tracks, despite the directional orientation of the town (Carolyn Torma, "Typology of Kentucky Towns," p. 4).

The 1850s witnessed an increase in the number of commercial establishments in Midway. Today, most businesses are located facing the railroad tracks between Winter and Gratz Streets, but for many years these were also located on the same streets (Main and Railroad) on the opposite side of Winter, and also on Winter south to Bruen. Thus, the commercial district was T-shaped. An important establishment, D. Lehman and Sons (see site 66 and photo 29), on the corner of Winter and Bruen remains.

David Lehman, the original proprietor, was a man of various vocations. "He was Midway's carpenter, builder, undertaker, and is also listed as a cabinetmaker and furniture dealer in The Kentucky Gazetteer (Louisville, 1859)" (Snadon, p. 86). Lehman was born in Germany in 1826, immigrated to New York in 1848, and settled in Midway in 1854 where he provided the community with the above mentioned services. The establishment on Winter and Bruen commenced as a lumber and supply store. His most important function, though, was that of a builder. "According to an account in The Bluegrass Clipper written upon his death in 1911,

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 22 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 17 1978

Midway Historic District
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

David Lehman is said to have built more dwelling houses [in Midway] than all other contractors combined" (Snadon, p. 87). Many of these, especially the finer ones, remain (see photos 1, 2, 3, 15a, 18, 21, 26, 27, 36, 38, 47, and 48). In addition, he was responsible for constructing Midway's finest commercial buildings: the I.O.O.F. Building (see photo 8), the Rau Building (see photo 10), and the Masonic Building (see photo 28). He seemed equally prolific as a builder of churches. "David Lehman is of importance on both the local level as a designer and builder, and also on a larger scale as representative of a national phenomenon: that of the regional carpenter-builders who...translated from the pattern books" (Snadon, p. 86).

Midway's second most important builder was R. W. Lacefield who had been apprenticed to Lehman prior to private practice. At the time of Lacefield's major constructions, the neo-classical had come into vogue, and this was the style most widely employed by him (see photos 6, 16, 19, 20, and middle of 27).

Because Midway did not come into any type of major development until the 1850s, it is, unlike many Central Kentucky communities, almost untouched by the Greek Revival. Rather, the Greek had lost its popularity and Lehman's taste for the Gothic Revival with Italianate flourishes seems to have set the main trend. Many of the more modest dwellings that were erected in the 1870s are chaste one-story, T-plan houses of frame construction whose only embellishment is often a two-bay Italianate porch of simple design. These survive in great numbers--some in the district essentially unaltered, while others have been covered with asbestos or aluminum siding. Despite these alterations, though, the plan and effect remain evident.

Education has always been a viable aspect of Midway's history, commencing with the "Minerva Academy" in 1836, a log school two miles east of town. Other such learning institutions existed later, though none equaled the importance nor influence of the Baconian Institute. This school was begun in 1845 by Dr. L. L. Pinkerton in a two-story building whose lower level served as his residence (see photo 17). The school was noted for having drawn "young ladies from other states as well as from all parts of Kentucky" (A History of Midway, pp. 23-4). Dr. Pinkerton later founded the Kentucky Female Orphan School (see photos 32 and 33) which opened in 1849. Now commonly known as Midway College, it is the only remaining female college in Kentucky, and receives support from the Disciples of Christ denomination. Its enrollment continues to increase, and its programs in nursing and the applied sciences have gained repute.

In 1909 a consolidated school was established and a building was erected. This burned 1923 and was replaced by the current functional, yet dignified edifice of brick and stone (see photo 23).

Another significant feature in the ambience of Midway is religion. Much of the town's social life centers around its churches--all of which are substantial buildings despite the lack of any true large-sized congregations (see photos 27, 30, 31, 39, and 43). Black citizens, a large proportion
(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

MAY 22 1978

DATE ENTERED

NOV 7 1978

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

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 4

of which own their own property, are well represented in the religious sphere. Of their three churches, one is of notable historical importance. The Second Christian Church (see photo 31) "is said to be the oldest Negro congregation in the state of Kentucky, and one of the first in the National Negro Disciples Brotherhood" (History of Midway, p. 65).

Until the early 1970s, many of the commercial buildings along Main and Railroad Streets were vacant and dilapidating. The proximity of rapidly-growing Lexington, accessible by both a two-lane and a four-lane road, was mainly the cause of commercial atrophy. By 1970, however, several entrepreneurs realized the feasibility of specialty shops. Such shops provide most of the business trade now, and the commercial district has undergone a steady resurgence. This renaissance has brought about rehabilitation, renovation, and to a certain degree, restoration of some commercial buildings. Churches have always been well maintained, and most residents take pride in their houses. This is particularly true of those on Winter and Turner Streets, and of those on Stephens between Turner and Gratz.

Other factors contribute to the character of the Midway Historic District. Several sturdy fences of stone survive, and there are many sections of fine, late 19th-century iron fences. The latter formerly abounded, but many sections were taken up during World War II as a contribution to the war effort.

There are also several open spaces that enhance the district. The property around Parrish Hill Farm (site 5) contains meandering brooks and lush pastures that serve as grazing ground for cattle--these being visible from the northern U. S. 62 approach. The same is true for the properties around 47, 48, and 49; thus preserving a sense of the role that agriculture plays in the region's economy. In addition, to the district's east is an open space of hillside between Brand Street and the K.F.O.S. campus (see map 2). This area is necessary for maintaining the proper disjunction between the town and the learning institution.

Also included in the district is the Midway Cemetery No. 1 at the far western end of Wassau Street -- the north and west being bounded by the Louisville and Nashville railroad tracks. This land was first purchased by the trustees of the Presbyterian Church from the former Lexington & Ohio Railroad Company. The church is thought to have donated the plot afterwards to the Sons and Daughters of Relief. At the close of the Civil War, four Confederate soldiers were shot in retaliation by order of General Burbridge. Supposedly, this action occurred where the Midway Cemetery No. 1 is now, and the soldiers were interred in this burial ground until the 1890s. Most of the persons interred in the cemetery are black people, though for a while, white citizens were interred in a special section (Mary B. Perkins, History and By Laws of Midway Cemetery No. 1 , p. 3).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 17 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 17 1978

Midway Historic District
CONTINUATION SHEET

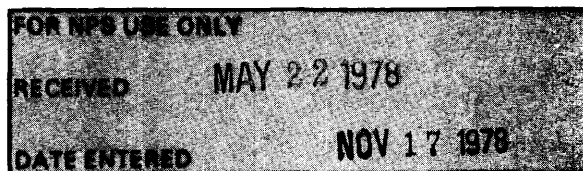
ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

Torma, Carolyn, "Kentucky Town Types." Unpublished Paper, Kentucky Heritage Commission, Frankfort, Kentucky, 1978.

Additional information provided by the following Midway citizens; John McDaniel, Mrs. Lewis Piper, Inez Layton, Rex Lyons, Betty Bright, Betty Ann Voigt, Walter Bradley, Rosairene Black, Jennifer Steen, Mrs. Phil Weisenberger, Mrs. George Spragens, Jim Sherburne, Charles Jefferson, Mrs. Mary Foley, Mrs. C. F. Voight, and Helen Hicks.

Perkins, Mary B. History and By Laws of Midway Cemetery No. 1. Privately printed, 1969.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



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

Midway Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

UTM References continued

E	16/702570/4224 ⁰³⁰ 010	F	16/702360/4223540
G	16/702080/4223640	H	16/702560/4225500
I	16/703 015 ⁰⁴⁵ /4225290	J	16/7 03 20 ²²⁶ /4225700

Verbal Boundary Description continued

railroad tracks serving as the boundary on the north and west of the cemetery. The boundary then angles around to the south side of Wassau Street for a short distance, then proceeds south for 1,500 feet southwest to the Dr. Newell Hicks residence and its immediate surroundings. The district continues in a southwesterly direction for approximately 1,000 feet running parallel to U.S. 62 on its west to the James Cogar residence and its surroundings, this being the far western extent of the district. The boundary then turns in a southeasterly direction, extending to the west side of U.S. 62, and proceeds 2,000 feet northeast to the current city limits.

The boundary thereupon turns southeast, proceeding behind those buildings facing East Stephens Street from the south, and extends approximately 1,150 feet to Smith Street. The boundary then turns north, following the north side of the Weisenberger Mill Road past the K. F. O. S. campus, then extends north for 1,000 feet to the L&N railroad tracks -- the south side of the tracks being the boundary for 1,500 feet to the east side of Brand Street. The boundary then proceeds northeast 700 feet, then angles to the northwest and extends 1,000 feet to the west side of North Winter Street. The district follows North Winter for 2,200 feet and encompasses a residence and outbuilding presently owned by Mr. Isaac Rouse and Mrs. J. Howard Rouse on the east side of North Winter.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES _____ BUILDER/ARCHITECT _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Midway Historic District is a collection of buildings and other components--unusual in that they have retained their 19th and early 20th-century character. From its beginning, Midway was a planned community that became the location of many fine residences and several notable religious and educational institutions, including the Kentucky Female Orphan School (Midway College). Many hostleries and other businesses have flourished there due to the strategic location. The town was purposely located an equal distance between the cities of Lexington and Frankfort, along the Lexington and Ohio Railway, on land purchased and then sold off in plots by the railway company. This action occurred in the 1830s and 40s, although no major construction occurred until the 1870s with a lesser construction spurt following in the 1890s. Since that time, Midway has changed little--its streets arrangement remaining much the same and the importance of the railway still being visible.

What is now essentially the town of Midway was in 1835 a farm belonging to John Francisco "consisting of two hundred and sixteen acres, one rood and twenty poles of land . . . sold on January 31 of that year to the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company for \$6,491.25" (A History of Midway, p. 8). On April 8, 1835, the following advertisement appeared in The Kentucky Gazette in Lexington:

LOTS FOR SALE in a NEW TOWN called MIDWAY, ON THE RAILROAD
 A BEAUTIFUL Site for a Town in Woodford County, has been laid off into Lots by the Railroad Company. The tract of land was lately owned by Colonel Francisco, and lies on a permanent stream of water, called Lee's Branch, about midway between Lexington and Frankfort, and equi-distant between Versailles and Georgetown, --the public road to and from the latter towns, crosses the Railroad through the tract at right angles. Lots in this town will be offered for sale at auction, on the 2d day of May, under the superintendance of a Committee of the Board; one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in equal payments at one and two years credit. The position is deemed the most eligible on the line of road for the transaction of business of every kind, and it is believed that mechanics and manufacturers will at once perceive the peculiar advantages which it combines. It cannot fail to attract the attention of a sufficient number of persons to make it at once a respectable and flourishing country village, and in the course of a few years, perhaps, one of the largest inland towns in the State. The neighborhood is composed of wealthy and enterprising farmers, and the tract of country is unsurpassed in fertility. . . ." (p. 2).

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

A History of Midway, Midway Woman's Club, 1932, revised 1972.

The Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, April 8, 1835.

Snadon, Patrick Bargeboards and Bluegrass. Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Kentucky, 1976.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 239

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	6
---	---

7	0	3	3	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	2	5	6	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B

1	6
---	---

7	0	3	6	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	2	4	4	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C

1	6
---	---

7	0	3	4	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	2	4	0	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D

1	6
---	---

7	0	2	6	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	2	4	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 (cont.)

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The far northwest boundary is marked by the John T. Mitchell residence and its immediate surroundings -- approximately 200 feet south of U.S. 421 -- and proceeds southeast approximately 1,500 feet along the rear of the foundations of those buildings facing Cogartown Hill Road (North Winter Street). The boundary then turns northwest and extends 1,750 feet to encompass the buildings of Parrish Hill Farm; then proceeds south for 1,900 feet and angles around to include the Midway Cemetery No. 1 -- the L&N (cont.)

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

Mrs. Jean Rouse / Dan Iel Kidd, Architectural Historian

DATE

Midway Woman's Club / Kentucky Heritage Commission

April 1978

STREET & NUMBER

104 Bridge Street

TELEPHONE

564-3741

CITY OR TOWN

Midway / 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

Cedric W. Melton

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

5/15/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Charles H. ...

DATE

4-17-78

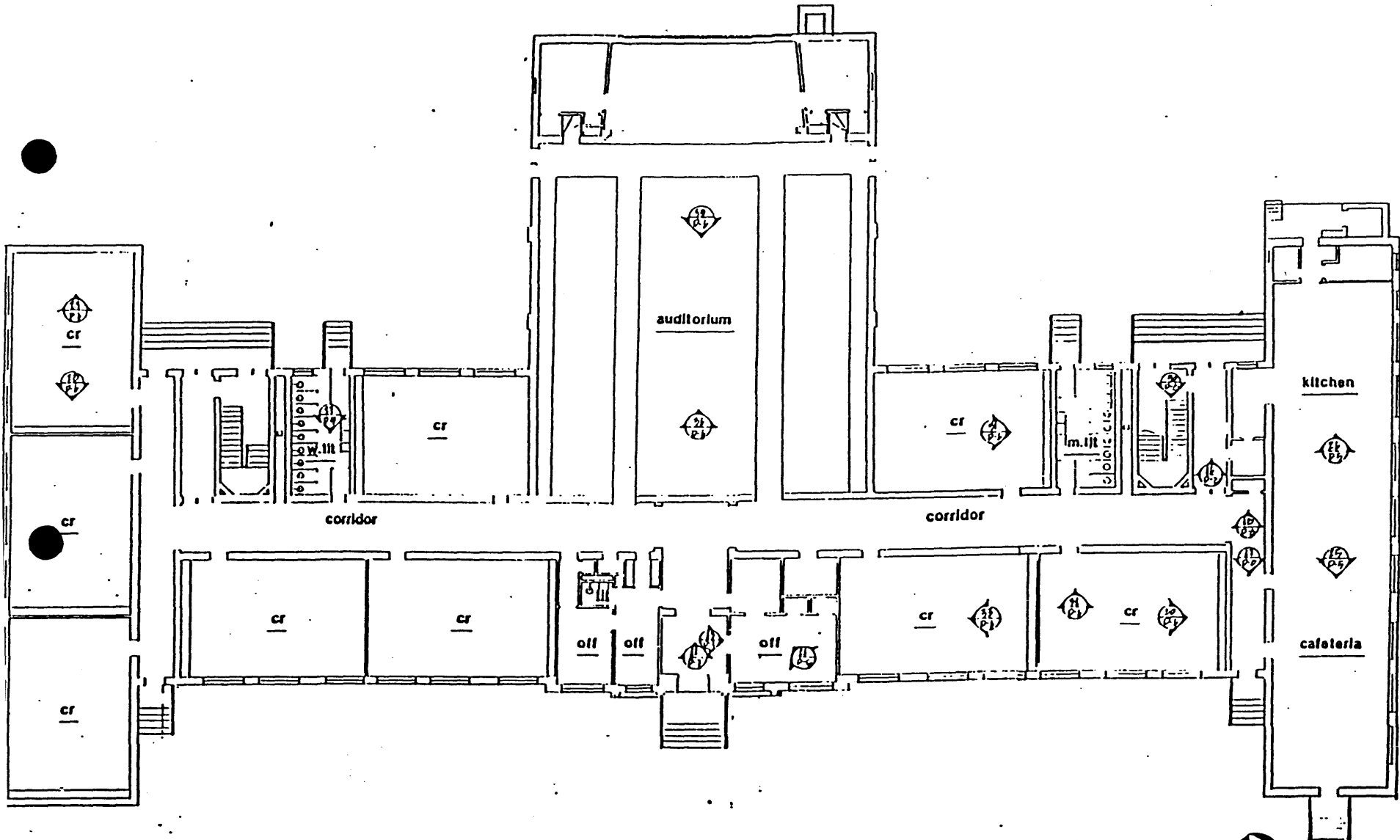
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST JANN H. GILMORE

DATE

11/16/78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN:
 1/8" = 1'-0"

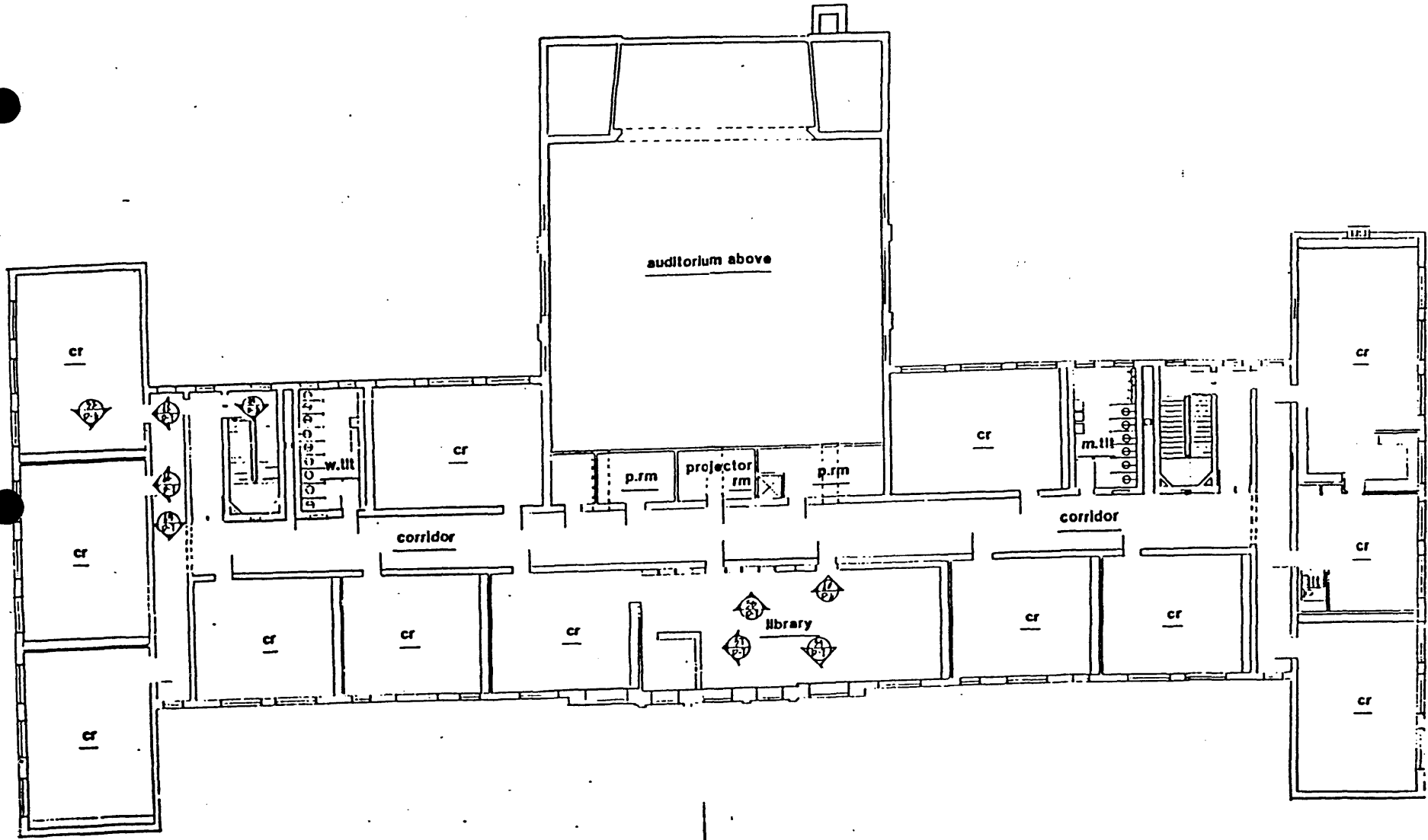


major s. sanders jr. ala architect
 1327 beaman place 919-274-2622
 greensboro north carolina 27408

DATE	REVISIONS

**CHURCH STREET
 SCHOOL APARTMENTS**
 thomasville, n.c.

D-1



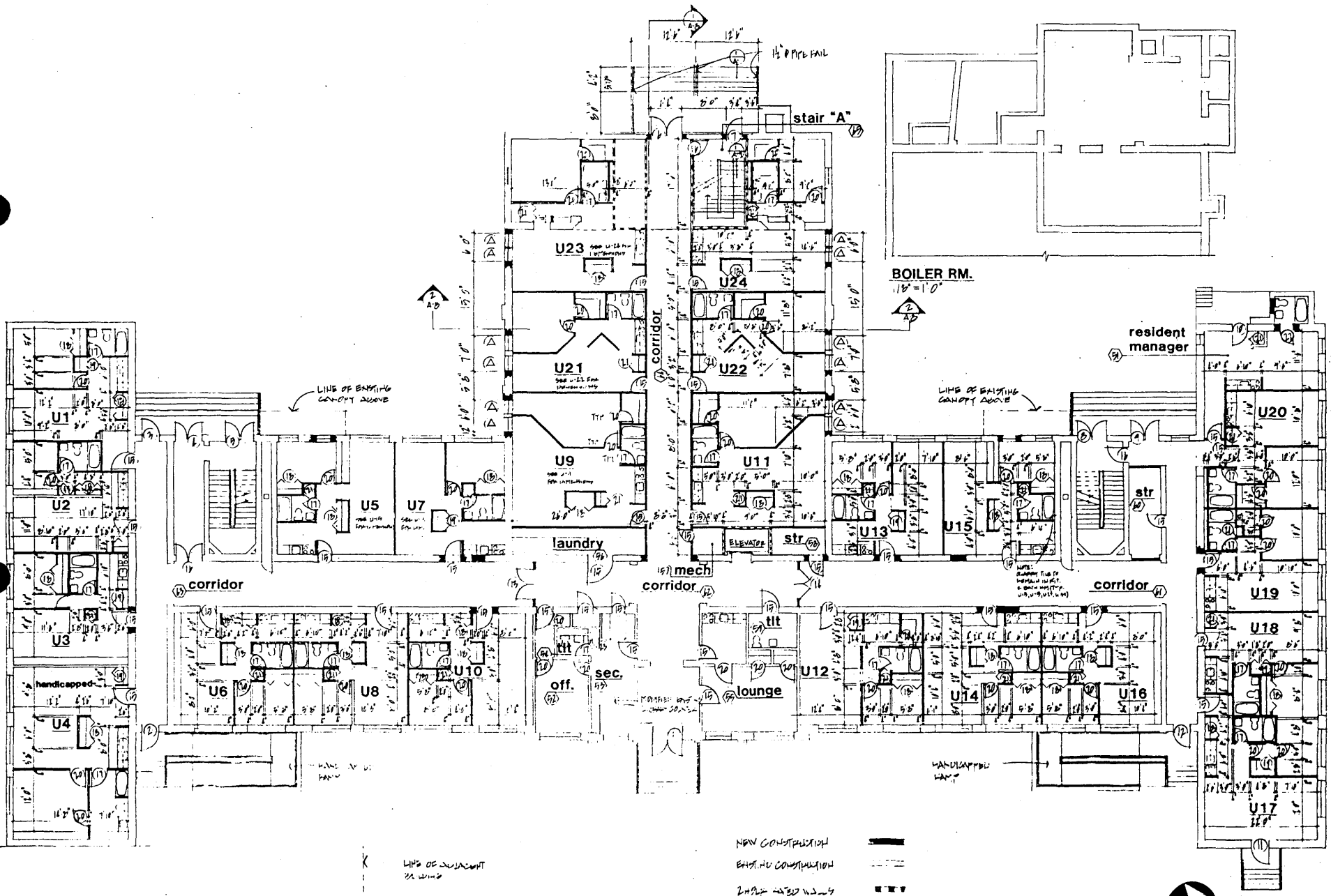
EXISTING SECOND FLOOR PLAN

44-1-10

major s. sanders jr. aia architect
 1327 beaman place 919-274-2622
 greenville north carolina 27406

CHURCH STREET
 SCHOOL APARTMENTS
 thomasville, n.c.

D:2



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

NEW CONSTRUCTION
 EXISTING CONSTRUCTION
 2" x 4" WOOD JOISTS

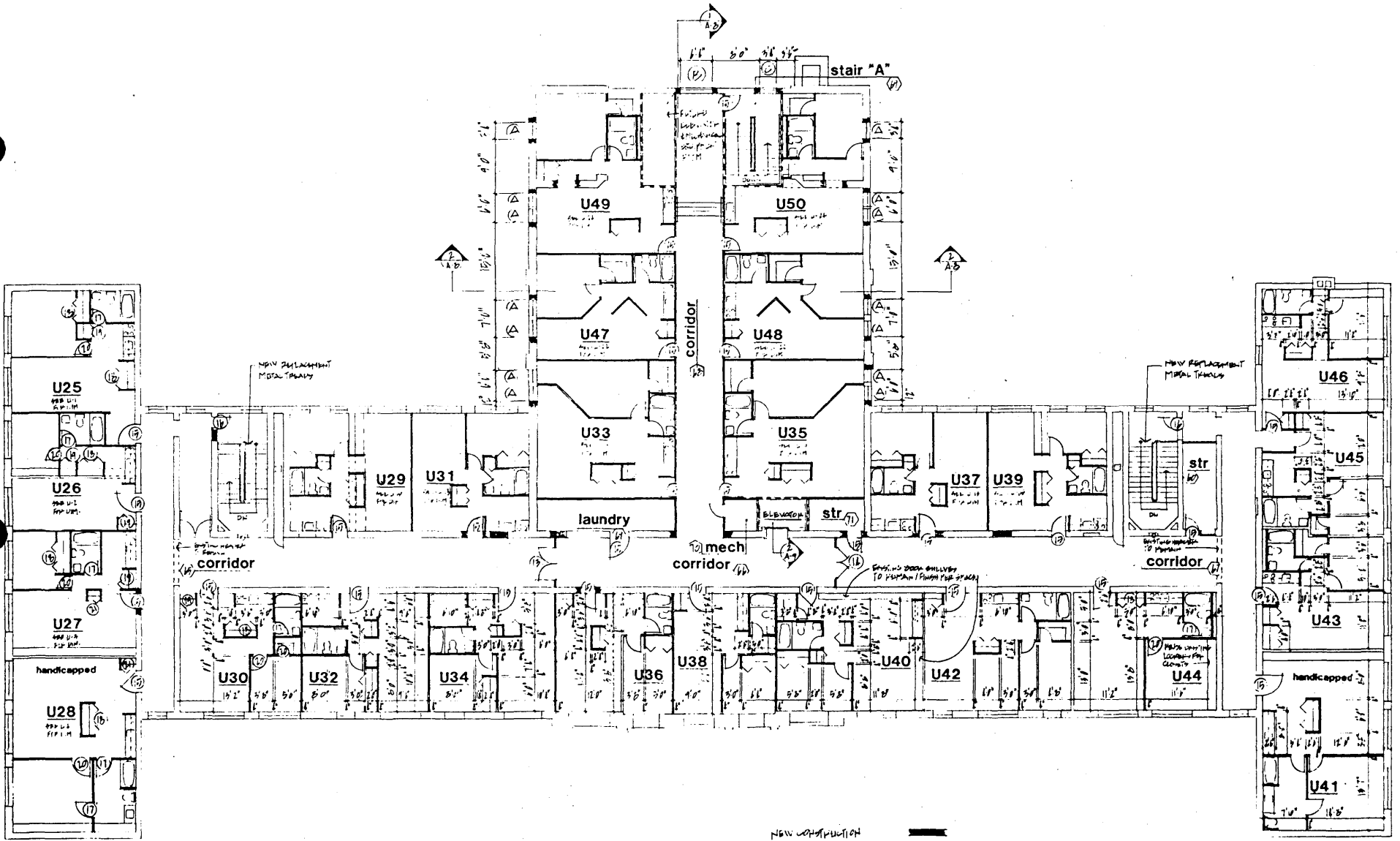


major s. sanders jr. aia architect
 1327 beaman place
 greensboro north carolina 27408
 919-274-2622



**CHURCH STREET
 SCHOOL APARTMENTS**
 thomassville, n.c.

sheet no. **A1**



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

NEW CONSTRUCTION
 EXISTING CONSTRUCTION
 1 HOUR RATE WALLS

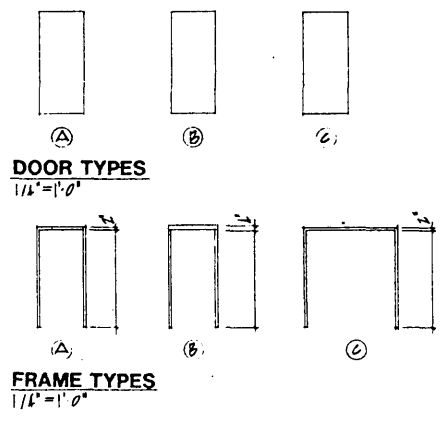
major s. sanders jr. aia architect
1327 beaman place
919-274-2622



DATE	
REVISION	

CHURCH STREET
SCHOOL APARTMENTS
thomasville, n.c.

DOOR AND FRAME SCHEDULE															
LOCATION	DOOR NO	DOOR						FRAME					HARDWARE		REMARKS
		SIZE			GLASS	LAB	MAT	TYPE	DETAILS			SEE NO	KEYSIDE DOOR NO		
		W	H	T					HEAD	JAMB	STIL				
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
10															
11															
12															
13															
14															
15															
16															
17															
18															
19															
20															
21															
22															
23															
24															
25															

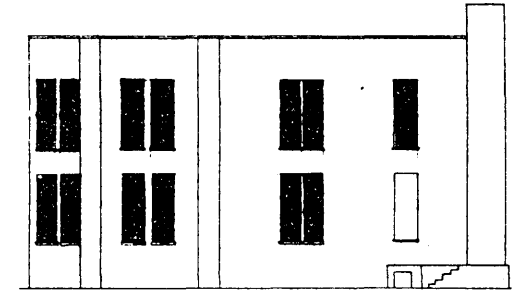
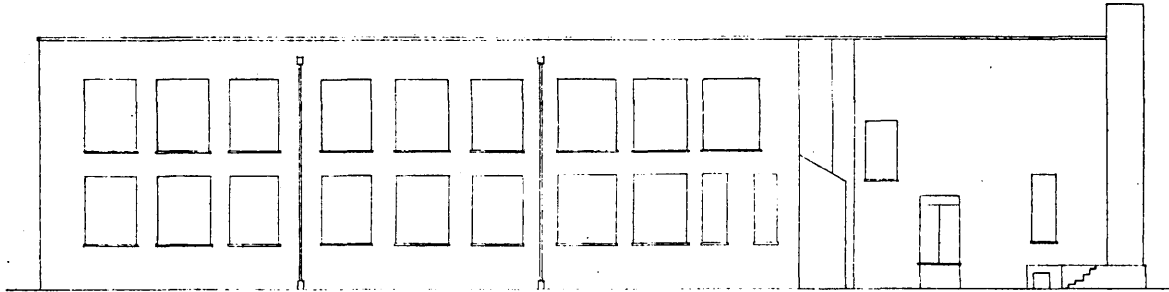


major s. sanders jr. aia architect
 1327 beaman place
 greensboro north carolina 27408



REV	
DATE	
BY	
CHKD	
APP	
DATE	

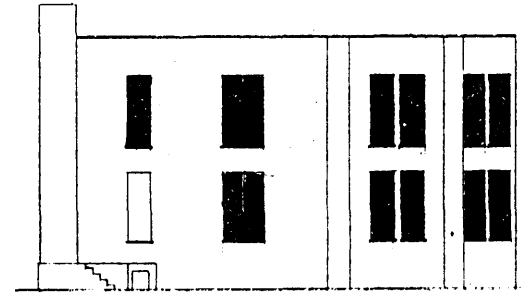
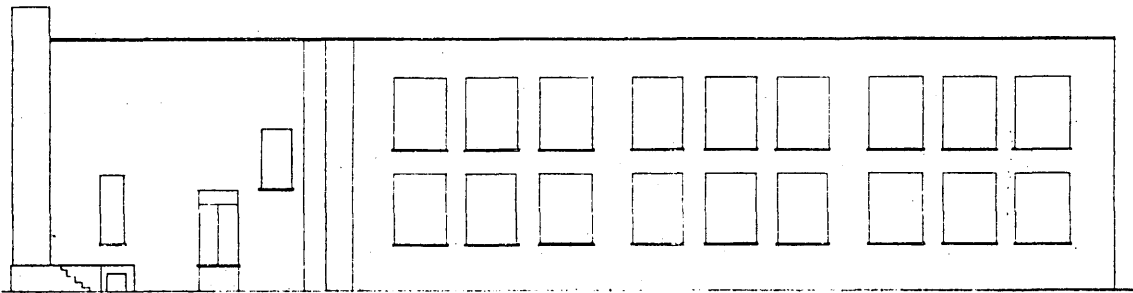
CHURCH STREET
 SCHOOL APARTMENTS
 Greensboro, N.C.



NORTH ELEVATION

WINDOW SCHEDULE

$\frac{3}{8}'' = 1'-0''$



SOUTH ELEVATION



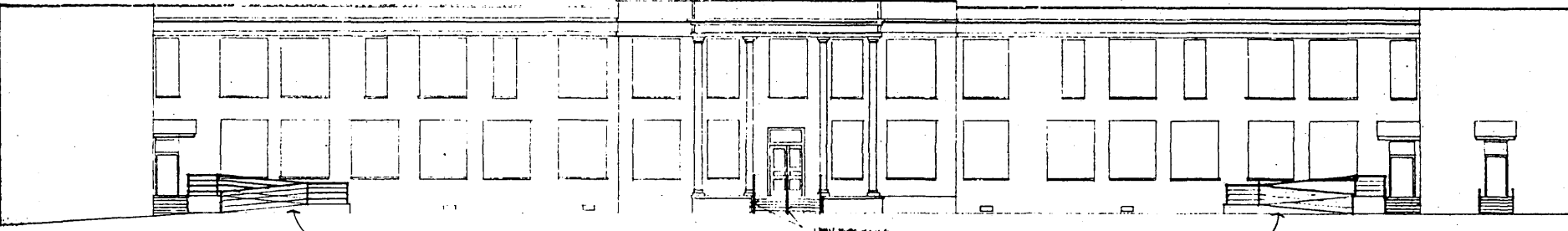
DATE	REVISION





DATE	REVISION

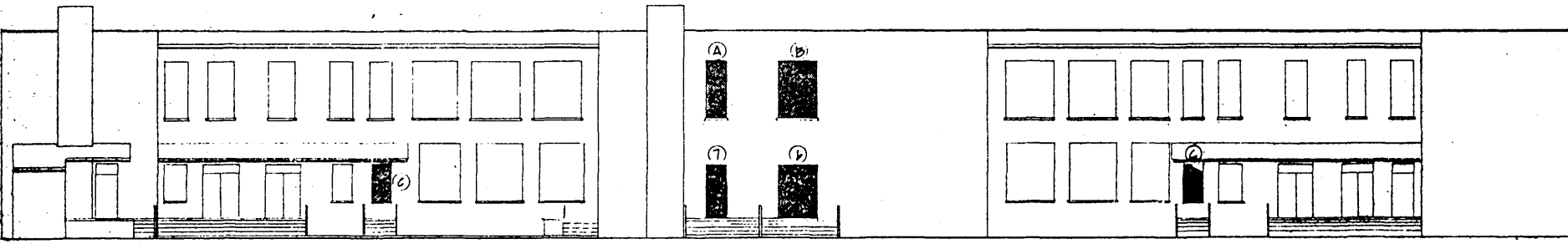
SPURCH OFFICE
 1000 N. 10TH ST.
 DENVER, CO 80202



EAST ELEVATION

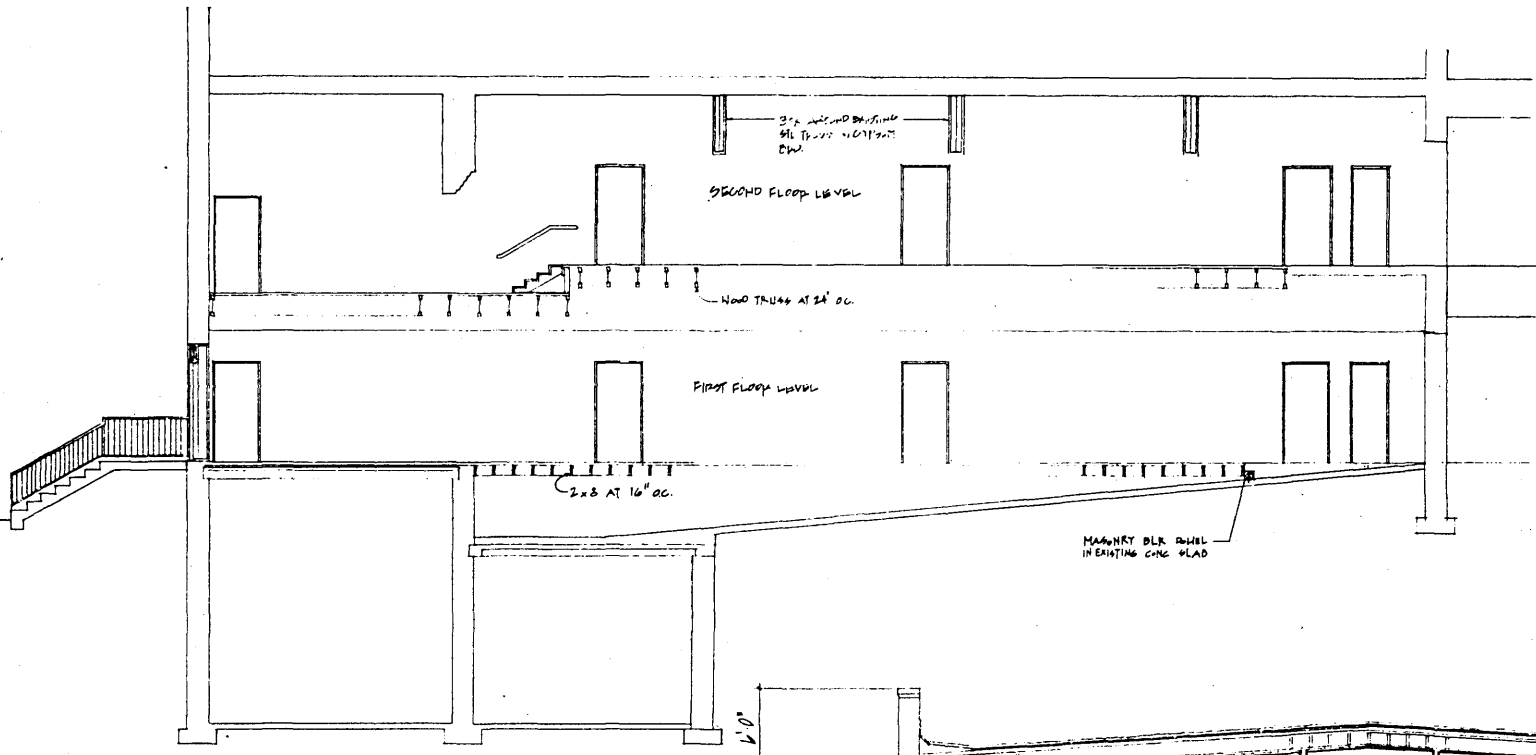
1/8" = 1'-0"

WINDOW DETAILS

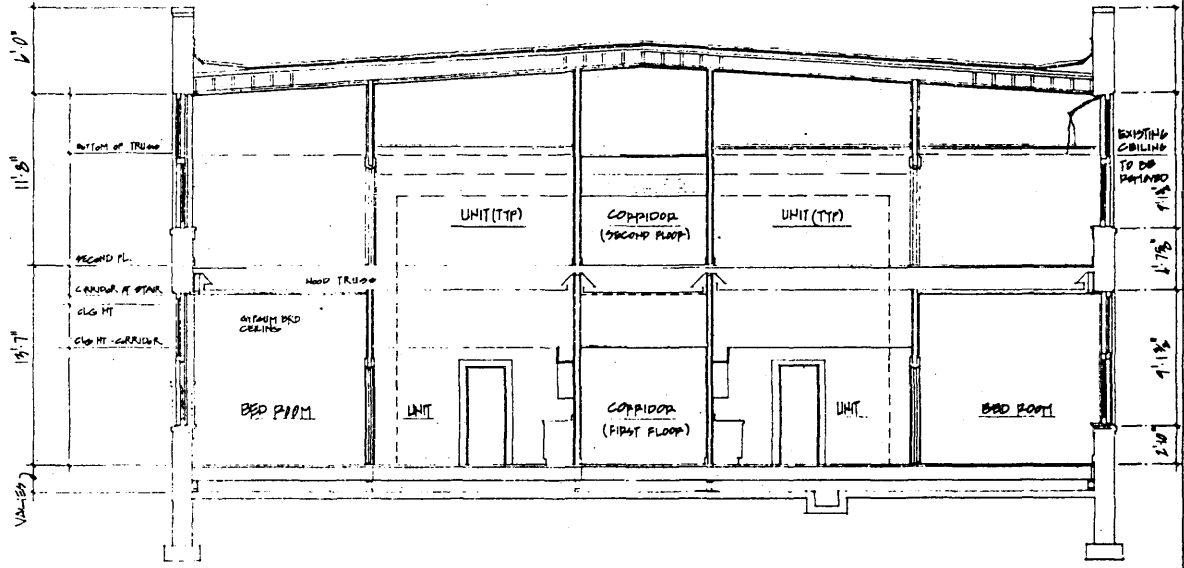


WEST ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



BUILDING SECTION
1/4" = 1'-0" (A-B)



BUILDING SECTION
1/4" = 1'-0" (A-B)

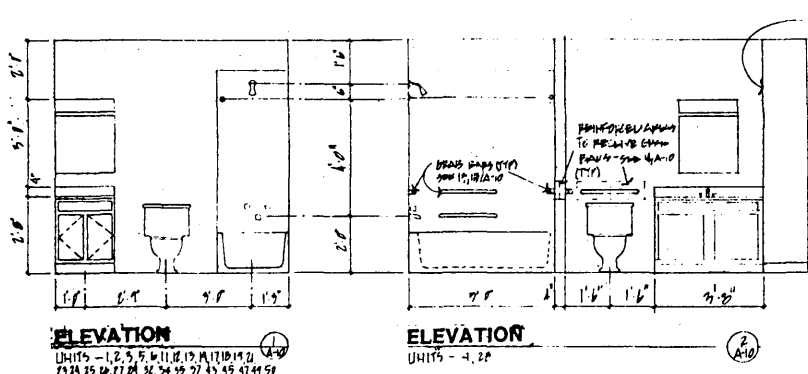
major s. sanders jr. aia architect
1327 beaman place 919-274-2622



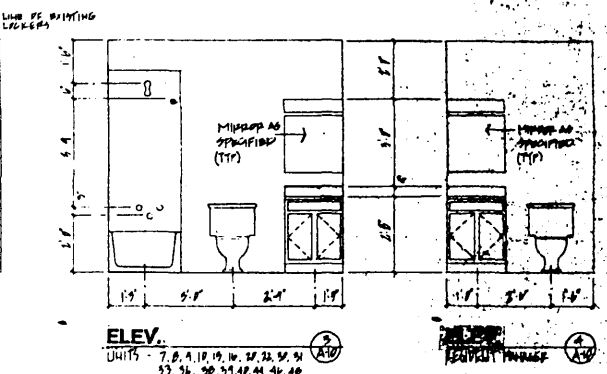
DATE	
REVISION	

CHURCH STREET
SCHOOL APARTMENTS
RASMUSVILLE, N.C.

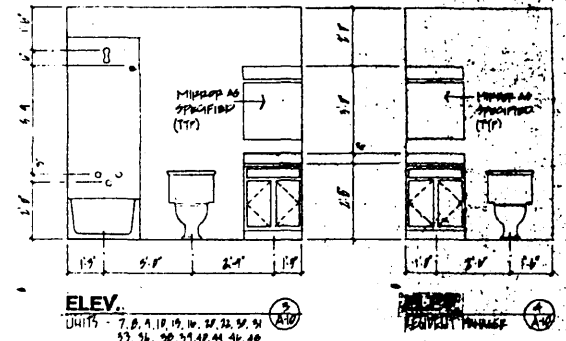




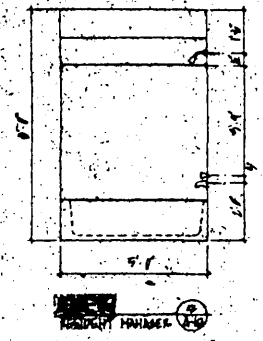
ELEVATION
 UNITS - 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20
 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43



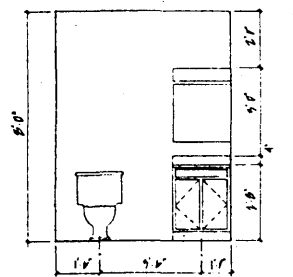
ELEVATION
 UNITS - 4, 22



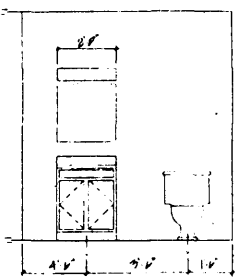
ELEV.
 UNITS - 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43



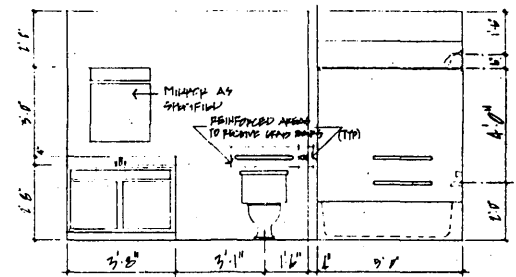
ELEVATION
 UNITS - 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20
 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43



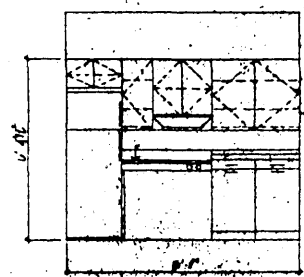
ELEVATION
 1/1" = 1'-0"



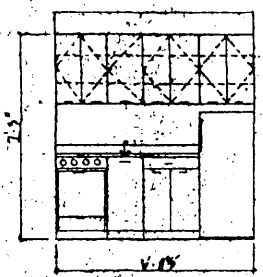
ELEVATION
 1/1" = 1'-0"



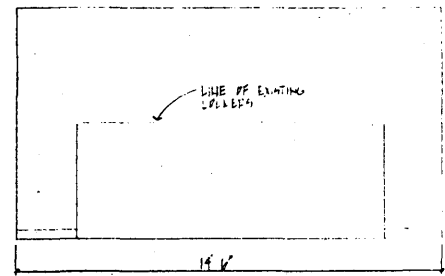
ELEV.
 UNIT - 41



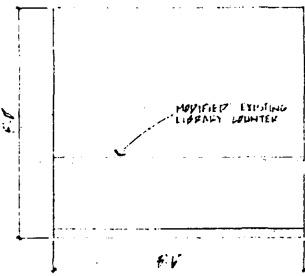
ELEVATION
 UNITS - 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20
 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43



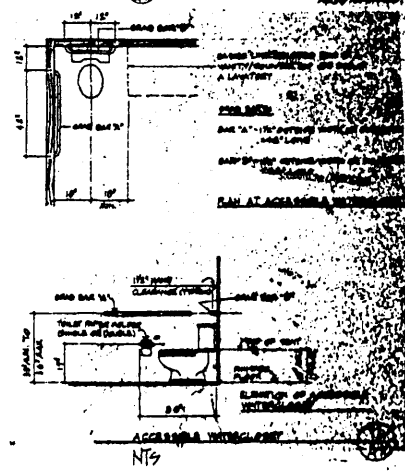
KIT ELEVATION
 (1/1")



ELEVATION
 1/1" = 1'-0"



ELEVATION
 1/1" = 1'-0"

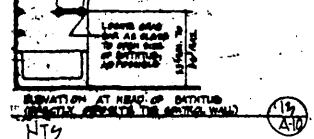


NTS



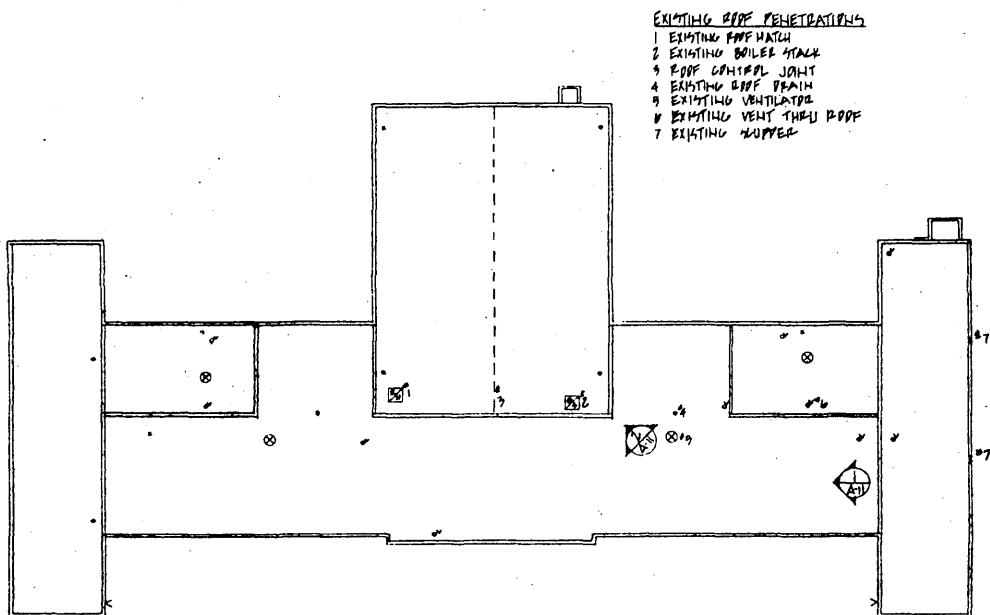
NTS

WITH AN INFLUENT SEAT
 SHALL HAVE ONE 1/2" LONG
 GRAB BAR INSTALLED ON
 THE WALL LOCATED AT THE
 HEAD OF THE BATHTUB.

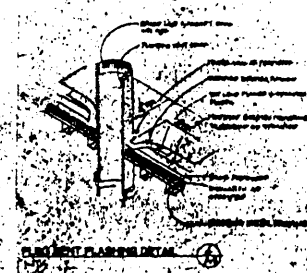
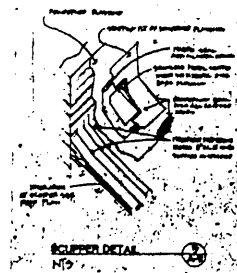


ELEVATION AT HEAD OF BATHTUB
 SPECIFIC TO THE BATHING ROOM



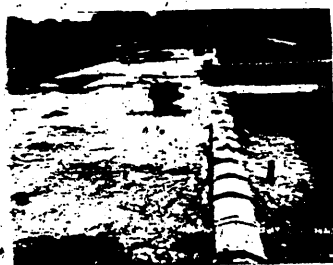


- EXISTING ROOF PENETRATIONS
- 1 EXISTING ROOF HATCH
 - 2 EXISTING BOILER STACK
 - 3 ROOF CONTROL JOINT
 - 4 EXISTING ROOF DRAIN
 - 5 EXISTING VENTILATOR
 - 6 EXISTING VENT THROUGH ROOF
 - 7 EXISTING HATCH

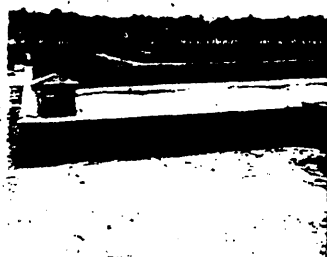


ROOF PLAN

1/16" = 1'-0"

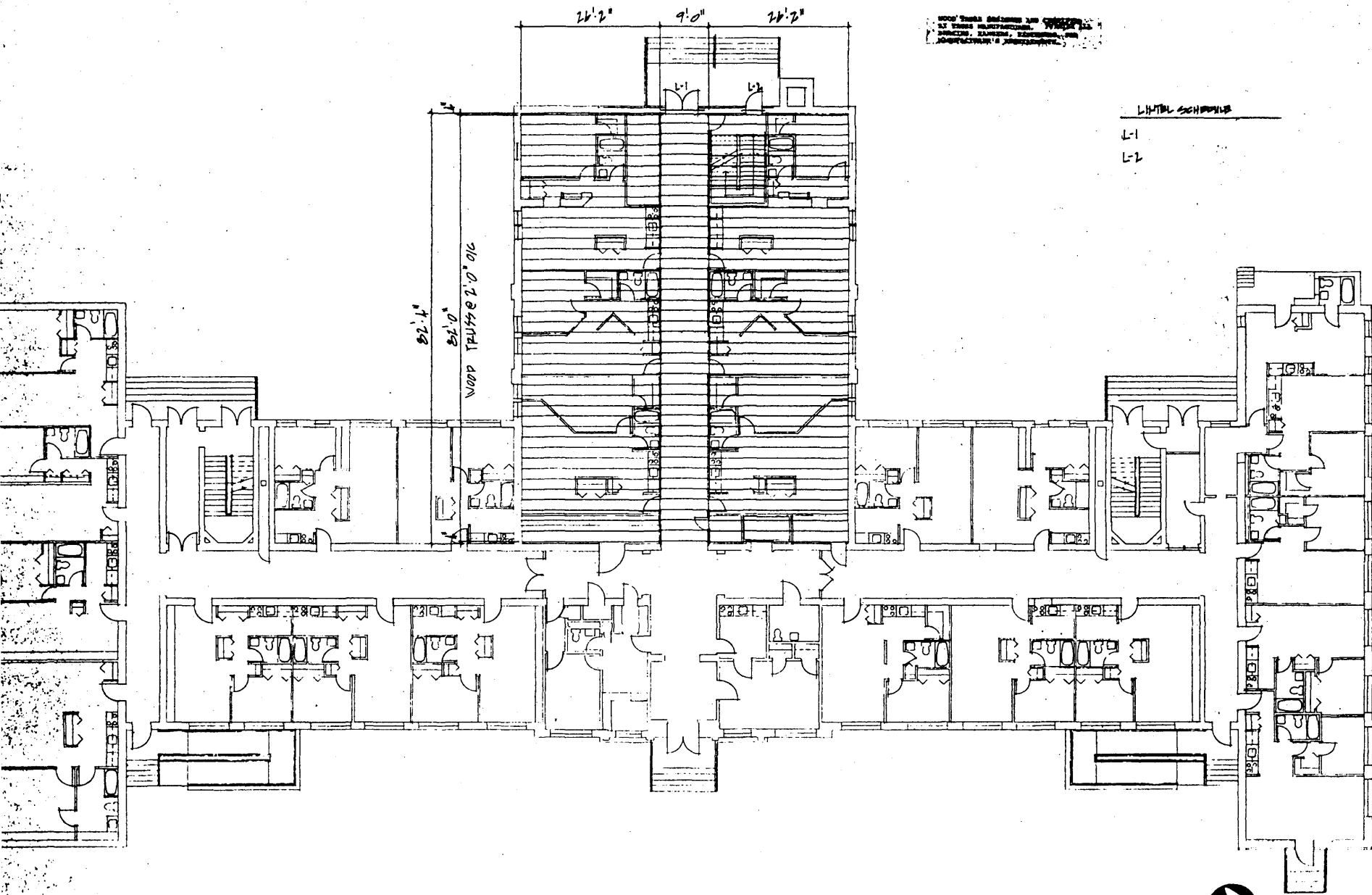


ROOF
HT9



ROOF
HT9





FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

WOOD TRUSSES 2'-0" O.C.
 ALL TRUSS MEMBERS AND CHORDS TO BE 2X6 S, KAMIKO, KORTEN, OR EQUIVALENT JOISTING.

LH-TBL SCHWENKE

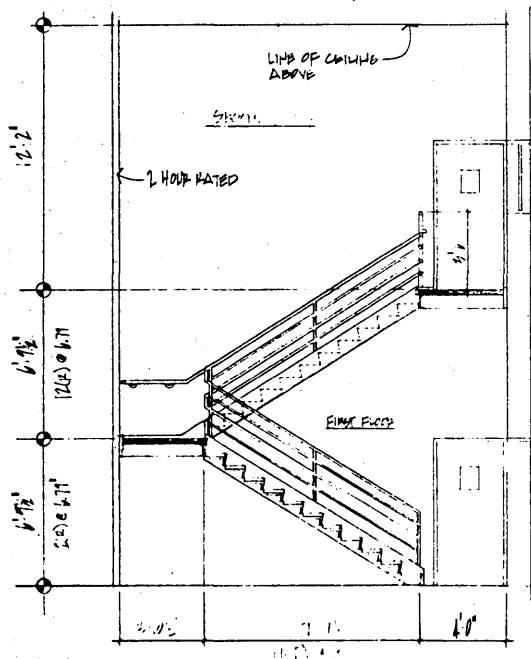
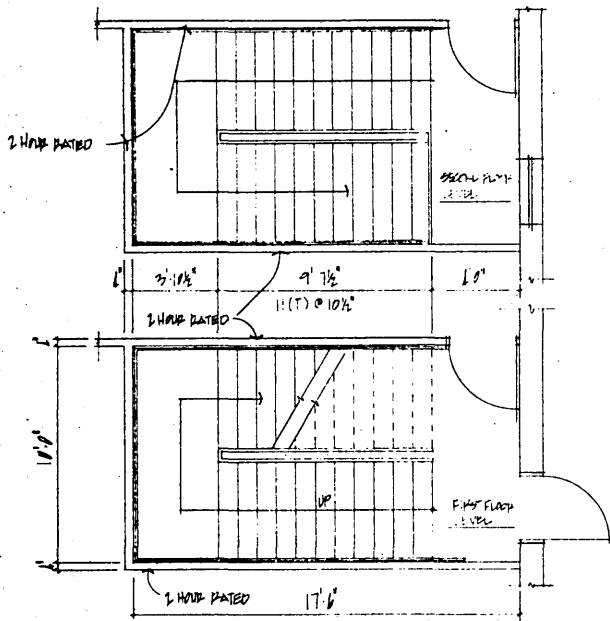
L-1
 L-2



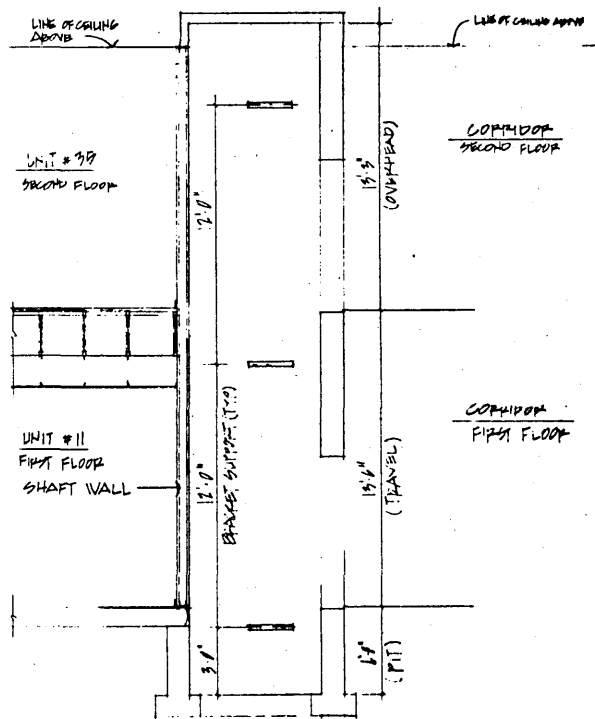
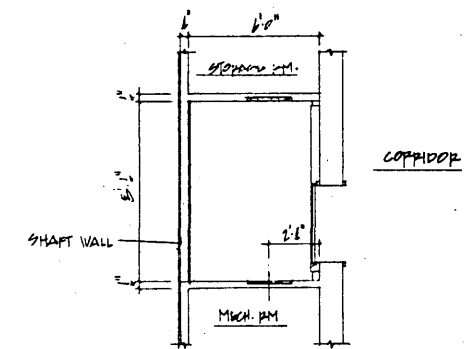
CHURCH STREET
 SCHOOL APARTMENTS
 Thomasville, N.C.

major s. sanders jr. aia architect
 1327 beaman place
 919-274-2622





STAIR DETAIL



ELEVATOR DETAIL

3/8" = 1'-0"

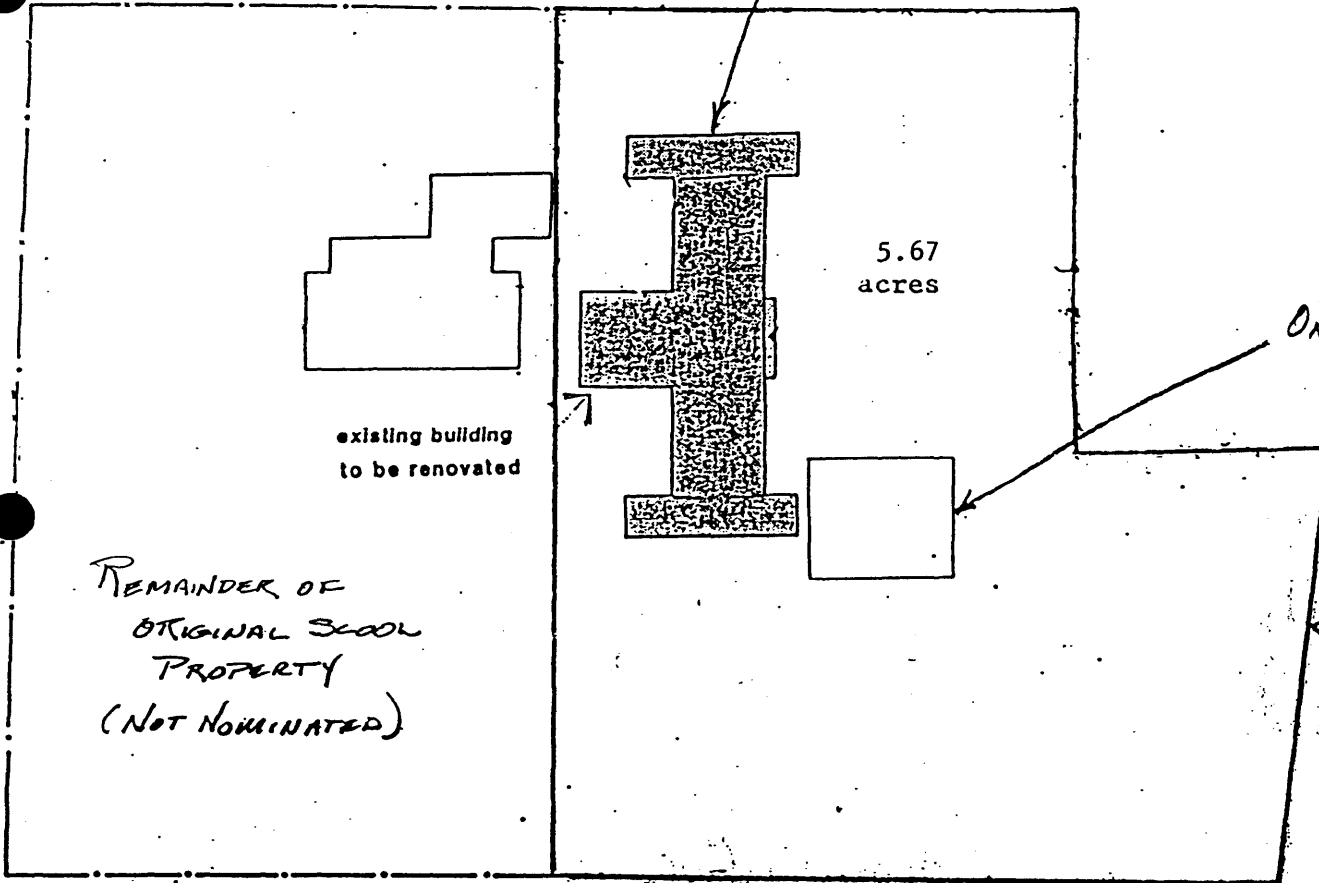


major s. sanders jr. ala architect
1377 S. MAIN ST. SUITE 100
DENVER, CO 80202
PHONE 919-274-2622

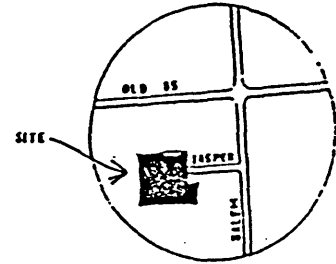


DATE	REVISION

CHURCH STREET
SCHOOL APARTMENTS
1377 S. MAIN ST. SUITE 100
DENVER, CO 80202
PHONE 919-274-2622



CHURCH STREET
SCHOOL BUILDING (1985-
CONTRIBUTING 1937)



VICINITY MAP

REDUCED SCALE DRAWINGS
(LARGE SCALE DRAWINGS
SENT SEPARATELY)

ONE-STORY PRIMARY SCHOOL (1961)
NON-CONTRIBUTING

NOMINATED
PARCEL

REMAINDER OF
ORIGINAL SCHOOL
PROPERTY
(NOT NOMINATED)

existing building
to be renovated

5.67
acres

Scale 1" = 122'

major s. sanders jr. ala architect
1327 beaman place 919-274-2622
greensboro north carolina 27400



CHURCH STREET
SCHOOL APARTMENTS, 30 JASPER
STREET
thomsonville, n.c.



- 11 Existing glass window to remain.
- 12 Existing wall to remain.
- 13 Replace existing door, per schedule.

INTERIOR

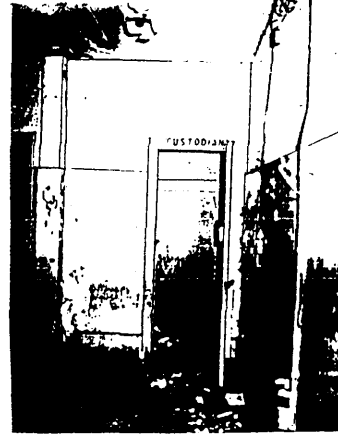
44
D.B.



- 14 Existing lockers to be removed.
- 15 Existing floors to be removed and refinished, per specifications.

INTERIOR

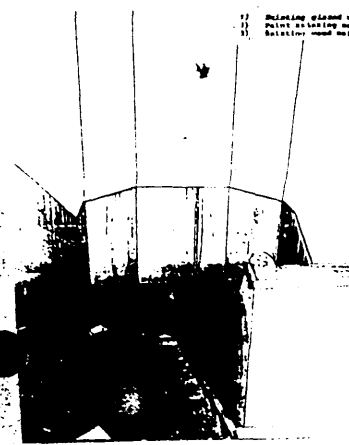
41
D.B.



- 17 Existing door to be removed.

INTERIOR

42
D.B.



- 18 Existing glass window to be cleaned.
- 19 Paint existing masonry walls, per specifications.
- 20 Existing wood wall cap to be refinished, per specifications.

INTERIOR

41
D.B.



- 21 Paint existing masonry walls, per specifications.
- 22 Existing wood wall cap to be refinished, per specifications.

INTERIOR

40
D.B.

- GENERAL NOTES
- 1) Existing window to be cleaned and glazed as required.
 - 2) Existing window to be repaired or replaced.
 - 3) All existing structural tile settings to be removed.
 - 4) All existing wood trim including all window, door frames and casings, to be replaced with existing paint and refinished, per specifications.
 - 5) All existing radiators to be removed by General Contractor.
 - 6) All existing unit exhaust frames to be maintained, per specifications.
 - 7) All existing plumbing fixtures to be removed.
 - 8) All existing glass windows in corridors and shafts to remain.
 - 9) All existing wood floors in corridors to be removed and refinished, per specifications.