

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

**DATA SHEET**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 7 1975

DATE ENTERED SEP 30 1976

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

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC \*\*

Downtown Richmond Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Downtown Richmond

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Downtown Richmond (see maps appended)

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Richmond

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

5

STATE

Kentucky

VICINITY OF

CODE  
021

COUNTY

Madison

CODE

151

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

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

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Multiple private and public owners

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Madison County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Richmond

STATE

Kentucky

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky (Supplement)

DATE

various

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The downtown historic and architectural district in Richmond consists of both sides of Main Street from Lancaster Street and Church Street to mid-block between First Street and North Madison Avenue and those portions of North Second Street, North First Street, and Irvine Street that front upon the courthouse square. Additionally the buildings on the corners of Irvine and First and Second Streets are included. (See maps #I, II, III, and photo 1.) The ground slopes downward from the northwest on the south, north, and east.

This area includes some 65 buildings whose descriptions follow. The block letters and building numbers are shown on map 3.

#### BLOCK A

Building No. 1 is the First Baptist Church which was constructed in 1922 on land originally given to this group in 1828. It is a large-scaled basilical building with a Tuscan porch on front, of brick and stone. The scale of the building and its placement are part of the gateway into the city and, as the highest point within the city, the typical place for the church to be located. (See photo 2.)

Building No. 2 is the First Presbyterian Church. The current structure is dated 1920 and is not the original, as the site dates to 1828; however, in placement, materials, and design it relates to the original intent. It is an unpainted red brick church with gray stone trim of a Gothic flavor. The vertical effect formed by the steeple, and ample one-story design, also contribute to the gateway to the city on the heights. Since it is located across from the City Hall, the towers of both work together. (See photos 2 and 3.)

Building No. 3 was constructed prior to 1886 as it is shown on the 1886 Sanborn maps (see map 5). The grand two-story, Italianate dwelling has been taken over by a funeral home establishment which has retained its residential character, form, and decoration, although a porch with two-story, paired columns has been added. This is one of the remaining dwellings of the wealthier Richmond families which were located along the entrance pikes outside the downtown area. Being in the transition block, this building responds to the row of houses located farther out on Main Street and Lancaster Avenue. It is of brick construction. (See photos 3 and 4.)

Building No. 4, currently Tinder, Krauss, Tinder, opticians, is a two-story brick building which is shown as a residence on the 1886 Sanborn map. The facade has been much altered. (See photo 5.)

To the left of building No. 4 is an intrusion in the area, a simple, one-story, masonry gas station and service garage. (See photo 5.)

(continued)

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Richmond Historic District, which includes properties along Main Street and around the courthouse square, possesses in a concentrated and unified form a large number of late Victorian commercial storefronts closely linked by time and physical development. The buildings form an interesting gateway into the city and also serve as an effective backdrop for the grandiose Greek Revival Madison County Courthouse. Located in the Bluegrass region of central Kentucky, southeast of Lexington and on the edge of the Eastern Kentucky mountains, Madison County has always been one of the richer and more cultivated Kentucky counties. The presence in Richmond of Eastern Kentucky University (founded as Central University in 1874) has contributed much to the community. The late 19th-century railway links with Cincinnati, Ohio, also provided both prosperity and architectural sophistication. These qualities are reflected in the largely intact downtown district.

ARCHITECTURE

Architecturally, the downtown district of Richmond combines several outstanding individual structures with remarkably harmonious (in spite of a few recent intrusions) links. The courthouse, designed by noted Lexington architect Major Thomas Lewinski, with several compatible additions that increase its bulk, is one of the largest and best-preserved Greek Revival courthouses in Kentucky. Behind it are an equally pretentious late 19th-century jail and jailer's residence with distinctive Italianate trim. The present City Hall, originally the Federal Post Office, at the western entrance to the district, is also a conspicuous and architecturally significant structure. Although Richardsonian Romanesque in detail and rough stone surface, its imposing verticality evokes later medieval town halls and effectively crowns the eminence on which the city is built. Opposite it are two typical turn-of-the-century churches (and others nearby) and a surviving, if altered, Italianate residence representative of those that once lined the west end of Main Street. The commercial part of downtown is heralded by the Glyndon Hotel, an elegantly simple 1890s Renaissance block designed by Desjardins and Hayward, a distinguished Cincinnati architectural firm that also produced a number of superb residences elsewhere in Richmond.

Among the more important constituents of the commercial facades that line the spacious courthouse square and Main Street are the possible remains of an early

(continued)

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Allen, James Lane. "County Court Day in Kentucky," Harper's New Monthly Magazine, LXXIX (August 1889).  
 Caperton, Katherine Phelps. "Early Homes of Madison County, Kentucky." Unpublished paper read before the Boonesborough Chapter, D.A.R., January 15, 1930.  
 (continued)

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 15 1/2 acres  
 UTM REFERENCES

E 16/738105/4181160  
 F 16/738140/4181220  
 G 16/738300/4181140  
 H 16/738340/4181200

A	1,6	7,3,8	5,1,0	4,1,8,1	1,2,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	
C	1,6	7,3,8	0,5,0	4,1,8,1	1,2,0

B	1,6	7,3,8	4,3,0	4,1,8,0	9,4,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	
D	1,6	7,3,8	0,7,0	4,1,8,1	1,8,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION  
 See 7.

## 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: Ms. Linda Sweet, Wayne Burnette, and other members of the staff. WEL, GM  
 ORGANIZATION: Community Development Department DATE: February 2, 1976  
 STREET & NUMBER: Box 250, City Hall, Main Street TELEPHONE: (606)623-0407  
 CITY OR TOWN: Richmond 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.

~~EVALUATED REPRESENTATIVE~~ SIGNATURE: *Eldred W. Melton*

TITLE: *State Historic Preservation Officer* DATE: *6/2/76*

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
<i>Acting</i>	DATE: <i>9/31/76</i>
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	DATE: <i>9/30/76</i>
ATTEST:	
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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BLOCK B

Building No. 6 is the Glyndon Hotel. The current building was constructed in 1891 following a fire which destroyed the original hotel in 1890. The Glyndon served as a focal point for many of the social events through the 1930s. The original hotel was constructed in 1889. The present Glyndon Hotel is a four-story, unpainted brick building with trim consisting of balcony railings, columns, and cornice. The large four-story building is, in spite of such characteristics, a building which is without directionality. The first-floor facade has been altered in limited areas as commercial storefronts have been modernized. The upper openings have an irregular rhythm, emphasized by the round arches of the top story. A three-story projection defines the asymmetrically-placed entrance. The building firmly establishes the point at which the city structure becomes a solid mass defining the interior space of the city and not the countryside, and begins the rhythm of structural bays and fenestration which continue down the street to the court square. The late Victorian building is of early Italian Renaissance inspiration. It was designed by Desjardins and Haywood, a noted Cincinnati architectural firm.

Building No. 7 is the Collins Building which currently houses J.C. Penney and Company. It was originally constructed as a furniture store in 1895. The site had been occupied previously by a livery stable owned by W.W. Pigg, who operated a stage-coach line from Richmond to Irvine in 1886. (The stable was destroyed by the fire which claimed major portions of the block.) The Collins Building has three stories with centralized facade of three openings and a pediment which emphasizes centrality. Along with the change in height to three stories, the building also is broader than those down the street. It was indirectly designed as an intermediary between the high, broad hotel on the corner and those smaller buildings to the east leading to the court house. Decorated with stamped-metal windowhoods, cornice, brackets, and pediment, the building is simply designed, restrained, but rich in detail and in close relationship to the buildings on its left. (See photo 8 and 8C.)

Building No. 8 is currently Cato's. When constructed prior to 1883, it housed Covington and Arnold's grocery store. It is a two-story building with equally spaced, tall, narrow windows with added shutters decorated with elaborate stamped-metal windowhoods, cornice, and brackets. Cast-iron pilasters on the side of the building

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BLOCK B continued

create a highly decorative facade. Rich in detail, the building has similar proportions to the building on its left (east) and sustains the feeling of height which is realized in the three-story building on its right and four-story hotel on the corner. (See photos 8 and 8A.)

Building No. 9 currently houses the Factory Shoe Outlet. In 1886 the building housed a dry goods store but the construction date for the building is unknown. It is a two-story, plain brick building with three openings. The original brick trim has been removed. Although a very simple unadorned building, it does respond through the use of proportion and size of its simple forms and openings to the entire block. (See photos 8 and 8B.)

Building No. 10 currently houses the Jean Shop. This building was utilized as a dry goods store in 1886, but the construction date is unknown. It is a two-story, unpainted, red brick building with white trim. The simple brick facade with two roundly arched openings is enhanced by detailed design of applied, stamped-metal cornice, stone for lintels over the windows, and quoins on the edges of the building. The building with its simple design is a foil for the large scale Neo-classical facade to the east of it and matches the building farther to the east which also frames the Neo-classical round-arched opening. Together they continue the rhythm of the street, contain the special quality of the building between them, and in size as well as building shape step up the street, keeping the cornice line in direct relation to the elevation change of the street. (See photos 9, 10, and 9 A.)

Building No. 11 was formerly the Farmers Bank but is currently (since 1933) part of Lerman Brothers Department store. It is a highly central, two-story building with a very large, round-arched, thermal window centered in its facade of stone with applied metal entablature, cornice, and flat stone parapet with central cartouche above. The handsome, two-story, Doric pilasters have been truncated by the shop-front below. This building, the most self-contained on the block, is joined to the others by its flat facade, the floor heights stepping in regular order to those on either side of it, the total building height, and the placement of the balcony on the front which corresponds to the two-story buildings on either side and farther east on the block. (See photo 10.)

Building No. 12 was erected in 1900 by J.B. Stouffer and housed his men's clothing store. The building is now the central portion of Lerman Brothers Department

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BLOCK B continued

store. It is a two-story building with a pediment centered above containing the name and date of the building. (See photo 10.)

Building No. 13 is a brick, two-story structure. The upper story is an applied stamped-metal facade with a rich embossed quality. The facade is not centralized by details or window openings or a central cornice motif, but does have equally spaced and sized fenestration with the facade. The paired colonnettes at the ends separate the facade from its neighbors and at the same time continue the rhythm of the block. The building is currently used as a portion of Lerman Brothers Department store. In 1886 the building housed a grocery and hardware store, but the date of construction is unknown. (See photo 10.)

Building No. 14 was utilized as a hardware store in 1886, but is currently Jett and Hall Shoe store. It is a two-story building with a three-part facade. The stamped-metal applied front with a high bracketed cornice is designed in the style of the Victorian Renaissance Revival. The design is abstracted and highly geometric, yet rich in detail. (See photo 11.)

Building No. 15 was constructed in 1884 by D.M. Bright and currently houses Elizabeth's, a dress shop. It has a two-story, brick facade. The decorative brickwork in the revival style of Italian Gothic with its accentuated gable creates a highly centralized, richly ornamented facade which even includes gargoyles to complete the Gothic suggestion. Applied stamped-metal attic inserts, cornice, and brackets on the two sides complete the facade. In spite of the emphasis on the acute gable and lower side bays, the facade does not seem inconsistent with the overall outline of the block. (See photo 11.)

Building No. 16 is the Stockton Building, which has been a drugstore since 1886. This two-story building, with three equally spaced and highly articulated windows, is covered with a stamped facade. It is an elegant, very richly detailed, Renaissance Revival composition of columns, arches, brackets, and cornice. (See photo 11.)

Building No. 17 currently houses Jett and Hall Men's Apparel. The building was constructed prior to 1886 at which time it was a dry goods store. In 1895, J.B. Walker's Ladies Garments utilized the building as the first ladies ready-to-wear store in Richmond. The building has two stories with a brick facade and no applied decoration.

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BLOCK B continued

Decoration is provided by the projected courses of brick forming pilasters, arched window openings, dentil work and cornice. It is a simple, straightforward, commercial vernacular building whose flat facade is relieved by the decorative brickwork, creating scale and proportional relationships in common with the rest of the buildings on the street and continuing around the corner. (See photo 9.)

BLOCK C

It appears from visual and structural evidence that the two stores that begin this block may be the oldest surviving commercial structures in the district. In spite of the 20th-century facade on Newberry's (Building No. 18) and Victorian hoodmoulds on No. 19, they appear to have been originally a single structure of an early type, as shown in a photograph taken about 1905 for the "supplement" to the Richmond Climax (photo 10A). The spacing of the openings shown there suggests a central entrance to a large seven-bay edifice with a Federal doorway. The low sloping roof (still visible on No. 19 with its added dormer), delicate cornice returned at the left end, and gable chimneys are also early features. This hypothesis deserves further research and may eventually warrant restoration efforts.

Building No. 18 currently houses Newberry's and is a two-story, brick building with a centrally organized, unpainted, wire-brick, upper facade with trim consisting of a heavy, richly detailed, stamped-metal cornice across the front and extending along the long Second Street facade. This low two-story building is enriched and made more powerful by its cornice. Although it is smaller than many buildings on the street, this cornice makes up for the difference in scale. The extension of its cornice around the corner and stretching a long distance on Second Street, which is visible from Main Street, emphasizes the solidarity of the block. (See photos 12, 13, and 13A.)

Building No. 19, built prior to 1886, currently houses McCord's Jewelry Store and is a three-story, brick building with standing seam roof. A simple commercial structure with stamped-metal windowhoods on the second story, it is smaller in scale than those around it, owing to the gabled dormer of the third floor. (See photos 12, 13, 13A, and 14.)

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Downtown Richmond Historic District

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BLOCK C continued

Building No. 20 was built prior to 1886 and currently houses the Madison National Bank; in 1905 it was the Richmond National Bank building. While it is a three-story building, it is smaller scaled than the two-story building to its left yet higher. The upper facade below the new cornice has brick decorations composed of blind arches. The remainder of the facade has been given a "colonial" character through the fenestration and recessed entrance (compare photo 14A). (See photos 12, 14, 14A, and 15.)

Building No. 21 is the Oldham Building which currently houses Ben Franklin 5 and 10. The two-story building is decorated with large scale wood and stamped-metal brackets, as well as cornice with centrally placed curve probably added about 1905. The windows have stone sills, jambs, and lintels, and the building is crowned with a high, brick, solid parapet which increases the scale of the facade. This building bridges the size difference of the structures on each side of it through its exaggerated height and the graduation of the levels of window openings, cornices, and false front. (See photos 12, 14, and 15.)

Building No. 22 houses the State Bank and Trust Company, and is a two-story, stone-faced building built in 1898 in early Beaux-Arts classical style. It is constructed of light gray, well-cut stones which form a refined, rusticated, lower facade with round-arched openings and keystones; a recessed, second-story facade with two equally spaced, unfluted Ionic columns; and an entablature with dentils below and balustrade above. The building as a bank has the proper impressive facade expressing the confidence and security its builders wished it to have; however, it has no overpowering centrality or design qualities of vertical, horizontal, or three-dimensional character which could conflict with the courthouse. Except for Baroque swan-neck pediments and other changes with the first-story arches, the facade is exactly as shown in the 1905 view. (See photos 12, 14, 14B, 14C, and 15.)

Building No. 23 is a two-story structure with a central plaque containing the date of the building, 1911, above the cornice. The unpainted brick building with tan stone lintels and sills as well as stamped-metal cornice and brackets now houses Park Hardware and the Richmond Loan Company. Four cast-iron, fluted pilasters and flat, iron-covered entablature frame the two first-floor commercial establishments and the central entrance to the second-floor stair. This is an unobtrusive commercial structure in keeping with the planar facade of the Main Street area. (See photo 14.)

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BLOCK C continued

Building No. 24 replaced the original building after its destruction by fire. The current building is two stories with no second-floor openings on Main Street. It is unadorned except for the name of the commercial establishment, University Galleries, placed upon the brick facade. The present building has retained the scale of the building outline and facade line in keeping with the original buildings on Main Street. (See photo 12.)

Building No. 25 has housed a drugstore since 1828. Oren L. Collins Pharmacy currently occupies the building which is a two-story structure. The cornice is formed by a projected brick course and other trim is limited to stone window sills and lintels. (See photo 12.)

**BLOCK D**

Building No. 26 is the Owen McKee Building which was constructed in 1895 and housed a dry goods and notions store at that time. It now houses several businesses and establishments. An impressive two-and-one-half-story stone facade of simplified rustication on the lower level and fine stonework above, including stone lintels, sills, and a crenelated cornice, was added after 1905. The three equally-spaced groups of three windows across the facade continue the rhythmic quality of Main Street. Its restrained flat facade is like those <sup>of</sup> other buildings in the area except for the courthouse. The 1895 panelled brick cornice still appears along the side of the building. (See photos 16, 16A, and 16B.)

Building No. 27, constructed in 1897 (although of an earlier Victorian character), now houses Blue Grass Hardware. It is a tall, three-story building with lavish stamped-metal windowhoods, paired brackets, and cornice. It continues the late Victorian character of much of the district into this block. (See photo 16 and 16B.)

Building No. 28 is two stories with five window openings on the second story, four almost equally spaced and one spaced farther to the left. The building, which also houses Blue Grass Hardware, steps down with the land level change and continues the rhythm of Main Street. (See photos 16 and 16B.)

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BLOCK E

Building No. 29. Around 1900 the building, located on the corner of Church and West Main Streets, became the location for the present fire and police station. This one-story building with three equal bays was constructed of brick with a stonefaced facade and is of rather elegant Neo-classical revival style. A balustrade with panel above the center of the building raises its height. This broad, low building with its large-scale openings has no definite directionality but provides the rhythm leading to the courthouse square on Main Street. The position of the building on the facade line begins to close the street, in contrast to the setback structures farther east. The handsome Revival facade of light gray cut stone, although of a later date, does not intrude in its design with the earlier buildings in the area and, in fact, echoes the style of the First Baptist Church (Building No. 10) opposite. (See photo 17.)

Building No. 30, built in 1891, is the City Hall on West Main Street, previously the Post Office. It is an impressive, four-story building with a clock tower on the left side of the structure. The immense scale of the building, with its finely carved stone columns and capitals of Romanesque design, is diminished by the decreasing size of the windows. The fourth-floor windows are treated as lucarnes within the roof structure, emphasizing the horizontal character of the fenestration and stone carving and moldings. This building, whose architect is not known, together with the First Presbyterian Church across the street, forms a gateway into the core of the city proper. The superb tower, with open belfry and clockfaced dormers on the pyramidal roof, is a landmark visible from a considerable distance. (See photos 17, 18, and 19.)

Building No. 31. This one-story commercial building, Big B Dry Cleaners, located on West Main Street beyond City Hall, is of modern design with aluminum, glass, and brick materials which do not differ greatly from the other first-story facades of earlier buildings on Main Street. The block itself is the transition block which closes down the space to form an internal corridor to the center of the downtown. The facade line is in keeping with the original structures. (See photo 17.)

Building No. 32. The Sherwin Williams Paint Store is a one-story building of modern design. Although an intrusion, the building is, nevertheless, constructed of the same materials as many of the first-story facades in the original buildings on

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BLOCK E continued

this street. Being in the transition block, its qualities as an intrusion are not so visually distressing. (See photo 20.)

Building No. 33. This two-story, brick building with projected coursing, which creates pilasters on the upper facade, has stamped-metal capitals, entablature, and cornice. Projecting first-floor shopfront is probably an addition. Now the C.I.T. Financial Building, the site earlier housed the first bank in Madison County, the Kentucky Northern Bank. (See photo 20.)

**BLOCK F**

Building No. 34. Originally the McClenon Hotel, the building now housing the Towne Cinema has undergone alteration. The windows on the second floor have been enclosed and the lower facade has been completely enclosed with glass to provide an entrance to the ticket booth. The building is decorated with stamped-metal windowhoods, cornice and brackets and alternating quoins at the corners. (See photo 21.)

Building No. 35. This three-story building, containing Higgins Furniture Store, has been owned by the same family since 1897. The gray-brown stone facing is not in keeping with the original facades. The variance occurred as a result of recent alterations to the original brick facade. (See photo 22.)

Building No. 36. The new Richmond Bank building to the right of Higgins Furniture Store has the same height of first- and second-story openings as the building to its left, and the bays of its facade have the rhythmic quality of the original structures on the same street. This new structure of precast concrete is, however, an intrusion of conflicting materials. (See photos 21 and 22.)

Building No. 37. This three-story building (presently Shepard's Billiards) of brick with trim dates to around 1896 when it housed the Madison National Bank. The building is decorated with stamped windowhoods, cornice and brackets with remains of the centrally applied metal design to the left of the center. Stone quoins also remain on the right side of the building to the corner. The applied decoration relieves the flatness of the facade on the otherwise straightforward, brick vernacular buildings. The building has three equally-spaced openings and is in scale with others on the street, continuing the rhythmic pattern established on Main Street

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leading to the courthouse square. Part of the structure was removed after fire destroyed the building to the left of it, leaving the once elegant central feature split down the middle. (See photos 22 and 22A.)

Building No. 38. Highly decorative brickwork is featured on this three-storied, brick, commercial building. The building has three equal openings in the flat facade, linked vertically through the brick decorative coursing. Slight remodeling has occurred in the first-story facade, and the brick surface has been painted. The building currently houses Doug's Men's Wear. (See photos 22 and 23.)

Building No. 39 is Jan's Shoes. The three-story building, now with a flat, unrelieved and undecorated facade, underwent remodeling (like other buildings owned by the same company elsewhere) thus changing the facade scale and removing the quality of rhythmic openings in relation to the other buildings. However, the outline and proportion of the building conforms to those around it. (See photos 23A, 34, 35, and 37.)

Building No. 40. This low, two-story building, now serving as a storage area for the adjacent Jan's Shoe Store, was once the first jewelry store in Madison County dating back to 1874. It has been minimally altered. The projecting brick decoration forms windowhoods, dentils, cornice, and central pilaster. (See photo 23.)

Building No. 41 is Kessler's Jewelry Store. The two-story building is decorated with stamped-metal cornice and stone sills and lintels around the windows. The building is unpainted red brick with a white stone trim and painted cornice. The facade, being slightly altered, is flat with a three-dimensional cornice. (See photo 23.)

Building No. 42 is the new Snapp's Bakery. The ornate Baroque design of the stamped-metal windowhoods is the distinguishing feature of this three-story building. The three decorated openings in the facade have projected brick coursing to form the cornice (perhaps originally merely the support for a superimposed metal cornice). Windowhoods exist only on the Main Street elevation, but the trim of brick coursing at the cornice is exactly the same on the courthouse square elevation. This similarity ties the front and side of the

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building together on the corner which enters the courthouse square. (See photos 22 and 23.)

Building No. 43. See Block J.

Building No. 44 is a continuation of Mr. Snapp's Bakery. It is a three-story building with three equally-spaced window openings without windowhoods. Its design matches the facade of the hotel to its right in overall size, openings, and the brick, blind arches at the top. This matching of details, levels, and heights creates the image of one continuous wall embracing the courthouse square. (See photo 24.)

Building No. 45 is the Old Hotel (Douglas and Simmons Building) bought by Douglas Simmons in 1909. Built in 1871, it was first called the Ideal House. By 1879 its name had been changed to The Garnett House (see photo 27). It is currently used to house several business establishments and portions are vacant. A three-story building with a broad facade, it continues at the same height as the building on the corner of West Main and Second streets, thereby continuing the containing wall around the courthouse square without interruption. The painted brick second and third stories, with their decoration of stamped-metal windowhoods, cornice, and brackets, continues the same type of construction and decoration used on Main Street. The lower facade still has the cast-iron columns at the entrance of the old hotel with acanthus leaf capitals, and cast-iron pilasters remaining at the edges of the building, although the original, elegant, iron balcony across the second story has been removed and partially replaced with a porch on the right half of the first story over the sidewalk. Below the applied cornice are projecting courses of bricks forming blind arches across the facade which match the two buildings adjacent to the old hotel, further tying the separate buildings together to form one complete facade on Second Street. (See photos 24, 25, 26, 26A, 26B, and 27.)

Building No. 46 currently houses the Smart Shoppe. A three-story building with painted brick facade, it has two equally-spaced window openings and is decorated with the same blind arches as the hotel to its left. The stamped-metal cornice and brackets of this building are very similar to those of the hotel to its left, but it no longer retains its windowhoods. (See photos 24, 25, 26, and 27.)

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Building No. 47 is a two-story, broad, brick building utilizing stamped-metal windowhoods, cornice and brackets. The corners of the first-floor facade have cast-iron pilasters, and three, round-engaged columns with acanthus capitals located in the middle of the facade. The second-story openings maintain the rhythm of the block with paired windows at each side and two three-window groupings in the middle. The decoration of windowhoods and cornice is richly detailed yet restrained. The building is currently vacant. (See photo 24.)

Building No. 48 is a two-story, brick building with two equally-spaced window openings which currently house the Sweet Shop. The building is decorated with stamped-metal windowhoods, cornice and brackets. The cast-iron pilasters remain at the edges of the first-story facade. The building continues the row of two-story buildings at the north end of the Second Street block forming the wall around the courthouse. (See photo 27.)

Building No. 49 is currently Dr. Dan Munnell's offices. It is a two-story, brick building with three equally-shaped window openings and is decorated with stamped-metal windowhoods and cornice. Cast-iron pilasters remain at the edges of the first-story facade. The building is a continuation of the two-story buildings along Second Street which form the wall embracing the courthouse square. (See photo 27.)

Building No. 50 is presently a doctor's office. This two-story, brick building with two equally-spaced window openings has angular, pedimental windowhoods, and a simple cornice of stamped metal. The building, with its broad facade and ornate windowhoods, continues the wall of Second Street containing the courthouse square. It is nearly identical in height with those buildings at the Irvine end of Second Street and similar in size with those of First Street. The first-floor facade opening has been replaced by glass and brick. (See photo 27.)

Building No. 51 is a two-story, brick building with trim of stamped-metal windowhoods, cornices, brackets, and metal attic grills. The upper facade has six closely-spaced openings with square hoodmolds. The elegant, simple structure, with its decoration painted white, completes the block of Second Street framing the courthouse square. (See photo 27.)

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BLOCK G

Building No. 52 was originally a one-story building designed as a church (Methodist). It now houses professional offices and dwellings (second story). The entrance, once on Second Street across from the I.O.O.F. Hall, explains the setback from the facade line. The building was a typical vernacular brick church with two towers flanking the main entrance. The height of the towers is nearly the same as the I.O.O.F. Hall and only slightly higher than the cleaners on Second Street. Thus, in contrast to the more vertically accentuated churches on West Main Street, this church, with its proximity to the courthouse, is restrained and allows the courthouse to remain prominent, although at least one of the towers probably had a spire originally. The former transept gable to the west is framed by a more prominent brick Lombard arcade or cornice. The fenestration has, of course, been completely altered for the sake of this extreme example of adaptive reuse. (See photo 28.)

BLOCK H

Building No. 53 is the I.O.O.F. Hall (second story) and the Warehouse Sales store (first story). This magnificent building belonged at the turn of the century to Mr. W.S. Oldham, who operated a furniture store on the street floor, and apparently an undertaking establishment either below (the side street slopes steeply downward to the north away from the courthouse square) or above. The treatment of the second and third floors as one vast story (now split into two separate stories), however, suggests that the building may always have housed a meeting hall above street level (see also the similar building in the Downtown Versailles Historic District, Woodford County, placed on the National Register September 2, 1975).

The facade originally had a prominent broken pediment with a circular opening in the center rising over the cornice which has large brackets between the pairs of attic windows (see photo 30A). Openwork scrolls once extended the central feature still farther. The main story is also organized to emphasize the center, with a dentillated pediment on paired pilasters enclosing the central arched two-story window. This is flanked by smaller, narrow windows with their own small pediments and, at the ends, by more round-arched windows almost equal in size and

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height to the central one but lacking pediments over their paneled frames. All these features are of stamped metal imitating stone or wood. In spite of the scale of the composition, the details are sufficiently delicate not to provide competition with the public buildings in the courthouse square (the jail is opposite) and, in fact, this tall structure, with the former church to the west, helps define the corner of the square.

The first-floor facade has been completely remodelled (on the courthouse square elevation) and reglazed with plate glass and aluminum. A smaller-scaled, two-story part to the right side shares the new shopfront with its over-scaled sign. (See photos 29, 30, and 30A.)

Building No. 54, formerly the Richmond Steam Laundry, is the Wells General Store. It has been slightly remodelled to contain an office with a separate front entrance. It is a two-story, brick building with three, equally spaced, window openings. The brick above the windows is a header course forming a flat arch connecting to projected courses stretching across the entire facade. The simple building is the same height as the lower portion of the I.O.O.F. building to its left and similar to those on the back part of Second Street toward Irvine and those on First Street. (See photos 29 and 29A.)

Building No. 55 is the Madison County Fire Department and the City-County Ambulance Service. The modern garage doors have been added without disrupting the original facade. It is a one-story, painted brick building with no applied decoration. This simple building, behind the courthouse and not seen from Main Street, is unimposing in design. This structure was the first livery stable in Richmond. (See photos 29 and 31.)

Building No. 56, the Miller House, has recently been restored to approximately its original design. The Chamber of Commerce and the Historical Society now have offices in this building. Brightly painted, it is a source of considerable community pride. The Miller House belonged first to the daughter of Col. John Miller, the farmer whose land became Richmond. The house is typical of early houses in the area, although at some point in its varied history Gothic trim was added to the eaves and gable, Tudor labels appeared over the second-story windows, and the two first-story openings were enlarged. Although not the normal building use of those others in the

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area, it is in the rear of the courthouse square, which never has been a highly built-up area. The house is of the same material as the other buildings, brick, and in keeping with the facade line and near the scale of the other buildings on First Street. It also defines the corner of the space. (See photos 31 and 32.)

BLOCK I

Building No. 57 is the Old Creamery. Now serving a residential use, it also had served as a "house of ill repute." It is a two-story building with gabled second-story windows. Being on the edge of the courthouse square and leading away from the square on its "backside," the smaller-scaled building, of residential nature, leads to the residential area beyond and does respond to the Miller House on the square itself. The building is brick, Flemish bond, painted. It has flat, brick arches over the windows. Overall, it is an example of fine brick residential construction on a small scale and without any applied decoration to its flat walls. The gable on the facade may well have been added in the mid-19th century to bring an earlier structure up to date. (See photo 33.)

BLOCK J

Building No. 58 is the Package Liquor Store. Unfortunately the original decoration on this two-story building was removed. This is a now very simple brick building which ends the row of buildings on North First Street and is in keeping with the scale, size, and proportion of the block. Its cornice and hoodmoulds could easily be re-structured to complete this unique row. (See photo 34 and 38A.)

Building No. 59 is actually eight businesses: Taylor's Liquors, Marcum's Bargain, Marcum's Ready-to-Wear, Red Lantern, Sam's Pawn Shop, City Restaurant, Beer Bar, Elmer's Barber Shop. This two-story building has been divided into eight separate establishments. The six side units each have two equally-spaced second-story windows and the central unit, four. The cornice in the center of the building rises to form a rounded pediment. This motif, along with the use of identical design and decoration of stamped-metal windowhoods, cornices, and brackets, unifies the entire group of buildings, thus creating the flat wall confining the courthouse square. Paired brackets between the attic windows provide accenting divisions which maintain the

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proportion of this extensive facade with the adjacent, smaller buildings. The pattern of the building has been maintained, although minor remodelling (replacement of wooden panels and glass lights over doors by signs) has occurred. (See photos 34, 34A, 35, 36, 37, and 38A.)

Building No. 60 is the Army Goods Store. The cast-iron first-floor facade is preserved in its totality in this two-story building. There are three equally-spaced window openings on the second story. Slender, fluted Corinthian pilasters on the edge and columns in the center frame the doorway. The building is entirely in keeping with the rest of the block in size, proportion, and decoration. (See photos 34, 34A, 35, 36, 37, and 38A.)

Building No. 61 is Taylor's 8: Lunch, Beer, Pool. The two-story brick building forms a unit with Buildings No. 60 and 62. (See photos 34, 34A, 35, 36, 37, and 38A.)

Building No. 62 is the Beer, Lunch, Dance. This two-story brick building has undergone some modernization. The windowhoods have been removed, but the stamped-metal cornice and brackets remain. The original cast-iron columns on the first story have been kept. The glass facade has been removed and a brick infill was constructed and the facade reglazed. The building, in size, proportion, and height, is in keeping with the entire block. (See photos 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38A.)

Building No. 63 currently houses one half of the Southern Dollar Store. The building has four equally-spaced openings on the second floor. Cast-iron, fluted Corinthian pilasters remain behind the newer signs and appear on the edges at the facade. Similar to the other facades on the southern half of the block it has, however, square hoodmoulds and attic windows. (See photos 35, 36, 37, 38, and 38A.)

Building No. 64 currently houses one half of the Southern Dollar Store. It matches Buildings No. 60 - 62. This building, which faces First Street, functions to "turn the corner" into the courthouse square open space. Built prior to 1860, the building once housed the Francis House, an inn where David R. Francis, Governor of Missouri and Ambassador to Russia, was born. (See photos 35, 36, 37, 38, and 38A.)

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Building No. 43 is Garland Jett's Men's Wear. The lower facade of this two-story, brick building has been reglazed and slightly redesigned. The building has been painted red with brick detailing. Brick decoration appears around the windows as hoods, but there are only receding and projecting cornice courses for the upper facade decoration. This is a simple, straightforward building which continues the enclosed urban space extending down Main Street, forming a corridor to the courthouse square. (See photo 38A.)

BLOCK K

Building No. 65 is the Madison County Courthouse, placed on the National Register on May 12, 1975. It is a powerful architectural variant on the Greek Revival temple-form public building. It consists of a two-story, large-scale, longitudinal block with integral portico flanked by lower latitudinal wings with end-gables. The smaller pilaster system continues around the wings, but only under the portico and at the corners of the main block, although all but the facade of the main block and the fronts and ends of the wings are now hidden by later additions. The front view remains, however, essentially as it was originally except for the painted surface, which may not have been original, and the replacement of small-paned sash with single-paned sash. An early view of the building also shows small, one-story, flat-topped, columnar porches on the center bay of each wing; these were removed about 1890 and the opening replaced by a window. These porches must have emphasized the contrast in scale between the main block, probably always the seat of the courtroom on the second story, and the wings, with their direct access from ground level to offices and other daily services. (See photos 39 and 40.)

The portico is a very impressive one. The frieze of prominent triglyphs dominates the design and assures the continuity of portico and main block as it continues uninterrupted over the lower roofs of the wings. The wings have a similar cornice at correspondingly smaller scale, also with highly visible mutules over triglyphs and within the pediments. The four full columns supporting the portico are of the "Roman Doric" order with shallow bases, rings, and bands of rosettes at the capital, and a thin cushion (abacus) projecting beyond the architrave. The square

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pilasters lack rosettes and are simply reduced in scale on the wings. The spacing of pilasters is carefully aligned with the triglyphs with an additional triglyph at the center of the portico allowing for a wider intercolumniation facing the main entrance. The extra height of the central block allows for the greater height of the courtroom. The columns of the portico and the pilasters on the walls rest on a low foundation.

The location of the courthouse is the typical Kentucky county square, in this case, gently sloping up from the surrounding streets toward the building. The commercial structures that define the square retain their Victorian scale and still allow the courthouse to dominate by its simple forms and grand scale. In spite of the additions, there remains enough open space around at least the sides of the structure to allow for mature trees and some sense of the traditional square. The proportional system of the porticos described above is particularly handsome and a satisfying one. However, the cupola seems somewhat small in scale for the blocks below. It may be that the architect thereby reveals a certain discomfort in the attempt to combine the usual courthouse tower with the rigid requirements of the classical temple. The octagonal cupola sits back from the portico over the first bay of the main block. A plain pedestal is surmounted by the simply paneled clock stage with its four faces. Above, the lantern has very slender Ionic columns at the eight corners with arched louvered openings on the four main sides. A delicately modelled cornice carries the low curved, eight-sided roof and fish-modelled weathervane. Although handsome in its own right from a distance, when seen close up this tower does not hold its own against the bold Doric treatment of the building itself. At a certain distance, however, it does relate to the smaller pediments at the ends of the windows, and perhaps originally still more to the side porches.

The courthouse extensions that fill in the ells between the main block and the original wings, which are set almost at the plane of the main facade, have a stripped classical intent. Widely spaced windows are set in recessed vertical panels and there is a parapet around the roof related to the frieze. A less sympathetic structure has recently been added at the rear of the building which otherwise retains the original fenestration of three stories fitted into the two of the front.

Extensive alterations were made in the mid-1890s under the supervision of the prolific Cincinnati firm of Crapsey and Brown. According to a notice in the Inland Architect,

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these additions were to cost about \$15,000, then a considerable sum. Although much of this remodelling has apparently been swallowed up in later alterations (most notably in 1965), a lavish but heavy-handed marble and bronze staircase survives in the main vestibule. The main courtroom (which displays several important early portraits of Kentucky jurists) has recently been drastically altered with the addition of pine panelling and reorientation of the dais. Most of the rest of the interior has been repeatedly "modernized." Nevertheless, the virtually intact exterior portion of the building retains great distinction. To the rear of the courthouse are a very large jail of distinctive Italianate design, and a matching jailer's residence.

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Buildings 44 and 45, the Madison County Jail and Jailer's House, are located northwest of the Courthouse on the square itself. They are among the largest, oldest, and architecturally most interesting examples of their functions in the State.

The Jail has four stories including the ground floor (photos 41 and 42). The bays between the cells are marked by flat pilaster strips topped by paired brackets. The cornice of the flat-roofed structure, like that of the attached jailer's house, has a unique cutout pattern under the eaves between the brackets. There are elaborate castiron hoodmolds over the windows of the top story of the jail and both stories of the (west) front of the house. The jail windows are connected vertically by recessed panels with a modern and functional effect.

The jailer's residence, linked to the jail by a recessed rear wing and a one-story frame connector, has only two stories and a basement, but its cornice level is continuous with that of the jail, partially because of the higher ground on the west (photos 41-43). The house has large single or double two-over-two-pane sash with square incised stone lintels. There is an attractive three-bay porch on paired square piers with openwork curved spandrels on the west side (photos 43-44). A smaller entrance between the two structures faces the rear of the courthouse (photo 45). These buildings are in good condition and form an integral part of the important Courthouse Square and downtown historic district.

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19th-century Federal house or inn on the south side; two former residences at the northeast corner; a striking over-scaled meeting-hall-over-store at the northwest corner; a handsome Italianate hotel building on the west side of the square; and a uniquely intact unified facade on the east with Baroque central pediment. Some of the turn-of-the-century facades are also fine in their own right, particularly the handsome and virtually intact Beaux-Arts Classical bank building opposite the portico of the courthouse. But most of the remainder of the facades in the district retain some evidence of their late 19th-century construction, with lavish Italianate hoodmolds, pilasters or quoins, and cornices or corbelled brickwork. (For additional architectural description and history, see #7.)

HISTORY

The city of Richmond is located on the buffalo trace that served as one of the main arteries into Kentucky during the earliest days of exploration and settlement. Daniel Boone followed this particular trace from Virginia to Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap to the site where he founded Boonesboro. The trail he blazed, as well as the branch of it leading north to Boonesboro through Richmond, became known as the Wilderness Road.

Despite the many settlers traveling this road through the Madison County area, Richmond was established as the county seat only in 1798. Madison County, which is just south of Fayette County and located in the rich Bluegrass region of the state, was created from part of Lincoln in 1786; thus becoming the fifth county, and had as its first county seat the town of Milford. Milford had an inadequate water supply, however, and was not centrally located within the newly designated county boundaries. For these reasons, and because certain prominent Madison countians lived nearer Richmond than Milford, the county seat was transferred after a few years to Richmond, four and one-half miles to the northeast.

The site chosen for the new county seat was a ridge overlooking the countryside. The highest point on the ridge is occupied by five churches; the courthouse and square occupy the broad flat area upon the ridge, beyond which the land drops off rapidly. Appropriately, the courthouse supplants the Mt. Nebo Church which stood there before, and it has the church's foundation within those of its own.

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The early white settlers were aware of the physical characteristics of the ridge, and took advantage of them. At the site of the present courthouse were found remnants of an early Indian (most likely Mound Builders) structure and perhaps a council house, referred to by the settlers as a Town House. Their name for this structure was derived from the Town Fork of Dreaming Creek which is located in the area.

The city did not have its origin as a stockade or fort, nor did the land encompass a plantation or farms compound. William Hoy, who came to Boonesboro in 1755 and lived for some time at George Boone's Station near Foxtown, claimed the land by preemption after an initial claim by Thomas Johnson; Hoy's successful land company, comprised of himself, Lawrence Thomson, and James McMillan, simply held the property. However, in 1785, Hoy lost the Richmond area property of one thousand acres to John Miller in a horse race. (The settlement and preemption rights were often awarded as the prize to the owner of the winning horse at the two racetracks begun in 1783, one at Boonesboro and the other at Shallow Road, four and one-half miles northwest of Richmond.) Between 1785 and 1798, John Miller moved from Estill Station to the Richmond area to settle on his property, having built by 1798 a log-hewn cabin on what is now the corner of East Main and Madison streets (below the courthouse square), a barn (near the present courthouse), and a brick kiln farther up on the ridge.

Court was first held in John Miller's barn and later in the log cabin. The 1798 state order which constituted the first building and zoning instructions pertaining to Richmond read:

The ridge near John Miller's barn and brick kiln is appointed and fixed on for the permanent seat of justice for this county. The court shall purchase two acres of ground from Colonel John Miller and

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the sheriff is directed to lay off the prison bounds, with the jail in the center, and to build the stocks, whipping post and stray-pen.<sup>1</sup>

In 1799 a two-story brick building was built by artisan Tyra Rhodes and remained for fifty years on the site of the present courthouse. In 1809 Richmond, having been named on July 4, 1798, by John Miller in honor of his birthplace of Richmond, Virginia, was incorporated, and Colonel Miller donated fifty acres of land surrounding the initial two acres which belonged to the county court. There were three hundred and sixty-six residents in the census of 1810, and it had become a little log-processing community with a tavern at Main and First streets. By 1818 a steam-driven cotton-spinning company, a thriving hand-hewn nail business, a weekly newspaper and book printing shop, a saddle shop, hemp and rope furniture factories, a log hotel, and an independent bank were established in Richmond. A bridge, in place of a mill dam crossing, was constructed over Dreaming Creek at the end of East Main Street.

In the space of twenty years since its founding, Richmond had become as county seat the economic center of Madison County. In the heart of the city, the courthouse square retained its original boundaries, which were described in the deed to Madison County for the courthouse property. Within this space was the brick courthouse of 1799 containing the courtroom, city clerk's office, and a log jail where the present jail now stands.

The property within the initially decreed fifty acres of the town was surveyed by John Cooke, who laid out the city in rectangular blocks arranged in an orthogonal grid (see 1804 plat). The individual plats of these blocks were laid out on the north-south axis. This arrangement created a narrow frontage (in regard to the depth of the plat which stretched from street in front to street behind) on the three main east-west streets of the center: Water, Main, and Irvine. This plan of 1804

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<sup>1</sup>By-laws and Ordinances of the City of Richmond, Kentucky, 1801.

(continued)

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Downtown Richmond Historic District

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

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HISTORY continued

did not encourage development of the frontage of the two end lots, each stretching from Main to Irvine, one along First Street and the other along Second, on the courthouse square. Yet in the **third** known extant plat made of Richmond (1876), the alignment of these two plats had changed drastically in the courthouse area. It appears that three plats on First Street and two plats on Second Street had been joined and their division and orientation changed to the east-west axis which promoted frontage on the courthouse square. The realignment of these properties responded to the prominent role of the courthouse and square and the activities that occurred within it, as opposed to the simple mechanical division of property evident in the initial survey. A market established on the northeast corner of the square in 1810 was moved in 1852 by court order into the square along the length of First Street where it remained until sometime after World War II, and the space created for it there remains today. Even in the 1930s, this market was functioning economically with its tertiary uses: musicians and magicians entertained the populace on warm summer evenings.

The physical improvements of the courthouse and roads in Richmond were also expressive of the people's interest in enhancing the image of their institution and its surroundings and in increasing its accessibility and use. In 1800 the inhabitants voted to have Main Street made into a passable road and a good road constructed around all four sides of the courthouse. The county court did as asked, except for Irvine Street behind the courthouse which remained a cow patch. Later, in 1835, First and Second streets around the square were macadamized, as was East Main from the bridge to First. Earlier, in 1830, Main Street in front of the courthouse had been improved.

As county seat, Richmond's finest and costliest improvement was the still-standing courthouse built in 1849-50 at a cost of \$40,000 (listed on the National Register May 12, 1975). At that time the county had a population of 15,727 and the city, about 800. Although the cost was high, there is no record of popular dissent over the desire to find an architect of high caliber for the new courthouse. The scale of this grand, imposing edifice and its cost were expressions of the people's desire to create a proper image of the most important and powerful institution of their society. From the time of its construction until the present, the commanding presence of

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Downtown Richmond Historic District

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HISTORY continued

this building has not been violated by subsequent construction within the range of its visual influence.

There were other changes that responded to the importance of the county court, both in its courthouse and in the internal space created around it. The city limits of Richmond have reacted also to West Main Street, the primary entrance, and the square itself. The first plan of 1804 was rectangular on the east-west axis defined approximately by the following streets: North and North Wellington to the South Collins on the East, and Lancaster Pike on the west; furthermore, the center division was at the corner of West Main and Second streets. In 1837 the limits were extended on the north, an equal distance to the south, one half that distance to the east, and four times as far on the west to Norwood Street. Emphasizing the west, these two demarcations of city limits respond to the predominance of western access roads to Richmond, as well as to the higher land to be found there. After the initial growth of Richmond and the new courthouse of 1850, the city limits were enlarged to a circle with a radius of about three-eighths of a mile from a center at the courthouse. Again in 1898, the limits were extended from the center, the courthouse, to a one-half mile radius. Thus, the City of Richmond, with its central position in Madison County, has as its virtual and actual center the courthouse together with the court square, the central meeting place of the citizens.

The regulations regarding building construction in Richmond are silent about how scale, proportion, and size came into play with regard to later construction within the courthouse periphery. The first official building codes appear in "The City Ordinances of Richmond, Kentucky, 1893-94." These mention that "No wooden buildings, with wooden outside walls or roofs covered with shingles or other wooden buildings shall hereafter be erected in the city of Richmond until a permit for same is granted." It is interesting to note the mention of the word "hereafter." This term suggests that these were the first building codes to be enacted. Further codes of 1897 and 1903 enlarge upon the use only of fire retardant materials and construction details, awning heights, and other miscellaneous building construction requirements. Since most extant construction in the center of Richmond was done previous to or within this time period, all structures were designed by individuals who apparently respected the inherent architectural and cultural significance of the

(continued)

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Downtown Richmond Historic District

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HISTORY continued

courthouse and square as county seat without legal constraints but through a sense of shared community values.

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Christ Episcopal Church in Richmond is located on a corner a block south of Main Street at the foot of a considerable slope. The cluster of churches at this point marks the junction of the downtown public/commercial area of Main Street and the entrance to Lancaster Avenue. In the 19th century, as now, Lancaster Avenue was a tree-lined street of large-scale residences leading to the town's major educational institution (now Eastern Kentucky University).

Interest in an Episcopal Church at Richmond was evidenced in diocesan records before the Civil War. It was not until 1871 (possibly 1874), however, that the first church-- a Gothic Revival frame structure--was erected by a "flock . . . composed almost entirely of zealous women." These few represented several of the most prominent families of Madison County. In 1887 the present church building was erected on a different site from the earlier structure, thanks to the increase in the size of the congregation, as well as the generosity of a few donors as indicated in the newspaper article attached. Nevertheless, the congregation retained missionary status until 1956, with an itinerant ministry from Lexington and neighboring Bluegrass county seats. The first known rector, for instance, was the Reverend Isaac Gibson from Danville, as early as 1869. After a decade of non-missionary status, the church building was renovated in 1963.

Christ Episcopal Church is the earliest extant church structure in the town. It was designed by an unknown architect in a strikingly unadorned and handsome variant of the Romanesque Revival style. It is executed almost entirely in brick, with stone trim used only for the sills and a belt-course at sill-level below the triple openings on each side of the uppermost story of the corner tower. The tower has a fairly high pyramidal roof and almost-bare walls dotted only with small stair-window openings. On the south and west sides, flanking the tower, are very large round-arched windows with prominent mullions set in expanses of bare wall. The main entrance is through the base of a truncated tower at the north end of the west facade, and there is also an entrance at the lower level of the sloping site in the south face at the base of the tower. The lack of projecting eaves and cornice, the high proportion of bare wall to openings, the bold proportions of the triangular gables and round-arched

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openings, all produce a stripped affect unusual in a design presumably inspired by the Romanesque Revival works of Boston architect H. H. Richardson. The basically centralized plan of the auditorium--although the chancel is recessed behind a large round arch--is also unusual for a 19th-century Episcopal church, although perhaps inspired by Richardson's Trinity church in Boston.

The attached copy of an undated newspaper article includes both an account of the building with its accouterments shortly after its completion and a record of the changes made during the 1963 renovations. It appears from these that very few alterations indeed have occurred in the 90 years since the erection of the building. In spite of the impressive memorial fittings, it appears likely that the simplicity and boldness of massing and surface, and the lack of ornament both inside and out, as well as the lack of later "improvements!" may have reflected the missionary status of the church. Nevertheless, it is these very qualities and the underlying good design sense of the unknown architect that may be responsible for the building's appeal to many modern tastes.

Sources: Research by Mrs. Charles C. Combs, David Greene, and Lyman Chalkley.

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Downtown Richmond Historic District  
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"Charter of the City of Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky (as per an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky Incorporating Cities of the Fourth Class, approved June 28, 1893, and amendments thereto of 1894 and 1898)" and "By-Laws and Ordinances of the City of Richmond, Kentucky, 1901."

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Interviews: Mrs. Paul Jett, Mrs. Lottie Baxter, Mrs. Ellen Smatters, Mrs. Elizabeth Collins, Mr. David Green, Mr. George Baker, and Mr. Howard L. Colyer.

Much of the general statement physical description was derived from Nona Ellis Dripps, "Richmond, Kentucky: Cultural Influences in Town Design As County Seat," A Report on the Architectural Significance of Downtown Richmond for the City of Richmond, Department of Community Development, November 3, 1975.

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Downtown Richmond Historic District

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UTM References: A. 16/738520/4181120      B. 16/738430/4180920  
C. 16/738100/4181080      D. 16/738090/4181060  
E. 16/738040/4181080      F. 16/738080/4181180  
G. 16/738110/4181160      H. 16/738130/4181200  
I. 16/738320/4181110      J. 16/738360/4181200

Beginning at the far northeast corner of the district, the boundary includes only the old Creamery on East Irvine Street; the remaining buildings to the east are modern. The boundary continues south along the property lines of structures fronting on North 1st Street and extending along East Main 143 feet, with the remaining structures eastward on Main being modern. The boundary extends 136 feet on the south side of the East Main block, again excluding modern structures eastward. The southern boundary crosses South 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Streets, following the rear property lines of buildings facing Main. The far southwest end of the district extends to Water Street to encompass Christ Episcopal Church on the northeast corner of Lancaster and Water. Following the west side of Lancaster Street, the boundary extends northward to Main, makes a slight jog eastward, then northward again along the west side of Church Street to include buildings fronting on West Main Street to North 2nd Street. The lines turn northward along 2nd, including property lines of structures fronting on 2nd Street northward to the Old Methodist Church building, then turning eastward behind the church building to enclose the Odd Fellows Hall, the Wells General Store, the Madison County Fire Department, all fronting on Irvine Street. On the east corner of East Irvine and North 1st Street is the Creamery.



Mill Street

Lancaster Street

Main Street

Green

On St

Mill Street

Cemetery

J.D. Co.

n Ri  
ond

or

119  
107

106  
105

102  
103

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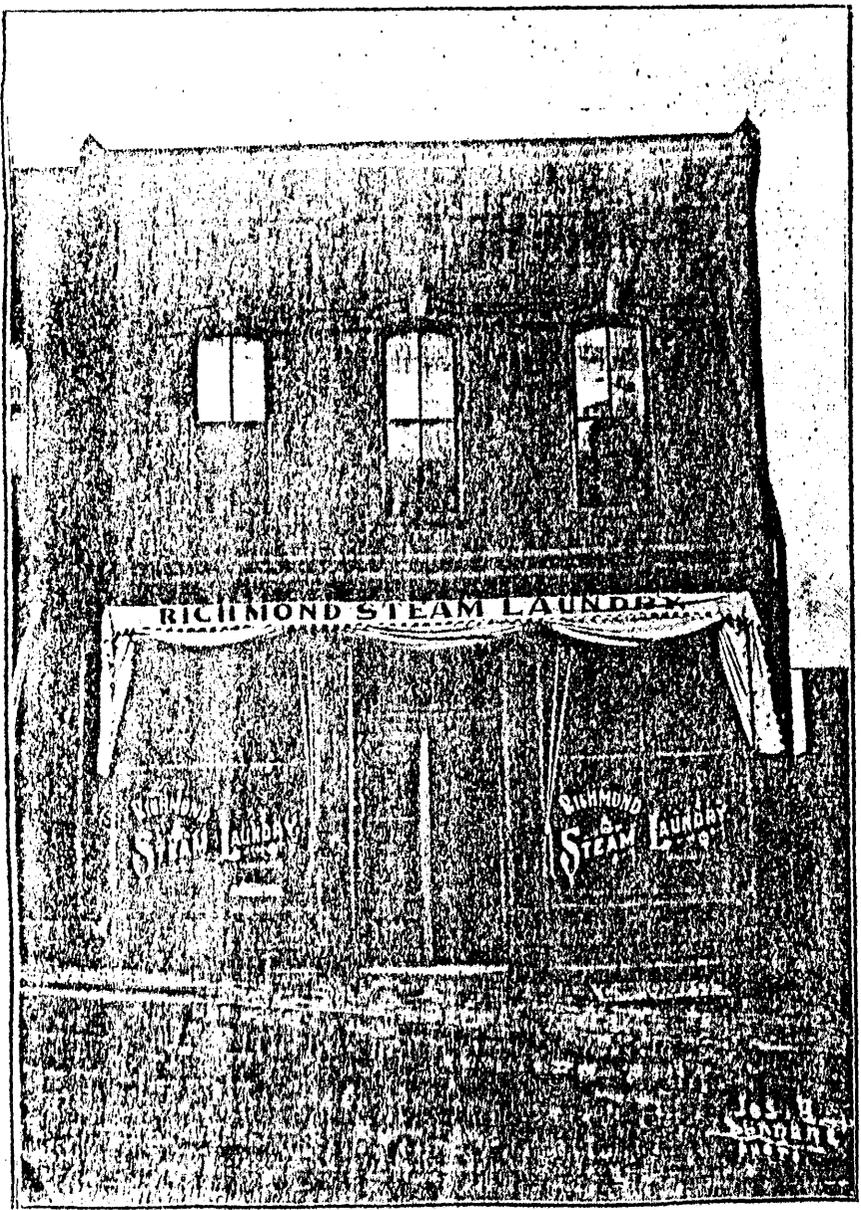
Downtown Richmond Historic District  
Richmond  
Madison County      OCT 7 1976  
Kentucky

"Richmond, Madison County,  
Kentucky"  
Trustees of Richmond Town plat  
1868

Map 6

SEP 20 1976

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



This laundry was established in 1889 by James Tevis and a stock company, under which management it continued until 1896, when it was purchased by Messrs. D. R. and H. R. Tevis, the present efficient proprietors.

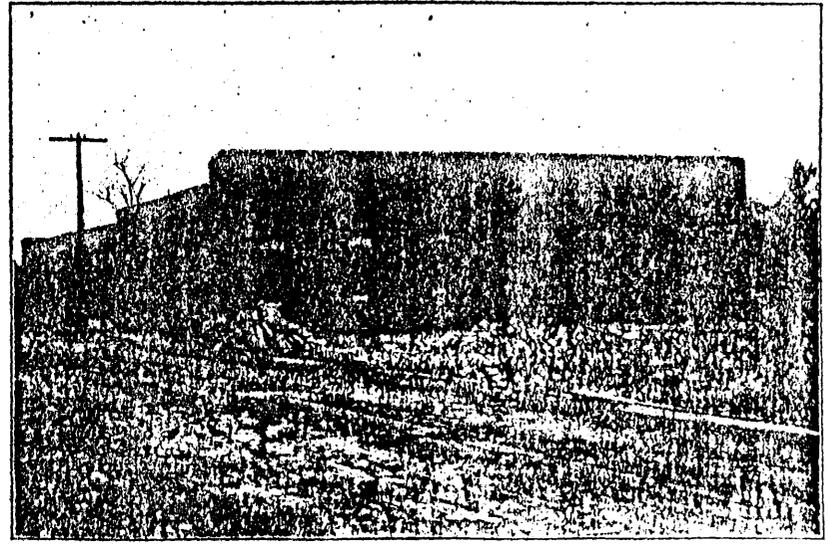
chine. The facilities to do business are the very best, the plant having a capacity of 8,000 collars and 1,500 shirts. Branches are established at Irvine, Panola, Millers Creek, Berea and other points.

Richmond Cold Storage and Ice Co., which will be open for business on June 1st, this year, promises to eclipse anything of its kind ever attempted in this section of the country. This company has a capitalized stock of \$50,000, backed by men whose long experience in the ice and cold storage business and whose success, to say the least, has been phenomenal, is a guarantee of the success of this institution.

Mr. Geo. A. Morris, Jr., who, with his two plants at Mexico and Moberly, Mo., control the ice business in

be stored at any or all times, eggs, poultry, fruits, meats, all kinds of liquids, etc.

The building, when completed, will be so arranged that the cold storage rooms can be increased on short notice. The ice plant will be equipped with all the newest and latest facilities for making pure ice. Ice shipped from this plant will be absolutely pure, as it will be manufactured from water distilled from steam that has been "boiled" twice at the "hottest" temperature known. As the plant is lo-



FRONT AND SIDE VIEW OF PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

that section, is President. Mr. W. A. Logan, who was reared at Nicholasville, Ky., but who has been engaged in business in Iowa for a number of years, is the Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager. Mr. W. B. Craven is chief engineer.

The plant is 152 feet long and 84 feet wide. In this will be combined the two businesses, the ice and cold storage. The capacity of the ice plant will be 50 tons daily. They will have 50,000 cubic feet of cold storage, divided into six different rooms, with different temperatures, in which may

cated near the railroads, a switch will be put in, which will connect the plant with the main lines.

The company will get their water for making the ice from their own lake, which they are having made at an enormous expense. As this will be the only cold storage plant on the L. & N. railroad from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Atlanta, Ga., in fact the only up-to-date industry of its kind in Central Kentucky, we predict for it a bright future.

Building No. 54  
Downtown Richmond Historic District  
Richmond, Kentucky

Supplement to the Richmond Climax  
(1905)

Photo 29A

View of Building No. 54 (originally  
Richmond Steam Laundry).

*Madsen Co., Ky* SEP 30 1978

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

### W. S. OLDHAM,

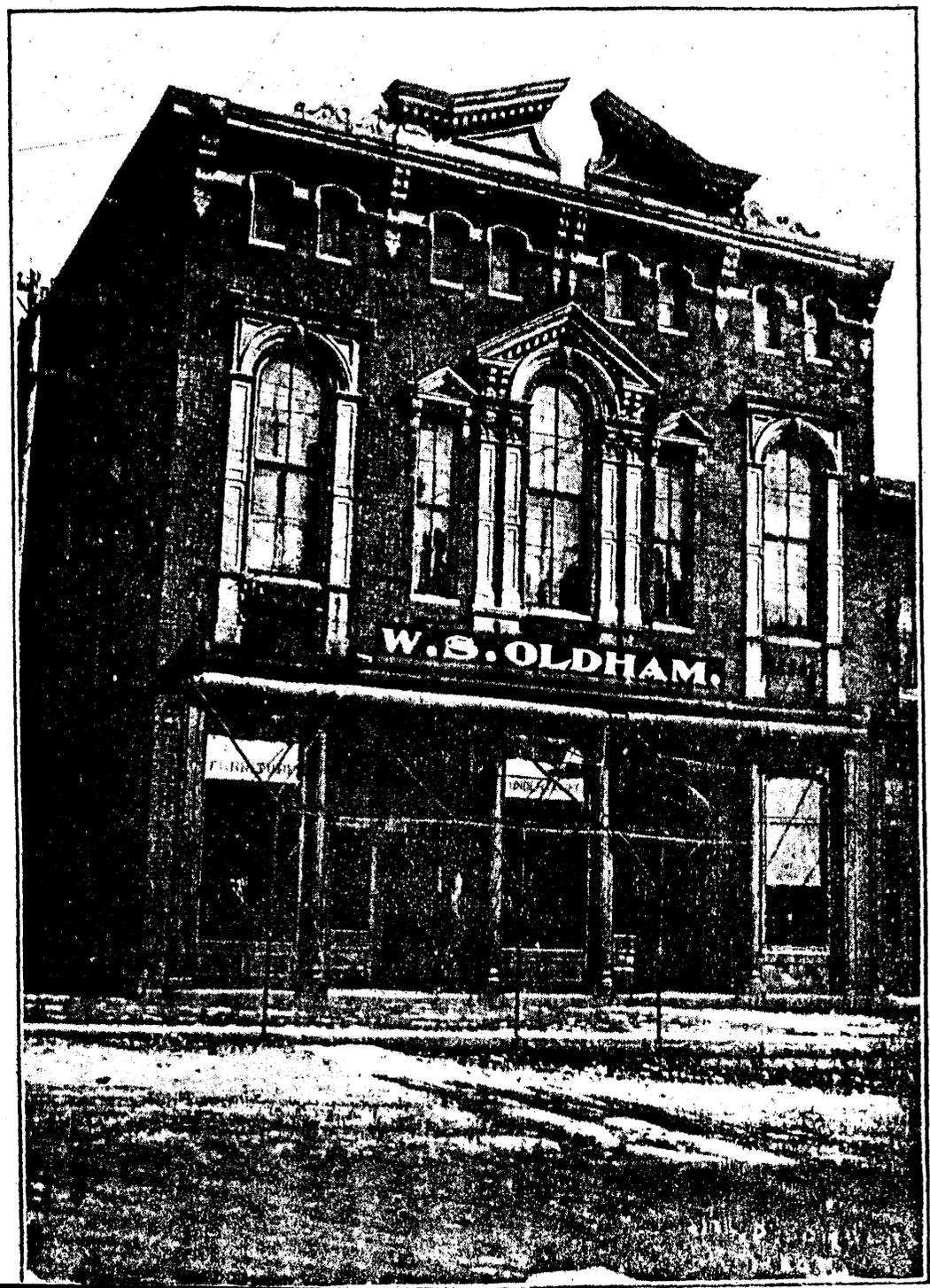
Furniture and Undertaking,

Successor to Biggerstaff & Oldham, has been established in Richmond for the past seven years. In this mammoth establishment can be found the most complete and up-to-date household furnishings in this county, and, furthermore, at prices that are consistent with the good quality of goods, such as iron, brass, wood beds, folding beds of all kinds; parlor and bedroom suits, with prices ranging from the moderate to the high-priced, to suit the convenience of your purse. Full line of chairs, settees, couches, divans, lounges, baby carriages, lace curtains, rugs, one of the handsomest lines of carpets and mattings in the city, dining, center and kitchen tables, window shades, mirrors—from the French plate beveled glass to the small hand-glass; besides carrying a large stock of molding and picture frames.

Mr. Oldham does not depend upon the local markets from which to buy his furniture, but buys direct from the large manufacturers throughout the North and East in large quantities, thereby enabling him to compete with his competitors in prices, style and quality of goods. He also makes a specialty of fine leather goods, and his present stock is, perhaps, the largest and finest ever shown in Madison county. His furniture storeroom occupies a depth of 115 feet by 40-foot width. His stock is arranged in a most systematic and artistic manner, making it possible to show any article in stock, with very little trouble and good lights.

Mr. Oldham has made it a point to guarantee every article which he sells. If a customer makes a purchase and it does not prove satisfactory, he not only takes it back, but is anxious to get it back. His motto is, "If not right, I will make it right." On this basis he has succeeded in establishing an enormous trade among the people of this county.

His undertaking and embalming department, which occupies the same depth of floor space and nearly as much width as his furniture room, is one of the largest and most complete establishments of its kind in this section of the State. To this department Mr. Oldham devotes special attention. The stock of undertaking supplies, such as caskets, burial robes, etc., as



Building No. 53  
Downtown Richmond Historic District  
Richmond, Kentucky  
Supplement to Richmond Climax  
May 24, 1905 Photo 30A  
View of Building No. 53 (W.S. Old-  
ham Furniture and Undertaking).

SEP 30 1976

*Mason Co, Ky*

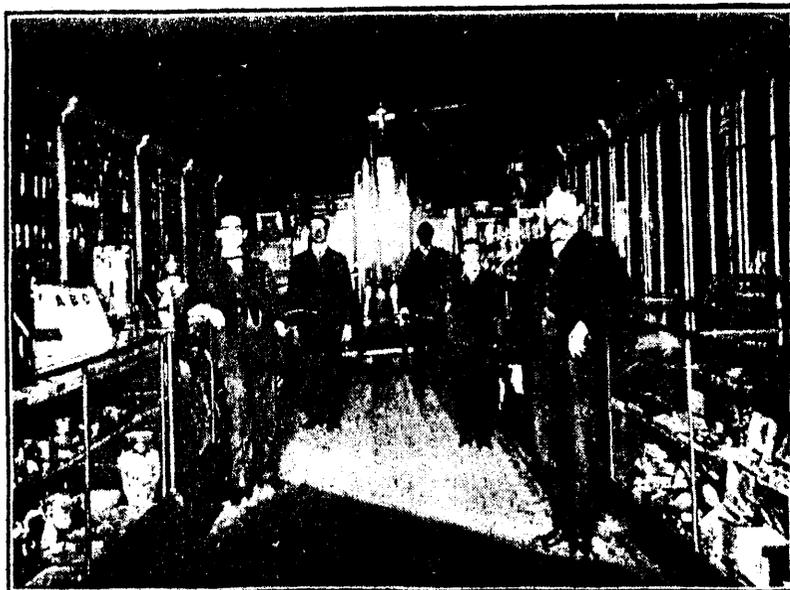
*History of Richmond and Madison County, Supplement to Richmond Climax, Vol. 32, May 24, 1905, Bldg. 53, Plate 30A.*

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

# WINES & CREEKMORE, DRUGGISTS.

For the past thirty years the corner on which this firm is located, has been known as "the best" drugstore in Richmond. By virtue of its central location and the high quality of drugs kept here it has become the favorite drug store of the town. Mr. E. C. Wines, the senior proprietor, has been associated with the drug trade in Richmond for the past twenty-three

Pure drugs, druggists' sundries and druggists' supplies compose the bulk of their stock. They also carry a fine line of perfumes, toilets, soaps, stationery, cigars and tobacco. On Mar. 1 a change was made in this firm, by which Mr. H. C. Creekmore became part owner. Mr. Creekmore is one of our cleverest citizens, who has a legion of friends throughout the county, and whose patronage will naturally follow him in his present business. Pure drugs are as essential to the wel-



years. He is at present the oldest prescription druggist in the city. Ten years ago he became the sole owner of this store, and it is due to experience in this business, natural business ability and courtesy to his customers that it is said, "that no store in Richmond has as large a patronage and is as popular with all classes of people as 'Wines.'"

The stock of goods carried by this enterprising firm is one of the largest and most complete in Richmond.

fare of the people as pure food, and to Wines & Creekmore must be given the distinction of handling only this class. This fact becomes apparent when it is known that it is no unusual occurrence for Mr. Wines to compound as many as forty prescriptions a day.

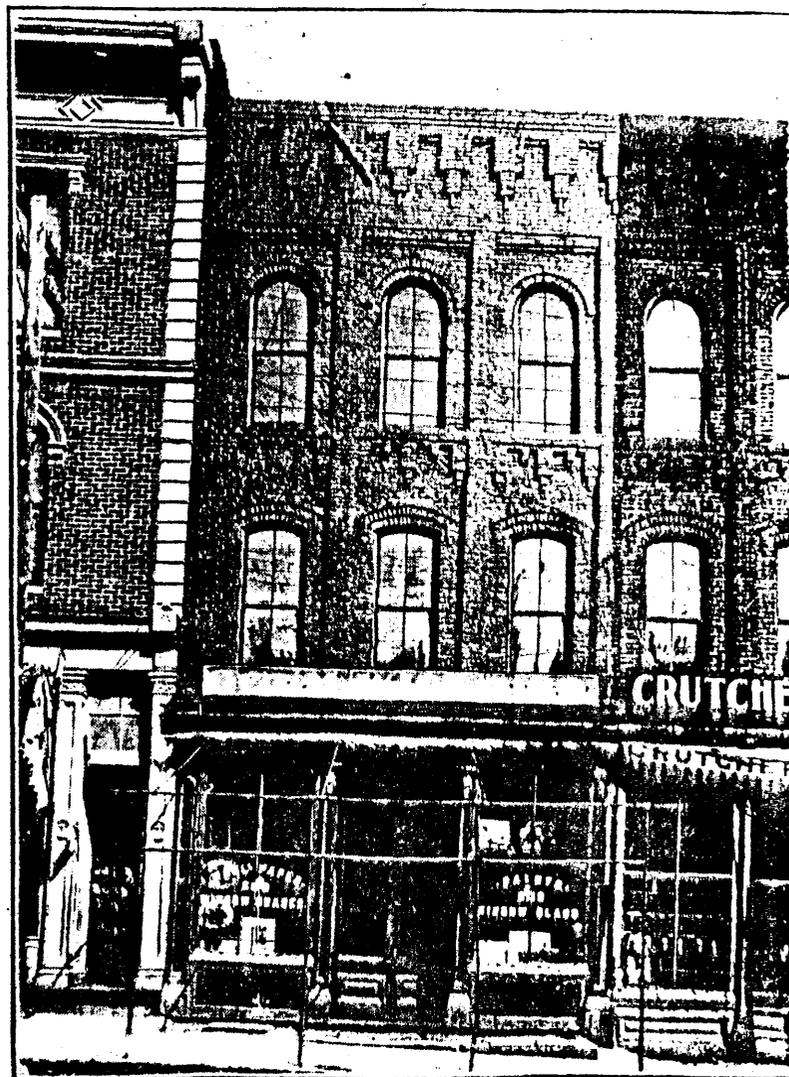
With two such thorough business men and excellent gentlemen at the helm of an enterprise it bids fair to maintain its present standing, "The leading drugstore of Richmond."

## GEO. M. WILLGING.

To this firm belongs the distinction of being the oldest wall paper, paint and glass store in Richmond.

The business was established in the year of 1870 by Geo. M. Willging, an

and it is to his credit to say that the way has he varied from the standard of excellency in quality of goods, workmanship and economy by his father.



der whose name the business is still conducted. For nearly thirty-two years Mr. Willging successfully conducted this enterprise. When his death occurred in 1903, his son, Phil. L.

The class of goods carried in stock is the same, such as wall paper, window shades, paints, oil, varnishes, brushes, pictures and frames, window, plate and art glass, mirrors, etc.

Building No. 39  
Downtown Richmond Historic District  
Richmond, Kentucky  
Supplement to the Richmond Climax  
(1905)

Photo 23A  
View of Building No. 39, and part of  
No. 39 before false front added.

*Meslin* SEP 30 1976

*Co., Inc.*

Photo 23A

# OWEN MCKEE DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS



OWEN MCKEE

About forty years ago Mr. Owen McKee, of whom we herewith present an excellent likeness, began in a small way a general merchandise store in Richmond, which he most successfully conducted until his death, which occurred on July 1, 1903. The present business, which is located on Main and First streets, under this name, managed by his son, Richard McKee, was established eight years ago. The name of Owen McKee carries with it a guarantee of quality, as the people of Madison county learned years ago. They are the exclusive caterers to her majesty, "The American Lady." Be it known to all that there is not an article which goes to make Milady's wardrobe complete that cannot be found in this enterprising establishment.

Their new spring and summer styles are on display and it must be truthfully

said that a trip to any of our neighboring cities and careful inspection of the large stocks carried there would not reveal handsomer styles or finer

quality of goods than can always be had at the store of Owen McKee. The Butterick pattern, which is now carried exclusively by this firm, have

been reduced in price to 10, 15 and 20 cents. This pattern needs no introduction in Richmond or elsewhere; it sells on its own merits.

The Delineator is also carried in connection with the patterns; price 15 cents a copy or \$1 a year.

Mail orders for any amount given careful and prompt attention. Prices consistent with quality is their motto, and one in which they have been most persistent in living up to. Only such goods are handled as the house can fully warrant. They make a careful study of the needs and desires of patrons and pursue in the management of their affairs the most systematic methods. Their store, as the exterior will plainly show, is one of the most attractive in town. The show windows are elegant and show great art in their dressing. They employ only the politest and most efficient clerks, whose main aim is to please their customers, namely, Miss Jennie Meyers, Miss Mamye Campbell, Mrs. Sallie Cornielson, Miss Lidia McKee, Miss Annie McKee and R. J. McKee. Richmond boasts of as many up-to-date and city-like stores as any town of its size in Kentucky, and McKee's is one of them. They fully realize the wants of the people and they carry the best and latest of all articles to be found in any dry goods house in Central Kentucky.

Of Mr. Richard McKee personally too much praise as a business man cannot be given. From long and constant association in a business way with the people of this community he is thoroughly familiar with their wants and needs, and keeps his store stocked with the right kind of goods. Honorable, upright and gentlemanly in all of his dealings with the public, he has firmly established himself and business with the people of Richmond and Madison county.



EXTERIOR OF OWEN MCKEE STORE

Building No. 26  
Downtown Richmond Historic District  
Richmond, Kentucky  
Supplement to Richmond Climax  
May 24, 1905 Photo 16A

Early view of Owen McKee Building.

SEP 30 1979

*Madison Co, Ky*

*History of Richmond and Madison County. Supplement to Richmond  
Climax, Vol. 32, May 24, 1905.*

*University of Kentucky Press 1988.*

**THE STATE BANK AND TRUST CO., OF RICHMOND, KY.,**

Was organized and began business on November 4th, 1897. It has a paid-up capital stock of \$150,000, a surplus fund of \$10,500, and undivided profits of \$3,865.42. Its success and popularity demonstrates the ability and wisdom of its management and justifies the friendship and confidence in it of all of its patrons and the public at large. Its present officers are J. A. Sullivan, President; H. B. Hanger, Vice President; R. E. Turley, Cashier; L. P. Evans, Teller; A. B. Paris, Book-keeper, and William C. Smith, Assistant Book-keeper. The directors are J. A. Sullivan, H. B. Hanger, E. W. Walker, Joe Collins, John R. Gibson, E. D. Ballard, David Chenault, W. D. Oldham, and James Noland. With their interests in such hands, patrons and stock holders are well assured that they will be safely guarded and conservatively and judiciously managed. The stockholders are numerous and among the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Madison county, Ky. This bank has a capital stock of \$150,000, which is a guarantee of \$100,000 more for the safety of depositors and all who do business with it, than if its capital stock were only \$100,000. The stockholders' liability law is the same under the State and Federal law.

Besides doing a general banking business, this institution also acts as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, agent, and in other judiciary capacities.

Every safeguard that skill can suggest has been taken in providing a modern banking equipment. The vaults are the celebrated Diebold make, one of which is shown in the illustration. They are fire and burglar-proof, and contain a number of safety deposit boxes for the storing

of papers and other valuables. These boxes are rented to the public at year-

ly charges of \$5, \$10, and \$20, according to the size.



STATE BANK AND TRUST CO.

Included in this large vault, containing the funds of the bank, is the Mosler screw door safe, an up-to-date contrivance for baffling burglars and safe blowers, and which is guaranteed to be absolutely burglar-proof.

The State Bank and Trust Company building (shown in illustration) is constructed of Rockcastle stone and marble, and elegantly finished throughout. It is the handsomest business building in the city.

The State Bank and Trust Company sincerely appreciate your business in the past, and with a strong and vigorous management and a splendid equipment, it is prepared and willing to make it to your advantage to continue your patronage and to induce your friends to do so.

It solicits correspondence, or a personal visit from you or your friends relative to any of these matters.



VAULT OF STATE BANK AND TRUST CO.

**MADISON NATIONAL BANK.**

The success of this popular institution has been extraordinary, each succeeding year of its rapid rise being marked by such substantial gain as to place it in the lead of Madison county.

with them, promising courtesy, promptness, accuracy and liberality. The following officers are in charge of the business of this bank: W. Bennett, President; N. B. Deatherage, Vice-President; R. R. Burnam, Cashier; C. B. Hamilton, Teller, and E. T. Burnam.

**RICHMOND NATIONAL BANK.**

No business institution in Richmond has better reason to be proud of the year's record than this bank. Since its organization in 1890, it has responded with fidelity to needs of the community in many matters.

With a capital stock of \$100,000, and surplus of \$20,000, it is no less noted for its financial strength than for its able management.

The officers of the bank are J. W. Caperton, President; L. Shelby Irvine, Vice President; J. E. Greenleaf, Cashier.

Building No. 22  
Downtown Richmond Historic District  
Richmond, Kentucky  
Supplement to Richmond Climax  
May 24, 1905 Photo 14B

Early view and description of State  
Bank and Trust Co.

*Madison Co, Ky*

SEP 30 1976 JUN 1976

*History of Richmond & Madison County. Supplement to Richmond Climax.*  
*Vol. 32, May 24, 1905.*

*Body, 22, photo 14b.*


WHITE & GIBSON
  
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS



N. V. WHITE.

This business is not of a mushroom growth, but started many years ago in a small way. It has been slowly, but surely established upon the firm foundation of square dealing and good goods, and now the good year of 1905 finds them supported by an army of satisfied customers. They have no war to make upon their neighbors in business, feeling satisfied to rest their claims upon their merits, letting the people who do the buying render the verdict, never forgetting those whose patronage they have enjoyed in the past, nor shall they relinquish their

efforts to merit a continuance of the public's favors, and they promise the good people of Richmond and Madison county that they shall redouble their efforts to number among their customers those whom they have not heretofore had an opportunity to

They carry a full line of dry goods, dress goods, notions, laces, embroideries, ribbons, ladies' furnishings, mattings, linoleums, trunks and valises.

Now is the time to buy your spring and summer goods, and it would seem



WHITE & GIBSON'S STORE.

serve. Messrs. White & Gibson started this enterprise over eleven years ago with this motto: "Good goods at low prices; good treatment and plenty of it," and how well they have lived up to their motto their many customers can testify.

to us poor policy on your part to buy of the first comer without comparison. If you would buy your goods right, let everyone bid for your business and let the best man win.

It is with this broad-minded and fearless policy that this firm appeals



JOHN R. GIBSON

to the public for a share of their patronage. They guarantee satisfaction, realizing that a satisfied customer is their best advertisement. They invite the public's attention to their new spring and summer stock of goods, which for style and quality cannot be surpassed in any of the city stores.

As citizens, Richmond can boast of none better than Messrs. White and Gibson, both of whom are property owners and taxpayers, who have the best interest of their city in mind, and who can always be relied upon to further any project for its betterment.

Buildings No. 18 and 19  
Downtown Richmond Historic District  
Richmond, Kentucky  
Supplement to Richmond Climax (1905)  
Photo 13A

View of Buildings No. 18 and 19 before  
alteration of corner.

*Madison Co, Ky*

SEP 20 1910

*History of Richmond and Madison County  
Vol. 32, May 24, 1905.  
Photo 13A, Slide K+19,  
Supplement to Richmond Climax,*

**D. B. SHACKELFORD & CO.**  
Hardware, Implements, Etc.

Richmond can boast of as many up-to-date hardware and implement establishments as any town in Central Kentucky, and none stand out with more prominence than the old established firm of D. B. Shackelford & Co. Managed with conservatism, and on strictly business principles, it has

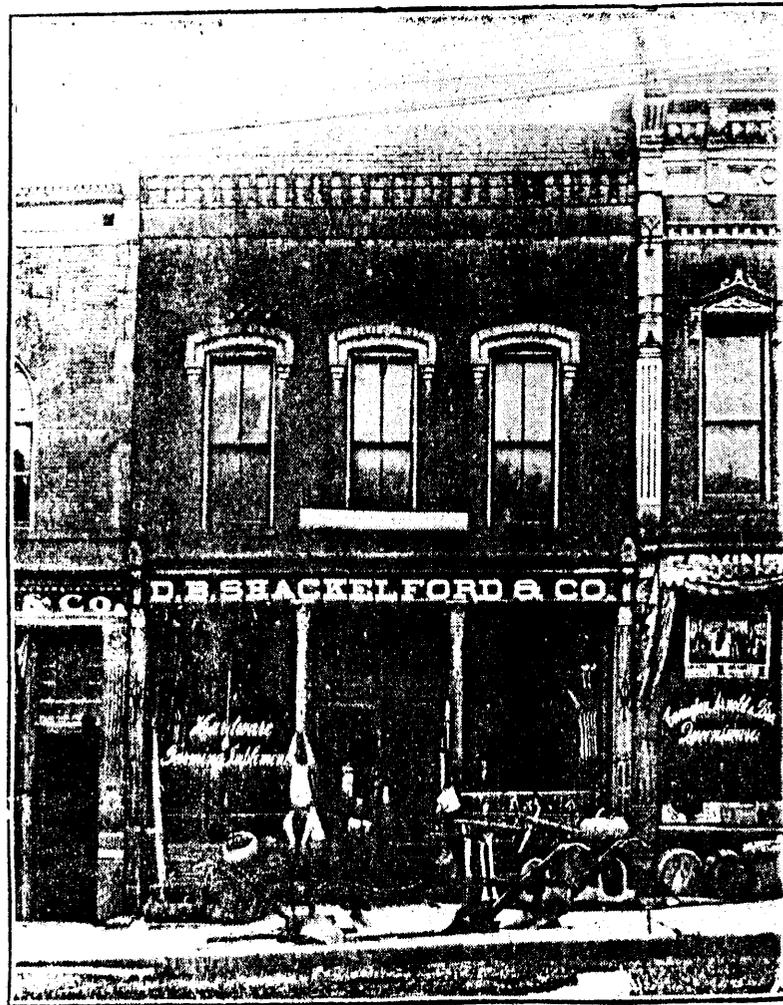
long been recognized as one of the leaders. By buying in large quantities, continual turning over of stock, making quality the first consideration, this firm has built up a reputation among the people of this county that will last when others are forgotten.

Entering the establishment of D. B. Shackelford & Co., one is impressed with the neatness and order which characterizes the arrangement of the stock, a task involving continual labor,

because of the countless articles which must be kept on side in any first-class institution of this character. The magnitude of the stock and the facilities employed give to this establishment a leading position in the hardware and implement business of Madison county. The stock comprises a full line of shelf and building hardware, cutlery, mechanics' tools and tinware, and a big assortment of stoves and ranges. The implement department contains the Deering harvesters, Miger Corn Planters and Cultivators, Brown Cultivators, Oliver Chilled Plows, Capitol Wagons and Hagan Gasoline Engines, etc. All these goods in operation, workmanship and price, bear the imprint of unmistakable approbation; a fact which is thoroughly established by their exclusive popularity and use. This business house, established in an humble way thirty-five years ago by Mr. J. T. Shackelford, has grown year by year, until now the magnitude of the stock and facilities acquired give it rank with the metropolitan institutions of the larger cities.



MR. D. B. SHACKELFORD



EXTERIOR OF D. B. SHACKELFORD & CO.



INTERIOR OF D. B. SHACKELFORD & CO.

Building No. 9 JUN 7 1976  
Downtown Richmond Historic District  
Richmond, Kentucky  
Supplement to Richmond Climax (1905)  
Photo 8 B ~~Factory Shoe Outlet building, before alterations~~

*Madison Co, Ky SEP 24 1905*

*History of Richmond and Madison County, Supplement to Richmond Climax,  
Vol. 32, May 24, 1905.*

*Photo 8b.*

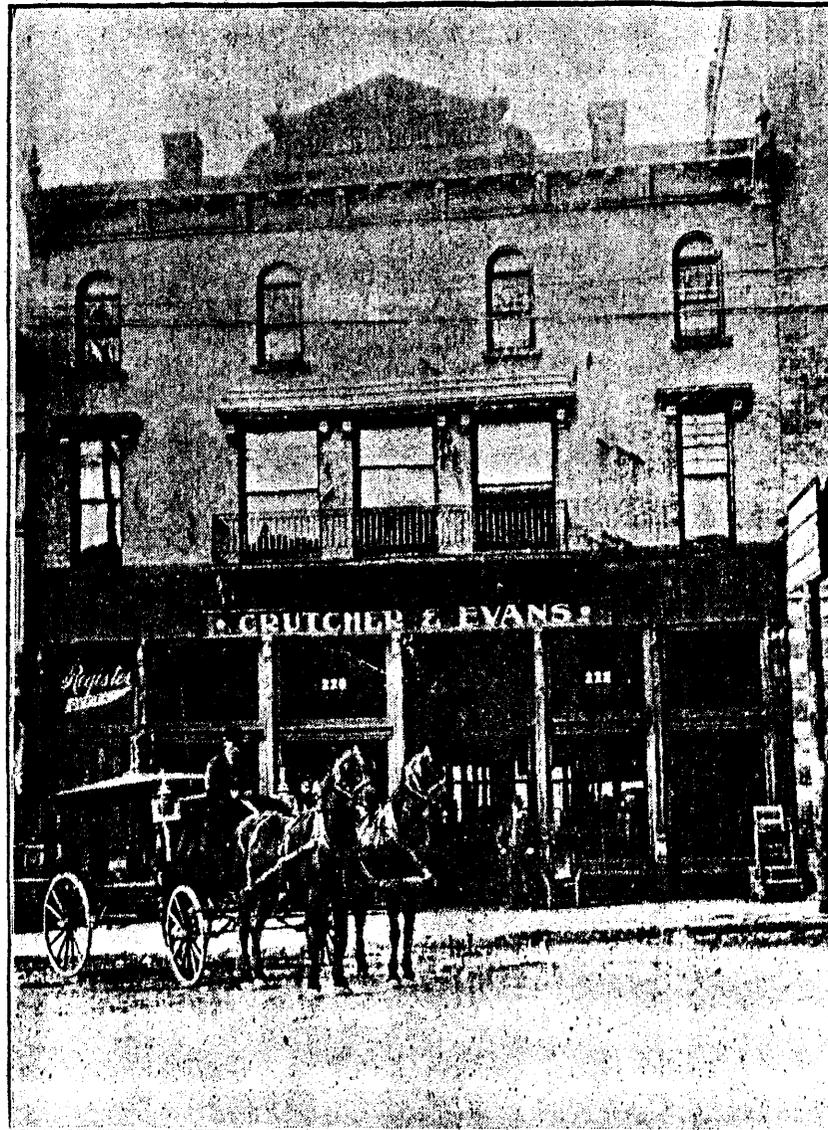


# CRUTCHER & EVANS, Furniture and Undertakers.



W. L. CRUTCHER.

The furniture and undertaking establishment of Crutcher & Evans offers to the citizens of Richmond and vicinity advantages which are not excelled in our large cities in the several lines which comprise their business. In the furniture department their stock offers ample variety because of its magnitude, and the facilities for equipping the home in all that is new and improved are unsurpassed. The stock is made up of a selection of assorted woods in style and design which represents all that is popularly accepted and approved. This is true of the array of parlor and bedroom furniture, sideboards, bookcases, writing desks, buffets, wardrobes, china closets and a large line of couches, upholstered in a variety of styles. The large stock of carpets and mattings have an attraction for the housekeeper, since little time or effort is required to make suitable selection. Another feature that arrests the attention of housekeepers is the facilities employed for picture framing, and frames can be secured from a va-



CRUTCHER & EVANS' STORE.



G. W. EVANS, JR.

riety of designs at almost any figure. They have lately added an upholstering department, which is in charge of Mr. J. W. Gray, an efficient workman, who is well known here. An important branch of the business which to conduct satisfactorily requires thorough modern equipment, scientific knowledge and natural adaptability for the requirements of the profession is that of undertaking and funeral directing. The equipment of Crutcher & Evans is complete, and they keep on hand a large line of caskets in all styles, quantities and designs. A licensed embalmer, G. W. Evans, Jr., whose proficiency in the art is generally recognized hereabouts, has charge of this department. His outfit comprises those instruments approved by the leading instructors of embalming, and his fluids, disinfectants and deodorants are of standard make and recognized merit. Messrs. Crutcher & Evans, who have been engaged in business in Richmond about two years, succeeded Mr. Jo. S. Joplin. Enterprise is the trade magnet of this establishment, and this appears with force and emphasis in volume of business, in magnitude and variety of stock, in progressive methods, and in general satisfaction which is attendant upon every transaction.

Building No. 7  
Downtown Richmond Historic District  
Richmond, Kentucky  
Supplement to Richmond Climax  
(1905)

Photo 8C  
View of J.C. Penney Co. facade be-  
fore alteration of first floor.

SEP 30 1976

*Madison Co, Ky*

*History of Richmond and Madison County. Supplement to Richmond Climax,  
Vol. 32, May 24, 1905.*

*Photo 8C*