

P10076911

** DATA SHEET

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Kentucky
COUNTY: Scott
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE FEB 24 1975

1. NAME

COMMON:
Main Street Commercial District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION *west side of*

STREET AND NUMBER: *East Main Street*, from Broadway *east* to post office and library; south side from Broadway *west* to Elley Alley *to Main Street and*

CITY OR TOWN: Georgetown

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 6th

STATE: Kentucky

CODE: 021

COUNTY: Scott

CODE: 209

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Multiple private and public owners (See continuation sheet)

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

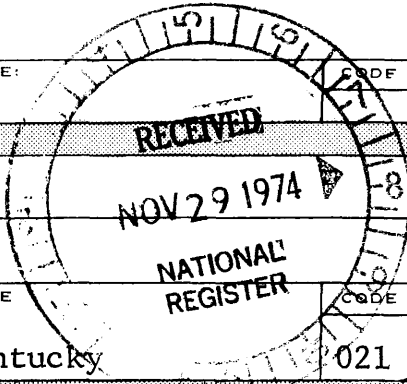
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Scott County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
East Main Street

CITY OR TOWN: Georgetown

STATE: Kentucky

CODE: 021



6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky (Supplement)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1971

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Kentucky Heritage Commission

STREET AND NUMBER:
401 Wapping Street

CITY OR TOWN: Frankfort

STATE: Kentucky

CODE: 021

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: _____

COUNTY: _____

ENTRY NUMBER: 1015

DATE: FEB 24 1975

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

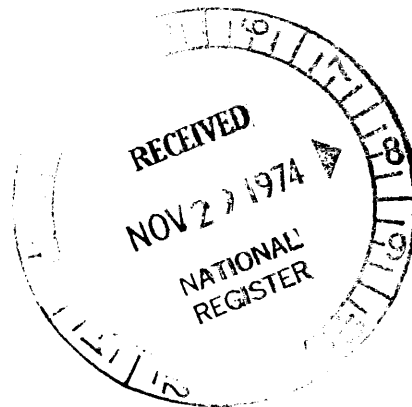
CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Main Street Commercial District of Georgetown, Kentucky, extends three blocks east from Broadway, and is contiguous with the East Main Street residential district. Thirty-nine buildings comprise the district. Incorporated also is the Scott County Courthouse, which is separately listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Most of the structures, all of which are brick, were erected in the late 19th century. The scale and tone of commercial construction in that immediate district were set by the flamboyant Second Empire Courthouse after several fires had swept this business area in the late 1860s, '70s and '80s. A later influence was the more severe, substantial Richardsonian Wellington Hotel (solid brick and stone, not castiron and/or galvanized metal). There are several outstanding individual facades (numbers 6-7, 13-15, 16, 17, 25, 27). Although the varying architecture results in the individual fronts' vying for attention, there is, somehow, the effect of unity.

For description of individual buildings see Continuation Sheet after 8.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian; 16th Century; 18th Century; 20th Century
 15th Century; 17th Century; 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **from 1869**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Georgetown's Main Street Commercial District dates from after 1869, the year marking the beginning of "the big fires" which literally swept away the Georgian-Federal and Greek Revival business houses of this historic Kentucky town. The community itself dates to 1775 with the establishment of McClelland's Station on the Royal Spring Branch and marks the beginning of the settlement of Scott County, then part of Fayette. In 1790 the town was incorporated by the legislature of Virginia and the name changed to Georgetown in honor of George Washington.

Georgetown gradually grew but remained small. Its population in 1868 was 1,687. It was described then as a sleepy, snug little town "dead to what was going on in the outside world." However, "one night in 1869 the dreadful cry of fire awakened the slumbering citizens. The next setting of the sun was upon the blackened ruins of the greater portion of the business houses of the town."¹

When the merchants recovered from the shock of their losses they determined to erect more substantial and ornamental buildings. The remainder of the business portion of the old town was destroyed in subsequent fires in 1876 and 1881. "Each time more substantial and more imposing buildings have been erected," wrote B. O. Gaines in 1905, "until today it bears, and justly so, the proud title of 'The Belle of the Blue Grass.'" Owners erected structures characteristic of the ostentatious mood of the day: showy facades, highly ornamented, with castiron and galvanized trim. The shop fronts at street level utilized cast iron in a more strictly structural way.

This business district is contiguous with the East Main Street residential district, which extends from the post office and library east to the Paris Pike and Warrendale Avenue. Many of

¹B. O. Gaines, History of Scott County, Vol. II (Scott Co, Ky: Published by the author, 1905), p. 436. (Continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Collins, Lewis. History of Kentucky, Vol. II. Louisville: John Morton & Co., 1924, p. 697.
 Gaines, B. O. History of Scott County, Vol. II. Published by the Author, Scott Co., Ky., 1905, pp. 210, 216, 407, 436, 437, 443, 444.
 Perrin, William H. Kentucky, A History of the State. Louisville: F. A. Battery & Co., 1887, p. 639.

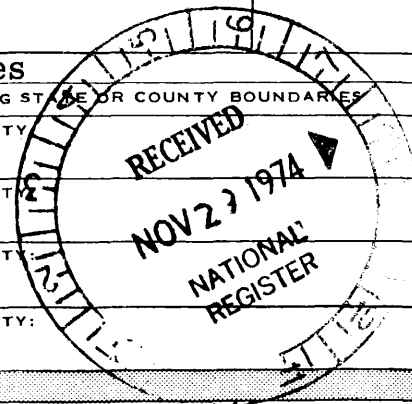
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	38° 12' 37"	84° 33' 37"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	38° 12' 36"	84° 33' 25"				
SE	38° 12' 32"	84° 33' 25"				
SW	38° 12' 33"	84° 33' 39"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **6 acres**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



11/27/74
4-7610

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Mrs. Ann Bevins, Scott County Representative

ORGANIZATION: **Kentucky Heritage Commission** DATE: **Aug. 21, 1974**

STREET AND NUMBER:
Route # 4, Lexington Pike (GM)

CITY OR TOWN: **Georgetown** STATE: **Kentucky** CODE: **021**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Clared W. Melton

Title State Liaison Officer

Date 11-28-74

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

A. P. Mortensen
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 2/24/75

ATTEST:
Ronald M. Greenberg
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 2/21/75

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

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number of entries)

Main Street Commercial District

4. Owner of Property (continued)

Page One

Block A

- (1) Albert Suffoletta Building--Owner, Albert Suffoletta.
- (2) Stripplehoff Building--Owners, Skip Stripplehoff, Henry Stripplehoff and Joe Lush--Occupied by Phipps Clothing.
- (3) Masonic Lodge--Owner, John Cottrell--Occupied by Columbia Gas and Georgetown News.
- (4) Hisel Building--Owner, Sid Hisel--Occupied by Dollar General Store.
- (5) Farmers' Bank and Trust Company.

Block B

- (6) Norman's--Owner, R. W. Hewson--Occupied by Norman's Clothing.
- (7) Penney's--Owner, Ben Quilling--Occupied by J. C. Penny.
- (8) Daviess Building--Owner, Mrs. Lewis Sublett--Occupied by House of Values and Merle Norman Cosmetics.
- (9) Goady Building--Owner, Herbert Morgan--Occupied by Vic-Tone Cleaners.
- (10) E. C. Barlow Building # 1--Owner, John Porter--Occupied by Porter and Lucas Insurance.
- (11) Dr. John Sutton Building--Owner, Georgia Thacker.

Block C

- (12) Fitzgerald Building.
- (13) Uriah Hambrick Building # 2--Owner, Mrs. Parker Bradley--Occupied by Ben Franklin Store.
- (14) Barlow Jewelry Store--Occupied by Lenahan's Cleaners (Lower Level West) and Keller's Jewelry Store (Eastern).
- (15) Old Barlow Building--Owner, Andy Weisenberger--Occupied by Bristol Pool Room.
- (16) Rankins and Webb Building--Owner, Ben Lair--Occupied by Lair and Oldham.
- (17) Robert Soper Building--Owner, Glover Jones--Occupied by Jones Department Store.
- (18) Old First National Bank.

(Continued)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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REGISTER

(Number all entries)

Main Street Commercial District

4. Owner of Property (continued)

Page Two

Block D

(19) Scott County Courthouse

Block E(20) Thornberry-Pullen Building--Owner, Mrs. Georgia Hamilton--
Occupied by Fitch's Drug Store.

(21) W. E. Pullen Building--Owner, Mrs. Ray Prall--Vacant.

(22) Johnson Building--Owner, Joe Johnson.

(23) Robert Soper Building #2 --Owner, Lonnie Kemper--Occupied by
Western Auto Associate Store.

(24) Old Deposit Bank Building--Occupied by Scott County Pharmacy.

(25) Paxton and Herndon Building--Owner, Talbert Glass--Occupied
by Towne Shop.

(26) Fava's--Owner, Irene Cooney--Occupied by restaurant.

(27) The Old Wells House--Owner, Oddfellows Lodge--Occupied by
Seymour's.Block F

(28) Darnaby Law Office.

(29) Old Georgetown Building.

(30) Kemper Building--Owner, Lonnie Kemper.

(31) South Central Bell--Owner, Seymour Moskowitz.

(32) Weldon Building--Owned and Occupied by Attorney Durward Weldon.

(33) Wilson Drug Store and Arcade--Owner, Seymour Moskowitz.

(34) Wells Building--Owned and Occupied by Dr. H. G. Wells.

Block G

(35) Bradley Building--Owner, Bradley and Bradley, Attorneys.

(36) McDowell Building # 1--Owner, Everett McDowell.

(37) McDowell Building # 2--Owner, Everett McDowell.

(38) Nunnelley Building # 1--Owner, P. H. Nunnelley.

(39) Nunnelley Building # 2--Owner, P. H. Nunnelley.

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(Continuation Sheet)

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Scott	
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(Number all entries) Main Street Commercial District

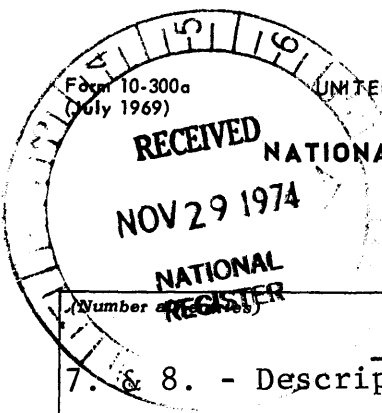
8. Significance (Continued)

Page Two

the buildings have been carefully maintained through the years, but most of them are in need of renovation and adaptation. Businesses are being drawn into outlying shopping centers, and several of the structures have become vacant as a result. A movement to restore the buildings as well as the downtown area has been organized through the downtown merchants and the Chamber of Commerce.

Architectural (7.) and historical (8.) description of the individual buildings comprising the district has been combined on the following Continuation Sheets. Numbers refer to the structures illustrated from left to right in block views. Owners are listed separately on a Continuation Sheet.





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(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Main Street Commercial District

7. & 8. - Description and Significance (continued) Page Three

Block A (1 thru 5)

(1) The Albert Suffoletta Building, a one-story, yellow brick structure built in the early 1900s. Vacated in 1972 by A & P, it is presently being renovated for Suff's Home Furniture. A denticulated cornice and semi-mansard roof has been added.

(2 - 5) Includes the Stripplehoff Building (2), the Masonic Lodge (3), Hisel Building (4), and the Farmers' Bank (5). The structures are a row of brick buildings constructed in 1895 to harmonize with the detail of the Wellington Hotel, now the Farmers' Bank, located on the corner of Main and Hamilton Streets. In B. O. Gaines' History of Scott County it is reported that "The Wellington" was erected at a cost of \$30,000 and became one of central Kentucky's leading hotels. Joining the Wellington was the Farmers' Bank of Georgetown, which opened its doors in 1900 in this corner block. Architectural features of the bank include a conical tower at the corner, arched windows on the lower and third levels. There is also very attractive brick cornice work, giving the structure a military, medieval flavor. The street floor was redesigned in the late 1960s and painted buff.

These features of the Wellington extend east eleven bays, at which point the roof line drops, but the remaining buildings retain the same general brickwork motifs. Differences in the Stripplehoff Building and Masonic Lodge include a bracketed cornice and inset stone imposts of segmental-arched windows on the second story. The proportions of these two end buildings seem less ample than the bank and the Hisel Building. The numerous brick piers allow for less surface in between.

Block B (6 thru 11)

(6) Norman's, situated on the west corner of Main and Hamilton, dates from 1869, perhaps rebuilt after the 1881 fire. The highly ornamental three-story building was constructed by G. F. Allgaire. The facade features pilasters and oriels of castiron trimmed with molded balls and capped with castiron pediments.

On the side of Norman's, facing Hamilton Street, is a brick chimney corbelled out from the wall, with flues accented by two long

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(Continuation Sheet)

NATIONAL REGISTER

(Number all entries)

Main Street Commercial District

7 & 8--Description and Significance (continued) Page Four

vertical grooves.

(7) Penney's (once the Uriah Hambrick Building) dates to approx. 1881 & displays the same fenestration and roof trim as Norman's except for the ornamentation on the castiron oriels and the location of two single windows between the oriels. The finely-crafted wrought-iron clasp between the second and third floors between the oriels on Norman's is also displayed on either side of the single openings on Penney's.

(8 - 11) are Italianate in style and obviously earlier in date than Norman's and Penney's.

(8) Daviess Building. This seven bay, two-story, flat-roofed building houses two businesses, House of Values and Merle Norman Cosmetics. Built of red brick, its second-story windows are slightly arched and are capped with brick hoodmolds. Tiny porthole-type openings pierce the facade above these windows; and a castiron border with large brackets adorns the top.

^{The} (9) Goady Building is a three-story, three-bay store building with accent on its vertical features, being positioned between two buildings of less height. Second-level windows are capped with rounded arches, and a slight arch ornaments the top level. A deep castiron roof cap is set off with four large brackets.

(10) The E. C. Barlow Building # 1, one of several downtown buildings erected by jeweler E. C. Barlow, is a narrow two-bay, two-story structure with oval attic openings filled with a castiron grating. Slightly rounded arches are used on the windows on the upper level.

(11) The Dr. John Sutton Building is a seven-bay, two-story building similar to (8), featuring seven bays on the second story, each of which has an attic window positioned above. Brackets are placed in pairs between the oval attic openings and are capped with a castiron flat roof cornice. Two shops occupy this building.

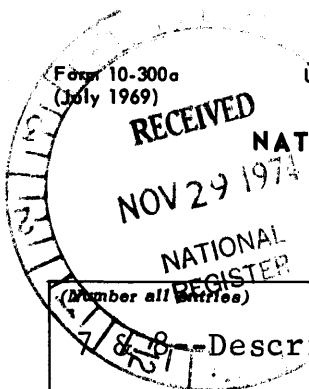
Block C (12 thru 18)

This block (12 - 18) is Georgetown's most attractive commercial
(continued)

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(Continuation Sheet)



Main Street Commercial District

788 - Description and Significance (continued)

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block. Here ornamentation and composition are of the highest quality. The most conspicuous of the business houses were situated here, opposite the courthouse.

(Numbers 13 - 15) comprised the original Barlow's Hall and Jewelry Store. Uriah Hambrick built the building of four bays and three stories. (13) is much like the building (15) to the right of the central structure, although lower in height. The compatibility of style of the structures gives the block a feeling of unity.

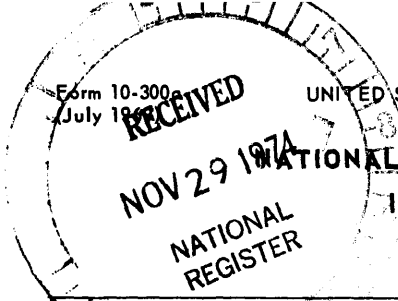
Uriah Hambrick, described in B. O. Gaines' history as "A Valuable Citizen," was said to have progressed from an original career as a drover to become a heavy investor in business and residential property in Georgetown. "He has suffered several fires and lost considerable money. . . . Each time erected finer buildings on the location where flames had swept the others away."¹

The central building (14) is Georgetown's oldest jewelry store, still in use as such, and was erected by E. C. Barlow, whose family is known for inventions and professional expertise. E. C. Barlow is described in Perrin's history as having been apprenticed to T. J. Shephard, and to have suffered three disastrous fires which destroyed his business blocks in the sum of \$20,000. His Barlow's Hall cost \$15,000, and seated 600 persons. He also served on the city council. His buildings, along with others on the block, burned in 1875 when a gun fired at half cock and discharged into a container of gunpowder in Barlow's store. Barlow made much of the fact that he had saved hundreds of dollars in ten years by not insuring his real estate.

(15) This building, also built by Barlow, is now occupied on the lower level as a pool room. It is the only structure in this block with original street level details, including denticulated cornice, brackets, and castiron supports. Particularly striking in these three buildings (13 - 15) is the rope molding defining the edges of the hoodmolds, the exaggerated "keystones," and the ornate brackets underneath the roof. Of interest too is the urn on a tall pedestal atop the central gable of the Barlow Building (14). This particular structure is a little taller than those on either side of it and contains a plaque centered under the gable.

¹B.O. Gaines, History of Scott County, Vol. II (Scott County: By the Author, 1905), p. 132.

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7 & 8 - Description and Significance (continued)

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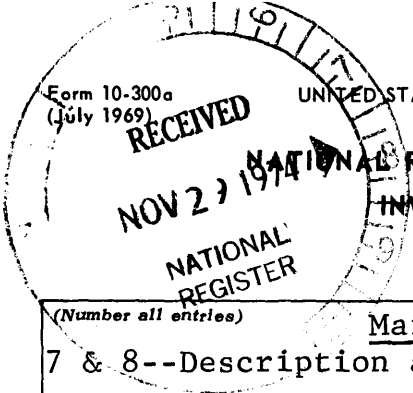
(16) The Rankins and Webb Building, continuously operated as a clothing store, is one of Georgetown's finest and most highly ornamented structures. Its predecessor was destroyed after the explosion of 1875, and burned again in 1876 when all buildings west of Barlow's Hall were consumed, along with the courthouse and clerk's offices across the street.

Four bays in width, the windows have frames which fully surround the openings, with separate pediments--segmental over segmental on the second story; triangular over semicircular on the third. With ever-increasing ornamentation upward on the facade, the structure is given its richest detail in the cornice and pediment. The obelisks at the ends of the cornice, the superimposed brackets, the broken pediment and pedestals lend a Baroque quality to the roofline.

(17) The Robert Soper Building was built as a dry goods store in 1877 by Robert Soper, who lived upstairs and had a carpet room downstairs. B. O. Gaines wrote, "His business rooms are not surpassed by any in the country." Quitting his business in 1877, he moved with his family to Denver, where he died.

The building is one of two Georgetown business houses with complete castiron store fronts. The 108' by 32' structure presents a cut stone-like facade. The second-level windows are round-arched, and above them is a cornice outfitted with panels and brackets and bearing a pediment. The third-level windows are slightly arched. A steep cornice caps the structure.

(18) Old First National Bank, on the corner of East Main and South Broadway, is the result of the combining of two circa 1876 buildings, the Warren Clayton building on the east and the Isaac Marks building on the west. Clayton's grocery and meat market at first occupied the eastern part of the building, and Clayton sold it to the First National Bank in the late 1900s. The corner building was originally a clothing store, ~~about whose owner~~ Gaines wrote "Like the sphinx he arose from the ashes and erected one of the handsomest businesses in the town." The combined structure looks typical of the small town banks built in the 1950s. A wide central opening, small windows, a semi-mansard roof give a comparatively modern appearance. One the west end, however, can be discerned brickwork set in artistic patterns unaltered in remodelling.



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Main Street Commercial District

7 & 8--Description and Significance (continued)

Page Seven

Block D (19)

(19) The Scott County Courthouse, listed separately on the National Register, is a signal representative of the Second Empire period, or "General Grant manner" in the United States. It was built in 1877 to a design by architect Thomas Boyd of Pittsburgh. The focal point of the business district, the building set the style for surrounding commercial structures. It was completely renovated in 1972 for adaptive purposes and a third story was inserted. Its features include castiron trim, Mansard roof and tower, pediment over the front entrance, and arched windows. Tall in scale, the structure has plastic surfaces and skylines.

Block E (20 - 27)

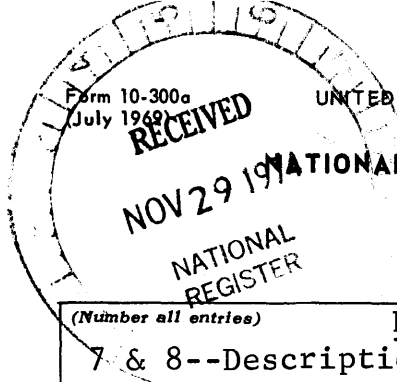
(20) The Thornberry-Pullen Building, the corner structure opposite the east end of the courthouse, represents the combination of two buildings built after the 1869 fire. The corner structure was built by James Thornberry, with George E. Pullen owning the one next to the corner. The two storefronts were united in the 1950s by the present owner, Fitch's Drug Store. It and the W. E. Pullen and Johnson Building have been remodeled to the point that the 19th-century appearance is no longer obvious.

(21) The W. E. Pullen Building. The two-story structure has a four-bay upper story with castiron hoodmolds and original cornice and flat roofline.

(22) The Johnson Building has a completely new front with a Georgian effect. The brick front features an arrangement of three recessed doors on the street level, five second-story windows above with a false denticulated pediment. Reworking was done during the late 1960s by the present owner, Joe Johnson.

(23) The Robert Soper Building #2, occupied by Western Auto Associate Store, has two brief stories (one story and attic) with a contemporary front. No traces of the early construction are visible from the street front.

(24) The Old Deposit Bank Building was built as the Deposit Bank and Trust Company and described in B. O. Gaines' history as
(continued)



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Main Street Commercial District

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7 & 8--Description and Significance (continued)

"one of the handsomest buildings in Georgetown, being built as nearly fireproof as it was possible to make it." It is three stories high, three bays wide with continuous round arches without impost blocks, and pediments on brackets emphasizing the central window frames. It is a "twin" to the building to the east (25), with which it has a common wall, no seamline to divide the structural pattern, and a common castiron cornice. It is also interesting to note that the second-story windows are taller than those on the top level. A cornice with large and small brackets can be seen at the top of the sloping roof.

(25) The Paxton and Herndon Building, occupied by the Towne Shop, is a mate to the Deposit Bank Building and identical in detail.

(26) Fava's is a brief three-story building with arched windows and oval attic openings. Instead of iron trim around the windows, there is the frank use of brick work like the trim on the side of Seymour's.

(27) The Wells House, built following the fire of 1869 by S. Y. Keene and now occupied by Seymour's, is decidedly the most ostentatious store building in Georgetown. It was opened as a dry goods store, but was acquired later by S. S. Wells who made it into a hotel. It was called the Wells House and became well known as such. Rooms for \$2.00 per day were accompanied by restaurant, dining room, parlor, barber shop, and a nickel-plated baggage-tagging service.

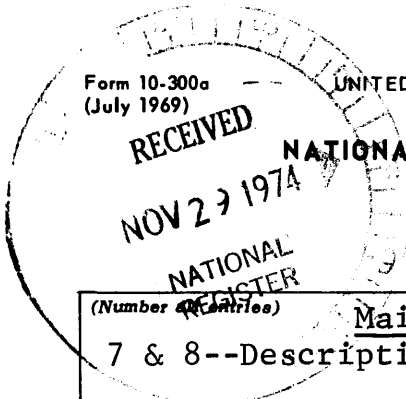
The building is three stories high, four bays in width, and features Georgetown's finest castiron storefront. The street-level castiron supports, for example, are elaborate and include interesting round columns with flared base. Window detail includes paired full columns in the center and to the sides of the solipsistic arches; outer arches on the shorter panelled piers; "Gibbs" voussoirs on lower outer arches; panelled piers that rise to the low central gable.

The strongly competing horizontals and verticals occupy all wall space available in highly sculptural fashion.

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Block F (28 - 34)

This block consists of two late 19th-century buildings, four mid-twentieth-century buildings, and the Georgetown Post Office. The Old Georgetown Building on the corner was the home of the Bank of Georgetown, organized in 1897. The bank merged with the First National Bank and sold the building in the late 1960s to Sidney Hisel, who uses it for offices.

(28) The Darnaby Law Office, situated to the rear of the Wells House, dates from the late 1870s. It is three bays wide, two stories high and is ornamented with a considerable amount of castiron trim.

(29) The Old Georgetown Building, former home of the Bank of Georgetown which became the Georgetown National Bank, now consolidated into First National Bank, dates from 1905.

The lower story and surface up to the second-floor window sills is clad in white glazed tile with narrow panelled pilasters, ornamental keystones, and cartouches between the arches. The second story, which is of stucco, has arched, recessed windows. The central window is emphasized by a scrolled frame. The roof is of red tile on paired brackets perhaps intended to invoke Italian or Spanish late Renaissance villas, with parapet above.

(30) The Kemper Building, early 20th-century Victorian, was constructed on the site of the home of Dr. W. L. Sutton, founder and first president of the Kentucky Medical Association.

Two stories high and four bays wide, the building has interesting upper-story fenestration, with an arrangement of three windows set to the left of the fourth opening which is positioned above a street-level entrance and hall. The central of the three windows is arched, the others being flatheaded.

(31 - 34) are recent intrusions and bear no historic relationship to the other buildings in the commercial district.

(31) The South Central Bell Building, built during the 1960s, is brick, a single story high, with a Georgian-like effect.

(Continued)

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(32) The Weldon Building, owned and occupied by Attorney Durward Weldon, is a brick office building, one story high, erected during the 1960s.

(33) The Wilson Drug Store and Arcade joins the Weldon Building, and was constructed during the 1960s. It is brick, two stories high, and of contemporary appearance.

(34) The Wells Building, a physician's office erected during the 1950s by Dr. H. G. Wells, the owner, is a one-story building with narrow front, immediately west of the Georgetown Post Office, described as part of the East Main Street Residential District.
Block G

This is the only block west of Broadway to be included in the commercial district. It includes five buildings dated from 1895.

(35) The Bradley Building is a two-story structure on the corner of West Main and South Broadway. It is highly articulated and resembles the Wellington Hotel with similar machicolated brick cornice and rough stone voussoirs around the arched windows. The detail accenting the central arch intrudes into the third story with its small square attic windows.

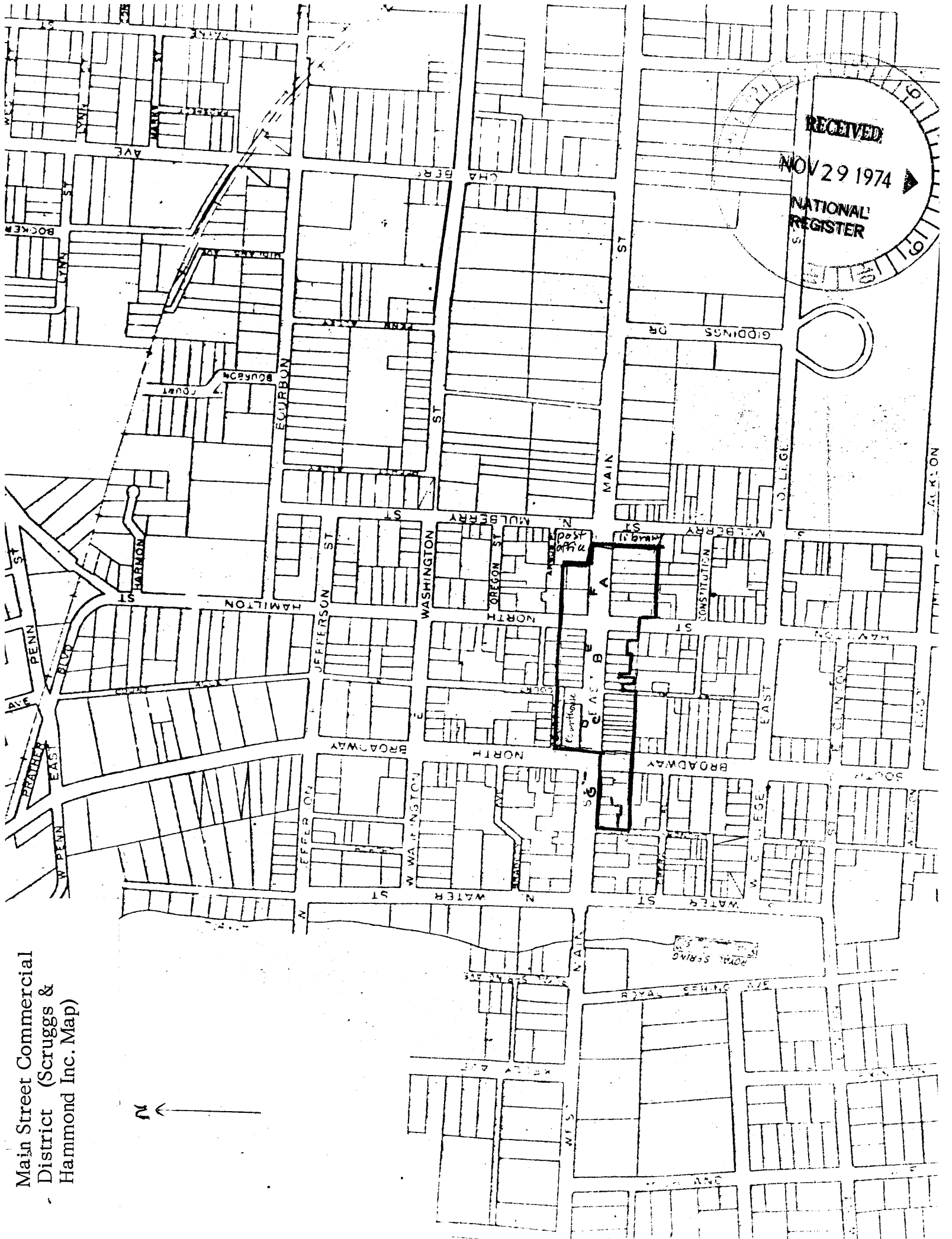
(36) The McDowell Building # 1 is two stories, much shorter than the Bradley Building, with six second-story openings, castiron openings on the attic level. Slightly arched lintels, two store fronts.

(37) The McDowell Building # 2 is a two-story, five-bay building with arched openings on second floor, castiron attic airways; it is briefer in height than No. 36 and has two store fronts.

(38) The Nunnelley Building # 1 is a three-story brick structure and has castiron cornice bearing gable indicating 1895 construction.

(39) The Nunnelley Building # 2 is a two-story structure with three openings on the second level and a gable over the middle opening.

Main Street Commercial District (Scruggs & Hammond Inc. Map)



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