

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

For NPS use only

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

received JUL 2 1985
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic West Main Street Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 217-600 West Main Street

NA not for publication

city, town Georgetown vicinity of

state Kentucky code county Scott code

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"/> building(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (1) unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <u>NA</u> in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government |
| | <u>NA</u> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple private and public owners : See continuation sheet # 1

street & number NA

city, town NA vicinity of state NA

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Scott County Courthouse

street & number East Main Street

city, town Georgetown state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

7. Description

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered | <input type="checkbox"/> moved | date circa 1814 to circa 1920 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

West Main Street Historic District includes 22 dwellings, 1 of which was built as a commercial building, and a former 57-bed hospital building which line the western end of the main thoroughfare of Georgetown, a city of 10,972 persons, the seat of Scott County with a population of 21,813. Scott County is located in the north-central section of Kentucky partly in the Inner Bluegrass Region and partly in the Outer Bluegrass Region of Kentucky. The district extends for 1,750 feet along West Main Street, and is adjacent on the west to Georgetown's Main Street Commercial District Expanded (National Register (N.R.) 5/25/82), Royal Spring Park (N.R. 5/2/73), Main Street Commercial District (N.R. 2/24/75), and East Main Street Residential District (N.R. 6/7/78). Just north of the district and part of the original farm which provided lots for much of the northern part of the proposed district is the Payne-Desha House (N.R. 12/2/74). Across North Elkhorn is Cardome (N.R. 7/28/79). Also in Georgetown and near this district are: McHatton House (N.R. 10/2/73); Johnston-Jacobs House (N.R. 10/2/73); First African Baptist Church (N.R. 3/1/84); Branham House (N.R. 5/2/73); Scott County Courthouse (N.R. 9/28/72); Georgetown College Historic District (N.R. 8/8/79); Giddings Hall (2/6/63); Holy Trinity Episcopal Church (10/30/73); Cantrill House (5/2/73). Thomson Mill (SC311) is included in the Central Kentucky Stone Buildings N.R. nomination which was listed 6/8/83, and is located about 2,000 feet northwest of the northwest corner of the district.

The district is situated on an incline which leads upwards from downtown Georgetown and from Royal Spring Branch (also known as Big Spring), a .7-mile stream which has provided Georgetown's water since the city's settlement in 1786. The rising situation made necessary several cut stone and chiseled stone-block retaining walls between the various lawns and along the front of many of them. Those structures which were developed on lots carved from the old Charles Thomson farm on the northwest end of the district are fronted by a stone-like concrete block ^{fence} with a rusticated-like surface, believed to have been manufactured at the community's Indian Oil Refinery between 1906 and 1916. Sidewalks of residences on the south side of the district are set above street level atop a wall of large stone blocks with rusticated surfaces.

Most imposing of the 22 residences of the district are the three monumental Queen Anne dwellings with some Romanesque massing which sit high on the hill on the north side of the street (photos 1, 2, and 3). The H.P. Montgomery House (photo 1, S.C.G.122) creates a castle-like appearance with its two circular towers situated on each end of its stone-faced main facade. A neo-classical porch supported by colonettes with Ionic capitals supports an entablature and shed-roofed one-story portico, above which is a central Palladian window flanked by two large flat-arched double-hung single pane openings. The pyramidal roof has a central gable opening with terra cotta trim, and large double chimneys protrude from its slate-covered surface at various asymmetrical points. Rounded "dentils" extend around the cornice. There are bands of terra cotta blocks as well as garlands. The entrance on the front as well as the openings on the porte-cochere have round-headed Romanesque type openings. Side and back walls are faced with brick. (Please note that photo and map numbers are coordinated.) This house has a street number of 246, and the lot is 3 acres in size.

The Kinzea Stone House (photo 2, 406 West Main Street) has a somewhat central tower of room-size length and width. It is faced with "vitrified pressed brick of a cherry-red color" accented by two colors of stone, both smooth and rough-faced, bands of rusticated stone, and red-stained terra cotta friezes. Here as in companion houses are also accents of Tiffany glass. Kinzea Stone House is the most pure of the neighborhood

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/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------|
| Specific dates | 1816-1935 | Builder/Architect | Various |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------|

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Georgetown's West Main Street Historic District is significant under Criteria A, B, and C. The District contains a number of buildings which would qualify individually for the National Register because of their architectural quality. As a group, they constitute a highly significant and distinguishable entity containing outstanding examples of Federal and especially Romanesque revival architecture. The District is also significant due to its association with community leaders, H. P. Montgomery, Kinzea Stone and other political and social leaders who resided here. And finally, the District is significant in relation to the events associated with the construction and operation of Graves Hospital which served as the focal point of Georgetown and Scott County's community health efforts for over fifty years. Inclusion of the West Main Street Historic District will place all of Georgetown's rich collection of Main Street residential and commercial buildings in the National Register and only the buildings of the water plant and several small houses west of the southern part of the new district will be excluded from the National Park Service listing.

Georgetown did not expand into the agricultural property west of the developing town until about 1890. Until this time three farms had been maintained by only a few owners in this territory. Bluegrass Park was the most famous. Alexander Keene Richards was one of America's great horsemen. Born in 1827, he was reared as an orphan by his grandfather, Dr. W. B. Keene, at Bluegrass Park. He was graduated at Bethany College under Alexander Campbell and received for a graduation present an extended trip abroad. During this trip he made a special study of various breeds of horses and began a career that was to take him into experimentation with Arabian horses secured from desert tribes by himself, famous equine artist Edward Troye and their during entourages. He also owned some of America's greatest Thoroughbreds such as Glencoe, the dam Emilia and her son Australian, The Knight of St. George, and War Dance. Alexander Mackay-Smith's The Race Horses of America: Portraits and Other Paintings by Edward Troye quotes (page 257) Spirit of the Time, July 11, 1868:

"Mr. Richards' place adjoins the handsome village of Georgetown, and for fertility and beauty it is one place in a thousand. It embraces about 300 acres with private track, stabling, and all the conveniences requisite for rearing and developing the race horse. The training stables are constructed on a grand scale, with sixteen boxes 12 by 15 feet and a covered walk around the structure for walking exercise at any season without going from under cover. The paddocks contain five acres, and each has running water and is furnished with a stable, all convenient of access, and safe."

Richards died in 1881, being supported in the year intervening from 1869 when he was adjudged a bankrupt as a result of Civil War losses by various other horsemen for whom he applied his scientific abilities. J. D. Grover acquired the property including 80 acres in the vicinity of Bluegrass Park (see 1879 Beers & Lanagan map) and in 1894 deeded it to his sister Alice Grover Montgomery, wife of H. P. Montgomery. The Montgomerys built the large two-towered, stone-faced mansion on the hill above Royal Spring Branch, and by prior agreement Kinzea Stone completed his dwelling west of it in 1893. In 1895 the Annie E. Richards House was built. In 1907 Mrs. Montgomery sold the house and the rest of the 80-acre Bluegrass Park tract to E. B. Smith Land Company who developed the present Royal Spring Addition to Georgetown, leaving literally no trace of Richards' horse operations.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Architectural Drawings, Kinzea Stone House, from collection of Mrs. J. E. Glass and Mrs. Junius Greer.
Bevins, Ann Bolton, "A. Keene Richards Made Important Mark in Breeding," Sunday Herald-Leader,
Lexington, Kentucky, January 6, 1956. (See Continuation Sheet 9).

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 27

Quadrangle name Georgetown

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

B

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

C

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

D

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

E

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

F

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

G

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

H

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at southwest corner of West Main Street (U.S. 460/62) and Royal Spring Avenue, follow line of Wohn (246 West Main) southeast 325', turn west and proceed 650', northwest 187.5' to southeast corner of Hill Street and Montgomery Avenue, then west along Hill Street 225 feet to southwest corner of (see continuation sheet #9, Item 2).

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 Ann Bolton Bevins

organization Kentucky Heritage Council date April 24, 1985

street & number 12th Floor, Capital Plaza Tower telephone 502/564-7005

city or town Frankfort state Kentucky

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature David C. Morgan

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date September 30, 1985

For NPS use only

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

Gary Schlager date 11/5/85
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation sheet Scott Co., KY

Item number 4

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Designation #, Name of building, KY survey #, owner and address:

1. H.P. Montgomery House, SCG 94; Mr. and Mrs. R.A. Wohn, 246 West Main Street, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324
2. Kinzea Stone House, SCG 98; Mrs. J.E. Glass, Mrs. Junius Greer, 406 West Main Street, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324
3. Yocum-Tucker Funeral Home, SCG 96, Marvin Yocum, Miss Mariah Hunt Lancaster, 320 West Main, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324
4. H.H. Hall House, SCG 95; Mrs. Emily Butcher, 416 West Main, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324
5. Bridges-Cantrill House, SCG 93; Stephen Johnson, 418 West Main, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324
6. V.A. Bradley, Sr. House, SCG 92; Mr. and Mrs. James Wooten, 420 West Main, Georgetown, Kentucky, 40324.
7. Wolfe-Sublett House (SCG 91); Patsy B. Rich, 428 West Main, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324
8. Ida M. Carlton House (SCG); Mr., Mrs. Doug Devers, 504 West Main, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324
9. Thomson-Bradley House (SCG 88); Mr. and Mrs. J. Craig Bradley, 600 West Main, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324
10. V.A. Bradley, Jr. House (SCG 89); Mrs. V.A. Bradley, 503 West Main, Georgetown, KY 40324
11. John Graves Ford Memorial Hospital, (SCG 89), former building; title in name of Scott Fiscal Court, Judge Executive Charles Sutton, Scott County Courthouse, Georgetown, KY 40324
12. John S. Montgomery House (SCG 94); title in name of Scott Fiscal Court, address given in number 11. (Sale pending to Coffman Glass)
13. John W. Hall House (SCG 13); Mr. and Mrs. Robert Portwood, 415 West Main, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324
14. Thomas H. Bradley House (SCG 97); Mrs. Parker Bradley, 409 West Main, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324
15. George Bryan House (SCG 99); George and Frances Sallee, 405 West Main, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324
16. Dr. F.F. Bryan House (SCG 120); Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Lynch, 401 West Main, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324
17. R.S. Hearne House (SCG 121); Mr. and Mrs. E. Durward Weldon, 108 Kelly Avenue, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324
18. Weldon House (no #), non-contributing, same address as for # 17
19. Pattie S. Prewitt House (SCG 190); Mr. Floyd Burch, 110 Kelly Avenue, Georgetown, KY 40324
20. A.M. Bradley House (SCG 100); James E. McCoy, 237 West Main, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324
21. A.W. Craig House (SCG 101); D.L. Taylor, 233 West Main, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324
22. Susan P. Long House (SCG 225); Mr., Mrs. Frank Hayes, 225 West Main, Georgetown, KY 40324
23. Telephone Exchange (SC 191); Betty Gillispie, 217 West Main, Georgetown, KY 40324

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Victorian dwellings, as it retains most of its original floor and wall coverings as well as furnishings. However, an asphalt-tile roof has recently replaced the original one of slate. Porches on either side of the imposing tower are supported by slender colonettes, and a porte-cochere extends from the west front porch. Rounded dentils, larger than those on the Montgomery House, extend around the cornices of the porch roofline and other places of emphasis. A den-recreation room was added onto the back in recent years. Woodwork of the house is sycamore, oak, and cherry. Inlay floors were added in 1912, and original floors being poplar, with borders of oak, maple, cherry, walnut, mahogany, and sycamore matching woodwork in the various rooms. The original house had a clothes chute; a bell system connecting laundry, lavatory, front hall, library, and dining room; and a dance hall on the third floor. Plumbing included the 40-gallon copper boiler, a forty-gallon lead-lined tank in the attic, a copper butler's sink, granite laundry tubs, ornamental square-top water closets, and 18-inch wedgewood basins set in the "best Tennessee marble counter sink slabs with moulded edges." A Tiffany glass window in the west side reveals paintings of the two older children of the builder. (Photos 2-a through 2-d are views of interior detail)

Tucker Funeral Home, SC 96, located by calculation at 410 West Main and by mail address at 320 West Main, is number 3 on map. (See photo 3). The porchlike setting for the recessed entry is of Romanesque massing and proportion with squat columns providing the base for the arch of rusticated stone. Here again are the "rounded dentils" of the neighborhood's companion houses, mixture of rough-faced and smooth stone, and terra cotta friezes, the one of the tower-like west front section bearing the date "1895." Metal edge-delineators and finials adorn the multi-faceted roof originally of slate. Behind the house is a large parking lot necessitated by the use of the house, and a garage with raised-seam metal roofing.

H.H. Hall House, # 4, photo 4, 416 West Main Street, is a neo-classical dwelling of 1922 vintage with a fanlighted central doorway flanked by a pair of double windows and set behind a porch one-story high with an entablature and balcony supported by six tapered round columns. There are Italianate brackets around the porch and roof cornices. A triple window is positioned above the entry, and a gable is set in the attic above it. (Kentucky survey number is SC 95)

Bridges-Cantrill House, # 5, SC 93, photo 5, was built in 1920 and represents a transition between the Queen Anne and the neo-classical. There is a one-story porch across part of the main facade, supported by colonettes and having a brief entablature. The elliptically-headed leaded entry with leaded sidelights has above it on the second floor a Palladian window, and above it at attic level, a two-window dormer. Lintels are of smooth-faced stone, and the foundation is of rusticated stone. The roof is pressed tin.

V.A. Bradley, Sr., House, # 6, SC 92, photo 6, is an elaborate shingle-decorated bungalow which was built in 1910. There are stick-style brackets supporting the overhanging eaves, windows in the gable over the arts and crafts style porch, a bay window on the west side, and a screened-in porch on the east side.

Wolfe-Sublett House (SC 91), # 7, photo 7, is a cubic form neo-classical house with stone lintels over large square-headed windows with single-pane double hung sash. The centered entry has sidelights. An arts and crafts period porch of neo-classical persuasion is supported by single and paired colonettes, and a small pediment rises at the center of the entablature. There is a dormer at attic level which is an extension of the brickwork of the second story. The house dates from 1921.

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The most westerly house on the south side of the West Main Street district is # 8, Ida Mae Carlton House. (See photo 8.) It is a cubic 2-story form of brick with a one-story porch supported by paired colonettes supporting a plain entablature. Lintels are stone, and the off-center opening has full-length sidelights which are leaded. Upstairs windows are paired, and there is a typical to the circa 1920 period attic gable.

Thomson-Bradley House, 600 West Main Street, SCG 88, # 9 and photo 9 and 9-a, is a rural dwelling and part of one of the three farms from which the district's lots were carved. It is set on a foundation of squared bushammered stone blocks and is believed to date from around 1815 when the supposed original owners, Charles and Sallie Payne Thomson, were married. There are single pilasters at the front corners, brick laid in Flemish bond, paired chimneys set inside the end walls serving the double-pile block, roof dormers (probably not original), and a Grecian one-story portico supporting a dentilled entablature. Portico columns have Corinthian capitals. The cornice across the front of the house also has dentils. Floors are ash throughout, and there are patterns in the flooring upstairs indicating possible placement of earlier staircases. The present staircase in the central transverse hall is a graceful elliptical piece. There is detail of the federal, Grecian, and Italianate periods, and mantels are also a mix. The last period was followed by use of the building as a pigpen, and in 1931 architect N. Warfield Gratz restored the house to its Greek Revival period. The house is set on a rise about 600 feet north of Main Street/U.S. 460 on a carefully landscaped lawn. Its massing and detail are somewhat similar to that of the Payne-Desha House (N.R. 12/2/74) located on the hillside to the east, the latter dwelling having been built by Robert Payne, a brother to Mrs. Thomson. See also the Beers and Lanagan 1879 map for the designation "S.R. Thomson."

V.A. Bradley, Jr. House, 503 West Main, SCG 90, # 10 and photo 10, was built in 1936 and has a steeply pitched roof with extended dormer and twin wings which also have roofs of the same pitch. It is located on a lot carved from the southeast corner of the Thomson-Bradley farm and has a block fence bordering the lawn and separating the highway from a sidewalk. This same fence borders the Bradley land and the former hospital property. Because it is one year short of being 50 years old, it must now be considered as a non-contributing element to the district.

John Graves Ford Memorial Hospital, # 11, photo 11, SCG 89, between 1917 and 1983 served as the general hospital for the people of Scott County. The front and earliest section is a brick arts and crafts design with a balconied centered enclosed porch spanning three of the 7 bays. There are centered attic gables and a concrete basement faced with rough-faced stone. The enclosed porch with small glass panes was an early waiting room and later became the gift shop. In the 1950s Hill-Burton funds were matched with local monies to build an addition and expand the capacity to 57 beds. In 1974 a wing was added to the back to provide modernization of service and private rooms. The hospital business was sold by the fiscal court in 1981 to Hospital Corporation of America and in 1983 the hospital moved out of the building to new quarters on the Lexington Road. (See also photos 11-a, 11-b, and 11-c.) Only the earliest block is being nominated to the National Register, additions not meeting age qualifications.

John S. Montgomery House, # 12, photo 12, SCG 94, is a story and half 1905 brick house of transitional Queen Anne and arts and crafts periods. It has a neo-classical porch, a three-sided bay window on the left of the lower front facade, and a tower counter-balanced above the right lower front. There is a gable over the bay window, and gables extended outward from the central pyramidal roof. There is a full basement, and the very roomy house has served in recent years as a medical office building

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and youth center before returning to recent service as a private residence.

Of unique appearance is the John W. Hall House, 415 West Main, # 13 for the district and Scott County survey # SCG 13. A four-sided porch giving a semi-circular appearance wraps around the lower floor of the tower-centered facade. There is a balcony which has an interesting wrought iron railing spanning iron squat round-headed posts capped with finials. Supports for the entablature and balcony include a pier set between two Ionic-capped colonnettes, repeated five times. These are set on squat square stone piers. Edges of the tower and house have alternating stone quoins. A round-arched window is set in the second floor front of the tower; and the third floor windows are filled in with geometric designs. The roof of slate has two medieval-like chimneys extending well above roof level as well as dormers. Red and grey slate are used to adorn the roof of the tower. The house has a circa 1896 date.

At 409 West Main Street is the frame Thomas H. Bradley House which has a neo-classical look with a small portico sheltering the double door and wide siding. The east wall is semi-circular, and recalls the days when a tower rose at that point above the roofline. The original appearance of the house was that of a frame highly detailed circa 1894 dwelling, but a restoration in more recent years altered that appearance. See photo 14 for district # 14, SCG 97.

Companion houses at 405 and 401 East Main Street were built by brothers, and reflect the eclecticism of the early 1890s. House # 15 (see photo 15) is brick painted grey, and has an arch of rusticated stone set over a stained glass window which is positioned over a triple window. There is a circular window to the right of the front door, and a lunette window in the gable on the front side. There is a small neo-classical porch supported by wooden piers sheltering the door and circular window.

Next door to the east of the George Bryan House is the Dr. Frank Bryan House. Of very similar massing and detail, it has a house number of 401 and district number of 16 (see photo 16). There is a wing on the west side, and an upstairs enclosed porch. Both porches have short colonnettes for supports, and there are round-headed arches in the porch walls. The foundation is of rusticated stone, as is the fence bordering the lawn on West Main and Kelly Avenue. In the backyard (photo 16-a) is a small wooden building and a shed.

Kelly Avenue, which breaks the continuity of the district, was initially a lane leading to the Payne-Desha House (N.R. 12/2/74), and it was here that the monument to former Kentucky Governor Joseph Desha stood until it was removed to the Georgetown Cemetery. Stone fences line the lawns on the corner of the street, and several houses were built along the lane during recent periods. The only one included as a contributor to the district is the Pattie S. Prewitt House (# 19, photo 19), a stately brick circa 1900 two-story dwelling with a projecting block on the front and a two-story bay window on the south side. There are shaped shingles in the gable over the bay window, and corner bricks lap over each other at the sides of the bay. The door is a simple opening with only a rusticated stone lintel adorning it. There is a small circular window to the right of the door. The roof is pyramidal with gables projecting from it. Between this house and 239 West Main is a frame Cape Cod style house, a non-contributing element to the district (photo 18).

At 239 West Main is the R.S. Hearne House, a captivating frame dwelling of 1900 which has a four-sided tower with mansard roof and a projecting parlor block which is met by the arts and crafts style porch which wraps around the tower. The main en-

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trance is set in the front of the tower. Small square windows are in the third floor of the tower. There are sparsely spaced brackets around the rooflines and a shelter over the double window which is over the stained-glass headed window in the parlor. This house is numbered SCG 121 and is # 17 for the district.

At 237 West Main Street is the 1891 A.M. Bradley House, a cottage of wood and shingles with an Eastlake porch cornice and a tower over the central door. This house, # 20, has a porch supported by turned colonnettes.

The A.W. Craig House at 233 West Main, SCG 101, is a two-story brick house with a wraparound porch supported by slender tapering piers. There are rough stone lintels, windows set diagonally at the turn of the main and east facades, and horizontal siding in the gable. The roof is pyramidal. See photo 21 for # 21 of the district.

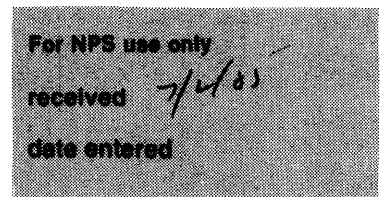
Susan P. Long's house is presumably the oldest house of the group of residences on West Main Street. Sold to Mrs. Long in 1892, it is a frame house on a rusticated stone foundation, T-shaped, with gable roofs, and a simple porch spanning the left front of the house and meeting the projecting block. Behind the house is a board and batten barn. (Photo 22.)

The quaint little building with two stories, one below sidewalk level, was built probably in the 1890s by James Y. Kelly for the local telephone exchange. Most of the long weatherboarded facade of 217 West Main is sheltered by a pair of Victorian porches. There are gables along the apparently flat roof above each of the entrances; these have interesting little pieces of millwork hanging from their peaks. There is a full story under the apparent one as the ground at this point drops off; the east wall is built on the abutment of the 1796 Royal Spring Bridge of stone. A long room spanning the length of the building across the front and beneath the sidewalk is said to have housed the equipment used by the telephone company. The building is now a private residence. (Photo 23.)

The district contains 23 properties of which two are non-contributing--the W. A. Bradley, Jr., House and the Weldon House. In addition, two rear additions to the John Graves Ford Memorial Hospital are non-contributing.

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All of West Main Street houses on the south side came from Blue Grass Park. More information exists about the construction of and the builder of the Kinzea Stone House (# 2.) Stone's house was named Kenston by the English artist who did the frescoe work on the tower, according to an entry in a February 1893 edition of the Lexington Transcript. Kenston had been finished three months earlier, said the clipping, and was named after an old English castle built in the 11th century. "There is not another house in this section, much less Georgetown, equal in all respects to Kenston...It is built of fine pressed brick, made to order, and trimmed with blue and white stone. There are about ten rooms in the house, all finished in hard wood . . . Over 100 electric lights are used in the building, and electric bells and tubes extend all through the house . . . The decorations on the walls and ceiling correspond with the carving on the mantels, and even the flowers on the carpets. On the first or parlor floor, all doors open into the main hallway making an immense reception parlor...The yard is terraced from the street to the front door, and a winding carriage drive extends from the side from the street to the front door, and to the porte cochere . . . Kenston is the pride of Georgetown. It is an honor to any city."

Stone came to Georgetown as a young man with only \$200. He became probably the greatest entrepreneur of all time for the City, having a wholesale house, liquor and cigar manufactories, real estate holdings in five states, oil lands in Kansas, phosphate lands in Florida, and a cotton ranch in Cuba where he also manufactured or harvested mahogany, sugar, and cedar. He was elected mayor of Georgetown, and was owner of Scott County's only Kentucky Derby winner, Kingman, the Roses' Run winner of 1891. Stone died in 1925. His daughter, Louise Stone Glass, and his granddaughter, Mary Elizabeth Stone Greer, live in the mansion today, showing respectful concern for maintaining the spirit of the construction era of their home. Frank L. and Edwin W. Smith of Lexington were architects, and their drawings are part of the collections retained in the house.

H.P. Montgomery, best known as founding president of First National Bank, was an attorney with expertise in civil cases, although his most popular contribution to the bar was his defense of Thomas Buford in the killing of Court of Appeals Justice John M. Elliott. The Montgomery House (#1) probably attracts more attention than the others because of its castlelike effect. Annie^E. Richards, builder of #3, is said to have been a kinswoman of Alexander Keene Richards of Blue Grass Park, but this writer has not been able to determine the relationship.

The houses in the block of West Main west of the "castles" are all 20th century dwellings dating from 1907. The most recently built was the 1922 H.H. Hall House (# 4), which is on the Highland Street corner. The architectural appeal of this group of houses comes from their excellence of detail as well as their variety, including neo-classicism with an Italianate flair (#4), Queen Anne Victorianism in transition to classical revival (#5), the American bungalow treated with shingles (#6), and a four-square type (#7).

Across the street is the Bradley farm, from which three contributors to the district arose, the oldest one being the Thomson-Bradley house with its federal and Greek Revival attributes. The builder was Charles Thomson, and his children, S.R. Thomson, Presley Thomson, and Betsey Worthington, inherited the property. Betsey lived in Washington County, Mississippi, and her family returned to Kentucky every May to enjoy the Kentucky summers before returning South in October. The Worthingtons owned the property until 1912, and the family operated a sawmill, remains of which were included in the Central Kentucky Stone Buildings National Register nomination listed June & August, 1983. During ownership of the farm by S.J. Marshall, the hospital tract was cut off in 1916. In 1931 J. Craig Bradley, attorney, father of the present owner, bought the farm and undertook to restore

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the house, which by that time had undergone an Italianate renovation and had been relegated to use by hogs. Architect Nicholas Warfield Gratz, known for a number of important restorations and expansions of older Kentucky houses, was contracted to restore the dwelling. His choice was to bring it back to its Greek Revival phase, so that since that time it has linked the farmland west of Georgetown in a very picturesque way to the City of Georgetown.

About this time Bradley's nephew, V.A. Bradley, Jr., also an attorney, constructed the frame house with steep gables on a corner of the farm. V.A. Bradley, Sr., commonwealth attorney, who built the bungalow at 420 West Main (# 6 in district) and J. Craig Bradley, Sr., were brothers and grandsons of John Wickcliffe Bradley, owner of the J.W. Bradley House on Cane Run Creek (N.R. 11/5/74).

The first recorded attempt to establish a hospital in Georgetown had been in 1898 when Dr. F.F. Bryan, noted surgeon and lecturer on medicine, leased a house on Gano Avenue and announced its conversion into a hospital with medical and surgical service and for care of persons with drug habits. In 1899 he moved it to a location at 402 West Main. At that time Dr. Bryan was living at 401 West Main (#16), where it is said, he treated his patients in the wing on the west side of that house. By 1916 this institution had ceased to exist, and when young John Graves Ford died of appendicitis that year, his grandmother, Mrs. John B. Graves, provided \$35,000 to acquire land and build a hospital. Expenses of equipping and operating it were to be provided by the public. A corporation was formed known as John Graves Ford Memorial Hospital, Inc., and in 1917 the hospital opened in its West Main Street location. Neighbor Craig Bradley was said to have raised \$5,000 a year toward operating it. In the early 1950s the second floor was developed; and in 1952 the private corporation deeded the hospital to the county in order that Hill-Burton Grant funds could be applied for and met with a local bond issue. The \$337,000 grant was matched by \$270,000 in county monies, and by 1957 the hospital had been doubled in capacity to 57 beds. Again in 1974 the hospital was expanded by the addition of a two-story wing on the back, adding space for new techniques and for private rooms. In 1982 the hospital was sold to Hospital Corporation of America, who built a new facility in 1983 on U.S. 25 South and returned the real estate to the fiscal court. A sale is pending subject to resolution of legal technicalities.

The 1905 John S. Montgomery House and all the houses east of it and west of Royal Spring Branch came from the James Y. Kelly farm on which was located the Payne-Desha House (N.R. 12/2/74), a federal dwelling built by the brother of Sallie Payne Thomson and having at least interior development similar to that of the Thomson house (# 9). Oldest of the houses is the Long House (#22), a basic two-story frame T-plan on a stone foundation. Frank Bryan (# 26) bought his lot in 1891, as did A.M. Bradley (#20). In 1892 James Y. Kelly sold the Long house to Susan P. Long. R.S. Hearne (#17) acquired his corner lot in 1892. The only lot to be sold by Kelly after 1900 was the lot next to the future hospital property -- and it was bought in 1905 by John Montgomery. These houses were of the latest styles and were built with the finest materials to be had in the 1890s: T.H. Bradley, who developed the three lots east of John Montgomery, was the owner of a lumberyard. To briefly denominate these buildings:

--417 West Main, # 12, John Montgomery House, was sold by James J. Montgomery in 1957, and in 1965 was bought by the hospital to use as a home for nurses as provided in the will of Warren H. Griffith. This property was then used as the home of the administrator, then as medical offices, and as a youth center before being returned to use as private property.

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--415 West Main, # 13, was sold in 1940 by the heirs of John W. Hall to S.J. Marshall.

--409 West Main, # 14, is owned by Mrs. L. Parker Bradley, widow of a descendant of Thomas H. Bradley, the builder, ^{who} owned a lumber company and completely reworked the Victorian house into a dwelling with more of a classical revival persuasion.

--405 West Main, # 15, was owned for years by the descendants of George and Mary Jett Bryan, who deeded it to George's mother, Mary E. Bryan, who left it to her descendants at her death in 1913.

--401 West Main, # 16, was sold in 1939 by Dr. Bryan's widow, Bettie F. Bryan, to A.P. Prather. Its eclectic features and Eastlake trim make it one of the district's outstanding dwellings.

--240 West Main, # 17, was sold in 1906 to John S. Montgomery who sold it to B.F. Bridges in 1909. It is currently used as an apartment house.

--108 Kelly Avenue, # 18, is a non-contributing element to the district.

--110 Kelly Avenue, # 19, is a stately transitional house which is carefully maintained as a private residence.

--237 West Main, # 20, is a smaller version of the Victorian cottage with Eastlake trim and a tower. It has been used as a parsonage for Holy Trinity Episcopal Church.

--233 West Main, # 21, like the house to the west, was owned by the Bradley-Craig families. Albert W. Craig left it to Victor F. Bradley, father of J. Craig and Victor A. Bradley. It passed from Jessie S. Bradley to V.A. Bradley, Sr., and in 1932 J. Craig Bradley sold it to Mary W. Bradley. In 1942 it was first sold out of the Bradley family. In recent years it has been used as the home and office of a certified public accountant.

--225 West Main, # 22, has had more owners than the other houses of the block, and has a small barn in the backyard from earlier years.

--217 West Main is now a private residence. During its use by the telephone company it continued to be owned by James Y. Kelly. Kelly dared to claim ownership of half of Royal Spring Branch and challenged the City of Georgetown's claim in circuit and state supreme courts. His building on the abutment to the bridge obviously challenged aesthetic spirits of the community, a contestation continued today. Kelly, an attorney, prevailed in the courts and received damages from the City for diminution and pollution. The decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeals in 1909.

The last listed building in spite of aesthetic deficiencies serves to tie the West Main Street Historic District, a residential area, to the East Main Street Commercial District, with Royal Spring Branch complementing the effect.

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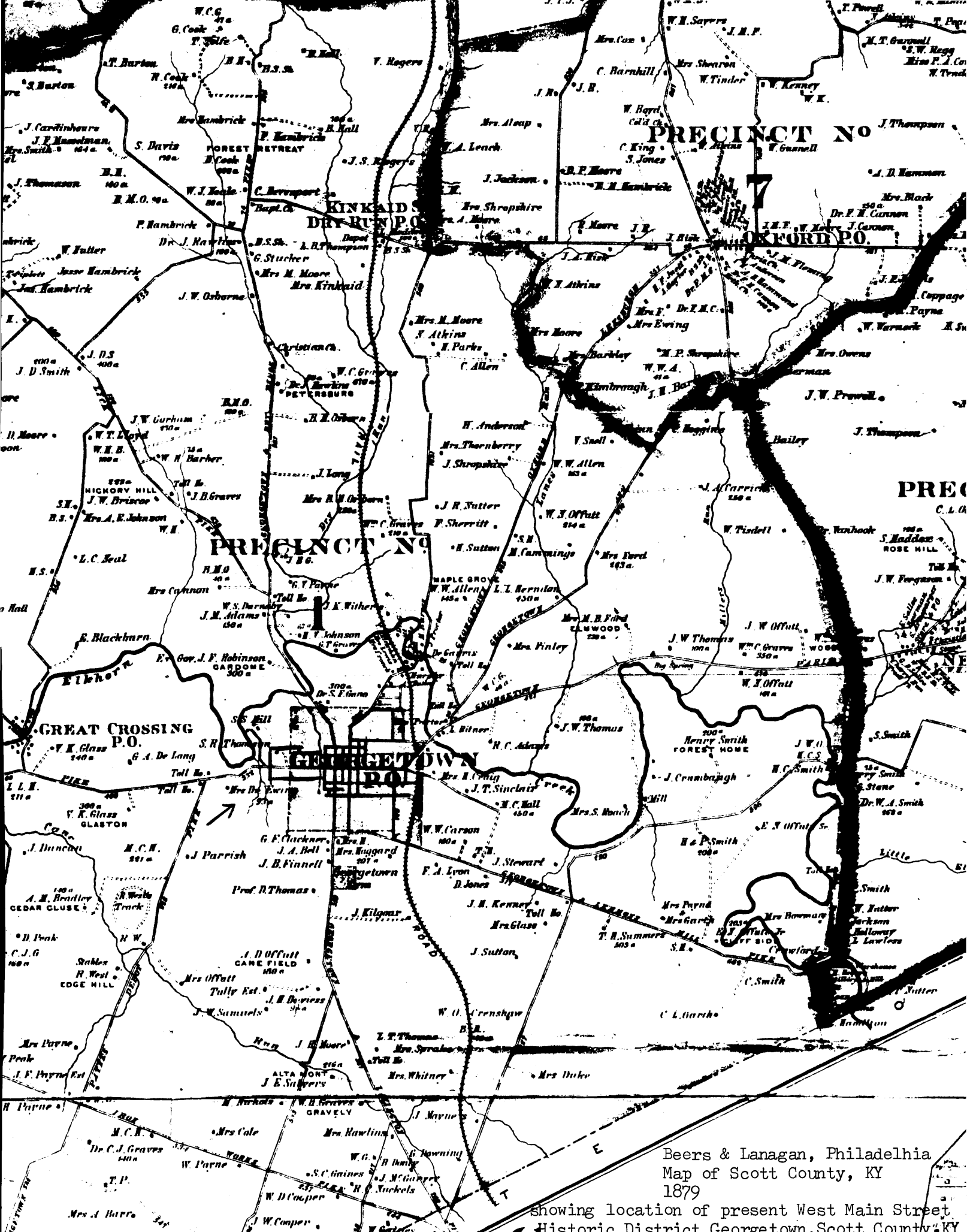
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- Ann B. Bevins, One Hundred Years at First National and Four Related Banks. Georgetown, 1983.
- Ann B. Bevins, "Debts Grow: No Answer Why" and "Scott Citizens Choose Up Sides; Debts Spur Hospital Controversy," The Lexington Leader, July 6 and 7, 1966.
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Boundary Description, page 2

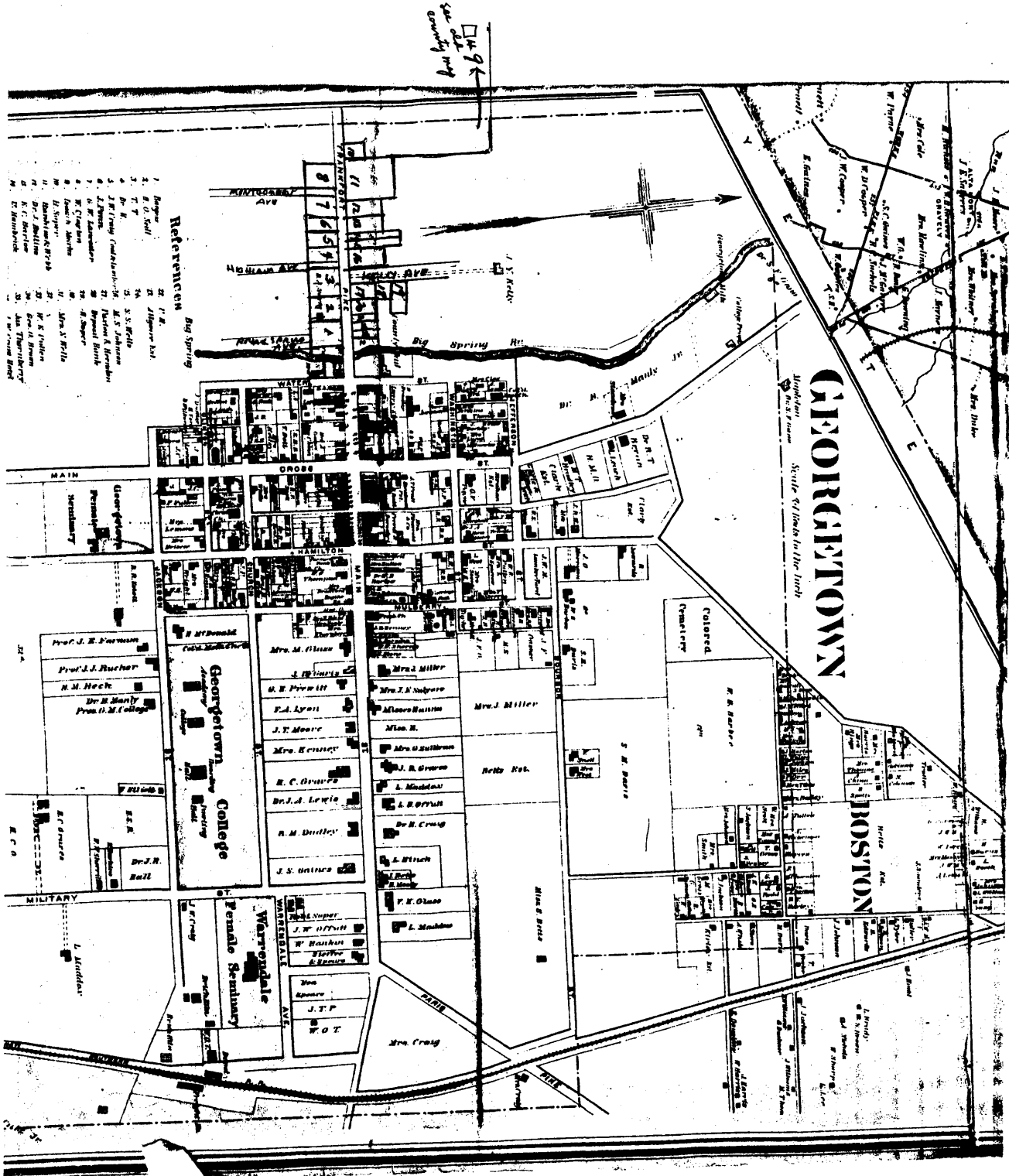
property # 6 of this nomination, then north 110 feet, west 50 feet, cross Lexington Avenue and continue for 150 more feet west, then north 200 feet to north side of West Main Street, along West Main Street west 500 feet to fence leading in a north-south direction from lawn of district property # 9, proceed 800 feet north to back lot of property # 9, proceed east 500 feet, turn due south and proceed 450 feet to northwest corner of former hospital lot (property # 11), travel east 250 feet, south 100 feet, east 250 feet, north 150 feet, east 200 feet, south 100 feet, west 175 feet to Kelly Avenue, follow west along north line of district property # 19, south along Royal Spring Avenue to northwest corner of property # 23 of district, east 100 feet to stone wall of Royal Spring Bridge and West Main Street, along West Main Street 200 feet to beginning.

These boundaries form the lots of properties 1 to 8 and 10 to 23, and include the entrance to and approach to property 9. The small portion of the Bradley farm not only is inseparable from the property itself but provides a link to the farmland west of Georgetown and an introduction to the City of Georgetown and the West Main Street Historic District. V.A. Bradley, Jr. house, which was built in 1936 (#10) is one year short of meeting National Register age criteria, and therefore must be considered a non-contributor to the district at this point in time, although it otherwise meets National Register qualifications. Additions to the 1916 hospital completed in the 1950s and 1970s also must be excluded from the nomination as non-contributors due to their period of construction (see hospital plat for dates of various sections). The building numbered 18 is also a non-contributor due to age and absence of stylistic features.



Beers & Lanagan, Philadelphia
 Map of Scott County, KY
 1879

showing location of present West Main Street
 Historic District, Georgetown, Scott County, KY



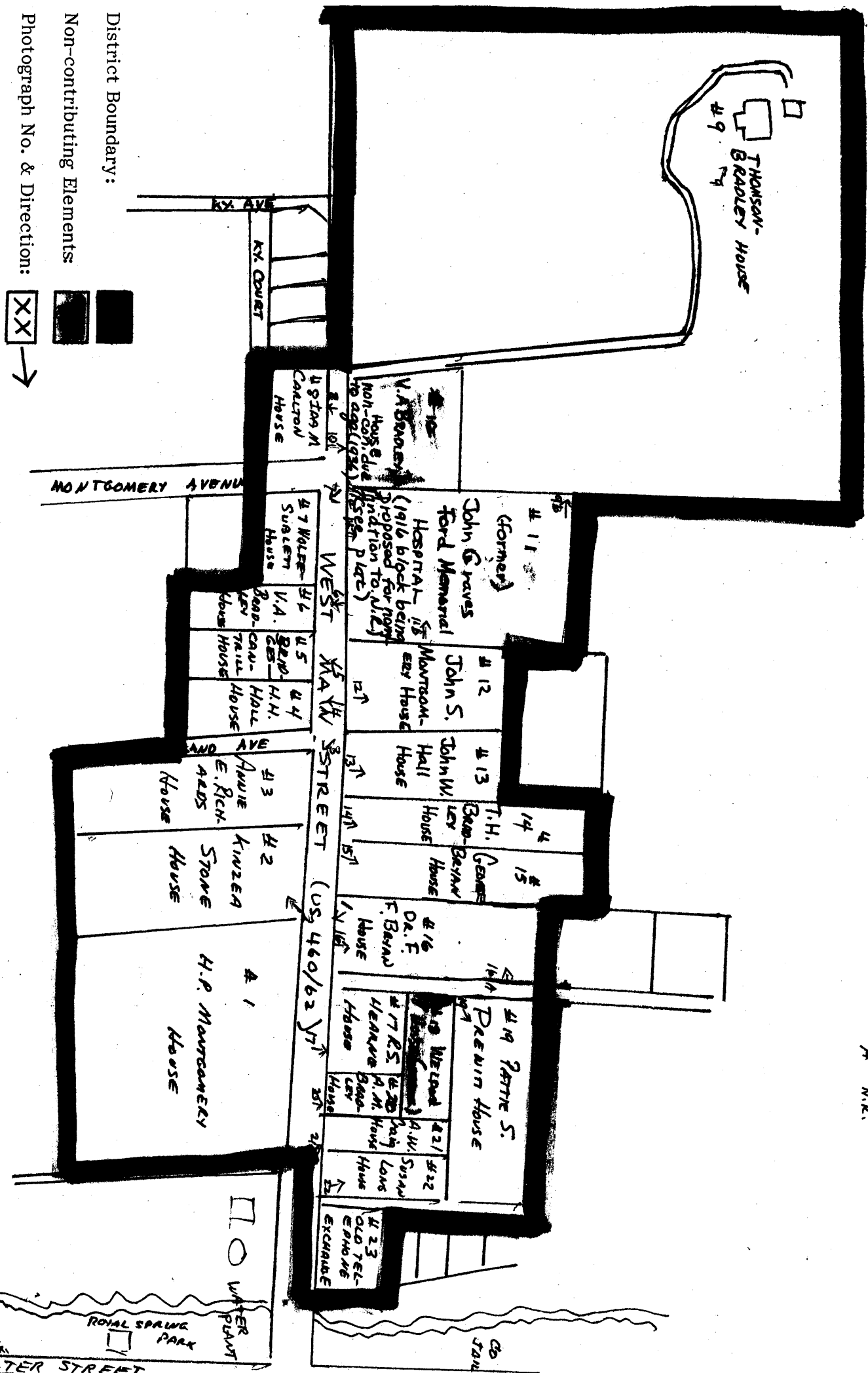
West Main Street Historic District
 Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky
 Beers & Lanagan, Philadelphia
 Map of Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky
 1879
 Showing general disposition of farm land
 which after 1891 became building lots for
 expansion of Georgetown

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WEST MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
 GEORGETOWN, SOUTHWEST COUNTY, KENTUCKY
 (From Property Valuation Administration Files)

112 200'

PAYNE-DESHA HOUSE
 Phone "A"
 N.W.R.



District Boundary:
 Non-contributing Elements:
 Photograph No. & Direction: XX →

ROYAL SPRING
 STORAGE
 ROYAL SPAWN PARK
 WATER PLANT
 WATER STREET

WEST MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
GEORGETOWN SCOTT COUNTY KY

JOHN GRAVES FORD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

SHOWING MAIN BLOCK (1913) AND ADDITIONS (1952, 1973)

