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WEST MAIN STREET DISTRICT

Site Number	Owner and Address	Property Owned
GpG-24	Mrs. Frank Coldiron 212 W. Main St. Greenup, Ky. 41144	212 W. Main St.
i	George Davis 208 W. Main St. Greenup, Ky. 41144	208 W. Main St.
G p G - 2	Greenup Presbyterian Church 204 W. Main St. Greenup, Ky. 41144	204 W. Main St.
G p G - 3	Clifford Lowdenback 200 W. Main St. Greenup, Ky. 41144	200 W. Main St.
G p G - 2 5	Ethel Bush Murray 124 W. Main St. Greenup, Ky. 41144	124 W. Main St.
	Mrs. F. A. Loperfido 209 W. Main St. Greenup, Ky. 41144	209 W. Main St.
G p G - 2 6	Elwood Kinner 201 W. Main St. Greenup, Ky. 41144	201 W. Main St.
2002 1997 1997	Robert Porter 123 W. Main St. Greenup, Ky. 41144	123 W. Main St.

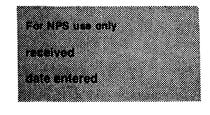
NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

Gordon Thomas 205 W. Main St. Greenup, Ky. 41144 205 W. Main St.

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Summary

Greenup, originally called Greenupsburg, was established in 1803 along the south bank of the Ohio River. It is the county seat of Greenup County and one of the earliest towns in the northeastern portion of the state of Kentucky. The original town plan was based on a grid system with a courthouse square at the center. The West Main Street District is a late-nineteenth century residential neighborhood located one block west of the square. The district is composed of eight residences and one church dating from 1859 to 1880. There are eight contributing buildings, one non-contributing building, one contributing structure, and five non-contributing structures. The non-contributing structures are outbuildings constructed after the period of significance such as garages and storage sheds. See the map of the district in Figure 1 for locations of non-contributing structures.

The contributing buildings in the district are located on both the north and south sides of West Main Street in an area from Cedar Alley west to the intersection of West Main and Chestnut Streets. The district is bound by Elizabeth Street on the north and Perry Street on the south.

General Description

West Main Street is approximately thirty feet wide and bordered on both sides by a grassy strip and sidewalk. There are no curbs or gutters. Mature water maples and sugar maples are growing in the grassy strip and front yards of some of the houses along the street. Most of the trees are conceptrated along the south side of the street near its intersection with Chestnut.

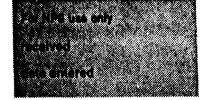
The buildings are set back ten to fifteen feet from the sidewalks. The lots on the south side of the street extend to Perry Street and have rear yards of approximately 100 feet. On the north side of the street, the lots extend to Elizabeth Street and have rear yards of approximately seventy feet.

Six of the contributing buildings are two stories. The church is one and one-half stories and one residence on the west end of the district is one story. The floor plans and the roof configurations occur in the following combinations: two T-plans with gable roofs, three central passage plans with gable roofs, one T-plan with a hip roof, one side-passage plan with a hip roof, and one rectangular church with a gable roof. NPS Form 10-900-a (3-82)

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All the buildings in the district are residential in use except for the Northern Presbyterian Church (GpG-2), 204 West Main. Only the church and the Paynter House (GpG-3), 200 West Main, are constructed of brick. The remainder of the contributing buildings were originally frame with weatherboarding.

The most common alterations occur in the size, roof, or flooring of porches as can be seen in 201, 208, 209, and 212 West Main. Aluminum siding has been attached over the weatherboarding on 123 and 209 West Main. Asbestos panels were used on 208 West Main. The brick facade of the Northern Presbyterian Church at 204 West Main has been sandblasted. The non-contributing structures are concrete block or aluminum garages or miscellaneous metal storage facilities. The one non-contributing residence is a bungalow, built in the 1920's of board and batten after the period of significance.

Architectural and Historical Description

The contributing buildings and structures in the West Main Street District were built between 1859 and 1880. In the following paragraphs, the stylistic features, floor plans, and history associated with the major buildings in the district are described. The descriptions are arranged in chronological order.

The Northern Presbyterian Church (GpG-2) at 204 West Main Street was built in 1859 on land donated to the congregation by the Kouns family. The original portion of the building was brick and rectangular in form with modest Greek Revival detailing. The building was entered through a central door in the gable end. The long sides of the building each contained three windows. The major exterior ornamentation on the original building were the returns on the gables. In 1914, a one-room brick vestibule with a three-part Gothic window was added to the front facade of the church. The vestibule covered the original entrance and was trimmed with stone. Wood porches with steep partial hip roofs flanked the vestibule. The posts and frieze of the porch repeated the Gothic shape of the new central window. A wooden steeple with a square base was added at approximately the same time. An educational wing was added to the rear of the original building in 1924. Today the church is named Greenup Presbyterian Church.

The Darlington House (Gp-G-24) at 212 West Main was built in 1870 by George Darlington who was associated with the iron furnaces in Greenup County. The two-story, one-room deep, weatherboarded house features a symmetrical five-bay facade NPS Form 10-900-a (3.82)

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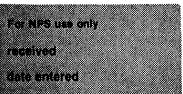
and central passage plan. The central doorway has a transom. The windows have been embellished by vertical and horizontal banding which has a circular motif in each of the upper corners. There are returns on the gables and a wide cornice under the slightly extended eaves. The original porch has been removed and replaced by a one-story porch, three bays wide, with a hipped roof. The porch is supported by ornamental metal posts.

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The Kuelborth House which is also known as the Womack-Myers House (GpG-25), at 124 West Main Street was built circa 1870 by Bernard Kuelborth who had bought timber land along Smith and Coal Branches in the county in 1860 and also brought in German families to work there. The present architectural fabric of Greenup, however, does not present any German cultural After Kuelborth's wife's death, the house was influence. purchased by S. W. Kouns who then sold it to the Womack family. The Kuelborth House is a two-story, weatherboarded T-plan whose detailing evokes the stick style. The overhanging eaves of the gable roof are ornamented with bargeboards. The roof gables have decorative trusses and finials. The elongated windows are doubled on the West Main Street facade and are capped with flat, slightly pedimented frames. There are centrallylocated tall corbelled brick chimneys. The Kuelborth House also has a one-story polygonal bay window and wrap-around porch. The porch now has a concrete floor and concrete block foundation.

The Paynter House (GpG-3) at 200 West Main Street was built by Thomas Paynter circa 1874. Thomas Paynter was a lawyer who served in the Kentucky Senate from 1905 to 1909. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1910. When he finished his term in 1916, Paynter was appointed to the Court of Appeals in Frankfort. During the Paynter family tenure from 1874, to 1910, the house was a two-story brick building designed on a side-passage floor plan. The elongated windows and low hip roof with overhanging eaves modestly evoke the Italianate style. In 1912, a semi-octagonal library was added on the east side of the house. At the same time, a one-story, rounded wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns was built in the Classical Revival style.

The Warnock-Kinner House (GpG-26) at 201 West Main was built circa 1880. It is a two-story, three-bay, weatherboarded T-plan house on a foundation of sandstone. The elongated single and paired windows are embellished with horizontal and vertical wood banding with circular motifs in the upper corners. A similar window treatment was used on the Darlington House at 212 West Main. The low hip roof slightly overhangs the wide cornices. There are centrally-located, corbelled





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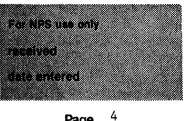
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brick chimneys. The one-story front porch has squared columns and a flat roof.

The district, of course, is closely related to the surrounding environment. Archeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details are often evident only in the archeological record. Therefore, archeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the district. At this time, no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is probable that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the properties in the district.

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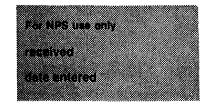
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Significance

The West Main Street District is an intact grouping of buildings which span the era from 1859 to 1880. For the theme of architecture, the buildings demonstrate how the stylistic elements of popular national styles such as Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, stick, and Italianate were used to ornament seven residences and a church. The Northern Presbyterian Church at 204 West Main and the Paynter House as 200 West Main are good examples of how buildings were remodelled using elements from a new style to update an earlier structure. The district as a whole conveys a distinct sense of time and place through the patterns of architectural ornamentation and retention of the mid- to late-nineteenth century lot configuration.

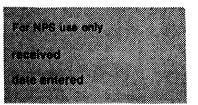
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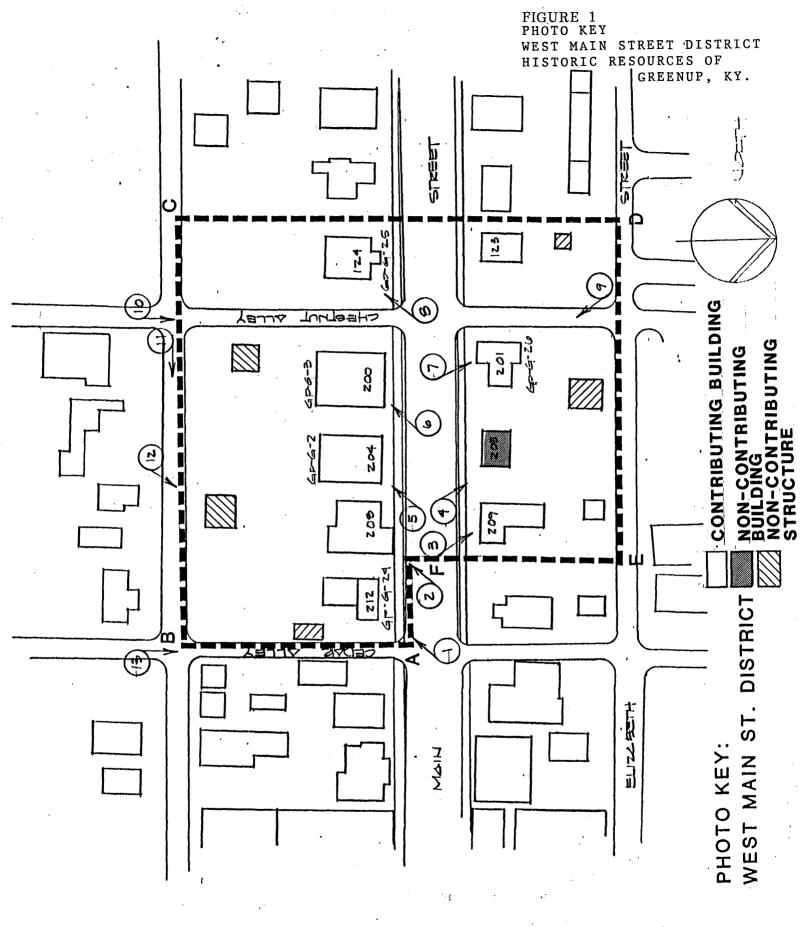
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Boundary

From the southwest corner of the intersection of Cedar Alley and West Main Street which is also the northwest corner of the lot of 212 West Main Street, or point A; then south 165 feet along the east property line of the lot of 212 West Main Street to the southeast corner of the lot of 212 West Main Street, or point B; then west 350 feet along the south property lines of 212, 208, 204, 200, and 124 West Main Street to the southwest corner of the lot of 124 West Main Street, or point C; then north 340 feet along the west property lines of 124 West Main and 123 West Main Street, or point D; then east 280 feet along the north property lines of 123, 201, 205, and 209 West Main Street to the northeast corner of the lot of 209 West Main Street, or point E; then south along the east property line of 209 West Main Street 165 feet to the northeast corner of the lot of 208 West Main Street, or point F; then east 70 feet along the north property line of 212 West Main Street to the northeast corner of the lot of 212 West Main Street, or point A, the point of beginning.

The West Main Street District is bordered on the east by residences from a later era and commercial structures; on the south, by one-story residences built in the early twentieth century; on the west, by a mixture of residences built in the early and mid-twentieth century; on the north, by a mixture of mid- to late-twentieth century residences and commercial structures.

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