

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0687308

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED OCT 24 1978

DATE ENTERED

FEB 9 1979

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

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

College Street Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

487-88 Price Ave., 315-459 College, 232-424 College, 223-24 Factory Street

CITY, TOWN

Harrodsburg

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

07 6

STATE

Kentucky

CODE
021COUNTY
MercerCODE
167**3 CLASSIFICATION**

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple owners; see continuation sheet.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Mercer County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Harrodsburg

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky (Supplement)

DATE

1971

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Kentucky Heritage Commission

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The College Street Historic District is composed of 27 residences and one commercial building in the northern sector of Harrodsburg, Kentucky (1970 pop., 6,741). Immediately north of the district, U.S. Highway 127 narrows from a four-lane road into the two-lane College Street. Of the 28 buildings included, 25 face College Street from either the east or west. The other three components (buildings 1, 17, and 18 on the site location map) are oriented toward other streets, but are necessary for inclusion. The boundaries are designed to include only those buildings that line College Street or that are contributory to its physical character--as in the instance of Building 1, which, despite its location off College Street, is highly visible from that route.

College Street continues beyond the arranged district and skirts to the west of Harrodsburg's commercial area. To the north and south of the district's boundaries are filling stations and a mixture of new and old businesses. Houses constructed in the 1940s and 1950s are to the west, and to the east are old residences not of the ambience of College Street. Various mature trees border the street, and ample lawns are to the front of most buildings along the route (see photos 16 and 17).

There are no intrusions in the district. Building 21 is the only component not used as a residence, but its age and quality of design cause it not to detract from this collection. Itemized descriptions of all buildings follow:

Building 1 (see photo 1) is an early 19th-century frame dwelling that has been "updated" twice. The house is one room deep, an ell is on the rear, and there is an exterior brick chimney of wide proportions on either gabled end. The facade has received a Greek Revival porch, and the three bays of the facade were later given castellated frames. According to legend, the dwelling was used by Benjamin Passmore a temporary residence while the substantial "Diamond Point" on the opposite side of Price Avenue was being constructed. In a 1934 article, Jesta Bell Armstrong described the building as such:

This small house has several little details that invite more than a casual glance. A severe entablature supported by four brick piers extends across the front of a two-room, one-story house. It has all the appearance of being an elaborate treatment put on an old log house with two big outside end chimneys. In the back, a low extension rambles on and on, room after room, at great length, making an ell.

(continued)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The College Street Historic District is an uninterrupted concentration of 19th- and early-20th-century buildings that line a significant street in Harrodsburg, the oldest permanent settlement in Kentucky. American architectural evolution is well represented in this diverse collection, but the most visually prominent style is the Greek Revival--a style that flourished and gained wide acceptance in Harrodsburg and Mercer County. Numerous persons who have been active in the civic and business aspects of Harrodsburg have resided in the district, and the ambience of the area is that of a comfortable and established neighborhood. The buildings are enhanced by abundant vegetation along the route bisecting the district, and the effect produced is a placid vestige that contrasts with modern encroachments and treeless settings to the north and south.

In 1874, Lewis Collins, a noted Kentucky historian, offered the following account of Harrodsburg:

Harrodsburg, the oldest county seat--first of Lincoln and then of Mercer County--and the oldest town in the state, is situated on a commanding eminence, 34 miles s.w. of Lexington, 30 s. of Frankfort, 10 n.w. of Danville, 8 from the Kentucky and 1 mile from the Salt River . . . (It) . . . has many substantial and some elegant residences and business houses, and is the center of trade for a very limited but wealthy region.(Collins, History of Kentucky, Vol. II, p. 603)

Originally, College Street was named Warwick Street because it led to the town of Warwick (present-day Oregon), an early shipping port on the Kentucky River in Mercer County (Conover and Chinn, Through Two Hundred Years, p. 116). The name was changed when Bacon College moved from Georgetown in 1839 to Harrodsburg, where it was located in the area of College Street near the Cornishville Road (identified as North Lane on site location map). Bacon College was renamed Kentucky University in 1857, and in the mid-1860s, it was moved to Lexington to merge with Transylvania University, the oldest college west of the Alleghenies.

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Armstrong, Jesta Bell. "Architecture of Old Harrodsburg." Kentucky Progress Magazine, Autumn, 1934.

Collins, Lewis. History of Kentucky, Vol. II. Berea: Kentucke Imprints, 1976.

(continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 8½

QUADRANGLE NAME Harrodsburg

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1: 24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	6	6	8	9	8	8	0	4	1	8	2	2	0	0
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B

1	6	6	8	9	8	8	0	4	1	8	2	1	5	0
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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

1	6	6	8	9	8	6	0	4	1	8	2	1	5	0
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D

1	6	6	8	9	8	1	0	4	1	8	1	6	4	0
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E

1	6	6	8	9	7	3	0	4	1	8	1	6	5	0
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F

1	6	6	8	9	7	5	0	4	1	8	1	6 ⁹	5 ⁶	0
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G

1	6	6	8	9	8	1	0	4	1	8	1	9	6	0
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H

1	6	6	8	9	8	2	0	4	1	8	2	2	1	0
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The far north end of the district is on the eastern corner of North Lane and College Street and includes the property around 487 Price Avenue. The district then angles west and turns south crossing Price Avenue (continued)

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

Daniel Kidd, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Kentucky Heritage Commission

DATE

August 31, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

104 Bridge Street

TELEPHONE

502-564-3741

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

Edward W. Guelton

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 10-19-78

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
ATTEST: <i>[Signature]</i> CHIEF OF REGISTRATION	DATE 2-9-79 DATE 2/8/79

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Owen Gaskin	487 Price Ave., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Bertie Royalty	488 Price Ave., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Norma Crouch	459 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
W.G. Ellis	427 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Harold Sims	419 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Mrs. Rome Robinson	449 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Mrs. Virginia Brown	439 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
J.B. Gritton	429 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Maurice Gritton	424 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Jesse L. Hood	414 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Harold Fowler	402 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
David Taylor	362 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Arnold Logue	350 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Mrs. George Edwards, II	338 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Gilbert Vansant	328 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Irmis Lathrop	312 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Mr. & Mrs. Bill McAuley	223 Factory St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Mr. & Mrs. Leon Sneed	224 Factory St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Morgan Soaper	367 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
David Neel	359 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
George Brooks	351 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Mrs. Goodloe Lawson	341 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Lois Foster Gaither	333 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Klyta Sims	325 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
K. Patterson	315 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Viola Sims	200 West Lane, Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Coleman's Lumber Company	302 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330
Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Landrum	409 College St., Harrodsburg, KY	40330

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Its front wall resembles its more pretentious neighbor, for, although a frame house, it is marked in such a way as to be a fine representative of stone. So skillful was this deception that an insurance agent wrote "stone front." (Armstrong, "Architecture of Old Harrodsburg," p. 250)

Building 2. "Diamond Point" is one of the most imaginative Greek Revival residences in the United States (see photo 2). Built ca. 1840, the building is a two-story mass with a tetrastyle portico spanning the front--the whole being covered by a hipped roof. The portico deviates from the typical Greek Revival idiom; there are two traditionally Doric columns in the center, but the terminal elements are square piers. Also, the entrance is not centered, and it combines with the French doors on the facade to provide a source of great interest:

We do not know who the builder was, but we know what builder's handbook he had in his tool chest. It was Minard Lafever's Beauties of Modern Architecture, published in 1835; from Plate 25 or 26 he undoubtedly received his inspiration for the elaborate scroll-sawn anthemion ornaments planted on the robust door and window frames. In many respects, 'Diamond Point' is a most unusual house. (Rexford Newcomb, Architecture in Old Kentucky, pp. 25-26)

Apparently, "Diamond Point" derives its name from the location near the intersection of Price Avenue and College Street. The small room on the west was added ca. 1900.

Building 3 is a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling built in the early twentieth century. Coupled windows are on the facade, gabled projections are on north and south, and there is a recessed entrance porch on the front that has an over-extending gable covering.

Building 4 (see photo 3) is a late 19th century regional interpretation of an I house. This frame residence is two stories high and three bays wide, and there is a wider shed-roofed addition on the rear. A one-story porch serves the front, and interior chimneys flank a centered gable.

(continued)

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Building 5 is a one-story, T-plan frame dwelling. The facade has a gable peak pierced by a trefoil-and-triangle vent, and windows have pedimented frames. There are two interior chimneys with corbeled caps.

Building 6 is a one-story, T-plan frame dwelling with a high stone foundation. The openings have pedimented frames and there is a shed-roofed porch added later that has small Tuscan columns. The interior chimneys have corbeled caps, and there is a shed-roofed appendage on the rear. Like its neighbor immediately north, this house was built in the late 19th century.

Building 7 is a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling whose three-bay front is of asymmetrical arrangement. The pyramidal roof flares on the west to cover a one-story porch spanning the front, and the roof is interrupted on three sides by wide gabled dormers. This house was built in the early twentieth century.

Building 8 is a two-story, T-plan frame dwelling with a stone foundation. There is a polygonal bay on the front, and windows are treated with wooden hoodmolds and dripstones.

Building 9. "Doricham" (entered on the National Register of Historic Places March 25, 1975) is one of the most impressive buildings in the College Street Historic District (see photo 4). Built between 1835-39, the house is a two-story brick construction with a tetrastyle portico spanning the entire front. Detailed carvings around the opening frames are delicate and contrast with the virility of the building. The carvings derive from either Minard Lafever's The Beauties of Modern Architecture (1835), or Lafever's earlier book, The Modern Builder's Guide (1833). The four widely spaced Tuscan Doric columns support a heavy entablature, and a triple window arrangement is above the notable entrance.

Building 10 is an early-19th-century residence that was later remodeled in the Greek Revival mode (see photo 5). The entrance is at the southwest corner, and all windows on the facade have segmental relieving arches above. The porch is supported by one-story fluted columns and pilasters, and it has a balustrade. Dentilled molding, added later like the porch, is only on the front. Chimneys on the gabled ends are built flush with the walls, and there are additions of various dates on the rear.

(continued)

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Building 11 is an early-20th-century bungalow of one and one-half stories. The centered entrance is flanked by large three-part windows, the gable roof extends on the sides to be supported by brackets, and there is an over-sized dormer covered by a shed roof on the front. Square columns support a porch that spans the entire width of the facade.

Building 12 is a two-story frame house of asymmetrical arrangement that was built in the late 19th century. Its focal point is a small porch on the second level that has a diminutive spindle band overhead.

Building 13 is a one-and-one-half-story, T-shaped frame residence built ca. 1900. The pyramidal roof covering the core contains a large gabled dormer, and the gabled section on the north retains a decorative peak ornament. Flat wooden hoodmolds are above the windows. A porch on the front has been enclosed to serve as an additional room.

Building 14 is a late-19th-century residence of frame construction. This two-story building is in the shape of a T, and the multi-gabled roof is steeply pitched. A one-story porch wraps around the west and north sides, and there is a large wooden spandrel in the gable on the front.

Building 15 (see photo 6) is virtually a twin to building 14.

Building 16 is a one-and-one-half-story frame house recently covered with asbestos siding. Constructed around the turn of the century, the building has a steeply pitched roof that extends on the west to shelter a Neo-classical porch. A hipped dormer is centered on the roof's front.

Building 17 (see photo 7) is one of the two oldest components in the College Street Historic District. The symmetrical three-bay facade facing Factory Street is laid in Flemish bond, and the windows flanking the entrance are treated with segmental relieving arches. These openings were lengthened at an undetermined time. The gable roof is of a steep pitch, and garret windows are on either side of the chimneys built flush with the walls. A lower ell faces College Street, and openings in this section have flat brick arches above.

(continued)

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Building 18 (see photo 8) faces Factory Street from the south and appears to be the remainder of a row of Greek Revival townhouses. The western portion of the roof is hipped, but the eastern portion is gabled and the east wall is unfenestrated. Construction is of brick, and all openings, especially the side entrance, are typically Greek Revival. The entrance shelter, however, seems to be of a later date. A one-story brick ell with a lower stone foundation is on the east, and its brickwork reveals that it is a later addition.

Building 19 (see photo 9) is a two-story, three-bay frame I house with an ell on the north. Two interior brick chimneys straddle the roof ridge, and an Italianate porch serves the street level. This house was built in the 1870s.

Building 20 (see photo 10) is the only nonresidential building in the College Street Historic District. This brick structure was built in the first decade of this century as the office of the Smock Lumber Company which continues under another name. A hipped roof covers the rectangular mass and the extending eaves are bracketed. On the north is an arcaded porte-cochere that is also covered by a hipped roof.

Building 21 (see photo 11), although slightly altered, is representative of a house-type that appears several times in the district. This one-and-one-half-story, T-shaped frame dwelling was built in the 1870s or 1880s. A trefoil-and-triangle attic vent pierces the gable peak, the caps of the interior chimneys are corbeled, and the openings are treated with distinctive frames. This particular house's porch has been extended, a shed-roofed dormer has been installed, and a frame addition is on the south.

Building 22, or "The Maples," is a two-story, three-bay late-Greek Revival residence of brick construction built in 1868. The pilastered entrance in the center has a small balcony above, and all windows are coupled. Twin interior chimneys straddle the roof. A pedimented, tetrastyle portico sheltering the central bay was added in recent years.

Building 23 (see photo 12) is a Greek Revival residence built between 1843-45, and commonly known as "Rykon." This building is a square brick mass with a portico akin to that of "Doricham" (building 9 and photo 4), and the four pilasters on the facade have the same placement. The entrances are similar also, but that of "Rykon" lacks the Lafever embellishments and is surmounted by a recessed balcony. The entablature is a ponderous element and is treated with two sections of dentil molding.

(continued)

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Building 24 (see photo 13) is a substantial two-story frame residence with elements of differing periods. Records reveal that the original portion was built in 1823, but the house has been added to sporadically, and following the last addition, the whole was recovered with weatherboarding. The entrance, flanked by fluted columns in antis, was possibly inspired by the entrance of "Doricham" or "Rykön." This residence is commonly known as "Forest Pillars"--the name coming from the four colossal columns of the portico that were fashioned from single tree trunks. The frieze is a proper Doric one, but the flat hoodmolds with dripstones over the windows are obviously of a later date.

Building 25 (see photo 14) is a notable building as being a rather unadorned version of the Queen Anne style. The first level is of brick, but all other sections are covered with shingles in two variations. A variety of window treatments exists: openings are both singular and paired, a squat Palladian window is in the large gable, and a pyramidal-roofed dormer on the south contains diamond panes. The porch is recessed beneath an overhang that is partially supported by four Tuscan columns.

Building 26 is a Queen Anne residence of highly irregular massing. Construction is of red brick, and the core of this house is covered by a pyramidal roof. There is a variety of window treatments and several openings are emphasized with rusticated stone trim. On the south is a round corner tower with a conical roof, and there are polygonal bays irregularly disposed. A Neo-classical porch wraps around two sides.

Building 27 (see photo 15) is a modified Italianate residence whose shape is an expanded version of the T-plan dwelling. This two-story building has a one-story porch serving the two recessed bays on the front. Openings are treated with emphatic frames that incorporate diamond-shaped dripstones. A dentiled entablature with sawn-scroll corner brackets is on the facade, and the gabled section on this side is covered with lozenges. A trefoil-and-triangle attic vent is in the peak.

Building 28 is a residence that appears to have been built at the same time as building 27. The massing is the same, and the opening frames and the treatment beneath the eaves are strikingly similar.

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The name, Kentucky University, was kept but the merger was dissolved in 1908 with Transylvania assuming its former name, and the balance taking the name, the University of Kentucky.

College Street bypasses the site of Fort Harrod (1775-76) beyond the southern boundary of the district. Three years after the fort was founded, a land office was opened. "Not only outlying lands, but town lots also, were given in consideration of settlements and improvements. Just as soon as it was safe to dwell outside the stockade, lots were improved with log dwellings" (W.W. Stephenson, "Historic Homes of Harrodsburg," p. 9). Originally a green, the College Street area is near what has come to be called "Old Town" by residents of Harrodsburg. Along this street, frame and brick dwellings have replaced all those of log construction with the exception of building 1 which is clapboarded and remodeled. "Forest Pillars" (building 24 and photo 13) dates from the 1820s and originally occupied the center of three combined lots. As needs arose, "Forest Pillars" was added to, and it was probably in the 1840s that it was remodeled in the Greek Revival.

Building 17 (see photo 7) is another of the earlier houses, and its construction occurred in the 1820s or 30s. According to changing tastes, its windows have been lengthened, but the original fabric is much evident.

By far, the most impressive building in the district is "Diamond Point" (building 2 and photo 2). The massing and the portico are notable deviations from typical Greek Revival houses, and equally interesting are the opening treatments that come straight from a Lafever plate, and which well represent the instance of a builder's guide being used imaginatively in central Kentucky.

"Doricham," which was listed on the National Register March 25, 1975 (building 9 and photo 4), "The Maples" (building 22), and "Rykon" (building 23 and photo 12) are other outstanding substantial Greek Revival houses. Building 18 (photo 8) is a smaller Greek Revival house of note, and its exterior is in a well preserved state. There are two grand Queen Anne houses with unchanged exteriors in the district (see photo 14).

In comparison to brick buildings, there is an even number of frame ones. These include both two-story houses and small cottages. The one nonresidential element is a fine Neo-classical office building (building 20 and photo 10) built ca. 1905.

(continued)

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The houses along College Street have generally been home to persons significant on the local and state levels. "Diamond Point" was built for Benjamin Passamore, member of a family that settled in Harrodsburg at an early date. The Passmores were among the first merchants in the town, and the number of their names recorded as having served as town trustees attests to their civic-mindedness. "Doricham" has been the residence of two very important families, the Stephensons and the Haggins. (For further information, see nomination of "Doricham," entered on the National Register March 25, 1975.) The house known as "Rykon" was acquired by the Rikers in 1861. This family descended from the Dutch that had come to Mercer County from New Jersey by way of Pennsylvania in the late 1700s. (For further information see nomination for for The Old Mud Meeting House, Mercer County, entered on the National Register February 16, 1973.) Like the Rikers, other families descended from the Dutch have resided on College. Names like Smock, Van Divier, Van Arsdall, Rue and Brewer are not uncommon.

The house at 362 College Street (building 25 and photo 14) was the residence of Clell Coleman, a prominent Kentucky politician who served as Commissioner of Agriculture from 1924-28, and as State Auditor from 1928-32. The more modest dwellings have been, and continue to be, the homes of persons who take leading roles in the commercial and civic welfare of Harrodsburg. There is a strong sense of neighborhood, and the great majority of owners maintain their properties in an exemplary manner.

The district is bordered on the east and west by residential sections of a different atmosphere. To the north and south are areas of Harrodsburg that are commercialized. Thus, the pedestrian or motorist travelling in either direction on College Street finds himself in a quiet and peaceful interlude composed of older buildings, low stone walls, a few sections of original brick walks approaching several houses, spacious lawns, and ancient trees (see photos 16 and 17).

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Conover, Rebecca, and Chinn, George. Through Two Hundred Years. Harrodsburg: Mercer County Humane Society, 1974.

Stephenson, W.W. "Historic Homes of Harrodsburg." The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society, Vol. 10, No. 30, 1912, pp. 9-14.

Newcomb, Rexford. Architecture in Old Kentucky. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1952.

Additional information supplied by Mrs. Francis Keightley, Harrodsburg, Ky., Mercer County Representative for the Kentucky Heritage Commission.

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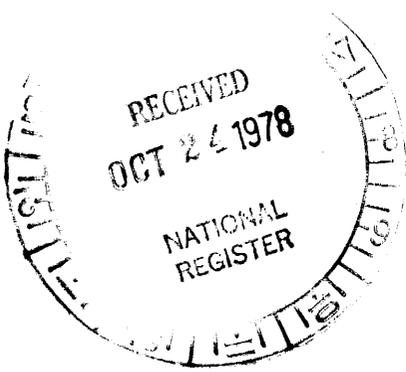
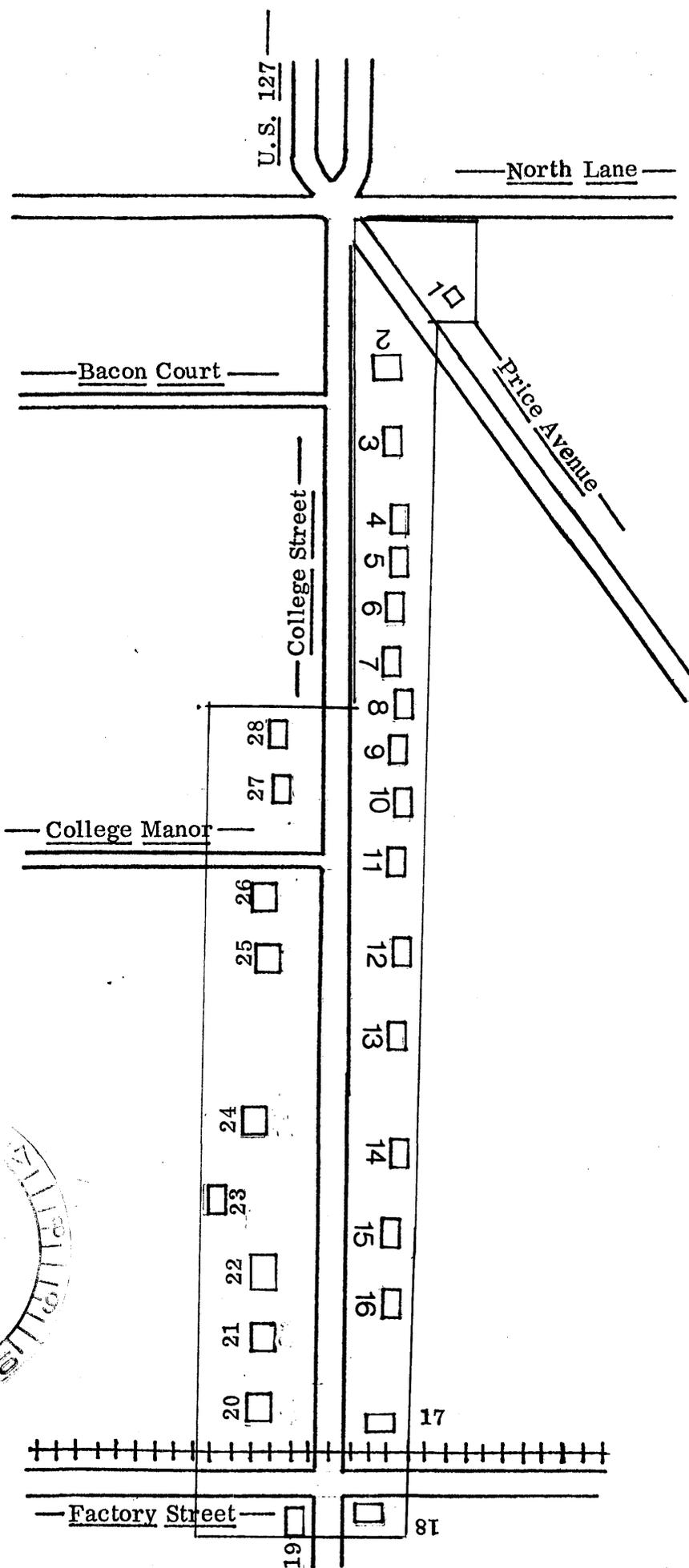
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and runs north-south at the east of 488 Price Avenue and at the rear of 459-315 College Street. To the immediate south of 315 College, the boundary proceeds west across College Street, and then runs north-south to the rear of 232-424 College Street. Immediately north of 424 College, the boundary angles to the east, and proceeds north to the southeast corner of North Lane and College Street--the sidewalk serving as the boundary.

*crossing
College
2/7/79*



COLLEGE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HARRODSBURG, MERCER CO., KY.

SITE LOCATION MAP
NO SCALE