

MULTIPLE NOMINATION HISTORIC DISTRICT SUMMARY FORM

SEP 20 1988

NRA/THEMATIC NOMINATION TITLE: Historic Resources of Louisa, Kentucky

HISTORIC DISTRICT NAME: Louisa Residential Historic District

OWNER OF PROPERTY: see continuation sheets

(On Continuation Sheets list all properties by address which are included within the district and provide the names and addresses of their owners.)

DESCRIPTION:

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input type="checkbox"/> original site | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved | date <u>1928 -- Thomas-Wooten House</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

(Use Continuation Sheets)

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | 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 type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics government | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) community development |

Specific dates c. 1840 - 1938 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

(Use Continuation Sheets)

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acres of nominated property approx. 7.3 acres

Quadrangle name Louisa, Kentucky-West Virginia

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| A | <u>1 7</u> | <u>3 5 9 2 1 0</u> | <u>4 2 1 9 4 1 0</u> | B | <u>1 7</u> | <u>3 5 9 1 6 0</u> | <u>4 2 1 9 5 8 0</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| C | <u>1 7</u> | <u>3 5 9 3 5 0</u> | <u>4 2 1 9 7 6 0</u> | D | <u>1 7</u> | <u>3 5 9 4 1 0</u> | <u>4 2 1 9 6 2 0</u> |
| E | <u>1 7</u> | <u>3 5 9 2 5 0</u> | <u>4 2 1 9 5 2 0</u> | F | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| G | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | H | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

Verbal boundary description and justification

(Use Continuation Sheets)

DISTRICT MAPS ATTACHED:

1. District Boundary Map Showing Contributing & Noncontributing Properties.)
 2. District Map Showing Location & Direction of Numbered Photographs.)
- All on 1 Map

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Unless otherwise noted, all addresses are Louisa, Kentucky 41230. The absence of a street address after the name of the owner indicates that he occupies the property.

| <u>Property</u> | <u>Owner</u> |
|--|--|
| A. Lackey House 110 E. Main St. | E. E. Adams |
| B. Lawrence County Public* Library 104 W. Main St. | Lawrence County Public Library |
| C. 112 W. Main St. | Dr. John Ryan 109 E. Main St. |
| D. 202 W. Main St.* | First United Methodist Church |
| E. First United Methodist Church 204 W. Main St. | First United Methodist Church |
| F. Bussey House 210 W. Main St. | Beverly & William Jackson |
| G. Castle House 201 E. Main St. | Norman Pauk |
| H. Cushing-Stewart House 109 E. Main St. | Nannie L. Stewart Estate C/O Mary M. S. Snyder |
| I. Campbell-Shannon House 103 E. Main St. | Paul D. & Lynette S. Miller |
| J. 103 W. Main St. | W. T. Cain Estate C/O Francis Cain P. O. Box 208 |
| K. 107 W. Main St. | (same as entry J) |
| L. (Former) First Baptist Church of Louisa Parsonage 109 W. Main St. | Dr. John Ryan |

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| <u>Property</u> | <u>Owner</u> |
|---|---|
| M. (Former)First Baptist Church of Louisa 111 W. Main St. | Ed Preston, Aaron Moore & George Preston, DBA Young Funeral Home 201 W. Main St. |
| N. McClure House 201 W. Main St. | (same as entry M) |
| O. Young Funeral Home* | (same as entry M) |
| P. Layne House* 207 W. Main St. | William H. Jackson 210 W. Main St. |
| Q. Hughes House 211 W. Main St. | Blanche O. Hughes |
| R. Thomas-Wooten House 106 S. Lady Washington St. | Alice Joy Carter |
| S. Vinson House 207 Madison St. | Eunice & Jack Cline |
| T. Conley House 103 S. Lady Washington St. | Edwin C. Porter RA-ELL Enterprises |
| U. 107 S. Lady Washington St.* | Bobby Branham |
| V. Moore House 109 S. Lady Washington St. | Doris A. & Robert L. Prichard |
| W. Burns House NW corner S. Lady Washington St. & Madison St. | Robert L. Prichard 109 S. Lady Washington St. |

*Non-Contributing

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The Louisa Residential Historic District occupies approximately four blocks on Main and Lady Washington Streets immediately west of Louisa's central business district. Twenty-three primary resources and a small assortment of ancillary buildings and structures comprise the district. Altogether, their variety of types and styles popular throughout the century ending in the 1930s constitute the most distinctive and well preserved group of predominantly residential architecture in Louisa. Eighteen of the primary buildings (16 houses and two churches), as well as four outbuildings and three iron fences, contribute to the district's historic character; three houses, a funeral service building, the Lawrence County Public Library, and a garage are non-contributing due to age or extensive alterations; and one modern garage (behind 201 E. Main St.) is so well screened that its impact is negligible and therefore not counted. The First United Methodist Church is the only resource already in the National Register, listed in November 1984.

A verdant setting contributes to the district's unified character. Like the rest of the town, the Louisa Residential Historic District occupies flat bottomland laid out in a grid. Concrete sidewalks line both sides of the streets, from which they are separated by grass-covered rights-of-way dotted with tall hardwoods interspersed with a few evergreens. (This public green space is missing only on the north side of the 100 block of W. Main St., where it now serves as parking for two of the district's three multi-family residences.) Buildings are set back 20 to 50 feet from the sidewalk, many in the middle of spacious lots. Throughout, lawns are carefully tended and most yards are full of mature, lush landscaping accented with tall trees which serves as effective screening during spring and summer for most of the few buildings located close to the sidewalk. At three properties, the separation of public and private space is reinforced by early, well preserved decorative iron fences. At the east end of the district, running down the middle of Jefferson St., the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad tracks, Louisa's principal rail line, contrast to the otherwise park-like setting of the district.

The adjectives "vernacular" and "popular" best describe the Louisa Residential Historic District's built environment. Despite the apparent absence of architect-designed buildings, several houses built in the latter part of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth are quite stylish, evidently derived from builders' guides or mail order sources. The least embellished buildings are the three antebellum houses, which are log and wood-framed (probably balloon). Seven houses date to the 1890s and six represent the three decades ending in 1940. Weatherboards predominate among exterior materials. Five of the historic houses and one church display brick exteriors ranging from deep red to ochre. The other church and its parsonage stand out from the rest due to their elevations of rusticated concrete block, a material that was popular during the 1910s elsewhere in Louisa.

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With its spacious, primarily single-family residences, the district reflects Louisa's overall development in its variety of house types and styles. Louisa's origins as a trading town on the major transportation route of the Big Sandy River are recalled by the Cushing-Stewart House (entry H), with its original log unit and later frame additions, and the Bussey House (F), a weatherboarded I-House. Outbuildings remaining on the grounds of the Cushing-Stewart House suggest Louisa's essentially rural character in its early days. The best-represented period is the Victorian, from around 1880 to the first years of the new century, Louisa's heyday as a regional commercial center. The district's Victorian buildings range from the simply configured and detailed to robust renditions of the Queen Anne style. Among the former group are the Lackey House (A) of circa 1890, its decoration restricted to standard turned and sawn millwork at the porches, and the 1895 Conley House adorned with Tuscan columns and a pedimented entrance bay at the front porch. The more exuberant Victorian dwellings include the Castle House (G), notable for its finely crafted woodworking and segmental arched windows with Victorian stained glass; Hughes House (Q) featuring pedimented and clipped gable wings, polygonal facades, and tall corbelled chimneys; and the Thomas-Wooten House (R) highlighted by a three-story tower clad in fishscale shingles. The Burns House (W) of 1911 exemplifies the late Queen Anne style in its integration of neoclassical elements such as the Ionic-columned porch with the characteristic irregular form and roofline. The later 1910s, 1920s and 1930s are represented primarily by two American Foursquares -- the ochre brick Moore House (V) with Craftsman-influenced details and the rusticated concrete block (Former) First Baptist Church of Louisa Parsonage (L) -- and the Colonial Revival style Vinson House (S).

Although both churches are gable-front masonry structures, they differ considerably in design. The brick First United Methodist Church (E) of circa 1850 is in the Gothic Revival style featuring pointed arched windows and door, bracketed decorative panel at the apex of the front gable, and a small but finely detailed Gothic bell tower in wood. As one of the oldest buildings in Louisa, perhaps the oldest Methodist Church in the region, and one of only two antebellum brick buildings in the town, the church vividly recalls the community's origins. The (Former) First Baptist Church of Louisa (M) evokes the Romanesque Revival style in its round-arched openings and rusticated concrete block construction in imitation of ashlar. Built in 1911, the building is highlighted by a tall masonry bell tower rising at a front corner.

As the home of Louisa's leading citizens from its initial development to the present, the district has always been well maintained. Alterations have been relatively few, restricted for the most part to replacement windows, porch replacements and enclosures, unobtrusive rear additions, and new exterior sheathing; only two houses have been covered in aluminum siding. New construction is limited to the small brick Methodist Church parsonage and the Lawrence County Public Library, the

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only truly intrusive building, and only one lot is vacant. Careful preservation, the heavily foliated setting, and the buildings' generous scale and detailing altogether create the special ambiance that distinguishes the Louisa Residential Historic District.

Inventory List

The following entries are keyed to the accompanying sketch map. Codes in parentheses near the beginning of an entry are the Kentucky Heritage Council's site identification numbers assigned to Kentucky Historic Resources forms.

- A. Lackey House. 110 E. Main St. (LAL-33). Believed to date from around 1890, this house is a simplified interpretation of the Queen Anne style in its uncomplicated overall configuration embellished with the style's identifying features of a three-sided polygonal bay and turned and sawned millwork at the porches. The two-story weatherboarded house with hipped roof, rear one-story ell, and tall corbelled interior chimneys is highlighted by a spindle frieze at a long wrap-around one-story porch and a second-story porch at a short gabled wing on the west elevation.

Certain interior elements such as wide floor boards and simple staircase, as well as records that a house was built on this site around 1855, suggest that the front part of the house is of mid-19th-century vintage. Greenville Lackey, a local merchant, purchased the property in 1854. His son, attorney Alexander Lackey, may have been responsible for an extensive remodelling. A third generation of Lackeys, sisters Margaret Moore Lackey and Rebekah Lackey Coddling, lived here most of this century, until 1960. (C)

Outbuilding -- Early 20th-century frame two-story building, almost cubical, with low gabled roof, vertical three-over-three double-hung sash windows, and shed hoods over two entrances. Original use uncertain (servants quarters, office, storage?); now used for storage. (C)

- B. Lawrence County Public Library. 104 W. Main St. Modern one-story, flat-roofed, steel-framed brick and concrete building. (NC)
- C. 112 W. Main St. Two-story cross-gable-roofed house built c. 1920 and characterized by stuccoed exterior and full-facade, engaged gable-front two-tiered porch which dominates the main facade with its size, tall second-story balustrade, and elephantine battered box posts running through both stories. The house retains its identical trabeated first- and second-story entrance surrounds, but has replacement one-over-one windows, a large rear addition and

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applied half-timbering in the gables. Despite these alterations, the house remains a contributing element in the district's streetscape through retention of its original identifying features. (C)

Fence -- Cast iron "dart" fence encircles the property and may be a relic of earlier development of the property. (C)

- D. 202 W. Main St. One-story brick "ranch" house built 1970 which serves as parsonage for adjoining First United Methodist Church. (NC)
- E. First United Methodist Church. 204 W. Main St. (Listed in the National Register November 1984) Formerly the Methodist Episcopal Church, this three bay, gable-front, single cell building erected around 1850 is one of the best examples of Gothic Revival church architecture in the region. It also is one of the oldest existing buildings in Louisa and one of the oldest, if not the oldest, Methodist churches in the area. Of common bond brick, the building has pointed arched windows and door, double-shouldered buttresses with stone coping on the sides, steep-pitched roof, and a Gothic bell tower containing a prized bell, cast in 1852 by A. Fulton in Pittsburgh. At the apex of the front gable, trefoils decorate a panel supported by brackets. The interior has an elevated railed chancel opposite the entrance. In the 1920s a hall containing stained glass windows was added to the side of the church and another addition was constructed at the rear in 1964. (C)
- F. Bussey House. 210 W. Main St. (LAL-32) One of Louisa's few surviving antebellum dwellings, this frame I-House apparently was built in the late 1840s by R. D. Callahan. Attorney Kenaz F. Prichard owned the property from 1868 to 1870, during his tenure in the State Senate. The Bussey family bought the house in 1870 and retained it until 1963. A two-story ell to which a c. 1980 addition is attached augments the main block. The house rests on a stone foundation and retains its six-over-six double-hung sash windows and weatherboard siding, but displays replacement front door and sidelights and inappropriate semi-circular two-story entrance portico with monumental columns. Despite the changes, the overall form and materials contribute to the historic character of the district's streetscape. (C)
- G. Castle House. 201 E. Main St. (LAL-20) This virtually intact example of late Victorian vernacular architecture dates from c. 1890 when it was built by Vessie Castle, a significant area landholder, and her husband George. In the late 1930s, the house was sold to banker Charles F. Osborn and his family. The house is notable for the degree of finely detailed ornament, which is unusual in this county and the region generally. The two-story, T-shaped house with a tall attic has a cross-gable roof with pedimented gable ends and brackets in all of the

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eaves. In addition, the pedimented gables are sheathed in decoratively patterned shingles. Many of the second-floor windows are segmental-arched with an upper Victorian sash (one large clear pane surrounded by small stained panes) and flanked by functional arched shutters. The first-floor windows have similar detailing, but with gabled hoodmolds. A one-story porch extends across the front of the house and wraps around the east side, featuring chamfered posts with sawn spandrels. Two one-story rectangular bays with bell-cast pent roofs project from the west elevation. (C)

Fence -- Ornate scroll and fleur-de-lis finial cast iron fence marks the front and side property lines. (C)

- H. Cushing-Stewart House. 109 E. Main St. (LAL-21) Believed to have been built around 1850 for Dr. and Mrs. Zattie Cushing, this house is best known for its association with the Stewart family. James E. Stewart, Commonwealth Attorney and Circuit Judge during the 1870s and 1880s, purchased the property in 1904. His son, attorney F. L. Stewart, later lived here and practiced in a small office (no longer standing) in the yard; the property remains in the possession of his heirs.

The two-story gable-roofed house, sited with the gable end to the street, appears to have been built in two early phases, beginning with a two-story, gable-roofed and weatherboarded log unit that is now the rear of the main block. Later, perhaps early in this century after the Stewarts bought the house, it was doubled in size with a two-story pedimented extension toward Main St. Both units have tall interior brick chimneys. A two-story ell on the east side of the original block has pointed arched surrounds, Victorian stained glass sashes, and decorative gable shingles, suggesting a late 19th-century date. Two small one-story brick-veneered rear additions were built between 1912 and 1921 and a wrap-around porch with large boxed posts was added between 1921 and 1929. (C)

Wash House -- Frame one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed building with weatherboard sheathing, built prior to 1907. (C)

Stable -- Somewhat dilapidated gable-roofed building with shed along one long side; sided with vertical boards. Built prior to 1907. (C)

Fence -- Ornate cast iron fence across the front of the property. (C)

- I. Campbell-Shannon House. 103 E. Main St. (LAL-22) Neva S. Campbell reportedly helped design this house which she commissioned c. 1907 for the lot partitioned from the next door property of her parents, James and Cynthia Stewart. The most distinctive feature of the two-story vitrious tile house veneered in brick is the

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shallow wing on each side elevation rising almost three stories in contrast to the two-story height of the cubical main block. The low-pitched hipped roof with deep projecting eaves recalls the Prairie Style, while the large attic dormers have a somewhat Spanish or Jacobean treatment. The large wraparound porch, now mostly enclosed with picture windows, is an early addition featuring Tuscan columns on brick plinths. A beveled glass door and sidelights distinguish the main entrance.

In 1919, the Campbells sold the house to Reba B. and Ernest E. Shannon, who lived here for several decades. Mr. Shannon was a prominent businessman who owned the local hardware store and much Louisa real estate. He was State Auditor for one term beginning in 1935 and State Treasurer for one term beginning in 1939, as well as a State Representative in 1919-20. (C)

- J. 103 W. Main St. Occupying a corner lot, this spacious two-and-one-half-story frame house has entrances on both its Jefferson and W. Main St. elevations. A broad pedimented gable end faces W. Main St., while a large pedimented attic dormer marks the Jefferson St. side. A wraparound one-story porch with Tuscan columns covers both street facades. Two of the numerous one-over-one double-hung sash windows have been replaced and the original weatherboards have been covered in asbestos shingles. The house appears to date from early in this century. It has been connected to 107 W. Main St. by an extension of the porch and today serves as a rooming house. (C)
- K. 107 W. Main St. Decorative pressed metal covering the roof is the distinguishing feature of this otherwise plain three-story frame, gable-front building dating from the early 20th century. The multi-family dwelling's main facade also features two front doors and a full-width concrete deck. Windows are one-over-one double-hung sashes. (C)
- L. (Former) First Baptist Church of Louisa Parsonage. 109 W. Main St. Built in the 1910s, this gable-front American Foursquare is constructed of the same rusticated concrete block used for the neighboring church. Other identifying elements are the one-over-one double-hung sash windows with flat sills and lintels of formed concrete and a full-facade hip-roofed porch with rusticated concrete block piers. The only exterior alteration of note is the sheathing of the front gable in T-111 plywood. (C)
- M. (Former) First Baptist Church of Louisa. 111 W. Main St. (LAL-23) This early 20th-century gable-front church evokes the Romanesque Revival style in its round-arched openings and rusticated concrete block construction in imitation of ashlar. The block is coarsely finished except at the corners where dressing with

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a bush hammer articulates quoins. Concrete lintels accentuate the lunette above the double-door entrance and the windows, most of which contain stained glass. The most distinctive element is the tall square-in-section bell tower rising at a front corner three stories to a pyramidal roof. The sanctuary occupies most of the building and is arranged with three tiers of pews facing a rear corner. A two-story wing across the rear accommodated offices and classrooms. At the rear, a frame two-car garage was attached in the 1910s. The church was erected in 1911 to replace a brick church on the same site razed the previous year; Augustus Snyder was the contractor. Today the building serves as a chapel for a neighboring funeral home. (C)

- N. McClure House. 201 W. Main St. (LAL-24) Grace R. and R. Crooks McClure had this two-story T-plan brick house constructed in 1891-92. Mr. McClure was an attorney and occasional public official, having served at various times as Louisa Postmaster, Superintendent of Schools, State Legislator, Lawrence County Attorney and the county's first coroner. Prosperous area developer Col. Jay Northup owned the house for a while. It was converted to a funeral home in 1947.

The Victorian house features a corbelled brick pendant frieze, segmental-arched windows, and soldier-course lintels with concrete keystones and corner blocks. The original wraparound porch with panelled posts and sawn spandrels has been replaced with a larger "bungaloid" porch with tapered box posts on brick plinths and solid brick balustrade. The interior retains the original ornate staircase; modern replicas of the original trim appear throughout the first floor. The rear of the building has been expanded with a modern two-story, shed-roofed addition. (C)

- O. Young Funeral Home. 201 W. Main St. Large two-story cinder block building which originally was a free-standing structure but recently was appended with infill construction to the McClure House, the funeral home's primary building. (NC)
- P. Layne House. 207 W. Main St. (LAL-25) The early history of this two-story, one-room-deep house with gabled roof, interior end corbelled brick chimney and two-story rear ell is uncertain. According to local tradition, the original owners were Christina C. and Lloyd B. Dennis who had it erected prior to 1865. Milliner and dressmaker Mary R. Layne lived here from 1865 to 1893. A. J. Loar, a timber and stave man, owned the house briefly in the 1890s; during E. E. Shannon's ownership from 1906 to 1951, it was rental property. The house is somewhat unusual in its asymmetrical fenestration consisting of three bays on the first level and four bays on the second. Extensive alterations include removal of the front porch, reworking of the first-story fenestration, and application of aluminum siding. (NC)

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Outbuilding -- One-story weatherboarded building with gable roof and plain frieze boards, apparently dating from the 19th century. Front elevation has two doors with transoms (now filled in) and one window. Original use is uncertain. (C)

- Q. Hughes House. 211 W. Main St. (LAL-26) One of most elaborate and best preserved Queen Anne style houses in the district, this two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling was built in 1895 for Jennie and Arthur Hughes, a wholesale grocer and one-time Louisa Postmaster. The house passed to the Hughes's son, banker J. B. Hughes, and his wife Blanche, who retains ownership today. Typical of the Queen Anne style in its irregular form and roofline and variety of decoration, the house has a pyramidal-roofed central block with pedimented and clipped-gable wings, polygonal facades, and tall interior chimneys with corbelled stacks. The primary element of interest on the main facade is the attic window in a slightly recessed, pointed-arched plane. The influence of the Colonial Revival is evident in a frieze of alternating tall and short dentils, the pedimented gables, and the long wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and projecting pedimented entrance bay. (C)

Garage -- Modern cinder block, gable-roofed building. (NC)

- R. Thomas-Wooten House. 106 S. Lady Washington St. (LAL-31) Built in 1892 approximately 50 yards to the southeast, this large two-story weatherboarded Queen Anne style house was moved to its present location in 1928. Civil engineer B. F. Thomas had the house built in 1892 and ten years later sold it to Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Vinson. When the Vinsons, who were living in their second home in Paintsville, KY, began plans to build a new house in Louisa, they sold this dwelling in 1928 to L. C. Wooten on the condition he move it to the north end of the property which he acquired with the house. Having been moved a short distance on its original lot during the period of significance, the property has retained its historic setting.

The highlight of the house is a tower clad in fishscale shingles that projects from the west corner of the second story as a rectangular bay and rises as a square third-story tower capped by a steeply pitched pyramidal roof. Fishscale shingles also cover the attic dormers and Victorian upper sashes appear in many of the windows. The wraparound porch with tapered box piers on a solid brick balustrade, probably added when the house was moved, contrasts to the ornate panelled and incised double front doors. The interior is basically intact, having retained its original asymmetrical plan and stained decorative woodwork. (C)

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- S. Vinson House. 207 Madison St. (LAL-30) Built in 1936 for Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Vinson, this two-story brick veneered house exemplifies the Colonial Revival style as popularized by house and garden publications of the 1920s and 1930s. The symmetrical three-bay main facade has paired six-over-six, double-hung sash windows flanking the entrance with sidelights, fanlight, and free-standing Tuscan columns supporting a full entablature and gable with modillion cornice. Decoration extends to the concrete keystones in soldier course lintels and a bold modillion cornice. Slate covers the gabled roof and three gabled attic dormers; an exterior chimney appears in each gable end. Fluted columns enframe a one-story sunroom in the west gable end. Mr. Vinson was a grocer and president of Louisa National Bank. (C)
- T. Conley House. 103 S. Lady Washington St. (LAL-27) Willie B. and Milton F. Conley had this large two-story house built around 1895. Mr. Conley worked for Louisa National Bank, served as postmaster of Louisa, and edited the Big Sandy News. The building is a popular turn-of-the-century house type in its boxy, somewhat asymmetrical configuration and spare application of neoclassical details. A shallow offset, two-story polygonal wing with a pedimented roof augments the north elevation. The one-story wraparound porch with Tuscan columns on brick plinths and pedimented entrance bay has been enclosed at one end. The only other noteworthy alteration is the application of aluminum siding. (C)
- U. 107 S. Lady Washington St. A cross-gable roofline and steeply pitched gable enframing the entrance bay characterize this one-and-one-half-story brick-veneered period house built in the 1940s. (NC)
- V. Moore House. 109 S. Lady Washington St. (LAL-28) Built for Fannie B. and James L. Moore in 1923, this two-story brick-veneered house is an intact representative example of an American Foursquare. The house exhibits Craftsman influences in its exposed rafter ends in deep eaves and tapered box posts at the full-facade porch which extends as a porte-cochere. The brick is ochre and the mortar is tinted dark gray. Pressed metal covers the low hipped roof. (C)
- W. Burns House. NW corner of S. Lady Washington St. & Madison St. (LAL-29) John C. Burns, dairy farmer and owner of a local milling company, had this two-story brick house built around 1911, reportedly with the help of Italian masons who came to the area to work on a nearby dam. Ochre brick covers the main body of the house, brown brick accents the corners, and the mortar is tinted deep red. Exemplifying the late Queen Anne style in its integration of neoclassical elements, the house is highlighted by a wraparound porch with Ionic columns on a solid brick balustrade and a pedimented entrance pavilion projecting from a front corner. The design is typically Queen Anne in its irregular configuration with hip-roofed core and pedimented wings, very tall interior corbelled chimneys, three-sided bays, and decorative muntin patterns in upper window sashes. (C)

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 1 Louisa Residential Historic District

The Louisa Residential Historic District is significant under Criterion C as a concentration of architecturally distinctive buildings which, as a group, are unique in Louisa and unusual in the region. Significance also falls under Criterion A for the district's status as the home of many of the community's leaders throughout the century beginning around 1840. As such, the district mirrors a segment of Louisa's economic and social development during much of the town's history.

The district's building types and styles range from antebellum vernacular to the period revival styles of the early twentieth century. Individually, several of the resources are simply well preserved representative examples of their type or style, while certain houses, such as the 1890s Castle House and Burns House of 1911, are Lawrence County's most notable examples of their respective modes.

The fact that such houses are grouped together in Eastern Kentucky, a region known for its humble and unpretentious structures often inexpensively and unsubstantially built and poorly maintained, is in itself significant. Throughout the area and more particularly in Lawrence County, there are relatively few carefully constructed, sizable and fashionable historic dwellings such as those characterizing the Louisa Residential Historic District.

In the variety of styles and the approximately 100-year period in which they were erected, the district's buildings express the town's general development from its early settlement to modern times. The structures' careful construction and stylishness reflect the accomplishments of Louisa and Lawrence County's foremost businessmen, professionals and civic leaders, many of whom built and purchased houses in the district. State legislators, judges, doctors, developers and merchants have resided in the district from the 1840s through the town's heyday at the turn of this century and beyond. Although little construction has occurred here since 1940, local recognition of the district's historical importance is evident in the area's continued status as the home of prominent Louisa citizens.

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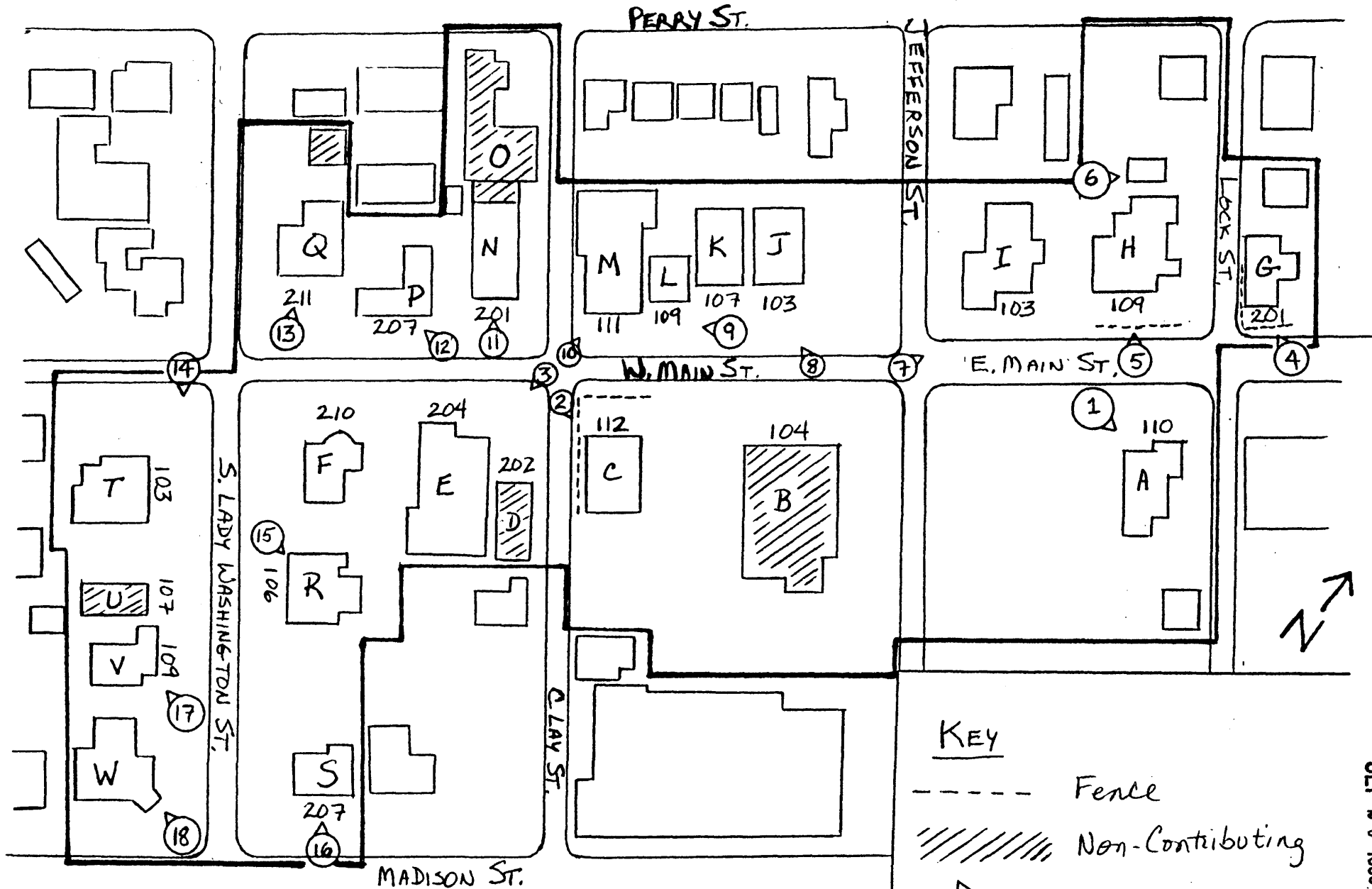
[Lot and block numbers are taken from the aerial photographic maps prepared by the Lawrence County Property Valuation Office.]

Beginning on the east side of Lady Washington St., at the west corner of block 30, lot 4, proceed along the northwest and southeast lines of lot 4 to the west corner of lot 2 and then along the northwest line of lot 2 and the southwest line of lot 1 northwest to Perry St. Follow the southeast side of Perry St. and then the southwest side of Clay St. to a point opposite the northwest line of block 29, lot 3. Cross Clay St. in a straight line to the west corner of block 29, lot 3 and proceed in a northeasterly direction along the northwest lines of lots 3, 2 and 1 to the east corner of lot 7. From that corner, proceed north in a straight line across block 29, lot 1, the C & O Railroad tracks and Jefferson St. to a point in the southwest line of block 28, lot 2 approximately 150 feet east of the corner of Jefferson and Perry streets. Proceed north across block 28, lot 2 to the southwest line of block 28, lot 1. Then follow that southwest line northwest to Perry St. and continue to the northeast along Perry St. and then to the southeast along Lock St. Cross Lock St. to the west corner of block 27, lot 6 and proceed along the northwest and northeast lines of block 27, lot 6 to E. Main St. Follow the northwest side of E. Main St. to the west corner of E. Main St. and Lock St., cross E. Main St., and follow the southwest side of Lock St. to the east corner of block 35, lot 1. Proceed along the southeast lines of block 35, lots 1 and 2; cross Jefferson St. and the C & O Railroad tracks to the east corner of block 36, lot 1; and continue along the southeast lines of block 36, lot 1 and 7 to the east corner of block 36, lot 6. Follow the northeast and northwest sides of block 36, lot 6 and then proceed to the northwest along the northeast side of Clay St. to a point opposite the east corner of block 37, lot 1. Cross Clay St. and follow the southeast line of block 37, lot 1 to lot 1's south corner. Then follow the northeast and southeast lines of block 37, lot 6 to the north corner of block 37, lot 5 and continue along the northeast line of lot 5 to Madison St. Proceed to the southwest along the northwest side of Madison St., crossing Lady Washington St., to the south corner of block 38, lot 4. Continue to the northwest along the southwest lines of block 38, lots 4, 3, 2 and 1 to W. Main St. Proceed along the southeast side of W. Main St. to the east corner of W. Main and Lady Washington streets and cross W. Main St. to follow the northeast side of Lady Washington St. to the northwest to the point of beginning.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries have been drawn to include all of the unaltered property historically associated with the historic resources and to exclude altered and modern buildings and parking lots adjoining the district.

LOUISA RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



KEY

- Fence
- //// Non-Contributing

○ Photo #, camera direction

Buildings are keyed to inventory list.

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The following information applies to all of the photographs:

- 1) Louisa Residential Historic District
- 2) Louisa, Kentucky
- 3) DKM Blackey (except for photos 8 & 9 as noted)
- 4) 9/85 (except for photos 8 & 9 as noted)
- 5) Kentucky Heritage Council

- (1) 1) Lackey House, 110 E. Main St. (entry A)
6) to East
- (2) 1) 112 W. Main St. (C)
6) to Northeast
- (3) 1) 202 W. Main St. (left, D) and First United Methodist Church, 204 W. Main St. (E)
6) to Northeast
- (4) 1) Castle House, 201 E. Main St. (G)
6) to West
- (5) 1) Cushing-Stewart House, 109 E. Main St. (H)
6) to Northwest
- (6) 1) wash house, Cushing-Stewart House, 109 E. Main St. (H)
6) to Northeast
- (7) 1) Northeast side of E. Main St. from intersection with Jefferson St.
6) to Northeast
- (8) 1) 103 W. Main St. (right, J) and 107 W. Main St. (K)
3) CR Brown
4) 9/87
6) to West
- (9) 1) (Former) First Baptist Church Parsonage, 109 W. Main St. (right, L) and
(Former) First Baptist Church, 111 W. Main St. (M)
3) CR Brown
4) 9/87
6) to Southwest
- (10) 1) (Former) First Baptist Church, 111 W. Main St. (M)
6) to North

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- (11) 1) McClure House, 201 W. Main St. (N)
6) to Northwest
- (12) 1) Layne House, 207 W. Main St. (P)
6) to West
- (13) 1) Hughes House, 211 W. Main St. (Q)
6) to North
- (14) 1) Southwest side of S. Lady Washington St.
6) to Southeast
- (15) 1) Thomas-Wooten House, 106 S. Lady Washington St. (R)
6) to East
- (16) 1) Vinson House, 207 Madison St. (S)
6) to Northwest
- (17) 1) Moore House, 109 S. Lady Washington St. (V)
6) to West
- (18) 1) Burns House, Northwest corner S. Lady Washington St. & Madison St. (W)
6) to West