



United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16).

1. Name of Property

historic name North Lexington Avenue Historic District other names/site number NA

2. Location

street & number See Continuation Sheet city, town Wilmore state Kentucky code KY county Jessamine code 113 zip code 40390

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: [X] private, [] public-local, [] public-State, [] public-Federal. Category of Property: [] building(s), [X] district, [] site, [] structure, [] object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 26, Noncontributing 7 buildings, 7 sites, 7 structures, 7 objects, Total 7.

Name of related multiple property listing: NA Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. [] See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: David L. Morgan, Executive Director/State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office. Date: 6-21-94

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. [] See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: [X] entered in the National Register. [] See continuation sheet. [] determined eligible for the National Register. [] See continuation sheet. [] determined not eligible for the National Register. [] removed from the National Register. [] other, (explain:). Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: 8/5/94



INTERNATIONAL RECORDS SERVICE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungaloid

foundation stone

walls stone, brick, wood

roof asphalt shingles

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Community Planning and Development

1870-1940

NA

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property _____

UTM References

A Zone Easting Northing

C

B Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Helen C. Powell
 organization H. Powell & Company, Inc. date March 30, 1994
 street & number 509 East Maxwell Street telephone (606)233-9416
 city or town Lexington state Kentucky zip code 40502

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, Kentucky

Section number 2 Page 1

North Lexington Avenue Historic District: Property Owners

Unless a second address is given after the owner's name, the mailing address of the owner is the same as the property in the district in Wilmore, Ky. 40390.

1. 410 N. Lexington Ave.
Alfred Seals
2. 409 N. Lexington Ave.
Frank Blackford
c/o Jack Epperson
2250 Lexington Rd.
Wilmore, Ky. 40390
3. 411 N. Lexington Ave.
Thomas Welch
4. 413 N. Lexington Ave.
Charles Worley
4311 E. Rex St.
Tucson, Arizona 85706
5. 415 N. Lexington Ave.
Edward Rainwater
6. 501 N. Lexington Ave.
William Brockton
7. 503 N. Lexington Ave.
William Cheek
8. 505 N. Lexington Ave.
Jeffrey James
9. 507 N. Lexington Ave.
Tucker Cooley
1160 Jessamine Station Rd.
Wilmore, Ky. 40390
10. 507 1/2 N. Lexington Ave.
William Ury

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, Kentucky

Section number 2 Page 2

11. 509 N. Lexington Ave.
Rebecca Arvin
12. 511 N. Lexington Ave.
Ronald Smith
13. 513 N. Lexington Ave.
Thomas Wiggs
109 Hinkle St.
Wilmore, Ky. 40390
14. 515 N. Lexington Ave.
Lincoln Wright
15. 515 1/2 N. Lexington Ave.
Kenneth Watts
16. 517 N. Lexington Ave.
Adam Alexander
17. 519 N. Lexington Ave.
Ronald Houpp
18. 521 N. Lexington Ave.
Robert McDonald
19. 601 N. Lexington Ave.
James Powers
20. 603 N. Lexington Ave.
Jeffrey Baier
21. 605 N. Lexington Ave.
C.B. Hamann
22. 607 N. Lexington Ave.
John Fitch
23. 701 N. Lexington Ave.
Myrtle Hutchinson
24. 700 N. Lexington Ave.
James Owens

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

North Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, Kentucky

Section number 2 Page 3

25. 604 N. Lexington Ave.
Mrs. U.C. Gillespie
PO Box 25
Wilmore, Ky. 40390
26. 602 N. Lexington Ave.
Paul Stewart Blair
27. 600 N. Lexington Ave.
Doanld M. Joy
28. 522 1/2 N. Lexington Ave.
Kathyrin Sims
29. 520 N. Lexington Ave.
Ronald Holz
30. 518 N. Lexington Ave.
David Tullar
31. 516 N. Lexington Ave.
Helen Beck
32. 512 N. Lexington Ave.
Jerry Massingill
33. 510 N. Lexington Ave.
Charles West

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetNorth Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, KentuckySection number 7 Page 1**Description of the North Lexington Ave. Historic District**

The North Lexington Avenue Historic District is on the north side of the town of Wilmore (population of 4215 in 1990) which is located in the southern part of Jessamine County in central Kentucky. Wilmore is approximately 4 miles south of Nicholasville, the Jessamine County seat and 4 miles north of the Kentucky River at High Bridge. The North Lexington Avenue Historic District is roughly rectangular in shape and contains all or part of five city blocks or 11.8 acres on the east and west sides of North Lexington Avenue (KY 39) between College Avenue on the south and Hutchins Drive on the north.

The individual structures within the district are described in detail in the District Inventory. The paragraphs which follow summarize the general architectural characteristics of the district.

General Characteristics of the District

The district is composed of 33 properties, which are one or two storied, hip or side gable roofed, single family dwellings dating from 1900 to 1940 which line the east and west sides of the approach to Wilmore from Nicholasville. Most of the dwellings are frame construction and were originally clad in weatherboard. There are almost equal numbers of T-plans, bungalows, and four squares. Of these dwellings, 26 contribute to the character of the district. There are also 7 non-contributing buildings, which are either modern or which have been altered to such a degree that they have lost integrity.

Integrity Considerations

Changes to buildings in the district since 1940 were inventoried in four categories: exterior fabric; alteration of building form; alteration of window size or location; alteration of the porch. An analysis of the inventory showed that 63 % of the primary buildings in the district had changes in one or more of the categories listed above. Aluminum, asbestos, or vinyl siding covers the original exterior fabric on 48 % of the buildings in the district. For late nineteenth century dwellings, in most cases, the application of modern siding also resulted in the removal of the architectural ornamentation along the eaves and porch friezes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetNorth Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, KentuckySection number 7 Page 2

Alterations to windows included the following: a reduction in the window size usually as the result of the installation of storm windows, covering of the window with a modern metal awning, or complete blockage of a window. Of the buildings in the district, 12% display the alterations described above to at least one window which is visible from the street.

Alterations to the building form are defined as the addition of a room or rooms visible from the street to the pre-1940 form of a building. None of the buildings in the district exhibit changes to the building form which are visible from the street.

Porch alterations include the complete removal or reduction of the size of the porch; enclosure of all or part of the porch to create additional room; and the replacement of original porch posts. Alterations have been made to porches on 42% of the buildings in the district.

Registration requirements have been developed for this nomination for dwellings eligible under Criterion A. Principal buildings in the district which meet the age criteria but have changes in three or more of the categories described above were determined non-contributing. Only two (#6 and #24) of the principal buildings have alterations in three or more categories. These buildings have been designated as non-contributing due to the multiple modern renovations.

Architectural Inventory: North Lexington Ave. Historic District

Note: All National Register numbers refer to district map.

Source Summary: North Lexington Avenue Historic District

Key

NR#	National Register site number on district map
C	Contributing building
NC	Non-contributing building
	(Note: The main building on the property is listed first followed by the number of the contributing or non-contributing outbuildings.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetNorth Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, KentuckySection number 7 Page 3

KHC Site number assigned to building by the Kentucky Heritage Council for survey purposes

Address Street address of the property

Map Historic map on which the building first appears
S-1929: shown on 1929 Sanborn Insurance Map
S-: Sanborn Map

Sources Other sources of information used to date or determine the original owners of the property

Deeds: Deeds were traced to the original owner of the property

<u>NR#</u>	<u>C/NC</u>	<u>KHC Survey #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Sources</u>
1.	C	Js-W-82	400 N. Lexington	S-1929
2.	C	Js-W-83	409 N. Lexington	S-1929
3.	C	Js-W-84	411 N. Lexington	S-1929
4.	C	Js-W-85	413 N. Lexington	S-1929
5.	C	Js-W-86	415 N. Lexington	S-1929 Deeds
6.	NC	Js-W-87 Multiple modern alterations	501 N. Lexington	S-1929 Deeds
7.	C	Js-W-88	503 N. Lexington	S-1929 Deeds
8.	C	Js-W-89	505 N. Lexington	S-1929 Deeds
9.	C	Js-W-90	507 N. Lexington	Deeds
10.	C	Js-W-91	507 1/2 N. Lexington	
11.	C	Js-W-92	509 N. Lexington	
12.	C	Js-W-93	511 N. Lexington	Deeds

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 4

<u>NR#</u>	<u>C/NC</u>	<u>KHC Survey #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Sources</u>
13.	NC	Modern	513 N. Lexington	
14.	NC	Modern	515 N. Lexington	
15.	C	Js-W-94	515 1/2 N. Lexington	
16.	NC	Modern	517 N. Lexington	
17.	C	Js-W-95	519 N. Lexington	
18.	C	Js-W-96	521 N. Lexington	
19.	C	Js-W-97	601 N. Lexington	
20.	C	Js-W-98	603 N. Lexington	
21.	C	Js-W-99	605 N. Lexington	
22.	NC	Modern	607 N. Lexington	
23.	C	Js-W-100	701 N. Lexington	
24.	NC	Js-W-101 Multiple modern alterations	700 N. Lexington	
25.	C	Js-W-102	698 N. Lexington	
26.	NC	Modern	602 N. Lexington	
27.	C	Js-W-103	600 N. Lexington	
28.	C	Js-W-104	540 N. Lexington	
29.	NC	Modern	520 N. Lexington	
30.	NC	Multiple Modern alterations	518 N. Lexington	
31.	C	Js-W-105	516 N. Lexington	
32.	C	Js-W-106	512 N. Lexington	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 5

<u>NR#</u>	<u>C/NC</u>	<u>KHC Survey #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Sources</u>
33.	C	Js-W-107	510 N. Lexington	

Inventory: North Lexington Avenue Historic District

West side of North Lexington Avenue (south to north)

1. 400 N. Lexington Avenue.
One-story, side-gabled, wood shingled bungalow. The concrete foundation is patterned to look like stone. Porch has been enclosed.
2. 409 N. Lexington Avenue.
Two-story, two-bay, frame, foursquare with hip roof and concrete foundation. One story porch covers entire front facade. Sidelights surround door. Dormer in roof above second floor.
3. 411 N. Lexington Avenue.
Two-story, two-bay, weatherboarded, square plan residence with gabled extensions. A one story, wrap around porch covers the entire front facade. The hip-roofed house has a concrete block foundation.
4. 413 N. Lexington Avenue.
Two-story, two-bay, weatherboarded, square plan residence with gabled extensions. A one story porch covers the entire front facade. The hip-roofed house has a concrete block foundation. Porch posts have been changed.
5. 415 N. Lexington Avenue.
Two-story, three-bay, T-plan residence with a concrete foundation. One story porch covers entire front facade. Changes include aluminum siding, and modern porch posts.
6. 501 N. Lexington Avenue.
Two-story, two-bay, frame, foursquare with hip roof and concrete foundation. One story porch that covers entire front facade has modern posts and floor. Dormer in roof above second floor. First floor main window seems to be from another house. Original weatherboarding has been covered by aluminum siding.
7. 503 N. Lexington Avenue.
One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with a stone foundation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 6

Entry on gable end. Changes include aluminum siding, and porch posts and roof.

8. 505 N. Lexington Avenue.

One-story, three-bay, weatherboarded, hip-roofed bungalow with a stone foundation. Bedford stone veneer has been applied over the original weatherboard.

9. 507 N. Lexington Avenue.

One-story, two-bay, hip-roofed, T-plan residence with a stone foundation. One-story, shed-roofed porch over entry. Changes include aluminum siding, and concrete porch floor.

10. 507 1/2 N. Lexington Avenue.

One-story, three-bay, brick bungalow. Side-gabled bungalow has a concrete foundation. Centrally located dormer in roof.

11. 509 N. Lexington Avenue. Two-story, two-bay, weatherboarded, square plan residence with gabled extensions. A one-story, wrap around porch covers the entire front facade. The hip-roofed house has a concrete block foundation. The side of the wrap around porch has been enclosed.

12. 511 N. Lexington Avenue.

Two-story, three-bay, frame, Colonial Revival style, foursquare with hip roof and concrete block foundation. One story porch covers entire front facade. Dormers in roof above second floor on three sides of hip roof.

13. 513 N. Lexington Avenue. Modern dwelling.

14. 515 N. Lexington Avenue. Modern dwelling.

15. 515 1/2 N. Lexington Avenue.

Two-story, two-bay, cross gable plan residence with a stone foundation. A one story wrap around porch has been remodeled with new posts, balustrade, and flooring. Original weatherboarding has been covered with vinyl siding.

16. 517 N. Lexington Avenue. Modern dwelling.

17. 519 N. Lexington Avenue.

Two-story, three-bay, T-plan residence with a stone foundation. A one story porch is located across the side gable

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 7

end of the front facade. Changes include vinyl siding and a window replaced.

18. 521 N. Lexington Avenue.

Two-story, three-bay, central passage residence with concrete foundation. Original weatherboarding has been covered with vinyl siding and the front door has been changed.

19. 601 N. Lexington Avenue.

One-story, three-bay, weatherboarded, hip-roofed, T-plan with a concrete block foundation. One story porch on the front facade covers the entry.

20. 603 N. Lexington Avenue.

Two-story, two-bay, side passage residence with stone foundation. Original weatherboarding has been covered with asbestos siding. A one-story porch was added at the turn of the century.

21. 605 N. Lexington Avenue.

Two-story, three-bay, central passage residence. The Colonial Revival style house has a gambrel roof and concrete foundation. Changes include vinyl siding over the original exterior material and replacement of porch posts and balustrade.

22. 607 N. Lexington Avenue. Modern dwelling.

23. 701 N. Lexington Avenue.

Two-story, three-bay, frame, foursquare with hip roof and concrete foundation. One story, gable-roofed porch covers entry. Vinyl siding covers original exterior material.

East side of North Lexington Avenue (north to south)

24. 700 N. Lexington Avenue.

One-story, weatherboarded, T-plan residence with a stone foundation. Changes include modern porch, window in gable replaced, and asbestos siding.

25. 698 N. Lexington Avenue.

Two-story, three-bay, stone, foursquare with hip roof and stone foundation. One story, gable-roofed porch covers entry. Porte cochere on north side is matched proportionately by a enclosed porch on south side.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 8

26. 602 N. Lexington Avenue. Modern dwelling.
27. 600 N. Lexington Avenue.
Two-story, three-bay, weatherboarded, central passage residence with stone foundation. The Italianate style house has a one-story, wrap-around porch that was added at a later date.
28. 540 N. Lexington Avenue.
One and one-half story, three-bay, brick, central passage residence with a stone foundation. The Tudor Revival style house has a side-gabled roof with two, steeply pitched roofs on the front facade that have timber and stucco detailing.
29. 520 N. Lexington Avenue. Modern Dwelling.
30. 518 N. Lexington Avenue. Multiple modern alterations.
31. 516 N. Lexington Avenue.
One-story, weatherboarded Craftsman style residence with a concrete block foundation. Side-gabled house has gabled porch over entry. Changes include vinyl siding, and stone foundation added to porch.
32. 512 N. Lexington Avenue.
One-story, three-bay, brick bungalow with a concrete foundation. Side-gabled house has one story porch across entire front facade that continues from roof line.
33. 510 N. Lexington Avenue.
One-story, pyramidally-roofed, T-plan residence. Original weatherboarding covered by bedford stone veneer. Porch posts, roof and floor have also been changed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 1

Section 8: Significance of the North Lexington Avenue District

The North Lexington Avenue Historic District in Wilmore, Kentucky has local significance under Criterion A for its association with a series of events which created its present form. The district contributes to our understanding of the historic forces within the context of the "Development of Railroad Towns in Kentucky, 1870 to 1940". From the dwellings' forms, arrangement, and materials, we can learn about the characteristics of residential neighborhoods in early twentieth railroad towns in central Kentucky.

Development of Railroad Towns in Kentucky, 1870 to 1940

In the late nineteenth century, the major forces for railroad construction in Kentucky were the Louisville and Nashville (L&N) Railroad and Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Chartered by the Kentucky Legislature in 1850, the L&N Railroad was completed to the Kentucky-Tennessee line by 1859 and had twenty-four stations along the way. The Cincinnati Southern Railroad was authorized by Ohio law in 1869 to build a railroad through central Kentucky to Chattanooga. The Tennessee legislature approved the project in 1870, but bitter battles in the Kentucky legislature in 1870-71 kept Kentucky from approving the railroad line until February 1872.

Of the stations on the L&N Railroad line, five were located in existing county seats including Shepherdsville (Bullitt County), Elizabethtown (Hardin County), Bowling Green (Warren County), Munfordville (Hart County), and Franklin (Simpson County). Eight of the railroad stations were placed in communities which were already established, but were not county seats. For the remaining communities including Lebanon Junction, Bardstown Junction, Glendale, Sonora, Upton, Rowletts, Horse Cave, Smiths Grove, Oakland, Rich Pond, and Woodburn, the railroad provided the initial impetus for development.

Construction of the Cincinnati Southern through central Kentucky began in December 1873. Rough terrain south of Danville slowed progress and the entire route to Chattanooga did not open until early 1880. The Cincinnati Southern main line passed through 29 stations including seven county seats, five stage coach stops, and five crossroads communities. The remainder of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetNorth Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, KentuckySection number 8 Page 2

the stations, including Sadieville and Wilmore, were new towns.

The forms of the towns which developed in response to railroad access, such as Wilmore, were different from other Kentucky town forms. To understand how the mid- to late-nineteenth century towns which developed in response to the railroad were configured, and what their characteristics were, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Wilmore (1919, 1929) were compared to two other rural railroad towns: Sadieville (1895, 1901, 1908, 1929) in Scott County chartered in 1876 on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad and Lebanon Junction (1933) in Bullitt County chartered in 1859 on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

The new railroad towns began as Wilmore did, a flag stop at a point where the railroad crossed an existing well-travelled rural turnpike. In Wilmore, it was the Glass Mill Pike, a road which linked southern Jessamine County to Glass Mill which was located on Jessamine Creek approximately one mile east of the present town of Wilmore. In Sadieville, it was the Big Eagle Pike, a turnpike which followed the course of Big Eagle Creek in the northeast part of Scott County. In central Kentucky, farmers were early supporters of railroads because the terrible condition of the turnpikes after the Civil War made it difficult to transport their products to markets. The flag stops were utilized by farmers as shipping points for local produce, grain, and livestock.

As the flag stops developed into towns and lots for commercial and residential use were platted, the main street was laid out either parallel to the railroad tracks as in Sadieville or perpendicular to the tracks as in Wilmore and Lebanon Junction. The center of commercial activity for the town was indicated by two-story brick or frame buildings which were concentrated in a area usually one block deep on either side of the side of the tracks. The depots and commercial development were usually on the same side of the tracks. In none of the communities examined do the commercial districts appear on both sides of the railroad tracks.

The development of the flag stops into communities coincided with the emergence of general stores, a commercial entity which became more prevalent after the Civil War. With the division of large land holdings into smaller farms, commodities were needed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetNorth Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, KentuckySection number 8 Page 3

in smaller quantities by individual farm families. Middlemen employed by the wholesale concerns located in the larger cities like Louisville travelled by trains to the towns in the rural areas. Each station and town represented an opportunity to establish an outlet for manufactured goods. In the railroad towns, the general stores were usually located near the railroad passenger and freight stations to be accessible to customers, shipping facilities, salesmen, and train travellers. The general store carried clothes, shoes, thread, tools, and food products. In Sadieville, Lebanon Junction, and Wilmore, the commercial buildings closest to the tracks were general stores.

The paragraphs which follow describe the physical characteristics of the railroad towns of Sadieville, Lebanon Junction, and Wilmore relative to the layout of commercial districts, residential development, and changes over time. In these towns the physical relationship of the commercial, residential, and industrial buildings to the railroad tracks and to each other communicates information about the history and function of these communities which is not usually covered in written histories.

In Sadieville, the 1895 map indicates a population of 500 and shows Main Street oriented north-south with commercial buildings on the east side of the street and the railroad parallel to it on the west. West of the tracks were industrial structures, but no additional commercial buildings. In the commercial district, there are three, two-story brick buildings housing general merchandise stores and three other frame buildings which contain a drugstore, hardware store, general store, and a post office. In Sadieville, the commercial buildings are free-standing and do not share common walls. Frame dwellings were located between the commercial buildings in 1895.

Consistent with Sadieville's use as an agricultural shipping point, there are three frame tobacco warehouses. One is south of the commercial area and adjacent to the railroad tracks and two others are located within a three block of radius of the tracks. In 1895, the Sadieville Milling Co. was shown on the south end of the commercial area adjacent to the railroad. On the 1901 map of Sadieville, which still indicates a population of 500, additional frame dwellings have been added on the north end of main street and a sawmill/ planing mill has been built on Big Eagle Pike east of the railroad. By the turn of the century, all of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetNorth Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, KentuckySection number 8 Page 4

residential structures are mostly T-plans of frame construction. Most of the new residential construction occurred on the extension of Main Street and along the crossroad, Eagle Creek Pike. By 1908, the population of Sadieville reached 600 and the new buildings include the Neale Hotel adjacent to the railroad tracks, a creamery, two banks, fire engine house, a carriage shop and livery stable. In 1908, the dwellings in the commercial district have been replaced by commercial buildings. By 1929, Sadieville's population had decreased to 400, and the Sadieville Municipal Light Plant built.

In the 1933 map of Lebanon Junction, the one- and two-story, brick commercial buildings are on both sides of the west end of Main Street which is perpendicular to the north-south orientation of the railroad tracks. The commercial buildings are not free standing as the ones were in late-nineteenth century Sadieville, but are concentrated in blocks with common walls, a configuration similar to the one found in Wilmore. Adjacent to the tracks are warehouses and industrial enterprises related to the railroad including a lumber yard, grist mill, stock yards, ice and light company. There are residences on both the east and west ends of Main Street on both sides of the track, but the commercial buildings are only on the west side. All of the residential structures are of frame construction.

When the Cincinnati Southern Railroad secured right-of-way through Jessamine County in 1876, John D. Scott had extensive land holdings in the vicinity of what is now Wilmore. Scott lived in a house called "Belair" which was located near the present site of Glide Crawford Hall on the campus of Asbury College. The railroad built its depot in 1882 to serve as a shipping point for the area and christened it Scott's Station. Despite Scott's attempts to persuade the railroad to fence its right-of-way, the company refused and several of Scott's prized jennets were killed by work trains. When Scott sued the railroad for damages, the company officials retaliated by changing the depot's name to Wilmore in honor of J.R. Wilmore, another owner of large tracts of land in the vicinity.

As was true for the other communities along the route, the Cincinnati Southern Railroad was Wilmore's link to the outside world. Adjacent to the tracks were stock yards and warehouses to accommodate the local farmers who shipped produce, grain, and livestock including horses, hogs, lambs, and cattle to Cincinnati

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetNorth Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, KentuckySection number 8 Page 5

or as far away as Nova Scotia. Glass Milling Company moved its operations from Jessamine Creek to the vicinity of the railroad circa 1907 to have better access for the distribution of its products. Powered by steam since 1887, the mill did not have to remain in the vicinity of the stream and wanted to save on the hauling costs from the former site one mile east of Wilmore to railroad. A spur was built from the railroad to the mill so that products could be directly loaded into cars (Jessamine Journal, June 7, 1907, p. 2).

Newspaper accounts in the 1880's reported that merchants such as R.J. Scott and W.C. Prather, and R.A. Dodd (the local express agent) had traveled to Cincinnati to buy Christmas goods for stores. Businessmen such as R.J. Curd travelled via the train to Florida on business trips for Glass Milling. Ministers, professors, evangelists, and Asbury students are often mentioned in transit via the railroad. Railroad brought visitors to Wilmore for revivals and to the Holiness Camp Grounds. To accommodate the travellers, the Sallee Hotel was built on Main Street, west of the concentration of commercial buildings. In the deed research, however, there were references to an earlier hotel which stood between the railroad and the present city hall building.

By 1896, Wilmore had two doctors, H.S. Crockett and H.L. McLean and one druggist O.C. Garvey. Edward S. Scott, son of John D. Scott, still continued to run the general merchandise store he had started in 1878 with J.A. Fisher. Another general merchandise store was run by the Curd brothers. The R.L. Joplin Company sold clothing and general merchandise from the Mercantile Building located on the south side of main west of the railroad tracks. Nunnally and T.S. Barr had a business which dealt in furniture, hardware, saddlery, and farming implements. They were also undertakers. Other businesses included a hotel, broom factory, cigar factory, three blacksmith shops, two livery stables, two milliners, two architects, two butcher shops, brick manufacturer, a green grocery, and another small store offering groceries and queensware.

In 1911, a fire in the business district destroyed most of the commercial buildings. After incorporation in 1918, the city bought a lot from the presbyterian church to build a structure which housed city hall, firehouse, and jail.

In Wilmore, as in Sadieville and Lebanon Junction, most of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6 North Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, Kentucky

the dwellings are of frame construction except for the brick dwellings built on Kenyon Avenue. Unlike Sadieville, Wilmore did not experience a decline in population in the late 1920s and continued to grow from a population of 1500 in 1919 to 1800 in 1929, possibly due to the presence of Asbury College established in 1890 and Asbury Theological Seminary established in 1923. Evidence of this growth can be seen in the prevalence of bungalows and four square dwellings in the North Lexington Avenue District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, Kentucky

Section number 9 Page 1

Section 9: Bibliography

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, Kentucky

Section number 9 Page 2

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, Kentucky

Section number 10 Page 1

Section 10: Geographical Data

Acreage: 11.8

Wilmore USGS quadrant

UTM References

Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	16	705820	4193160
B	16	706120	4193700
C	16	706220	4193640
D	16	705900	4193100

Boundary Description

See the attached district map which is based on the 1929 Sanborn Insurance Map and has a scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet.

Boundary Justification

The district boundary was drawn to exclude the post-1940 residential neighborhoods found to the north, east, and west of the district and the modern commercial buildings located to the south of the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 94000843 Date Listed: 8/5/94

North Lexington Avenue Historic District
Property Name

Jessamine KY
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Autaweech Lee
m _____
Signature of the Keeper

8/5/94

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Statement of Significance: The period of significance is amended to read 1900-1940.

This information was confirmed with Marty Perry of the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

North Lexington Avenue Historic District
Wilmore-Jessamine County, Kentucky

Section number Photos Page 1

PHOTO #: 1

GROUP NOMINATION: NORTH LEXINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT:
WILMORE KENTUCKY

PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL

NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

VIEW OR ELEVATION: WEST SIDE OF N. LEXINGTON, LOOKING NORTHWEST
AT SITES #2-5

PHOTO #: 2

GROUP NOMINATION: NORTH LEXINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT:
WILMORE KENTUCKY

PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL

NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

VIEW OR ELEVATION: WEST SIDE OF N. LEXINGTON, LOOKING NORTHWEST
AT SITES #11 AND 12

PHOTO #: 3

GROUP NOMINATION: NORTH LEXINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT:
WILMORE KENTUCKY

PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL

NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

VIEW OR ELEVATION: EAST SIDE OF N. LEXINGTON, LOOKING NORTHEAST
AT SITES #32 AND 31

PHOTO #: 4

GROUP NOMINATION: NORTH LEXINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT:
WILMORE KENTUCKY

PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL

NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

VIEW OR ELEVATION: WEST SIDE OF N. LEXINGTON, LOOKING NORTHWEST
AT SITES #17 AND 18

PHOTO #: 5

GROUP NOMINATION: NORTH LEXINGTON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT:
WILMORE KENTUCKY

PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL

NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

VIEW OR ELEVATION: EAST SIDE OF N. LEXINGTON, LOOKING NORTHEAST
AT SITES #28 AND 27