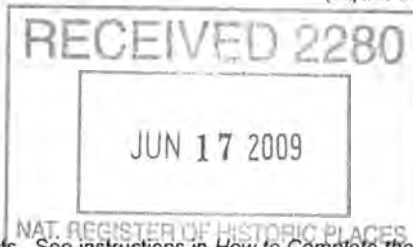


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

570



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word process, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Central Frankfort Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

Generally bounded by East & West Second Street, Logan Street, the Kentucky River,
street & number High Street, and Mero Street not for publication

city or town Frankfort vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Franklin code 073 zip code 40601

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark Dennen

6/9/09

State Historic Preservation Officer Mark Dennen, SHPO

Date

Kentucky Heritage Council / State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Date of Action

James Sulliv

7/28/2009

Central Frankfort Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin County, KY
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- District
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
78	10	buildings
1	13	sites
4	1	structures
2		objects
85	24	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

241

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE/business
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
GOVERNMENT/capitol
RELIGION/religious facility
TRANSPORTATION/road-related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE/business
COMMERCE/TRADE/.specialty store
RELIGION/religious facility
GOVERNMENT/court house
TRANSPORTATION/road-related
LANDSCAPE/parking lot

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
MID-19TH CENTURY/Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Beaux Arts
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH C. AMERICAN/Bungalow/Craftsman
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival
OTHER/shotgun

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/limestone
walls BRICK; WOOD/Weatherboard; STONE/limestone
STUCCO; SYNTHETICS/vinyl; ASBESTOS
roof METAL; ASPHALT; STONE/slate
other BRICK; STONE/limestone; WOOD

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Continuation Sheet

Central Frankfort Historic District
Franklin County, KY

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7. Description

Introduction The Central Frankfort Historic District (Photos 1-25) is a mixed-use historic district of 126 acres, consisting of 401 individual resources, located in the state capital of Frankfort (2000 population 27,741), which straddles the Kentucky River just outside of Kentucky's inner Bluegrass region. In addition to its position as the state capital, Frankfort is also the county seat of Franklin County. Frankfort began its modern development in the 1780s and acquired the status of Kentucky's capital city in 1792, yet until World War II remained largely a river valley town hemmed in by steep hills. The oldest portions of town sit immediately north and south of the Kentucky River. The district proposes listing for the town's varied historic resources lying principally, although not exclusively, north of the river which retain substantial intactness as a large district. The district name was chosen because "central" accurately indicates the political place that the district had come to occupy by the early 20th century, along with the local geographical reality of post-WWII Frankfort.

The current nomination seeks to unite several previously-listed resources. The earliest listings in the district area involved very significant individual properties: Liberty Hall (FRFC-26; Resource No. 163; NR/NHL 1971; Photo 8); Old Governor's Mansion (FRFO-2; Resource No. 96; NR 1971); the Old Statehouse (FRFO-33; Resource No. 219; NR/NHL 1971; Photo 9); and the Old U. S. Court House & Post Office (FRFC-1; Resource No. 13; NR 1974). These individually-listed properties were incorporated into one or another of three listed districts: the Corner in Celebrities Historic District (NR 1971); the Old Statehouse Historic District (NR 1980), and the Frankfort Commercial Historic District (NR 1982; Additional Documentation, 2008). In addition, portions of Second Street and Shelby Street within the South Frankfort Neighborhood Historic District (NR 1982, which contains the current Capitol, Governor's Mansion, and surrounding residential area) are included as well, in order to provide a well-defined evolutionary district which portrays development in Frankfort from the 1790s into the 1960s. As was the custom in earlier evolutionary phases of the National Register itself, these earlier districts each had a different thematic focus; the current proposed boundary unites these many resources as components of an entire town, and includes several areas excluded from these previously-listed districts, as these areas proposed for new listing contain properties which appeared during the Central Frankfort District's later Period of Significance. The inclusion of an expanded South Frankfort Neighborhood Historic District within the Central Frankfort district would have been the ideal for the current nomination. Expansion of the South Frankfort Neighborhood District was recommended within a State Historic Preservation Office survey of historic districts in Kentucky.¹ Incorporating the entire South Frankfort Neighborhood within the Central Frankfort Historic District was not possible due to the level of funding, yet remains a long-term cultural resource management goal for the community.

¹ L. Martin Perry, "Staff Survey of Kentucky's Historic Districts," Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, unpublished MS, 2002.

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Since National Register listing began in the early 1970s, the community and its built environment have continued to evolve, in the form of commercial and residential development, in response to calamities such as fire, and through civic construction projects. Consequently, discerning any property's National Register current status is a complex matter. For instance, a property within one of the previously-listed districts might have a contributing building status, yet that building has been demolished since the initial listing; likewise, a number of buildings within the districts would have been assessed as non-contributing (or, more likely with the early 1970s districts, omitted from mention altogether), yet have come of age in the last few years. Vacant lots may have undergone either consolidation or subdivision and further development. To recognize these changes, the district's inventory table, beginning on page 7-18, attempts to define the status of the property before this project started, and the status based on this district's successful entry into the National Register.

Resource Counting and Integrity

Among the total of 401 resources in the Central Frankfort Historic District, 292 (241 contributing and 51 non-contributing) are found within previously-listed districts. The remaining 109 resources consist of 88 buildings, 5 structures, 2 objects, and 14 sites. Of these, 85 contribute and 24 do not contribute to the district.

Of the 88 buildings proposed for new listing, 78 contribute. Of the unlisted 14 sites proposed for the district, 13 will not contribute. All identified structures and objects, except the floodwall (#323), contribute to the district. Structures include two historic bridges (FRFB-100; Resource No. 11, already listed; and FRSF-771; Resource No. 320; Photo 1) and the roadways within the district (counted collectively as Resource No. 401); the objects include a historic statue (FRFO-220; Resource No. 220, listed) and a series of concrete street marker obelisks, (FRSF-781; counted collectively as Resource No. 322).

In general, contributing resources are those which date from the 1795-1961 Period of Significance and which retain integrity in their component features of design, location, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. Conversely, non-contributing resources are those which post-date the Period of Significance, or whose physical integrity has been compromised to the extent that they no longer reflect their historic physical appearance, or are now-vacant parcels which formerly contained buildings. More specifically, all of the properties within this district were evaluated as to their collective and individual ability to convey the identity and historicity of the district within the Period of Significance. The following criteria were employed in the evaluation of properties' **contributing** status:

- Contributing properties must date from within the 1795-1961 Period of Significance of the district
- Contributing properties must retain the primary aspects of location and setting, thus demonstrating a strong link with the historic development of the district

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Continuation Sheet

Central Frankfort Historic District
Franklin County, KY

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- Individual contributing properties must reflect only minor alterations and must retain significant elements of their historic materials and workmanship
- Contributing properties must convey an identifiable sense of historicity through their individual and collective historic components and physical continuity
- Properties which have undergone comparatively minor alterations must retain substantial character-defining features, such as original rooflines, rhythm of fenestration, chimneys, porch detail, etc. Such properties will be considered to contribute to the overall character of the district

Most properties in the district have undergone some degree of alteration over time. Modest changes do not have a deleterious effect on the evaluation of the contributing/non-contributing status of individual properties. The following criteria were employed to evaluate **non-contributing** status to individual properties:

- Properties which post-date the 1961 end of the Period of Significance
- Properties which consist of a vacant tract created by the demolition of a previously-existing building on the site
- The presence of major, character-impacting unsympathetic alterations

General Character of the District

The Central Frankfort Historic District includes an approximately 19-square-block area north of the Kentucky River, as well as the one block of Bridge Street south of the river, the "Singing Bridge" (FRFB-100; Resource No. 11) and the Memorial Bridge (FRSF-771; Resource No. 320; Photo 1), buildings along portions of East and West Second Street, and the area between Second Street and the Kentucky River. Please refer to the district sketch map. The central business district is contained generally between Washington Street, Broadway, the Memorial Bridge and the river. Residential areas lie west of Washington Street and between Lewis, St. Clair, Mero, and High Streets. The commercial area of South Frankfort lies along East and West Second Street. The earliest historic seat of state government lies north of Broadway, south of Clinton Street, west of Lewis Street, and east of a modern state office building on Broadway.

This district is generally arranged in a grid of intersecting streets and alleys whose plan is little modified from the earliest years of the community's development (see the 1806 Frankfort plat). One twentieth-century subdivision is found along Watson Court, a one-block-long residential street whose entry along Wapping Street is marked by stone entry portals (FRFC-110; Resource No. 129). Steele Street, Riverview Court, and Shelby Street (Photo 13) were developed between c. 1910 and 1950; the west side of Shelby Street formerly contained a coalyard fronting on the Kentucky River.

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The nominated area includes the traditional historic commercial district of the community along with a strong concentration of historic residential properties surrounding the downtown on the south, north, and west. In the core of the district is the 1832 Old Statehouse (FRFO-33; Resource No. 219; Photo 9) and its adjacent 1869 Annex (FRFO-32; Resource No. 218), and on the district's eastern periphery is the 1938-1942 Art Deco-style State Office Building (FRFO-104; Resource No. 99; Photo 6). Frankfort's city hall (FRSF-754; Resource No. 341), a 1958-1959 remodeling of a former automobile dealership is at 315-317 West Second Street and Second Street School (FRSF-760; Resource No. 355) is at 506 West Second Street. The district is bisected by a railroad track (FRFB-137; Resource No. 234; Photos 22, 23) which runs east-west through the middle of Broadway. The 1908 Louisville & Nashville Passenger Depot (FRFB-34; Resource No. 254) is at the corner of West Broadway and High Streets. Construction of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's new headquarters led to the 2004 demolition of three square blocks of the Old Statehouse Historic District north of Mero Street. Mero Street marks the northern boundary of the Central Frankfort Historic District, and the loss of roughly one-third of the Old Statehouse district partially spurred the development of the new district.

As with any relatively small town, historic institutional buildings are woven throughout the fabric of the commercial and residential areas. Among these are historic churches (Photo 5), two historic school buildings, buildings erected by public utility companies, and the Franklin County Courthouse.

Interspersed with the domestic architecture of the district is a series of dependencies, primarily garages, which are located beside or behind their respective houses. They are built of wood frame, brick, and concrete block, generally are one story in height, and are capped with hipped, pyramidal, or gable roofs. Also within the district are two early brick dependencies which may have been smokehouses, one behind the Amos Kendall House on West Broadway (FRFC-30; Resource No. 229) and one behind Liberty Hall (FRFC-26; Resource No. 163). The largest accessory building in the district is a 2-story brick carriage house (FRFC-20.1; Resource No. 116) located along Petticoat Lane at the rear of the George Macklin House (FRFC-20; Resource No. 115); it is among the few brick carriage houses remaining in Franklin County. Except for a scattering of non-historic modular sheds found in back yards, all of the dependencies are included in the Resource Count.

The topography of the Central Frankfort Historic District is essentially flat, with the steepest terrain found along the banks of the Kentucky River which mark portions of the district's western and southern boundaries. Rights-of-way vary throughout the district. Broadway, bisected by railroad tracks, is the district's widest thoroughfare, with a right-of-way ranging between 80 and 85 feet. Mero, Wilkinson, St. Clair, West Main, Steele, and High Streets have 60-foot rights-of-way, Shelby Street's is 65 feet, Washington Street's is 57 feet, Clinton and Ann Street are 55 feet, and Watson Court is 22 feet. The right-of-way of Second Street varies between 52 and 60 feet. The right-of-way of Long Lane varies between 12 to 18 feet, those of Petticoat Lane and Catfish Alley are 15 feet, and Battle Alley is 15 feet.

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All streets and alleys in the district are paved. Historic photos indicate that most streets in the district were paved with brick; Nash Street (FRFC-43; Resource No. 159) alone retains its historic brick paving, in this case in a distinctive herringbone pattern. Some historic brick sidewalks and stone curbs have been retained, although most streets have concrete sidewalks with matching curbs. Intersections in the business district have traffic signals while those in the residential areas are generally controlled with stop signs. Street lighting includes decorative poles with buried wiring in several areas, and in others, cobra-head instruments mounted onto utility poles and powered with overhead wiring.

The following streets are found in the Central Frankfort Historic District. As noted above, Bridge Street extends one block southward from the Kentucky River and terminates opposite City Hall at West Second Street. Also south of the river, running east-west, are Riverview Court, Battle Alley, and East and West Second Street. As noted above, Bridge Street runs south from the river to Second Street; moving east from Bridge Street and running north-south are Steele Street, Shelby Street, and Capitol Avenue. Moving from east to west in the balance of the district, the principal streets are High, Ann, Lewis, St. Clair, Washington, and Wilkinson Streets, all of which run north-to-south. Elk Street (formerly Elk Alley) extends for one block between High and Ann Streets, Petticoat Lane runs between Wapping Street and Broadway, Watson Court extends southward to the river from Wapping Street, Long Lane and Catfish Alley link Wapping Street and Broadway, and Sutterlin Lane extends for two blocks south of Broadway and marks a portion of the district's western boundary.

North of the river, moving from north to south, the district's east-west streets are Mero, Clinton, Broadway, Main, and Wapping Streets. Nash Street extends one block between Wilkinson Street and Sutterlin Lane.

Landscaping in the district varies significantly between residential areas and the business district. In the residential blocks west of Washington Street (Photos 17, 18), mature deciduous trees stand both along public right-of-ways and in private lawns beside and behind individual houses. Notable among the plant material in this part of the district is an ancient catalpa tree which stands on the formally-landscaped grounds of the National Historic Landmark Liberty Hall (FRFC-26; Resource No. 163). The grounds surrounding the Old State House (FRFO-33; Resource No. 219) are carefully landscaped and include mature shade trees and carefully-tended planting beds. The grounds behind the Old Governor's Mansion (FRFO-2; Resource No. 96) are heavily landscaped as well. Street trees are lacking in much of the commercial portions of the district. Lawns in the district are confined to the residential areas and vary as widely as the building stock. Most houses in the area north of Broadway and on Steele and Shelby Streets are set very close together, with little side-yard setback and small side yards. Many of the largest lawns in the district are found south of Broadway and west of Catfish Alley; some of these extend well back from individual houses to the banks of the river.

The overall physical condition of the buildings in the Central Frankfort Historic District is excellent, with evidence of deferred maintenance rare throughout the district. The scale of building is predominated by 2-story

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construction, both commercial and residential. Some single-story cottages and story-and-a-half Bungalows are found in the district, as are a scattering of 3-story commercial buildings and one early-twentieth-century mid-rise commercial building, the McClure Building (FRFB-18; Resource No. 276) which stands seven stories at the corner of West Main and St. Clair Streets. By far, the tallest building in the district is the 11-story State Office Building (FRFO-104; Resource No. 99), the district's finest example of the Art Deco style; this building was recently sensitively rehabilitated and anchors a portion of the district's eastern boundary, along the east side of High Street.

Building Materials, Form, Fenestration, and Finishes

Building material throughout the district varies and encompasses nearly all of the diverse materials favored throughout the Period of Significance. The first settlement architecture in the district was of constructed of log; no extant examples have been identified. The district's earliest wood building is the c. 1795 Crittenden-Garrard House at 302 Wilkinson Street (FRFC-27; Resource No. 162), a timber-frame house with brick nogging. Much of the district's early wood architecture has been replaced by buildings of a more substantial masonry design, although late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century wood buildings appear throughout the residential portions of the district.

The district's earliest extant brick buildings are residential in character. Among these are Liberty Hall (FRFC-26; Resource No. 163; Photo 8), built c. 1796 at 218 Wilkinson Street. It is joined by the Old Governor's Mansion (FRFO-2) at 420 High Street and the Vest-Lindsay House (FRFC-4) at 401 Wapping Street, both dating from c. 1798 (Resource Nos. 15 and 16, respectively), the Crittenden-Watson House at 401 West Main Street (FRFC-14; Resource No. 291) and the Dryden-Todd-Sterling House (FRFC-28; Resource No. 161) at 304 Wilkinson, both of which date from c. 1800.

Brick is used almost exclusively for the commercial architecture in the district (Photos 3, 4, 19, 20-25). Two- and three-story buildings line Main, St. Clair, Wapping, Broadway, and Ann Streets. Frankfort's commercial architecture dates from the mid-nineteenth century through the middle decades of the twentieth. Brick color varies somewhat, although red is by far the favored color, interspersed with a few buildings finished in buff-colored, yellow, or ironspot brick. Mortar is generally of a conventional beige color and bonding patterns include Flemish bond for some of the earliest homes and common bond for the vast majority of the remainder. Many brick buildings retain their original unpainted surfaces, while others have been painted, likely as part of early attempts to present a fresh appearance in the wake of coal-fired furnaces, locomotives, and factories. Two historic concrete block (referred to as "patent stone" on *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*) residences, 421 Lewis Street (FRFO-25) and 507 St. Clair Street (FRFO-59; Resource Nos. 181 and 196, respectively), are found in the district and represent the ascendancy of this new building material early in the twentieth century.

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Nearly all of the stone used in the district (for foundations and for wall construction) is limestone, known throughout the region as "Kentucky marble." One striking example is the Old State Capitol of 1830 (FRFO-33; Resource No. 219; Photo 9), built from designs by Lexington architect Gideon Shyrock. It became the first Greek Revival-style statehouse built west of the Alleghenies. Finished in smooth-dressed ashlar limestone, it features a temple-form façade with a hexastyle Ionic portico. Adjacent to the Old State Capitol is the 1869 Annex (FRFO-32; Resource No. 218), built of stone and originally intended to be the east wing of a new statehouse which was never built on this site. The Greek Revival-style 1835 Franklin County Court House on St. Clair Street (FRFC-29; Resource No. 68), also the work of architect Shyrock, is finished in ashlar limestone and incorporates a tetrastyle Doric portico and a multi-stage octagonal clock tower. The largest limestone building in the district was the massive rock-faced-finished Capital Hotel (not extant), begun in 1853 from designs by architect Isaiah Rogers. A 1917 fire destroyed all but a portion of the northern part of the building; a new brick Capital Hotel (FRFB-65; Resource No. 264) was built in 1922-1923, the collaborative work of architect Frank L. Packard, among Ohio's premiere designers of the day, and Frankfort architect Leo Oberwarth. Among the district's earliest building is also the oldest stone building in Frankfort, the 1815 John Hampton House at 101 West Main Street (FRFB-54; Resource No. 318). Other notable examples of stone architecture include the 1855 Farmers Bank Building at 216 West Main Street (FRFB-75; Resource No. 269), the 1886 Gothic Revival façade of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at 211 Washington Street (FRFC-19; Resource No. 103), and the 1887 Old U. S. Court House and Post Office at 305 Wapping Street (FRFC-1; Resource No. 13). Finished in Bedford limestone, the Old Court House is the work of U. S. Treasury Department Supervising Architect James G. Hill. Other representative stone buildings include the 1893 Richardsonian Romanesque-style Masonic Lodge at 306-310 Ann Street (FRFB-2; Resource No. 70; Charles Julian Clarke, architect; Photo 21), and the State National Bank (FRFB-67; Resource No. 265; Photo 21) at 200 West Main Street, dating from 1920 and representing early twentieth-century Neo-Classical Revival-style institutional design.

The gabled roof form is the most prevalent for residential and institutional architecture in the Central Frankfort Historic District, followed in numbers by the hipped and pyramidal roof form; one Dutch Colonial Revival-style property, the Charlotte Watson House at 103 Watson Court (FRFC-70; Resource No. 124), exhibits the gambrel roof form which defines the style. Craftsman-style Bungalows often exhibit a side-gable porch which extends beyond the plane of the building to shield a recessed front porch which may be supported by battered posts, brick piers, or Classically-derived columns. Commercial buildings are generally flat-roofed or have shed roofs which slope downward from front to rear (Photos 3, 4, 19, 20-25). Roof finishes vary widely throughout the district and include a small number of historic slate roofs, a significant number of standing-seam metals roofs (Photos 10, 16), and the majority of asphalt shingle roofs (Photo 2, 5, 7, 13). The roofing material of flat or shed roofs are not open to inspection but may be assumed to be of metal or of a composite material. Chimneys,

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principally of brick, penetrate the rooflines of many of the buildings in the district (Photos 2, 5, 7, 8, 10-12, 15, 16); in some cases it appears that chimneys have been removed in the course of re-roofing or retrofitting of heating systems.

Ornamenting the rooflines of properties through the district are cornices, paneled friezes, and bands of dentils and modillions of diverse form and scale (Photos 3, 4, 7, 8, 15, 19-25). In some cases, Italianate-style brackets have been added to earlier homes as part of nineteenth-century renovations (Photo 19). In many other cases, these Italianate elements are original and are seen both on residential and commercial architecture. Among the most elaborate cornices are those on the district's historic commercial buildings, which may also include centered pediments incorporating the name of the original building owner.

Forms of fenestration vary widely throughout the district. The district's earliest properties, executed in the Federal and Greek Revival styles, typically exhibit flat-topped window forms, with multi-light sash and exterior operable shutters, generally louvered, and in some cases with only shutter hinges remaining as evidence. Occasionally, Federal-style houses will incorporate a semi-circular or semi-elliptical-arched motif in a door treatment, as an element in a Palladian window, or as an oculus in a pediment. Italianate-style buildings--commercial and residential alike--employ tall narrow windows capped by segmental- and semi-circular arches or flat lintels (Photos 3, 4, 19, 20-25). In some cases, windows are capped with heavy hoodmolds and drip labels (Photos 7, 15, 19, 20, 23-25). The district's ecclesiastical architecture is typified by lancet-arched and round-arched windows, seen in Gothic Revival- and Romanesque Revival-style design, respectively (Photo 5). Church windows are glazed with religious art glass and a small number of houses incorporate secular art glass into their design.

Porch design and location in this district vary according to the style and era of construction of the individual buildings. Many of the district's earliest buildings, primarily those erected prior to 1840, are built at the sidewalk without any set-back, and while they may have frontispiece entrances, typically lack porches (Photo 19). Some of the more formally-designed residences, such as the Orlando Brown House (FRFC-25; Resource No. 165; Photo 11) feature porticos with columns and pilasters embracing the Classical orders. The c. 1810 Charles Slaughter Morehead House (FRFC-11; Resource No. 283) incorporates a pedimented frontispiece with a recessed entry with two Ionic columns set *in antis*.

As the nineteenth century progressed, porches and verandas came into fashion and were built onto existing houses or became part of the design of new houses. The porches in the district include those of a modest hip-roofed and shed-roofed design, supported by factory-produced turned posts and ornamented with stock turnings suggestive of the Eastlake style. Several mid-nineteenth-century homes have elaborate wrought or cast iron porches. Among these are the adjacent 1857 Bibb-Burnley House at 411 Wapping Street (FRFC-8; Resource No. 17) and the c. 1855 Carneal-Watson House at 407 Wapping Street (FRFC-6; Resource No. 16), and the

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1869 Sigmund Luscher House (FRFO-18; Resource No. 205; Photo 15) which originally stood two blocks to the north at 615 Ann Street but was moved to Clinton Street to make way for the new Transportation Cabinet headquarters. Similar metal porches are found on the 1872 Sanford Goin House at 425 Lewis Street (FRFO-26) and the 1866 Rodman-Bennett-Hazelrigg House (FRFC-15) at 407 West Main Street (Resource Nos. 179 & 289, respectively). The Old Governor's Mansion (FRFO-2; Resource No. 96) had one such porch, a nineteenth-century addition that was removed during a twentieth-century restoration project.

With the advent of the twentieth century, porch design evolved, and in the district are found Neo-Classical and Colonial Revival-style porches and porticos, such as that on the 1910 Frank Sower House at 112 Wilkinson Street (FRFC-50; Resource No. 166), on two adjacent red brick cottages at 108 and 106 Wilkinson Street (FRFC-51 and -52; Resources 167 & 168, respectively; Photo 12), on the 1928 John Pruett House (FRFC-33; Resource No. 25; Photo 17) at 511 Wapping Street, on the 1913 Graham Vreeland House (FRFC-9; Resource No. 19) at 417 Wapping Street, and on several properties on Shelby Street. In only a few cases throughout the entire district have porches been removed.

Late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century design technology is represented in the district by two architecturally-significant historic office buildings. The 1907 McClure Building (FRFB-18; Resource No. 276) at West Main and St. Clair Streets is a 7-story steel frame Neo-Classical Revival-style commercial building finished in buff-colored brick and occupying a prominent corner in the heart of the central business district. Along the district's eastern periphery is the Art Deco-style 11-story State Office Building (FRFO-104; Resource No. 99; Photo 6), designed by Ernst Vern Johnson and dating from 1938-1942, also featuring a steel frame skeleton finished in buff-colored brick, and in this case, ornamented with the geometric design motifs characteristic of the Art Deco style.

Many of the properties in the Central Frankfort Historic District exhibit comparatively minor change from their appearance at the end of the Period of Significance. A local historic preservation ordinance is in place to provide review of proposed exterior changes throughout much of the nominated area. Typical existing alterations include the installation of non-historic siding, although it may be assumed that the historic siding materials remain beneath. Window replacement is not a common occurrence in this district and generally is confined to the replacement of the sash without the modification of window openings. Some porch supports and railings have been modified, and most commercial buildings have undergone modifications to their storefront areas. The loss of historic fabric in the nominated area is primarily associated with demolition for parking. Surface lots, finished both in gravel and asphalt paving, are found throughout the Central Frankfort Historic District; no particular concentration exists in any single area. Some more modern construction has occurred in the district, including the construction of a facility for the Good Shepherd School at St. Clair and West Main Streets, a modern annex for the Court House on St. Clair Street, the Paul Sawyer Memorial Library on Wapping Street (2007), and

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the Public Safety Building on Second Street (2008). These facts notwithstanding, demolition and alterations to individual buildings do not significantly diminish the otherwise high integrity of the district as a whole to reflect its overall appearance at the end of the Period of Significance.

Architectural Styles in the District

The Central Frankfort Historic District contains notable examples of nearly all of the architectural styles which were popular in America through the district's long Period of Significance. In addition to buildings which follow specific formal design tenets, the district also contains a wide array of vernacular house types, embellishment, and finishes.²

The Federal style, the earliest seen in the district, represents a holdover from the late-American Colonial period. Federal-style design emerged as the first formal style of the post-Revolutionary new republic and often depends on eighteenth-century British antecedents for its form and finish. Popular in America from the 1780s through the early decades of the nineteenth century, Federal-style architecture in the Central Frankfort Historic District includes the 1796 Liberty Hall, the 1798 Vest-Lindsay House, the 1800 Dryden-Todd-Starling House, the 1800 Crittenden-Watson House, the 1810 Charles Slaughter Morehead House, the c. 1815 John Hampton House, the c. 1808 Chapman Coleman Todd House, and the 1798 Old Governor's Mansion (FRFC-26; FRFC-4, FRFC-28; FRFC-14; FRFC-11; FRFB-54; FRFC-13; FRFO-2; Resource Nos. 163, 15, 161, 291, 283, 318, 292, and 96, respectively).

The first architectural style to develop after the Revolution was the Greek Revival style. Also referred to as the "National Style," this mode was born partly of sympathies held by the newly-independent Americans for the struggles being suffered by the Greeks in their own quest for independence from the Ottoman Empire, partly the result of archaeological investigations ongoing at the time, and partly because of the War of 1812, which significantly diminished Americans' interest in things British. Drawing on models from Classical antiquity, this style embraced the forms, details, and finishes of Greek temples, applying them to the grandest buildings and to modest farmhouses built up and down the East Coast as well as in the hinterlands of newly-settled Kentucky. Examples of this style in the Central Frankfort Historic District include the 1832 Old State Capitol (FRFO-33; Resource No. 219; Photo 9), the Orlando Brown House (FRFC-25; Resource No. 165) and the Franklin County Court House (FRFC-29; Resource No. 68), both dating from 1835, the Brown-Swigert-Taylor House (FRFC-21; Resource No. 114; Photo 18), and the 1850 George B. Macklin House (FRFC-20; Resource No. 115).

² The term "vernacular" as used here is not a pejorative, since, in most communities, most buildings were built without particular reference to a formal architectural style. As it is used here, the term conforms to the definition which appears in Ward Bucher's *Dictionary of Building Preservation*, "a building built without being designed by an architect or someone with formal training; often based on traditional or regional forms."

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The Gothic Revival embraced Medieval motifs, including the lancet-arched window and door form and also evolved as the central element in the Picturesque movement as interpreted by American designers. Chief among these was Alexander Jackson Davis, whose 1832 *Rural Residences* was full of Gothic-inspired examples and was the first house plan book published in America, complete with floor plans and myriad details, including the lacy bargeboard often seen on Gothic Revival-style domestic architecture. Davis' work was further promoted by his friend, Andrew Jackson Downing, author of *Cottage Residences* (1842) and *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850). In addition, the Gothic Revival, based upon Medieval Christian church design with its Heavenward-pointing lancet-arched windows, marked something of a reaction against the Greek Revival style, which was thought by some to have been based on pagan forms. Thus, the Gothic Revival style became a favorite both for ecclesiastic and domestic design in the years before the Civil War and remained a favorite for church design for decades thereafter. In the Central Frankfort Historic District, the Gothic Revival style is represented by the 1857 Bibb-Burnley House (FRFC-8; Resource No. 17) with its bargeboard-encrusted gables, the John Rodman House (FRFO-11; Resource No. 81), with bargeboard trimming both the gable ends and the steeply-pitched triple gables on the façade, and the 1812 Thomas Todd House (FRFC-3; Resource No. 34; Photo 16), built in 1812 as a Federal-style cottage, which later was heavily Gothicized with the addition of a trio of gables on the façade. Ecclesiastical Gothic Revival-style design in the district appears in the 1850 Good Shepherd Roman Catholic Church (FRFC-2; Resource No. 37), which combines lancet-arched windows with a slender spire and pinnacles, the 1850 Ascension Episcopal Church (FRFC-23; Resource No. 106), the 1849 First Presbyterian Church (FRFC-16; Resource No. 284), complete with a centered tower, buttressed walls and corners, and battlements along the façade, and the 1892 St. John African Methodist Episcopal Church (FRFO-38; resource No. 199), with a corner tower, arcaded corbel table under the eaves and lancet-arched door and window openings. The Collegiate Gothic style, applied to educational design in the early twentieth century, is seen in the 1923 Good Shepherd School (FRFC-96; Resource No. 35).

Where the Gothic Revival depended on the lancet-arched window and door form, the Romanesque Revival embraced the semi-circular-arch as its defining motif. Like the Gothic Revival, the Romanesque Revival style was popular for church architecture into the early decades of the twentieth century. Romanesque Revival-style design in the Central Frankfort Historic District includes the district's two name-sharing First Baptist Churches. The c. 1868 First Baptist Church at 201 St. Clair Street (FRFB-9; Resource No. 41) underwent a façade renovation in 1908 and the resulting façade incorporates a trio of round-arched windows along with a tourelle and a pinnacled gable on the façade and a substantial offset tower on the south side of the façade. The 1908 First Baptist Church (FRFO-34; Resource No. 208; Photo 5) at 100 West Clinton Street, the religious home to an African-American congregation, includes a profusion of semi-circular-arched doors and windows, a large wheel window centered on the façade, arcaded corbel table trim, and an octagonal tower with a belfry consisting of an

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arcade of semi-circular louvered openings. Romanesque Revival-style commercial design in the district includes the 3-story Crutcher Building at 202 West Main Street (FRFB-69; Resource No. 266), incorporating a storefront on the first story, paired semi-circular-arched window units on the second, and an arcade of eight semi-circular-arched windows beneath the cornice on the third floor. Richardsonian Romanesque-style design appears on architect Julian Charles Clarke's 1893 Masonic Temple at 306-310 Ann Street (FRFB-2; Resource No. 70; Photo 21), with its rock-faced stone finish and prominent semi-circular-arched second-floor window with an art glass transom.

The Italianate style was in vogue throughout much of the last half of the nineteenth century and is characterized by tall and narrow fenestration (sometimes varying in form from one floor of the building to another), often with heavy window heads, and prominent cornices with brackets, modillions, paneled friezes. Porches on Italianate-style domestic architecture often are trimmed with smaller versions of the brackets which adorn the cornice (Photo 7). Italianate-style commercial design, found in historic commercial districts across the nation, incorporates a three-part façade including the storefront, an upper façade punctuated by windows and varying in number of stories, and the cornice, sometimes incorporating a centered pediment.

Italianate-style domestic design is seen on the adjacent nearly repetitive brick cottages at 409 and 411 West Broadway (FRFC-109 and FRFC-110; Resource Nos. 232 & 231, respectively; Photo 7, On the Sigmund Luscher House at 114 W. Clinton Street (FRFO-18; Resource No. 205; Photo 15), and at the Dr. Neville Garrett House at 519 West Second Street (FRSF-501; Resource No. 350). A considerably larger Italianate-style residential building is the 1889 John Meagher House at 507 West Second Street (FRSF- 759; Resource No. 346), which was converted for use as a funeral home in 1934.

By far the most prevalent design mode of the nineteenth century, the Italianate style is seen in commercial architecture on every commercial street in the district (Photos 3,4, 19-20, 22-25). Typically, such properties are built with no side-lot setback and form continuous unbroken rows of two- and three-story commercial buildings, generally of brick, with rearward-sloping roofs, storefronts on the first story, upper facades penetrated by a serried of long and narrow windows, and decorative cornices of wood, pressed metal, or masonry. Within this district are the adjacent buildings in the 300 block on the south side of West Broadway (FRFB-37-FRFB-44; Resource Nos. 245-252; Photo 23) and along both the north and south side of West Main Street between Ann Street and Petticoat Lane (Photos 19, 20). At 100-102 West Broadway (FRFB-137; Resource No. 234; Photo 22) is an Italianate-style commercial building located on a corner lot, with a distinctive rounded corner and a wrap-around bracketed wood cornice and at 200 West Second Street is the Noonan Grocery Store (FRSF-111; Resource No. 363), a 2-story Italianate-style corner building.

In some cases in the Central Frankfort Historic District, earlier Federal- or Greek Revival-style buildings were remodeled with Italianate-style characteristics. Such Italianate-style design in the district includes the fol-

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lowing: the Rodman-Bennett-Hazelrigg House (FRFC-15) and the John W. Cannon House (FRFO-6), both dating from 1866, the 1855 Farmers Bank Building (FRFB-75), and the 1869 Sigmund Luscher House (FRFO-18; Resource No. 205). Italianate-style renovations include the 1817 Rodman-Hewitt House (FRFC-5; Resource No. 32), which exhibits an Italianate-style porch on an otherwise Greek Revival-style 5-bay central-passage house. Brackets have been inserted under the eaves of the c. 1800 Dryden-Todd-Starling House (FRFC-28; Resource No. 161), and windows were elongated, heavy hoodmolds and entry hoods were added, and modillions were placed under the eaves of the c. 1835 Letcher-Lindsay House (FRFC-18; Resource No. 120). Landon Thomas' 1840 Federal style house (FRFC-24; Resource No. 109) underwent an 1870 renovation which added paired brackets under the eaves and a segmental-arched central pediment with an oculus on the façade. The Achilles Sneed House (FRFO-35; Resource No. 203) was built in 1820 in the Federal style and was remodeled later in the century with the elongation of the windows and the installation of hoodmolds, the installation of an Italianate-style bracketed hood over the main door, and the placement of a wood cornice with brackets and dentils under the eaves.

The Eastlake style derives from Englishman architect/author Charles Lock Eastlake (1836-1906) and is typified by the use of a profusion of sawn and turned architectural ornament. Frankfort's finest Eastlake-style residential building is the individually-listed Gooch House at 100 Capital Avenue (FRSF-5; NR 1980; Resource No. 367), which has been carefully restored by the City and presently housing non-profit offices.

The style known as Beaux Arts carries the name of the *École des Beaux Arts*, the French institution which trained many American architects during the second half of the nineteenth century. Beaux Arts-style buildings are typically large in scale and embrace classical design antecedents and elaborate decorative detailing. In this district, the Beaux-Arts style is seen in the Old Post Office and Court House at 305 Wapping Street (FRFC-1; Resource No. 13), designed in 1883 but not completed until in 1887 and representing the work of James G. Hill, the Supervising Architect of the U. S. Treasury from 1879 until 1884. This style also appears in the former State National Bank Building (FRFB-67; Resource No. 265; Photo 21) at 200 West Main Street, finished in myriad Classically-derived ornament.

The last quarter of the nineteenth century saw a resurgence of interest in earlier historic architectural forms, including those of Classical antiquity and of the pre-Revolutionary American Colonial era. Ushered in by a fervor of patriotism in the wake of the Centennial of 1876, Colonial Revival-style design incorporated Colonial building types, forms, and finishes into the design of new buildings. In some cases the designs were faithful to Colonial design tenets and in other cases the Colonial era was merely suggested by the placement of an eighteenth-century element--a Palladian window, for example--onto an otherwise unremarkable building. Representatives of the Colonial Revival style in the Central Frankfort Historic District include the 1928 Graham Vreeland House (FRFC-9), the J. W. Pruett House (FRFC-33; Photo 17), the 1923 Capitol Hotel (FRFB-65), the 1936 William S. Snyder House (FRFC-95), the 1922 Dr. John Patterson House (FRFC-60; Resource No. 146), the John Haly

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House (FRFO-4; Resource No. 74)--dating from c. 1860 but remodeled with a Colonial Revival-style frontispiece entrance and storefronts--114 Watson Court (FRFC-76; Resource No. 136), the 1936 portion of Second Street School (FRSF-760; Resource No. 355), the Investors Heritage Auditorium (FRSF-749; Resource No. 333), and the Southern Hotel (FRSF-765; Resource No. 359). The Labrot-Taylor House (FRFC-17; Resource No. 286) dates from c. 1854 but underwent a major Colonial Revival-style renovation which added a roof balustrade, a pedimented portico, and a bow-front bay. The red brick house at 324 West Main (FRFC-106; Resource No. 282) is otherwise unremarkable but does feature a Palladian window in the pediment of the gable-end-oriented façade. Significant growth in public utility companies occurred early in the twentieth century. Throughout much of the Period of Significance utility companies built formally-designed facilities, including the c. 1910 Neo-Classical Revival-style office building of the Southern Bell Telephone Company at 320 West Main Street (FRFC-107; Resource No. 280), a 2-story brick building with a Classically-ornamented yellow brick façade.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style harkened back to the pre-Revolutionary design of early New York State and typically features the double-pitched gambrel roof form. This variant of the Colonial Revival is found at 121 East Second Street (FRSF-258; Resource No. 326) and at 103 Watson Court (FRFC-70; Resource No. 124).

Concomitant with the Colonial Revival, the Neo-Classical Revival style looked back to Classical antiquity for its form, decorative elements, and finishes. This style often appears in major public architecture but can also manifest itself in domestic architecture and in specific design elements of otherwise modest houses. In the central Frankfort Historic District, the Neo-Classical Revival style is evident in the 1910 Frank Sower House (FRFC-50; Resource No. 166), with its porch supported by Ionic columns, in the façade of the 1872 First Christian Church (FRFB-49; Resource No. 71) with a full frontispiece incorporating a tetrastyle Ionic pedimented portico, and in a pair of adjacent single-story brick cottages (FRFC-51 and FRFC-52; Resource Nos. 167 & 168, respectively); each with matching porches supported by Doric columns.

Early in the twentieth century, the Craftsman style began to appear in Frankfort, and its hallmark, the Bungalow, appears in two instances in the district. Typically 1½ stories in height and with a side gable roof, Bungalows generally incorporate a recessed front porch beneath the roof which extends beyond the plane of the building. Bungalows are found at 100 and 98 Wilkinson Street (FRFC-55; Resource No. 171 and FRFC-56; Resource No. 171), 123 and 111 East Second Street (FRSF-259, FRSF-256; Resource Nos. 325 & 329, respectively), and 511 West Second Street (FRSF-499; Resource No. 347).

In 1925, the Paris Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes ushered in an entirely new twentieth-century architectural style, Art Deco, which combined simplicity of design with low-relief linear ornamentation. Anchoring a portion of the eastern boundary of the Central Frankfort Historic District is one of Kentucky's finest Art Deco-style buildings, the 11-story State Office Building (FRFO-104; Resource No. 99; Photo 6) built between 1938 and 1942 from designs by University of Kentucky architect Ernst Vern Johnson. A

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2008 monograph notes that it is “the first monumental skyscraper built in Frankfort and the only skyscraper built in the Art Deco style.”³

The American Foursquare, more a house form than an architectural style, developed in the first decades of the twentieth century as an affordable solution to middle-class domestic needs. Essentially square in form and built with and finished in a variety of materials, these properties typically have a hipped or pyramidal roof which is often penetrated by dormers and feature a full-length front porch. Since much of the Central Frankfort Historic District was built out by the time Foursquares came into favor, they are not widely represented here. Instances include the c. 1920 double house at 107-109 Watson Court (FRFC-68; Resource No. 126), the former Presbyterian Church Manse (FRFC-83; Resource No. 117) at 210 Washington Street, the 1905 Marvin Averill House at 207 Washington Street (FRFC-88; Resource No. 102) designed by the Louisville firm of Clarke & Loomis, and the c. 1920 brick house at 215 West Second Street (FRSF-786; Resource No. 336).

The International style, a purely twentieth-century design mode characterized by an absence of architectural detail, the flat roof forms, and smooth and uniform wall surfaces, is seen in this district in architects Oberwarth and Livingston’s 1958-1959 remodeling of a former automobile agency to create Frankfort City Hall at 315-317 West Second Street (FRSF-754; Resource No. 341).

While it is likely that most of the houses built in this district were initially erected for the individuals who would occupy them, several examples of repetitive house types suggest that some speculative construction has existed in the neighborhood since the late-nineteenth century. Two nearly identical adjacent c. 1870 1½-story Italianate-style brick cottages are at 409 and 411 West Broadway (FRFC-109 and FRFC-110; Resource Nos. 232 & 231, respectively; Photo7). One block to the west are a pair of adjacent gabled ell c. 1890 vernacular cottages at 503 and 505 West Broadway (FRFC-36 and FRFC-37; Resource Nos. 226 & 225, respectively), and repetitive c. 1910 double houses, one in brick and one in wood, are at 103-105 and 317-319 Wilkinson Street (FRFC-58 and FRFC-66; Resource Nos. 144 & 153, respectively). In addition, early in the twentieth century Charlotte Watson developed a block-long neighborhood of Bungalows and other small houses along Watson Court subdivided from a larger property after she became a widow.

Adding to the repertoire of domestic, institutional, and commercial architecture within the Central Frankfort Historic District, two substantial historic bridges span the Kentucky River and link the district to the South Frankfort neighborhood and the State Capitol complex, the latter of which dates from 1905. The earliest of these (FRFB-100) was built in 1893 and links St. Clair Street to Bridge Street. A Pennsylvania petit truss camelback bridge, it is 406 feet in length and has been known as the “Signing Bridge” since a steel mesh deck was installed, creating a distinctive pitch as vehicular traffic crosses. Upstream of the Singing Bridge, the 1937-1938

³ Rebecca Horn Turner, “The New State Office Building as a Sign of Modernism for Frankfort and the Capitol of Kentucky,” MS lent by author, 2008.

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Memorial Bridge (also known as the War Mothers Bridge; FRSF-771); resource No. 320; Photo 1), crosses the river and links Main Street with Capitol Avenue in South Frankfort. The first bridge on this site, it is 474 feet in length and incorporates Art Deco-style entry portals with cast bronze luminaires.

Summarizing, the predominate character of the Central Frankfort Historic District is that of a relatively small-town community dating from the last decade of the eighteenth century, laid out in a grid of streets and incorporating buildings built in most of the styles popular throughout the Period of Significance, among which are historic state governmental buildings, two historic bridges, a central business district, and surrounding residential neighborhoods which include homes occupied by individuals of transcendent political significance to the state and nation.

The Resource Inventory which follows describes the properties found within the Central Frankfort Historic District. Properties considered to be contributing to the character of the district are marked with a "C," while those evaluated as non-contributing are marked with an "NC" either because they post-date the c. 1795-1959 Period of Significance of the district or because their integrity has been compromised by insensitive alterations. Vacant lots, including parking lots, which formerly contained buildings, are classified as non-contributing sites. Contributing resources are those which date from within the Period of Significance of the District and retain integrity, which is evaluated according to National Register Bulletin No. 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. This publication states that a property's integrity remains "if the significant form, features, and detailing are not obscured." The test of integrity also relies to a degree on the standard argument which poses the question, "If individuals from the past were to return and view a given property, would they recognize it?"

By way of explanation of the table which follows, the National Register Numbers (NR #) are the resource numbers referred to in Sections 7 and 8, and are keyed to the map accompanying the nomination. The Site Number (KHC #) is the number assigned to the property by the Kentucky Heritage Council, an (r) or (s) preceding the address indicates that the resource is on the rear or side of the lot containing the main house with which it is associated. "Materials" refers to the primary exterior finish, with the following key:

B: brick	W: Wood
S: Stone	CB: Concrete Block
C: Concrete	M: Metal
ST: Stucco	TC: Terra cotta

"Style" refers to the predominant architectural style of the property. If no particular style is evident, the area is left blank. The following abbreviations apply:

F: Federal	GR: Greek Revival
I: Italianate	RR: Romanesque Revival

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RiR: Richardsonian Romanesque	GoR: Gothic Revival
S/E: Stick/Eastlake	NCR: Neo-Classical Revival
BA: Beaux Arts	CR: Colonial Revival
TR: Tudor Revival	DCR: Dutch Colonial Revival
AD: Art Deco	R: Ranch
M: Modern	ColG: Collegiate Gothic
AF: American Foursquare	B/C: Bungalow/Craftsman
X: Petit truss bridge	XX: concrete bridge
M: Moderne	INT: International

The Original Date is the approximate date of construction, and the "Alt. Date" refers to the date when substantial modifications are known or estimated to have occurred.

The "Name/Alterations/Comments" column provides a historic name, when known, a key to alterations, along with other comments regarding the resource, as follows:

- SF1: storefront remodeled, traditional, window-to-wall ratio generally intact
- SF2: storefront remodeled, window-to-wall ratio changed but balance of facade is intact
- S: non-historic siding installed, balance of building generally uncompromised
- A: major compromising addition
- NH: non-historic building
- PL: parking lot
- POS: Period of Significance of the District
- Blank: while minor changes may be present, none significantly affects the overall integrity of the property within the context of the district as a whole

The column labeled "Orig. Dist./Status" refers to the location of the resource in one of the previously-listed districts, and the assumed status of the resource in those districts (C: contributing; N: Non-contributing). This earlier status is *assumed* since contributing and non-contributing status evaluations were not part of the National Register process in the 1970s. The district abbreviations are as follows: O: Old Statehouse Historic District (NR 1971); C: Corner in Celebrities Historic District (NR 1971); D: Frankfort Commercial Historic District (NR, 1979 and Additional Documentation and Boundary Reduction; NR 2007); SF: South Frankfort Neighborhood Historic District (NR 1982). If a property is individually-listed, this evaluation is followed by an "NR." "NHL" refers to National Historic Landmark status, and if this section is blank for a property, then it was not included within these earlier districts but is included within the present district. The "Status" column refers to the current status of the property within the Central Frankfort Historic District.

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NR #	KHC #	Address	Material	Style	Stories	Orig. Date	Alt. Date	Name/ Alterations/ Comments	Orig. Dist./ Status	Status
1	FRFB-102	104 Bridge St.	B	CR	3	1910		Vacant; some windows boarded up	YMCA; D/C	C
2	FRFB-138	108-112 Bridge St.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Empty lot after demolition	D/NC	NC
3	FRSF-118	114 Bridge St.	CB; enamel	M	1	1950		White Light Restaurant; finished in baked enamel panels	D/C	C
4	FRFB-106.1	121 Bridge St.	B	I	2	1870	1950s	SF1	D/C	C
5	FRFB-106	117-119 Bridge St.	B	I	2	1870	1960s	SF1	D/C	C
6	FRFB-105.1	115A-B Bridge St.	B	I	2	1870	1960s	SF1	D/C	C
7	FRFB-105	115 Bridge St.	B	I	2	1870	1960s	SF1	D/C	C
8	FRFB-104	113 Bridge St.	B	I	2	1870	1960s	SF1	D/C	C
9	FRFB-103	111 Bridge St.	B	I	2	1870	1960s	SF1	D/C	C
10	FRFB-101	105-107 Bridge St.	B	CR	1	1975		NH	D/NC	NC
11	FRFB-100	Bridge St. @ river	M	X	n/a	1894		"Singing Bridge"	D/C	C
12	FRFC-97, 87	400 Washington St.	n/a		n/a	1990	PL	Parking lot after demolition	D/NC	NC
13	FRFC-1	305 Wapping St.	S	BA	3	1887		U. S. Court House & Post Office; NR 1974	D/C/I	C
14	FRFC-98	319 Wapping St.	B	M	2	2005		Sawyer Public Library; NH	D/NC	NC
15	FRFC-4	401 Wapping St.	B	F	2	1798		Vest-Lindsay House	C/C	C
16	FRFC-6	405--7 Wapping St.	B	GR	1	1855		Carneal-Watson House	C/C	C
17	FRFC-8	411 Wapping St.	B	GoR	1½	1857		Bibb-Burnley House	C/C	C
18	FRFC-99	413 Wapping St.	W	NCR	2½	1900			C/C	C
19	FRFC-9	417 Wapping St.	B	CR	2	1913		Graham Vreeland House	C/C	C
20		(r) 417 Wapping St.	B	CR	1	1913		Garage within POS	C/C	C
21		(r) 417 Wapping St.	C		n/a	1990s		In-ground swimming pool	C/NC	NC
22	FRFC-100	503 Wapping St.	W	I	2	1870		James Garrard Dudley House; asbestos shingles removed	C/C	C
23	FRFC-100	(r) 503 Wapping St.	W		1	1920		Garage within POS	C/C	C
24	FRFC-101	505 Wapping St.	W	NCR	2½	1900		South-Willis House	C/C	C
25	FRFC-33	511 Wapping St.	B	CR		1928		John W. Pruett House	C/C	C
26		(r) 511 Wapping St.	B	a	1	1920		Garage within POS	C/C	C
27	FRFC-92	516 Wapping St.	B	R	1	1960			C/NC	C
28	FRFC-93	514 Wapping St.	W	CR	2½	c. 1905		Frank Chinn House	CC	C
29	FRFC-94	510 Wapping St.	W	NCR	2½	1910		Ernest Hoge House	C/C	C
30	FRFC-95	410 Wapping St.	B	CR	2	1936		Dr. William S. Snyder House	C/C	C
31		(r) 410 Wapping St.	B		1	1936		Garage within POS	C	C
32	FRFC-5	404 Wapping St.	B	GR	2	1817	1870	Rodman-Hewitt House; Italianate-style porch	C/C	C
33		(s) 404 Wapping St.	W		1	1920		Garage within POS		C
34	FRFC-3	320 Wapping St.	B	F	1½	1812	1970	Thomas Todd House; additions on rear	C/C	C
35	FRFC-96	316 Wapping St.	B	ColG	2	1922		Good Shepherd School; Historic parochial school	C/C	C
36	FRFC-97	314 Wapping St.	B	CR	2	1955		Good Shepherd Roman Catholic Rectory	NC/C	C
37	FRFC-7	310 Wapping St.	B	GoR	1	1850		Good Shepherd Church	C/C	C
38	FRFB-115	100 Wapping St.	B		2½	1928			D/C	C

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39	FRFB-7	101-107 St. Clair St.	B	I	2	1890	1960	SF1	D/C	C
40	FRFB-8	109 St. Clair St.	B	I	2	1890	1960	SF1	D/C	C
41	FRFB-9	201 St. Clair St.	B	RR		1868	1904	First Baptist Church façade added 1904	D/C	C
42	FRFB-119	201 St. Clair St.	B		4	1957		1957 interconnected addi- tion to church	D/NC	C
43	FRFB-11	209-211 St. Clair St.	B	I	5	1910	1960	SF1	D/C	C
44	FRFB-120	213 St. Clair St.	B	M	2	1980		NH on site of demolished bldg.	D/NC	NC
45	FRFB-12	215 St. Clair St.	B	CR	2	1910	1960	SF1	D/C	C
46	FRFB-13	217-219 St. Clair St.	B	AD	3	1920	1960	SF1	D/C	
47	FRFB-14	221-223 St. Clair St.	B	I	2	1889	1960	SF1	D/C	C
48	FRFB-112	305-307 St. Clair St.	B	M	2	1990		NH	D/NC	NC
49	FRFB-20	309-311 St. Clair St.	B		3	1890	2000	All windows on upper fa- cade in-filled & painted in with trompe l'oeil	D/C	NC
50	FRFB-21	315-317 St. Clair St.	B	I	3½	1890	1960	SF1	D/C	C
51	FRFB-22	321-323 St. Clair St.	B	I	2	1870	2007	Rehab after fire	D/C	C
52	FRFB-22	325-327 St. Clair St.	B	FSE	3	1870	2007	Rehab after fire	D/C	C
53	FRFB-22	329 St. Clair St.	B	FSE	2½	1870	2007	Rehab after fire	D/C	C
54	FRFB-28	333 St. Clair St.	B	I	2	1870			D/C	C
55	FRFB-30	335 St. Clair St.	B	I	2	1900			D/C	C
56	FRFB-29	338-340 St. Clair St.	B	I	2	1890	1970	Part of a row, 334-340; part of cornice removed	D/C	C
57	FRFB-29	336 St. Clair St.	B	I	2	1890	1970	SF1	D/C	C
58	FRFB-29	334 St. Clair St.	B	I	2	1890	1960	FR1	D/C	C
59	FRFB-27	332 St. Clair St.	B	O	2	1900	1970	SF1	D/C	C
60	FRFB-26	330 St. Clair St.	B	I	3	1870		Cast iron pilasters; side- walk clock	D/C	C
61	FRFB-25	328 St. Clair St.	B; S	I	3	1877	1930	Murray Building; early storefront remodeling	D/C	C
62	FRFB-24	326 St. Clair St.	B	I	2	1890	1980	SF2	D/C	C
63	FRFB-122	312-322 St. Clair St.	B	M	3	2005		3-story parking garage	D/NC	NC
64	FRFB-19	308 St. Clair St.	B	AD	2	1911		Theatre being rehabbed; connected to 310 W. Main	D/C	C
65	FRFB-17	234 St. Clair St.	B	GR	2	1850	1980	SF2	D/C	C
66	FRFB-121	232 St. Clair St.	B	M	2	1850	2000	Major modernization	D/NC	NC
67	FRFB-15	226-230 St. Clair St.	B	I	2	1870	2007	Compatible rehab	D/C	C
68	FRFC-29	218 St. Clair St.	S	GR	2	1835		Franklin County Court House; additions on side and rear	C/C	C
69	FRFC-102	St. Clair @ Wapping	B	M	2	1980		Modern school facility	C/NC	NC
70	FRFB-2	306-310 Ann Street	B; S	RiR	2	1893		Masonic Lodge	D/C	C
71	FRFB-49	316 Ann Street	B	NCR	2	1872	2001	First Christian Church; large modern addition	D/NC	NC
72	FRFO-91	402 Ann St.	n/a	n/a	n/a		PL	Paved surface parking lot	O/NC	NC
73	FRFO-92	404 Ann Street	B	CR	2	1970	1992	Dryvit applied to exterior	O/NC	NC
74	FRFO-4	410-412 Ann St.	B	F	2	1860	1920	John Haly House; Colonial Revival frontispiece en- trance/storefronts added	O/C	C

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75	FRFO-5	416 Ann St.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Parking lot following demolition	O/NC	NC
76	FRFO-107	418 Ann St.	B	I	2	1866			O/C	C
77	FRFO-6	420 Ann St.	B	I	2	1866		John W. Cannon House	O/C	C
78	FRFO-7	504 Ann St.	W	B/C	2	1920	1970	Billie Rosen House; NHS	O/C	C
79	FRFO-8	506 Ann St.	W		2	1900	1970	George-Mucci House; NHS	O/C	C
80	FRFO-8	(r) 506 Ann Street	W		1	1920		Garage within POS	O/C	C
81	FRFO-11	510 Ann St.	B	GoR	1½	1868	1970	John W. Rodman House; front porch removed	O/C	C
82	FRFO-13	514 Ann Street	B	I	2	1870	2008	Mandlehr House; porch replaced with pillars	O/C	C
83	FRFO-13	(r) 514 Ann. St.	CB		2	1960		Garage within POS	O/NC	C
84	FRFO-15	518 Ann St.	B	GR	2	1844	1890	Mary Train Runyon House; side porch/brackets added	O/C	C
85	FRFO-16	522 Ann St.	W	I	2	1895	1980	William Congleton house; NHS	O/C	C
86	FRFO-17	517-519 Ann St.	B	GR	2	1835		S. I. M. Major House	O/C	C
87	FRFO-14	515 Ann St.	W		2	1870		Leo Oberwarth House	O/C	C
88	FRFO-14	(r) 515 Ann St	CB		1	1960		Garage within POS	O/NC	C
89	FRFO-12	513 Ann St.	B		2	1855	1975	Exterior clad in brick	O/C	NC
90	FRFO-9, 10	507-511 Ann St.	n/a					Empty lot created by demolition	O/C	NC
91	FRFO-93	508 Elk Street	CB	M	1	1980		NH	O/NC	NC
92	FRFB-51	325 Ann St.	B	CR	2	1900	2005	Converted as part of Capitol City Museum	D/C	C
93	FRFB-126	321 Ann St.	S	GR	2	1855	2005	Rear of Capitol Hotel; converted as part Capitol City Museum	D/C	C
94	FRFB-66	202-204 Ann St.	S	M	3	2000		NH; large corner bank building	D/NC	NC
95	FRFB-117	306 High Street	W		1½	1900	1950	Additions on rear; porch enclosed	D/C	C
96	FRFO-2	420 High Street	B	F	2	1798	2000	Old Governor's Mansion; NR 1971; restored	O/C	C
97	FRFO-103	508 High Street	W		1	1920		Garage; associated house demolished 2008	O/C	C
98	FRFO-109	High & Mero Sts.	n/a	n/a	n/a		2000	PL; buildings on-site demolished	O/NC	NC
99	FRFO-104	501 High Street	B	AD	10	1938-42	1964	State Office Building; compatible addition; 2001 \$55M renovation		C
100	FRFB-1	315 High Street	B		2	1880	1900	Center pediment w/ Palladian window added	D/C	C
101	FRFB-123	313 High Street	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		PL; buildings demolished	D/NC	NC
102	FRFC-88	207 Washington St.	B	AF	2	1905	1985	Marvin D. Averill House; converted for church use	C/NC	C
103	FRFC-19	211 Washington St.	B; S	GoR	1	1858	1886	First Methodist Church; façade addition, 1886	C/C	C
104	FRFC-89	213 Washington St.	B		2	1875		J. W. Gayle House	C/NC	C
105	FRFC-90	307 Washington St.	B	AF	2	1926		G. Russ Hughes House	C/NC	C

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106	FRFC-23	311 Washington St.	B	GoR	2	1850		Ascension Episcopal Church; 1896 fire damage; 1899 adjacent chapel	C/C	C
107	FRFC-91	315 Washington St.	n/a	n/a	n/a		PL	created by demolition	C/NC	NC
108	FRFC-82	318 Washington St.	B	I	2	1814		Foster-McClure House; converted for office use		C
109	FRFC-24	310-16 Washington	B	GR; I	2	1840	1950	Landon Thomas House; converted for funeral home	C/C	C
110	FRFC-24	310-16 Washington	W		1	1980		NH; garage	C/NC	NC
111	FRFC-22	308 Washington St.	B	I	2	1835		Swigart-Milham House	C/C	C
112	FRFC-22	308 Washington St.	W		1	1970	PL	NH; garage and parking lot	C/NC	NC
113	FRFC-23	316 Washington St.	n/a	n/a	n/a		PL	Parking lot created by demolition	C/NC	NC
114	FRFC-21	300 Washington St.	B	F; GR	3	1815		Brown-Swigart-Taylor House; Kentucky Heritage Council (SHPO)	C/C	C
115	FRFC-20	212 Washington St.	B	F; GR	3	1850		George Macklin House	C/C	C
116	FRFC-20.1	(r) 212 Washington	B	F	2½	1850		Carriage house converted for residential use	C/C	C
117	FRFC-83	210 Washington St.	ST	AF	2½	1910		Presbyterian Church Manse	C/NC	C
118	FRFC-83	(r) 210 Washington	W		1	1910		Garage within POS	C/NC	C
119	FRFC-84	206 Washington St.	B	CR	3	1950	1975	Telephone Company; upper stories added	C/NC	NC
120	FRFC-18	200 Washington St.	B	GR;I	2	1835		Letcher-Lindsay House; long-time community public library	C/C	C
121	FRFC-85	403 Wapping Street	B	CR	3	1970		Bush Building; modern state office bldg.	C/NC	NC
122	FRFC-86	401 Washington St.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Parking lot created by demolition	C/NC	NC
123	FRFC-71	101 Watson Court	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Parking lot created by demolition		NC
124	FRFC-70	103 Watson Court	W	DCR	2	1910		Charlotte Watson House		C
125	FRFC-69	105 Watson Court	W	CR	2	1910		Emma Payne House; clad in asbestos shingles		C
126	FRFC-68	109 Watson Court	W	AF	2	1910		Page House; clad in asbestos shingles		C
127	FRFC-67	111 Watson Court	B	C/B	1½	1920	1987	William P. Hudson House; rear addition		C
128	FRFC-67	(r), 111 Watson Ct.	B		1	1920		Garage within POS		C
129	FRFC-110	Watson Ct. @ Wapping Street	S	n/a	n/a	1920		Two stone entry portals at entrance to Watson Court at Wapping Street		C
130	FRFC-81	1 Petticoat Lane	B	TR	1½	1940		John Crutcher House		C
131	FRFC-80	1 ½ Petticoat Lane	B	CR	1	1950		John Underwood House		C
132	FRFC-77	306 Long Lane	W		1	1875		William Davis House; shotgun house		C
133	FRFC-78	308 Long Lane	W		1	1875		Frances Rice House; shotgun house		C
134	FRFC-79	310 Long Lane	W		1	1990		NH; Habitat for Humanity		NC
135	FRFC-109	314 Long Lane	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Parking area created by demolition		NC

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136	FRFC-76	114 Watson Court	B	CR	2	1920		George M. Gayle House		C
137	FRFC-75	112 Watson Court	W	AF	2	1920		W. G. Simpson House		C
138	FRFC-74	108 Watson Court	W	B/C	2	1920		LaRue Coleman House; exterior clad in asbestos shingles		C
139	FRFC-73	104- 106 Watson Ct	B; W	TR	2	1920		J. T. Cannon House		C
140	FRFC-32	102 Watson Court	B; W		2	1910	1980	J. W. Pruett House; first story finished in stucco		C
141	FRFC-72	100-100½ Watson	S	R	1970			Postdates the POS		NC
142	FRFC-57	(r) 101 Wilkinson St.	W			1920		Garage within POS		C
143	FRFC-57	101 Wilkinson St..	W	NCR	1	1900		Charles M. Bridgeford House		C
144	FRFC-58	103-5 Wilkinson St	W	NCR	1	1920		Paul E. Morgan House		C
145	FRFC-59	201-9 Wilkinson St.	W	CR	2	1975		Interconnected condo complex; postdates POS	C/NC	NC
146	FRFC-60	211 Wilkinson St.	B	CR	2	1922		Dr. John Patterson House	C/NC	C
147	FRFC-60	(r) Wilkinson St.	B		2	1922		Garage within POS	C/NC	C
148	FRFC-61	305 Wilkinson St.	W		2	1900		Arthur Shearer House	C/NC	C
149	FRFC-62	307 Wilkinson St.	W	NCR	1	1900		George Robinson House; shotgun house	C/NC	C
150	FRFC-63	309 Wilkinson St.	W	NCR	1	1900		William H. Mayo House; shotgun house	C/NC	C
151	FRFC-64	311 Wilkinson St.	B		2	1890	1970	William H. Mayo House; front porch removed	C/NC	C
152	FRFC-65	315 Wilkinson St.	W		2	1890		Mary A. Douglass House; asbestos shingle siding	C/NC	C
153	FRFC-66	317-9 Wilkinson St.	B	NCR	1	1910		Crutcher/Parker House	C/NC	C
154	FRFC-44	318 Wilkinson St.	W		2	1900		Hanorah Schweibold House		C
155	FRFC-45	316 Wilkinson St.	B		1½	1890		John Schweibold House		C
156	FRFC-45	(r) 316 Wilkinson St.	CB		1	1970		Postdates the POS		NC
157	FRFC-46	314 Wilkinson St.	B		2	1890	2001	Sower House; vinyl siding on rear addition		C
158	FRFC-47	312 Wilkinson St.	n/a	n/a	n/a		PL	Parking lot created by de- molition		NC
159	FRFC-43	Nash Street	B	n/a	n/a	1900		Single brick-paved street in dist.		C
160	FRFC-48	308 Wilkinson St.	W	I; NCR	2	1900	2007	Dennis Haley House; approved addition at rear		C
161	FRFC-28	304 Wilkinson St.	B	F	2	1800		Dryden-Todd-Starling House		C
162	FRFC-27	302 Wilkinson St.	W	F	2	1795		Garrard-Crittenden House restored		C
163	FRFC-26	218 Wilkinson St.	B	F	2½	1796	2008	Liberty Hall; NR 1971; NHL; restoration 2008	C/C	C
164	FRFC-26	(r) 218 Wilkinson	ST		1	1796		Outbuilding assoc. w/ Liberty Hall	C/C	C
165	FRFC-25	202 Wilkinson St.	B	GR	2½	1835		Orlando Brown House; NR	C/C	C
166	FRFC-50	112 Wilkinson St.	B	NCR	2	1910		John R. Sower House		C

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167	FRFC-51	108 Wilkinson St	B	NCR	1	1907		Ernest C. Hoge House; repetitive to FRFC-52		C
168	FRFC-52	106 Wilkinson St.	B	NCR	1	1907		Sidney Powell House; repetitive to FRFC-51		C
169	FRFC-53	104 Wilkinson St.	B	NCR	1	1900		R. L. Cowan House		C
170	FRFC-54	102 Wilkinson St.	W		1	1900	1990	C. F. Smith House; approved addition on rear		C
171	FRFC-55	100 Wilkinson St.	B; W	B/C	1½	1920	1980	George F. Smith House; vi- nyl siding over wood		C
172	FRFB-5	312-314 Lewis St.	B	CR	2	1920	1970	SF1	D/C	C
173	FRFO-86	512 Lewis St.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Empty lot from 2006 demolition		NC
174	FRFO-87	514 Lewis St.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Empty lot from 2008 demolition		NC
175	FRFO-88	516 Lewis St.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Empty lot from 2005 demolition		NC
176	FRFO-89	522 Lewis St.	CB		1	1970		Postdates the POS	O/NC	NC
177	FRFO-90	527 Lewis St.	W		1	1950			O/NC	C
178	FRFO-108	513 Lewis St.	CB		2	1970		Postdates the POS	O/N	NC
179	FRFO-26	425 Lewis Street	ST	GR; GoR	2	1872		Stanford Goin House	O/C	C
180	FRFO-26	(r) 425 Lewis St.	W		1	1970		Postdates the POS	O/NC	NC
181	FRFO-25	421 Lewis St.	CB	AF	2	1910		William A. Lutkeimer House	O/C	C
182	FRFO-24	419 Lewis St.	ST	F; I	2	1832		Taylor-Lutkemeier House	O/C	C
183	FRFO-23	415-417 Lewis St.	B; NHS	I	2	1880	1980	Jerome Wetzel House; some vinyl siding	O/C	C
184	FRFO-85	413 Lewis Street	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Parking lot created by demolition	O/NC	NC
185	FRFB-52	309-311 Lewis St.	B		2	1960		Elks Club	D/C	C
186	FRFO-39	113-115 Mero St.	B	I	1	1870		Double house, repetitive to 117-119 Mero	O/C	C
187	FRFO-94	117-119 Mero St.	B	I	1	1870		Double house repetitive to 113-0115 Mero	O/C	C
188	FRFO-95	215 Mero Street	B	CR	1	1970		NH; office building	O/NC	NC
189	FRFO-96-7	217 Mero Street	CB		1	1970		Garage with surface park- ing	O/NC	NC
190	FRFO-29	521 St. Clair Street	W	QA	2	1890		M. J. Meagher House	O/C	C
191	FRFO-62	517 St. Clair Street	W	AF	2	1910		Thomas Johnson House	OC/	C
192	FRFO-62	(r), 517 St. Clair St.	W		1	1920		Garage associated w/ 517 St. Clair	O/C	C
193	FRFO-102	515 St. Clair Street	B	CR	2	1960		Apartment building	O/NC	C
194	FRFO-61	511 St. Clair Street	W	C/B	1½	1920		Sarah Deakins House	O.C	C
195	FRFO-60	509 St. Clair Street	W	C/B	1½	1920		Jacob Rosenstein House	O/C	C
196	FRFO-59	507 St. Clair Street	CB	AF	2	1910		Rock-faced concrete block house	O/C	C
197	FRFO-58	505 St. Clair Street	B	QA	1½	1900	1960	Addition on rear	O/C	C
198	FRFO-56, 57, 110	212-224 W. Clinton Street	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Vacant after 2008 demoli- tion of 3 buildings	O/C	NC
199	FRFO-38	210 W. Clinton St.	B	RR	2	1892		St. John AME Church	O/C	C
200	FRFO-37, 64	204-206 W. Clinton Street	n/a	n/a	n/a			Vacant after demolition of 2 attached buildings	O/C	NC

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201	FRFO-36	200 W. Clinton St.	ST		2	1890		"Boat Plank School"	O/C	C
202	FRFO-65	205 W. Clinton St.	ST		1	1890		Fred Helm House	O/C	C
203	FRFO-35	124 W. Clinton St.	B	F; I	2	1820	2008	Achilles Sneed House; roof modified	O/C	C
204	FRFO-101	120 W. Clinton St.	W		1	1910		Porch posts replaced w/ wrought iron	O/C	C
205	FRFO-18	114 W. Clinton St.	B	I	2	1870	2004	Sigmund Luscher House; moved to avoid demolition	O/C	C
206	FRFO-100	110 W. Clinton St.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Parking lot following demolition	O/C	NC
207	FRFO-99	104 W. Clinton St.	W		2	1900		Baptist Church parsonage	O/C	C
208	FRFO-34	100 W. Clinton St.	B	RR	2	1908		First Baptist Church	O/C	C
209	FRFB-31	106-112 E. Broadway	B	I	2	1890		Hoge-Montgomery Warehouse	D/C	C
210	FRFB-32	104 E. Broadway	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Vacant following demolition	D/NC	NC
211	FRFB-33	100-102 E. Broadway	B	I	3	1904		Former warehouse building	D/C	C
212	FRFO-1, 79	100 W. Broadway;	B		2			Kentucky Historical Center; Barstow House (FRFO-1) interconnected	O/C	NC
213	FRFO-80	200 W. Broadway	B	CR	2	1957		Charles Duvall Building; SF1	O/NC	C
214	FRFO-81	202 W. Broadway	B		2	1880	1960	Groom/Carter House; per- mestone applied to facade	O/C	C
215	FRFO-82	204 W. Broadway	B	I	2	1900	1960	Duvall Garage; SF1	O/C	C
216	FRFO-83	206 W. Broadway	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Parking lot following demolition	O/NC	NC
217	FRFO-31	210-212 W. Broadway	B	I	2	1870		Broadway Hotel	O/C	C
218	FRFO-32	300 W. Broadway	S	NCR	4	1869-71		Capitol Annex	O/C	C
219	FRFO-33	300 W. Broadway	S	GR	2	1830		Old Statehouse (NHL)	O/C	C
220	FRFO-84	300 W. Broadway	M	n/a	n/a	1908	1963	Gov. Groebel Statue; moved to present site	O/C	C
221	FRFC-40	513 W. Broadway	W		2	1890	1990	House with later Siding		C
222	FRFC-40	(r) 513 W. Broadway	W		1	1930		Garage within POS		C
223	FRFC-39	511 W. Broadway	W	S/E	2	1880		J. S. Darlington House		C
224	FRFC-38	507-9 W. Broadway	W	S/E	1	1880		Alan Brady House		C
225	FRFC-37	505 W. Broadway	W		1	1910	1930	Howard Mitchell House; asbestos shingle siding		C
226	FRFC-36	503 W. Broadway	W		1	1910	1930	William I. Crumbaugh House asbestos shingle siding		C
227	FRFC-35	501 W. Broadway	W		2	1860		W. W. Hughes House		C
228	FRFC-34	415 W. Broadway	Tile; CB	M	1	1920		Former auto dealership		C
229	FRFC-30	413 W. Broadway	B	GR	1	1815		Amos Kendall House		C
230	FRFC-30	(r) 413 W. Broadway	B		1	1815		Smokehouse, associated with Kendall House		C
231	FRFC-110	411 W. Broadway	B	I	1	1870		Seth Pence House; nearly rep. to FRFC-109		C

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NR #	KHC #	Address	Material	Style	Stories	Orig. Date	Alt. Date	Name/Alterations/ Comments	Orig. Dist./ Status	Status
232	FRFC-113	409 W. Broadway	B	I	1	1870		Eugene Rossen House; nearly rep. to FRFC-110		C
233	FRFC-114	407 W. Broadway	NHS		2	1960		CB bldg. clad in vinyl		NC
234	FRFB-137	W. Broadway	M	n/a	n/a	1900		Railroad tracks		C
235	FRFB-138	337 W. Broadway	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Parking lot after demolition		NC
236	FRFB-136	337 W. Broadway	CB		1	1970		NH		NC
237	FRFB-135	335 W. Broadway	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Parking lot after demolition		NC
238	FRFB-108	331-3 W. Broadway	B		1	1824		George Bibb Law Office		C
239	FRFB-134	329 W. Broadway	B		2	1950				C
240	FRFB-133	327 W. Broadway	W	I	1	1890				C
241	FRFB-107	325 W. Broadway	B	I	2	1890	1980	SF1		C
242	FRFB-47	317 W. Broadway	B	CR	1	1930			D/C	C
243	FRFB-46	313 W. Broadway	B	I	2	1900		SF1	D/C	C
244	FRFB-45	307 W. Broadway	B	I	2	1900		SF1	D/C	C
245	FRFB-44	243 W. Broadway	B	I	3	1880		SF1; converted for restaurant	D/C	C
246	FRFB-43	241 W. Broadway	B	I	3	1870		SF1; interconnected to FRFB-44	D/C	C
247	FRFB-42	239 W. Broadway	B	I	3	1870		SF1	D/C	C
248	FRFB-41	237 W. Broadway	B	I	2	1870		SF1	D/C	C
249	FRFB-40	235 W. Broadway	B	I	2	1870			D/C	C
250	FRFB-39	233 W. Broadway	B	I	2	1870	1950	Oversized 2 nd story windows	D/C	C
251	FRFB-38	231 W. Broadway	B	I	2	1870			D/C	C
252	FRFB-37	227-9 W. Broadway	B	I	2	1880	1990	SF1; 2 nd floor sash replaced	D/C	C
253	FRFB-36	221-3 W. Broadway	B	I	2	1890		SF1	D/C	C
254	FRFB-34	119 W. Broadway	B		2	1907		Union Depot; paved parking surrounds	D/C	C
255	FRFB-129	116 E. Main St.	B		2	2005		NH	D/NC	NC
256	FRFB-95	110 E. Main St.	B	I	1	1880		Originally double house	D/C	C
257	FRFB-96	106 E. Main St.	B	I	1	1880		Originally double house	D/C	C
258	FRFB-97	104 E. Main St.	B		1	1900			D/C	C
259	FRFB-98	100 E. Main St.	B		1½	1860		Sign of the Cocked Hat Tavern	D/C	C
260	FRFB-53	100 W. Main St.	B	I	3	1868		Brislan House	D/C	C
261	FRFB-56	104 W. Main St.	B	GR	2	1850			D/C	C
262	FRFB-57	106 W. Main St.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Parking lot after demolition	D/NC	NC
263	FRFB-61	116 W. Main St.	B	CR	2	1920			D/C	C
264	FRFB-65	130 W. Main St.	B	CR	4	1923		Capitol Hotel; renovated as bank	D/C	C
265	FRFB-67	200 W. Main St.	S/TC	BA	2	1920		former State National Bank	D/C	C
266	FRFB-69	202 W. Main St.	B	RR	2	1900	1990	SF1	D/C	C
267	FRFB-71	204-214 W. Main St.	B	I	2/3	1890		Averill Building; SF1	D/C	C
268	FRFB-74	214 W. Main St.	B		2	1900	1990	SF2	D/C	C
269	FRFB-75	216 W. Main St.	S	GR/I	2	1854		Farmers Bank Building	D/C	C
270	FRFB-76	220 W. Main St.	B	Mod.	2	1900	1940s	2 nd floor windows enclosed; Moderne-style canopy installed	D/C	C

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NR #	KHC #	Address	Material	Style	Stories	Orig. Date	Alt. Date	Name/Alterations/ Comments	Orig. Dist./ Status	Status
271	FRFB-77	222-228 W. Main St.	B	I	2	1880	1970	4 storefronts; SF1	D/C	C
272	FRFB-111	230 W. Main St.	B	I	2	1890	1970	SF1	D/C	C
273	FRFB-82	232 W. Main St.	B	I	2	1880	1970	SF1	D/C	C
274	FRFB-83	234 W. Main St.	B	I	3	1890		Meagher Bldg; art glass storefront transom; "ghost" sign	D/C	C
275	FRFB-85	236-238 W. Main St.	B	I	3	1890	1980	SF1	D/C	C
276	FRFB-18	306 W. Main St.	B	NCR	7	1906		McClure Bldg.	D/C	C
277	FRFB-92	310 W. Main St.	B		2	1910	2008	Undergoing rehab	D/C	C
278	FRFC-111	312 W. Main St.	B	I	2	1890	2008	Undergoing rehab	C/C	C
279	FRFC-10	314 W. Main St.	B	F	2	1815	2000	Rehab after 1999 fire	C/C	C
280	FRFC-107	320 W. Main St.	B	NCR	2	1910		Former telephone building	C/C	C
281	FRFC-108	304 Catfish Alley	B		1	1930		Associated with FRFC-108	C/C	C
282	FRFC-106	324 W. Main St.	B	CR	2½	1910	1940	Commercial add'n on rear	C/C	C
283	FRFC-11	326 W. Main St.	B	F	2	1810		C. S. Morehead House	C/C	C
284	FRFC-16	416 W. Main St.	B	GoR	2	1849	1959	First Presbyterian Church; Annex added	C/C	C
285	FRFC-49	W. Main & Sutterlin Lane	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Empty lot, never built on	C/C	C
286	FRFC-17	421 W. Main St.	B	GR; CR	2	1854	1920s	Labrot-Taylor House; side & front porch added	C/C	C
287	FRFB-17	(r) 421 W. Main St.	B		1	1920		Garage within POS	C/C	C
288	FRFC-105	415 W. Main St.	B	CR	2	1961		Office building	C/NC	C
289	FRFC-15	405-407 W. Main St.	B	I	2	1866		Rodman-Bennett-Hazelrigg House	C/C	C
290	FRFC-104	403 W. Main St.	B	F	2	1820	1950	Albert H. McClure House; converted for office use	C/C	C
291	FRFC-14	401 W. Main St.	B	F	2	1800		Crittenden-Watson House	C/C	C
292	FRFC-13	331-355 W. Main St.	B	F; GR	2	1808		Chapman-Coleman-Todd House	C/C	C
293	FRFC-12	329 W. Main St.	B	GR; I	2	1850		John Goodman House	C/C	C
294	FRFC-103	321 W. Main St.	B	NCR	1	1912		State Journal Bldg.	C/C	C
295	FRFB-93	311-17 W. Main St.	B	I	3	1880		Several storefronts; rusticated first story	D/C	C
296	FRFB-91	307-309 W. Main St.	B	I	2	1870	1970	SF1; curved pediment	D/C	C
297	FRFB-90	303-305 W. Main St.	ST	CR	2	1920		SF1	D/C	C
298	FRFB-89	301 W. Main St.	B	CR	2	1920	1990	SF2	D/C	C
299	FRFB-88	245 W. Main St.	B	NCR	3	1888		Mason & Hoge Building	D/C	C
300	FRFB-87	241 W. Main St.	B	I	3	1900		Mucci Building	D/C	C
301	FRFB-86	237 W. Main St.	B	I	3	1880			D/C	C
302	FRFB-84	235 W. Main St.	B	I	2	1870		R. K. McClure Building; SF2	D/C	C
303	FRFB-81	229-231 W. Main St.	B; TC	I	3	1870		W. A. Gaines Bldg.	D/C	C
304	FRFB-78, 79	225-227 W. Main St.	W	I	2	1900	1960	SF1	D/C	C
305	FRFB-128	215 W. Main St.	B	Mod.	3	1992		NH office building	D/NC	NC
306	FRFB-68	201 W. Main St.	B	I	2	1880	1970	SF1	D/C	C
307	FRFB-64	121 W. Main St.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Parking lot after demolition	D/NC	NC
308	FRFB-63	119½ W. Main St.	B	Mod.	1	1990		NH	D/NC	NC
309	FRFB-62	119 W. Main St.	B	Mod.	1	1990		NH	D/NC	NC
310	FRFB-60	115-117 W. Main St.	B; CB		1	1960			D/C	C
311	FRFB-59	113 W. Main Street	B	I	2	1860		Bishop House	D/C	C
312	FRFB-58	109-111 W. Main St.	B	CR	3	1920		SF1	D/C	C
313	FRFB-127	105-107 W. Main St.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Parking lot after demolition	D/NC	NC

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NR #	KHC #	Address	Material	Style	Stories	Orig. Date	Alt. Date	Name/Alterations/ Comments	Orig. Dist./ Status	Status
314	FRFB-55	103 W. Main St.	B	F	2	1820			D/C	C
315	FRFB-54	101 W. Main St.	S	F	2	1815		John Hampton House	D/C	C
316	FRSF-785	132-134 Logan St.	W	B/C	1	1920			SF/C	C
317		(r) 200 Capitol Ave.	B		1	1920		Garage behind 201 Capitol	SF/C	C
318	FRFC-56	98 Wilkinson St.	W	B/C	1½	1920				C
319	FRFB-115	103 E. Main St.	S	NCR	1	1916		Blanton Bldg.		C
320	FRSF-771	Capitol Ave. @ river	C	AD	n/a	1938		Memorial Bridge		C
321	FRFO-1	406-408 High Street	B	F	2½	1845		Barstow House; interconnected to Kentucky Historical Center	O/C	C
322	FRSF-781	Various locations	C	n/a	n/a	c. 1950		Concrete obelisks, c. 4' in height, bearing street names; located at intersections		C
323	FRSF-784	Along north bank of Kentucky River	C	n/a	n/a	1994-1996		Floodwall on a series of adjacent parcel; sewage lift station at the east end		NC
324	FRFB-116	Kentucky River Wharf	n/a	n/a	n/a	1795 and after		Former wharf accessing the Kentucky River		C
325	FRSF-259	123 E 2nd St.	W	B/C	2	1920	1970	A. A. Halite House; some NHS	SF/C	C
326	FRSF-258	121 E. 2nd St.	W	DCR	2	1920		J. B. Nash House	SF/C	C
327	FRSF-746	115 E. 2nd St.	B	CR	2			Kentucky County Judge Executive Association Office	SF/NC	NC
328	FRSF-257	113 E. 2nd St.	ST	B/C	2	1920		H. S. Keller House	SF/C	C
329	FRSF-256	111 E. 2nd St.	B	B/C	1½	1920	1970	Frank Moore House; NHS in gables	SF/C	C
330	FRSF-136	201 Capitol Avenue	B	B/C	1½	1920		Ernest Howser House	SF/C	C
331	FRSF-747	200 Capitol Avenue	B	CR	2	1975		Investors Heritage Bldg; NH; parking adjacent	SF/NC	NC
332	FRSF-748	117 W. 2nd St.	B	CR	2	1975		Heritage Printing; NH; surface parking adjacent		NC
333	FRSF-749	213 W. 2nd St.	B	CR	2	1938		Investors Heritage Auditorium	SF/C	C
334	FRSF-749	(r) 213 W. 2nd St.	B		1	1938		Dependency associated with Resource No. 333		C
335	FRSF-785	211 W. 2nd St.	B	CR	2	1925		Vealeria Apartments		C
336	FRSF-786	215 W. 2nd St.	B	AF	2	1920		Lester Harrod House		C
337	FRSF-750	221 W. 2nd St.	CB	Mod.	1	1950s		A & P/Pic-Pac Store		C
338	FRSF-751	301 W. 2nd St.	CB	Mod.	1	1970		NH		NC
339	FRSF-752	311 W. 2nd St.	B	AD	2	1940		David Y. Taylor Building		C
340	FRSF-753	313 W. 2nd St.	B		1	1950				C
341	FRSF-754	315-317 W. 2nd St.	C	INT	2	1930s; 1959		City Hall; remodeled 1958-1959		C
342	FRSF-755	403 W. 2 nd St.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Surface parking lot after demolition		NC
343	FRSF-756	415 W. 2 nd St.	CB	Mod.	1	1970		NH service station		NC
344	FRSF-757	417 W. 2 nd St.	CB		1½	1920		Vaughan's Garage		C
345	FRSF-758	419 W. 2 nd St.	CB		1	1930	1970	Former service station; 1-bay garage added on E elevation		C

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NR #	KHC #	Address	Material	Style	Stories	Orig. Date	Alt. Date	Name/Alterations/ Comments	Orig. Dist./ Status	Status
346	FRSF-759	507 W. 2 nd St.	B	I	2	1889	1934	John Meagher House; converted to funeral home	SF/C	C
347	FRSF-499	511 W. 2 nd St.	W	B/C	1	1920		Ernest P. Marshall House	SF/C	C
348	FRSF-500	515 W. 2 nd St.	W	I	2	1880	2008	Harry Brown House; front porch burned	SF/C	C
349	FRSF-500	(r) 515 W. 2 nd St.	W		1	1920		Dependency associated with 515 W. 2 nd St.	SF/C	C
350	FRSF-501	519 W. 2 nd St.	W	I	2	1880		Dr. Neville Garrett House	SF/C	C
351	FRSF-501	(r) 519 W. 2 nd St.	W		1	1920		Dependency associated with 519 W. 2 nd St.	SF/C	C
352	FRSF-502	521 W. 2 nd St.	W	NCR	1½	1890	1960	Frank Sheets House; NHS	SF/C	C
353	FRSF-502	(r) 521 W. 2 nd St.	W		1	1900		Dependency associated with 521 W. 2 nd St.		C
354	FRSF-502	(r) 521 W. 2 nd St.	W		1	1900		Dependency associated with 521 W. 2 nd St.	SF/C	C
355	FRSF-760	506 W. 2 nd St.	B	CR	2	1936	1970s	Second Street School with additions; playground east of school		C
356	FRSF-761	314 W. 2 nd St.	B	I	1	1900		Frankfort EMS Office		C
357	FRSF-763	308 W. 2 nd St.	ST	Mod.	3	2008		Modern city office building, built on the site of FRSF-762 w/ surrounding parking		NC
358	FRSF-764	226-226B W. 2 nd St.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Parking lot, after demolition of FRSF-764		NC
359	FRSF-765	216 W. 2 nd St.	B	CR	3	1926	1984	Southern Hotel; remodeled for public housing 1984		C
360	FRSF-766	214 W. 2 nd St.	B		2	1950	1980	SF2; pent roof added		C
361	FRSF-767	206 W. 2 nd St.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Empty lot following demolition		NC
362	FRSF-768	202 W. 2 nd St.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Empty lot; demolition		NC
363	FRSF-111	200 W. 2 nd St.	B	I	2	1890	1970	Noonan Grocery; SF2; upper façade windows in-filled		C
364	FRSF-769	120 W. 2 nd St.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Vacant lot after demolition		NC
365	FRSF-787	114 W. 2 nd St.	CB		1	1960s		NH; former gas station		NC
366	FRSF-770	106 W. 2 nd St.	CB	AD	2	1940s	1980s	Former Whitaker Motors auto dealership; windows in-filled		C
367	FRSF-5	100 Capital Avenue	W	E	2½	1890	1990s	Gooch House; NR 1990; compatible rehabilitation		C
368	FRSF-772	109 Capital Avenue	W	Mod.	1	1970		NH converted gas station		NC
369	FRSF-773	104 W. 2 nd St.	CB	Mod.	2	1952		VFW; parking adjacent		C
370	FRSF-112	112 E. 2 nd St.	W; CB	AF	2	1920	1960s	Rebecca Ruth Candies; CB addition at rear	SF/C	C
371	FRSF-113	116 E. 2 nd St.	W	NCR	1½	1900		Kagin House; uncounted shed at rear & parking to the east	SF/C	C
372	FRSF-6.1	122 E. 2 nd St.	W	NCR	1	1900		Mary Land House; shotgun house	SF/C	C
373	FRSF-6.2	124 E. 2 nd St.	W	NCR	1	1900	1980	NHS; John F. Morgan House; shotgun house	SF/C	C

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374	FRSF-6.3	126 E. 2 nd St.	W		1	1900		Marvin Wood House; shotgun house	SF/C	C
375	FRSF-774	111 Capital Avenue	CB; W		½	1910		Capitol Lumber Co. inter- connected buildings		C
376	FRSF-775	111 E. Battle Alley	CB; B		1	1956		Retail store of Frankfort (formerly Capitol) Lumber Co.		C
377	FRSF-776	104 W. Battle Alley	W	CR	2½	1910	1995	Moved from Shelby Street under Sec. 106 for flood- wall construction	SF; C (prior to being moved)	C
378	FRSF-776	(r) 104 W. Battle Alley	W		1	1920	1995	Moved; garage associated with 104 W. Battle Alley	SF; C (prior to being moved)	C
379	FRSF-79	107 Shelby Street	W	CR	2½	1900		George L. Barnes House	SF/C	C
380	FRSF-621	111 Shelby Street	W	CR	2½	1906	1980	NHS; Overton House	SF/C	C
381	FRSF-623	115 Shelby Street	W	CR	2½	1903	2003	Dr. Reuben Colbin House; addition on rear	SF/C	C
382	FRSF-624	119 Shelby Street	W	CR	2	1910		George Halmhuber House; uncounted shed at rear	SF/C	C
383	FRSF-625	121 Shelby Street	W	AF	2½	1900		Frank Wilson House	SF/C	C
384	FRSF-625	(r) 121 Shelby Street	CB		1	1920		Garage associated with 121 Shelby St.	SF/C	C
385	FRSF-67	114 Shelby Street	W	CR	2	1930		Pierre Lowman; original attached garage	SF/C	C
386	FRSF-622	112 Shelby Street	B	CR	2	1934		Robert Vaughan House	SF/C	C
387	FRSF-620	110 Shelby Street	B	TR	2	1935		Scott Perkins House	SF/C	C
388	FRSF-619	108 Shelby Street	B	CR	1½	1936		Owen Caplinger House	SF/C	C
389	FRSF-619	(r) 108 Shelby Street	B/W		2	1936	1990s	Dependency associated with 108 Shelby St; second story added	SF/C	C
390	FRSF-618	106 Shelby Street	B	CR	1½	1930		Dr. William Biles House	SF/C	C
391	FRSF-618	(r) 106 Shelby St.	B		1	1930		Garage associated with 106 Shelby Street	SF/C	C
392	FRSF-777	102-104 Shelby St.	ST	B/C	1½	1930		Wilmot Kidd Double House	SF/C	C
393	FRSF-779	107 Steele Street	B	CR	1½	1940	1980	James R. Lewis House; add'n on S gable end		C
394	FRSF-778	105 Steele Street	B	CR	1½	1936		Harold Hines House		C
395	FRSF-780	7 Riverview Court	B	CR	2	1938		Warren Paine House		C
396	FRSF-780	(r) 7 Riverview Ct.	B		1	1938		Garage associated with 7 Riverview Court.		C
397	FRSF-782	5 Riverview Court	B	CR	2	1938		Maurice M. Scott House		C
398	FRSF-783	3 Riverview Court	B	CR	1½	1938		William Fairleigh House		C
399	FRSF-783	(r) 3 Riverview Ct.	B		1	1938		Garage associated with 3 Riverview Court		C
400	FRF)	520 Lewis Street @ Mero Street	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PL	Empty lot following demo- lition	O/NC	NC
401		Throughout district	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Roadways throughout district		C

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
- COMMERCE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1795-1961

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

See Section 8

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

See Section 8

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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
- designed a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # See Continuation Sheet
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Capital City Museum, Frankfort

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8. Significance

Introduction

The development of this nomination was carried out under the joint auspices of the City of Frankfort and Downtown Frankfort, Inc., the community's downtown revitalization nonprofit organization. The Central Frankfort Historic District retains significance in its component qualities, is significant on a statewide level, and meets National Register Criteria A, B, and C.

With respect to **Criterion A**, the district is significant for its association with the broad patterns of *politics/government* in Kentucky and of *community planning* and *commerce* in the local and regional community. Significance for *politics/government* is established by Frankfort's position as capital of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the presence within the nominated district of the 1798 former Governor's Residence, the 1830 Old State Capitol, its adjacent 1869 Annex, and the 1938-1942 State Office Building, along with the 1835 Franklin County Court House and the 1884 U. S. Court House and Post Office. With reference to *commerce*, the district contains the entirety of Frankfort's historic central business district which has enjoyed an unbroken history as a local and regional mercantile center filled with a diverse array of commercial architecture containing specialty shops, financial institutions, and public- and private-sector offices, all of which continue to exist in the downtown. The district's Criterion A significance for *community planning* derives from its position as a late-eighteenth-century Kentucky planned community, purposefully laid out in a grid of streets and alleys and with specific design guidelines to control the construction of homes and to ensure development by providing a penalty--the repossession of the lots and their resale--if homes were not erected with a specified period of time.

Criterion B significance derives from the existence in the district of residences of a broad spectrum of individuals whose contributions have played an undisputed role in the history of the locale, the state, and the nation. The transcendent significance of these individuals was clearly established in the National Register nomination for the Corner in Celebrities Historic District (NR 1971). That nomination document includes the following individuals, many of whom built houses in the district and all of whom lived in the district, to substantiate its claim:

Thomas Todd	First Clerk of the Kentucky Court of Appeals (1789-1801); Associate Justice, Kentucky Court of Appeals (1801-1806); Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court (1807-1826)
John Marshall Harlan	Kentucky Attorney General (1863); Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court (1877-1911)
George Mortimer Bibb:	Secretary of the Treasury (1844-1845); State Legislator (1806, 1810, 1817); Judge, Kentucky Court of Appeals, 1808; Chief Justice, Kentucky Court of Appeals, 1810; 1827; U. S. Senator (1811-1814; 1829-1835)

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John J. Crittenden	Kentucky Governor (1848-1850); Kentucky Secretary of State (1834-1835); U. S. Senator (1817-1819; 1835-1841; 1842-1848; 1855-1861); U. S. Attorney General (1841; 1850-1853); Kentucky House of Representatives; Speaker, 1811-1817
John Brown	U. S. House of Representatives (1789-1791); Kentucky's first U. S. Senator (1792-1805) and President Pro Tempore
Orlando Brown	KY Secretary of State (1848-1849); U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs (1849-1850)
James Brown	U. S. Minister to France
Thomas Metcalfe	Kentucky House of Representatives (1812-1816); U. S. House of Representatives (1819-1828); Governor of Kentucky (1828-1832); State Senator 1843-1848); U. S. Senator (1848-1849); Kentucky Secretary of State (1852-1854)
Jacob Swigert	Clerk, Kentucky Court of Appeals (1829-1856)
William Lindsey	State Senator (1867-1870; 1889-1893); Judge, Kentucky Court of Appeals (1870-1878) Chief Justice, Kentucky Court of Appeals (1876-1878); U. S. Senator (1893-1901)
Robert Perkins Letcher	Governor of Kentucky (1840-1844); Member of Congress; U. S. Minister to Mexico
James Harlan	Member of Congress (1835-1839); Kentucky Secretary of State 1840-1844); Kentucky House of Representatives (1845); Kentucky Attorney General (1850-1863)
Charles S. Moorhead	Kentucky House of Representatives (1828-1829; 1838-1844; Speaker, 1841, 1842, 1844); Governor of Kentucky (1855-1859); Member of Congress (1847-1851)
William Owsley	Governor of Kentucky (1844-1848)
Simeon Willis	Member of Congress; Governor of Kentucky (1943-1947)
Charles S. Todd	Kentucky Secretary of State (1816); U. S. Minister to Russia (1841-1846)
Thomas L. Crittenden	General, Union Army; Kentucky State Treasurer; U. S. Consul, Liverpool, England

Since the Corner in Celebrities district nomination demonstrated the strength of associations between individuals of local, state, or national significance and the corresponding district residence, no new research was undertaken to further the case for Criterion B. This nomination thus incorporates by reference this foundation for Criterion B into the present nomination.

The district's **Criterion C** significance refers to the presence in the district of a variety of architectural styles popular throughout the Period of Significance, which begins in 1795, the date of construction of the district's earliest documented building, the Crittenden-Garrard House at 302 Wilkinson Street (FRFC-27; Resource No. 162), and extends to 1961. This extension of the Period of Significance to two years beyond the conventional National Register fifty-year guideline occurs because in the very early 1960s, development within the district was still ongoing, a period represented by the 1961 Colonial Revival-style law office building at 415 West Main Street

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(FRFC-105; Resource No. 288) and by the 1960 Colonial Revival-style apartment building at 515 St. Clair Street (FRFO-102; Resource No. 193).¹ While the construction of the 1961 law office likely occurred as a response to attorneys' wishing to have their offices near to the courthouse, its construction nonetheless also continues a steady, unbroken history of building activity within the district. The Central Frankfort Historic District reflects its overall historic appearance as a strong mixed-use concentration of historic resources and retains a high degree of integrity of materials, setting, association, workmanship, design, and feeling. The Criterion C significance is strengthened by the district's association with 19th-century Frankfort's best-known master builder, John Haly, who was responsible for the construction of a number of major properties in the district, including that of his own home (FRFO-4; Resource No. 74). Further, the work of locally- and regionally-prominent architects exists in the district, and while these associations do not constitute association with a master builder such as Haly, their work does account for some of the district's best examples of specific formal architectural styles.

Historic Context

The Central Frankfort Historic District consists of the historic core of one of Kentucky's oldest cities. The town was founded by Gen. James Wilkinson (1757-1825), a youthful Revolutionary War soldier who arrived in Kentucky in 1785 and counted among his associates Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr. A comprehensive history of the community is contained within Carl Kramer's *Capital on the Kentucky*,² which records that the settlement developed near the crossing of the Kentucky River known as Franksford ("Frank's ford"), memorializing Stephen Frank, a settler killed by Native Americans in 1780. Several substantial tracts had been surveyed along the river in the vicinity of Franksford, among them George Mason's 1,000-acre survey, a 200-acre survey of Zachary Taylor, and a survey of lands owned by James McAfee, who in the 1770s had been one of the original surveyors of the area. In 1785 the McAfee tract was transferred to James Wilkinson's friend Humphrey Marshall, whose claim was approved in August 1786; Marshall sold the tract to Wilkinson and within two months the Virginia Legislature had enacted legislation which "designated 'one hundred acres of land in the county of Fayette [Frankfort was part of Fayette County in 1786], the property of James Wilkinson,' as the town of Frankfort."³

South Frankfort, portions of which are included within this district, was platted in 1796 by surveyor William Steele. It contained 340 lots also separated by a grid eight north-south of streets, intersected by six east-west streets.

¹ These dates of construction are based upon the building permit files of the City of Frankfort.

² Carl E. Kramer, *Capital on the Kentucky: A Two Hundred Year History of Frankfort, Kentucky* (Frankfort: Historic Frankfort, Inc., 1986). This publication provides significant information on the history of the community and it was used extensively in the preparation of this narrative. Passages which are specifically quoted are individually footnoted.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

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Trustees, most of whom were Wilkinson's military associates, were appointed to oversee the settlement of the new community. In addition to chartering to town, the Legislature set forth specific community planning measures which were to be carried out in the new town. Kramer notes, "The legislation also required each lot purchaser to build 'a dwelling house, sixteen square feet [likely intended to be sixteen feet square], with a brick or stone chimney, to be finished for habitation within two years from the day of sale' . . . If any lot owner failed to build within the time provided, the trustees were empowered to seize the lot, sell it, and apply the money to some useful public purpose."⁴

Kramer continues

Such restrictions perhaps appear stringent but they are not untypical of their time. For a variety of reasons, public officials in the colonial and early national periods tried to promote the carefully planned compact development of urban communities. In some areas this reflected religious motives and a desire to prevent a few persons from engrossing large tracts of land . . . and a desire to get property on the tax rolls quickly.⁵

This early community planning-based restriction also occurred in the development of the Town of Bath (NR pending, 2009), better known by its post office name of Berkeley Springs. This renowned mineral springs community is in the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia and which, like Frankfort, had been part of eighteenth-century Virginia. Bath was platted in 1776 and the National Register nomination for the Town of Bath Historic District notes, "Purchasers had to build within a year 'a dwelling house twelve feet square at least,' that dimension being among the smallest required by any Virginia town act."⁶ Frankfort's ordinance gave new owners twice as long to build and required a house half again as large, perhaps because Bath was planned as a community of second homes clustered around a mineral springs.

Among the earliest plats of the new community was an 1805 survey (Fig. 1) attested to by Achilles Sneed, whose house (FRFO-35; Resource No. 203) is at 124 West Clinton Street within the district. Already by this time, much of Frankfort's early history and important people had been woven into its landscape in the form of the town's street names. This plat showed Wilkinson Street at the west edge of the town and named for the town's founder, followed by Washington Street, named for Gen. Wilkinson's military commander and the Nation's first President. Beyond it was St. Clair Street, honoring the hero of the Battle of Quebec during the French and Indian War. Ann Street was next, named for Wilkinson's wife, Philadelphian Ann Biddle Wilkinson, followed by High Street, a traditional British street name which survived the Revolution and was widely used as American communities were planned. Moving from south to north, local historian Nettie Glenn has written that Wapping

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 21-22.

⁶ David L. Taylor, "Town of Bath Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2008.

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Street was named by John Instone, an English boat-builder in the employ of Gen. Wilkinson and bears the name of a London street of the same name.⁷ Montgomery Street originally followed, named for Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell during an attack on Quebec during the Revolution; its name was later changed to Main Street. Broadway, the widest thoroughfare in the district, was originally called Market Street since it was the early site of the town's first public market. Clinton Street memorializes Gen. George Clinton, another Revolutionary War luminary, the first governor of New York, and vice president under Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Mero Street was apparently named to garner favor with Esteban Rodriguez Miró (the proper spelling is Miró, not Mero), who was the governor-general of Louisiana at a time when negotiations which came to known as the "Spanish Conspiracy" threatened to close commercial trade on the Mississippi River in exchange for the opening of American trade to other Spanish territory. The Kentucky River is a tributary of the Ohio, which early traders used to access the Mississippi, and such an agreement would have stifled Wilkinson's commercial vision for Frankfort. Wilkinson travelled to New Orleans and engineered an agreement with Miró to keep the Mississippi open.

In the South Frankfort portion of the district, Water Street was laid out along the river but no longer exists; Second Street followed. Steele Street was named for William Steele, a state legislator and the original surveyor of the community, Shelby Street memorializes Gov. Isaac Shelby, Capitol Street was originally Main Street but was renamed with the early twentieth-century construction of the new Capitol complex. Riverview Court drew its name from its location along the riverbank and Battle Alley, formerly a wheat field, was named to commemorate a Civil War skirmish.

Kentucky became the fifteenth state to join the Union in 1792, and Frankfort was chosen as state capital later the same year. Two years later Franklin County was formed from portions of Woodford, Mercer, and Shelby Counties, with Frankfort named the county seat. Substantial homes began to replace the earliest log settlement architecture; several of these examples of late eighteenth-century domestic architecture remain within the nominated area, primarily within the previously-listed Corner in Celebrities Historic District (NR 1971). Among these are the c. 1795 Garrard-Crittenden House (FRFC-27; Resource No. 162), c. 1800 Dryden-Todd-Starling House (FRFC-28; Resource No. 161), the c. 1800 Crittenden-Watson House (FRFC-14; Resource No. 291), the 1798 Vest-Lindsay House (FRFC-4; Resource No. 15); and the National Historic Landmark 1796 Liberty Hall (FRFC-26; Resource No. 163). The 1796 Old Governor's Mansion (FRF0-2; Resource No. 96) is located on High Street, two blocks east of the Old State Capitol.

⁷ Nettie Glenn, *Early Frankfort, Kentucky* (Frankfort: 1986).

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Growth in the new town was not particularly rapid, despite the community's position as both county seat and state capital. The earliest censuses record the following populations for the community: 628 people in 1800; 1,099 in 1810; 1,917 in 1820; 1,987 in 1830; and a slight decrease to 1,917 by 1840.

The first sessions of the Legislature held in Frankfort were held in Gen. James Wilkinson's own house at the corner of Wapping and Wilkinson Streets. The Wilkinson House, which later became the Love Tavern, was demolished in 1870 to make way for the construction of the James Garrard Dudley House which continues to occupy that site at 503 Wapping Street (FRFC-100; Resource No. 22). Two state capitol buildings were erected during the community's early decades, one in 1793 and the second completed in 1816, both of which were destroyed by fire. The third capitol building, used as the seat of government from 1830 until 1905, was built on Broadway; it is now a museum (FRFO-33; Resource No. 219). The present county court house, like the Old Statehouse built in the Greek Revival style and the work of architect Gideon Shyroock, was completed in 1835. In addition to seats of government, associated public facilities were constructed, including the first Kentucky Penitentiary, built in 1799 and its eventual successor, a substantial brick and stone complex with castellated entrance towers, erected on the present-day site of the State Office Building on High Street (FRFO-104; Resource No. 99).

Transportation into, out of, and through the community was rudimentary at best. It was not until 1830 that the State Legislature authorized the construction of turnpikes between Frankfort and Georgetown and between Frankfort and Lexington via Versailles. Financing delayed the completion of these thoroughfares for years but by 1840 "Frankfort was integrated into a turnpike network which connected it either directly or indirectly with Lexington, Louisville, Shelbyville, Georgetown, Versailles, Paris, New Castle, Bedford, Ghent, Owenton, and New Liberty as well as other nearby towns."⁸ For decades, the streets in the community remained unpaved and until they were paved with bricks, which were less affected by inclement weather. The only brick street remaining in the district is Nash Street (FRFC-43; Resource No. 159) which extends for one block between Wilkinson Street and Sutterlin Lane.

Passage across the Kentucky River was at first provided by a ford, later by a system of ferries, and eventually by an 1838 covered wood toll bridge connecting St. Clair Street to what would become Bridge Street in South Frankfort. In 1878 the covered bridge was purchased by the City and the County for \$7,000 and became toll-free. It remained in use until 1893 when it was dismantled and was replaced by a metal camelback Pennsylvania petit truss bridge, known as the "Singing Bridge" (FRFB-100; Resource No. 11). Completed in 1894 at a cost of \$83,000, it was the longest single-span bridge in Kentucky, and remains in use.

⁸ Kramer, *Op. Cit.*, p. 100.

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The development of overland routes notwithstanding, the Kentucky River remained Frankfort's chief access to outside markets. Steamboat travel on the river began about 1817 and Frankfort soon became a transportation center for traffic between Louisville and the Ohio River and central Kentucky. While river travel remained somewhat risky, a system of locks and dams mitigated the risk and stimulated economic growth in the Kentucky River valley in general and in Frankfort in particular. Among those associated with the linkage between this district and the history of river travel were John Instone, a boatbuilder in the employ of Gen. Wilkinson who built one of the first houses in the settlement (not extant) on the site of the Bibb-Burnley House at 411 Wapping Street (FRFC-8; Resource No. 17); as noted above, Instone is also credited with the naming of Wapping Street. Another riverman, Capt. John Cannon, was a noted riverboat captain whose home at 418-420 Ann Street (FRFO-6; Resource No. 77) is within the district. Over a long career, Cannon "built, owned, and commanded fifteen large sidewheel steamboats . . . National notoriety came to Cannon on July 4, 1870 when his steamboat the "Robert E. Lee" defeated the "Natchez" in a Mississippi River race between New Orleans and St. Louis."⁹

A public wharf (not extant) accessed the river from Wapping Street near the present site of the Old Post Office. Accessed from a point near the head of West Main Street was another wharf (FRFB-116; Resource No. 324) which was shown on the 1886 Sanborn *Fire Insurance* Map of the city. According information provided by the Capitol City Museum, this wharf accommodated the many boats and rafts which would ply the river, carrying lumber to markets near and far. In later years, the Blanton Lumber Company owned the wharf and may or may not have permitted its use by the public. In any case, the wharf is a strong link to Frankfort's transportation heritage and is a contributing site within the context of the district.

Transportation was improved significantly with the arrival of rail travel in the 1830s. In 1830, the General Assembly authorized the surveying of a right-of-way to link Lexington and Louisville. Construction began in 1831 and the railroad reached Frankfort late in 1833. Delays in the final selection of the route to the Louisville terminus held up the completion of the line, necessitating the re-incorporation of the railway as the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company. Initially pulled by horses, the first steam locomotive was acquired in 1835, although the entire line was not completed until the 1840s. The line eventually became part of the Louisville and Nashville, which, with its strongest competitor, the Cincinnati Southern, became one of the giants in rail transportation in Kentucky for the balance of the Period of Significance of the district. The L & N service to Frankfort was joined eventually by the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Frankfort & Cincinnati. In addition, an interurban system was operated by the Frankfort & Versailles Traction Company, which provided hourly passenger service between Frankfort and Lexington. With respect to rail-related historic resources, the railroad trackage (FRFB-137; Resource No. 234) continues to bisect Broadway and the 1908 L & N Depot at 119 West Broadway (FRFB-34; Resource No.

⁹ Russell Hatter, *A Walking Tour of Historic Frankfort*, Frankfort: Author, 2002), p. 89.

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254) strands near the eastern boundary of the Central Frankfort Historic District. The streetcar tracks have all been paved over.

While Lexington and Louisville overtook Frankfort in population, the city's position as state capital assured it an important place in the story of local commercial and industrial development. Within the Central Frankfort Historic District, downtown Frankfort, generally anchored on the north by Broadway, on the west by Washington Street, on the south by Wapping Street and on the east by High Street, was from the beginning the town's central business district, a position which it retains with clearly-defined and easily-recognized historic commercial architecture.

As the community matured, religious and secular institutions grew in Frankfort and many built substantial buildings which remain significant architectural and cultural landmarks within the district. Several historic churches represent the town's religious growth and maturity. Among these are the Good Shepherd Roman Catholic Church (including an adjacent 1950s rectory and a 1920s school; FRFC-2, FRFC-97, and FRFC-96; Resource Nos. 37, 36, & 35, respectively) and the First Presbyterian Church (FRFC-16; Resource No. 284), two churches known as First Baptist (one serving a White congregation and the other an African-American congregation; FRFB-9, Resource No. 41 and FRFO-34; Resource Nos. 208, respectively), and churches erected by the community's Methodist (FRFC-19), African Methodist Episcopal, and Episcopal congregations (FRFC-19, FRFO-38, and FRFC-23; Resource Nos. 103, 199, & 113, respectively). Among the district's secular institutional landmarks are the Richardsonian Romanesque-style 1893 Masonic Lodge on Ann Street (FRFB-2; Resource No. 70) and the c. 1870 Italianate-style Odd Fellows Lodge at 315-317 St. Clair Street (FRFB-21; Resource No. 50).

In the early decades of the nineteenth century, Frankfort remained essentially a small town which happened to be the capital of a state which, except for Lexington, Louisville, and, to a degree, Covington, was essentially rural. Steamboat traffic on the river was expanding somewhat and as noted above, the Lexington, Frankfort, and Louisville Railroad was finally completed in 1845. Telegraph service was instituted between Frankfort and Louisville in 1848 and the community's first gas works was built between 1851 and 1853. The commercial life of the community was centered around a primarily local market dependent on the shops along Main, Broadway, Wapping, and St. Clair Streets for the securing of goods and services, a situation which would not change for more than a century until the construction of the Eastwood shopping center in the 1960s.

As with retailers, the financial community was also located in downtown Frankfort. The Bank of Kentucky had been chartered here in 1806 and enjoyed a banking monopoly for years. Early panics challenged the banking system, but in general it survived to provide cash and credit to Frankfort citizens. In 1835 the Frankfort Branch of a newly-chartered Bank of Kentucky opened its doors in a Greek Revival-style upright-with-wings brick building (not extant) beside the Court House. In 1850 the Farmers Bank received its first deposits and by 1854 had

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outgrown its original space; master builder John Haly constructed a new banking house of Kentucky River limestone at 216 West Main Street (FRFB-75; Resource No. 269).

The presence of the state capitol in Frankfort had a substantial effect on the fortunes of the community and of the historic district in particular. Kramer writes, "prior to 1860 approximately 80 percent of all elected state officeholders, regardless of party, had been Frankfort residents and voters before their election."¹⁰ Many of these statewide and national leaders lived in the historic district, principally in that portion of this district which was previously-listed as the Corner in Celebrities Historic District. Not surprisingly, there was sentiment to move the seat of state government from tiny, rural Frankfort to Lexington or Louisville. Attempts specifically promoted by political leader Henry Clay (a Lexingtonian) and Louisville newspaper publisher George D. Prentice were unsuccessful, despite the fact that many claimed that Frankfort as a source of major political corruption. One Louisville newspaper went so far as to describe the capital city as "the abode of political deviltry in general—in short the most God-forsaken town that has escaped the hands of the destroying angel since the days of Sodom and Gomorrah."¹¹

Despite this characterization, significant growth occurred in Frankfort in the decades preceding the Civil War. In 1840 the population was 1,917, scarcely more than that of a large village. Within the next ten years, however, the population nearly doubled to 3,308 and increased to 3,702 by 1860, representing an increase of more than ninety percent over two decades. In 1850 the African-American population constituted thirty-four percent of the town's population and fell only slightly, to thirty percent, in 1860s. Carl Kramer describes the year 1860 as marking "the end of an era" in Frankfort:

For Frankfort . . . 1860 meant the end of its pioneer period. Between 1786 and 1860 Frankfort grew from a frontier village to a small but thriving city. During this period local political leadership was transferred from a transplanted colonial and revolutionary elite to an energetic, home-grown business and professional group dedicated to the city's growth and prosperity. Under their leadership, the community developed a strong economy under a combination of agriculture, commerce, manufacturing, as well as politics. Undergirding this growth was the development of a transportation network which combined road, river, and rail to provide access to distant as well as nearby markets. The community also began to take on the trappings of urbanity, developing a variety of social and cultural amenities and a few rudimentary urban services, including a pioneering water system. A great deal remained to be accomplished, especially in areas such as police and fire protection, public health, and public education. But these would have to wait until the nation had settled the slavery issue.¹²

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 201.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² Kramer, *Op. Cit.*, p. 153.

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The community was ethnically diverse during its early decades. In 1810, the Third Census recorded 402 African-American slaves, 36% of the city's 1,099 residents. By 1820 that group had increased to 643 residents, or 33% of the total population of 1,917 people. Many of these families lived on tobacco and hemp-producing farms in the unincorporated parts of the county, but the majority of Franklin County's African-American population made their home in town. Religion constituted a major focal point of community life for slaves and free African-Americans alike. Initially the races worshipped together, but by the 1830s, the white Baptist congregation adopted a position of religious segregation and the African-American faithful were forced to meet in private homes until a church could be erected. A lot at the corner of Clinton and High Streets was donated by John Ward, a free African-American landowner, and a Baptist church was built; in 1908 it was replaced by a substantial Romanesque Revival-style brick church (FRFO-34; Resource No. 208), designed by Frankfort architect Leo Oberwarth. African-American Methodists formed a congregation in 1839 which would eventually be named St. John, and their 1892 African Methodist Episcopal Church (FRFO-38; Resource No. 199) stands at 210 West Clinton Street.

One of the largest concentrations of African-Americans in the community lived in the low-lying area between Fort Hill and Clinton Street, north of the historic district. This neighborhood was known as "Crawfish Bottom" or simply "Craw," because of the massive numbers of crawfish which would be stranded there after Kentucky River flood waters receded. This area was eradicated by the construction of the Capital Plaza office complex in the 1960s. Within the historic district, Long Lane, little more than an alley running one block between Broadway and West Main Street, contains adjacent two shotgun houses (Resource Nos. 132 & 133) which appear in city directories as the homes of African American laborers, including stonecutter William Davis, houseman Horace Dale, and laundress Frances "Frankie" Rice.

The issues of slavery and secession were hotly debated in 1860 Frankfort. John J. Crittenden, whose house at 401 West Main Street (FRFC-14; Resource No. 291) is within the district, was serving as U. S. Senator. Crittenden crafted what became known as the Crittenden Compromise, which contained several key elements, central among which was the extension of the old Missouri Compromise line westward to the Pacific. His proposal also contained language which would prohibit Congress from interfering with slavery in those states which already permitted it, provided monetary compensation to slaveowners whose slaves had escaped and whose capture had been prevented by force, and restricted the abolition of slavery in Washington D. C., without the affirmative vote of citizens in Virginia, Maryland, and the District itself. Crittenden's proposal died in the Senate.

The April 12, 1861 attack on Fort Sumter was followed by President Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops and a similar appeal from Confederate Secretary of War Walker for an infantry regiment from Kentucky to serve in the

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Confederate Army. Kentucky Governor Beriah Magoffin responded to both calls with nearly identical messages of refusal, although he did nothing to deter Confederate recruitment in Kentucky. In May, the Legislature issued a formal declaration of neutrality and passed legislation prohibiting the quartering of troops from either faction in Kentucky. However, in September, 1861, Confederate Gen. Leonidas Polk ordered Gen. Gideon Pillow to secure the Mississippi River port of Columbus, Kentucky and Gen. U. S. Grant's occupied Paducah in response. Frankfort was the birthplace of four Confederate generals, but the pro-Union Kentucky Legislature took the position that Polk's action constituted a violation of Kentucky's neutrality and issued a declaration of the state's loyalty to the Union. This fact notwithstanding, both the Union and Confederate forces were aided by recruits from Frankfort and Franklin County.

When Confederate Gen. Kirby Smith's troops occupied Lexington in the late summer of 1862, a Louisiana cavalry unit under Col. John S. Scott was ordered to take Frankfort. The pro-Union Legislature and state government, joined by other Union loyalists, fled to Louisville. Scott's troops enjoyed a hospitable welcome from Frankfort's Southern sympathizers, Scott raised the Confederate Stars and Bars over the State Capitol, and the month-long occupation of Frankfort began. It would end with the removal of Southern troops to engage the Union forces at Perryville, approximately 35 miles south of Frankfort in one of the bloodiest battles of the War.

The capital city would have one more encounter with rebel troops, this time under the command of Gen. John Hunt Morgan, who sent Col. Moses Pryor to attack Frankfort in June, 1864 while Morgan was raiding Lexington and Cynthiana. On June 10, Pryor's troops occupied a hill overlooking South Frankfort and the federal forces, under Col. George Monroe, dug in atop Fort Hill, immediately south of the city. Despite Pryor's bold demand for surrender, the Union troops prevailed, Pryor withdrew at the end of the day and on June 11 and federal Gen. Stephen Burnbridge routed Morgan's troops at Cynthiana, ending forever the Confederates' military threat to Kentucky.

Many of the buildings within the historic district were witness to the attempted Confederate take-over of the city, as shells sailed over the city between Fort Hill and South Frankfort. One of the district's historic homes, the c. 1800 Dryden-Todd-Starling House at 304 Wilkinson Street (FRFC-28; Resource No 161), was struck by a cannonball which left a small depression over the front door.

Frankfort's growth continued through the decade of the Civil War and the beginnings of Reconstruction. In 1860 the city's population stood at 3,702; by 1880 it had soared by 45%, to 6,958. Reconstruction in Frankfort proved to be nearly as divisive as the War, with tensions running high between former Confederate Democrats and those who had supported the Union cause. Racial issues also played a role in the contentiousness of the period and mob activities, including lynchings, while not common, did occur.

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The antebellum era in Frankfort had been characterized by economic expansion and diversification, but the Civil War wrought havoc on agriculture in the area, spurred on by Confederate raiders who destroyed producing fields, killed livestock, pillaged, and burned buildings. The post-War years ushered in economic instability, helped along by Emancipation, which altered forever the state's agricultural workforce. Instability on the farm translated to instability within the county seat, although a dramatic change in the fortunes of agriculture came about with the replacement of hemp by tobacco as the county's leading cash crop. Several new banking ventures were organized in Frankfort but most failed to survive the financial panics of the ensuing decades.

The State National Bank was one of the survivors. Chartered in 1889, the bank's first president was Fayette Hewitt, who made his home at 404 Wapping Street (FRFC-5; Resource No. 32), only a short walk from his bank. A former Confederate general, Hewitt was a former adjutant general, a three-term state auditor, and a well-connected businessman who held seats on several major Frankfort boards of directors.

The growth of commercial development in Frankfort and in the historic district outstripped the growth of agriculture in the outlying areas. A major fire struck the downtown in November, 1870 and the Panic of 1873 brought about a Depression, but commerce in the state capital plodded along. At the time of Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Frankfort claimed more than forty retail establishments which dealt in dry goods, footwear, clothing, paper goods such as books and stationery, and food and drink. The majority of these commercial enterprises were located within the historic district along Broadway, St. Clair, and Main Streets, thoroughfares which still contain much of the city's historic commercial architecture. Kramer records, "The fifteen years that followed the war witnessed the creation of at least seventy-five successful retail businesses. The vast majority followed well-tested product lines. But the new enterprises also included two farm implement and seed companies, a flour and feed store, six real estate and insurance firms, and a commercial cleaning establishment."¹³ The professional service industry grew in the latter decades of the nineteenth century and physicians, attorneys, and bankers set up shop in the historic district. Many of these same practitioners not only headquartered their business in downtown Frankfort but also resided nearby, well within walking distance of their offices, in the historic homes which are found on nearly every residential street in the historic district.

The face of the community's core was significantly altered by a substantial conflagration which broke out on November 2, 1870. Not uncommonly, many of the buildings were of wood construction and nearly all were roofed with wood shingles. In a three-hour span, the fire laid waste to practically all of the buildings within the quadrant bounded by Broadway, Main, Ann, and St. Clair Streets. While the fire constituted a major economic hardship, it also ushered in a new generation of building, and much of the architecture within the burned-out area

¹³Ibid., p. 189.

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dates from the decades between 1870 and 1890, characterized by the Italianate-style design which typifies downtowns across the nation.

Industrial development in Frankfort survived the collapse of the hemp industry and the economic "panics" of the 1870s and 1890s. Cotton-based manufacturing grew during this period, as did milling, barrel production and distilling. The production of bourbon whisky had contributed to Franklin County's economy for decades, but the efficiency of its production left much to be desired. In 1868, Edmund H. Taylor, Jr. established three distilleries in Franklin County, employing the most-up-to-date technologies. His Old Taylor Distillery, located in a medieval castle-like complex on Glenn's Creek, along with his Old Fire Copper and Carlisle Distilleries and the Hermitage Distillery in South Frankfort (all outside the historic district) employed the most sanitary distilling techniques known at the time. Another whose fortunes were made in distilling was William A. Gaines, who adapted the sour mash process first developed by Scots physician Dr. James C. Crow before the Civil War. The popularity of Gaines' "Old Crow" bourbon provides ample testimony to the success of his adaptation of Dr. Crow's methods. Gaines built a substantial commercial building at 229-231 West Main Street (FRFB-81; Resource No. 303).

The issue of relocating the capital re-emerged following the Civil War. Frankfort supporters embarked on a campaign to improve the seat of state government and an ambitious classical design by the Louisville firm of H. P. Bradshaw and F. W. Vodges was accepted. This concept incorporated a new capitol building with central domed block flanked by matching side wings. Construction began in 1869, under the superintendency of Frankfort master builder John Haly, but the following year the Legislature cancelled plans for the new capitol and only the east wing was completed. Now known as the Capitol Annex (FRFO-32; Resource No. 218), it stands immediately east of the 1830 capitol building, finished in Russellville limestone on all but the west elevation, which was intended to be connected to the rest of the new capitol which was never built.

With the waning of the nineteenth century in Frankfort significant strides were made in community services. A new charter enacted by the Legislature in 1869 provided for a municipal health officer and a police judge. The city marshal retained the responsibility for the enforcement of the law. Education prior to the Civil War had been the purview of private academies, a policy which continued after the cessation of hostilities. Within the historic district, Mary Train Runyon founded Greenwood Seminary on Mero Street; the school is not extant, but her home at 518 Ann Street (FRFO-15; Resource No. 84) is immediately south of the site of the school which is now occupied by a turn-of-the-century house at 522 Ann Street (FRFO-16; Resource No. 85). For a time, the Orlando Brown House at 202 Wilkinson Street (FRFC-25; Resource No. 165) served as Dudley Female Institute, which bore the name of Episcopal Bishop Thomas U. Dudley, one of its founders. An 1867 Act of the Legislature provided for the creation of public schools and in 1868 a new school was completed in South Frankfort, outside

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the district. By the 1880s, public education was available for both White and African-American children, although the quality of the education available to each differed markedly for nearly another century. Within the historic district are two properties closely associated with the primary, secondary, and post-secondary education of African-Americans. Both of these properties were the homes of educator William H. Mayo at 309 and 311 Wilkinson Street (FRFC-63 and FRFC-64; Resource Nos. 150 & 151, respectively). Mayo was an Owensboro native who was educated in Ohio and came to Frankfort in 1882 at the age of twenty to assume the principalship of the just-completed Clinton Street School (not extant). Mayo made his career in Frankfort and was instrumental in the establishment of the State Normal School for Colored [*sic*] persons, now Kentucky State University. The Clinton Street School was ultimately named the Mayo-Underwood School, honoring him and Dr. Edward Ellsworth Underwood, a noted African-American physician. Mayo was also a member of the board of directors of the Bugle Publishing Company, which published the *Blue Grass Bugle*, focused specifically on an African-American readership; Dr. Underwood served as the editor.

With the dawn of the twentieth century, the population of the city stood at 9,487, up by twenty percent from 7,892 in 1890. In addition to an increased population, the new century also laid to rest one of the controversies which had plagued Frankfort for decades—the unalterable location of the state capital. South Frankfort (South Frankfort Historic District NR 1982), lay across the Kentucky River from most of the downtown area. The area had grown slowly during the early decades of the nineteenth century. Significant expansion occurred in the neighborhood after the Civil War, attracting not only prominent merchants but also political and industrial leaders who built new homes there. Initially intended to replace the old capitol on Broadway, the new design called for a building too large for the original site. The cornerstone for the new capitol, in South Frankfort, was laid in 1906; the building was occupied in 1909.

The twentieth century gave birth to a variety of new institutional presences in Frankfort and with the historic district. Kramer writes,

Perhaps no other element of local society witnessed more vigorous growth than organization life. Between 1900 and 1920 voluntary societies not only increased in numbers, but they also expanded in type and function, embracing professional, business, and labor associations as well as a variety of social, fraternal, and benevolent purposes. . . . The Masons and Odd Fellows remained the most popular organization, but the Red Men, Eagles, and Knights of Columbus formed lodges in the first decade of the century. . . . Reflecting perhaps the reformist spirit of the day, the early twentieth century also spawned numerous charitable and community improvement organizations.¹⁴

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 287-288.

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In 1910 the population was recorded at 10,465. World War One provided a special stimulus to organizational development in Frankfort. The Franklin County Council on National Defense was organized to coordinate the county's efforts in support of war production. Chief among the organizations dedicated Frankfort's youth was the Y.M.C.A. Chartered in 1895, the local "Y" built a substantial new headquarters completed in 1912 at 104 Bridge Street at the south end of the St. Clair Street Bridge (FRFB-102; Resource No. 1). The building is the work of Leo Oberwarth (1872-1939), the capitol city's leading architect who opened his practice in the community in 1893 and for more than thirty years thereafter was responsible for a variety of new construction in Frankfort, including domestic architecture as well as commercial and institutional design. The local chapter of the Red Cross was formed in 1917 and established its headquarters in the R.K. McClure Building of 1870 (FRFB-84; Resource No. 302).

In addition to the organization growth of the community, service industries and the professions grew in the early years of the new century. Kramer notes, "by 1908 the city boasted forty-one practicing attorneys, twenty-six physicians and surgeons, four dentists, fourteen insurance agencies, and six real estate firms. Nearly all had offices downtown." Among the largest commercial projects at this time was the 1906 construction of the 7-story McClure Building (FRFB-18; Resource No. 276) which contained McClure's Dry Goods Store on the first floor and myriad offices above, including the offices of Taylor Distillers, the Frankfort Women's Club, the United Insurance Agency and legions of prominent physicians, dentists, and attorneys. As in earlier generations, many of these practitioners lived in close proximity to the downtown in the area's landmark homes or, in some cases built new homes, such as the 1922 house built by Dr. John Patterson at 211 Wilkinson Street and the 1936 home of Dr. William S. Snyder at 410 Wapping Street, both Colonial Revival-style houses designed by architect Leo Oberwarth (FRFC-60 and FRFC-95, Resource Nos. 146 & 30, respectively).

The end of the World War One ushered in yet another era in the long history of Frankfort and the historic district. The passage of the Volstead Act spelled the suspension of legal distilling—the county's largest single non-government employer—and created a significant economic hardship on those who had depended on the distilleries for their livelihood. The city's population dropped to 9,805 in 1920, but enjoyed a nearly thirty percent increase by 1930, reaching 11,626. Some of this increase may be due to speculative subdivision activities in the 1920s, which between 1923 and 1929 added 414 building lots to the city's inventory.¹⁵ The 1920s brought with it new retail enterprise in the downtown, construction jobs, and industrial development. While much of the infrastructure within the historic district was already established, some residential construction occurred on the few vacant lots in the area, including portions of the southern end of Wilkinson Street and along Watson Court, a

¹⁵ L. Martin Perry, "Frankfort Subdivisions" Unpublished MS, Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, n. d.

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dead-end street which extends southward from Wapping Street, laid out in the second decade of the twentieth century, and essentially built-out by 1930.

The people's expectations of their government were changing during this period as well, resulting in a steady increase in the number of state employees; many of them chose Frankfort as their home. While South Frankfort and several new neighborhoods outside the historic district were the focus of much of the residential development of this period, the influx of new workers and residents provided a boost to the downtown economy. The automobile came into its own during this period, and its popularity brought with it not only new domestic garages located at the rear of house lots, but also business ventures which catered to the traveling public. The blacksmith shop was replaced by the service station, typified by Charles Duvall's Garage at 204 West Broadway (FRFO-82; Resource No. 215), shown in a historic image as being "open day and night" and offering authorized service for Overland and Willis Knight automobiles and Raybestos brakes, and even offering towing service.

The largest 1920s construction project in the historic district which focused upon the traveling public was the construction of the new Capitol Hotel at West Main and Ann Streets. Frankfort was becoming a favored destination for conventions and the new hotel was financed by a public stock subscription drive. The Capitol Hotel Company had 156 stockholders, many of whom had purchased as few as ten shares. Only eight investors owned more than fifty shares, including Dr. John Patterson, who lived in the historic district and J. Bacon Blanton, a building material supplier whose commercial building is at 103 East Main Street (FRFB-115; Resource No. 319). The hotel's principal purpose was to support the city's function as state capital. The hotel replaced an 1853 hotel by the same name which had been built from designs by noted Boston architect Isaiah Rogers. The new hotel, a massive Colonial Revival-style building, was a collaborative work between Leo Oberwarth and prominent Columbus, Ohio architect Frank Packard (1860-1923). It was one of Packard's last works; he died one month before the hotel's grand opening.

The absence of the distilling industry affected the community. This "Noble Experiment" resulted in the county losing one-half of its manufacturing income—including distilleries, bottle and barrel makers, transportation companies and other businesses directly impacted by Prohibition. Since the Central Frankfort Historic District is primarily commercial, governmental, and residential in character, industrial losses did not directly affect the district's physical character, although these losses did have a negative indirect effect on the district's economy. One of the new industries which grew during the 1920s was Rebecca-Ruth Candies, established in 1919 by schoolteachers Rebecca Gooch and Ruth Hanly, which for a time operated from the c. 1860 building at 100 East Main Street (FRFB-98; Resource No. 259) which formerly had been the Sign of the Cocked Hat Tavern.

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The economic fluctuations of the 1920s gave way to full-blown economic depression in the 1930s. A drought in 1930 wreaked havoc on the agricultural economy, devastating the area's corn and hay crops. A tobacco growers cooperative, the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association, had been organized in the 1920s as a crop-pooling and marketing organ for the tobacco industry, intended also to garner a better price than could be received through public auction. In 1929, the Association collapsed, as farmers came to understand that they could do better on their own. Livestock farmers fared little better, and the repeal of Prohibition became the single most important component in the eventual economic recovery of the area. New distilleries were established and old, once-established operations re-opened, producing favored brands such as Old Crow, Old Taylor and beginning in 1941, a newcomer, Old Grand Dad. Employment soared and Kramer reports, "By May, 1935 virtually every building tradesman in Frankfort was on the job."¹⁶

Two major depression-era public works projects, carried out back-to-back, stand out in the history of the Central Frankfort Historic District. Since opening in 1894, the St. Clair Street Bridge had been the only bridge linking central Frankfort to South Frankfort and the Capitol complex. After several false starts and debates as to the location of a new span, the concrete War Mothers Memorial Bridge, complete with Art Deco-style accoutrements, opened on June 4, 1938, spanning the Kentucky River and linking Capitol Avenue with West Main Street and downtown Frankfort (Resource No. 320). Immediately after cutting the ribbon for the Memorial Bridge, dignitaries moved northward across the bridge to the High Street site of the Kentucky Penitentiary, most of which had already been demolished. Gov. Albert Chandler turned the first shovelful of earth and the construction of the 12-story State Office Building was underway. The building was designed by the University of Kentucky College of Engineering under the direction of architect Ernst Vern Johnson, and, "even though not as monumental in height as the Chrysler Building in New York or the Nebraska State Capitol, the location and design is an example of Art Deco architecture, idealism, and the power of government in Kentucky . . . [it was] the first monumental skyscraper built in Frankfort, and the only skyscraper in Frankfort designed in the Art Deco style,"¹⁷

The history of the community during the ensuing decades accounted for relatively little change in much of the historic district. The population rose to 11,492 in 1940, 11,949 by the end of the 1940s and the 1960 Census recorded an increase of more than one-half, to 18,365. Viewing the district in the context of its position as part of the *ongoing* history of Frankfort, substantial residential development in Frankfort occurred outside the historic district, in the southern portion of South Frankfort, and in other subdivisions platted in the 1930s, during the post-War years, and thereafter. Among these residential subdivisions are Henry Park, containing 409 building lots off

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 332.

¹⁷ Rebecca Horn Turner, "The New State Office Building as a Sign of Modernism for Frankfort and the Capitol of Kentucky," MS, University of Kentucky, 2008, p. 2.

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Holmes Street northeast of the district, Cardinal Hill, dating from 1955 and including 486 lots in the vicinity of Versailles Road, and many others ranging in size from as few as four lots to as many as 160.¹⁸

Commercial and industrial development in Frankfort occurred outside the historic district, although some buildings in the historic district were replaced by surface parking lots to fuel the perceived need for parking. The most significant change in the central part of Frankfort occurred with the advent of Urban Renewal, beginning in the late 1950s. A 52-acre clearance area was selected, essentially the entirety of "Crawfish Bottom"—the "Craw" as it had been known for generations. This area was home to the majority of the community's African-Americans, who constituted nearly one-half of the displaced population. By early 1965 nearly seventy percent of the area had been cleared, and by the early 1970s Capital Plaza was completed, along with a 28-story high-rise office building. East of Capitol Plaza, the first decade of the twenty-first century brought with it further clearance and the construction of a new State Transportation Cabinet multi-story complex north of Mero Street, dedicated in 2004, which eradicated a portion of the National Register-listed Old Statehouse Historic District (NR 1971).

Summary Discussion of Applicable National Register Criteria

The Central Frankfort Historic District was created from portions of three previously-listed historic districts and incorporates portions of some residential streets which were not included in earlier districts but which nonetheless contain contributing historic properties which date from within the Period of Significance and retain integrity. The preparation of this nomination seeks to go beyond earlier National Register tendencies to nominate thematically-linked areas—a downtown, a residential district, etc. Instead, the nomination of the Central Frankfort Historic District documents the history of this portion of Frankfort in all of its component aspects: commercial, governmental, secular and religious institutional, residential, etc. The district meets National Register Criteria A, B, and C.

Criterion A This historic district meets National Register Criterion A in the areas of *politics/government, community planning and development, and commerce*. With respect to the area of politics/government, the district has been inextricably associated with governance in Kentucky from statehood to the present and contains local and state governmental buildings clearly linked with government across the county and the Commonwealth. Within the district are the c. 1798 Governor's Mansion, the 1830 state capital and the adjacent 1869 Capitol Annex, the 1887 Post Office and U. S. Court House, the 1835 Franklin County Court House, and the 1938-1942 State Office Building.

Other county seat communities in the state and region can claim a seat of county government and perhaps a historic court house, but none can approach Frankfort in general and the Central Frankfort Historic District in

¹⁸ L. Martin Perry, "Frankfort Subdivisions," unpublished MS, Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, n. d.

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particular in terms of its significance in the larger realm of statewide governance. By way of comparison, Burlington (Boone County) is a comparatively small (pop. 13, 932) northern Kentucky county seat, much of whose population lives in modern suburban developments outside the four-corners heart of town which, but for its location in the greater Cincinnati area, would likely remain a small town. Lexington (pop. 279,000) and Louisville (pop. 557,000) are major urban centers which bear little resemblance to Frankfort or any other county seat in the Commonwealth. The Main Street Commercial District of Georgetown (pop. 18,000; NR 1974), Scott County, contains several blocks of commercial properties not unlike those found on Frankfort's Broadway and West Main Street. Owenton (pop. 1,387; NR 1984) is rural in character when compared to Frankfort, with a historic district which appears more like Burlington's than Frankfort's. Shelbyville (pop. 10,885; NR 1984 and others) is the county seat of Shelby County and its districts include residential, governmental, and commercial properties.

With respect to community planning and development, the Town's founders laid out a planned community in the eighth decade of the eighteenth century, including a carefully-designed grid which included regularly-shaped rectilinear lots bisected by streets and alleys running north-south and east-west. The original plat also included a public square, the present location of the Old Statehouse and the Capitol Annex. The requirements of the legislative Act creating the town called for homes to be erected within a certain time period and for the buildings to be of a specific minimum dimension, and provided a particular encouragement to development in that if buildings were not built within a specific time frame, the governing body (the Trustees at that time) could repossess the lot, sell it to another individual, and apply the proceeds of the sale to some public purpose. While these restrictive covenants are far simpler than some, they are nonetheless reflective of the covenants which have been placed in new subdivisions beginning with the planned communities of the 1880s and after and occurred a century before.¹⁹

The district's Criterion A association with the pattern of commerce is firmly supported by the presence within the nominated area of the historic central business district of the community, which has served as a local and regional commercial center since the 1780s, along with the commercial district along Second Street which served South Frankfort. Located primarily along Broadway, Main, St Clair, and Wapping Streets, within this core area of the community was Frankfort's commercial heartbeat, beginning with the earliest years of the town's settlement and extending throughout the Period of Significance. Throughout the Period of Significance, downtown Frankfort has contained row after row of historic commercial properties which housed department and specialty stores, lodging facilities, professional offices, entertainment venues, and financial institutions.

¹⁹ A well-documented study of such community planning is found in David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, "Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places," National Register Bulletin (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2002).

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Criterion B The significance of the Central Frankfort Historic District with respect to Criterion B derives from the fact that an array of local, state, and national leaders built homes and resided within the district, principally within the previously-listed Corner in Celebrities Historic District. The list of Frankfort luminaries includes politicians and community leaders who held local, statewide, and national office in a variety of elected and appointed roles. Among these were military leaders, county judges and clerks of courts, state legislators, Members of Congress, the United States Senate, and the Cabinet, U. S. Ambassadors, Governors, and U. S. Supreme Court Justices. Many of these led or were associated with actions which determined the history of the locale, the state, and the nation. These associations were set forth in the nomination of the previously-listed Corner in Celebrities Historic District, an area which is incorporated in its entirety into the current district.

Criterion C The Central Frankfort Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion C for architecture because of the presence in the district of representative examples of most of the architectural styles which were popular throughout the district's Period of Significance. In addition to the more formal styles in the district, there are also found vernacular buildings which, while not representing any particular formal style, are nonetheless reflective of local building traditions and the work of anonymous local craftsmen. In this context, the term, "vernacular" interprets that oft-misinterpreted description as it is defined in Ward Bucher's **Dictionary of Building Preservation**: "a building built without being designed by an architect or someone with similar formal training; often based on traditional or regional forms."²⁰ The term as it is used here is by no means a pejorative, particularly since so many buildings built nearly everywhere during the Period of Significance of the Central Frankfort Historic District reflect local building traditions and the expertise of local builders rather than the skills of formally-trained architects.

The historic architectural styles represented in the district include the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic and Romanesque Revival, Colonial, Tudor, and Neo-Classical Revival, International, and Art Deco. Specific examples drawn from each of these styles appear in Section 7.

With further respect to Criterion C, the district is reflective of the life of master builder John Haly. Born in Ireland c. 1827, at the age of twenty Haly emigrated to America, first settling in Boston and later living in Albany, New York and Cincinnati, Ohio. During the time he lived in Cincinnati, he was associated with the office of noted architect Isaiah Rogers, who had moved from Boston to Cincinnati in the early 1850s. Rogers and Haly would have been in Boston at the same time, but it is not known if they were acquainted with each other's work. It is known that Haly arrived in Frankfort in 1850 near the same time that Rogers relocated to Cincinnati. Haly's first commission was the Good Shepherd Roman Catholic Church (FRFC-2; Resource No. 37), built in 1850; Haly was a member of the congregation. He followed that with the 1853 Capitol Hotel (designed by Isaiah Rogers; not

²⁰ Ward Bucher, *Dictionary of Building Preservation* (New York: John Wiley, 1996), p. 512.

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extant), the Frankfort Gas Works (1854; not extant), Farmers Bank (FRFB-75; Resource No. 269), the row of commercial buildings between 222 and 238 Main Street (FRFB-77, -111, -82, -83, & -85; Resource Nos. 271-275 respectively), and the 1869-1871 Capitol Annex. About 1860 he built a house for himself at 410-412 Ann Street (FRFO-4; resource No. 74; Photo 10). He also built bank buildings in Harrodsburg, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Henderson, Somerset, Russellville, the Actor's Theatre in Louisville, churches in Lawrenceburg, and Louisville, and St. Catherine's Academy in Lexington and St. Mary's College in Marion County. Haly lived in Frankfort until his death in 1894.

Master builder Hiram Berry was born in southwestern Pennsylvania in 1821, apprenticed as a carpenter, and came to Frankfort in 1848. Eventually closely associated with prominent local distillers, Berry was responsible for the construction of the c. 1850 Drake-Macklin House at 212 Washington Street (FRFC-20; Resource No. 115).

Regarding the architecture of the district, the work of a variety of prominent local and regional architects from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is found throughout the district. These include:

Gideon Shyrook (1802-1880), a Lexington architect who apprenticed under his father, Mathias, a master builder. He also studied in Philadelphia under William Strickland and Benjamin Henry Latrobe. His works in the district are the Old State Capitol (1829; FRFO-33; Resource No. 219; Photo 9), Franklin County Court House (1835; FRFC-29 ; Resource No. 68), Orlando Brown House (1835; FRFC-25; Resource No. 165; Photo 11).

Ernst Vern Johnson (1911-1972), a member of the faculty at the University of Kentucky who designed several buildings on the U. K. and Eastern Kentucky campuses and started the Lexington firm of Johnson Romanowitz in 1947. The sole work in the district is the State Office Building (1938-1942; FRFO-104; Resource No. 99; Photo 6)

Clarke & Loomis: A premiere Louisville firm consisting of Charles J. Clarke and Arthur Loomis. Clarke (1836-1908) was a Frankfort native educated at the University of Kentucky. In 1891 he associated with Arthur Loomis, designing churches and office buildings in addition to a general practice. Loomis (1857-1934) was also the designer of the Speed Museum in Louisville. The two examples of the firm's projects in the district are the Masonic Lodge, 308 Ann Street (1893; FRFB-2; Resource No. 70) and the Marvin D. Averill House, 207 Washington Street (1905; FRFC-88; Resource No. 102).

Matthey Temperley (1805-1861): Madison, England-both Indiana architect who, after emigrating to the United States was indentured to joiner Ralph Reed in 1817. He went on to be both a builder and designer. Among his other documented work is the Washington Fire Co., No. 2, 1848-1849 (HABS-IN-134) and the original Episcopal Church (HABS-IN-123), both in his home town of Madison, Indiana. In this

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district he designed the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, 311 Washington Street (1850; FRFC-23; Resource No. 106).

Nathaniel Cook (b. 1814): Frankfort architect who had designed courthouses and other public buildings, in addition to Frankfort's 1850 Kentucky State Arsenal (FRF-8; NR 1973), located outside the historic district. In this district he designed the Church of the Good Shepherd (Roman Catholic), 310 Wapping Street (FRFC-2 ; Resource No. 37).

James G. Hill (1814-1913): Hill was the Supervising Architect for the U. S. Department of the Treasury from 1879 until 1884. Elsewhere he oversaw the design for similar buildings in Baltimore and Albany, N. Y. The only example of his work in this district is the U. S. Post Office and Court House, 305 Wapping Street (FRFC-1; Resource No. 13).

Daniel Xavier Murphy: Murphy (1854-1933), the senior member of the architectural firm of Murphy Bros. Murphy and his brother James, are known for the construction of the grandstand at Churchill Downs in Louisville. A Louisville native, Daniel X. Murphy apprenticed in the office of Henry Whetstone and took over the practice upon Whetstone's death in 1880. Their practice also embraced ecclesiastical, commercial, and industrial design. In this district he was responsible for the Graham Vreeland House (1913), 417 Wapping Street; (FRFC-9; Resource No. 19).

Jacob Beaverson: a Louisville architect credited with the design of Lyndon Hall in Louisville and in this district the First Presbyterian Church (1848), 416 W. Main Street (FRFC-16; Resource No. 284).

Bradshaw & Vodges: A Louisville firm whose sole work in the district is the State Capitol Annex (1869), 300 Broadway (FRFO-32; Resource No. 218).

Charles Henry Niehaus: a sculptor rather than an architect, Niehaus (1855-1935) was born in Ohio and studied at the McMicken School of Design in Cincinnati and at the Royal Academy in Munich, Germany. He is the most oft-represented sculptor at the National Statuary Hall in the U. S. Capitol, with the collection containing eight examples of his work. He was the sculptor of the Gov. William Goebel Statue (1908), Old Capitol Grounds, 300 Broadway (FRFO-34; Resource No. 220).

Leo Oberwarth: Leo Oberwarth (1872-1939) was a Brooklyn native who moved with his family to Frankfort c. 1888. He studied architecture in Germany, worked as a draftsman in the New York office of S. P. Saxe, and worked 1891-1893 in the New York offices of Palliser, Palliser & Co., considered by many to have been the nation's most influential pattern book architects of the late 19th century. Leo Oberwarth established his practice in Frankfort in 1893 and for the next forty years was the capitol city's leading practitioner. In the 1920s he was joined in the practice by his two sons; C. Julian Oberwarth carried his father's prominence into his own practice into the 1960s. For a time he made his home in the historic

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district at 515 Ann Street (FRFO-14; Resource No. 87). Leo Oberwarth's documented work in the district, listed chronologically, includes:

- Chapel, Church of the Ascension (Episcopal; 1899), 311 Washington Street (FRFC-23; Resource No. 106)
- South-Willis House, 505 Wapping Street (c. 1900; FRFC-101; Resource No. 24)
- Charles Bridgeford House, 101 Wilkinson Street (c. 1900; FRFC-57; Resource No. 143)
- First Baptist Church, 201 St. Clair Street (new façade, 1904; FRFB-9; Resource No. 41)
- Frank Chinn House, 514 Wapping Street (c. 1905; FRFC-93; Resource No. 28)
- Franklin County Court House, St. Clair Street (remodeling, 1909; FRFC-29; Resource No. 68)
- Y. M. C. A., 104 Bridge Street (1910; FRFB-102; Resource No. 1)
- John Sower House, 112 Wilkinson Street (1910; FRFC-50; Resource No. 166)
- Capital Hotel, 130 West Main Street (1923; with Frank L. Packard) (FRFB-65; Resource No. 264)
- Dr. John Patterson House, 211 Wilkinson Street (1922; FRFC-60; Resource No. 146)
- G. Russ Hughes House, 307 Washington Street (1926; FRFC-90; Resource No. 105)
- Brown-Swigert-Taylor House, 300 Washington, remodel, (date not known; FRFC-21; Resource No. 114)²¹

C. Julian Oberwarth (1900-1983), the son of Leo Oberwarth, graduated from MIT in 1924 and the next year joined his father's practice in Frankfort. He was the first registered architect in Kentucky (1930) and practiced until 1965. Practicing as Oberwarth & Livingston he was responsible for the Frankfort City Hall (FRSF-754; Resource No. 341; 1958-1959) and Second Street School (FRSF-760; 1936 with later additions; Resource No. 355). He was also the author of *A History of the Profession of Architecture in Kentucky*.

Comparison of the Central Frankfort Historic District with Other Districts

Viewing the Central Frankfort Historic District in the context of other historic districts, this district is unique in that it encompasses the Commonwealth's old state capitol, a distinction which is obviously not shared by other districts. With respect to its other attributes, the only other National Register district in Frankfort is the aforementioned South Frankfort Historic District, a largely residential district located south of the downtown between the Kentucky River and the 1907 State Capitol, a portion of which is incorporated into the new district. The architecture of the Central Frankfort district differs from that of much of the South Frankfort district in that the majority of the resources in the South Frankfort district date from the late nineteenth century and thereafter, while the Central Frankfort district includes many properties which date from the early and middle decades of the nineteenth century, as well as some resources from the last decades of the eighteenth century. The South Frankfort Historic District also includes the boulevarded Capitol Avenue, a distinctive landscape feature which leads southward from East Second Street to the capitol building. The Central Frankfort Historic District contains

²¹ Portions of this information is taken from works cited throughout this nomination, other material from the Oberwarth papers at the Capitol City Museum, and other information from an undated pamphlet published by Leo Oberwarth containing a partial list of his commissions.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Central Frankfort Historic District
Franklin County, KY

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no such landscaped thoroughfare; the right-of-way of Broadway, in the Central Frankfort Historic District, is the only street whose dimension approaches that of Capitol Avenue, and it is bisected by railroad tracks rather than a landscaped boulevard.

The central business district portion of the Central Frankfort Historic District offers a distinctive small-town downtown feeling more akin to smaller communities such as Harrodsburg (Harrodsburg Commercial Historic District, NR 1980) or Danville (Danville Commercial Historic District, NR 1986) rather than the significantly larger urban center of Lexington and Louisville, located east and west, respectively, of Frankfort. Both of these cities have downtown dotted by multiple skyscrapers, including many of modern vintage. Central Frankfort, on the other hand, is characterized by low-rise commercial buildings of two stories, generally dating from the 1870s through the 1920s. The tallest building in the Central Frankfort Historic District is the 1938-1942 State Office Building, itself a historic 11-story building far more in scale with the historic downtown than are multi-story office towers in Lexington and Louisville.

Assessment of Integrity

As noted in Section 7, the Central Frankfort Historic District as a single entity retains integrity in all of its composite components of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The vast majority of the individual properties in the district contributes to the district's character and retains integrity in all or nearly all of its components. All properties in the district retain integrity of location, since all but three remain on their original sites.²² Integrity of setting is closely related to integrity of location and refers to a property's siting within the cultural landscape of the neighborhood and the community. The properties within this district retain the settings--commercial or residential--which they occupied within their historic period. Integrity of association is present when properties reflect their relationship(s) to one or more of the National Register Criteria under which the district was nominated. Thus, historic commercial or governmental properties which remain associated with the pattern of commerce or politics/government in Frankfort retain integrity of association under Criterion A. The district as a whole retains its Criterion A integrity of association for community planning in that the district's original plat of streets and alleys is altered very little from the original. Likewise, the integrity of historic homes associated with significant individuals is as strong in 2009 as it was in 1971, when the Corner in Celebrities district was listed. Integrity of materials has been diminished in a very few of the district's properties

²² The Sigmund Luscher House (FRFO-18; Resource No. 205) originally stood near the north end of Ann Street within the northern reaches of the Old Statehouse Historic District. In 2001 it was moved about three blocks south onto Clinton Street to prevent its demolition in the wake of construction of the State Transportation Cabinet Office Building. The house at 104 Battle Alley and its garage (FRSF-776; Resource Nos. 377 and 378) were moved in 1995 during the construction of the Kentucky River floodwall. These properties were relocated under the oversight of the State Historic Preservation office, have been sensitively rehabilitated, and clearly retain integrity in its other components.

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Continuation Sheet

Central Frankfort Historic District
Franklin County, KY

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which exhibit non-historic finishes. Integrity of design and workmanship is retained by those properties which exhibit their historic form, detail—including accoutrements such as porches, cornices, and window heads, rhythm of fenestration, and roof form.

The collective statewide significance of the Central Frankfort Historic District and of its individual component properties is interpreted with reference to National Register Criteria A, B, and C which define the district's role in the history of the community and the state from 1795 to 1961. This era witnessed myriad change in Frankfort's domestic, governmental, institutional, governmental, and commercial existence. Following the eighteenth-century founding of the town, Frankfort grew both in population and in area, witnessing the shift from downtown living to suburban development, from traditional "Main Street" shopping districts to commercial strip development following World War Two.

Yet, within the confines of this district, the status quo was more the rule than the exception. Thus, the overriding character of the entirety of the Corner in Celebrities Historic District in 2009 is much the same as it was in 1909, much of Main Street and Broadway is lined with the same commercial properties present in the 1940s, and, but for the demolished portion of the Old Statehouse Historic District (*not* included within this nomination), that area, anchored by the Old Statehouse and its Annex, has undergone relatively little change. Obviously, any area as large as diverse as this falls prey to changes in design preference and, with reference to the commercial areas, to shifts in retailing. Assessments of integrity, therefore, must be made with the understanding the physical change *defines* the character of the area and as long as physical change does not eradicate the historic character of the area, integrity is present.

As specified in the National Register Bulletin, "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form"
Historic integrity enables a property to illustrate significant aspects of its past. . . Not only must a property resemble its historic appearance, but it must also retain physical materials, design features, and aspects of construction dating from the period of significance. . . All seven qualities no not need to be present for eligibility as long as the overall sense of past time and place is evident.²³

Clearly, the Central Frankfort Historic District retains this sense of past time and place.

Summary

Summarizing, the Central Frankfort Historic District retains integrity and meets National Register Criteria A, B, and C on a statewide basis as a strong concentration of primarily residential and commercial historic resources built largely on a late-eighteenth-century grid of streets encompassing historic state governmental buildings,

²³ "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form," Washington, D. C.: National Park Service, 1997, p. 4.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Central Frankfort Historic District
Franklin County, KY

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representative of the cultural patterns of governance, commerce, and community planning, and containing the homes of a series of individuals of transcendent importance to the locale, state, and nation.

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Continuation Sheet

Central Frankfort Historic District
Franklin County, KY

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9. Major Bibliographical Sources

The following properties within the Central Frankfort Historic District have been recorded by the Historic American Building Survey:

Name	Site Number	Resource Number	Date of Recordation
Good Shepherd Roman Catholic Church	FRFC-2	37	1940
Liberty Hall	FRFC-26	163	1937
Old State House	FRFO-33	219	1937
Orlando Brown House	FRFC-25	165	1940

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Franklin County Deed Books, Office of the Clerk of Courts, Frankfort, Kentucky

Franklin County Property Evaluation Administration website

Published Materials

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Central Frankfort Historic District
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Continuation Sheet

Central Frankfort Historic District
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Maps

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1886, 1890, 1896, 1901, 1907, 1912, 1925 (with updates to 1955).

Collections

Collection of the Capital City Museum, Ann Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Central Frankfort Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin County, KY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 126 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	6 8 5 3 7 5	4 2 3 0 0 9 6
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 6	6 8 6 3 6 8	4 2 3 0 2 0 0

3	1 6	6 8 6 2 6 0	4 2 2 9 2 9 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 6	6 8 5 4 4 0	4 2 2 9 3 2 8

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David L. Taylor, Principal

organization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc. date February, 2009

street & number 9 Walnut Street telephone 814-849-4900

city or town Brookville state Pennsylvania zip code 15825

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple Owners

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et. seq.*). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20240.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Central Frankfort Historic District
Franklin County, KY

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the northeast corner of the property containing Resource No. 324, then westerly about the northern property line of Resource No. 324, c. 300' to a point opposite the south curbline of East Main Street; thence northwesterly c. 60' to the south curbline of East Main Street; then easterly c. 100' to the south curbline of West Broadway, then westerly c. 160' to a point opposite the southwest corner of Resource No. 209; then northerly, crossing East Broadway and continuing along the west lot line of Resource No. 209 c. 200' to the northern property line of Resource No. 209; then southwesterly c. 200' along the north property lines of the properties facing East Broadway (Resource Nos. 209, 210, and 211) to the east curbline of High Street; then north along the east curbline of High Street c. 420' to the north curbline of West Clinton Street; then easterly along the north curbline of Clinton Street c. 260' to a point opposite the southeast corner of Resource No. 99; then northerly c. 360' to the south curbline of Mero Street; then westerly c. 1,140' along the south curbline of Mero Street to the east curbline of St. Clair Street; then southerly along the eastern curbline of St. Clair Street c. 440' to the southern curbline of West Clinton Street; then westerly along the southern curbline of West Clinton Street c. 240' to a point at the extension of the east curbline of Catfish Alley; then southerly the extension of the eastern curbline of Catfish Alley c. 420' to the northern curbline of West Broadway, then easterly along the northern curbline of West Broadway 880' to the eastern curbline of Sutterlin Lane; then southerly along the eastern curbline of Sutterlin Lane c. 440' to the southern curbline of West Main Street; then westerly along the southern curbline of West Main Street c. 440' to the east bank of the Kentucky River, then following the eastern and northern bank of the Kentucky River c. 1,980' to the westernmost edge of the "Singing Bridge" (Resource No. 11); then southerly along the western edge of Resource No. 11 c. 360' to the northern bank of the Kentucky River; then westerly along the northern bank of the Kentucky River c. 1,000' to the northwestern corner of the property containing Resource No. 355; then southerly along the western boundary of Resource No. 355, and continuing southerly along the west property line of resource Nos. 352, 353, and 354 c. 550' to the southwest corner of Resources No. 352, then easterly along the rear (south) property lines of the properties facing East and West Second Street c. 2600' to the west curbline of Logan Street, then north along the west curbline of Logan Street and continuing northerly across the Kentucky River c. 1,100' to the place of Beginning.

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Continuation Sheet

Central Frankfort Historic District
Franklin County, KY

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Boundary Justification

These boundaries were based on geography, as well as on the character of the resources both within and outside of the nominated area. The Kentucky River forms a natural boundary for the western edge of the district; the Belle Point area, on the west side of the River, is a distinct neighborhood which may meet National Register Criteria but which bears little physical or historical relationship to the Central Frankfort Historic District. The existence of the modern Capitol Plaza and the State Transportation Office Building provides an obvious northern boundary to the district. The district's western boundary, generally immediately west of High Street and the 1938-1942 State Office Building (Resource No. 99) was selected because both the character and the topography of East Main Street and East Broadway change markedly east of High Street. The southern boundary, following the rear lot lines of the properties facing East and West Second Street, was chosen since Second Street developed into a commercial beginning in the 1920s and is thus linked to the central business district. Further, the balance of the listed South Frankfort Historic District south of Second Street, is largely residential and developed in earnest following the early twentieth-century construction of the new Capitol complex.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

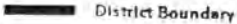
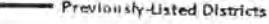
Central Frankfort Historic District
Franklin County, KY

Section Illustrations Page 62



Figure 1 Above is a 1945 copy of an 1805 plat of the community showing the Kentucky River coursing between South Frankfort and the balance of the city. [Franklin County Deed Book 98, pp. 210-211]

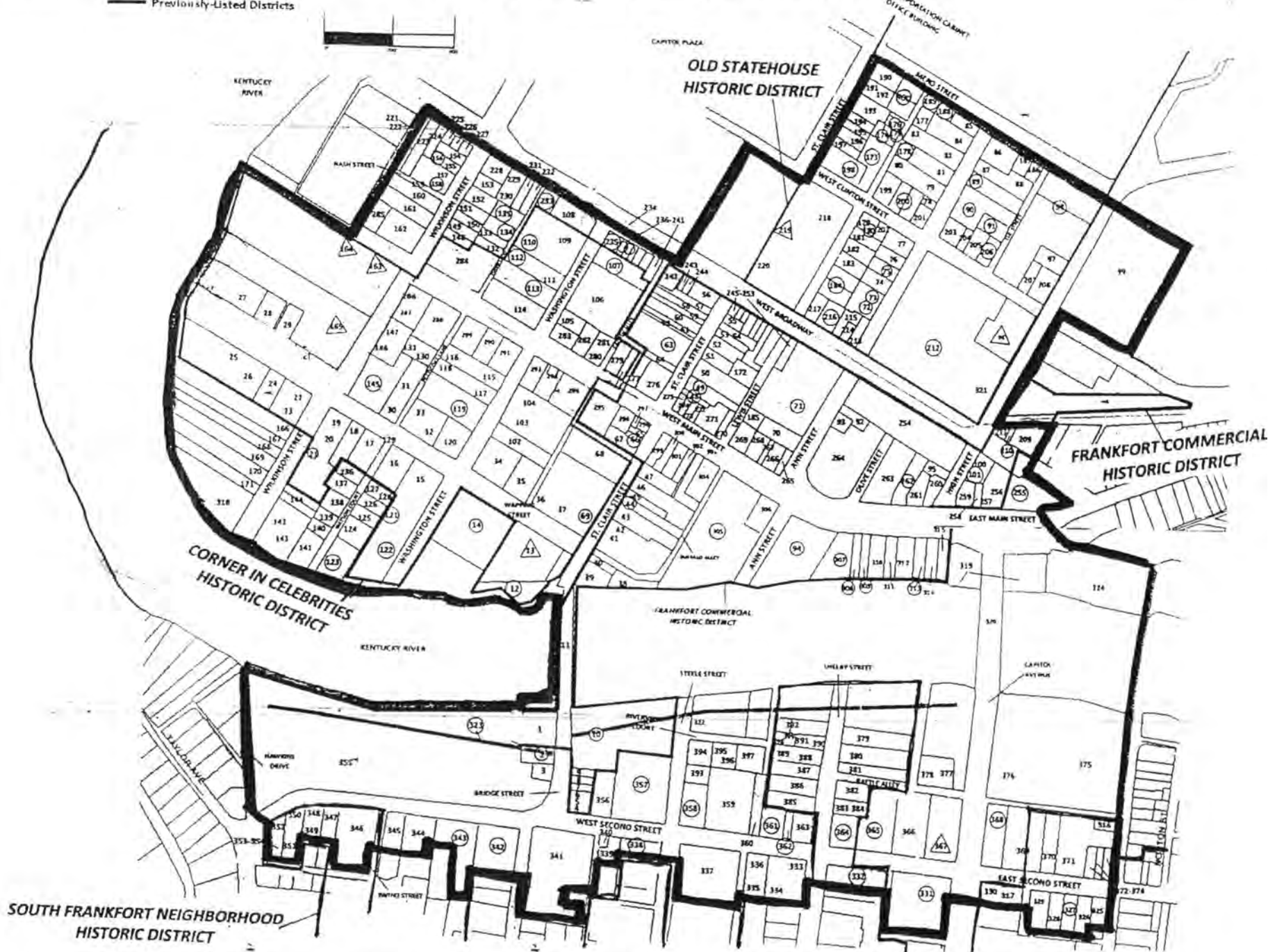
- 99 Contributing Property
- 712 Non-Contributing Property
- 164 Previously-Listed Property

- Key:
-  District Boundary
 -  Previously-Listed Districts



CENTRAL FRANKFORT HISTORIC DISTRICT

Frankfort, Franklin County, Kentucky



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Central Frankfort Historic District
Franklin County, KY

Section Photography Log **Page** 63

PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

All photos:

Central Frankfort Historic District

Franklin County, KY

David L. Taylor, Photographer

2008

CD at Kentucky Heritage Council (SHPO)

1. Memorial Bridge (FRSF-771; Resource No. 320), looking north and showing Art Deco-style entry portals, lighting, etc.
2. Streetscape, East Second Street, north side, looking northwest and showing three adjacent shotgun houses (FRSF-6.1, 6.2, 6.3; Resource Nos. 372, 373, 374, respectively)
3. Streetscape, Bridge Street, east side, looking southeast and showing row of Italianate-style commercial buildings, including their form, storefront arrangement, fenestration, cornice, etc.
4. Streetscape, St. Clair Street, west side, looking southwest with 338-340 St. Clair Street, (Resource No. 56) in foreground, and showing the character of much of the commercial portion of the district.
5. First Baptist Church (FRFO-34; Resource No. 208), southeast perspective, looking northwest and showing overall form and character, fenestration, corner tower, etc.
6. State Office Building, 501 High Street (FRFO-104; Resource No. 99), façade, looking northeast, and showing Art Deco-style form and detail
7. Nearly repetitive Italianate-style houses at 411 and 409 W. Broadway (FRFC-110, 111; Resource Nos. 231, 232), looking southwest, with the Amos Kendall House (FRFC-34; Resource No. 228) immediately to the west.
8. Liberty Hall, 218 Wilkinson Street (FRFC-26; Resource No. 163), showing façade and portion of north elevation, taken during restoration
9. Old Statehouse, 300 Broadway (FRFO-33; Resource No. 219), façade, looking north
10. John Haly House, 410-412 Ann Street (FRFO-4; Resource No. 74), façade, looking west and showing paired chimneys, fenestration, and storefront and entrance likely dating from the early twentieth century.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Central Frankfort Historic District
Franklin County, KY

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11. Orlando Brown House, 202 Wilkinson Street (FRFC-25; Resource No. 265), façade, looking west and showing full return of the cornice, pedimental window, portico, fenestration.
2. Repetitive Neo-Classical Revival-style cottages at 106 and 108 Wilkinson Street (FRFC-52 and 51; Resource Nos. 168, 167), looking southwest
13. 107 Shelby Street (FRSF-79; Resource No. 379), façade, looking east, with the Kentucky River floodwall (FRSF-784; Resource No. 323) visible at the left.
14. S. I. M. Major House, 517-519 Ann Street (FRFO-17; Resource No. 86), façade, looking east and showing 5-bay configuration, fenestration, etc.
15. Sigmund Luscher House, 114 W. Clinton Street (FRFO-18; Resource No. 205), southwest perspective, looking northeast and showing L-shaped façade, metal porch, fenestration, etc. A corner of the State Transportation Office Building (immediately north and outside of the district) is shown on the left.
16. Thomas Todd House, 320 Wapping Street (FRFC-3; Resource No. 34), southwest perspective, looking northeast and showing triple gables and Italianate-style porch added to the originally-Federal style house, and Federal-style entry.
17. John W. Pruett House, 511 Wapping Street (FRFC-33; Resource No. 25), looking southwest and showing Georgian Revival-style character, 5-bay façade, entry, portico, and dormers along roofline.
18. Streetscape, west side Washington Street, looking south, with the Brown-Swigart-Taylor House, 300 Washington Street (FRFC-21; Resource No. 114) in the foreground.
19. Streetscape, south side West Main Street, looking southeast, with the Chapman-Coleman-Todd House (FRFC-13; Resource No. 292) in the foreground. This view is illustrative of the change from the residential portion of the district to the commercial portion, east of Washington Street
20. Streetscape, north side West Main Street, looking east from St. Clair Street, showing the predominantly Italianate-style character of the commercial portion of the district. 238-238 West Main Street (FRFB-85; Resource No. 275) is at the corner, followed by the Meagher Building (FRFB-83; Resource No. 274) with a "ghost" sign remaining on its west elevation.
21. Streetscape, west side Ann Street, looking northwest from West Main Street, with the State Bank Building in the foreground, following by the Masonic Lodge and the First Christian Church [NC] (FRFB-67, FRFB-2, FRFB-49; Resource Nos. 265, 70, and 71).
3. Streetscape, W. Broadway, north side, looking northwest at High Street, showing the railroad tracks (FRFB-137; Resource No. 234) curving out of the district, the round-cornered building at 100-102 W. Broadway, followed by the Hoge-Montgomery Warehouse at 106-112 W. Broadway (FRFB- 33, 31; Resource Nos. 211, 209)

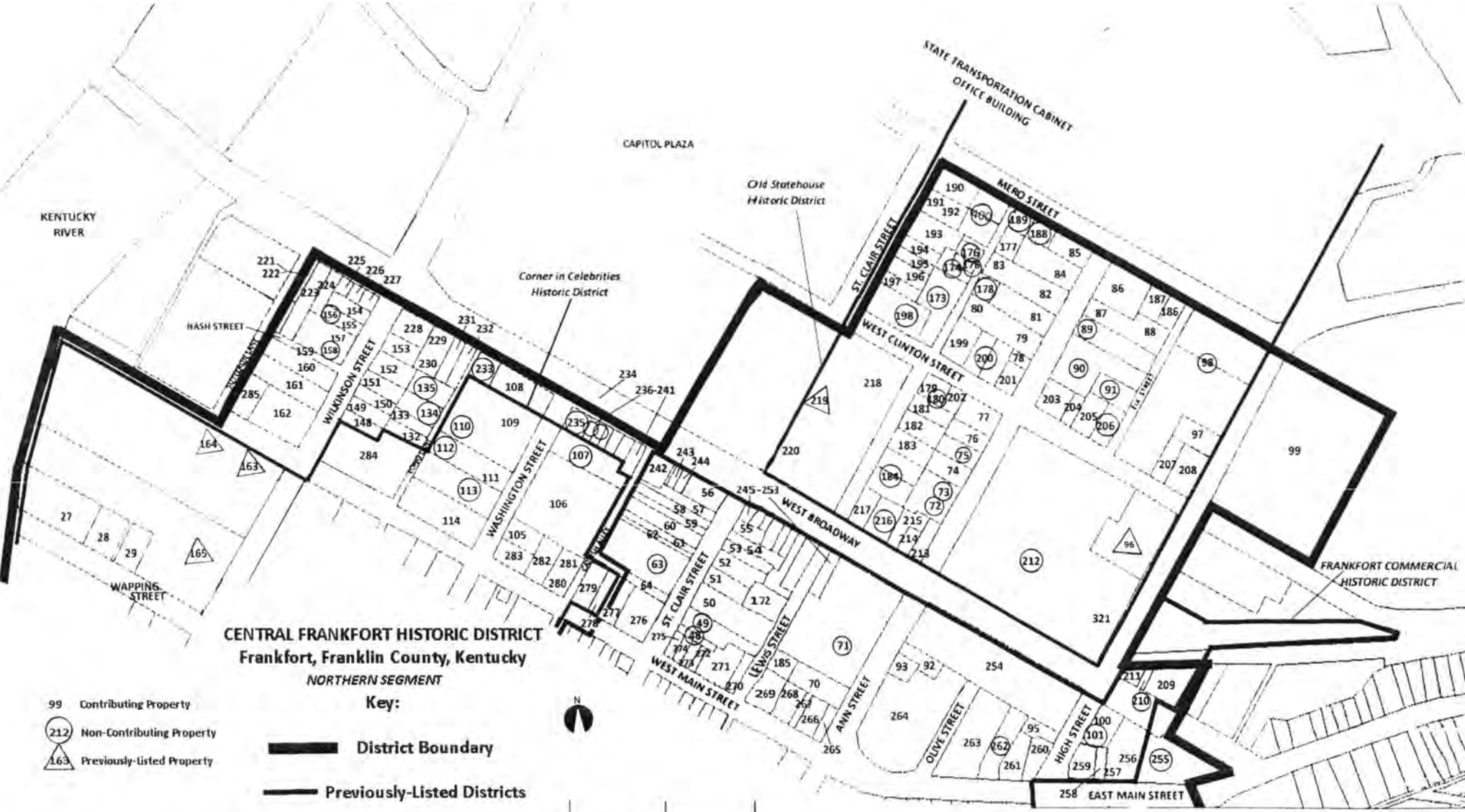
United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Central Frankfort Historic District
Franklin County, KY

Section Photography Log **Page** 65

23. Streetscape, W. Broadway, south side, looking southwest from the intersection of Lewis Street, illustrating unbroken row of Italianate-style commercial buildings in this portion of the district. This view shows 227-227 W. Broadway (FRFB-37; Resource No. 252) and the left and 243 W. Broadway (FRFB-44; Resource No. 245) at the corner of St. Clair Street.
24. Streetscape, St. Clair Street, east side, looking south from W. Broadway.
25. Streetscape, south side West Main Street looking east, with Mason & Hoge Building (FRFB-88; Resource No. 299) in the foreground



CENTRAL FRANKFORT HISTORIC DISTRICT
Frankfort, Franklin County, Kentucky
NORTHERN SEGMENT

Key:

- 99 Contributing Property
- (212) Non-Contributing Property
- △ 163 Previously-listed Property

- District Boundary
- Previously-listed Districts





Frankfort, Franklin County, Kentucky

2009


SOUTHERN SEGMENT


Key:

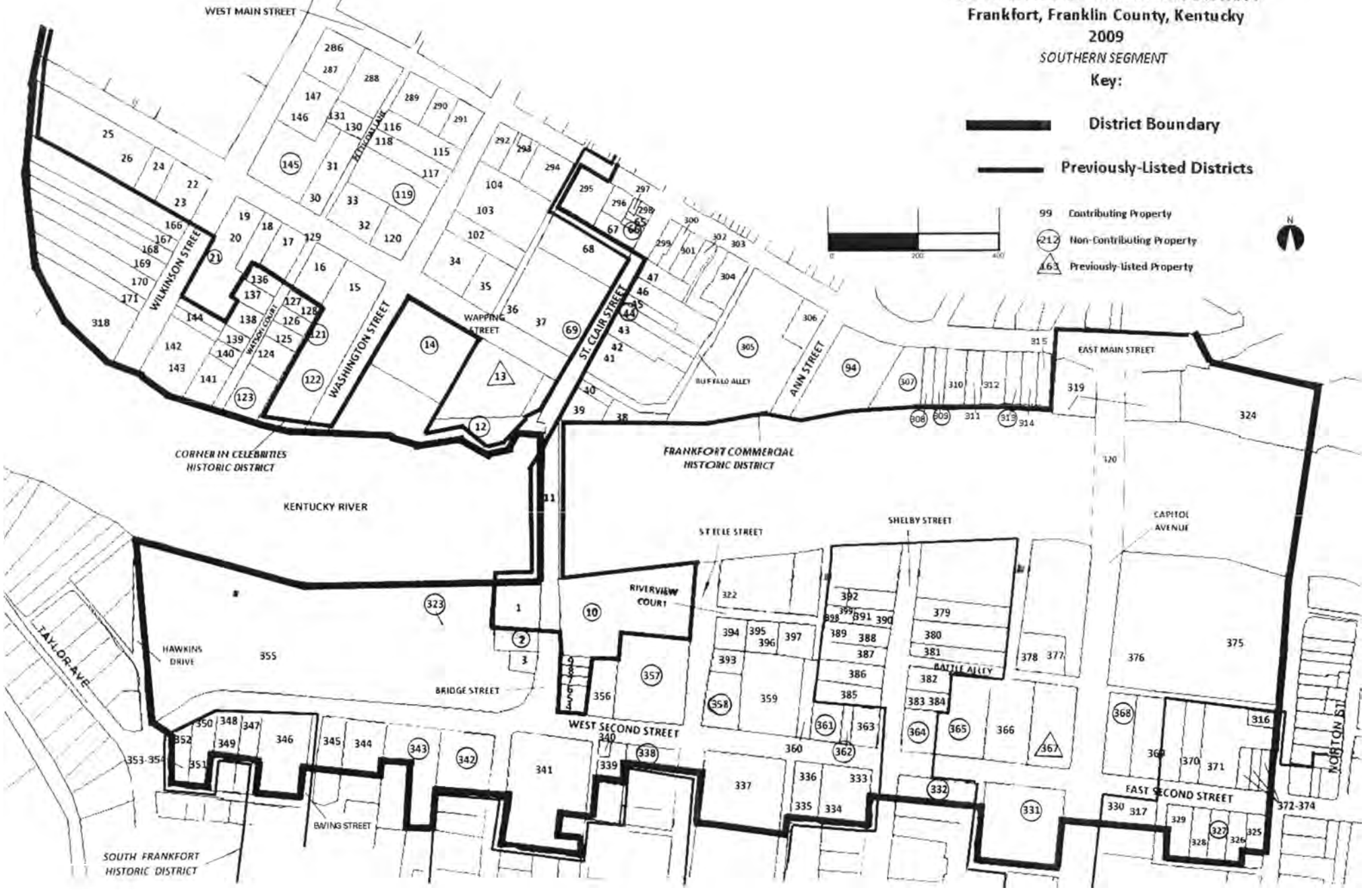
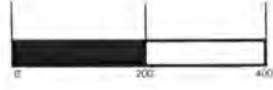
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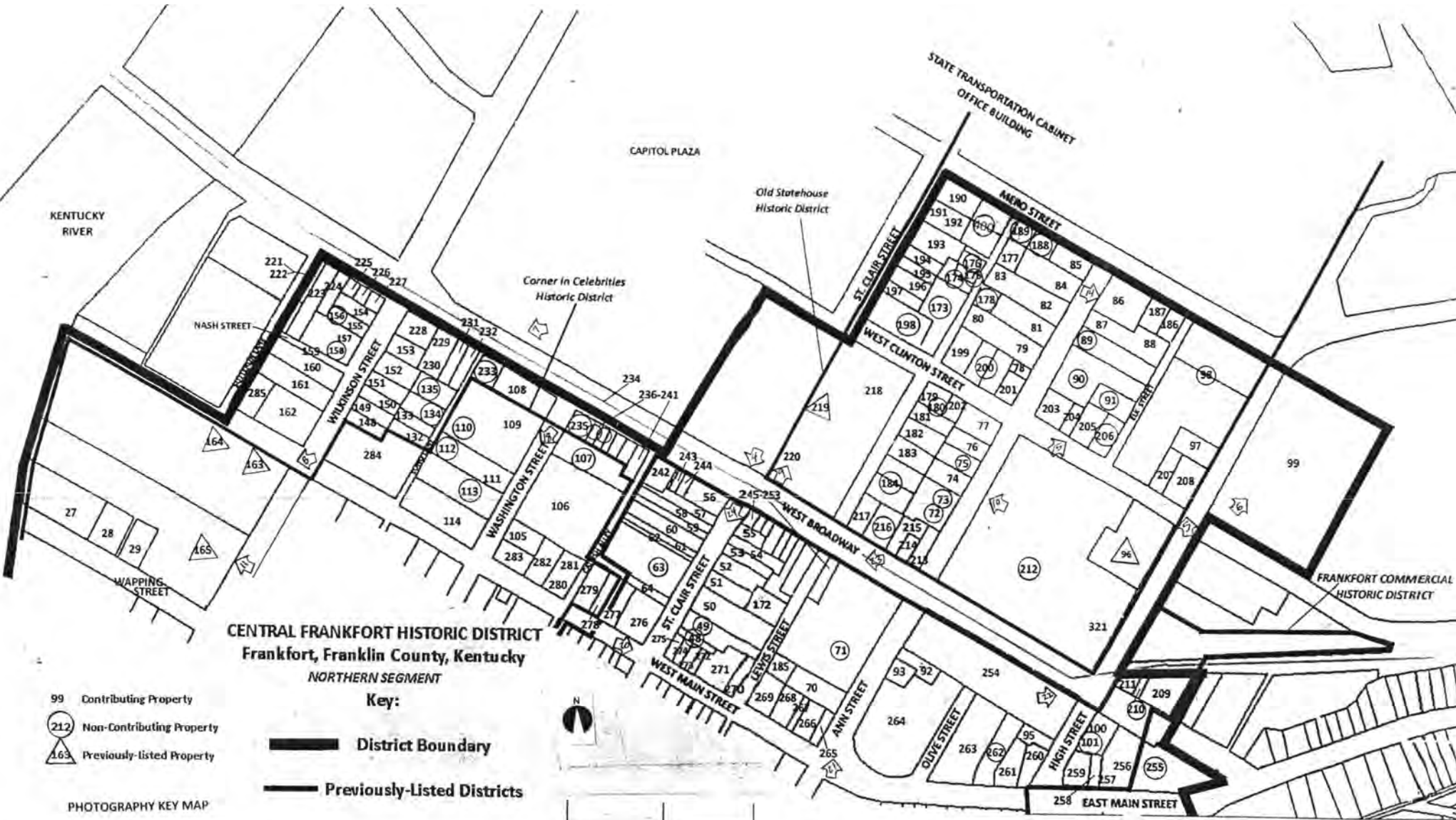
 Previously-Listed Districts

99  Contributing Property

212  Non-Contributing Property

163  Previously-listed Property





CENTRAL FRANKFORT HISTORIC DISTRICT
Frankfort, Franklin County, Kentucky
NORTHERN SEGMENT

- 99 Contributing Property
- 212 Non-Contributing Property
- 163 Previously-listed Property

Key:
District Boundary
Previously-Listed Districts





PHOTOGRAPHY KEY MAP




Photo number and Camera Orientation

Frankfort, Franklin County, Kentucky
2009

SOUTHERN SEGMENT

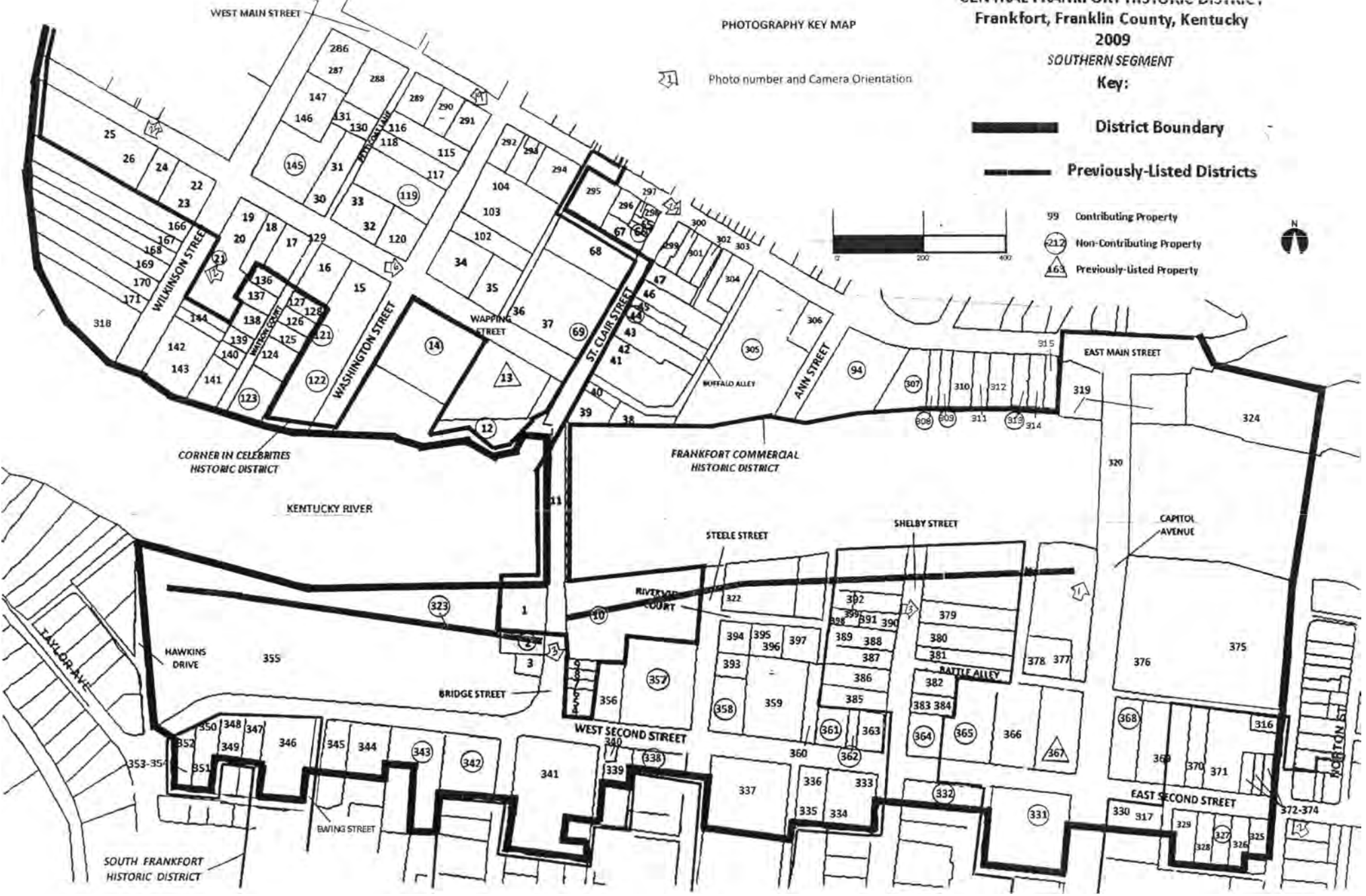
Key:

-  District Boundary
-  Previously-Listed Districts

-  99 Contributing Property
-  212 Non-Contributing Property
-  463 Previously-Listed Property

PHOTOGRAPHY KEY MAP

Photo number and Camera Orientation



SOUTH FRANKFORT HISTORIC DISTRICT

CORNER IN CELEBRITIES HISTORIC DISTRICT

FRANKFORT COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Central Frankfort Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 6/17/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/07/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/22/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/31/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000570

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7/28/2009 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

This District Encompasses an Area of Frankfort that Represents the
earliest settlement. It includes All or parts of four previously
listed districts and closes the gaps between.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept ABC

REVIEWER J. Gabby DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 7/28/2009

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the
nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Central Frankfurt H.D. Franklin Co. KY (1)



Central Frankfurt H.D., Franklin Co. KY (2)



Central Frankfurt H.D., Franklin Co., Ky (3)



Central Frankfort H.D., Franklin Co., KY (4)



central Frankfort H.D., Franklin Co. KY (5)



Central Frankfurt H.D., Franklin Co., Ky (6)



Central Frankfort H.D., Franklin Co., KY ①



Central Frankfurt H. D. Franklin Co. KY (8)



Central Frankfort H. D. Franklin Co., KY (9)



Central Frankfort H.O., Franklin Co. KY (10)



Central Frankfort H. D., Franklin Co., KY (11)



Central Frankfort H. D., Franklin Co KY (12)



Central Frankfurt H. D., Franklin Co., Ky (13)



Central Front H. O., Franklin Co., Ky (14)



Central Frankfort H-O, Franklin Co. KY (15)



Central Frankfort H.D., Franklin Co., Ky (16)



Central Frankfort H. D., Franklin Co., KY (17)



Central Franklin H.D., Franklin Co., KY (18)



Central Frankfurt H.D., Franklin Co. KY (19)



Central Frankfort H-D., Franklin Co., Ky (20)



Central Frankfort H.D., Franklin Co., KY (21)



central Frankfurt H.D., Franklin Co. Ky (22)



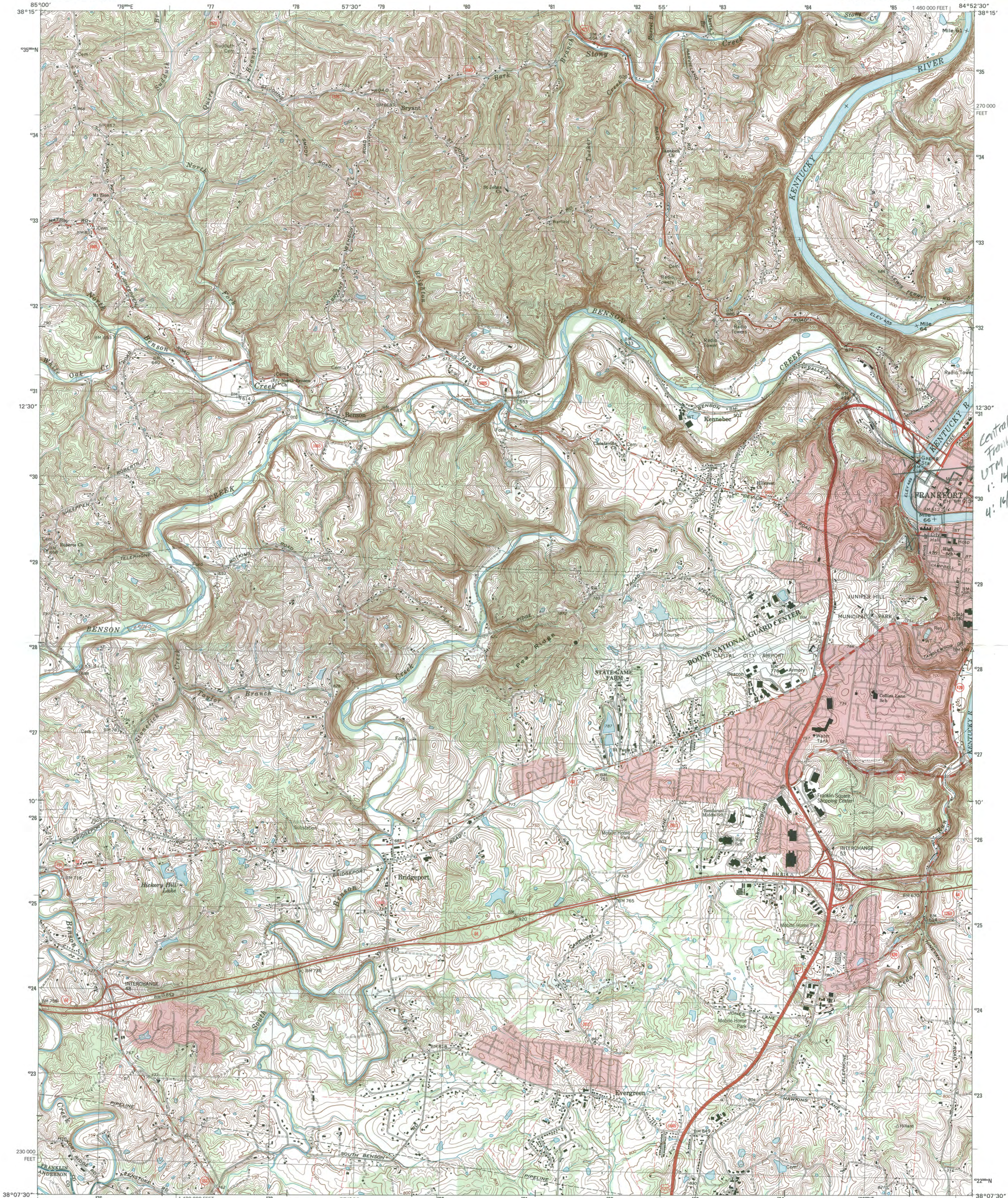
Central Frankfort H.D., Franklin Co., KY (23)



Central Frankfort H.D., Franklin Co., KY (24)



Central Frankfort H.D., Franklin Co., Ky (25)



Central Frankfort H.D.
Franklin Co, KY
UTM Reference
4: 14685379/4229328

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1969. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1997 and other sources. Survey control current as of 1970
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 10 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16 10 000-foot ticks: Kentucky Coordinate System of 1983 (north zone)
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Landmark buildings verified 1970

SCALE 1:24 000

UTM GRID AND 2000 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway hard surface
- Secondary highway hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road
- Interstate Route
- U.S. Route
- State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

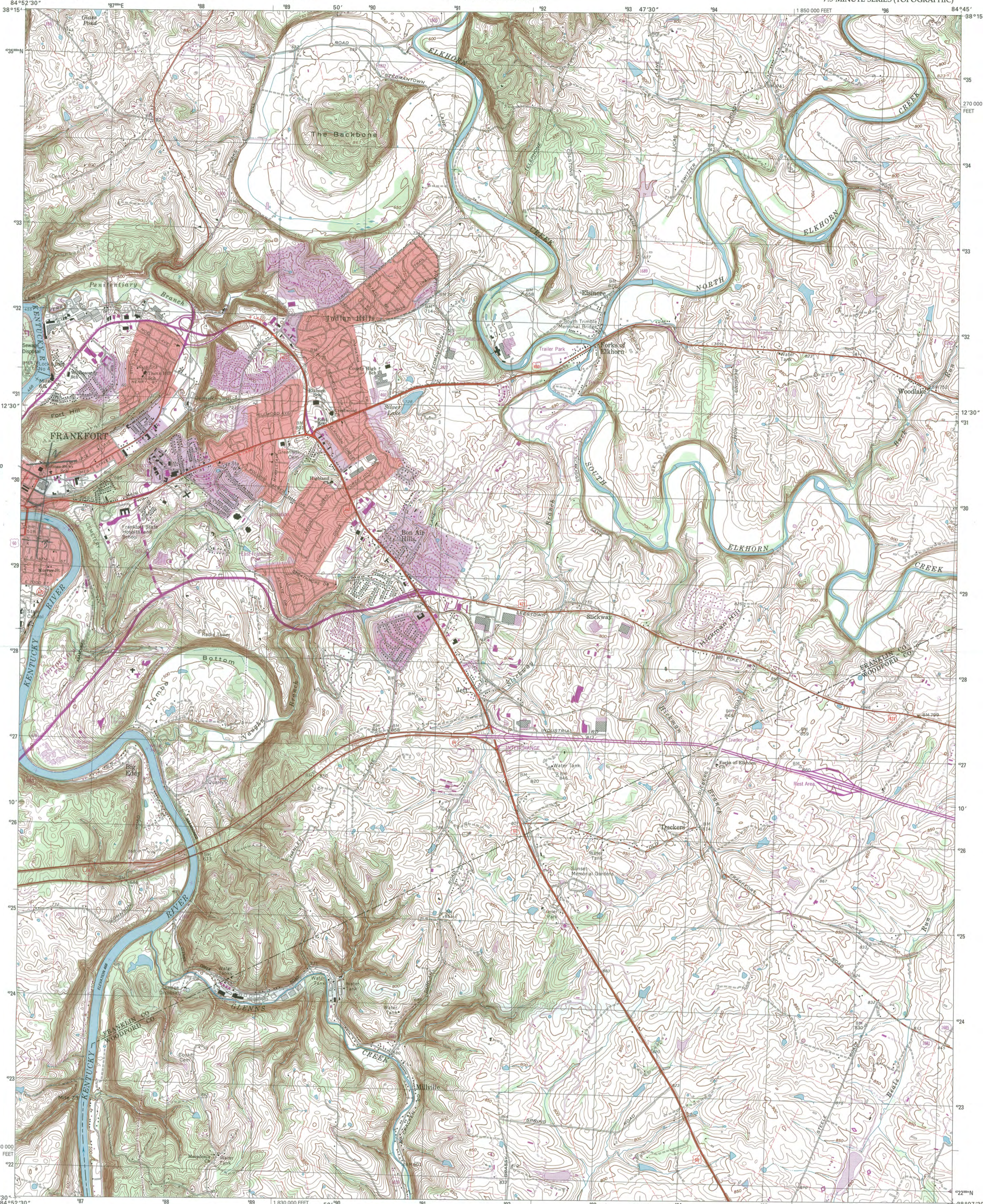
1 North Pleasantville
2 Pologrove
3 Switzer
4 Waddy
5 Frankfort East
6 Glensboro
7 Alton Station
8 Tyson

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

FRANKFORT WEST, KY
1997

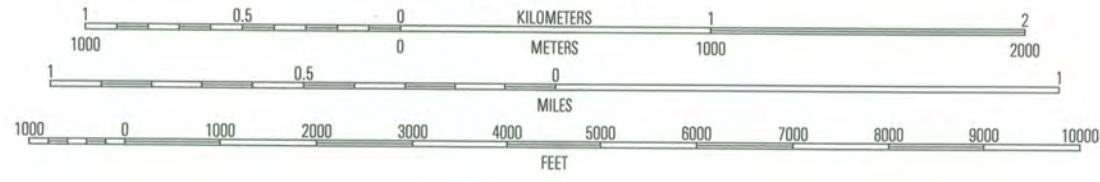
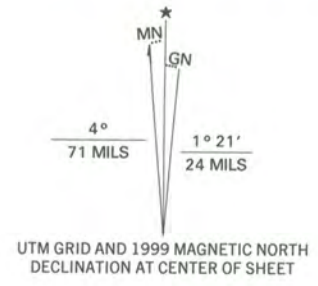
NIMA 4060 III NW-SERIES V853

9 780607 1637305



Central Frankfort H.D.
Franklin Co, KY
UTM References:
2: 1468229 14230200
3: 1468260 14229270

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1969. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1988 and other sources. Photospliced using imagery dated 1996; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLSS and survey control current as of 1970. Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1999
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Kentucky coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road

Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

1 Polgrove
2 Switzer
3 Stamping Ground
4 Frankfort West
5 Midway
6 Alton Station
7 Tyone
8 Versailles

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

FRANKFORT EAST, KY
1996
NIMA 4060 III NE-SERIES V853





STEVEN L. BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**



THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov

MARK DENNEN
ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

March 27, 2009

Walker's Car Wash, Inc.
301 West Second Street
Frankfort KY 40602

**Re: Central Frankfort Historic District
Franklin County, Kentucky**

Dear Property Owner:

The district named above, which includes your property at 301 West Second Street (see enclosed map), will be considered by the Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Please be aware that National Register listing differs from placing the area under Frankfort's local historic district ordinance. You are invited to attend the Review Board Meeting, which will be held on May 12, 2009 at 10:00 a.m. at the Paul Sawyer Public Library, 319 Wapping Street, Frankfort, Kentucky. The enclosed information sheet describes the effects of National Register listing to aid in your decision to support or objection to the nomination.

You are also invited to attend two public meetings in City Council Chamber, Frankfort City Hall, 315 West Second Street, on Tuesday April 21 related to this action. At 5:00 p.m., the City's Architectural Review Board will consider the nomination form as part of the City's official response to the district's eligibility. Following the ARB meeting, at 5:30 p.m., Marty Perry, the Kentucky Heritage Council's National Register Coordinator, will conduct a meeting to explain the National Register and address questions concerning its effect on property owners and the city.

Regulations governing this process require the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office to invite you to comment in writing on whether your property should be nominated to the National Register. If you wish to object to the nomination, you must submit a **notarized** letter to this office stating that you object to the nomination and that you are the owner of the property identified in this notice (please restate the address as it appears above). Address all response letters to Marty Perry, Kentucky Heritage Council, 300 Washington Street, Frankfort KY 40601.

Comments must be received before the State Review Board considers this nomination on May 12, 2009. A copy of the nomination and the criteria under which properties are evaluated are on file in the State Historic Preservation Office and will be made available upon request according to 36 CFR 60.6. If you have any questions, please visit our website at: <http://www.heritage.ky.gov/>, or contact Mr. Perry at 502-564-7005 extension 132.

Sincerely,

Mark Dennen, Acting Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

MD/MP/jvb
Enclosures

COPY

NATIONAL REGISTER INFORMATION SUMMARY

COPY

Rights and Responsibilities of Owners of National Register Properties

The National Register is the Federal Government's Official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition of the importance of a historic property or archaeological site, but does not place any obligations or legal restriction on the use or disposition of the property by the owner. Owners are not required to show their buildings to tourists or to provide access to their sites as a result of the listing. In fact, private owners may sell or alter their properties as they see fit; of course National Register listing does not relieve owners from responsibility to abide by local building codes and planning and zoning requirements. While owners have the freedom to change their property, some unsympathetic alterations may result in the removal of the property from the National Register of Historic Places.

Although owners are not required to seek the prior approval of the Kentucky Heritage Council or the National Park Service for any planned changes in the appearance or use of their properties, owners are encouraged to consult with the Council when planning major changes in order to be advised about appropriate restoration or conservation practices, about tax incentives for rehabilitation of income-producing properties or about other preservation treatments described below:

Use of the National Register by Federal Agencies

The National Register is used in the following ways under Federal law:

- Eligibility for Federal tax provisions. If a property is listed on the National Register, certain Federal Tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, and the Tax Reform Act of 1984, and as of January 1, 1987, provides only a 20 percent investment tax credit with a full adjustment to basis for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings. The former 15 percent and 20 percent Investment Tax Credits (ITC's) for non-certified rehabilitations of older commercial buildings are combined into a single 10 percent ITC for commercial or industrial buildings built before 1936 but cannot be used for buildings listed in the National Register. The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides Federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. Whether these provisions are advantageous to a property owner is dependent upon the particular circumstances of the property and the owner. Because tax aspects outlined above are complex, individuals should consult legal counsel or the appropriate local Internal Revenue Service Office for assistance in determining the tax consequences of the above provisions. For further information, please refer to 36 CFR 67.

COPY

- Consideration in planning for Federal, federally licensed, and federally assisted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires that Federal agencies allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. For further information, please refer to 36 CFR 800.
- Consideration in issuing a surface coal-mining permit. In accordance with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977, there must be consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal-mining permit where coal is located. For further information, please refer to 30 CFR 700 et seq.
- Qualification for Federal grants for historic preservation when funds are available. Presently Federal Funding is unavailable. Contact the State Historic Preservation Office to determine if grants are currently available.

Owner Objection to National Register Listing

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places must be given an opportunity to concur with or object to listing in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 and Federal Regulations 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing is required to submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property, as appropriate, and objects to the listing. In the case of a nominated district, if a majority of the owners object to listing, the district will not be listed. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of how many properties or what portion of one property that party owns. If the individual property or district cannot be listed because a majority of owners objects prior to the submission of a nomination by the State Historic Preservation Officer to the Keeper of the National Register, the nomination form will be forwarded for a determination of eligibility for listing in the National Register. If the individual property or district is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, none of the tax advantages will apply, but the same preservation protection will be enacted as if the property were listed. That is, federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property.

If an owner chooses to object to the listing of his property, the notarized objection must be submitted to Mark Dennen, Acting Executive Director, Kentucky Heritage Council and State Historic Preservation Officer, 300 Washington Street, Frankfort, KY 40601, by May 12, 2009.

How Does Listing on the National Register Affect Owners?

What are the benefits?

- **Planning:** The National Register works as a planning tool. It helps project planners know which properties are most valuable to a community, so projects can be designed with minimal impact on these properties. It helps developers identify which parts of a building or property are most important to a community's identity and sense of value. It helps home owners considering changes for their property to know which parts of their property most vitally define that home's value.
- **Protection:** When Federal agencies plan projects, they must consider the historic value of properties listed in, and even eligible for, the National Register. While the Federal agency might consider the property historically valuable, the property ultimately still might be demolished or adversely impacted.
- **Economic:** National Register listing provides the opportunity for owners of income-producing property to receive back half of their rehabilitation costs: 20% in the form of an Investment Tax Credit (federal) and another 30% in the form of a Home-owner's Tax Credit (state).
- **Educational:** National Register listing often provides the most thorough record and history on a property. The form explains how the property is significant to the locality, to the state, or to the nation. The form tells how the physical character of the property reveals our significant past.
- **Civic:** The National Register nomination form illuminates ways that the buildings and landscape surrounding us shape our experience. The forms detail our valuable places, give meaning to our past, and help clarify the identity of our shared experience in particular communities.
- **Honor:** Many people feel additional pride in their place with the listing on the National Register.

COPY

What National Register listing does NOT mean

- Owners' property rights do NOT change when the property is listed on the National Register
- Owners are NOT responsible to maintain their listed house in a historic condition
- Owners do NOT have to open their house to the public
- Owners do NOT have to seek the advice of the Kentucky Heritage Council in planning changes
- Listing does NOT prohibit owners from making changes to their National Register-listed building
- Owners are NOT prohibited from demolishing their National Register-listed building
- Listing a property does NOT reduce the current or a subsequent owner's development options
- Listing on the Register currently does NOT result in grants to private owners to fix their building; a grant program did exist until the early 1980s for private owners of listed buildings
- Listing does NOT increase or decrease property taxes, nor affect the property's assessed value
- Listing does NOT require any governmental agency to maintain or preserve the property
- Listing does NOT require any governmental agency to purchase the property when the owner decides to sell it
- The Kentucky Heritage Council can NOT dictate your plans for changing your house
- Register listing does NOT automatically subject the property to any local preservation ordinance
- Listing in the Register does NOT prevent a city, county, state, or the federal government from ultimately purchasing the property through eminent domain
- A property, once listed, can NOT be removed from the Register by simple owner request. Properties can only be removed by a petition made by the SHPO, citing one of 4 reasons: loss of the historic integrity, error in professional judgment, procedural error, or new information.

For more information, you can visit the following web sites:

National Register of Historic Places: www.cr.nps.gov/nr/owners.htm

Kentucky Heritage Council: www.ky.gov/agencies/khc/national_register.htm

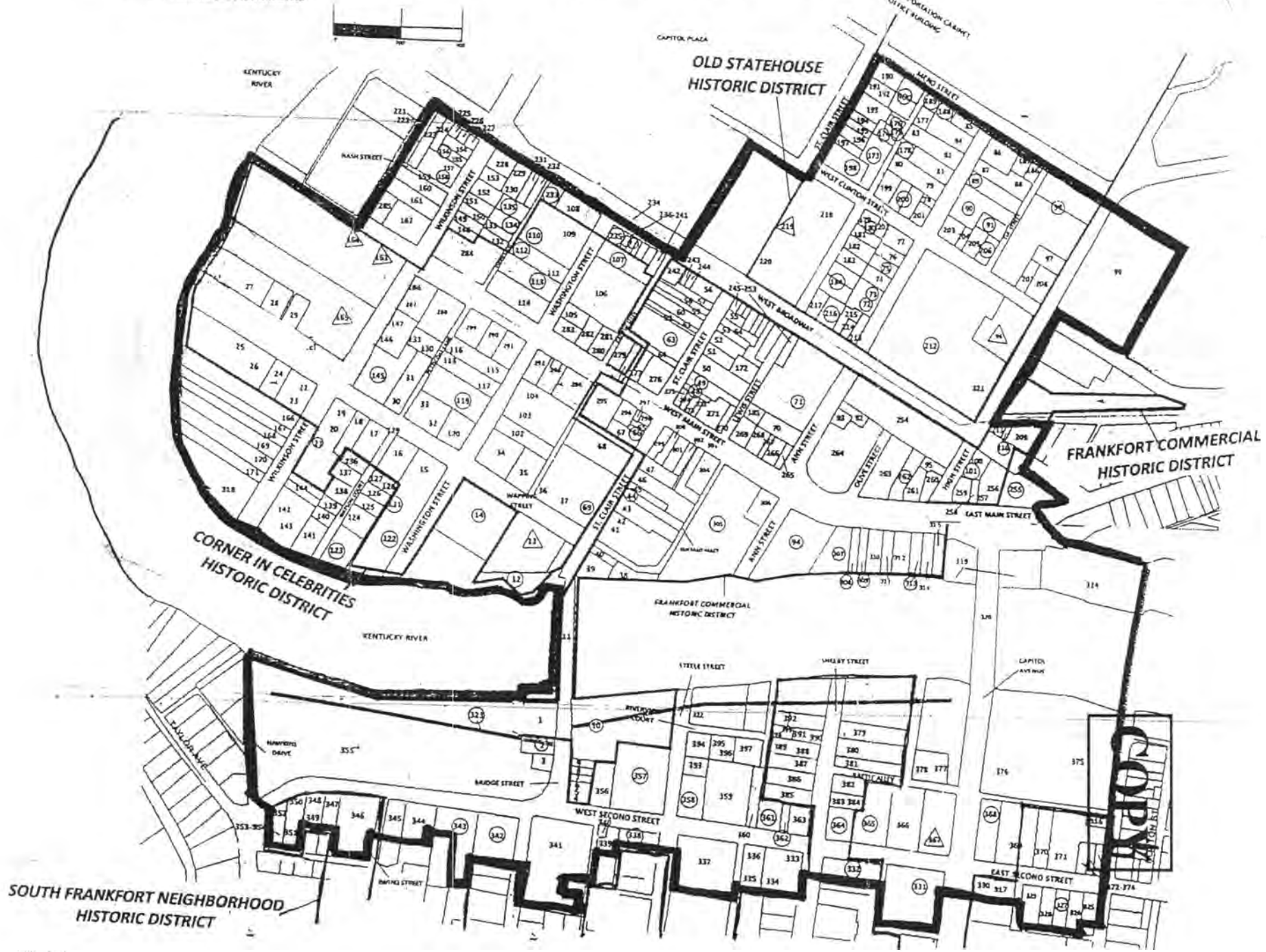
Contact the KHC's National Register Coordinator, Marty Perry, at 502-564-7005 ext. 132 or marty.perry@ky.gov

- 99 Distributing Property
- 212 Non-Contributing Property
- 63 Previously-Listed Property

Key:
 — District Boundary
 — Previously-Listed Districts

CENTRAL FRANKFORT HISTORIC DISTRICT

Frankfort, Franklin County, Kentucky



COPY

April 2, 2009



ATTN: MARTY PERRY
Kentucky Heritage Council
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

REF: CENTRAL FRANKFORT HISTORIC DISTRICT
301 WEST SECOND STREET
FRANKLIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Dear Mr. Perry:

This is to acknowledge receipt of a letter I received from Mr. Mark Dennen, State Historic Preservation Officer dated March 27, 2009 regarding the above referenced address.

My wife, Michele B. Walker and I, Danny Walker are the said owners of the property at 301 West Second Street, Frankfort Kentucky an object to the nomination of this property to the National Register.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (502) 223-8546.

Sincerely,

Danny L. Walker
Michele B. Walker

Danny L. Walker
Michele B. Walker
Walker's Car Wash, Inc.
301 West Second Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

NOTARY PUBLIC:

Subscribed and sworn to before me by **Danny L. Walker and Michele B. Walker** this 2nd day of

APRIL, 2009.

[Signature]

Notary Public

Jan. 8, 2013
My commission expires:

**Gerald & Gail Wheeler
PO Box 53
Lawrenceburg, KY 40342**

April 8, 2009

Mr. Marty Perry
Kentucky Heritage Council
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, KY 40601



**Re: Central Frankfort Historic District
Franklin County, Kentucky**

Dear Mr. Perry,

We recently received a letter from your office concerning your intent to nominate 211 West Second Street to the National Register of Historic Places. According to the Office of the Franklin County PVA, 211-215 West Second Street is an apartment complex owned by Jesse Lee Penn.

We are the owners of the Pic Pac Building located at 221 W. Second Street, Frankfort, Franklin County, Kentucky. Our building was originally constructed as an A&P store, probably sometime in the 1940's.

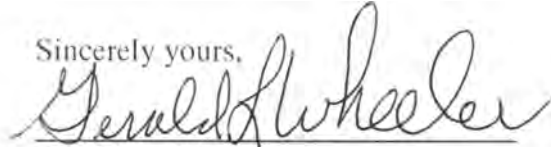
If it is the intent of your agency that our building, among others is being considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, we are writing to object to the nomination.

Our building is a commercial building designed and constructed in a modern style. Architecturally, we see no particular distinction for the building. It is currently being used for the purpose for which it was designed and built. It contains Pic Pac, an individually owned retail grocery business.

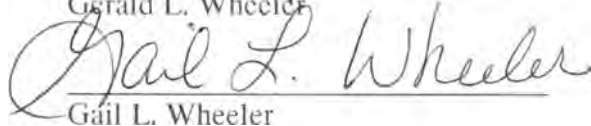
Once a building is designated on the National Register of Historic Places, there are limitations placed on what can be done to and with that building. We do not wish to operate under those limitations.

Thank you for your consideration, but if we are so nominated, we object to the nomination.

Sincerely yours,



Gerald L. Wheeler

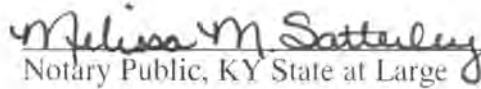


Gail L. Wheeler

STATE OF KENTUCKY)

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN)

Subscribed and sworn to before me Gerald L. Wheeler and Gail L. Wheeler this
8th day of April, 2009.



Notary Public, KY State at Large

My Commission expires: 07/12/2010

April 20, 2009

Marty Perry
Kentucky Heritage Council
300 Washington St.
Frankfort, Ky. 40601



Re: Central Frankfort Historic District
(103-105 Wilkinson Street)

This letter is to inform you that we object to our duplex located at 103-105 Wilkinson Street being nominated to the National Register.

We are the owners of this property.

Terry Warfield and Connie Warfield

Connie Warfield
Terry D. Warfield

I certified that Connie & Terry Warfield, the above signees submitted correct information.

Patsy C. Jones
Public Notary
Exp 7/31/12



**CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPORT FORM
REVIEW of NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION by LOCAL AUTHORITY**

(Instructions in parentheses and italics. Print or type your responses. Fuller instructions on additional sheet.)

Certified Local Government City of Frankfort
Name of Property being considered Central Frankfort District

INITIATION *(enter one date only on a line below, describing the action on the nomination)*

- nomination submitted by CLG to State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). SHPO is asked by CLG to review nomination as soon as possible.
 SHPO submits nomination to CLG for review. CLG has 60 days to review nomination and return this report form to SHPO.

REVIEW BASIS *(checkmark at least one line of Resource Type/Criterion; write the name of corresponding Commission member on one of the following three lines)*

Resource Type	Criterion Selected on nomination form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historical	National Register Criterion A or B
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural	National Register Criterion C
<input type="checkbox"/> Archeological	National Register Criterion D

Name of Commission Member Representing Significance Area

Roger Stapleton Historian (when property meets Criterion A or B)
Jen Spangler-Williamson Architectural Historian/Architect (for Criterion C)
_____ Archeologist (when property meets Criterion D)

RECOMMENDATION *(Check mark one of the four blanks below, sign, and enter date)*

- Commission Recommends Approval
 Commission Recommends Disapproval
 Commission Recommends Approval, Report Attached
 Commission Recommends Disapproval, Report Attached

4-27-09 Cheryl Long Spahr
Date Commissioner's Signature

- (Check Mark one of the two blanks below, sign, and enter date)*
Chief Elected Official Recommends Approval
 Chief Elected Official Recommends Disapproval

4-28-09 Hejippy Graham
Date Official's Signature/Title



STEVEN L. BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

MARCHETA SPARROW
SECRETARY

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov

MARK DENNEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

June 9, 2009



Jan Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Keeper
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8th Floor
Washington DC 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed are nominations for 4 Kentucky properties approved at the 5/12/09 Review Board meeting:

- ✓ **Upper Reaches of Boones Creek Rural Historic District**, Clark and Fayette Counties, KY
- ✓ **Central Frankfort Historic District**, Franklin County, KY
- ✓ **Bowman House**, Garrard County, KY
- ✓ **Hinton-Scarce House**, Shelby County, KY

In this mailing →

A significant number of owners objected to the nomination of the Upper Reaches of Boones Creek Rural Historic District. The count of owners and objections was complicated by numerous types of ownership and by individuals who owned more than one parcel submitting multiple objections. In addition to submitting all objections with this mailing, we have enclosed the sheet that we used to count the numbers of owners and the numbers of objections, so you can verify our conclusion that a majority has not objected.

✓ Finally, we resubmit a revised nomination, the **Mill Springs Historic Areas (Boundary Enlargement and Additional Documentation)**, Pulaski and Wayne Counties, Kentucky, for listing. We revised the form according to the reviewer's comments.

We appreciate your assistance with these actions.

Sincerely,

Mark Dennen, SHPO and
Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council