

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received JUN 5 1985
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Flemingsburg Historic District

and/or common Flemingsburg, Historic District

2. Location

street & number Along sections of Water, Main, Williams, Elm, Weddie, Main Cross,
and Railroad Streets and Mt. Carmel, Mills, Pumphrey _____ not for publication
Mt. Sterling, Foxspring, Electric Ave., and Court Square

city, town Flemingsburg _____ vicinity of

state Kentucky code county Fleming code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	NA in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	NA being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Fleming County Courthouse

street & number Court Square

city, town Flemingsburg state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Resources of Kentucky Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1985 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Flemingsburg Historic District contains 202 properties in the downtown area of Flemingsburg, Kentucky. The district is centered around Court Square and includes all or parts of the twenty-six adjacent blocks. Many of the buildings were constructed in the early 19th century and retain the architectural characteristics of that era. The majority of the buildings have been kept in continuous use since their construction and remain in good repair. The integrity of design and workmanship strengthens the character of the district. Between 75 and 80 percent of the properties in the area still contribute to the character of the district.

Flemingsburg is the county seat of Fleming County, the 26th formed in Kentucky. Fleming County is located in the agriculturally productive outer Bluegrass area of Kentucky. It is located approximately 17 miles south of the Ohio River, 89 miles southeast of Cincinnati, Ohio, and 60 miles northeast of Lexington, Kentucky. Although Flemingsburg was the center of early settlement, it has grown slowly and now has a population of 2,835. The Flemingsburg Historic District contains properties previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The First Presbyterian Church, listed on August 12, 1977, and the Thomas Fleming House, listed on March 21, 1979. The rural area of Fleming County contains seven properties which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Flemingsburg Historic District was first identified as a significant historic resource during the comprehensive survey of Fleming County carried out by Camille Wells and Nina Poynter of the Kentucky Heritage Council staff during 1977. The survey documented 138 individual properties in the city of Flemingsburg, all but 3 of which are contributing elements in this nomination. In 1979, the Kentucky Heritage Council published the results of the survey in a publication entitled Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky: Fleming County. Additional documentation of buildings within the district was assembled by Joe Nance, Terry Applegate, and Clinton Hammond during the Fall of 1984 and the Winter of 1985.

The Flemingsburg Historic District comprises approximately 40% of the area and building stock in present day Flemingsburg. The district includes three identifiable parts-west of

(continued)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		

Specific dates 1805-1935 Builder/Architect Multiple

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Flemingsburg Historic District is significant as the best surviving collection of early 19th century residential and commercial buildings in Kentucky. Mixed with and surrounding this important collection of early 19th century buildings are numerous examples of late 19th and early 20th century vernacular buildings which have significance as Victorian building types. As a collection these 19th century buildings provide us with the best available sense of time and place characteristic of a 19th century Kentucky county seat town.

Historical Development

In 1798, as a result of a petition to the General Assembly, Fleming County was separated from Mason County. The first local court session was held at the Flemingsburg home of John Faris, and plans were quickly made to construct a jail, courthouse, pillory, stocks and stray pen--all the accouterments of political autonomy.

It is not clear whether George Stockton himself had dictated the plan by which Flemingsburg should be laid out. It is certain, however, that the device of a central court square, with roads extending in a grid system from centers of the four sides of the square, was used in southeastern Pennsylvania and in some cases can be documentarily attributed to the migration patterns and influence of the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish who immigrated from the Ulster area. Stockton and his fellow Scotch-Irish settlers of Fleming County (Finley, Fleming, Keith, McGowan, McAlexander among them) all had ties both with sections of Pennsylvania and with Ulster in northern Ireland.

By 1805, a log courthouse had been erected in the central square and the elaborate business of licensing, recording and electing was undertaken. Such a quantity and variety of activities in progress by 1800 in Flemingsburg represent not only the vitality of early settlement efforts in the region but also the strength of the local government system--represented by the central prominence of the courthouse--that is characteristic of early Kentucky.

During these early years of exceptional building activity, local industries flourished as well. Thirty grist mills and sawmills were licensed by the Fleming County court between 1798 and 1812, most of which were fitted to serve the farms

(continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Property Identification Map. Kentucky Department of Revenue, Kentucky, 1981

Wells, Camile. Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky. The Kentucky Heritage Commission, Kentucky, 1979.

Flemingsburg Deed Record. Flemingsburg: The Fleming County Courthouse, Kentucky 1984

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 63 acres

Quadrangle name Flemingsburg

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	7	2	6	1	6	1	7	4	2	5	6	3	4	3
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

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

C

1	7	2	6	1	3	2	6	4	2	5	5	6	2	3
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

1	7	2	6	1	1	7	1	4	2	5	5	5	5	1
Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

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

F

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

G

1	7	2	6	1	5	4	2	4	2	5	6	4	2	2
Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Attached

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joseph Nance, Terry Applegate, Clinton Hammond

organization Buffalo Trace Area Development District

date April 30, 1985

street & number 327 West Second Street

telephone (606) 564-6894

city or town Maysville,

state Kentucky 41056

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

David L. Morgan

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date May 17, 1985

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 7-5-85

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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the commercial district and a primarily Victorian and early 20th Century residential area to the south and east of the commercial district. One of the special and almost unique qualities of Flemingsburg is the lack of open space or intrusions between the commercial district and the surrounding residential areas. Another important feature of the district is the presence of a street system which follows the original town plan. Although the focal point of the plan, the courthouse, is not historic, it is sited at the center of the historic juncture of Main and Main Cross Streets.

General Description

Surviving in a remarkably uninterrupted pattern along Water Street and Main Cross Street in Flemingsburg is a body of structures that were part of the first wave of permanent construction in Flemingsburg. They have in common not only similar dates of construction and contiguous lots, but also nearly identical forms. Most succinctly identified as the side passage-parlor group, these domestic structures are normally constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond to two stories. They have gable roofs, three bays and an interior end chimney on the parlor gable end. The most distinctive feature of the group is the interior arrangement of a parlor flanked by narrow stair passage. This plan represents an essentially urban alternative, (familiar to the cities of the eastern seaboard) to the problem of formally ordering space on a narrow town lot. In Flemingsburg, the main blocks of the side passage-parlor form have almost identical proportions to those of the rural hall-parlor type, but the separation of circulation space from the living units have dictated a plan that can be regarded as two-thirds of an I-house. Rear appendages tend to be major and often original two-story rear ells that follow the town lot away from the street frontage.

Twenty-one side passage-parlor houses were surveyed in Flemingsburg, some of which, like the Dudley House (photo #63) and the Fant House (photo #65), have sustained the subsequent addition of two more bays to form an I-house. Most of the Flemingsburg houses were constructed during the period of dominance by the Federal style; examples of the side passage-parlor group are therefore linked by similarity of detail as well as by regularity of form. A typical example of this

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domestic type that survives in near-original condition is the Collins House (photo #28). Built between 1801 and 1811 by Appleton Ballard, this residence has retained the proportionally elongated classical elements on mantels and door surrounds, web-like round-headed fanlight over the main entrance and a peculiarly non-classical but ubiquitous reeding and bull's eye device on the window and door surrounds. Like most of the Flemingsburg examples, the Collins House has an original brick two-story ell.

The early and extensive building activity in Flemingsburg attracted numerous skillful builders to the area. While the names of several masons and house-joiners appear in the early order books, three builders can be associated with a group of early buildings located in Flemingsburg and the surrounding county.

John Cochran was an Irish immigrant who apparently learned the trade of house-joinery in Bourbon County, Kentucky. He moved to Flemingsburg in 1808, during the probable years of most prolific building. Although the origins and settlement dates of house-joiner Samuel Stockwell and brickmason James Eckles are not known, the two builders were contemporaries of Cochran and they often collaborated on the early buildings of Flemingsburg. It is impossible to ascertain how many of the surviving early structures can be attributed to the hands of Cochran, Stockwell, and Eckles, but scattered documentary references and stylistic similarities have tentatively associated a series of structures with each of the builders.

The 1819 sessional records of the Flemingsburg Presbyterian Church (photo #1) document the engagement of James Eckles and Samuel Stockwell to construct a new building on the corner of Stockwell and Water Streets. That building is a brick nave-plan structure with double gable-end entrances by five windows. Simple and solid, this mass is embellished with finely executed woodwork in the characteristic Federal style of Samuel Stockwell. Most notable is the elliptical arch that survived from the original altar area of the north wall. It is deeply reeded and finished with an over-sized keystone. The lower set of pilasters that support the arch exhibits and gouged fretwork device in the capital that has linked Samuel Stockwell with the Suit House (photo #27) where elaborate woodwork has survived. Because Stockwell was a house-joiner

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and both the Suit and Fleming-Sousley Houses are brick, it has been presumed that James Eckles continued his collaboration with Stockwell on these two dwellings.

While distinctive patterns of woodworking are the most recognized features of the Eckles and Stockwell work, exceptionally elaborate plans are also characteristic of structures that are attributed to these builders. The Suit House, (photo #27) constructed in 1827 by John Crawford, has a one-story U-form. The main block encloses a central passage with flanking rooms; two additional chambers are enclosed in each of the rear ells, one of which has been reconstructed by the present owners. The interior woodwork of the Suit House exhibits a much more plastic, bold pattern, than does that of the earlier Presbyterian Church. This slightly exaggerated feeling is repeated in the most outstanding feature of the Suit House, the transomed and elliptically fanlighted doorway. Highly developed, this Federal entrance exhibits a sureness and an originality that are not found in the stiff headed arches of most early Flemingsburg dwellings.

John Cochran has not been documentarily associated with any standing house in Fleming County, but secondary sources attribute to his hand the construction and embellishment of the Darnall House (photo #19) on Williams Street and the present Sundries Building (photo #62) on Water Street.

The Darnall House is constructed of brick to two stories with four bays on the principal facade and an original two-story ell (photo #19). Another one-story ell was added about twenty years later. Since Cochran was a house-joiner, a mason apparently worked with him on this dwelling. The four-bay facade encloses a hall-parlor plan that was given an offcenter passage about 1910, with the addition of a partition wall.

The asymmetry of the principal facade is exaggerated by the placement of a Federal portico over the off-center entrance. Regrettably, the barrel-vaulted pedimented porch and the doorway it shelters exhibit the only remaining embellished woodwork in the Darnall House. The round-headed entrance has a reeded surround, punctuated with bull's eye corner blocks

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in a manner that is characteristic of the local Federal architecture. The prominent porch has a pattern of gougework that is meant to be fretwork, but which appears more as a mechanical zig-zag design.

Like the Darnall House, the Sundries Building has been largely stripped to accomodate later uses. It was originally a five-bay I-house, but use as a professional and commercial building has dictated the gutting of the original interior. The most remarkable surviving feature is the elaborate doorway: a round-headed entrance surmounted by a cornice that is supported by pairs of engaged columns. The general design is one that was common in early nineteenth-century patternbooks as was the elliptical fanlight device. However, the intricacy and refinement of the carving are attributable only to the builder's own skills and creativity. The doorway of Cochran's building on Water Street is unsurpassed by any woodwork in Fleming County.

Three other buildings have retained fine details that suggest they are the work of known builders of early Fleming County. Among them is the Boone Funeral Home (photo #69), a much-altered structure that nevertheless retains an entrance portico with the same zig-zag gougework that appears on Cochran's Darnall House.

In 1847, Samuel Stockwell bought the lot at the northeast corner of Water and Main Cross Streets. At that time, the property included a frame residence. In 1853, Stockwell sold the lot to James Eckles with a brick warehouse and a frame "whiskey house" on it. Between those years was built the earliest extant warehouse in the area. Constructed of brick with Greek Revival embellishments the Fried Building (photo #56) may also represent a late product of the hands of Eckles and Stockwell who had perhaps adopted the new building styles. The Fried Building is constructed to three full stories with nine bays on the Water Street frontage and nine bays on the Main Cross frontage, stepped up a half-story at one juncture to follow the slope of the street. It has a hipped metal-covered roof. The only embellishments are stone lintels and a wide Greek cornice. In conformance with the later use of the building, the first floor of the Main Cross Street facade has been fitted with a turn-of-the-century commercial storefront.

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During this period, Flemingsburg also began to develop its own accommodations for those who traded and traveled along the new regional system of turnpikes. The Merchants Hotel was largely demolished around 1900 to make room for the Flemingsburg Farmers Bank, although a surviving section is presently occupied by Aitkin Drugs Store (photo #61). An old photograph of the establishment indicates that it was a two-story brick building with a hipped roof, similar in proportion and detail to the Fried Building. It had an eight-bay frontage on Main Cross and a seven-bay facade on Water Street. Records suggest that the Merchants Hotel was in operation by 1828, an early date that probably explains the use of slightly splayed jack arches over the bays of the buildings, rather than stone or wooden lintels that were more popular during the years of greatest dominance by the Greek Revival style.

The Main Cross frontage of the Fleming Hotel (photo #57) is unmistakably Greek with its low austere five-bay facade. This brick gable-roofed structure was in use by 1833, when it was used as a hospital for cholera victims. The main block of the Fleming Hotel was constructed flush with a gable-end wall of a modest Federal side passage-parlor house which then functioned as a rear ell to the larger and later structure.

Charles Dudley is a builder who was active during the railroad era. He has been credited with the construction of all the commercial buildings on the southwest block of Main Cross Street including Burke's Billiards (photo #75). These structures built by Dudley are characteristic of Flemingsburg architecture in this late-century period. The commercial streetline building as it was executed and varied in Flemingsburg is normally a two-story brick structure with a parapet, or false roofline that hides a shallowly sloping or gabled roof. The form was designed to exactly fit the lot it occupies, and therefore to use profitably all of the valuable commercial real estate. The first floor was usually fitted with a stock cast iron-framed storefront. The architectural embellishment of the flat facade was limited to stock label molds and cornices, most often in motifs of the Italianate style which, like the storefronts, could be ordered from architectural supply firms in Louisville, Cincinnati, and Evansville.

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Such a supply firm was the architectural iron works of the George L. Mesker Company of Evansville, Indiana, which emerged from a larger family business in 1881. Mesker's firm supplied the cast, pressed, and galvanized iron elements for a number of Flemingsburg commercial buildings, including the Miller Building (photo #61) on Main Cross Street.

During this construction era, many of the Federal residences were renovated to suit commercial purposes. Aitkin Drugs Store (photo #61), which by this period was the only surviving section of the old Merchants Hotel, was among the early structures to be fitted with a Mesker storefront.

Another renovated structure is the Kane Building (photo #62) at the corner of Main Cross and Water Street. Originally constructed during the Federal period, it has been attributed by one secondary source to John Cochran. Charles Dudley substantially reworked and building, giving it a high Italianate roofline, and adding the label molds and cornice. The interior was gutted and fitted with a vault that accommodated its use during the 1870's and 1880's as the Pearce and Fant Bank.

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The Flemingsburg Historic District has been divided into three sections: The Commercial District; Southern Residential Area; and Northern Residential Area. Each section contains structures with unique architectural styles and similar dates of construction.

The Commercial District of Flemingsburg contains fifty-seven properties lying in the heart of the downtown Flemingsburg business district. The Commercial District is more densely settled on Water Street and Main Cross Street, but also includes Railroad Street and Electric Avenue. The majority of structures, although somewhat altered, have managed to keep their integrity. The Kane Building, located on the southwest corner of the junction of Water Street and Main Cross Street (Photo #62) was originally constructed in the first quarter of the nineteenth century and was renovated circa 1870 to house the Pearce-Fant Bank. The early vault still remains. The structure is an excellent example of the stylistic evolutionary process: late nineteenth century stock lable molds have been applied directly over the early mortised and pegged window frames. Another structure of notable character, located on the southeast corner at the junction of Water Street and Main Cross Street (Photo #73) is the Odd Fellow's Lodge Building constructed in the 1880's. Its design utilized several types of stone, terra cotta, and patterned brick.

The northeast corner lot at the junction of Water Street and Main Cross Street was bought by Samuel Stockwell in 1847, at which time it was occupied by a frame house. In 1853, the lot and a brick "warehouse" located on it were sold, and the descriptive deed thereby ascertains that the Fried Building (Photo #56) was constructed circa 1850. Its unique size and simple Greek Revival details make this one of the most important architectural and historical keystones of downtown Flemingsburg.

At one-zero-six (106) North Main Cross Street (Photo #56), is a typical late-nineteenth century commercial building that is distinguished by the unusual three-story height and the round-headed windows on the third story.

Known for many years as the Hopper House, Spencer's Electric at 112 North Main Cross Street (Photo #56), was constructed

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early in the nineteenth century as a three-bay side passage-parlor-plan house of double-pile proportions. Shortly after the house was constructed, it was extended to a four-bay facade with the addition of a late federal fanlighted doorway. Recently, the Hopper House was gutted by fire, but renovated for commercial use.

At 117 North Main Cross Street (Photo #57), is Mary's Handicraft & Gift Shoppe. This small frame dwelling is an unusual survivor from the early nineteenth century. It has retained early construction details, such as the original beaded weatherboarding. Originally used as a residence, the building now serves as a store on a streetscape of late-century two-story commercial buildings.

Probably constructed around 1870, is a brick commercial building at 115 North Main Cross Street (Photo #57), called the Cooper Building. This building is embellished with stock italinate brackets and labelmolds. It may be the work of post civil war builder Charles Dudley, who is responsible for a number of Flemingsburg's late nineteenth century buildings.

One-zero-nine (109) North Main Cross Street (Photo #61) is a three-bay structure that probably began as a side passage-parlor residence constructed in the late federal period. The reeded door surrounds with bull's eye corner blocks are survivors of that stylistic era. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, the building was fitted with a prefabricated commercial front and the second-story windows were surmounted with italinate cornice lintels.

One-zero-seven (107) North Main Cross Street (Photo #61), is a structure that has an interesting half-quarter foil pattern at the corniceline. The pedimented lintels and iron street front resemble those of the building next door.

At 103 North Main Cross Street (Photo #61), is the Atkin Building which probably dates from the general period. This building is the only surviving section of the Merchants Hotel which is said to have been the dining room of that establishment. The hotel was in operation by 1828. The precast street front that was added to this structure was ordered from G. L. Mesker and Company of Evansville, Indiana, sometime after 1882.

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At 114 West Water Street (Photo #63) the Fleming Dudley House was originally constructed as a side passage-parlor plan and extended to an I-form at an early date. Built circa 1819 for Thomas Fleming, it has been in the Dudley family since 1919. Most of the early federal details survive. This house has recently become the object of preservation efforts by the Fleming County Historic Commission.

Built in 1820 by Thomas Porter, the brick residence at 121 West Water (Photo #65) began as a three-bay side passage-parlor plan and was extended thereafter to a five-bay I-house form. Late in the century, the house sustained the application of brackets and ironwork. The structure is presently used to house Flemingsburg businesses.

Presently located in the most dense area of the Flemingsburg Commercial District, the Peoples Bank Building at 107 West Water Street (Photo #62) was originally a domestic structure. The five-bay brick I-House was built before 1821 by members of the Stockton family. Secondary sources indicate that it is the product of carpenter John Cochran, who is presumably responsible for the excellent federal style doorway. In 1821, the house and lot were sold to the heirs of John Stockwell. The exceptionally decorated doorway and a central staircase are the only surviving examples of the original woodwork, as the structure has been nearly gutted to accommodate several businesses.

The towering Romanesque fire station and City Hall Building located at 116 South Main Cross Street (Photo #75) was constructed in 1907. It serves as a strong visual boundary to the south end of Main Cross Street. The structure was renovated in 1970, at which time the permastone-surrounded recessed doorway was added.

Currently used as a restaurant, the structure on Electric Avenue (Photo #76), was originally built as the Flemingsburg Depot to service the narrow-gauge line that connected Flemingsburg to the Kentucky Central Railroad. It has the low, elongated proportions and the characteristic details of depot design; this example is exceptionally well constructed with a molded tile roof and heavy sawn brackets under the eaves. Of particular note is the rare flaired weather boarding that gives weight and distinction of design to this unique depot building.

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The building at 123 South Main Cross Street (Photo #74) had a more conventional late nineteenth century facade with a parapet roofline and segmentally arched windows. About 1900, the structure served as Rollie Walker's livery stable. Shortly thereafter, it became the Dudley Garage. In the 1930's the building was given a new streetfront when Ben Wright took it over as a hardware store.

The Commercial Building at 110 East Water Street (Photo #55), is one of a series that was constructed in Flemingsburg at the turn of the century. It is built of brick with the relatively common parapet roofline, the cast iron commercial store front, and the classical motifs at the corniceline. This example has always been in the Cox family.

The unusual commercial building at 103 East Water Street (Photo #55) is the only one in Flemingsburg that was constructed of concrete blocks when that newly developed medium was being tested for acceptability as a facade material. It was built in 1905 by Dan T. Fischer.

The southern residential section of the Flemingsburg Historic District contains fifty-nine (59) properties which date construction circa early-nineteenth century to early twentieth century. The southern residential properties outline West Water Street, South Main Cross Street, Pumphrey Avenue, Weddle Street, Mills Avenue, Electric Avenue and Mount Sterling Avenue.

Located at the corner of the Historic District on the southern side on West Water Street at 201 West Water Street (Photo #72), is a structure originally known as the Whitehall Tavern. The orientation of Whitehall Tavern toward a branch of Fleming Creek suggests that the building either predates the 1798 town plan or that it was located significantly outside the original extensions of the street grids. The tavern is most famous for its years as a public house. Originally built of brick in a three-bay hall-parlor form, the building was later expanded in frame to a double-pile plan and finished with the bracketed italianate hipped roof. E.E. Pearce, the Flemingsburg Banker is locally associated with the house, and he is probably responsible for this late-century remodeling. Two early outbuildings have survived.

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Currently used as two separate residences the building at 163-165 West Water Street (Photo #71), began as a late federal side passage-parlor plan house, represented by the western most three bays, (right side of photograph). The brick structure was expanded by the addition of two more bays; this section has simple Greek Revival detailing. A sixth bay was added somewhat later, as well as the two distinctive chinoiserie proches which impart light, fanciful details to the otherwise said facades.

The Flemingsburg Baptist Church at 147 West Water Street (Photo #67) was constructed in 1843. The brick building has a typical nave-plan form with lancet windows and double entrances on the gable end. During the civil war, federal troops were quartered in the building. A.T. McDonald commissioned the erection of the Italianate-style belltower in 1867.

Proceeding from 147 West Water Street to the property located on a hill overlooking downtown Flemingsburg at 210 South Main Cross Street (Photo #77) is a late-century frame residence with a basic L-form that has been disguised by the variety of turrets and bays set about the main block of the house.

At 119 Pumphrey Avenue (Photo #80) is a one-and-one half story framed dwelling with a gambrel roof. The dormer on the front facade is sided with decorative detailing to match the gable end. The dwellings one-story porch extends across the front facade and advances back each side semi-surrounding the front bay. The eaves of the dwelling possess scrolled bracket and modillian blocking.

At 115 Pumphrey Avenue (Photo #80), is a one-and-one half story frame dwelling with a gambrel roof and centrally located interior chimney. It has four-over-four sash windows on the lower level of the front facade. The projecting eave around the dwelling provides contrast between the upper and lower levels.

The turn-of-the-century picturesque house at 111 Pumphrey Avenue (Photo #79), is distinguished by the gazebo set at the corner of the veranda. The dwelling possesses gabled, projecting bays and a wrap around porch with scrolled woodwork. The presence of Queen Anne detailing can be noted.

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At three-zero-eight South Main Cross Street (Photo #81), is a residence which was built in 1917. This pleasing residence is a fine example of the bungalow style with a low, organic arrangement of spaces representing an informality of life style and a conscious emulation of the domestic work of Frank Lloyd Wright.

The single story frame dwelling at 110 Mills Avenue (Photo #83) has a gable roof and a porch on one end of the front facade. Two-over-two sash windows prevail throughout the house.

At 114 Mills Avenue (Photo #86) is a dwelling framed in a gabled ell shaped plan. It comprises a wrap around porch which extends across the lower elevation of the two-story structures front facade. The porch roof is supported by columns.

118 Mills Avenue (Photo #86) exhibits a two-story frame dwelling with a gable roof and centrally located chimney. The one story porch possesses a sloping roof supported by cast iron columns.

122 Mills Avenue (Photo #87) contains a small one-story gable roof structure that is framed with a central doorway and a two-over-two sash window on each side. The dwelling also has a centrally located internal chimney.

126 Mills Avenue (Photo #87) displays a two-story dwelling that comprises multiple gables which disguise its semi-ell shape. The one-story porch has a shed roof supported by columns. Two-over-two sash windows prevail throughout the structure.

The one-and-one half story frame dwelling at 322 Weddle Street (Photo #89) exhibits a gambrel roof. The projecting lower level bay on the front facade is enclosed to its mid-point and beyond remains as an open porch. A pediment above the porch provides additional contrast.

At 326 Weddle Street (Photo #88) is a two-story frame dwelling that utilizes secondary gables to enhance its appearance. The decorative siding within the gabled ends can be attribut-

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ed to early twentieth century detailing. The dwelling has two one-story shed roof porches. These porches on either side of the home contribute to its intended two-front appearance, making it accessible from both Mills Avenue and Weddle Street.

133 Mills Avenue (Photo #85) exhibits a two-story ell-shaped dwelling that has a gable roof. The one-story porch fills in the internal corner of the ell. The eave of the porch has detailed woodwork which is characteristic of the carpenter's gothic movement in the Flemingsburg area.

The two-story frame dwelling at 127 Mills Avenue (Photo #85) has combination of roof shapes. The corner bay on the second floor is framed to have a half-hex facade. The major portion of the dwelling is comprised by a hipped roof design, while some bays have gable roofs. The one-story porch extends across the entire front facade.

The one-and-one half story dwelling at 123 Mills Avenue (Photo #85) is framed with a steep gable roof. It has pertruding bays on the second floor and a shed roof over the porch area. The porch is continuous across the front facade, and the roof is supported by tuscan columns.

The two-story frame dwelling at 406 South Main Cross (Photo #82) has a unique roof in that it changes slope at its mid-point thus accomodating for a recessed porch.

Continuing the description of the southern residential area of the Flemingsburg Historic District, proceed north on Main Cross until reaching Electric Avenue. Then continue east until reaching the residence at 128 East Electric Avenue.

128 East Electric Avenue (Photo #92) is an early twentieth century one-and-one half story dwelling that exhibits a gable roof and a one-story porch located at the front facade.

130 East Electric Avenue (Photo #92), is also a one-and-one half story dwelling with a gable roof. This residence also features a centrally located chimney and a one-story shed roof porch.

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Proceed east on Electric Avenue until junctioning with Mount Sterling Avenue. Continue south on Mount Sterling Avenue. Located at 218 Mount Sterling Avenue (Photo #96) is a residence that is painted in an original shade of yellow. This modest one-story T-plan has an exceptional stock veranda, and it represents the late-nineteenth century residential building along the outer avenues around Flemingsburg.

The single story frame structure at 228 Mount Sterling Avenue (Photo #99) has a gable roof with two interior chimneys. It has a full length porch with a shed roof. The eaves of the porch have a decorative frieze.

232 Mount Sterling Avenue (Photo #99) contains a one-and-one half story framed structure that has a full length porch offset beneath its extending gable roof. The front facade extends through the roof to form the front wall of the upper story.

256 Mount Sterling Avenue (Photo #101) exhibits a single story dwelling that has a full length shed roof porch. The gable roof on the structure changes its scope over the rear bays of the house. The house also has two interior chimneys.

The design of this modest colonial revival residence at 262 Mount Sterling Avenue (Photo #101) was one of several that appeared in the Flemingsburg Times-Democrat around 1905. Construction of this dwelling represents the national popularization of domestic forms in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

270 Mount Sterling Avenue (Photo #101) is a unique two-story frame dwelling. The sloping gable roof extends to make a full-width single-story porch on the front facade. It also has a centrally located dormer.

This two-story framed dwelling at 217 Mount Sterling Avenue (Photo #97) exhibits a gable roof and a centrally located chimney. The front one-story porch features decorative woodwork and cylindrical columns.

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The single-story framed house at 201 Mount Sterling Avenue (Photo #95) has a gable roof, and a centrally located chimney. Also, the residence features a porch which extends to half the width of the front of the house.

The northern residential section of the Flemingsburg Historic District contains eighty-six (86) properties. The northern residential properties outline West Water Street, Main Street, Court Square, North Main Cross, Foxspring Avenue, East Elm Street, Mount Carmel Avenue, West Williams Street and Dudley Avenue.

Constructed for the Eckles Family, probably by the builder of that name, the brick residence at 134 West Water Street (Photo #64) has the popular side passage parlor plan. The interior woodwork of this example dates from a later period.

The now elongated multi-unit dwelling at 142 West Water Street (Photo #66), began as a frame side passage-parlor plan early in the nineteenth century and has been extended in both directions over the years.

The Boone Funeral Home at 150 West Water Street (Photo #69) is distinctive because of its exceptionally large scale. It was constructed in the first decades of the nineteenth century for the Stockwell family, and it has the distinctive features of style and workmanship that would tend to associate it with one of the local builders, perhaps Samuel Stockwell. Originally constructed as an I-House, the Boone Funeral Home was sustained the addition of a major wing to the west. It has been in use as a funeral home since the 1930's, for which purpose the interior was stripped of the original federal woodwork.

The First Presbyterian Church at West Main and Water Street (Photo #1), is a major early landmark of Flemingsburg. Constructed in 1819 by the locally famous building team of Eckles and Stockwell, this brick federal structure replaced the earlier log church of a congregation that was organized in 1796. The present structure has a double-door gable-end entrance. The interior of the church was originally oriented so that the altar occupied the same gable end as the entrances, thus confusing the original processional intention of the nave plan. Although this early structure has sus-

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tained many recent alterations, its basic solid integrity has not been diminished.

The variety of materials and styles employed in the Harbeson House at 144 West Main street (Photo #5) make a visual interpretation difficult. It is possible that the brick rear ell is the earliest portion of the house; this section retains early pegged window frames and a corbelled cornice. The main block of the house is a five-bay I-Form constructed of frame with a brick east gable-end wall. The sheathing treatment also varies. That of the west gable end is beaded weatherboarding, while the front facade is horizontal shiplapping. The interior details of the Harbeson House are Greek Revival in style, but the exterior character of the house is decisively determined by the addition of brackets, round-headed window frames, and most distinctively, the two-story veranda of the gothic italiante era.

At 122 West Main Street (Photo #9), is the McCartney House. The original portion of this four-bay brick residence was built in the first twenty years of the nineteenth century. Both the four-bay facade and the corbelled brick cornice are unusual features among Flemingsburg buildings. The main block of the McCartney House presently shares a wall with the adjacent structure that was built some years later.

The Fleming Hotel Building, at 123 North Main Cross Street, (Photo #57) has had a long and relatively well documented career as a Flemingsburg establishment. Indeed, the earliest section of the building, now the ell that faces Court Square, was built well before 1833. Over the years, the Hotel has changed owners and names and number of times, and it has sustained structure additions from nearly every period of ownership today. The old landmark serves as a private residence.

Constructed to house offices of the County Government, the distinctive Gorman Building (Photo #60) dates from 1868. The brick fabric of the building is employed to advantage in such stylistic details and Lombardian Arcades and advanced piers.

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The Suit house at 107 East Main Street (Photo #27) is a rather oddly formed L-plan house that was constructed of brick with federal period woodwork. It originally served as a residence, but its corner location has made it desirable for commercial use. At one time, the building was used as offices by both Dr. Robinson and Dr. Vice; their partitioning of the structure probably explains why the openings of only the two eastern most bays were lengthened in the late nineteenth century. At least one secondary historical source attributes the detailing of this building to house-joiner James Cochran.

One Zero One (101) Court Square (Photo #26) is a five-bay brick I-house that was probably constructed during the last years of popularity of the federal style. It was certainly standing by 1833. Although the brickwork has early Nineteenth Century characteristics, the wide, heavy proportions suggest an increasing Greek Revival influence. Around 1900, the two story rear annex was added. In recent years, the main block of the Bright house has been gutted to accommodate an antique business.

Located at 207 Court Square (Photo #13) is the Jackson house which was constructed in the late Nineteenth Century as a three-bay brick I-house. Around the turn of the century, a group of rooms were added in various projections and wings, the porch and hipped roof were built, and the entire structure was given a pressed brick and concrete block veneer.

Located in the center of Court Square is the neocolonial Fleming County Courthouse (Photo #58) that was constructed in 1952. This nondescript public structure replaced the circa 1830 federal square-plan courthouse that was built by Eckles and Stockwell. The earlier square-plan courthouse not only represented one of the earliest courthouse designs to be used in Kentucky, but also stood as a monument to the strong building traditions of the Fleming County community.

The Flemingsburg Methodist Church at 117 West Main Street (Photo #8) was constructed in 1859 to replace the earlier brick building that was located at the north end of Flemingsburg on what is now Elm Street. Built concurrently with the Saint Charles Catholic Church, the Methodist structure has

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all of the stylistic features of the then-popular Gothic Revival. Subsequent additions in 1914 and 1925 have made some attempt at continuing the Gothic tradition. Most recently, the education and recreation addition has been constructed to blend with the original design of the building thus prohibiting undesirable contrast.

At 120 West Main Street (Photo #9) is a five-bay brick I-House probably dates from the second wave of stylistic activity in Flemingsburg. After the flourishes of federal style, the austere characteristics of the Greek Revival were never popular in Flemingsburg. This house exemplifies the use of simple Greek characteristics such as the flat wooden lintels and a corbel brick cornice.

At 115 West Main Street (Photo #10) is a municipal complex that began with a two-bay one-room brick dwelling which was later doubled to a hall-parlor plan. At about the time the Fleming County Court authorized the construction of a italianate jail building (1871), the roofline of the residence was altered to a parapet form with a stock commercial cornice and label molds. The buildings still serve Flemingsburg in their original capacities.

The Saint Charles Borromeo Church at 217 Mt. Carmel Avenue (Photo #15) exemplifies Antebellum Gothic Architecture with its strong, simple lines. The original spire of the brick building is one of the dominating visual landmarks of Flemingsburg.

309 Mt. Carmel Avenue (Photo #22) is the T. Steele Andrews House. It was constructed by the Andrews family in 1891, and the house exhibits a variety of angles and volumes which are rather tightly controlled under a hipped roof.

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405 Mt. Carmel Avenue (Photo #23) contains the Kenner-Plummer house. The formal entry of the residence is on the gable end and opens into a side passage and formal parlor. The interior woodwork is colonial revival in design, while the exterior is informally treated with shingles and awnings. The original blueprints of this house have survived, recording that Peck and Williamson of Cincinnati designed it for E. H. Kenner.

411 Mt. Carmel Avenue (Photo #23) is the McIntire house. Construction in the pyramidal-roofed T-form, this residence has the detailing characteristics of the shingle style, although the interior woodwork is distinctly colonial revival.

Originally functioning as a pair of townhouses, the Allen residence at 222 Mount Carmel Avenue (Photo #16) includes two side passage-parlor structures; both were constructed during the period of dominance by the federal style in Flemingsburg. The building has retained a partially exposed interior brick end chimney and some original beaded weatherboards.

218 Mount Carmel Avenue (Photo #16) is located among a series of side passage-parlor types, and it employs the design and proportions of the earlier contiguous examples. It is distinguished by a flat scallop motif at the corniceline.

Although the interior woodwork was remodeled in the late nineteenth century, the side passage-parlor residence at 216 Mount Carmel Avenue (Photo #16) probably dates from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Constructed of brick, the Clary House exhibits such modest Greek Revival features as plastered lintels and an active cornice design. In this case, the Frieze Board is embellished with the same scallop design that was repeated in the house at 218 Mount Carmel Avenue (Photo #16).

115 East Main Street (Photo #28) is a federal style side passage parlor dwelling that was constructed between 1801 and 1811 by Appleton E. Ballard. The brick structure includes an original rear ell that more than doubles the spacial enclosure of the house. Of particular note is the round fan-lighted doorway molded with federal Reeding and Bull's Eye corner blocks, typical features of the early buildings of Flemingsburg.

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Built by Jack Dudley in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, the Gothic Revival Cottage at 205 East Main Street (Photo #33) is essentially a three-bay I-House with such decorative features as lancet windows and vertical gables employed for stylistic allusions. The house is one of the most exceptional products of a prolific Gothic Revival movement that began to flourish in Fleming County domestic architecture at about the time the local railway was constructed.

The Browning-Carrato house at 207 East Main Street (Photo #40) has survived in nearly original condition. Built in several stages, this federal period brick house is composed of a five-bay I-form with a one-story wing. Most of the interior woodwork has elongated federal proportions common to the first quarter of the nineteenth century while that of the western most room has an Austere Greek design, which suggests that this room, used as the formal parlor, was remodeled in the 1830's to exhibit more woodwork.

At 126 East Main Street (Photo #41) is an early multi-unit dwelling that began as a three-bay brick side passage-parlor house that faced Main Street. This core was expanded to the east by the addition of a similarly proportioned two-story section. It appears that by the time a one-story wing was added to the east end, the entrance of this house had been oriented to face Foxspring Avenue. In this century, numerous expedient additions have blurred the original design and facade emphasis of this residence.

Originally constructed in 1841, the Flemingsburg Christian Church at the corner of East Water and Foxspring Avenue (Photo #45) housed a congregation that was founded two years earlier. The brick cross-plan structure served the community until 1897, when it was extensively enlarged and altered by the addition of a frame section covered in pressed sheet metal. The interior woodwork dates from the late nineteenth century and is of eastlake design. Notable also is the preraphaelite stained glass. The structures most distinctive feature, however, is the unique corner tower that dominates the view from every approach to Flemingsburg with its mansard and ogee curved roof and the formidable lions head gargoyles.

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224 Foxspring Avenue (Photo #35) exhibits a two-story framed dwelling with additional character provided by the conical roof over the corner bay area. The biggest portion of the structure is covered by a gable roof including the one story porch at the front facade.

The one-and-one half story framed dwelling at 228 Foxspring Avenue (Photo #37) is notable by its sweeping gable roof which extends to encompass a porch across the front facade. A gabled bay protects from a central location in the front roof elevation.

The residence at 306 Foxspring Avenue (Photo #37) uses a steep gable roof design to develop a characteristic one-and-one half story pattern. It has two internal chimneys spaced to allow a projecting shed roof over a centrally located bay on the upper floor.

The two-story commercial structure at 307 Foxspring Avenue (Photo #38) has a hipped roof and a full length porch across the front facade. It has two over two sash windows and a centrally located entrance.

The two-story framed dwelling at 311 Foxspring Avenue (Photo #38) is arranged in a semi-ell shaped pattern. It has a gable roof with two interior chimneys. The front porch wraps around the entire front facade. The gentle sloping roof over the porch is supported by box columns resting on brick piers.

At 131 East Elm Street (Photo #39) is a one story frame dwelling that has a gable roof. Additions to the house were constructed on each side of the structure.

The one-story frame dwelling at 121 West Williams Street (Photo #20) exhibits a gable roof and two interior chimneys. It has a one-story porch with a shed roof, and one-over-one sash windows prevail throughout the house.

The two-story residence at 115 West Williams Street (Photo #17) is framed with a gable roof. It has a centrally located bay projecting from the front facade in the upper level of the dwelling.

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At 111 West Williams Street (Photo #17) is a single-story frame dwelling constructed in an ell plan. The front porch fills the internal angle of the ell providing a squared image of appearance.

Located at 122 West Williams Street (Photo #19) is a federal style two-story flemish bond brick structure. This pattern of construction was prevalent in the Flemingsburg area during domination of the federal period. The dwelling has a gable roof. The gable end of the porch is arched, highlighting the fanlight over the front entrance.

The following 20 properties located within the Flemingsburg Historic District are non-contributing properties:

118 North Main Cross	131 East Water
110 South Main Cross	133 East Water
304 South Main Cross	141 East Water
128 West Main	149 East Water
130 West Main	150 East Water
109 East Main	105 Fox Springs
140 Est Main	214 Fox Springs
107 West Water	127 West Williams
106 West Water	101 Mills Street
141 West Water	
127 East Water	

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and settlements of the immediate area. Most of the roadwork initiated at this time was intended to facilitate this local commercial activity. Probably as a result of George Stockton's influence as a state senator, most of the road building activity in Fleming County was undertaken along avenues that radiated from Flemingsburg and from Stockton's own surrounding property.

The hub of this burgeoning local prosperity was Flemingsburg, which was itself experiencing rapid growth. In 1799, the tax records indicate that the Flemingsburg town lots were collectively worth \$715. By 1819, when a financial panic closed the nascent Bank of Flemingsburg and probably also temporarily discouraged building enterprises, the county court had authorized a paving of Main Cross Street and had ordered the construction of fences and sidewalks by the owners of town lots. Evidence therefore supports the construction of much of the extent early Flemingsburg architecture between 1800 and 1819.

The Civil War brought economic stagnation and political division to Flemingsburg. Like many sections of Kentucky, the area supported troops for both the Union and the Confederacy. A local consequence of this division developed in Fleming County after the war when harsh Federal economic policies induced most Bluegrass Kentuckians to sympathize with the lost Confederate cause.

Economically, the post-war era in Fleming County is characterized by movements toward readjustment and adaptation to a declining economy. One of the first decisions of the local court was to undertake the repair of the network of roads that had been neglected and abused during the war.

The roads, however, were soon surpassed in commercial importance by the Kentucky Central Railroad that was completed through the western section of Fleming County in 1869. Kentucky Central had been consolidated into the Louisville and Nashville Railroad by 1895, and the larger company is responsible for the construction of the depots in Flemingsburg Junction and at Ewing.

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"Property in Flemingsburg has been on the decline in the past few years. . ." records a newspaper article in the 1869 Democrat. This concern over the economic conditions of Flemingsburg prompted the local subscription for and subsequent construction of the Covington, Flemingsburg, and Pound Gap Railroad in 1877. This narrow-gauge track ran from Flemingsburg Junction through Flemingsburg and down to Hillsboro, where it abruptly ended. The line served Fleming County until 1907, when the dramatic collapse of a railroad trestle over Fleming Creek resulted in the permanent demise of the local connector line. The operation of the narrow-gauge railway probably contributed heavily to the confidence and prosperity that were behind the last period of energetic construction in Flemingsburg.

The population of Fleming County peaked in 1900 at 17,074. Since that time, all of the effective channels of commerce--the river, the roads, the railroads,--have diminished in importance as more promising regional corridors were selected.

Farming has remained the foundation of the Fleming County economy. In 1972, agriculture employed one-third of all Fleming County citizens. In that year, eighty-six percent of acreage in the county was actively farmed, mostly as grazing land for livestock or as cultivated acreage for burley tobacco.

The comparatively sluggish economy has resulted in sparse building efforts in Fleming, although a circle of subdivisions has developed around central Flemingsburg. This residential development appears to date from the early decades of this century. Among the structures of these new neighborhoods are dwellings that are identifiably the products of popular published building specifications. Houses such as the Garr Street House, and the McDonald House are directly traceable to popularized publications of modest house forms that were circulated in early twentieth-century magazines and newspapers. Indeed starting about 1903, the Flemingsburg Time-Democrat began subscribing to a syndicated article called "The American Home."

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Ironically it is the same limited economic development of the twentieth century that was protected from destruction of a large portion of the early architecture of Fleming County.

Very recently, local efforts at adapting and conserving historic Flemingsburg buildings have been made; the city government is supportive of encouraging the use of tax incentives provided under the Economic Recovery Act of 1981. Recognition of the special historic qualities of Flemingsburg will also enhance the development of tourism.

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**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION FOR
FLEMINGSBURG HISTORICAL DISTRICT**

The Flemingsburg Historic District is composed of 202 properties lying in the heart of downtown Flemingsburg, Kentucky. The courthouse acts as a focal point for the District since the major streets lead to its central location.

The District begins at a point west of town at the southeast corner of West Main Street and Stockwell Avenue. From this point, it proceeds east on West Main Street to the junction of Harbeson Street and West Main Street. It turns north on Harbeson and continues north on Harbeson until it turns east on West Williams Street. The boundary of the historic district follows West Williams east to the property located on the northwest corner of the intersection of West Williams and Fountain Avenue. The boundary follows the property line first north, then east and then progresses north on Fountain Avenue to include at the rear property line the properties 405, 411, 421, 425, 429 and 431 Mt. Carmel Ave. The boundary then turns southeast off Fountain Avenue on to Hunt Street. It follows Hunt Street until it intersects with Mount Carmel Ave. It then turns south on Mount Carmel Ave. and proceeds to the intersection of Mount Carmel Avenue and East Elm Street. The boundary then proceeds east on East Elm Street to the rear property line of 300 Mount Carmel Avenue. The boundary proceeds south along the rear property line of 300, 306, and 312 Mount Carmel Avenue. From this point, the boundary crosses East Williams Street and continues south along the rear property lines of 222, 218, and 216 Mount Carmel Avenue. It then turns east and follows the rear property lines of 111 and 115 East Main Street. From this point, it proceeds south on Ryan Avenue and turns east to continue east along the rear property lines of 119, 125 and 129 East Main Street. The boundary then proceeds north on Dudley Avenue and turns east along the back property line of 135 and 133 East Main Street where it turns north and follows the rear property lines of 217, 221, and 225 Foxspring Avenue. The boundary then crosses East Williams Street and continues north along the rear property line to include 307,

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311 and 315 Foxspring Avenue. The boundary then proceeds west on East Elm Street to Woodlawn. It then follows the property line of 131 East Elm Street north on Woodlawn then east along the rear property line then south along the side property line until returning to East Elm Street. It proceeds east on East Elm Street then south on Foxspring Avenue to the northwest corner property line of 310 Foxspring Avenue then continues east to the rear property line. It turns south along the eastern most property lines of 310, 306, 302, 228, 224, 220, 214, 207 Foxspring Avenue. From this point, the District boundary crosses East Main Street and progresses west on East Main Street then south at the rear property line of the property at the south east corner of Foxspring Avenue and East Main and 122 Foxspring Avenue and the property of the Flemingsburg Christian Church which lies at the junction of East Water Street and Foxspring Avenue. At the crossing of East Water Street, Foxspring Avenue becomes Mount Sterling Avenue. At this point, the boundary continues south along the rear property line at the south east corner of East Water Street and Mount Sterling Avenue. The border continues south along the rear property line of Mount Sterling Avenue until reaching the southeast corner of 231 Mount Sterling Avenue. The border then extends west to Mount Sterling Avenue and continues south along that street. To the south property line of 270 Mount Sterling Avenue and turns north on the rear property line of 270 Mount Sterling Avenue. It begins a northerly direction parallel to Mount Sterling Avenue where it includes the properties 270, 262 and 256 Mount Sterling Avenue. The boundary turns east along the side property line of 256 Mount Sterling Avenue and then it turns north along the rear property lines of 250 and 242 Mount Sterling Avenue. The boundary proceeds west along the side property line of 232 Mount Sterling Avenue then turns north to include the rear property lines of 232, 228, 222, 218 and 212 Mount Sterling Avenue. The boundary proceeds north along the side property line of 128 Electric Avenue and then turns east on Railroad Street and proceeds west until intersecting with South Main Cross Street. It turns south onto South Main

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Cross Street and extends south to the southeast corner of Main Cross Street and Mills Avenue. The district boundary turns west along the south property line and includes the property of 101 Mills Avenue. It turns south along Rhodes Alley to the rear property line of 119 Mills Avenue then west to include the rear property line of those properties facing Mills Avenue and backing on to Rhodes Alley. The boundary then turns northwest where it proceeds west at the rear property lines of 326, 322, and 318 Weddle Street. The boundary then turns east along the north property line of 318 Weddle Street. It crosses Weddle Street and follows the rear property line of 126, 122, and 118 Mills Avenue. It then continues north to Pumphrey Avenue following the west property line of 119 Pumphrey Avenue. The boundary then follows Pumphrey Avenue east and then turns along the rear property line of 320 South Main Cross Street continuing to include 210 South Main Cross Street. From here it continues northwest across Railroad Street to include property owned by the City of Flemingsburg at 114 South Main Cross and the train depot on Railroad Street. At this point, the boundary turns west and continues along the back property lines of properties lying on the south side of West Water Street including 121 through 201 West Water Street. The Historic District boundary of Flemingsburg turns north along the west property line at 201 West Water Street. It then extends north on this property line, crosses West Water Street and continues along the west property line of the Flemingsburg Presbyterian Church on West Main Street to the intersection of West Main Street and Stockwell Avenue.