

A Tour of Kentucky *Richmond* Places

Walking tour of early 19th & 20th century architectural and historical sites

We welcome you to Richmond!



Downtown Richmond

...and invite you to take A Tour of Richmond Places. The City of Richmond boasts over 100 buildings on the National Register of Historic Places. Downtown Richmond is a National Register

District and offers one of the finest restored 19th century commercial districts in the entire state of Kentucky.

In addition to fine dining, grills and coffee shops, Historical Downtown Richmond offers a wide array of specialty shops, arts and fine retailers. We hope you will enjoy your visit and sample these establishments.

Your tour begins and ends at Richmond's own City Hall. We invite you to step inside and enjoy the architecture.

We are very proud of our historical downtown area and hope you will enjoy the architectural and historical showcase of buildings we call "A Tour of Richmond Places."



Brochure Compliments of Richmond Visitor Center

About this Walking Tour...

Please Note: This walking tour of architectural and historical points of interest in Richmond, Kentucky is designed as a public service to showcase the **exterior architectural beauty and history** of the buildings and is to be used for **sidewalk viewing purposes only**. Only public buildings which are noted herein are available for approach and entry. Many of the sites in this booklet are private homes. *Please respect the property owner and do not trespass on the property or disturb the homeowner.*

If you would like to receive additional information concerning any of the buildings on this tour, public or private, the Richmond Visitor Center would be happy to assist you in any way.

Source: This walking tour has been compiled from excerpts of Madison County Rediscovered: Selected Architecture (1947, by Lavinia Kubiak for the Madison County Historical Society and The Kentucky Heritage Council) as well as past walking tour brochures in use by the Richmond Visitor Center. All copyright materials have been copied, quoted directly or indirectly, with the express permission of the Madison County Historical Society.

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***To Arrange a Guided Tour:** To arrange a guided tour of architectural and historical downtown buildings please contact the Richmond Visitor Center at (859) 626-8474, 1613 Foxhaven Drive, Richmond, Kentucky 40475.

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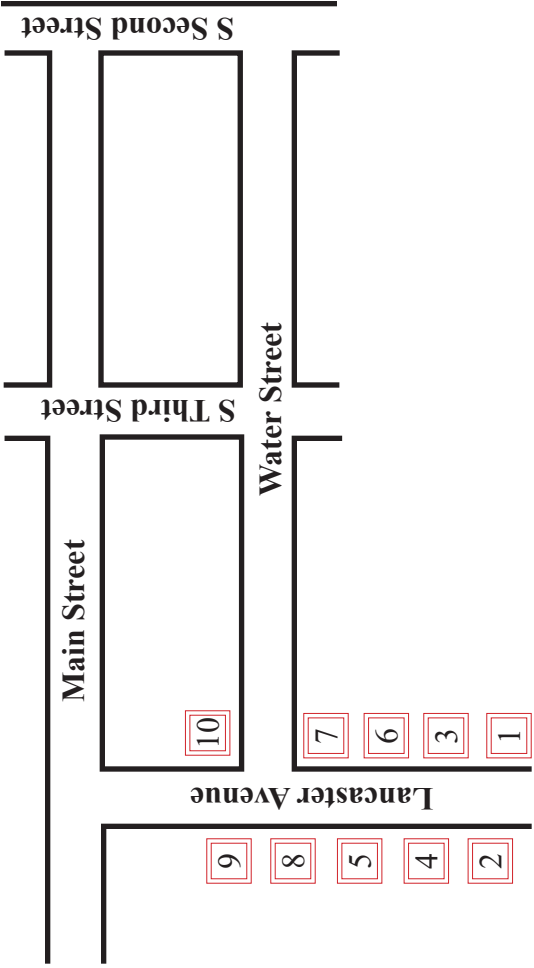
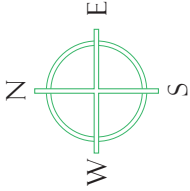
LANCASTER AVENUE

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AREA I - LANCASTER AVENUE

KEY

= Building
 = Other



1

IRVINTON HOUSE

345 Lancaster Avenue

(ca. 1820/1870)



Architecture:

Irvinton's brick facade was initially designed in the Federal style. It contained live bays and interior end chimneys projected upward from a low hipped roof.

Between 1830 and 1835 Col. Irvine added the two-story ell on the east side. The two bay windows, decorative iron grillwork, entrance porch, and exterior window trimmings are 1870s alterations that reflect the Italianate style.

The plan was originally single-pile, central passage. It includes hand-carved woodwork, spacious halls and rooms, bay windows extending to the floor molded plasterwork on the ceilings, and unusual fireplaces. Federal styling is still apparent in the side and fan lighted doorway of the entrance passage and in the identically executed, hand-carved moldings and facings of the rear archway. The double-leaf doors contain etched glass. The central passage does not include a staircase; rather a curving staircase is located in a back hallway. Carved, ornamental scrolled brackets embellish the stringers of the staircase. Two built-in presses flank the fireplace in the original dining room. Over these, carved fans display the same festooned motif incised into the archway and fanlight surround of the central hall. Italian marble mantels, added during the renovation of the 1870s, are found inside both rooms that flank the central hall. Various outbuildings exist on the site, some of them exhibiting Gothic Revival ornament.

Historical Note:

This two-story brick residence was built for Dr. Anthony Wayne Rollins (b. 1783) who came to Richmond from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was sold in 1829 to David Irvine (1796-1872),

Madison County's second court clerk. Irvine presented the property to his son-in-law, William McClanahan Irvine, as a Christmas gift. His daughter, Elizabeth Susan, widowed in 1897, was the granddaughter of both Governor Isaac Shelby, first governor of Kentucky, and the famous pioneer surgeon Dr. Ephraim McDowell of Danville. Upon her death in 1918 her will stipulated that her fine antiques, family portraits, and furnishing should remain in the house. She bequeathed the large residence to the Medical Society of Kentucky. For many years Irvinton was one of the two U.S. hospitals for the treatment of trachoma, a severely contagious infection of the eye. After the hospital closed in 1950, Irvinton and its grounds became a city recreation center.

Additionally, the first greenhouse in Richmond was reportedly located on the Irvinton grounds.
(Kubiak, Lavinia for the Kentucky Heritage Council and Madison County Historical Society. Madison County Rediscovered: Selected Historic Architecture. pp. 193-196. [MAR-69.] (1947.) Bookcrafter's, Chelsea, Michigan.)

2

STOCKTON HOUSE

338 Lancaster Avenue

(1880)



Architecture:

The T-plan Stockton House is an excellent example of urban residential architecture built in the nineteenth century. The white painted frame structure consists of two-and-one-half stories, topped by a steeply pitched gable roof. The gable ends project slightly from the second story. A small-scale Palladian window is centered within each triangular gable area as a garret window. An earlier owner removed some gingerbread porch trim, altered the front windows, and added the porch columns; the remainder of the

imposing exterior remains essentially unchanged.

Historical Note:

The original owner, Margaret Stockton, purchased the lot for eighteen dollars in 1880. The deed was recorded in the name of her husband, Robert C. Stockton, since women could not hold property at that time. A son, Edward Stockton, was the first of three pharmacists in four families who have owned the house.

(Ibid, pp. 243-244, [MASW-45])

3 J. STONE WALKER HOUSE

315 Lancaster Avenue

(ca. 1875)



Architecture:

This double-pile brick structure represents one of Richmond's best examples of Italianate style architecture. Bracketed window hoods surmount long, narrow windows which have segmental arches on the upper sashes. A low hipped roof ends in a heavily bracketed, projecting cornice, above a molded frieze. An asymmetrically-placed porch contains paired columns and a balcony of decorative ironwork. Hood molds similar to those over the windows surmount the double-leaf door that leads into a central hallway. Another small one-story porch, also consisting of ornate ironwork, provides covered access to a side entrance.

(Ibid., p. 201-202, [MASE-6])

4

BRIGHTON/BRECK HOUSE

312 Lancaster Avenue

(ca. 1832-37)



Architecture:

This Federal style residence was designed by Matthew Kennedy. The symmetrical five bay facade has a classical pediment surmounting three of the five bays. A large sunburst, outlined in brick, ornaments the pediment. Brick pilasters extend below the pediment to the roof cornice and separate each of the nine-over-six sash windows. Tall interior end chimneys project from the low hipped roof.

The stair-landing window and the sidelights and fanlight around the double-leaf door contain stained glass which was added around 1890.

Historical Note:

Brighton Breck House was built on a plot of twenty acres of land for Judge Daniel H. Breck (1788-1871), a native of Massachusetts who had moved to Kentucky in 1814. His wife Jane Todd (1796-1866), a Kentuckian, was the aunt of Mary Todd Lincoln. According to local legend Abraham Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln spent the night here during a visit to Richmond. Besides being a member of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, Judge Breck also served in the Kentucky legislature and in the U.S. House of Representatives. About 1880, merchant D.M. Bright (1832-1896) purchased the house and named it Brighton. It was later the residence for many years of the Dr. J.G. Bosley family; Mrs. Bosley was the daughter of D. M. Bright (D. M. Bright Building, Tour Site #30).

(Ibid., pp. 192-193, [MAR-68])

5 J.B. MILLER HOUSE

212/210 Lancaster Avenue

(ca. 1818)



Architecture:

The brick residence represents the Federal style. The one-story central-passage dwelling is laid in Flemish bond. The central fan lighted doorway is flanked by fluted pilasters that support a classical entablature. Stone steps lead up to the double-leaf paneled doors. Four nine-over-nine sash windows with jack arches flank the central entrance. The metal-covered gable roof is framed on each end by joined interior chimneys.

The kitchen was once separated from the main portion by a dogtrot which is now enclosed. A small brick outbuilding, ornamented with Gothic style bargeboard, stands nearby. With site, gardens, and outbuildings still intact, the Miller House is an excellent example of a town-located domestic complex from the first half of the nineteenth century.

Historical Note:

As early as 1818 or even before a house stood on this lot. The original portion, the present ell, was built for Hugh Goddin and was subsequently sold to George Shackelford in exchange for certain lots and \$1,500. After Schackelford failed to meet his contract with Goddin the small house and lot were sold at public auction to Daniel H. Breck (1788-1871). This would serve as his home until Breck House was constructed in the 1830s. (Brighton/Breck House, Tour Site #4) Under his ownership, the structure was enlarged to its present size.

(Ibid., pp. 235 236, [MASW-40])

6

MIDDLETON HOUSE

215 Lancaster Avenue

(ca. 1920)



Architecture:

Despite the addition of a sun porch, this one-and-one-half-story house remains Classical Revival in styling. Two symmetrical wall gables with deep cornices and returns flank a shed dormer, and all three project from the steep hipped roof. One wall gable is slightly recessed to allow for the asymmetrically placed single-story porch. A low balustrade embellishes the porch's perimeter, and fluted Doric columns support the flat roof. Corbelled chimneys with terra-cotta chimney pots extend high above the roofline, adding a vertical thrust to an otherwise low-lying, horizontal effect. Middleton House is an example of one sort of small, city residence of the early 20th century.

(Ibid., p 199-200, [MASE-47])

7

COLBY TAYLOR HOUSE

203 Lancaster Avenue

(1870/1910)



Architecture:

Initially a two-story T-plan building, the Colby Taylor House was reduced to one story with the same configuration by Mrs. Burton Fans, the daughter of Colby Taylor (1849-1935). Original features, such as the handsome polygonal bay window on the front facade, remain. To the side of the paneled, projecting bay,

a Tuscan-columned porch shelters one window and the entrance doorway. Above the door is an etched-glass transom. Gable dormers with arched windows pierce the hipped roof.

Historical Note:

A portion of this frame house once served as a private boys' school.

(Ibid. pp. 198-199, [MASE-2])

8 204 LANCASTER AVE

(Ca 1830/80)



Architecture:

The central portion of this two-story frame house, constructed in the early nineteenth century, was initially a one-room brick structure. The present house results from additions made during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The earliest renovation contributed the majority of the frame portions of the house, as well as the Italianate brackets under the eaves and the hood moldings over the long, narrow windows. Gingerbread trim was removed in a 1958 renovation. At that time, four slender piers were installed on the facade to support the double level gallery on the northeast corner. The elegant frontispiece consists of an elliptical fanlight and sidelights on either side of the entrance door.

Historical Note:

This house was once used as a law office by J.B. Miller, who once lived next door (J.B. Miller House, Tour Site #5). Later, the building served as slave quarters, and in the in mid-1800s as

a private girls' school. This brick room can still be seen from the south side, which also contains two tall corbelled brick chimneys. (*Ibid.* p. 235, [MASW-39])

9

SHANKS HOUSE

124 Lancaster Avenue (ca. 1800/10, 1930)



Architecture:

The nucleus of this tidy, unpretentious brick house is reputedly the oldest residence in Richmond. Built around 1803, it stands on land owned by Richmond's founder, John Miller. Considerably altered by a long ell at the rear and Classical Revival detailing, it was originally a Federal style house. Interior chimneys at the gable ends are flanked by narrow sash windows which are enlargements of the original garret windows. (*Ibid.*, p. 234, [MASW-38])

10

RICHMOND AREA ARTS CENTER

(former Christ Episcopal Church Building)

Lancaster Avenue & Water Street (1887)

Architecture:

The Christ Episcopal congregation was organized in 1871 and erected this building in 1887. In 1990, it was purchased by the Richmond Area Arts Council to serve as its arts center.

Gothic in design, the two-story brick edifice has a steep roof with four gables and a steeple tower. A flight of massive stone steps



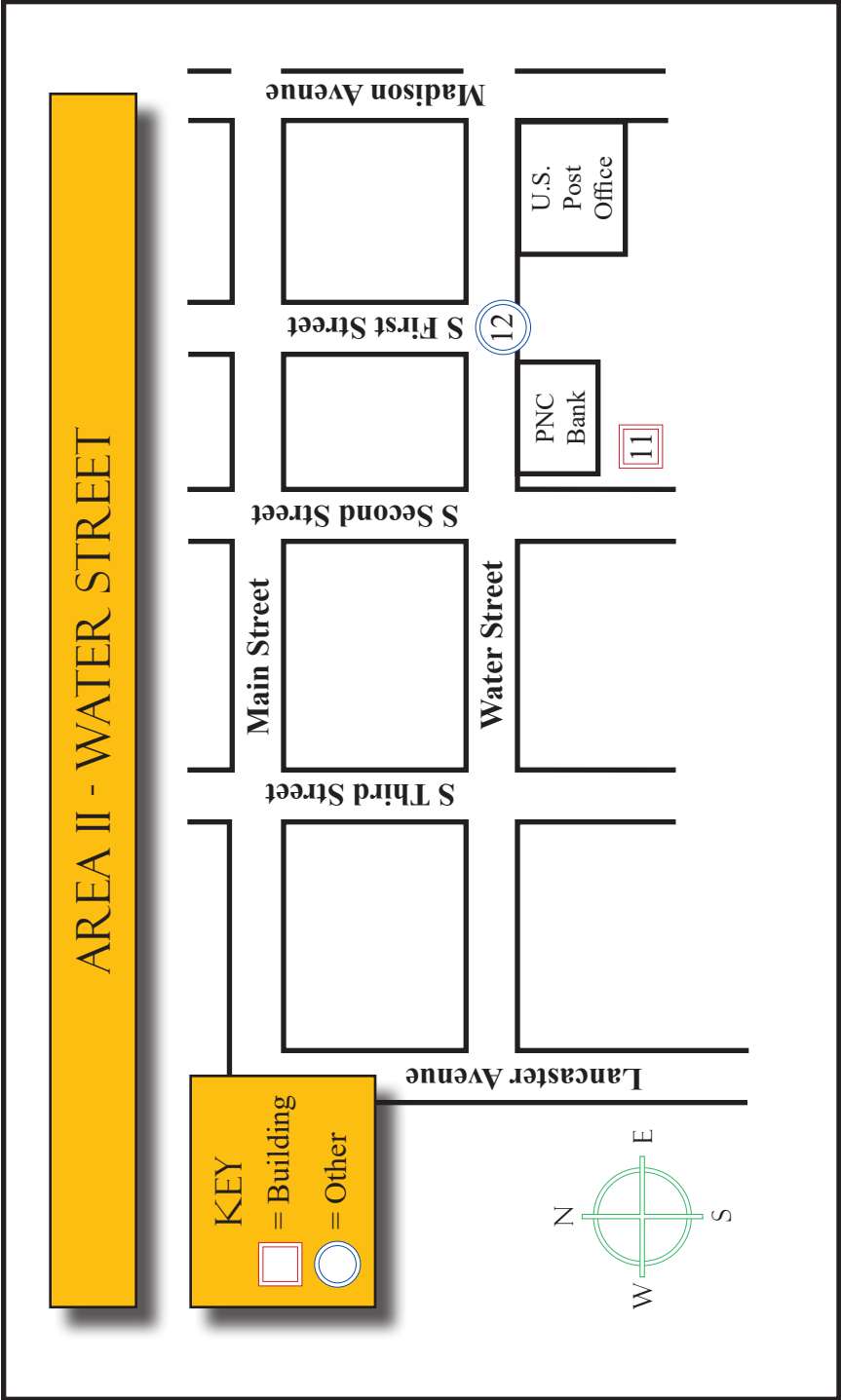
leads up from Lancaster Avenue to a medieval style door way. Opening into an anteroom, the doorway contains stained-glass panels in the arched boule-leaf doors.

From the anteroom two doors open into the square-shaped sanctuary. Four large European-made, stained-glass windows form the focus of the interior; the altar window depicts performing angels, perfectly fitting for the building's new use.

(Ibid., pp. 197-198, [MASE-1])

WATER STREET

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11

SOLOMON SMITH HOUSE

Second and Water Streets (1835-40/1852)
(Hilltop behind Community Trust Bank Drive-in Bank)



Architecture:

The Solomon Smith House (or Mt. Pleasant) is the only remaining frame residence in Richmond that incorporates Gothic revival detailing with Greek Revival features.

Gingerbread bargeboard under the eaves adds the Gothic Revival element to the exterior. A Greek Revival portico with fluted Doric columns and pilasters projects below a wall gable.

Historical Note:

Steps once led up the slope to the Solomon Smith House from Dreaming Creek, and the property covered the area from Second Street to Collins Street. After the Civil War Battle of Richmond in 1862, the house, like many houses, became a temporary hospital and, reputedly, captured Union soldiers were paroled on the grounds.

In back of the house once stood, surrounded by lush lawn, the Madison Female Institute, a highly respected private finishing school during the later part of the 19th century; since 1919 a public school building has stood on the property.

(Kubiak. Rediscovered. pp. 211-212, [MASE-22])

12 GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE: Water Street

Water Street, originally named South Street, was the southern boundary of Richmond city limits in 1811. It was long ago renamed Water Street, not because of its immediate river-like character during a heavy rain like so many locals say today, but because a public spring once stood for all to use where the U.S. Post Office now stands at Water and Madison Avenue.

Dreaming Creek, the stream that Richmond was built along, began on what is today ECU's Campus core, flowed between Third and Second Streets and ran under Second and along here through a thicket on the far corner.

(Kubiak, Lavinia. "Downtown Richmond Historical Architectural Walking Tour." p. 10)

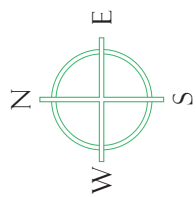
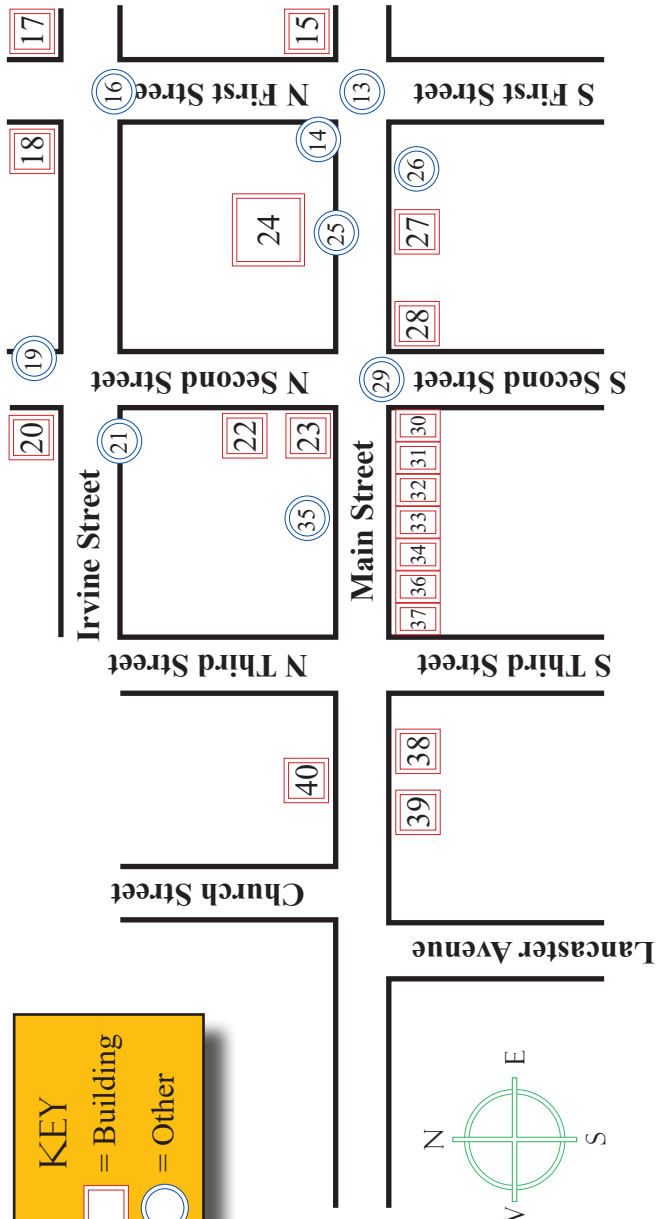
COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

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AREA III - COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

KEY

- = Building
- = Other



13 GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE: East Main Street

Imagine yourself in the fall of 1890, when open sided streetcars on tracks ran for 1 1/2 miles along Main Street, from the west side of the business district out to East Main near the Fair grounds. Try to imagine these horse drawn trolleys bringing travelers up from the train depot that still stands a half mile east. In fact, rail passenger service ran from both stations until 1898 when the unprofitable and nuisance trolley tracks were torn up.

Imagine also, the clip-clop of the early 1900s enclosed horse-drawn ice wagons. Local deliveries were made from the conveniently located ice plant that sat along the railroad track. By the 1930's, specially built open wagons were drawn through the streets with the ice blocks covered by tarpaulins. It wasn't until 1837 that Main Street was paved, rather macadamized, and then only in front of the courthouse between First and Second Streets. The first car traveled along Main Street as early as 1900.

Dreaming Creek once crossed the foot of Main Street at its lowest point. Named so because reputedly Daniel Boone, having fallen asleep beside its banks, dreamed that he was captured by Indians. When he awoke, in fact, four hovered over him! Instead of being captured himself, Boone cunningly captured all four in a bear trap by convincing them to assist him set the trap.

On the southeast corner, now occupied by the stone-faced McKee Building, a small rough log house, covered by clapboard and only 16 feet square, once stood. This was the first school house in Richmond, organized in 1799. Also, the first house in the city, which John Miller built, once occupied the corner of Madison Avenue and Main Street, one block east.

(Kubiak, Lavinia. "Downtown Richmond Historical Architectural Walking Tour." p.8)

14

LANDMARK: Pioneer Monument

The Pioneer Monument-horse trough on the corner of the courthouse lawn was dedicated in 1906 by David R. Francis (1850-1927), governor of Missouri (1889-1893), ambassador to Russia (1916-1921), and Richmond native. A Missouri granite shaft allowed water to flow from both sides until World War II. It supports a bronze bust which signifies a typical early Kentucky settler. The inscription on the monument bears the words, ‘In memory of the pioneers who with energy born of conviction wrested wealth from the earth and gave an empire to untold generations to come.’”

Along with Francis, Madison County has produced five governors: Green Clay Smith (1827-1896), governor of the Montana Territory; William J. Stone (1848-1918), governor of Missouri; James B. McCreary (1838-1918), twice governor of Kentucky and U.S. Congressman and Senator; and Keen Johnson (1896-1970), Kentucky governor during World War II and co-publisher of the *Richmond Daily Register*.

(Kubiak, Lavinia. “Downtown Richmond Historical Architectural Walking Tour.” p. 9)

15

FARRIS PARKS COURTHOUSE ANNEX

107 North First Street

(Ca. 1875)

Architecture:

The Annex was originally two buildings, evident by the different second story window shapes and hoods, as well as the lack of attic windows in the corner structure.



Historical Note:

By 1801, a log tavern operated across the street on the present site of the courthouse annex. It was owned by John Miller (founder of Richmond) and served as the first hotel in the county. By 1865, the Francis House, one of several successful hostels, stood on the same corner. A stage coach arrived every morning to pick up and deliver passengers and baggage. The proprietor of the hotel was John B. Francis, the father of Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri. During the Civil War, he, like other merchants as well as some banks, issued his own paper money for local use, which was easier to exchange than U.S. and Confederate money. (*Kubiak, Rediscovered. p. 190, [MAR-63]*)

16 GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE: First Street

The buildings along the north end of this block may have been originally one construction, perhaps for a hotel, since they all have a uniform upper roof eave and bracket design and center on an arched cornice. Here, although one building has been demolished, are excellent uses of stamped metal work. The second story windows are hooded with metal molds, a metal, bracketed cornice reoccurs on each facade, and some buildings retain cast iron columns and pilasters on the first stories. All of these features are in keeping with the Italianate style, so predominate in Richmond's commercial architecture.

In 1810, a covered marketplace stood along this wide street, which explains the broader street width north of Main than across Main to the south. The structure was removed in 1852. Until the 1940s this was the location of Court Day, traditionally held the first Monday of each month when the circuit court convened. Court Day

offered farmers, townspeople and merchants an opportunity to trade merchandise and animals, as well as a place for social exchange and entertainment.

In the early 19th century hotels were called “ordinaries” or “public houses” (hence, “pubs”) since for a fee, food, drink, stabling and lodging were ordinarily given to the public. So successful were these taverns that, among others, John Miller’s son, Robert, as well as the first county clerk, David Irvine, each established “ordinaries” between 1811 and 1813 in Richmond. Just as today, in 1895, the buildings along this block of First Street held several saloons and dry good stores.

(Kubiak, Lavinia. “Downtown Richmond Historical Architectural Walking Tour.” p.7)

17 FORMER SITE OF THE OLD CREAMERY

101 East Irvine Street

(ca. 1810)



Architecture:

Originally a double house, the brick facade contains squared doors and windows under brick header and stretcher jack arches. The Flemish bond indicates a construction date in the early 1800s. The pattern extends upward to the two gables, each having then a running bond pattern.

Both gables were likely added in the mid 19th century in order to update the earliest portion of the dwelling and to increase interior space. The apexes of the steeply pitched gables reach the same height as the roof ridgelines. Each gable ends in wide overhanging eaves, perhaps once including bargeboards, which would have contrasted with the remaining flat eavesboards on the First Street side of the building. The windows within the gables are narrower than those on the first story, each of them topped by

shallow, segmental header arches. Resting on a foundation of local stone, the structure culminates in a massive corbelled chimney.

Historical Note:

This building also once served as Richmond's post office. While it was a creamery, fresh milk was brought in from farms, processed and sold.

(Ibid., pp. 186-187, [MAR-57])

18 FORMER SITE OF MILLER HOUSE

101 West Irvine Street (1818/Mid 19th Century)



Architecture:

This structure is the only surviving residence on the courthouse square, but it is similar to other commercial buildings in material, scale and distance from the street. Mid-

19th century decorative elements such as a central cross-gable and bargeboard have been added and openings have been altered. Brick stretchers outline two paired windows on the second story of the front facade. Yet Federal features are still evident in the back. The sides are laid in an English bond pattern, unusual in Madison County.

Historical Note:

This 1818 residence was built for William Miller, son of John Miller, the farmer whose land became the City of Richmond. Since then, it has served as city hall, police station, chamber of commerce and county offices.

(Ibid., pp. 185-186, [MAR-56])

19 GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE: Irvine Street

Although the other three streets surrounding the courthouse were made passable in 1800, this, on the back side of the courthouse remained a dirt cow patch for many years. Named for an early Madison Countian and first county clerk, David Irvine, Irvine Street leads to the same-named county seat of Estill County.

(Kubiak, Lavinia. "Downtown Richmond Historical Architectural Walking Tour." p.6)

20 OLD METHODIST CHURCH

203 West Irvine Street

(1882)



Architecture:

The Methodist congregation of Richmond, organized in 1833, built its first church building on this site in 1841. That small frame structure was replaced in 1882 by this brick building. The congregation, having outgrown this facility, built a larger church in 1927 at Main and Church Streets (First United Methodist Church, Tour site #47).

As a religious edifice, the Old Methodist Church had two towers that flanked the main entrance, at least one of them probably ending with a spire. The gabled roof above the nave is slightly higher than the towers, yet the building contrasts with the more vertically accentuated churches on West Main Street.

Gothic design arches appear in doorways, vents, and the brick corbel table below the eaves. The former transept gable

is framed by a prominent brick cornice. The openings have been completely altered and the building can be considered an example of adaptive reuse; the church building now contains offices, shops and apartments.

(Kubiak, Rediscovered. pp. 183-184, [MAR-52])

21 HISTORICAL NOTE: North Second Street

This city street continues northward out of the city limits to become Red House Road. It was known as the Otter Creek Pike in 1875 when it was a toll road, a privately owned turnpike.

Although the pike led as it does today to Boonesborough, only one tollhouse existed along the way, indicating a road less traveled.

(Kubiak, Lavinia. "Downtown Richmond Historical Architectural Walking Tour." p. 6)

22 BEST LOVEL BUILDING North Second St. (1871)



Architecture:

The construction and decoration of the buildings located on Main Street are continued here with stamped metal window hoods, cornice and brackets. A brick corbel table forms blind arches that match those on the two adjacent buildings. An iron balcony which ran the length of the second story, has been removed. The lower facade retains at the entrance one

original iron column with an acanthus leaf capital. Cast iron pilasters remain at the corners of the building. Other decorative materials in the building are the mosaic tile in the entry and the pressed tin ceiling in the interior.

Historical Notes:

Although the building reads “Douglas and Simmons 1909” which was an early 20th century hardware store, it served as a hotel under several different names when it was built in 1871. It was named the “Idee House,” after the owner’s initials, Mr. ID Smith. Board and room were offered for \$6 per week in the 50 room, gas lit hostice. Imagine how it must have been a hundred years ago, when three times a day, a huge 10-passenger stage coach pulled by 4 horses drew to a stop in front of the, then, Gamett House hotel, named for the owner, Mr. J.R. Garnett, who bought the building in 1875 for \$10,000. It wasn’t until 1903 that Charles Jacobs, a local tailor, leased the building and called it the St. Charles Hotel. After an untimely fire that severely damaged the interior, the elevated first floor was lowered to its present street level, and the structure was rebuilt to accommodate the Douglas and Simmons Hardware Company.

It was along this street in the 1870s that a locally famous shootout took place after a skirmish inside the Garnett House. Six men were killed and 26 bullets were dug from the surrounding buildings. Ironically, this block of Second Street facing the courthouse was the most popular location for physicians’ offices, with no less than six offices in the 1880s, making it very easy to find medical assistance.

Almost 30 years after the shootout, one of Richmond’s greatest historians, French Tipton, was tragically shot to death on a hot Saturday night in September, 1900. Tipton, a newspaper editor, struck Clarence E. Woods, editor of a rival newspaper. Woods fired one fatal shot at his assailant. Tipton died Monday morning in his home on Main Street. His death was tragic and untimely, for Tipton never completed his work on the history of Madison County. (Today, the “French Tipton Papers,” his collection of notes can be seen in the Special Collections and Archives Section of ECU’s Crabbe Library.)
(Ibid., pp. 181-182, [MAR-45])

23

BEGLEY BUILDING

201 West Main Street

(ca. 1870)



Historical Notes:

This building was used as a drug store for many years, as far back as 1895. In the 1930s, Robert B. Begley opened his business here, and from a small local operation, Begley Drugs spread throughout the state until purchased by Rite-Aid, Inc. in the 1980s. Mr. Begley served in the 1960s and 1970s as a member of Eastern Kentucky University's Board of Regents, and the academic building that adjoins the Roy Kidd Football Stadium on E.K.U.'s campus is named for him. (Kubiak, Lavinia. "Downtown Richmond Historical Architectural Walking Tour." p. 4)

24

MADISON COUNTY COURT HOUSE

867 West Main Street

(1848-52)

Architecture:

Built at a cost of \$40,000, the Madison County Courthouse is one of Kentucky's noteworthy examples of antebellum public buildings. The Courthouse is an architectural variant on the Greek Revival temple form.

A clock-faced octagonal cupola sits back from the portico and over the central bay of the main block. The cupola is constructed of hewn timbers which are long and unbroken. These timbers are joined with mortise and tenon secured by wooden pegs.



Historical Notes:

Originally this was the location of Col. John Miller's barn. (Richmond is named after Col. Miller's birthplace, Richmond, Virginia.) Court records were kept in the barn after being removed from the county's first seat, Milford, on Taylor's Fork, west of Richmond. Milford served from 1786, when the county was organized, until 1798 when state authorities ordered the court to move. Richmond originally contained 50 acres of Col. Miller's farmland. Two acres of his land were acquired for public buildings.

The present structure was erected in 1849 at a cost of \$40,000 to replace a two-story brick building that had stood for 50 years. It was designed by Col. Thomas Lewinski who was the second trained architect to practice in Lexington. Lewinski was married to the niece of statesman Henry Clay, which is likely why he was responsible for the redesign and reconstruction of Clay's home, Ashland, after Clay's death. Lewinski also designed the addition to the home of Clay's distant cousin, Cassius M. Clay. Known as 'White Hall,' it is located just off exit 95 on I-75 and is open to the public as a state historic site.

The wooden fence that surrounded the courthouse square by 1855 was replaced by a Swedish-made iron fence which cost \$3,000. For months after the Civil War Battle of Richmond, August 29-30, 1862, the fence was used to impound about 1,200 captured Union soldiers. The iron fence was removed to the Main Street side of the Richmond Cemetery in 1908 and can still be seen there today.

The domed bandstand once stood at the corner of Main and Second Streets. The bandstand and an iron fountain that once stood in front of the Courthouse were sold for scrap in World War II. The existing fountain at the southeast corner of the courthouse square was presented in 1906 by distinguished Richmond native David R. Francis, governor of Missouri and U.S. Ambassador to Russia. The fountain commemorates early Kentucky settlers. A Missouri granite shaft once allowed water to flow from both sides. It supports

a bronze bust which signifies a typical settler and is inscribed with the words *“In memory of the pioneers who with energy born of conviction wrested wealth from the earth and gave an empire to untold generations to come.”*

A bronze tablet can be seen on the front of the courthouse, honoring Richmond born Justice Samuel Freeman Miller (1816-1890), appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court by Abraham Lincoln in 1862. He wrote more decisions during his 28 years as justice than all other justices before him.

A Look Inside the Courthouse - The Squire Boone Boulder:

Except for a marble and bronze staircase added in the 1890's, the interior has been considerably altered. When the courthouse was remodeled in the mid 1960's, the large boulder was moved from the courthouse lawn, where it had stood since 1891, into the main foyer and put under protective glass. This is the **“Squire Boone Rock,”** a 7,500 pound stone inscribed **“1770 Squire Boone.”** Reputedly, in 1769 Daniel, his brother Squire and a party of long hunters came into the area now comprising Kentucky. The next spring Squire returned to North Carolina to bring back more ammunition and supplies. In late July he returned and carved his name on this rock that stood near the party's previous camp between two knobs. In doing so, Daniel knew his brother had returned.

(Kubiak, Rediscovered. pp. 191-192, [MAR-65])

25 LANDMARK: Bicentennial Time Capsule

Notice the bronze plaque imbedded in the pavement in front of the entrance of the courthouse that identifies the time capsule beneath it. Personal mementos and items of our era were buried in August 22, 1986, when Madison County celebrated its

bicentennial. When the county was formed it was actually a part of the Commonwealth of Virginia, since Kentucky did not become a state until 1792.

(Kubiak, Lavinia. "Downtown Richmond Historical Architectural Walking Tour." p.9)

26 GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE: Chase Bank & Community Trust Bank Sites

Although modern construction, the Bank One and PNC Bank building sites represent three of the first four banks established in Richmond. Bank One was at one time the State Bank, and PNC Bank now stands on the site of the Southern Bank which merged with Madison Bank in 1930. The Madison Bank was organized in 1870. It issued its own currency during the latter part of the 19th century, and one of its first directors was James B. McCreary who twice was elected governor of Kentucky and for whom McCreary County is named.

(Kubiak, Lavinia. "Downtown Richmond Historical Architectural Walking Tour. p. 9)

27 BILL OF RIGHTS BUILDING 134 West Main Street (ca. 1839)

Architecture:

The Bill of Rights Building may be the oldest surviving commercial building in downtown. The gabled dormer projecting from the low gable roof, the delicate boxed cornice, and the almost



hidden end chimneys all suggest it was built early in the downtown's development. Also, indicating its age, the brick is laid in a Flemish bond. Late 19th century stamped metal window hoods ornament the second story windows.

(Kubiak. Rediscovered. pp. 178-179, [MAR-19])

28 MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING

136 West Main Street

(1914)



Historical Note:

On the corner of Main and Second Street, going south toward Water Street, stands the Masonic Temple Building. The building bears two dates: 1813 when the lodge was begun and 1914 when the

building was constructed. On the ground floor, Woolworth's was a thriving business until the 1960s.

(Kubiak, Lavinia. "Downtown Richmond Historical Architectural Walking Tour." p.10)

29 GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE: Stockton's Drug Store

Across Second Street, was once Stockton's Drug Store and the ghost of the painted advertisement can still be made out on the

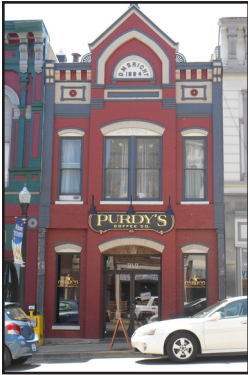
brick wall along the west side of Second Street.

(Kubiak, Lavinia. "Downtown Richmond Historical Architectural Walking Tour." p.10)

30 D.M. BRIGHT BUILDING

212 West Main Street (1884)

Architecture:



The D.M. Bright Building is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century local commercial structure.

Decorative brickwork and an accentuated gable create a centralized ornamented facade for this two-story building. Applied, stamped-metal attic inserts, a bracketed cornice, and contrasting painted brickwork add to the decorative features.

The projected central pavilion rises above the roofline to culminate in a pointed finial. Below it, the building is identified with name and date inside a pointed-arch inset.

The three second-story bays are capped by brick segmental arches, the center arch having a wider span to accommodate a paired window. Other buildings on the block repeat the D.M. Bright Buildings emphasis on the central bay.

Historical Note:

The D.M. Bright Building is the oldest labeled building in downtown Richmond.

(Kubiak, Rediscovered. pp. 177-178, [MAR-15])

31

FORMER JETT & HALL BUILDING

214 West Main Street

(1870)



Architecture:

Built in 1870, the Jett & Hall Shoe Store is an excellent example of the classical revival style architecture so common to the downtown area.

Historical Notes:

The Jett & Hall Shoe Store in 1895 also contained a well-established boot and shoe store; so, tradition coincidentally continues at this, the oldest permanently

located shoe business in Richmond.

(Kubiak, Lavinia. "Downtown Richmond Historical Architectural Walking Tour." p. 3)

32-34

FARMER'S BANK, J.B.

STOUFFER AND TAYLOR BUILDINGS

218 West Main St.

(1867, 1858, 1858)

Architecture:

After a \$300,000 rehabilitation of 9,000 square feet, these three separate buildings were converted into a law office in 1991.



Three separate buildings now treated as one, have had a variety of individual uses and each exhibit individual architectural details.

First, the **Farmer's Bank Building** was built in 1867. The bank was organized in 1865 and closed permanently as the Citizens Bank in 1933 during President Roosevelt's bank holiday. It includes a large keystone window, centered in the stone facade and flanked by fluted pilasters. Inside, detailed plaster molding and columns, as well

as three stained glass skylights, date from a 1913 remodeling.

The **Stouffer Building** was named and dated 1900, but was probably built around 1858. By 1898, it housed a men's clothing store. The stamped metal brackets and metal cornice and double arches contrast with the simple brick façade. The **Taylor Building**, perhaps also constructed in 1858, served as a grocery and hardware store by 1886 and as a jewelry store by 1909. The upper story consists of an embossed metal facade with a festooned cornice flanked by end brackets having fleur-de-lis motifs. Engaged columns alternate between three



windows, and below them, a frieze contains shells, fluting and a rinceau pattern.



Historical Notes:

All three buildings were used as a single department store from 1933 until they became an antique consortium and, in 1991, the present law office.

(Ibid., pp. 176-177, [MAR-11, 12, 13])

35 GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE: North Side of Main Street, Block Between Second and Third Streets

During the 19th century many destructive fires struck downtown Richmond, to be futilely fought by bucket brigades and water. One of the earliest of Richmond's disastrous fires occurred along this block in 1871. All the buildings were destroyed, inflicting \$100,000 damage.

(Kubiak, Lavinia, "Downtown Richmond Historical Architectural Walking Tour." p.4)

36 COLLINS BUILDING 240 West Main Street (1891)

Architecture:

A triangular pediment with the name and date stone crowns this three-story structure. The stone window sills fit with the stone string course. Stamped metal window hoods on the second-story windows and a paneled cornice with brackets decorate the façade.

In addition to the difference in height, this building also is broader than those directly to the east, thus serving as an intermediary between the high, broad Glyndon Hotel on the corner and the remaining buildings on this block.



Historical Notes:

Constructed in the 1890s after fire destroyed a livery stable used by the Glyndon Hotel guests, the building was used as

a furniture and undertaking firm which sold caskets and even rented a black horse drawn hearse with plate glass sides.

(Kubiak, Rediscovered. p. 175, [MAR-7])

37

GLYNDON HOTEL

246 West Main Street

(ca.1890)



Architecture:

Des Jardins and Hayward, a noted Cincinnati architectural firm, designed the existing edifice. The principal partner, Samuel E. des Jardins, also designed four Richmond's largest residences a few years earlier: The Pattie Field Clay House in 1883, Amberley (Tour Site # 53) in 1885, the Bennett House (Tour Site # 60) in 1885-90, and Elmwood (Appendix A: Site V.) in 1887.

The front four-story façade has four bays. Round arches cap the grouped windows on the fourth story. Below, a three-story projection with balconies on each level emphasizes the asymmetrically placed main entrance. In the early days of the Glyndon, ladies did not use this entrance; they entered by way of a separate side entrance. White trim consists of latticed balcony railing, Tuscan columns and window details. Large arches continue the rounded detailing of the exterior into the interior and connect the entrance to the lobby.

Historical Notes:

Until 1872, Green's Opera House stood on this site; it was used in addition to a music hall, for skating rink and lecture hall. In 1889, the first Glyndon Hotel was completed. It's name is Danish for "haven of rest." Gas lit rooms were heated by open fires and water was supplied from three large cisterns at the rear of the hotel. But even the bucket brigade from the cisterns' water supply couldn't

save it from being destroyed by fire in 1891.

The current building was erected in 1892. At that time, horse drawn streetcars carried guests from the L&N Railroad Depot located farther east on Main Street to the hotel. A lengthy side porch provided for the popular past time of promenading, and a mezzanine afforded relaxing pleasure to many guests.

Ladies entered from an entrance off of a side porch that ran along Third Street. The porch covered ground floor spaces utilized for a barbershop and a tailor shop; in 1895 the hotel also boasted a telegraph office and the ballroom was the focal point of many social events through the 1930s. Many eating places in Richmond have been known for their fine food, and the Glyndon's dining hall was no exception. Until 1965 it served visitors and local citizens alike. In fact, the Glyndon has served a noteworthy group of people, including U.S. Vice President Alben Barkley, Clark Gable and Carole Lombard, and several governors, as well as businessmen and educators from all parts of the world.

A magnificent painting of Daniel Boone rendered especially for the hotel by Bert Mullins in 1932 still hangs on the mezzanine inside the entrance.

(Kubiak. Rediscovered. p. 174, [MAR-6])

38 CURRY, PARSONS & COLLINS

328 West Main Street

(ca.1890)



Architecture:

This two-story brick building, like an increasing number of historical structures in Richmond and all over the U.S., was originally a large residential home and now is being adaptively reused.

The architectural style is Italianate, characterized mainly by

three features: the low hipped roof, the window hoods, and especially the overhanging brackets, so typical of this late 19th century style that is sometimes referred to as the “bracketed style.” The Italianate style has been repeatedly expressed in many of the commercial buildings that you have seen on the tour.

(Kubiak, Lavinia. “Downtown Richmond Historical Architectural Walking Tour.”)

39 FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

330 West Main Street

(1921)

Architecture:

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in 1827. The original building was erected on this site in 1828, making it one of the first churches in Richmond. The present brick structure, the church’s third building, was constructed in 1921. The Nevin architectural firm of Louisville designed it, and Selden-Breck Construction Co.



of St. Louis served as general contractor. The cost of construction was \$85,000.

The Gothic Revival style is strongly represented in both the exterior and interior designs. On the outside the major feature is the central tower which rises upward from a steeply gabled roof. Decorative stone enriches the exterior buttresses along the sides and the double doors on the front façade. A large pointed-arched stained glass window above the doors reflects the Gothic style.

Historical Note:

An historical marker in front of the church recognizes the preeminent role of Frances E. Beauchamp (1857-1923) in Kentucky's temperance movement.

(Ibid., pp. 172-173, [MAR-2])

40 DISTRICT COURT

359 West Main Street (1891-95)

Architecture:



The District Court Building is significant as the county's only formal example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style of architecture. The exterior of the four-story structure is faced with smooth and rusticated ashlar-cut stone from Rockcastle County.

A tall tower on the left side consists of an open belfry with clock-faced dormers projecting from its steeply pitched pyramidal roof and an interior stairwell with randomly spaced, narrow vertical windows. The gable roof, also steeply pitched, contains two gable dormers on the main façade that contain ornamental copper inserts.

Four engaged octagonal columns with Byzantine-like capitals extend asymmetrically across the second and third stories to support large arches. Three Romanesque arches on the first story emphasize the entrance beneath them. The finely carved stone piers with human-masked and foliated capitals represent typical features of the Romanesque Revival style.

Inside, marble floors and wainscoted walls on the first floor lead to light oak floors and woodwork on the subsequent floors. A large courtroom, located on the third floor, still has the original brass lighting fixtures that have now been converted from natural gas to electricity.

Historical Notes:

In 1890 former governor and then congressman James B. McCreary received a petition to build a federal building in Richmond. The building contractor was Samuel Rice, a Madison County native who was elected Richmond mayor without opposition in 1909. When completed at a cost exceeding \$100,000, the first floor was occupied by the U.S. Post Office, while the second floor housed government offices such as the Collector of Internal Revenues and Federal District Court. (The courtroom has been restored and is open to visitors.) In 1970 Richmond city offices moved into the building.

Visible from a considerable distance, the District Court is a notable landmark.

(Kubiak, Lavinia for the Kentucky Heritage Council and Madison County Historical Society. Madison County Rediscovered: Selected Historic Architecture. pp. 179-181. [MAR-30.] (1947.) Bookcrafter's, Chelsea, Michigan.)

WEST MAIN STREET

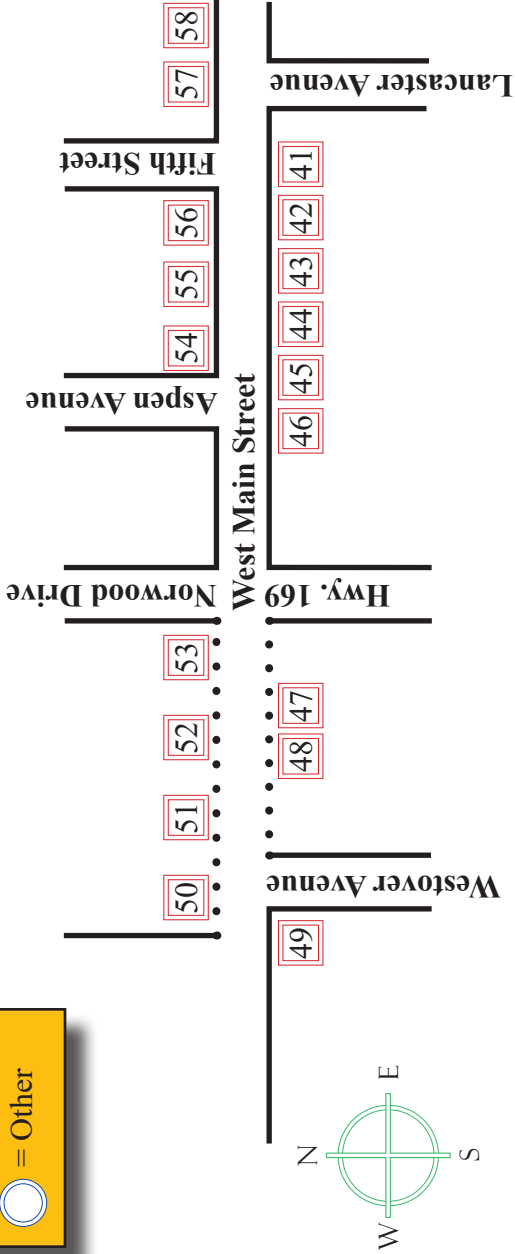
*Richmond Visitor Center
1613 Foxhaven Drive
Richmond, Kentucky 40475
(859) 626-8474
Fax: (859) 626-8121
E-Mail: tourism@richmond.ky.us
www.RichmondKYTourism.com*

AREA IV - WEST MAIN STREET

DISTANCES NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

KEY

- = Building
- = Other



41

DILLINGHAM- SHACKELFORD HOUSE

502 West Main Street

(1879)



Architecture:

This brick house still retains some of its original Italianate details, although a single-story office wing was added in the late 1800's, and a side balcony was added later. The plan is double-pile central-passage. The front facade features arched windows with one-over-one sashes that are contemporary with the earliest portion of the house. A two-story polygonal bay projection on one side also contains similar windows. A low cupola barely projects from the low-pitched hipped roof. Stone sills and keystone lintels, as well as a stone water table, comprise the exterior of detailing of the house.

Historical Note:

Dillingham was built for Henry B. Dillingham (1823-1909), a wealthy landowner and bank director. This house was also the residence of William Rodes Shackelford (1869-1936), a Central University graduate and local lawyer. When Central University was consolidated into Centre College of Danville, Shackelford fought to retain the campus grounds for Walters Collegiate Institute. In addition to being active in the state's educational system, he was also a politician and was elected to four six-year terms as circuit judge in the 25th Judicial District.

(Ibid., p. 221, [MASW-3])

42

JOHN W. CROOKE, SR. HOUSE

516 West Main Street

(Ca. 1861)



Architecture:

The Crooke House, which has subtle Italianate details, is one of Richmond's better examples of a T-plan house. A one-story porch with a paneled frieze board and a polygonal bay window on the projecting gable wall identify this two-story frame residence. The porch, recessed on the east end, spans three of the four bays of the front, one of which is the entrance. Narrow sidelights and a transom frame the doorway. The one-over-one sash windows are also narrow and, on the first story, elongated and paneled below the sills. Just below the overhanging eaves extend paired brackets, a typical element in Italianate styling. Two interior corbelled chimneys pierce the gable roof.

Historical Note:

Built for John W. Crooke, Sr. the house was also the residence for many years of John W. Crooke, Jr., a local bank officer. They were the descendants of the earlier Madison County surveyor of the same name.

(Ibid., p. 222, [MASW-6])

43

DAVISON HOUSE 532 West Main Street (1933)



Architecture:

This house is one of only a few examples in Richmond of the Colonial Revival style in a multi-residence building. A local contractor, Jack Nelson, built this brick structure for Nanny May Davison (1896-1966) in 1933.

The building has a broken pediment entrance in a gable end. Returns embellish the gable end that faces Main Street, and four narrow round-arched windows provide a symmetrical facade. Decorative iron work balconies extend from these arched openings.

Historical Note:

Samuel Freeman Miller (1816-1890), Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1862-1890, lived on this site during his childhood.

(Ibid., pp. 222-223, [MASW-9])



44

PETER M. SMITH HOUSE 604 West Main Street (1854-56/1889-90)

Architecture:

This frame building has been recently restored and is a good example of Victorian Eclectic architecture. The three-story three-bay residence has a mansard-roofed central tower with a “widow’s walk” that is characteristic of the French Second Empire Style. The pointed-arched windows, found on the tower’s upper story as well as on dormers, are a Gothic feature, while the fishscale shingles appearing on the third-story dormers and central tower, as well as the millwork porch, are details often associated with the Queen Anne style.

The property was initially part of the land owned by Richmond’s founder, Col. John Miller (1750-1808). The nucleus of this distinctive dwelling reportedly predates 1800 and, at one time, was a single-story brick house. Existing features lend support to this premise, such as a fireplace still containing wrought-iron pot-hangers for open hearth cooking, thick interior walls of brick, and hewn poplar joints. The most obvious features pointing to the building’s evolution, however, are its chimneys which appear to be much earlier than the Victorian details of the façade.

(Ibid., pp.223-224, [MASW-11])

45 R.J. MCKEE HOUSE

608 West Main Street (ca. 1920)



Architecture:

With the gable end as the street facade, this two-story brick residence is one of the more monumental Classical Revival style dwellings in Richmond. The McKee house is basically an American four-square, but heavy ornamentation disguises its form. The two-story portico has massive Doric columns. A cantilevered balustraded balcony on the second floor extends beneath the flat roof of the portico. Oversized

dentils along the eaves and on the gable end are other Classical details.

The windows are particularly interesting. For example, a large front window includes a beveled leaded-glass transom, and colorful stained glass is encased in some of the windows on the side facades. Also, variations of the Palladian window are seen on the sides and near the apex of the gable end.

(Ibid., pp. 224-225. [MASW-13])

46 ST. MARK CATHOLIC CHURCH

608 West Main Street (1908)



Architecture:

Richmond's only Roman Catholic Church and its sole stone church is an example of Gothic Revival style architecture. A pointed Gothic-arch opening located above the entrance in a central projecting tower contains three trefoil-headed stained glass windows. The windows of the side facades are also colorful stained glass. A steep gable roof supports a three-story tower with a pyramidal slate roof. The buttressed walls are ashlar limestone. St. Mark has changed little in the eighty years since it was built.

Historical Note:

The first church building, constructed in 1865, was a mission station under the Winchester parish. The present stone edifice as built in 1908 after a fire in 1906 destroyed the original small frame church building.

(Ibid., pp. 225-226, MASW-14])

47 LAUNEY P. CLAY HOUSE

814 West Main Street

(1870)



Architecture:

This small single-story frame house is locally well-known as the home of Cassius Clays' adopted Russian-born son, Launey P. Clay (1866-1932). A projecting gable-covered porch supported by clusters of slender columns covers the central entrance on the five-bay facade. A circular vent within a central wall gable repeats in its pointed frame the same diagonal outline as in the gable and the porch below. Originally single-pile, the Launey Clay House now has a frame ell, yet retains the interior brick end chimneys and central-passage plan.

(Ibid., pp. 229-230, [MASW-23])

48 MARY KEEN SHACKELFORD HOUSE

816 West Main Street

(1906)



Architecture:

This two-story frame residence with a single-story pedimented central portico represents the Colonial Revival style. Doric columns support a denticulated

entablature below the pediment. The formal symmetry of the facade is broken only by an off-center interior chimney. A low hipped roof contains a small, central, pediment-like dormer having a semicircular window. An elliptical fanlight at the entrance repeats the curve of the semicircular window, and latticed side lights emphasize the central doorway.

Historical Note:

The Shackelford House was the residence for many years of Mary Keen Shackelford (1847-1938), widow of James T. Shackelford and mother of Judge W. Rodes Shackelford.

(Ibid., p. 230, [MASW-24])

49

JONAH WAGERS HOUSE

1000 West Main Street

(1925)



Architecture:

The Jonah Wagers House is one of the largest Classical Revival dwellings in Richmond. Ornamentation of the two-story residence includes repetitive use of certain features. For example, a one-story porch, spanning the width of the three-bay front facade, is supported by tripled Tuscan columns. A continuous entablature below the porch's flat roof projects slightly at the center to emphasize a low pediment. The central frontispiece, which is recessed below the pediment, contains a stone arch framing a fanlight with sidelights flanking the entrance door. Three large gabled dormers with arched windows pierce the gable roof. Returns occur on the dormers and in a larger scale on the gable ends. A "porte cochere," or carriage entry, located on the

west facade, continuous the same flat roof, entablature, and tripled Tuscan columns that appear on the main facade's porch.

Historical Note:

The site of the Wagers House contains a special feature: a two-story brick carriage house with servant's quarters.

The Jonah Wagers House was donated to the First Methodist Church with a sustaining endowment by Grace Norton Law. It now serves as the church's parsonage.

(Ibid., pp. 233-234. [MASW-36])

50

WILKES SMITH/ WESTOVER TERRACE

905 West Main Street

(ca. 1 890)



Architecture:

An elliptical driveway leads up to the Wilkes Smith House which has been designed in the Shingle style combined with the Queen Anne. The shingle-covered facade contains two towers. The Queen Anne style is reflected in the asymmetry, the Shingle style in the use of shingles and the conical-shaped tower in the center of the gable roof.

A pyramidal tower surmounts the carriage porch on the left side. A one-story porch, a feature typical of the Queen Anne style, covers much of the front facade. A curved arcade is supported by shingle-covered posts along the porch.

Historical Note:

Dr. A. Wilkes Smith (1844-1904), a local dentist who had been a professor at Central University's College of Dentistry in Louisville, was the first owner of this house. It was also the residence for a number of years of the Thomas Jefferson Smith family. Mrs. Smith was the former Elise Bennett, a granddaughter of Cassius M. Clay.

(Ibid., pp. 167-168, [MANW-21])

51

AMBERLEY

867 West Main Street

(1885)

Architecture:



First owned by Col. I. Shelby Irvine (1824-1906), Amberley is one of four houses in Richmond designed by Cincinnati architect Samuel E. des Jardin. Katherine Phelps Caperton (1866-1945) and her daughter Jamie Caperton bought Amberley in 1919 and moved from Blair Park.

Amberley represents the Queen Anne style preferred by des Jardin. A wooden veranda having turned and sawn ornamental details, typical of this style, wraps around the asymmetrical plan. The sloped-roof veranda encloses a large, conical three-story tower. A gable at one end of the veranda, supported by large, paired, turned posts, provides access to the entrance. From the high hipped roof project tall chimneys and large gables, the ends having decorative wood framing and pedimented attic windows.

Although brick was laid to form decorative dentils under the roofs overhanging eaves, sandstone is the main decorative fabric. A sandstone belt course defines and divides the two stories. Window sills and window hoods are of sandstone. Variety is achieved

through the height and shape of the windows, as well as through the various shaped hoods of pediments, keystone arches, and cornices. A rounded bay on the front facade is balanced by a polygonal bay on the east facade which also contains a “porte cochere,” or carriage entrance, with a pyramidal roof.

An iron fence on Main Street encloses the estate and connects four original stone gate posts that are incised with the name Amberley.

(Ibid., pp. 166-167, [MANW-18])

52 SARAH BURNAM GREENLEAF HOUSE

819 West Main Street

(1910)



Architecture:

As an American four-square house with Colonial Revival ornament, this brick residence exemplifies a popular turn-of-the-century house type. Paired Ionic columns support a one-story porch which shelters an

entrance door that is flanked by leaded-glass transoms. A central hipped dormer projects from the hipped roof of this two-story, three-bay residence.

Historical Note:

Sarah Burnam Greenleaf was the daughter of Judge A.R. Bumam, whose house stands adjacent. (A.R. Burnam House, Tour site #55.)

(Ibid., pp. 165-166, [M4NW-17])

53 A.R. BURNAM HOUSE

815 West Main Street

(1880)



Architecture:

A three-story pyramidal tower tops this two-story brick house represents the Italianate style of architecture. The dwelling is asymmetrical in plan, with Tuscan columns supporting an added one-story porch which

wraps around to connect the front doorway and the east side door. A leaded-glass transom and sidelights add to the emphasis of the double-doored front entry. Pointed drip molds cap the stone-silled windows. At the eaves deep white-painted wooden brackets contrasting with the brickwork, create a series of vertical lines. The tower extends slightly above the multi-gabled roof.

Historical Note:

The house was built for Anthony Rollins Burnam (1846-1919). A distinguished citizen of Madison County, Bumam was a lawyer, bank president, judge on the Kentucky Court of Appeals, and a state senator. In the latter role he promoted much legislation for the advancement of higher education; consequently, a residence hall on the campus of Eastern Kentucky State Teacher's College was named Bumam Hall in honor of the man who was instrumental in locating the school in Richmond.

(Ibid., p. 164, [MANW-16])

54 BRUTUS J. CLAY HOUSE

531 West Main Street

(ca. 1930)



Architecture:

A deep, dropped entablature and a stone belt course encircle the two-story brick structures. The one-story porch across the front is supported by massive brick piers and fluted Doric columns. A balustrade extends above the porch's cornice, and four sets of transformed double doors are equally spaced beneath the porch. On the west side a "porte cochere," or carriage entrance, also contains a balustrade above a flat roof, similar brick piers, and Doric columns.

Historical Note:

Brutus Junius Clay II (1847-1932), fifth son of Cassius M. Clay, had this house built after being married to his second wife, Lalla Marsteller (1860-1942). Brutus Clay was sent by President William McKinley as U.S. commissioner to the 1903 Paris Exposition. He was appointed U.S. ambassador to Switzerland in 1905 by President Theodore Roosevelt.

(Ibid., p. 163, [M4NW-6])

55

GOV. JAMES B. MCCREARY HOUSE 527 West Main Street (1870)



Architecture:

Despite the loss of an original tower, the McCreary (or Hume McCreary) House displays many Italianate details. The two-story brick building consists of the typical projecting bays, a low hipped roof with overhanging eaves, decorative brackets, and tall segmental-arched sash windows with drip molds. An original arcaded one-story porch with decorative ironwork trim has been replaced by a two-story pillared portico. The central double-leaf doorway, flanked by two windows on each side, leads into a double-pile central hall plan.

(Ibid., p. 162, [MANW-5])

56 DR. JOHN MCCORD HARRIS HOUSE

515 West Main Street (1st qtr. of 19th cent./1880)



Architecture:

This one-story residence, which has been adapted as an office, clearly demonstrates an evolution of styling from the Federal to the later Italianate. The brickwork is laid in Federal Flemish bond only on the east portion of the front façade. On the

west portion of the front an Italianate polygonal projecting bay was added in the late nineteenth century. It covers two of the original five bays and removes the Flemish bond from the end. The small-scale structure has a low hipped roof with overhanging eaves and brackets, presumably a part of the addition. Ells at the rear of the building and a low-pitched pedimented extension to the front also were added. An interior foyer was created by this extension, having a step up into the drawing room that now serves as the reception room for the office.

Historical Note:

Dr. John McCord Harris, a noted physician of Richmond, once lived in this house, Richmond's second oldest residence. A brick structure in the rear may have served as Dr. Harris's office. After the battle of Richmond in 1862 wounded soldiers were treated inside the house.

(Ibid., p. 161, [MANW-4])

57 BENNETT HOUSE

419 West Main Street (1885-90)



Architecture:

One of four houses in Richmond designed by Cincinnati architect Samuel E. des Jardins, this residence reflects the Queen Anne style with Romanesque detailing. The two-and-one-half-story asymmetrical brick structure is finished by a high hipped roof of slate with flared eaves and a crenulated roof comb. A two-story turret has a domed roof with flared, overhanging eaves. The double-doored central entrance is recessed under a single-story arched porch of impressive size containing a terra-cotta

accented balcony. The Romanesque-type arches in rusticated stone are repeated over the porch in the second-story balcony entrance and above stained glass fanlights on the first story. Stained glass can also be found in the double entrance doors and in some windows sashes and transoms. A polygonal bay projects from the building face on the east side, as does a square bay on the north side.

Historical Note:

The Bennett House was the residence of James and Sarah Clay Bennett and Mr. Bennett's sisters, Belle Harris Bennett (1862-1922) and Sue Bennett (1843-1891).

Sue Bennett Memorial College at London, Kentucky, was established in 1892 by Belle Bennett in memory of her sister. Belle Bennett was a member of the early woman's rights movement and a leader in Methodist home missions. She was instrumental in the foundation of several colleges for minorities, including Scarritt College in Nashville, Tennessee, where a memorial building is named for her. She also helped establish a local black organization in 1915 that brought George Washington Carver to Madison County. (*Ibid.*, pp. 160-161, [MANW-3])

58 FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

401 West Main Street

(1925-27)



Architecture:

The Classical Revival style was selected for this brick church building when plans for a stone building proved to be too large for the lot. H. A. Churchill and John T. Gillig of Lexington were the architects, with L. W. Hardin of Richmond as the general contractor. R. K. Stone, a member of the congregation, provided the brick, concrete, and stonework. The total cost was slightly over \$102,000.

A pedimented portico with four concrete Corinthian-capitaled columns extends the full height of the front facade. Beneath the portico are three fanlighted double-leaf doors, the central door being emphasized by a scroll pediment, entablature, and plain pilasters. Stained glass windows from Louisville embellish the sides of this church.

Historical Note:

Established in 1833, the First United Methodist Church congregation was first located at the corner of Irvine and Second Streets. The congregation moved to this location after the completion of the present edifice in 1927.

(Ibid, pp. 158-159, [MANW-1])

APPENDIX A ADDITIONAL NOTEWORTHY SITES

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I. ARLINGTON/HANGER-ARNOLD HOUSE

Lexington Road

(2nd half of 19th Century/1st quarter of 20th Century)



Architecture:

The structural fabric of the Classical Revival style house is brick, laid in Flemish bond. The three-story house is symmetrically arranged, flanked by two wings dating to the 1909 renovation: one is a carriage entrance on the east and a sunroom, now modified as a dining room, on the west. Across the length of the front facade spans a one-story porch with a two-story central portico. The portico is supported by two pairs of massive Doric columns and capped by balustrades. Large, prominent dentils decorate the porch and cornice. A limestone foundation raises the first floor several feet from the ground. Across the three-bay front are two large limestone-silled windows on either side of a central entrance. A transom window and sidelights surround the entrance. On the attic story three gabled dormers with arched windows, flanked by pilasters, project from the slate roof. Lunette windows flank the end chimneys on the gable ends.

Historical Notes:

Arlington was a generous gift to Eastern Kentucky University from W. Arnold Hanger in memory of his parents, Col. and Mrs. Harry Baylor Hanger. It presently serves as a faculty-alumni recreation center. The original house was constructed for Mr. Hanger's grandfather Capt. William Arnold (1821-1905) sometime between 1866 and 1890. Capt. Arnold purchased for \$34,000 in 1866 the 451 acres of land which comprised the original Arlington estate. Local history indicates that, prior to this date, a log house stood on

the tract to the east of the present structure. The house that Capt. Arnold built included Italianate embellishments on the trim. In 1893 his only heir and daughter Elizabeth (1870-1921) married Harry B. Hanger (1864-1925), a construction engineer whose company was responsible for building the Lincoln Tunnel under the Hudson River in New York. After inheriting the estate in 1909, the Hangers added the three-story Classical Revival style front to the house.

The original setting of the Arlington estate has been preserved in the 15 acres of rolling bluegrass bestowed to Eastern along with the house and the remaining 166 acres purchased by the Eastern Kentucky University Foundation. In the yard even cut-stone dismounting steps remain, necessary in the past to assist passengers alighting from a horse-drawn carriage or riders from horseback. (*Ibid.*, pp. 23 7-238, [MASW-41])

II. BLANTON HOUSE (1886)

507 Lancaster Avenue



Architecture:

Original windows are surmounted by pedimental hoods on bracketed supports. Turned and sawn gingerbread ornaments embellish the one-story porch that shelters the entrance. The frontispiece is complete with fan and sidelights. On one side a polygonal bay window projects from the wall face. Overhanging, bracketed eaves lead the eye upwards to a low-pitched, metal fabric hipped and gable end roof. The floor plan reflects the asymmetry of the exterior shape.

Historical Notes:

Blanton House was named in honor of its first owner and

Central University's last chancellor, Virginia native Lindsey Hughes Blanton (1832-1914). This Italianate style brick house is the only residence still existing from "faculty row" of Central University. Lucy Gibbs Patton bought the dwelling in 1903 for \$6,050 after Central had merged with Centre College in Danville. It later came into the possession of Thompson S. Burnam (1852-1923) who sold it to the normal school in 1912 for \$12,500. For 75 years Blanton House has served as the official residence of the president of Eastern Kentucky Normal School, State Teachers College, and State University. That changed in 2014 and it is now the Alumni Center. (*Ibid.*, pp. 202-203, [MASE-7])

III. BRONSTON HOUSE

345 Woodland Avenue (ca. 1830)



Architecture:

The design of Bronston House is attributed to Matthew Kennedy (1882), architect of two early buildings at Transylvania University in Lexington and the first Lexington builder to refer to himself as an architect. Although the house was constructed in the Federal style, later additions have Classical Revival features.

Although it has changed considerably since the 1830s, Bronstone House still reflects the Federal style, especially on the facade that once faced Third Street. An iron veranda added in the 1880s has been removed, allowing the Flemish bond to show once again. Brick pilasters separate the three central bays, each sash window having 9/6 lights and bull's eye corner blocks. A semicircular fanlight gives a formal effect to the central entrance, as does the pediment high above. A wooden sunburst medallion in the tympanum of the pediment repeats the semicircular shape. An additional door and a two-story porch in the Classical Revival style have been added to the south side which is now the street facade.

Historical Notes:

Bronston House was initially owned by Thomas C. Howard, a prosperous merchant and state senator. It was subsequently purchased by Thomas S. Bronston (1817-1890), a Richmond lawyer, bank president, and secretary of state in the 1870s under Governor McCreary. Bronston's third wife was Henrietta Baker from Abbeville, South Carolina, and the house was called Abbeville during her lifetime.

(Ibid., pp. 169-170, [MANW-23])

IV. BURNAMWOOD

220 Burnam Court

(1855)



Architecture:

Although Burnamwood is basically Italianate in style, Gothic, Greek Revival, and Italianate elements are apparent in Burnamwood's architecture.

The two-story facade with four bays includes a projecting bay window. Gothic pointed arches cap the attic windows, and dripstone moldings embellish most of the first and second-story windows. The eaves of the roof are supported by paired brackets, with identical paired brackets supporting the returns in the gable end. A one-story porch of decorative ironwork adds to the Italianate styling of this structure.

Approximately eight acres still surround Burnamwood, although the front acreage that once extended to West Main Street has been subdivided. Burnamwood was donated by Mrs. George Burnam to the Louisville Presbytery with a sustaining endowment.

Historical Notes:

Erected for William Embry and his wife Mary Field, this house has been known as Burnamwood since 1868 when it was purchased by Col. Curtis Field Burnam (1820-1909) and his wife Sarah Rollins (1825-1904). Col. Burnam was a lawyer, a Kentucky state senator, and a strong Union supporter during the Civil War. As such, he was instrumental in preventing the state from seceding from the Union at the onset of the war and was received by President Lincoln in the White House. Since he secured pardons for Kentuckians, Burnam was also respected by Kentucky Confederates. He later served as the first assistant secretary of the treasury under President Ulysses S. Grant. As a state legislator in 1906 he supported a bill that created two state normal schools for teacher training, one of which was located in Richmond and ultimately became Eastern Kentucky University.

(Ibid., pp 239-240, [MASW-43])

V. ELMWOOD

Lancaster Avenue

(1887)



Architecture:

Elmwood rests far back from Lancaster Avenue in a forest-like setting. After making his fortune in Texas land and cattle, William Walker Watts (1836-1912), a native of Madison County, bought the site in 1881 from Maj. John D. Harris. At that time the property was occupied by a double log house. Elmwood was built six years later for \$35,000.

Named for the elm trees which stood on the twenty acres of land, the house is the state's only Chateausque style dwelling outside Louisville. It is constructed of pressed bricks which were fired on the premises and is said to be the first pressed brick house

built in Madison County. The Watts House is one of four residences in Richmond designed by Samuel E. des Jardins, a French Canadian architect from Cincinnati, Ohio.

Above a raised limestone foundation, the entrance to Elmwood is recessed under an arched projection. Porches with bulbous wooden turnings, painted glossy black, flank the entrance. The steps leading up to the oak double-leaf entry door are engraved with the words, "William and Mary Watts" and "A.D. 1887." A "porte cochere," or carriage entrance, is located on the north facade. On the back, or west facade, a polygonal two-story bay incorporates a chimney, its flue divided on the first story by a stained-glass window. Other windows are squared, arched, transomed, pedimented, or a variation of the Palladian type, many with leaded or stained glass. The window sills, as well as the keystone in the arched entryway, are made of sandstone.

The multi-planed slate roof is a high-pitched hipped type with copper roof crestings and copper gutters. The overhanging eaves are supported by wide brackets. A three-story conical tower with a copper finial projects high above the roofline, as do the corbelled chimneys.

The interior of the three-story structure is asymmetrical in plan with approximately 9,000 square feet divided into 15 rooms, each furnished with English and American antiques. Excluding the maid's quarters, attic, and cellar, there are five bedrooms, a library, dining room, kitchen, parlor, and several sitting rooms; yet, much of the floor space is consumed by passages. A gold, orange, and red stained-glass window is located at the landing of the wide U-shaped staircase. The golden oak staircase is over six feet wide and features a wide-planed bannister with three variations of intricately spiral-turned balusters. The dining room contains the fireplace with the split flue; at the split the inset of stained-glass is reflected in beveled mirrors, set above and on either side so as to multiply the effect.

Emma Watts (1887-1970), daughter of William and Mary Watts, was the last person to reside in Elmwood. Today, the house and grounds continue to be maintained through a trust established in Miss Watt's will. A formal boxwood garden enclosed by a brick wall, naturalized daffodil beds, ponds, bridges, and large evergreens

still cover acres of rolling lawn. Remaining outbuildings include a stable, carriage house, smokehouse, barn, and a caretaker's cottage. (*Ibid*, pp. 240-243, [MASW-44])

VI. WM. HOLLOWAY HOUSE/ROSEHILL

Hillsdale Street (1849)



Architecture:

One of Richmond's most recognized buildings, the Holloway House is the largest example in Richmond of Greek Revival styling in a residence. Five bays separated by brick pilasters, pierce the front facade which is laid in a Flemish bond. A plain classical entablature beneath a low-pitched gable roof surrounds this single-pile residence. The entablature and raking cornices create pediments on the gable ends. Tall, fluted Ionic columns on a three-bay two-story portico in the center of the front facade support this same entablature as well as a classical pediment. Transoms and sidelights in the central doorway are surmounted by an ornate entablature having acanthus leaf detailing and are framed by simple pilasters. The design for this frontispiece was adapted from drawings by Minard Lafever (1797-1854), a New York-New Orleans architect and author of several design books.

Historical Notes:

Originally named Rosehill, the Holloway residence once faced, uninterrupted, the entrance to the Richmond Cemetery and stood on a 32 acre estate owned by William Holloway (1810-1883), a leading Richmond merchant, and his wife, Elizabeth Field.

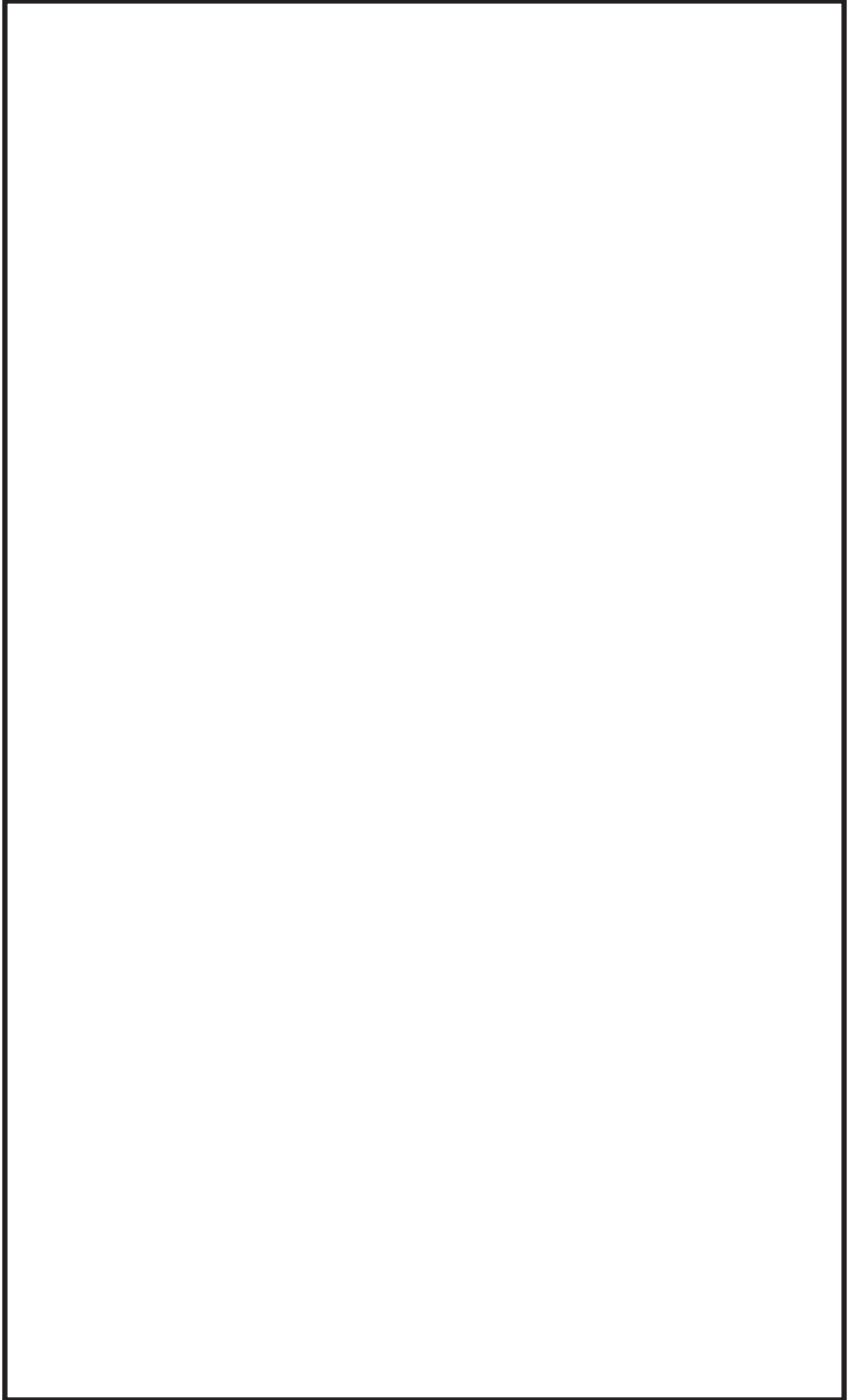
Reputedly, Bereans were lodged in the house in 1859 while fleeing Kentucky and it reportedly was open to Union soldiers during the battle of Richmond. Jonathan T. Estill, its second owner, was a major and paymaster in the Union Army. The house was called Estillhurst during Estill's ownership.

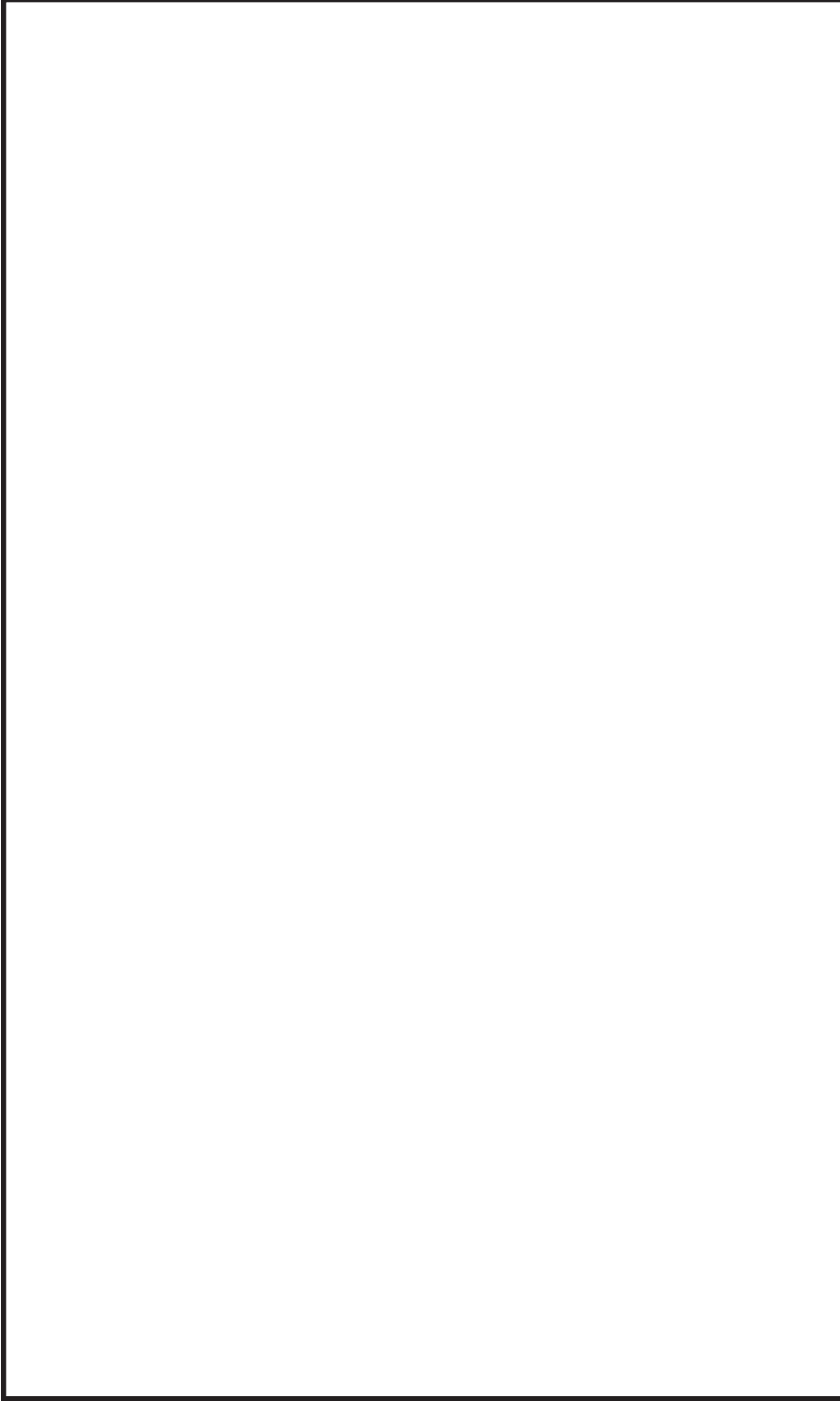
The Holloway House was purchased in 1938 by the Telford Community Center, a corporation devoted to civic, religious, charitable, and social activities. Additions were made to the building in 1957. The Telford Center at the Holloway House served the community intermittently until the late 1970s. No longer a part of a 32 acre estate extending to East Main Street, the Holloway House presently serves as a residence for an EKU Greek fraternity.

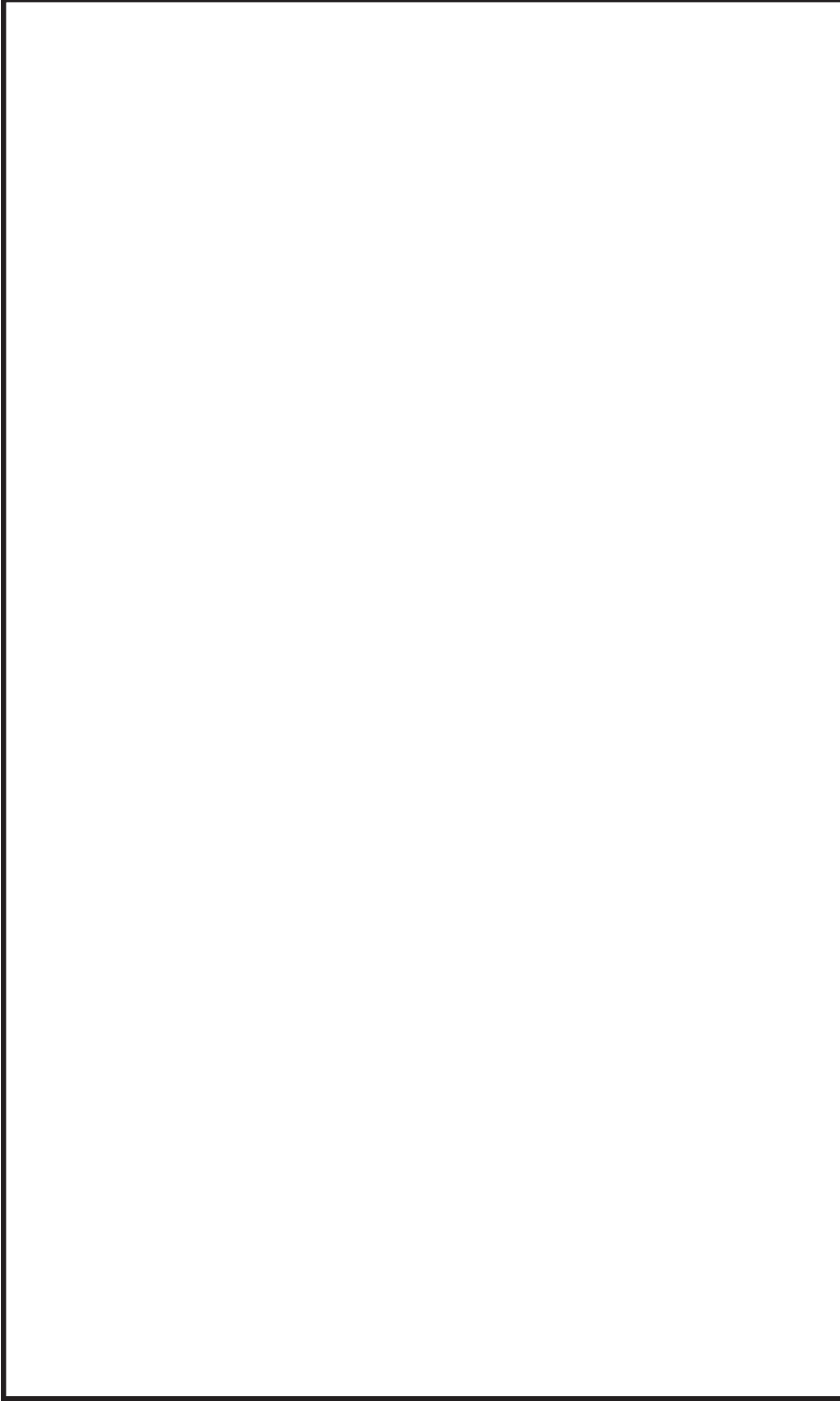
(Ibid., pp. 155-157, [MANE-1])

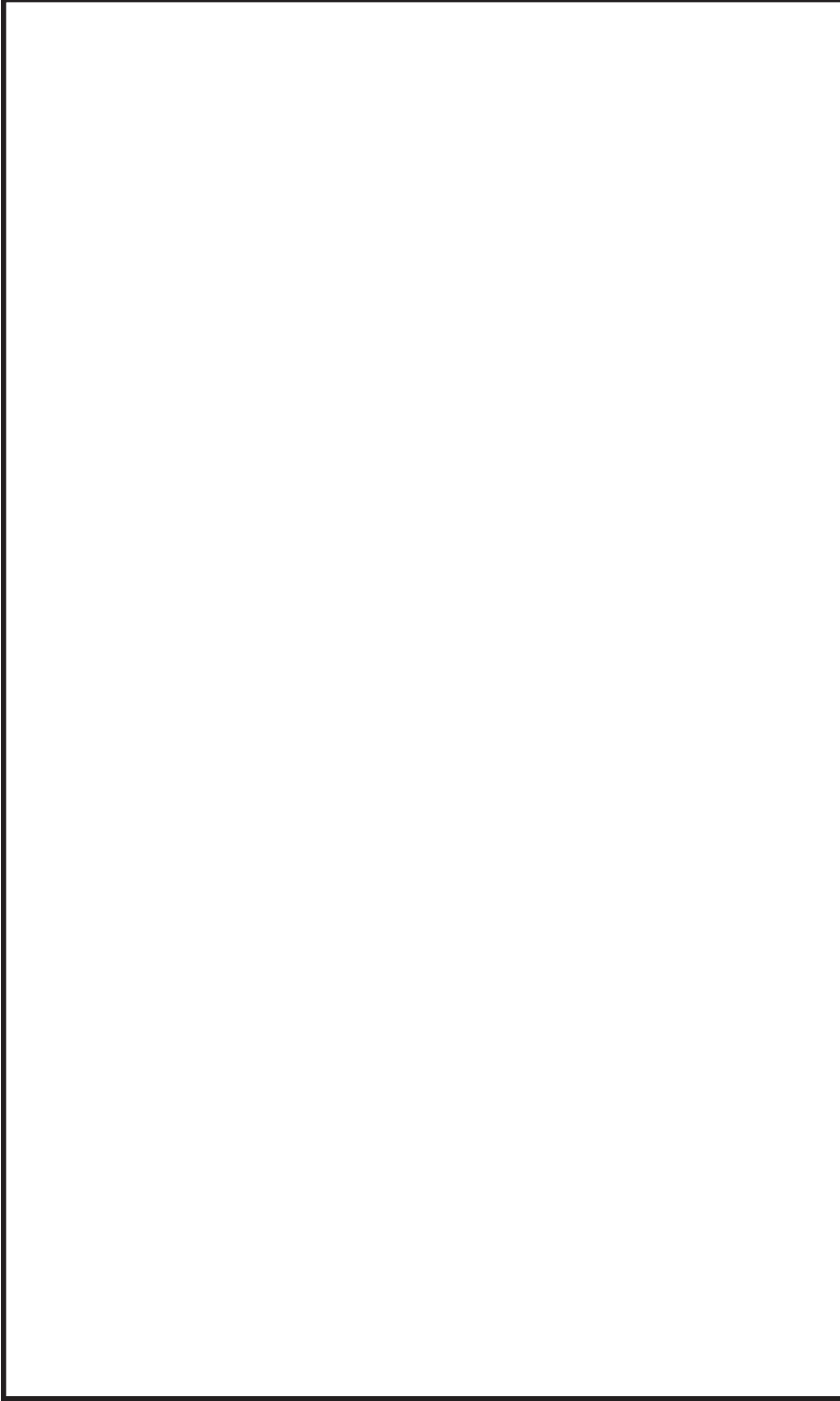
APPENDIX B TOUR NOTES

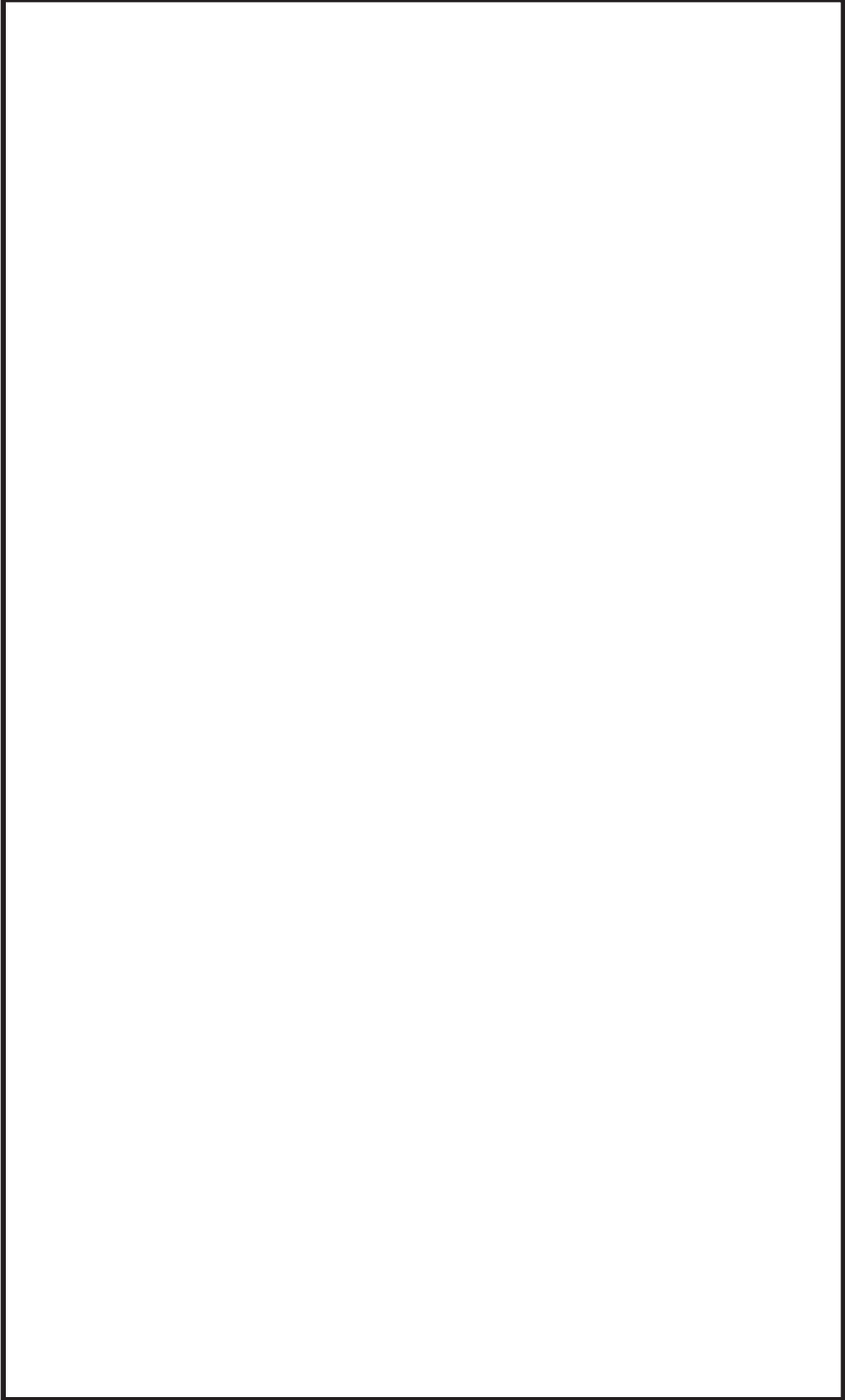
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