

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 type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The South Frankfort Neighborhood Historic District is a large, predominantly residential area that contains about 660 buildings, many of which date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district, which is located on the south side of the Kentucky River across from Frankfort's historic commercial district (listed on the National Register of Historic Places), has definite natural and man-made boundaries. The Kentucky River forms the neighborhood's northern and eastern boundaries, a steep hill locally referred to as Louisville Hill provides the neighborhood's western boundary, and the massive State Capitol complex including the Capitol Annex building and the Governor's Mansion (all listed on the National Register) form the southern boundary of the neighborhood.

Few intrusions exist in the neighborhood except along West Second Street and on the former site of the Hermitage Distillery where East Fourth Street, Paul Sawyer Drive, and Hermitage Drive are located today. Portions of West Second Street which have suffered a number of commercial intrusions (photos 1) and the former site of the distillery which recently has been redeveloped with residences and apartments (photos 2, 3) have been excluded from the district boundaries. The 1930's and 1940's housing at the base of Louisville Hill (photo 4) and along Briarcliff (photo 5) also have been excluded from the district boundaries.

The types of housing and their stylistic treatments vary considerably in different sections of the district. The central section of the district between Logan and Steele streets is characterized by larger lots, deeper building setbacks, and large detached, multi-storied residences in the Queen Anne or other late nineteenth or early twentieth century styles (photos 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13). Other sections of the district that are noted for large Victorian residences are the 100 block of Shelby Street (photo 14), the 300 block of Ewing Street (photo 15), the 400 block of Conway Street (Photo 16), the 500 block of Murray Street (photo 17), and the 500 block of West Second Street (photo 68).

The easternmost section of the district east of Logan Street and the southwestern section of the district west of Shelby Street and south of Campbell Street are generally characterized by small lots and small frame one or two-story vernacular buildings that have little setback from the street (photos 18, 19, 20, 21). The large amount of modest working class housing east of Logan Street is evidence of the former importance of the Hermitage Distillery and other industries that once were located along the Kentucky River in the nineteenth century.

The area immediately surrounding the State Capitol grounds has residences and apartment houses that were built during or soon after the construction of the State Capitol in 1909. The Craftsman Bungalows and Elizabethan style period homes along the 700 and 800 blocks of Shelby Street (photos 22, 23) and the handsome brick apartment houses (photo 24) along State Street were situated to afford a good view of the new Capitol grounds.

The most common housing type in South Frankfort is the T-plan (photo 25). This type of housing was very popular with the middle class around the turn of the century and can be found in all sections of the district. Although the T-plan homes often were differentiated by limited

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stylistic ornamentation along the porch or above the windows, the floor plan and basic form of the house remained unchanged (photo 26).

Other types of vernacular housing in South Frankfort are shotgun houses (photo 27); single (photo 28), and double story (photos 29, 30) central passage homes; and single (photo 31), and double story (photo 32) side passage homes. Most of these modest homes lack significant stylistic embellishment but some do exhibit exceptional ornamentation along their porches or gable ends. A notable example is 421 Logan Street (photo 33) which has fine Gothic detailing along the porch as expressed by pairs of chamfered Gothic columns and quatrefoil openings.

The significance of these vernacular housing types stems not from their architectural style but from the rhythm and continuity of scale which are created by the frequency and regularity of their appearance throughout the neighborhood. These vernacular homes also reveal much about the former lifestyle and importance of South Frankfort's working and middle classes.

The district also has many impressive residences in the Queen Anne, Italianate, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, and other styles of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The most significant antebellum home is the Governor Morehead house (c.a. 1833, entered on the National Register of Historic Places) which is located at 217 Shelby Street (photo 34). This is an excellent transitional building that contains both Greek Revival and Federal stylistic elements. Other buildings in South Frankfort with Greek Revival detailing of a much later date are the unusual shotgun houses at 121 and 125 East Third Street (photo 35). The building at 121 East Third Street is embellished with such Greek Revival elements as a square corner pier and heavy classical detailing around the entrance. The wide frieze with ornamental iron grilles is a prominent Greek Revival detail present on both buildings.

In the early 1870's the Frankfort Barracks (listed on the National Register of Historic Places) were constructed on the 600 blocks of Shelby Street and Woodland Avenue to house Union soldiers stationed in Frankfort after the Civil War. The barracks are a rare example of military architecture of the post-Civil War period in Kentucky. All the barracks are grouped in pairs except for one group of six units along Shelby Street (photo 36). All of the original openings on the main floor of the buildings have shallow arches of single headers while some on the basement level have flat stone lintels. Some of the barracks have full English basements and elevated porches on the main floor while others have porches at ground level. The turned posts and brackets evident on some of the porches were probably added at the turn of the century.

Later in the 1870's the Italianate style was popular in South Frankfort. Two fine and very similar examples of Italianate architecture are located at 325 Shelby Street (photo 37) and 104 East Todd Street (photo 38). Both buildings exhibit features that are common to late Victorian Italianate buildings such as paired window openings, projecting bays, low pitched roofs, and wide overhanging eaves which are supported by paired brackets. Another building that has Italianate stylistic treatment is 307 West Campbell Street (photo 39). Here brick

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hood moldings over the windows, in addition to a low pitched roof and paired brackets, lend the building its Italianate character.

By the third quarter of the nineteenth century the Gothic Revival influence was seen in residences in South Frankfort, most notably along the 100 block of East Third Street where several large Gothic Revival dwellings still stand today. The two best preserved examples of this style are 113 (photo 40) and 119 East Third Street (photo 41). The most impressive Gothic features of 119 East Third Street are the three steeply sloped gables with decorative bargeboards and pendants, the pointed arch windows, and the projecting bay windows. The elaborate porch at 113 East Third Street contains some of the best Gothic detail in Frankfort with its scroll brackets, ornamental pendants, chamfered Gothic columns, and other tracery (photo 42).

The most prevalent architectural style in central South Frankfort is Queen Anne, a term which in this application will be used to describe any multi-storied Victorian house of irregular floor plan that has elaborate ornamentation and a variety of surface textures, materials, colors. An impressive group of Queen Anne residences is along the 30 block of West Third Street (photo 43). The two buildings pictured exhibit many typical Queen Anne characteristics such as gables decorated with shingles or half timbering, second story corner turrets, massive Mediterranean chimneys, and windows of various shapes. Other fine examples of this style in South Frankfort are 421 Conway Street (photo 44) which has decorative panels of diagonal clapboarding and exceptional porch detailing; 316 Ewing Street (photo 45) which is noted for its display of decorative wooden lathing and its prominent bay window; 606 Shelby Street (photo 46) which is a fine example of the Queen Anne style scaled down to cottage size; 124 West Todd Street (photo 47) whose ample proportions, massive broad gabled roof, and shingle covered walls reveal the combined influence of the shingle and Queen Anne styles; 506 Shelby Street (photo 48) which utilizes decorative shingles in the gables, on the corner turret, and in an ornamental panel between the first and second floors; and 112 West Third Street (photo 49) which is a late Queen Anne building with an imposing tower and Colonial Revival detail along the front porch.

The homes built at the beginning of the twentieth century in South Frankfort expressed through their simple lines and lack of ornamentation a reaction against the excessive adornment of the late nineteenth century Victorian styles. The low and broad proportions of the residence at 3 West Third Street (photo 50) is an interesting early example of the Colonial Revival influence on buildings in South Frankfort. The sloping gambrel roof and the broad gambrel dormer are Colonial Revival features although the building still retains the asymmetrical plan of earlier Victorian styles. Substantial blocky houses of brick or frame construction in the Arts and Crafts/Cubic style are particularly evident along Shelby Street. These buildings have simple lines, hip or gable roofs, dormer windows, massive chimneys, and little ornamentation other than some Colonial Revival details. The handsome building at 513 Shelby Street (photo 51) has the hipped roof, dormer windows, massive chimneys, plain

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stone lintels, and classically detailed front porch indicative of this style.

The Chicago School had a strong stylistic influence on two buildings in South Frankfort, one of which, 509 Shelby Street (listed on the National Register of Historic Places, photo 52), was actually designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. This building exemplifies the School's emphasis on horizontals as expressed by the low hipped roof, wide overhangs, and banks of windows. The building at 123 West Todd Street (photo 53) has utilized similar design elements as 509 Shelby Street, but it is more compatible with neighboring buildings through the use of building materials, hipped dormers, and a porch design common to the neighborhood.

Numerous buildings constructed in the first two decades of the twentieth century were in the bungalow style. These homes usually had a single story with broadly pitched, overhanging gables. Two good examples of this style are 800 and 802 Shelby Street (photo 22).

During the 1920's some homes in South Frankfort were built in style reminiscent of foreign, often romantic places as evidenced by the presence of a Mission style home at 508 Capital Avenue (photo 54) and Elizabethan style homes (photo 23) on Shelby Street overlooking the Capitol.

Many of the nonresidential buildings in the district are corner stores, churches, and schools. Many sections of South Frankfort had corner stores around the turn of the century. The most impressive remaining corner store is located at the northeast corner of Logan and East Third Street. (photo 55) Two examples of ecclesiastical architecture in South Frankfort are the modest double entrance black church at 315 East Third Street (photo 56) and South Frankfort Presbyterian Church (c.a. 1904) (photo 57) at the northwest corner of Steele and West Third Street. The building at 109-113 West Third Street (c.a. 1850) (photo 58) had been a school in the nineteenth century but was converted to a duplex around the turn of the century. Another school building of much later date is Frankfort High School at 328 Shelby Street (c.a. 1925) (photo 59).

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 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 1833-1925 Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

South Frankfort is Frankfort's largest historic residential neighborhood. A strong sense of community and easily discernable neighborhood boundaries are largely responsible for the neighborhood's cohesiveness. The district has few intrusions and a wide variety of architectural styles and building types that are representative of life in Frankfort during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. South Frankfort also is significant for its dramatic site and the manner in which its historic buildings and streets relate to the topography and the important state monuments.

Neighborhood Cohesiveness/Socioeconomic Diversity

A strong sense of community and definite natural and man-made boundaries such as the Kentucky River, Louisville Hill, and the State Capitol contribute to the district's cohesiveness. South Frankfort's independence and strong sense of community have historical precedent. In 1812 South Frankfort formed its own government and declared its independence from the rest of the city until 1850.* Recently South Frankfort residents turned out in large numbers to express their support for the South Frankfort Neighborhood Plan, a plan developed by the city to preserve the unique character of the neighborhood.

The South Frankfort district has few intrusions and is representative of life in Frankfort during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The variety of building types and architectural styles in the district are evidence of the diverse economic and social standing of the many residents who lived in the neighborhood around the turn of the century. The small vernacular homes, especially in the eastern section of the district, once were inhabited by residents who worked in the industries that were present along the banks of the Kentucky River in South Frankfort until the second quarter of the twentieth century. The larger, more stylish Victorian residences in the district were the homes of downtown merchants, prominent politicians, high ranking government employees, and executives at local industries and distilleries. This diversity among South Frankfort residents is still present today and contributes to the district's cultural richness.

Some of South Frankfort's many distinguished residents were Charles S. Morehead, who was elected governor in 1832 and 1855 and built 217 Shelby Street (photo 34); Governor Beckham who lived at 325 Shelby Street (photo 37); Thomas Todd, judge of the Court of Appeals in 1801 and associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1807, built and occupied a house at 113 West Todd Street; John Meagher, a prominent merchant in the shoe business in downtown Frankfort for many years, built the home at 507 West Second Street (photo 67) in 1889; George H. Watson, a high

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ranking official with the George T. Stagg distillery, constructed the impressive residence at the northeast corner of Todd and Shelby streets (photo 47); and George A. Lewis, the editor and publisher of Frankfort newspaper, the Roundabout, around the turn of the century lived in an impressive Queen Anne residence on Fourth Street.

Significant Site

The special character of the South Frankfort neighborhood is derived not only from the historic and architectural significance of individual buildings but also from the manner in which the buildings and streets relate to the dramatic topography and monuments in the neighborhood. Many of South Frankfort's historic buildings can be viewed against the dramatic backdrop of surrounding hills or the imposing Capitol building (photo 1a - 1920's view of the neighborhood). After a great deal of debate, the hill at the northern terminus of the South Frankfort neighborhood was selected as the most suitable location for the State Capitol (photo 60) and Governor's Mansion (photo 61). This dramatic location was especially appropriate for these important state monuments because of its visibility from miles away.

After the present site of the Capitol finally was decided upon, Main Street was renamed Capital Avenue and was widened and extended north to create a handsome avenue leading from the Kentucky River to the State Capitol (photo 62). Efforts were made to install a median and widen Cross Street, later renamed Fourth Street, to provide an east-west axial balance to the prominent north-south axis created by Capital Avenue but this plan only was carried out along two blocks of West Fourth Street (photo 63).

Soon after the completion of the State Capitol two handsome apartment buildings were constructed on State Street and many bungalow and period homes were constructed along the base of Louisville Hill overlooking the Capitol grounds (photos 64, 65).

Architectural Diversity

Since significant growth did not occur in South Frankfort until after 1850, the evolution of architectural styles during the Victorian era and the early twentieth century can be seen in the stylistic treatments of many buildings in the district. The district contains residential buildings that are representative of the following styles: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Arts and Craft/Cubic, Prairie, Craftsman Bungalow, and period homes in romantic styles like Elizabethan and Mission.

In addition to residential buildings, two turn-of-the-century churches and three corner stores are present in the district.

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HISTORY

The first settlement in South Frankfort took place prior to 1800 as a result of the need for a ferry to provide transportation across the Kentucky River. Only four buildings were standing in South Frankfort before 1800.¹ Two of these buildings were cabins. One cabin was located on the site of the Second Street School and the other on Murray Street. The other two buildings were a home on Shelby Street and an old brick seminary.

South Frankfort became a separate corporation by an act of the legislature on February 1, 1812. By this time many of South Frankfort's streets were named after important landowners and statesmen. Shelby Street was named after Governor Isaac Shelby; Logan Street was named for General Benjamin Logan, a renowned Indian fighter and statesman; Ewing Street took the name of Col. Baker Ewing, the first registrar of the Land Office and a prominent businessman; and Murray Street was named in honor of William Murray, the attorney general.² At this time, Fourth Street was called Cross Street and Capital Avenue was called Main Street. Cross Street was renamed Fourth Street in 1897 and Main Street was extended south of Todd Street and renamed Capital Avenue in 1905 when the new Capitol was under construction.

By 1830, the population of South Frankfort was still less than 200 persons.³ The small size of this community was evident by the common practice of blocking public streets to traffic. The minutes of the town of South Frankfort often cited individuals for fencing across Main Street, which is now bustling Capital Avenue. Another interesting practice during the 1830's was the sale of unused portions of streets to residents. Portions of Main Street, Third Street, and Second Street were sold about this time with the entire end of Conway Street south of Campbell Street selling for only three dollars.

The difficulty of traveling between North and South Frankfort impeded the growth of South Frankfort. In 1806 a pontoon bridge made of anchored boats covered with planks was completed at the end of Ann Street to connect North and South Frankfort. The first permanent bridge was constructed across the Kentucky River in 1816.⁴ The bridgekeeper's residence and the toll house stood on the present site of the old YMCA building on Bridge Street.

South Frankfort did not experience significant growth until the 1850's, soon after a new covered bridge was completed across the river and South Frankfort and North Frankfort were consolidated under the same government in 1850. The impact of the railroad brought about an increase in business activity downtown about that time. North Frankfort's need for residential and industrial expansion into other nearby areas, and the need for South Frankfort to gain unrestricted access to the businesses and churches in North Frankfort were important reasons for the merger of the two towns in 1850. Disputes over property rights that resulted from the consolidation were not settled until thirty years later.

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HISTORY (Continued)

South Frankfort, like the rest of Frankfort, was in turmoil during the Civil War due to the alternating of command by the Union and the Confederate troops. The Frankfort Barracks on Shelby Street and Woodland Avenue were constructed in 1871 by Alexander Goldsmith Brawner to house the cavalry of the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. This military complex, which also at one time included a guardhouse, a bakery, a hospital, and other wood frame buildings, was leased to the Federal government from January 1872 until 1876 for \$250 per month.⁵ This site was chosen because of its proximity to Coleman's Spring. While the infantry remained in South Frankfort, the grounds where the Capitol now stands were used as a parade ground.

The plentiful supply of water was partly responsible for the early residential and industrial settlement of South Frankfort. In the nineteenth century the South Frankfort neighborhood was supplied by three springs: Mitchell's Spring which was located near Ewing Street; Coleman's Spring which was at the end of Steele Street; and Sayres Spring which was in the area bounded by Capital Avenue, Logan Street, Fourth Street, and Campbell Street. In addition to these springs, a few public wells also supplied water to residents during the early nineteenth century. Public wells were located at the corners of Second and Shelby Streets, Steele and Third Streets, and in front of 417 Shelby Street.

As early as 1806, E. Spillsbee Coleman established a tanyard near a spring later known as Coleman's Spring. More important to industrial development than the springs was the area's proximity to the Kentucky River which attracted many industries along South Frankfort's banks during the latter part of the nineteenth century. An 1882 map of South Frankfort reveals that many industries were located in the eastern and northern sections of South Frankfort along the river. The large Hermitage Distillery complex, owned by W.A. Gaines, occupied most of the land east of Hermitage and Fowler Streets to the river. Nearby on Murray Street was a large cooper shop where whiskey barrels were made. This distillery complex, which had a production capacity of 100 barrels a day, went out of business during the Prohibition.⁶ Many of these distillery buildings were used soon afterwards by the Brown Iron Furniture Company which specialized in upholstered and overstuffed furniture. After some successful years in the 1920's this company went out of business during the Depression in the 1930's. Nothing remains of this once formidable industrial complex except the modest homes that surrounded the industry and provided housing for the workers.

Other industries present in South Frankfort in the late nineteenth century were a sawmill at the end of East Fourth Street, a planing mill on the present site of St. John's Court, a brickyard located between Logan and Capital Avenue north of Second Street, another brickyard on the 100 block of Shelby Street, the Frankfort Elevator Coal Company at the end of Steele Street, and a slaughterhouse at the corner of Logan and River streets.

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HISTORY (Continued)

The industrial development of Frankfort in the latter part of the nineteenth century created a demand for labor and nearby housing. In response to this demand a densely populated neighborhood was established in the northeastern section of South Frankfort in the vicinity of some of these industries. Historically this area of South Frankfort always had a large black population. The modest homes, small lots, and ethnic character of this neighborhood are still evident today. One building of particular historic importance in the neighborhood is 228 East Second Street (photo 32) which once housed the Winnie A. Scott Memorial Hospital. The hospital served black patients until they were admitted to King's Daughters Hospital during the 1960's. The hospital began as the Women's Improvement Club in 1903 and was open for patients as an operational hospital by December 1910.⁷ The founder of the hospital, Miss Scott, was a high school teacher at the Clinton Street School. The hospital had seven or eight rooms plus an operating room. Doctors Berry, Offutt, and Underwood were among those who practiced there. After the hospital closed in the 1960's, it became an apartment house. This building which has changed little in appearance, has symbolic importance as a landmark of segregation in Frankfort.

⁷*According to the Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly of 1809-1810, South Frankfort was recognized as a town in 1810.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 183 acres

Quadrangle name Frankfort East and Frankfort West

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>6</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>6</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>
E	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>6</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>
G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>

B	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>6</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>6</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u>
F	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

(see continuations sheets)

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

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title J. Todd Graham, Preservation Planner

organization City of Frankfort date March 1982

street & number 315 W. 2nd St. telephone 502/875-8567

city or town Frankfort state Kentucky

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Mary Cronan O'Neil

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 2/18/82

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

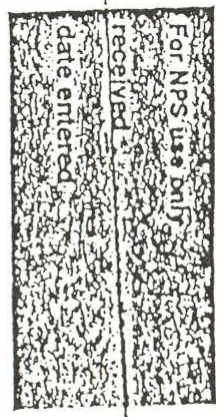
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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FOOTNOTES

- 1 "North Frankfort and South Frankfort Became One in 1850,"
State Journal, 4 June 1961.
- 2 Jennie Morton, "Streets of the Capital," Register of the
Kentucky Historical Society, 13 (1915), 55-56.
- 3 Ermina J. Darnell, South Frankfort, Kentucky (Frankfort
Ky.: Roberts Printing Co., 1947), p. 11.
- 4 Ibid., p. 4.
- 5 "Frankfort Barracks District," National Register of
Historic Places Nomination Form, 20 November 1975, sec. 8, p. 1.
- 6 L.F. Johnson, History of Franklin County, Kentucky
(Frankfort, Ky.: Roberts Printing Co., 1912), p. 271.
- 7 Information from Teresa McDaniel's conversations with
E. Second Street residents in August 1981.

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