Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Frankfort

RECEIVED

MAY 2 2 1978

INVENTORY	NOMINATION I	FORM	DA	<u>TE ENTER</u>	ED	Lin.	1 2 4 19/	8
SEE IN	STRUCTIONS IN HOW T TYPE ALL ENTRIES (ORMS		
1 NAME								
HISTORIC								
	Cemetery Gatehouse							
AND/OR COMMON								
Same								
2 LOCATION								
STREET & NUMBER								
U.S. Highway 68	South			N	OT FOR PUBLI	CATION		
CITY, TOWN				C	ONGRESSION	AL DISTRI	СТ	
Paris		VICINITY OF			6		CODE	
STATE Kentuckv	02	CODE 1			ounty		CODE 017	<u></u>
3 CLASSIFICA		•						
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	8			PRESE	NTUSE	
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED			AGRICUL	TURE	MUSEUM	Л
BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	UNOCCUP	IED		СОММЕЯ	CIAL	PARK	
XSTRUCTURE	ВОТН	WORK IN I			EDUCATI	ONAL	PRIVATE	RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCES			ENTERTA	INMENT	RELIGIO	US
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	etery Company							V
STREET & NUMBER					······································			
South Mai	n							
CITY, TOWN					STA			061
Paris		VICINITY OF			ке	ntucky	40	361
5 LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION						
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ET	c. Bourbon County Co	ourthouse						
STREET & NUMBER	·	<u> </u>	·					
	Main Street							
CITY, TOWN					STA			
	Paris Paris				Ken	tucky		
6 REPRESENT	TATION IN EXIST	ING SU	RVEYS					
TITLE Survey of	Historic Sites in K	entucky						
DATE 1971			FEDERAL	_xSTATE	COUNTY	LOCAL		
DEPOSITORY FOR								
	entucky Heritage Comm	nission						
CITY, TOWN	rankfort				STAT Kentud			



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

 $\underline{\underline{\underline{X}}_{\text{GOOD}}}^{\text{EXCELLENT}}$

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED
__RUINS

__UNEXPOSED

__UNALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE
__MOVED DATE_____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Paris Cemetery Gatehouse is located on the west side of U.S. Highway 68 on the southern fringe of Paris, the seat of Bourbon County. Several late-19th-century and early-20th-century dwellings remain in the neighborhood of the gatehouse, but commercial establishments are rapidly encroaching upon the area.

The structure was built ca. 1847, and was designed by John McMurtry of Lexington. Essentially, this brick construction is composed of a three-bay Tudor arcade connecting two $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story cubiform lodges. The southern block houses the superintendent's office, and the other was meant to be a reception room, but is currently used for storage.

The central and larger arch, corbelled in an expert manner, was used as a passage for carriages, and is wide enough to accommodate automobiles; the smaller arches are used by pedestrians visiting the cemetery grounds. Supporting the arcade are four piers that rise above the battlemented parapet with beveled merlons. These piers are capped with cast—iron pinnacles of two designs. A rectangular marble plaque is set into the wall over each of the two smaller arches. One bears the inscription: "Paris Cemetery, Incorporated, January 30, 1837"; while the other reads: "It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgement. Heb. IX, 27."

The main facades of the cubiform lodges are treated identically. Piercing the first level of each is a pair of rectangular windows, and in the upper level is a pair of square windows. Originally, Tudor label moldings were above, but these have been removed in recent years. Brick pilasters are at the corners, corbel tables are on all sides, and there is a continuous wooden boxed cornice below the parapets.

The lodges' sides are unfenestrated except for a small window near the street corner of each, and the rear is fenestrated in the same manner as the front. The entrances to these blocks are from the inner sides past the arches. Their interiors have been altered through the application of wood paneling on the walls, but a small mantel with an arched opening in the superintendent's office appears to be original.

The arches contain iron gates that are pristine in comparison with a fine, late Victorian iron fence that stretches for over 100 feet south of the gatehouse. This brick structure continues to serve its intended function, and is in a good state of preservation.

Statement of the comment of the

8 SIGNIFICANCE

SPECIFIC DAT	ES ca. 1847	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT John McMurtry	
		INVENTION		
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
<u>X</u> 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
PERIOD	At	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CF	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Paris Cemetery Gatehouse, built ca. 1847, is significant in being among the very few Gothic Revival structures, as opposed to buildings, in Kentucky. It exemplifies high qualities of design and workmanship, and is the product of Kentucky's leading proponent of the Gothic style, John McMurtry.

The Paris Cemetery Company was incorporated on January 30, 1847—shortly afterwards commissioning McMurtry to design an entrance gatehouse for the cemetery grounds. McMurtry (1812-1890), a native of Lexington, had no formal architectural education. However, in 1833 he apprenticed himself to Gideon Shryock who had studied for a year under William Strickland (Clay Lancaster, Back Streets and Pine Trees, p. 2). It is Shryock who is credited for having introduced the Greek Revival to the West.

In the mid-1840s, a second architect with conventional training appeared in Lexington, Major Thomas Lewinski, a Polish emigre who had studied engineering in London. Many large commissions around Lexington went to Lewinski, and McMurtry "filled the humbler position of contractor on some of them" (Ibid., p. 23). Through his associations with this master, McMurtry fully profited—learning much about the Gothic Revival which would become his forte.

Both Shryock and Lewinski moved elsewhere, leaving McMurtry as the person "whose work is most representative of the 19th-century architecture in central Kentucky" (<u>Ibid.</u>, vii). His design for the Paris Cemetery Gatehouse remains both visually pleasing and very functional. McMurtry was careful to provide separate access for pedestrian and vehicular traffic, along with utilitarian areas necessary for the cemetery company's activities—all parts being well integrated. Although the structure is of no large dimensions, it possesses a conspicuous dignity and a quiet charm. In addition, the gatehouse's notable masonry workmanship renders it a sound construction that remains viable.

Apparently, McMurtry's product met with high approval, for several years later he was commissioned by the Lexington Cemetery to design a similar gatehouse. For the latter, he employed a same Tudor arcade, but substituted octagonal piers in two rows with no pinnacles (Patrick Snadon, Bargeboards and Bluegrass, p. 39). The Lexington gatehouse, however, was dismantled in 1890 and replaced with a more substantial structure in the Romanesque style.

9 MAJOR BIBLIO	GRAPHICAL REFF	ERENCES		
Lancaster, Clay. Bur Press, 19	Back Streets and Pi	ine Trees. L	exington, Kentucky	:
	Bargeboards and Blucy of Kentucky, 1974.		ublished Master's T	hesis,
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
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Daniel Kidd, Archi			DATE	
Kentucky Heritage (Commission		April, 1978	
street & NUMBER 104 Bridge Street			TELEPHONE 502-564-3741	
city or town Frankfort			STATE Kentucky 4	0601
12 STATE HISTOR	IC PRESERVATIO	N OFFICER	CERTIFICATIO	N
	VALUATED SIGNIFICANCE O			
NATIONAL	_ STA	TE_	LOCAL	
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TITLE			DATE 5	15/78
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT T	HIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED	O IN THE NATIONA	L REGISTER	- // 5

REPEROFULE NATIONAL RECIETER

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		NO			MILITAR	(·C	A_OTHER: emeterv	Gateho
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