

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received **JUL 28 1983**
date entered **8-25-83**

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

1. Name

historic

and/or common Downtown Commercial District

2. Location

Roughly bounded by Main, Church, Walnut Sts. and Broadway

street & number (See attached map.)

not for publication

city, town Lexington

n/a vicinity of

~~Congressional District~~

state Kentucky

code 021

county Fayette

code

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple (See individual Historic Resources Inventory Forms)

street & number

city, town

vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Fayette County Courthouse

street & number 215 West Main Street

city, town Lexington

state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date June 1979-March 1980

federal state county local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort

state Kentucky

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Downtown Commercial District encompasses the principal part of what is left of the pre-World War II commercial, financial, institutional and governmental center of Lexington-Fayette County, Kentucky. Lexington has been for almost two centuries the heart of the entire Blue Grass Region of Central Kentucky from an economic, cultural and social standpoint.

Within the Downtown Commercial District are architectural remains of the first wave of prosperity, as well as the revived economy of the 1830s, the positive impact of the railroads before and after the Civil War, the continued agricultural dominance of the city as a distributor of such crops as hemp and tobacco, in addition to the horse industry and other livestock, through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. At the turn-of-the-century, another economic boost was given by the influx of trade with Eastern Kentucky as the timber, gas and coal resources of that region were exploited.

Still visible in a generally harmonious juxtaposition are fine architectural examples extending from the substantial Federal style through the more austere Greek Revival, the many flamboyant eclectic styles of the post-Civil War period, the Italianate, the high Victorian Gothic, the Queen Anne Style, the bolder Richardsonian Romanesque, the Beaux-Arts Baroque or Neo-Classical at the turn of the twentieth century and a few examples of the twentieth century modernism. In every period, although there are only a few landmarks by outstanding nationally-known architects or firms, such as Latrobe, McKim Mead & White, or Lexington's own Gideon Shryock, there have been able designers, builders and craftsmen, who have given this downtown district its own architectural identity and continuity.

The Downtown Commercial District is made up of seventy buildings plus seventeen intrusions. The latter consists of parking lots, vacant lots and several buildings that have lost their architectural integrity through improper remodeling. There are fourteen blocks totally or partially included within the district's boundaries.

West Main Street (north side only) - The 300 block (photo 1) includes the three buildings on the east end of the block. This includes the very fine Italianate Graves Block built in 1872 (photo 2). It is thought that the first two stories date back as early as 1805. The street level stores have had several alterations although probably original is a handsome Roman Corinthian castiron column. In tact are all the decorative elements on the front facade including castiron hoodmolds with keystones, the cornice with its heavy paired brackets and its segmental pediment over the center two bays which is labelled "Graves Block."

The two-hundred block (photo 2 and 3) of West Main Street includes three buildings, the Commonwealth Building (an intrusion), the Lexington City National Bank Building (listed on the National Register) (photo 4) and the Fayette County Courthouse (photo 5). The City National Bank Building built 1905, has a definite Baroque flavor with contrasting brick, stone and glazed-tile cladding over its fire-proof steel structure. Its richly plastered ornaments at the lower third and top two stories remain intact. A complete rehabilitation of the building is currently underway, making use of the Investment Tax Credits. The Fayette County Courthouse (the fifth in a series dating back to 1782) is the architectural and urbanistic focus of downtown Lexington. It is by far the largest and most impressive of the courthouses in Kentucky whose design is clearly inspired by the Romanesque Revival style of H.H. Richardson. Although the interior has been altered to meet the needs of a growing county and modern windows installed, the Courthouse remains a major work of turne of-the-century American architecture.

The one-hundred block of West Main Street includes the north side of the street between Upper and Limestone. (photo 6) This block contains the most consistent array of nineteenth-century commercial buildings in the district in spite of some vacant shops, intrusions and

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1830-1930

Builder/Architect —

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

The Downtown Commercial District is a prominent massing of buildings in downtown Lexington, Kentucky that makes up the principal portion of what remains of the pre-World War II commercial, financial, institutional and governmental center of the city. Made up of seventy contributing structures, the buildings represent styles from the earliest wave of prosperity of the Blue Grass region, as well as the revived economy of the 1830's, the positive impact of the railroads before and after the Civil War, the continued agricultural dominance of the city as a distributor of such crops as hemp and tobacco, in addition to the horse industry and other livestock through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Within the district, there is still visible a generally harmonious juxtaposition of fine architectural examples extending from the Federal Period through the Greek Revival, the many flamboyant eclectic styles of the post-Civil War period, the Italianate, the high Victorian Gothic, the Queen Anne style, the bolder Richardsonian Romanesque, the Beaux-Arts Baroque or Neo-Classical at the turn of the twentieth century and a few examples of twentieth century modernism. In every period there have been able designers who have given this downtown district its own architectural identity and continuity.

This extensive commercial area, including some governmental and institutional structures, as well as a few residential uses, is separated from the surrounding historic residential areas by parking and vacant lots and large scale new construction, but some visual continuity remains in each direction providing links with the Gratz Park neighborhood, the South Hill and the Western Suburb historic residential districts. Within this older core, there are intrusions and gaps in nearly every block, yet the continuity of block faces has been preserved in spite of some inappropriate renovation over the years.

The basic grid system which exists in this district today was laid out in 1780 when Kentucky was still part of Virginia. The inlots were near the market and governmental center and the considerably larger outlots extended northward over the gently rising area now known as the Northside Residential District. The core of this downtown district remains the Courthouse Square. In the center of the Square is Fayette County's fifth Courthouse. Built in 1900 and clearly inspired by Romanesque Revival style of H.H. Richardson, it remains the architectural and urbanistic focus of the downtown area. The buildings facing the square, spanning from the early nineteenth century Henry Clay building up to several of Lexington's early high rise buildings, all contribute to an architectural continuity which is visually the most important in Lexington. This Courthouse Square and the few blocks east and west of it in downtown Lexington are architecturally the evidence of why this city was early known as the "Athens of the West." There are fourteen cities or towns named "Lexington" in the United States, but Lexington, Kentucky remains identifiable because of the architectural development and historic associations in the buildings, spaces and monuments within this district.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 10

Quadrangle name Lexington East

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

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

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

C	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>9</u> <u>7</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u>
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D	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>
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E	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u>
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F	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>	<u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u>
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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>
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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>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet.

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

state	<u>n/a</u>	code	<u>n/a</u>	county	<u>n/a</u>	code	<u>n/a</u>
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state	<u>n/a</u>	code	<u>n/a</u>	county	<u>n/a</u>	code	<u>n/a</u>
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian
Richard S. DeCamp, Executive Director

organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission date May 13, 1983

street & number 253 Market Street telephone (606)255-8312

city or town Lexington state Kentucky 40508

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Marj Corman Spaul*

title *State Historic Preservation Officer* date *July 14, 1983*

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

Delores Byers Entered in the National Register date *8/25/83*

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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Downtown Commercial

CONTINUATION SHEET District ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

drastic remodelings. Four buildings within this block are already listed on the National Register. The west corner is dominated by the sixteen-story office tower, the First National Bank Building, erected just before World War I (listed on the National Register) (photo 7). It was designed by the famous architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White in the Beaux-Arts Classical design. Except for some compatible first story changes and remodeling of the interior spaces, the building contributes to the distinction of the city's architectural heritage. Another of the National Register buildings is the castiron-front Higgins Block (photo 8). An 1871 building designed by John McMurtry, it originally had five units of three bays each; only the easternmost two units remain basically intact. The Randall Building at 127-29 West Main is also listed on the National Register (photo 9). Built in 1886 in the Italianate style this building with its highly articulated facade has recently been well remodelled. The fourth National Register building on this block is the Odd Fellows Temple (photo 10) built 1869-70. Designed by Cincinnati Shryock, its handsome facade includes both Italianate elements such as the roundarched openings with roundels above with the Second Empire influenced Mansard roof and dormers.

East Main Street - The district includes only about three-quarters of this block between Limestone and Walnut streets (photo 11). The northeast corner of Main and Limestone, extending north up Limestone some distance, is an impressive Italianate three-story building known at the turn of the century as the Lyons Block (photo 12). Although altered to different degrees on each unit, it retains its overall massing and rhythm. The largest building on the block is the department store building last occupied by Ben Snyders and which includes a section opening onto North Limestone. (photo 13) Built in 1920-22 in the Beaux-Arts style, the facade is particularly impressive with verticle units of windows framed by decorative tile bands and car-touches at the top. The ground floor has been modernized but the original wide stone arch is known from photographs. The last three buildings in this block within this district's boundary, were until recently unified as Embry's Department Store. The main building (photo 14) of the three was constructed circa 1902. It is four-storied and built of pale yellow brick in a restrained Neo-Classical style with pilasters and a modest pediment. Most interesting is the small, circa 1929, building to the west (photo 14). It is the best and most characteristic Art deco facade in Lexington, although only the second story is intact, with its wheat-toned glazed tile highlighted by stylized floral patterns.

West Short Street - The Downtown Commercial District boundaries include the eastern half of the three-hundred block of West Short Street to the point where it connects with North Limestone Street. Short Street is the secondary commercial and institutional street of the downtown area. Formerly, the section near the Courthouse had much of its present character with important institutions and offices near the Courthouse, but the blocks east and west had a more modest character, largely providing services for Main Street. Thus the supportive role of Short Street has almost disappeared, but the Courthouse Square segment retains its more elevated role, largely with buildings replacing the housing of similar earlier institutions.

The three-hundred block of West Short Street includes the east half of the block on both sides. The south side (photo 16) at the corner Mill Street is occupied by a

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handsome but fancifully ornamented building erected about 1905 as the Harting family drugstore (photo 17). It was converted to an office building in 1970 at which time the lower floor was remodelled for that purpose. Beside this, at 310-314 West Short Street, is a standard Italianate double facade, now unfortunately with a cedar shake roof across the remodelled "colonial" ground floor front. (photo 18) The other building on the south side has a characteristic post-Italianate new Grecian facade with remodelled ground level store fronts (photo 19). On the north side of this block is the surviving narrow section of a hotel, whose main section occupied what is now the large parking lot to the west of this building. This remaining section has a curved oriel ornamented by metal swags in relief and a decorative pediment. The small 1825 two-story building to the east is significant as the oldest surviving post office but an unfortunate renovation in 1971 clad the building in aluminum siding and brick veneering the front of the first floor facade (photo 20).

The two-hundred block of West Short Street is anchored at each end on the north side by two handsome eight-story office buildings. The handsome Security Trust Building on the northeast corner of Short and Mill was built 1904-05 of buff brick with matching terracotta and stone trim. When it was built, it was the tallest building in the city and fortunately has had no major alterations. (photo 21) The remainder of this block between Mill and Market streets consists of the Northern Bank Building. Built in 1889-90 to the design of H.L. Rowe, it had a picturesque skyline and some of the most fanciful stone carving in town. The western half, except for the first floor remodelling, is in quite intact condition. The eastern section, about 1965, was remodelled and was stripped of its conical corner tower and other roof features. (photo 22 and 23). Near the center of this Short Street block is the handsome old First National Bank Building. The Neo-Classical limestone facade, perhaps designed by H.L. Rowe, is a foretaste of the post-1900 style with its pediment over colossal engaged columns and its large round-arched entryway (photo 24). The Lexington Building, erected 1924, on the northwest corner of Upper Street was the last high-rise office building erected in Lexington until the 1960s. It reveals a somewhat stylized treatment of classical motifs suggesting the Art deco, particularly its angular cartouches at the base of the attic (photo 25).

The one-hundred block of West Short (photo 26) has on the northeast corner of Upper Street, the first high rise office building in Lexington, now the American Bank Building (photo 27). Built as a five-story building, at the turn-of-the-century, two more floors were added by 1905, with the original projecting cornice reused as a balcony. Now lacking the original handsome Baroque entrance, it retains good-looking fenestration and buff brick trimmed with terracotta. The rest of the contributing buildings on this block, except for the buildings at the corner of Limestone, are one, two and three stories and were constructed in the late 1920s (photo 28). Although the store fronts have seen changes, the scale of these buildings is vitally important to retaining the integrity of the district. On the northwest corner of West Short and Limestone is the Merrick Lodge Building erected in 1893 and rebuilt around 1920. (photo 29) On the opposite corner is the former Leland Hotel, a three-story building with Italianate hoodmolds, two oriels on the north front and remains of handsome Corinthian castiron shopfronts on the ground floor, particularly at the canted corner entrance (photo 30).

North Limestone Street was originally called Mulberry and was the east boundary of the town inlots as planned in 1780. By 1830, it was given the name Limestone, owing to its continuation with old Buffalo Trace or the National Road, leading to the town of Limestone (now Maysville, Kentucky). The districts boundary runs north from Main Street to Church but only includes the west side of the block between Short and Church streets as the other side has been demolished for parking. Of the seven contributing buildings

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on North Limestone between Main and Short Streets (photo 31 and 32), five are post-Civil War Italianate style all having been erected circa 1875, one is an Arts and Crafts style built for shops and offices around 1920 and the other is a plain Neo-Classical five-story, four-bay building built in 1915.

The west side of North Limestone between Short and Church streets is completely made up of buildings built about the same period (photo 33). On Monday, May 21, 1917, a devastating fire destroyed much of the block. The fire began in the livery stable at the southwest corner of Limestone and Church. Of the six buildings standing on the block, four were constructed by the early 1920s and the two at the northend of the block around 1928. Except for one, they were built of wirebrick with the minimum of decorative features. Several of them have had their first floors remodelled. The last building on the block reflects the Arts and Crafts style with red wirebrick facing and a red tile false roof supported by brackets (photo 34). The building at 108-114 Church Street, directly behind 159 North Limestone is within the boundaries of this district. Built in 1935, it is a well-scaled building constructed of materials of the period. (photo 35)

The block of North Upper Street between Main and Short streets contains some of the most important and diversified building in downtown Lexington. This block facing the Courthouse Square was known as Jordan's Row after John Jordan who had it built as offices in the first decade of the nineteenth century. Two buildings from that era survive although neither one of them from Jordan's Row (photo 36). The Henry Clay building at 110-12 North Upper was erected for the Senator in 1805, although the facade was later remodelled with Italianate castiron hoodmolds and later the ground floor completely remodelled. The interior of the upper floors retain exceptionally fine original woodwork and other features (photo 37). At the northeast corner is the Warfield Building which is a late Georgian structure, still retaining some elegant interior details (photo 38). The center of the block has the Berkley, Guthrie & Watson Building erected in 1885 in the high Victorian Gothic style. It was designed by architect H.L. Rowe and although first floor and window sashes have been altered, it is one of Lexington's most important surviving buildings of that period (photo 39).

Cheapside, a block-long street on the west side of the Courthouse contains a variety of commercial buildings reflecting the prominence of the location (photo 40). Earliest of the buildings is known as the Robert S. Todd store which retains part of its original facade at the rear on Mill Street. Its front facade has been remodelled and combined with the building next to it. The Second National Bank Building was built in 1955-56 in a plain Neo-Classical style at 119-23 Cheapside. The Fayette Safety Vault and Trust Building (listed on the National Register) at 111 Cheapside is one of the most interesting, impressive and intact late High Victorian buildings in Lexington. The architect, H.L. Rowe combined the Victorian Gothic with New Grecian motifs creating a lavish yet tough overall facade utilizing an amazing variety of stone textures and decorative elements. It is crowned with a rare-surviving tall gable set against a polychrome slate roof with prickly iron cresting along the ridge. (photo 41)

The one-hundred block of North Mill Street between Main and Short was one of the earliest commercial areas in Lexington and still contains very important early structures. (photos 42 and 43) The keystone of this Mill Street block is the remaining north half of M. Giron's Confectionery (listed on the National Register), a structure described as new in an advertisement in the 1838 directory of Lexington. It replaced an earlier building that was part of M. Giron's and M. Terrasse's "Vauxhall," an amusement garden that faced both Short and Mill streets. Even in truncated form, with pilasters on the upper story and half-width doorway and stairhall in the south end, it is probably the finest Greek

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Revival commercial building in Kentuc, aside from the association of local literary and historical tradition (photo 44). The remainder of the west side of the one-hundred block of North Mill is occupied by late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings of compatible scale. 109 North Mill dating from about 1896 has had its distinguished oriels removed and the facade simplified. The two buildings directly north of it, 115-119 North Mill retain their good Italianate facades although there have been compatible changes made on the first floor store fronts (photos 45 and 46). 108-110 North Mill, on the east side of the block is known as the Mrs. Keziah Barton House. Although this modest two-story brick building has Italianate features that suggest a post-Civil War date, close scrutiny of the facade reveals remnants of Flemish-bond brick work that may confirm a possible date of construction as early as the first decade of the nineteenth century. If so, it was originally a residence or "storehouse" built by James Dunn, a plasterer and occupied after 1808 by Mrs. Keziah Barton, a milliner. (photo 47)

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

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Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

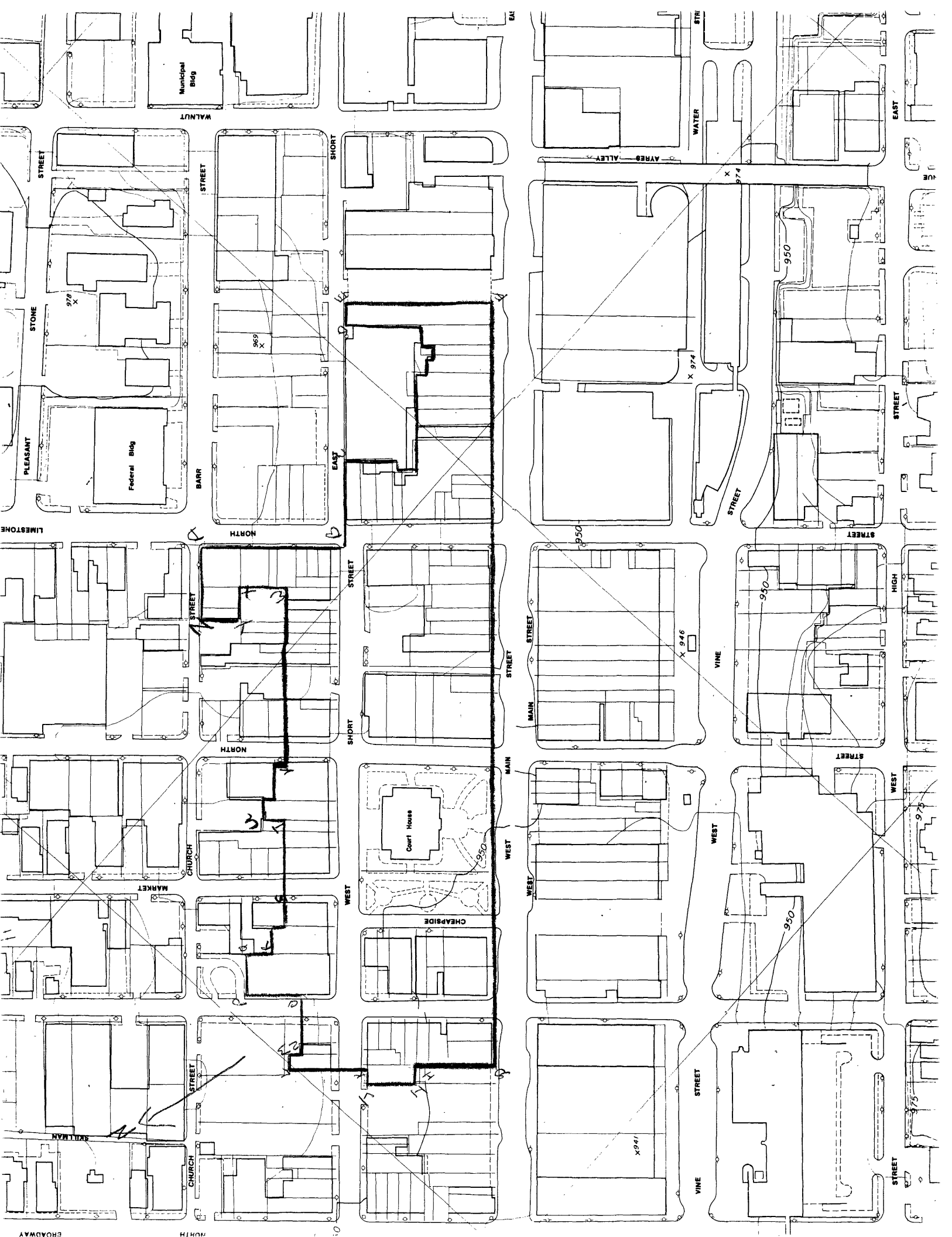
The boundary begins at a point (A) at the northeast corner of the building at the southwest corner of North Limestone and Church Street, and proceeds southwest along a line 255 feet to a point (B), thence southeast along a line 150 feet to a point (C), thence southwest, west, southwest, east, southeast, west, southeast and northeast along a line which follows the rear property lines of nominated properties facing North Limestone and East Main (a total of 605 feet) to a point (D), thence southeast along a line 40 feet to a point (E), thence southwest along a property line to a point (F), thence northwest 1350 feet along a line parallel with Main Street to a point (G), thence northeast along a line 150 feet to a point (H), thence northwest along a line 25 feet to a point (I), thence northeast along a line 75 feet to a point (J), thence southeast along a line 25 feet to a point (K), thence northeast 140 feet to a point (L), thence southeast along a line 25 feet to a point (M), thence southwest along a line 25 feet to a point (N), thence southeast along a line 100 feet to a point (O), thence northeast along a line 100 feet to a point (P), thence southeast along a line 75 feet to a point (Q), thence southwest along a line 50 feet to a point (R), thence southeast and south along the rear property lines to a point (S), thence southeast along a line 150 feet to a point (T), thence northeast along a line 30 feet to a point (U), thence along a line following the rear and side property lines of buildings facing Main to a point (V), thence southeast along a line 310 feet to a point (W), thence northeast along a line 80 feet to a point (X), thence northwest along a line 55 feet to a point (Y), thence northeast along a line 75 feet to a point (Z), thence southeast along a line 130 feet to the point of origin, thereby incorporating the nominated commercial buildings.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

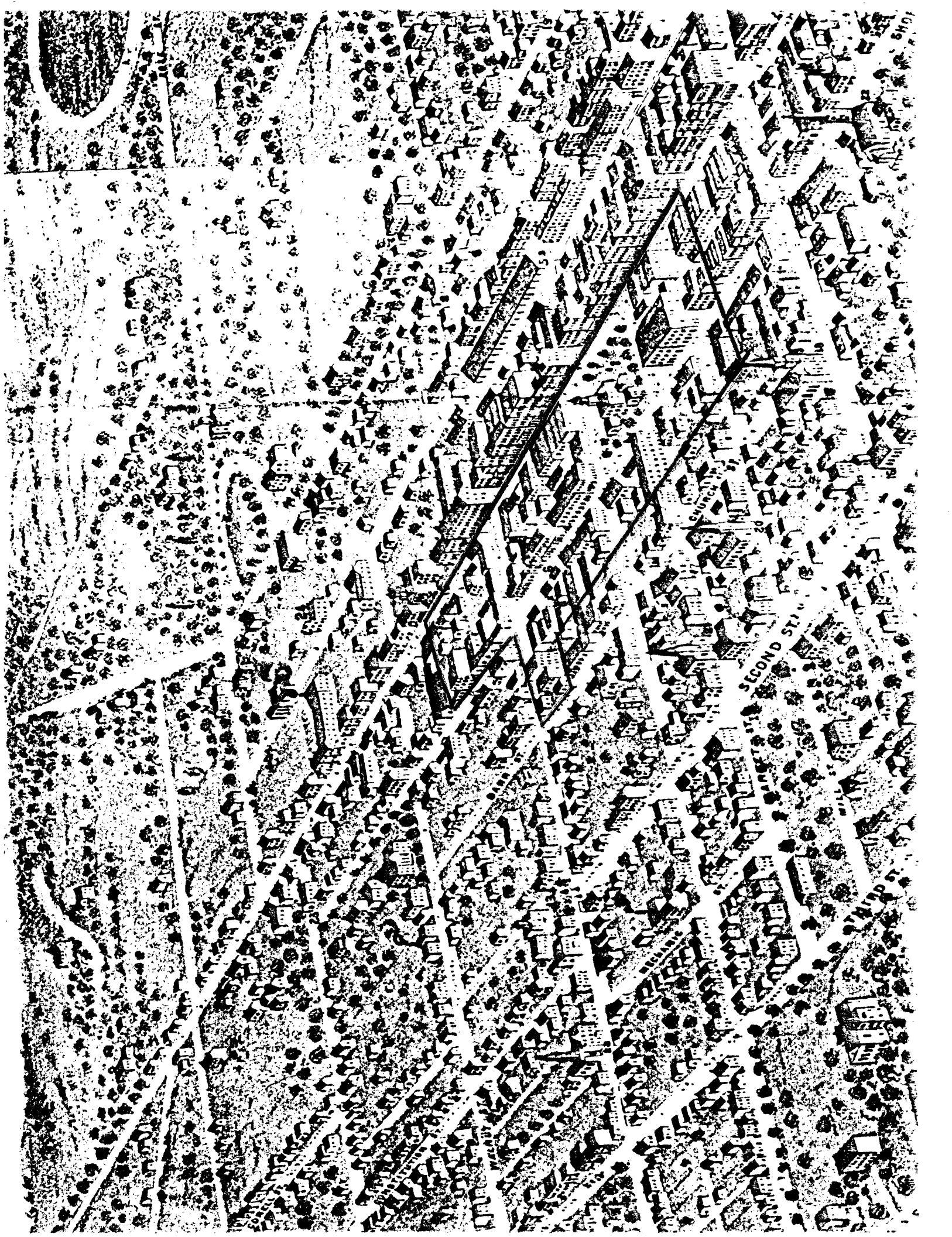
Intrusions

- 1) Commonwealth Building
271-75 W. Main St.
(Building) Webb Properties
Vine Plaza
Lexington, KY 40507
- 2) 137-39 W. Main Street
(Parking Lot) University Investment Co. Inc.
116 N. Upper Street
Lexington, KY 40507
- 3) 133-35 W. Main Street
(Building) Credit Bureau Services
135 W. Main Street
Lexington, KY 40507
- 4) 123-25 W. Main Street
(Building) Julian Bloomfield
123 W. Main Street
Lexington, KY 40507
- 5) 107-111 W. Main Street
(Building) Bobbie Walker & James Caton
12 Deepwood Drive
Lexington, KY 40505
- 6) 119-121 E. Main Street
(Parking Lot) Ben Ali Garage
Ben Ali Company
119 E. Main Street
Lexington, KY 40507
- 7) 129-31 E. Main Street
(Building) C.L. Thompson, Sr., Estate
Citizens Union National Bank &
Trust Co.
Citizens Bank Square
Lexington, KY 40507
- 8) 133 E. Main St.
(Building) Joseph M. Skain, Estate
1st Security National Bank &
Trust Company
1st Security Plaza
Lexington, KY 40507
- 9) 122-24 N. Mill Street
(Vacant Lot) Taylor Hughes
701 Merrill Lynch Plaza
101 E. Vine Street
Lexington, KY 40507
- 10) 301-305 W. Short Street
(Parking Lot) Carrick Real Estate Agency
1st Security National Bank
1st Security Plaza
Lexington, KY 40507
- 11) 263 W. Short Street
(Parking Lot) City Properties
Attn: Wayne Lollis
263 W. Short Street
Lexington, KY 40507

- 12) 151-137 W. Short St.
(Parking Lot) American Investment & Leasing
163 W. Short Street
Lexington, KY 40507
- 13) 128-140 W. Short Street
(Parking Lot) Lexington Finance Co.
510 Kincaid Tower
Lexington, KY 40507
- 14) 135 W. Short Street
(Building) Marvin L. Henderson
135 W. Short Street
Lexington, KY 40507
- 15) 139 W. Short Street
(Building) Carolyn S. Barrow, et. al.
c/or Job Turner
1st National Building
Lexington, KY 40507
- 16) 115-117 N. Limestone
(Building) M.J. Levas
332 Chinoe Road
Lexington, KY 40502
- 17) 112-120 N. Limestone Street
(Building) Ben Snyders (Annex)
112-20 N. Limestone
Lexington, KY 40507



Downtown Commercial District
Fayette County, Kentucky
Planning Commission Map
Current
Scale: 1" = 200 feet
Map 1 of 3



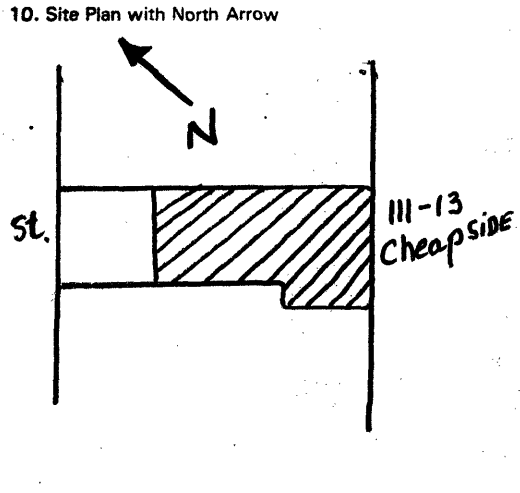
Downtown Commercial District
Fayette County, Kentucky
Bird's Eye View of Lexington
1871
Scale Unknown
Map 2 of 3

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-21

1. Historic Name(s) Fayette Safety Vault and Trust Co. Bldg.
 Original Owner Fayette Safety Vault and Trust Co.
 2. Present Name
 3. Owner's Name
Jessel A. Moore
 4. Owner's Address
111 Cheapside, Lexington, KY 40507
 5. Location
111-13 Cheapside (formerly Cheapside No. 2 & 11)
 6. Open to Public Yes No
 7. Visible from road Yes No
 8. Ownership Private Local State Federal
 9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette
 23. Zoning Classification B-2
 Magisterial District
 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')
 25. UTM Reference
 Zone Easting Northing
 26. Prehistoric Site Object
 Historic Site Structure
 Building
 27. District Yes No
 Name: Downtown Commercial District
 28. Significance Evaluation
National Register



10. Site Plan with North Arrow
 11. Architect
H.L. Rowe
 12. Builder
 13. Date
1890-91
 14. Style
 A. High Victorian
 B.
 15. Original Use
Bank
 16. Present Use
Offices
 17. Condition
Excellent
 18. Description 3S, 4B, cut-stone facade, with gable over two middle bays; scale of all stories and openings very tall. 1S offices occupy 3 bays, with entrance to upper-story offices at left. A tall gable is over the two center bays, which are articulated as a pair by a still more emphatic series of pilaster strips than the ends of the facade. Raised courses about the 1S, at the 3S sill-level, as well as the modillioned cornice that continues across the base of the gable, emphasize the horizontals. Special p.2.
 No. Stories 3
 Single Pile NA
 Double Pile
 Floor Plan
 Structural Fabric
 Decorative Fabric
 A.
 B.
 Roof Form

29. Status
 National Landmark
 National Register
 Landmark Certificate
 Kentucky Survey 1975
 Local Landmark
 HABS/HAER
 30. Theme
 Primary Architecture
 Secondary Commerce
 Other Entertainment
 31. Endangered Yes No
 32. ATTACH PHOTO
VI, 4, detail of interior staircase
 Roll No. DT-XII
 Picture No. 28
 Direction W
 33. Tape No. Negative No.
 34. Prepared by: W.E. Langsam
 35. Organization
LFCHC
 36. Date
July 1975
 37. Revision Dates 4-83
 38. Staff Review

19. History Because of its desirable location opposite the Fayette County Courthouse and Cheapside itself (originally the marketplace), this property was in the possession during the 19th century of some of the most prominent Lexington citizens and families. The land became available for commercial use after the Presbyterian Church moved from their original (p.2.)
 20. Significance One of the most interesting, impressive and intact of late High Victorian commercial buildings in Lexington this 1890-91 structure occupies a prominent site facing the Courthouse and Cheapside, the former marketsquare (p.3.)
 21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo A-7 (ca. 1920); W.H. Perrin, ed., History of Fayette Co., Kentucky (Chicago, 1882); Biographical Cycl. (1896); (p. 3.)

18. (Cont.)

attention is given to the junction of these verticals and horizontals. The 2S windows are flat-topped; the 3S are round-arched and, curiously, their frames extend into the pilaster strips at the ends of the facade. This is in keeping with the tendency of the entire facade to expand visually upward--a characteristic late Victorian feature. For instance, the outer pilaster strips rise from foliate corbels at the ends of the entablature over the 1S shopfront and entrance (which has been simplified); the two center pilasters emerge from the wall at about the midpoint of the 2S. The molding courses and ornamental figures also seem to be larger and more plastic the higher they are placed. The stone surfaces are almost all textured: rough (at the bases of the stories), bush-hammered, pecked, panelled, or incised to suggest fluting; sometimes in combination. The ornament is richly carved, with a variety of degrees of stylization and historic reference, but little apparent significance. Additional color and pattern are conveyed by the tracery and stained glass of the windows. The transom over the entrance to the upper floors is circular; this is echoed by the elaborate treatment of the upper sash of the outer 3S windows as similar roundels, set in panels of small panes. The 2S windows have colored transoms (some now missing). The high slate roof with a patterned center band is visible only from a distance; there is cresting with guilloche pattern at the top.

The cornice has elongated grooved modillions or brackets, more emphatic in place of capitals for the outer pilaster strips; the inner pilasters are surmounted by stylized Corinthian capitals, and have equilaterally triangular acroteria above at the corners of the equilateral gable, which also has an equilateral sunburst at its peak.

The interiors of the upper stories have been remarkably little altered and recently were renovated effectively. A complex staircase, with several landings and architectonic, dome-topped newel posts, rises between the 2S and 3S. There are still plain rectangular castiron mantels in several of the offices facing the courthouse, some with tiles inset.

19. (Cont.) frame meeting house on a lot extending
from Cheapside through to Mill St. on the W, N of the alley

behind the four lots facing Main St. that the church had developed earlier. George Trotter and John Tilford, both members of early merchant dynasties, operated at No. 3 Cheapside, as it was known before about 1880. John Wesley Hunt (grand-father of Confederate "guerilla" general John Hunt Morgan), hemp manufacturer, entrepreneur, financier, and "1st millionaire of the West," owned the property during the 1840s and perhaps earlier (see Dunn, pp. 610-11; and Ramage, *passim*). From 1848 to 1879 the building was owned by John S. Wilson, a druggist, active in civic affairs and one of Lexington's earliest photographers, who took many stereoscopic views of the courthouse square from his windows. He had his store here for 40 years (Perrin, p. 744). Shortly before being replaced, the earlier building contained the office of the revived Ky. Gazette, published by H. Howard Gratz (see Perrin, p. 744). The trustees of the Fayette Security Vault and Trust Co. acquired the property in 1890 and erected the present building. From 1892 to 1921 it belonged to Joseph Clark, probably the same Joe Clark who at one time owned the magnificent January-Gibson house at 437 W. 2nd St. (see NR form and 1898 Art Work of the Blue Grass Region).

The new building was described, just after it opened, in The Kentucky Leader (May 6, 1891, p. 5, col. 3; see also the Morning Transcript, May 8, 1891), as "one of the most attractive in the city and for its size is not excelled in appearance by any building in Kentucky...The new vault is a perfect marvel of beauty, safety, and convenience." It was designed by H. L. Rowe, prominent and prolific Lexington architect. The 1st tenants included, not only the vault company, but also J.E. Delph & Sons, established real estate and auction firm (see Perrin, pp. 594-95, on the founder). Although the vault company moved out almost immediately, several prominent law firms occupied it in the '90s; these included J. H. Beauchamp (Levin, p. 611),

111-13 Cheapside
Lexington, Fayette Co., Ky.
e 3

long-time judge Matthew Walton (Perrin, p. 749; Biog. Cyclo., p. 324; Levin, p. 613; Johnson, III, 1674; Kerr, III, 382), and Thomas F. Dolan; also, Nathan P. Cochran, leading insurance agent (Perrin, p. 585). The Women's Christian Temperance Union had offices in the building at the turn of the century. Somewhat in contrast, the Moving Picture Theatorium was located here from late 1905 or early 1906; according to Coleman, it was the 1st movie theater in Lexington. Various insurance agents, attorneys, savings and loan companies, realtors, and dentists occupied the offices until the early 1930s, when Mrs. Ella Sutherland had a restaurant there (and apparently lived upstairs). Since World War II there has again been a series of professional services. The tactful recent renovation has made the address again one of the most desirable in Lexington.

20. (Cont.) The site belonged to a sequence of the city's prime movers during the 19th century, including one of the first ^(the present building) photographers, druggist John S. Wilson. Erected in 1891 for a vault and trust company, it soon became the address of many of the leading lawyers, realtors, and insurance agents, and other professionals. At the turn of the century it was also the location of the offices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Moving Picture Theatorium, the 1st cinema in Lexington. In recent years it has been sympathetically renovated and regained its status as professional offices. The stone-veneered facade, a strange but compelling mixture of Italianate, Neo-Greek, Gothic, and Romanesque motifs, and the interior staircase, are well-preserved.

Designed by Herman L. Rowe (died 1913), one of the most active and distinctive of Lexington's turn-of-the-century architects, this building forms a way-station between his equally eclectic Lexington Opera House of 1883-84 and the Beaux-Arts Baroque/Classic Public Library (1905-1906).

21. (Cont.)

H. Levin, The Lawyers and Lawmakers of Ky. (Chicago: Lewis Pub. Co., 1897); J. Soule Smith, ed., Art Work of the Blue Grass Region (Oshkosh, Wisc., 1898); E. Polk Johnson, A History of Ky. and Kentuckians (4 vols., Chicago: American Historical Society, 1922); J. Winston Coleman, Jr., The Squire's Sketches of Lexington (Lexington, 1972); James A. Ramage, John Wesley Hunt: Pioneer Merchant, Manufacturer, and Financier (Lexington: Univ. Press of Ky. Bicentennial Bookshelf, 1974); Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Commission, "Lexington: Downtown 1974 Preservation Study."

Historic Name (s) Robert S. Todd Store Building

Original Owner Matthew Elder

Present Name Summers and Company, P.S.C.

3. Owner's Name Lois S. Summers

4. Owner's Address 117 Cheapside, Lexington, Ky. 40507

5. Location 115-17 Cheapside and 112 N. Mill St. (formerly 13 and 12 resp.)

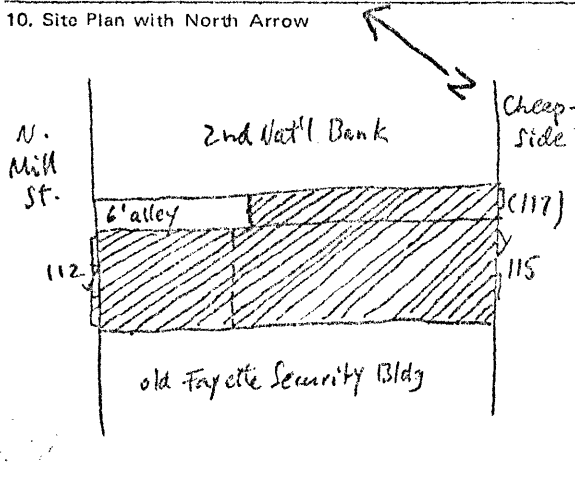
6. Open to Public Yes X No

7. Visible from road Yes X No

8. Ownership Private X

9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Comm.

Local State Federal



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date possibly 1807

14. Style Federal

15. Original Use

16. Present Use Accounting office

17. Condition Interior Exterior Fair (altered)

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette Co.

23. Zoning Classification B-2 Magisterial District

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure Building X

27. District Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation National Register

29. Status National Landmark National Register Landmark Certificate Kentucky Survey Local Landmark HABS/HAER

30. Theme Primary Commerce Secondary Architecture Other

31. Endangered Yes No X

32.

18. Description Originally 115 Cheapside was a 3S, 3B brick building; 117 was a separate 1B section (over a 6' alley) attached to 119; 119 was replaced by the present 2nd National Bank Building ca. 1955. In the 1930s, the former 117 was combined with 115 and a joint wire-brick facade with a total of three bays applied. The original facade of 115 was almost identical to that surviving (with minor alterations) on its rear at 112 N. Mill. 117 was at a (see back)

19. History It seems likely that this narrow building, which runs through from Cheapside facing the courthouse to N. Mill St., is essentially that built for early town trustee Matthew Elder in 1807, as claimed by C. Frank Dunn (pp. 610-11). It was one of several similar 3S brick store-houses built in this block by or for Elder on the former property of the (1st) Presbyterian Church, which they had sold him in order to move to another location at (see back)

20. Significance In spite of a 20C brick facing on the Cheapside front and interior renovation, this modest 3S Federal structure retains the scale and pattern of early 19C commercial buildings. It runs through to narrow Mill St., where much of the original facade remains. Probably one of several similar "store houses" erected in this (see p. 3)

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books; city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photos (ca. 1920), A-7, B-3; William A. Leavy, "A Memoir of Lexington and Its Vicinity" (1873), Register of the (see p. 3)

ATTACH PHOTO
Roll No. DT-XII, 29, W(112 N. Mill);
Picture No. II, 21, E(115-17 Cheapside)
Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian

35. Organization Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Comm.

36. Date March, 1979

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

18. (Cont.)

slightly higher street-level along with 119; otherwise 115-17-19 were originally similar. Like the surviving Mill St. facade, and many other downtown commercial buildings formerly in the oldest section near Mill and Main Sts., these had relatively wide openings with brick jackarches, Federal molded frames, and (the tell-tale mark) recessed panels in the high parapet. The latter are not to be confused with the attic openings with iron grills characteristic of the later Greek Revival period, as the earlier examples appear always to have been solid brick. These parapets were probably intended to disguise the single sideways slope of the roof (i.e., not gabled), as can be seen in turn-of-the-century and some more recent photographs of these buildings taken from the tower of the courthouse opposite.

The refaced front of 115-17 Cheapside now has 3S, 3B, wire brick, with a partial parapet that formerly extended over 119. As mentioned, the rear facade of 115 Cheapside on Mill St. is relatively intact, although the windows have been somewhat altered and the parapet has been sliced off along the actual edge of the roof. Nevertheless, the original proportions remain, as well as Federal brickwork and frames on the 3S windows. The 1S shopfront, except for the small-paned transoms, is probably mid-19C with plain wooden pilasters and large windows.

The 1S and 2S interior have been totally renovated and the un-renovated 3S shows no evidence of early construction. The basement, however, retains large early joists, random-width 1S floorboards visible only from below, and two blocked-up arched fireplace openings on the S wall. The stone foundations have been somewhat altered.

19. (Cont.)

Broadway and 2nd St. Its facades resembled others built, according to Leavy (p. 390, 194), in the 1st and 2nd decades of the 19C by brick-masons Maddox and John Tisher and carpenters Luther Stephens and Hallett Winslow, the same contractors who built the 1805-1806 Fayette County Courthouse opposite. Since Elder himself was listed in the 1806 Directory as a "Bricklayer," however, it is possible that he had a hand in their construction himself.

Elder sold his lot and building to George Norton, Sr., the same year, 1807, according to Dunn. Norton had come to Lexington from Lancaster, Pa., in 1798 (see Staples, p. 166) and set up a successful nail factory that supplied "not only Cincinnati, but the whole Western country" (Perrin, p. 669). He soon set up a dry goods store, probably at this location on Cheapside, as well as a branch in Danville. He was listed as a "Tobacconist" in the 1818 directory (See Dunn, p. 462). (His son, George W. Norton, was the famous druggist who built the present cast-iron-front building at the location known as "Norton's Corners," Melodeon Hall, at Main and Upper Sts. in 1849.) When Norton, Sr., sold the Cheapside building in 1818 to Bird Smith and Robert S. Todd, the deed stated that it had been "successively in the occupancy of George Norton, John Norton, F. Dewees & Co. and Bird Smith & Co." John Norton, a brother of George Sr., had operated the drugstore before his nephew; he announced his removal to the Cheapside address in 1814 (Dunn, p. 463). Farmer Dewees, one of the most affluent early citizens of Lexington, was listed in 1838 as a partner of the firm of Dewees and Grant, tobacco and oil manufacturers. He is best remembered as the owner of the most impressive Federal residence in the area, White Cottage, formerly on E. Main St. (see Lancaster, Vestiges, pp. 51-52; Ante Bellum, pp. 75-76).

19. (Cont.)

Robert S. Todd, father of Mary Todd Lincoln, was another important early citizen in his own right. Son of one of the founders of Lexington, General Levi Todd, he was born in 1791; educated at Transylvania University; studied law under Thomas Bodley and George M. Bibb. A member of the Lexington Light Infantry, known as the "Old Infantry," he returned from the War of 1812 as a captain and in 1817 announced the opening of an "Extensive Grocery Establishment" on Cheapside with his former comrade-in-arms, Sgt. Bird Smith; they also sold fine spirits.

According to Leavy (1943, p. 110), "Bird Smith & Robert S. Todd engaged for several years in the Grocery Business; they had a pretty fair business but continued only a short time." Todd remained active as a wholesale grocery merchant, however, and later was a successful cotton manufacturer trading throughout the Ohio River Valley. Todd was for some 20 years clerk of the Ky. House of Representatives and was a member of the Fayette County Court. He was elected to the 1st Lexington board of councilmen in 1831, and was 1st president of the Branch Bank of Ky. He died in 1849. (On Todd, see Townsend, Lincoln, passim.)

Todd bought his partner's share in the Cheapside building in 1821 and with his wife Elizabeth sold it in 1832 to John Kirkpatrick as the "house and lot on Cheapside occupied as a Grocery Store by Stephen Swift & Co., and lately by Todd himself." Swift was also listed in the 1838 directory as a wholesale and retail grocer at 4 Cheapside. John Brand, the eminent hemp-manufacturer and partner of John W. Hunt, bought the building as an investment in 1836; his family retained it until 1898. (On Brand, see Ferrin, p. 566; Dunn, pp. 522-23; and other sources on "Rose Hill," his fine NR house at 461 N. Limestone St.; on his son George, who inherited the property, see the NR form for the Brand-Barrow House, 4th and Walnut Sts., Lexington.) It was apparently the Brands who filled in the front part of the 6'-wide alley, as they owned both 115 and 119 in the late 190; at the turn of the century this tiny but well-located office was used by J. E. Delph, real estate (see Ferrin, p. 802, on the family).

The S half of the Cheapside property was acquired in 1898 by E. B. Drake, who operated an agricultural implements business there at the time.* Since 1880 or earlier, the building had been occupied by the firm of Tipton and Drake, later Drake alone (see Ranck, Review, pp. 71-72). The firm, which remained at this location until about 1920 under several other partnerships, was one of the major businesses that catered to the farmers who made Cheapside the center of their activities when in town. After about 1920 the building provided offices for a series of realtors and insurance agencies, like many of the nearby buildings. More varied services were dispensed from the 1930s until the early 1970s, when the building was renovated as law offices in recognition of its location facing the courthouse.

* On Drake, see Kerr (1928), III, 450; he also played an important role in the tobacco industry.

20. (Cont.)

block by bricklayer Matthew Elder in 1807, it is on the approximate site of the (1st) Presbyterian Church meetinghouse, whose property he acquired. During the 190 the building was owned and/or occupied by several of the leading citizens and merchants of Lexington, including Robert S. Todd, father-in-law of President Abraham Lincoln, hemp manufacturers Farmer Dewees and John Brand, and nail manufacturer George Norton and his brother and nephew, famous druggists. For almost 50 years at the turn of the century it housed the agricultural implements firm of E.B. Drake and his associates, reflecting the use up to the 1920s of the end of the courthouse square as "Cheapside," the bluegrass farmers' market and meeting place. The survival of such an early and modest edifice in such a prominent location is particularly remarkable, ~~in spite of its significant economic associations.~~

115-17 Cheapside
Lexington-Fayette Co., Ky.
Page 4

21. (Cont.)

Kentucky State Historical Society, XL (1942); XLI (1943); Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882);
Ranck, Review (1887); Staples, Pioneer (1937); Dunn, "Old Houses" (ca. 1940);
William H. Townsend, Lincoln and the Bluegrass (Lexington: University of Ky. Press,
1955); Lancaster, Ante Bellum (1961); Vestiges (1978).

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. See Fa-LDT-23

<p>1. Historic Name(s) Original Owner</p> <p>2. Present Name Second National Bank</p> <p>3. Owner's Name (see Fa-LDT-23)</p> <p>4. Owner's Address</p>	<p>22. ADD/County [] [] []</p> <p>23. Zoning Classification Magisterial District</p> <p>24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')</p> <p>25. UTM Reference Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____</p>																		
<p>5. Location 116-118 N. Mill Street</p> <p>6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____</p> <p>7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____</p> <p>8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local _____ State _____ Federal _____</p>	<p>26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure Building</p> <p>27. District Yes _____ No _____ Name: [] [] []</p>																		
<p>9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission</p> <p>10. Site Plan with North Arrow</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>28. Significance Evaluation []</p> <p>29. Status Date</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>National Landmark</td><td>[]</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>National Register</td><td>[]</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>Landmark Certificate</td><td>[]</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>Kentucky Survey</td><td>[]</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>Local Landmark</td><td>[]</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>HABS/HAER</td><td>[]</td><td>_____</td></tr> </table> <p>30. Theme [] [] [] [] [] []</p> <p>Primary _____</p> <p>Secondary _____</p> <p>Other _____</p> <p>31. Endangered Yes _____ No _____</p> <p>32.</p>	National Landmark	[]	_____	National Register	[]	_____	Landmark Certificate	[]	_____	Kentucky Survey	[]	_____	Local Landmark	[]	_____	HABS/HAER	[]	_____
National Landmark	[]	_____																	
National Register	[]	_____																	
Landmark Certificate	[]	_____																	
Kentucky Survey	[]	_____																	
Local Landmark	[]	_____																	
HABS/HAER	[]	_____																	
<p>11. Architect</p> <p>12. Builder</p> <p>13. Date [] [] []</p> <p>14. Style A. [] B. []</p> <p>15. Original Use []</p> <p>16. Present Use</p> <p>17. Condition []</p>	<p>33. Tape No. Negative No.</p> <p>34. Prepared by:</p>																		
<p>18. Description This is the rear of the Second National Bank Building. The bank fronts on 121-23 Cheapside. See Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Fa-LDT-23.</p> <p>No. Stories []</p> <p>Single Pile _____ NA _____</p> <p>Double Pile _____</p> <p>Floor Plan []</p> <p>Structural Fabric []</p> <p>Decorative Fabric A. [] B. []</p> <p>Roof Form</p>	<p>35. Organization LFCHC</p> <p>36. Date</p> <p>37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review</p>																		
<p>19. History</p> <p>20. Significance</p> <p>21. Source of Information</p>	<p>Roll No. <u>DT-XXVIII</u></p> <p>Picture No. _____</p> <p>Direction _____</p> <p>35. Organization LFCHC</p> <p>36. Date</p> <p>37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review</p>																		

ATTACH PHOTO

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-23

1. Historic Name(s) Second National Bank Building
 Original Owner Second National Bank & Trust Co.

2. Present Name
Second National Bank

3. Owner's Name
Second National Bank

4. Owner's Address
123 Cheapside, Lexington, KY 40507

5. Location
119-123 Cheapside (formerly 17-19; originally no.5)

6. Open to Public Yes No 7. Visible from road Yes No 8. Ownership Private Local State Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
 Magisterial District

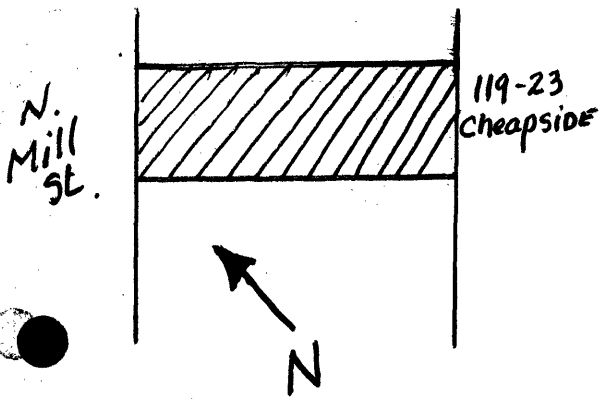
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
 Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
 Historic Site Structure
 Building

27. District Yes No
 Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
Inventory



11. Architect N. Warfield Gratz
 (earlier bldgs by Rowe & Smith Bros.)

12. Builder

13. Date 1955-56

14. Style
 A. plain Neo-Classical
 B. cal

15. Original Use
bank

16. Present Use
bank

17. Condition
good

No. Stories 2

Single Pile NA Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric

Decorative Fabric
 A.
 B.

Roof Form

29. Status

National Landmark	<input type="checkbox"/>	Date	
National Register	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Landmark Certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Kentucky Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Local Landmark	<input type="checkbox"/>		
HABS/HAER	<input type="checkbox"/>		

30. Theme Commerce/Finance
 Primary Architecture
 Secondary
 Other

31. Endangered Yes No

18. Description Facade on Cheapside has 2S, 3 wide bays between colossal pilasters within shallow piers as if in antis under a deep, plain entablature that disguises probably at least one additional story. The building extends back to a plain brick facade on Mill St. For earlier structures on the site see Chinn photos, ca. 1920, A-7 and B-3, and others in Cheapside Survey file.

19. History The present structure replaced 2 earlier buildings both of which extended through to Mill St.; a narrow Federal brick building that resembled its neighbor to the S, 115 Cheapside and 112 N. Mill (the latter remains fairly intact; see Survey form); Dunn (pp. 238-40) calls it the Daniel Halstead-Hugh Meglone (store)house and dates it 1817. To its N was the original 2nd National Bank Building, remodelled for (p.2)

20. Significance This plain, late Neo-Classical limestone facade seems appropriate for the relatively small, conservative old "family" bank it houses, which is still run by and caters particularly to the farm interests of the central

21. Source of Information City directories and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photos (ca. 1920), A-7 and B-3; Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); Johnson, Hist. (1912); Dunn, "Historic" (ca. 1940); "The Story of Our Life" (Lexington: 2nd National Bank,

32. **ATTACH PHOTO**

Roll No. DT-XVI

Picture No. 9A

Direction W

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: W.E. Langsam

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date June 1979

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review

Bluegrass region.

19 (cont.). replaced in 1892-93 by a very handsome Richardsonian Romanesque building designed by the Smith Bros., with a sandstone front on Cheapside and a brick equivalent on Mill St. (see Transcript, 7/10/1892, 5-2, and 2/5/1893, 6-2; 1898-99 directory, p. 273; and "Story," pp. 10-11, 14). In 1955-56 the two earlier buildings were thrown together and replaced by the modernized structure, whose facade is typical of the restrained classicism of local architect-realtor N. Warfield Gratz; it is one of his last works, and one of his few commercial designs.

The Second National Bank was founded in 1882 and opened in 1883 as a comparatively small, conservative institution by a group of Fayette Co. farmers and businessmen (often both), and retains its agricultural orientation to this day, although it has considerably expanded recently through branch offices. It remains in the control of descendants of the original founders. The 1st president, David Hunt James (1844-1914; see County Survey from Fa-266 and Kerr, III, 394), served from 1883 until his death; his successor, Jacob H. Graves, I, has been followed by his sons and grandsons (see, on Graves, Sr., Perrin, p. 763; Johnson, III, 1608; Kerr, III, 216; the last also on Graves, Jr.).

1. Historic Name (s) <u>Payne Building</u>		22. ADD/County <u>BGADD/Fayette</u>	
Original Owner <u>John B. Payne</u>		23. Zoning Classification <u>B-2</u> Magisterial District	
Present Name <u>John G. King Insurance</u>		24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')	
3. Owner's Name <u>John G. King, Jr.</u>		25. UTM Reference Zone Easting Northing	
4. Owner's Address <u>125 Cheapside, Lexington, Ky. 40507</u>		26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5. Location <u>125-27 Cheapside (Formerly 19)</u>		27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Name: <u>Downtown Commercial District</u>	
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local State Federal	28. Significance Evaluation <u>Survey</u>
9. Local Contact/Organization <u>Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Comm.</u>		29. Status National Landmark National Register Landmark Certificate Kentucky Survey Local Landmark HABS/HAER	
10. Site Plan with North Arrow 		30. Theme Primary <u>Architecture</u> Secondary <u>Commerce</u> Other	
11. Architect		31. Endangered Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
12. Builder		32.	
13. Date <u>1891-92</u>		ATTACH PHOTO <u>DT-VI, 6, NW (l.)</u>	
14. Style <u>High Victorian Gothic Commercial</u>		Roll No. _____ Picture No. _____ Direction _____	
15. Original Use <u>plumbing firm</u>		33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____	
16. Present Use <u>insurance agency</u>		34. Prepared by: <u>Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian</u>	
17. Condition Interior remodelled <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior <u>good</u>		35. Organization <u>Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Comm.</u>	
18. Description <u>3S, 3B brick building with stone trim; pilaster strips link 2S and 3S; 3S windows segmental-arched, with angled stone blocks between arches; rough stone lintels on 2S; stylized cornice with prominent modillions; recessed vestibule at N end of facade, with handsome "Minton" blue, tan, and white tile floor. Originally building extended through to 120 N. Mill St., where there was a similar, if not identical, facade. The Mill St. half of the structure, (see back)</u>		36. Date <u>March, 1979</u>	
19. History <u>Like the other lots in this block, this one was bought by Matthew Elder in 1807 from the (1st) Presbyterian Church when they moved elsewhere. It then passed through several hands, including those of William Hanson, Stephen Chipley, Samuel G. Jackson, and Griffin P. Theobald--all very prominent citizens. John B. Payne inherited it in 1860 from Theobald; probably he was the John Breckenridge Payne (b. 1830), connected to many wealthy and prominent (see back)</u>		37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____	
20. Significance <u>This austere but handsome facade (a matching one faced Mill St. behind, but the back half of the building burned a few years ago) was erected about 1892. Although the interior retains only a few original features, the colorful "Minton" tile floor of the outside vestibule is of note. Since the turn of the century the occupants have been varied, including both professional and more tangible services.</u>		21. Source of Information <u>Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920) A-7; Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); Ranck, Review (1887).</u>	

18. (Cont.)

which had been sold off separately, burned several years ago, and the W half of the lot is now vacant. The interior of 125-27 has been renovated, but the staircase with tongue-in-groove wainscoting, and several castiron and slate late 19C mantels, remain upstairs.

19. (Cont.)

families, who enjoyed a long retirement after a short but active career in the law and municipal affairs, serving as interim mayor at one time (see Perrin, p. 689). It was presumably he for whom the present building was erected, as it was referred to as "Payne's Building" in an 1892 newspaper account as it neared completion (Transcript, 7/1/92, 5-2, "New Buildings"), although as early as the 1890 Sanborn Insurance map the whole SW corner of Cheapside and Short was noted as "Being Rebuilt." Payne's heirs sold the property in 1917 to Joseph H. Bullock, who in turn sold it in 1938 to John G. King, Sr., whose son now owns it.

In the 1880s the previous building was occupied, like some of its neighbors, as an agricultural implements business, the E. S. DeLong Co. (see Perrin, pp. 600-601; 1885 Transcript; Ranck, Review, p. 102). The building was occupied at the turn of the century by McElhone & Moloney, plumbers, who were later located on N. Broadway. In 1902 the premisses were occupied by Jacob Shubinsky, representing a distillery, as well as by a bookstore; William Funnell, the famous bookseller formerly on Main St. S of the courthouse, was located here in 1906-1907 (see Perrin, pp. 686-69, and Ranck, Review, p. 88, for his earlier career). In 1908 Whittington King & Sons, fire insurance, now under another name the oldest insurance agency in Lexington, was located here, along with two realtors and the Karsner Roofing Co.* From then until 1938, when the present occupants, the John G. King Insurance Co. (connected by family but not the same firm as Whittington King's), located here, there was a succession of both professional lawyers' and dentists' offices, as well as more tangible services, in the building; apparently an upper floor was also used as offices for the College of Music of Cincinnati and the Lexington Children's Theatre around 1940.

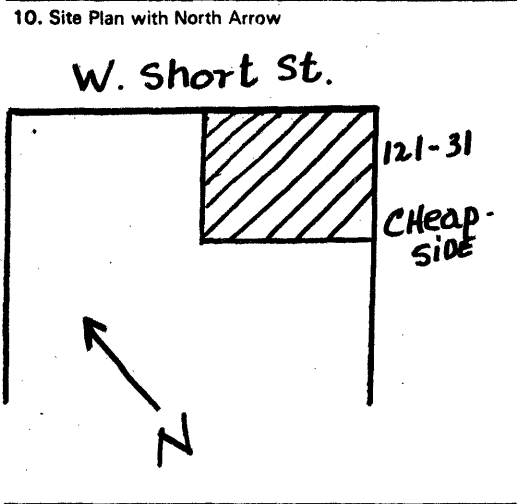
*See the short biographical sketch of Robert Heber King, deaf but successful son of Whittington King, Herald, 3/9/1900, p. 5.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-25

1. Historic Name(s) Loughridge Building
 Original Owner W.J. Loughridge
 2. Present Name Kentucky Finance Co.
 3. Owner's Name General Management Associates
 4. Owner's Address 510 Kinkead Towers, Lexington, KY 40507
 5. Location 129-31 Cheapside (SW corner Short St.) (formerly 21 or 23)
 6. Open to Public Yes No 7. Visible from road Yes No
 8. Ownership Private Local State Federal
 9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette
 23. Zoning Classification B-2
 Magisterial District
 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15/75')
 25. UTM Reference
 Zone Easting Northing
 26. Prehistoric Site Object
 Historic Site Structure
 Building
 27. District Yes No
 Name: Downtown Commercial District



11. Architect attributed to H.L. Rowe
 12. Builder
 13. Date ca. 1895
 14. Style A. restrained B. Richardsonian
 15. Original Use offices
 16. Present Use finance company
 17. Condition good (1S modernized)

28. Significance Evaluation National Register
 29. Status National Landmark National Register Landmark Certificate Kentucky Survey Local Landmark HABS/HAER
 30. Theme Primary Commerce Secondary Architecture Other
 31. Endangered Yes No

18. Description 3S brick building, now painted grey, with 2B on Cheapside (facing E), 4B on Short (N), with projecting brick corner oriel or turret on 2S and 3S projecting over angled cut-away entrance. The 1S storefront retains narrow incised steel supports facing Cheapside and extending 1B on Short St.; a shallow areaway descends to the basement (formerly a barber-shop) on the E side, There is also an entrance at the W end of the N side, under a penelled frame oriel on the 2S and 3S. p.2.

No. Stories 3
 Single Pile NA Double Pile
 Floor Plan
 Structural Fabric
 Decorative Fabric A. B.
 Roof Form

32. ATTACH PHOTO

19. History Like other properties on Cheapside, this lot belonged to the Presbyterian Church and was sold to Matthew Elder in 1807. The deed has not been traced from his continuously, but the property was sold in 1872 to Robert Long by Robert and Elizabeth Thompson, who had in turn acquired it from the estate of Robert Fleming. W.J. Loughridge bought the (p.2.)

Roll No. DT-XXVIII
 Picture No.
 Direction
 33. Tape No. Negative No.
 34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

20. Significance A very conspicuous corner site opposite the courthouse square at the junction of two main commercial and financial streets is well-served architecturally by this 3S brick building with a corner oriel or truncated tower (p.3)

35. Organization LFCHC
 36. Date March 1979

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photos (ca. 1920), A-7, B-13; Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); Ranck, Review (1887); Loughridge and Bruce obituaries and wills.

37. Revision Dates 4-83
 38. Staff Review

18. (Cont.)

Although the windows are treated simply, the upper walls are articulated by pilaster strips at the ends and separating the bays on the N side. A panelled chimney in the center of the N side emerges interestingly from the IS wall on a stepped, corbelled base. The prominent cornice and parapet move continuously around the facades and turret, breaking forward at the pilasters and chimney. The parapet is panelled except for a guilloche-like band around the turret, which also has a mini-arcade above it. The most attractive detail is the Romanesque-inspired cushion capital of the corner column; the base of the turret also has scrolled modillions (see photo of detail).

The interior of the IS has been totally renovated, but the upper stories retain turn-of-the-century moldings. The rooms are tall, light, and well-proportioned, and reached from the W entrance by a handsome original staircase with angular newel and wainscoting.

19. (Cont.) property in 1894 from Jere R. Morton, Master

Commissioner, implying a default in payment or some other problem on the part of previous owner (see Transcript, 9/9/1894, 5-2). The lot had apparently been vacant since at least 1890, when the Sanborn Insurance map shows this and the property to the S as "Being Rebuilt." However, a photograph dating from after 1892, when the two adjacent buildings to the S were completed, shows only a below-ground construction site on the corner. It was surely, then, Loughridge who had the present building erected, perhaps using the unknown architect of his superb stone-faced mansion on N. Broadway (demolished several years ago). Moreover, the upper floors at least were known as the "Loughridge Building," apparently after Loughridge himself moved his offices out about 1912.

William J. Loughridge succeeded his father-in-law, W.W. Bruce (who had himself succeeded his in-laws, the Hunt-Morgans) as one of the leading hemp manufacturers of the Bluegrass region (see Perrin, p. 565; Ranck, Review, p. 117, on Bruce). Born in Mississippi in 1856, the son of a Confederate officer, Loughridge came to Lexington in 1870. He farmed until 1882, then entered the hemp business with Bruce. After 1900, however, as the hemp industry declined, Loughridge seems to have been aware of the need to diversify. He established the looseleaf tobacco market in Lexington, opening the 1st tobacco warehouses in the area and serving as the 1st president of the Burley Looseleaf Tobacco Warehouse Co. Among firms of which he was president (with C.C. Rogers as secretary) located in the Loughridge building on Cheapside in the 1st decade of the 20C were the American Hemp Co., the Cumberland Oil Co., and the Harlan Mining & Mfg. Co. He was also president of the 3rd National Bank and active in civic affairs. He took a leading part in establishing the 1st Lexington street railway and was on a number of municipal boards and commissions. He died in 1928 (see obituary, Herald, 6/23/1928, 1-1 & 4-6).

John G. King, insurance agent, bought the property in 1920 from members of the Massie and McCann families, to whom Loughridge had assigned it in 1912 (when no Loughridges any longer appear in the Lexington directory). The property has changed hands several times since then.

In the late 1880s the Second National Bank (located since then 2 buildings to the S) was in the former building, with architect H.L. Rowe on the upper floor, along with several insurance agents. The new building 1st appears in the 1898-99 directory, when the insurance company of Whittington King moved in; King's firm, jointly with his son John F. King and later under several other names, is today the oldest insurance agency in Lexington. Probably because of its desirable location, the building seems to have housed a surprising number of tenants, on the ground floor and above, as well as at least one barbership

(Cont. on p. 3)

1. (Cont.)

in the basement. In the 1900s, Logan Brothers & Haggin sold grain, like many of the agriculture-oriented firms nearby. Upstairs were not only Loughridge's concerns, but also at various times realtors such as Frank P. Searce, developer of several of Lexington's fine turn-of-the-century residential courts, who had been jailed for real estate fraud in the 1890s, but evidently retained his position; lawyers like A.W. Marshall (Perrin, p. 666); and stockbroker A.G. Morgan. In the 1940s the Peoples Saving & Loan Assoc. and since the 1950s Ky. Finance Co. have had their offices in the downstairs corner, and even the upstairs offices seem to have been more continuously occupied by prominent firms than many of the building's neighbors during those lean years.

20. (cont.) supported by a handsome Romanesquoid iron column, articulated wall-surfaces and parapet, and straight-forward fenestration. It was built about 1895 for W.J. Loughridge, successor to a major central Kentucky hemp manufacturing dynasty, banker, and innovator in the tobacco and eastern Kentucky mineral resources industries. Because of its location, the building has also provided office space for some of the most distinguished realtors, insurance agents, and attorneys in the area. Except for the 1st-floor interior, it is also virtually intact as built.

1. Historic Name(s)
Original Owner probably Thomas Lyons

2. Present Name
Lexington Beauty Salon

3. Owner's Name
Haley Mae Cornn

4. Owner's Address
1039 Gainesway Dr., Lexington, KY 40502

5. Location
109-113 N. Limestone (formerly 9-11)

6. Open to Public Yes No 7. Visible from road Yes No 8. Ownership Private Local State Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District

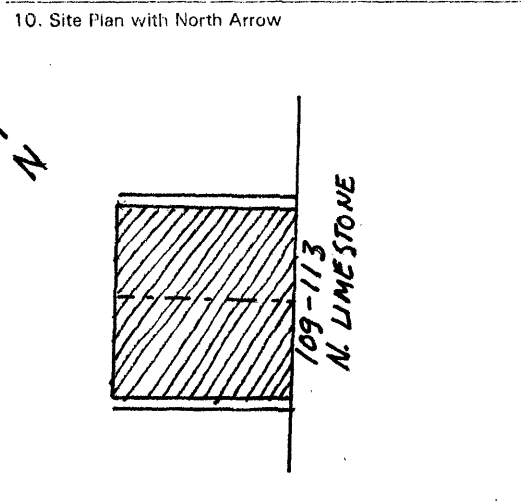
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building

27. District Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
National Register



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date
ca. 1875

14. Style
A. Italianate
B.

15. Original Use
barber shop

16. Present Use
beauty shop

17. Condition
fair

29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary Architecture
Secondary Black History
Other Commerce

31. Endangered Yes No

18. Description 2S, 7B (two 3B units linked by a stair-passage), brick, with oval attic ventilator grills, tall round-arched 2/2 sash 2S windows with molded (purpose-made) brick hoodmolds; cornice with paired brackets; 1S altered, surface painted.

No. Stories
2

Single Pile NA Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric

Decorative Fabric
A.
B.

Roof Form

32. ATTACH PHOTO

19. History The W side of Limestone between Main and Short St was known in the early 19th C as "Trotter's Row," as the entire block-face, 33 feet deep, was bought by prominent merchants and entrepreneurs Samuel and George Trotter from John Hawkins of Scott County in 1805 (see Dunn, pp. 617-18). It remained in the family until 1825, and this particular lot was sold by Mrs. Eliza Hall, widow of George Trotter, Jr., to Enoch Clark (P.2)

20. Significance This typical post-Civil War Italianate commercial structure is located on what was known as "Trotter's Row" in the early 19C. It may have been built or remodelled to its present form about 1876, when the lot was acquired (p.2)

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette County deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), A-10; W.D. Johnson, ed., Biographical Sketches of Prominent Negro Men and Women (Lexington, Ky., 1897); C. Frank Dunn, "Historic Houses of Lexington" (unpub., ca. 1940).

Roll No. DT-VII, 13, W

Picture No.

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam Architectural Historian

35. Organization
LFCHC

36. Date March 1979

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review

19. (Cont.)

in 1834. Clark was conducting a carriage factory here, according to the 1838 directory. A Judith Clark, perhaps related to Enoch, bought it from the Master Commissioner in 1872 for \$2,750; a commissioner sold it again in 1876 for \$2,375 to Thomas Lyons, the later owner of the corner block opposite. The present building was probably erected shortly after the fire of 1875 (Herald, 5/28/75). From his family it passed into the hands of the Security Trust and Safety Vault Co. in 1905. Fifty years later the Master Commissioner again disposed of it, and there have been several private owners since.

From at least 1887 (probably 1876) to 1902, 109 was occupied by the barbership of the famous black figure, Benjamin Franklin, as he styled himself at his christening at the age of 9 or 10, according to the fascinating account of his career, up-bringing, and habits in W. D. Johnson's 1897 Biographical Sketches of Prominent Negro Men and Women in Kentucky (pp. 42-43). Born into slavery, the property of Judge George Robertson, later Chief Justice of Kentucky, Franklin later worked for Robertson as a free man (after a colorful career as a volunteer youth in the United States Colored Infantry at the end of the Civil War, as a Missouri riverboat hand and engineer, and as a companion to H.D. Newcomb, prominent Louisville businessman, during a European trip). According to Johnson, who was "an inmate of his home," Franklin had gone into business as a barber in 1876, "occupying the stand he now holds." He married a successful modiste and became "a man of considerable means," as well as something of a local character.

In 1887 Frederick J. Heintz, jewelry manufacturer and engraver, is also listed in the building, replaced the following year by Gottlieb Strohel, a shoemaker who remained there until at least 1890, when another barber, R. G. Moore, joined Ben Franklin. Rodney D. Messick was the other barber from about 1898 to 1907. In the meantime, Franklin had been replaced by the Coyne Bros.' saloon. The building housed several barbers, tailors, and saloons, including from about 1916 to 1921 the pair of barbers with the picturesque names of Thomas H. Maybrier and Carl A. Toadvine; the former (or a member of his family) remained until 1930, while Prohibition took its toll of the saloon and the building had several vacancies. Shoe repair, radio repair (1930), and after 1937 restaurants were the services supplied. Jewelry, watches, and cigars with their appurtenances were dispensed in the 1940s and '50s.

20. (Cont.)

by Thomas Lyons after a disastrous fire on the block and the well-known black barber "Ben" Franklin set up his 25-year "stand" there. The building, like most of its neighbors on both sides of the block, has provided such services as hair-cutting, tailor, watch and jewelry repair, saloons and restaurants, and currently a beauty parlor.

1. Historic Name(s) (part of Lyons Block)

Original Owner _____

2. Present Name Rosenberg's Diamonds

3. Owner's Name Major S. Douglas (heirs) c/o Katina Douglas

4. Owner's Address 126 Northwood Drive, Lexington, KY 40505

5. Location 106-108 N. Limestone (formerly 8)

6. Open to Public Yes No _____

7. Visible from road Yes No _____

8. Ownership Private Local _____ State _____ Federal _____

9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

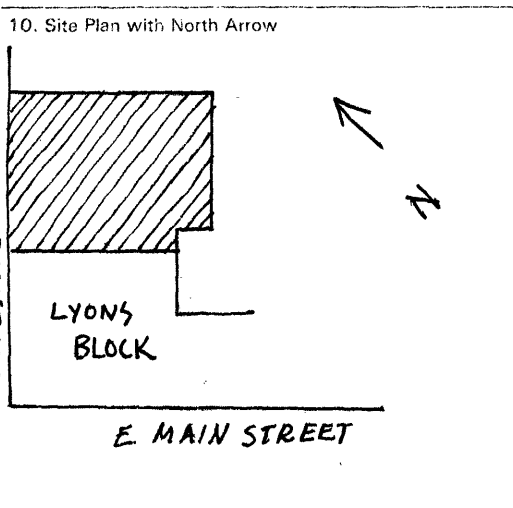
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference

26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
Historic Site _____ Structure _____
Building

27. District Yes No _____
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation Survey



11. Architect _____

12. Builder _____

13. Date ca. 1875

14. Style A. Italianate B. _____

15. Original Use _____

16. Present Use Jewelry Shop

17. Condition fair

18. Description 3S, 4B, brick with segmental-arched purpose-made brick hoodmolds on both upper floors; oval filigree iron ventilator grills in attic; presently no cornice, 1S altered, surface painted, 3S windows blocked up; but could be restored on basis of related facades and ca. 1922 Chinn photo (A-12) which shows a cornice with paired brackets.

29. Status _____ Date _____
National Landmark _____
National Register _____
Landmark Certificate _____
Kentucky Survey _____
Local Landmark _____
HABS/HAER _____

30. Theme Primary Architecture Secondary Commerce Other _____

31. Endangered Yes _____ No

32. _____

19. History This building has basically the same ownership as the corner building at Main and Limestone sts. directly to the S, to which it in fact belongs, although the occupants have been different (see Survey form for 101-107 E. Main for references). The property belonged in the 19C to Richard C. Higgins, Sr., his son-in-law Thomas H. Waters, and his son Frank Waters, who (see p. 2)

20. Significance Although lacking its former bracketed cornice, the upper stories of this building retain the features that once characterized the row of commercial buildings built after the disastrous fire of 1875 in this block of Limestone. Its (see p. 2)

Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), A-12.

No. Stories 3

Single Pile _____ NA _____

Double Pile _____

Floor Plan _____

Structural Fabric brick

Decorative Fabric A. _____ B. _____

Roof Form _____

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. DT-IV, 7, SE

Picture No. _____

Direction _____

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date March 1979

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review _____

19. (Cont.) had the present structure built or rebuilt after the disastrous fire of 1875 (see ^{Survey} ~~Map~~, 5/28/1875). In 1892 it was acquired by Thomas Lyons, after whom the block was long named. During World War I it belonged to the Haggin-Elmendorf interests, this portion going in 1920 to Rudolph R. Harting, a prominent druggist (see Survey form for 300 W. Short St.). From 1938 to 1970 it belonged to Anna Pearce Carrick, wife of noted physician Dr. J.C. Carrick.

In spite of this rather distinguished series of owners, this investment property, like most of its neighbors, has predominantly served as a saloon, restaurant, and/or gaming place. Perhaps these facilities were originally located in proximity to the carriage factories and livery stables in the area, as well perhaps as to the famous Phoenix Hotel formerly on the SE corner of Main and Limestone Streets and other hotels in the area. The sequence of saloons in this building has characteristically been interrupted by William D. Hendron's grocery in 1888, John R. Shedd's harness and turf goods shop in 1890. From the turn of the century until Prohibition about 1920 Edward T. Graves and several others had their saloons here; it was called the "Elk Saloon" around 1902. The Chinn photograph ca. 1920 shows the "Crystal Restaurant," which lasted until about 1940, somewhat longer than many Prohibition-period substitutes for liquor establishments, although apparently under different proprietors or managers. During the 1940s and '50s Frank's Men's Clothing Store occupied the site.

20. (Cont.) history of occupancy includes the saloons that populated the area, as well as the horse and carriage-related services; typically, at Prohibition, the saloon gave way to a restaurant, later to a men's clothing store, and finally to a jewelry store.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-30

1. Historic Name(s) (part of Lyons Block)

Original Owner _____

2. Present Name Blue Grass Finance Co.

3. Owner's Name Robert A. Welch, Jr.

4. Owner's Address 1533 Eastland Parkway, Lexington, KY 40505

5. Location 110-12 N. Limestone (formerly 10)

6. Open to Public Yes No _____

7. Visible from road Yes No _____

8. Ownership Private Local _____ State _____ Federal _____

9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District _____

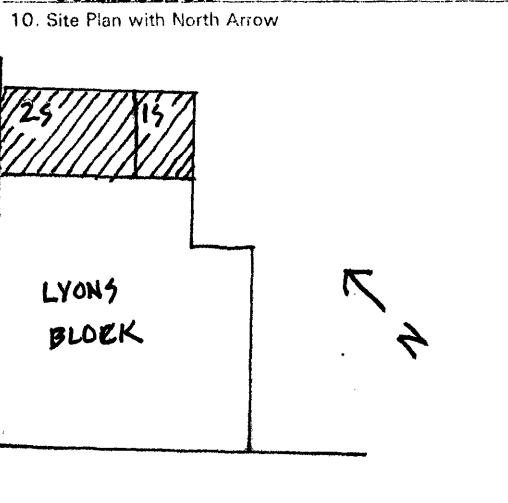
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') _____

25. UTM Reference
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
Historic Site _____ Structure _____
Building _____

27. District Yes No _____
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation Survey _____



11. Architect _____

12. Builder _____

13. Date altered sev. times ca. 1875

14. Style A Italianate B _____

15. Original Use _____

16. Present Use finance company office

17. Condition fair but altered

29. Status _____ Date _____
National Landmark _____
National Register _____
Landmark Certificate _____
Kentucky Survey _____
Local Landmark _____
HABS/HAER _____

30. Theme Primary Commerce Secondary _____ Other _____

31. Endangered Yes _____ No

32. _____

18. Description 2S, 2B brick with flush stone lintels on 2S, oval filigreed iron attic ventilator grills; roof-line aligns with building to S, but paired-bracket cornice has been removed (see Chinn, A-12); 1S has been altered but retains vaguely Art Deco brown and buff tiles.

No. Stories 2

Single Pile _____ NA Double Pile _____

Floor Plan _____

Structural Fabric _____

Decorative Fabric A. _____ B. _____

Roof Form _____

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. DT-IV

Picture No. 6

Direction E

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam Architectural Historian

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date March 1979

37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____

19. History This building has basically the same ownership as the corner building at Main and Limestone Sts. directly to the S, to which it in fact belongs, although the occupants have been different (see Survey form for 101-107 E. Main for references). The property belonged in the 19C to Richard C. Higgins Sr., his son-in-law Thomas H. Waters, and his son Frank Waters, who probably (p.2)

20. Significance Although narrower than its neighbors and several times altered, stripping it of its original post-Civil War Italianate cornice and other features (but not the tell-tale oval iron ventilator grills in the attic), this is part (p.2)

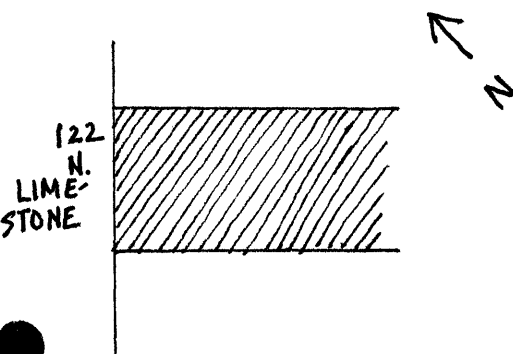
21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books; city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), A-12.

4-83

19. (Cont.)

had the present structure built or rebuilt after the disastrous fire of 1875 (Morning Herald, 5/28/1875). In 1892 it was acquired by Thomas Lyons, after whom the block was long named. During World War I it belonged to the Haggin-Elmendorf interests. Since about 1920 it has belonged to the Slavin-Skuller-Cohen family, from whom it passed to that of the present owner. Possibly the 1S shopfront and 2S windows were modernized by the Berryman family about 1920 (see "Bldg. Permits," Morning Herald, 10/26/1919, referring to the building at 114-16 N. Lime). A series of saloons followed until Prohibition, when the Farley Clothing Co. filled the gap. The Federal Clothing Store replaced them about 1933 and lasted five years. Rob's Bar and shoe and watch repair services were fleeting, but the Ritz Jewelry and Luggage Co. remained from about 1942 until well into the 1950s.

20. (Cont.) of a row of buildings of consistent scale and fenestration. Like other structures on this side of the block and around the corner on Short St., this building was associated with the horse-livery business until the turn of the century, when the usual series of saloons, restaurants, and services took its place.

1. Historic Name(s) Original Owner <u>probably James McCormick</u>		22. ADD/County <u>BGADD/Fayette Co.</u>	
2. Present Name <u>Turf Bar</u>		23. Zoning Classification <u>B-2</u> Magisterial District	
3. Owner's Name <u>Pauline Gall Levy</u>		24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')	
4. Owner's Address <u>225 Clinton Road, Lexington, KY 40502</u>		25. UTM Reference Zone Easting Northing	
5. Location <u>122 N. Limestone</u>		26. Prehistoric Site Historic Site Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Name: <u>Downtown Commercial District</u>	
8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local State Federal		28. Significance Evaluation Survey <input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Local Contact/Organization <u>Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission</u>		29. Status National Landmark National Register Landmark Certificate Kentucky Survey Local Landmark HABS/HAER	
10. Site Plan with North Arrow 		30. Theme Primary <u>Commerce</u> Secondary <u>Architecture</u> Other	
11. Architect		31. Endangered Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
12. Builder		32.	
13. Date <u>post-Civil War</u>		ATTACH PHOTO	
14. Style A. <u>Italianate</u> B.			
15. Original Use			
16. Present Use <u>bar</u>			
17. Condition <u>fair</u>			
18. Description <u>2S, 3B brick with 2S round-arched windows with molded (purpose-made) brick hoodmolds, 2/2-pane sash; oval iron ventilator grills in attic under cornice with paired brackets; 1S altered, with Permastone facing.</u>			
19. History <u>This property was identified in the 1st half of the 19C with Enoch Clark, who also owned 109-113 N. Lime opposite in the 1830s, and is listed as having a carriage factory in 1838 (see Dunn, p. 618). Malachi Haley acquired it from the Master Commissioner in 1872 but sold it to James McCormick for \$1,600 in 1875, about the time the present structure was erected, probably immediately after the fire (Her. 5/28/1875). The (p.2)</u>			
20. Significance <u>This Italianate post-Civil War commercial building probably built after this block was destroyed by fire in 1875, retains its second-floor arched windows (p.2)</u>			
21. Source of Information <u>Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo A-12 (ca. 1920); C. Frank Dunn, "Historic House of Lexington" (unpub. typescript, ca.1940).</u>			
22. Roll No. <u>DT-XII</u> Picture No. <u>18</u> Direction <u>E</u>			
34. Prepared by: <u>Walter E. Langsam Architectural Historian</u>		35. Organization <u>LFCHC</u>	
36. Date <u>March 1979</u>		37. Revision Dates <u>4-83</u>	
38. Staff Review		39.	

19. (Cont.)

McCormicks held it until
1919, and it has changed hands only a few times since then.

In the late 1880s, Mrs. Annie Peake had a restaurant and boarding house here; R.H. Smith and J.M. Smither had the S & S Saloon here in 1890 and a number of different saloons followed until Prohibition, when the Superior Woolen Mills outlet (also shown on Chinn, A-12) took over. They lasted for less than a decade, and several jewelers took their place. During the 1930s the Blue Bird Cafe alighted here, followed by a shooting gallery in 1939; then the short-lived Eatwell and Crystal Restaurants (Aleck Pepper had an interest in the latter in 1942); and in 1947 the Turf restaurant (now bar) established itself, under a series of managers, lasting until the present.

20.

and bracketed cornice, unlike several of its neighbors. Like many of them, however, it has housed restaurants and bars for most of its history, except for the Superior Woolen Mills (probably a tailor) during Prohibition in the early 1920s.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-32

1. Historic Name(s)
Original Owner

2. Present Name
Central Beauty Shop; H. Harold Fine, optometrist

3. Owner's Name
Morris W. Beebe, Jr.

4. Owner's Address
1405 Pendennis Circle, Lexington, KY 40502

5. Location
124-28 N. Limestone St. (formerly 20)

6. Open to Public Yes No 7. Visible from road Yes No 8. Ownership Private Local State Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette Co.

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

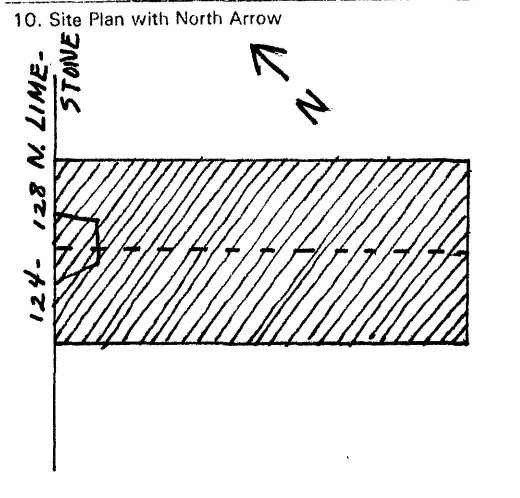
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building

27. District Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
Survey



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date
facade ca. 1920

14. Style
A. Arts & Crafts
B.

15. Original Use
shops & office

16. Present Use
same

17. Condition
fair

29. Status
National Landmark Date _____
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary Architecture
Secondary Commerce
Other

31. Endangered Yes No

32.

18. Description 2S, 2 units with a large triple, transomed window on 2S of each unit; yellow brick with flush stone trim; recessed entrances between transomed show-windows (transoms formerly prismatic; see Chinn, A-12); large paired brackets at ends and center support only red-tile false roof-edge.

No. Stories 2

Single Pile NA
Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric

Decorative Fabric
A.
B.

Roof Form

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam
Architectural Historian

35. Organization
LFCHC

36. Date March 1979

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review

19. History After a succession of 19C owners, including stage coach line operator Thomas H. Irvine and Capt. O.H.P. Beard, a livery stable owner (see Perrin, pp. 633-34, and Biog. Ency. pp. 207-208, resp.), the property changed hands in 1903, belonging then to permutations of the Brandt, Kearns, Hegarty, and Galvin families; the present building was erected for them. The Security Vault and Trust Co. acquired it from them (p.2)

20. Significance This handsome, although rather restrained facade, with both Arts & Crafts and Colonial Revival elements, intact and well-maintained, has probably been responsible for the relatively few tenants, all of a quite high caliber, (p.2.) Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo A-12 (ca. 1920); C. Frank Dunn, "Historic Houses of Lexington" (unpub. typescript, ca. 1940); Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882).

21. Source of Information

Roll No. DT-XXVIII

Picture No. _____

Direction _____

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam
Architectural Historian

35. Organization
LFCHC

36. Date March 1979

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review

124-28 N. Limestone
Lexington-Fayette Co., Kentucky
Page 2

19. (Cont.)
in 1933 and sold it five years later to the
parents of the present owner.

The previous building on the site (perhaps only the facade and front portion were remodelled later) contained a "Shooting Gallery and Billiards" about 1886 and various pool, betting, and saloon facilities until the turn of the century; when it also housed the Morning Democrat, of which W. P. Walton was editor; Ramsey & Smith, sign painters later on Cheapside, were also there in 1902. The new owners, James Kearns and Frank Brandt, had a short-lived saloon and cafe in 1906-07. Printing was carried on here until about 1921, when the new building probably changed the type of occupancy; the shopfront at 126 and the upper floor were both "For Rent" when Chinn photographed the facade in the early 1920s (A-12). Bruce's Bicycle and Sport Goods Shop had appeared by 1925, however, remaining until about 1930. Clothing, gift, and rug stores occupied it during the 1930s; one of the present occupants, H. Harold Fine, optometrist, appeared as early as 1942, when a chiropractor and the Lexington Beauty College were also located there.

20. (Cont.) since it was erected about 1920.

Their longevity also compares advantageously with the neighboring structures, which have housed series of saloons, restaurants, and services throughout most of their existence. In spite of its yellow-brick surface and red-tile false roof, this double building harmonizes in height and scale with the older buildings flanking it.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-33

1. Historic Name(s)		22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette	
Original Owner <u>David Clohesey</u>		23. Zoning Classification <u>B-2</u> Magisterial District	
2. Present Name <u>Fayette Finance Co.</u>		24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')	
3. Owner's Name <u>1st Security Nat'l Bank & Trust, Agent Evelyn G. Freyman, et al.</u>		25. UTM Reference	
4. Owner's Address <u>One First Security Plaza, Lexington KY. 40507</u>		Zone Easting Northing	
5. Location <u>130-32 N. Limestone (formerly 22)</u>		26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Local Contact/Organization <u>Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission</u>		27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Name: <u>Downtown Commercial District</u>	
10. Site Plan with North Arrow		28. Significance Evaluation <u>Survey</u>	
		29. Status National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> National Register <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/>	
		30. Theme Primary <u>Architecture</u> Secondary <u>Commerce</u> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Architect		31. Endangered Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
12. Builder		32.	
13. Date <u>ca. 1875</u>		ATTACH PHOTO	
14. Style A. <u>Italianate</u> B. <input type="checkbox"/>		33. Tape No. Negative No.	
15. Original Use <input type="checkbox"/>		34. Prepared by: <u>Walter E. Langsam</u> <u>Architectural Historian</u>	
16. Present Use <u>offices</u>		35. Organization <u>LFCHC</u>	
17. Condition <u>fair</u>		36. Date <u>March 1979</u>	
18. Description <u>2 1/2 S, 4B, painted brick; tall round-arched 2S windows with purpose-made brick hoodmolds, 2/2-pane sash; segmental-arched attic openings between over-scaled brackets with continuous impost course. According to the Chinn photo ca. 1920 (A-12), there was an arcaded iron balcony above the front, which had 3 entrances, with a handsome Tuscan column on a pedestal near the N end. This 1S has been completely modernized.</u>		37. Revision Dates <u>4-83</u>	
19. History <u>Like the rest of this block, the earlier buildings mostly livery stables, carriage factories, and attendant saloons, burned in 1875 (see Herald, 5/28/1875). The property had belonged to Ellen D. Nichols, who sold it in January 1876 to David Clohesey; either he or she must have had the building erected. Clohesey had a saloon there during the 1880s, if not earlier, Frank Brandt, of Kearns & Co., who also owned (p.2)</u>		38. Staff Review	
20. Significance <u>Perhaps the most handsome of the surviving buildings erected in this block after the 1875 fire, this Italianate facade retains the arched two-story attic windows and a heavily bracketed cornice, although the good-</u> (p.2.)		21. Source of Information <u>Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo A-12 (ca. 1920).</u>	

19. (Cont.)
the next building to the S, acquired

#132 in 1903 (Herald, 11/19/1903, 3-2). There was some talk of their erecting a hotel on both sites, but it did not materialize, although the building to the S was replaced about 1920. The rather handsome 1S of 130-32 shown on the Chinn photo may have been altered about 1903, or 1906 when the lease of the tenant, Albert M. Heinle's saloon, was to be up. The Brandts sold the property to the Galls, to whom the present owners are related, in 1933.

Heinle's saloon was followed about 1906-07 by that of the Lancaster Bros. (who also had one on N. Broadway). It was known during the early years of World War I rather surprisingly as the Berlin Cafe. Like so many others, they dispensed soft drinks (supposedly) during Prohibition in the early 1920s, supplemented by a restaurant listed as the Berlin again in the 1930s, when it continued under several managers, although it had closed by 1942. Since then there have been several restaurants, including Wing W. Lee's Chinese-American, and other operations.

20. (Cont.) looking storefront and the delicate iron balcony once above it are gone. The building has until recently housed almost exclusively saloons and restaurants, following the vicissitudes of Prohibition and wars (the Berlin Cafe survived the first World War but not the second).

1. Historic Name(s)
Original Owner

2. Present Name
Big Run Coal and Clay Co., Ky. Security Co., Ky.

3. Owner's Name
Larry A. Jakobi W. W. Greathouse

4. Owner's Address
131-33 N. Limestone 135-37 N. Limestone

5. Location
131-33 and 135-37 N. Limestone St.

6. Open to Public Yes No

7. Visible from road Yes No

8. Ownership
Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

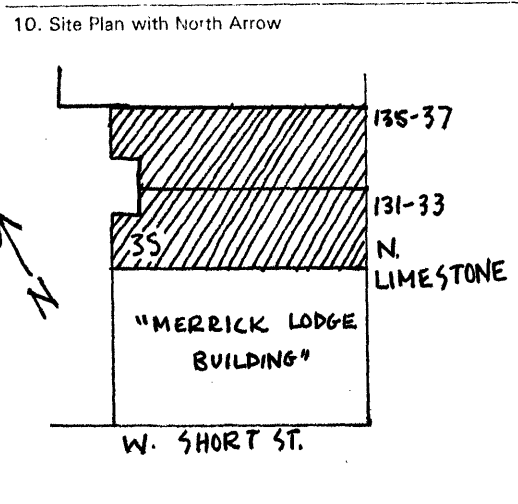
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building

27. District Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
Survey



10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect (possibly Warfield Gratz)

12. Builder

13. Date
ca. 1920

14. Style
A
B

15. Original Use stores & residences

16. Present Use offices & residences

17. Condition good (1S of 135-37 altered)

No. Stories 3

Single Pile NA
Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric

Decorative Fabric

Roof Form

29. Status
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary Architecture
Secondary Commerce
Other

31. Endangered Yes
No

32.

18. Description 2 3S, 3B matching facades, wirebrick with continuous flush stone sills and lintels; stone panels between 2S and 3S; rather narrow conventional modillioned metal cornice; windows wide, 1/1 pane sash. 1S storefronts flanked by rusticated stone piers with low-relief ornament at junction of steel horizontal beams; 131-33 retains prismatic transoms; 135-37 1S filled in with 2A. entrances and windows in "colonial" style. Rather interesting fire-escape balconies on center bays of 2S and 3S of each unit have wrought iron curlicue railings (p.2)

19. History Built after the 1917 fire (see Survey form for 101-107 W. Short St.) The Chinn photo, ca. 1920, A-11 shows "Warfield Gratz, Real Estate, Insurance on 1S, with the upper floor vacant and for rent by Gratz. Applegate-Graves Co., Cleaners, were in 135-37.

20. Significance This pair of plain wirebrick buildings was erected shortly after the 1917 fire that destroyed much of the block, including the Merrick Lodge Building, on part of whose site they were located. The 1st tenant of (p.2.)

21. Source of Information Chinn photos, ca. 1920, A-11; on Gratz; Bodley-Wilson, History of Ky. (1928), pp. 171-72; obituary, Herald, 2/21/1967, 1-4 (aged 80).

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. DT-VII

Picture No. 17 DT-XXV(1)

Direction NW

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date May 1979

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

131-33 and 135-37 N. Limestone St.
Lexington-Fayette County
p.2

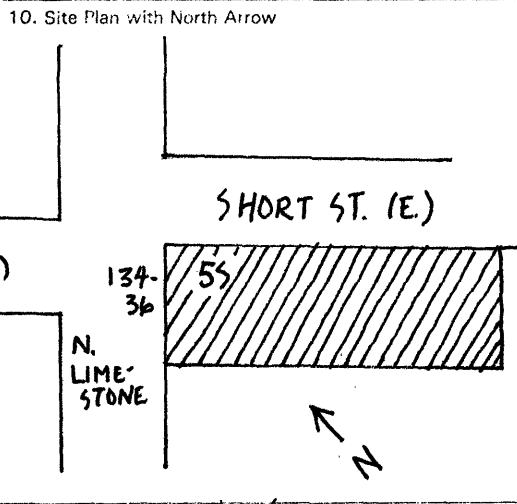
18. (cont.)

These 2 facades match the rebuilt match the rebuilt Merrick Lodge structure, but lower.

20.

number 131-35 was realtor N. Warfield Gratz, later a well-known local architect and restorer.

1. Historic Name(s)			22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette		
Original Owner			23. Zoning Classification <u>B-2</u>		
2. Present Name <u>Limestone Building</u>			Magisterial District		
3. Owner's Name <u>The Limestone Co.</u>			24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')		
4. Owner's Address <u>134 N. Limestone, Lexington, KY 40507</u>			25. UTM Reference		
5. Location <u>134 N. Limestone St. (SE corner Short) (formerly 24)</u>			26. Prehistoric Site Historic Site Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object Structure		
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Local Contact/Organization <u>Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission</u>			27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Name: <u>Downtown Commercial District</u>		



11. Architect	
12. Builder	
13. Date <u>ca. 1915</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Style A. Plain <input type="checkbox"/> B. Neo-Classical <input type="checkbox"/>	
15. Original Use <u>furniture store</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Present Use <u>offices</u>	
17. Condition <u>good</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>

28. Significance Evaluation <u>Survey</u>	
29. Status	Date
National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/>	
National Register <input type="checkbox"/>	
Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/>	
Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/>	
Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/>	
HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/>	
30. Theme	
Primary <u>Architecture</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Secondary <u>Commerce</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
31. Endangered	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

18. Description 5S, 4B (grouped as 3 plus 1) on the Limestone front, 7 B on Short St. side; main entrance on S end of Limestone front; wire brick with plain stone trim and brick quoins at corners; 6/1-pane sash (originally 6/2; see Chinn photo ca. 1920, A-12), windows with continuous flush stone lintels; restrained dentil and modillion cornice; iron railings suggesting balconies on 2S windows; 1S front on Limestone has polished red granite frame with grooved pilasters, 3 wider display windows.

No. Stories <u>5</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Single Pile <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>	
Double Pile <input type="checkbox"/>	
Floor Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Structural Fabric	<input type="checkbox"/>
Decorative Fabric A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/>	
Roof Form	<input type="checkbox"/>

32. ATTACH PHOTO	
------------------	--

19. History The history of this site is similar to that of the rest of the block. The corner site on Short was probably the most desirable for livery stables in the city during the 19C. It belonged to Thomas H. Waters, entrepreneur (see Perrin, p. 745) Thomas Bradley (see Biog. Ency., p. 699); O.H.P. Beard, livery stable (see Biog. Ency., p. 207); John Davis (partner of W.W. Adams, whose stable occupied this property in the 1880s), (p.2)

Roll No.	<u>DT-XII</u>
Picture No.	<u>13 DT-XXV(11)</u>
Direction	<u>E</u>
33. Tape No.	Negative No.
34. Prepared by: <u>Walter E. Langsam</u> Architectural Historian	

20. Significance Located where a major (but narrow) commercial street jogs to make way for it only a block from the courthouse, this building is on an unexpectedly prominent site. Until the present restrained 5-story office building was erected (p.2)

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette County deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), A-12 (just edge of building); Biog. Ency. (1878); Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); Ranck, Review (1887); Kerr (1922); Bodley-Wilson (1928)

35. Organization <u>LFCHC</u>
36. Date <u>April 1979</u>
37. Revision Dates <u>4-83</u>
38. Staff Review

19. (Cont.)

also had a large livery stable her, in which the disastrous fire of May 25, 1875, began, destroying most of this block of Limestone and parts of those nearby (see Transcript, 5/28/1875). Lester Heacox, who apparently bought the rebuilt structure from Davis or built it himself, bought it for only slightly less than the latter had paid for it 3 years before. In 1911 James B. Haggin, master of the Elmendorf estate near Lexington, acquired the property (see Kerr, IV, 569-71, and Bodley-Wilson, III, 94). He and his wife Margaret transferred it in 1913 to the manager of their property, Charles H. Berryman (see Kerr, IV, 175-76, and Herald, 1/25/1900, p. 5). It was no doubt Berryman who had the present structure erected as an investment. He and his wife Louise retained it until 1922 when they sold it to Sim Weil (see Herald, 4/15/1917, on Jewish citizens; son of Simon Weil), whose family sold it in 1948 to the present institution.

The earlier occupants were livery stables, including those of O.H.P. Beard; John Davis, at the time of the 1875 fire; W.W. Adams (see Perrin, p. 555; Ranck, Review, p. 104). C.B. Bailey, whose ad in the 1898-99 directory (p. 901) shows a typical Italianate stable, with a semi-circular central pediment; Jeff Harp, another noted liveryman, was also at this address.

The first occupant of the present building was Albert F. Wheeler, furniture, although presumably the upper floors were utilized as offices. It appears that at least the 1S was vacant between furniture stores during the 1920s. By 1930, however, the building was occupied by the Kaufman Clothing Co., of which Max Straus was president. From the late 1930s until after 1950 the Ky. Utilities Co. was located here; the present occupants and owners, the 1st Federal Savings and Loan Co., replaced them. Other occupants have included the Girl Scout in the late '30s and, in the 1950s, WLEX Radio Station.

20. (Cont.) about 1915 by Charles H. Berryman, manager of the vast Elmendorf-Haggin holdings, the site had contained a series of the most prosperous livery stables in the city, creating a kind of frontispiece for those located behind it along E. Short St. The present structure has housed a few solid businesses and firms: furniture stores, a well-known clothing store, the Ky. Utilities Co., and the present owners, the First Federal Savings & Loan Co.

1. Historic Name(s)
Original Owner

2. Present Name
Lafayette Studios & Center Apartments

3. Owner's Name
Dan E. and Marilyn W. Griese

4. Owner's Address
395 Redding Road, Lexington, KY 40502

5. Location
139-43 N. Limestone St.

6. Open to Public
Yes No

7. Visible from road
Yes No

8. Ownership
Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification
B-2
Magisterial District

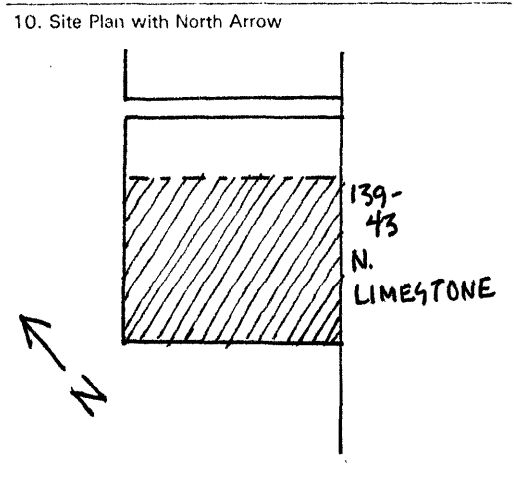
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building

27. District Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
Survey



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date
ca. 1920

14. Style
A.
B.

15. Original Use stores & residences

16. Present Use
same

17. Condition
fair

29. Status
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary Architecture
Secondary Commerce
Other

31. Endangered
Yes
No

18. Description 3S, 7B, wirebrick with stone trim, divided into 2 triple windows flanking shorter center windows over the pair between 2 shopfronts. Continuous bands of vertical stretchers form lintels. A band of stone below the slightly stepped brick parapet has three projecting globes as accents; there were similar globes in a course over the 1S shown on the Chinn photo, ca. 1920, A-11.

No. Stories
3

Single Pile NA
Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric

Decorative Fabric
A.
B.

Roof Form

32. ATTACH PHOTO

19. History This building, like flanking it, was built on the site of structures destroyed during the 1917 fire (see Survey form for 101-107 W. Short St.). The Chinn photo shows a "Piggly Wiggly" store in the N shopfront, perhaps a precursor of Kroger (The still plainer 147 Limestone to the N was probably built along with 139-43.)

Roll No. DT-XXVIII
Picture No. _____
Direction _____
33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____
34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

20. Significance The only distinctive feater of this three story double wirebrick facade, built after the 1917 fire, is the projecting globes below the parapet and formerly over the 1st floor shopfronts.

35. Organization
LFCHC

36. Date May 1979

21. Source of Information: Chinn photo, ca. 1920, A-11.

37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____

1. Historic Name(s)
Original Owner

2. Present Name
Red Fox Restaurant

3. Owner's Name
Cotrell and Klaren Bakery

4. Owner's Address
149 N. Limestone St., Lexington, KY 40507

5. Location
149-53 N. Limestone Street

6. Open to Public
Yes No

7. Visible from road
Yes No

8. Ownership
Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

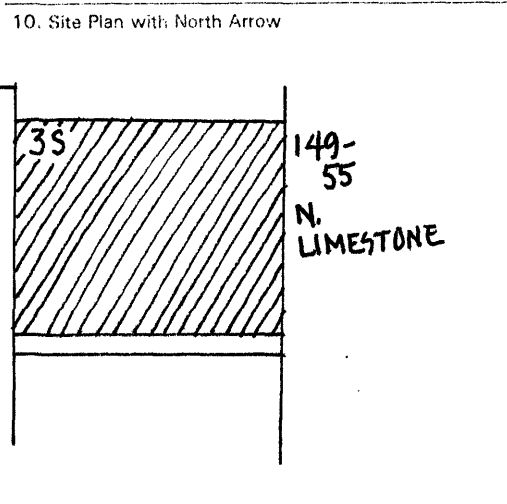
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building

27. District Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
Survey



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date
ca. 1920

14. Style
A.
B.

15. Original Use stores & residences

16. Present Use restaurant & residences

17. Condition fair (1S altered)

29. Status Date

National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary Architecture
Secondary Commerce
Other

31. Endangered Yes
No

18. Description 3S, wirebrick facade. 8B, in pairs with smaller windows between; diagonal tile accents between 2S and 3S smaller windows. A cornice (metal) applied to the flat brick parapet has 4 large bosses spaced at the ends and over the small windows. The 3 original shopfronts under a panelled stone course shown in the Chinn photo, A-11, have recently been refaced with vertical siding and the interior altered.

No. Stories 3

Single Pile NA
Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric

Decorative Fabric
A.
B.

Roof Form

32. ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. DT-VII
Picture No. 18 DT-XXVIII
Direction NW

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

35. Organization LFCHC
Date May 1979

19. History According to the Chinn photo, ca. 1920, this building had just been erected on the site of buildings destroyed in the fire of 1917 (see Survey form for 101-107 W. Short St.). At that time, there was a chocolate shop at the S end and Feeny's Shoe Store at the N end.

20. Significance The distinctive feature of this wirebrick facade, erected after the 1917 fire that destroyed most of the block, is the four huge gutter-spouts that articulate the parapet. Like others on the block, it retains the original combination of stores, offices or restaurants at street level with apartments above.

21. Source of Information Chinn photo, ca. 1920, A-11

Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-42

1. Historic Name(s)		22. ADD/County <u>BGADD/Fayette</u>	
Original Owner		23. Zoning Classification <u>B-2</u> Magisterial District	
2. Present Name <u>Merit Furniture</u>		24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')	
3. Owner's Name <u>Second National Bank, Trust for Celeste Crosby</u>		25. UTM Reference	
4. Owner's Address <u>301 E. Main St., Lexington, KY 40507</u>		Zone Easting Northing	
5. Location <u>155 N. Limestone Street</u>		26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure Building	
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Local Contact/Organization <u>Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission</u>		27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Name: <u>Downtown Commercial District</u>	
10. Site Plan with North Arrow		28. Significance Evaluation <u>Survey</u>	
11. Architect		29. Status National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> National Register <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Builder		Date	
13. Date <u>ca. 1928</u>			
14. Style A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/>		30. Theme Primary <u>Architecture</u> Secondary <u>Commerce</u> Other	
15. Original Use <u>stores & hotel</u>		31. Endangered Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
16. Present Use <u>same</u>		32.	
17. Condition <u>good</u>		ATTACH PHOTO	
18. Description <u>2-story, 3 double bays yellow glazed brick structure with dark red checker board pattern about 2S under boarded parapet. 1S shop front partially altered. New sign covers most of prismatic transom. Sill and lintel courses are continuous.</u>		Roll No. <u>DT-VII</u> Picture No. <u>20 DT-XXV///</u> Direction <u>NW</u>	
19. History <u>The fire that destroyed most of this block in 1917 started in the Porter & Jackson Livery Stable on the corner of N. Lime and Church Sts. The replacement buildings to the south were erected around 1920. The 1920 Chinn photos show this lot still vacant.</u>		33. Tape No. Negative No.	
20. Significance <u>Built on the site of the livery stable where the 1917 fire started. A typical late 1920s design with the checkerboard pattern suggesting Art Deco.</u>		34. Prepared by: <u>Walter E. Langsam</u>	
21. Source of Information <u>Johnson, Biog. Sketches (1897) Negro Business Directory (1899)</u>		35. Organization <u>LFCHC</u>	
		36. Date <u>5-79 and 4-83</u>	
		37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review	

1. Historic Name (s) Waters block/lyons block (possibly incorporated earlier Waters block, known as "Civil War Post Office"; see original owner, Thomas H. Waters, Mrs. Thomas H. (below) Present Name Waters or Lyons block

2. ADD/County BCADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2

Magisterial District

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

3. Owner's Name Mrs. Major S. Douglas

25. UTM Reference

Zone	Easting	Northing

4. Owner's Address 126 Northwood Drive, Lexington, Ky. 40505R

5. Location 101-107 E. Main St. (NE corner of Limestone; formerly 81-87 E)

26. Prehistoric Site Object

Historic Site Structure

Building

6. Open to Public Yes No

7. Visible from road Yes No

8. Ownership Private

27. District Yes No

Name: Downtown Commercial District

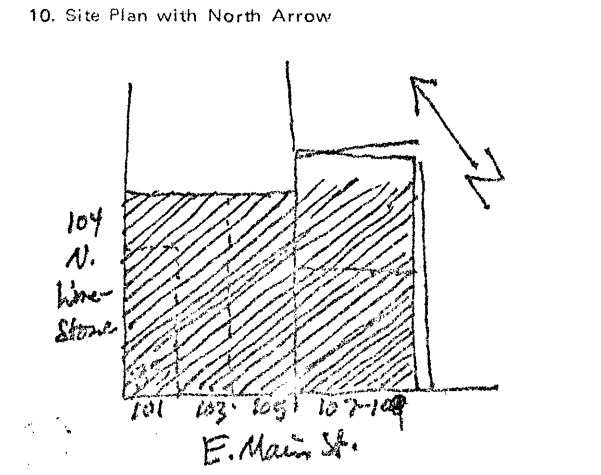
9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Comm.

Local

State

Federal

28. Significance Evaluation National Register



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date ca. 1855; (re)built 1875

14. Style Italianate

15. Original Use stores and offices; perhaps post

16. Present Use office, restaurant (partly vacant)

17. Condition Interior Exterior fair

29. Status Date

National Landmark

National Register

Landmark Certificate

Kentucky Survey

Local Landmark

HABS/HAER

30. Theme Primary Architecture

Secondary Commerce

Other Communications

31. Endangered Yes No

18. Description 3S corner building; brick; 9 bays facing Main St. 5 on Limestone (several buildings adjacent on Lime were obviously built as integral parts of the original block, but have separate histories of later ownership and/or occupancy; for their original appearance see especially an old photo in the Battaile Collection, Lexington Public Library, BB127cc). The parapet is now plain and flat; originally (at least as rebuilt after the 1875 fire) there was a projecting cornice (see back)

32. ATTACH PHOTO

19. History Although somewhat E of the major downtown development in the early 19C, this corner property was acquired in 1817 from William N. Lane and George R. Taylor by Richard C. Higgins, Sr., pioneer Lexington entrepreneur (1770-1843; see Perrin, pp. 806-807; also Collins, 1874, p. 51). It passed to his son-in-law Thomas H. Waters in 1845. According to Perrin (p. 745), Waters (1791-1872) "owned five distilleries" and was largely engaged in transportation, having sometimes a (see back)

Roll No. DT-IV, 9, NW

Figure No. DT-XXVIII

Direction

20. Significance Sometimes referred to as the "Civil War Post Office" this impressive row of Italianate commercial buildings has long marked an important downtown corner, in spite of external vicissitudes. Located opposite the former Phoenix Hotel, the corner has been occupied since the late 19th century mainly by restaurants, often with Greek (see back)

33. Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo A-19 (ca. 1920); Lewis and Richard Collins, History of Ky. (1874); Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); Tom L. Walker, History of the Lexington Post Office from 1794 to 1901 (Lexington, 1901); Coleman, Squire's Sketches (Lexington, 1976).

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian

35. Organization Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Comm.

36. Date May, 1979

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

18. (Cont.)

with paired brackets between the bays; the bays themselves are somewhat irregularly spaced on both sides. Upper windows were all segmental-arched, with purpose-made brick hoodmolds, but the 4 easternmost bays have been refaced since ca. 1920 (see Chinn photo, A-19; the fenestration of 105-107 had already been slightly altered by that time). In this E section the 2S windows have been linked into three double windows with strongly accented continuous sills and lintels, and the 4 3S windows have straight flush sills and lintels; the surface is wire brick. Oval attic ventilator openings remain over all bays except the single 2S window facing Limestone at the corner. The 2/2-pane sash of the 5 corner bays have been converted into single overall panes recently, when the 2S of the whole block was combined into a single restaurant (now closed). The 1S shopfronts and the interiors have been altered repeatedly.

19. (Cont.)

fleet of 75 flat-boats on the Mississippi, bound for New Orleans." A rope and bagging manufacturer, he also was said to have built the first macadamized road W of the Alleghenies, from Maysville to Lexington. He probably had the structure on this corner built, as it is shown on the 1871, but not on the 1855, bird's-eye view of Lexington; according to the former, it was similar to the present building, but had a gabled roof across the Main St. front. Waters died in 1872; it was apparently his widow, Mrs. Waters, who lost a building valued for insurance purposes at the considerable sum of \$5,000 in the disastrous fire of 1875, which destroyed most of the buildings on both sides of Limestone between Main and Short Sts. and others in the vicinity (see Ky. Gazette, 5/26/1875, p. 3, cols. 4-5; there are also references in Perrin, p. 745; in the apologetic preface to the delayed 1875-76 directory, p. 7; and Coleman, p. 58). Either Mrs. Waters or their son Frank, a lawyer and city councilman (Perrin, p. 745), had the present building erected or more likely remodelled after the fire; stylistically, it could have been built just before or after the Civil War. The building on this corner has often been referred to and illustrated as the "Civil War Post Office" (see Walker, p. 29; Coleman, p. 47). The postmaster from 1855 to 1861 was Jesse Woodruff, "one of our most highly respected citizens and the well-known insurance agent" (see Ranck, Review, p. 69), who moved the post office to this corner from W. Short St. (see Survey form for 305-307 W. Short). Even at this late date, business men protested because they thought the location was too far E! Woodruff's successor, Dr. Lyman Beecher Todd, moved the office back to W. Short, to the opposite corner of Mill St. (see Survey form for 300-306 W. Short; Walker, pp. 30-32), the site of the P.O. during most of the War.

Thomas Lyons, for whom the block was later named ("Lyons Block" is spelled out in brass letters on the sidewalk nearby), bought the property in 1892. He owned a good deal of property in the area at the turn of the century. When the Lyons heirs sold the corner property in 1914, the cost of about \$2,500 per front foot set a record, \$1,000 per foot higher than the price of any other downtown property before (see Herald, 10/7/1913, 1-2). The purchasers were the Elmendorf-Haggin interests, managed by Charles H. Berryman, who acquired much of the property adjacent on both Main and Limestone about this time (see Survey forms, especially for the Berryman Building, 113-17 E. Main).

The Haggin Estate sold the corner property to Dr. J.C. and Mrs. Anna Pearce Carrick in 1920 both were prominent local philanthropists, particularly of Transylvania University. James Cantrill Carrick (1867-1954; see Perrin, pp. 398-99; and article by Bettye Lee Mastin on the Carrick house at 238 W. 2nd St., Herald-Leader, 2/5/1977, D-3, and 6/11/1977, D-3), practiced medicine in Lexington for over 60 years. The Carricks' heirs sold the corner property in 1976 to the family of the present owner.

19. (Cont.)

A list of requested building permits (Gazette, 3/28/1920), included "Improvement corner Main and Limestone streets, United Cigar Company, \$75,000." It seems unlikely that this large sum was expended on the present building at that time, particularly as the cigar store was on the least-cornered corner, although the Chim photo, ca. 1920, A-19, shows somewhat modified windows on the 4 bays of the W section of the block, at least the facade of this same section was further remodelled to its present wire-brick form probably only slightly later.

At least from the late 1830s, the building seems to have been largely occupied by restaurants and saloons. In 1887, Charles Fugazzi, a confectioner, was on the corner, and Louis Fischer's saloon was at #107, although Fischer moved around the corner onto Limestone by the early 1890s. In 1895, in addition to Fugazzi and Miss Ellen F. Hays, millinery, The Kentucky Argonaut (P.T. Farnsworth, editor) and Thoroughbred Record (Willis Field, ed.) were located here. By the turn of the century the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. was on the corner, with a pair of "Kentucky News Correspondents" above, as well as the Lexington branch of the American Horse Breeder. Restaurants--most of whose proprietors and managers had recognizably Greek names--remained on or next to the corner, up to the present: the Ideal in the 1920s (perhaps along with the United Cigar Store), the White Spot in the '30s and '40s; although the original proprietor of Brandy's Kitchen, which has been there since the mid-1950s, was William L. ("Bill") Brandenburg.

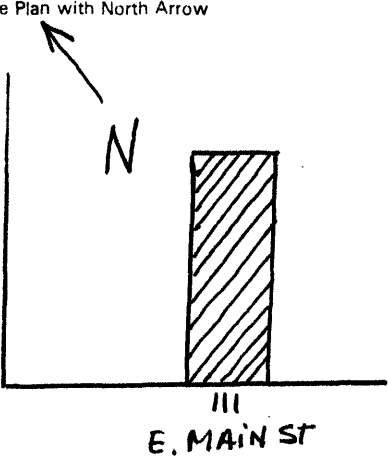
Probably because of the renovations of the early 1920s, the easternmost section, 107 E. Main, had a somewhat different type of occupant, beginning with the Palais Royal Company, ladies' furnishings, in 1921, continuing with the Baynham Shoe Company 1925-40; and the Phillips Shoe Co. from about 1940 until recently.

20. (Cont.)

proprietors. The Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. was also conveniently located here in the early 20th century, apparently drawing to it several journalists and periodicals, including the Thoroughbred Record, Kentucky Argonaut, and the American Horse Breeder. The easternmost section, renovated about 1920 and later, housed perhaps more fashionable enterprises, featuring ladies' clothing and shoes. The building was probably erected for members of the prominent Waters family after 1855 and rebuilt after the fire of 1875. Thomas Lyons owned it at the turn of the century, giving it his name; when his heirs sold it in 1914 they got the highest price yet paid for downtown property, from the management of horseman J.B.A. Haggin's Lexington interests. It later belonged to philanthropists Dr. and Mrs. J.C. Carrick, and remains a valuable investment property.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-65

<p>1. Historic Name(s) Original Owner</p>		<p>22. ADD/County <u>BGADD/Fayette</u></p>	
<p>2. Present Name <u>vacant</u></p>		<p>23. Zoning Classification <u>Magisterial District</u></p>	
<p>3. Owner's Name <u>Peter Orphanos estate</u></p>		<p>24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'x75')</p>	
<p>4. Owner's Address <u>1st. Security National Bank & Trust Co. 1 1st Security Plaza, Lexington, KY 40507</u></p>		<p>25. UTM Reference Zone Easting Northing</p>	
<p>5. Location <u>111 E. Main Street</u></p>		<p>26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>6. Open to Public Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Name: <u>Downtown Commercial District</u></p>	
<p>8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>28. Significance Evaluation <u>Survey</u></p>	
<p>9. Local Contact/Organization <u>Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission</u></p>		<p>29. Status National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> Date _____ National Register <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>10. Site Plan with North Arrow</p> 		<p>30. Theme Primary <u>Architecture</u> Secondary <u>Commerce</u> Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>11. Architect <u>Frankel & Curtis</u></p>		<p>31. Endangered Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>12. Builder</p>		<p>32. ATTACH PHOTO</p>	
<p>13. Date <u>ca. 1923</u></p>		<p>33. Tape No. <u>DT-XXVIII</u> Picture No. _____ Direction _____</p>	
<p>14. Style A. Plain <input type="checkbox"/> B. Neo-Classical <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>34. Prepared by: <u>Walter E. Langsam</u></p>	
<p>15. Original Use</p>		<p>35. Organization <u>LFCHC</u></p>	
<p>16. Present Use <u>vacant</u></p>		<p>36. Date <u>April 1979</u></p>	
<p>17. Condition <u>fair</u></p>		<p>37. Revision Dates <u>4-83</u> 38. Staff Review</p>	
<p>18. Description <u>3S, grey brick with 2S flat stone pilasters flanking quadruple windows on 2S and 3S; 1S was stone-trimmed; "Hallmark House" in tile remains on vestibule floor.</u></p>		<p>39. Source of Information <u>Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo A-19 (ca. 1920); records of firm of Frankel & Curtis in possession of James S. Frankel, Lexington.</u></p>	
<p>19. History <u>A narrow 2S brick residence, which had many prominent owners and occupants, remained on this site until about 1923, appearing on the ca. 1920 Chinn photo, A-19. The present building was probably erected shortly after the Denton Ross-Todd Department Store was built to the E. The older building was acquired by Martin Berlin (or Barlin) about 1918 (p.2)</u></p>		<p>40. Significance <u>This severe facade lies between the post-Civil War Lyons Block to the W and the taller department store to the E, whose approximate contemporary it is. Until recently it was occupied by a cleaning establishment that evolved (p.2)</u></p>	

19. (cont.)

and used by him as a bootblack shop. His heirs, the Orphanoz brothers, one of whom recently died, gradually converted the business into a cleaning establishment.

20.

from a bootblack stand.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-66

1. Historic Name(s) Berryman Building/Benton-Ross-Todd Co. Bldg

Original Owner Charles H. Berryman

2. Present Name Ben Snyder's Department Store

3. Owner's Name B.S. Lexington Realty

4. Owner's Address 1740 Research Drive, Louisville, KY 40299

5. Location 113-17 E. Main Street

6. Open to Public Yes No

7. Visible from road Yes No

8. Ownership Private Local State Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'x75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building

27. District Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial District

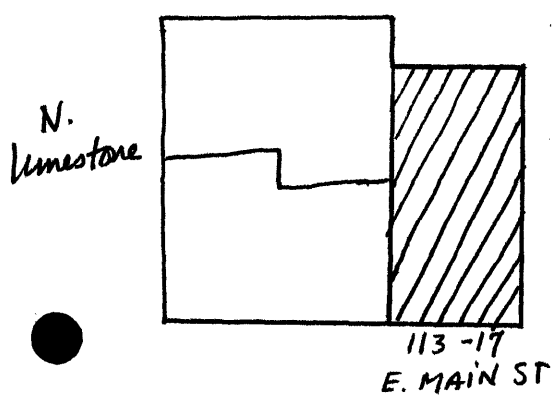
28. Significance Evaluation National Register

29. Status
National Landmark Date
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary Commerce
Secondary Architecture
Other

31. Endangered Yes No

32.



11. Architect (perhaps Frank L. Smith)*

12. Builder Combs Lumber Co.

13. Date 1920-22

14. Style
A. Beaux-Arts
B.

15. Original Use department store

16. Present Use vacant

17. Condition good (1S altered)

18. Description 5S, brick with terracotta tile trim; three groups of triple windows from 2S to 5S over 1S continuous shopfront; upper windows set in terracotta frames that link them vertically, creating brick implied pilasters between bays and at ends. A rich entablature and shaped brick parapet is linked to these pilaster strips by strap-like brackets; there are terracotta "keystones" over each group of windows, whose frames are dotted with rosettes; the (p. 2)

No. Stories 5

Single Pile NA

Scale Pile

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric

Decorative Fabric
A.
B.

Roof Form

19. History This property, well-located opposite the former Phoenix Hotel only a little over a block from the courthouse square, but in an area still largely residential with some professional offices in the 19C, contained a double 2S mid-Victorian or earlier brick residence, according to an annotated old photograph in the Dr. Waller Bullock Collection at Transylvania University and other views of the block, such (p. 2)

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. DT-XII, 23, N

Picture No. DT XXVIII

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date April 1979

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review

20. Significance This unusually handsome and (except for the first floor) intact ca. 1920 Beaux-Arts facade provides a visual anchor for this crucial central block of the Main (p. 3)

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps, old photographs, maps, and views; Chinn photo A-12 (ca.1920); Ranck, Review (1887); Kerr, History (1922).

* or Richards, McCarty & Bulford, of Columbus, Ohio

18. (Cont.)

spandrels are also brick. The 1S had stone piers at the ends and the horizontal above the shopfront was treated as a giant jackarch with stone voussoirs; this has been replaced since at least the 1950s by a projecting, free-form curved entrance canopy across the facade; otherwise, the upper part of the facade appears to be intact. The interior has been altered.

The rear of the building extends westward to Limestone, where its plain facade disguises part of the row of post-Civil War buildings altered probably in the 1890s, and perhaps incorporates the beerhall and social hall for the German Aid Society that Louis Fischer had had remodelled to the design of Aldenburg & Scott about 1892 (see "New Buildings," Transcript, 7/10/1892, 5-2).

19. (Cont.)

as that in Art Work of the Blue Grass Region (Oshkosh, Wisc., 1898). The property descended from prominent banker J.B. Wilgus (see Survey forms for 309-15 W. Main St. and for his residence, now known as "Parker Place," at 511 W. Short St. in the Western Suburb National Register District), through Mary E. Brownell in 1878; her children conveyed it in 1909 to Charles H. Berryman, perhaps a relative by marriage. It had been occupied in the late 19C by a fashionable milliner and offices of well-known physicians. Berryman probably remodelled the old buildings about 1909, when they became offices for Bishop Clay, a successful real estate developer and insurance agent; the L & N Railway ticket office; clothing stores during World War I, as well as the U.S. Food Administration headquarters; and offices for oil and coal surveyors, probably of Eastern Ky.

Charles H. Berryman was born in Lexington in 1867, the son of a prominent grocer. He was described as "one of the best known, most influential and highly esteemed citizens of Fayette County" and as a "progressive, wide-awake man of affairs" in a 1922 biographical sketch (Kerr, IV, 175-76; see also, "A Popular Revenue Official," in "Short Sketches of Prominent Citizens" Herald, 1/25/1900, p. 5). His early career was varied, including time as a bank clerk and cashier, travelling salesman, department chief of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service at Lexington, postmaster of Lexington after 1915, and later president of the Phoenix Hotel Co. He was a noted horseman and, according to Kerr, "has done probably as much as any other one man to elevate and maintain the highest standard of breeding of racing stock." In 1904 he became manager of the interests in Ky. of two of the wealthiest and best-known American "turfmen," J.B.A. Haggin and H.P. Whitney, both of whom had vast estates in Fayette Co. Berryman apparently helped dispose of Haggin's property, which included much of the W end of the block on which 113-17 is located, after Haggin's death in 1914.

The list of "Building Permits" in the Morning Herald, March 28, 1920, indicates that Chas. Berryman planned a 6-story office or department store building next to the Ben Ali Theatre (formerly just to the E of 113-17), for \$200,000. He had earlier received a permit (listed 10/26/1919) for alterations to 114-16 N. Limestone, which probably was connected to the Main Street structure about this time, although the Chinn photograph, A-12, in the early 1920s, still shows the Limestone street facade as identical to its neighbors.

On February 26, 1922, the Lexington Herald had a special section to celebrate the opening of the new Denton-Ross-Todd Co. department store in the Berryman building, which by the time it was completed had cost almost \$400,000. It was described as "one of the finest buildings in the South," and "the last word in department stores." The role of the brand-new firm in giving employment to nearly 100 persons, in drawing "a great deal of trade from the surrounding towns to Lexington," and in improving the quality and variety of sources of goods, was emphasized. E.C. Denton, the president, was also head of similar

19. (Cont.)

stores in Ohio, Tennessee, and the West; Charles D. Ross, vice president, treasurer, and active manager, described as "a merchant of long standing in the community," had been associated since at least the 1880s with various partners (and was later) in clothing and dry-goods stores in Lexington and was "actively engaged in many movements for city betterment" (see also HL, 4/13/1900, p. 2); J.H. Todd, secretary, and a nephew of Ross, was a younger merchant formerly with Mitchell, Baker & Smith (see Survey form for 230 N. Main St.); Berryman was also a partner of the firm. The store seems to have been highly successful for a small local store. On the 5th anniversary of their operation, they were again acclaimed in the Journal (2/27). The article mentions several interesting policies, especially innovative at the time, and boasts that the average of more than 125 employees "Support in Whole or in Part 700 Lexington Residents." A policy of paternalism included "an employees' relief society and training schools"; the advertising campaign was apparently highly successful. The firm, however, moved elsewhere during the beginning of the Depression: Selman's ladies' ware occupied the building in 1930, followed by vacancy in 1933-35. Ben Snyder's department store moved in in 1935, remaining to the present, although they probably did not make alterations, such as the canopy across the Main St. 1S and the Limestone St. facade, until after the parent company acquired the property in 1954.

According to the articles and an advertisement in the opening special issue of the Herald, the Conbs Lumber Co. was responsible, not only for the construction, but also for the design of the building. It seems likely that Frank L. Smith, former senior partner of the prominent Smith Bros. architectural firm, who had been practicing in Lexington since the early 1880s, was the actual designer. He was designated the lumber company's chief architect in a 1906 brochure ad, is listed as on their staff in several early 20C directories, and was still associated with them in the design of his last known work, the Forman house at 1636 Richmond Road (see article by Bettye Lee Mastin, Herald-Leader, 12/16/78, C-3). The terracotta ornament on the facade of the department store revives some of the lavishness of the Smith Bros.' late 19C Richardsonian Romanesque work (such as the Central Christian Church; see NR form), while basically conforming to the restrained Beaux-Arts manner characteristic of Lexington high-rise buildings in the early 20C.

20. (Cont.) St. shopping center, as the department store it contains supplies an economic anchor. The building's handsome fenestration and lavish terracotta ornament distinguish it above ground level. The building was erected for Charles H. Berryman, prominent entrepreneur and horseman, to serve as a new department store, the Denton-Ross-Todd Co., whose management, both from Lexington and elsewhere, stressed innovative and energetic sales, advertising, and employees' welfare policies. The present firm, Ben Snyder's, has occupied the premisses (which include an entrance and wing on Limestone St. around the corner) for 45 years.

19. Addendum

According to the long-time manager of Ben Snyder's, Robert Michalove, the building was originally occupied by the Lexington branch of Selman's, a fashionable Louisville department store, but it closed after a year of operation. The interiors are plain but handsome, with molded ceiling panels in some areas. Some bronze chandeliers and fine display cases have been preserved, but not in situ. *WBL 6/80*

1. Historic Name(s) Nunan Building
Original Owner John F. Nunan

2. Present Name

3. Owner's Name Anna P. Carrick, Est., 1st Security Nat'l Bank, One First Security Plaza, 40507

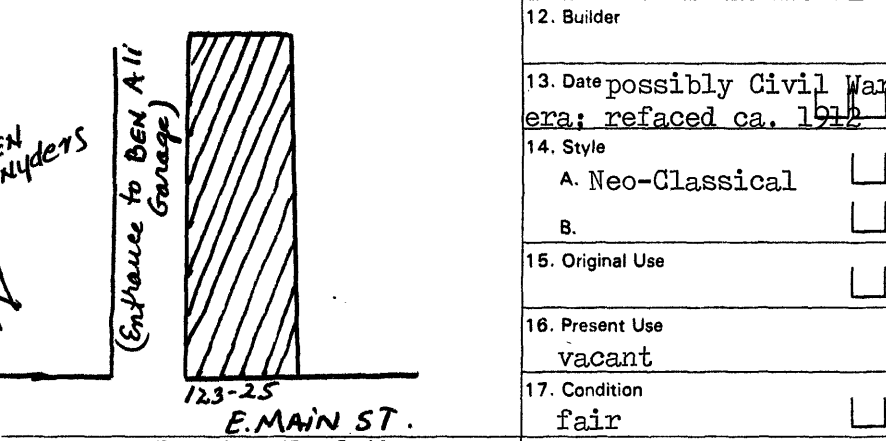
4. Owner's Address
One First Security Plaza, 40507

5. Location
123-25 E. Main Street (formerly 99-101)

6. Open to Public Yes No
7. Visible from road Yes No

8. Ownership
Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date possibly Civil War era; refaced ca. 1912

14. Style
A. Neo-Classical
B.

15. Original Use

16. Present Use
vacant

17. Condition
fair

18. Description Located E of the narrow entrance alley to the Ben Ali Garage on Short, the site of the famous Ben Ali Theatre, the present structure may be essentially that shown on an 1898 (Art Work) and other turn-of-the-century photographs as a 2 1/2 S, 4B Italianate commercial building with pedimented 2S windows and oval ventilator grills above. Except for a few feet in height, the structure shown on the late 19C Sanborn Insurance maps seems identical with the (p.2)

19. History The property was acquired by Phil C. Kidd from the master commissioner in 1876 for \$5,500, a considerable sum suggesting that the building shown in the 1898 view may already have been on the site. Kidd sold it in 1883 to Daniel Taggart. John F. Nunan bought it from a special commissioner in 1911 and probably either refaced the existing building or (p.2)

20. Significance This simple but elegant facade (somewhat altered recently, although it retains an interesting deep vestibule with angled display windows) may disguise a Civil-War-era building that had a succession of varied and some

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), A-19; J. Soule Smith, Art Work of the Blue Grass Region (Oshkosh, Wisc., 1898), "View on Main St."

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building

27. District Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
Survey

29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary Architecture
Secondary Commerce
Other

31. Endangered Yes
No

32.

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. DT-IV
Picture No. 14
Direction NE

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date April 1979

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review

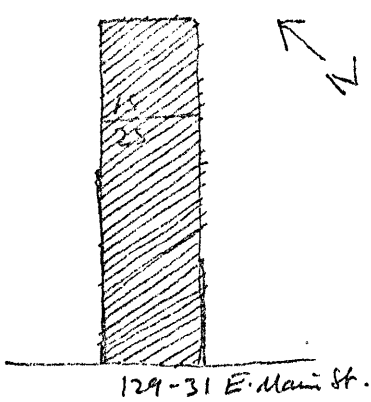
18. (Cont.)

present one. It is possible that the building was simply refaced by John F. Nunan shortly after he acquired it in 1911, as his name appears on the parapet on the ca. 1920 Chinn photograph (A-19). It is possible, particularly since there seems to be continuity of occupancy at this time, that the 4 original 2S windows were consolidated into the present pair of wide triple windows, which had transoms and small-paned sidelights (the latter now covered). The cornice with consoles at the ends may disguise the earlier attic vents; the parapet rises above with a raised center section for the name. There are also brick alternating quoins at the ends of the facade, which has been painted. The most interesting surviving feature of the building is the deeply-recessed entrance vestibule, which is flanked by angled display-windows in a zigzag arrangement, following the panelled back walls of the display area; above the large-pane windows are honeycomb-pattern prismatic transoms. The terrazzo floor also has diagonal black bands on tan in a still more jazzy pattern that may date from slightly later. The interior has been altered.

19. (Cont.)

rebuilt on the site (see 18). Nunan's nephew and niece, who had inherited it in 1929, sold it in 1937. The late 19C building seems to have housed milliners, solicitors, prominent physicians Dr. William B. Rodes and Dr. N. L. Bosworth, a tailor, a watchmaker, and cigar stores. In 1902 Embry & Co., millinery still located slightly E, appears here. Robert McClure, a photographer, was located here from about 1908 to 1925. Also here during these years were news correspondents, horseman William T. Woodward and a "horse pedigree expert," Roger S. Nichols. Physicians including Dr. Julia Washburn in 1916-17, several oil producers lumber and real estate companies, and other varied occupants were here until the late 1920s, after which R.S. Thorpe & Sons men's clothing (who had opened at the corner of Main and Mill in 1920; see "Progressive Business Section," p. 29, in 1923 directory) was located here for a quarter of a century.

20. (Cont.) distinguished tenants. The present building housed a successful photographer and similarly varied tenants until about 1925, when they were followed by men's clothing stores. Its location across from the popular Phoenix Hotel and next to the famous Ben Ali Theater for many years may account for the high caliber of tenants.

1. Historic Name (s) Original Owner <u>John Carty, Jr.</u> Present Name <u>Optical Co.</u>		22. ADD: County <u>Madison/Fayette</u> □□□ 23. Zoning Classification <u>B-2</u> Magisterial District _____ 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') _____	
3. Owner's Name <u>Citizens Union National Bank & Trust Co.,</u> <u>Trustee under the will of C.L. Thompson, Sr., Estate</u>		25. UTM Reference Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____	
4. Owner's Address <u>Citizens Bank Square, Lexington, Ky. 40507</u>		26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____ Historic Site _____ Structure _____ Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5. Location <u>129-31 E. Main St. (formerly 103-105)</u>		27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Name: <u>Downtown Commercial District</u>	
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local _____ State _____ Federal _____	
9. Local Contact/Organization <u>Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Comm.</u>		28. Significance Evaluation <u>Inventory</u>	
10. Site Plan with North Arrow 		29. Status _____ Date _____ National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> National Register <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Architect _____ 12. Builder _____ 13. Date <u>post-Civil War</u> 14. Style <u>Italianate;</u> <u>remodelled ca. 1965</u> 15. Original Use _____ 16. Present Use <u>retail store</u> 17. Condition <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Interior <u>fair (altered)</u> Exterior _____		30. Theme Primary <u>Commerce</u> Secondary <u>Historiography</u> Other _____	
18. Description <u>The present facade is a severely stripped version of the 2S, 3B building shown on the 1898 Art Work "View of Main Street" and the Chinn photograph (ca. 1920), A-19. The 2S round-arched windows had purpose-made brick hoodmolds, with oval attic vents and paired brackets. All that remains is the frameless center round-arched 2S opening and the bracketless cornice. The interior retains several murals containing portraits of prominent local figures at the Keeneland auction, (see back)</u>		31. Endangered Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
19. History <u>It seems unlikely, although possible, that this building could be identified with one of the modest structures shown in this block on the 1855 and 1871 bird's-eye views of Lexington. The property was bought by John and Sophia Kastle from Jabez and Ann Maria Beach in 1853; in 1858 Phillip Willging acquired it from them; in 1862 John Carty bought it from the sheriff of Fayette Co. Carty probably had the building erected shortly after the Civil War (perhaps after 1871). (see back)</u>		32. _____ ATTACH PHOTO _____	
20. Significance <u>Although virtually nothing but a round-arched window opening on the 2nd story remains to show it, this building was an Italianate investment property probably erected by prominent merchant John Carty, Jr., during or after the Civil War, and owned by members of his family (and that of local editor-historian George W. Ranck) until (see back)</u>		33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____ 34. Prepared by: <u>Walter E. Langsam,</u> <u>Architectural Historian</u>	
21. Source of Information <u>Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), A-19; Ranck, History (1872); William A. Leavy, "Memoirs of Lexington" (ca. 1873, pub. 1942-43 in the Register of the Ky. Historical Society, Frankfort); Biog. Ency. (Cinti, O., 1878).</u>		35. Organization <u>Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Comm.</u> 36. Date <u>May, 1979</u> 37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____	

File No. DT-XII, 24, N

18. (Cont.)

signed "Russ Ellis" and dating from 1930s when the 1st was the Golden Horseshoe Restaurant.

19. (Cont.)

John Carty, Jr., was the son of one of the pioneer merchants of Lexington and a major dry goods merchant in his own right (see Ranck, History, pp. 24, 396-97; Log. Ency., p. 321). It was his widow who had the "Carty Block" built on the S. corner of Main and Mill Sts. One of the last and most impressive of Lexington mid-19th cast-iron-front buildings, it was located on the site of the original settlers' blockhouse and replaced the establishment of early merchant and historian William A. Leavy and his father (see Leavy, "Memoirs," passim). John Carty, Jr., died about 1870 and there was some contention between his heirs, who were his sisters, Helen Carty Ranck (wife of the active local editor and historian George W. Ranck) and Lula Carty Hook, a much-married woman who had apparently incurred her family's displeasure. In any case, Helen Ranck acquired her sister's interest in the property in 1898 and left it to her daughters in 1934. The late C.L. Thompson acquired it in 1937 from Mrs. Ranck's heirs.

When the address first appears in the directories in the early 1880s it was occupied by a confectioner; around 1890 it was shared by McElhone & Moloney, plumbers (later of N. Broadway), and Judge James R. Jewell. In 1893 there was a Dr. Joseph H. Floore, dentist, described in Perrin (p. 604) as having located in Lexington "opposite the Phoenix Hotel in 1863" (perhaps in Carty's new building?); Floore alternated in his career between Louisville and Lexington, but returned at least twice to this location. There were shoe-makers, tailors, a rug seller ^{named} A. Salem Mussellam, the office of a military band, a piano company, and other dentists listed here in the early 20C, along with the L & N Railroad's ticket office. After World War I there was a milliner, restaurants (the Belmont, Keith's, and the Golden Horseshoe), a drugstore, and other small businesses.

20. (Cont.)

just before World War II. Modest in scale, it could be restored on the basis of old photographs and retain its role as part of a block with a remarkably high proportion of older commercial structures. *The interior retains 1930s murals of the famous Keeneland, Ky., horse auctions featuring portraits of prominent Bluegrass figures.*

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-69

1. Historic Name(s)
Original Owner

2. Present Name Compton Printing
Minute Man

3. Owner's Name 1st Security National Bank & Trust Co. Trust
for Joseph M. Skain estate

4. Owner's Address
one, 1st Security Plaza, Lexington 40507

5. Location
133 E. Main Street (formerly 105 East)

6. Open to Public Yes No

7. Visible from road Yes No

8. Ownership
Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic
Commission

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

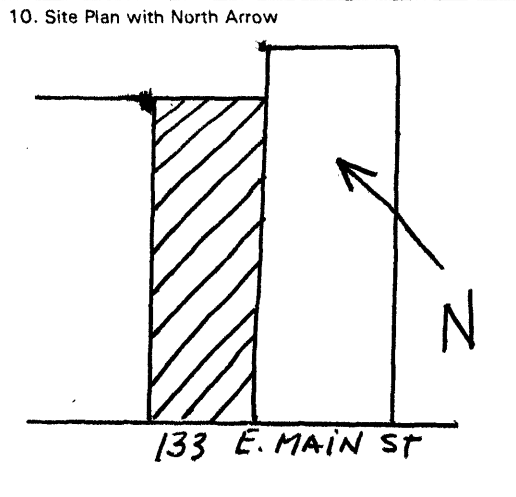
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building

27. District Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial
District

28. Significance Evaluation
Inventory



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date
before ca. 1920

14. Style
A.
B.

15. Original Use

16. Present Use
printing establishment

17. Condition fair (altered)

29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary Commerce
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered Yes
No

32.

18. Description 2S brick, with parapet
slightly stepped at ends. 2S wide win-
dow, which was formerly an oriel, shown
on Chinn photo, ca. 1920, A-19;
obviously refaced as part of 135 E.
Main St.

No. Stories

Single Pile NA

Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric

Decorative Fabric
A.
B.

Roof Form

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. DT-XXVIII

Picture No. _____

Direction _____

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: W.E. Langsam

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date May 1979

37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____

19. History Possibly the same basic structure described as a
2S store on the late 19C Sanborn Insurance maps, the building
had its present basic form, plus an oriel, by ca. 1920 (Chinn
photo). At the turn of the century it was occupied by John F.
Cruickshank, a boot and shoe maker; it was the Byrnes & Hall
Drug Store ca. 1920. In later years it was part of the building
to the East.

20. Significance This plain facade, which may hide an older
structure, contributes to the modest scale of this part
of the block.

21. Source of Information City directories, Sanborn Insurance maps
Chinn photo (ca. 1920), A-19.

4-83

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-70

1..Historic Name(s) Lexington Steam Laundry Co. Office Building

Original Owner probably I.N. Williams (or S.C. Williams)

2. Present Name
New York Fashions

3. Owner's Name 1st Security National Bank & Trust Co.,
John Skain, Estate

4. Owner's Address
One First Security Plaza, Lexington 40507

5. Location
135 E. Main Street (formerly 109-111)E.)

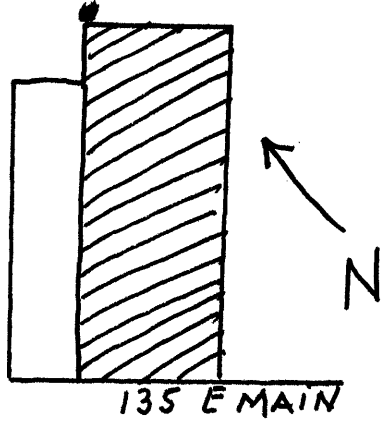
6. Open to Public
Yes No

7. Visible from road
Yes No

8. Ownership
Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic
Commission

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date (Sanborn)
ca. 1886-90

14. Style
A.
B.

15. Original Use
laundry office

16. Present Use
store

17. Condition fair
(altered)

No. Stories 3

Single Pile NA
Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric

Decorative Fabric
A.
B.

Roof Form

18. Description 3S brick; 2 triple win-
dows on both upper floors; no trim;
brick parapet stepped at ends only.
1/1-sash with transoms. The Chinn
photo, ca. 1920, A-19, shows oriels on
the 2S and a projecting cornice below
the parapet. The 1S and interior have
been modernized; the upper floors are
vacant and in poor condition but the
new owners have plans to rehabilitate/
renovate, perhaps for mixed commercial
and residential use.

19. History This building was presumably built for the Lexing-
ton Steam Laundry Co. bout 1890. This important firm, which
had large cleaning facilities on E. Short St. behind its Main
St. offices (see Survey form for 139 E. Main), moved to new
quarters at the latter address about 1902 (see biog. of the
owner, I.N. Williams, Her. 1/13/1900, p. 5, and obit., Her.
(p.2.)

20. Significance This building, stripped of its oriels and cor-
nice, is an integral part of the blockfront nevertheless.
Built about 1890 as the offices of the thriving Lexington
Steam Laundry Co., it later housed Desha Breckinridge's
(p.2.)

21. Source of Information City directories, Sanborn Insurance maps,
Chinn photo (ca. 1920), A-19; Illustrated Lexington, Ky. (1919)

22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site
Historic Site Building
Object Structure

27. District Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial
District

28. Significance Evaluation
Survey

29. Status
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary Commerce
Secondary Communications
Other

31. Endangered
Yes
No

32.

ATTACH
PHOTO

Roll No. DT-XXVIII

Picture No.

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: W.E. Langsam

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date May 1979

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

8/19/1919, 1-2) when the directory lists "(Will soon be vacant)."
19 Cont.) Apparently public bathrooms or "Turkish Baths" were also conveniently located in the basement or upstairs originally, according to the maps and directories, and at the turn of the century there were also tailors in the building. The Hautier-Cramer Baking Co. seems to have occupied the E section about 1902. The Lexington Herald was located here from about 1905 probably until they moved into their impressive new quarters at the SE corner of Walnut and Short Sts. about 1917 (see Survey form for 121 Walnut). This was during the early heyday of the paper under editor-publisher Desha Brockinridge, member of a leading Ky. family and an outstanding figure in his own right. The revived Ky. Gazette, originally the oldest newspaper in Ky., was also listed here shortly after the turn of the century, with other publications. A view of the interior was shown in the 1919 brochure (p. 73) when it was the "New Store of John A. Keller Co., Florists," one of the oldest firms still surviving in Lexington, in several offshoots (see Survey form for 101-105 W. Short St.); the slogan "Say It with Flowers" already appears on the show-window on the Chinn photo, ca. 1920, when the "Baby Shop" in the W half of the building was having a "Closing Out Sale." The building, which has been modernized in several respects, is currently being vacated.

20. (cont.)

Lexington Herald and other periodicals, as well as a fine florist shop.

1. Historic Name (s) Old Bank of Commerce Building

Original Owner Bank of Commerce

Present Name Fayette Cigar Store

3. Owner's Name Ferain, Ferguson, Inc. 40507

4. Owner's Address 137 E. Main St., Lexington, Ky. 40507

5. Location 137 E. Main (formerly 115)

6. Open to Public Yes No

7. Visible from road Yes No

8. Ownership Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

22. ADD/County LGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

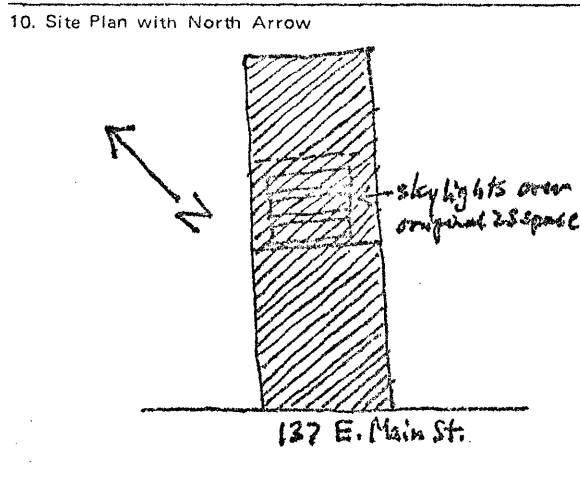
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building

27. District Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation Survey



11. Architect Frankel & Curtiss* (alter.)

12. Builder

13. Date ca. 1918

14. Style Neo-Classical

15. Original Use bank

16. Present Use retail store

17. Condition
Interior good (altered)
Exterior

29. Status National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme Primary Commerce/Finance
Secondary Architecture (interior)
Other

31. Endangered Yes
No

32.

18. Description 3S, 4B with 2 center windows forming a triple window on 2S; plain dentil-and-modillion cornice; flush stone sills and lintels; 1S modern. The Chinn photograph (ca. 1920), A-19, and the views in the 1919 brochure show the facade and part of the interior of the original building as built for the Bank of Commerce. There was an oriel on the 2S where the triple window now is. Like most downtown examples, these have been removed. In the slightly (see back)

19. History The owners of this well-located business property in the late 19C included liveryman John Davis (former partner of W.W. Adams; see Perrin, pp. 760 and 555), J.L. Hawkins, Dr. Joseph Bryan, and from 1906 to 1916, horseman Willa S. Viley (see Perrin, pp. 732-33). The Bank of Commerce acquired the lot in 1916 and replaced what had been essentially a 2S dwelling (see notice in the Herald, 4/15/1917, p. 9, Real Estate Section). There have been several owners (see back)

20. Significance The bare facade of this centrally-located building was originally enlivened by an oriel (second-story bay window) and by fine but austere detailing on the 1st story. The building was erected about 1918 as the office of the Bank of Commerce, and was illustrated in a promotional brochure the following year. The upper part of the bank's two-story (see back)

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), A-19; Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); Illustrated Lexington, Ky. (Louisville, 1919); Coleman, Squire's Sketches (1976).

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. DT-IV, 15, NE; XV, 6, N

Picture No. DT-XXVIII

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian

35. Organization Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Comm.

36. Date April, 1979

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

137 E. Main St.
Lexington-Fayette Co., Ky.
Page 2

18. (Cont.)

later Chinn photo there is a projecting porch over the sidewalk supported on square stone piers with angled corners. Originally, however, the 1S had a flat facade with square brick piers, a Greek meander band above, and an elegant Grecian center doorway set in plate glass. The interiors were in a restrained Beaux-Arts Classical style, with molded panels, curved consoles, and domical light fixtures. None of this remains on the 1S, but the large 2S central skylit well remains over a false ceiling surrounded by balconies with plain but handsome moldings and panels.

19. (Cont.)

since the Bank of Commerce sold it in 1938.

Dr. Bryan and other physicians had their offices in the previous structure in the late 19C; Willa Viley his tailor shop, plus already a cigar store; in 1911 the Short Story Publishing Co. and the Saddle and Show Horse Chronicle; and, shortly before it was replaced, the successful realtor Bishop Clay was located here. The Bank, which was organized in 1911 with a capital of \$100,000 at 111 E. Main St. (see Coleman, p. 79), is first listed here in 1919, with some of the previous tenants remaining. Samuel Yantis' Remedial System of Learning and the Houlihan Insurance Co. were also here in the 1920s. The owner, John E. Perkins, sold ladies' wear here from 1938 until about 1960.

20. (Cont.)

skylit banking hall remains above a false ceiling over a popular news store.

* Records in the possession of Leon Frankel's son, James S. Frankel, indicate that the Bank of Commerce may have been designed by this prominent Lexington firm (see Withey, Biographical Dictionary [1956], pp. 219-20 on Frankel and his associates).

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Fa-LDT-72

1. Historic Name (s) Lexington Laundry Co. Office Building
 Original Owner Lexington Laundry Co.
 Present Name Part of Embry's

22. ADD/County LCADD/Fayette
 23. Zoning Classification B-2
 Magisterial District
 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

3. Owner's Name Mary Graham Prewitt, et al.

25. UTM Reference
 Zone Easting Northing

4. Owner's Address 40 139 E. Main St., Lexington, Ky. 40507

5. Location 139 E. Main St. (formerly 117 East)

26. Prehistoric Site Object
 Historic Site Structure
 Building

6. Open to Public
 Yes No

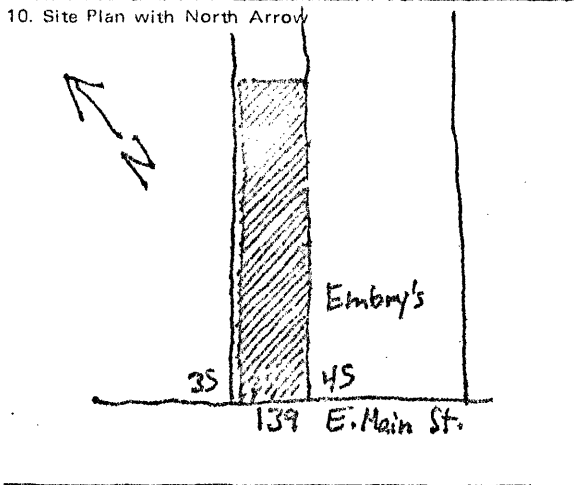
7. Visible from road
 Yes No

8. Ownership
 Private
 Local
 State
 Federal

27. District Yes No
 Name: Downtown Commercial District

9. Local Contact/Organization
LFCHC

28. Significance Evaluation
NR



11. Architect
 12. Builder
 13. Date ca. 1929
 14. Style Art deco or moderne
 15. Original Use laundry offices
 16. Present Use part of clothing store
 17. Condition
 Interior good (slightly altered)
 Exterior

29. Status
 National Landmark
 National Register
 Landmark Certificate
 Kentucky Survey
 Local Landmark
 HABS/HAER

30. Theme
 Primary Architecture
 Secondary Commerce
 Other

31. Endangered Yes No
 32.

18. Description 2S, 2B; large pale tan glazed tiles. Vertical bands of upside-down V-shaped convex ornament flank windows, extending above large-scale stylized floral panels over windows; at ends of facade on a level with those panels are symmetrical scrolled "containers" from which spring similar bands of floral ornament, suggesting wheat. Ornamental tile patterns contrast to buff stucco backgrounds. Some of the edges of the cut-out ornament are tinted green. The (see back)

ATTACH PHOTO
 (see following form, # 141-43 E. Main St.)

19. History This site was identified with the Lexington (Steam) Laundry Co. from about 1900 until the incorporation of the present building as part of Embry's since World War II. In the early 1890s the lot contained part of the livery stable complex of B.J. Treacy next door (see Survey form for 141-143 E. Main). It shows as vacant in the 1893 and 1895 directories. The Lexington Steam Laundry was here in a previous building by 1902, which was mentioned in a biography (see back)

Roll No. DT-IV, 17, NE (left)
 Picture No. (see survey form for 141-43 E Main St.)
 Direction DT-XXVIII

20. Significance This small but monumental facade is the finest and most definite example of the Art deco or moderne decorative manner in Lexington, and an important ingredient of the streetscape of this crucial block. Now part of the long-lived department store next door, it was built about 1930 as the office of the Lexington Laundry Co., a prosperous firm that had a large building on Short St. behind.

33. Tape No. Negative No.
 34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), A-19; Wallis & Tapp, Sesqui-Centennial (1946).

35. Organization LFCHC
 36. Date May, 1979
 37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

18. (Cont.)

parapet is set back behind the ornamental portions which consist of layers of shallow relief, suggesting pylons at the top. The added "Greek Revival" castiron balcony railing that extends over the modernized 1S links this narrower building with Embry's clothing store to the E. It is possible that the earlier 3S building was truncated and remodelled, rather than replaced. (No interior features survive.)

According to the Chinn photo A-19, ca. 1920, there was a handsome 3S Neo-Classical building on this site, with a single central pedimented oriel, colossal panelled pilasters at the edges, a bold cornice, and a Grecian crest with acroterion.

19. (Cont.)

of the proprietor, I.N. Williams, in 1900 (Herald, 1/13/1900, 5-1; see also obit., Her., 8/19/1919, 1-2). The laundry had been founded by Williams, a native of Harrodsburg, Ky., in 1889; it was located at the present #135 E. Main (see Survey form) and in a large building behind these properties on E. Short St. (replaced in recent years by the Ben Ali Parking Garage). The name was changed to the Lexington Laundry Co. in 1909.

Isaac Newton Williams (1857-1919) was very prominent in both local and national laundrymen's organizations. He was also active in other business and civic affairs, often as a vital member of organizations' building committees. Among the structures he helped supervise were the Fayette National Bank's 15S office tower designed by McKim, Mead & White (1913-14; see Survey form for 167 W. Main St.), and the administration building of the Odd Fellows Home (1909; see Survey form) designed by H.L. Rowe. It seems likely also on stylistic grounds that the turn-of-the-century laundry office at #131 E. Main was designed by Rowe (see description above).

A few years after Williams' death, Clifton L. Thompson, Sr. (died 1943), formerly president of the Lexington Dry Goods Co. (see Survey form for 249-51 E. Main), purchased a controlling interest in the Lexington Laundry; his son Clifton, Jr. (born 1904), succeeded him as president and general manager (see Wallis & Tapp, pp. 1146-47) in 1943. The younger Thompson had been secretary and treasurer since 1928, so it is possible that he had a role in the rebuilding or remodelling that gave the facade its present form, then considered avant-garde. Both the Thompsons were active in local civic affairs, Clifton, Sr., in particular having been extraordinarily far-sighted and influential in such improvements as the development of the Planning and Zoning Board, the city manager system, the first airport, and the Veterans' Administration Hospital.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-73

1. Historic Name(s) The Graham Building/Embry's

Original Owner Fannie B. Graham

2. Present Name Embry's

3. Owner's Name Fannie B. Graham, Estate

4. Owner's Address Embry & Co., c/o Fred Johnson, 304 W. Third Street, Lexington, KY 40508

5. Location 141-43 E. Main (formerly 119 E.)

6. Open to Public Yes No

7. Visible from road Yes No

8. Ownership Private Local State Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

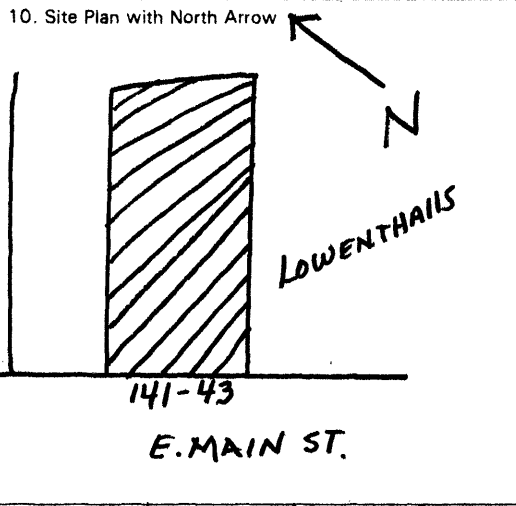
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building

27. District Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation National Register



10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect (H.L. Rowe, attr.)

12. Builder

13. Date ca. 1902

14. Style A. Neo-Classical B.

15. Original Use store & offices

16. Present Use store offices

17. Condition good

18. Description 4S, 3B, light yellow glazed brick with fine limestone trim; wall-surface articulated by four unfluted brick Corinthian pilasters on 3S and 4S over implied pedestals on 2S; originally (see Chinn photograph, ca. 1920, A-19) rough-stone piers with sculptured capitals were at the ends of the 1S shop-front. The pilaster strips "support" a very large entablature and pediment over the 2 center bays; large cornices and pediment over the

19. History There was a series of well-known livery stables here (more or less opposite the famous Phoenix Hotel) in the 19C. The fairly wide lot extended through to 108-110 E. Short St., a block in which there was also a concentration of livery stables. The property belonged to members of the Boswell, Megowan, Drake, and Hoagland families before it was bought by Bernard J. Treacy of the Treacy and Wilson Livery Stable in 1884 (p.2)

20. Significance This large and handsome Neo-Classical facade, almost in its original form except for the first-floor display window/entrance, dominates the center of one of the longest

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), A-19; Biog. Ency. (1878); Perrin, Fayette Co. (:882).

29. Status National Landmark National Register Landmark Certificate Kentucky Survey Local Landmark HABS/HAER

30. Theme Primary Architecture Secondary Commerce Other

31. Endangered Yes No

32. ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. DT IV 17
Picture No. NE (center)
Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date May 1979

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review

18. (Cont.)

are dentillated; the frieze under the pediment has delicate garlands; the parapet flanking the pediment is vertically articulated with applied rosettes and pedestals at the ends; the base for ^{the} original central acroterion survives. The upper windows have stone jackarches and are linked horizontally; the "pedestals" have implied stone quoins at their edges. The 1S front has been altered and the 2 center 2S windows combined. Like the additions to Embry's E and W, there is a continuous Greek Revival-style iron railing across the top of the 1S, suggesting a balcony, *and smaller railings on the 2S windows.*

The interiors have been almost completely remodelled, except for a wood staircase from the 2nd to the 4th floors on the W side and some plain woodwork on the 4S.

19. (Cont.)

(see Perrin, pp. 723-25, 736; Treacy also owned the Ashland Park Stock Farm just E of town opposite Henry Clay's Ashland). Mary P. Shannon, presumably the wife of the Frank T. Shannon who had another livery stable here at the time, bought the property in 1897. She sold it in 1899 to I.N. Williams, proprietor of the nearby Lexington Steam Laundry Co. who had just built an office building next door (see Survey forms for 135 and 139 E. Main St.); he in turn sold it in 1902 to Fannie Boswell Graham, who had the present building, listed in the 1920 directory as "New Office Building," erected (Thompson & Bro.'s Livery Stable" was still shown on the 1901 Sanborn Insurance map).

Fannie Graham was the daughter of W.D. Boswell, wealthy president of the Northern Ky. Bank at Short and Market Sts. (see Perrin, pp. 582-83, and obit., Transcript, 2/16/1888, 2-2). She was the wife of William H. Graham, son of the Rev. Robert Graham, president of the Ky. College of the Bible (later part of Transylvania Univ.; see Biog. Ency., pp. 432-33, and obit., Her., 1/21/1901, 1-5). William Graham was also a teacher, as well as a farmer (see obit., Her., 2/11/1913, 1-5). The building still belongs to heirs of Mrs. Graham.

The first tenants of the ground floor of the Graham Building were Embry's Milliners and Ladies' Furnishings, a branch of the firm that now occupies the entire building, as well as that to the W and part of that to the E. (see Survey forms for 139 and 145-49 E. Main). The new building was described as "one of the handsomest store rooms in Lexington. It is being finished with every addition that taste and enterprise can suggest. It will be especially appointed for the business of Embry & Co., and will beyond doubt make one of the beautiful store rooms of Lexington" (Her., 12/3/1903, 6-6). Embry's had been established about 1900 as a ladies' hatter, probably in the building just to the E. In 1904 William Russell Embry, Sr. (1879-1956), established his own broader business in ladies' furnishings in association with the original firm, intending from the start to attract the "carriage trade" with high-quality ready-to-wear garments (see Leader, 7/17/1904, and obit., Her., 1/11/1956, 1-2). The business has continued to this day; the president is now W.R. Embry, Jr., former president also of the Lexington Chamber of Commerce. The firm is committed to remaining in the downtown building (as well as a branch store).

Before Embry's took over the entire building (about 1911) there were various other occupants, including a tea room on the ground floor and perhaps the U.S.A. Recruiting office before World War I. Aside from associated beauty salons and a dressmaker, there seem to have been no other tenants since then.

(Continued on page 3)

11-13 E. Main
Leitch-Wayne Co.
1913

19. (Cont.)

It seems likely on stylistic grounds that the building was designed by H.L. Howe, like so many others in Lexington at the turn of the century. His late Victorian manner had been restrained by 1900 to a slightly more classical such as this (see the Lexington Public Library and other commercial buildings on Main St., such as the Easting Block, 156-60 W. Main). Characteristic features here are the shallow but articulated wall surface, corbelled pilaster strips, garlands, parapet arcades, and prominent acroteria.

20. (Cont.) and most intact downtown commercial blocks. Located on the site of a series of well-known livery stables opposite the famous Phoenix Hotel, it was built at the turn-of century as an investment property for the wealthy daughter of a bank president, but has been occupied since it was completed by Embry's Ladies' Furnishings. Their high-quality business has been identified with this location and building for over 75 years.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-74

1. Historic Name(s)
Original Owner Gus Staus and Garrett D. Wilson

2. Present Name
Lowenthal's

3. Owner's Name
Lowenthal's Furs

4. Owner's Address
147 E. Main St., Lexington, KY 40507

5. Location
145-49 E. Main St. (formerly 121-23 E.)

6. Open to Public
Yes No

7. Visible from road
Yes No

8. Ownership
Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District

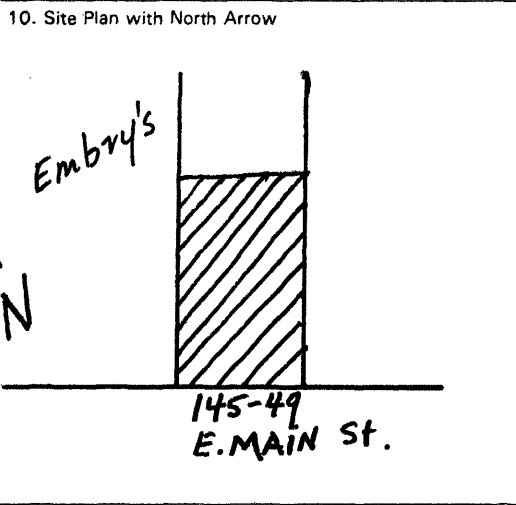
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')
Zone Easting Northing

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site
Historic Site Building
Object Structure

27. District
Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
Inventory



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date
ca. 1890; remodel.

14. Style
A. now late Art Deco
B.

15. Original Use
Stores & prof. offices

16. Present Use
store

17. Condition
fair (altered)

29. Status
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary Commerce
Secondary Music
Other Architecture

31. Endangered
Yes
No

32. ATTACH PHOTO

18. Description Tall 3S brick facade; 3 double bays with metal spandrels between 2S and 3S; Greek meander band above 3S, plain parapet with fluted coping. 1S modernized; W half has cast iron balcony railing above 1S linking it with Embry's to the W. This structure extends back to the livery stable building at 134-36 E. Short St (see Survey form). This may be a remodeling of the ca. 1890 building on the site, shown on Chinn photo A-19 as a 3S building with heavy cornice, (p.2.)

18. Description 3

Single Pile NA
Double Pile
Floor Plan
Structural Fabric
Decorative Fabric
A.
B.
Roof Form

19. History The original building was probably erected for Gus Straus (see Survey forms for 155-57 and 159-61 E. Main) and G.D. Wilson, presumably Garret D. Wilson, the well-known horseman whose livery stable (Treacy & Wilson) was next door to the E. (later Strand Theater). The Strauses and Wilsons (p.2)

Roll No. DR-XXVIII
Picture No. _____
Direction _____

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: W.E. Langsam

20. Significance This plain, vaguely Art deco facade probably is a remodelling of a ca. 1890 building that has had a great variety of tenants, from prominent medical professionals, "turf" related activities, stores, Prof. Charles Schultze's (p.2)

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date May 1979

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deeds, directories, Sanborn Insurance maps, and old views; Perrin, Fayette Co. (1887); Kerr, Hist. (1922).

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review

19 (cont.). conveyed it to the Ky. Female Orphan School in 1903; they in turn to Fred C. Stilz, banker (see obit., Her., 8/7/1959, 1-1), and Waller S. and Emily C. Herndon; they sold it to The Strauss Brothers Co. in 1921; they to the Hamlex Realty Corp. in 1936; they to Clifton L. and Arlene W. Thompson in 1944 (Thompson had been president of the Lexington Dry Goods Co.; see Survey form for 249-51 E. Main St. and Kerr, III, 148-49).

The occupants of this site changed completely when the building was erected, from a shoemaker and the Ramsey sign painters in 1888 to the Marshall Brothers, merchant tailors, and grocers on the 1S, with medical professionals and music teachers on the upper floors; these included Dr. Claude W. Trapp, a prominent oculist. In 1893 the music conservatory of Charles Schultze, professor of music at Hamilton Female College and elsewhere was here (Perrin, pp. 713-14), as well as the Ky. Trotting Horse Breeder's Assoc. and a turf goods dealer, probably in conjunction with the Turf Club next door, livery stables, and other related activities in the area. Turkish baths were located here in 1895, with a vacancy in the E half; bicycles and musical instruments abutted in 1898-99; James H. Tudor, a contractor and builder, and Dr. Herndon, the owner, a dentist, with the Lexington Coffee and Tea Co. in 1906-1907. This kind of variety, with also a beauty parlor and ladies' furnishings, lasted until the facade and possibly the interiors were remodelled to their present form. *In later years the E half was appropriately a music store.*

18. (cont.)

with highly articulated oriels on the 2S and 3S flanking a single narrow bay, the overall effect New Grecian (by H.L. Rowe?).

20.

music conservatory. It remains an integral part of a still fairly intact block in the downtown commercial area.

1. Historic Name(s) Lexington City National Bank Bldg. (later known as the Bank of Commerce Building)
Original Owner Lexington City National Bank

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette

2. Present Name Court Square Building

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

3. Owner's Name Court Square Associates

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

4. Owner's Address P.O. Box 22638, Lexington, KY 40522

25. UTM Reference

5. Location (NW corner of Cheapside; formerly 5-9 East) 259-65 W. Main Street

26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
Historic Site _____ Structure _____
Building X

6. Open to Public Yes X No _____

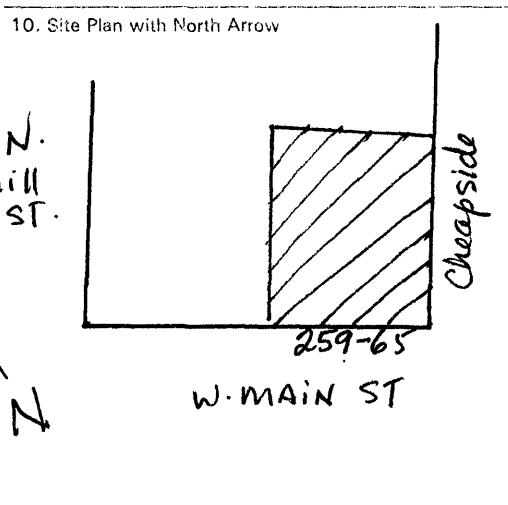
7. Visible from road Yes X No _____

8. Ownership Private _____ X
Local _____
State _____
Federal _____

27. District Yes X No _____
Name: Downtown Commercial District

9. Local Contact/Organization

28. Significance Evaluation National Register



11. Architect Richards, McCarty & Bulford

12. Builder Geo. B. Long, Lexington & Buffalo

13. Date 1904-1905

14. Style A. Beaux-Arts Baroque High Rise
B. _____

15. Original Use bank & offices

16. Present Use offices

17. Condition fair

29. Status National Landmark _____
National Register X 4-1-80
Landmark Certificate _____
Kentucky Survey _____
Local Landmark _____
HABS/HAER _____

30. Theme Primary Architecture
Secondary Commerce
Other _____

31. Endangered Yes _____
No X

13. Description Soon raised basement plus mezzanine above 1S; 3 double bays on the S (Main St.) front; 4 double bays flanked by single bays at ends on the E (Cheapside) side. The 1S, boldly plain basement, and mezzanine are treated as a base with rusticated (horizontally banded) granite piers between large mullioned double windows; colossal paired unfluted columns with swag capitals flank the recessed center entrance on Main St.; the main 2S is faced in buff glazed tile with (p.2.)

No. Stories 8

Single Pile _____ NA X
Double Pile _____

Floor Plan _____

Structural Fabric _____

Decorative Fabric A. _____
B. _____

Roof Form _____

32. ATTACH PHOTO

19. History The land between Main St. and an alley 78 feet to the N running E-W between Cheapside and N. Mill sts. was leased before 1800 on ground rent by the (1st) Presbyterian Church, who owned the remainder of the block to Short St., in 4 lots facing on Main. According to Leavy (p. 325, 1943), about 1804 the 2 corner buildings were of stone, the center two of brick. George Anderson had his stone residence and store on the (p.2)

Roll No. DT-III
Picture No. 31
Direction N (detail of entrance)

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____
34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

20. Significance The most lavishly ornamented of the Beaux-Arts inspired high-rise office buildings that ring the Court-house Square in downtown Lexington, the former City National Bank Building has a definite Baroque flavor, with highly (p.4)

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date October 1979

21. Source of Information Lexington city directories, deed and will books, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Leavy, "Memoirs" (ca. 1873; pub. 1942-43); Kerr, Hist. (1922); Dunn, "Historic" (ca. 1940); Coleman, Squire's Sketches (1972); Lancaster, Vestiges (1978)

37. Revision Dates 4-83
38. Staff Review

18. (Cont.)

low-relief obelisks over the entrance columns, panels on the piers between bays, and an emphatic horizontal course accented by guilloche meander above. Top (8th) and upper half of the floor are lavishly treated in glazed tile, with rusticated wall areas, and cartouches and swags depending from the rich modillioned cornice above. The 7S double windows are segmental-arched with over-scaled triple "keystones" and continuous impost moldings under a subsidiary cornice. A large balustrade (closed over the wall areas below) acts as a parapet on the roof. From the 3S up to the lower $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 7S the walls are clad in bare purplish-red brick with plain lintels. According to the Chinn photographs (A-30 and A-7), ca. 1920, and a view in the 1919 brochure (pp. 50-51), there were originally interesting scrolled iron grills over the 1S windows, large metal lamp standards with 2 or 3 globes each in front of the obelisks over the entrance, and a marquee suspended on chains over the sidewalk at the entrance.

The 1907 Sanborn Insurance map describes the structure as "Fireproof construction;" in 1934 it was specified as having a steel frame, brick and tile-faced curtain walls (a curious oval photograph in the Bullock Collection at Transylvania University shows the curtain walls complete *only on the* 2S and 3S).

As shown in the 1919 brochure (p. 51), the interiors were rather sober, square piers divided the interior of the banking hall with lush but squashed capitals and denticulated moldings along the grid of beams. The interior has been thoroughly modernized, although some marble facing in the vestibule and elsewhere survives; there are handsome bronze doors with rosettes at the main entrance; and a large vault remains at the rear of the banking hall, labelled "Yale Automatic Belt Operating Device, No. 113, Stockwell & Fowler Patents, May 21, 1889; Two Patents, June 23, 1891; Aug. 20, 1901."

19. (Cont.)

corner of Cheapside. James Trotter, a member of an early Lexington merchant dynasty, acquired the 2nd lot W from the corner from the church as early as 1792; Samuel Trotter bought it from him in 1805, just before the church moved to another location in 1807 and sold the remainder of the land N of the alley to Matthew Elder. Trotter built one of the earlier fine brick storehouses on the property; it may be that shown in an 1894 photograph published by Battaile. The corner property passed to Joseph Lemon (see NR form for the South Hill Historic District for his houses at 329-31 S. Mill St.) in 1832 and from his widow Margaret to William Long in 1854. The chain of title then becomes confused, but James Rennick seems to have sold it in 1880 to Edwin L. Price, later president of the Lexington Ice Manufacturing and Cold Storage Co. (see Survey form for his residence at 600 N. Broadway). It was purchased by the National Exchange Bank (next door at #265) in 1900 and transferred by them to the Lexington City National Bank in 1904, when the present structure was erected. The Bank of Commerce and Trust Co. bought it from (then) 1st and City National Bank in 1938, selling it in 1967; it has changed hands several times since then.

Curiously, a building was erected for the National Exchange Bank next to the corner in the mid-1890s, and replaced less than a decade later, like the somewhat similar former Security Trust Company Building (see Survey form for 269-75 W. Short St.). The National Exchange Bank Building appears from a photograph in the Bullock Collection at Transylvania University to have been designed by prolific local architect H.L. Rowe; part of its rusticated 1S W pier--the entire facade was striped horizontally--survives embedded in the building now W of #259-65. It had an arcaded parapet with small pediment in the center, and a graceful curved, garlanded oriel on the 2S and 3S, flanked by round-arched windows.

(cont. on p. 3)

19. (Cont.)

The last feature was probably intended to correspond to the arched windows of the mid-19C corner building, one of the most handsome iron-front structures in Lexington (see Bullock, Battaile, and other old views). It had elegant Corinthian columns and elaborate entablature on all 3 floors, with the wall surface set back between; the round-arched windows on the 2S and 3S had raised hoodmolds and there were other ornamental features. The castiron elevation, like that of Melodeon Hall (the McAdams and Morford Drug Store Building; see NR form) at the SW corner of Upper and Main Sts. and the larger Carty Building formerly at the SW corner of Main and Mill Sts. (see Survey form for its replacement, also recently demolished, at 300 W. Main), turned the corner at least one bay. This handsome structure burned in 1900 (see Her., 12/23/1900, 5-1; and Bullock photo).

The Lexington City National Bank announced in early 1904 that they were contemplating erecting an 8S building on the corner site only (Her., 2/21/1904, 1-7); this proposal was illustrated in a "cut" shortly afterward (Her., 3/25/1904, 1-4). This version was discussed by Clay Lancaster (Vestiges, p. 150): "Though having the same number of stories as the Security Trust, the original design was taller because of a steeply pitched hipped roof with ridge cresting. The building was to be only 25 feet wide on Main Street and to have the banking and office entrance on the 70-foot east side. The two lower stories were organized by a rusticated pilaster order, piers embraced the next six, and the top story was given an attic treatment. The base and summit were to be of stone or light terra cotta, in contrast to the middle section of brick. More land was purchased on the west side [see Her., 4/20/1904, 3-1, referring to the former 265 W. Main St., the National Exchange Bank Building described above] and the Main Street facade was widened to incorporate the bank entrance. The first and second stories were treated differently, as on the Security Trust building, and a balustrade and parapet were superimposed over the cornice. But the steep roof did not materialize [as was also the case on the proposed Phoenix Hotel, designed by the same firm a little later; see Survey form for 100-120 E. Main St.], which was a blessing, for even without the roof the building stood out conspicuously as an isolated block."

The bank moved into its new quarters in late 1905, having utilized the older structure to the W and the Security Trust building during the long construction period. The Herald (12/17/1905, 1-3/4) described the new building enthusiastically, emphasizing the fire-proof construction and lavish interior finish. A small view of the "New Skyscraper" was shown in the article on Lexington banks cited below.

The architects of this building--like two of the other 4 pre-World War I high-rise office buildings around the courthouse square in downtown Lexington, including the Security Trust building mentioned by Lancaster above--were Richards, McCarty & Bulford of Columbus, Ohio, with Clarence E. Richards apparently the designing partner in this case. Among these the City National Bank Building is by far the most lavish, if not over-blown, in ornamental treatment, compared to the relatively severe Security Trust and McClelland Buildings, whose Beaux-Arts sources seem more Renaissance than Baroque, and whose ornamentation is mostly confined to the entrance features; this is also true of the 5S former Y.M.C.A. building nearby at the NW corner of Mill and Church Sts. (see Survey form), erected about the same time. The only other comparably lavish Neo-Baroque facade--also employing glazed tile--was the Phoenix and 3rd National Bank Building at 123-25 W. Main St., a narrow 2S building with colossal order and a treatment similar to that of the tile stories of the City National (see Survey form; only portions of the interior 2S survive).

George B. Long, of Buffalo, but formerly of Lexington, was awarded the construction contract (Her., 6/26/1904, 2-3). He advertised the materials from the previous buildings on the site for sale in the same issue of the newspaper (p. 5, cols. 6-7), describing them as the 3S brick Lexington City National Bank and the 3S "brownstone front adjoining."

19. (Cont.)

With its contrasting red-brick "shaft" and tan-gray upper and lower stories, highly plastic surface and deeply-projecting cornices, the City National Bank is indeed a conspicuous feature of the central downtown, although one may not agree with Lancaster's implication that it is out of scale with the overall development of the courthouse square periphery at the turn of the century; in fact, these high-rise towers are generally experienced as a group and seem to provide an impressive but not over-competitive frame for the courthouse itself.

The buildings formerly on this site at the turn of the century housed not only banks, but also important local utility companies, and the Lexington Street Railway Company remained in the new building, as did perhaps the Lexington Water Co. There were supposedly 100 rooms, nearly all used as offices, with many other prominent tenants particularly during the earlier years, although the convenient location across from the courthouse has insured continuity through the years, in spite of some deterioration of the fabric more recently.

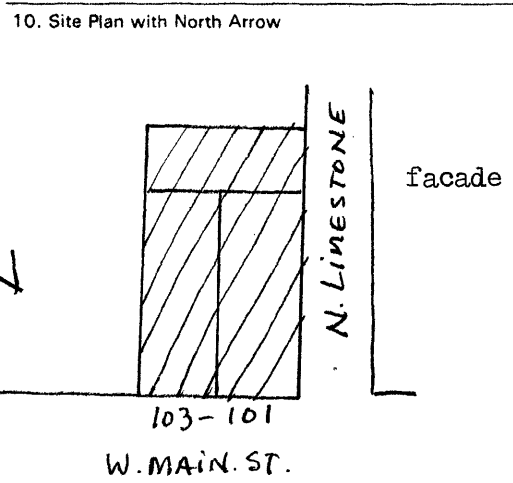
The Lexington City Bank merged with the 1st National as the 1st and City National Bank about 1904, with various changes of name thereafter; both the City National and the 1st National had been founded in 1865 under the new national banking act (see "Lexington, the Financial Center of the Blue Grass Region," Her., 7/9/1905, 9-1; also* biographies of George Stoll, one of the organizers of the City National, and his son John S., long-time president of the combined bank, as well as a director of several utility companies that occupied offices in the building; Kerr, III, 359-60). The Bank of Commerce (organized 1911; see Coleman, p. 79; and Survey form for their present headquarters, 318 E. Main St.) replaced these banks here in the early 1930s: they moved out in the mid-1960s and the building has served as offices since, recently being renamed the Court Square Building. The current owners have shown interest in renovating and restoring as much as possible of the structure, to bring back some of the splendor of the original exterior and the more restrained interior.

20. (Cont.) contrasting brick, stone, and glazed-tile cladding over its fireproof steel structure, and richly plastic ornament at the lower three and top two stories. Like several of its contemporary bank and office "skyscrapers," as well as a number of other commercial and institutional complexes in Lexington, this building was designed by the Columbus, Ohio, firm of Richards, McCarty & Bulford. It housed not only the City National Bank, through various permutations and mergers, and later the Bank of Commerce, but also the headquarters of local utility companies and others drawn by the convenient location. It is hoped that this advantage will be reinforced in the near future by renovation and/or restoration of this extravagant and irreplaceable structure.

* Perrin, p. 289, and

1. Historic Name(s) John B. Johnson's Saddlery Shop/T.M. Frazer Drug Store
 Original Owner perhaps John B. Johnson
 2. Present Name _____
 3. Owner's Name A Norris and Nancy Wake; David G. and Sally Vest
 4. Owner's Address 201 W. Second St., Lexington, KY 40508
 5. Location 101-103 W. Main St. and 10t N. Limestone (NW corner of Limestone; formerly 77-79 E)
 6. Open to Public Yes No _____
 7. Visible from road Yes No _____
 8. Ownership Private
 Local _____
 State _____
 Federal _____
 9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette
 23. Zoning Classification B-2
 Magisterial District _____
 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15/75') _____
 25. UTM Reference _____
 Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
 26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
 Historic Site _____ Structure _____
 Building
 27. District Yes No _____
 Name: Downtown Commercial District



10. Site Plan with North Arrow
 11. Architect _____
 12. Builder _____
 13. Date early 1830s (Lancaster)
facade altered bef. 1920
 14. Style A. Federal
facade: Arts & Crafts
 B. Crafts
 15. Original Use saddler's shop
 16. Present Use liquorstore and offices
 17. Condition fair

28. Significance Evaluation Survey
 29. Status _____ Date _____
 National Landmark _____
 National Register _____
 Landmark Certificate _____
 Kentucky Survey _____
 Local Landmark _____
 HABS/HAER _____
 30. Theme Commerce
 Primary Architecture
 Secondary _____
 Other _____
 31. Endangered Yes _____
 No

18. Description 2S; 4B on Main St., 5B along E side (Limestone St.) plus 2B over narrow shopfront at NN end. Much of E wall consists of Flemish-bond brickwork (sign of early 19C construction on an exposed facade), although there is a rather handsome later entrance with elegant stone surround at the N end, and several former 1S openings have been filled in with fake brick. The Main St. facade was shown virtually as it now is in the Chinn photo, ca. 1920, A-29; side shown on A-10. The front is of wire brick (p.2)

No. Stories 2
 Single Pile NA
 Double Pile
 Floor Plan
 Structural Fabric
 Decorative Fabric A.
 B.
 Add Form _____

32. _____
 ATTACH PHOTO
 Roll No. DT-XII
 Picture No. 22
 Direction NW

19. History This desirable corner property was beyond the downtown area in the 19C when John Hawkins sold the entire 33-foot-wide street along Limestone from Main to Short St. (half of the original Outlot No. 5) to Samuel and George Trotter in 1805 (Dunn, pp. 617-18). Known as "Trotter's Row," it remained in the prosperous Trotter family (see Leavy and (p.2)
 20. Significance Located on a conspicuous and once highly desirable commercial corner, this modest two-story building was probably built in the 1830s as a saddler's shop for John B. Johnson, who acquired it from heirs of the famous (p.2)

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____
 34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam
 35. Organization LFCHC
 36. Date May 1979

21. Source of Information Leavy, "Memoirs" (ca. 1873; pub. 1942-43) Ranck, Review (1887); Staples, Pioneer (1929); Lancaster, Vestiges (1978).

37. Revision Dates 4-83
 38. Staff Review _____

18. (Cont.)

with a false tile roof on angle brackets; the 18 has been modernized, and there are no signs of early construction or woodwork remaining on the portions of the interior inspected. #105 N. Limestone retains its 18 shopfront.

19. (Cont.)

Staples, passim) until it descended to Mrs. Eliza Hall in 1825; she was the widow of George Trotter, Jr., and wife of the Rev. Nathan H. Hall. It was then occupied by "tenements of brick and mostly frame," which Mrs. Hall resold from 1829-35. The corner of Main was disposed of 1st, to John B. Johnson. Described as "the same now occupied by said Johnson as a Sadler's [sic] shop," the building on the site was apparently an earlier frame house. It is assumed by Lancaster (p. 223) that Johnson built the present brick structure shortly after acquiring the property from Mrs. Hall.

In the late 19C this corner was identified with T.M. Frazer (see Ranck, Review, p. 128), who established a drugstore there shortly after the Civil War. It was one of the few buildings in the vicinity that survived the devastating fire of May 25, 1875 (see Gazette, 5/26/1875, p. 3, cols. 4-5). In 1898-99 it was the Davis & Robertson Drug Store, with Robertson alone in 1902. The Chinn photo, ca. 1920, shows "The Squibb Store, Drugs," on the corner, with the "Savoy Restaurant" in #103. The latter seems to have had a more chequered series of occupants, with J.B. Reordan & Co., merchant tailors, and a black physician upstairs in 1898-99; another doctor in 1902. The Sanborn Insurance maps show a "Harness" shop in 1886; the "L. & S. R.R. Ticket Office" in 1890; and a jewelry store in 1901. It remains two separate stores, with offices upstairs.

20. (Cont.)

Trotter family, merchants and landowners who gave their name, "Trotter's Row," to the w side of Limestone St. from Main to Short. After the Civil War, a popular drugstore was located on the corner, escaping the devastating fire of 1875 that levelled much of the surrounding area. Refaced in the early 20th century, the structure continues to house small shops.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-98

1. Historic Name(s) <u>Odd Fellows Temple</u>		22. ADD/County <u>BGADD/Fayette</u> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Original Owner <u>Odd Fellows Temple Association</u>		23. Zoning Classification <u>B-2</u> Magisterial District	
2. Present Name <u>Skullers Jewelry, Inc.</u>		24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')	
3. Owner's Name <u>Skuller Realty, Inc. (Mrs. Harry Skuller)</u>		25. UTM Reference	
4. Owner's Address <u>115-19 W. Main St., Lexington, KY 40507</u>		Zone Easting Northing	
5. Location <u>115-19 W. Main St. (formerly 67-69 East)</u>		26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure Building	
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Local Contact/Organization <u>Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission</u>		27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Name: <u>Downtown Commercial District</u>	
10. Site Plan with North Arrow		28. Significance Evaluation <u>National Register (listed)</u> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		29. Status National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> Date _____ National Register <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>2-27-80</u> Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/>	
		30. Theme Primary <u>Architecture</u> Secondary <u>Social-Humanitarian Commerce</u> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Architect <u>Cincinnatus Shryock</u>		31. Endangered Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
12. Builder <u>Hoagland and Farley</u>		32.	
13. Date <u>1869-70</u>		ATTACH PHOTO	
14. Style <u>Italianate</u> <u>Second Empire</u>			
15. Original Use <u>lodge hall, stores offices</u>			
16. Present Use <u>stores</u>			
17. Condition <u>fair</u>			
18. Description <u>Very tall 3S, 5B, brick with scored Ohio free-stone front; apparent Mansard-roof 4S contains only vaulting and roof supports for large 3S former meeting hall. 1S has 2 shop fronts flanking central entrance to upper floors. Shopfronts had attenuated castiron Corinthian columns, remaining at center entrance; prismatic transoms appear on the Chinn photo, ca. 1920, A-29, which shows the facade virtually as it is now. 2S has segmental-arched windows, 1/1-pane sash; (p.2)</u>		No. Stories <u>3</u>	
		Single Pile <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Double Pile <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Floor Plan <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Structural Fabric <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Decorative Fabric <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Roof Form <input type="checkbox"/>	
19. History <u>The present structure was erected in 1868-69 for the Odd Fellows Temple Association, which had bought the property in 1868 from Howell L. Lovell. They sold the property in 1902 to Richard P. Stoll (1851-1903), distiller, banker, horseman, politician, and civic leader (see Johnson, III, 1499; Kerr, V, 570-71; Bodley-Wilson, III, 370). After his death the Richard R. Stoll Co. sold it in 1906 to the (p.2)</u>		Roll No. <u>DT-IV</u>	
		Picture No. <u>8</u>	
		Direction <u>NW (left center)</u>	
20. Significance <u>This impressive Italianate structure, with a rare (for Lexington) French Second Empire Mansard roof disguising the vaulted ceiling of its third-story lodge (p.3)</u>		33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____	
21. Source of Information <u>Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), A-29; Ranck, Hist. (1872); Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); Ranck, Review (1887); Johnson, Hist. (1912); Kerr, Hist. (1922); Bodley-Wilson, Hist. (1928); Bettye Lee Mastin (p.4)</u>		34. Prepared by: <u>Walter E. Langsam</u>	
		35. Organization <u>LFCHC</u>	
		36. Date <u>May 1979</u>	
		37. Revision Dates <u>4-83</u>	
		38. Staff Review	

18. (Cont.)

3S has taller round-arched openings that contain a roundel at the top with tracery indicating a round arch below (the frames are wider around the roundels); arches have keystones, more prominent on 3S; the rather low Mansard roof with polygonal slates has segmental-arched dormers with upturned outer edges. The facade is articulated by extremely narrow pilaster strips rising from the horizontal course above the 1S to the bracketted cornice; curiously the brackets (or modillions) are spaced sparsely over the windows, but not over the pilaster strips. There are quoin bands of striated stone at the outer edges, under larger paired consoles supporting acroteria.

The 1S stores have pressed-metal ceilings of some interest, and Skuller's Jewelry in the E half retains handsome turn-of-the-century cases and other fittings, as well as a mosaic tile entry floor with their name inscribed. The 2S had been converted into an immense apartment, now vacant, with handsomely panelled walls in the long front rooms. The taller front part of the 3S is a very large single room with a ceiling vaulted on corbels between the roundels of the windows; similar round-arched windows are also along the E and W sides, and the roundels alone continue on the 4th (N) wall over the lower 3S rear wing, which contains the stairlanding and other lobbies. The dimensions of the total building are 41 by 97 feet; the 3S lodge room is 58 feet deep by 38½ wide.

19. (Cont.)

Municipal Realty Co.; F.P. Drake owned it from 1917 until his death in 1936; his estate sold it in 1961 to the present owner.

The International Order of Odd Fellows, established in Lexington in the mid-1840s, had 1st built a combined meeting hall and opera house, with 1S business facilities at the SE corner of Main and Broadway; it burned in 1886 and was replaced by the much altered, soon-to-be-demolished structure (see Survey form for 352-60 W. Main). It is not clear why they felt the need to erect another large building after the Civil War, but apparently the membership of the various fraternal orders swelled after wars in the 19C and perhaps additional lodges had been established. According to Ranck (1872; quoted by Mastin in her excellent article, other sources used here), "No better indication of the rapid progress" of the I.O.O.F. could be seen than in "the Grand Hall on Main Street, between Upper and Limestone, now used by all the lodges in the city. This handsome and commodious edifice was dedicated with impressive ceremonies before a large concourse.... There is probably no city in the United States where Odd Fellowship is in a more flourishing condition than in Lexington."

An advertisement for bids in the Ky. Gazette (3/13/1869; discovered by Burton Milward) was signed by Cincinnatus Shryock, architect. He had designed the earlier Odd Fellows hall at Broadway in an early version of his characteristic High Victorian Gothic Revival style. The 1870 Odd Fellows temple, whose exterior is in a typical post-Civil War Italianate manner with French Second Empire Mansard roof, has an essentially Gothic lodge room on the 3S, with a flat ceiling descending in vaults resting on corbels between the windows; this treatment, as well as the basic proportions of the space, closely resembles that of the former Centenary Methodist Church (now 1st Community) at the NE corner of Broadway and Church Sts., designed by Cincinnatus Shryock at about the same time (see Survey form), and also bears some resemblance to his ecclesiastical masterpiece, the Gothic 1st Presbyterian Church at 171 N. Mill St. of a year or two later (see NR form). The younger brother of noted Ky. Greek Revival architect Gideon Shryock (who spent most of his later career in Louisville), Cincinnatus (1802-88) was also a native of Lexington who remained here throughout his long and

19. (Cont.)

productive life as both architect and builder (he was associated with Wm. F. Farley, one of the contractors of the Odd Fellows Temple, as "carpenters and builders" in the 1873-74 directory).

Work on the building began May 15, 1869, according to an article in the Gazette (12/11/1869) when the work was nearing completion. The 1S was to be used as stores, as it is today; the 2S had been leased to three law firms. The building was dedicated on February 3, 1870, when the Gazette described it as "one of the handsomest buildings in the state. The Odd Fellows retain the whole of the third floor... which has been subdivided so as to suit their purposes, clearing one large hall which has been fitted up most sumptuously and with exquisite taste"-- a typical Gilded Age paradox! (See also Observer & Reporter, 2/5/1870, 3-4, on the dedication.)

The 1875-76 directory lists John McMurtry, a rival architect/builder, in this building. The Singer Sewing Machine Co. is listed from at least 1883 until almost the turn of the century; they advertised in the Transcript (8/25/85), when S.S. Roszell was manager. At the same time, W.G. Emison, wholesale liquors, was located at #67 (now #119; see also Ranck, Review, p. 73, for a colorful tribute to the firm and its whiskey). He was followed at #119 in 1887 by Gordon's Shoe Store; after 1900 T.B. Hay's Hardware Co. lasted until World War I; after the war, Honaker the Florist was located here until about 1933 (see Her., 1/17/1900, p. 2, for D.B. Honaker); he was succeeded by the Keller Oram Co., descendants of one of the oldest florists in Lexington (see Kerr, III, 184). The Village Green Restaurant about 1950 was followed by Cottrell's Bakery and Restaurant from about 1952 until Mondelli's Bakery replaced them about 1977. The sewing machine concession at #115 was appropriately followed by a tailor after 1900, and by E.C. Kidd, "queensware," about 1910; among a series of tenants since then, outstanding is Skuller's Jewelry, which has been at #115 for almost 50 years. The owners have shown a continuing (and sometimes challenging) commitment to remaining downtown.

20. (cont.) hall, was designed by Lexington architect Cincinnatus Shryock (younger brother of the famous Greek Revival architect Gideon Shryock) for the Odd Fellows and built in 1869-70. Its size and exuberance--which still make it a major downtown commercial block--express the optimistic outlook of the post-Civil War "Gilded Age", as well as the prosperity, swelling numbers, and influence of the order in Lexington at that time. It is also an outstanding example of the mixed use characteristic of such lodge buildings, with stores on the ground level flanking the handsome castiron Corinthian columns of the entrance to the upper floors, which had offices on the second story and the specially equipped lodge rooms on the much taller top story; *the hall itself is a superb space.*

Interestingly, the offices of rival architect/builder John McMurtry were located here in the 1870s. The tenants have tended to remain here for considerable periods, probably because of the advantageous location near the courthouse square, and the major banks and hotels, including the former Phoenix across the street. The Singer Sewing Machine Co. outlet was located here in the late 19th century, along with a popular wholesale whiskey distiller; other occupants have been hardware and shoe stores, florists, bakeries, and restaurants, as well as the present occupants and owners, whose jewelry store has been on the E side for almost 50 years.

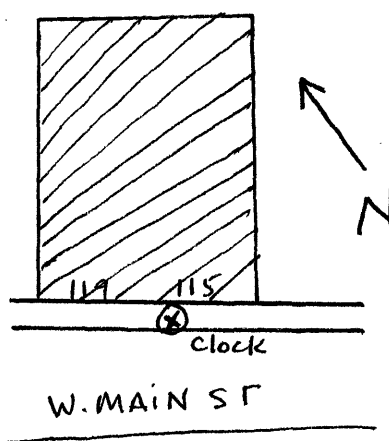
115-19 W. Main
Lexington-Fayette Co.
Page 4

21. (Cont.)

"Odd Fellows Built New Temple in 1869" (Sunday Herald-Leader, 6/15/1975, E-14);
Coleman, Squire's Sketches (1976). Additional research by Karen McLay Sauteben,
UK HED student, 1979.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-99

1. Historic Name(s) <u>Skuller's Clock</u>			22. ADD/County <u>BGADD/Fayette</u>		
Original Owner <u>Harry Skuller</u>			23. Zoning Classification <u>B-2</u> Magisterial District		
2. Present Name <u>Skuller's Clock</u>			24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')		
3. Owner's Name <u>Skuller Realty Co., Inc.</u>			25. UTM Reference		
4. Owner's Address <u>115-19 W. Main St., Lexington, KY 40507</u>			Zone Easting Northing		
5. Location <u>On sidewalk in front of 119 W. Main St.</u>			26. Prehistoric Site Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic Site Structure Building		
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/>			
9. Local Contact/Organization <u>Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission</u>		27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Name: <u>Downtown Commercial District</u>			
10. Site Plan with North Arrow		28. Significance Evaluation <u>Survey</u>			
		29. Status National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> Date _____ National Register <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> _____ HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/> _____			
		30. Theme Primary <u>Streetscape</u> Secondary <u>Commerce</u> Other _____			
18. Description <u>Round 2-faced clock on tall, slender fluted iron column set on shaped pedestal base with builder's inscription on E side. The clock has recently been modernized and repaired, when the sidewalk was re-surfaced and street furniture elaborated to create a one-way street with mall-like sidewalks.</u>		31. Endangered Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
		32.			
11. Architect		ATTACH PHOTO			
12. Builder <u>Brown St. Clock Co., Nonessen, Pa.</u>		see also view of 199 W. Main St. with Survey form			
13. Date <u>ca. 1910</u>		Roll No. <u>DT-XII</u>			
14. Style A. <u>Neo-Classical</u> B. _____		Picture No. <u>27</u>			
15. Original Use <u>clock</u>		Direction <u>E (up)</u>			
16. Present Use <u>same</u>		33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____			
17. Condition <u>good</u>		34. Prepared by: <u>Walter E. Langsam</u>			
No. Stories _____		35. Organization <u>LFCHC</u>			
Single Pile _____ NA _____		36. Date <u>May 1979</u>			
Double Pile _____		37. Revision Dates <u>4-83</u>			
Floor Plan _____		38. Staff Review _____			
Structural Fabric _____					
Decorative Fabric A. _____ B. _____					
Roof Form _____					
19. History <u>According to Mrs. Robert Cohen, her father, Harry Skuller, owner of the jewelry store in front of which the clock stands (see Survey form for 115-19 W. Main), erected the clock about 1910* to supply accurate (Greenwich Observatory) time for passengers on the then-new busline, as well as passersby on the street, who had previously used a clock in the store's window.</u>					
20. Significance <u>This landmark of the downtown streetscape retains its usefulness and popularity on a very narrow, crowded portion of the new improved Main St. brick-surfaced sidewalk, in front of an important 1870 building.</u>					
21. Source of Information <u>The owner, Mrs. Skuller, and her daughter Mrs. Robert Cohen, Lexington.</u>					

* Originally in front of the former Skuller's Store at 127-29 W. Main (See Chinn photo, A-29, ca. 1920).

1. Historic Name(s) (Part of) Higgins Block

Original Owner _____

2. Present Name
Same

3. Owner's Name
Schubert Realty Co.

4. Owner's Address
P.O. Box 5290, Lexington 40505

5. Location
145-51 W. Main St. (49-51 East before 1902)

6. Open to Public Yes No _____

7. Visible from road Yes No _____

8. Ownership
Private _____
Local _____
State _____
Federal _____

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District

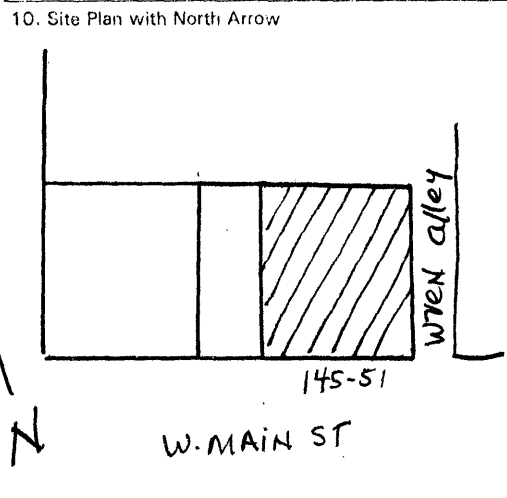
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

26. Prehistoric Site
Historic Site _____
Building Object _____ Structure _____

27. District Yes No _____
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
National Register



11. Architect
John McMurtry

12. Builder
probably same

13. Date
ca. 1872

14. Style
A. Castiron
Commercial Palace
B.

15. Original Use
stores

16. Present Use stores & offices

17. Condition good (recently renovated)

29. Status
National Landmark Date 8/12/1977
National Register
Landmark Certificate 5/19/1977
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary Architecture
Secondary Commerce
Other Technology

31. Endangered Yes _____ No _____

32. _____

18. Description See NR form. The building has recently been renovated, with the original castiron facade on the 2S and 3S thoroughly cleaned, repaired, and repainted in interesting period colors. The 1S front, of stone, was redesigned with a compatible period flavor by the owner, Richard Schubert. Although the original sash windows have been replaced by single-pane thermopane, some of the windows on the E side facing the alley have been bricked up or otherwise altered, and the interiors have been modernized, the distinctive facade is basically intact.

No. Stories 3

Single Pile _____ NA

Double Pile _____

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric

Decorative Fabric

Roof Form

19. History See NR form. The admirable recent renovation was recognized by certification under the Tax Reform Act of 1976.

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. See NR form

Picture No. _____

Direction _____

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

20. Significance One of only two surviving castiron commercial fronts in Lexington (there were as many as half-a-dozen at the turn of the century), this surviving 2-unit section of a facade that originally had 5 units (crowned by an eagle-
(p.2) 21. Source of Information See NR Form; Lancaster, Vestiges (1978), pp. 122-23 and Fig. 66, showing the original 5-unit form.

35. Organization
LFCHC

36. Date January 1980

37. Revision Dates 4-83 38. Staff Review _____

Higgins Block, 145-51 W. Main St.
Lexington-Fayette Co., Ky.
Page 2

20. (Cont.) topped Baroque pediment over the center unit) is one of the finest examples of a castiron "commercial palace" front in the United States. With its implied rusticated wall-surface, full colonnade, handsome entablatures, and other "correct" details, it is representative of the more sophisticated adaptations of the Italian Renaissance palace facade to the new technological opportunities and functional requirements of the mid-19th century; actually, the source was probably the open galleries of palace courtyards rather than their closed street fronts; this openness permitted the maximum amount of light to penetrate the interiors, which were also relatively unobstructed owing to the use of slender castiron columns rather than masonry supports and interior partitions. In the accuracy with which the historic sources have been rendered into iron this front differs from the ante-bellum facade of the Norton's Block (Belvedere Hall; now McAdams and Morford's Drugstore Building*) on the opposite corner, which is highly innovative in its pattern of fenestration but whose applied ornament and free interpretation of the sources represents an earlier stage in the use of castiron than the Higgins Block.

*See NR form

1. Historic Name(s) First (Fayette) National Bank Building
(then) Fayette National Bank

Original Owner _____

2. Present Name First National Building

3. Owner's Name Pettit, Inc.

4. Owner's Address 167 W. Main Street, Lexington, KY 40507

5. Location 159-67 W. Main St. (NE corner of N. Upper St;
(and 153 W. Main St.)) formerly 41 E

6. Open to Public Yes No _____

7. Visible from road Yes No _____

8. Ownership Private
Local _____
State _____
Federal _____

9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District _____

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') _____

25. UTM Reference
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
Historic Site _____ Structure _____
Building

27. District Yes No _____
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation National Register

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect McKim, Mead & White, N.Y.

12. Builder George A. Fuller Co. N.Y.

13. Date 1913-14

14. Style A. Beaux-Arts B. Classical

15. Original Use bank & offices

16. Present Use offices

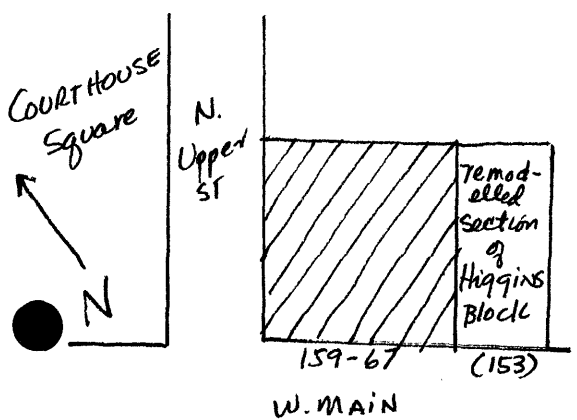
17. Condition good, 1S int, remodelled

29. Status National Landmark _____
National Register 2-27-80
Landmark Certificate _____
Kentucky Survey _____
Local Landmark _____
HABS/HAER _____

30. Theme Primary Architecture
Secondary Commerce/Finance
Other _____

31. Endangered Yes _____ No

32. _____



18. Description 16S, including mezzanine above 1S (often described as 15S); buff brick with limestone and glazed tile trim; there appears to be no stone above the 3S, but the tile matches closely; 8B on Main St., 10B on Upper. Lower 4S, of Bedford limestone, are treated as base; the top 4S as cap; and the remainder as shaft. The 4S and 16S are treated as horizontals reinforcing the courses above; the 3S at street-level are treated as a rusticated colossal (p.2)

No. Stories 15

Single Pile _____ NA

Double Pile _____

Floor Plan _____

Structural Fabric _____

Decorative Fabric A. _____ B. _____

Roof Form _____

33. ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. DT-XVII

Picture No. 19

Direction NE

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date June 1979

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review _____

19. History The last, and probably most important, high-rise office tower to be built in Lexington for almost 60 years from before World War I until after World War II, the Fayette National Bank Building was also located on what had been one of the most prominent locations in downtown Lexington since the late 18C, when the entire block facing Upper St. from (p.2)

20. Significance This 16S high-rise office tower, erected just before World War I of steel construction with limestone, buff brick, and terracotta cladding, remained the tallest structure in the city until a decade ago. It was designed (p.5)

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photos (ca. 1920), A-29 and B-20; Ranck, Guide (1883); Staples, Pioneer (1939); Dunn, "Historic" (ca. 1940); Withey, Biog. Dict. (1956); P.5

18. (Cont.)

order with columns or pillars between rusticated end-piers (that establish the pattern of quoins extending upward to define the edges of all but the top story): the Main St. front has 2 pairs of rusticated Ionic columns: the outer columns are set under the wider spaces between paired windows above, the inner columns unorthodoxly under the adjacent narrower spaces, in order to allow for the original central main entrance. The W (Upper St.) facade has square piers located under the spaces between the pairs of windows, in a structurally more logical placement. These supports have handsome molded bases and rest on pinkish granite blocks at sidewalk level. The 13-15S windows are grouped in recesses within large 3S round arches with keystones clasping the course under the top floor. These arches correspond to the pairs of windows below, although they have triple rather than double openings, with bronze spandrels between the floors. The fenestration of the bottom 3 floors is also set back behind the piers and columns, with narrower sidelights flanking wide central panes; the mezzanine level is not visible from outside, with large transoms taking its place, and there are bronze spandrels with a meander-pattern relief below the 3S. The top story again has pairs of rectangular windows treated as an attic to underscore the horizontal of the large projecting cornice; tile lozenges accentuate the panels between these windows. The huge and elaborately detailed cornice is modillioned in the Florentine manner, with lion's-head blocks terminating alternate modillions at the outer edge. The tile courses above the 3S, 4S, and 12S are particularly finely shaped, and the details throughout are elegant but quite severe, consisting almost exclusively of meander and egg-and-dart moldings.

Originally the main entrance was through the center bay on the Main St. side, through a 2S round arch, and there was an areaway providing access to the basement along the Upper St. side, with handsome bronze railings, recently replaced (except for a "thermal" gate) by concrete planters. The interior has also been somewhat remodelled, although some of the marble wainscotting of the fire stairs and other features remain, and basically the building both inside and out is remarkably intact. The 1S has been completely remodelled, in rather high-style contemporary vein, by the occupants, Bennett & Tune Architects, Inc., who received a Ky. Society of Architects Design Award in 1976 for "A simple solution allowing for new use of space while giving utmost respect to the integrity of the fine architectural quality of the existing building." The main entrance was shifted to the E bay; there is much use of travertine in the polygonal vestibule and elevator hall. The firm's office is in the former banking hall, which has shallow handkerchief vaults with restrained classical details between the 2S structural piers; the new interiors include boldly curved partitions but retain much of the original sense of spaciousness.

19. (Cont.) Main to Short Sts. was known as "Jordan's Row," after an early owner and developer of the site of the present building, John Jordan, Jr.

This corner was probably first identified with a series of famous taverns, including that of Capt. Thomas Young and later Walker Baylor (see Survey form for 122-24 N. Upper, and Dunn, pp. 91, 654 ff.), and most notoriously "Brent's Tavern," where Aaron Burr and his friend Herman Blennerhassett stayed during their visit to the West in 1805 and 1806 to promote what became known as the "Spanish Conspiracy" (see Staples, pp. 248-50 and passim). It was probably John Jordan (a witness in the famous Burr trial) who built an unusually large-scale row of brick buildings on Main St. from Upper E to Bank Alley (later Boyd's Alley; now Wrenn Court), as shown on the ca. 1855 map and view.

(Continued)

19. (Cont.)

All but the long, narrow lot at the Upper St. corner were replaced in 1872 by the extremely important cast-iron front "Higgins Block," of which the ⁶ most of 15 original bays remain (see NR form for 145-51 W. Main St.). On Upper St. corner was erected about the same time the old Fayette National Bank Building (see Times, 4/24/1872, 4-1; 10/12/1872, 4-3; Record, 11/12, pp. 73-74; Anti-Slavery, pp. 8-9; Coleman, p. 79; Vestiges, pp. 122-24 & 215, 66). The bank has been founded in 1870, and was first located temporarily at the opposite (E) end of the same block, in the old Dr. Walter Warfield Building (see the Survey form for 122-24 N. Upper).

The 1872 building at the prominent Main St. corner was a most ambitious architectural statement for the new institution, designed by prolific local architect-builder John McMurtry, and reportedly the first stone-front building in the city; indeed a note in the newspapers as it was nearing completion spoke of it as "a striking relief for the eye, as one sees elsewhere through the city only brick and iron" (Times, 4/24/1871, 4-1). McMurtry was also at the time building a residence for Senator Bassett, the president of the bank (Pack Sts., pp. 83-84; Vestiges, p. 118). The bank was a 45 corner building with a shallow Mansard roof interrupted over the entrances, walls highly articulated by pilaster strips, rather Baroque surrounds to the openings including the dormers, and balustrades over the entrances. It probably was a deliberate essay in the relatively new French Second Empire mode, in contrast to the Higgins Block, which was a superb but late example of the pre-Civil War Italianate style as applied to the cast-iron front--already apparently a "dated" material.

The old bank building and the 6W bays of the Higgins Block were replaced by the present structure in 1912-13. (The facade of the former 3 center bays of the Higgins Block was remodelled when the bank acquired the property about 1927, with limestone, pale buff brickwork, and a few details to relate it to the main building.) The article in the Herald (4/27/1912, 1-5) announcing the board's decision to erect a new "skyscraper" suggests the symbolic role of the building for the bank, which had had enormous success over the past 40 years. They were particularly proud of being one of the few banks in the state whose surplus exceeded--in this case considerably--their capital. "The board felt that Lexington is growing so fast, and its own business is keeping pace with the city's growth.... The new building, when finished, will be the highest and most pretentious of the office buildings of the city. It will occupy a commanding position opposite the courthouse, and will be a decided acquisition to Main Street." (See also Her., 10/26/1912, 6-5; 2/4/1913, 12-7; 3/23/1913, 3-1; 1/6/1914, 8-3.)

Interestingly, it was this very prominence that drew Clay Lancaster's objection 65 years later: "It is perhaps the best designed of the tall buildings [of Lexington], but its placing is the most unfortunate. The tower of commercialism overpowering the temple of justice" (Vestiges, p. 151). The construction was not without its problems, as 125 workers "walked out" at least twice, originally in protest over the laying of marble by bricklayers (see Her., 11/19/1913, 8-1; 11/21/1913, 1-4), but the construction was completed within exactly a year. At the opening (Her., 1/30/1914, 6-4), people were invited to tour the premises and were especially thrilled by the view from the top of the building, reached by 3 elevators.

(Continued)

The directors of the bank had chosen the most important architectural firm in the United States at that time, and one of the most important firms in American architectural history: McKim, Mead & White, of New York City. Two of the founders of the firm--the decorative designer Stanford White (1853-1906) and Charles Collins Mead (1857-1905)--had died before the Lexington construction was undertaken, but William Rufus Howells, the administrative leader, was still active. According to Roth in his recent building book of the firm's works (p. 23, 1909), the designing partner of the bank building has tentatively been identified as William Mitchell Kendall (1856-1941), Mead's later successor as head of the firm.

Kendall, a Bostonian, began his career as a draftsman, after training at Harvard, M.I.T., and Europe, with McKim, Mead & White in 1882, the period of some of their early major commissions. According to Withey (p. 340), he was "responsible for the design or architectural details of many of [their] outstanding works in this country and Europe," including the old Madison Square Gardens, the Morgan Library, Washington Square Arch, and the Municipal Building, all in New York City; and numerous important hotels, commercial and university buildings, and particularly war memorials. He was also a distinguished member of the profession in his own right, and active in many cultural societies.

The design for the Fayette National Bank Building in Lexington bears a striking resemblance--to the extent that it may be considered a version of--the Knickerbocker Trust Company's "Bancourt Building" in New York, of which the first 88 were erected in 1907-1909 (Roth, #266) and the upper 14 in 1909-1911. Its long narrow corner site seems to have been quite similar to that in Lexington, but proportionately larger, so that the center portion of the long side was slightly recessed to break its length. Aside from the use of the more elaborate Corinthian, rather than Ionic order, and other details, the buildings are very similar, and both were constructed by one of the firm's favorite contractors, the George A. Fuller Co. of N.Y. and Knoxville, Tenn. If anything, the Lexington tower looks more "modern" with its single block emphasized by the massive cornice (without the balustrade on top of the Knickerbocker), its stronger and simpler colossal orders at top and bottom, and its almost continuous quoins emphasizing the sweep of the corners from top to bottom. White himself is believed to have been the designing partner of the Knickerbocker, although it was completed after his death. The basic composition, however, goes back at least to the unbuilt project for the Home Life Insurance Co., N.Y., of 1892 (Roth, #405), and was even used for the far more complex and lavish N.Y. Municipal Building of 1907-1916 (#544), of which Kendall was one of the major designers; as well as the Munsey Building in Baltimore, 1908-1913, also built by Fuller (#544). Thus, the Lexington bank building belongs to an extremely important sequence of pre-World War II high-rise office towers in the Beaux-Arts Classical vein, applying Roman Imperial and some French Renaissance or Baroque elements (such as the coupled columns flanking the main entrance) to the basic steel modular skeleton. The basic concept may have been White's, but Kendall seems to have executed and strengthened it, not least in Lexington.

There are at least 2 presentation perspectives of the building: one, in the Avery Library at Columbia University, N.Y., illustrated by Roth; and another in the office of the owner; it was probably the latter, which is initialed "JAG" (perhaps not in that order), that was illustrated in the Lexington Herald (3/23/1913, 3-1). Several revealing photographs of the building during construction, showing the steel frame with its wide bays, also exist; see the Coleman Collection, Transylvania University; and Battaile, Pictorial, p. 63.)

20. (cont.)

by the most famous and respected architectural firm in the country--and one of the most successful in the nation's history--McKim, Mead & White of New York City. Built for the prosperous Fayette National Bank (founded in 1870 and consolidated as the First National Bank of Lexington in 1931), the building clearly fulfilled the bank's intention of symbolizing in concrete form their financial and civic status as well as providing convenient, up-to-date quarters. Within the work of this prominent firm, Beaux-Arts Classical design of this building makes it one of their more handsome "skyscrapers," suggesting a Renaissance merchant prince's palazzo at vast scale, with its colossal JS orders at top and bottom; the handsome but restrained classical details accentuating horizontal divisions that make the elevations as a whole conform to the base, shaft, and capital of a column; and the climactic projecting cornice. The structure is the last and finest of the group of high-rise towers--most designed by non-Lexington architects for banks, no doubt in competition with each other--that punctuate the corners of the courthouse square. It continues to provide attractive and functional office space and contributes considerable distinction to the city's architectural heritage and its urban skyline.

21. (cont.)

Lancaster, Back Streets (1956); Coleman, Squires (1976), p. 84; Lancaster, Vestiges (1978); Leland M. Roth, The Architecture of McKim, Mead & White, 1870-1920: A Building List (N.Y. & London: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1978).

1. Historic Name(s) Fayette County Courthouse

Original Owner _____

2. Present Name Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Courthouse

3. Owner's Name Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government

4. Owner's Address 200 E. Main Street, Lexington 40507

5. Location (Courthouse Square, between Upper St. 215 W. Main St. and Cheapside)

6. Open to Public Yes No _____

7. Visible from road Yes No _____

8. Ownership Private Local _____ State _____ Federal _____

9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B
Magisterial District

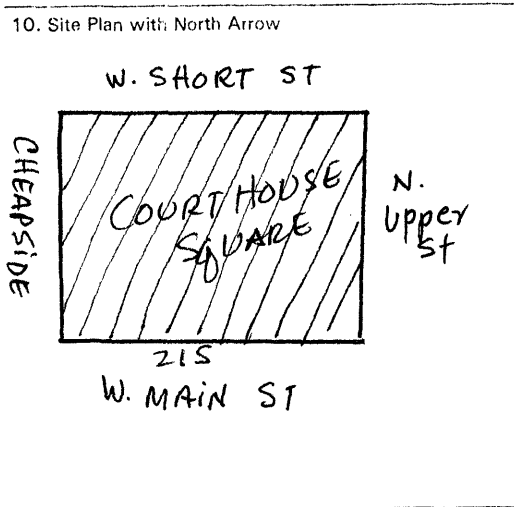
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
Historic Site _____ Structure _____
Building

27. District Yes No _____
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation



11. Architect Lehman & Schmitt, National Register Cleveland, Ohio

12. Builder Howard & Clark, Lexington

13. Date 1898-1900

14. Style Richardsonian
A. Romanesque B. _____

15. Original Use courthouse

16. Present Use same

17. Condition fair (altered, especially interior)

29. Status _____ Date _____
National Landmark _____
National Register _____
Landmark Certificate _____
Kentucky Survey _____
Local Landmark _____
HABS/HAER _____

30. Theme Architecture
Primary Government
Secondary _____
Other _____

31. Endangered Yes _____ No

32.

18. Description See Lancaster, pp. 145-46, and the 1967 Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory form by Lowell West; a well-illustrated contemporary description appeared at the time of the opening of the building (Her, 2/4/1900, p. 1 et seq.).
The basic form of the courthouse, as it was described in the 1900 article, is a Greek Cross, but it is probably perceived more as a (half-) cube or pyramid with re-entrant angles. (p.2.)

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The basic form of the courthouse, as it was described in the 1900 article, is a Greek Cross, but it is probably perceived more as a (half-) cube or pyramid with re-entrant angles. (p.2.)

19. History The 5th Fayette Co. Courthouse and the 3rd on this site, the present building replaced the 1887 structure designed by Thomas Boyd of Pittsburgh, which burned in 1897. See sources cited in 18; Coleman's book on the courthouses of Lexington; other references in LPL Newspaper Index; and research materials, including a series of views since the turn of the (p.3)

20. Significance The present Fayette County Courthouse (5th in a series dating back to 1782) is not only--in spite of the shared urban-county government system instituted in the mid-1970s--the prime embodiment of local government, but also (p.3)

21. Source of Information City directories and Sanborn insurance maps; Johnson, ed., Biographical Sketches of Prominent Negro Men and Women of Ky. (1897); Withey, Biog. Dict. (1956); Coleman, Squire's (1972); Lancaster, Vestiges (1978).

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

35. Organization LECHC

36. Date January 1980

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review

ATTACH PHOTO

18. (Cont.)

The roofs rise pyramidally to the dome's cubic drum (defined by tourelles at the corners), above which is a bulbous octagonal roof curving up to the elegant bronze lantern, which has delicate round arches, a hemispherical dome, and picturesque weathervane. The entrances on the centers of the 4 sides are marked mainly by large round arches and shallow balconies above; these are supported on the N and S sides by well-carved corbels in the form of amusing heads--some grotesque, others resembling characters from the Canterbury Tales! The building is surrounded on all sides, except where the main floor approximates street level on the N, by a broad terrace with rounded stone coping (some of which has deteriorated); on the S front this is supplemented by the great flight of steps that rises through several levels from Main St. past the terrace to just below the 2nd floor; each stage is marked by round-topped foliate newels, carved urns, or handsome bronze lampstands with filigree globes. All these features are lavishly carved or cast in the Richardsonian arabesque manner, although with some Neo-Classical elements. The S approach (though seldom used) is still very impressive and remarkably intact.

The surfaces of the building are of rough stone laid apparently randomly but actually carefully, and considerably more 3-dimensional on the 1st (basement) floor. The conspicuous beltcourse and the frames of the openings are simply but strongly profiled and ornamented by bands of dentils, sawteeth, or colonnettes with carved capitals. The round arches above the 3S have broad voussoirs and are linked at impost level. The cornice is also stone, with a crude but effective band of corbels. Marking the entrances are large triple gables above the main cornice; smaller double dormers are over the wings, and tiny versions on the faces of the dome house clocks; the faces of all these gables, like the lunette-panels over the round-arched 3-4S windows, are lavishly carved or textured in a checkerboard pattern, with various symbolic shields and other devices inset. All this carved ornament and moldings are very consistent in design and treatment, calculated to tell effectively from nearby or a distance, and subordinated to the overall massing. The one asymmetrical feature, and a very striking one, is the rounded octagonal chimney at one side of the N central gable, which rises some distance to a corbelled (or machicolated) cap, resembling the stripped forms of Richardson's late work at the Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail in Pittsburg--no doubt one of the prime inspirations of the entire structure, in spite of its novel basic form.

(Among the few surviving interior features of interest is at least one pedestal for a statue bust; of colored marbles, it has diminutive carved heads nestled in the foliage at the base.)

The interior was dominated by a great rotunda under the dome, which rose 105 feet above the ground-floor level. It featured a Y-shaped staircase that divided and led into the corners of the well in an unusual manner. The major rooms were apparently elaborately decorated (see also a view of a courtroom in Coleman, Squire's, p. 73; also Battaile, p. 52).

The courthouse was remodelled for additional space about 1961 and again in 1972, to the detriment of the interior spaces and surfaces particularly; on the outside, most of the round arches of the 3-4S windows (except those in the re-entrant corners, were squared to provide a full 4S, destroying the rhythms of the facades (see Coleman, Squire's, p. 95).

(see page 3)

18. (Cont.)

However, the interior of the dome from approximately the roofline up remains basically intact, although closed off from below and cluttered with elevator shafts, heating and air-conditioning shafts, structural supports, and the like. Nevertheless, remaining is the regular octagonal inner dome, which rises from 8 rather delicate columns supporting round arches, between which the ribs spring from corbel heads (echoing those on the exterior) to the narrow lantern opening; the ring of the lantern and the surfaces of the dome are sprinkled with bare orange light-bulbs, perhaps original. Around these arches are the tall windows of the square drum; beneath these is a diminutive tribune or passageway with iron railings overlooking the former rotunda; this is apparently supported by elaborate corbelled cornicing with shell-motives on the corbels; between these and above a plaster Lombard arcade are friezes on which roughly but effectively sketched floral panels still remain.

The loss of the central circulation area, however wasteful of space it may have seemed, has led to labyrinthine, low-ceilinged, and poorly-lit interior corridors, and bland courtrooms and offices. Poor maintenance--partly rationalized by the proposed removal of all city-county facilities to a single structure--has allowed damage to the exterior, particularly of the terraces, as mentioned, and the dome/roofs (see Leader, 1/14/1980, A-3).

19. (Cont.)

century, in the LFCHC research files. Little or nothing is known of the architects, Lehman & Schmitt of Cleveland, Ohio, who are not known to have done other work in Lexington (although the Columbus, O., firm of Richards, McCarty & Bulford was responsible for most of the turn-of-the-century high-rise office buildings and many other important commissions here at that period). They do not appear in Withey's Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) (1956); perhaps investigation of sources on Cleveland architecture might shed light on them. The Superintendent of Construction was the Lexington firm of J.R. Williamson, who featured the Courthouse in a brochure illustrated by many of their works (1906); Howard & Clark, the contractors, were also a Lexington firm of long standing. Interestingly, the brickwork and other masonry was laid by Tandy & Byrd, a prominent black firm (Henry Tandy was the father of Vertner Tandy, Sr., one of the 1st and most successful black American architects; on the father, see Johnson, pp. 46-47, and 1899 Negro Business Directory; on the son, see Withey, p. 589, and other sources in LFCHC files). Other sub-contractors are listed on one of 2 marble plaques still in the entrance hall of the courthouse.

20. (Cont.) the architectural and urbanistic focus of the downtown area. It is one of the very few, and by far the largest and most impressive of the courthouses in Kentucky whose design was clearly inspired by the Romanesque Revival style introduced in a distinctive form by the great American architect H.H. Richardson to this country in the 1870s and '80s. Yet this is a highly individual variant of the style, by a Cleveland, Ohio, architectural firm; it features a bulbous octagonal dome rising from pyramidal roofs over a basically cross-shaped cubical main block, and is adorned by richly-textured stone surfaces and carefully-placed ornament. Built at a cost of almost \$200,000 at the turn of the century, the courthouse was described clearly and accurately by the architect at the dedication ceremony: "In a structure such as the one to be dedicated...the style of architecture should be characteristic of the purpose for which the building designed is to be used. It should be severe, and yet of proper characteristic to impress the eye by proper harmony of lines and beauty of proportion rather than by detail or showy ornament or eccentric treatment." His intentions were well fulfilled, and in spite of changing

(see page 4)

215 W. Main St.
Lexington-Fayette Co., Ky.
Page 4

20. (Cont.)

tastes and functional requirements, the building remains a major (if somewhat belated) work of turn-of-the-century American architecture.

1. Historic Name(s) General John Hunt Morgan Monument

Original Owner _____

2. Present Name
General John Hunt Morgan Monument

3. Owner's Name
Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government

4. Owner's Address
200 E. Main Street, Lexington, KY 40507

5. Location
Courthouse Square, corner of Upper and Main

6. Open to Public Yes No _____

7. Visible from road Yes No _____

8. Ownership
Private _____
Local
State _____
Federal _____

9. Local Contact/Organization _____

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District _____

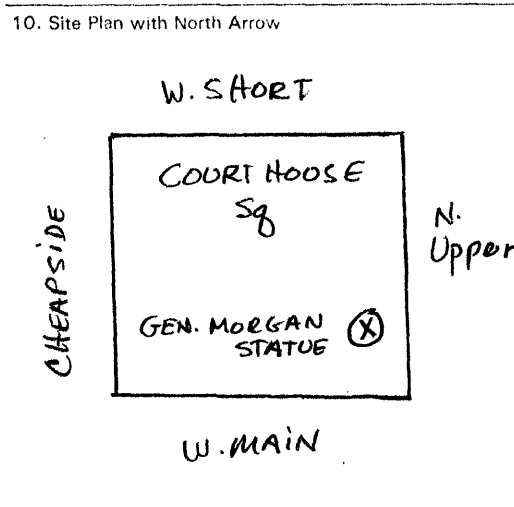
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') _____

25. UTM Reference
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
Historic Site _____ Structure _____
Building _____

27. District Yes No _____
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
Survey



11. Architect Pompeo Coppini, sculptor

12. Builder Roman Bronze Works, N.Y.

13. Date 1911

14. Style
A. _____
B. _____

15. Original Use
monument

16. Present Use
monument

17. Condition
fair

18. Stories _____
Single Pile _____ NA _____
Double Pile _____
Floor Plan _____
Structural Fabric _____
Decorative Fabric
A. _____
B. _____
Roof Form _____

29. Status
National Landmark _____
National Register _____
Landmark Certificate _____
Kentucky Survey _____
Local Landmark _____
HABS/HAER _____

30. Theme
Primary Military
Secondary Sculpture
Other _____

31. Endangered Yes _____
No

32. _____

18. Description The monument is situated near the SE corner of the courthouse on the Courthouse square, facing Main St. near Upper under a canopy of trees. It has a plain rectangular granite pedestal with a band of handsome stylized foliage near the top. The full-length figure is seated in military dress on a horse, all 4 of whose feet are planted on the "ground." On the front of the pedestal in raised letters is "Gen. /sic/ John H. Morgan/and His Men"; on the back, "Erected by the Ky. Division/ United Daughters (p.2.)"

19. History Coleman (Squire's, pp. 78-79) provides a photograph and description of the dedication of this monument to one of the most popular figures in the legend of the Confederacy, a grandson of John Wesley Hunt, leading early Lexington merchant sometimes called "the 1st millionaire of the West:" "Then thousand persons witnessed the unveiling of the (p.2.)"

20. Significance This bronze equestrian monument atop a granite pedestal in the Fayette County Courthouse Square represents the role of the confederate general John Hunt Morgan, member of a prominent Lexington mercantile family, in the culture (p.2)

21. Source of Information Sources on Morgan and his family are too numerous to mention; Coleman, Squire's (1976)

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: Walter Langsam

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date July 1979

37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____

Roll No. DT-XV
Picture No. 14
Direction NE

ATTACH PHOTO

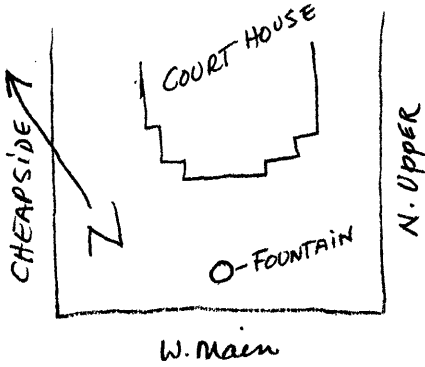
4-83

18. Cont.

of the Confederacy." (The foundry's name is inscribed in the bronze base.)

19. Cont. equestrian statue of General John Hunt Morgan (1825-64) on October 18, 1911, on the courthouse lawn. Gen. Basil W. Duke, Morgan's brother-in-law, had charge of the ceremonies. The statue was sculptured by Pompeo Copponi, of San Antonio, Texas, at a cost of \$15,000. Local attorney Hogan Yancey posed as a model for the Confederate general, who is buried in the Lexington Cemetery." Morgan, seen as an only-too-effective guerilla leader by Union sympathizers, was a hero to the Confederacy. Much controversy and literature has been generated by his short but brilliant career, and much has been written concerning his prominent family (see the NR form for his birthplace, the Hunt-Morgan House, 201 N. Mill St., Lexington).

20. and mythology of the South, particularly Kentucky, from which he conducted his famous and devastating raids on the Union forces in the Border States.

1. Historic Name(s) <u>Ellis Fountain</u>		22. ADD/County <u>BGADD/Fayette</u>	
Original Owner _____		23. Zoning Classification <u>B-2</u> Magisterial District	
2. Present Name <u>same</u>		24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') _____	
3. Owner's Name <u>Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government</u>		25. UTM Reference _____ Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____	
4. Owner's Address <u>200 E. Main Street, Lexington, KY 40507</u>		26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____ Historic Site _____ Structure _____ Building _____	
5. Location <u>Courthouse Square, in front of the Courthouse</u>		27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Name: <u>Downtown Commercial District</u>	
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	8. Ownership Private _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Local _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Federal _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Local Contact/Organization <u>Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission</u>		28. Significance Evaluation <u>Survey</u>	
10. Site Plan with North Arrow 		29. Status _____ Date _____ National Landmark _____ National Register _____ Landmark Certificate _____ Kentucky Survey _____ Local Landmark _____ HABS/HAER _____	
11. Architect _____		30. Theme Primary <u>Sculpture</u> Secondary <u>Public Services</u> Other _____	
12. Builder _____		31. Endangered Yes _____ No _____	
13. Date <u>1921</u>		32. _____	
14. Style A. _____ B. _____		ATTACH PHOTO	
15. Original Use <u>drinking fountain</u>		Roll No. <u>DT-XV</u>	
16. Present Use <u>same</u>		Picture No. <u>13</u>	
17. Condition <u>good (1 fountain missing)</u>		Direction <u>NE</u>	
18. Description <u>Located in the center of the path leading to the grand steps of the Courthouse up to the main entrance, near the Main St. side walk; a low circular grey granite base supports the cubic grey granite main block (under the basin) which is set at the diagonal with stylized pilasters at the angles; these have egg-and-dart moldings in lieu of capitals; there are 4 bulging polished red granite columns holding the (more recent) actual drinking fountains; above the block is the gracefully curved (p.2)</u>		33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____	
19. History _____		34. Prepared by: <u>W.E. Langsam</u>	
20. Significance <u>This graceful and appealing fountain, combining drinking facilities for people and dogs, as well as an ornamental statue with a light fixture, also combines grey and polished red granite and bronze. It is a local landmark (p.2)</u>		35. Organization <u>LFCHC</u>	
21. Source of Information <u>Plaque on base.</u>		36. Date <u>June 1979</u>	
_____		37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____	

18. (cont.)

red granite (polished) basin, in the center of which is the ornamental bronze fountain, of 3 slender children clasping each other around a cluster of reeds; above is one of the pierced bronze light fixtures like those on the courthouse steps. At the base facing Main street is a diminutive basin with its own spout, labelled "A Drink for Our Friend" (presumably dogs).

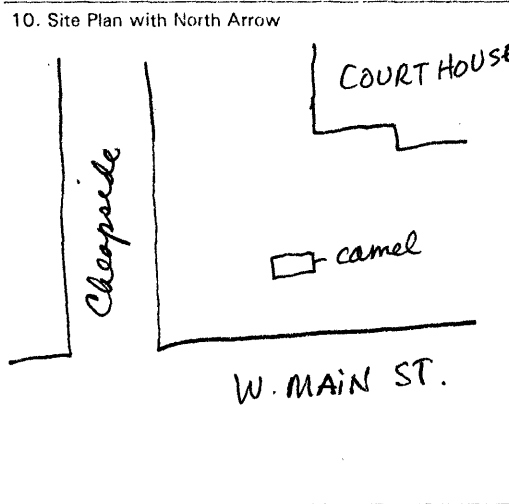
On the front of the fountain is a bronze plaque with embossed words: "Presented by E.B. Ellis to City of Lexington and Fayette County 1921."

19. (cont.)

and lightens the massive quality of the courthouse above.

1. Historic Name(s) Union Station Camel
 Original Owner _____
 2. Present Name Union Station Camel
 3. Owner's Name Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government
 4. Owner's Address 200 E. Main St., Lexington, KY 40507
 5. Location Courthouse Square, near SW corner of Courthouse
 6. Open to Public Yes No _____
 7. Visible from road Yes No _____
 8. Ownership
 Private _____
 Local
 State _____
 Federal _____
 9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette
 23. Zoning Classification B-2
 Magisterial District _____
 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') _____
 25. UTM Reference
 Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
 26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
 Historic Site _____ Structure _____
 Building _____
 27. District Yes No _____
 Name: Downtown Commercial District



11. Architect _____
 12. Builder _____
 13. Date before ca. 1920
 14. Style
 A. _____
 B. _____
 15. Original Use highway marker
 16. Present Use highway marker
 17. Condition good (moved)

28. Significance Evaluation Inventory
 29. Status _____ Date _____
 National Landmark _____
 National Register _____
 Landmark Certificate _____
 Kentucky Survey _____
 Local Landmark _____
 HABS/HAER _____
 30. Theme
 Primary Transportation
 Secondary Sculpture
 Other _____
 31. Endangered Yes _____ No

18. Description Now located on the Courthouse Square, near the SW corner of the Courthouse main entrance, this modest marker consists of a vertical granite slab, rough at the base and smooth above; inscribed on all 4 sides, it supports a small bronze statue of a heavily-laden camel and its driver. Each side has the compass point with an arrow through it facing in the appropriate direction; a winged cap (Mercury's, no doubt, although apparently inscribed "AAA") is at the top of the wider sides, which also are inscribed (p.2)

No. Stories _____
 Single Pile _____ NA _____
 Double Pile _____
 Floor Plan it
 Structural Fabric _____
 Decorative Fabric
 A. _____
 B. _____
 Roof Form _____

32. _____
 ATTACH PHOTO

19. History This modest marker was originally located at the N end of the railing of the original Harrison Avenue Viaduct at E. Main St. just E of the former Union Station (built 1907; see Vestiges, pp. 152-53). It was intended to indicate the origin of the major highways starting from Lexington, recognizing their importance as well as that of the railways. When the station was demolished and replaced by a parking garage (p.2)

Roll No. DT-XVI
 Picture No. 7A
 Direction S
 33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____
 34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

20. Significance This modest granite marker with its diminutive but charming bronze statue of a heavily-laden camel and its exhausted rider, was intended to indicate the origin of Lexington's highways and was originally located near (p.2)

35. Organization LFCHC
 36. Date July 1979

21. Source of Information Old views of Union Station; Lancaster, Vestiges (1978).

37. Revision Dates 4-83
 38. Staff Review _____

Union Station Camel, Courthouse Square, Lexington-Fayette Co., Ky.

Page 2

18. Cont.

"Starting Point from Lexington on All Highways," with U.S. (Kentucky) 60 and 25 displayed on their highway shields.

19.

about 1960, the marker was moved to its present position.

20.

the former Union Station. It is an appealing landmark on the Courthouse Square.

1. Historic Name(s) John Cabell Breckinridge Monument

Original Owner _____

2. Present Name
John Cabell Breckinridge Monument

3. Owner's Name
Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government

4. Owner's Address
200 E. Main Street, Lexington, KY 40507

5. Location
Cheapside, on the W side of Courthouse Square

6. Open to Public
Yes No _____

7. Visible from road
Yes No _____

8. Ownership
Private
Local _____
State _____
Federal _____

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

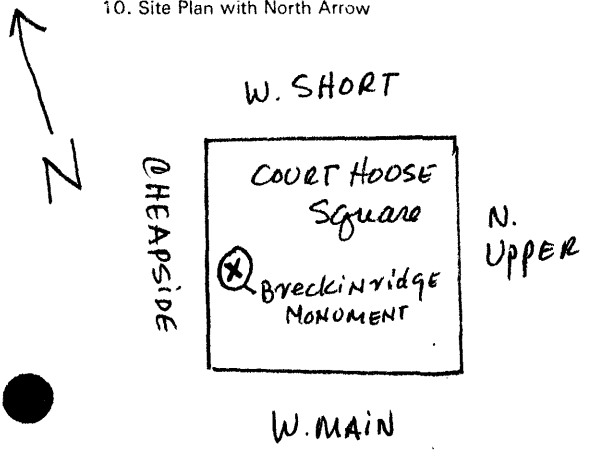
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') _____

25. UTM Reference
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
Historic Site _____ Structure _____
Building

27. District Yes No _____
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
Survey



10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect Edward L. Valentine, sculptor

12. Builder Henry-bonnard Bronze Co., N.Y.

13. Date
1887

14. Style
A.
B.

15. Original Use
monument

16. Present Use
monument

17. Condition
good

29. Status _____ Date _____
National Landmark _____
National Register _____
Landmark Certificate _____
Kentucky Survey _____
Local Landmark _____
HABS/HAER _____

30. Theme
Primary Politics
Secondary Military
Other Sculpture

31. Endangered Yes _____ No

32. _____

18. Description The monument faces E toward the courthouse, centered on the W portion of the courthouse square near Cheapside. It has a rectangular stepped granite base labelled "John Cabell Breckinridge/Erected by the Commonwealth of Kentucky/A.D. 1887." The bronze statue is of the full-length standing figure in modern dress, the right hand extended in a typical oratorical gesture, the left resting on a draped stand. The base of the statue is inscribed "The Henry-Bonnard Bronze Co. N.Y." (p. 2)

No. Stories _____

Single Pile _____ NA _____

Double Pile _____

Floor Plan _____

Structural Fabric _____

Decorative Fabric
A. _____
B. _____

Roof Form _____

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. DT-XVI

Picture No. 8A

Direction W

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

35. Organization
LFCHC

36. Date July 1979

37. Revision Dates 4-83 38. Staff Review _____

19. History The monument is located on the W side of the courthouse square, the site of one of the early market houses of the town, later known as Cheapside, a paved area used for pre-automobile "Parking," particularly on "Courtdays," when farmers came in to market and court was held one Monday per month, as well as on Saturdays. When erected in 1887 the monument was sited in a small octagonal grassed plat, flanked (p. 2)

20. Significance This standing full-length bronze statue on a high granite pedestal faces the Fayette County Courthouse on the west side of the Courthouse Square. It was erected in 1887 by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and private citizens (p. 2)

21. Source of Information Sources on Breckinridge and his family are too numerous and diversified to mention, although a short biography is included in the University of Kentucky Press' Bicentennial Bookshelf; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), A-7; Coleman, Squire's (1976).

Breckinridge Monument
Lexington-Fayette Co.

18. Cont.

The monument remains in good condition.

19. Cont.

by a pair of elegant matching fountains. During the 200, after Courtday sales were abolished (see Coleman, pg. 79-80) in 1921, all but a narrow street now known as Cheapside became part of the landscaped courthouse square. The fountains were replaced recently by concrete basins, and trees of considerable size now canopy the monument.

The monument was dedicated on November 16, 1887, according to Coleman (p. 65): "The Breckenridge Monument Association sponsored the movement; the Ky. legislature appropriated \$10,000 and \$40,000 was raised by private funds. Edward L. Valentine of Richmond, Va., was the sculptor. Senator J.C.S. Blackburn gave the memorial address and Governor Simon B. Buckner unveiled the monument. . . . Breckinridge [1821-75] was the youngest vice-president of the United States, and was secretary of war and a general of the Confederate States." A Ky. Historical Society Highway Marker near the monument summarizes his career; the literature on Breckinridge, a figure of national significance, and his very prominent family, is extensive.

For early views of the monument, see an old photo of the unveiling (Leader, 6/24/1954, and elsewhere); the 1898-99 directory, p. 283; a bird's-eye view of Cheapside from the courthouse tower ca. 1893 in the Battaile Collection at the Lex. Public Library and elsewhere; and other photos with 111-18 Cheapside as the background (see Chinn, A-7).

20. Cont. to honor one of its most distinguished statesmen, Vice-President John Cabell Breckinridge, a respected citizen of Lexington who also served as Secretary of War and a brigadier general for the Confederacy.

1. Historic Name(s) Randall Building
Original Owner Charles S. Randall

2. Present Name
Bogaert Company, Jewelers

3. Owner's Name
Thomas A. Collins

4. Owner's Address
127-29 W. Main Street, Lexington, KY 40507

5. Location
127-29 W. Main St. (formerly 57-63 East)

6. Open to Public Yes No 7. Visible from road Yes No

8. Ownership
Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

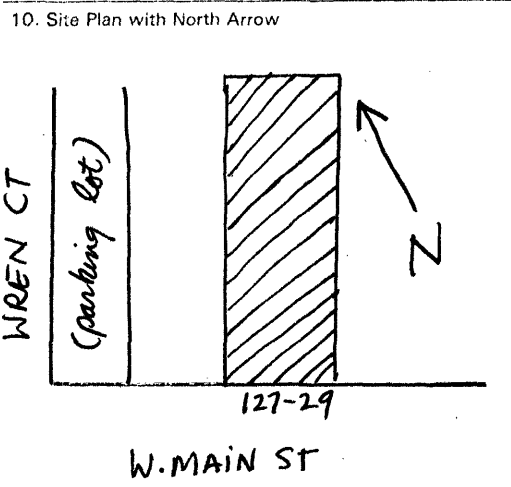
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building

27. District Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
National Register (listed)



10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect (Phelix L. Lundin, attr.)

12. Builder

13. Date before 1886

14. Style
A. Italianate
B.

15. Original Use
store

16. Present Use
jewelry store

17. Condition
fair

29. Status
National Landmark
National Register 9/9/82
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary Architecture
Secondary Commerce
Other Social-Humanitarian

31. Endangered Yes No

18. Description 3S, 4B brick; 2S round-arched windows with linked brick hood-molds over panelled pilasters; 3S similar but segmental arches; all have key-stones; continuous dentillated beltcourse under 3S windows; high cornice with formerly panelled frieze between bold consoles. modillions, and end blocks. 1S has been remodelled; the Chinn photo, ca. 1920, A-29, shows rusticated piers at the ends and flanking the entrance to the upper floors at the W end; the existing continuous entablature; and (p.2)

19. History Although it is not clear whether it appears on the 1871 Bird's-Eye View of Lexington, this Italianate commercial block was probably built in the 1870s, when the property belonged to Charles S. Randall, who had purchased it from Isaac W. and Sarah T. Scott and John S. and Lydia W. Wilson in 1870. Wilson, a noted druggist on Cheapside and elsewhere, was also one of the 1st photographers in Lexington (see Perrin, p. 774) (p.2)

20. Significance This highly articulated facade, nearly all of whose brick decorative elements are panelled and linked to each other, is part of a group that once ornamented nearly every major downtown block, although only two examples (p.3)

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books,

No. Stories 3

Single Pile NA
Double Pile

For Plan

Structural Fabric
Decorative Fabric
A.
B.

Roof Form

32. ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. DT-IV
Picture No. 11
Direction NW (center)

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date June 1979

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review

city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo A-29 (ca. 1920); Biog. Ency. (1878); Perrin, Fayette Co. (1887); Biog. Cyc. (1896); Illustrated Lexington, KY (1919); Kerr, Hist. (1922);

18. (Cont.)

a prismatic transom. The 2 center 2S windows have recently been filled in and the panelled frieze simplified; the 1S interior is relatively plain, with some old display cases.

19. (Cont.)

Nothing is known of Randall, who with others sold the property in 1892 to Thomas L. Cassell, perhaps the Thomas J. Cassell (b. 1849), who was a prosperous grocer (see Perrin, p. 592; and Biog. Cyc., p. 302). Talitha E. Cassell, his widow, inherited it in 1917 and sold it in 1923 to the Phoenix (and 3rd) National Bank and Trust Co. (see also Survey form for 123-25 W. Main). It seems to have been in the hands of the Spanton-Searles family by 1931, and remains in trust for them.

This building was shown on the 1886 and 1890 Sanborn Insurance maps as "Harness," corresponding to Barkley & Pilkington's saddle and harness business listed in the directories before 1890 (on J.L. Barkley, see Herald, 1/20/1900, p. 5; on Albin Pilkington, Jr., carriage builder and Barkley's partner in a livery stable, see Perrin, p. 690). This was undoubtedly their shop, rather than a stable. Spencer and Rash had a shoe store here in 1893; it was apparently vacant in 1895. By 1902 King & Metzger, jewelers, became the 1st in the series of prominent jewelers that have occupied the building since the turn of the century; A.K. Lyon was here about 1912, when he had already been in the business 10 years (see Transcript, 8/25/85); W.E. Caskey, ca. 1914-19; Harry Skuller, ca. 1920-30, with A. Schellberg, tailor, about 1923 (see also the Chinn photo, ca. 1920) and an optometrist named Thatcher in the late 1920s; the Bogaert Jewelry and Manufacturing Co., about 1931, followed by the retail store of Victor Bogaert since then. Bogaert had been at 135 W. Main next door to the W about 1900-1930 (see Chinn photo and Survey form); Skuller's moved to 115 (the old Odd Fellows Building; see Survey form) about 1930 and has remained there ever since (according to Mrs. Skuller, she at one time owned both stores).

Victor Bogaert, Sr. (1859-19), one of the city's leading businessmen, was a Belgian who came to Lexington and established the firm in 1883; after several moves he opened his shop at 135 W. Main next door about 1900 (see Survey form); its magnificent facade, probably adorned with Rookwood Pottery faience tiles from Cincinnati, and an elegant interior were shown in the 1919 brochure, pp. 57-58. The firm was carried on by his sons, Victor, Jr., and Edwin, the latter acting as manager after 1914. Victor, Sr., participated in the French war in Central Africa in 1879, when he was said to have accompanied the famous explorer Livingston for a time; during World War I he was extremely active in behalf of his native Belgium, particularly in providing for war orphans, and was knighted by King Albert (Her., 1/29/1900, p. 5; Kerr, III, 392; Who's Who, p. 39; Official Souvenir Program of the Sesqui-Centennial Jubilee Celebration of Lexington, Ky., 1925).

The facade of this building, fully and tightly articulated by segmental or round arches, pilasters, and dentillated brick courses, all with recessed panels, belongs to a group that once dotted downtown Lexington. The other major surviving example is the E front of the building at the NW corner of Broadway and Main Sts. (see the Survey form for 301-305 W. Main St. in the Victorian Commercial Block NR district); interestingly, the S side of this building is basically like the E side of the former Carty Block at the SW corner of Main and Mill Sts., which received an elaborate castiron facade shortly after it was erected in 1870 (see Survey form for 300-306 W. Main St., and compare Chinn photos A-3, A-33, A-37, and B-8). Another example was at 227 W. Short St., facing the courthouse, and there were others on Main St. It is possible

(Continued)

19. (Cont.)

that all these were designed by Phelix L. Lundin (died 1886), a now little-known architect in Lexington during the 1870s who nevertheless was responsible for some of the major commissions of the period: Jackson, the City Hall and Market House between Vine and Water Sts., Limestone and Upper Sts. (see Coleman, p. 60; Lancaster, Back Streets, pp. 86-87; and Lancaster, Vestiges, pp. 126-27; architect-builder John McMurtry claimed the main features of the design as his own); the Phoenix Hotel as rebuilt after the fire of 1879 (see Coleman, pp. 60 and 103; Lancaster, Vestiges, pp. 124-26); and the Dudley-Talbert House at 215 N. Mill St. (see Survey form and NR forms for Gratz Park and Northside Historic Residential Districts). Most similar to the commercial facades, however, is the Clark Co. National Bank Building in nearby Winchester, with its extravagantly articulated and panelled facade (see Handbook of Clark Co., 1889; and Clark Co. Democrat, 3/24 and 5/5/1880, discovered by Anthony O. James for the Clark Co. Survey).

20. (Cont.) now survive; they can probably be attributed

to Phelix Lundin, a prolific Swedish-trained architect who practiced in Central Kentucky during the 1870s and designed some of the major public, commercial, and residential buildings of the area, including the famous old Phoenix Hotel, the City Hall and Market House, and noted mansions. The exact date of the building at 127-29 W. Main St. is not known, but it first appears in the street directories as occupied by the well-known saddle and harness goods store of Barkley and Pilkington's livery stables. By the turn of the century, however, it contained the first in a series of high-quality jewelry shops that has lasted to the present. For the past almost 50 years it has housed the store (and originally factory) of the family of Victor Bogaert, Sr., a Belgian-born, much-decorated hero of two wars and one of the outstanding merchants of Lexington at the turn of the century; the firm was established almost a century ago in 1883. The building and the firm are both significant contributors to the remaining downtown "jeweler's row."

21. (Cont.)

Clay Lancaster, Back Streets and Pine Trees.

(Lexington, 1956); Coleman, Squire's Sketches (Lexington, 1976); Lancaster, Vestiges (1978). Additional research by Karen McLay Sauteben, U.K. HED student (1979).

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-119

1. Historic Name(s)
Original Owner

2. Present Name
The Tin Cup

3. Owner's Name **Second National Bank, Trust for Celeste Crosby**

4. Owner's Address
201 E. Main St., Lexington, KY 40507

5. Location
159 N. Limestone

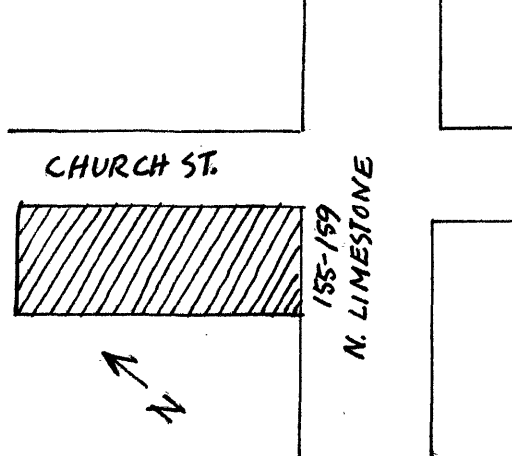
6. Open to Public
Yes No

7. Visible from road
Yes No

8. Ownership
Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date
ca. 1928

14. Style
A. Arts & Crafts
B.

15. Original Use **store & hotel**

16. Present Use
restaurant

17. Condition
good

18. Description **2S, 3B corner building constructed of red wirebrick facing with red tile false roof against parapet on brackets.**

No. Stories
2

Single Pile NA
Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric
brick

Decorative Fabric
A.
B.

Roof Form
flat

19. History **The fire that destroyed most of this block in 1917 started in the Porter & Jackson Livery Stable on this corner. This replacement appears from the Chinn photo collection to have been erected in the middle or late 1920s.**

20. Significance **Built on the site of the livery stable where the 1917 fire started. The false red tile roof shows the influence of the arts and crafts style.**

21. Source of Information **Johnson, Biog. Sketches (1897) Negro Business Directory (1899)**

22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification **B-2**
Magisterial District

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building

27. District Yes No
Name: **Downtown Commercial District**

28. Significance Evaluation
Survey

29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered Yes
No

32.

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. **DT-XXVIII**

Picture No. _____

Direction _____

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: **Walter E. Langsam**

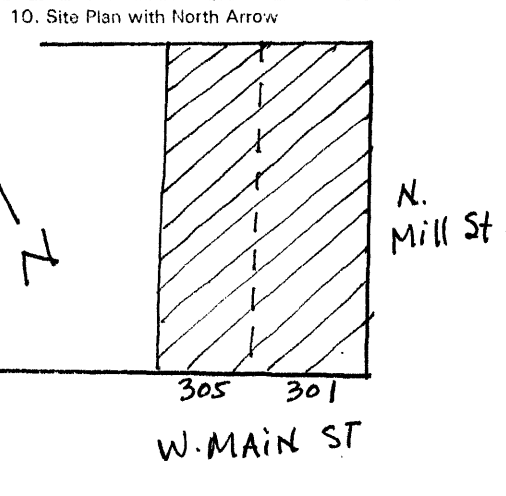
35. Organization **LFCHC**

36. Date **5-79**

37. Revision Dates **4-83** 38. Staff Review

1. Historic Name(s) Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley's Hospital
 Original Owner Dr. Benjamin Dudley
 2. Present Name Sparr-Kaybee Store
 3. Owner's Name David A. Hull
 4. Owner's Address 2047 Manor Drive, Lexington, KY 40502
 5. Location 301-305 W. Main Street (NW corner Mill St.; formerly 1-3 West)
 6. Open to Public Yes No
 7. Visible from road Yes No
 8. Ownership Private
 Local
 State
 Federal
 9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette
 23. Zoning Classification B-2
 Magisterial District
 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')
 25. UTM Reference
 Zone Easting Northing
 26. Prehistoric Site Object
 Historic Site Structure
 Building
 27. District Yes No
 Name: Downtown Commercial District



11. Architect
 12. Builder
 13. Date ca. 1834 (Lancaster) possibly earlier
 14. Style A. late Federal
 B.
 15. Original Use hospital
 16. Present Use clothing store
 17. Condition Fair (1S & 301 altered)

28. Significance Evaluation #301 NR; #305 Survey
 29. Status National Landmark
 National Register
 Landmark Certificate
 Kentucky Survey
 Local Landmark
 HABS/HAER
 30. Theme Primary Medicine
 Secondary Architecture
 Other Commerce
 31. Endangered Yes No
 32.

18. Description This property consists of two adjoining buildings, originally built at one time, but #305 was considerably altered during reconstruction after a fire in the 1930s. The exterior of #301 is probably not too different from its original condition; it is a 3S corner building, 2B on the Main St. front; four widely-spaced bays on the E. (Mill St.) side, extending back to an old 10-foot-wide alley, originally intended to provide access to the rear of the adjoining (p.2)

No. Stories 3
 Single Pile NA
 Double Pile
 Floor Plan
 Structural Fabric
 Decorative Fabric A.
 B.
 Roof Form

ATTACH PHOTO

19. History This building dates back at least to the mid-1830s and possibly somewhat earlier, although Dunn states definitely that "the renowned Dr. Benj. W. Dudley purchased the corner property here in 1833 and built the present brick building... He razed a large frame building that had considerable history" (pp. 382-83). Like most of the property at this end of the block, the corner belonged to Col. Thomas Lewis, an early (p.2)

Roll No. DT-III
 Picture No. 20
 Direction NW
 33. Tape No. Negative No.
 34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

20. Significance These modest three-story brick buildings date back at least as far as 1833, when Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, "the very mainstay" of Transylvania University's famous Medical Department in the 2nd quarter of the 19C, had a

35. Organization LFCHC
 36. Date May 1979
 37. Revision Dates 4-83
 38. Staff Review

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, (p.3) city directories, and Sanborn insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), A-37; Leavy, "Memoirs" (ca. 1873; pub. 1942-43); Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); Rankc, Review (1887); Illustrated Lexington, KY (p.3.)

18. (Cont.)

buildings to the W. The distinctive feature of #301 is the rectangular recessed brick panels in the flat parapet over the bays; these occurred on many early 19C Lexington brick commercial buildings, such as 112 N. Mill around the corner, and may indicate here a date earlier than the mid-1830s, when at least rudimentary Greek Revival treatment might have been expected. The openings here are quite wide and have brick jackarches; both the front and the E side are laid in fine Flemish bond (also early features). There are four filled-in wide elliptical arches under the E bays and also two on the rear, perhaps to allow internal delivery of goods. The interior woodwork of the unused upper floors varies somewhat, although it all tends to be plain, and there are few signs of refined Federal moldings. The staircase from the 2S to the 3S does, however, have a plain Federal railing and newel. #305 is connected with #301 on the totally remodelled 1S, but is separate above. Although some early structural features remain, it appears that it was basically rebuilt ca. 1919* and again after the ^{late} fire. The facade is yellow tile or glazed brick, now painted over, with metal casement windows; the parapet and upper stories are higher than those of the corner building; the difference in height existed before the ^{late} fire, as it appears on the ca. 1920 Chinn photo, A-37. At that time there were 2B, with flat hoodmolds over 2/2-pane sash windows; an almost equilateral pediment was over a plain cornice with consoles only at the ends and a smaller bracket in the middle. Although the windows and parapet were as high as they are now, the old, irregular surface of the brick shows on the Chinn photo. The original condition matching #301 appears on an older photo by Charles Lisle (ca. 1900, according to an inscription) in the Coleman Collection at Transylvania University, which also shows an arched opening on the 1st, as well as the other bays of the E side.

19. (Cont.)

Fayette Co. magistrate, from 1790 to 1804, when it was acquired by Lewis Sanders. A Nicholas Lewis had had a tavern here in the early 1790s. Sanders (1781-1861), an innovative entrepreneur, apparently did not replace the frame building on the corner, as he did on the lots to the W (see Survey forms for 309-315 and 317-19 W. Main). The corner tavern was sold to Joseph and Littleberry Hawkins at an unspecified date; from them it passed to John Fowler (or Towler) in 1815 and James Johnson in 1817. The latter, a brother of Richard M. Johnson, vice-president of the U.S., had operated a "Domestic" store known as Sebree & Johnson with Uriel Johnson, also from Scott Co., Ky., here in 1818. The fledgling Bank of the U.S. acquired the property in 1820 and sold it to Dr. Dudley in 1833. The next property to the W passed from Sanders to Daniel White in 1809, and in 1833 from his heir to James Devers, who seems to have resold it that year to Dudley; Devers' 15-foot-wide section was described as a "tin shop." Thus it was evidently Dudley who 1st had control of the full 38-foot property on which to build the present double building.

Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley (1785-1870) was one of the finest and most influential figures in the history of medicine in Ky. and "The West" in the 1st half of the 19C. He was called by the recent historian of Transylvania University "the very mainstay of the Medical Department for many years," when the institution's medical and law schools were considered among the two or three best in the country, contributing strongly to the nickname of Lexington as "The Athens of the West" (Wright, pp. 79-85). Born in Va., he was brought to Lexington in 1797; was educated in medicine here and Philadelphia, along with several other major figures of American early 19C medicine, many of whom later joined him on the faculty of Transylvania; he also spent 4 years of study in London and Paris. He was a leader in the extraordinary development of the Medical Dept. after the War of 1812, and was greatly admired as a teacher and surgeon, specializing

*A fire in John Hutchison's grocery did about \$5,000 damage in 1917 (see Her., 8/4/1917, 1-2).

19. Cont.)

in lithotomy and several other difficult surgical techniques. He also published seldom but significantly, and remained at Transylvania until 1850, after several of his colleagues had defected to Louisville (Wright, pp. 148-50, 152). He is often remembered for his humanitarian role in a duel with noted colleagues Daniel Drake and William Richardson (Wright, pp. 82-83).

The building at Mill and Main remained in Dudley's family until at least 1911; these included in 1870 the Hon. William A. Dudley (see Perrin, p. 499); Anna M. Tilford, Dr. Dudley's daughter; Charles W. Dudley; and the heirs of Mary Dudley Short. It belonged to John T. Hutchison and his heirs from 1911 to 1945, and has changed hands a couple of times since then.

These buildings have been traced in the directories since about 1880, when Hutchison and Harry C. Thompson had a grocery on the corner and Luke P. Milward sold stoves and tinware at #305 (see Ranck, Review, p. 62). Milward's firm, established in 1856, was one of the most substantial in town and his premises well known. Thompson is not listed after 1885; in 1902 J.M. Elliott joined Harry L. Milward at #305; by 1906-1907 the building was occupied by The Milward Company, pianos and organs; in 1911 Edward A. Holmes, picture framing, is also listed. In 1914-15 Hutchison had a grocery in both parts, remaining until 1919, when the corner building was remodelled for the Federal Systems Bakery. Their advertisement in the 1919 brochure, p. 85, shows 3 photos of the exterior and interior at the opening on June 7 (see also the Chinn photos). John Sprich & Sons, meats, was next door. They remained until the early 1930s, when the Lafayette Studios, photographers, were on the corner, with another meat market adjacent. A jeweler was on the corner in the 1940s; the present firm (Federal Store, woman's apparel, later merged with Sparr-Kaybee) moved into the corner building about 1947 and eventually took over the entire building.

20. (Cont.) hospital here. Although both have been altered (#305 almost totally), #301 on the corner retains fine Flemish-bond brickwork on both the upper facade and the longer Mill St. side, which also has 3 bricked-up elliptical-arched street-level openings; over each bay is the rectangular recessed panel in the parapet that identifies early 19th-century brick commercial architecture in Lexington. At the turn of the century the corner was long occupied by John Hutchison's drugstore, while the adjacent building contained the stove and tinware store of a branch of the influential local Milward family. During this century the stores have included the Federal Systems Baker, jewelers, and clothing stores. This corner site, which was identified with "Lewis' Tavern" and several very prominent early owners, is a crucial part of the oldest surviving block (on Mill between Main and Short) in downtown Lexington.

21. (Cont.)

(1919); Dunn, "Historic" (ca. 1940); John D. Wright, Jr., Transylvania: Tutor to the West (Lexington, 1975); Lancaster, Vestiges (1978).

1. Historic Name(s) <u>Wilgus/Bruce/Graves Block</u>			22. ADD/County <u>BGADD/Fayette</u> □□□		
Original Owner <u>John B. Wilgus</u>			23. Zoning Classification <u>B-2</u> Magisterial District		
2. Present Name <u>United Furniture Company</u>			24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')		
3. Owner's Name <u>David A. Hull</u>			25. UTM Reference Zone Easting Northing		
4. Owner's Address <u>2047 Manor Drive, 40502</u>			26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
5. Location <u>309-315 W. Main St. (formerly 507 West)</u>			27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Name: <u>Downtown Commercial District</u>		
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	8. Ownership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal			
9. Local Contact/Organization <u>Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission</u>			28. Significance Evaluation <u>National Register</u> □		
10. Site Plan with North Arrow			29. Status Date		
			National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/>		
			National Register <input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>11. Architect</p> <p>12. Builder</p> <p>13. Date <u>possibly ca. 1805</u> <u>and/or ca. 1872</u> □□</p> <p>14. Style A. <u>Italianate</u> <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>15. Original Use <u>bank, stores</u> <u>& photography studio</u> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>16. Present Use <u>store and</u> <u>photography studio</u></p> <p>17. Condition <u>fair (1S</u> <u>slightly altered)</u> <input type="checkbox"/></p>			Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/>		
			Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>18. Description <u>3S, 7B brick building;</u> <u>possibly the 2S (little or nothing re-</u> <u>remains of the masonry of the 1S) facade</u> <u>is an older wall; there seems to be a</u> <u>line of separation above the 2S dis-</u> <u>guised by the 3S sill course, and there</u> <u>is a narrow band of brick along the E</u> <u>edge of the 2S front wall that appears</u> <u>to match the 3S surface. Windows are</u> <u>all round-arched, with elaborate cast-</u> <u>iron hoodmolds with keystones. The</u> <u>sills, perhaps stone, are continuous,</u> <u>with the ends of the openings (p.2)</u></p>			Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/>		
			HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>19. History <u>It is possible that at least the first two floors</u> <u>of this double structure date from the early 19C. According to</u> <u>Dunn (pp. 382-83), it is essentially the same building erected</u> <u>as part of 3 3S brick row-buildings erected by Lewis Sanders</u> <u>in 1805 and 1808; these are shown on the 1855 map and view.</u> <u>The building at #309-315 is taller than its neighbors in the 1</u> <u>(p.2.)</u></p>			30. Theme □□		
			Primary <u>Architecture</u> Secondary <u>Commerce</u> Other <u>Art</u>		
<p>20. Significance <u>This handsome Italianate double facade was b</u> <u>uilt or rebuilt shortly after the Civil War for John B.</u> <u>Wilgus, self-made merchant and banker, who moved his pri-</u> <u>ate bank here in 1872. It is possible that the structure</u> <u>indeed and will books,</u></p>			31. Endangered Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
			32. ATTACH PHOTO		
<p>21. Source of Information <u>Lexington-Fayette County</u> <u>city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920),</u> <u>A-31; Ranck, Hist. (1872); Leavy, "Memoirs" (ca. 1873); L. & R.</u> <u>Collins, Hist. of Ky. (1874); Biog. Ency. (1878); Ranck, Guide</u> <u>(1883); Ranck, Review (1887); (cont. p. 4)</u></p>			33. Tape No. <u>DT-III</u> Negative No.		
			34. Prepared by: <u>Walter E. Langsam</u>		
35. Organization <u>LFCHC</u>			36. Date <u>May 1979</u>		
37. Revision Dates <u>4-83</u>			38. Staff Review		

18. (Cont.)

marked by small consoles and ornamented blocks at the ends of the facade. The cornice has heavy paired bracket at the ends; slenderer brackets are spaced carefully over and between the window bays, and appear "clasped" to the raised course at the base of the cornice. A segmental pediment over the center 2 bays is labelled "Graves Block."

The 1S has the remains of several facade superimposed treatments, although it is now virtually as it appeared on the ca. 1920 Chinn photo, A-31. Probably original (at least for Wilgus) is the handsome attenuated Roman Corinthian castiron column in the center that supports the plain but well-molded entablature (probably steel) across the entire facade; a similar square pier is at the W end of the facade. The castiron pier at the E end of the facade is of a later, "New Grecian" type with stylized incised ornament. The W half of the 1S (#315) has a later treatment, with patterned transoms and a heavier horizontal over the shop windows supported on lower pilasters with heavy iron "pineapple" garlands in relief at the top. The transom of the E half (#309) is covered, but the recessed entry has a delightful red-brown and white mosaic tile design labelled "Wm. E. Stagg/Your Druggist" with a stylized mortar and pestle in silhouette in front of the narrower entrance and a Greek meander border. This shopfront is narrower than the W half, because the round-arched entrance to the upper floors is at its W end, with $\frac{1}{2}$ a dozen stairs leading directly from the street to a door on a landing.

The 1S interior of #309 has a fairly plain pressed metal ceiling, but ^{also} a covered cornice with arabesque patterns and an elegant Adamesque garlanded frieze with wreaths and torches; there are also stripes with low relief torches on the walls over a high wood panelled wainscot. The later interior (perhaps ca. 1920) of #315 has narrow intersecting wood strips on the ceiling, in a Tudor-inspired Arts & Crafts manner.

One of the most important interiors in downtown Lexington is the 2S photography studio in the E half reached from the center entrance (#311). The studio consists of a large front room divided from a smaller back area by a screen of shallow Tudor arches on clustered colonnettes. The pressed-metal ceiling, the brocade-like embossed wall-covering, the wainscot (perhaps of Lincrusta-Walton) are all treated to suggest Gothic motifs; even the pierced wood stair-railing is a miniature Gothic arcade. The ensemble, which may include other rooms illuminated by special skylights and a N window high on the rear wall overlooking the alley behind, was probably devised and decorated for John Mullen after the Civil War. has survived virtually intact in use by the later photographers who have occupied the studio to the present.

19. (Cont.) view; the Campbell Building (demolished) to its W, at least partially on the site of a Sanders store, was not built (or rebuilt) until the 1880s. Perhaps the 1st 2S of the present building correspond to the 3S of the earlier structure, considering the greater height of postbellum stories (see 18 above for the evidence of the brickwork).

According to Dunn, Staples (passim), and the deeds, this property was acquired from the Town Trustees by Percival Butler in 1785; sold by him to Thomas Lewis, an early Fayette Co. magistrate, in 1790; and sold by him to innovative entrepreneur Lewis Sanders (or Saunders) in 1804 (on Sanders, see the NR form for "Grass Hills," Sanders' later home in Carroll Co., Ky., based on Anna Virginia Parker, Lewis Sanders of Grass Hills,). Sanders erected one 3S brick building in 1805 and the other two in 1804 (neither Leavy 1942, p. 370; 1943, p. 323; nor Dunn is clear as to the exact relations between these structures). James Weir bought this property in 1809 and sold it to Beriah McGoffin (Magoffin), probably the father of the early Civil War Ky. governor, himself a prominent merchant (see the NR form on his house, "Clay Hill," Harrodsburg, Mercer Co., Ky., and Biog. Ency., p. 12). McGoffin sold the building to Dr. Caleb W. Cloud, a stirring but eccentric Methodist preacher (see Ranck, Hist., p. 152). It apparently remained in Cloud's family until 1865, when it was purchased by John B. Wilgus.

19. (Cont.)

It was surely Wilgus (1824-89) who gave the building virtually its present form, either shortly after he acquired the property or just before he moved his private bank, Wilgus & Co., into the building from across Main St. in 1872; it is also not clear whether he altered, enlarged, or completely rebuilt part of Sanders' brick row. Wilgus, a self-made prosperous merchant and banker, was a strong supporter of the Union during the War. He was instrumental in the development of the Big Sandy Railroad, which helped open up the resources of E. Ky., and active in local utilities and other civic improvements (Ranck, Hist., p. 409; Collins, Hist., pp. 153, 163; Biog. Ency. pp. 728-29; obit., Transcript, 1/20/1889; and Coleman, p. 55).

Among the early tenants of the Wilgus Building was James Mullen (b. 1834), a popular photographer whose "cartes de visite" portraits are still frequently found in the area. According to Ranck (Review, p. 83), "His premises are located in the centre of town and occupy one of the most conspicuous structures on Main St....The operating room was specially built for the business and the light being in the centre of the room." A native of Cincinnati, he participated in the early daguerrotype and photography businesses there, worked with the Corps of Engineers in Tennessee during the Civil War, and located in Lexington in 1864. He took more than 50 views of Ky. for the U.S. Geological Survey to be exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876, and also worked for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. He employed "seven hands" in his galleries on the 2S and 3S of the Wilgus block, turning out a variety of photographic portraits and other related views. He remained at this address until after 1900 (Perrin, pp. 664-65; Ranck, Guide, p. 50).

Among other early tenants were A.P. Allis, dry goods (1875-76); J.M. Hocker & Co., dry goods (1877-78); Hocker, born 1822, was a major merchant and philanthropist, founder of the Hocker /later Hamilton/ Female College; see Perrin, pp. 619-21); Taylor & Co., "notions" (1882-83; see Transcript, 8/25/85; also here was Taylor & Hawkins, fancy goods, in 1890). Beginning about 1887 a somewhat different sort of tenant is listed, including insurance and distillers' agents, the Barren Fork Mining Co., and the Ashland Building and Saving Assoc.

After Wilgus' death, the building came into the hands of W.W. Bruce (1822-96), after whom it was named on the 1896 Sanborn map. He had been a great hemp manufacturer but was judged of unsound mind in 1892 and his property kept in trust by the Security Trust Co. (see Perrin, p. 565). They sold it in 1897 to John E. Anderson; a decade later it passed to Julius and Clara Bell Walsh of Bell Place (see NR form); G.A. Roy held it from 1909 to 1920, when it was acquired by J. Arthur Graves whose name remains on the pediment, although the property has changed hands twice since his death about 1955.

At the turn of the century the building was occupied by a dentist, J.F. Overstreet's drugstore (later Browning's and Wm. Stagg's, commemorated in the existing mosaic tile entry of #309), T.J. Pilcher's dry goods (see Herald, 2/23/1900), and H.V. Rouse, ladies' furnishings. About 1905 Mullen was replaced by Franz Josef Spengler's Crest Studio and art gallery, which moved next door about 1918 to the lavish but short-lived store and photography studio at 317-19 W. Main. Drugstores, jewelry, and other optical suppliers were located in #309-15 in the 1920s, while the photography facilities were utilized by the Lafayette Studio, which still exists at another address; the sequence of photographers has continued to the Fox Studio, which has occupied the upper floors of #309 since about 1969. The 1S stores have not had continuous occupancy in recent years, but are currently occupied, like several buildings in the area, by a used furniture and appliances outlet.

20. (Cont.) is basically that erected for Lewis Sanders, a fascinating early Kentucky entrepreneur, merchant, and manufacturer, about 1805. It belonged to several other distinguished persons in the 19th century, as the present building has in the 20th, including hemp manufacturer W.W. Bruce and a member of the prominent Graves family whose name still appears on the pediment. Most interesting of the tenants, perhaps, has been the sequence of photographers who have occupied the surviving Gothic Revival studio in the upper stories since it was specially designed for James Mullen, a popular and diversified "artistic" and scientific photographer who was located here from the Civil War until after 1900. The street-level stores have been altered repeatedly, but retain a variety of period features, both inside and out. The tenants have also been varied, ranging from Wilgus' National Exchange Bank, insurance and land agents, to dry goods, clothing, and furniture stores, both new and used. The building is the central element in a trio of important buildings remaining at this end of the Main St. block, which continues around adjacent Mill to Short St. These illustrate some of both the earliest and the most flamboyant later phases of Lexington's 19th-century commercial life.

21. (Cont.)

Perrin, Fayette Co. (1887); Illustrated Lexington, Ky. (1919); Kerr, Hist. (1922); Dunn, "Historic" (ca. 1940); Coleman, Squire's Sketches (1975). Additional research by Judy Miracle, UK, HED.

1. Historic Name (s) James Dunn House / Mrs. Keziah Barton House		22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette	
Original Owner James Dunn		23. Zoning Classification B-2 Magisterial District	
Present Name Laszlo's Shoe Repair Shop		24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')	
3. Owner's Name John W. and Julia K. Tackett		25. UTM Reference Zone Easting Northing	
4. Owner's Address 110 Westgate Drive, Lexington, Ky. 40504		26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure Building X	
5. Location 108-110 N. Mill Street (Formerly 10-12N)		27. District Yes X No <input type="checkbox"/> Name: Downtown Commercial District	
6. Open to Public Yes X No	7. Visible from road Yes X No	8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Comm.		28. Significance Evaluation National Register	
10. Site Plan with North Arrow 		11. Architect	
		12. Builder	
		13. Date 1807 (Dunn); 1830 (CL); altered later	
		14. Style Federal (now Italianate)	
		15. Original Use Residence or doctor's office	
		16. Present Use shoe repair shop	
		17. Condition <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Fair Exterior	
18. Description 2S, 3B brick; shopfront on 1S; segmental-arched 2/2 sash windows with corbelled brick hoodmolds on 2S. Chinn photo, ca. 1920 (B-3), shows delicate brackets under cornice, standing-seam metal roof; brackets now gone, roof asphalt shingles. According to Clay Lancaster, Vestiges, p. 232, the original Flemish-bond brickwork of the front is found only at the extremities of the facade. Until fairly recently access to the upper story was by means of an old wooden exterior		29. Status National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> National Register <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark Certificate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Survey 1975 (as Mrs. Barton House) Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER	
19. History This property was at the SW corner of a large lot that extended from the 10-foot alley along its S side to Cheapside, Mill, and Short Streets. It was acquired by a town trustee, Matthew Elder, in 1807 from the (1st) Presbyterian Church, which had moved to the SW corner of Broadway and Second Sts. According to Dunn (p. 178), Elder's deed referred to a house at this location belonging to James Dunn (a "Plasterer" named Dunn, no surname given, was		30. Theme Primary Architecture Secondary Medicine Other Black History	
20. Significance Although this modest 2S brick building has Italianate features that suggest a post-Civil War date, close scrutiny of the facade reveals remnants of Flemish-bond brickwork that may confirm a possible date of construction as early as the first decade of the 19th century. If so, it was originally a residence or "storehouse" built by James		31. Endangered Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No X	
		32. ATTACH PHOTO	
		Roll No. DT-XII, 30, E	
		Picture No.	
		Direction	
		33. Tape No. Negative No.	
		34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian	
		35. Organization Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Comm.	
		36. Date March, 1979	
21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), B-3; George W. Ranck, History of Lexington, Ky. (Cincinnati, 1872); Biographical Encyclopedia of Ky. (Cincinnati, 1878); W.H. Perrin, ed., History of Fayette County, Ky. (Chicago, (see page 3)		37. Revision Dates	
		38. Staff Review	

metal.

stair along the S wall in the 10-foot-wide alley that has remained there since the first decade of the 19th century; the present outside stair is ~~still~~ there. Curiously, a "Bulged Wall" on the S side was noted on the Sanborn Insurance maps as early as the turn of the century. The interior retains a "pressed tin" ceiling from that period. There is said to be a circular masonry base for a keg of beer in the cellar, when the building housed a series of saloons.

19. (Cont.)

listed on Main St. in Charless' 1806 directory of Lexington). Elder's deed to Mrs. Keziah Barton dated May 31, 1808, also refers to the lot "on which James Dunn has erected a Brick Building." According to Sanders, p. 26, the church was 100 feet from Main St. and the buildings on the leased lots facing Main extended 78 feet N on Mill to the existing 10' alley, leaving approximately 12' for this narrow structure. The only remaining visible physical evidence of early construction is remnants of Flemish-bond brickwork at the ends of the upper facade. This treatment seems more in conformity with a date in the first decade of the century than with the 1830s preferred by architectural historian Clay Lancaster (Vestiges, p. 232). Moreover, the ca. 1855 bird's-eye view of Lexington shows a 2S building here among the 3S structures (like that surviving just to the N, 112 N. Mill) in the center of the block, probably erected on the meeting house site shortly after 1807.

Mrs. Barton was a milliner according to the 1806 directory. She had sold to Christ Episcopal Church the lot on which it is still located (Staples, p. 284). She had moved from Lexington^{to} Washington, Ind., by 1833, when she sold the Mill St. property to Dr. Robert C. Holland, a prominent local physician (Ranck, p. 320). Dr. Holland is said to have been attacked by the cholera after working to help others during the terrible plague of the mid-1830s. He sold the property to Joseph F. Miller and his wife Matilda in May 1837 and a year later they conveyed it to Dr. Lloyd Warfield, member of an important Fayette Co. family, who was listed as a "regular physician, office east side Mill Street" in the 1838 Directory. In 1873 Dr. Warfield's executrix, Elmira B. Warfield, sold the property to Capt. Oliver Hazard Perry Beard, a veteran of the Mexican War who later operated a livery stable in Lexington (1878 Biographical Encyclopedia, pp. 207-208). It seems likely that the alterations to the facade were made at this time or perhaps about 1884 when members of Beard's family sold the building to John R. Allen, in whose family the property remained until 1973. Allen was one of the outstanding attorneys of his day. Born in Keokuk, Iowa, in the 1850s, he spent his distinguished career in Lexington practicing both civil and criminal law as the partner of a series of other noted lawyers including his uncle Richard A. Buckner, J.B. Beauchamp, C.J. Bronston, and his father-in-law, Mayor Henry T. Duncan. He was active in politics and held several legal posts in city and county government. Much interested in military affairs, he was one of the originators of the Lexington guards (see Perrin, p. 554; Levin, pp. 592-93; Kerr, III, 362).

In the 1884 deed the building was already described as "occupied by George Lee, colored, commonly known as 'Tobe,' as a saloon." George "Tobe" Lee's saloon is listed in the directories at this address from 1873-74 to 1890. In 1893 Teddy Mehan was located there, followed by Pleasant Wood Green (1898-99), William J. Drummy (1902-1917), and Thomas W. Peel (1919). Then Prohibition hit, so James H. Curry claimed to dispense soft drinks in 1921. Henry B. Jones had a barbershop in 1921, followed by Peel & Brimer, and after 1928, Applegate-Graves, both dry cleaners (the latter are already shown on the Chinn photograph ca. 1920, however). The Community Kitchen Restaurant in 1930 may have reflected the onset of the Depression. Mrs. Ella Sutherland and others maintained a restaurant on the first floor from about 1933-44, when there was a beauty shop, and more recently a shoe repair shop.

20. (Cont.)

Dunn, a plasterer, and occupied after 1808 by Mrs. Keziah Barton, a milliner. During the 1830s, it was either built (according to Clay Lancaster) or converted into the offices of prominent physicians Robert C. Holland (who survived noteworthy efforts to save others during the devastating cholera plague of 1833-34) and later Dr. Lloyd Warfield. After the Civil War it is said to have been a very popular saloon, serving farmers and others lured to town by Courtdays on nearby Cheapside; in the 1870s and '80s it was run by "George Lee, colored, commonly known as 'Tobe.'" A series of saloons continued until Prohibition, since when the building has been used as a restaurant and provided other modest services in keeping with its quaint scale.

21. (Cont.)

1882); H. Levin, Lawyers and Lawmakers of Ky. (Chicago, 1896); Charles L. Staples, The History of Pioneer Lexington (Ky.), 1779-1806 (Lexington, 1939); Robert S. Sanders, Annals of the First Presbyterian Church, Lexington, Ky., 1784-1959 (Louisville, 1959); Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission, "Lexington--1974 Preservation Study," passim.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-138

1. Historic Name(s) Original Owner 2. Present Name <u>Shuffett, Kenton, Curry & Karem, attorneys</u>			22. ADD/County <u>BGADD/Fayette</u>		
3. Owner's Name <u>Shuffett, Kenton, Curry and Karem</u>			23. Zoning Classification <u>B-2</u> Magisterial District		
4. Owner's Address <u>109 N. Mill St. Lexington, KY 40507</u>			24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')		
5. Location <u>109 N. Mill St. (formerly 9)</u>			25. UTM Reference Zone Easting Northing		
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/>		26. Prehistoric Site Historic Site Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object Structure	
9. Local Contact/Organization <u>Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission</u>			27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Name: <u>Downtown Commercial District</u>		
10. Site Plan with North Arrow			28. Significance Evaluation Inventory <input type="checkbox"/>		
			29. Status National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> Date _____ National Register <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/>		
11. Architect			30. Theme Primary <u>Commerce</u> Secondary _____ Other _____		
12. Builder <u>alt. 1971</u>			31. Endangered Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
13. Date <u>ca. 1896-1901 (Sanborn maps);</u>			32.		
14. Style A. <u>Neo-Classical</u> <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/>			ATTACH PHOTO		
15. Original Use <u>perhaps saloon</u>			Roll No. <u>DT-III</u> Picture No. <u>18</u> Direction <u>NW</u>		
16. Present Use <u>law offices</u>			33. Tape No. Negative No.		
17. Condition <u>good (altered)</u>			34. Prepared by: <u>W.E. Langsam</u>		
18. Description <u>3S brick facade. A wide oriel shown on the Chinn photo, ca. 1920 (B-5), as well as a feature projecting above the panelled cornice and the upper portion of the cornice itself, have recently (1971) been removed, and the 1S shopfront filled in with a brick surface. There is now a double window in the center of each floor against a flat surface outlined by several moldings, with a modest entrance toward the S side. The entire front has been painted yellow. (p.2)</u>			35. Organization <u>LFCHC</u>		
19. History <u>An old 2S, 3B brick house, with shopfront and probably entrance through the alley to the S, was on this site before about 1900, according to the inscription on the back of an old photograph collected by Dr. Walter Bullock, now in the Library of Transylvania University. This house may have had a distinguished lineage, as the property was owned (p.2)</u>			36. Date <u>March 1979</u>		
20. Significance <u>In spite of drastic alteration of the turn-of-the-century facade in 1971, depriving it of its main ornament, a projecting bay-window (oriel) on the second and third stories, this building remains an integral and not incon-</u>			37. Revision Dates <u>4-83</u>		
21. Source of Information <u>Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo ca. 1920 (B-5); Sue Napier, "Recently Renovated Buildings Add New Life to Community," Lexington Herald Leader (Aug. 22, 1971).</u>			38. Staff Review		

18. (Cont.)

The interiors of the 1S and 2S have been completely renovated. A fire corridor with access from the alley to the S has been inserted at the rear and both lower floors have been connected with #111-15 to the N. The 3S, although not utilized and in poor condition, has not been modernized. It retains very plain conventional turn-of-the-century woodwork.

19. (Cont.)^o by entrepreneur Lewis Sanders in 1804, although it was possibly built for members of the Cloud-Bosworth ~~The~~ ^{The} lot family who owned it from 1838 to 1868. ~~It~~ changed hands in 1886, 1899, 1902, 1904, 1905, 1922, 1945, and several times since. The present structure was erected about 1900, the Sanborn Insurance map of 1901 corroborating Dr. Bullock's memory. The owner at the time was probably Ella J. or W. P. Richardson.

Toward the end of the 19th century the old building was occupied by J. M. Hays, who seemed to have followed a series of saloons, conducting both a restaurant called the "Farmers' Restaurant" and a harness-making establishment, no doubt reflecting the patronage of farmers in town for "court" and market days on nearby Cheapside. It appears that the first occupant of the new structure in 1902 was David C. Frost's grain, seed, feed, and coal business (later Frost & Edge), although the Home Restaurant is listed again in 1906-1907. Other restaurants and saloons followed in quick succession until Prohibition forced James H. Curry to switch from liquor to soft drinks, like so many of his neighbors. In 1925 the Merchants' Cafe had a short existence, followed by a decade of vacancy apparently broken only by the Union Gospel Mission in 1930. Billiards, bicycles, and signs were purveyed in the late 1930s, sometimes simultaneously, followed by hardware and restaurant supplies in the late 1940s and '50s. According to Sue Napier, the upper stories were usually used as dwellings, although at one time the 3rd floor was a meeting room for Future Farmers of America. Since the recent renovation the building has been occupied by lawyers' offices.

20. (Cont.) patible component of a row of 19th- and early 20th century buildings lining one of the oldest streets in Lexington. Having supplied liquor (soft drinks during Prohibition), services, and farmers' supplies for most of its existence, it has been occupied by a prominent law firm in its new guise.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-139

1. Historic Name(s) Dr. Robert Peter Building
 Original Owner Dr. Robert Peter

2. Present Name
Shuffett, Kenton, Curry & Karem, attorneys

3. Owner's Name
Shuffett, Kenton, Curry & Karem

4. Owner's Address
109 N. Mill St., Lexington, KY 40507

5. Location
115-17 N. Mill St. (formerly 11)

6. Open to Public Yes No 7. Visible from road Yes No

8. Ownership
 Private
 Local
 State
 Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

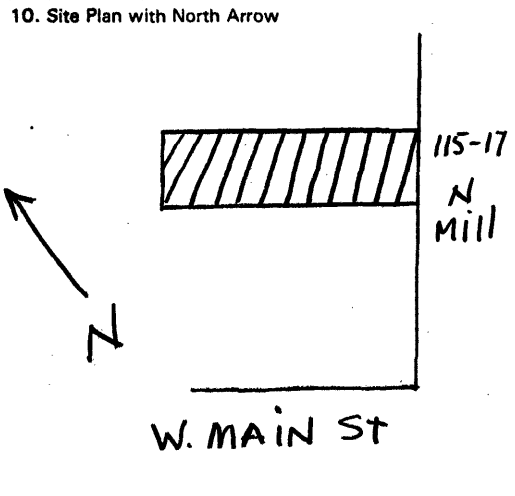
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
 Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
 Historic Site _____ Structure _____
 Building

27. District Yes No
 Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
National Register



11. Architect _____

12. Builder _____

13. Date ca. 1886-90
(Sanborn maps)

14. Style
 A. Italianate
 B. _____

15. Original Use
printing shop

16. Present Use
law offices

17. Condition good
(1S altered)

29. Status
 National Landmark _____ Date _____
 National Register _____
 Landmark Certificate _____
 Kentucky Survey _____
 Local Landmark _____
 HABS/HAER _____

30. Theme
 Primary Science/Medicine
 Secondary Architecture
 Other Commerce

31. Endangered Yes _____ No

18. Description 3S, 4B, brick, with S bay considerably narrower than others. Bays are divided by narrow but deep pilaster strips, running from the 1S shopfront to the bracketed cornice, with a very vertical effect. Above the consoles at the ends of the cornice are patterned acroteria. The 2S windows have segmental-arched brick hoodmolds; those on the 3S are round-arched; present sash 2/2, although in the ca. 1920 Chinn photograph (B-5) they were 1/1. The shopfront has mostly been (p.2)

No. Stories 3

Single Pile _____ NA
 Double Pile _____

Floor Plan _____

Structural Fabric _____

Decorative Fabric
 A. _____
 B. _____

Roof Form _____

19. History Dr. Robert Peter bought the property in 1858, and probably was responsible for the erection of the present building as an investment property about 30 years later. It remained in the hands of his descendants until 1930, when it was acquired by D.A. Coyle. It has changed owners many times since then. Dr. Robert Peter was born in Cornwall, England, (p.2)

20. Significance This interesting, vertically-articulated Victorian Italianate commercial building, located on one of the oldest streets of Lexington, a short block from the courthouse square, was built for Dr. Robert Peter, one of the (p.2)

Roll No. DT-III
 Picture No. 16
 Direction W

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

35. Organization
LFCHC

36. Date March 1979

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), B-5; Ranck (1872); Biographical Encyclopedia (1878); Perrin (1882); Wilson (1928); Kerr (1922); John D. (p.3)

37. Revision Dates 4-83
 38. Staff Review _____

ATTACH PHOTO

18. (Cont.)

filled in, although the surface is still somewhat articulated by ribs continuous with those on the upper floors, and there are panels of applied moldings above and below the openings. A vestibule angled behind the facade in the 2 right bays allows "picture windows" in the 2 S bays. An eroded limestone block, inscribed with the date "1813" in letters appropriate to that period, is set into the new wall at floor-level; it was found in the basement of #109 during the recent renovations.

This building, like 109 N. Mill to the S, with which it is now connected at the 1S and 2S levels, was renovated in the early 1970s for offices, although the 3S remains in poor condition but not yet fully modernized. It has typical turn-of-the-century moldings with concentric corner blocks. The segmental-arched windows at the rear are tall and narrow, looking out on a small, fully-enclosed courtyard.

19. (Cont.)

in 1805. He was brought to this country at 12 and educated in Pittsburgh and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N.Y. He came to Lexington as a lecturer about 1831 and was soon appointed to the chair of chemistry at Morrison College of Transylvania University, then at its peak as one of the leading educational institutions, particularly in medicine, in the country. During his long career he also taught at the Louisville Medical College and what was to become the University of Kentucky. During the Civil War he was in charge of three government hospitals. According to Kerr (1922), IV, 11-12, "He was largely instrumental in promoting the first geological survey of the state." He provided innumerable chemical analyses for both the 1850s survey conducted by David Dale Owen and the 1870s survey resumed by Dr. Nathaniel S. Shaler. Dr. Peter was an outstanding lecturer on scientific matters, published countless scientific and historical articles in journals, and was the author of the historical section of Perrin's History of Fayette County (1882), a history of the Transylvania University Medical Department (1905), and (with his daughter Johanna) an account of the "Origin, Rise, Decline, and Fall" of the University itself prior to the Civil War. His scientific work is the subject of a 1955 Columbia University Ph.D. thesis by the more recent chronicler of the university, John D. Wright, Jr. (See also Biographical Encyclopedia, p. 240; Johnson, I, 576; Wilson, II, 433; and especially Kerr, IV, 11-12.)

James M. Byrnes, book and job printer, perhaps associated with Dr. Peter, occupied the premisses in 1887-88 and probably earlier (see Perrin, p. 582). The restaurant of Frank R. Davis is listed 1890-95, Melvin O. Shearer's "The Stag" in 1898-99, and the Blount Brothers' saloon 1902-1919, when Prohibition hit and Emmett Howard dispensed soft drinks for a year or so. Frank C. Guy, a photographer, used the upper stories about 1921-32, with billiards, shoes, plumbing below. Restaurants were located there in the 1940s and '50s. Thanks to the renovation of Chester Care in the early 1970s, the building again serves a more distinguished function, as law offices.

20. (Cont.) most significant figures of 19th-century Lexington medical, scientific, and literary history. He was pre-eminent as a chemist. His publications on a wide variety of subjects included histories of Transylvania University and its famous Medical Department. These and his instigation of and participation in the two first geological surveys of Kentucky, gave him a nationwide reputation. This building apparently was first occupied by James M. Byrne, a well-known book and job printer, but like many of its neighbors, the street-level premisses were occupied mainly by bars and restaurants, with various services dispensed during Prohibition. Although Dr. Peter's fine house on Gratz Park (228 Market St.) also survives, it is possible that

20. (Cont.)

the building on Mill, which remained in the hands of his descendants, including his author-daughter Johanna, until 1930, served not only as an investment property, but the upper floors may also have served him in other capacities.

21. (Cont.)

Wright, Jr., "Robert Peter and Early Science in Ky." (unpublished doctoral dissertation, N.Y.: Columbia University, 1955); Wright, Transylvania: Tutor to the West (Lexington, 1975).

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-140

1. Historic Name(s) Geary and Roche Plumbing Co. Building
 Original Owner John A. Geary and James M. Roche

2. Present Name
vacant

3. Owner's Name
Shuffett, Kenton, Curry and Karem

4. Owner's Address
109 N. Mill St., Lexington, KY 40507

5. Location
119 N. Mill (formerly 16)

6. Open to Public Yes XX No
 7. Visible from road Yes X No

8. Ownership
 Private
 Local
 State
 Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
 Magisterial District

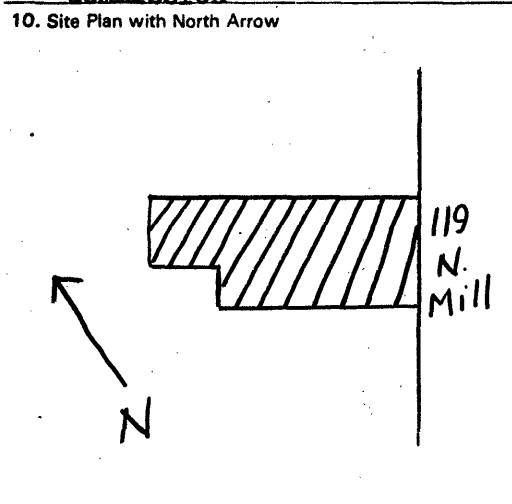
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
 Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
 Historic Site Structure
 Building

27. District Yes X No
 Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
National Register



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date shortly after 1871

14. Style
 A. Italianate
 B.

15. Original Use
plumbing

16. Present Use
vacant

17. Condition poor

29. Status
 National Landmark
 National Register
 Landmark Certificate
 Kentucky Survey
 Local Landmark
 HABS/HAER

30. Theme
 Primary Architecture
 Secondary Commerce
 Other

31. Endangered Yes
but vacant No

18. Description 3S, 3B, brick with richly dentillated and modillioned cornice; tall segmental-arched windows (formerly 2/2 sash; now shorter stock frames) on 2S and 3S have cast-iron hoodmolds with cartouches in the center as keystones; part of the 1S shop front has been refaced, but the exterior remains essentially as shown in ca. 1920 Chinn photograph (B-5). The interior of the 1S, which has handsomely proportioned long windows in the two-story rear section (W and S sides behind) (p.2)

No. Stories 3

Single Pile NA
 Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric
 Decorative Fabric
 A.
 B.

Roof Form

32. ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. DT-III
 Picture No. 17
 Direction W

19. History Part of entrepreneur Lewis Sander's land in the 1st decade of the 19th century, the lot belonged to Elizabeth Taylor 1812-27; John M. Frost 1827-44; Joshua Frost 1844-69. John A Geary, a plumber and gas-fitter, bought it in 1869; his partner, J.M. Roche (and John Roche), acquired it from Geary in 1884, selling it to M.E. Harrison in 1890. It is most likely that Geary erected the present structure (p.2)

33. Tape No. Negative No.
 34. Prepared by: W.E. Langsam

20. Significance This unusually handsome post-Civil War Victorian commercial building is part of an intact block of late 19th and early 20th-century structures. The facade is distinguished by the segmental-arched windows of the upper stories (p.2)

35. Organization LFCHC
 36. Date March 1979

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), B-5; Perrin (1882); Kerr (1922)

37. Revision Dates 4-83
 38. Staff Review

18. (Cont.)

the staircase at the left of the shopfront), has been stripped down to the brick walls; the upper floors, although in poor condition, have standard late 19th-century trim.

19. (Cont.)

shortly after acquiring the property in 1870, although it does not appear on the 1871 Bird's Eye View of Lexington. The property belonged to Margaret J. Lecompte 1909-1923, Arnett R. Pritchett 1923-35; then the Y.W.C.A. owned it for a dozen years. It has changed hand a number of times since 1947.

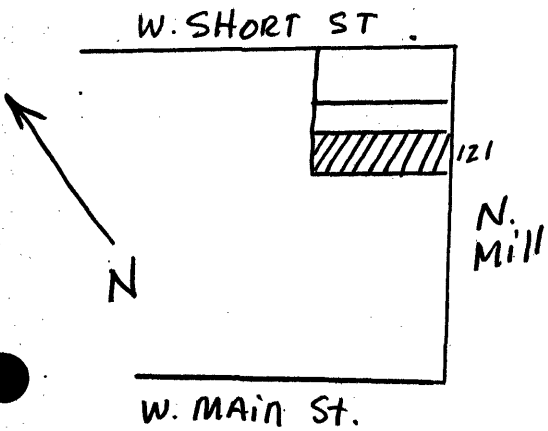
Although listed in the 1880s directories only as plumbers and gas-fitters, Irish-born Geary and Roche were both in fact diversified entrepreneurs. Both of them were sons of antebellum Blue Grass region turnpike contractors, and the elder Geary also specialized in railroad construction. Geary began his plumbing business shortly after the Civil War and joined with Roche in 1874, as Geary & Roche. According to Kerr (IV, 172-73, 175), "They were eminently successful in their business affairs and, widening their scope of operations, they formed the Kentucky Water Heating and Illuminating Co.," building waterworks throughout central Kentucky. Roche, an amateur historian, helped the firm gain a charter in 1903 to install steam and hot water systems. Geary also had extensive coal, lumber, and oil lands and interests in (south) eastern Ky. Geary and Roche are listed at 119 N. Mill in 1887, although only Geary's name appears in the directories from 1888-90 and Perrin (1882, p. 694) states that Roche bought Geary's entire stock and fixtures in 1881. Geary sold the property in 1890, when a series of varying occupants began. Wright & Meyers' meat store appears in 1893, Wright only in 1895. The 1898-99 directory shows a group of related occupants: E. D. Veach and Thomas L. Walker, printers and publishers; The Lexington Observer, W.H. Polk, editor and proprietor; The American, Charles W. Townsend, ed. and prop.; and The Southern School, M.A. Cassidy, ed. and prop. Veach was one of the leading Lexington printers at the turn of the century (see Herald, 1/15/1900, p. 5); Walker was also the author of a useful history of the Lexington post office; Polk was responsible for some of the very useful city directories of Lexington and elsewhere; Cassidy was a noted educator, for whom a school in Lexington was named (see Kerr, IV, 329). Obviously the building had become a publishing center, although only Veach is listed in 1902, and the building reverted after that to clothing stores, a shooting gallery (1908), a bowling alley (1911), shoes, second-hand goods, furniture and hardware stores, and restaurants (during the period of Y.W.C.A. ownership) with almost constant turn-over; in the 1950s it was shared by the Lexington Shoe Hospital and Lorraine's Beauty Shop. The 1907 Sanborn Insurance map indicates that there was a restaurant on the 1st floor (perhaps Albert H. Lenox' shooting gallery, listed in the 1908 directory), with the Salvation Army on the 2nd and 3rd floors.

20. (Cont.) with castiron hoodmolds and the fine classical cornice.

It was built as the plumbing and gas-fitting establishment of John A. Geary and James M. Roche, two entrepreneurs of Irish descent who expanded their operations to include construction and installation of central Kentucky water works and heating plants; Geary also had extensive interests in the mineral and natural resources of Eastern Kentucky that supplied these utilities. A publishing center at the turn of the century, with many different short-lived occupants since then, the building is now vacant.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-141

<p>1. Historic Name(s)</p> <p>Original Owner <u>Margaret L. Price</u></p>			<p>22. ADD/County <u>BGADD/Fayette</u></p>																				
<p>2. Present Name</p> <p><u>The Bungalow (Bar & Restaurant)</u></p>			<p>23. Zoning Classification <u>B-2</u></p> <p>Magisterial District</p>																				
<p>3. Owner's Name</p> <p><u>Joseph W. Woosley</u></p>			<p>24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')</p>																				
<p>4. Owner's Address</p> <p><u>121 N. Mill, Lexington, KY 40507</u></p>			<p>25. UTM Reference</p> <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Zone</td> <td style="border: none;">Easting</td> <td style="border: none;">Northing</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> </tr> </table>			Zone	Easting	Northing															
Zone	Easting	Northing																					
<p>5. Location</p> <p><u>121 N. Mill St. (formerly 15)</u></p>			<p>26. Prehistoric Site</p> <p>Historic Site _____ Object Structure _____</p> <p>Building <u>X</u></p>																				
<p>6. Open to Public</p> <p>Yes <u>X</u> No _____</p>	<p>7. Visible from road</p> <p>Yes <u>X</u> No _____</p>	<p>8. Ownership</p> <p>Private <u>X</u></p> <p>Local _____</p> <p>State _____</p> <p>Federal _____</p>																					
<p>9. Local Contact/Organization</p> <p><u>Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission</u></p>			<p>27. District Yes <u>X</u> No _____</p> <p>Name: <u>Downtown Commercial District</u></p>																				
<p>10. Site Plan with North Arrow</p> 			<p>28. Significance Evaluation Survey</p> <p>Survey <u> </u></p>																				
<p>18. Description <u>3S, 3B, rich salmon-colored brick. Windows are grouped with implied piers between, center opening wider; plat glass with transoms. Stone trim is used to suggest bases and capitals of piers between windows and at the ends of the facade. A parapet with flat and slightly angled sections rises above a narrow galvanized metal cornice punctuated by implied beam-ends. The overall effect is highly controlled and rather subtle. The 1S shopfront has</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">p.2.</p>			<p>11. Architect _____</p> <p>12. Builder _____</p> <p>13. Date <u>ca. 1915</u></p> <p>14. Style <u>A. Early 20C commercial</u></p> <p>15. Original Use <u>saloon</u></p> <p>16. Present Use <u>bar & restaurant</u></p> <p>17. Condition <u>good (1S altered)</u></p> <p>No. Stories <u>3</u></p> <p>Single Pile _____ NA <u>X</u></p> <p>Double Pile _____</p> <p>Floor Plan _____</p> <p>Structural Fabric _____</p> <p>Decorative Fabric _____</p> <p>Roof Form _____</p>																				
<p>19. History <u>This present building replaced the southern half of the famous 1837 structure known as "M. Giron's Confectionery," the N half of which remains adjacent. The original lot was 44' wide. It belonged in the late 19th century to E.L. Price and his daughter Margaret L. Price in the early 20th century. According to the 1898-99 directory, Edwin L. Price was presi-</u></p> <p>(p.2) <u>The present building, erected about 1915, is on the site of the southern half of "M. Giron's Confectionery," a fine and historic Greek Revival building listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Gus Jaubert, "The</u></p> <p>(p.2) <u>Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), B-5; newspaper article on Jaubert. See also William Kavanaugh Doty, The Confectionery of M. Giron. (Charlottesville,</u></p>			<p>29. Status</p> <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">National Landmark</td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;">Date _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">National Register</td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Landmark Certificate</td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Kentucky Survey</td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Local Landmark</td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">HABS/HAER</td> <td style="border: none;"> </td> <td style="border: none;">_____</td> </tr> </table> <p>30. Theme</p> <p>Primary <u>Architecture</u></p> <p>Secondary _____</p> <p>Other _____</p> <p>31. Endangered Yes _____ No _____</p> <p>32. _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ATTACH PHOTO</p> <p>Roll No. <u>DT-III</u></p> <p>Picture No. <u>15</u></p> <p>Direction <u>SW</u></p> <p>33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____</p> <p>34. Prepared by: <u>W.E. Langsam</u></p> <p>35. Organization <u>LFCHC</u></p> <p>36. Date <u>March 1979</u></p> <p>37. Revision Dates <u>4-83</u></p> <p>38. Staff Review _____</p>			National Landmark		Date _____	National Register		_____	Landmark Certificate		_____	Kentucky Survey		_____	Local Landmark		_____	HABS/HAER		_____
National Landmark		Date _____																					
National Register		_____																					
Landmark Certificate		_____																					
Kentucky Survey		_____																					
Local Landmark		_____																					
HABS/HAER		_____																					

18. (Cont.)

been altered, but may soon be restored or adapted to the original style.

19. (Cont.) dent of the Lexington Ice Manufacturing Co.; his widow was listed in 1902. Margaret sold off the N half of J.B.R. Maccoun in 1915, presumably in order to erect the present building on the 22'-wide lot that remained in the Price family's possession until recently.

In the late 19th century, the southern half of M. Giron's building was occupied by an almost equally famous host, Gus Jaubert, "The Burgoo King." He is listed there from at least 1887 to the turn of the century, when the Normandy Saloon & Cafe was listed. The McMormick Brothers' saloon lasted from about 1906 to 1915. The saloon of Morgan Cox and Louis Kay may have been the 1st in the new building, but they were predictably replaced by a restaurant during Prohibition by 1921. The Chinn photograph ca. 1920 (B-5) shows "Kennedy's Restaurant, Merchants' Lunch, Short Order Chop House" clearly emblazoned on the 1S windows, with a sandwich board also in front on the sidewalk. Charles B. Weitzell's restaurant remained from 1927 until the early 1930s; others followed, with Frank B. O'Day lasting through the 1940s and the Rosebud Club in the 1950s. The owner of the current bar and restaurant is planning extensive renovations including an attempt to restore the exterior to the original form of the present building.

20. (Cont.) Burgoo King," said to have been the inventory and chief turn-of-the-century exponent of one of Kentucky's most characteristic dishes (a "varmint stew" often served in vast quantities at political picnics), occupied the southern half of the 1838 structure in the late 19th century. A succession of restaurants and bars has occupied the present building to this day. Its severe but handsome facade looms over the remaining portion of M. Giron's, but fits well among the taller 3-story buildings on the rest of the block.

21. (cont.)

Va., 1915; reprinted by King Library Press, Lexington, with corrective Afterword by Burton Milward).

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-142

1. Historic Name(s) M. Giron's Confectionery		22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette □□□	
Original Owner		23. Zoning Classification Magisterial District	
2. Present Name		24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')	
3. Owner's Name Robert Blanton, Sr.		25. UTM Reference Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____	
4. Owner's Address 125 N. Mill Street, Lexington, KY 40507		26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5. Location 125 N. Mill Street		27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Name: <u>Downtown Commercial</u> <u>District</u> □□□	
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission		28. Significance Evaluation National Register □	
10. Site Plan with North Arrow <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>		11. Architect _____ 12. Builder _____ 13. Date □□ 14. Style A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/> 15. Original Use <input type="checkbox"/> 16. Present Use _____ 17. Condition <input type="checkbox"/>	
18. Description See National Register form.		29. Status Date National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> National Register <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Dec. 27, 1974</u> Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/>	
19. History See National Register form.		30. Theme □□ Primary _____ Secondary _____ Other _____	
20. Significance See National Register form.		31. Endangered Yes _____ No _____	
21. Source of Information		32. ATTACH PHOTO	
22. ADD/County		Roll No. _____ Picture No. _____ Direction _____	
23. Zoning Classification		33. Tape No. Negative No.	
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')		34. Prepared by:	
25. UTM Reference		35. Organization LFCHC	
26. Prehistoric Site Object		36. Date	
27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____		37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review	

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Fa-LDT-155

1. Historic Name (s) Alexander/Clarendon/Leland/Seelbach/Henry Clay Hotel		22. ADD/County BOADD/Fayette	
Original Owner probably Thomas Bradley		23. Zoning Classification B-2 Magisterial District	
Present Name Short & Lime Liquor Store, Maico hearing aids,		24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')	
3. Owner's Name Mary Catherine Sullivan Lexington Finance		25. UTM Reference	
4. Owner's Address P.O. Box 256, Lexington, Ky. 40501		Zone Easting Northing	
5. Location 102-110 W. Short St. (SW corner of Limestone; formerly 72-78E)		26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Name: Downtown Commercial District	
8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local State Federal		28. Significance Evaluation National Register	
9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Comm.		29. Status National Landmark National Register Landmark Certificate Kentucky Survey Local Landmark HABS/HAER	
10. Site Plan with North Arrow		30. Theme Entertainment Primary Commerce Secondary Architecture Other	
		31. Endangered Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
11. Architect		32. ATTACH PHOTO	
12. Builder			
13. Date ca. 1875			
14. Style Italianate			
15. Original Use probably hotel and grocery			
16. Present Use drugstore & office (upstairs vacant)			
17. Condition Interior fair (upstairs poor) Exterior			
18. Description 3S brick corner building; N (Short St.) facade has 6B flanked by wide 2-3S oriels at ends; E (Limestone St.) side has 7 irregularly spaced bays, including the probably later wing at the S (now the Zebra Lounge on the 1S). The windows are tall, with flat castiron hoodmolds on N, segmental-arched plain-brick hoodmolds on E; all are or were 2/2-pane sash (see Chinn photo, ca. 1920, B-16 and A-10). The oriels each have 4 tall, narrow 1/1-pane sash, with (see back)			
19. History Although on the "wrong" side of the courthouse square in the early 19C, this corner location belonged to several leading businessmen. The property consists of the N end of "Trotter's Row," part of the original Outlot No. 5 running along the W side of Short St. from Main to Short (see Dunn, pp. 617-18). Mrs. Eliza Hall sold off the strip, which contained a brick and several frame houses, after inheriting it through her first husband, George Trotter, Jr., in the late 1820s (see back)		Roll No. DT-XIII, 8, SW Picture No. Direction	
20. Significance This plain but handsome three-story corner building with projecting bays at the ends of the Short St. front and very fine castiron Corinthian columns and piers on the corner shopfront, was a hotel for nearly a century, if not longer. It was probably built or rebuilt in very much its present form after the 1875 fire that destroyed much (see back)		33. Tape No. Negative No.	
21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photos (ca. 1920), B-16, A-10; Biog. Ency. (1878); Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); Johnson, Hist. (1912); Kerr, Hist. (1922); Dunn, "Historic" (ca. 1940); Coleman, Squire's Sketches (1976).		34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian	
		35. Organization Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Comm.	
		36. Date May, 1979	
		37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review	

18. (Cont.)

small panels between the 2S and 3S. The cornice (except over the S wing, which is plain) consists of small, closely-spaced brick corbels. The 1S consists of continuous shopfronts, divided by castiron Corinthian square piers or slender columns, although the Chinn photo shows flat incised New Grecian pilasters throughout the W half (these have been replaced or covered completely during the recent renovation). These supports divided every bay, with 3 units under each oriel and several around the corner on the E side. There is a continuous bracketted entablature over the supports. The corner is canted to permit entrance on both sides to the corner drugstore, which has black and white mosaic tile on the corner and black, white, gray, and buff mosaic tile inside; it remains a pleasantly old-fashioned corner drugstore/news-stand/soda fountain.

half of the

The exterior, except for the W ^{half of the} 1S, appeared essentially as it is now in photos in the 1903 and 1919 brochures, as well as Chinn. A larger round-arched opening on the 1S toward the S end of the E front has been filled in. The upstairs has been boarded up and is deteriorating; the present unused entrance is through a double door in one of the center bays on the N side. According to the Sanborn Insurance maps and newspaper accounts, the interiors have been rearranged a number of times, partly to accommodate the 5S 1893 Land Block wing formerly on the W end, which was incorporated as part of the hotel, and demolished not long ago for a parking lot. There is evidence of at least one other staircase from the 1S to the 2S and still a smaller flight to the 3S at the far W end, with delicate stringers. The two upper floors consist of ample corridors connecting large, well-lit rooms, several with wide bays in the oriels; nearly all have plain, angular late castiron mantels.

19. (Cont.)

and early 1830s. The N corner was sold in 1833 to Rolla Blue, a well-known black freedman (see Survey form for 346 S. Upper St.). He sold it 6 years later to Capt. Benjamin C. Blincoe, the jailer (the jail was then opposite, on the NW corner of Short and Limestone Sts.; see Survey form for 101-105 W. Short St.). He was disemboweled with a Bowie knife in 1859 after a crowd had broken into the jail and lynched the murderer of the city marshall (see Coleman, p. 48, on the Barker-Beard case). Thomas Bradley had bought this property from Blincoe in 1841; Bradley (1811-83) was a successful hardware dealer and banker (as Grinstead & Bradley), who owned much downtown property, as well as a mill near the site of the present city hall (see Biog. Ency., p. 699; Perrin, 574; and the 1855 map). The Bradley family owned the property during the construction of the present building and during its peak as a hotel. In 1911 William F. Klair and Mary E. Mooney (wife of Patrick Mooney) acquired the property, during Mooney & Klair's short-lived attempt to revive the hotel's fortunes. It appears that it has descended in the family of Mooney and/or Klair to the present owner.

A fairly large 2S L-shaped building is shown on this corner on the 1855 and 1871 maps and views. It is possible that Jailer Thomas Megowan's hotel may have been here rather than (or possibly in addition to) the building next to the jail. A "Mrs. Adams, grocery" was listed in the 1838 directory. The description of the 1875 fire (Gazette, 5/26/1875) mentions H.C. Elder's grocery on or near this corner, and there is a colorful advertisement for Shelton & Hardesty's "Iron Front Grocery" at this corner in the 1875-76 directory, after the fire (on Henry Hardesty, see Perrin, p. 623). The present structure probably dates from that rebuilding, including the castiron elements of the 1S.

(continued on p. 3)

19. (Cont.)

From its first appearance in the street directories in the mid-1880s, the building was a hotel, also incorporating a saloon. In 1883-84 and 1887 it was John W. Alexander's Alexander House Hotel, with the Rice & Nash Saloon, then M. Benckart's. In 1888 the name was changed to the Clarendon, managed by H.E. and W.T. Bosworth, who had been listed as millers earlier (see Ferrin, pp. 575-76), having inherited a major complex of flour and grist mills in the W part of the city. The associated saloon was John F. Hines'.

In 1893, after the jail had been moved from the corner opposite farther E, the hotel was greatly expanded by the addition of the Land Block on the W side, between the older building and the Central Fire Station, which had long been located on this block. The 5S addition was erected by George W. Land, a prominent dealer in coal, grain, and other wholesale products, particularly during the early exploitation of E. Ky.'s natural resources (see Herald, 3/6/1900, p. 4). One of the most handsome and interesting of the city's Richardsonian Romanesque structures, the addition (originally intended for stores and "flats") was constructed of rough red sandstone and pressed brick with 2 shallow segmental copper oriels ornamented with rivet patterns, a characteristic design feature of its architects, H.W. Aldenburg and J.R. Scott (see Transcript, 7/10/1892, 5-2). Apparently the plans were changed twice: at one point it was to be a separate hotel to be run by S.R. Brooks and perhaps called "The London;" the construction was altered to fireproof steel, and up-to-date electric systems were to be utilized (see Transcript, 2/21/1893, 6-6). According to the 1896 Sanborn map, however, the combined structure was first known as the Clarendon-Leland Hotel, but by the turn of the century it was the Leland alone. The proprietors from about 1892 to 1906 were Joseph M. and John Skain, well-known entrepreneurs at the turn of the century. They had made the Clarendon-Leland one of the finest and most popular hotels in the state, according to a newspaper account (Herald, 7/25/1906, 1/5). Joseph, who was also a farmer, was killed by a discharged employee of the Phoenix Hotel, in which they also had an interest, in 1915 (Herald, 3/18/1915, 1-1). John (1868-1945), a grocer, became mayor in 1908 (Herald, 1/27/1900, p. 5). He also had a considerable interest in the Ky. Gazette, was manager of the Phoenix, 1915-20, and was directly involved in banking, utilities, and the development of E. Ky.'s mineral resources (Kerr, III, 157).

In 1906 the hotel business was bought by William F. Klair and Patrick Mooney, owners of a popular saloon 2 blocks S on Limestone at Water Sts. known as the Navarre Cafe (see Survey form for 119-21 S. Limestone). Klair and Mooney were both very active in Democratic politics: Klair became a member of the State House of Representatives and Mooney, a former railwayman and grocer, was Superintendent of Lexington Public Works (see Herald, 7/25/1906; 8/1/1906; on Klair, see also Herald, 1/28/1900, p. 5; Kerr, IV, 171; Mooney was killed in the Leland lobby in 1915, Herald, 4/21/1911, 1-3). They made extensive unspecified "improvements" to the hotel, although the exterior of the corner building appears approximately as it is now on the 1903 brochure (p. 39).

In 1911 the hotel was purchased by Julius C. and Charles H. Seelbach, sons of Charles Seelbach and nephews of Louis Seelbach, probably the most famous hotelier in Ky. history. Charles, Sr., had been manager of the nearby Phoenix in Lexington and was in 1906 concerned with his brothers Louis and Otto in the magnificent new Seelbach Hotel in Louisville (see NR form, Jefferson Co., Ky.; Kerr, IV, 51; Johnson, p. 1084). According to a newspaper article (Herald, 10/29/1911, 8-5), the younger Seelbachs made "many radical changes" to the hotel, including shifting the main lobby back from the 1893 (Leland) wing to the corner old (Clarendon) building, bringing the dining room down to the 1S, and moving the bar (there continued to be a succession of saloons, barbers, and even a shoemaker associated

19. (Cont.)

with the hotel; longest-lived was the Criterion Saloon, whose proprietors were Kearns and Brandt, owners of other property and bars in the immediate neighborhood). Other improvements were planned for the upstairs, and there is mention of possible erection of an entirely new building on the site. In fact, an advertisement in the 1906 brochure (p. 12) shows the corner building with 3 additional never-built stories, raising it to the height of the Land Block! It was also apparently a "European" plan hotel. However, the Seelbachs seem not to have done well, as they sold the hotel just over a year later to a group including Klair (Herald, 11/13/1912, 8-6). More "improvements" were planned and it was changed back to the American plan and renamed the Leland. John Gund and Leon B. Smith were associated with Klair. In 1914-15 Kearns & Brandt were running, not only their saloon, but also the hotel; they planned to add 2S to the 3S Land Block section. In 1915, however, to the surprise of the business community the financial situation of the hotel became desperate, and the furniture and fixtures were sold off to satisfy creditors (Herald, 5/18/1915, 9-3; 6/23/1915, 6-2). The property remained in the hands of W.F. Klair and Mary Mooney (d. 1927) for some years, nevertheless, and it remained the Leland until just before World War II. Throughout this period there were a number of other businesses listed in the building, including the Commonwealth Bank & Trust Co. in 1925, and several real estate firms, including that of B.J. Treacy, former owner of livery stables, stock farms, and at one point the Phoenix Hotel (see Perrin, pp. 723-25). During the war it was the Milner Hotel, with yearly changes of management, and in the late 1940s it was called the Charlotte for a short time (when the Zebra Bar, still in the S wing on Limestone, apparently moved in.). For the last years of its existence, from about 1950 to 1964, the hotel was called the Henry Clay (see Coleman, p. 69). The upper floors have been vacant since then; the Lexington Finance Company has been in its remodelled offices at the W end of the 1S since 1952, and there has been a drugstore/newsstand on the corner, with the remodelled Zebra Bar behind.

20. (Cont.)

of the block, although it may earlier have been a hotel serving the neighboring livery stables. Known as the Alexander House in the 1880s, it remained the Clarendon and/or Leland Hotel for most of the period between ca. 1890 and 1940, also including the lavish and sophisticated five-story Richardsonian wing formerly to the W. The proprietors at the turn of the century, when it was one of the best hotels in Ky., included several prominent Democratic politicians (Rep. William F. Klair, Mayor John Skain) and hoteliers (Mooney & Klair, Joseph and John Skain, the younger Seelbachs). It survived under various names from World War II to the mid-1960s, but the upper floors are now vacant, although the street-level contains long-lived tenants: a bar, corner drugstore, and finance company.

21. (Cont.)

Additional research by Judy Schuler, University of Ky., Department of Human Environment and Design.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-156

Remains of

1. Historic Name(s) Merrick Lodge No. 31 (I.O.O.F.) Building

Original Owner Merrick Lodge No. 31

2. Present Name
Keller Florist

3. Owner's Name
Terry N. Trebulo

4. Owner's Address
300 W. Short Street, Lexington, KY 40507

5. Location 101-105 W. Short St. (and 127-29 N. Limestone; NW corner of Limestone; formerly 73-75 East)

6. Open to Public Yes No

7. Visible from road Yes No

8. Ownership
Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

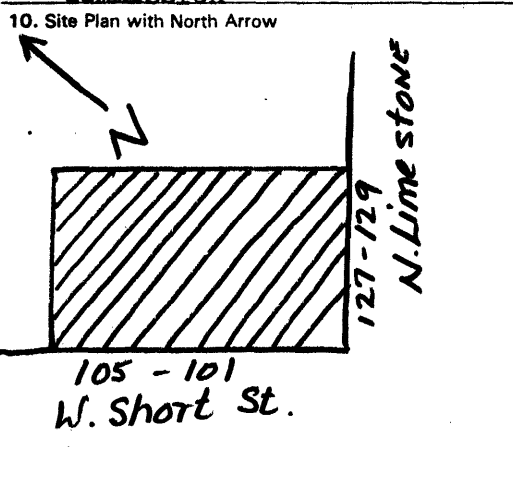
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site
Historic Site Building
Object Structure

27. District Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
Survey



11. Architect
H.L. Rowe (orig.)

12. Builder
J.R. Williamson Co.

13. Date ca. 1893; rebuilt ca. 1920

14. Style
A. Richardsonian Romanesque
B. plain Neo-Classical

15. Original Use meeting hall, shops & offices

16. Present Use store and residential

17. Condition fair (recent fire upstairs)

No. Stories 3

Single Pile NA

Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric

Decorative Fabric
A.
B.

Roof Form

29. Status
National Landmark Date _____
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary Architecture
Secondary Social-Humanitarian
Other Commerce

31. Endangered Yes No

32.

18. Description 3S, wirebrick corner building; 5 irregularly-spaced bays on S front (Short St.), 4B on E side (Limestone), 1/1-pane sash. Continuous stone bands at sill and lintel level of 2S, stone sills and lintels on 3S, simple metal cornice. The upper floors were rebuilt after the 1917 fire that destroyed most of the original 1893 Merrick Lodge Building, as well as much of the rest of this block and other structures (see below and Chinn photo, ca. 1920, p.2.

19. History The Merrick Lodge Building was erected 1892-93 on the site of the jail and jail yard, adjacent to the famous mid-19C hotel of jail-keeper Thomas Megowan (See Coleman, pp. 32, 80). The jail was moved to a new building (recently demolished), a short distance to the E on Short St. in 1892 to Merrick Lodge No. 31 of the Odd Fellows. Their lodge had been established in Lexington in 1856, and located in a p.2.

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. DT-XXVIII

Picture No. _____

Direction _____

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: W.E. Langsam

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date May 1979

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review

20. Significance This interesting fragment is essentially the 1st two floors of the Merrick Lodge Building, a mixed-use structure designed by leading Lexington architect Herman L. Rowe and built in 1893 for the local lodge of the Inter-

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photos A-11 and B-11; Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); Ranck, Review (1887); Kerr, Hist. (1922); Wallis & Tapp, Sesqui-Centennial (1946); Coleman, Squire's Sketches (1976).

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review

18. (Cont.)

B-11, after the fire). The original building had 5S, including a double-height lodge quarters on the 4S and dormered attic above (see engraving in 1898-99 directory, p. 269; and small photo in 1906 brochure). The building was wider on both Short and Limestone Sts. than at present, having 6B on Short, with the existing entrance 3rd from left. Every other bay beginning at the far left was elaborately articulated on the 4S with an acute gabled dormer above. There was a bold round oriel with high conical roof at the corner, supported by the existing steel column in front of the canted vestibule. The E side was plainer, reflecting the presence of the lodge hall only in the 1st 2 (S) double bays, with 5 regular stories plus dormers in the N 7 or so bays, which also had a semi-octagonal oriel at the N end. There was a high crested Mansard roof and tall chimneys on the E side. In other respects, detail was limited to flush stone lintels and continuous courses, although the turret and entrance were more ornamented. The latter, which survived the fire, is stone-faced, round-arched, flanked by the rounded pilasters that also set off the dormer bays. "Merrick Lodge" and "I.O.O.F." are still inscribed over the entrance; "1892" was under the top window of the same bay. The steel framework of the corner store has also been preserved, including the corner column with its cushion capital, the discreet piers, the double transoms over the show-windows, and the windows that light the basement, just above the sidewalk. The narrow shop at the N end of the E facade (127-29 N. Limestone) still has a rusticated stone pier and prismatic transom.

The upper floors have recently burned again, with loss of life, but the 1S remains intact.

19. (Cont.)

building at the SW corner of Main St. and Broadway, also used as the Opera House (see Coleman, p. 47). That burned in 1886 and was replaced by the existing structure (much altered; see Survey form for 358-60 W. Main St.). The downtown commercial center moved eastward in the late 19C, and the new Merrick Lodge Building^{was} more centrally located near the Courthouse. The relocation of the jail must also have provided a windfall of developable land.

A description of "New Buildings" in the Transcript (7/10/92, 5-2) stated: "L.H. i.e. Herman L. Rowe is responsible for the Odd Fellows Temple that is to be. This structure will be 5 stories high, fitted up in the newest and most improved style, with elevators, electric lights, bells, etc. Work on the foundation will be completed in a few days, and it is the best piece of masonry in this city for some time. The whole building will cost about \$35,000." Another article on new buildings in the Transcript (2/5/1893, 6-23) mentions that the new 5S I.O.O.F. building, to cost \$50,000 at this point, was receiving its massive roof. A view of the building is included in the 1906 brochure, described as built by J.R. Williamson & Co., who evidently sponsored the brochure. (On Rowe, see Perrin, pp. 693-94; Ranck, p. 77; Withey, p. 531.)

When completed, the building seems to have attracted a variety of tenants, from banks and investment companies to drugstores, restaurants, and barbers. Among them in 1898-99 were the Smith Brothers, architects whose Richardsonian Romanesque manner the building suggests rather more than Rowe's (see the NR form for the Central Christian Church, 219 E. Short St.), although the basic composition echoes that of Rowe's Northern Bank Building at the NW corner of Short and Market Sts. (see Survey form for 249-51 W. Short).

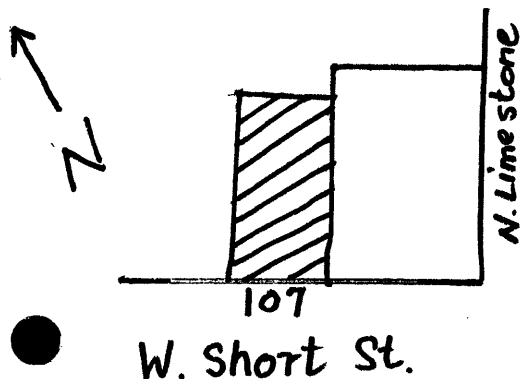
About 2 a.m. on Monday, May 21, 1917, a devastating fire destroyed much of the block, including the upper stories of the Merrick Lodge Building (see Leader, 5/21/1917). The fire began in the livery stable of Porter & Jackson, at the N end of the block on the SW corner of Limestone and Church Sts., spreading S and W. Although the fire was under control

by 5 a.m., "Flames burned fiercely for several hours later in the upper stories of the Merrick Lodge building, which was one of the standstills in the path of the conflagration....The greatest loss was sustained by the Merrick Lodge building and its occupants....According to Grand Secretary R.G. Elliott, [NE] could not be rebuilt at the present time for less than \$75,000 or \$80,000 and it is a total loss, with only \$27,000 insurance." The condition of the building--a 2S shell--after the fire is shown pathetically on the Chinn photo, ca. 1910, B-11, surrounded by vacant lots where buildings had been totally destroyed. Curiously, the obviously slightly later Chinn photo, A-11, of the Limestone St. side shows the new building that replaced the Merrick Lodge (although the site of the livery stable where the fire started was still vacant). In 1910 the lodge had sold the property to the Fidelity Realty Company. The other buildings on the Limestone block seem to have been rebuilt separately or in pairs, with slight variations (see individual inventory forms). The front part of the 1S of the Merrick Lodge building remained slightly taller, because of the stores' transoms. The corner turret was of course removed, as well as the 2 W bays. In 1924 the property passed through the hands of Morris L. Levy to Silas B. Mason (of the great Mason & Hanger construction firm; see Kerr, III, 392) and banker Fred G. Stiliz (see Kerr, III, 90; and Wallace & Tapp, p. 1240). It has changed hands a few times since then, belonging to Asbury College, Wilmore, Ky., from 1943 to 1948. The corner store is currently occupied by Keller, Florist, descendant of a firm of German florists established in Lexington in 1893 at the opposite end of the block (NE corner of Short and Upper; see Kerr, III, 184). According to the current florist Ray Keller, the Merrick Lodge Building had a dance floor with spring construction on the 2S, considered the finest in Ky.

20. (Cont.) national Order of Odd Fellows. A handsome 5-story Richardsonian Romanesque building with corner turret and Gothic gabled dormers on the steep Mansard roof, it was among the greatest casualties of the 1917 fire that destroyed most of this downtown block. The limestone main entrance and the corner storefront, with its severely handsome castiron piers and transoms, survived, however, and were incorporated in the present rebuilt 3S brick structure.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-157

1. Historic Name(s) (Morton Realty Co. Building) Original Owner _____		22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette	
2. Present Name First Finance Loans, Inc.		23. Zoning Classification B-2 Magisterial District	
3. Owner's Name Ben Buckley III		24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')	
4. Owner's Address 107 W. Short St., Lexington, KY 40507		25. UTM Reference Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____	
5. Location 107 W. Short St.		26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____ Historic Site _____ Structure _____ Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local _____ State _____ Federal _____	
9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission		27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Name: Downtown Commercial District	
10. Site Plan with North Arrow 		28. Significance Evaluation Inventory	
11. Architect _____ 12. Builder _____ 13. Date ca. 1928		29. Status _____ Date _____ National Landmark _____ National Register _____ Landmark Certificate _____ Kentucky Survey _____ Local Landmark _____ HABS/HAER _____	
14. Style A. _____ B. _____		30. Theme Primary <u>Commerce</u> Secondary <u>Architecture</u> Other _____	
15. Original Use office		31. Endangered Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
16. Present Use office		32. _____	
17. Condition good		ATTACH PHOTO	
18. Description 1S brick (now painted), round-arched entrance flanked by display windows; "thermal transoms," center parapet.		Roll No. <u>DT-XXVIII</u> Picture No. _____ Direction _____	
19. History Built on site of W. 2 bays of the Merrick Lodge Building, which burned like most of the rest of the block in 1917, this modest office building was shown on the 1934 Sanborn Insurance map (see Survey form for 101-105 W. Short St. on the fire). The 1st tenant, listed in the 1928 directory, was the Morton Realty Co.		33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____	
20. Significance Built on the site of the 1893 Merrick Lodge Building's two easternmost bays, which were not rebuilt like the rest of the block in 1917, this modest office building contributes to the refreshing scale of this commercial block, just off the courthouse square.		34. Prepared by: W.E. Langsam	
21. Source of Information Sanborn Insurance map		35. Organization LFCHC 36. Date May 1979 37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____	

1. Historic Name(s)
Original Owner

2. Present Name (111) Buckley Insurance; (115) Miller & Woodward Jewelers

3. Owner's Name
B.F. Buckley, Jr.

4. Owner's Address
P.O. Box 1809, Lexington, KY

5. Location
109-115 W. Short Street

6. Open to Public Yes No 7. Visible from road Yes No

8. Ownership
Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

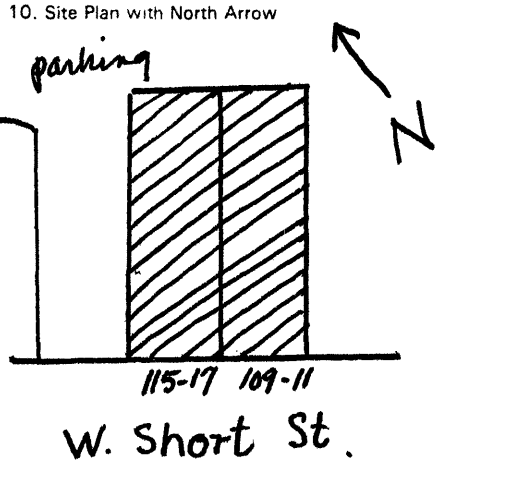
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
Historic Site _____ Structure _____
Building

27. District Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
Survey



11. Architect _____

12. Builder _____

13. Date
ca. 1928

14. Style
A.
B.

15. Original Use offices, stores, restaurant

16. Present Use
offices

17. Condition
fair (altered)

29. Status _____ Date _____
National Landmark.
National Register.
Landmark Certificate.
Kentucky Survey.
Local Landmark.
HABS/HAER.

30. Theme
Primary Transportation
Secondary Commerce
Other Architecture

31. Endangered Yes _____ No

32. _____

18. Description 3 connected 2S buildings with wirebrick facades (2 easternmost sections painted); low gables flank square parapet of center unit; each has 3B; 109-111 has new 1S "old brick colonial" office front.

19. History Built after ca. 1920; a vacant lot is still shown here on the Chinn photo, B-11, resulting from the fire of 1917 (see Survey form for 101-105 W. Short St.) The structure, approximately as is, is shown on the 1934 Sanborn Insurance map. It appears 1st listed in the 1928 directory, as the Buckley Building with the Woolcott Nelson garage at the W end. A restaurant and furniture store filled vacancies in 1930.

20. Significance This triple facade, treated as a single composition (disguised now by paint), has apparently always contained very mixed use. These buildings contribute to the surprisingly modest scale of this block, just off the courthouse square.

21. Source of Information
Sanborn Insurance map; city directories

18. Stories 2

Single Pile NA
Double Pile

19. Floor Plan

Structural Fabric

Decorative Fabric
A.
B.

Roof Form _____

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. DT-XXVII

Picture No. _____

Direction _____

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: W.E. Langsam

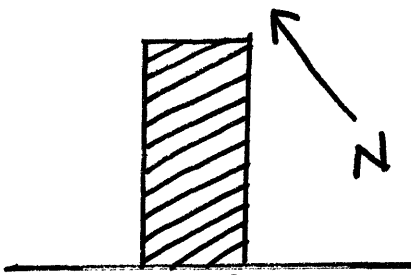
35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date May 1979

37. Revision Dates 4-83 38. Staff Review _____

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-159

1. Historic Name(s) Still Building Original Owner 2. Present Name 3. Owner's Name William Douglas Bach 4. Owner's Address 129-31 W. Short St., Lexington, KY 40507 5. Location 129-31 W. Short St.			22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette □□□□ 23. Zoning Classification B-2 Magisterial District 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') 25. UTM Reference Zone Easting Northing		
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ 7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ 8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local _____ State _____ Federal _____		26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Name: Downtown Commercial District □□□□			
9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission 10. Site Plan with North Arrow <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>129-31 W. Short St.</p> </div>		28. Significance Evaluation Survey □ 29. Status National Landmark _____ National Register _____ Landmark Certificate _____ Kentucky Survey _____ Local Landmark _____ HABS/HAER _____			
11. Architect 12. Builder 13. Date ca. 1925 □□ 14. Style A. _____ B. _____ 15. Original Use camera store □ 16. Present Use law offices 17. Condition good □		30. Theme Primary Commerce Secondary Architecture □□ Other _____ 31. Endangered Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
18. Description 3S, brick; 5 linked bays with plain trim; cornice with narrow false roof above; entrance to upper floors at left (W) of store-front.		No. Stories 3 □ Single Pile _____ NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Double Pile _____ Floor Plan □ Structural Fabric □ Decorative Fabric A. _____ B. _____ Roof Form			
19. History On the site of one of the most important buildings destroyed in the 1917 fire (see Survey form for 101-105 W. Short St.), the "DeLong Block," later Smith, Watkins (& Darnaby), who dispensed hardware, buggies, wagons, and agricultural implements. The building, dated 1889 in the central gable, was a handsome, severe stone-front Richardsonian bldg, (p.2)		32. ATTACH PHOTO			
20. Significance This plain but well-handled building contributes to the reduced scale of this block just off the courthouse square. It was built after the 1917 fire on the site of one of the leading hardware stores in central Kentucky. (p.2)		Roll No. DT-XXVIII Picture No. _____ Direction _____ 33. Tape No. Negative No. 34. Prepared by: W.E. Langsam and			
21. Source of Information Sanborn Insurance map; city directories; Battaile, Pictorial (1975).		35. Organization LFCHC Date May 1979 37. Revision Dates 4-83			
		38. Staff Review			

19. (cont.)

the loss from the fire was considerable (for views of the building see an engraving in the 1898-99 directory, p. 909; an undated interior appears in Battaile, p. 66). (on Edward S. and George A. DeLong, of DeLong & Co., see Perrin, pp. 600-601; on James L. Watkins of Smith, Watkins, see Herald, 4/3/1900, p. 5). The building, which did not have adequate insurance, and belonged to horseman Byron McClelland's ample estate, was not replaced until well after the Chinn photo, ca. 1920, of the building (see Leader, 5/21/1917; and Survey form for the former McClelland Building, 159-63 W. Short).

The 1st directory listing for this address after the fire is not until 1925, when it appears as the "Still Building," occupied by W.W. Still's camera Shop. It has until recently remained a camera store. It is now used as law offices.

20. (cont.)

It was erected about 1925 for a camera store. It is now used as law offices.

1. Historic Name(s)
Original Owner

2. Present Name
Hastie, Murray & Carter Law Offices

3. Owner's Name
H.M.C. Properties

4. Owner's Address
133 W. Short St., Lexington, KY 40507

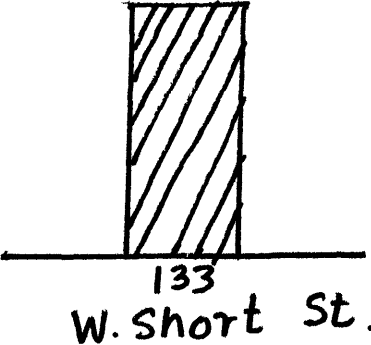
5. Location
133 W. Short St., Lexington, KY

6. Open to Public Yes No 7. Visible from road Yes No

8. Ownership
Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification **B-2**
Magisterial District

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building

27. District Yes No
Name: **Downtown Commercial District**

28. Significance Evaluation
Survey

29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary **Architecture**
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered Yes No

32.

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date
ca. 1928

14. Style
A. **Tudor Revival**
B.

15. Original Use

16. Present Use
offices

17. Condition
good

18. Description
Tall 2S, 5B with wide center bay under acute gable against slate forward roof. 1S is regular shopfront with both entrances (1S store and upstairs offices) recessed at left, flanked by rusticated stone piers; sign covers stone-surfaced "jackarch" over full 1S. Upper surface is "half-timbered" brick with pattern of narrow boards articulating surface; brick is laid in patterned panels within timber framework, including all-headers over 2S side windows, diagonal "fans" over central window. 2S windows are metal

19. History
When first listed, in the 1928 directory, this building housed the Remington-Rand Business service; in 1930 the Ky. Loan Assoc. was also listed.

No. Stories **2**

Single Pile NA Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric

Decorative Fabric
A.
B.

Roof Form

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. **DT-XXVIII**

Picture No. _____

Direction _____

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: **Walter E. Langsam**

20. Significance
This successfully "quaint" Tudor Revival facade, with its pseudo-half timbering and elongated upper casement windows under a slate, gabled roof, adds considerably to the appeal of the relatively modest scale (p.2)

21. Source of Information
City directories, Sanborn Insurance maps.

35. Organization **LFCHC**

36. Date **May 1979**

37. Revision Dates **4-83**

38. Staff Review

133 W. Short St.
Lexington-Fayette Co.
p. 2

18. (cont.)

easement with stationary transoms. Gutterpipes are prominent at ends; 1S exterior has been altered.

20. (cont.)

of this downtown block.

1. Historic Name(s) **Messick Building**

Original Owner _____

2. Present Name **(Part of American Bank offices)**

3. Owner's Name
American Investment & Leasing Co.

4. Owner's Address
163 W. Short St., Lexington, KY 40507

5. Location
155-57 W. Short St. (formerly 47 East)

6. Open to Public Yes No _____

7. Visible from road Yes No _____

8. Ownership
Private
Local _____
State _____
Federal _____

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification **B-2**
Magisterial District _____

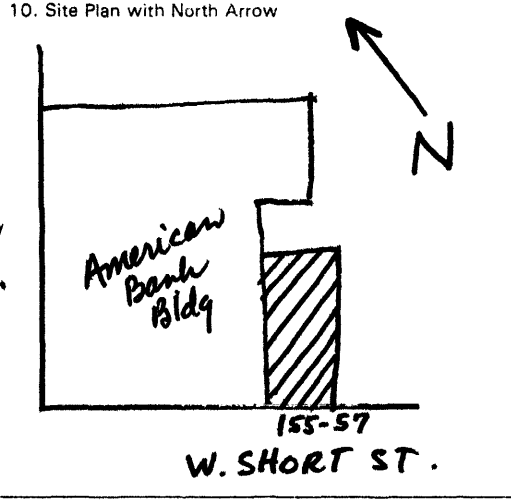
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') _____

25. UTM Reference
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
Historic Site _____ Structure _____
Building

27. District Yes No _____
Name: **Downtown Commercial District**

28. Significance Evaluation
Inventory



11. Architect **(perhaps Frankel & Curtis, stylistically)**

12. Builder _____

13. Date **1928 (parapet)**

14. Style
A. plain _____
B. Neo-Classical _____

15. Original Use
real estate office

16. Present Use
offices

17. Condition **good (1S altered)**

No. Stories **2**

Single Pile _____ NA
Double Pile _____

Floor Plan _____

Structrual Fabric _____

Decorative Fabric
A. _____
B. _____

Roof Form _____

29. Status
National Landmark _____
National Register _____
Landmark Certificate _____
Kentucky Survey _____
Local Landmark _____
HABS/HAER _____

30. Theme
Primary **Commerce**
Secondary **Architecture**
Other _____

31. Endangered Yes _____
No

32. _____

18. Description **2S, pale yellow-brick facade with stone trim; 3 2S windows round-arched, with stone keystones, linked by continuous sill, impost course, and shallow cornice above. "Messick 1928" is inscribed on the panel over the parapet, flanked by diminutive volutes. The 1S has been fully but tactfully modernized.**

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: **Walter E. Langsam**

35. Organization **LFCHC**

36. Date **May 1979**

37. Revision Dates **4-83**

38. Staff Review _____

19. History **This narrow building is on the site of still smaller buildings that during the 19C housed the real estate offices of prominent entrepreneur George A. DeLong (see Perrin pp.600-601; Ranck, p. 102), as well as the auction house of George A. Bain, a descendant of pioneer merchant Patterson Bain and a banker as well (see Biog. Ency.p. 688; Kerr, V, 45). (p.2)**

20. Significance **This narrow 2S building just off the courthouse square looks like a graceful footnote to the 7S McClelland Building on the corner to the W. It is the successor to a still smaller building, which also housed a prominent real estate firm, as well as a famous auction house (p.2)**

21. Source of Information **Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo B-1 (ca. 1920); Biog. Ency. (1878); Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); Ranck, Review (1887); Kerr, Hist. (1922).**

Roll No. **DT-III**

Picture No. **35**

Direction **NW**

N. Upper St.

ATTACH PHOTO

155-57 W. Short St.
Lexington-Fayette Co.
Page 2

19. (Cont.) The Chinn photograph, ca. 1920 (B-1), shows a tiny Flemish-bond facade dominated by a sign: "D.R. Messick, Real Estate, Blue Grass Farms." Messick replaced DeLong about 1920 and presumably had the present building erected. The facade resembles that of 187-89 N. Upper St. (see Survey form), attributed to architects Frankel & Curtis by the former's son, James S. Frankel (1929).

20. (cont.)

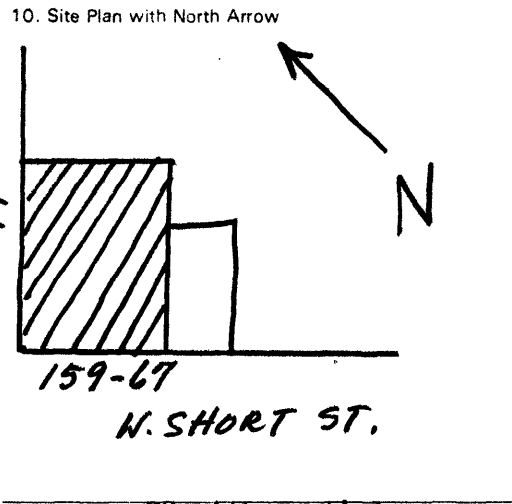
at the turn of the century.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-164

1. Historic Name(s) McClelland Building
 Original Owner Mrs. Byron McClelland
 2. Present Name American Bank Building
 3. Owner's Name American Investment & Leasing
 4. Owner's Address 163 W. Short St., Lexington, KY 40507
 5. Location 159-67 W. Short St. (formerly 41-45)
 6. Open to Public Yes No
 7. Visible from road Yes No
 8. Ownership Private
 Local
 State
 Federal
 9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette
 23. Zoning Classification B-2
 Magisterial District
 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15°75')
 25. UTM Reference
 Zone Easting Northing
 26. Prehistoric Site Object
 Historic Site Structure
 Building
 27. District Yes No
 Name: Downtown Commercial District
 28. Significance Evaluation



11. Architect Richards, McCarty & Bulford) also Arthur Giannini)
 12. Builder Hendricks Bros.
 13. Date 1899-1901; enlarged 1903-1905
 14. Style A. Beaux-Arts
 B. Baroque
 15. Original Use offices
 16. Present Use bank & offices
 17. Condition good (1S altered)

29. Status National Landmark
 National Register
 Landmark Certificate
 Kentucky Survey
 Local Landmark
 HABS/HAER
 30. Theme Primary Architecture
 Secondary Commerce/Finance
 Other
 31. Endangered Yes
 No

18. Description 7S with partial mezzanine above 1S; 4 double bays on Short St., 7 double bays on Upper. Originally (1899) there were 5S; upper two were added ca. 1905 (compare the 1903 and 1906 brochures of Lexington); in its original form the building apparently had elaborate stone balustrade above the cornice, later used as a balcony, the cornice is still above 5S. Yellow buff brick cladding above the 1S; narrow but long brick quoins of alternating length at corners.

No. Stories 7
 Single Pile NA
 Double Pile
 Floor Plan
 Structural Fabric
 Decorative Fabric A.
 B.
 Roof Form

32. ATTACH PHOTO

19. History Little is known of the early history of this important corner location, at the NE corner of the courthouse square on a major street long identified with the financial, legal, and commercial interests of the city. Dunn (pp. 590-91) mentions that William Thompson's Piano Shop was located on the NE corner of Short and Upper in the mid-19C; Thompson's (p.2)

Roll No. DT-XV
 Picture No. 24
 Direction NE
 33. Tape No. Negative No.
 34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

20. Significance The first high-rise office building in Lexington, even in its original 1899 five-story form, the McClelland Building remains one of the finest. Built for the widow of horseman and hardware merchant Byron McClelland, it

35. Organization LFCHC
 36. Date July 1979

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette County deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920) B-11; Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); Kerr, Hist. (1922); Wilson, Hist. (1928); Coleman, Squire's (1972); Lancaster, Vestiges. (1978).

37. Revision Dates 4-83
 38. Staff Review

18. (Cont.)

The brick jackarches are very widely splayed. The windows above the 1S are large double 1/1-sash windows with mullions and center dividers creating a cross pattern (the transoms of the 2S and 3S have been filled in). There is a wide stone band above the 1S (& mezzanine) and above the 4S. The deeply projecting original cornice above the 5S has both dentils and prominent modillions; according to a Chinn photograph ca. 1920 (B-11), it supported a delicate iron balcony railing at that time. The 7S cornice is more compact, with dentils and plain moldings above.

Originally, there were large plate-glass windows with transoms on the 1S ends, and between the corner entrance (behind a square pier) and the magnificent limestone entrance centered on the Short St. facade (between 2 pairs of windows above). As shown on the Chinn photo B-11 and other early views, this entrance had a wide round arch between engaged unfluted Ionic columns supporting a segmental-arched broken pediment with elaborate cartouche, urn, heraldic foliage, and other Baroque ornamental motifs clustered over the arch. Although bold in conception, this feature seems to have ^{had} finely conceived and carved detail.

Recently the entire 1S masonry was sheathed in flat pink and black streaky marble with aluminum-framed windows between; the name of the bank is spelled in sans-serif letters above the windows. Most of the interior has also been modernized, but the center Short St. entrance/stair/elevator/hall retains a handsome brass stair-railing with alternating square and twisted spindles; on the upper floors the wire-grill railing suggests the Roman "thermal" pattern of crossed diagonals.

According to the 1934 (and later) Sanborn Insurance maps, the McClelland Building is of fire-proof construction except for the exposed steel frame; with concrete and tile floors, concrete roof, brick curtain walls, and tile partitions.

A 1S wing extends eastward from the N corner, behind 155-57 W. Short; and there is a plain stone-faced addition at the rear, 138 N. Upper, a replacement or perhaps only refacing of the important Greek Revival house on the site (see Survey form for 140-42 N. Upper).

19. (Cont.)

executors sold it to William Harting in 1862. Harting, born in Germany in 1833, became a successful jeweler, malt brewer, and president of the City National Bank of Lexington (Perrin, pp. 630-31). According to the caption of an old photograph labelled "In the Good Old Days" (Leader, March 8, 1954), the building was owned by a family named Siebrecht in the late 19C. In any case, it was sold to Mrs. Sallie McClelland, widow of horseman Byron McClelland, in 1898 by the heirs of members of the Wolf family; perhaps all these persons with German surnames were related. Earlier, the top floor of the corner building, which apparently had a very fine and "correct" Greek Revival street front, with fluted Doric engaged columns and square end-piers supporting a bold entablature, was occupied by Daniel Saffarans, an insurance man whose daughter, Ada Saffarans Meade, became an opera singer for whom a well-known movie-vaudeville theater on W. Main St. was named (see Wilson, II, 681, 686, ^{on} Saffarans). In 1893 John A. Keller, whose family still operates several florist shops in Lexington, had his store in the old building for just a few years.

The present structure was erected in two phases, in 1899 and 1904-1905. Mrs. McClelland was responsible for this considerable investment. She may have been a member of the family of Roger E. Smith, who like Byron McClelland, owned and operated

19. (Cont.)

the Smith, Watkins Hardware Co., ^{located} in a flamboyant Richardsonian building several doors to the E. McClelland was best known, however, as a horseman, having an unusual degree of astuteness in the selection and training of thoroughbreds on his prosperous farm (on McClelland: Kerr, III, 375; on Smith: Kerr, IV, 153). Mrs. McClelland left the property to several relatives in 1916, including Nettie S. Satterwhite who bought out the others in 1926. She sold it in turn to prominent financier Garvice D. Kincaid and M.C. Haddix in 1946, although it was immediately transferred to the Central Realty Co., Inc. The Central (Exchange) Bank, founded in 1890, has been in the building since just before World War II (see Survey form for 201-211 W. Short).

The building received much attention in the press, both at its original construction and the addition (see Her., 5/31/1899, p. 1; 2/10/1903, 4-1/2). The latter article, entitled "Improvements in Lexington," emphasizes the rapid development in scale and number of downtown office buildings in Lexington, contrasting the earlier buildings with the original McClelland and remarking on the demand for its enlargement less than 5 years after its construction. Apparently 6S plus a roof-garden were originally intended, but only 5S executed. The fire-proofing, structural safety, and handsome furnishings were also ^{of the addition} commented on. The tenants were not to be disturbed during construction, with the original roof remaining in place until the 6S floor replaced it internally.

The architects, Richard, McCarty & Bulford, designed a number of the major buildings in Lexington at the turn of the century; although from Columbus, Ohio, and with no known direct connection with Lexington, they apparently provided satisfaction in the design of the McClelland--perhaps their 1st building here--and seem to have been especially favored by the banking community, designing the Security Trust, 1st and City National, and Phoenix & 3rd Banks; they also did institutional structures such as the old Y.M.C.A. Building and the impressive Broadway Baptist Church. Their other major works here were the Union Railway Station and the E wing of the Phoenix Hotel (see Survey forms).*

The firm generally, as here, adopted a restrained Neo-Classicism, no doubt derived from the Beaux-Arts tradition, although perhaps intended in some cases to evoke American Georgian architecture, at least in the details, although at much increased scale. In contrast to the relative severity of the main masses and surface treatments (with exceptions), the entrances were often more Baroque with lush stone or tile arches, columns, swags, cartouches, broken pediments, and the like--most of these combined and well organized in the former main entrance to the McClelland Building, probably the finest of the group.

As Clay Lancaster points out (Vestiges, pp. 148-49), such high-rise buildings were made possible by the elevator, and the McClelland boasted two. Originally pretty much in scale with the new courthouse opposite, when enlarged it overlooked the courthouse (to Lancaster's distress), although now itself overlooked by other, taller office buildings. In spite of these reversals of scale and the refacing of the street level, the high quality of the design is still apparent.

*The McClelland Building is also listed as among the works of local architect Arthur Giannini in his obituary (Her., 11/17/1935, 1-6), along with other structures known to be by the Ohio firm. Perhaps he served as local contact and/or supervising architect; he apparently seldom or never had his own firm, working for H.L. Rowe and several lumber (construction) companies during his long career, including the

159-67 W. Short St.
Lexington-Fayette Co., Ky.
Page 4

20. (Cont.) was designed by the Columbus, Ohio firm of Richards, McCarty and Bulford, who also designed several other major Lexington structures at the turn of the century. Two stories were added in 1905, reflecting the rapid growth of Lexington at the turn of the century, with the original cornice becoming a balcony! Its position at one corner of the Courthouse Square still gives this restrained Beaux-Arts Classical building both visual prominence and commercial viability.

1. Historic Name (s) **Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. Building**

Original Owner _____

Present Name **Lexington Building**

22. ADD/County **BGADD/Fayette**

23. Zoning Classification **B-2**
Magisterial District _____

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') _____

3. Owner's Name _____

4. Owner's Address **201 W. Short St., Lexington, Ky. 40507**

5. Location **201-211 W. Short St.**

6. Open to Public Yes No _____

7. Visible from road Yes No _____

8. Ownership Private
Local _____
State _____
Federal _____

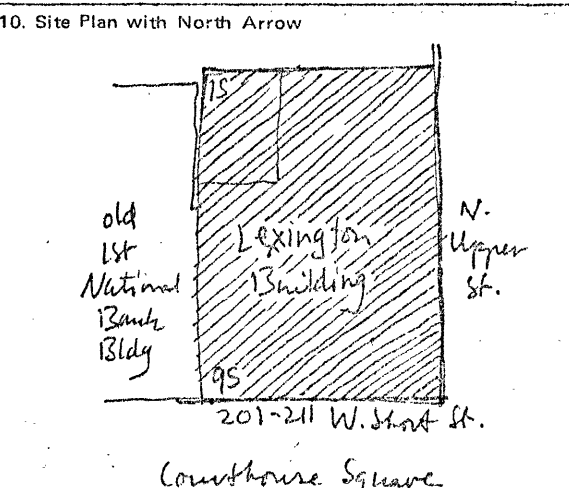
9. Local Contact/Organization _____

25. UTM Reference

Zone	Easting	Northing

26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
Historic Site _____ Structure _____
Building

27. District Name: **Downtown Commercial District**
Yes No _____



11. Architect _____

12. Builder _____

13. Date **1924**

14. Style **Art Deco/Beaux-Arts**

15. Original Use **bank and offices**

16. Present Use **offices**

17. Condition
Interior **good (1S & mezzanine altered)**
Exterior _____

28. Significance Evaluation **Survey**

29. Status _____ Date _____
National Landmark _____
National Register _____
Landmark Certificate _____
Kentucky Survey _____
Local Landmark _____
HABS/HAER _____

30. Theme **Architecture**
Primary **Architecture**
Secondary **Finance/Commerce**
Other _____

31. Endangered Yes _____ No

18. Description **9S, including mezzanine; 4B on S (Short St.) plus triple bays at ends; 8B on E (Upper St.) plus triple bays at ends. 1S, top story, and parapet are sheathed in stone with matching tile trim. There are 4 main bays on Short St. 1S, 6 on Upper. There are large-scale round arches incorporating the mezzanine, slightly recessed from the surface of the wall. The arches have shallow concave scrolled "keystones" above and oval cartouches on the spandrels (see back)**

19. History **The present high-rise office building at the NW corner of W. Short and N. Upper Sts. is on the site of an important ca. 1805 3S brick building, apparently originally both a residence and a hotel associated with Col. James Morrison, one of the most active early citizens of Lexington (Dunn, p. 567; Leavy, p. 370; Biog. Ency., p. 108). 8B wide and 3S high, it had the belt-course and stone keystone characteristic of only the finest brick structures in (see back)**

20. Significance **The last of the downtown high-rise office buildings erected before the 1970s, the Lexington Building reveals its date by the Art deco or Moderne stylization of classical motifs; otherwise it conforms to the basic type of early 20C office towers in Lexington. Erected on the site of a large early 19C building well-known as the residence (see page 4)**

21. Source of Information **Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo B-12 (ca. 1920); Leavy, "Memoirs" (ca. 18 3; pub. 1942-43); Biog. Ency. (1878); Ferrin, Fayette Co. (1882); Art Work of (see page 4)**

32. _____

ATTACH PHOTO _____

Roll No. **DT-XV, 25, NW**

Picture No. _____

Direction _____

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: **Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian**

35. Organization **LFCHC**

36. Date **July, 1979**

37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____

18. (Cont.)

between. Elegant swagged lanterns now flank the main entrance into the W bay on Short St. The single bays are slightly recessed, allowing implied pilasters between, extending from the 2S to the 6S. Decorative garlands depend from the tile-surfaced 7S between tile panels to suggest capitals for these implied pilasters. There are panels between the 7S windows, with diamond-laid tiles along the edge of the cornice and spaced along the parapet. The sense of subtle overlaid planes is enhanced by the narrow recessed corner vertical. All windows are 1/1-pane sash. The interiors have been altered recently. The 1934 Sanborn Insurance describes the construction of this high-rise office building as follows: "Bank Fire Proof Construction. Steel frame, concrete floors, etc., Roof. 12" brick curtain walls; concrete mezzanine on steel joists 1st floor."

19. (Cont.)

Lexington during the 1st decade of the 19C (see also the NR form for the Mary Todd Lincoln House--also originally an inn--and the Survey form for Henry Clay's Building, 110-12 N. Upper St.). It was also well-known as the Kentucky and Satterwhite's Hotel.

The Bank of Ky. acquired the Short St. building in 1835 from Henry Clay, selling it to the 1st National Bank shortly after they were founded, in 1866 (they were later located for many years next door at 215 W. Short). They sold or transferred it to the Ky. Female Orphan School (in Midway, Ky.) in 1899. It changed hands several times around World War I: banker George K. Graves (Kerr, III, 355-56) bought it in 1915; John G. Stoll, prominent distiller and newspaper publisher (see Johnson, III, 1500), in 1916; and Ernest B. Ellis (Kerr, III, 153) in 1918. His widow sold it to the Union Bank & Trust Co., then located in #215, and not merged with the successor to the Guaranty until 30 years later.

About 1890 (the Sanborn Insurance indicates that it was "Being Remodelled") the corner half of the building was renovated in the New Grecian manner (typical of the work of prolific local architect Herman L. Rowe). The architect used means to transform the old building so that it was almost unrecognizable (see 1898 Art Work; 1919 brochure, p. 54, including interiors; Chinn photo, ca. 1920, B-12). A huge, angular pediment and cornice were applied over the 3S, with stylized late Italianate hoodmolds over the 2S and 3S windows. This raised the apparent height of the corner unit, as did the slight elongation of the original squarish windows. Incised New Grecian pilasters with acroteria were used to renovate the 1S, although the entrance at the W end was later still further classicized.

The remodelling was probably done for the Central Bank, located here in the 1890s; it had been organized by a group of prosperous farmers in 1890 (Transcript, 3/10/1890, 1-4; 4/10, 5-6; 12/10/1890, 5-2). The upstairs of the corner section was occupied before and after the renovation by the Misses Chiles' boarding house; the W section of Morrison's building, which had also been occupied by the Sheriff's office, ^{and} a merchant tailor (R. B. Adams advertised in the 1885 Transcript), continued to be used until after 1900 as the offices of some of Lexington's most distinguished attorneys, including Senator James Burnie Beck (see Biog. Ency., p. 15; Perrin, p. 579) and the firm of John R. Allen (Kerr, III, 362) and Mayor Henry T. Duncan, Jr. By 1906-07 the corner building was called the Central Hotel, with the Southern Teachers' Advocate, published by Miss Mary B. Monroe, in the W half. In 1911 the Bank of Ky. (?) was in the corner, and there were clothing stores in the W half. After a few years as the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph

(cont.)

19. (Cont.)

Co. (before the consolidation of the lines) the corner building housed the Guarantee Title & Trust Co. for its last few years. This enterprise, under the leadership of Samuel M. Wilson, became the Guaranty [sic] Bank & Trust Co. about 1921 and was responsible for construction of the present building.

The Guaranty Bank was organized in 1912 with a capital of \$150,000. The 1st president^{was} prominent judge, author, and businessman Samuel M. Wilson (see Kerr, III, 365; his papers are at the Margaret I. King Special Collections, University of Ky.). He was succeeded as president of the bank in 1916 by Charles Land (Kerr, III, 397-98; see also notice on William H. Porter, Kerr, III, 175-76).

The bank had the present building erected about 1924 (see the 1934 Sanborn Insurance map; an undated clipping in the Vertical File of the Library shows an unsigned perspective from the SE; but thus far it has been impossible to find newspaper articles concerning the construction of this building). Clay Lancaster (*Vestiges*, p. 151) says of the structure: "With stonework in the street-level arcade and crowning story, and red brick between, it adhered to the local precedent [actually reverting to it from the most recent high-rise, McKim, Mead & White's 1913-14 Fayette National Bank Building, which has pale yellow-tuff-colored brick in the shaft]. But its position further upset the balance of big buildings around the courthouse, since it stood at the same intersection as the first of the group [the former McClelland Building] and on the same side as the latest and tallest [Fayette National Bank]." This judgment might be questioned, as the courthouse is fairly ringed by all these buildings, and never seen simultaneously except from the air; in any case probably only the Depression prevented the replacement of other smaller downtown buildings with similar high-rise structures.

Architecturally, the building, by an as yet unidentified architect, has considerable interest. The large-scale stylized ornament, particularly near the top, has a definite Art deco or Moderne quality, rare in Lexington buildings, and the simplification of the classical or Baroque features of the 1S openings (basically still derived from the Beaux-Arts) also has a Deco quality. The treatment of the shaft with raised piers or pilaster strips also suggests the underlying steel construction, as had been the case in none of the earlier high-rise buildings in Lexington (and in fact is not the case of the recent towers, where the cladding is independent of the structure, like the earlier Beaux-Arts edifices).

The Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. failed during the Depression, but re-opened as the Citizens Bank & Trust Co. shortly thereafter (see *Her.*, 2/26/1931, 1-5); the Citizens Bank in turn seems to have closed and re-opened almost immediately in 1931 (*Her.*, 5/6/1931, 1-5; 7/2/1931, 7-1). About 1956 the Citizens Bank and the Union Trust Co. (in the former 1st National Bank Building directly to the W) merged, and the 2 buildings were linked internally. They moved to the new Citizens Union National Bank & Trust Co. Building in the 200 block of W. Vine St. (see Inventory form and Coleman, p. 100) about 1972. The Short St. building was bought by the present owners in 1971, renovated for offices, and renamed the "Lexington Building."

201 W. Short St.

Lexington-Fayette Co., Ky.

Page 4

20. (Cont.)

of Col. James Morrison, an active early citizen, and later as the Kentucky Hotel. The corner section was remodelled about 1890 to house one of the series of banks that occupied the eastern half of the block for more than a century. The present building was constructed in 1924 for the Guaranty Bank & Trust Co., which evolved into the present Citizens-Union Bank. On the removal of the latter to new quarters in the early 1970s, the building was renovated sympathetically for offices.

21. (Cont.)

the Blue Grass Region (1898); Johnson, Hist. (1912); Illustrated Lex., Ky. (1919); Kerr, Hist. (1922); Coleman, Squire's (1972); Lancaster, Vestiges (1978).

1. Historic Name(s) Old First National Bank Building

Original Owner _____

2. Present Name _____

3. Owner's Name
G.M.S.A. Realty Co.

4. Owner's Address
201 W. Short Street, Lexington, KY 40507

5. Location
215-219 W. Short St. (formerly 25-27 East)

6. Open to Public Yes No _____

7. Visible from road Yes No _____

8. Ownership
Private
Local _____
State _____
Federal _____

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County
BCADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District _____

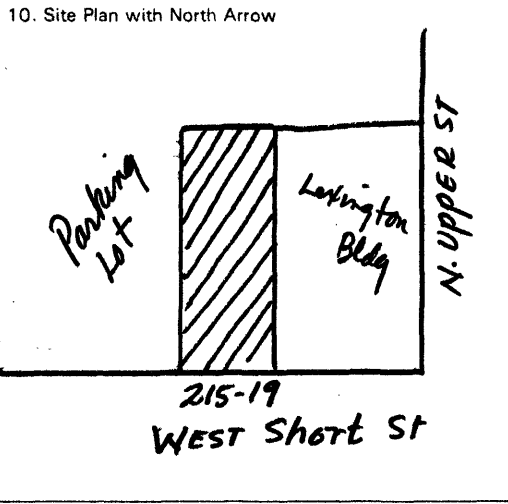
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') _____

25. UTM Reference
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
Historic Site _____ Structure _____
Building

27. District Yes No _____
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
National Register



10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect possibly H.L. Rowe

12. Builder _____

13. Date 1894-95

14. Style
A. Beaux-Arts
B. Classical

15. Original Use bank

16. Present Use offices

17. Condition good

18. Description 3S, 4B, limestone facade

19. History The 1st National Bank, one of the earliest banks organized in Lexington, was located here in an earlier building from 1865, when it was founded by some of the city's most prominent citizens, with a capital of \$100,000 (Transcript, 8/25/85; Obs. & Rep. (3/11/1865, 3-3). It quickly became and remained one of the most stable and successful of Lexington's financial institutions. In 1894 the old building (part of (p.2) 20. Significance This unorthodox facade, facing the rear entrance of the Fayette County Courthouse on a most prominent mid-block site, is superbly orchestrated, in proportion, ornament, and handling of classical elements. The "incorrect" use (p.2) 21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920) B-2.

29. Status _____ Date _____
National Landmark _____
National Register _____
Landmark Certificate _____
Kentucky Survey _____
Local Landmark _____
HABS/HAER _____

30. Theme
Primary Architecture
Secondary Finance/Commerce
Other _____

31. Endangered Yes _____ No

32. _____

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. DT-XV
Picture No. 23
Direction N

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date July 1979

37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____

Old First National Bank Building
215-19 W. Short St. (formerly 25-27 East)
Lexington-Fayette Co.

18. (Cont.)

parapet that flanks it. The cornice is dentillated. Windows are 1/1-pane sash with square heads emphasized by rows of dentils except for the 2 center 2S windows, which have segmental-arched pediments with carving within, somewhat echoing the rhythm of the Roman arch below. Horizontals throughout are also subtly accentuated. There is an encrustation of low-relief ornament, from the banded 1S square piers, the delicate original colonnettes flanking the entrance doors within the wide entrance arch; the squat foliate capitals below the main arch and flanking it at the impost level of the whole 1S; the arch itself has egg-and-dart molding at its outer edge and a lush acanthus keystone connecting with the 1S cornice. There are the characteristic "Lexington swags" on the freeze of the pediment and a circle flanked by foliage within the gable. There is an acroterion atop the pediment, and even the arcaded parapet has patterned recesses.

The large main banking room retains the original vault in a place of honor at the rear although the remainder has been modernized. The facade is virtually intact, except for the 1S fenestration and entrance, and the loss of the panels of the parapet and the acroterion.

19. (Cont.)

a very early row of brick buildings that extended from the Upper St. corner to the E) was demolished and the new building constructed, at a cost of about \$20,000 (see Transcript, 4/5/1894, 5-2).

Although newspapers of the time have not been investigated further, it appears on stylistic grounds that the design may have been by Herman L. Rowe, most prominent and prolific of Lexington's turn-of-the-century architects, who was at that time making a transition from the highly eclectic High Victorian Gothic/New Grecian manner of his earlier buildings, such as the 1886 Lexington Opera House and several other banks and store buildings facing the courthouse square, to the purer Neo-Classicism of his early 20C works, embodied in the Lexington Public Library (1905) and a number of still more restrained commercial and institutional buildings.

About 1913, when the bank had been on this site almost 50 years, 215 W. Short became the offices of the Central Ky. Natural Gas Co., who are shown on the ca. 1920 Chinn photo, B-12. About 1920 it became the Union Bank & Trust Co., which it remained for a number of years. The 1927 directory also lists several other occupants, probably in the offices upstairs: these included, as a sample, Harman Stitt and H.C. Clay, attorneys; R.L. French, manufacturers' agent; and the Independence Detective Agency. The building has recently been renovated as offices, separating it from the Lexington Building to the E, to which it had been attached, although there is still interior access (see Survey Form).

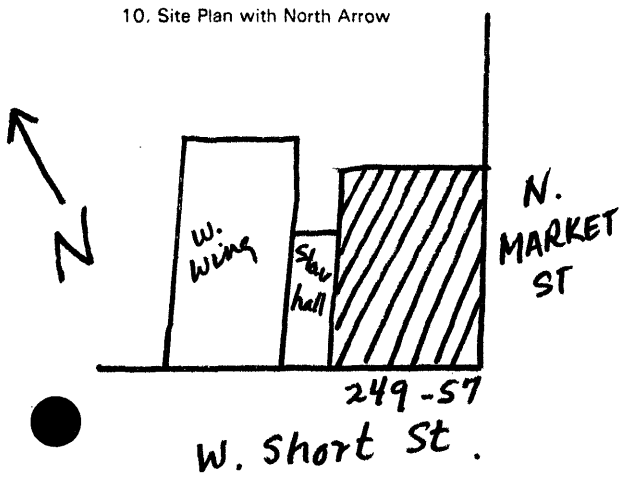
20. (Cont.) of an even number of bays is compensated for by the still more unusual overscaled central entrance arch of the 1S, suggesting a truncated triumphal arch. Appropriately it was erected in 1894 as the headquarters of the First National Bank of Lexington, which had been located here since it was founded in 1865 by some of the city's most prominent citizens. It has retained its status as an office building and sometimes bank in the 20th century. Although the architect is presently unknown, the building (in spite of its unorthodoxy) represents an early attempt to impose classical order on the flamboyant eclecticism of most architecture in Lexington of the previous decade.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-170

1. Historic Name(s) Northern Bank Building
 Original Owner Northern Bank of Kentucky
 2. Present Name
 3. Owner's Name Gess, Moloney & Jones
 4. Owner's Address 249 W. Short Street, Lexington, KY 40507
 5. Location 249-57 W. Short St. (NW corner Market St.; formerly 9-11 E)
 6. Open to Public Yes No
 7. Visible from road Yes No
 8. Ownership Private
 Local
 State
 Federal
 9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette
 23. Zoning Classification B-2
 Magisterial District
 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')
 25. UTM Reference
 Zone Easting Northing
 26. Prehistoric Site Object
 Historic Site Structure
 Building
 27. District Yes No
 Name: Downtown Commercial District
 28. Significance Evaluation



10. Site Plan with North Arrow
 11. Architect H.L. Rowe; remod. Survey by N. Warfield Gratz
 12. Builder William Bush & Co.
 13. Date 1889-90; remod. 1962
 14. Style A. High Victorian Gothic
 B. New Grecian
 15. Original Use bank & offices
 16. Present Use offices
 17. Condition good (altered)

29. Status Date
 National Landmark
 National Register
 Landmark Certificate
 Kentucky Survey
 Local Landmark
 HABS/HAER
 30. Theme Primary Finance/Commerce
 Secondary Architecture
 Other
 31. Endangered Yes
 No
 32.

18. Description This once-magnificent structure must first be described (a) as it was before the drastic alterations of all but the W section in 1962; (b) as a whole, including both the W section (see survey form for 259-67 W. Short), now a separate property, with an altered 1S but otherwise more intact than the corner portion, and the N wing on Market St., rebuilt or replaced as a separate Georgian Revival building in the early 1960s (see survey form for (p.2)

No. Stories
 Single Pile NA
 Double Pile
 Floor Plan
 Structural Fabric
 Decorative Fabric A.
 B.
 Roof Form

ATTACH PHOTO
 (DT-VI, 10, detail of arch over entrance)

19. History This site is one of the most prominent in downtown Lexington. Not only does it face the rear of the courthouse, but it marks the beginning of Market St., with Mill one of the 2 "entrances" to the aristocratic Gratz Park Residential Historic District to the N (see NR form; now incorporated in the Northside District). It is also the "head" of Cheapside, originally the Public Square and location of the Market House, (p.2)

Roll No. DT-XV
 Picture No. 27
 Direction NW
 33. Tape No. Negative No.
 34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

20. Significance Located on a prominent corner site between the courthouse square and the aristocratic residential area to the north, this building originally featured a dramatic corner turret. It was erected about 1890 for the (p.4)

35. Organization LFCHC
 36. Date August 1979

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photos (ca. 1920), B-13 and B-1; Biog. Ency. (1878); Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); Biog. Cyc. (1896; Bodley-Wilson, Hist. (1928);

37. Revision Dates 4-83
 38. Staff Review

18. (Cont.)

139 Market). This large original structure included a number of separate sections, articulated on the exterior by a multiplicity of entrances and roof treatments, but unified by the marked continuous horizontals, the variegated but overall surface treatment, and above all by the dominant corner entrance and tower, which faced directly toward the NW corner of the courthouse. The building had 3 main stories plus ample space under the steep roof and gables; there were a dozen bays facing S (Short St.) and about 15 facing E (Market). These were grouped into vertical pavilions identified by acute gables with links between. Round or segmental arches were used in several places: across most of the gables tying together the vertical pilaster systems that accentuated the edges of the only-slightly-projecting pavilions; at the canted 1S corner entrance; and on the 1S subsidiary entrances and windows in the other pavilions. The corner turret rises from a curved base that emerges from the carved keystone of the main entrance; it has 3 curved windows on the 2S and the 3S, and there were 4 smaller round-arched linked openings above the cornice line at the base of the very tall conical roof, which had a dramatic wroughtiron weathervane at its peak. The gables at the ends of the facades had tall pyramidal roofs with urns at their peaks; there were 4 prominent grooved brick chimneys flanking the center gable on the E side; and there was iron cresting along the ridge of the steep outer roof.

The main surfaces were brick, encrusted particularly at the corner and on the main pavilions (but less on the more utilitarian E flank) by carved and variously textured stone trim. It is the carved stonework that remains the most distinctive feature of the building. Such ornament is located mainly at the juncture of horizontals and verticals, or serves to accentuate these lines themselves. The pilaster strips that define the gable pavilions (in turn defining the curved corner between them) have, for instance, large rough-surfaced blocks at the base; rusticated blocks on the 1S, capped by both stylized Romanesque foliate capitals (nearly all different) and radiating acroteria; flush articulated blocks capped by foliate panels and horizontal courses (cutoff at the sides) below paired flattened pilasters on the 3S; these in turn have blocks from which spring the segmental gable arches, each of which encloses a datestone. The entrances and arched 1S windows of the pavilions have paired colonnettes with cushion capitals, and there is lush low-relief foliage in the spandrels of the entrances, incorporating an apparent portrait head of a Mephistophelean gentleman and a mature lady, eying each other across the fecund fruit that garlands the keystone at the base of the oriel, itself ornamented by bands of acanthine moldings. Even the apparently ashlar surfaces are textured by hammer and contribute to the overall pattern.

In 1962 the corner section was drastically remodelled by architect Warfield Gratz (although it must be admitted that it probably was contrary to his taste to leave as much of the original ornament as he did). The attic story, including gables, turret, and Mansard roof, was replaced by a plain brick parapet; the entrances and windows simplified with horizontal metal-framed glass; and the surface was sand-blasted. It is believed that no original interior features remain in this section.

19. (Cont.) **later the site
of Court Day, and now a small but well-used public park.**

The property, which extended N to Church St. until the late 19C, seems to have belonged to members of the distinguished Gratz family prior to 1831 (see Survey form for 231 N. Mill St.), when it was purchased by the Bank of the United States (Coleman, pp. 38, 67). The very handsome early Greek Revival building that remained until the present structure replaced it in 1889 was erected about that time (sometimes incorrectly attributed to B.H. Latrobe). It was the climax of Cheapside, a free-standing building with a 1S wing and portico facing the sideyard to the W; it also served as the residence of the president of the bank. This building was sold to the newly formed Northern Bank of Ky. in 1835. In 1899, the bank sold the property including the new building, to

19. (Cont.)

A. J. and Lucy F. Alexander (of "Woodburn," the great and early nearby Woodford Co. horsefarm; see Biog. Ency. p. 82; Biog. Cyc., p. 596; Kerr, III, 118). In 1901 it was acquired by the American Reserve Bond Co., formerly the Southern Mutual Investment Co., whose "home office" it was. It passed in 1906 to the Lexington Banking and Trust Co.; in 1913 to the Phoenix & Third Trust Co.; and in 1919 to W.P. and Rosa S. Richardson. It passed through several hands in the early 1920s, belonging to Frank P. Drake from 1924 until 1961, when it was acquired by the present owners, the Union Federal Savings & Loan Assoc., who had it renovated by architect Warfield Gratz. The stockholders of the Northern Bank of Ky. had decided to build a new building in 1888 (Transcript, 4/22/1888, 1-5), and the historic old building was torn down early the next year. Construction began in January 1889 (Trans., 1/17/1889, 1-2). An interesting article in the Transcript (2/1/1889, 1-7), claimed that local architect H.L. Rowe's design was better than one submitted by an unnamed Cincinnati architect, and made the point that "The aesthetic is rapidly becoming a factor in business." Another elaborate description as the structure was nearing completion (Trans.) provides much valuable information on the original finish and functions of the building. Apparently there was not only a novel hydraulic elevator, but also many imported features, such as the "Japanese copper" used with the oak fixtures in Overstreet & Wilson's drugstore in the W portion. *(Some of the interiors are shown in the 1903 brochure, p. 57; exterior, p. 55.)*

Rowe's original design (plus a projected N addition and his old Security Trust building adjoining to the W) is perhaps shown most effectively in a color lithograph from the turn of the century when the building belonged to and was occupied by the Southern Mutual Investment Co. as their "Home Office" (the Northern Bank was liquidated in 1898). Stylistically, it was characteristic of his work at this time: a curious combination of High Victorian Gothic and New Grecian concepts and elements, rather belated in light of the vogue for the Richardsonian Romanesque that was sweeping the country in the late 1880s, particularly after the death of its inspirer, Boston architect H.H. Richardson, in 1886; it was apparently the firm of Smith Bros. who introduced the bulkier and softer-surfaced Richardsonian manner to Lexington in the early 1890s, climaxed by their superb if imitative Central Christian Church of 1893-95 (see NR form for 219 E. Short St.); although Rowe's contemporary Merrick Lodge Building adapted some Richardsonian characteristics (see survey form for its replacement, 101-105 W. Short St.), along with a corner turret similar to the bank's. The Northern Bank Building has almost all the elaboration of detail of Rowe's stone-faced Fayette Safety Vault & Trust Co. Building (1890-91) opposite on Cheapside, but with a more contrasty stone-trimmed brick surface and with the more varied skyline allowed by the larger corner site. The latter also differentiates it from Rowe's narrower 1885 Berkley, Watson & Guthrie Building at 114-16 N. Upper St., the opposite side of the Courthouse Square (perhaps significantly, the ca. 1898 addition to this building at 118-20 Upper had a slightly Richardsonian character).

Both the street facades of the National Bank Building are five-part compositions, with that on the Market St. side much longer and relatively plainer (and perhaps originally more successful, with a clear contrast between the vertically-articulated end-pavilions and the long, unbroken horizontals of the center broader pavilion and links). The corner tower effectively joined these two internally symmetrical facades, while providing a striking accent over the main corner entrance as well as a telling urbanistic feature. The tall conical tower, with its dramatic weathervane atop, was matched by the square Mansard domes of the pavilions at the far ends. Rowe had a penchant for creating rectilinear grids of vertical and horizontals on the surface, but articulating and elaborating the verticals with horizontal bands so that they lack continuity, particularly as they are interrupted by stylized acroteria and ornamental reliefs at all the junctions with major

19. (Cont.)

horizontals. Moreover, the verticals often have an effect of being sliced off sections of wall, leaving the profiles of moldings visible along the sides of pilaster strips, as well as elsewhere (a device perhaps derived from the diagrammatic sections of classical and medieval moldings in the works of Villet-le-Duc and other architectural archaeologists of the 19C). Nevertheless, in this design, an overall homogeneity was gained by the spare use of curved elements, with broad segmental arches unifying and emphasizing the main pavilions, and round arches in deeper relief for the major ground-level openings, all climaxing in the cylinder and cone of the corner tower. It must be admitted also that the remaining lavish and often quaint ornament, particularly the portrait heads among foliage in the spandrels of the corner entrance arch, still provide delight to passersby, as they must have to the stone-carvers; no two "capitals" are in fact exactly alike.

In 1962 the corner section was stripped by architect N. Warfield Gratz (see Bodley-Wilson, IV, 171, and obit., Her., 2/21/1967, 1-4), who also was responsible for the replacement of the N wing on Market St. by the plain but rather handsome Ky. Growers Insurance Co. offices (see Survey form for 139 N. Market). The result of his attempt to preserve some ornamental features while simplifying the skyline and fenestration is a bastard building, neither fish nor fowl. It is unlikely that the destroyed elements could or would be replaced, but at least they can be glimpsed in the better-preserved W section (see Survey form for 261-67 W. Short).

On the builder, William E. Bush, a contractor and also manufacturer of building materials, see Perrin, p. 581.

20. (Cont.) Northern Bank of Kentucky, a venerable institution founded in 1835 in the previous Greek Revival building on the site (erected shortly before for the U.S. Branch Bank). The building, which included the better-preserved section to the west and the replaced northern wing, was considered the first of a series of new large-scale buildings in downtown Lexington at the turn of the century. It had mixed uses from the start, including several street-level shops and offices of important professionals upstairs, as well as other banks. Although stripped of its exciting skyline and other features in the 1962 remodellings, the building retains some of the lavish but schematic ornamental bands characteristic of prolific local architect H.L. Rowe's work at this period, as well as a delightful, highly carved corner entrance arch supporting the remains of an oriel above.

21. (Cont.)

Illustrated Lex., Ky. (1919); ^{(Kerr, Hist. (1922);} Staples, Pioneer (1939); Coleman, Squire's (1972).

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. Historic Name Part of Northern Bank Building		22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette □□□	
Original Owner Northern Bank of Ky.		23. Zoning Classification B-2 Magisterial District	
2. Present Name		24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')	
3. Owner's Name L.L.M. Company		25. UTM Reference Zone Easting Northing	
4. Owner's Address 310 W. Short St., Lexington, Ky. 40507		26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5. Location 259-67 W. Short St. (formerly 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ East)		27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Name: Downtown Commercial District	
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		28. Significance Evaluation National Register <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		29. Status Date National Landmark National Register Landmark Certificate Kentucky Survey Local Landmark HABS/HAER	
8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local State Federal		30. Theme Primary Architecture Secondary Finance/Commerce Other	
9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Comm.		31. Endangered Yes No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
10. Site Plan with North Arrow 		11. Architect H.L. Rowe 12. Builder Wm. Bush & Co., Lex. 13. Date 1889-90 14. Style High Victorian Gothic/New Grecian 15. Original Use stores and offices 16. Present Use offices 17. Condition Interior good (1S altered) Exterior	
18. Description 3S W wing of original Northern Bank Building, which extended to the corner of Market St.; consisting of the narrow 2B former central pavilion of the Short St. facade (the entrance to the upper floors), a 2B link, and the 3B W end pavilion (for a description of the original building as a whole, see Survey form for 249-57 W. Short). The surface of this portion has been recently cleaned, but not sandblasted, and retains the original slate Mansard roof shown on old (see back)		32. ATTACH PHOTO	
19. History The historic ownership of this section of the property is essentially the same as for the corner portion (see Survey form for 249-57 W. Short), although this area was evidently an open yard during most of the 19C, adjoining the residence of the president of the Northern Bank from 1835 until 1889. It is also said that there was an artist's studio at the back of this yard in the early and/or mid-19C, occupied by famous Ky. portrait painter Matthew Harris (see back)		Roll No. DT-XV, 28, N Picture No. Direction	
20. Significance This western portion of the former Northern Bank Building has had a separate ownership since 1919. Built in 1889-90, it retains much more of the original architectural character than the drastically remodelled corner block, including un-sandblasted brickwork with elaborate stone trim, the prickly skyline with arched gables and a Mansard (see back)		33. Tape No. Negative No. 34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian	
21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), B-13; Dunn, "Hist." (ca. 1940); see also references and Survey form for 249-57 W. Short.		35. Organization LFCHC 36. Date August, 1979 37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review	

18. (Cont.)

views (although the iron cresting is missing) and the pyramidal tower with metal pinnacle over the W pavilion. The surface is hard red brick with much stone trim articulating both the horizontals and the verticals; there is also some brick corbelling below the 3S windows. The pavilions have rough stone piers at the edges on the 1S, smooth stone on the 2S, and paired orders on the 3S; engaged colonnettes flank the former center unit, with flat pilasters on the W end pavilion. The former has almost a round arch linking the major verticals under the acute gable; the latter has a shallower segmental arch under the broader gable; both gables have a pair of horizontal stone bands near the apices, which are rounded; there are also sideways "roofs" over the pilaster strips.

This wing retains most of the interesting original exterior ornament: shallow-relief foliage in the spandrels of the entrance arch in the former center unit, flanked by small banded colonettes (inside in the middle, outside at the top); energetic fans and acroteria over rich capitals above the 1S W piers (one now missing or covered over); diminutive concave panels in place of capitals on the 2S, and Romanesquoid capitals on the 3S; there are also rosettes between the 2S and 3S in the former center, with carved lintels above, and plaques with the date of construction and initials of the Bank under the gable arches.

The 1S between the W pier and the E entrance has recently been remodelled inappropriately, with small-paned "colonial" shop windows and cedar-shake mini-Mansard above; the center pier of this section and the panels below the windows are encased in brick. All this is fairly superficial, however, and would allow the facade to be restored and/or redesigned more appropriately. *(For an original shopfront, with prismatic transom and slender incised posts, see the advertisement for Chatham & Murray in the 1919 brochure, p. 71; also an interior.)* Behind this section of the front block is a long 1S wing that has been alternately shared between the 2 units and separate, at one time serving as a dancehall.

The ownership of the former center pavilion in fact is divided down the center, but it has remained basically unaltered as part of 259-67. There is a handsome staircase with somewhat Anglo-Japanese latticed railing and bold square panelled newel posts. The upper floor offices have also retained several original late Victorian castiron and/or marbelized slate mantels, concentric-cornerblock woodwork, and some wainscoting, although most of the ceilings have been lowered somewhat on the 2S (the 3S is vacant and unrenovated).

19. (Cont.)

Jouett and/or sculptor Oliver Frazer (see Dunn, p. 336). Several outbuildings in this area are still shown on the 1886 Sanborn map, and apparently the residence at the SW corner of Mill and Church was part of the same property at that time.

In 1919 the W wing of the building on Short became the property of Maurice B. Loevenhart, member of a prominent Lexington Jewish mercantile family (see Herald, 4/15/1917). The Security Trust Company, whose building is located to the W, acquired it in 1934, perhaps for purposes of expansion, but sold it in 1974 to the present owners; the estate of prominent late 19C hemp manufacturer Avery S. Winston also had an interest in the property.

The occupants of the building have been many and varied. Both the Second and the Third National Banks had offices in this section in the early years. Later, there were separate stores in each unit, including the International Trading Stamp Co.; McElhone & Moloney, plumbers; and W.R. Milward, undertaker, at the turn of the century. Chatham & Murray advertised "Caloric" furnaces in the 1919 brochure, with

19. (Cont.)

a view of the interior of one of these stores (actually, #257 in the corner block). The Chinn photo, ca. 1920, B-13, shows a sign for the "Lexington Bank & Trust Co." offices on the lunette over the entrance to the upper floors (#259); Loevenhart's clothing in the link; and the Carter Supply Co., Foultry, Feed & Supplies, in the W section; they also advertised "Laval Cream Separators," and on the 2S windows was a sign for "Irvine, Insurance Specialist," suggesting the range of tenancy of these desirable facilities, facing not only the courthouse, but also the agricultural commercial center of the city until the abolition of "Court Day" about 1920. The upstairs offices, particularly in the early decades, had many distinguished professional tenants, including architect Rowe (see 1890 to 1902 directories).

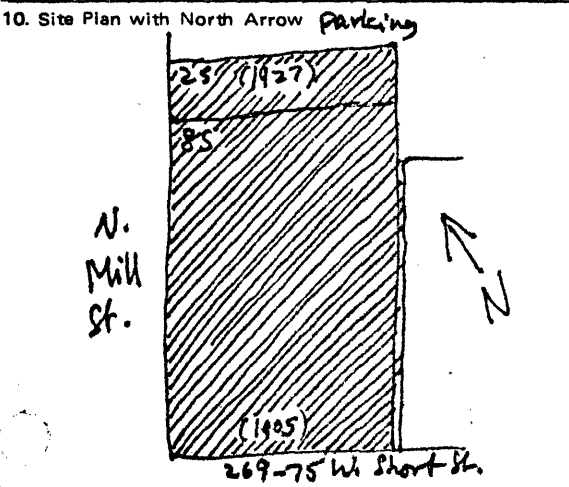
The recent remodelling of the exterior and the interior has been quite sensitive, except for the office fronts on the 1S.

20. (Cont.)

slate roof with a pyramidal dome on the west end pavilion, and a handsome staircase and other interior features. Although now devoted to offices, this wing originally housed not only other banks, but a variety of stores serving both citizens and farmers in town for "Court Day," with offices of many distinguished professionals on the upper floors. Designed by prolific late Victorian architect H.L. Rowe, who had his office here at one time, it remains a revealing and valuable fragment of one of Lexington's most important eclectic commercial buildings, part of a unique sequence of structures of related stylistic character by Rowe that still frame the courthouse square.

1. Historic Name (s) **Security Trust Building**
 Original Owner **Security Trust and Safety Vault Co.**
 Present Name **Security Trust Building**
 3. Owner's Name **Charles Landrum, Jr.; W.R. Patterson, Jr.; et al**
 4. Owner's Address **271 W. Short St., Lexington, Ky.**
 5. Location **269-75 W. Short St. (NE corner of Mill)**
 6. Open to Public Yes No
 7. Visible from road Yes No
 8. Ownership Private
 Local
 State
 Federal
 9. Local Contact/Organization **Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Comm.**

22. ADD/County **BGADD/Fayette**
 23. Zoning Classification **B-2**
 Magisterial District
 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')
 25. UTM Reference
 Zone Easting Northing
 26. Prehistoric Site Object
 Historic Site Structure
 Building
 27. District Yes No
 Name: **Downtown Commercial District**
 28. Significance Evaluation



11. Architect **McCarty, Richards, and Bulford, Columbus, O**
 12. Builder **Hendricks Bros. Co., Lexington**
 13. Date **1904-1905**
 14. Style **Beaux-Arts Baroque**
 15. Original Use **bank and office bldg.**
 16. Present Use **same**
 17. Condition
 Interior **good**
 Exterior

29. Status **NR** Date
 National Landmark
 National Register
 Landmark Certificate
 Kentucky Survey
 Local Landmark
 HABS/HAER
 30. Theme
 Primary **Architecture**
 Secondary **Finance**
 Other
 31. Endangered Yes
 No

18. Description **8S; 3 double bays with single bays at ends on Short St., 6 double bays with single end-bays on Mill St., plus a wing with 2 2S bays at the N end (built in 1927, according to the Sanborn Insurance map) now facing a parking lot at rear. The building is U-shaped, open toward the E over a 1S light-court. The exterior is faced in speckled buff-colored Roman (long-narrow, hard-surfaced) brick with limestone trim; the N and E sides are regular brick; the inner facing of the light-well is larger white glazed tile, curved in at**

32. **ATTACH PHOTO**

19. History (see back)
 This prominent location near the courthouse square and the fashionable Gratz Park Residential District (see NR form, now incorporated in the Northside District) originally included the residences of some of the most important men in early Lexington and Ky. history, but there has been a bank on the corner for over 150 years. According to Leavy (p. 370), "The 2 handsome 2-story dwelling houses N.E. (see back)

Roll No. **DT-XV, 17, NE; 19, det. of entrance**
 Picture No. _____
 Direction _____

20. Significance **Called a "skyscraper" when it was completed in 1905, this handsome and relatively restrained eight-story high-rise office building, a short block from the courthouse square, was at the time the tallest building in the city. Architectural historian Clay Lancaster considers it, "regarding its place in the cityscape... the most (see page 3)**

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____
 34. Prepared by: **Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian**
 35. Organization **LFCHC**
 36. Date **August, 1979**

21. Source of Information **Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books; city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), B-4; Ranck, Hist. (1872); Leavy, "Memoirs" (ca. 1873, pub. 1942-43); Biog. Encyc. (1878); Dunn, "Hist." (ca. 1940); (see page 5)**

37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____

the openings; presumably this reflective surface provided more light for the offices and stairway opening onto it through double windows. The structure, according to the Sanborn Insurance map of 1934, is 105' tall, of fireproof construction with steel frame, concrete floor and roof, 8" brick curtain walls, and tile partitions.

The 1S and 2S, over a limestone foundation course, are of brick with courses recessed to suggest rustication. Large square brick piers with only a hint of base and capital frame the large windows of the taller 1S; they mark the vertical spaces between the double bays above. Modillioned and dentillated courses define the upper edges of the 1S and 2S, respectively. The 2S to 7S have plain brick surfaces. The single end bays on both of the street-fronts are framed by raised brick moldings and lintels, with a slightly polychromatic effect, although the overall effect of brick, stone, and tile is of uniform color and tone. There are brick keystones and jackarches throughout, except for terracotta keystones over the 7S end windows. The top story is treated rather more boldly, being separated from the stories below by a projecting molding course. The walls here are also rusticated, and all the window frames have brick "Gibbs surrounds": alternating raised and recessed "blocks" incorporating the "keystones" (named for the early 18th-century architect and author of influential pattern books promoting the Palladian style). The cornice at the roof-line is ample but not large: it has dentil and modillion courses. There is a handsome iron railing between the piers on the 1S. The main entrance is in the center bay on the Short St. side. In restrained Baroque style, it has a segmental-arched opening surrounded by tile pilasters and panels, framed in garlands and rich consoles.

The interior retains some of the original features that made this one of the most convenient, secure, and lavishly-finished high-rise office towers in the city at the time of erection. The Security Bank section, originally at the left of the entrance, however, has been altered. But the inner vestibule and stairhall still have white and grey marble facings, with a mosaic tile floor patterned in handsome white, green, and tan swirls with acanthus border and terracotta mosaic edge. The main hall has gilt Ionic pilasters and a cornice with foliate modillions and dentil course. The offices to the right have a high wood waincot. The stairs all the way to the top story of the building, more than amply lit by the glazed-tile light-well, are of marble, with handsome iron railings: cartouches between the uprights to the 2S, diagonals above. The ten-foot wide office corridors are still impressive, although most of the wainscotting has been replaced and each office has its own decorative treatment (the present owners hope to return these to their original form, if possible).

19. (Cont.)

corner of Short and Mill streets . . . were built by [John] Springle or [John] Robb, the corner [one] for the Hon. John Pope and the one next the corner for Dr. James Fishback, in the year 1803; they were not long married and to sisters, daughters of Col. William Christian of Jefferson [Co., Ky.; see NR form for Oxmoor, the Christian-Bullitt estate] a revolutionary officer whose wife was sister to Patrick Henry of Va." Leavy provides an entertaining description of Senator Pope and his powers of oratory (p. 357); Pope later had a house designed by B.H. Latrobe built for his family in Lexington (see Survey form for house on Grosvenor Avenue; Lancaster, *Ante Bellum*, pp. 53-57). Fishback was not only a physician, but also an important early Baptist minister (see Survey form for his later house at 176 N. Broadway, and Dunn, pp. 210-11). Both men also married women of other prominent families, becoming interrelated with still others. According to Leavy (p. 339), the Pope house was "afterwards for some years the residence of Mrs. O.M. Russell," a very large landowner in the area, and the Fishback house was "afterwards for many years the home and residence of Dr. Joseph Boswell and family." The building, with the characteristic belt-course, keystone jackarches, and water table of the finest Lexington brick buildings from the 1st decade of the 19C, is shown from the SE in an often-reproduced ca. 1890 photograph from the courthouse tower. According to Coleman (p. 52), noted Ky. portrait painter Joseph H. Bush (1794-1865) had a studio in the 2S of this building.

The site was known throughout most of the 19C, however, as the banking house (and residence) of David A. Sayre and his nephew and successor Ephraim D. Sayre (Kerr, III, 200-201). David Sayre (1793-1870) was one of the great figures of mid-19C Lexington (see also Ranck, *Hist.*,

(cont.)

p. 405; Biog. Ency., p. 399; Transcript, 8/25/85). Born in New Jersey, he came to Lexington as a silver-plating mechanic in 1811 (see Coleman, p. 40). In 1820 he founded a private bank as a result of his friends' depositing surplus funds in his silversmith's safe. In 1828 he purchased the corner bank site, later acquiring the adjoining property as residence (see also Coleman, p. 33, 38, 40; Her., 10/31/69). His back office was said by W.C.P. Breckenridge (quoted in Kerr) to have been the location of some of the most important discussions and decisions relating to political, economic, agricultural, and transportation matters in the history of the period. A strong Union man, Sayre and his colleagues played a major role in determining Kentucky's neutrality during the Civil War. A generous philanthropist, Sayre is now best known, however, as the founder and chief patron of the Sayre Female Institute, said to have been one of the 1st institutions of higher education for women in the country. Ephraim D. Sayre (1820-99), also born in Madison, N.J., was reared and educated in Louisville, Ky. He joined his uncle in Lexington in 1848 as bookkeeper and soon assumed a major role in the ^{business} house. He later presided over the transformation of the private bank into the Security Vault & Trust Co. Like his uncle, he was active in the Agricultural & Mechanical Association of Fayette Co. and the Lexington Cemetery Company.

Although the Pope-Sayre building on the corner remained until the present structure was erected, the adjacent (Fishback) section (then 7 East Short St.) had been replaced only a decade earlier. According to the Transcript (2/5/1893, 6-3), "The swellest, handsomest, and most city-like structure anywhere in the South, the new Security Trust & Safety Vault building, with the handsome carved red sandstone front, on Short street near Mill, was designed by Mr. H.L. Rowe. This building alone with furnishings will cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000." This building, one of the more Richardsonian of Rowe's designs, is shown in several old photographs (Bullock Collection, Transylvania University; and 1898-99 Directory, p. 275); perhaps a more effective representation, however, is in the crude but vivid lithograph of the adjacent Northern Bank Building when it was the "Home Office of the Southern Mutual Investment Co." at the turn of the century (in possession of the owners of 259-67 W. Short St.). Like a rather similar bank building a block away at the NW corner of Main and Cheapside (see Survey form for 269 W. Main St.), the old Security Trust building was to last only a decade; according to Dr. Bullock and Burton Milward, the stone facade was moved to another building on the E side of S. Broadway between Vine and High Sts., and eventually deteriorated. Apparently at the time this building was erected, the 1S front of the corner building was "modernized" with interesting termlike stone piers (see another view in the Bullock Collection).

The Security Trust & Safety Vault Co. was a successor to the Sayre bank, and in fact Ephraim D. Sayre was its original president (Coleman, Squire's, pp. 64-65). Among those who also incorporated it in April 9, 1886, was Madison C. Johnson, the famous attorney and owner of the eccentric but fine residence known as "Botherum" (see NR form). In 1907 the bank shortened its name to Security Trust Co. (Coleman, p. 74).

An article in the Herald (2/10/1903, 4-1/2; see also 3/1/1903, 1-20) on "Improvements in Lexington," mentioned that the architect of the nearby McClelland Building, in town to supervise the addition of 2 upper stories, had been asked "to prepare for it plans and specifications for a 5S, fireproof

(cont.)

19. (Cont.)

office building, with marble halls, 2 elevators and all modern improvements." ^(the same as) The proposal, incorporating their several buildings on Short St., was approximately that executed, with the bank's offices on the corner at ground level, and offices above, although as realized there are 8S rather than 5, perhaps because of the competitive enlargement of the McClelland Building and because of an optimistic projection of revenues from th. convenient corner ^{(see Her., 9/11/1903, 2-3).} ^{location}

An attractive and accurate perspective of the building was published in 1903 (Her., 9/27, 9-3; also ^{published} just before the building was completed, in a useful article on the status of all the Lexington banks, 7/9/1905, 9-1). As usual, the concern for fireproofing, convenient arrangement, elegant finish, and security were emphasized. An unusual feature of the construction process, however, was that 5S of the corner section were erected; the bank moved from their 1893 quarters into the new wing; the old building was replaced by the E half of the present structure; and then 3S were added on top. As the move was accomplished at night, there was apparently no or minimal disruption of regular business (see Her., 1/22/1905, Sec. 2, 3-3; 2/15/1905, 3-4). More specific features were the finished basement lit partially by prismatic glass blocks in the sidewalk (no longer present); the white enameled brick finish of the interior lightwell which was not only easy to clean, but reflected (and still does) much light into the stairwell and the elevator openings in the exact center of the building; and the flexibility of office space on the upper floors along the wide corridors, well-supplied with facilities, which still make the building one of the most pleasant, convenient, and adaptable among the older high-rise buildings in the city. Both the interior and the exterior of the building have been remarkably little altered, although the banking office and other 1S spaces have been somewhat rearranged and remodelled, and individual offices have been combined and given different decorative treatments upstairs (the present owners hope, however, to restore at least the corridors to their original uniformity).

The architects for this fine building--probably their best work in Lexington, certainly the most restrained and unified--were Richards, McCarty, & Bulford of Columbus, Ohio, the designers of most of the major high-rise office buildings and other financial and institutional complexes in the city at the turn of the century. Little is known of J.E. McCarty (he is not listed in the Witheys' 1956 Biographical Dictionary of American Architects /Deceased/). Clarence E. Richards (1865-1921; Withey, pp. 506-507; and obit., A.I.A. Journal, May 1921) was the senior partner (the order of names was changeable); apparently he was the one who came to Lexington to present proposals and deal with the clients, most of whom seem to have been bank-related. With a background in engineering, probably Richards also provided the fairly advanced construction methods and materials that gave the firm their advantage over local firms in the design of high-rise and other fire-proof buildings, their specialty being large public and commercial structures throughout the Midwest. George H. Bulford (1870-1942; Withey, pp. 92-93) was the designing partner who signed the firm's handsome presentation perspectives and sketches. Both Richards and Bulford

(Cont.)

19. (Cont.)

had been associated with the distinguished Columbus, Ohio, firm of Yost and Packard before the partners established their own firm in 1899. Richards had also spent 4 years in the office of Edward Anderson, a prominent Cincinnati, Ohio, architect, about 1890; this may have led to the firm's Lexington connection. Their local contact may well have been Arthur Giannini, a Lexington architect with Cincinnati and Chicago family connections, who seldom seems to have worked on his own during about 50 years of practice in Lexington. The Security Trust was listed along with other buildings known to have been designed by the Columbus firm among the works attributed to Giannini in his obituary (Her., 11/17/1935, 1-6).

20. (Cont.)

acceptable of its class in Lexington." Like most of the turn-of-the-century office towers here, it was designed by the prolific Columbus, Ohio, firm of Richards, McCarty & Bulford, and was not only fairly advanced structurally, but featured certain local innovations, such as the glazed tile surfaces of the stairwell, and a sequence of construction allowing the owners--the Security Trust (and Safety Vault) Co.--to remain in their only ten-year-old offices on the east half of the site while their new corner quarters were being erected.

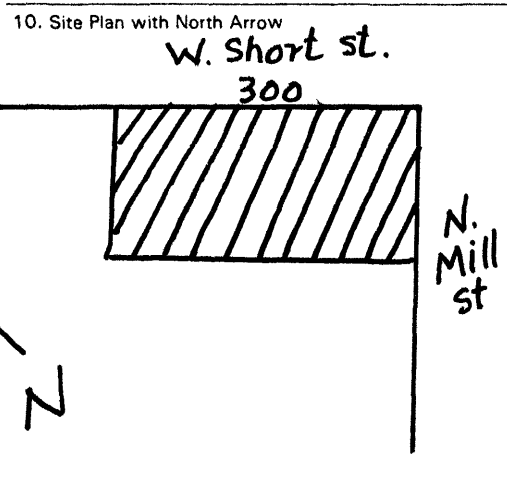
The site was the location of a pair of early brick houses occupied by some of the most important citizens of Lexington when it was considered "The Athens of the West." Later the buildings became the bank and residence of David Sayre, one of the chief figures of the business, financial, political, and cultural life of the city in the mid-19C, and his heir Ephraim D. Sayre. The Security Trust Co., which evolved from the Sayre private bank, remains a tenant of the building today: there has been a bank, essentially the same one, on the corner for over 150 years.

21. (Cont.)

Lancaster, Ante Bellum (1961); Coleman, Squire's (1972); Lancaster, Vestiges (1978), pp. 149-50.

1. Historic Name(s) Harting Block
 Original Owner William Harting & Rudolph R. Harting
 2. Present Name _____
 3. Owner's Name Sellars, Paisley & Adams
 4. Owner's Address 300 W. Short St., Lexington, KY 40507
 5. Location 300 W. Short St. (SW corner Short & Mill) (formerly 2-4)
 6. Open to Public Yes No _____
 7. Visible from road Yes No _____
 8. Ownership Private
 Local _____
 State _____
 Federal _____
 9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Commission

22. ADD/County EGADD/Fayette
 23. Zoning Classification B-2
 Magisterial District _____
 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') _____
 25. UTM Reference _____
 Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
 26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
 Historic Site _____ Structure _____
 Building
 27. District Yes No _____
 Name: Downtown Commercial District



11. Architect Herman L. Rowe (Withey)
 12. Builder Combs Lumber Co.
 13. Date ca. 1905;
remod. ca. 1971
 14. Style A. Neo-Classical
 B.
 15. Original Use drugstore and offices
 16. Present Use law offices
 17. Condition good (1S ext. & int. altered)

28. Significance Evaluation National Register
 29. Status National Landmark _____
 National Register _____
 Landmark Certificate _____
 Kentucky Survey _____
 Local Landmark Blue Grass Trust
 HABS/HAER _____
 30. Theme Primary Architecture
 Secondary Commerce
 Other _____
 31. Endangered Yes _____
 No

18. Description 3S brick corner building with 2 bays facing Mill St. and 2 single-window bays on Short flanked by oriels at the ends on the 2S and 3S. The 1S was originally open display-windows with a cut-off corner entrance to the shop and a stone-framed entrance to the upper stories at the W end of the Short St. facade. A superb, presumably iron, fluted Ionic column supported the corner. Some time ago the 1S had been simplified; about 1971 it was filled in with brick. New (p. 2)
 No. Stories 3
 Single Pile _____ NA
 Double Pile _____
 Floor Plan _____
 Structural Fabric _____
 Decorative Fabric A. _____
 B. _____
 Roof Form _____

32. _____
 ATTACH PHOTO

19. History During the 1st half of the 19C the property (described by Leavy, p. 325, as having had "a small corner store of frame construction in the 1st decade of the century) belonged mainly to members of the Payne family. J.A. Geary, plumber and utilities contractor (see Kerr, IV, 172), bought the property in 1869, but sold it only 3 years later to grocer Lewis Ramsey. From 1895 to 1905 it belonged to Mary J. (p.2)
 20. Significance This elegant turn-of-the-century Neo-Classical office building, with its enriched oriels and whimsical anthropomorphic attic openings, has been associated for most of its existence with respected drugstores on the 1st floor.
 21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photos (ca. 1920), B-5 and B-17; Tom L. Walter, History of the Lexington Post Office from 1794 to 1901 (Lexington, 1901), P. 4

Roll No. DT-III
 Picture No. 13
 Direction SW
 33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____
 34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam
 35. Organization LFCHC
 36. Date March 1979
 37. Revision Dates 4-83
 38. Staff Review _____

18. (Cont.)

narrower windows more-or-less aligned with original bays have fluted frames; the entrance to the upper stories at the W end remains approximately as it was. A high entablature (equivalent to an attic) has both double and single brackets; over the 3S windows between brackets within the entablature are volutes surrounding grotesque heads. The upper windows are elaborately framed in fine limestone with panelled pilasters, lintels on brackets above and panels below the 2S windows, and merely a row of dentils below the 3S sills. The oriels also are elaborate and articulated, with rusticated pier-pilasters between openings on the 2S, fluted Ionic pilasters on the 3S, and emphatic continuous mullions on the 2S windows with panels below the sills. The chimneys at the outer edges of the roof are also conspicuous, marking the implied verticals between the bays (two of these on Short St. have been removed). The round-arched entrance to the upper stories has a round-arched transom, and is set between fluted pilasters; it is rather curiously half under the W oriel at the end of the wall. The brickwork has been painted pale green, most of the stone trim is unpainted.

The interiors of the 1st 2 stories have been almost totally altered, with lowered ceilings, rearranged partitions, new woodworks, etc.; only the stair railing from the W entrance to the 3rd floor remains. The 3rd floor, however, is virtually intact, from the unaltered oak staircase above the second floor, with its tongue-in-groove wainscotting, throughout the three spacious and well-lit major rooms, formerly an apartment. Pine doors have 6 horizontal panels, frames are stock, and the mantels are also of catalogue type, with unfluted columns and applied Adamesque trim.

During the 1st half of the 19th century the property (described

19. (Cont.)

Dudley and her heirs. In 1905, when the present building was erected, the lot was bought by Rudolph and William Harting, the druggists; Rudolph bought out his brother William's share in 1912, and it remained in the Harting family until 1960.

The building that preceded the present one ~~erected about 1905~~ was famous locally as the Civil War Post Office (1861-74) and the office of the last stagecoach to serve Lexington. It was a plain early 3S brick structure with 9/6 windows and brick jackarches, as shown in photographs of the last stage. The postmaster from 1861-69 while the post office was located here was the distinguished Dr. Lyman Beecher Todd, first cousin of Mary Todd Lincoln, friend of Abraham Lincoln, and attendant at the president's death (see Perrin, pp. 725-26). The operation of the post office during the Civil War (probably handled by the assistant postmaster during Dr. Todd's absence) was difficult and complex, as the city was dominated by Union or Confederate troops; according to Tom L. Walker, historian of the Lexington post office (1901), at one time 20,000 Union soldiers were camped nearby, and mail service was provided to them as well as to local citizens. The last stagecoach run from Lexington, on Thomas H. Irvine's Lexington & Versailles line, left the western portion of the corner building on January 1, 1889 (see Coleman, p. 66, and Perrin, pp. 633-34).

Because of its location near the courthouse and the major commercial and financial institutions of Lexington, both the old and the new buildings have tended to be occupied by realtors, insurance agents, lawyers, and physicians. In the late 1880s the first floor was T.H. Irvine's stagecoach and mail-contracting business (replaced in the '90s by Milward, Frost & Edge, coal, grain, and feed), along with one of the oldest bookstores in Lexington, that of Bernard Dowling and his brother Thomas (see Ranck, Review, p. 94).

During its last years, the old building housed H. Howard Gratz's Kentucky Gazette on the corner. This newspaper, established in 1787, was revived by Gratz after the Civil War and continued to run until 1910 (Coleman, p. 53). Curiously, since Gratz's newspaper led a campaign of fear against the black community of Lexington and the South, the upper floors

19. (Cont.)

of his office and printing company seem to have been occupied during the same years by some of the most prominent black professionals in Lexington: physicians John E. Hunter and Perry D. Robinson, dentist W.T. Dinwiddie, affluent realtor and attorney J. Alexander Chiles, and realtors, the Rev. D.R. Wilkins and A.P. Merchant. Dinwiddie (pp. 32-33), Chiles (28-29), and Robinson's wife Carrie V. (69-70) received their share in W.D. Johnson's Biographical Sketches of Prominent Negro Men and Women of Kentucky (Lexington, 1897), in which there is a section (pp. 107ff.) describing the "Editorial Controversies" between Gratz and Johnson (editor of Lexington's black newspaper, The Standard, at the turn of the century). Most of these professionals also appeared in the 1899 Negro Business Directory of Lexington, and several of them shared offices in Hunter's People's Pharmacy building at 116-18 N. Broadway from about 1910-20 (see Survey form).

The present building was erected about 1905, when the lot was purchased by the Harting brothers. A notice in the Herald for that year refers to another building about to be erected by the "Harting estate" at 156 W. Main St., which was to be designed by Herman L. Rowe. The short list of Rowe's works in Withey includes a "Harting building." This could refer to either structure, but it seems likely that the corner drug store would later be associated with the family name, rather than the speculative store building. The drug store also resembles other late Neo-Classical works of Rowe's firm, even to such details as the entrance door-plate, which is similar to those probably especially designed for Rowe's Lexington Public Library, built at about the same time. Few of his commercial buildings except the two for the Hartings have yet been identified. (*See also Survey Form for 156 W. Main St.*)

Rudolph (or Rudolf) Harting had had a drugstore on the opposite (SE) corner of Short and Mill for about a decade. He purchased it in 1895 from J.B. Simrall, with whom he had had his first position as pharmacist shortly after being graduated from the Louisville School of Pharmacy in 1892 at the age of 20. Harting was a native of Lexington, his father William having been a prominent jeweler, malt brewer, and at one time president of the City National Bank (Perrin, pp. 630-31). By 1900 Rudolph was already featured in the Lexington Herald as "A Prominent Druggist" and "one of the brightest and most energetic young business men in this city." In 1919 Harting sold the business and devoted his remaining 8 years to tending his real estate interests, involvement in many civic and business enterprises, especially relating to utilities, and public affairs (Kerr, III, 199-200).

About 1920 the Armistead & Miller drugstore replaced Harting. The Sageser Pharmacy is listed from about 1930 almost until the 1970s, when the building was renovated and converted into law offices.

20. (Cont.) It was built about 1905 for

Rudolph R. Harting, druggist with considerable interests in real estate, utilities, and public affairs. It was designed by another person of German background, Herman L. Rowe (ca. 1845-1913), one of the most skilled and prolific of Lexington architects from about 1880-1910. His firm's works ranged from the eclectic "Queen Anne" Lexington Opera House of 1883 to the Beaux-Arts Classical Public Library contemporary with the Harting Block. The corner site, a short block from the courthouse square, was noted as the Civil War post office and the last stagecoach concession in Lexington. The earlier building also sheltered in its last years both H. Howard Gratz's nativist Kentucky Gazette and several of the most prominent black professionals in the city. The storefront and interiors of the two stories of the present structure were renovated in the early 1970s and are now occupied by one of the area's leading law firms. The building forms a handsome cornerstone for the intact older blocks adjacent on both Mill and Short Sts., with M. Giron's famous 1838 confectionery building directly to the S.

21. (Cont.) ... pp. 30-32; W.D. Johnson, ed., Biographical Sketches of Prominent Negro Men and Women of Kentucky (Lexington, 1897); W.H. Perrin, ed., History of Fayette County, Ky. (Chicago, 1882); Ranck, Review (1887); Charles Kerr, ed., History of Ky., 5 vols. (Chicago, 1922); "A Prominent Druggist, Rudolph R. Harting," Lexington Herald (March 1, 1900), and other articles and obituaries; "Two Handsome New Buildings," Herald (March 15, 1905), 8-3; Sue Napier, "Recently Renovated Buildings," Herald-Leader (August 22, 1971), p. 44. On Rowe, see Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) (Los Angeles, 1956).

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KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-175

1. Historic Name(s) Old U.S. Post Office
 Original Owner Joseph and/or Polly Ficklin

2. Present Name _____

3. Owner's Name
Terry Sellars & Donald Pace

4. Owner's Address
315 W. Short St., Lexington, KY 40507

5. Location
307-309 W. Short St. (formerly 5W)

6. Open to Public Yes No _____

7. Visible from road Yes No _____

8. Ownership
 Private
 Local _____
 State _____
 Federal _____

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
 Magisterial District _____

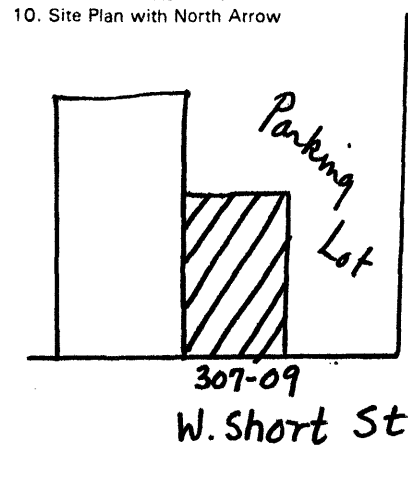
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')
 Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

25. UTM Reference
 Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
 Historic Site _____ Structure _____
 Building

27. District Yes No _____
 Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
Survey (because of alter.)



11. Architect _____

12. Builder _____

13. Date
ca. 1825

14. Style
 A. Federal
 B. _____

15. Original Use
post office

16. Present Use
offices

17. Condition
good (altered)

No. Stories 2

Single Pile _____ NA
 Double Pile _____

Floor Plan _____

Structrual Fabric _____

Decorative Fabric
 A. _____
 B. _____

Roof Form _____

29. Status _____ Date _____
 National Landmark _____
 National Register _____
 Landmark Certificate _____
 Kentucky Survey _____
 Local Landmark _____
 HABS/HAER _____

30. Theme
 Primary Communications
 Secondary Commerce
 Other _____

31. Endangered Yes _____ No _____

32. _____

18. Description 2S, 3B brick; recent brick veneer and altered openings on 1S; aluminum siding on upper story of front, side, and rear; interior completely renovated 1971.

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date March 1979

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review _____

19. History This modest 2S structure has long been identified as the oldest surviving post office building in Lexington, probably built between 1825 and 1835 (see Dunn, pp. 51-53; Walker, pp. 24-26; Coleman, p. 34, who gives the specific date of 1828; Lancaster, Vestiges, pp. 243-44). Polly Ficklin of Christian County bought the lot, which extended to the corner of Short and Mill, in 1835 from early merchant (p.2)

20. Significance This small 2S antebellum building, recently renovated and located between a corner parking lot and the remnant of a later 19C hotel annex, is significant as the oldest surviving Lexington post office building (p.2)

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books; city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), B-14; Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); Biog. Cyclo. (1896); Tom L. Walker, History of the Lexington Post Office from 1794 to 1901; C. Frank Dunn, "Historic (cont.p.2)

Roll No. DT-XII

Picture No. 8

Direction NW (r.)

ATTACH PHOTO

19. (Cont.)

Samuel Trotter. Polly was the wife of Joseph Ficklin, who was the postmaster at this address from 1822-41 and again 1843-50. A well-known local figure, he is remembered for having boarded Jefferson Davis at his home on High St. while the future president of the Confederacy was a student at Transylvania University (Dunn, pp. 20-32). He was also editor of the Kentucky Gazette 1821-24. Between Ficklin's terms as postmaster, Thomas S. Redd held the office in the same building; he was also sheriff and clerk of Fayette Co. George R. Trotter (1816-52), lawyer and city judge, was postmaster from 1850 until his death; his deputy had been Squire Bassett, shoe merchant and later president of the Fayette National Bank (see Ranck, Review, p. 76, and Walker, p. 28). Bassett was postmaster at this site from 1852 to 1855 when a new postmaster moved the post office elsewhere.

Polly Ficklin had kept her property in her own name when she married Joseph in 1822; when she died during the second fatal cholera plague year, 1849, she left part of her Short St. property to 2 freed slaves, Phoebe and Betsey, after the death of her husband; and another to Polly Twayman, daughter of her niece; both buildings are described as being or having been used as the post office, so some confusion remains. In any case, the present lot was sold by her heirs through the master commissioner in 1880 to Louis Scott and passed down through his heirs until 1960. In 1970 it was acquired by the present owners, who renovated it as offices, along with the remnant of the hotel to the W (311-15 W. Short).

The directory record begins in the early 1880s with C.S. Bell, Jr., listed as a confectioner. He was a son of the famous landscape architect responsible for laying out the Lexington Cemetery (see Ferrin, p. 579; Biog. Cyclo. on Sr., p. 431, Jr., p. 436). Bell, Jr., became one of the largest dealers in the wholesale fruit and vegetable trade in the state. Joseph Puccini also sold fruits and confections here in the later 1880s; W.S. Willette in 1890. J.N. Williams, a jeweler, was here 1893-95, along with W. Bush Nelson, seed and hemp dealer. By 1902 it had become the offices of Byrnes & Lewis, well-known grain dealers. Various tenants, including barbers and beauty shops, a locksmith, dry goods, a chiropractor, and grocers occupied it until its recent conversion into offices; often these enterprises were associated with the Drake-Reed Hotel next door.

20. associated with several prominent early postmasters.

21. (Cont.)

Homes" (unpub. typescript, ca. 1940); J. Winston Coleman, Jr., The Squire's Sketches of Lexington (Lex., 1972); C. Lancaster, Vestiges (1978); Sue Napier, "Recently Renovated Buildings," Herald-Leader (Aug. 22, 1971).

1. Historic Name(s) Lewis Ramsey Meat Market
 Original Owner Lewis Ramsey

2. Present Name Sims & Heilbron, Inc., Engineers & Planners

3. Owner's Name Robert C. Sims

4. Owner's Address 310-312 W. Short St., Lexington, KY 40507

5. Location 310-314 W. Short St. (formerly 6W)

6. Open to Public Yes No 7. Visible from road Yes No 8. Ownership Private Local State Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Commission

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

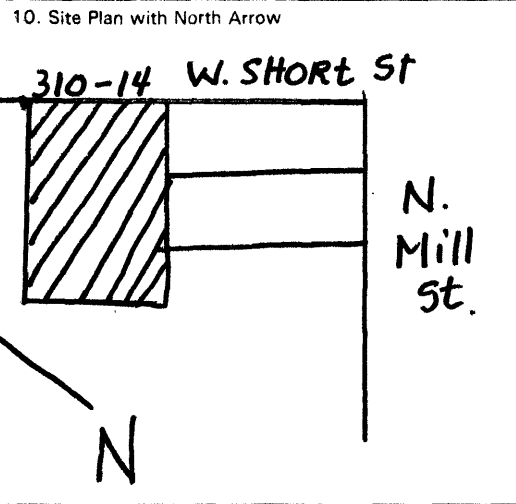
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building

27. District Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation National Register



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date 1870s

14. Style A. Italianate B.

15. Original Use

16. Present Use offices

17. Condition good (1S & int, altered)

29. Status National Landmark National Register Landmark Certificate Kentucky Survey Local Landmark HABS/HAER

30. Theme Primary Architecture Secondary Commerce Other Black History

31. Endangered Yes No

32. ATTACH PHOTO

18. Description 2S, 3B brick with iron filigree inserts in oval attic ventilator openings between single brackets of daintily modillioned cornice; 2/2-pane sash; shallow segmental arched 2S windows, rather plain hoodmolds with "keystones"; sills on tiny consoles. 1S shopfront had modillion course above (see Chinn photograph B-17, ca. 1920). Remodelled 1969-70 (see Napier): 1S filled in with brick, brick quoins at ends and flanking recessed center entrance (p.2.)

No. Stories 2

Single Pile NA Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structrual Fabric

Decorative Fabric A. B.

Roof Form

19. History This is the site of Henri Terrass's famous "Vauxhall" in the early 19C: a confectionery with gardens for entertaining behind, linked apparently to what later became M. Giron's Confectionery at N. Mill St. (see NR form for 1236 25 N. Mill and Dunn, pp. 227-30). Mathurin Giron and his wife, Philiberte sold the Short St. property to John B. Payne, (p.2)

Roll No. DT-V
 Picture No. 17
 Direction SE

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam, Jr.,

20. Significance This Italianate commercial building (of which the upper half remains intact) forms part of an integral block of 19C and early 20C commercial buildings a half-block from the courthouse. The site formed part of the famous 19C (p.2)

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date March 1979

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette County deed and will books; city directories, Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920) B-17; Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); W.D. Johnson, ed., Biog. Sketches (1897); C. Frank Dunn, "Historic Homes" (p.2)

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review

18. (Cont.)

flanked by large-paned windows under shingled false roof; interior completely altered, and linked internally with 316-18 W. Short.

19. (Cont.) in 1842; Payne and/or Lewis Ramsey and their heirs retained it until 1893. Presumably the present structure was built for them in the 1870s, although it is not clear whether this building is the one shown on the 1871 Bird's-Eye View of Lexington. It is shown on 1889 photographs of the last stage coach in Lexington, which left from the former corner building to the E (see survey form for 300 W. Short). From 1893 to 1964 the property descended to Ramsey's daughter-in-law Nannie Klopff and her daughter Mayme K. Drake; the present owners acquired it in 1970.

The building first appears in the directories in 1881-82 as the meat market of the owner, Lewis Ramsey, who was born 1817 in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, of a Huguenot family. He came to Lexington in 1836, starting a butchering business and farm in 1838 (Perrin, pp. 859-60). His heirs took over the highly successful meat market as Klopff, Downs & Co. before 1895, remaining for about a decade. Also listed are a tailor, a "saw-filer," and a black attorney, J.W. Schooler. From about 1905 to 1915 the premisses were occupied by Berel Kravetz and his son, dry goods; Daniel Grossman maintained the same type of business to about 1925, when the R.F. Johnston Paint and Glass Co. began a tenure of over a quarter of a century, before the 1969-70 renovation. The Chinn photograph, ca. 1920 (B-17), also shows on the upper windows J. Alexander Chiles, a prominent black attorney and realtor featured in Johnson (1897, pp. 28-29), as well as black physician J.L. Berryman. T. T. Wendell and other black professionals are also listed at this address in the early 20C; *Dr. Thomas T. Wendell (1877-1953) was a pioneer in the care of Kentucky's mentally ill as staff physician at Eastern State Hospital in Lexington, where he worked for 20 years to upgrade the care of Negro patients ("Gallery," 1).*

20. (Cont.) "Vauxhall" confectionery and amusement gardens of Henri Terass and his partner Mathurin Giron, part of whose later confectionery remains around the corner on Mill St. The present building was probably erected for the meat market of the German-born owner, Lewis Ramsey, in the 1870s, and contained drygoods and paint stores in the 20C, as well as the offices of both black and white professionals. It was one of the earlier buildings renovated in this area to allow re-use as professional offices.

21. (Cont.)

(ca. 1940); Sue Napier, "Recently Renovated Buildings," (Herald-Leader (Aug. 22, 1971));
"A Gallery of Great Black Kentuckians" (Ky. Commission on Human Rights, ca. 1976).

1. Historic Name(s) **Hotel Reed Annex**
 Original Owner **Henry S. Reed**

2. Present Name

3. Owner's Name
Terry Sellars & Donald Pace

4. Owner's Address
313-15 W. Short, St., Lexington, KY 40507

5. Location
311-15 W. Short (formerly 7-9)

6. Open to Public Yes No 7. Visible from road Yes No 8. Ownership Private Local State Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County **BGADD/Fayette**

23. Zoning Classification **B-2**
 Magisterial District

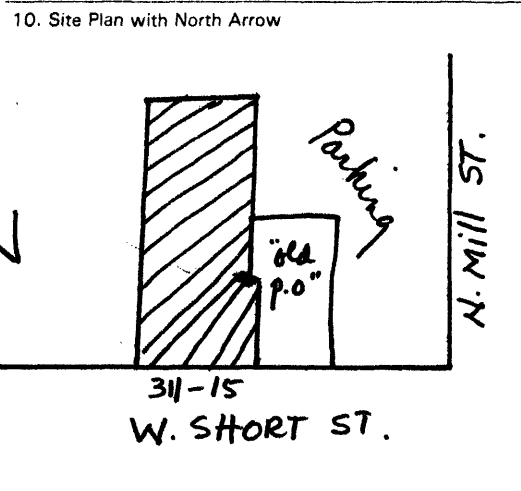
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15°75')

25. UTM Reference
 Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
 Historic Site Structure
 Building

27. District Yes No
 Name: **Downtown Commercial District**

28. Significance Evaluation
National Register



10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect
Martin Geertz*

12. Builder

13. Date
ca. 1901 (Sanborn)

14. Style
 A. late "Queen Anne"
 B.

15. Original Use
hotel and offices

16. Present Use
law offices

17. Condition **good (renovated)**

29. Status
 National Landmark
 National Register
 Landmark Certificate
 Kentucky Survey
 Local Landmark
 HABS/HAER

30. Theme
 Primary **Architecture**
 Secondary **Commerce**
 Other

31. Endangered Yes No

32. **ATTACH PHOTO**

18. Description **This tall, 3S, 3B structure with curved oriel on the 2S and 3S center with pedimented attic above was a late addition at the turn of the century to the extensive hotel directly to the W, which was built about 1870 and enlarged only a few years later (Perrin, p. 559; Coleman, pp. 55-59). The facade of the Annex is virtually intact except for the brick veneer infill of the 1S with altered openings, and details of the parapet. Both upper floor have 2/2-pane (p.2.)**

No. Stories **3**

Single Pile NA

Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric

Decorative Fabric
 A.
 B.

Roof Form

19. History **This building was a late (ca. 1901) addition to the hotel complex to the W, variously called the Ashland House hostelry, under the proprietorship of Hartwell and William H. Boxwell, who leased it in 1880 (see Perrin, p. 559); the Hotel Reed after about 1890; and in later years the Drake. The site was acquired by Henry S. Reed in 1893 and apparently remained in his and the related Wilson families until the (p.2)**

Roll No. **DT-V**

Picture No. **15**

Direction **NE (left)**

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: **Walter E. Langsam**

20. Significance **This handsome fragment was a turn-of-the-century addition to what Coleman calls "a large and popular" hotel built to the W in the 1870s but demolished about 1962. The Annex was built for Henry S. Reed, proprietor of what (p.2)**

21. Source of Information **Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), B-14; Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); W.D. Johnson, ed., Biographical Sketches of Prominent Negro Men and Women**

35. Organization **LFCCHC**

36. Date **March 1979**

37. Revision Dates **4-83**

38. Staff Review

18. (Cont.)

sash windows with segmental arches: brick hoodmolds on the 2S, raised-edge radiating voussoirs on the 3S; both treatments probably based on that of the earlier portion of the complex. The oriel and attic were more up-to-date: the former has heavy swags below the 2S windows, applied patterns below the 3S windows, a diminutive pediment with dentils and sunburst motif above the 3S (which has become semi-octagonal), and bell-flower motifs on the vertical members. The panelled cornice has small brackets spaced over the openings; above it is a raised gable with dentillated cornice over a low "Palladian" feature with volutes at the sides. Originally (see Chinnphotograph B-14, ca. 1920) there was a mini-arcade flanking the gable with balls on panelled pedestals at the ends, and acroteria on the gable itself. The new 1S front, of "old brick" between applied fluted pilaster strips, and the interiors date from the complete renovation about 1970 (see Napier).

19. (Cont.) current owners bought it in 1973.

It was erected on the site of 2 small 2S bldgs whose tenants provided services for the hotel next door, among them black barbers
Alfred L. Hardin, whose daughter Katie V. Hardin (or Harden) was described in Johnson's 1897 Biographical Sketches as a cultured society belle and teacher (pp. 48-49).* The lower floor of the new building was probably first occupied by the B.B. Smith ladies' furnishing shop, which remained until the late 1920s. It was succeeded by the Wright clothing store, which in turn was replaced by the Drake Liquor Dispensary after Prohibition in the '30s. This too seems to have been part of the facilities of the Drake Hotel until it was torn down in 1962 (see Coleman, Squire's, pp. 55, 95).

20. (Cont.)

was then the Reed Hotel (earlier the Ashland House), on the site of two small buildings that had been occupied both by services related to the hotel adjacent and by prominent professional members of the black community. The 1st-floor shop of the Annex was occupied by clothing stores until after Prohibition when it became a Liquor Dispensary as part of the hotel (then known as the Drake). Although somewhat simplified during the recent renovation, the facade retains a lavishly ornamented curved oriel and pediment above, in a local variant of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles.

21. (Cont.)

of Ky. (Lexington, 1897); Coleman, Squire's Sketches (1972); Herald, 6/20/1901, 2-4.

* At the turn of the century the earlier building also housed a concentration of black professionals, including B. E. Smith, attorney and agent for the American Mutual Aid Association of St. Louis, and Dr. J. Wesley Buggs - both listed in the 1899 Negro Business Directory.

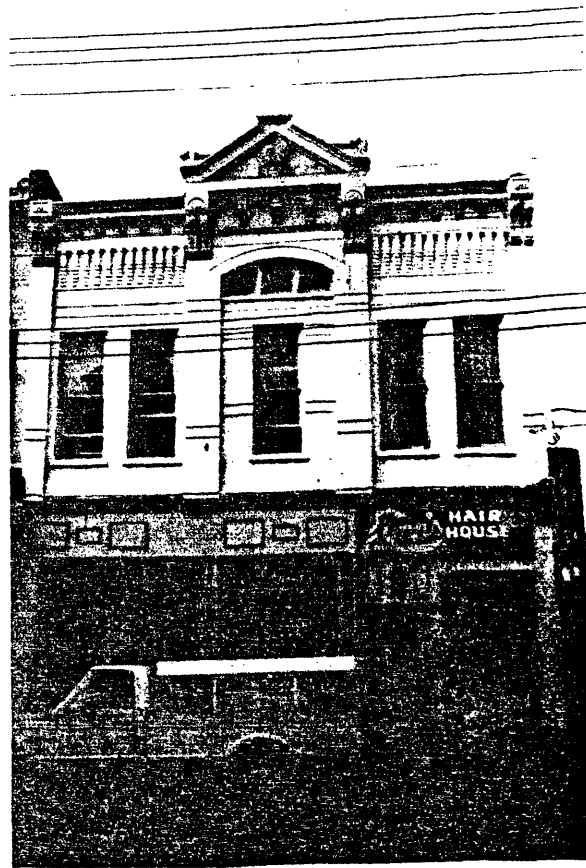
Historic Name (s)		22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette	
Original Owner William Campbell (?)		23. Zoning Classification B-2 Magisterial District	
Present Name L. T. Davis Office Equipment Co; Lynn's Hair House		24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')	
Owner's Name James and William Wenneker		25. UTM Reference	
Owner's Address 324 Brookhill Drive; [redacted], Lexington, Ky. 40502		Zone Easting Northing	
Location 316-18 W. Short St. (formerly 8-10W)		26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure Building X	
Open to Public Yes X No	7. Visible from road Yes X No	27. District Yes X No Name: Downtown Commercial District	
Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Comm.		28. Significance Evaluation National Register	
Site Plan with North Arrow 316-18 W. Short St. Parking		29. Status Date National Landmark National Register Landmark Certificate X 3-4-80 Kentucky Survey X 8-15-79 Local Landmark HABS/HAER	
11. Architect		30. Theme Primary Architecture Secondary Commerce Other	
12. Builder		31. Endangered Yes No X	
13. Date before 1886		32.	
14. Style New Grecian			
15. Original Use probably grocery			
16. Present Use commercial and offices			
17. Condition Interior good (1S and int. altered) Exterior			

Description Tall 2S, 5B with wider central unit, which has segmental-arched low triple window in attic under projecting pediment; 1/1 sash; ends and central unit have raised plaster strips topped by over-scaled closely-spaced paired brackets; outer bays have corbelled machicolation in place of frieze; center has modillions under pediment with inverted crotchion; also raised and diagonal brick banding. 1S front has been completely altered, as well as most of int.; (see back)

History William Campbell acquired the property in 1867; it passed from his heirs to Eliza D. Allen in 1915; she left it to her husband Henry T. Duncan, Jr. (see Herald, 11/12/1915; Kerr, IV, 209). Duncan was a distinguished attorney and mayor of Lexington. His heirs inherited it in 1971 and sold it to a group of developers who renovated the building. J. Bell, Jr., sold fruits, confections, oysters, game, and other exotic groceries here in 1887 and perhaps earlier (see back)

Significance A very impressive New Grecian facade rises above the renovated shop-fronts of this building, which forms the centerline between the largely intact block of 19C and early commercial buildings to the E and a parking lot to the W. Luxury groceries were located here, probably from its first occupancy in the 1880s until the late 1930s, when (see back)

Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (1920), B-17; Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); Biog. Cyclo. (196); 1903, 1906, 1919 brochures; Kerr (1922).



W.E. Langsam, LFCHC
April 30, 1979

To be added to the Survey form for 316-18 W. Short St., Lexington, Fayette Co., Ky.

11. (H.L. Rowe, attr.)*

at end of 20:

*The attribution to H.L. Rowe is based on references in articles in The Lexington Press (May-Nov. 1887) by John McMurtry, a rival architect, to a "fruit store on Short street" that belonged to William Campbell, who also owned a carpet store at 317-19 W. Main (see Survey form for additional references and arguments); the properties lie back to back. McMurtry was particularly attacking two German-born architects, H.L. Rowe and H.W. Aldenburg, who had recently and successfully set up practice in Lexington. It seems likelier on stylistic grounds that Rowe designed Campbell's buildings, although too little is yet known of the works of the firms at this period for a certain identification.

18. (Cont.)

there is still an interesting imitation stone "Tudor" mantel in a 2S office, and the segmental-arched rear 2S windows also remain. The design closely resembles that of the Dudley School in Lexington, also built in the early 1880s and designed by an as-yet-unknown architect.

19. (Cont.)

(see Transcript, 8/25/1885, and Biog. Cyclo., p. 436). In 1893 he was joined by a partner, Zimmerman, and in about 1895 replaced by another prominent grocer, J.T. Honaker, who had a full-page advertisement and view of the interior of the store in the 1898-99 directory. In 1901, however, the grocery of the Harp Brothers (Roger V. and J. Shelby) was established here, remaining until about 1937; they, too, had full-page treatment in both the 1906 and 1919 (p. 74) illustrated brochures of Lexington. Later occupants included another market and several used furniture companies.

20. (Cont.)

used furniture stores and other businesses signalled a decline until the recent renovation.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-193

1. Historic Name(s) "Henry Clay's Building"/William W. Worsley Printing House Original Owner probably Henry Clay			22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette		
2. Present Name Dodson Watch Shop (110); Chapman Printing Co. (112)			23. Zoning Classification B02 Magisterial District		
3. Owner's Name East Upper Co.			24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')		
4. Owner's Address 112 N. Upper St., Lexington, KY 40507			25. UTM Reference		
5. Location 110-12 N. Upper St. (formerly 14-16 N. Upper)			26. Prehistoric Site Historic Site Building X Object Structure		
6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/>			
9. Local Contact/Organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission		27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Name: Downtown Commercial District			
10. Site Plan with North Arrow		28. Significance Evaluation National Register <input type="checkbox"/>			
		11. Architect			
		12. Builder John Fisher			
		13. Date 1805 and later			
		14. Style A. Federal <input type="checkbox"/> B. (and Greek Revival) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
		15. Original Use perhaps law offices <input type="checkbox"/>			
		16. Present Use stores (2S vacant)			
		17. Condition good (front altered) <input type="checkbox"/>			
		18. Description 2S, 4B, Flemish-bond brick facade below high sloping roof. Old photos show long 2S windows, 4/4 pane sash with present castiron lintels with anthemia in relief. Turn-of-the-century photos show a wide entrance, perhaps Italianate, to the upper floor stair hall at the S end, where there is now a small separate watch-repair whop with modern front. The roof was standing-seam metal and the cornice had concave brackets. The 1S shopfront has been remodelled recently to plain panels, although (p.2)			
		19. History This modest building, directly across from the E side of the Fayette Co. Courthouse, may date back at least partially to a 30-foot-wide building erected for Henry Clay at the time he acquired the property in 1805 (Dunn, pp. 137-39), although stylistically it relates to several buildings erected in the area during the 1st. decade of the 19C. The (p.3)			
		20. Significance This fairly modest two-story brick building facing the side of the Fayette County Courthouse between a flamboyant but rigid High Victorian Gothic store building and a 15-story 1914 highrise bank-office tower provides a (p.5)			
21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), B-20; Ranck, Hist. (1872); Ranck, Review (1882); Perrin, Fayette Co. (1887); Kerr, Hist. (1922); Staples, Pioneer (1939); Dunn, "Historic" (ca. 1940); Lancaster, (p.5)		30. Theme Primary Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Other Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>			
31. Endangered Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		32. ATTACH PHOTO			
33. Tape No. Negative No.		Roll No. DT-XVII Picture No. 20 Direction E			
34. Prepared by: W.E. Langsam		35. Organization LFCHC			
36. Date June 1979		37. Revision Dates 4-83			
38. Staff Review					

18. (Cont.)
some earlier

elements may remain beneath, and the 2S front windows have been replaced with small 6/6-pane sash over molded panels filling in the lengthened windows.

The main portion of the original building extended less than half the depth of the lot back to the alley; the 1886 Sanborn insurance map shows a narrow 2S dwelling on the S side of the lot reached through the entrance hall at #110; the full lot has been utilized commercially since at least 1890. The front section has common-bond brick foundations with additional (probably later) large square stone piers at the midpoint; several surviving original floor joists are very large and rough-hewn. There is evidence of stair recesses and perhaps of hearths on the 1S. The rear portion has fairly regularly-laid stone foundations and sawn joists.

The 1S interior has been completely altered in both sections (see p. 75 of 1919 brochure for a view of the interior at that time). There is still a wide mid-Victorian staircase along the S wall in the jewelry shop; it rises from back to front and probably reversed the original direction; it has a square chamfered and incised newel post and ordinary period spindles.

The 2S is virtually intact in its early 19C condition. A wide stairhall is across the S single bay, with 3 doors with double-molding Federal frames leading to the 2 large square chambers front and back in the 3 N bays. There is a Federal round arch over the hall behind the 2nd door, now resting on mid-Victorian corbels, but it probably had colonnettes and defined the area where the original stair arrived; there is a very short flight with stringers heading toward the front in the present bathroom at the rear of the stairhall, where it returned from the landing.

The 2 2S rooms are divided uniquely by a round-arched double door in the center with fanlight. The outer frames are grooved and the jambs and upper panel reeded, with concentric corner blocks--all almost identical to the entrance to the Hunt-Morgan House at 201 N. Mill (see NR form) and other late Federal mansions in the Bluegrass (see Lancaster, Ante Bellum, pp. 46-66). The doors each have 8 panels. The tracery of the leaded fanlight has a concentric pattern with 2 areas of amber glass, a ripply one in the center and another plain band with a number of cast metal medallions a couple of inches in diameter--perhaps a unique feature in central Ky. The rear room has only 2 windows, but they are original, with 3-panel jambs and 2 panels above, Federal frames, and sills giving evidence for the delicate removed chairrail. The 4 altered front windows have plain mid-19C frames and there is a lavish plaster chandelier medallion from that period in the front room only; it has morning glories and other arabesques in high relief, with egg-and-dart moldings at the edge.

The original staircase to the 3S with suave stringers and delicate plain handrail, newel, and spindles rises at the back of the S wall to a shallow landing lit by a low square pegged window. The 3S attic under the high roof has a hall along the S side and 2 narrow rooms with partially sloping ceilings divided by a partition over that on the 2S. There is a unique truss system consisting of fine beaded timbers extending outward from the midpoint of the center partition to the midpoints of the roof slopes, probably to help relieve the weight on the rather thin 2S center partition. The 3S has unpainted plaster walls and ceiling, unpainted beaded baseboards and chair-rail, and unpainted 6-panel doors. Later, but old, dormers were cut through the original roof front and back, revealing a few shingles; the openings have beaded boards at the edges. The openings to the crawl spaces at front and back show very large ceiling

(continued)

18. (Cont.)

joists above the 2S. There are no mantels on the 3S, but a wide blank chimney ^{beast} on the N wall of the 2S front room. A single yellow-painted, probably original 3-paneled window blind (i.e. panelled exterior shutter) with fine wrought-iron latch survives. All this evidence would allow restoration with minimal effort of the entire original 2S and 3S, with only a few elements from the mid-19C alterations, which were also skillfully and tastefully done, perhaps by John McMurtry, the local architect-builder.

There is a very large "summer beam" across the front basement under the upper partition. Also in this cellar is an interesting fragment of a turn-of-the-century furnace or boiler with Art nouveau castiron floral ornament and an owl in relief, labelled "WISE/No. 26/Patented/ Miller & Bro./Lexington/Ky./ The Wise Furnace Co./Akron, Ohio."

The small shop on the S side has a small exterior entry with green-and-white mosaic-tile floor.

19. (Cont.) block facing the "Public Square" was

known as "Jordan's Row" after John Jordan, Jr., owner of the land from whom Clay purchased the lot. Henry Clay (1777-1852) was, of course, the famous "Great Pacificator" and "Sage of Ashland," part of whose estate and rebuilt house still exist on E. Main St. in Lexington (see NR form). According to Dunn, Clay as a prominent attorney in his youth was "identified with the huge interests of Col. James Morrison, Thomas Hart, Sr. /his father-in-law/ and Jr., and other influential and wealthy men of an early day in Lexington." He had come from his native Virginia to Lexington after being licensed to practice law in 1797. 1803 he was elected a Ky. Representative and in 1806 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of U.S. Senator Adair, beginning his great career as politician and statesman. The property he acquired shortly before moving to Washington extended from Upper St.--the business and professional center of the city for a century thereafter--through to the alley behind, known variously as Bank Alley (the 1st bank in Lexington, known as the Ky. Insurance Co., erected its building designed by B.H. Latrobe at the E corner of Main St. and this alley), Boyd's Alley, and now Wrenn Court; Henry's brother Porter Clay also had his carpentry shop in a small building opposite the back of this building (see Dunn, pp. 100-103; demolished recently for a parking lot). (See also p. 5 below for additional information H. Clay.)

William W. Worsley purchased the building in 1816 from Henry Clay for \$6,000, a considerable sum at that time (during the Depression after the removal of the embargo after the War of 1812), suggesting that the existing Federal-style building was already there. Worsley, a famous early printer, had taken over the business of Joseph Charless, who had produced the 1st printed directory of Lexington in 1806. Worsley, with his apprentice William Smith, published the 2nd directory of 1818 at 110-12 N. Upper, as well as other now prized publications, including the newspaper, The Ky. Observer and Reporter. In 1851 Worsley and his wife Rebecca, who had evidently moved to Jefferson Co., Ky. (Louisville), sold the property to merchant Thomas Collins (obit., Ky. Statesman, 4/30/1851, 3-6), member of the family of Richard and Lewis Collins, authors of the 1847 History of Ky. and the equally important expanded 2-vol. edition of 1874.

(continued)

19. (Cont.)

Shortly after Collins' death it passed through the hands of John B. Stout (probably the successful Danville physician and surgeon who was married to Mollie Horine of Lexington; see the biography of his son of the same name, Kerr, IV, 428), and then to John M. Clawson (obit. Ky. Statesman, 9/30/1856, 3-5), whose executors sold it in turn to Dr. Stoddard Driggs (1828-87), in 1859. According to Perrin, (p. 600), "His dental rooms are pleasantly located at No. 11 Jordan's Row [street numbers were not regularized until after 1882, when this was written], and are fitted up with every approved modern arrangement for the carrying on of his profession." He also had an active role in the formation and early administration of the Ky. State Dental Assoc. and other professional organizations.

Driggs' heirs (named Plunkett) sold the property in 1908 to Dr. Henry Martyn Skillman, probably the son of the prominent Dr. Skillman associated with Transylvania University (born 1824; see Perrin, pp. 719-20), himself a banker associated with the Security Trust Co. (obit. Her., 10/22/1946, 1-5, aged 83). George Chick and his widow owned it until 1965, until it was acquired by the present owners representing the Transylvania Printing Co., a prominent local firm more than a century old (see Milward); the firm now uses the major part of the building (not including the vacant upper stories) for an independent office furnishings business, with a watch repair shop in the S section (the former stairhall).

The occupants of the building after Worsley are not known, although at least some of the owners in the 1850s probably had their professional offices here (it is not known whether Henry Clay actually had his offices here, although this location is not enumerated by Ranck, Hist., p. 215; see also NR form for Clay's reconstructed law office at 192 N. Mill). Dr. Driggs maintained his office at 110-12 N. Upper until his death, although the Adams Express Co. (which seems to have moved its offices almost yearly) joined him in 1887 (see Ranck, Review, p. 128); he was succeeded by another dentist, Dr. Thomas D. Kelley (born 1842; see Perrin, p. 642); in 1895 the foreign and domestic dry goods store of William A. Cannon, the former partner of T.D. Mitchell (see Perrin, pp. 594, 666; and Transcript, 8/25/85) took over the lower floor. About 1906 Dr. William E. White, dentist, replaced by Dr. Kelley and the Woman's Exchange restaurant (apparently also ubiquitous) moved in; in 1908 the Rudolph Wurlitzer Co. was also listed (perhaps when the building next door to the S became a vaudeville theater). By 1914-15, the Smith & Chick Co., china and glass, was here; the president was George C. Chick, who had bought the property in 1912. The Allen Electric Co. was here, probably in newly decorated Arts & Crafts-style showrooms, by 1919 (see brochure, p. 75), with milliners and dressmakers upstairs. By 1925 the Standard Co., ladies' wear and house furnishings, were downstairs (the Allen Electric Co. appears to have moved next door to #108; see Chinn photo). Lowe Brothers, paints, were here in the 1930s; and optical company and sporting goods store in the 1940s and '50s.

20. (Cont.) **fascinating sense of contrast and continuity to downtown Lexington's governmental, institutional, and commercial center.** It may be the structure being erected for statesman (then still a state representative) and lawyer Henry Clay when he purchased the property in 1805 (at the same time that a new courthouse was also under construction across the street). The present building seems slightly later, however; it is basically a Federal structure, with a remarkable range of intact woodwork on the 2nd floor and attic, including a superb fanlit double doorway between the two large square chambers of the 2nd floor; many of these features closely resemble those of a group of major Bluegrass houses of the period 1810-20. It was here that the 2nd owner, printer William W. Worsley, published the 2nd (1818) printed directory of Lexington and other important early imprints. There were other prominent owners and occupants during the 19th century, particularly physicians and dentists. The building changed hands several times during the 1850s when the 2nd-story front windows were lengthened and castiron lintels with Grecian honeysuckle ornament applied, as well as a handsome morning-glory chandelier medallion in the upper front room. Although the ground floor has been repeatedly remodelled, the upper floors are uniquely intact, and they reinforce the historic and urbanistic significance of the structure.

21. (Cont.)

Ante Bellum (1961); Coleman, Squire's Sketches (1976); Lancaster, Vestiges (1978).

19. (Cont.)

Volume I of James F. Hopkins and Mary W.M. Hargreaves, eds., The Papers of Henry Clay (Lexington: University of Ky. Press, 1959), contains several references to this property and to this building, as well as others currently under construction for Henry Clay by John Fisher, Jr., a well-known bricklayer and possibly contractor. An agreement between John Jordan, Jr., and Clay, 3/3/1804 (pp. 135-36), refers to the lot as 1/3 of the ground Jordan owns fronting the Public Square; the property was actually transferred on 8/6/1805 (p. 194). A contract with Fisher, 1/22/1805 (pp. 169-70), refers to 2 structures, one on the property purchased by Clay from Jordan, to be of such dimensions as Clay should determine (the other was his house, the original "Ashland," on E. Main St.); Fisher was both to make and to lay the bricks, using stock bricks on the front, at a cost of 45 shillings for 1,000 bricks laid. The accounts of Fisher for 10/28/1805 (pp. 203-205) include an item for laying 100,050 bricks "in your town house," as well as 7 double arches at 6 shillings each (possibly for fireplaces). Fisher is also referred to a number of times by William A. Leavy in his "Memoirs" (ca. 1873, published 1942-43). John and (his brother) Maddox Fisher also built Leavy's father's "store house & dwelling" near the SW corner of Main and Mill Sts. about 1807 (see Survey form for 300-306 W. Main St.), with carpentry work by Luther Stephens and Hallett M. Winslow. This team also built the large, plain Federal style 3rd Fayette County Courthouse in 1805-1806 (see Lancaster, Vestiges, pp. 24-26; oddly, Clay called it in 1812 a "miserable building"), and, according to Leavy, a number of important brick structures "the best buildings & the first really considered handsome ones built in Lexington to this time" (including at least one) for the Trotter brothers. It may be possible at some point to identify these craftsmen's work in residential structures as well. (References courtesy of Burton Mikward.)

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Fa-LD 7-194

1. Historic Name (s) Berkley, Guthrie & Watson Building/Lowe Bldg.
 Original Owner J.W. Berkley, H.A. Guthrie, James L. Watson
 Present Name Bank Management Association

22. ADD/County BCADD/Fayette
 23. Zoning Classification B-2
 Magisterial District
 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

3. Owner's Name University Investment Co.

4. Owner's Address 114-20 N. Upper St., Lexington, Ky. 40507

25. UTM Reference
 Zone Easting Northing

5. Location 114-16 N. Upper St. (formerly 18-20)

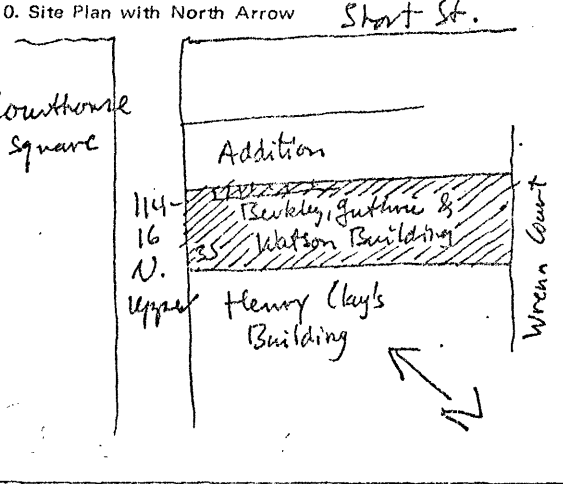
26. Prehistoric Site Object
 Historic Site Structure
 Building X

6. Open to Public Yes X No
 7. Visible from road Yes X No
 8. Ownership Private X
 Local
 State
 Federal

27. District Yes X No
 Name: Downtown Commercial District

9. Local Contact/Organization Lex.-Fayette Co. Historic Commission

28. Significance Evaluation National Register



10. Site Plan with North Arrow *Short St.*
 11. Architect H.L. Rowe
 12. Builder G.D. Wilgus et al.
 13. Date 1885
 14. Style High Victorian Gothic
 15. Original Use dry goods store
 16. Present Use offices
 17. Condition good
 Interior (int. and
 Exterior 1S remodelled)

29. Status National Landmark
 National Register
 Landmark Certificate
 Kentucky Survey
 Local Landmark
 HABS/HAER

18. Description 3S, 3B red brick with extensive limestone and pressed-metal trim; facade essentially intact except for infill of 1S storefront and use of single-pane windows on upper floors. The 1S retains stone end-piers with vertical grooves, horizontally grooved base moldings, and carved rosettes at midpoint; there are stylized capitals and carved panels at the level of the course between stories. The 2S has stone areas at top and bottom of brick panels between the windows. The center (see back)

30. Theme Primary Architecture
 Secondary Commerce
 Other Adaptive Re-use
 31. Endangered Yes
 No X

19. History This 30-foot-wide lot facing the side of the Fayette County Courthouse was part of "Jordan's Row," as this block was known during the 19C after an early owner, John Jordan, Jr. Although Dunn did not trace the early history of this lot, he mentions some of the early owners and occupants in reference to #110-12 (see also Survey form). Apparently John Brand, prosperous hemp-manufacturer (1775-1849; see Perrin, p. 568; and NR form for his home, "Rose Hill," 461 N. Limestone St.), owned it (see back)

32. ATTACH PHOTO
 Roll No. DT-XVI, 19A, SE (right)
 Picture No. _____
 Direction _____
 33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

20. Significance This outstanding brick and limestone High Victorian Gothic facade, with typical pressed-metal trim, was designed by Herman L. Rowe, a local Lexington architect trained in Germany who virtually remade the face of the courthouse square during the 1880s with important commercial and financial buildings on at least three sides. The earlier building on this site, part of (see page 3)

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam, architectural historian
 35. Organization Lex-Fayette Co. Historic Commission
 36. Date June, 1979

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deeds and will books; city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920); "Memoirs" (ca. 1870; published 1942-43); Blog. Ency.

37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____

18. Cont.

bay is slightly wider than those flanking it; the 2S center is accentuated by a slightly raised pediment with small rosettes at the angles and incised stylized floral ornament in the tympanum; the "capitals" have stiff acanthus bands and vertical incised lines. The 3S is spanned by a brick segmental arch, with rosettes on the stone course over the center piers; the central window has a very slightly bowed arch and all the window lintels are cut back from the front surface. The attic has 2 small windows with trilobe arches under a semicircular panel embossed with the name of the original occupants within an acute gable with the date of construction at the peak. Crockets originally rose along the profile of the gable to a surviving pinnacle that includes a New Grecian acroterion surmounted by a Gothic fleur-de-lys! The bold cornice has large single and paired consoles with panels squeezed between; originally there also jagged crenellations above, where there is now a plain parapet. This elaborate composition is held together by the emphatic vertical pilaster strips at the outer edges: above the 1S piers are Romanesquoid engaged colonnettes supporting only acroterion-motives; similar colonnettes emerge above the 3S, clasped to the wall by bands, supporting the very large acroteria incised with palmlike motives; these originally also sported fleur-de-lys finials.

Of the interiors described in the 1885 newspaper article, only a staircase against the N^{well} seems to have survived the ca. 1975 remodeling (see Leader, 12/15/1974, B-14, cols. 3, 4, 5); it has standard late Victorian railing and spindles.

19. Cont.

in the early 19c, and his heirs or devisees retained it until it was sold before 1859 to the Lexington Library Company (founded in 1797). In March 1885 they sold it to Berkley, Guthrie & Watson for \$9,000.

According to a long and interesting article in the Transcript (3/21/85, 4-5), the work of demolition of the old structure on the site (which probably dated from the 1st decade of the 19c like the other buildings on "Jordan's Row") was to start on April 15. The new building seems to have been completed late that year (see the plaque on the gable and the Sanborn Insurance map). It no doubt fulfilled the encomia of the March article: "The new building will be 3 stories high, 30' wide and 120' long, built of brick, fire proof, and finished in such a manner that it will surpass any other establishment in architectural beauty. The first story will be used for the sales and dry good rooms, the second for the cloak room and dressmaking department, and the third floor for a storage room."

After the opening, a still more thorough and enthusiastic description appeared (Transcript, 11/1/85, 1-5 and 6): "a modern and model business house that has no superior in the State, and for which this popular architect is entitled to great credit." The architect was H.L. Rowe (See Perrin, pp. 693-94; and other Survey forms); the brickwork was supplied by G.D. Wilgus (see NR form for his residence on Wilgus St.). Particularly admired were the openness of the iron 1st story; the iron and glass vestibule floor that admitted light to the cellar; a stained-glass partition on the 3S; the elevator (perhaps one of the

(continued)

19. Cont.

erected in the city) "run by hydraulic pressure"; the heating by "an immense burning boiler"; and the octagonal skylight (out-lined on the 1886 Sanborn Insurance map). The building and its furnishings were described as "all on the Queen Anne style," but modern nomenclature would probably see it as High Victorian Gothic with New Grecian elements; although it was just this combination of medieval and classic elements that was identified with the "Queen Anne" in the minds of contemporaries and which incidentally drew down upon the heads of Rowe and his fellow Union-street colleague, H.W. Aldenbury, a series of diatribes against the new vogue and these particular practitioners* (see Transcript, 1887, passim). This building was only the first of a series of commercial and financial buildings designed by Rowe facing the courthouse square and erected during the late 1880s (although he had remodelled the front of the 2nd National Bank Building on Cheapside in 1883). Like the Northern Bank of Ky. Building (1889), it combines brick surfaces with stone and pressed-metal trim, although this building is relatively more severe than ~~that on the~~ all-stone facade of the Fayette Security Vault Co. (1890-91). Rowe was an expert at combining the excitement of High Victorian Gothic detail, especially at the Skyline, with a certain rather mechanical organization of the surface and use of New Grecian Stylized (often incised) elements.

The earlier occupants of the building on this site were evidently not consistently traced by Dunn, although it may have been the location of John D. Clifford's "Athenaeum," an early intellectual association in which "foreign and domestic newspapers and magazines were provided for the members' perusal" (Dunn, p. 651; Leavy, p. [48]; Coleman, Squire's, p. 40). In the early 1880s the tenants sustained a probable earlier *legal* tradition: Judge Richard A. Buckner, Jr. (1813-1900; see Perrin, pp. 562-64; Levin, p. 78; Kerr, II, 699, 702), John R. Allen (1858-1937; Perrin, p. 554; Levin, p. 592; Kerr, III, 362), and M.C. Alford (1855- ; Perrin, p. 554; Biog. Cyc., p. 171) were all among the city's most distinguished attorneys; Judge Matthew Walton (Perrin, p. 749; Biog. Cyc., p. 324; Levin, p. 613; Kerr, III, 382) and Charles Suydam Scott (Biog. Ency., p. 537; Perrin, p. 722; Biog. Cyc., p. 886; Levin, p. 600) were also mentioned in the Transcript article as current tenants (3/21/85, 4-5).

John W. Berkley (1824-1903; also president of the 3rd National Bank; see obit., Her., 1/13/1903, 1-6) was no longer listed with Guthrie & Watson in 1895; and Henry A. Guthrie shot himself (presumably to death) in the store (Her., 3/20/1898, 1-4); James L. Watson sold the building in 1916 (Her., 5/5/1916, 3-6). A vacancy in 1916-17 was followed by Cropper's Laundry and the Premier underwear manufacturing Co.; Wrenn & King, a well-known and diversified furnishing and stationery store, later booksellers, were there from about 1925 to 1937, followed by the Lowe Brothers, paints, and various decorators and related businesses. Known as the Lowe Building, it had deteriorated considerably by the early 1960s, when the Central Bank applied a metal cladding over the facade. This was removed rather dramatically about 1975 (see photo on file), when the facade was cleaned and somewhat simplified and the surviving interiors

* by established local builder-architect John McHenry

117-11, U. p. 11, Lexington, Ky.

117-11, U. p. 11, Lexington, Ky.

Page 3

19. Cont.

about 1880, was designed for Lexington financier and entrepreneur Garvice D. Kincaid (1818-77; obit., Lexing., 11/22/1977, 1-6/8). In some cases he was an advocate of moderate demolition of older structures for the sake of urban redevelopment, but in this instance he was a pioneer in their re-use.

20. Cont.

the famous "Jordan's Row," had been occupied by some of the leading lawyers of the city. The present structure, with the addition to the north erected about 1891, was built for Berkley, Guthrie and Watson, a prominent dry goods firm which remained until about World War I, followed by well-known booksellers and home furnishers, until after World War II, when it eventually became the home of the Central Bank and was renovated about 1975 by banker-entrepreneur Garvice D. Kincaid. This ^{was} one of the earlier and most significant examples of preservation rather than replacement or remodeling of a commercial facade, particularly of a late Victorian building, in Lexington and Kentucky. The renovated facade, flanked by lower surviving early 19th-century buildings, dazzlingly suggests its original effect of dominating its neighbors, in spite of the early 20th-century high-rise office towers at the corners of the square.

21 Cont.

Biog. Cyc. (1896); Levin, Lawyers (1897); Kerr, Hist. (1922); Dunn, "Historic," (ca. 1940).

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-195

1. Historic Name(s) Dr. Walter Warfield Building

Original Owner Dr. Walter Warfield

2. Present Name

3. Owner's Name Charles A. Crutchfield
Mrs. John Hurst Crutchfield, Jr.

4. Owner's Address
611 E. Main St., Lexington, KY 40508

5. Location 122-24 N. Upper and 144-60 W. Short (SE corner of Short St.; formerly 24)

6. Open to Public Yes No

7. Visible from road Yes No

8. Ownership
Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

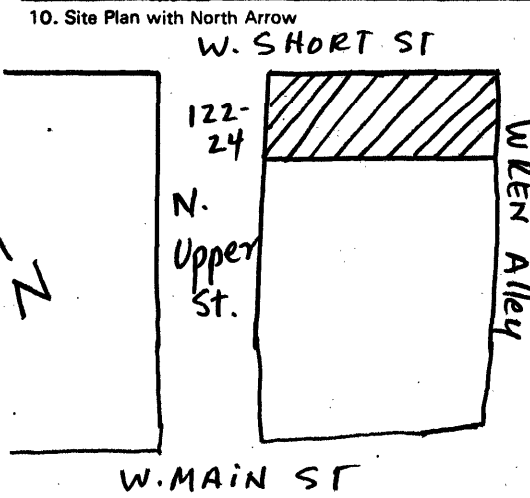
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
Historic Site _____ Structure _____
Building

27. District Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
National Register



10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder possibly Matthias Shryock

13. Date 1806 and later

14. Style
A. late Georgian
nearly Federal

15. Original Use

16. Present Use

17. Condition fair

18. Description 2S brick corner building with later Mansard-roof full story on front wing, 4B wide. Short St. side has 4B front block with later oriel on 2S of 3rd bay from W corner; a lower Mansard is also over the 1st bay of the rear wing, which extends along the Short St. property line to Wrenn Ct.; this wing, Greek Revival in character, has 9B, with alternating doors and shop windows on the 1S, including an entrance to a narrow stair to the 2S (see Lancaster, p. 252).

19. No. Stories 2

Single Pile NA
Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric

Decorative Fabric
A.
B.

Roof Form

29. Status
National Landmark _____ Date _____
National Register _____
Landmark Certificate _____
Kentucky Survey _____
Local Landmark _____
HABS/HAER _____

30. Theme
Primary Architecture
Secondary Medicine/Law
Other Black History

31. Endangered Yes _____ No

32. ATTACH PHOTO

(p.2) 19. History This prominent corner site, at the junction of the E side of the courthouse square and the secondary commercial-financial street of downtown Lexington, is at the N end of what was known in the early 19C as "Jordan's Row" after John Jordan, Jr., a pioneer merchant who owned the majority of the block on Upper between Main and Short Sts., back almost to the alley known as Bank Alley (later Boyd's Alley, now (p.3))

20. Significance This fine late Georgian brick structure, with distinctive stone keystones, belt-course, and water-table, has elegant Federal interior details including a staircase and hall arch, as well as a unique (for Lexington) post-

(p.5) 21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Com. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photos (ca. 1920), B-11 and B-20; Leavy, "Memoirs" (ca. 1870; published 1942-43); Biog. Ency. (1878); Perrin, Fayette Co. (p.5)

Roll No. DT-VI, SE; VI, 20,
Picture No. stairhall looking E
Direction _____

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: W.E. Langsam

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date June 1979

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review

18. (Cont.)

The Upper St. main facade consists of the former center bay (at the S) and left (N) wing of what was probably originally a 7B building, although from the start it seems to have contained at least 2 "houses," perhaps including professional offices (the S wing or unit was replaced about 1890 by the present structure; see Survey form for 118-20 N. Upper). The spacing between the present S bay and the other 3 is slightly wider, creating a 4B townhouse front (the window over the present Italianate round-arched recessed entrance is also slightly different from the others, which have Federal pegged frames with later frames inserted).

The facade on Upper has fine Flemish-bond brickwork. The distinctive features are the stone belt-course between the stories; the shaped stone water-table, of which only a fragment survives between the main entrance and the plain shop-window and modern cladding that extends around the corner on Short St.; and the "folded" stone keystones remaining on the 2S windows, as well as at least one of a now-blind opening on the N side next to the corner. The cornice has been bracketted, presumably when the main entrance with its handsome stone stoop, ^{the} oriel, and ^{the} Mansard story were added. The 3S attic has large 2/2-pane sash dormers with ~~some~~ Baroque (Second Empire) shaped frames and low pediments, slightly ornamented; the slope of the roof retains hexagonal and polychrome slates. The rear wing has plain Greek Revival raked frames; it was widened to include the former 2S inner gallery (along the S side of the rear wing), as well as part of the former courtyard between the ells of the original 2 units, after 1907.

The N side and an angled view of the W front of the front block are shown in an old (after 1891, but probably pre-1900) photograph in the Bullock Collection at Transylvania University, as well as Chinn photo (ca. 1920), B-11: the belt-course and water-table extended along the Short St. side and there were 4B, the front 2 more widely spaced than the back 2; at least the lower windows had been lengthened. There were 2 1S windows in the center of the Upper St. front, with another entrance next to the corner. A view, presumably taken from the courthouse tower, between 1885 and 1891 (i.e. after the erection of the main Berkley-Guthrie Watson Building at 114-16 N. Upper but bore that addition to the N; see Leader, 3/24/1954) shows the roofs of the S wing of the Warfield building.

The interior of the front block of the Warfield Building retains much original woodwork, although there are Greek Revival and Italianate elements as well, and some features, such as the 2S mantels and some chairrails, have been removed. Although the main recessed entrance is standard Italianate, the stairhall is basically original and intact, with a beautiful elliptical or 3-centered arch separating the entrance area from the stairhall in back; it has double Federal moldings and rests on delicate attenuated paired colonnettes on panelled pedestals. It appears that an opening to the N wing in front of the arch was closed as early as the Greek Revival period, probably when the present rear wing along Short St. was added, as a high baseboard with layered convex moldings at the top and Grecian V-profile moldings across the center above a high plain base course runs across the former opening(s). The fine stair rises from front to back along the N wall of the hall, with delicate, rather plain Federal spindles and elegant stringers (like the staircase at 110-12 N. Upper, it has an extremely low rise); the lower newel post is typical octagonal mid-19C; there is a narrow landing at the back and a return flight. The main 2S front rooms have not been accessible; the 1S of the front block has been totally remodelled.

The 2S of the rear wing is reached from a short flight off the main landing, through part of an original reeded opening. As mentioned above, the corridor that provides access to the upper stories in the rear wing was an open gallery, enclosed

18. (Cont.)

in the late 19C or early 20C when the courtyard was filled with parallel structures (either poorly constructed). Plain wood revival frames remain in at least one of the original structures, as well as a window, and finally the original masonry, which also has plain arches and a small Greek key design. The basement and kitchen may have also not been excavated for investigation; the interior of the building is not well maintained, and paint was absent.

19. (Cont.)

Wrenn Court). According to Dunn, the N corner site was not part of Jordan's row, however, having been sold by Capt. Thomas Young and his wife Harriet to Walker Taylor (via tavern-keeper Walter Taylor) at the same time that Young, who had a famous tavern (later Brent's) at the S corner of the block, sold the remainder to Jordan in 1807. Taylor, also a merchant, member of the 1787 Danville Convention, and a presidential elector (Staples, passim; Collins, pp. 354, 363) had apparently been operating his "last" inn in a log building at the N corner of the block; this was replaced by Dr. Walter Warfield as soon as he bought it in August 1806, according to Dunn, who states that Warfield was taxed that same year for "one house corner Upper and Short sts. and one house adjoining" (the present #122-24 plus the former #118-20, replaced in 1891 by the present structure). The 1818 directory lists William W. Blair, Attorney at Law, corner Short and Upper sts.; and Dr. Walter Warfield, Physician, Upper near Short sts.

Dr. Warfield (1760-1826) was a member of one of the outstanding families of central Ky. during the 19C, and was himself "a very highly esteemed and excellent citizen" (Leavy, p. 57; see also Staples, passim; Collins, p. 438; obit., Ky. Reporter, 3/13/1826, 3-3). His 1st wife was one of the daughters of Col. William Christian, a pioneer settler of Jefferson Co., Ky., and his 2nd wife was also well-connected, to the Lexington Parker family. His daughter married William W. Blair, the occupant of the corner house (Leavy, p. 57; Ky. Reporter, 4/22/1818, 3-3), who was appointed commonwealth attorney (Rep., 5/3/1820, 3-4) and a delegate to the 1850 constitutional convention in Frankfort in 1850, when he was evidently a resident of Fleming Co., Ky. (Collins, p. 60).

After Dr. Warfield's death in 1826, the building was not sold until a suit in 1839 (or 1842) between his daughter Ann Blair and the other Warfield heirs, when E.K. Sayre bought the corner property (Emilius K. Sayre was listed as an attorney and counsellor on Jordan's Row, 16 N. Upper St., in the 1838 directory). He and his wife Elizabeth sold it in 1852 to Dr. John Browne, physician, who died in 1855. His widow left the property to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Richmond, Va., in 1881; he sold it the same year to Luther A. Buckner, who sold it 3 years later to Richard A. Buckner (1813-1900), the prominent judge and attorney (see Survey form for 118-20 N. Upper; and Perrin, pp. 562-64). It has changed hands several times in the 20C, but seems to have been in the family of the present owners since 1921, when it was acquired by Walter L. Honaker.

It appears that various distinguished attorneys and physicians occupied the building during most of the 19C, and it perhaps also served as a residence. Henry B. Higgins (1843-1925), a prominent lawyer, city attorney, and businessman, occupied it in the early 1880s (see Perrin, pp. 631-32; and obit., Her., 3/26/1925, 14-6). R. Hugh Courtney, broker and banker, was listed in 1887-95; Louis

*although his obituary listed him as 91 years old at the time of his death

18. (Cont.)

Sirius' Blue Grass Building & Loan Assoc. in 1898-99; in 1902, S.H. Patrick and J.L. Hill, partners, shared the building with Richard and Rogers Arnsperger, a general insurance agency founded in 1877 (1923 Director, p. 30).

It is possible that the upper floors were not listed earlier, because in 1906-1907 at #122 suddenly appear a group of the leading black professionals in the city, who seem to have moved several times, often as a group: J. Alexander O'Neal, affluent attorney and realtor (Johnson, pp. 28-29; ibid.); Dr. John S. Hunter, nationally-known physician, for whom the present Hunter Foundation was named (ibid.; Her., 11/16/1936, 1-1); Dr. William T. Dinwiddie, dentist (Johnson, p. 30; ibid.; Her., 2/10/1900, 2-3); and Dr. O. A. Gentry, physician. In 1909 the Southern Teachers Advocate (Ray B. Kenree, publ'r) is also listed upstairs.

By 1911 there were clothes cleaners and loan offices at #122; in 1916-17 the Y.W.C.A. is listed; in 1919 the American Cafeteria; in 1921, when they are also shown on the Chinn photo, Frank G. Ott and John H. Smiley, real estate, were at #122 and the Arnsperger firm had finally left the corner, to be replaced by 1925 by a restaurant and confectionery; there have probably been restaurants on the corner ever since. The Southern Brothers, successors to the Fugazzi School of Business, seemed to have moved to #122 from #118 about 1921, when the Arnspergers moved from #124 back to #120. Dressmakers were also upstairs in the 1930s, and there have been a variety of occupants since then.

The wing along Short St. seems to have had a somewhat similar history of occupancy, with naturally many more small stores and offices, although attorneys such as Zachariah Gibbons (Transcript, 8/25/1885; obit., Her., 1/21/1904, 1-7), prominent realtors and insurance agents, were here at the turn of the century. The current tenants--a barber, a jeweler and watch repairer, a florist--are small-scale enterprises that provide needed services for employees of downtown government, banks, and other offices.

Architecturally, the building is one of a small group of known Lexington brick buildings, dating from the 1st decade of the 19C, that share certain distinctive features: stone "folded" keystones, stone belt-courses, and developed water-tables. The best-known other surviving example is the so-called Mary Todd Lincoln House, probably erected as William Palmatary's "Sign of the Green Tree" inn before 1812 (see Lancaster, p. 224; and NR form, as well as other sources on the Todd and Lincoln families); much of this structure, particularly the facade that shares these characteristics, was rebuilt recently during restoration. Another famous, if not notorious, example was "Pulliam's Slave Jail," a fine brick townhouse at 149 N. Broadway demolished about 1901. It was also known as the home of early builder Matthias Shryock and the birthplace of his architect sons, Gideon and Cincinnatus Shryock (according to Elizabeth Shryock Field and old newspaper captions). Because of the latter association it might be possible to identify Matthias Shryock as the builder of the entire late Georgian group, among the most impressive and sophisticated, if retardataire, of Lexington's early buildings, although the interiors were apparently already in the Federal style.

20. (Cont.) Civil War Mansard roof. Located on a conspicuous downtown corner across from the courthouse square, it retains a most important 19C presence and scale. Built in 1806 for Dr. Walter Warfield, a pioneer of early physician, it had in the 19C an equally distinguished series of prominent, mainly physicians and attorneys. In the 20C it has had more varied tenants, including a group of the town's leading black professionals before World War I, and a sequence of corner restaurants.

21. (Cont.)

(1882); Pigg. Crc. (1896); Levin, Lawyers (1897); Johnson, ed. (1897); Reynolds, Architects and Mason (1897); Harris Business Directory (1897); Kerr, Hist. (1912); Straley, Hist. (1913); Lynn, "Historic" (ca. 1960); Coletan, Zaire's (1970); Lancaster, Hist. (1973).

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-207

1. Historic Name(s) (Former Chinn & Todd Building)

Original Owner

2. Present Name
First National Bank

3. Owner's Name
H. Foster Pettit

4. Owner's Address
167 W. Main St., Lexington, KY 40507

5. Location
108 N. Upper St. (formerly 10-12)

6. Open to Public Yes No 7. Visible from road Yes No 8. Ownership Private Local State Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification B-2
Magisterial District

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Historic Site Building Object Structure

27. District Yes No
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
Inventory

29. Status National Landmark Date National Register Landmark Certificate Kentucky Survey Local Landmark HABS/HAER

30. Theme Primary Commerce Secondary Entertainment Other (Architecture)

31. Endangered Yes No

32. ATTACH PHOTO

Roli No. DT-XVII,
Picture No. 21
Direction E

33. Tape No. Negative No.

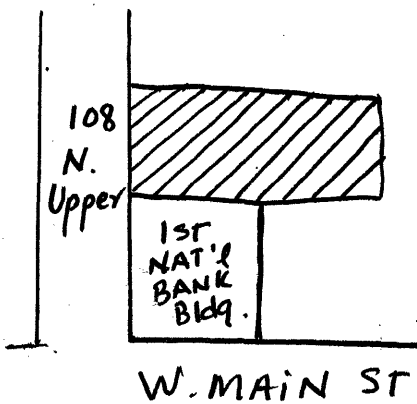
34. Prepared by: W.E. Langsam

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date June 1979

37. Revision Dates 4-83

38. Staff Review



11. Architect (possibly orig. Aldenburg & Scott)

12. Builder

13. Date 1890-96; remodelled 1952

14. Style A. Richardsonian B. now late Moderne

15. Original Use dry goods store

16. Present Use bank offices

17. Condition fair

No. Stories 4

Single Pile NA

Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric

Decorative Fabric A. B.

Roof Form

18. Description 4S, but only 3S visible on front; limestone facing with side piers and top section aligned with street; main portion recessed several feet as frame for inner limestone facade with vertical grooves. 2S and 3S have bands of 6 linked windows; 3 linked windows are at N end of 1S, with entrance on S end through raised frame pinkish polished granite. There are 3 ornamental raised panels above the 3S window band.

19. History This undistinguished recent facade replaces the interesting variant of Richardsonian Romanesque Revival architecture that fronted the same basic structure when it was erected for the Chinn & Todd Dry Goods Store between 1890 and 1896 (Sanborn Insurance maps), as shown on the Chinn photo, ca. 1920, B-20 (the Chinn photo albums covering the entire downtown area--one of the most valuable tools for local research-- (p.2)

20. Significance A banal recent front replaced one of the outstanding Richardsonian Romanesque facades in Lexington on a building erected about 1898 for a prominent local dry goods firm, the son of one of those founders became a noted (p.2)

21. Source of Information Lexington city directories, Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), B-20; Burton Milward "The 1st 100 Years of the Transylvania Printing Co." (Lexington, 1972); Coleman, Squire's Sketches (1976); Lancaster, Vestiges (1978).

18. (Cont.)

The original facade had $3\frac{1}{2}$ S, including a Mansard roof; 3 main bays were each double, with the 2S and 3S recessed within tall round arches on attenuated clustered colonnettes or piers; the 3S windows were individually round-arched with sunburst motifs in the spandrels. The 1S had a shopfront with entrance to the upper floors at the N end under a narrow oriel confined within the double bay; this unit was surmounted by the elaborate pedimented dormer; over the 2S units was a gable with scrolls clasping the cornice at the ends and framing a stylized "Palladian" feature. The surface was highly articulated with alternate horizontal bands of smooth and rough stone and other ornamental features, very similar to the larger Hernando Building on E. Main St. replaced by part of the Phoenix Hotel.

19. (Cont.)

were compiled by Asa Chinn, son of the founder of Chinn & Todd). This block of Upper St. was known as "Jordan's Row," after John Jordan II, ~~an~~ *an early* owner of the block (see Lancaster, p. 251). A 2S brick office building preceded the Romanesque structure. The latter was built for the Chinn & Todd Co., and perhaps designed by Aldenburg & Scott, by analogy to at least one of their known designs, the former Land Block (part of the Leland-Clarendon Hotel; see Survey form for 300-306 W. Short St.). The facade is shown as completed in the 1898-99 directory (p. 297) and other old views of the courthouse square. The Chinn photo, ca. 1920, shows it occupied by the Allen Electric Co. The Majestic Vaudeville Theater opened here on 12/2/1907 (see Coleman, p. 79); the Star Theater, one of the earlier movie houses in town, announced that it was planning to spend \$25,000 to remodel it in 1911 (Her., 10/4/1911; and Coleman, pp. 78-79). Asa Chinn himself had his real estate office here, and the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce are shown in interior views in the 1919 brochure. In 1926 the Transylvania Printing Co., a noteworthy old local firm, took over the entire building for their operations (see Milward, pp. 42-43); they remained until 1951, after which the present facade was probably applied.

20. (Cont.) **realtor with offices in the building, along with the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce.** Before World War I a vaudeville theater, remodelled in 1911 as one of the earlier movie houses, occupied part of it. During the 2nd quarter of the century the Transylvania Printing Co., a noteworthy old local firm, based its operations here.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Fa-LDT-205

1. Historic Name (s) Berkley, Watson & Guthrie Addition/Didlake Building
 Original Owner Henry A. Guthrie
 Present Name Bank Management Association

22. ADD/County PGADD/Fayette
 23. Zoning Classification B-2
 Magisterial District

3. Owner's Name University Investment Co.
 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

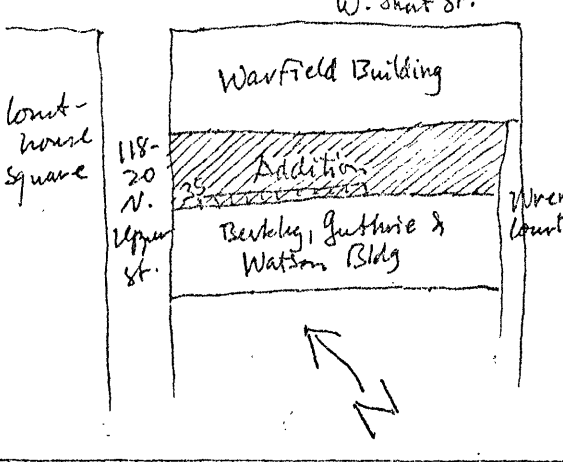
4. Owner's Address 114-20 N. Upper St., Lexington, Ky. 40507
 25. UTM Reference

5. Location 118-20 N. Upper (formerly 20-22)
 26. Prehistoric Site Object
 Historic Site Structure
 Building

6. Open to Public Yes No
 7. Visible from road Yes No
 8. Ownership Private
 Local
 State
 Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization LFCHC
 27. District Yes No
 Name: Downtown Commercial District

10. Site Plan with North Arrow
 28. Significance Evaluation Survey



11. Architect (perhaps H.L. Rowe)
 29. Status National Landmark
 National Register
 Landmark Certificate
 Kentucky Survey
 Local Landmark
 HABS/HAER

12. Builder
 30. Theme Primary Architecture
 Secondary Commerce
 Other Education
 Adaptive Re-use

13. Date ca. 1891
 31. Endangered Yes No

14. Style High Victorian Gothic/Romanesque
 32.

15. Original Use dry goods store and offices

16. Present Use offices

17. Condition Interior Exterior good (renovated)

18. Description 3S, 3B, brick with limestone and pressed-metal trim.
 It has the same basic parti as #114-16 to the S, to which this is an addition, although it is considerably narrower, the treatment of the facade is somewhat simplified, and the parapet is in late Richardsonian Romanesque rather than the High Victorian Gothic manner. The vertical pier system at the N end matches those of the earlier section, but the pilaster "capitals" of the 2S lack the decorative bands; (see back)

19. History This 3S late Victorian building, an 1891 addition to the 1885 dry goods store to the S, replaced the S wing of the ca. 1806 Dr. Walter Warfield Building on the corner to the N. That fine late Georgian/early Federal building originally must have had 7 bays, of which the central hall and left wing remain (see Survey form for 122-24 N. Upper). Dr. Warfield's building was apparently actually 2 residences (probably with professional offices) from the beginning; (see back)

20. Significance Architecturally, the building facing the Fayette County Courthouse is a slightly narrower and simplified version of the High Victorian Gothic dry goods store building to the south, with a Richardsonian Romanesque flavor in the parapet and attic story. It is located on the site of the south half of the elegant ca. (see page 3)

21. Source of Information Lexington-Fayette Co. deed and will books, city directories, and Sanborn Insurance maps; Chinn photo (ca. 1920), B-20; Perrin, Fayette Co. (1882); Ranck, Review (1887); Kerr, Hist. (1922).

ATTACH PHOTO

(see photo ON Fa-LDT-194)

Roll No. DT-XVI, 19A, SE (left)
 Picture No. (see survey form for 114-16 N. Upper)
 Direction _____

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____
 Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian

34. Organization LFCHC
 35. Date June, 1979
 37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____

18. (Cont.)

between the 2S and 3S there is shallow panelling between the pilaster strips that flank the central, slightly projecting vertical sequence that contains a simplified "Palladian" feature above the 3S, and concludes with an openwork parapet between pedestals with balls on top; solid parapets with matching raised rectangular patterns link the end-piers (which have lost their original crockets) and the central feature.

Like #114-16, #118-20 was renovated in 1975 (see Leader, 12/15/1974, B-4, cols. 3-5). The facade was cleaned, the fenestration reduced from 1/1-pane sash to single metal-framed panels, and the 1S was bricked in except for smaller windows and 2 entrances at the S end. The interior has been completely modernized and connected with that of #114-16, although the tongue-in-groove wainscoting of the long stairs from the S street entrance to the 3S may be original.

19. (Cont.)

the section on this site has a separate history, according to Dunn, pp. 654-58. Warfield died in 1826 and his heirs sold the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Upper St. property to Dr. Robert C. Holland, physician and surgeon (see also Survey form for 108-110 N. Mill St.); he "had it deeded" to Elijah W. Craig (1779-1857), "one of Lexington's most prominent dry goods merchants" (Dunn, p. 658; obit., Statesman, 7/10/1857, 3-6); his executors conveyed #116-18 to Wm. A. Dudley, son of the famous Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley and himself a successful attorney (Perrin, p. 599), and Richard A. Buckner in 1858. Although Judge Buckner apparently later acquired the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the building on the corner and maintained his offices there until 1900 when he died at the age of 91, he ^{had} sold the S $\frac{1}{2}$ to Henry A. Guthrie, one of the proprietors of the Berkley, Guthrie & Watson dry goods store to the S, in 1891. Guthrie had erected the present structure at that time. (Shortly before, in 1888-89, Guthrie had had a house built at 489 E. Main St., perhaps by the same unknown architect as the addition to the store; see Lancaster, Vestiges, p. 143 and Fig. 77.) Guthrie shot himself in the store in 1898 (Her., 3/26/1898, 1-4) and his heirs sold the property in 1915 to Mary L. and Nannie Bain Didlake--the latter perhaps a descendant of Patterson Bain, the early Lexington hat manufacturer and merchant (see Survey forms for 359-61 W. Main St. and 120-24 N. Broadway). In 1922 they sold it to Merrick Lodge No. 31 of the I.O.O.F. (Odd Fellows; see also Survey forms for 352-60 W. Main St. and 101-105 W. Short St.); the lodge also acquired the S section from J.W. Berkley at the same time, and they have had a common history of ownership since then.

As mentioned above, Judge Buckner had his office in the earlier building until the late 1880s, with L.K. De Roode, another lawyer, in 1887. In 1888 R. E. Edmonson and Frank P. Searce were here; the latter was an important real estate developer indicted for fraud in 1893 (see Ranck, Review, p. 85; and Survey form for 417 Fayette Park). Berkley, Guthrie & Watson occupied both sections in 1893, with James R. Ryan, an otherwise unknown architect, upstairs, probably in #118-20 (then #20 $\frac{1}{2}$); it is tempting to speculate that he may have designed the addition, which deviates slightly from the original section. In 1895 J.M. Hocker & Son, prominent insurance agents were here (cf. J.M. Hocker, Sr., Perrin, pp. 619-21); other insurance agents and an attorney in 1898-99; and the Lexington Table Supply Co. (and perhaps also the Lexington Pressing laundryman's? Club) in 1902. In 1906-1908 the Ashland Business College is listed; the Raverty Brothers, cigar manufacturers, and the Peabody Buggy Co. in 1911; Edward or Evans D. Veach, office supplies (see Her., 1/15/1900, p.5) in 1914-15 and later. In 1917, the Fugazzi School of Business (see Kerr, III, 344, and Chinn photo, B-20) was located here. This important and effective institution for the training of both men and women had been founded by Miss Irene Fugazzi in 1916 but had been forced to move from its original quarters in the Merrick Lodge Building at 101-105 W. Short St. after the fire of 1917 (see Survey form). After

19. (Cont.)

Miss Fugazzi died in 1919, the school was acquired and enlarged by the Southern Branch (I.H.L. and S.H.L.); it still carries under the original name. The I.H.L. used this building before they acquired it in 1902, previously as a hall, probably until the small fire property in 1909; the US11 Rebekah Scotch Lodge No. 40 and the Parsons of America also used it. Richard (later Hades) Armstrong, architect, was at 1120, either here or in the Warfield Building, after 1915. Like 8116-10, it eventually became part of the Central Bank complex and was renovated for Garvice D. Kincaid in 1975.

20. (Cont.)

1306 Federal-style building still on the corner to the north, which housed the offices of many successful doctors and lawyers. The present building was created as an addition to the Berkley, Guthrie & Watson store, but during the 20th century has had a variety of tenants including several Odd Fellows Lodges, who acquired the property after their previous building burned in 1917. It also housed the Fugazzi School of Business after that pioneering institution for both men and women was forced from its original quarters nearby after a fire in 1917. Like its almost-twin, it was renovated about 1975 for banker-entrepreneur Garvice D. Kincaid.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-238

1. Historic Name(s)
Original Owner

2. Present Name

3. Owner's Name
Bobbie E. Waller

4. Owner's Address
12 Deepwood Drive, Lexington, KY 40505

5. Location
147 N. Limestone St.

6. Open to Public Yes No X

7. Visible from road Yes X No

8. Ownership
Private X
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County
BGADD/Fayette

23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District

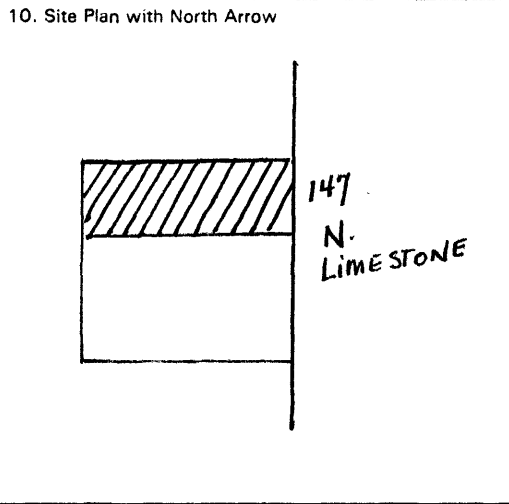
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building X

27. District Yes X No
Name: Downtown Commercial District

28. Significance Evaluation
Survey



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date
ca. 1920

14. Style
A.
B.

15. Original Use stores & residences

16. Present Use
same

17. Condition
fair

29. Status Date

National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary Architecture
Secondary Commerce
Other

31. Endangered Yes
No

32. ATTACH PHOTO

18. Description 3-story, 2-bay wire brick. Very plain facade. Only decorative features are jackarches above windows and first floor display area.

No. Stories 3

Single Pile NA X
Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structrual Fabric
brick

Decorative Fabric
A.
B.

Roof Form
flat

Roll No. DT-XXVII

Picture No. _____

Direction _____

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by: Walter E. Langsam
Richard S. DeCamp

35. Organization LFCHC

36. Date April 1983

37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____

19. History This building was probably built soon after the 1917 fire which destroyed the block on North Limstone between Short and Church.

20. Significance This three-story building is a plain building between two more decorative ones but retains the scale developed on that block in the 1920's.

21. Source of Information Chinn photo, ca. 1920, A-11.

37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Fa-LDT-239

1. Historic Name(s) Original Owner 2. Present Name <u>Lexington Jewelry Repair & Alliance Credit and residence</u> 3. Owner's Name <u>Harry Rosenberg</u> 4. Owner's Address <u>126 S. Upper St., Lexington, KY 40507</u> 5. Location <u>108-114 Church Street</u> 6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Local Contact/Organization <u>Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission</u> 10. Site Plan with North Arrow			22. ADD/County <u>BGADD/Fayette/Lexington</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 23. Zoning Classification Magisterial District 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15/75') 25. UTM Reference Zone Easting Northing 26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 27. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Name: <u>Downtown Commercial District</u> 28. Significance Evaluation <u>Survey</u> <input type="checkbox"/> 29. Status Date National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> _____ National Register <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> _____ HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/> _____ 30. Theme 3 Primary <u>architecture</u> Secondary _____ Other _____ 31. Endangered Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 32.		
11. Architect 12. Builder 13. Date <u>ca. 1935</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 14. Style A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/> 15. Original Use <u>stores & residences</u> <input type="checkbox"/> 16. Present Use <u>same</u> 17. Condition <u>good</u> <input type="checkbox"/> 18. Description <u>3-bay, 3-story wire brick building. Facade is divided by three pilasters which are high-lighted with a vertical band of buff brick. There are stone corner blocks in the jackarches with simple stone decoration above the third floor windows.</u>			No. Stories <u>3</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Single Pile <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Double Pile <input type="checkbox"/> Floor Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Fabric <u>brick</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Decorative Fabric A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/> Roof Form <u>flat</u>		
19. History <u>Chinn photos (ca. 1920) show a livery stable type building on this site. Sanborn Insurance map indicates a construction date of about 1935.</u>			Roll No. <u>DT-XXVIII</u> Picture No. _____ Direction _____ 33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____ 34. Prepared by: <u>Richard S. DeCamp</u> 35. Organization <u>LFCHC</u> 36. Date <u>April 1983</u> 37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____		
20. Significance <u>Well-scaled building constructed of material of the period. Continues continuity of buildings around the corner on North Limestone.</u> 21. Source of Information <u>Chinn photos (ca. 1920), Sanborn Insurance maps</u>					

ATTACH PHOTO

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. See Fa-LDT-22

1. Historic Name(s) Robert S. Todd Store Building

Original Owner Matthew Elder

2. Present Name
Summers and Company

3. Owner's Name
(see Fa-LDT-22)

4. Owner's Address

5. Location
112 N. Mill Street

6. Open to Public Yes No 7. Visible from road Yes No

8. Ownership
Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

22. ADD/County

23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District

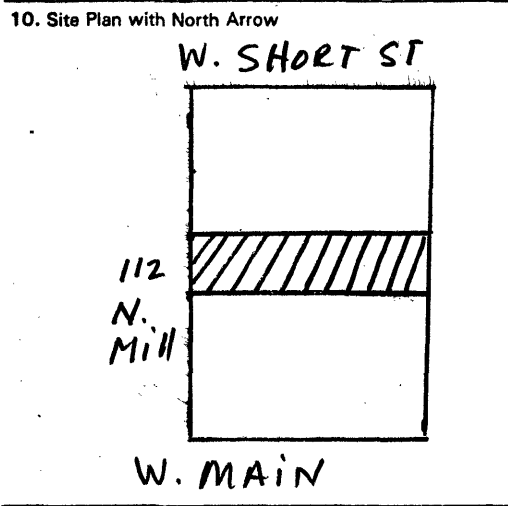
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building

27. District Yes No
Name:

28. Significance Evaluation



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date

14. Style
A.
B.

15. Original Use

16. Present Use

17. Condition

29. Status Date

National Landmark

National Register

Landmark Certificate

Kentucky Survey

Local Landmark

HABS/HAER

30. Theme

Primary _____

Secondary _____

Other _____

31. Endangered Yes No

32.

18. Description This is the rear of the Robert S. Todd Store building. This building fronts on 115-17 Cheapside. Se Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Fa-LDT-22.

No. Stories

Single Pile NA

Double Pile

Floor Plan

Structural Fabric

Decorative Fabric
A.
B.

Roof Form

19. History

Roll No. _____

Picture No. _____

Direction _____

33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____

34. Prepared by:

20. Significance

35. Organization
LFCHC

36. Date

21. Source of Information

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

ATTACH PHOTO