

orig. form recd. Feb. 10, 1982

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

For HCRS use only
received JUL 22 1982
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Constitution Historic District

and/or common Same

2. Location

Roughly bounded by East Third, Limestone, Walnut and Templeman Alley. Buildings in the 100 block of East Third; 100 block of Constitution; not for publication NA numbers 216, 226, 228-30, 232-234, 240, 262 and 312 North Limestone; and numbers 225 and 227 Walnut Street.
city, town Lexington vicinity of NA congressional district 6th

state Kentucky code 021 county Fayette code 067

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district (54 bldgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> n/a being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other: G

4. Owner of Property

name see continuation sheets

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Fayette County Courthouse

street & number 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 October 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Division - Kentucky Department of the Arts

city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Constitution Historic District consists of 54 buildings that are primarily residential with some commercial uses, located just north of downtown Lexington. The boundaries follow roughly north property lines of the houses on the north side of East Third, the west side of Walnut Street to Templeman Alley and the north side of Templeman Alley to Limestone, following the east side of Limestone to the northwest corner of the property at 312 North Limestone. The neighborhood is a "pocket" of 19th century houses in an area that is commercial on either side and borders education institutions of the north and south. The 100 blocks of Constitution and East Third and several houses facing Limestone form the major portion of the district. Third Street is an almost solid row of houses on its south side with the north side having five houses facing Third. Constitution Street has more green space, with the houses on both sides being a little farther apart and set at varying distances from the street. Development of the area began in the second decade of the nineteenth century and houses continued to be built there past the turn of the century. The district includes a variety of architectural styles with the majority of the houses in the district being Greek Revival with some Italianate and a few later buildings. On Constitution Street there is a brick nogging frame house built in 1813, as well as several early brick residences and a number of Greek Revival residences, which are also prevalent on East Third Street. Styles include Italianate as well. The district has, among others, two large imposing brick buildings: The Matthew Kennedy house, a transitional Federal to Greek Revival house that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the Weir house at 312 North Limestone, which is Greek Revival. The area also includes the East Second Street Christian Church, a handsome Gothic Revival building on Constitution Street, a Richardsonian residence and several turn of the century cottages. There is a 1915 grocery store at the southwest corner of Constitution and Walnut and a 1920s Neo-Classical gas station at the southwest corner of East Third and Walnut. A rather stylish circa 1930 tobacco warehouse with decorative tobacco leaf in the parapet is also on Walnut Street. The houses remain architecturally intact for the most part with many of the changes taking the form of later added porches. The area is a good example of a neighborhood built mainly in the mid-nineteenth century with some later nineteenth and early twentieth century urban infill.

* * * * *

Some of the earlier houses in the district include: the Brand-Kennedy house at 124-128 Constitution Street (Photos 6 and 7), a Federal house which was built circa 1813 and is a two-and-one-half-story, four-bay building that is constructed in the half-timbered manner with brick nogging and covered with clapboard. It is a fine example of its type and has many interior details such as the woodwork and mantels remaining. Another early house, located at 155 Constitution (Photo 10), was built before 1818 and is a two-story, three-bay, Flemish bond brick that was added to during the Greek Revival period. The house has several batten doors and early built-up mantels. The house at 145 Constitution (Photo 11) is also pre-1818 and is a two-and-one-half-story, five-bay brick house that originally was only two-story and had three bays before being added to between 1818 and 1855. A service wing that was later incorporated in the house has pegged frames, as does a window in the attic at the east end of the house. This house had a five-sided bay added to each end and other changes made during the Italianate period. 234 North Limestone (Photo 2) is an early house that is Federal with Italianate and later changes. The house is a two-story, three-bay brick with a brick foundation. Next door to it to the north is one of the intrusions in the district, the Greyhound Bus Station, 240 North Limestone (Photo 3), a two-and-one-half-story, six-bay, brick building constructed in the early 1970s in the Colonial Revival style and showing Williamsburg influence. The building, although recent, is remarkably compatible in style and materials with the rest of the neighborhood. Just north of the bus station (on the southeast corner of Limestone and Third) is a gas station that has been converted into a liquor store and is also an intrusion in the district.

(see continuation sheet)

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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1820-1930 **Builder/Architect** NA

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Constitution Historic District is a neighborhood just north of the commercial core of Lexington that was developed from the second decade of the nineteenth century continuing until the early 20th century. The houses in the area include a variety of architectural styles including Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Eastlake, late Richardsonian, and Neo-Classical. A half timber house, built by Matthew Kennedy and James W. Brand, circa 1813 is at 124-28 Constitution, as well as a large two-story brick residence in the transitional Federal to Greek Revival manner, also by Kennedy at 216 North Limestone (216 North Limestone is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places). Both of the above-mentioned are excellent examples of their type, now rare in this area. The majority of the houses in the district are Greek Revival, with some excellent Italianate houses as well. The large Greek Revival house built by James Weir at 312 North Limestone is the most elaborate, most being simpler townhouses. These were constructed primarily by middle class Lexingtonians with some of the houses having been lived in by prominent citizens. Among the more prominent people connected with this district were General Leslie Combs, a developer of the area, soldier and lawyer; Daniel Wickliffe, the editor of a Lexington newspaper and James Weir, merchant and owner of considerable land. The majority of the residents in the area were perhaps not socially prominent but were certainly representative of a large portion of Lexington's citizens of the day. Most were merchants, carpenters, carriage makers and other craftsmen as well as a few ministers. Matthew Kennedy, architect, developer and builder, both lived and worked in the area. The streetscape of both the major streets, East Third and Constitution, remains relatively intact and present a good example of a mid-nineteenth century middle class neighborhood in Lexington. The area forming the district is already designated as "historic" under a local urban-county ordinance.

* * * * *

The area that makes up the Constitution Historic District was originally outlots number nine, ten, eleven, and part of outlots thirty and thirty-one of the town lots laid out circa 1791. These outlots were first the site of a few residences with large lots around them and some hemp factories as well and was then divided up during the early and mid-nineteenth century.

The houses on Constitution Street and four facing Limestone are on land that was originally purchased from John W. Hunt in 1813 by Matthew Kennedy, an architect in Lexington, and James Brand who was of a prominent Lexington family. Kennedy built several important buildings here, including his own home at 216 North Limestone. Brand and Kennedy bought the property to resell in lots and retained some of it for themselves. Although a plat of the area was drawn, it was never recorded as Brand died in 1814. Before Brand's death he and Kennedy built Constitution Street and sold several of the lots. The half-timbered house at 124-28 Constitution Street was built by Kennedy and Brand as a duplex, Kennedy making his home there prior to building his brick residence on Limestone. Some of the land was sold in larger lots to other developers, such as

(see continuation sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 12.1

Quadrangle name Lexington East

Quadrangle scale Lexington East, Ky.

UMT References

A	<u>16</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>04</u>	<u>10</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing				

B	<u>16</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>15</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing				

C	<u>16</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>10</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing				

D	<u>16</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>910</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>10</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing				

E	<u>16</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>065</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing				

F							
	Zone	Easting	Northing				

G							
	Zone	Easting	Northing				

H							
	Zone	Easting	Northing				

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	county	code
-------	------------	------	--------	------

state		code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bettie L. Kerr, Research Assistant

organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Comm. date May 1982

street & number 253 Market Street telephone 606/255-8312

city or town Lexington state Kentucky

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Mary Joann Opper

title State Historic Preservation Officer date July 22, 1982

For HCRS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

William H. Brauman date 8.30.82
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: W.D. Duhin date 8/23/82
Chief of Registration

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NORTH LIMESTONE

- 194 Sayre School
194 North Limestone 40507
- 216 Martin H. & Lillian S. Ginocchio
216 North Limestone 40508
- 226 Carl and Bonnie Jean Moses
1809 Gayle Drive 40505
- 228 Carl and Bonnie Jean Moses
1809 Gayle Drive 40505
- 234 J.T. and Sandra Burch
Curtis L. Wilson
710 Cindy Blair Way 40503
- 240 Greyhound Lines, Inc.
240 North Limestone 40508
- 262 Barbara A. Shipp
Dorothy B. Tichenor
524 Culpepper Road 40502
- 312 Whitehall Funeral Chapel
312 North Limestone 40508

WALNUT STREET

- 225 Ruby Rogers
RFD 2
Lancaster, Ky. 40444

EAST THIRD STREET

- 110 John W. and Dorothy H. Rudd
132 East Third Street 40508
- 114 Ralph J. and Helen G. Ramsey
114 East Third St. 40508
- 118 John H. and Hallie F. Crutchfield
611 East Main Street 40508

EAST THIRD STREET (continued)

- 120 Triffie M. Eller
c/o Frank Wilson II
173 North Limestone 40507
- 122 Margaret Napier
122 East Third Street 40508
- 126 Elbert S. Lewellyn
126 East Third Street 40508
- 128 Harley T. Emmons
128 East Third Street 40508
- 132 Dorothy H. and John W. Rudd
132 East Third St. 40508
- 135- Garry B. and Theda M. Eldridge
39 324 Kingsway Drive 40502
- 138 Laurella A. Lederer
138 East Third Street 40508
- 140 Lucie A. Beal
140 East Third Street 40508
- 146 W.S. and Ruby Jo Rogers
RFD 2
Lancaster, Ky. 40444
- 147 Sherman and Sara Conyers
645 Wilderness Road 40505
- 151 Sherman and Sara Conyers
645 Wilderness Road 40505
- 155 Frank Adams
c/o Martha Oliver
115 Flinn Ct.
Georgetoan, Ky. 40324
- 156 W.S. and Ruby Rogers
RFD 2
Lancaster, Ky. 40444

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EAST THIRD STREET (Continued)

- 159 W.S. and Ruby Jo Rogers
RFD 2
Lancaster, Ky. 40444
- 163 W.S. Rogers, Jr., Trustee for
W.S. and Ruby Rogers
RFD 2
Lancaster, Ky. 40444

CONSTITUTION STREET

- 109 Wm. J. and Marilyn Donnellon
P.O. Box 566 40505
- 111 Hall, Neale Builders, Inc.
824 Winchester Road 40505
- 114 Sayre School
194 N. Limestone 40507
- 115- Ruth Dowling Wehle
17 Margaret Dowling Wehle
620 W. Main Street 40508
- 118 David H. Chipps
Sherman E. Miller
Carl Wiesel
c/o Cardinal Sound Studio
118 Constitution St. 40508
- 121 Carol Oremus
121 Constitution St. 40508
- 124- Sayre School
28 193 North Limestone 40507
- 125 Barbara Murphy
436 Walnut Street 40508

CONSTITUTION STREET (Continued)

- 129& Ronald and Arlene B. Atter
133 521 North Broadway 40508
H.S. Fox
133 Constitution St. 40508
- 130- Sayre School
32 194 North Limestone 40507
- 135 Stephen C. Deger
1257 Kastle Road 40502
- 136 Sayre School
194 North Limestone 40507
- 137 Wm. H. and Amy H. Mellendorf
137 Constitution St. 40508
- 145 Barry & Maxine S. Warren
145 Constitution St. 40508
- 146 East Second St. Christian Church
146 Constitution St. 40508
- 151 Ronnie N. and Sandra B. Harrison
151 Constitution Street 40508
- 154 East Second St. Christian Church
146 Constitution St. 40508
- 155 Townhouses of Upper
148 Eastover Drive 40502
- 157- Thomas and Shirley Jeter
59 1519 Versailles Road 40504
- 158 O. V. and Bessie B. Garner
224 East Second St. 40508

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CONSTITUTION STREET (Continued)

- 160 Carolyn Jean Turner
1803 Barwick Drive 40504
- 161 Edgar Erskine Hume
161 Constitution Street 40508
- 164 Lonnie and Josephine Cope
197 Walnut Street 40507
- 165 Edgar E. Hume III
161 Constitution Street 40508

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One of the finest buildings in the district is the Matthew Kennedy House (Photo 1), 216 North Limestone, built circa 1831. It is a two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, brick transitional Federal to Greek Revival house listed on the National Register of Historic Places, June 19, 1973. This house was designed and lived in by Matthew Kennedy, who was a very active architect in this area. There were perhaps a dozen houses of the same type in the Bluegrass, some of them still standing. These houses are associated with Kennedy and his own house may have served as a prototype.

The Weir house (Photo 4), 312 North Limestone, now known as Whitehall Funeral Chapel, forms the northwest corner of the district and was built in the 1830s, attaining its final form in the 1850s. The house is a massive two-story brick built originally with one-story wings that were made two-story about the turn of the century. The house has a handsome portico with plain baseless shafts and broad steps rise between the antepodia. The facade of the house has pilasters creating a vertical effect. The interior of the house has double parlors with a parlor screen made up of Corinthian columns and the parlors have elaborate marble mantels. The interior of the house, especially the parlors that remain very much intact, is probably the work of John McMurtry.

The majority of the houses in the district were built during the Greek Revival period. Number 226 North Limestone (northeast corner of Limestone and Constitution, Photo 2) is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay brick house with pilastered doorway and a triple window above it. Number 121 Constitution (Photo 12) was originally a one-story, three-bay brick house that was made one-and-one-half story, five-bay and has had Italianate changes such as iron grilles, paired brackets and enlarged windows made to its original Greek Revival style. Number 135 Constitution is a two-story, three-bay, Flemish bond brick house built ca. 1831, that sits right on the street and has a brick cornice. Number 151 Constitution may have been built as an outbuilding to the house just to the west of it (number 145). Number 151 has a twentieth century front added to a Greek Revival ell that sits back from the street. Numbers 154 and 158 Constitution Street (Photo 9) are both three-bay brick houses, number 154 being two-and-one-half-story and having oval grilles in the garret. This house has handsome hood molds and a recessed door. Number 158 is two-story, has pegged frames in the rear ell and has had Italianate changes made to it.

Most of the houses in the 100 block of East Third Street were also built during the Greek Revival period. Number 114, 118 (Photo 13), 120, 138, 140, 146 and 147 are all two-story, three-bay brick houses that are the hall and parlor plan and were built in the 1840s. These houses remain pretty much intact, although some have had windows changed and porches added. They all sit approximately the same distance from the street and form a unified streetscape. Number 140 (Photo 14) has had Italianate brackets added and an interesting front porch that has a hexagonal projection with a conical roof at its east end. Number 146 (Photo 15) had its front roof line altered and brackets added and recently some of its windows filled in. The house has plank lintels and pegged frames on the basement windows. Number 147 is on the north

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side of East Third and has plank lintels with interesting corner blocks with diamond shaped motifs. There are two one-story, Greek Revival houses in the south side of the 100 block of East Third Street: Number 122 is a five-bay, common bond brick cottage with Greek Revival window frames and plank lintels. Number 126 (Photo 14) is a three-bay cottage that has had the front covered with stucco. It has also had a modern porch added to the front. Number 132 East Third (Photo 14) is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay main block with a smaller two-story, two-bay wing that appears to pre-date the main block. The main body of the house, built in the 1860s is Italianate in design, having handsome oval grilles, elaborate hood molds and paired brackets. This house and number 110 East Third are very similar, number 110 (Photo 13) having been built circa 1860 and forming the beginning of the group of houses on the block. It is an Italianate two-and-one-half-story, three bay house with oval grilles, paired brackets beneath the projecting cornice on the parapet and rather plain brick hood molds.

The East Second Street Christian Church (Photo 8), built in 1874-75 for a white congregation but occupied since 1880 by the present black congregation, dominates the east end of the Constitution Street block. It is a brick building set close to the sidewalk, with later additions along the alley at the rear. It has a standard Gothic Revival form with a substantial square tower base (the intended octagonal spire was apparently never erected) inset in the northeast corner of the tripartite gabled facade but the openings and some of the interior ornamentation are round-arched. The large window over the entrance between cast iron finials and the windows of the four side bays are all round-arched, with molded tracery dividing them into double round-arched panels surmounted by roundels, the upper part of the front window suggesting a rose-window. The wall surfaces and tower are articulated by stepped buttresses and edged by pilaster strips that form recessed panels with corbelled brick modillions at the top; these, with the predominant round arches, suggest the German Romanesque, rather than the pure Gothic Revival. The plaster ceiling of the auditorium, however--its main feature--is a series of Gothic rib vaults forming pointed arches over the window bays, with ribs at both the bases and the crests of the vaults and foliate bosses at their intersections. These form rhythmic patterns that accelerate over the rounded recessed chancel and over the gallery above the narthex. The exterior and interior of the sanctuary are basically intact, although the altar platform, glass-sided baptismal basin, and choir stalls have been re-arranged in recent years.

Constitution Street has several Italianate buildings: Number 115-117 (Photo 12) is a two-story, five-bay brick house with a small pediment over the center bay that has a trefoil in the garret facade. The doorway of the house is recessed and has pilasters with large brackets and a segmental arch topped by a large entablature. Magnificent hood molds that are identical to the ones on the Matthew Kennedy house are over each window. A house that was built as a duplex during the Italianate period is number 129-133 Constitution Street. It has a four-bay main section with recessed one-bay entrances on either end. Oval grilles are in the garret and paired

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brackets support the overhanging cornice. Number 125 Constitution is also an Italianate house with a recessed entrance bay, built about 1870. A late Italianate house is on the northwest corner of Constitution and Walnut streets. It was built in the 1880s and has an entrance bay which projects slightly forward. Brick hood molds are above the windows and a bay projects on the Walnut Street side. This house is an important corner property on Constitution Street. Just to the west of this house is an Italianate brick cottage, number 161 (Photo 10). Another cottage is number 136 Constitution Street that was built in the 1880s and reflects the Italianate and Eastlake styles (Photo 2).

The area continued to grow in the latter part of the nineteenth century, with several buildings being built among the earlier ones. Number 130-32 Constitution Street (Photo 7) is an Italianate house that was changed circa 1896 to its present Richardsonian form. The house is two-and-one-half story, three-bay with a rounded projecting bay on the front, rough stone lintels, canted corners and decorative stone bands. On the north side of East Third Street are three houses built in the 1880s: numbers 155 and 159 (Photo 17) are a pair of Eastlake cottages that are one-story brick and have a projecting bay with double parlor windows and a decorative stone band with scroll-like ends above it. The house both had porches with arched openings and spindles above, although only one of the porches survives. To the east of these two houses is number 163 (Photo 17), a one-story brick cottage that has had modern alterations. The other house in the block is 151 East Third Street, a Shingle style residence built about 1907, whose gable end faces the street.

A rather unusual building on Constitution Street is number 109, a one-story, three-bay brick building with a field stone front and concrete block addition to the rear. Built as a residence in the late nineteenth century, this building is now a business. Just to the east of it is number 111, a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay brick house built in the Italianate style even though it was not constructed until 1907. On the south side of Constitution are two frame cottages built circa 1900 that have projecting parlor bays and Eastlake trim (number 114 and 118 Constitution Street, Photo 5). Other twentieth century buildings on Constitution include: Number 137, a two-story brick house built circa 1905; number 157-59 (Photo 10), a two-story duplex built between 1907 and 1934; number 160, a late nineteenth century cottage that has had a large textured block front built on it and is now in use as a nursing home. Number 164, located on the southwest corner of Constitution and Walnut, is a two-story commercial building that was originally a grocery, built about 1915.

Two houses that were built after the turn of the century but are compatible with their neighbors are at 228 North Limestone (Photo 2) and 128 East Third (Photo 14). These houses are both two-and-one-half-story, three-bay brick houses that are well done in scale and material to fit in with their neighbors. Both have projecting dormers and slight parapets on the gable ends of the roof, the one on Limestone having a stepped parapet.

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Two buildings that were built in the 1920s for commercial use are located on the east side of the district at 225 Walnut Street and 156 East Third Street (southwest corner of Third and Walnut). The building on the corner is a Neo-Classical gas station which has been converted into office space (Photo 16). The building at 225 Walnut Street was built for use as a tobacco warehouse and the facade is brick with four raked buttresses dividing it and a stone tobacco leaf is set in the parapet.

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LIST OF INTRUSIONS

240 North Limestone Street - Greyhound Bus Station - built ca. 1970

252 North Limestone Street - Filling Station - built between 1934 and 1958

135-39 East Third Street - One-story, four-bay block garage-repair shop

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General Leslie Combs who, in addition to developing Combs Square on East Third, had property on Constitution as well. Other lots were sold individually. After Brand's death his heirs and Kennedy sold the lots in partnership. By the late 1830s most had been sold and Kennedy had moved to Louisville.

The early residents of Constitution Street were mostly middle class with many of them being merchants, some were brick masons and carpenters, carriage makers, and ministers. Among the early residents were: Thomas Duvall, a farmer who had his house in town at 155 Constitution Street; Daniel Talbott, who lived at 145 Constitution Street; B.T. Bealert, who lived at 234 North Limestone and built 226 North Limestone; James Robert Sloan, who was sheriff of Fayette County and lived at 121 Constitution Street; Thomas K. Layton, brickmaker and lawyer, who built 135 Constitution Street. Reverend Thomas Dudley, the pastor of Bryan's Station Church in the mid-nineteenth century, lived during the last quarter of the nineteenth century at 154 Constitution Street.

General Leslie Combs, who developed the south side of East Third Street, was born in Clark County in 1793, distinguished himself in the War of 1812, and was a lawyer in Lexington for over half a century. He was a very prominent citizen of Lexington, a trustee of Transylvania, member of the legislature, railroad pioneer, and state auditor. He died at age 84 in 1881.

Some of the purchasers and early residents of the Combs Square area were merchants, blacksmiths, bankers, and builders as were many residents of Constitution Street. Joseph T. Sutton, a tailor, built 144 East Third, selling it soon to Jacob White, who was a boot and shoemaker and who also owned 110 East Third where he lived until his death. William S. Keiser built 118 East Third and sold it soon to John Keiser, who was a farmer. Frederick Bush, who was a carpenter and builder, built 138 East Third and the Bush family owned the house past the turn of the century. William Emmal, grocer and later a banker, bought 140 East Third from Evan Lilly, a builder, in 1845. Number 146 was lived in by Daniel C. Wickliffe who bought the house in 1849 and lived there until his death in 1870. Daniel Wickliffe was editor of the Lexington Observer and Reporter newspaper and was secretary of state under Governor Robinson. Jacob Uttinger bought several lots from Combs in 1839. Uttinger, who operated a carpenter shop and lumber yard, built number 122 and sold it to James Jackson in July 1839. Another house built by Uttinger is 126 East Third. He sold this one to Thomas Bradley in 1839. Bradley was a hardware dealer, blacksmith and later a partner in the banking firm of Grinstead and Bradley. He maintained the property for rental for over twenty years. Number 132 was owned in the 1860s by Lester Heacox, the property having been owned before that by John Besore. Heacox was a merchant and dealt in wools, etc. The Heacox family owned the house until the turn of the century.

The houses on the north side of Third Street and 312 North Limestone are on land that James Weir purchased from John Marshall in 1809. Weir operated a bagging and rope factory at the back of the property (east side, near Walnut Street). James Weir was a merchant and owned considerable land in Fayette and Woodford counties and planned to build his home on this property prior to his death in 1832. His administrators continued with the house construction and the house at 312 North Limestone was completed and occupied in 1832 by James Weir, nephew of the first owner. This James Weir lived in the house until he moved to Texas in 1852, selling the property to Thomas A. Marshall. Marshall was professor of law at Transylvania University, served four years in Congress,

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Constitution Historic District, Fayette Co., Kentucky

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and was a member of the Kentucky Court of Appeals for twenty-two years. He left Lexington in 1857 and the property changed hands several times, belonging in 1879 to John H. Woolfolk, who made it his home until the turn of the century. In 1910 the house was purchased by Dr. James Garrick, who had the house remodeled. It was acquired by the present owners in 1956.

The Weir property, of which the north side of East Third was a part, was sold off at different times and the houses built in the mid to late nineteenth century. In 1857, 147 East Third was lived in by W.T. Woodward of Woodward and Harbison Feed Sales and Stables. He was also president of the National Horse and Cattle Exchange. This house was lived in late in the nineteenth century by Honorable W.C.P. Breckinridge, a prominent Lexingtonian and member of the Congress who died in 1904. Numbers 155 and 159 East Third were built as a pair and seem to have been rental property, with residents changing almost yearly. Number 151 East Third was lived in by William C. Heacox soon after it was built in 1907. In 1893, 163 East Third was the residence of W.W. Darnall, a grocer, and in 1895 of B.S. Ades who was a partner in Ades Dry Goods Store.

Over the years the area continued to be primarily residential with some small commercial development on the edges and the addition of a church on Constitution Street. The East Second Street Christian Church was built in 1874-75 for about \$14,000 for the (white) Second Church of Christ, also known as "The Little Church Around the Corner." This white congregation consisted of "dissenters" from the Main Street (now Central) Christian Church who had organized in 1871 under the leadership of John B. Bowman, regent of Transylvania (then Kentucky) University. In 1880, shortly before they re-united with the main church, they sold the church building on Constitution Street to the (black) Antioch Christian Church for \$5,000. The latter had been organized in 1851 by Thomas Phillips, formerly a slave of wealthy merchant John Brand of "Rose Hill" on North Limestone. The congregation had a building on East Fourth Street prior to moving to his one on Constitution in 1880. In that year the church on Constitution Street burned, but was rebuilt with insurance payments. The congregation, one of the oldest and most prominent among the black community of Lexington, has recently celebrated its centennial in the present building. The sanctuary which combines Gothic Revival with German Romanesque-inspired elements, was designed by Swedish-born architect Phelix L. Lundin, and is his only known design for a church, as well as his earliest documented work in Lexington, although he had evidently designed numerous residences and commercial building here within a few years after his arrival about 1871.

Today, many of the houses in the district are divided into apartments, but most retain their single family dwelling appearance. The houses are mostly lived in by lower to moderate income families interspersed with several businesses such as antique shops. In the last few years there have been several efforts toward the rehabilitation of some of the older buildings to create a more unified urban neighborhood. Several houses in the district are being renovated and interest in the area is growing.

¹This designation requires design control of any exterior changes which require a building permit.

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CONSTITUTION HISTORIC DISTRICT , Fayette Co., Kentucky

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See Map 4.

The Constitution Historic District begins at the northeast corner of the property at 167 Walnut Street (point I, this point being approximately seventy five feet north of the northwest corner of Walnut and East Third streets) and proceeds south along the west side of Walnut Street to the northwest corner of Walnut and Templeman Alley (point II); then west along the north side of Templeman Alley to the northeast corner of Templeton Alley and North Limestone (point III); then north along the east side of North Limestone to the northwest corner of the property at 312 North Limestone (point IV); then east following the north property lines of 312 North Limestone and 147, 155, 159, 163 and 167 East Third, encompassing points V, VI, VII, and VIII; and returning to the point of origin - thereby incorporating the buildings in the 100 block of East Third; 100 block of Constitution; numbers, 216, 226, 228-30, 232-234, 240, 262 and 312 North Limestone; and number 225 and 227 Walnut Street.

For boundary justification, see #7, page 1, paragraph 1.

Roman Chapel

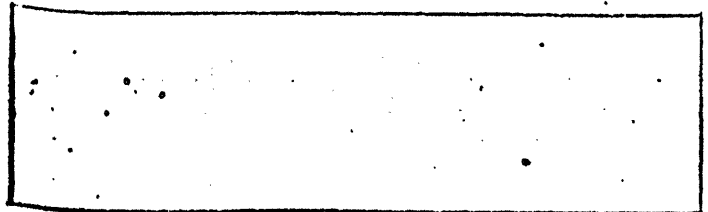
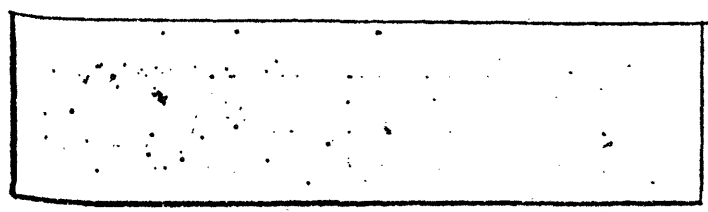
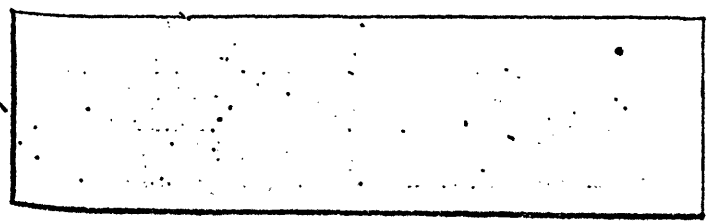
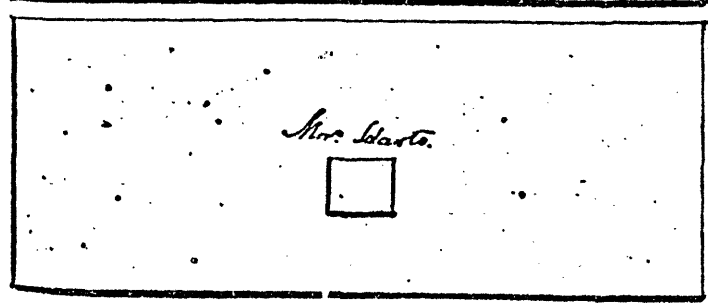
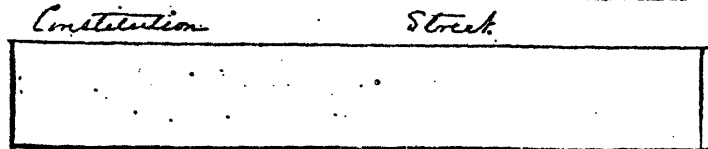
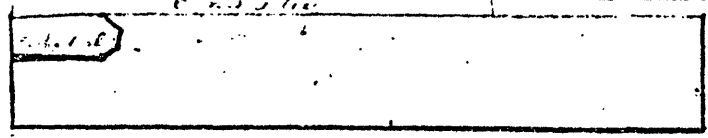


Winchester Temple



3rd Street

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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I have laid off Cooks Square
 Mulberry & Co. and adjacent
 22 building lots and do
 an alley and well of
 use in Common of all
 well to be thrown into the
 out of Lot No. 6 with
 to use it. Community I
 desire this plate to be
 benefit of all person
 here after own any of
 April 1837
 Lodge Sister C

WARRANT

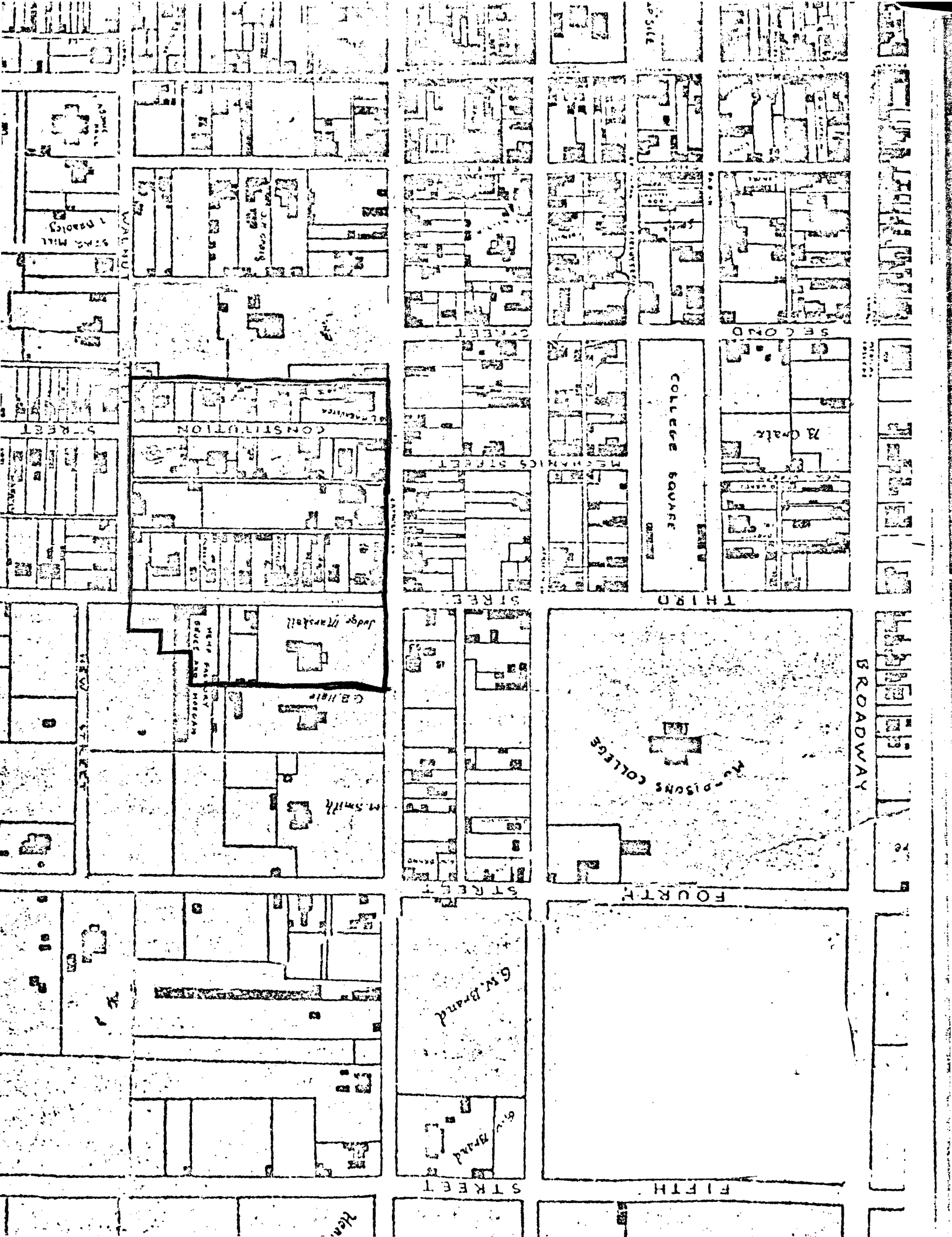
City School

Hayward

CHURCH STONE
Temple
Heckman

Street

Constitution Historic District
Fayette County, Kentucky
Combs Square Plat
1837e:
Scale: unknown
Map 1 of 5



AD. SITE

SECOND

SECOND

SECOND

COLLEGE SQUARE

COLLEGE SQUARE

THIRD

THIRD

MADISON'S COLLEGE

BROADWAY

FOURTH

FOURTH

FIFTH

FIFTH

WALNUT

WALNUT

CONSTITUTION

Judge Marshall
G. Hill
M. Smith

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

Constitution Historic District
Fayette County, Kentucky
Hart-Mapother Map of the City of
Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky
1855
Scale: unknown
Map 2 of 5



Hocker College

Orphan Asylum

Kentuck
University
College of

3

P. Scott & Son
Hemp Fact

St. Catharine
Academy

Sayre
Female Institute

Gen. D. S. Chandler

FIFTH

FOURTH

THIRD

SECOND

SHORT

BROADWAY

LAOW N

ST.

ST.

ST.

CONSTITUTION

WICKLIFF ST.

WILSON

SHORT

ST.

CHESTNUT

THIRD

GOOPLOR

QUINN

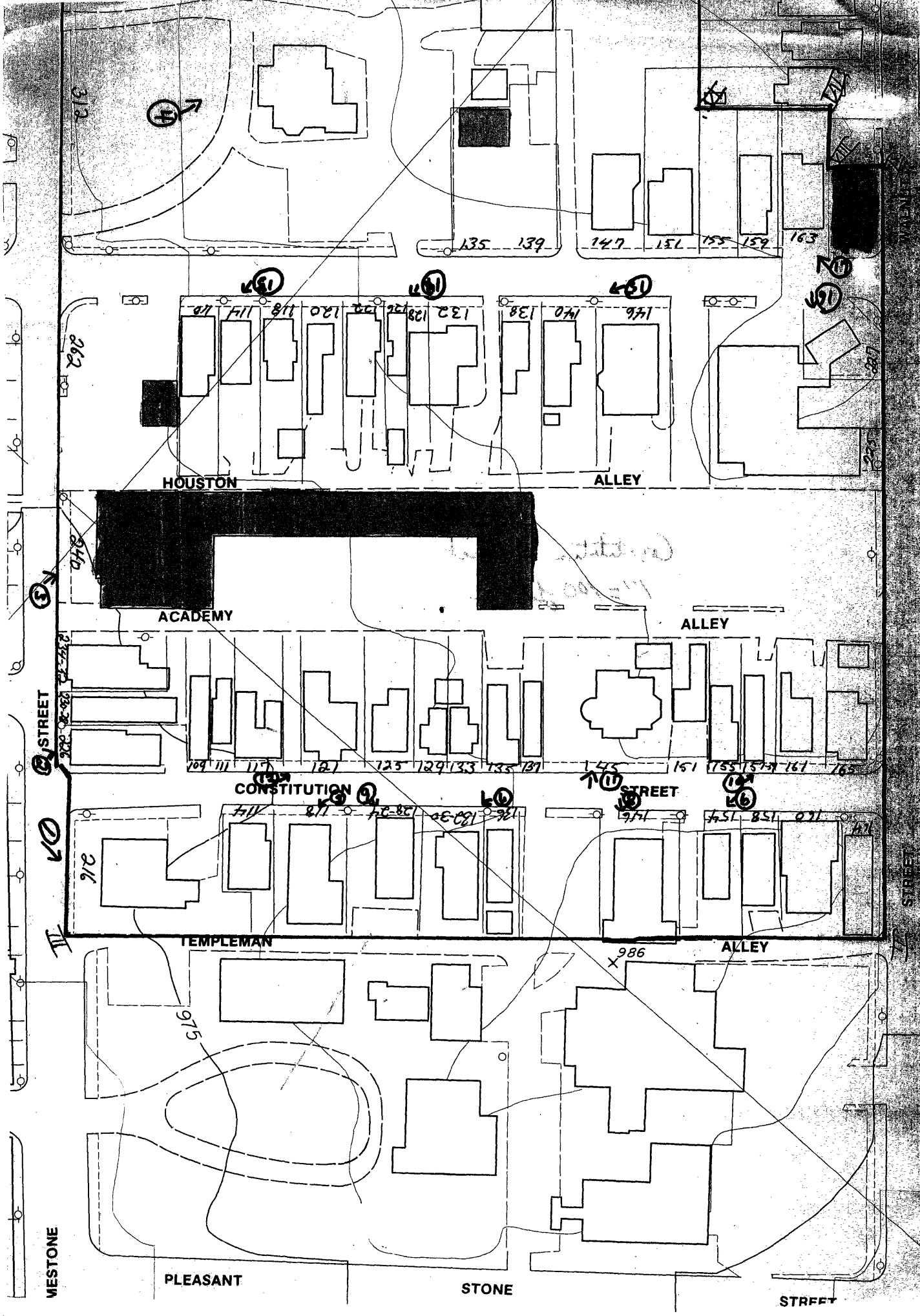
DEWEES

GRANT

Gen. D. S. Chandler

H. Be

Constitution Historic District
Fayette County, Kentucky
Atlas of Bourbon, Clark, Fayette,
Jessamine and Woodford Counties
1877
Scale: 1" = 425 feet
Map 3 of 5



VESTSTONE

PLEASANT

STONE

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

HOUSTON

ALLEY

ACADEMY

ALLEY

CONSTITUTION

STREET

TEMPLEMAN

ALLEY

STREET

Constitution Historic District
Fayette County, Kentucky
Urban County Planning Commission Map
1976
Scale 1" = 100 feet
Map 4 of 5

Nominated area shown in red. Intrusions
shown in yellow. Photos are keyed, numbers
are encircled. Street numbers are
found within the outlined lots.