

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED JUN 13 1978

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

South Hill Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

(see continuation sheet)

*roughly bounded by S. Rowanway, W. High, S. Linn
stone, + Pine Sts.*

CITY, TOWN

Lexington

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

06

STATE

Kentucky

CODE

021

COUNTY

Fayette

CODE

067

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

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

Main at Cheapside

CITY, TOWN

Lexington

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historical Survey and Plan for Lexington and Fayette County, Kentucky

DATE

1970

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Lexington-Fayette County Planning Commission

CITY, TOWN

Lexington

STATE

Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The South Hill Historic District is composed of 203 structures in a downtown area bounded by South Limestone (but including 242-276 on the east side); Jersey; West Maxwell (including 505-517 South Mill, 510 and 511 Plunkett, 316-18 and 320 West Maxwell, 502 and 506 South Broadway on the south side of West Maxwell); South Broadway (including 355-367 on the west side); and West High.

"The structures contained within... form a blend of architectural styles which represent in bricks and mortar Lexington's history¹ from early nineteenth to early twentieth century. Early log and frame (now clapboarded) houses, Federal and Greek Revival townhouses, Victorian cottages and "mansions" co-exist with churches, a neighboring school (now closed), modern commercial buildings, vacant lots and apartments.

The mixture of styles on each street are pleasing to the eye and compatible because they are on similar size lots and are of the same scale. However, each street is different from the others with larger houses set back from the street on bigger lots tending to be on bordering streets such as South Limestone and South Broadway (photos 1 and 2). In the center of the area are earlier townhouses on the front of small lots (photos 3, 4, and 5). Modest cottages and modern small low-lying commercial buildings with a few exceptions, generally appear on back and side streets and those streets farthest from the downtown business area to the north, i.e., Pine, West Maxwell, Jersey (photos 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10).

South Hill is currently zoned for several different land uses: these include B-1 (neighborhood business), B-2 (downtown business), B-2A (downtown business, frame), B-4 (warehouse business), P-1 (professional offices), R-4 (high density apartments).

Beginning the South Hill District on the east side of South Limestone at Basset Court is A-1, a large 1844 house--two-and-one-half stories, three-bay of common bond brick with modern porch and early one-story, two-bay addition on the north. Greek Revival window frames with plank lintels survive in the first story with later window frames in second and all later one-over-one-paned windows. The parapet of the addition has cast iron anthemion grilles² (photo 11). A-2, A-3, and A-4, all built in the late 1880s-early 1890s, have been converted into apartment and/or office buildings; A-2 has a

¹Staff Report on Petition for Zone Map Amendment (Lexington, Kentucky, Urban Planning Commission, March 19, 1976), p. 2.

²Clay Lancaster, Vestiges of a Venerable City (to be published by the Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission in 1977), III-23.

(continued)

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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In the sprawling city of Lexington, Kentucky, is a pocket of urbanity not yet eroded by the ravages of time and neglect nor engulfed by commercial development. This is South Hill, a natural neighborhood bounded by the downtown business district, the Lexington Civic Center, the Good Samaritan Hospital, the University of Kentucky and tobacco warehouses. This area recently was recognized by the Urban County Council, who named it Lexington's third local historic district. This same district, more or less,¹ is nominated for the National Register of Historic Places because of its historic value to the community, its rich architectural variety and its strategic location.

South Hill is representative of life in Lexington in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Its streets echo with the names of former illustrious citizens as well as less familiar ones--those of silversmiths, carpenters, small businessmen, professors and laborers, both black and white. As for today, Richard Warren, President of the Historic South Hill Association, said: "This neighborhood had diversity. It's a... delightful combination of undergraduate and graduate students, recent graduates already working, skilled and unskilled workers, people in the professions, retired people... Old Lexingtonians."² In the spring of 1975 there were approximately 64 property owners whose mailing addresses were the same as their property addresses, indicating they occupied their properties.

While diversity is the key to its cultural and environmental richness, its cohesiveness can be attributed not only to its natural boundaries but to a feeling of community

¹Differing from the local district in that it includes 242-270 S. Limestone, 502 and 506 S. Broadway, 320 Pine, 511 Plunkett and omits 521, 525, 600 and 602 S. Mill.

²Bettye Lee Mastin, "Will You Fix It Up? Or Tear It Down? Dick and Ethel Were Asked," Herald-Leader, August 9, 1975.

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Coleman, J. Winston. The Squire's Sketches of Lexington. Lexington: The Henry Clay Press, 1972.

Dunn, C. Frank. Old Houses of Lexington, Kentucky. Historical Society, 1930-50.

(continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 42.13 acres

E. 16/718880/4213500

UTM REFERENCES

(District is color-coded yellow within the UTM reference point boundaries.)

A

1,6	71,9	2,410	4,21,3	8,410
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		

B

1,6	71,9	5,210	4,21,3	5,210
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		

C

1,6	71,9	2,610	4,21,3	2,910
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		

D

1,6	71,8	9,510	4,21,3	4,210
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of High Street with South Limestone and continuing in a southerly direction with the center line of South Limestone to Basset Avenue, thence running in an easterly direction with the center line of Basset to the rear or eastern property line of 242 South Limestone and running in a southerly direction along the eastern property lines of 242, 246, 250, 256, 260, 266 and 270 South Limestone,

(continued)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mrs. James Park, Jr.

ORGANIZATION

Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

STREET & NUMBER

187 Market Street

CITY OR TOWN

Lexington

DATE

January 1977

TELEPHONE

(606) 252-2504

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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Cedric W. Yelton

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

1-10-78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Wm. H. ...

DATE

6/17/78

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST

William Lebovich

DATE

June 12, 1978

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 2

modern tiled entrance, while the original structures of A-3 and A-4 are hidden behind a modern brick facade and an aluminum and glass front, respectively. A-5, ca. 1886, was the site of an earlier one-story structure; the current building is a handsome two-and-one-half-story, three-bay brick with stone foundation, one-story, three-bay porch, hood molds, bracketed and dentiled cornice (photo 2). A-6, built before 1887, is white brick. A-7, possibly on the 1871 Birdseye Perspective Map of Lexington, is a two-story, three-bay brick with a two-story, two-bay addition on the north. Hood molds with keystones are above the two-over-two paned windows; a one-story, one-bay pedimented entrance porch, a bracketed roof and quatrefoil window in its gable are decorative features (photo 12).

On the west side of South Limestone A-10 is a one-story, two-bay frame residence with gable end facing street, stone foundation, side entrance porches and bracketed roof, built 1871-1886. Its side yards are enclosed by iron fences with gates. Built in the 1870s, A-11 is a handsome two-story, three-bay brick, painted white, with a two-story bay on the north side, a modern porch, drip molds over two-over-two paned windows, oval grilles and bracketed roof. A-12 and A-15 are similar early 20th century dwellings; each are two-and-one-half-story, three-bay brick, painted white, with a one-story, one-bay entrance porch, one-over-one paned windows, a dormer, small window in gable. A-12 has a fish-scale decorative treatment of its wooden gable and of the second floor level above entrance porch. A-15 has a two-story bay on south side. A-16 was built in 1835 and is a two-story, five-bay common bond brick house with enlarged windows (sills lowered) and a modern fan door. Pegged frames remain on the south side.³ A-17 is a two-story, three-bay brick residence with a later two-story, one-bay addition on the north. Awnings hide its window openings and entrance. Although a house appears here on the 1855 map of Lexington, this was most likely built after 1867 when Joseph D. Trapp purchased the lot (photo 13). A-18 and A-19, built 1887-89, are almost twins with similar shapes, stone foundations and lintels over one-over-one paned windows, and one-story porches. A-20, A-21, A-22, A-23 and A-24 have been connected for a residential hotel; all were built after the war before the turn of the century and are two or two-and-one-half-story brick structures with various Victorian embellishments (photo 14). A-21 has stone

³Lancaster, Vestiges, III-24.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

lintels with keystones above its windows; the lintels are upturned at their ends, giving the facade a somewhat quizzical look. A-22 has a Palladian-style window in a parapet jutting above its roofline. A-23 has a charming Victorian porch and large first floor double window with stained glass and a massive slab of stone above. A-24 is crowned with three arched windows in its gable.

Jersey Street was known as Vertner Street before 1906. The only residence on its west side is a two-story clapboarded house (B-3) which is two-bay on the first level and one-bay on the second. It has two-over-two paned windows and a center chimney. Built ca. 1889, it is used for a small business (photo 7).

The north side of Pine Street in the 200 block has four clapboarded small cottages (C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4) built 1900-1910, which are one or one-and-a-half story with entrance porches (photo 6).

Going south on South Broadway, the George Lancaster House (D-5) is described by Clay Lancaster, architectural historian, as the "culmination" of the Italian villas in Lexington, said to have been built by Cincinnatus Shryock in 1875⁴ (photo 15). "In place of a center pavilion there is a little second-story open pavilion with coupled columns over the entrance, which lower motif is a miniature triumphal arch. The verandah expands to both sides, though on the south it recedes more quickly, in sympathy with the polygonal forms of bay window and pavilion forming this flank. Colonettes are in pairs and their capitals are nearly Gothic, supporting an impost block, from which quarter-round arches spring to keystones with pendants connected by a horizontal lintel. There are dentils and closely spaced brackets to the cornice. Originally there were balustrades connecting the pedestal bases to the verandah supports."⁵ The house is used for commercial purposes today and has its street number in large numerals on the north wall. It is said that the house was the first in Lexington to have running water through pipes from a tank in the back.⁶

Mrs. C. C. Rogers House, D-8, was built perhaps by John McMurtry in the mid to late 1840s, in the Greek Revival style (photo 16). It has a "high basement story and a small tetrastyle Ionic portico in front of a three-bayed pedimented pavilion with upright brick shafts at the corners and short extensions to either side. A limestone flat arch, composed of keystone and two voussoirs, spans each of the windows,

⁴Information from Elizabeth Shyrock Field.

⁵Lancaster, Vestiges, II-81.

⁶Letter from Mrs. L. D. Stratton, genealogist, to Bettye Lee Mastin,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

which are shuttered, including those of the basement. On the flanks, a parapet joins the twin chimneys, masking the peak of the gable, and a wing is at the back flush with the south wall. It was not a service ell, as the kitchen was in the basement. A bay window was added on left flank, and the stairway to the portico was altered about a half-century later."⁷

The duplex (D-9) which appears on the 1871 Birdseye Map of Lexington was built by Cincinnatus Shyrock ⁸ (photo 17). It is a two-story brick painted white with center pavilion which has coupled windows at second story level and bay at first story level. One-story entrance porches are on either side of the pavilion. It has a bracketed roof and arched windows with hood molds. D-10 and D-11 are antebellum and alike: two-story, three-bay occasional bond with later two-over-two paned windows, bracketed cornice and modern porch. D-10 also has hood molds (photo 18). D-12 and D-13 are also almost twins. Built in the late 1880s-early 1890s, they are two-and-one-half-story, three-bay brick with inverted arrangements of rooms. They both have a one-story pedimented porch with a decorative treatment of the tympanum, a dormer, a half-moon window in the gable and stone lintels and arches crowning the windows.

Built 1871-1882, D-14's most interesting feature is the treatment of its entrance in the center pavilion; it is topped with a large protruding bonnet or hood which is arched and bracketed. There is Eastlake stylized trim on the hood molds above the windows. D-15 appears on the 1871 map of Lexington and since 1873 has been a combined residence and business with a store front north of the living quarters (photo 19). D-17, on the 1886 Sanborn Insurance Map, and D-18, ca. 1906, are hidden by modern facades. The original appearance of D-20, an antebellum house with Greek Revival window frames and six-over-six paned windows, of occasional bond brick, was changed considerably when the walls were heightened and arched garret windows, bracketed cornice and doorway and two-story window on north side were added⁹ (photo 20).

⁷Lancaster, Vestiges, II-81.

⁸Ibid, III-6.

⁹Ibid, III-7.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 5

The next four houses, D-21, D-22, D-23, D-24, were rebuilt in the late 1880s and 1890s. D-21 has a cylindrical tower with a spire rising from its roof above a one-story porch which wraps around a two-story bay. John McMurtry was the builder of D-22 and D-23 on the northeast and southeast corners of Broadway and Pine.¹⁰ D-22 is Italianate in style (photo 1). Clay Lancaster says, "The appearance of this two-and-a-half-story brick has been greatly marred by the addition of a front porch. The principal artistic merit of the house is the contrast of large unbroken wall areas against an elaboration of detail...." He continues, "The McMurtry house has a very small front yard; and the projecting bay touches the public walk at the side. One enters through a recessed vestibule." A stable with fancy bargeboards and grape arbor once stood in the back yard.¹¹ D-24 is so similar to D-23 in style that one speculates if McMurtry also built this house; both are two-and-one-half-story brick houses with stone foundations and three-bay porches; each has a heavy cornice, half-moon window in garret, stone lintels over second floor windows with a stone arch over the entrance of D-23 and one over the large first floor window of D-24 (photo 21).

On the west side of Broadway are three houses which are on property once owned by McMurtry (photo 22). D-25, either built before 1865 or after 1866 by Cincinnatus Shyrock, is a two-and-one-half-story, five-bay unbonded brick painted white with a one-story portico with cast iron trim on its roof spanning the width of the house. Its third floor window is a Palladian-style composition of two narrow flat-topped windows on either side of a taller arched window. An 1890s coach house with cupola is in the rear, facing Brown Street (photo 23). D-25 is a two-story, three-bay brick house built by McMurtry before 1845, with a console doorway, lintels, later one-over-one-paned sashes, one-story modern plank porch and Greek Revival window frames.¹² The jambs of the doorway have narrow vertical panels. D-27, possibly built by John McMurtry before or after 1855, is a two-story, five-bay occasional bond brick (painted) with a later two-story verandah reminiscent of the deep South. It has later two-over-two paned windows, Greek Revival window frames and a pilastered recessed doorway. Spanning the recessed entrance, tall vertical panels of the jambs and lintels have an additional subtlety in that each has a broad shallow bevel extending from the outer edge of each

¹⁰Clay Lancaster, Back Streets and Pine Trees (Lexington, 1956), p. 102.

¹¹Ibid., p. 100-102.

¹²Lancaster, Vestiges, III-6.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 6

panel to an arris. Clear on clear etched glass panels frame the door.

On the south side of West High beginning at South Limestone is an 1810 structure, the Samuel Ayres House, E-1, which has a modern store front on the corner (photo 24). It is a two-story, five-bay Flemish bond brick with hip roof and has pegged window frames with six-over-six paned sashes in the second story, a brick stringer above the basement and brick belt at second floor level. The pilastered Greek Revival doorway is later and first story two-over-two paned sashes modern.¹³ To the rear of the late 19th century front of E-2 is a structure built in the 1840s;¹⁴ the facade is two-and-one-half-story, three-bay brick and has drip molds with keystones over one-over-one paned windows (photo 25). The recessed doorway and cornice with paired brackets are dentiled. Small arched windows are in the garret; two narrow arched windows are in the entrance pavilion on the second level.

A passageway has been cut on the east side to the rear of the building. E-3, built before 1835 or after 1840, has been greatly changed; originally one-story, three-bay with center doorway, the wall has been heightened to two full stories, door shifted to west opening, windows enlarged, and second story bay window added. Flemish bond brickwork is seen on the original facade as well as used in the remodeling¹⁵ (also photo 25). E-4 and E-5 were built 1887-89; E-4 is frame and E-5 brick.

The First United Church property (E-7) includes the 1907 church with a Sunday School wing fronting on South Upper and the parsonage (photo 26). This cut-stone, two-story edifice in Colonial Revival style has a colossal two-story pedimented portico whose columns, 32" in diameter and 26' in length, have fluted shafts and Ionic capitals. Its heavy cornice is dentiled. One enters a vestibule with a slate floor from which the gallery is reached from stair halls on either side. The carpeted sanctuary is almost square with three large arched stained-glass windows on its side walls; at center front is

¹³Ibid., III-14.

¹⁴Ibid., III-14.

¹⁵Ibid., III-14.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 7

the raised pulpit with choir loft and organ behind (photo 27). Its woodwork and walls are painted white; at even intervals around the walls are flat pilasters capped by a dentiled molding. Wainscotting in a classical design can be seen on its walls, the choir loft and gallery.

To its west is a two-story, yellow brick parsonage whose trim and one-story portico match those of the church. Its stone quoins define the ends and frame the portico.

The Richard Higgins House (E-8) on the southwest corner of High and Mill is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay house with Flemish bond brickwork on the facade and on the east side (photo 28). It has a brick stringer above the basement and a brick belt at second floor level. The windows have been enlarged and given hood molds; it has later two-over-two paned sashes, doorway and much later stoop.¹⁶ E-9 was originally the west wing of Richard Higgins' house; it is two-story, two-bay common bond brick with pegged window frames and sills with nosing on west side (photo 29). Greek Revival window frames appear in second story of facade; door and first story window enframements are modern.¹⁷ The original two-story, three-bay Flemish bond brick part of the John Lowman House (E-12) was built in 1808; it has a later two-story, two-bay addition with a one-story, six-sided pavilion on the east end (photo 30). There are later door and window frames, three-over-three paned sashes, a bracketed cornice and modern porch.

Going west on the south side of West Maxwell, the first building is the present Ohavey Zion Synagogue (F-1) built as the Maxwell Street Presbyterian Church in 1890 (photo 31). The original building, Romanesque in feeling, has a modern one-story brick wing to its west and also to its rear. Its main entrance faces Jersey Street. It is brick with a stone foundation and its main decorative feature is the treatment of the large center window on the Maxwell Street facade. This is a triple window framed by flat brick pilasters with acorn-shaped stone finials and horizontal stone bands which is crowned by a large arched window articulated with stonework.

¹⁶Lancaster, Vestiges, III-14.

¹⁷Ibid., III-14.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 8

F-3, F-4, F-5, F-6, F-7 and F-8 are a row of modest one-story, two-bay brick cottages with bracketed roofs and quatrefoils in gables, built in the late 1870s-early 1880s. F-3 is hidden by a modern one-story concrete block front; the rest are connected for shops (photo 32). Another church (F-11) is at the corner of Maxwell and Mill; it is the former Maxwell Street Christian Church built 1909-10 (photo 33). It is brick with main entrance in a squarish corner tower; its main decorative feature is the large pointed stained-glass window on the first level in the gable end facing South Mill. F-15, built 1871-1886, is a brick cottage similar to the row in the preceding block (F-3 through F-8). On the north side, F-18 and F-19, built 1886-1890, are identical two-story, three-bay brick houses with side entrance porches, bracketed roofs and decorative framework in their gables; they differ only in window treatment.

On the east side of South Upper G-3, built by John McMurtry in 1846-47, is in the Greek Revival style. A two-and-one-half-story, three-bay Flemish bond brick house, it has plank lintels, six-over-six paned windows, a console recessed doorway, cornice with dentils and anthemion iron grilles in its garret windows (photos 34 and 35). A two-story bay was added on the north side after 1865.¹⁸ Another example of the Greek Revival style is the Thomas Ross House, G-4, built ca. 1840. It is a two-story, three-bay common bond brick house and has pilastered doorway and plank lintels over six-over-six paned windows¹⁹ (photo 36). G-7 was built later (1861-71) to match its next door neighbor (G-8) constructed after 1839 (photo 37). Both are two-story, three-bay occasional bond brick with six-over-six paned windows which have been remodeled in the bracket style and have had windows enlarged. The arrangement of rooms has been inverted in G-7, however.²⁰ G-9, built ca. 1816, according to C. Frank Dunn, may be earlier because it has internal features which would have been archaic by 1816²¹ (photo 38). It is a two-story, three-bay occasional bond brick house with Greek Revival window frames, later two-over-two paned sashes, bracketed doorway and cornice. There is a later 19th century one-story wing on south side and modern porch.²² G-12 and G-13

¹⁸Lancaster, Vestiges, III-56.

¹⁹Ibid., III-56.

²⁰Ibid., III-56.

²¹Conversation with Bettye Lee Mastin, Fall, 1975.

²²Lancaster, Vestiges, III-56.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

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

South Hill Historic District
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 9

are also twins, ca. 1913-15, although with inverted arrangements. G-14, built ca. 1834, is a two-story, three-bay Flemish bond brick house with parts of a Greek Revival pilastered doorway. It has later one-over-one paned windows and a modern porch.²³

G-17 is a two-story, three-bay brick with a two-story bay on the north side and a one-story, three-bay porch. The porch pediment has a wreath with swags in its tympanum; other decorative features include coupled brackets and drip molds over one-over-one paned sashes. The house is pre-1886 and may be on the 1871 Map of Lexington. G-18 is discussed by Clay Lancaster in his forthcoming book, Vestiges of a Venerable City: "The typical house of the coming age was to be small and low, characteristics which figure in the Sue Arnett home,...built in 1885. It is a bracketed brick cottage with hood molds over the windows and a Tudor arch with open spandrels over the portal. A pediment supported on consoles resting on pilasters, obtuse angles to the reception hall and tall articulated chimneys are 'Queen Anne.' The house has lost some of its chimneys,...and the walls have been painted yellow "²⁴ (photo 39). G-19, built ca. 1894, has a massive stone arch framing a first floor window (photo 40).

G-23 is a good example of an early 20th century warehouse; extending the width of the block from Upper through to Jersey is this one-story brick building with a stepped roof and skylights (photo 41). G-25 is a two-story, three-bay unbonded brick house, built after 1840 or after 1851, with later window frames and modern porch.²⁵

On the west side of Upper G-26 is a two-story, five-bay brick house with recessed doorway and first floor double window with fanlight to north of door. A structure on this site appeared on the 1855 Map of Lexington but present facade indicates it was either completely remodeled or rebuilt, possibly ca. 1890-95, when it was listed in City Directories as vacant. The Joseph Barbee House (G-27), built in 1813, is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay Flemish bond brick house; it has been greatly altered with original wall sections remaining only at the extremities²⁶ (photo 42). The Lafayette

²³Lancaster, Vestiges, III-56.

²⁴Ibid., II-115.

²⁵Ibid., III-56.

²⁶Ibid., III-56.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 10

Academy (G-28), a building constructed as a school in 1817, is a two-and-one-half-story, five-bay common bond brick house (photo 43). A gable has been added at front with Palladian window and the house remodeled in bracketed style. It has later one-over-one and nine-over-nine paned windows and a modern fan doorway.²⁷ The window in the garret gable and those on the north side still have pegged frames; an original pegged frame also remains on the west wall as well as a beaded bargeboard on the rake of the gable. A herringbone brick wall can be seen on the south side of the house. G-29, set farther back from the street than other houses in this block, appears on the 1871 Map of Lexington; it is a two-story, three-bay brick with a one-story wing on the north (photo 44). Two one-story porches flank a massive center two-story pavilion that has its facade centered by a one-story bay. Its windows have elaborate hood molds; there is a trefoil opening in the gable of its bracketed roof. Oval grilles are over wing windows which have iron balconies, and an iron fence enclosed the property (photo 45).

G-30 is a two-story, five-bay Flemish bond brick house that has been altered in the bracketed style, including doorway²⁸ (photo 46). Hood molds in the Eastlake manner crown its enlarged windows. Ca. 1871-73, G-31 was built. A two-and-one-half-story, five-bay brick house with bracketed roof and entrance, it has a one-story, two-bay porch with dentils, ornate cornice, garret windows and hood molds with keystones (arched on second level, flatter on first) over other one-over-one paned windows (photo 47). The Warner Hawkins House (G-32), built after 1805, is a two-story, three-bay frame house covered with clapboards. It has later one-over-one paned windows and late 19th century porch with modern iron railing²⁹ (photo 47). The John Stilfield House (G-33), built c. 1805, is a two-story, two-bay log house covered with clapboard with later two-over-two paned windows and bracketed doorway³⁰ (photo 47). This house is most unusual for a log house in Kentucky in that the large chimney is not exposed outside the house walls. (This was also true of the 1786 Brokston House on High Street, now gone.) The next house in the block (G-34) appears on the 1871 Map of Lexington; it is two-story, three-bay brick with a one-story, two-bay porch, bracketed and dentiled cornice and drip molds with keystones over arched two-over-two paned windows.

²⁷Ibid., III-56.

²⁸Lancaster, Vestiges, III-56.

²⁹Ibid., III-56.

³⁰Ibid., III-56.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 11

The Joseph Pulliam House (G-35), built after 1806 is a two-story, four-bay Flemish bond brick with ribbed stone steps (photo 48). Its windows and doorway have been altered (it now has six-over-nine paned sashes on the second story and six-over-twelve paned sashes on the first).³¹ Next door is a double house (G-36); its north half built ca. 1804 and south half before 1811 (photo 49). The north half is two-story, three-bay Flemish bond with brick stringer at basement level and brick belt at second floor level. Its windows have been enlarged and it has a late 19th century door. A door has been cut at second story level and later filled up except for a small window. The south half is a two-story, two-bay Flemish bond brick with enlarged and altered windows of two-over-two paned sashes and a late 19th century doorway.³² The next two houses (G-37 and G-38), greatly altered, were built in the 1870s.

In the 400 block of South Upper is a house (G-41) built ca. 1839 (photo 50). It is a one-story, three-bay common bond brick house with Greek Revival window frames, six-over-six paned sashes and parts of pilastered doorway. It has later brackets on doorway and gable.³³ G-42 is a post Civil War cottage, similar to the row of cottages on West Maxwell (F-3 through F-8); it is one-story and clapboarded with a trefoil in gable, bracketed roof and modern store front. G-43 was built ca. 1889. G-44 is also probably ca. 1889, although a structure appears at this location on the 1871 map. A large arched triple window on second level balances a box-like projection over entrance which has a fish-scale decorative wooden trim and large window with small one in gable above.

On the east side of South Mill is the rear part of Rokeby Hall (H-3), the front part of which is gone (photo 51). It has an ell addition and is a two-and-one-half-story Flemish bond brick house which was remodeled in present style during late 1880s.³⁴ Its main decorative feature is a turnip-shaped stone projection with window on the roof above the entrance pavilion. The next four houses (H-4, H-5, H-6 and H-8), known as the Scott-Wilson Houses, are four brick townhouses built in the 1880s. They are in the Victorian style, of quite similar size and scale, and are very much alike except for subtle variations in trim. Wide plain square hood molds accent upper-story windows and are segmented on the lower, with the exception of H-8, where the lower story

³¹Ibid., III-57.

³²Ibid., III-57.

³³Lancaster, Vestiges, III-38.

³⁴Ibid., III-38.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 12

has flat arches with curved raised centers (photo 52). All have recessed doors and H-4, H-5 and H-6 have a rising sun motif in their tympanums (the gables of the three houses are treated as pediments through the application of deep cornices) (photo 53). H-5 and H-6 have original spindle-turned porches. All are landscaped as a unit, have basket-weave brick walks and are enclosed by wrought-iron fences and gates. H-5's gate (photo 54) is marked "Hanika Fence, Springfield, Ohio," while the one nearby is labeled "Cincinnati Iron Fence Co." H-7 and H-17 are two small clapboarded houses on Mack's Alley to the rear of South Mill which were built in the 1890s (photos 55 and 56). H-9, originally the carriage house of Rokeby Hall, was later converted into a residence; it is a two-story brick with entrance on south side, its gable end on street and one-over-one panes sashes (photo 57).

Starting with H-12 there are three antebellum houses in a row. H-12, built in 1824, a Federal townhouse that is the only surviving member of a complex of three rowhouses that stood on this site, is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay Flemish bond brick house which has modern recessed doorway and window frames with six-over-six paned sashes (photo 58). It originally had nine-over-six paned windows in the first story.³⁵ A parapet wall survives in the rear, probably as a means of fire protection between the house proper and kitchen. Now the two are joined. Next comes H-13, built after 1824 (photo 59). It is a two-story, three-bay occasional bond brick house that has been altered in bracketed style.³⁶ Transitional in style between the Federal and the Greek Revival, H-14 was built either after 1824 or after 1846 (photo 60). It is a one-and-one-half-story, five-bay occasional bond brick and has a Greek Revival pilastered recessed doorway (lacking cornice) with broken pediment (gable) over it. Plank lintels are over the six-over-six paned windows with later frames.³⁷ In the rear are two ells, brick on the south and clapboarded on the north. On the corner of Mill and Maxwell is Dudley School (H-18) completed in 1881 and now vacant (photo 61). It is a two-and-one-half-story, seven-bay brick building with central projecting bay. Paired windows on second and third levels are above the arched door. It has a bracketed roof and hood molds over narrow windows. There is a later two-story brick addition on the south side.

³⁵Ibid., III-38.

³⁶Ibid., III-38.

³⁷Lancaster, Vestiges, III-38.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 13

In the 400 block are two similar two-story, three-bay frame houses (H-19 and H-20) with modern porches and Eastlake window trim; Clay Lancaster includes #19 on his inventory of antebellum structures.³⁸ H-20 is pre-1886 (photo 62). H-21 and H-22 are duplexes built by the same man for rental property in 1836 (photos 63 and 64). Both are two-story, six-bay common bond brick with Greek Revival window frames and six-over-six paned sashes.³⁹ H-23, built in 1846, is a two-story, three-bay Flemish bond brick house (photo 65). It has Greek Revival window frames, six-over-six paned sashes and part of a pilastered doorway.⁴⁰

On the west side of South Mill is the Adam Rankin House (H-25), moved to its present site in 1971. Clay Lancaster says of it: "A representative example of the period is the two-story log dwelling built for the Reverend Adam Rankin in 1784, with a frame addition made some time less than a decade later. It originally stood on the north side of High Street near the middle of the block between Upper and Mill Street. The early structure measured about 19 x 24 feet, and its squared logs were put together with dovetailed joints.... For uniformity of appearance, both parts of the house were sheathed in clapboards, and the old chimney (probably of stone) was replaced by a smaller one of brick to match that on the east flank." The chimney on the west flank measures eight feet wide; a batten door remains.⁴¹ H-26 is a post-war one-story, three-bay cottage of brick with bracketed eaves trefoil in gable and modern porch. The James Lemon double house (H-28 and H-29) in the Federal style, was built around 1812; it is two-and-one-half-story Flemish bond brick; both halves have three bays (photo 67). The north half (H-28) has modern dormers, a modern fan doorway that has a marble threshold with nosing, and windows replaced too small and with modern brick sills. H-29 has pegged window frames, nine-over-nine paned sashes and a modern door.⁴² The rear section of the William C. Bell House (H-321) originally facing Masterson Street and built before 1816, has a front block built in 1829 (photo 68). It is two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, of Flemish bond brick. Later alterations include a bracketed doorway, overhanging eaves on end gables and window frames with modern nine-over-nine paned sashes.⁴³ The original house (current ell)

³⁸Ibid., III-38.

³⁹Ibid., III-39.

⁴⁰Ibid., III-39.

⁴¹Ibid., II-14-15.

⁴²Ibid., III-38.

⁴³Lancaster, Vestiges, III-38.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 14

is Federal in style while its front block is Greek Revival. H-33, built in 1832, is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay Flemish bond brick house that has Greek Revival doorway and later 19th century window frames with modern nine-over-nine paned sashes⁴⁴ (photo 69).

The north section of H-35 was perhaps built before 1832 while the south part was added after that date (photo 70). It is a two-story, three-bay (north) plus two-bay (south) Flemish bond brick that has pegged window frames, sills with nosing, and six-over-six paned windows in first story. Its Greek Revival doorway with coupled pilasters and entablature was recently removed for plain modern door⁴⁵ (photo 71). It is Federal in style. Next door is a two-story, three-bay unbonded brick house (H-36) built either in the 1830s or after 1845 (photo 72). It has been altered in the bracketed style and windows enlarged and arched.⁴⁶ Corner quoins were present until three years ago. The next house south is a one-and-one-half-story brick built in the mid 1890s.

In the 400 block of South Mill is the Cornelius Wolman House (H-43) built in 1816 (photo 73). It is a two-story, three-bay Flemish bond brick house. The center part was rebuilt. Openings are in later bracketed style; gable and porch also are later.⁴⁷ H-48 was built before 1871, possibly by John McMurtry⁴⁸ (photo 74). It is a two-story, three-bay brick with bracketed roof and doorway, drip molds over two-over-two paned windows and ribbed stonework at basement level. It is enclosed by an iron gate with fence. The Major William S. Dallam House (H-49), built in 1813, has recently been purchased by the Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation for restoration and resale (photo 75). It is a one-and-one-half-story, five-bay Flemish bond brick house. It has pegged window frames, parts of open gallery on back with chamfered posts, later Greek Revival tetrastyle piered portico and modern metal units (photo 76). Late 19th century wings have been added at its flanks.⁴⁹ A one-story,

⁴⁴Ibid., III-38.

⁴⁵Ibid., III-38.

⁴⁶Ibid., III-38.

⁴⁷Ibid., III-39.

⁴⁸Ibid., III-37.

⁴⁹Ibid., III-39.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 15

three-bay brick cottage (H-50) with quatrefoil in gable, a one-story, one-bay porch, brick voussoirs over two-over-two paned windows and a bracketed roof was built ca. 1889. H-51 is an antebellum two-story, four-bay common bond brick house with Greek Revival window frames on rear windows (photo 77). Windows on its facade have been enlarged and south wall rebuilt; it has a later bracketed porch.⁵⁰ H-52, ca. 1889, is a two-and-one-half-story, two-bay brick with a triangular dormer, pedimented gable, bracketed door frame and windows, recessed entrance, dentiled cornice and twin windows on first and second stories to south of entrance.

⁵⁰Ibid., III-39.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

fostered by its strong neighborhood association working since 1974 to encourage restoration and improvement of the area. Recognizing that redevelopment and adaptation in the future are inevitable, they--along with the Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission, the Blue Grass Trust, the Board of Architectural Review and concerned citizens--want to see it prosper and grow while preserving its structures of historic and architectural importance, its scale and its character. Since 1940, according to the 1970 Historic Survey and Plan for Lexington and Fayette County, Kentucky, at least ten important antebellum houses have fallen to the bulldozer; other irreplaceable buildings must be saved and recycled, so they can continue to have a useful role in the development of the city.

Strategic Location

"The south hill," so called by pioneers because of its location on a rise to the south of the Town Fork of Elkhorn, was developed not long after the beginning of the nineteenth century. Its rapid and early growth can be attributed to its convenient location near the market area of old Lexington and its high, level topography. Today, because it is centrally situated between the business district and the University of Kentucky campus, and on main north-south and east-west arterials, it is highly visible and heavily travelled by pedestrians and automobiles alike. And its accessibility to the newly opened Civic Center on its northwest makes it a prime topic of conversation for traffic engineers, city planners and entrepreneurs.

Architectural Variety

South Hill is notable for the variety of structures within it. From two early log, one frame and approximately 37 excellent Federal and Greek Revival brick townhouses to a large number of interesting eclectic Victorian houses, the area tells a story of how Lexingtonians constructed and lived in their homes. Of 203 structures, 49 were built before 1865, 69 before the turn of the century and 36 from 1900-1925. Two of Lexington's foremost architect-builders are represented in the area--John McMurtry by five and possibly seven houses and Cincinnatus Shyrock by two and possibly three. Remnants of brick paving, small gardens tucked away behind houses, iron gates and fences add charm and interest. Three churches are present (one vacant), one school

2
49
69
36

154

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 3

building (not in use), 14 parking or vacant lots, 43 small businesses, and one hotel (five older houses that have been connected). A large number of the small businesses are in older buildings; the modern commercial buildings or intrusions are noticeable mostly on the fringes of the area and generally tend to be one-story and unobtrusive.

History

In 1781 Lexington's five-man Board of Trustees successfully petitioned the Virginia General Assembly for 710 acres of land which was divided into half-acre inlots and five-acre outlots, according to a town plat. "The south hill" was made up of outlots which were soon subdivided. Although Main Cross (Broadway) Street extended the full length of the inlots and the outlots on the plat, Mill Street was opened south of High as early as 1788 by Thomas Bradley; Mulberry (Limestone) was cut through Outlot K and early in the 19th century connected with old Hickman Road (Nicholasville Pike). Upper Street, from High to Maxwell, was laid out by pioneer David Dodge through Outlot M about 1804 and was extended beyond within the next 10-15 years; it was known as Dodge Street early in its history. High was alternatively referred to as Hill Street until by the 1850s this name had faded away. Maxwell's line eventually became Maxwell Street named for John Maxwell, pioneer settler and opened at the south boundary of the outlots early in the 19th century.

The earliest houses in the area are concentrated in its center on Mill and Upper between High and Maxwell and on High. On the east side of Mill are lots which date back to the ownership of Samuel Trotter, merchant-entrepreneur, who along with his brother and partner George owned the entire block (part of Outlot O purchased from pioneer and town trustee James Masterson). Samuel C. Long, builder, constructed a house for Samuel Trotter in 1812, fronting on High and running back for half a block on Mill. Two Merino sheep were Long's fee for building Rokeby Hall, as it was named later, during the ownership of the Honorable George Robertson, Chief Justice of Kentucky. Rokeby Hall was split into two houses before 1886 and only the rear portion (H-3) survives, as well as its original carriage house which has been converted into a residence (H-9). Charles McPheeters, farmer, trustee of Transylvania University and elder of Walnut Hill Presbyterian Church, purchased a 30 and 1/2' lot from George Trotter and built a house in 1824 (H-12). The house next south

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 4

(H-13) is thought to have been built not long after 1824 when Samuel and George Trotter divided between themselves the part of Outlot O they had jointly purchased. H-14 was possibly built for James Trotter after 1824. Dr. John W. McGarvey, Christian Church minister and President of the College of the Bible at Transylvania, who withdrew from one of churches at one time because of the introduction of instrumental music, lived here during the Civil War and later.

On the west side of South Mill in the same block is the earliest house in the area (H-25), originally on the north side of High Street and moved to its present site in 1971 to prevent its demolition by Urban Renewal. Built for the Reverend Adam Rankin, pioneer Presbyterian minister, in 1784, it may be the second oldest house in Lexington. It also was the home at one time of Samuel D. McCullough, a noted astronomer, author and mathematician. Nathan Burrows conducted an academy here in the 1830s and was the inventor of Burrows' "Lexington Mustard," a nationally known product. The James Lemon Houses (H-28 and H-29) are rowhouses built in 1812 by Lemon, native of Ireland and a Revolutionary War veteran who was listed as a farmer, tailor and brick-yard owner in different City Directories. This block was originally part of Outlot P acquired by General Thomas Bodley from James Masterson. (Bodley was a prominent citizen engaged in many large financial and real estate transactions. He was on the main reception committee to welcome General Lafayette on his visit to Lexington in 1825.) The rear section of H-31 was built before 1816 by William C. Bell, notary public and conveyancer, to face Masterson Street on its south, which no longer exists.

David Dodge, one of the first to manufacture hemp in Lexington at his ropewalk and hemp factory across from his residence on the northwest corner of High and Upper, was responsible for developing the block of Upper Street between High and Maxwell. In 1804 he sold 66' on the west side to Elisha Allen, tailor, who built his house (G-30) the following year and in 1805 he sold a lot to wagonmaker John Stilfield who shortly thereafter built his home (G-33). Warner Hawkins, a stone mason, purchased from David Dodge a lot and built his house (G-32) after 1805; Joseph Pulliam did the same in 1806 and built his house (G-35) the following year. A later owner was Charles Wickliffe, well-known tavern-keeper, who retired here in 1834. Ca. 1804 Dodge himself built a double house (G-36) in this block which he sold in 1811.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED JUN 13 1978

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

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 5

Other early houses in this block include the Joseph Barbee House (G-27), built in 1813, the Robert McMullen House (G-9), ca. 1816 or earlier, and John P. Aldrich's Lancastrian School (G-28), built in 1817, which has been known by four different names--Lancastrian School, Dunham's Academy, Lafayette Female Academy and Van Doren's Collegiate Institute for Boys. Samuel D. McCulloch, in his Reminiscences of Lexington, told about his school days there and his school master, Mr. Aldrich. He was a "Northern man, who always carried a cruel cudgel in his hand.... Once in wintertime, when my hands were chapped and bleeding, he made me wash them in the fireplace with ashes; my old friend Nat Shaw...pouring on the water."³ Gideon Shryock, the distinguished local architect, was also a student of Aldrich's.

In 1825 General Lafayette came to Lexington. Fayette County being named for him, his presence was greeted with fervor and fanfare on all sides. While here he visited Dunham's Academy where he was welcomed under a beautiful arch inscribed "Lafayette at Home with his Children," with little girls strewing flowers in his path.⁴ A lengthy program was staged in his honor and the school renamed Lafayette Academy.

On the southwest corner of West High and South Limestone was the home (E-1) of Samuel Ayres, Lexington's foremost silversmith. His lot was originally owned by General Thomas Bodley who had bought Outlot L from the Town Trustees. An early occupant was Joseph Ficklin, Lexington's sixth postmaster and editor of the Kentucky Gazette, who rented a room to Jefferson Davis while he was a student at Transylvania University from 1822-24. Tradition has it that John James Audubon, the naturalist, stopped here while in Lexington.

Richard Higgins, real estate developer and prosperous merchant, bought from Thomas Bodley a lot upon which he built a large house in 1810 (#-8 and #-9) which later became two residences. Higgins made his fortune bringing groceries from Augusta, Georgia and merchandise from Philadelphia to Lexington, then carrying Kentucky products back to those cities in wagons.⁵ He served as City Surveyor in 1814. Margaret Letcher Durham, wife of Judge Milton, Jr., Comptroller of the Treasury under President Cleveland, inherited a share of the house from her father in 1875 and later became full

³C. Frank Dunn, Old Houses of Lexington (Kentucky Historical Society, 1930-50), p. 174.

⁴ibid., p. 174.

⁵History of Fayette County, Kentucky, Ed. by William Henry Perrin (Chicago, 1882, p. 806-809).

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 6

owner. The next house, built by John Lowman, rope maker, in 1808 (E-12), was on a lot purchased from David Dodge.

Farther south in the area on South Mill are also houses dating from the early 18th century. Included are the house (H-43) in the 400 block of S. Mill built by and for Cornelius, house joiner, in 1816; he purchased Lot #32 from Luther Stephens and Hallett M. Winslow in their newly-opened subdivision carved out of the tract of the pioneer John Maxwell, their father-in-law. And the house (H-49) built for Major William S. Dallam in 1813 was practically in the heart of the Stephens-Winslow addition. Dallam had been a friend of Andrew Jackson when he lived in western Kentucky in his earlier years; his son-in-law was Dr. Robert Peter, prominent local physician.

Distinguished local citizenry continued to built in this area before the Civil War. Alexander S. Elliott, in the insurance business for many years, built his house on the south side of West High (E-2) in the 1840s. Richard Higgins, who built another house on High in 1806 (E-8), may have built E-3 before 1835.

On the east side of South Upper, George A. Bowyer, merchant-tailor on Main Street, had John McMurtry, noted local architect-builder, construct for him an imposing house (G-3) in 1847-47. Thomas Ross, joiner and builder, built his own house (G-4) about 1840. Dennis Mulligan, father of Judge James H. Mulligan, who wrote the poem "In Old Kentucky," bought this house in 1854. G-8 was built for John B. Johnson, saddle and harness maker and school board member, after 1839. G-14 was built just before or after Elizabeth Barry purchased the lot in 1834. G-25 is the second house on its site and was built either for Rebecca Whitt after 1840 or Francis B. Rush after 1851. An earlier house here belonged to William "King" Solomon in 1814, the town vagrant and grave digger--hero of Lexington's cholera plague immortalized by James Lane Allen in his short story, "King Solomon of Kentucky." He bought his house and lot from Stephens and Winslow, developers, and William S. Dallam. Most likely he worked for them excavating and "carting" and partially paid for his home here with labor. After falling upon hard times and losing his property, he was "sold" for his debts and bought by "Aunt Charlotte" Ossall, a black lady who coincidentally became the owner of his house in 1832. On the west side of Upper Street G-41 was perhaps built by Winslow and Stephens who sold it to Jeremiah Murphy, innkeeper, in 1839.

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 7

In an antebellum house (H-19) in the 400 block of South Mill (east side) James H. Staples, contractor, installed a later stair from the early brick courthouse demolished in 1883. He was the father of C. R. Staples, local historian, who wrote The History of Pioneer Lexington 1781-1806 in 1939. In 1836 Thomas Huggins, prominent merchant, located at Main and Mill, who calculated expansion of Lexington's residential section would be in this direction, bought three lots in Stephens' and Winslow's addition and erected two rental duplexes H-21 and H-22). John B. Wilgus, self-made man and grocer, built H-23 in 1846. He later became President of the Lexington National Bank and Captain of the "Lexington Blues," which company served with the state troops during the Civil War.

John W. Russell, carpenter, was builder of H-33 on South Mill in 1832 (occupying the site of old Masterson Street); the north section of the house next south (H-35) was built by Leven Showerd. Reminder of the grim cholera plague of 1833 can be found beneath this house; the basement was filled with ashes and sealed during the plague. There was a belief that the disease "came from basements."⁶ William Poindexter, watchmaker, noted silversmith and City Council member, possibly built H-36 in the 1830s or Henry Lancaster, builder, did after 1845. It became a parsonage for the Methodist Church South in 1850.

Two antebellum houses remain on South Limestone between High and Maxwell. These are A-1 on the east side built for John L. Wilmott in 1844 and A-16 on the west built for Samuel Oldham in 1835. Owner of the property from 1845-1877 was Mrs. Juretta W. Chinn, wife of Dr. Joseph G. Chinn who was a Union sympathizer whose sons went into the Confederate Army under General John Hunt Morgan's command. Dr. Chinn served as Councilman and later Mayor of Lexington.

In the 300 block of South Broadway, considered the city's most fashionable residential area in mid-nineteenth century Lexington, is a house (D-8) perhaps built by John McMurtry in the mid to late 1840s for Dr. Elisha Warfield who gave it to his daughter,

⁶Dunn, Old Houses of Lexington, p. 368.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 8

Mrs. C. C. (Laura R.) Rogers. Dr. Warfield who was noted as a breeder of fine horses and racing stock was the son-in-law of Robert B. Barr, merchant who received the first degree ever awarded, the Bachelor of Arts, from Transylvania University in 1802.⁷ The two men jointly owned more than 3/4 of the block on the east side between High and Maxwell and eventually divided their property.

On the west side of the 300 block are D-25, built before 1865 for C. T. Worley, proprietor of the Phoenix Hotel, or by Cincinnatus Shryock for John Carty, grocer, after 1866. Carty was the father-in-law of G. W. Ranck, who wrote History of Lexington, Kentucky: Its Early Annals and Recent Progress, and lived here with his wife, Carty's daughter. D-26 was built by John McMurtry and sold to Margaret Hutchison in 1845. D-27 possibly was built by McMurtry before or after 1855, when it was purchased by Charles W. Foushee, in the painting business, farmer, breeder of horses and Southdown sheep and later Mayor of Lexington. McMurtry played a large role in development of this block; in 1844 he bought six acres from R. Wickliffe, Sr., and proceeded to sell both lots and houses besides building a house for himself (now gone).

After the Civil War South Hill continued to be a favorite residential area; large and small houses sprang up wherever land could be found, mostly along S. Limestone and South Broadway, West Maxwell, and Pine. Cincinnatus Shryock, brother of Gideon and architect in his own right, built a duplex on the east side of South Broadway before 1871 (D-9) and a handsome home on the same side of the street (D-5) for George Lancaster about 1875. Lancaster with a Mr. Appleton owned a dry goods store on Main Street and was active in affairs of his day, helping to finance the Lexington Library in Gratz Park and St. Joseph's Hospital. It is said that Mary Baker Eddy, the Christian Science founder was a guest at one time in Lancaster's house.⁸

John McMurtry built D-22 on the northeast corner of Broadway and Pine in 1886-87 for his own home, dying here in 1890. On the southeast corner in 1888 he constructed another house (D-23) possibly for John H. Morgan, travelling salesman for Curry, Howard & Co., who lived here from 1888-1919.

⁷J. Winston Coleman, The Squire's Sketches of Lexington (Lexington, 1972), p. 24.

⁸Letter from Mrs. L. D. Stratton, genealogist, to Bettye Lee Mastin, June 17, 1975, p. 2.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 9

In 1867 Joseph D. Trapp, one of the organizers of the Transylvania Printing Co. and in the cigar and tobacco business, bought a lot from Dr. Joseph G. Chinn, who lived next door, and built a house (A-17) on the west side of South Limestone. Next south was a house (A-18) built ca. 1887-89 whose first occupant was Henry Gilbert, retired butcher. A-19 was constructed the same year; an early resident and likely original owner was Dr. F. O. Young, physician and surgeon, who also organized the Lexington Bureau of Statistics. A house which is now part of the Kimball House Hotel (A-21), farther south in the block, was built before 1871 and after the turn of the century was the home of William P. Kimball, County Attorney. Occupant of A-7 on the east side of South Limestone in 1881 was Judge J. Soule Smith, lawyer, correspondent known as "Falcon" for The Louisville Times, author of The Mint Julep and one-time County Attorney. This house may be on the 1871 Birdseye Perspective of Lexington.

Although only early and prominent Lexingtonians have been discussed at length, this neighborhood has always been the home of working-class as well as middle-class citizens, with more modest homes being farther south from the downtown business. The best example of these residences is a row of six cottages (F-3, F-4, F-5, F-6, F-7, F-8) on the south side of West Maxwell. Not on the 1871 Birdseye Perspective, they, however, were built before occupants first were listed in the 1883 City Directory.

A brick store front hides F-3; the others have been connected for a series of shops. Occupants are as varied as houses are alike; they include drivers, upholsterers, carpenters, bookkeepers, commercial tourists, an artesian driller, a night watchman, a butcher, a car builder, a fence builder, a physician and a teacher at Kentucky University. A familiar name is Dr. J. G. Chinn, residing at F-5 in 1883. He had lived on South Limestone (A-16) earlier and probably moved here after marriage at the age of 80 to his third wife.

Black Lexingtonians have also been present here throughout the history of the area. Michael Clarke, "house joiner and free man of color," who built a log cabin before 1807 and a brick house before 1818 (both gone) on the site of G-8 on the east side of South Upper between High and Mill, had many influential and distinguished white friends; Richard Higgins and Professor John Roche were named by him as executors of his will and Major Bodley and Professor Roche witnessed it. In 1806 and 1827 he emancipated his wife and son. "The said Fanny was purchased by me.... under

(continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 16 1978

DATE ENTERED

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 10

date of July 19, 1804."⁹ Rolla Blue, prominent freedman, who along with other blacks bought William Todd's cotton mill on the north side of West High for their church, later trading it to Richard M. Johnson for a building at the northwest corner of Lime and Maxwell (now gone), owned other property in this area, including a house on South Upper between High and Maxwell (G-9). Robert Gray, who operated a tobacco factory on Limestone Street below Postlewaits' Tavern in 1830, bought William "King" Solomon's residence on the northeast corner of Upper and Pine that year, conveyed it to his wife who gave it to her children, one of whom was "Aunt Charlotte" Ossall, who "bought" and took care of "King" Solomon as long as she lived. Another Robert Gray, c., dealer in stoves, tinware, roofing and sheet iron work, and perhaps son of the above, lived at H-52, a house built ca. 1889, on the west side of South Mill from 1890-1925.

Also living in South Hill was Thomas J. Wilson, c., laborer, owner from 1880-1902, of H-8 in the 300 block of South Mill; he shared it in 1893 and 1895 with Dr. P. D. Robinson, black physician. Henry King, painter, lived two doors south at H-10, from 1867-1888; his wife was still here in 1895. Wilkins Allen, driver, lived on South Upper, where G-44 is, from 1881-82.

Macks Alley, the former Herndon Place, which runs mostly parallel with and between South Mill and South Upper in the 300 block probably has been the site of many small houses during its existence; two now remain. Both date from the 1890s; one (H-17) was the home of Henry Johnson, c., laborer, and wife Martha from 1895-1902. The other was the site before 1892 of a carriage house belonging to Dr. John W. Scott's Rokeby Hall property. No residents can be found in early City Directories for this address.

There are three churches in the neighborhood who have played important roles in its history. The First United Methodist Church (E-7) was built in 1907 at a cost of \$65,000; at the time of completion it had a congregation of 700. Its cornerstone was laid on January 13, 1908, and it was dedicated the following January 10, 1909. Its architects were Richards, McCarty and Bulford of Columbus, Ohio, and the local contractor, Frank Corbin. The current building replaced the Hill Street Methodist

⁹C. Frank Dunn, Old Houses of Lexington, p. 342.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 11

Church, built 1841-42 and dedicated for divine service by Bishop Henry B. Bascomb, President of Transylvania University in 1842. (The Hill Street Methodist Church became the Methodist Episcopal Church South after 1845, adhering to the southern faction of the denomination.)

The Ohavey Zion Synagogue (F-1) was formerly the Maxwell Street Presbyterian Church, established as a mission church in 1890 at a cost of \$7,000. It was dedicated on April 17, 1891. Outgrowing its building, the Maxwell Street Presbyterian Church moved to another location on Maxwell, selling it to the Synagogue in 1916.

The Maxwell Street Christian Church (F-11) was also begun as a mission church. Sponsored by Central Christian its first location was on Bolivar Street, where it was known as the Southside Christian Church. Fifteen years later on May 8, 1910, its new building at the corner of West Maxwell and South Mill was dedicated. It is on the site of the much-admired late Federal Levi I. Gist House, built after 1816. The Maxwell Street Christian Church is currently vacant and for sale. Dudley School (H-18) on the northeast corner of South Mill and West Maxwell was completed in 1881 and named for Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, well-known local surgeon who held the chair of Anatomy and Surgery at Transylvania University, with whom he was associated over 40 years. It was known as City School #1 and Dudley School #3 and has not been used for school purposes since the early 1930s. It is currently vacant and for sale. A Kentucky Historical marker is in front of the building and says that Mary Desha Breckinridge, one of the four founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1890, taught school here from 1875-1885.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 16 1978

DATE ENTERED

JUN 13 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES LOCATED WITHIN SOUTH HILL

Page 1

East Side - South Limestone

- A-1 242 (96)¹ 2½-story, 3-bay common bond brick. Early 1-story, 2-bay addition on north side. Modern porch. Built for John L. Wilmott in 1844, sold to John Kennard in 1854.
- A-2 246 (98) 2½-story, 3-bay building with dormer in roof, twin window in gable, 1-story bay south of the modern tiled entrance. First resident listed in City Directories was: 1887 - J. E. Doyle, driver for L. C. Ry, Co.
- A-3 250 (102) 3-story, 2-bay brick facade of apartment building built 1962; original structure behind built before 1893. C. W. Foushee, New Era Shoe Co., lived here from 1893-1930.
- A-4 256 (104) Original building behind 4-story aluminum siding and glass front of apartment - office building. Built before 1890. First residents: 1890-93 - J. W. Richardson, bookkeeper, Phoenix National Bank.
- A-5 260 (112) 2½-story, 3-bay brick with 1-story, 3-bay porch. Ca. 1886. First resident listed: 1887-1890 - Slaughter Basset of S. Basset & Sons (Wholesale and retail boots and shoes).
- A-6 266 (114) 2½-story, 2-bay white brick with stone lintels above 1/1-paned windows and half moon window in attic. Built before 1887. First resident: 1887 - W. McCracken, stock dealer.
- A-7 270 (122) 2-story, 3-bay brick with 2-bay, 2-story addition on north. Possibly on 1871 Birdseye Perspective of Lexington. Residents included 1881-1902 - Judge J. Soule Smith, lawyer and correspondent known as "Falcon" for The Louisville Times.

West Side - South Limestone

- A-8 203 1-story modern frame business building. Currently business.
- A-9 205 2-story concrete block business building with brick facade. This street address first appears in the 1950 City Directory with the Justright Tailoring Co.

1. Number in parenthesis indicates street number before 1902

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 16 1978

DATE ENTERED

JUN 13 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Two)

- A-10 207 1-story, 2-bay frame residence with side entrance porches.
(61) Built between 1871-1886. 1887 Directory lists I. W. Miller,
grocer, here.
- A-11 215 2-story, 3-bay brick residence with 2-story bay on north side,
(67) modern porch. Built 1871-1877. First resident; 1877-1887 -
J. R. Jewell, lawyer, Justice of the Peace, notary public,
insurance agent.
- A-12 219 2½-story, 3-bay brick house with porch. In 1902 residents
were the Misses Smith. Built ca. 1901.
- A-13 225 Parking lot
&
229
- A-14 235 3-story, 3-bay brick apartment building, ca. 1925. 1927-1950
known as Eutopia Apartments.
- A-15 239 2½-story, 3-bay brick house with porch. 2-story bay on south
side. Being built in 1907. 1911-1917 City Directory lists
Frank H. Hulett, contractor, here.
- A-16 245 2-story, 5-bay common bond brick house. Built for Samuel
(95) Oldham in 1835, sold to William R. Bradford, one-time City
Surveyor, in 1839. The wife of Dr. Joseph G. Chinn later
owned house.
- A-17 249 2-story, 3-bay brick residence with later 2-story, 1-bay
(99) addition on north, awnings over windows and 1-story porch.
Roof raised, bracketed and oval grilles added. Lot sold in
1867 by Dr. Joseph G. Chinn to Joseph D. Trapp, one of the
organizers of Transylvania Printing Co. and in the cigar and
tobacco business.
- A-18 253 2½-story, 3-bay brick residence with 1-story, 3-bay porch.
(101) Built 1887-1889. 1890 Directory lists this as residence of
Henry Gilbert, retired butcher, whose family was here in
1898.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 16 1978

DATE ENTERED JUN 13 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Three)

- A-19 57 2½-story, 3-bay brick residence with porch. Built 1887-1889.
(105) 1890-1902 Directories list this as residence of Dr. F. O. Young.
- A-20 263 (263-281 have been connected for use as a hotel, the Kimball
(113) House.)
2-story, 3-bay brick house with 1-story, 1-bay porch.
Bracketed roof. Quatrefoil window in gable. On 1871 map.
Resident: 1875-76 - Mrs. Mary A. Jacoby, widow.
- A-21 267 2-story, 4-bay brick with 1-story, 3-bay porch and 2-story
(115 or bay on north end. 1/1-paned windows mounted by hood molds.
117) Bracketed and denticulated cornice, oval grilles. On 1871
map. Resident: 1887-1890 - W. H. Newberry, blacksmith and
wagonmaker and Mrs. F. Hedges; 1902-1907 - William P. Kimball,
attorney and County Attorney, in whose honor the hotel was
named.
- A-22 273 2½-story, 2-bay brick house with 1-story, 2-bay porch and
(119) stone lintels over 1/1-paned windows. Palladian-style window
in parapet, 2-story wing on north side. Built between 1890
and 1896. In 1898-1899 Charles Scott, general freight and
passenger agent, Lexington and Eastern Kentucky Co., lived
here.
- A-23 277 2½-story, 3-bay brick house, 1-story, 1-bay pedimented
(127 or Victorian porch and stone lintels over 1/1-paned windows.
125) Double windows in gable and dormer in roof. Main decorative
element is large double window on first level, south side.
Built ca. 1889. 1890 Directory lists George L. Roberson,
druggist, here.
- A-24 281 2½-story, 2-bay brick with 1-story, 1-bay porch, 1/1-paned
(145) windows, stone foundation. Triple window in gable is featured.
Built 1892. In 1893 and 1895 Teddy Mehan, saloonkeeper,
lived here.
- A-25 287 2½-story, 2-bay brick house with walk-in basement, bay on
(147) north side. 1/1-paned windows, lintels above three windows
on second level ties them together. Currently business.
Built 1901. 1902 resident - Ernest L. March, bookkeeper.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Four)

A-26 289 Modern 2-story brick commercial building with store front on first level. Currently business.

West side - Jersey Street (old Vertner Street, changed name in 1906)

425 (425 is rear of 418 South Upper building.)

B-1 427 1-story concrete block commercial building with garage entrance on south and door on north, modern. Parking area on north side. Business.

B-2 431 2-story concrete block commercial building with garage entrance on north and door on south, modern. Business.

B-3 433 2-story clapboarded house. Currently business. Built ca. 1889.
(41) Resident: 1890 - B. T. Treadway, laborer.

North Side - Pine Street

C-1 213 1-story, 3-bay clapboarded house with 1-story, 2-bay porch. Decorative semicircular trim above first-story large window. Built ca. 1900. 1902-08 resident was W. Alex Blair, driver.

C-2 215 Mate to 213, but with shuttered windows. Built ca. 1900. 1902 resident was Austin T. Todd, railroad baggageman.

C-3 255 1½-story, 2-bay clapboarded with entrance porch and dormer in roof. Built ca. 1907. Resident - 1908; E. B. Masters, sign painter.

C-4 227 1-story, 2-bay clapboarded with entrance porch. Built ca. 1907. Resident in 1908 - M. R. Swope, carpenter.

C-5 229 1-story, 5-bay commercial building with flat roof. Concrete block. Ca. 1930. Used as Church of Jesus Christ; from 1930-35 the Lexington Ice Company sub-station.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Five)

South Side - Pine Street

- C-6 316- 1-story, 6-bay concrete block commercial building with brick
 318 facing. Currently two businesses here. Built 1950's.
- 320 (Parking lot for 502 S. Broadway.)

South Broadway - East Side

- D-1 300 (Includes 324-328 West High) Service station.
- D-2 308 Vacant lot
- D-3 314 Vacant lot
- D-4 318 Vacant lot
- D-5 326 George Lancaster House. 2½-story brick house built about
 (72) 1875 by Cincinnatus Shryock, Lexington architect. Lancaster
 still lived here in 1902. Currently business.
- D-6 334 3-story brick apartment building, built 1960's.
- D-7 340- 2-story brick and glass office building, built 1960's.
 346 Business.
- D-8 352 Mrs. C. C. Rogers' houses, built perhaps by John McMurtry for
 (100) Dr. Elisha Warfield for use of his daughter, Laura R. Rogers,
 mid to late 1840's. 1½-story on high basement, 5-bay brick house.
 Tetrastyle Ionic portico. As late as 1890, Mrs. Rogers was
 still here.
- D-9 362- Duplex. 2-story brick with center pavilion. Entrance porches
 364 on either side. Built by Cincinnatus Shryock, local architect.
 (108) Appears on 1871 Birdseye Map of Lexington. Residents included
 from 1867-1912, Milton G. Thompson, dealer in tinware, and family.
- D-10 366 2-story, 3-bay occasional bond brick house. Modern porch. Ante-
 (110) bellum. Residents have included: 1883-84 - L. J. Smallwood.

D-11

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 16 1978

DATE ENTERED

JUN 13 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Six)

- D-11⁸ 370 2-story, 3-bay occasional bond brick house. Modern porch.
(112) Ante bellum. Residents have included: 1887 - J.C. Smith of
Smith, Brasfield & Stone.
- D-12 376 2½-story, 3-bay brick house with 1-story Victorian porch.
(120) Built ca. 1892. 1893 Directory lists Dr. B. L. Coleman living
here. In 1915 Coleman family still here.
- D-13 382 2½-story, 3-bay brick house with 1-story Victorian porch.
Built ca. 1889. In 1890 it was the W.M. Bush Boarding House.
- D-14 388 2-story, 5-bay brick house. Entrance in center pavilion
(128 or articulated by arched and bracketed hood. Hood molds with
130) Eastlake trim over 1/1-paned windows, 1-story porch on north
side of center pavilion and 1-story bay on south side.
Bracketed roof and bay. Stone foundation, quatrefoil window
above second floor center window. Built after 1871, before 1883.
1883-1907 Directories list this as residence of C.A. Johns,
dealer in drugs and sundries for over 40 years.
- D-15 400- (Includes parking lot at 320 W. Maxwell and 405 Plunkett.)
402 2-story, 6-bay brick house, 2-story bay on south side of
(130) house. Bracketed roof, quatrefoil windows in gables facing
Broadway. Store front north of entrance porch. Currently
business. From 1873-1888 this was the T.F. O'Connor Grocery
and residence.
- D-16 406 (Includes parking at 407 Plunkett.)
(136) Modern concrete block commercial building with permastone
facing. Business.
- D-17 410 (Includes parking at 411 Plunkett.)
(138) Part of remodeled building back of modern 2-story, stone
store front may be northern half of brick house built before
1886 and possibly on 1871 map. Southern half torn down 1886-
1890. Currently business. Residents have included: 1887-88 -
G. W. Schultze, agent, C.S. Ry.
- D-18 412 2½-story, 3-bay house refaced with stone. 1-story porch,
1/1-paned windows. Built ca. 1906. Resident: 1906-07 -
A.B. Jones, Jones Brothers Drugs.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 16 1978

DATE ENTERED

JUN 13 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Seven)

- D-19 414 (144) 2-story, 3-bay brick house with 1-story porch. Bay window on second level above entrance, stone lintels over 1/1-paned windows, bracketed roof. Built 1886-1890. Currently business. Residents included: 1893 - G.W. St. Clair, owner and dealer in trotters.
- D-20 420 (152) 2½-story, 3-bay occasional bond brick house. 2-story addition on north side. Ante bellum. Currently business. Resident: 1887-88 - Dr. B.R. Spurr and family.
- D-21 426 (154) 2½-story, 3-bay brick house. 1-story porch wraps around 2-story bay on north. Decorative stonework crowns the varied-size windows. A small cylindrical tower with spire rises from roof over bay. Shown on 1896 Sanborn map but no one listed living here until John H. Wilson, Sr., of J.H. Wilson & Bros.
- D-22 432 (156) Elizabeth McMurtry House. 2½-story brick projecting bay, recessed entrance vestibule, modern porch. Bracketed roof over 1/1-paned windows, iron fence. Built 1886-87 by John McMurtry. He died here in 1890.
- D-23 502 (162) (Includes 320 W. Maxwell for parking) 2½-story brick, 1-story, 3-bay porch. Built 1888 by John McMurtry. Residents have included John H. Morgan, traveling salesman, 1888-1919.
- D-24 506 (166) (Includes 511 Plunkett for parking) 2½-story, 3-bay brick with 1-story, 3-bay porch. Built in 1889. Residents included Dr. S. Price, physician, Johns' Bldg. in 1890.
- D-25 355 (103) (355, 361 and 367 constitute the Worley-Allen-Foushee Houses District, entered on the National Register, January 20, 1976) Built before 1865 for C.T. and Elizabeth Worley or for John Carty by Cincinnatus Shryock, prominent local architect, after 1866. 2½-story, 5-bay unbonded brick (painted) with modern 2-story brick wing at rear. 1890's coach house in rear, facing Brown Street.
- D-26 361 (105) Built by John McMurtry and sold to Margaret Hutchison in 1845. 2-story, 3-bay unbonded brick, addition on south side. Modern porch.
- D-27 367 (109) Possibly built by John McMurtry before or after 1855 when it was sold to Charles W. Foushee, businessman, and later mayor. 2-story, 5-bay painted brick with 2-story verandah.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Eight)

South side - West High

- E-1 100-102 (Also 201 S. Limestone; 78, 80-82 E. High)
2-story, 5-bay Flemish bond brick house, brick stringer above basement and brick belt at second floor level, hip roof. Modern store front on corner. Built for Samuel Ayres, silversmith, in 1810. Jefferson Davis lived here while a student at Transylvania during 1821-24 with Joseph Ficklin, postmaster and editor of the Kentucky Gazette. Currently business.
- E-2 104
(74 E.) Alexander S. Elliott House - 2½-story, 3-bay brick. To the rear of the late 19th century front mass is a structure built by Alexander S. Elliott, an insurance agent, during the 1840's. His family lived here through 1899.
- E-3 108
(66 E.) 1-story house may have been built either for Richard Higgins before 1835 or for Dr. John C. & Samuel B. Richardson afterward. The Richardsons may have enlarged it, or it was done for Alexander S. Elliott who bought the house next door after 1840. Originally 1-story, 3-bay Flemish bond brick house with center doorway.
- E-4 112
(64E) 2½-story, 3-bay brick house with 1-story porch, hip roof, 1/1-paned windows. Stone belt course above 2nd level windows. ~~Triple windows & denticulated cornice decorate clapboarded gable. Built 1887-1889. Resident: 1890-T.L. Cassell, City Council Member, Ward 3.~~
- E-5 116
(58 E.) 2-story, 3-bay clapboarded house with gable end facing High. 2/2-paned windows, 1-story Victorian porch. Currently business. Built 1887-1889. Resident: W.E. Hall, commercial tourist, 1890-99.
- E-6 120-
136 (Includes 300 or 308 S. Upper)
- E-7 200-
238 (Includes 307-309, 311, 317-319 S. Upper)
Now the First United Methodist Church, this 1907 building replaced the Hill Street Methodist Church, built 1841-42. This ~~cut~~ stone 2-story edifice in Colonial Revival style has a colossal 2-story pedimented portico. To its west is a 2-story ~~yellow brick parsonage~~.
- E-8 300
(2 W.High) Built for Richard Higgins in 1806, sold to Thos. Wallace, merchant, in 1810. 2½-story, 3-bay Flemish bond brick house, brick stringer above basement, brick belt at second floor level. Other early owners: Samuel Pilkington, merchant, who bought house in 1826 and Dr. Samuel M.Letcher in 1859.

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RECEIVED JAN 16 1978

DATE ENTERED JAN 13 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Nine)

- E-9 302 West wing of Richard Higgins' house (Property frontage 148')
(4 W.High) 2-story, 2-bay common bond brick house. Has pegged window frames
and sills with nosing still on west side. Ante bellum.
Currently business.
- E-10 304 2½-story, 3-bay brick with 1-story, 3-bay porch and stone
foundation. Stone lintels over 1/1-paned windows. Built
1903-1905. 1906-1976-S.S. Yantis, attorney, and then widow here.
- D-11 310 Vacant lot
- E-12 316 Original house built for John Lowman, rope-maker, in 1808.
2-story, 3-bay Flemish bond brick house with 1-story, 2-bay
addition on east end. Modern porch.
- 328 (Part of service station at 300 S. Broadway)

West Maxwell Street - South Side

- F-1 120- Ohavey Zion Synagogue since 1916. Former Maxwell Street
124 Presbyterian. Established as a mission church, 1890. The
original building is brick with stone foundation and main
entrance on Jersey Street.
- F-2 126 (Also 400 S. Upper) 2-story, 2-bay brick building with corner
entrance in first floor store front. 2-bay windows on second
level. Built ca. 1918. Currently business. Resident from
1919-27 was Lee Bromley who also had grocery here.
- 200-
204 (See 401 South Upper)
- F-3 206 1-story, 2-bay brick cottage. A brick store front has been
(26) added. Built 1871-1882. Resident: 1890 - Frank Shely,
commercial tourist. Currently business.
- F-4 208 (208, 210, 212 and 214 have been connected.) Same as F-3,
(24) no store front. Built 1871-82. Resident: 1883-W.C. Coons,
carpenter.
- F-5 210 Same as F-4. Currently business. Built 1871-82. Resident:
(22) 1882-J.G. Chinn, physician.
- F-6 212 Same as F-4. Built 1871-82. Currently business. Resident:
(20) 1883-90-Aug. C. Diamond, artesian driller.
- F-7 214 Same as F-4. Built 1871-82. Resident: 1890-John L. Dankworth,
(18) upholsterer. Currently business.
- F-8 216 Same as F-4. Built 1871-82. Currently business. Resident:
(16) 1890-James W. Kelley, upholsterer.
- F-9 224- 2-story, 3-bay brick with 1-story, 1-bay porch, stone lintels
226 over 1/1-paned windows, 1-story bay window to east of entrance
porch. Built ca. 1907. Resident: 1911-C.W. Coryell, carpenter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED JUN 13 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Ten)

- | | | |
|------|-------------|---|
| F-10 | 2228 | 2½-story, 3-bay brick. Twin windows with stone arch in gable; brick voussoirs with stone keystones over 1/1-paned windows in second level; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Built ca. 1913. Resident; 1914-19 - W.C. Hampton, farmer. |
| F-11 | 234 | Brick church with entrance in corner tower. Former Maxwell Street Christian Church built 1909-10; currently vacant. |
| F-12 | 300
302 | 2-story, brick commercial building with store front on first level and flat roof. Built ca. 1926. Resident; 1927-28 - F. W. Confectionary. |
| F-13 | 306 | Parking lot. |
| F-14 | 310 | Parking lot. |
| F-15 | 312
(14) | 1-story, 3-bay brick cottage with cloverleaf design in gable, bracketed roof and doorway. Modern brick wall and windows with wrought iron grating. Built before 1886. Not on 1871 map. Resident; 1890 - J.H. Cleary, carriage woodworker. |
| | 320 | Parking lot for 400-402 S. Broadway. |

West Maxwell - North Side

- | | | |
|------|-------------|---|
| F-16 | 117 | 1½-story house with aluminum siding over frame, stone foundation and turret with windows on each side of roof. Fan window in gable, entrance in 1-story bay on west, hip roof. Built ca. 1905. Resident; 1906-08 - B.M. Turner, salesman. |
| F-17 | 121 | 1-story, 3-bay brick with stone foundation and 1-story, 2-bay porch. Built ca. 1922. Resident; 1923-W.T. Cogswell, barber supplies. |
| F-18 | 211
(19) | 2-story, 3-bay brick with 1/1-paned windows topped by stone lintels. Built 1886-90. Resident; 1895-James L. Watkins, Smith Watkins & Co., hardware. |
| F-19 | 215 | 2-story, 3-bay brick house similar in size and shape to 211. Denticulated, bracketed hood molds over 1/1-paned windows. Built 1886-90. Resident; 1895-99-Owen W. Stivers, bookkeeper. |
| F-20 | 311 | 1-story, 3-bay house with 1-story, 2-bay porch, frame with permastone facade. Built ca. 1910. Resident; 1911-19 - W.C. Foley, painter. |
| F-21 | 315 | 2½-story, 3-bay frame house. 1-story, 3-bay porch with dentils, fish-scale shingles on gable. Built ca. 1907. Resident; 1908 - C.S. Miller, commercial traveler. |
| F-22 | 317 | 2-story, 3-bay brick apartment house with 1-story, 3-bay porch. Built ca. 1920. Resident; 1921-M.B. Guthrie, exodionist. |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 16 1978

DATE ENTERED JUN 13 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Eleven)

F-23 319 1½-story, 2-bay brick bungalow with 1-story, 2-bay porch and stone foundation. Built ca. 1920. Resident: 1929-Daniel Morris, horse trainer.

South Upper Street - East Side

G-1 308 (See 120-136 West High)
312 2½-story, 4-bay brick house with stone foundation, 1/1-paned windows and 1-story, 2-bay porch. Stone lintels over two first floor windows and stone stringer above four second floor windows. Denticulated cornice, gable trim and porch roof. Palladian-style window in gable on west, tower-like projection on east, half moon window in center gable. Built ca. 1900. Currently business. Resident: 1902-11 - Van Ness Gardner, milliner, and family.

G-2 318 1½-story, 2-bay brick cottage with 1-story porch. Fish-scale decorative treatment of gable which has a triple window. Built 1909-10. Business. Resident: 1911-17 - G. M. Ramsey, sign painter.

G-3 324 Built by John McMurtry for George A. Bowyer in 1846-47.
(82) Greek Revival style, 2½-story, 3-bay Flemish bond brick house; post-Civil War 2-story bay on north side.

G-4 328 Built by Thomas Ross, joiner and builder, about 1840. Greek
(86) Revival style, 2-story, 3-bay common bond brick house.

G-5 330 2½-story, 2-bay brick house with 1-story porch, hip roof and
(81) stone lintels over 1/1-paned windows. Double dormer window at center of roof. Built ca. 1915. Resident: 1919-25 - G. G. Wilson, manager, Wolf Wiles.

G-6 332- 2-story, 3-bay brick apartment building with 2 1-story
334 screened porches at each level. Decorative stone arches above center door and second floor windows. Built ca. 1930 and called Almanna Apartments.

G-7 340 Mate to 344, inverted arrangement. 2-story, 3-bay occasional
(100) bond brick house. Until 1861 a frame house stood here. This house was probably built 1861-71. Resident: 1881-88 - James Hayes, clerk, and family.

G-8 344 Built for John B. Johnson, saddle and harness maker, after
(102) 1839. 2-story, 3-bay occasional bond brick house. Mate to 340, inverted arrangement.

G-9 346 Robert McMullen House, ca. 1816 (or earlier). 2-story, 3-bay
(106) occasional bond brick house. Later 19th century 1-story wing on south side. Modern porch. James B. Woodruff, clerk of Thomas Bradley & Co., and family owned this house from 1837 through at least 1902.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED JAN 18 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET --

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Twelve)

- G-10 350 (110) 2-story, 2-bay brick house with bracketed cornice and gable, 1-story, 1-bay porch, decorative fish-scale treatment of gable, 1/1-paned windows, stone lintels over first floor window. Built after 1908. (Jesse, then Thomas Woodruff families lived in house on this site from 1864-1908), From 1911-21 J.M. Martin, agent, Chatanooga Brewing Co., and family were here.
- G-11 354 (114) 1½-story, 2-bay frame with gable facing street, 1-story, 2-bay porch. Possibly built ca. 1906-07 for T. B. Woodruff of Jesse Woodruff & Son Insurance, who lived here through at least 1925.
- G-12 356 2½-story, 2-bay brick with 1-story, 2-bay porch. Stone lintels over second floor windows. Double window in garret. Similar to 356. Built ca. 1913. 1914-15 - James and Curtis Park, U.K. students.
- G-14 360 Built just before or after Elizabeth Barry purchased this lot in 1834. 2-story, 3-bay Flemish bond brick house. Modern porch.
- G-15 372 2½-story, 3-bay frame house with center and north bays recessed and 1-story entrance porch. Built ca. 1900. Horace M. Johnson, bookkeeper, lived here from 1902 until at least 1921.
- G-16 376 (130) 1½-story, 2-bay brick cottage with 1-story Victorian entrance porch. Dormer window decorated with wooden grill in upper half matches garret window in gable facing street. Built ca. 1900. E. Percy Johnson, plumber, was here in 1902.
- G-17 380 (134) 2-story, 3-bay brick with 2-story bay on north side and 1-story 3-bay porch. Pediment of porch over entrance has cut-out design. Heavy hood molds over 1/1-paned windows and second floor double window. Pre-1886. May be on 1871 map. Methodist parsonage from 1897-1902 for M.E. Church South, later called High Street Methodist Church.
- G-18 386 (140) Bracketed 1-story brick cottage painted yellow in Queen Anne style. Built 1885. Resident: 1890-99 - Dr. William C. Arnett family.
- G-19 390 (146) 2½-story, 2-bay brick with 1-story, 1-bay porch. Stonework used decoratively in foundation, piers of porch, lintels over 1/1-paned windows and heavy arch over large first floor arched window. Built ca. 1894. Resident: 1895-Herman M. Moseley. (See 126 Maxwell Street.)
- G-20 400 Mollie Rosenberg Newman Memorial Park
- G-21 412 Parking lot
- G-22 416 Parking lot

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

JAN 16 1978

DATE ENTERED

JUN 23 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Thirteen)

- G-23 418 (Includes 425 Jersey) 1-story brick garage with office on north side. Currently business. Stepped roof and skylights. Built ca. 1906. 1906-15 - F. Bush & Son, Contractors.
- G-24 426 1½-story, 2-bay brick with 1-story corner entrance porch. Cut-out trim on gable. Built 1903-05. James Slade, tailor, lived here from 1906 until at least 1921.
- G-25 432 (184) House built here by Luther Stephens and Hallet M. Winslow (builders) and sold to William "Old King" Solomon in 1814. Present building built either for Rebecca Whitt after 1840 or Francis B. Rust after 1851. 2-story, 3-bay unbonded brick house. Modern porch.
- South Upper Street - West Side
- 307,309, 311, 317-319 (See First United Methodist Church, 214 W. High.)
- G-26 323 (81) 2-story, 5-bay brick house with recessed doorway and first floor double window with fanlight to north of door. Ca. 1889. Resident: 1898-99 - Columbus Wyatt, boarder, works at Belt Electric Line. Co.
- G-27 327-329 (83) Built for Joseph Barbee in 1813. 2½-story, 3-bay Flemish bond brick house. Has been greatly altered.
- G-28 333 (89 or 99) Lancastrian School, Dunham's Academy, Lafayette Female Academy, Van Doren's Collegiate Institute for Boys. Built in 1817 for John P. Aldrich's Lancastrian School. 2½-story, 5-bay common bond brick house.
- G-29 343 (101) 2-story, 3-bay brick with 1-story wing on north. Two 1-story porches flank massive 2-story center pavilion. Pre-1871. Resident: 1874-1888 Mrs. P. Chenault, widow of David Chenault.
- G-30 347 (349) Built for Elisha Allen, tailor, in 1805. 2-story, 5-bay Flemish bond brick house.
- G-31 355 (113) 2½-story, 5-bay brick with bracketed roof and entrance. 1-story, 2-bay porch. Ca. 1871-1873. Resident: 1873-82 - W.M. Taylor, Taylor & Mitchell.
- G-32 359 (115) Built by and for Warner Hawkins (stone mason) after 1805. 2-story, 3-bay frame house covered with clapboards. The Hawkins family owned the house until 1884.
- G-33 361-363 (119) Built for John Stilfield, wagon-maker, about 1805. 2-story, 2-bay log house covered with clapboards.
- G-34 365 (125) 2-story, 3-bay brick with 1-story, 2-bay porch. Pre-1871. 1883-1902 - residence of the W.M. Taylor family.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED JUN 13 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Fourteen)

- G-35 371 Built for Joseph Pulliam after 1806. 2-story, 4-bay Flemish bond brick house. Ribbed stone steps.
- G-36 375- No. 375 built for David Dodge about time he opened Upper St. from High to Maxwell in 1804. No. 377, built before sold to Jacob Clair in 1811. No. 375; 2-story, 3-bay Flemish bond brick house with brick stringer at base and brick belt at second floor level.
- G-37 381 3-bay, 2-story brick house, bracketed roof, small gable with window over entrance. 1/1-paned windows. Modern brick wall with cut-outs around property. Pre-1871. In 1887-1902 Charles Featherstone, butcher, lived here.
- (135 or 139)
- G-38 383- 2-story refaced brick house with different size and number windows on each level. Concrete patio in front. Business at side entrance. Pre-1877. Resident: 1877-R.J. Reid, stone manufacturer and Betty Wasson.
- 389 (145)
- G-39 401(405) (Includes 200-204 W. Maxwell.) 1-story brick commercial building with store front. Ca. 1948. Blair's Upper St. Market and other small businesses first appear here in the 1948-49 Directory. Currently business.
- 409
- G-40 415 (Includes 414 Lawrence.) Modern 1-story brick warehouse. Currently business.
- G-41 417 Perhaps built by Hallett M. Winslow and Luther Stephens (builders), who sold lot with "the buildings and improvements" to Jeremiah Murphy in 1839. 1-story, 3-bay common bond brick house.
- (167)
- G-42 419 Post Civil War. 1-story, frame cottage. Modern storefront. Resident: 1890-93 - Mrs. M.J. Stivers, widow of J. W. Stivers.
- (171)
- G-43 423 2-story, 3-bay brick house with 1-story, 3-bay porch. Small window in gable facing street. Built ca. 1889. Resident: 1890 - T.J. Christison.
- (173)
- G-44 425 A structure appears on this site on the 1871 map, although this is probably ca. 1889. 2½-story, 3-bay brick. Large arched triple window on second level balances rectangular projection over entrance which has a fish-scale decorative wooden trim and large window with small window in gable above. Double dormer, gabled, in roof. Resident: 1881-82 - Wilkins Allen (c.), driver; 1890 - B. Crowder, wagon maker.
- (175)
- G-45 427 Parking lot
- G-46 429 Parking lot

South Mill - East Side

- H-1 308 Parking lot
- H-2 314 Parking lot

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

JAN 16 1978

DATE ENTERED

JUN 13 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Fifteen)

- H-3 318 (80) Part of Rokeby Hall. Built on tract fronting 197' on High and 407' on Mill ($\frac{1}{2}$ of block) by Samuel C. Long (builder) for Samuel Trotter in 1812. Rear portion now serving as main block of No. 318 with addition as ell. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -story Flemish bond brickwork.
- H-4, H-5, H-6 and H-8 (84) (The Scott-Wilson House comprises a group of four brick town houses built in the 1880's. They were entered on the National Register of Historic Places Dec 31, 1974.) They are Victorian in style, of quite similar size and scale, and are very much alike except for subtle variations in trim. They are landscaped as a unit, have basket-weave brick walks and are enclosed by the original wrought-iron fence and gates.
- H-4 324 (84) Scott House built ca. 1887. 2-story, 3-bay brick with 1-story, 3-bay porch. Built by John W. Scott.
- H-5 328 (86) Scott House. 2-story, 3-bay brick with 1-story, 1-bay porch. Ca. 1887 by John W. Scott.
- H-6 330 (88) 2-story, 3-bay brick painted white, with 1-story, 1-bay porch. Built ca. 1887 by John W. Scott.
- H-7 330 $\frac{1}{2}$ (93) House faces Mack's Alley which was formerly Herndon Place. 2-story, 3-bay frame with entrance on south side. Built 1892-96. Appears as 2-story frame on 1896 Sanborn Map. There was a stable or carriage house on the site as late as 1892 when Elizabeth S. Scott sold it. In 1942 Dr. Edward Gambill bought it; he enlarged it and created a new entrance and room for enclosed stairway.
- H-8 336 Wilson House. 2-story, 3-bay brick. Ca. 1880. Thomas J. Wilson, black laborer, built the house and lived here until 1902.
- H-9 340 (100) Originally carriage house of Samuel Trotter's Rokeby Hall. Converted into residence later. 2-story brick with entrance on south side, ante bellum. Resident: 1867-88 - Henry King, c., painter.
- H-10 342 (102) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 2-bay frame house with fish-scale shingles and small window in gable. Built 1909-10. Resident: 1911-15 - J. M. Stevenson, storekeeper.
- H-11 346-50 Vacant lot.
- H-12 352 (110) Built for Charles McPheeters, farmer, in 1824. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -story 3-bay Flemish bond brick house. Later owner: Jabez Beach. (Charles McPheeters House entered on National Register May 15, 1974)
- H-13 358 (118) Built after 1824 when partners Samuel and George Trotter divided between themselves part of Outlot O they had purchased from pioneer James Masterson and town trustees. 2-story, 3-bay occasional bond brick house.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 16 1978
DATE ENTERED	JUN 13 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Sixteen)

- H-14 362 (120) Built either for James Trotter after 1824 or A.S. Elliott after 1846. 1½-story, 5-bay occasional bond brick house. During Civil War and later Dr. John W. McGarvey, Christian Church pastor, lived here. (Dr. John McGarvey House entered on NRHP, May 15, 1974.)
- H-15 366 (124) 2-story, 2-bay frame house with bracketed roof, Eastlake trim on hood molds, on 1-story, 1-bay porch and on overhanging eaves. Decorative framework in pediment (gable), heavy cornice outlining gable. Built ca. 1889. Resident: 1890 - D. Harp, livestock agent.
- H-16 370 (128) 2-story frame house with projecting front wing and 1-story stoop, Eastlake trim above windows and brackets of wood cutouts on stoop. Pre-1886. Resident: 1887 - Mrs. L. Zimmerman.
- H-17 370½ (47) (Faces Mack's Alley, the former Herndon Place.) 1-story, 4-bay frame house. Ca. 1894. 1895-1902-Henry Johnson, c., laborer, and wife Martha lived here.
- H-18 380 (140) Dudley School. 2½-story, 7-bay brick building with central projecting entrance bay. Later 2-story addition on south side. Completed 1881 and named for Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley.
- H-19 408 (156) 2-story, 3-bay frame house. Modern porch. Ante bellum. Resident: 1887 - M.W. Wallis.
- H-20 412 (158) 2-story, 3-bay frame. Modern porch. Resident: 1887-99 - James H. Staples, contractor.
- H-21 416-418 (160-168) Duplex built for Thomas Huggins, prominent merchant, as rental property in 1836. 2-story, 6-bay common bond brick house. Resident, 160: 1873-74- Thos. Boggs, wagonmaker; of 168- 1883-95- C.J. Young, photographer.
- H-22 422-426 (176-178) Duplex built for Thos. Huggins for rental property in 1836. 2-story, 6-bay common bond brick. Resident of 176: 1887- J.S. Kincaid; 178: 1887- J.P. Glenn; clk. C.S. Bell Fruit Store.
- H-23 432 (182) Double house built for J.B. Wilgus in 1846. 2-story, 3-bay Flemish bond brick.

South Mill - West Side

- H-24 315 1½-story, 2-bay brick with windowed gable treated decoratively with wooden fish-scale shingles and Eastlake cut-out trim. 1-story 1-bay porch extends around northwest corner. Dormer in roof, stone foundation. Built ca. 1905. Residents: 1906-19 - C.G. McAlister, Internal Revenue collector. ^{included}

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 16 1978

DATE ENTERED

JUN 13 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Seventeen)

- H-25 317 2-story, 3-bay dovetailed log house. 2-story, 2-bay frame
(27 E.High) section added east end before 1794. In West High Street
Historic District on National Register.
- H-26 321 Post War Cottage - 1-story, 3-bay brick. Modern porch.
(79) Built before 1877. Resident: 1877-78 - Lewis Gore and
Mrs. M. Groom.
- H-27 325 1-story, 3-bay brick cottage with 1-story, 3-bay porch.
Built ca. 1938. 1939-41 - Mrs. Kate Downing resided here.
- H-28 329 Built for James Lemon in 1812, passed to daughter, Mrs. Jane
(87) Grooms, in 1838. 2½-story, 3-bay Flemish bond brick house.
House remained in Grooms family until 1891. 322 and 329,
James Lemon Houses, entered on NRHP, Nov. 21, 1974.
- H-29 331 Built for James Lemon about 1812. 2½-story, 3-bay Flemish
(89) bond brick house.
- H-30 333 1-story, 3-bay brick cottage with 1-story, 1-bay porch,
stone foundation. Built ca. 1922. Resident: 1923 - J. M.
Burbridge, ret.
- H-31 337 Rear section built for William C. Bell, notary public and
(97) conveyancer, before 1816. Front block built for Thomas
Smith, editor of the Lexington Gazette, in 1829. 2½-story,
3-bay Flemish bond brick house.
- H-32 339 1½-story, 3-bay brick with 1-story, 3-bay porch, dormer
in roof. Built ca. 1927. Resident: 1928-30 Silas Barnes.
- H-33 347 Built for John W. Russell, carpenter, in 1832. 2½-story, 3-bay
(107) Flemish bond brick.
- H-34 349 Driveway and parking lot.
- H-35 353 Perhaps north section built for Levin Showerd before 1832
(113) and south part added for Mrs. Polly Laundry after that date. 2-story
3-bay (north) plus 2-bay (south) Flemish bond brick.
- H-36 359 Built either for William Poindexter, watchmaker, in 1830's
(119) or for Henry Lancaster, builder, after 1845. 2-story, 3-bay
unbonded brick house. Wm. Poindexter House entered on NRHP
May 15, 1974.
- H-37 363 1½-story, 2-bay painted brick house with 1-bay, 1-story
(125) Victorian porch, dormer in roof, small twin window in gable
above large tri-partioned window on first level. Built 1896-97.
Resident: 1898-99 - Mrs. Mary F. Snyder, widow.
- H-38 369 Parking lot
- H-39 375-379 Parking lot
- H-40 381 Vacant lot
- H-41 385-387 1-story modern brick commercial building with storefront.
Currently business.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Eighteen)

- | | | |
|------|--------------|--|
| H-42 | 407
(155) | 2½-story, 3-bay brick with 1-story, 2-bay porch and stone foundation. Stone lintels above 1/1-paned windows and small window in gable. Built ca. 1900. Henry Innes, manager, carpet department, lived here from 1902-1925. |
| H-43 | 411
(159) | Built by and for Cornelius Wolman (house joiner) in 1816. 2-story, 3-bay Flemish bond brick house. |
| H-44 | 417-419 | Modern 1-story brick with garage entrance in center, large store windows on either side. Currently business. |
| H-45 | 421 | Modern 1-story concrete block commercial building with center entrance and large store window on either side. Business. |
| H-46 | 425 | Modern 1-story brick commercial building with center entrance and large store window on either side, cedar siding above windows, Business. |
| H-47 | 427-429 | 1-story brick commercial building with garage entrance to south of door and store window to north. Currently business. |
| H-48 | 431
(181) | 2-story, 3-bay brick with bracketed roof and doorway. Ribbed stonework at basement level. Built before 1871, possibly by John McMurtry. Resident: 1883-83 - Mary Rochester. |
| H-49 | 505
(185) | Built for Maj. William S. Dallam in 1813. 1½-story, 5-bay Flemish bond brick. Later Greek Revival tetrastyle pierced portico. Late 19th century wings added to flanks. |
| H-50 | 513
(195) | 1½-story, 3-bay brick cottage. 1-bay, 1-story porch. Built ca. 1889. |
| H-51 | 515
(197) | 2-story, 4-bay common bond brick. Late bracketed porch. Ante bellum. Residents: 1881-87 - T.H. Talbutt, merchant; 1888-1921 - J. Andrew Scott, c., letter carrier. |
| H-52 | 517
(199) | 2½-story, 2-bay brick. Built ca. 1889. Robert Gray, c., dealer in stoves, tinware, roofing and sheet iron work, lived here from 1890 through 1925. |

Lawrence Street - East Side

- | | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| I-1 | 414 | (See 415 S. Upper) |
| I-1 | 420 | Modern 1-story brick commercial building with center entrance flanked by large store window and smaller window. Business. |
| I-2 | 428-430 | Modern concrete block 3-entrance garage. Currently business. |
| I-3 | 432 | Modern concrete block with brick facing, 3-bay commercial building with garage entrance on south. Business. |
| I-4 | 436 | 1-story, 3-bay frame house. A 1-story frame house appears here on 1896 Map but first time this street address appears in <u>Directories</u> is 1915; Pauline Wade, c., lived here then. |

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

(Inventory - Page Nineteen)

Lawrence Street - West Side

I-5 413 Modern concrete block garage with side entrance. Business.

Plunkett Street - East Side

406 (Drive and parking for 414)
J-1 414 Modern 1-story concrete block commercial building, 2 center
entrances with windows on either side. Currently business.
J-2 510 Modern 1-story aluminum commercial building with 2 garage
entrances. Currently business.

Plunkett Street - West Side

405 (Parking and drive for 400-402 S. Broadway)
407 (Parking for 406 S. Broadway)
411 (Parking for 410 S. Broadway)
511 (Parking for 506 S. Broadway)

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South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 2

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Lexington City Directories. 1838-39, 1859-60, 1864-65, 1867, 1875-76, 1873-74, 1877-78, 1881-82, 1883, 84, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1893, 1895, 1898-99, 1902, 1906-07, 1908, 1911, 1912-13, 1914-15, 1916-17, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940-41, 1945.

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(continued)

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South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 3

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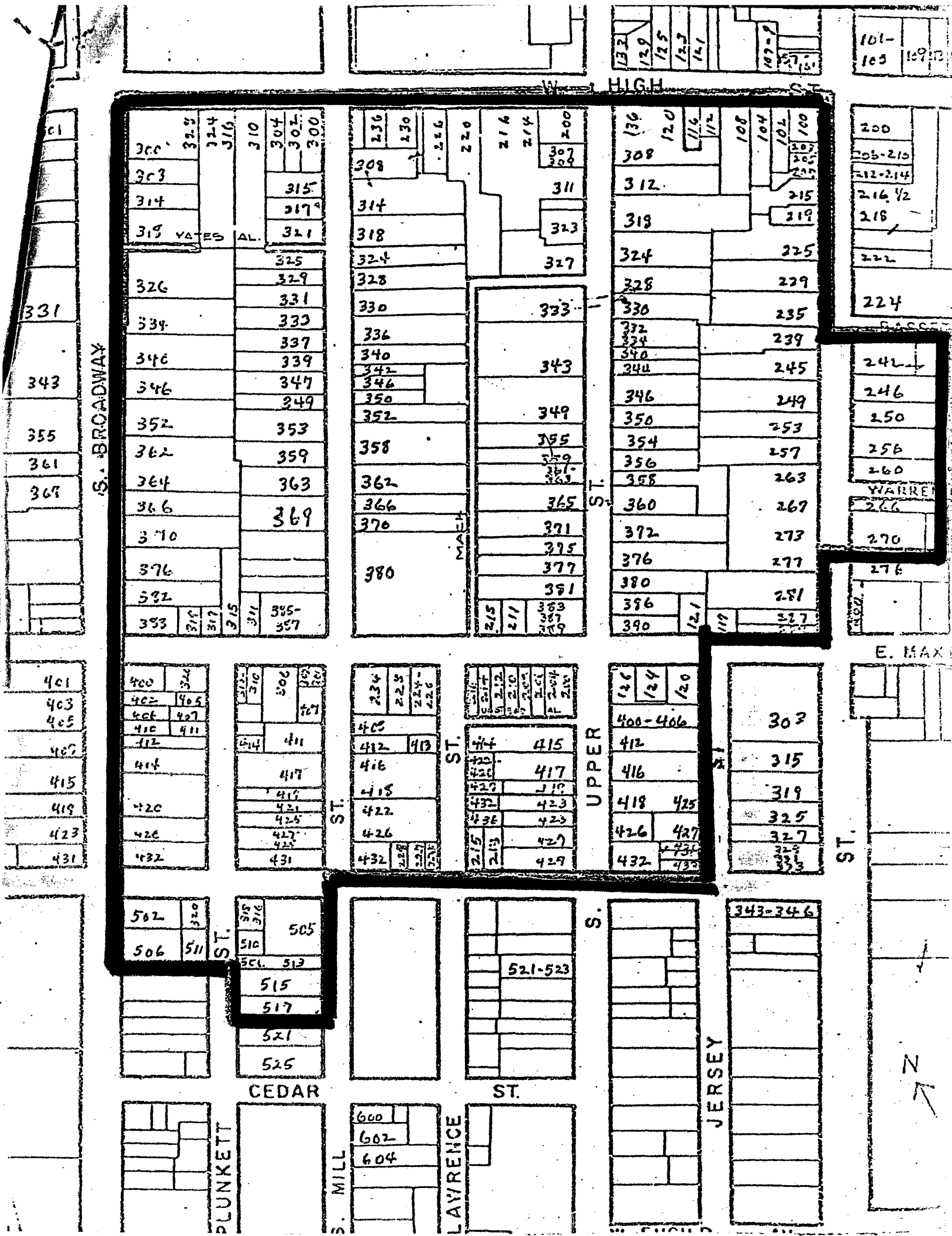
South Hill Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

ADDENDUM

Beginning at the intersection of High Street with South Limestone and continuing in a southerly direction with the line following the west side of South Limestone to Basset Avenue, thence running in an easterly direction along the south side of Basset to the rear or eastern property line of 242 South Limestone and running in a southerly direction along the eastern property lines of 242, 246, 250, 256, 260, 266 and 270 South Limestone, thence along the southern property line of 270 South Limestone in a westerly direction to South Limestone; continuing in a southerly direction along the west side of Limestone to the intersection of Maxwell Street, thence in a westerly direction along the north side of east Maxwell Street, to a point at the intersection of Jersey Street; thence in a southerly direction along the west side of Jersey Street, to a point at the intersection of West Pine Street; thence in a westerly direction along the north side of West Pine Street, to a point at the intersection of South Mill Street; thence in a southerly direction along the west side of South Mill Street to a point; thence in a westerly direction with the southern property line of 517 South Mill Street to Plunkett Street, continuing ~~south~~ ^{west} along the southern property lines of 511 Plunkett and 506 South Broadway to a point at the intersection with South Broadway; thence in a northerly direction along the east side of South Broadway, and extending to the intersection of South Broadway and W. High Street ; thence in an easterly direction along the south side of West High Street to the intersection with South Limestone and the point of beginning.



S. BROADWAY

HIGH ST.

S. ST.

UPPER

S. ST.

CEDAR ST.

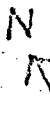
S. ST.

JERSEY ST.

PLUNKETT

S. MILL

LAWRENCE



300	323	310
303	324	304
314	316	302
319	VA ES AL.	300
		315
		317
		321
		325
		329
326		331
334		333
		337
340		339
346		347
		349
352		353
362		359
364		363
366		369
370		
376		
382		
383	315	385-387

236	230	220	216	200
308			214	307
				309
314				311
318				323
				327
324				
328				
330				333
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340				343
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362				361
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				377
				381
380				383
				387
				389

136	120	108	104	102	100
308					207
					209
312					215
318					219
					225
324					229
328					235
330					239
332					245
334					249
346					253
350					257
354					263
356					267
358					273
360					277
372					281
376					287
380					291
386					297
390					

400	320
402	405
404	407
410	411
412	
414	
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426	
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406	409
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417	
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429	
431	

405	413
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414	415
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400-406	412	416	418	425	426	427	432
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303	315	319	325	327	331	333
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502	320
506	511

505	513
515	517
521	525

600	602	604
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521-523

343-346

E. MAX

S. ST.

Lexington-Fayette County Planning
Commission

227 N. Upper, 1968

1" = 200'

JUN 13 1978

MAY 23 1978

Map 4.

District is bordered by heavy
black line.