

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received **JUL 11** 1985
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Northeast Residential Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number

not for publication

city, town Lexington

vicinity of

state Kentucky

code 021

county Fayette

code

3. Classification

Category

- district
- building(s)
- structure
- site
- object

Ownership

- public
- private
- both
- Public Acquisition**
- NA in process
- NA being considered

Status

- occupied
- unoccupied
- work in progress
- Accessible**
- yes: restricted
- yes: unrestricted
- no

Present Use

- agriculture
- commercial
- educational
- entertainment
- government
- industrial
- military
- museum
- park
- private residence
- religious
- scientific
- transportation
- other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number

city, town

vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Fayette County Court House

street & number 215 West Main Street

city, town Lexington

state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date September, 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort

state Kentucky

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Northeast Residential Historic District consists of 110 buildings, all of them used for residential purposes. The district lies approximately five blocks from Main Street and includes most of the three and four hundred block of Walnut Street, Campsie Place, portions of the one and two hundred block of East Fourth Street, three houses on East Fifth Street, and all of Johnson Avenue. In the center of this district, catercornered from one another, are three imposing residential structures, each listed individually, on the National Register (Brand-Barrow House, Kinkead House, and the Henry P. Kinkead House). Within this district there is an example of the Federal period, several from the Greek Revival and Italianate periods, but the majority of the buildings were constructed during the period between 1890 and 1915. There is no other neighborhood in Lexington that better exhibits a concentration of the representative turn-of-the-century styles including Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Arts and Crafts, late Richardsonian, pyramidal-roof and T-plan cottages and New-classical. Three streets within this District were created from the division of large estates: the 400 block of Walnut from the Kinkead estate during the 1880's, Campsie Place around 1900 from the Kinkead estate, and Johnson Avenue from the Johnson estate known as Thorn Hill, the main house having been located at the corner of North Limestone at Fourth Street. The majority of these houses were built within a decade and provided middle-class housing for the growing metropolis.

Johnson Avenue is a single block long extending between Fourth and Fifth Streets with the grounds of the Lexington Junior High School at the south end and at the north end, Duncan Park. Duncan Park is the site of the city-owned Federal style mansion, the Morton House which is listed on the National Register. The southend of the block is fairly level, with the "entrance" flanked by houses facing Fourth Street. The north half of the street slopes upward to the park, which was described at the turn of the century as the highest point in Lexington.

Most of the dwellings on Johnson--all erected between 1903 and 1911--are fairly modest brick or frame cottages of the pyramidal-roof and T-plan types, with a single shotgun, and several larger and/or more distinctive individual and pairs of houses, particularly along the north half. 409 and 411 are frame pyramidal-roof cottages (the latter has been re-sided and both have altered porches). 409 is a frame shotgun cottage with "Combs Lumber Co." gable trim (re-sided); (photo #1) 412 and 414 are inverted T-plans with attractive original spindlework porches (although both are re-sided, 414 retains gable trim similar to 410's) (photo #2). 413-15 is an interesting one and a half story double frame house, re-sided with 12/1-pane sash and a Palladian window in the front gable. 416 and 418 are intact one story brick pyramidal-roof cottages. (photo #3) 417 and 419 are one story brick pyramidal-roof cottages with brick voussoirs on the segmental-arched parlor windows; 417 has an intact southeast corner porch and 419 has a large gabled dormer over the porch and a frame parlor gable. 421 and 423 are larger and less typical: both have brick first stories with unusual rough surface brick window and frame second story; 421 has second story shingles in a syncopated pattern and a replaced southeast porch in front of setback wings; 423 has a gambrel roof and the second story has been re-sided. 422 is a one story frame cottage wider than its neighbors to the south, with bay windows and an angled northwest porch. (photo #4)

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

Specific dates	1855-1935	Builder/Architect	Various
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Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

The Northeast Residential Historic District is a residential neighborhood north of Main Street and just a few blocks from the downtown commercial area. The western half of the District is land which was divided into "out lots" when the boundaries of Lexington were created in 1791. During the nineteenth century the land of several large estates comprised what is now this neighborhood, and it was the development of these estate lands around the turn of the twentieth century which resulted in a large percentage of the building stock which remains. In the center of the District, at the corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets and catercornered from one another, are three imposing large residential structures which are each already listed individually on the National Register. Although there are examples of the Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate periods in this area, the majority of the building stock is representative of turn-of-the-century styles including Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Arts and Crafts, late Richardsonian, pyramidal-roof and "T"-plan cottages, and New-classical. Most of these residences were constructed during the period between 1890 and 1915, and are architecturally intact even though many of the larger structures have been converted into multi-residential units. As a result of this short period of development, there is no other neighborhood in Lexington that better exhibits a concentration of the representative architectural styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The 100 and 200 blocks of East Fourth Street and the 300 block of Walnut Street were developed earlier than the rest of this neighborhood, consequently having the earlier architectural styles. The 1871 Bird's Eye View map of Lexington shows Walnut Street extended as far as Fourth Street (the 1855 map shows it only as far as Third Street) and East Fourth Street as far as DeWeese Street. On Walnut Street, there are five one story cottages remaining which were constructed probably between 1865 and 1875 and the early maps show others that were replaced by existing structures. The block was inhabited by middle-class merchants and laborers. The 200 block of East Fourth have two substantial Italianate residences built circa 1875. One of these houses is attributed to the well known Lexington architect, Cincinnatus Shryock. The 100 block of East Fourth is the location of the circa 1814 Federal style residence known as the Hugh Carlan House.

The 400 block of Walnut Street, Johnson Avenue, and Campsie Place were developed during a later time period as a result of the opening up of these streets around 1900. Johnson Avenue was originally known as Johnson Highway for no apparent reason as it is and probably could never have been more than a single block long. The land was assembled by realtor Bishop Clay around 1902-03 although the plat of the subdivision was not recorded until May 5, 1914, when all the lots had been developed. The land had originally been part of the large holdings of the Robert F. Johnson family whose property was known as "Thorn Hill". Sociologically, there seems to have been quite a mixture of middle and lower middle-class persons with considerable turnover in the early years. Still quiet and well maintained, this virtual cul-de-sac has preserved its identity for over 75 years.

(continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 21.2

Quadrangle name East

Quadrangle scale 1:2400

UMT References

A	<u>1,6</u>	<u>7 2,0 6,0,0</u>	<u>4,2 1,4 1,4,0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

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

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

See Continuation Sheet

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

state	code	county	code
none			

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

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

organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission date April, 1985

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

city or town Lexington state Kentucky

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature David L. Meyer

title State Historic Preservation Officer date June 26, 1985

For NPS use only

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

John A. Brown Byrum
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the National Register date 10-17-85

Attest: _____ date _____
Chief of Registration

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Behind 423 is a curious frame structure (423 $\frac{1}{2}$) with the first and second story sections under a sloping rear roof, with applied siding and a great variety of openings including small, older multi-pane sash on the second story south side. It was a "printing" establishment, according to the 1934 Sanborn map. (photo #5)

424 and 426 are a pair of narrow but interesting two story brick T-plan houses with stone trim and slate roofs; 426 probably retains the earlier porch as 424's is bungalowoid. 457, 459, and 461 are slightly later one and a half story brick pyramidal-roof cottages, unusual because they are more or less symmetrical, with varying porches and segmental-arched parlor windows with rough brick trim; 425 and 463 (the numbering system changes here) are somewhat similar, the latter having a dormer with fish-scale shingles. 428, 430, 432, 436, 440, and 442 are also similar to each other, although the first three are brick-veneered and the second three are of brick construction; several have intact fish-scale shingled gables and peak trim. (photo #6) 465 is a larger re-sided frame two story house with distinctive trim.

467 and 469 on the southwest corner of Fifth Street are somewhat similar one and a half story brick pyramidal-roof cottages with rough brick lintels over segmental-arched parlor windows and southeast porches; 467 has a lunette in the parlor gable, 469 has a charming small rectangular multi-pane window with circular tracery in the center against fish-scale shingles, resembling 112 E. Fifth around the corner, which is a frame T-plan (with new porch supports, but other trim intact). (photo #7) 468 and 470 on the southeast corner of Fifth are quite different from the other houses on the block, as well as somewhat larger: they are wide, three bay, two story cubic brick buildings with low hipped roofs, hipped central dormers, and one story full Tuscan porches; 470 has segmental-arched windows and attractive tracery in the dormer and first story windows. (photo #8)

The buildings on East Fourth Street included within the boundaries of this district include all those on the north side of the street between Limestone and Maple and on the south side between Limestone and Campsie Place. Built around 1905, 117 is a one and a half story brick pyramidal-roof cottage set on a rough stone foundation. It is nicely set back from the street and has a one story Tuscan porch on the southeast flanking the gabled parlor wing. Presently the house is vacant in only fair condition. (photo #9) 119 is a two story brick on varying foundations. This much altered structure probably incorporates a pre-1855 ell of an early 19th century brick house whose main block across the front was removed in the early 20th century. 123 was built after 1907 and is a two story frame house with a gambrel roof and an almost full one story front porch. (photo #10) 125 was constructed after 1907 and is a pyramidal-roof, two story red brick on a rough stone foundation. The gabled parlor wing projects at the southwest corner with a small round arched attic opening. Facing Johnson Avenue there is a two story projecting bay with the chimney piercing the gable. On the front is a one story Tuscan porch with low-relief garlands on the frieze. (photo #11) 136 is a Richardsonian/neo-classical in style and was built circa 1900. This two and a half story brick square structure sits on a rough stone foundation and has a high, hipped, banded slate roof. Noteworthy is the treatment of the pair of second story windows which are linked by rough stone lintels with graduated stones at the top of the sides and a raised stone panel between them. The front porch has been enclosed and additions added. (photo #12) #137 circa 1890, is a large irregular one story brick house basically of pyramidal-roof form but with low hipped roof. The original small porch has been replaced by a larger

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screened porch facing Fourth Street. 141 is a fairly modest frame pyramidal-roof house on a rough stone foundation. The front porch on the southwest half has original turned posts. The segmental-arched parlor window is within a rectangular frame. (photo 13) 142, circa 1890, is Richardsonian in style. It is a two story brick house with a segmental-arched parlor window with colored glass transom and rough stone surround. The porch has been altered and the brick painted. #148 and #152 were both constructed circa 1890 in the Queen Anne style. #148 has been stripped of its front veranda and is now painted. #152 has also lost its front veranda and been painted but retains several of its late Italianate and Queen Anne style elements. (photo #14) #149 is an antebellum, two story brick Federal townhouse which was constructed circa 1814. This three bay house is laid in Flemish bond and sits on a rough stone foundation. It has a two story ell on the north side. There are later 2/3 pane sash windows and a one-story, three bay Tuscan wooden porch. (photo #15) 203 East Fourth is the Brand-Barrows House, circa 1840, which was rebuilt in 1905 and which was entered into the National Register October 21, 1975. (photo #16) 228 was built circa 1880 in the Italianate T-plan style. This two story brick structure has segmented and round-arched brick hood molds with paired brackets under the eaves. 232, a portion of which appears on the 1855 map, was probably enlarged by raising it to two stories, with Italianate round-arched and segmental-arched openings and paired brackets to make it conform to the newly erected neighbor in the 1880's. (photo #17) 234 is a one story hipped roof cottage of the bungalow style built probably around 1915. 236, 238, and 242 are one story brick cottages of the 1915 period, each having an undercut porch. (photo #18) 236 is somewhat more refined with its projecting center dormer and parlor window surrounded by stone decoration. (photo #19)

Walnut Street intersects Fourth Street and is the most heavily used street in the district as it originates off Main Street in the eastern end of downtown. 337 is a one-story, five bay, frame T-plan cottage built circa 1880. Stripped of its presumed Italianate trim, this dwelling begins the continuous sequence of residences to the north. Original porch supports have recently been replaced with castiron supports. 341 was built about 1918 in Colonial Revival style. This substantial cubic brick residence retains most of its original detailing. (photo #20) 345-47 is a modest one story brick double shotgun cottage built in the 1870's. It has low full-width forward gable edged with gothic style bargeboard. The two bay, one story porches with turned posts are later additions. 351 was probably built in the 1870's and was apparently enlarged and remodeled in the Eastlake manner at the turn-of-the-century. It is one story, three bay, and has a narrow rear ell on each side, now filled in. 355-357 is a circa 1930's veneered, wire brick, flat roof structure with a two-story porch. 359 is a L-shaped brick cottage, typical of what was built on the street after it was opened up to Fourth Street shortly after the Civil War. (photo #21) 363 is a modest frame cottage probably built in the late 1860's. It is a re-sided frame structure with two center entrances and a forward center gable. Its full porch has recent iron supports. 365 is a circa 1920 American foursquare style, two story brick structure. The full one story porch is supported by brick columns. 367 is a long, narrow, wire brick veneered two family apartment building probably erected around 1930. (photo #22) 362 is the handsome Kinkead House, built in the Greek Revival style circa 1845 and listed on the National Register, June 29, 1982. (photo #23) 403 is the Henry P. Kinkead House, perhaps the finest Colonial Revival building in Lexington. Constructed in 1893, it was entered into the National Register, July 12, 1984. The houses on the east side of the 400 block of Walnut Street total twelve. 430 is a two story brick built circa 1910 with its original one story porch. 434 was originally the carriage house for the Brand-Barrow House. Constructed circa 1900 in the Arts and Crafts style, this brick stable is fairly intact although it most likely had a cupola which

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is no longer there. (photo #24) 436, circa 1914, is a standard two story Arts and Crafts style house. It is two bay, set on a rough stone foundation, with low pyramidal, banded slate roof. 438 is a handsome example of the Colonial Revival style and was built in 1906. (photo #25) It has a rough stone terrace across the front and a one story entrance porch with paired Tuscan columns on stone pedestals. 440 combines the Colonial Revival with the Queen Anne style. Two and a half story, this frame residence has a parlor wing with a high gable defined by a modillioned cornice with fish-scale shingle surface surrounding a round-arched window in a square frame. The architectural details are unusually intact. 444 is a plain Colonial Revival frame structure constructed circa 1900. The house has been somewhat stripped of its original detail but retains its parlor window with transom and a small double window with upper diamond-pane sash in its well-defined parlor gable. 448 is a brick, cubic, Colonial Revival style residence with wide eaves and delicate trim on the Ionic entrance porch which has low-relief garlands on the frieze and fluted Ionic columns on stone pedestals. The house built circa 1900 remains remarkable intact. (photo #26) 454, circa 1900, is a plain two-story frame structure of the American Foursquare style. A full one story porch rests on a new foundation and a door has replaced a front window to accommodate an apartment entrance. 456, circa 1900, is a two story brick, cubic, Colonial Revival house. It retains its one bay porch with low relief garlands on frieze and its colored glass parlor window transom. 460, circa 1900, is a two story brick with a one story full porch on a rusticated stone foundation. Original leaded glass is seen in the parlor window transom, a small front window, as well as the attic window. 464, circa 1905, is basically very similar to its neighbors. It is a very intact Colonial Revival, two story, brick with flush stone lintels with delicate foliate relief-carving with cherub's head in center over the parlor window. There is a one story, one bay, Tuscan porch over the entrance. 468 circa 1910, is an impressive Arts and Crafts influenced brick and shingle house. Two stories, the first is brick with flush stone lintels with a shingled second story. The parlor window transom has delicate tracery and is under a full one story porch resting on square brick piers, (photo #27) On the west side of the block, just north of the Henry Kinkead house is 407-09 which is a circa 1930, brick veneered, story and a half cottage style house. It has a semi-octagonal enclosed entrance. 423, circa 1893, is a Queen Anne/Eastlake style, large, two and a half story frame house with a stone foundation. It has been re-sided, porch supports replaced and other alterations, but retains much original trim. #425, circa 1893, is late Richardsonian in style. This well-preserved two and a half story, brick house has rough stone trim, including round arches over parlor window and the small attic gable shed roof with replaced supports. 423, circa 1900, is a well-maintained, large Colonial Revival cottage. Porch is three bay with Tuscan columns and delicate balustrade. The house has been re-sided with aluminum and shutters added. (photo #28) 435, circa 1907, combines the Arts and Crafts and Colonial Revival styles. A two and a half story frame, it has a high pyramidal roof and a hipped roof double window dormer with fish-scale shingles. 437 and 439 are a pair of circa 1906, pyramidal-roof cottages. They are both fairly intact with their filigree trim in the parlor gables. These are the most modest residences on the block, 447, circa 1906, is a handsome, cubic Georgian Revival style house. The wall surfaces are of shallow rough stone, probably limestone, on the front but probably sandstone on the other surfaces. The smooth-cut trim stone is also sandstone, consisting of flush lintels with a raised top molding. Quoins are at the corners and also at the window and porch openings. The house has not been altered. (photo #29) 455-57, circa 1905, is a very late Italianate style double house. This two story symmetrical brick house has a central two bay pavilion flanked by one story porches in front of one bay wing. It has flush stone

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lintels. Narrow 1/1 sash windows and small single and paired cornice brackets. Porch supports are replacement metal ones. (photo #30) 459, circa 1900, is an Arts and Crafts/Colonial Revival style residence. This plain two and a half story brick with its full one story porch with Tuscan columns remains virtually unchanged. 469, circa 1905, is a large one story frame house with a hugh asphalt shingled pyramided roof above an off-centered, partially undercut Tuscan porch. 473, circa 1910, is a Colonial Revival, long and narriow, two story frame house with a full one story porch. The front and side gables have surfaces clad in fish-scale shingles. The house remains intact.

Campsie Place is "T"-shaped with the main entrance off Walnut Street and another entrance on East Fourth Street. This street was created from the Kinkead house land and was laid out around 1902. 200 Campsie Place, circa 1905, is late Richardsonian in style. The two story, unpainted brick house with its northwest corner porch has a dentillated cornice, diamond-pane upper sash windows, corbelled chimneys and a re-clad pyramidal roof. 206, circa 1912, is a two story brick with full one story frame porch. The gable sections rest on plain colossal pilasters with capitals suggested by corbelled bricks. (photo #31) 212 was built circa 1906, in the late Queen Anne style. This two story brick with large scalloped-shingle front dormer and flush stone trim, has a northeast corner porch with an intriguing octagonal pavilion on the corner. 218, circa 1906, is an Arts and Crafts style house. This two story brick house has flush stone trim, rough stone foundation, a hipped central dormer containing three windows with circle tracery in centers. The first story parlor window transom has delicate leaded tracery. The full one story porch has been removed exposing replaced front door with traceried sidelights. 222 is a 1930's two story brick house constructed in the Federal style. It is brick veneered on a stone foundation. 228, circa 1906, is neo-classical in style and gains unexpected monumentality by the treatment of a dormer containing a lunette flanked by chimneys as the climax of a verticle central feature. The full one story Tuscan porch has applied circles on its frieze resting on paired columns. (photo #32) 230 is of the Arts and Crafts period and is architecturally modest--perhaps equated at the time with modernity. Under its hipped roof are four irregularly spaced bays on the second story. The original porch has been replaced with a recent modest one bay porch. 239, circa 1930, is a one story gabled end traditional brick cottage with a small entrance porch over the front doorway. 241, circa 1910, is a plain, Arts and Crafts style, two story brick on stone foundation with high hipped roof. The massive center chimney is corbelled coming out of the hipped roof. The full Tuscan porch has recently been removed. 246, circa 1910, is a two story brick Arts and Crafts style house. It has a very plain single bay entrance porch and a double window dormer projecting from the hipped roof. 248, circa 1920, is a bungalow style story and a half brick house. The projecting roof covers a full one story porch with exposed roof beams. The porch is supported by tapered columns which rest on brick piers.(photo #33)

251, circa 1930, is a Colonial Revival wire brick house with hipped roof and wide eaves. Over the windows are flat stone lintels. There is a pedimented overhand over the front door, which has five panel sidelights. 250, circa 1906, is late Queen Anne in style. It is two and a half stories with scalloped-shingled hipped roof dormer extending forward from the peak of the pyramidal roof. The one story porch extends around the northeast corner with an octagonal projection at the intersection. The delicate porch posts and spindles of the balustrade are intact. (photo #34)

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Campsie Place has six houses which face west at the extension of the street which runs perpendicular to its main part. These houses are more modest and appear to have been constructed later than the other houses on Campsie Place. 336, circa 1915, is probably the earliest of these six houses. It is a plain one story frame cottage. The parlor gable is shingled and the two bay porch has recent metal supports. 338, circa 1920, is a one and a half story, frame bungalow style. The porch is supported by double piers on brick bases. 340 and 344, circa 1920, are plain frame bungalows with a large front dormer covering the front porch. (photo #35) 342, circa 1920, is a one and a half story wire brick bungalow style residence. The two bay porch on the north side has a dominate front gable with a steep pitched Tudor effect. Within the gable is decorative half-timbering. The porch balusters are harped shaped. 346, circa 1920, is a one and a half story frame residence with a long sloping roof with dormer which houses four windows. The porch beneath the roof has supports of three pairs of double columns resting on brick piers. Side gables are shingled.

Between Walnut Street and Johnson Avenue on East Fifth Street are three one story cottages. 144 and 148, circa 1915, were built to be identical, although mirror-imaged, brick cottages with hipped roofs and segmental arched windows with rough surfaced brick jack-arches. They each have a small dormer housing double windows which is sided with fish-scale shingles. 148 has had its porch pillars replaced with modern metal ones. 152, circa 1920, is a bungalow style constructed of smooth brick. Its low pitched gable roof has a long low dormer which houses six windows, four on the front and one on either side. The dormer is sided in fish-scale shingles. The full porch is under the overhanging roof and is supported by four heavy stuccoed columns.

List of Intrusions

415 Walnut Street

156 East Fourth Street

243 Campsie Place

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Campsie Place was developed from the former land of the Kinkead family around their house on the southeast corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets shortly after the turn of the century. The plat for Campsie Place was not recorded until 1905 but lots were sold earlier. The street was most likely developed by the executors of the estate of Eliza Kinkead as most of the deeds for these lots show that they were sold by the estate.

The 400 block of Walnut Street is flanked on the south end by the stately Brand-Barrow House and the Colonial Revival Henry P. Kinkead House. In the 1887 and 1888 City Directories, there were no listings for Walnut Street north of Fourth Street. In 1893, Henry P. Kinkead, for whom the house at the corner (403 Walnut) was built, was listed with only a single house north of his. The rest on the west side of the block was subdivided and almost entirely developed as part of the development of Johnson Avenue. The greater part of the east side of the 400 block of Walnut Street was originally part of the Brand-Barrow House property.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received 7/1/85

date entered

Northeast Residential Historic District

Continuation sheet Lexington, Fayette Co., KY Item number 9

Page 2

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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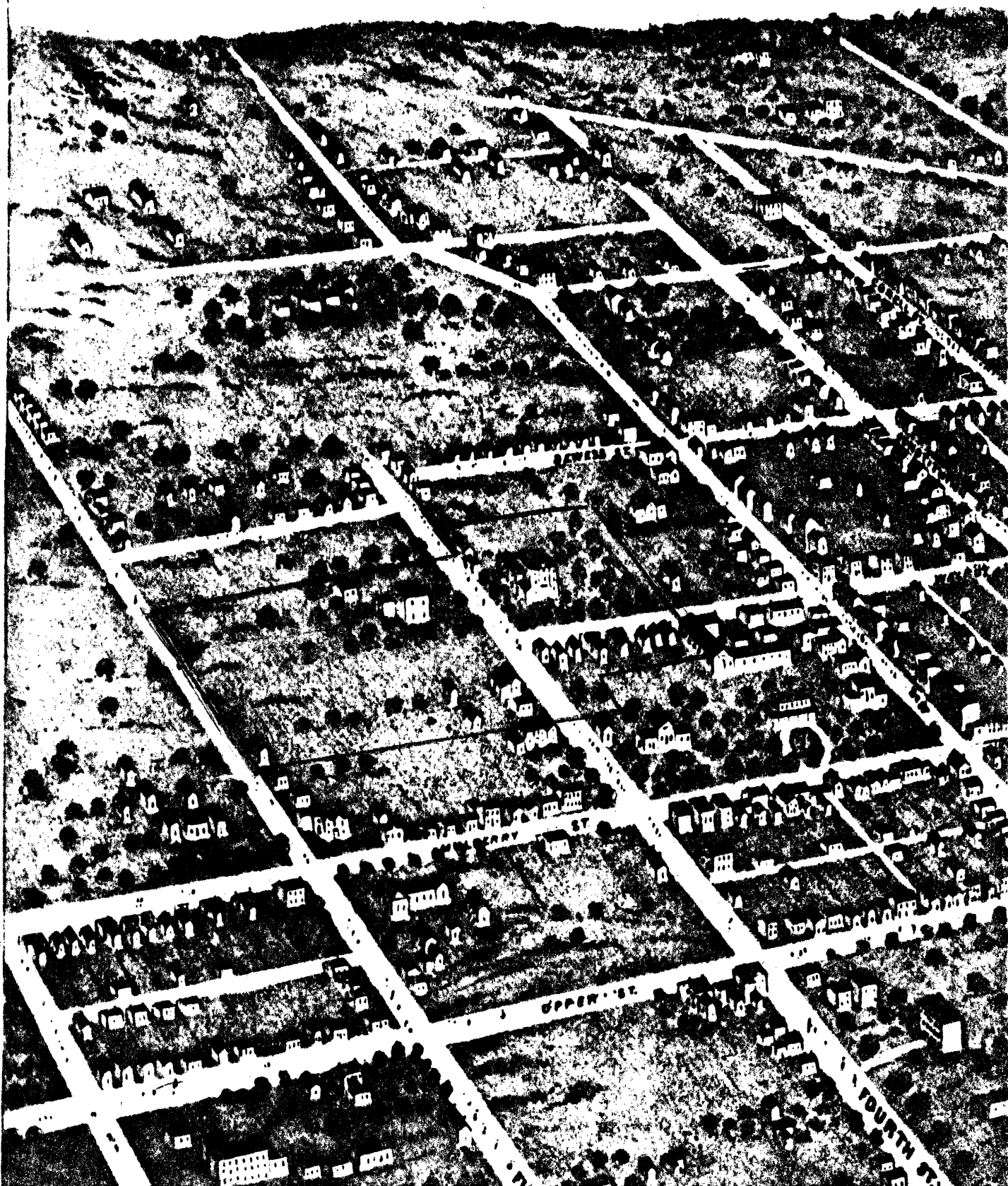
Verbal Boundary Description & Justification

Beginning at the intersection of Fourth Street and Campsie Place, thence 100 along the east side of Campsie to the property line of Campsie Place, thence to the rear of property line of said property; thence south along the rear property line of Campsie Place property to the southeast corner of 336 Campsie; thence west along the rear property lines of 250-200 Campsie to Walnut Street; thence north 30 feet along the east side of Walnut; thence west crossing Walnut to the rear property line of 337 Walnut; thence north along the rear property lines of 337-355 Walnut; thence west along the rear property lines of 152-136 East Fourth; thence north to East Fourth; thence west along the north side of East Fourth to Humbard Alley; thence north along Humbard Alley to the northwest corner of 465 Johnson Avenue; thence east to rear of property line of 467 Johnson; thence north to East Fifth; thence along the south side of East Fifth to Kleiser Alley; thence south along Kleiser Alley to East Fourth Street; thence east along the East Fourth to the point of origin.

The boundary has been drawn to exclude modern structures and cleared lots on the south. The district abuts a National Register District on the west of an earlier period, on the north and east, the district boundary was drawn to exclude areas with a high percentage of drastically altered buildings.

Northeast Residential Historic District
Fayette County, Kentucky
Bird's Eye View of City of Lexington
Source: Lexington-Fayette Co. Hist.
Commission

Scale: Unknown/Date: 1871/Map 2



Northeast Residential Historic District
Fayette County, Kentucky

Bird's Eye View of City of Lexington

Source: Lexington-Fayette County
Historic Commission

Scale: Unknown

Date: 1871

Map 2 of 4

Northeast Residential Historic
District
Lexington
Fayette
Kentucky

Urban Co. Planning Commission Map
Fayette County

Scale: 1" = 200'

Date: 1976

Map 3 of 4

