

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED APR 16 1982

DATE ENTERED *boundary increase approved 5-24-82*

**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** Northside Residential Historic District, Expanded

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Same

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER 337-371 North Limestone; 400-465 North Limestone; and 356 Morris Street

NA NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN  
Lexington

NA VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
6th

STATE  
Kentucky

CODE  
021

COUNTY  
Fayette

CODE  
067

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

**OWNERSHIP**

**STATUS**

**PRESENT USE**

☒ DISTRICT 35 bldgs

☐ PUBLIC

☒ OCCUPIED

☐ AGRICULTURE

☐ MUSEUM

☐ BUILDING(S)

☒ PRIVATE

☐ UNOCCUPIED

☒ COMMERCIAL

☐ PARK

☐ STRUCTURE

☐ BOTH

☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

☐ EDUCATIONAL

☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE

☐ SITE

**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**

**ACCESSIBLE**

☐ ENTERTAINMENT

☐ RELIGIOUS

☐ OBJECT

NA ☐ IN PROCESS

☒ YES: RESTRICTED

☐ GOVERNMENT

☐ SCIENTIFIC

☐ BEING CONSIDERED

☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED

☐ INDUSTRIAL

☐ TRANSPORTATION

☐ NO

☐ MILITARY

☐ OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME (see continuation sheet)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

NA VICINITY OF

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Fayette County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

West Main Street

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Lexington

Kentucky

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory

Has the district been determined  
eligible ☐ yes ☒ no

DATE

1980 - 1981

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Heritage Division - Department of the Arts

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

— EXCELLENT  
— GOOD  
☒ FAIR

— DETERIORATED  
— RUINS  
— UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

— UNALTERED  
☒ ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE  
— MOVED      DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This addition to the Northside Historic Residential District is part of the three hundred and all of the four hundred block of North Limestone Street in Lexington, Kentucky. This addition is bounded on the south by Salem Street, on the north by Fifth Street, on the west by Morris Street on the three hundred block and the back property lines on the four hundred block and on the east by Limestone Street on the three hundred block and the back property lines on the four hundred block. The west boundary of this addition joins a portion of the eastern limits of the Northside Historic Residential District. The west side of three hundred block (between Salem Street and Fourth Street) and all of the four hundred block of North Limestone Street (between Fourth and Fifth Streets) consists of thirty-five properties with the main buildings on these properties being used for residential purposes except for two. There are several in these two blocks that are single-family units although a majority have been converted into multi-unit dwellings. Of the two used for other than residential, one is a professional office building with partial residential, and one a retail sales outlet with residential on the top floor.

The chronology of buildings date from the early 1800s up to the early 1900s not including two multi-unit apartment dwellings built in the 1960s and a concrete block rental unit facing on Salem Street, all which are considered intrusions to the district. None of the eastern half of the three hundred block has been included in this district as the Weir House (ca. 1830 and 1850) at 312 North Limestone was included in the adjoining proposed National Register Constitution Historic District (pending approval) and the remainder of the block is the Lexington Junior High School which was built in the 1960s and is of no particular architectural merit. A majority of the buildings are set back from the street anywhere from fifteen to thirty feet, thus creating small yards in front with the major area of the lots in the rear. There are several large street trees on these two blocks although the larger, older trees are to the rear of the houses.

This area was not included originally in the Northside Historic Residential District (listed on the National Register August 28, 1979) as it was felt at that time that North Limestone Street did not relate historically as directly to the development of Northside as did the other areas included in that National Register form. On further examination, the architecture on these two blocks was found to be more of an integral part chronologically and stylistically of the Northside District than to the property east of these two blocks. In addition, the residents of many of these properties in the three and four hundred blocks of North Limestone are members of the Northside Neighborhood Association and feel an orientation to the Northside neighborhood.

These two blocks were originally four out-lots when the town of Lexington was laid out in the 1780s. As is shown by the town bounds of Lexington in 1781, the out lots between Third and Fourth streets measured  $17\frac{1}{2}$  x 45 poles and the ones between Fourth and Fifth Street 19 x 45 poles or approximately five acres per lot. The in-lots were in the then center of the town and there were 87 of these. Limestone Street which was then known as Mulberry Street was considered the east or "upper end" of Lexington. In the Trustees' book dated March 26, 1781, the owners of these out-lots were Jane Todd (number 31), William Howard (number 32), John Carty (number 59) and Michael Wornock (number 60). Mulberry Street was not changed to Limestone Street until the 1800s although it was the main road leading out of town to the

(see continuation sheet)

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input 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 Late 1790s to 1915

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Multiple

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A portion of the three hundred and all of the four hundred block of North Limestone Street contains thirty-five structures which are being nominated as an addition to the Northside Historic Residential District (listed August 28, 1979). These styles are similar to those in portions of the Northside Neighborhood Historic District, making this addition a natural inclusion. The area is close to the center of downtown Lexington and on one of two of Lexington's major north/south streets (both Limestone Street, then known as Mulberry, and Broadway, then known as Main Cross Street were the only two streets that ran the full length of the in lots and the out lots when the town plat was laid out in 1781). The addition has important historical associations and residents boast some of the names of Lexington's earliest and most prominent citizens. Throughout the years, these two blocks have suffered some of the setbacks of urban neighborhoods but despite this, the area has maintained its residential character and many of the buildings have been kept in a good state of repair and some are in the process of being rehabilitated.

These two blocks were originally four out-lots in the 1781 town plan of Lexington. The in lots were in the center of town and the out-lots, approximately five acres in size, were on the outside of the then center of the town. Limestone street was known as Mulberry Street until the 1880s. The 1781 Trustees Book of Lexington show that the lots constituting this area (out lots 31, 32, 59 and 60) had owners and it was soon after that the blocks began developing. Mulberry Street was, with Main Cross Street (later Broadway) one of the major streets of early Lexington and soon became connected with the leaders of the community and continued as an important residential address in Lexington for the next one hundred and eighty years.

Adam Rankin, influential but controversial early Presbyterian minister bought the entire out lot 32 in 1808. John Bell, early state representative from Fayette County and who in 1801 represented this county at the State Constitution Convention owned property at 343 North Limestone. Cincinnatus Shyrock, younger but prolific brother of Gideon Shyrock, famous Greek Revival architect, has been traditionally attributed with being the architect of the Italianate buildings on the three hundred block. John and George Leiby bought out lot 59 in 1806 and soon after built the fine Georgian brick house which is now 404 North Limestone. In 1809 that property was purchased by Captain Nathaniel G.S. Hart, who had sisters married to Henry Clay and James Brown, a minister to France. Hart was captain of the Lexington Light Infantry, and had a prosperous career as a dry goods merchant before volunteering for the War of 1812 at age twenty-seven. He established a rope walk on this property which added to his success of being one of Lexington's earliest and youngest entrepreneurs. He was first wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of the River Raisin and was later killed during the 1812 War. After Hart's death the property was sold to Thomas Pindell, a banker and later Mayor of Lexington.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

ITEM NOT VERIFIED  
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

See Continuation Sheet

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 8.55

UTM REFERENCES

A 16 720405 4214340  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
C 16 720085 4214140

B 16 720238 4214180  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
D 16 720050 4214180

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

E/16/720310/4214440

(see continuation sheet)

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

Richard S. DeCamp, Executive Director

ORGANIZATION

Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission

DATE

October 15, 1981

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

*Mary Cronan Jeps*

TITLE

*State Historic Preservation Officer*

DATE

*4/5/82*

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

*5.24.82*

ATTEST:

*William H. Brachman*

DATE

*5/21/82*

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town of Limestone on the Ohio River which is now known as Maysville, Kentucky. In those early days Main Cross Street (now Broadway) and Mulberry Street (now Limestone) were the only two north-south streets which extended the full length of the in-lots and out-lots.

The north boundary of these two blocks is anchored with two of Lexington's finest buildings. Rose Hill (the John Brand House, listed on the National Register June 10, 1975) is situated on the southwest corner of North Limestone and Fifth streets and is within the boundaries of this district. Built in 1812 by Lexington entrepreneur John Brand, he began acquiring land on the west side of this block in 1807 and eventually owned the whole block between Fourth and Fifth streets and Upper and Limestone streets. He set up a rope walk on the property and the 1818 Lexington directory cites both his factory and his house located there. On the northeast corner of Fifth and Limestone streets is a small park owned by the city, known as Duncan Park. In this park is the William ("Lord") Morton House<sup>1</sup> (listed on the National Register, June 10, 1975), one of the most elegant survivals of early Lexington's residences. Built in 1810 by William Morton, one of the most prominent and successful merchants in Lexington, his grand manner and scale of living prompted the townspeople to address him as "Lord Morton".

The three hundred block of North Limestone was sparsely developed by the 1850s and did not take on the appearance of a residential street until the latter half of the 1800s. On the west side of this block is a late Georgian house (ca. 1808), two late Greek Revival houses (1860s) and four Italianate style residences (1870s). Interspersed within this block are several small frame structures dating from the turn-of-the-century. The west side of the four hundred block was the John Brand property. It was not until 1887 that this property was subdivided into lots.

Except for Rose Hill, the other houses on the west side of this four hundred block were built from around 1890 up to 1911. The east side of the four hundred block of North Limestone was developed earlier, as the out-lot was divided into smaller lots of varying widths by the builder Samuel Long in 1814. In 1809 the five acres at Mulberry and Fifth Street were purchased by Captain G.S. Hart, son of Colonel Thomas Hart and brother-in-law of Henry Clay, and it was here that he operated a rope walk. Today the block remains well intact with mostly nineteenth century structures, the earliest house being a fine Georgian style one built in the early 1800s, and 1814 Federal style house, several from the Greek Revival period and the rest dating from the 1880s, 1890s, and the turn-of-the-century.

On the west side of Limestone at Salem Street are two frame buildings, one in front of the other although both have Limestone Street numbers, number 337 and number 341 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Number 337 is a two storied frame, with first floor having a double entrance flanked by show windows all under a canopy without supports. Built before 1896, it was a cobblers shop at the turn-of-the-century. (Photo # 1) 341 $\frac{1}{2}$  is a one-storied Italianate shotgun cottage and was probably built for and was occupied by Alfred Thomas, who bought the property in 1867, shortly after the Civil War, about the time he became the first pastor of the "colored Baptist Church" in Athens

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on the outskirts of Fayette County. Number 341 is an essentially intact pyramidal-roof cottage built about the turn-of-the-century for "fashionable dressmaker," Mrs. Ella B. Thomas. It has a broad segmental-arched triple parlor window with a lunette above the shaped window dividers. Number 343 (photo # 2) is the oldest house in this block, having been built ca. 1808. The front fenestration is unusual with three bays on the second story and four bays on the first with these openings not being aligned vertically. It appears to be an original plan as these windows and doors are appropriate to the arrangement of the interior. The twentieth century entrance porch has recently been removed as the building is undergoing rehabilitation. A large vacant lot is where 349-51 stood. It was a ca. 1890s, two-storied frame building which had fallen into a bad state of repair. 353 North Limestone is a ca. 1860-70 Italianate two-storied, three-bayed town-house. It has brick window surrounds, segmental-arched on the first story and round-arched on the second. It has oval cast iron filigree attic vents. A porch was added after 1907, but this has recently been removed as the building is being rehabilitated. An entrance and staircase have been added on the south side towards the rear of the front block and several frame and brick additions have been added to the ell. On the rear of this lot facing Morris Street (356 Morris Street) is a gabled end, one-story frame cottage. It is a simple two-room dwelling and was built after the turn-of-the-century and is the last of several small houses facing what was then known as Morris Alley. 355 and 359 are both of the Greek Revival period, the first having been built in 1861, the latter in 1863. 355 (Photo # 3) is a two-storied central-hall five-bayed house. Parts of the Greek Revival doorway are intact although a recent canopy has been built over this entrance. The interior has a narrow central hall with plain mid-Victorian staircase. The reset of the woodwork is plain Greek Revival with many of the windows and doors being Colonial Revival replacements. 359 (Photo # 4) is a one-storied five bayed building with long six-over-six front windows. The central entrance has a transom and sidelights under the small roof gable. Still remaining is a Victorian wrought iron fence with cast iron gate posts. The three original interior rooms have handsome Greek Revival "eared" mouldings on nearly all openings. Mantels in these rooms are original, two of modest Tudor-Grecian style and an archaic shelf-and-frame mantel executed with Greek Revival proportions in the ell-room. The last three houses facing Limestone (number 363, number 367 and number 371) are a group of three fine and remarkably intact Italianate brick townhouses erected circa 1870 (Photo # 5). They were built by Garrett D. Wilgus, a prominent builder-contractor and owner of a brick-laying concern. The design is traditionally attributed to Cincinnatus Shryock, prolific younger brother of famous Greek Revival architect Gideon Shryock. Number 363 (Photo # 6) has segmental-arched brick hood molds on the first story with round-arched hood molds on second story. Original fine Portsmouth stone steps and square pedestals remain in front of twentieth century Tuscan porch. The set-back side entrance on the north has original openwork porch with chamfered posts. This house appears to be largely intact throughout with the double-parlored interior staircase, "eared" door and window frames and other woodwork remaining. 367 has been converted into a duplex with the center first story window made into an entrance and a two-storied, two-bayed porch added to the northside of the main block of the house (Photo # 7). The north side porch has been simplified or replaced. 371 (Photo # 8) remains largely intact except for the addition of a twentieth century Tuscan porch.

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The east side of the four hundred block of North Limestone, except for the intrusion of a 1960s apartment at the north end of the block, has a great deal of historic and architectural integrity starting in the late 18th century up through the latter half of the 19th century. (Photos # 9 & 10) 400-402, built in 1890 is a plain but well-maintained corner store with residence above. (Photo # 11) It provides an important anchor to the block to the north which it inaugurates. Originally Z.F. Elkin's neighborhood grocery, it is a two-story brick set directly on the corner and has a low hipped roof with a single bracketted cornice. The only major change is the plain modern display windows on the front which flank the entrance and turn partly onto Fourth Street. This building is presently used as a Frigidare service center with residence above. 404 is a fine late Georgian brick house built by John Leiby sometime before 1800. (Photo # 12) It is a two-storied, five-bay brick building with Flemish bond brick work on the facade. At the rear is a two-story brick ell on the south side with a recent frame addition between the center part of the rear and the ell. It has a water table above the basement level, a belt course at the second floor level, and a fine dentillated console cornice. Rehabilitated in the 1960s, the windows and doorways do not represent the original size or style. The interior woodwork consists of some modern replacement although the staircase in the narrow central front hall is probably original with fine columnar spindles, square corner posts and shaped rail but a rather handsome late Victorian turned newel post on the first floor. It is presently used for office space. 408 is a one-story, five-bay brick front block house with a large, irregular one story brick ell. (Photo # 13) Built in ca. 1860, it is Greek Revival in style with a center gable over the entrance which has a plain pedimental lintel. The windows are tall and narrow with later one-over-one sashes. There are corbelled end chimneys and the present three-bay front porch on recent iron supports was added after 1900. 414 is a post-Civil War, late Italianate brick town house with some Eastlake trim as well as Gothic Revival 'tudor labels' on the frame rear wing. (Photo # 14) The verticality of this two-story, three-bay brick townhouse is in striking contrast to the more horizontal earlier buildings around it. 416, built ca. 1865, is an irregular frame, one-story structure with several small sections adjoined but not aligned. (Photo # 15) The window sashes vary from nine-over-six to two-over-two and the exterior has been covered in brick asphalt siding. It forms part of the mix of scale and antiquity of this varied block. 422 is an ample-scaled Greek Revival townhouse, two-storied, three-bayed with brick laid in common bond. (Photo # 16) The windows have been enlarged with later six-over-six paned sashes. Probably original are the narrow side-panels which are beside the 'modern' Federal fanlit entrance which is inside the recessed vestibule. The outer frame of the entrance has Italianate consoles. The numerous rear additions have all been made since the turn-of-the-century and include one-story, one-and-a-half story and two story sections along the north side of the property with an impressive brick two-story gallery along the the south side of the ell behind the main block of the house. The upper story of the gallery is reached by a split flight of steps from the garden, which is elaborately terraced and bordered. 426 is one of the last built on this side of the block built ca. 1907. (Photo # 17) It is a one-and-a-half



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story pyramidal roof cottage with a delicate gabled Tuscan porch. It replaced an earlier brick structure and appears to be completely intact. The first story of 430 was constructed by builder William H. Ellis in the early 1860s with the frame second floor being built around the turn-of-the-century. (Photo # 18) The first story is three-bayed brick with three bays on the frame second-story. There is a small center gable above the front cornice and the present one-story porch has a dentilated cornice and cast iron support replacements. Of the Greek Revival style, is 436 North Limestone. This modest one-story brick cottage is constructed of unbonded brick and has a plain Greek Revival doorway, plank lintels over the windows and later one-over-one sashes. There is a later one-bay center porch. An unusual structure with various additions is 442. (Photo # 19) Originally built ca. 1880, this two-story brick townhouse has a one-story brick parlor bay window with long segmental-arched openings. Above this is a projecting triple square frame bay and on the south side of the second-story near the front is a semi-octagonal oriel. There is a two-section, two-storied brick ell with a later frame addition on the south side. There are paired Italianate eave brackets. 450 is one of the most elegant and admired small-scale Federal-style houses in Lexington. "Llangollen" as it is known was built by the Reverend James McChord ca. 1814 and was remodelled in ca. 1925. (Photo # 20) This one-story house with five bays was altered after the Civil War, the principal changes being a three-bay frame front porch which had curved spandrels and pendants, a trefoil-and-triangle attic vent and brackets on the front cornice. In the mid-1920s extensive alterations were made apparently in an attempt to return it to its approximately original form or at least style. Part of the walls were reset, chimneys rebuilt and a very fine period front entrance installed. This entrance, with its reeded jambs, elliptical fanlight, eight panelled pine door and keystone in the frame, and other fine Federal woodwork introduced during this remodeling came from a house in Harrodsburg, Kentucky. The space between the two wings was enclosed at this time. The combination of the original fabric of this house and the introduction of fine old appropriate woodwork makes this house a good example of superlative remodelling which would make it worthy of National Register status on its own. The next two houses on the east side of this block, 456 and 460, were built ca. 1905 and are both story-and-a-half pyramidal-roof cottages. (Photo # 21) Both attributed to Combs Lumber Company, they are well maintained and intact except for the replaced porch supports on 456. A recent apartment occupies the corner and is an intrusion to the block

The west side of the four hundred block of North Limestone was acquired by John Brand and it was not until 1887, when this property was owned by C.H. Voorhies, that the property was broken up into lots known as Brand's Subdivision. The south lots were immediately purchased and in 1889 Johnson School, a city facility, opened its doors. It stood here until the 1950s when it was torn down after the structure had been severely burned. The first house going north on this block is 417, built ca. 1890. (Photo # 22) It is a tall, two-story, four-bay brick building, built in the late Victorian Eastlake style and anchors well this side of the block. Stone lintels have quatrefoils incised at the ends over consoles and the parlor windows have colored-glass transoms. The porch has a projecting gable and turned posts with delicate balls on the spindles of the open frieze. The chimneys are highly articulated and the whole house is unusually intact. 421 is a one-story brick pyramidal-roof cottage built about the turn-of-the-century. (Photo # 23) Except for some partially replaced elements on the porch; this cottage remains intact with its geometric brackets,



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openwork gable trim and its segmental-arched double parlor windows with colored-glass transoms. 425-27 was built ca. 1887 as a massive double house in the late Italianate style, one of few like it in the city. (Photo # 24) This two-story, six-bay brick house had one-story porches on the corners but still retains its oval filigree cast iron attic vents outlined in raised flat brick like its plain segmental-arched hoodmolds. One of the later houses on the block, 431 is a plain but a substantial two-story pyramidal-roof brick dwelling on a rough brick foundation. It has a nice one-story porch, which appears to be original. The beam ends of the porch form modillions in front and it is bowed out over the steps which are between pairs of delicate Tuscan wooden columns. 435 was built ca. 1890 in the late Italianate style. (Photo # 25) It is two-story with a low hipped roof and with a gable over its slightly projecting entrance pavilion. According to early Sanborn maps, there was originally a porch which wrapped around the southeast corner of this house. The wide parlor windows have a colored-glass transom. There is the original coachhouse at the back of the lot on the alley. (Photo # 26) It is of board-and-batten construction with an acute gable over the wide central entrance and a square louvered cupola with pyramidal roof and pinnacle. Directly north of this lot is a 1960s apartment building, one of the two intrusions into this block. (Photo # 27) Built high off the street, 449 is a well built and well preserved pyramidal-roof, one-and-one-half story cottage. It has a rough stone foundation and rough stone lentils. The porch projects from a symmetrical brick. stone-trimmed center dormer and has a pediment with low-relief S-curved ornament in the tympanum. It's supported by unfluted columns with Ionic capitals and the original detailings all appear intact, including the parlor transom which has colored-glass with jeweled swags. "Rose Hill" whose street number is 461 is considered one of Kentucky's finest Federal style house. (Photo # 28) It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 30, 1974. The last house on this side of the block and probably the last one to be built is 463-65. (Photo # 29) It was built on part of the grounds of "Rose Hill" in 1911 for one of the proprietors of the saloon which was on the opposite corner. This massive two-story brick house has implied corner pilasters and cornice-like capitals. A rough stone porch on the southeast facade appears to be original to the house.

The boundary of the addition stops at Fifth Street as the area north of this does not relate to it as a neighborhood. Although several of the buildings on North Limestone up to Seventh Street relate stylistically to the two blocks being added, the majority of these on the west side between Sixth and Seventh Street were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when the Presbyterian Cemetery which was there, moved (in 1889) and very modest dwellings were built. The area east of North Limestone constitutes the northeast quadrant of the city which has some scattered significant structures that might possibly compose other small districts eligible for the National Register. The area southeast of the Northside Historic District composes a separate historic residential district with its own identity, the Constitution Historic District (see Map 3), nominated to the National Register December 9, 1980.

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- <sup>1</sup>The William Morton House is not included in the nomination because the remainder of the block north of the house on North Limestone does not relate to the district.

INTRUSIONS

Intrusions in North Limestone Street Addition to Northside Historic Residential District

- 1) Southeast corner of Salem and Morris streets. 1950s or 60s concrete block buildings housing 3 small residential units
- 2) 441 North Limestone. Two-story modern brick apartment blocks
- 3) 468 North Limestone. Two-story modern brick apartment blocks on site of earlier house known as "Thorn Hill"

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In 1814, Pindell sold to Samuel Long who divided the out lot into smaller parcels. The dwelling at 422 North Limestone at one time was the home of William Wiseman, who was a leader in the important hemp industry of Central Kentucky. In the 1850s, Wiseman owned and operated a ropewalk in the center of the east side of the four hundred block. Later residents at this location were Enoch Clark, an early carriage maker and General Samuel Woodson Price, Lexington's postmaster in the 1880s and also a noted artist.

W.C.P. Breckinridge, an attorney and member of Congress was a tenant at 435 North Limestone in the 1890s. Breckinridge was from a most distinguished family and was known as Kentucky's "silver tongued orator." On the northeast corner of North Limestone and Fifth Street lived his cousin, Joseph Cabell Breckinridge at his house known as "Thorn Hill."

One south of "Thorn Hill", lived Reverend James McChord who was the first pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. McChord had a brilliant career that carried his sermons to England but he was forced to resign the year before his death (1820) by his church members who wanted more entertainment rather than his always serious sermon. The McChord Property was bought by Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, then sold to John Wesley Hunt in 1824, Lexington's first millionaire, who gave it to his son Charelton Hunt as a wedding gift. Charelton Hunt became Lexington's first mayor and was married to the daughter of Dr. Elisha Warfield of Meadowlands, who was one of Lexington's earliest and prominent surgeons and breeder of the great horse, "Lexington."

Rose Hill on the northwest corner of North Limestone and Fifth streets was built by John Brand in 1812. Brand was born in Scotland in 1775 and his life was marked with amazing changes of fortune. He came to Lexington via Philadelphia and established a hemp factory with John Wesley Hunt. Brand's financial success allowed him to return to Scotland in 1818 and settle the "moral obligation" to his Scottish creditors as well as to make a tidy profit from the sale of a shipload of tobacco which more than paid for the trip. His taking care of old accounts created some comment in the press of both continents, and one journal spoke of the "one honest man in America."

Interspersed within these two blocks are more modest residences which were mostly the homes of middle class. There were brick masons, carpenters, clerks and ministers. The black community had one of its early ministers living on the three hundred block of North Limestone and one of its most prominent churches around the corner on Fourth Street. The Antioch (Colored) Christian Church (already in the Northside Residential Historic District) was one of the finest church buildings built for the black community immediately following the Civil War. As the (Colored) Episcopal Mission Church, it remained an active part of the area until the church built a new building a block away in the 1950s.

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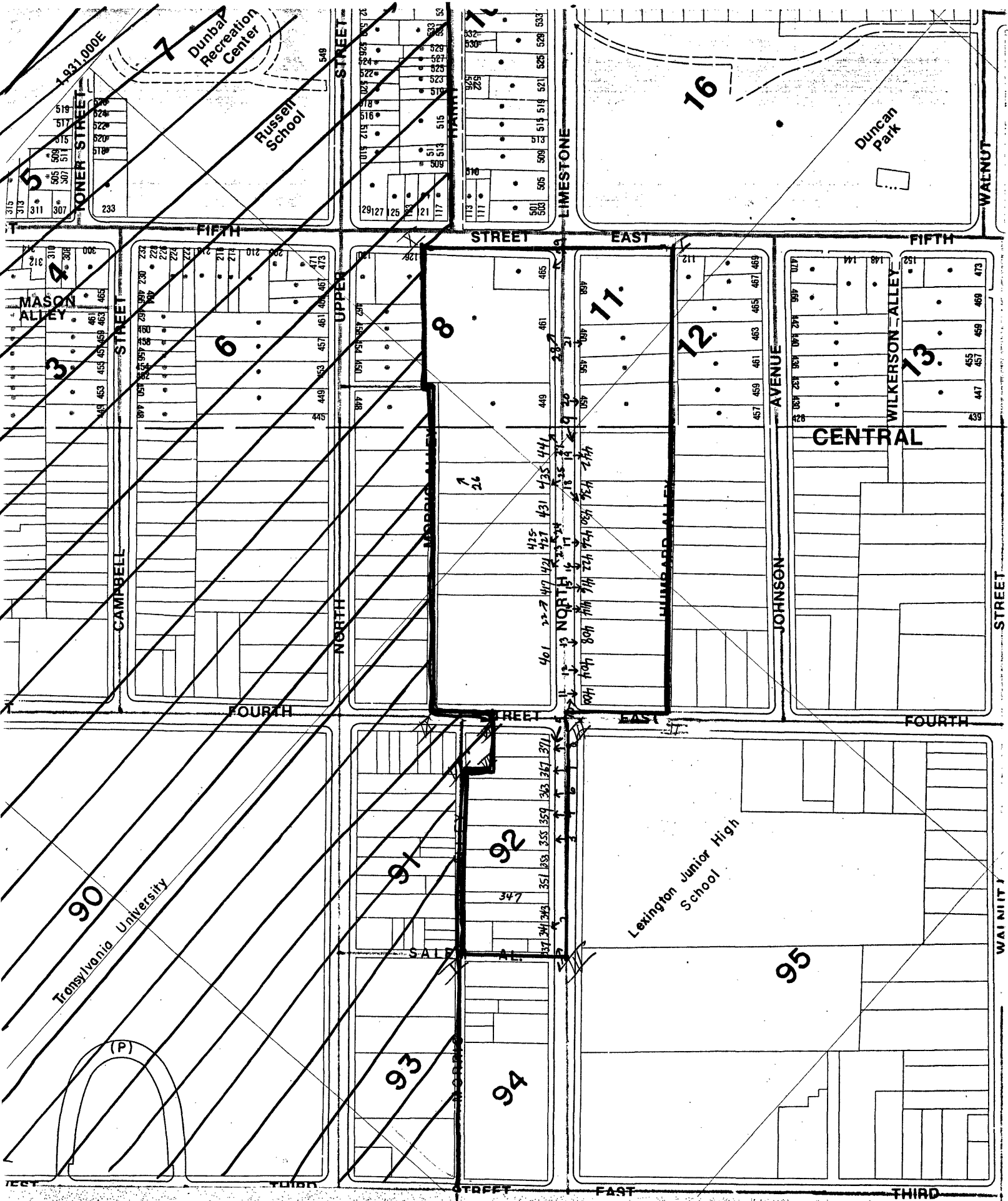
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Verbal Boundary Description (See Map 2.)

The limits of the expanded area to be included within the Northside Historic Residential District are as follows: Beginning at the NE corner of the property at 468 N. Limestone (point I, Map 2, this point being approx. 150' E of the SE corner of N. Limestone and Fifth streets) and proceeding S along a line with Humbard Alley (the rear property lines of properties on the E side of the 400 block of N. Limestone) to E. Fourth St. (point II), then NW along the N side of Fourth St. to the intersection of N. Limestone and E. Fourth (point III), then SW along the W side of N. Limestone St. to the intersection of Salem Alley (point IV), then NW along the N side of Salem Alley to the NE corner of Salem and Morris; then N following the rear property lines of lots on the W side of the three and four hundred blocks of N. Limestone to the SW corner of the property at 112 W. Fourth (point VI) and following the property lines of this property E, NE, and NW (points VII and VIII) to the N side of Fourth St.; turning E along the N side of Fourth St. to the intersection of Fourth and Morris Alley; then following the rear property lines of the lots on the W side of the 400 block to E. Fifth St (point X); then SE along the S side of E. Fifth St. to the point of origin, thereby incorporating the buildings at 337, 341, 343, 347, 351, 353, 359, 363, 367, 371 N. Limestone and the entire 400 block of N. Limestone.



— NORTHSIDE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
— NORTHSIDE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT, EXPANDED

Northside Residential Historic District,  
Expanded  
Lexington  
Fayette  
Kentucky

Urban Co. Planning Commission Map  
Fayette County

Scale: 1" = 200'  
Date: 1976

Street number addresses are found within the  
individual lots. Numbers with arrows are  
keyed to photographs.

Intrusions shown in yellow.

MAP 2