

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

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

For NPS use only
received JUN 20 1983
date entered

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

1. Name

Historic Resources of Lexington, (Partial Inventory; Historic and
historic Architectural Properties) *MRA*

and/or common

2. Location

An area primarily but not exclusively within the central
street & number city limits of Lexington, MO not for publication

city, town Lexington vicinity of #4 - Hon. Ike Skelton

state Missouri code 029 county Lafayette code 107

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number (See attached)

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lafayette County Recorder of Deeds,

street & number Lafayette County Courthouse

city, town Lexington state Missouri 64067

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

A. Surveys of Local Lexington Districts and Areas:
title 1. Missouri, A Guide to the Show-Me has this property been determined eligible? yes no
State
date 1941 federal state county local

depository for survey records Missouri State Highway Department and the Work Projects Administration; Published by: Duell, Sloan and Pearce

city, town New York state New York

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- 2. The State of Missouri
1904 state
Press of E.W. Stephens
Columbia, Missouri 65201

- 3. Missouri State Historical Survey
1978-1980 state
Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

- B. Individual Listings of Lexington Properties:

- 4. Historic American Buildings Survey
(MO-234, 226, 235, 227, 228, 225)
1960 federal
Library of Congress
Washington D.C. 20243

- 5. Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue
Lafayette County Courthouse (307), Old Fifth Branch Bank (329), Elizabeth
Aull Seminary (523), Cumberland Presbyterian Church (289), First Baptist
Church (357), Christ Episcopal Church (212), Arnold House (509), John P.
Bowman Home (Boone House) (41), Chadwich House (532), King House (216),
Waddell-Pomeroy House (26), John W. Waddell Home (Harkelroads House) (37),
Madonna of the Trail Monument (510).
1963 state
State Historical Society of Missouri
Hitt and Lowry Streets
Columbia, Missouri 65201

- 6. National Register of Historic Places
Lafayette County Courthouse (307), Cumberland Presbyterian Church (289),
Waddell House (94).
1970, 1978, 1979, federal
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Washington D.C. 20243

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Lexington's true significance lies in these early buildings interspersed with outstanding examples of Italianate and Victorian architecture, all in a scenic small-town setting. Lexington's historical development, from its steamboat era to its Post Civil-War affluence on through its prosperous Victorian mining days to its static early twentieth century is aptly illustrated by this architectural heritage.

This Multiple Resource area is comprised of 471 architecturally and historically significant buildings, structures and sites ranging in date from the early 19th century to 1939. The area has a large concentration of residential structures, approximately 344. The central business district features approximately 69 significant buildings, the majority of which are on Main and Franklin Streets. In addition, this Multiple Resource area includes 3 government buildings, 1 educational building, 15 ecclesiastical buildings, 1 train depot, 1 theatre, 1 museum, 1 park, a bridge, 2 monuments, 2 scenic and historic areas, 1 cemetery, and approximately 5 significant stone retaining walls.

This Multiple Resource area is plotted in a grid with its streets running north to south and east to west except for Highland Avenue, which follows an irregular course along the Missouri River bluffs. The grid has been altered to conform to ravines mentioned previously. Originally "Old Town", the first settlement of Lexington, was platted April 22, 1822, southeast of the Multiple Resource area, beginning at 22nd Street and extending east. A courthouse was constructed here in 1825 on a central city block. The location of the original settlement was based on the Santa Fe Trail, which became the main thoroughfare in the Old Town area (today South Street). By 1836 with the advent of commerce on the Missouri River, the economic focus of the town had moved northwest to the river and in spring of that year the First Addition of New Town was laid out. Most of the Multiple Resource area is located within this First Addition.¹

Lexington's neighborhoods are characterized by large wooded lots. Originally the sidewalks were laid out in brick and many of these still survive; many of the original cut stone curbs also remain. Another significant scenic element is the presence of cast-iron light posts on certain streets in the older neighborhoods, dating to c. 1900 and still in use. The city retains many of its original stone retaining walls, in most instances still structurally functional. The density of the residential neighborhoods has not been altered substantially, with new construction replacing old buildings on the original lots. The density of the commercial area, due to the intrusion of parking lots and new construction, has been significantly reduced. Residential structures are constructed primarily in brick, as are the government, ecclesiastical, and commercial buildings. The buildings are fairly well maintained and the biggest problem is not structural upkeep but physical alteration by stucco, siding, additions, etc. Very few log structures survive. Because of the difficulty involved in recognizing log structures, the Old Town area, which is expected to have the highest percentage of this type of construction, will be surveyed at a future date to verify this promise. Only one log building in the Multiple Resource area has been documented (555).

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Building styles in historic Lexington range from the log structure just mentioned and early brick vernacular buildings to very fine Greek Revival examples, to a significant and unique Italianate building style and culminate with significant buildings in local renderings of Victorian, Neoclassic, and Colonial Revival styles. Major building periods occurred during the steamboat era before the Civil War and in the Victorian period during Lexington's boom mining days. Most characteristic and significant of this era are Greek Revival structures, most in brick, laid out in a classic two-story "L" side hall plan, as exemplified by the Waddell-Pomeroy House (26). Several styles of early vernacular brick structures also remain, as well as several early frame styles. The Italianate style occurring after the War is manifested most appropriately by the brick cross-gable plan of the Withers House (140). Victorian styles were abundant and well-executed, with many middle-class frame structures surviving. However, classic Victorian era architecture in a textbook mode is exhibited in only two structures, the Taubman House (88), and the Stramcke House (586). Other Victorian era types are more significant for their contributions to the street and homogeneity of the districts. The turn of the century contributed a few good architectural examples; on the whole, however, the period from 1880 on never equalled the antebellum and Italianate periods architecturally or historically.

Three historic districts have been designated within the Multiple Resource Area:

✓ District #1 - Old Neighborhoods Historic District: This district is located on the eastern and northernmost boundary of the Multiple Resource Area with its boundaries delineated as follows:

A tract of land containing approximately 97 acres beginning on the W side of 22nd Street approximately 130' S of the S intersection of 22nd and South Streets, extending approximately 500' N to the NW corner of 22nd and Franklin Streets; hence W approximately 75' along the S border of Lot 8, Block 2, First Addition, then N along the E boundary of Lot 7, Block 2, approximately 142' to the alley of Block 2; then W along the S side of the alley approximately 250' to the West side of 21st Street; then N approximately 142' to Main Street; continuing N approximately 200' to the SW corner of the intersection of N. 21st Street and the alley of Block 4; thus extending W on the S side of this alley approximately 350' to the SW corner of the intersection of the alley of Block 9 and N. 20th Street; thus N approximately 150' on the W side of 20th Street to Washington Avenue; then extending West on Washington Avenue approximately 975' to N. 17th Street; then extending North approximately 1140' on the E side of N. 17th Street to State Street; then turning E on the N side of State approximately 158' to the alley of Block 1, College Place Subdivision and extending N on the W side of this alley approximately 760' to Forest Avenue; then extending W on the S side of Forest Avenue approximately 355'; then turning S to the E side of the alley of Woods Subdivision approximately 265'; then turning W on the northern border of College Park for approximately 325'; hence S on the western border of College Park to State Street, approximately 470'; hence in a straight line S on the E side of the alley of Hunter's

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Addition, approximately 150'; extending W on the northern border of Lot 11, Hunter's Addition, approximately 175'; hence S on the E side of N. 15th Street approximately 300'; then turning E on the S border of Lot 16, Hunter's Addition to the E side of the Hunter's Addition alley, approximately 175'; hence S to the northern boundaries of Lots 7 and 8, Houx's Addition, approximately 180'; hence W on this boundary line approximately 500'; then turning S on an imaginary line on the E side of S. 14th Street which is not open, approximately 425'; then W on the northern boundaries of Lots 1 and 2, Block 27, First Addition, approximately 150'; then turning S on the western boundaries of Lots 2, 3 and 4 in the same block, approximately 300' to the NE corner of Main and N. 13th; going thence in a straight line down the E side of 13th Street approximately 725' to the SE intersection of 13th and South Streets; then continuing S along the E side of 13th Street approximately 369' to the SW corner of 1305 South, irregular lot S of South Street; hence E along the southern borders of irregular lots S of South Street approximately 1050' to the alley of Block 1, Taubman's Addition; continuing E approximately 975' along the N side of the alley of Block 1 and Block 105 to the E side of S. 19th Street; hence E on the southern borders of irregular lots facing South Street approximately 1025' to the starting point.

Two buildings in this district have previously been enrolled on the National Register:

289. Cumberland Presbyterian Church

94. Waddell House

This area is adjacent to Old Town, on the west side of the original plat. It is this area along South Street (the Santa Fe Trail) that Lexington's oldest and finest Greek Revival examples can be found. This area comprises the largest number of older residences in the Multiple Resource area. Other buildings are as follows. Numbers given correspond to those on the District Plan (Map 1).

2. House (2119 South Street): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian with original porch, boxed bay on gabled wing facing the street.

4. House (2101 South Street): c. 1915. Medium gable bungalow. Sided.

5. House (2025 South Street): c. 1915. Neoclassic two-story frame, central dormer, original full-length porch, bay window on the east.

6. House (2017 South Street): c. 1910. 2 1/2 story frame, side porch has been enclosed. Garage added on the west. Small entry portico.

7. House (2011 South Street): c. 1890. One story frame T plan; center gabled projecting wing flanked by matching gingerbread porches.

8. McGrew House (2001 South Street): c. 1890. Two story brick ornate Queen

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Anne, encircling verandah with gingerbread trim; tower with conical roof has terra cotta ornamentation. Art glass windows and many interior details remain intact. Built by early mining magnate; now antique shop.

9. Schacklett House (1919 South Street): c. 1888. Attributed to James Cheatham. 2 story frame L plan, original shutters, front entry porch enclosed. Victorian iron fence and large Victorian garden to the rear intact. Sided.

10. House (1913 South Street): c. 1905. 2 1/2 story brick with large balconied full-length front entry porch. Large central chimney, hip roof, hipped dormer. Decorative yellow brick stringcourse at cornice level.

11. House (1909 South Street): c. 1905. Neoclassic 2 1/2 story brick, almost identical to #10. Hip roof, same balconied full-length porch, leaded glass sidelights in entry. Hipped dormer with corner scrolls.

12. House (1905 South Street): c. 1930. 2 story brick end gable Craftsman style, rare in Lexington. Irregular windows inset in front gable; screened-in porch, oak door with heavy iron hinges and decorative hardware. End chimney.

13. House. (1901 South Street): c. 1915. 2 story frame, hip roof, enclosed full-length front porch that extends all the way around the west and south facades. Bay window on the east.

14. House (1823 South Street): c. 1915. 2 1/2 story frame, cross gambrel roof, decorative shinglework. Bay windows on the east and west.

15. House (1819 South Street): c. 1915. 2 story frame, hip roof, full porch, yellow siding and hipped dormer.

16. House (1815 South Street): c. 1915. 2 story frame, hipped roof, hipped dormer, identical to #15.

17. House (1811 South Street): c. 1915. 2 story frame, stuccoed, hipped roof, hipped dormer, porch columns replaced with ornamental iron, identical to #15 and #16.

18. House (1805 South Street): c. 1900. 1 story brick veneered, inset stone lintels, bungalow style. Hipped two-light central dormer on irregularly sloped roof. Transition style from late Victorian.

19. House (1801 South Street): c. 1850. 2 story frame, stuccoed. Pedimented roof with circular window in gable; front full-length porch added c. 1900.

20. House (1719 South Street): c. 1895. 2 story frame Victorian, projecting gabled wing with three-sided bay; gingerbread porch and window trim, decorative dormer. Good original condition.

21. House (1715 South Street): c. 1906. 2 story red brick late Victorian.

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Slate roof, tan brick stringcourse at the cornice level, interior details mostly intact.

22. House (1711 South Street): c. 1890. 1 story frame Victorian, gingerbread porch trim and window eaves, projecting gabled bay on the east. Sided.

23. House (1707 South Street): c. 1890. 1 story frame Victorian, massive turned porch posts with knobs, sided.

24. House (1703 South Street): c. 1890. 1 story frame Victorian, round window in projecting end gable; original posts replaced by ornamental iron. Sided.

25. House (1701 South Street): c. 1895. 1 1/2 story brick Victorian, encircling porch with Ionic columns, decorative brick lintels and sills; tower with conical roof on east facade topped by finial.

26. Waddell-Pomeroy House (1611 South Street): c. 1836. One of the earliest and purest examples of Greek Revival. Two story red brick with Greek meander frieze at the cornice level; two-tiered balconied entry porch. Classical entry with rectangular transom broken by two engaged piers flanked by sidelights. Many interior details intact, including curving stairway and fireplace mantles, window and door enframements.

28. House (1603 South Street): c. 1900. 2 1/2 story frame Queen Anne style in good condition; encircling porch with conical roof topped by flame finial. Circular window in gables, tall thin exterior chimney with decorative brick paneling. Sided.

29. Fredendall House (1527 South Street): c. 1910. Two story frame Neoclassic; gabled roof, pedimented entry porch with pilastered corner trim, repeated on porch on the east side.

30. Waddell-Young House (1525 South Street): c. 1840. Two story brick Greek Revival. Two-tiered balconied entry porch; classical entry with transom broken by two engaged piers flanked by sidelights. Altered from T plan to L by removal of west wing and rear portion. Original porch posts, much original interior detail. Gabled roof with two end chimneys.

31. House (1521 South Street): c. 1912. Two story Neoclassic with hipped dormer on a gabled roof. Projecting bay on the west; Ionic posts support full-length porch. Sided.

32. House (1517 South Street): c. 1848. Two story brick painted white Greek Revival L plan with small entry porch on the west. Original porch has been replaced; bay window on the east; bracketted cornice. Segmental windows.

33. First Christian Church (1515 South Street): c. 1870. Romanesque Revival. Arched corbel table, central projecting tower. Stone water table, cast iron sills, original art glass windows. Original tower has been replaced by a

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smaller one; major alterations in the interior took place in 1925.

34. Chapman House (1505 South Street): c. 1845. Greek Revival, two story brick, gabled roof with two end chimneys, large extended ell to the rear with two-tiered portico which has been enclosed. Painted white. Porch posts replaced with ornate old ornamental iron and a central gable has been added at the front facade roofline, c. 1890.

35. House (1425 South Street): c. 1845. Greek Revival, two story painted brick, rectangular plan with wrap-around porch added c. 1900. Main facade faces east.

36. House (1421 South Street): c. 1840. Two story Greek Revival unpainted original brick, double parapeted chimneys on each end. Rectangular plan, with added bay window on the west. Victorian porch with cresting added to front facade, two story small porch with original posts enclosed on the east. Three-bay front facade with inset pine lintels and sills, original shutters. Finest example of Greek Revival in parapeted style, with the original brick, unpainted.

37. Harkelroads House (1415 South Street): c. 1840. Two story brick painted white Greek Revival; L plan with one story side porch on the east, bay window on the west. Ionic porch across front added c. 1900. Double end chimneys. Victorian cast-iron fence; significant brick outbuilding to the rear.

38. House (1407, 1409 South Street): c. 1840. Two story Greek Revival. Veneered in new brick, c. 1915. Two kinds of brick used. Ionic porch added on front and east facades. Original integrity on exterior has been diminished but is still visually cohesive with streetscape.

39. Walter B. Waddell House (1401 South Street): c. 1905. Two story red brick, hip roof with hooded dormer on the front facade, pedimented dormers on the east and west facades. Full-length balconied entry portico, balconied bay window on the east.

40. Eggleston House (1321-1323 South Street): c. 1880. Victorian two-story, painted brick, decorative central gable added. Eastlake stencilling on cut stone hood molds over front facade windows, central eastlake porch flanked by two projecting bays. Duplex.

41. Boone House (1317 South Street): c. 1845. Greek Revival two story brick painted white. Ornately modelled brick lintels; windows flanked by two sidelights. Two-tier balconied portico, cast-iron balcony not original. Colossal Ionic portico added and interior tastefully remodelled in 1913.

42. Lafayette Arms (1305 South Street): c. 1840. Originally William B. Waddell Mansion. Purchased in 1868, it was large Second Empire 2 1/2 story brick, Baptist Female College. Stuccoed in the early 20's. Mansard roof removed; pedimented dormers added to hip roof. Bracketted cornice, two tiered balconied portico. Made into apartments.

79. United Methodist Church (1306 South Street): c. 1865. Originally Roman-

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esque Revival. In 1915, stuccoed and remodelled in a prairie style. Geometric stained glass, light fixtures and ornamentation in this style. Steeple has been removed. Bell tower added at this time to the rear. In spite of this extensive make-over, the building was altered coherently.

80. House (1310 South Street): c. 1840. Greek Revival, two story brick, parapet twin end chimneys, stuccoed. Windows surrounded by inset brick in stucco. Original porch replaced.

81. Moorehead House (1314 South Street): Originally 1839, completely Victorianized, c. 1890. Two 1/2 story brick. Tall square central tower with finial. Massive turned porch posts with knobs, with incised Eastlake decoration in stone, square hood mold lintels. Two story frame bay added to south facade.

87. Benton-Todhunter House (1512 South Street): c. 1840. Significant example of two story five bay Greek Revival in walnut clapboard. Two end chimneys, original shutters, 3/4 length porch altered, features ornamental iron railings which are probably not original. Door and interior details have been altered; still retains some fireplaces.

88. Taubman House (1522 South Street): c. 1885. Most significant example of Queen Anne in Lexington city limits. Ornate 2 1/2 story brick with a conical tower, finials, and domed turret, ornate tall chimneys, decorative terra cotta tiles around turret. Stained glass, slate roof, cresting, encircling porch with gingerbread trim. In perfect condition. Interior well preserved.

89. House (1604 South Street): c. 1869. 1 1/2 story red brick Italianate, cross gable plan with curvilinear vergeboard extending under the eaves with acorn drops at the corners; balconied bay window on front facade; ornate cast-iron lintels on first floor windows, decorative round-arched brick lintel treatment on second floor. Porch added c. 1900. Large central chimney. Roofline, originally like the Withers House (#140) was altered to 1 1/2 story. Many original interior details including marble mantles and ornate enframements remain intact.

90. House (1606 South Street): c. 1910. Fine example of a two-story frame Neoclassic; hipped dormers on each side of hipped roof, with diamond-paned windows. Small entry porch with Ionic posts. Clear bevelled glass sidelights.

91. House (1616 South Street): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian, art glass bordered window lights on front bay. Porch replaced and enclosed, house covered with wood shingles.

92. House (1618 South Street): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian, gingerbread encircling porch intact. Decorative window trim, round window in apex of front gable. Stuccoed.

93. Old First Christian Parsonage (1622 South Street): c. 1900. Late Queen

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Anne, 2 1/2 stories, very plain. All ornament removed and stuccoed in 1919. Encircling porch enclosed.

95. Winkler Homestead (1708 South Street): c. 1858. Two story brick Greek Revival, two end chimneys, painted gray. L plan with 1858 ice house in rear yard. Front and rear porches added c. 1900, cast iron lintels and sills.

96. House (1712 South Street): c. 1890. One story frame Victorian, large rounded bay on the west side of the front facade with an art glass transom. Ionic porch posts. Stuccoed. Imbricated shingles in main gable.

97. Vaughn-Walker Funeral Homes (1720 South Street): East portion of front facade is a two story stuccoed hip roof rectangular plan with a balconied entry porch, built in 1917. It was added to a warehouse at the rear, built c. 1850 as part of the old Winkler Mortuary. Ceiling beams in this building pegged. One story gabled building added to the west in 1935; 8 columned front portico is not intrusive to the unit.

101. House (1824 South Street): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian, gingerbread porch, bay window on the west. Sided. In good condition with original door with oval light.

102. House (1906 South Street): c. 1900. One story frame Victorian, porch removed and replaced with ornamental iron posts; large front window altered; stuccoed.

103. House (1910 South Street): c. 1910. Two story frame Neoclassic, hip roof, shed dormer, full length porch with Ionic posts, partially enclosed.

104. House (1912 South Street): c. 1910. Two story frame Neoclassic, hip roof, two sash hip dormer with diamond paned windows. Full length porch enclosed.

105. House (1916 South Street): c. 1915. Two story frame Neoclassic, hip roof with bracketted overhang, two sash hip dormer, full length three post Ionic porch. Similar to #104.

106. James McGrew House (1920 South Street): c. 1904. Fine example of this style. Two story red brick Neoclassic/late Victorian; hip roof, two sash hip dormer. Rusticated brick quoins, yellow stone belt course and decorative brick belt course at the cornice level. Inset stone lintel and sills; full-length 4-columned Ionic porch with balustrade. Many original interior details intact.

107. Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (20th and South Streets): c. 1925. One story very plain frame, gable roof. Small enclosed entry on the west primary facade. Parking lot on the south down to South Street.

108. House (2008 South Street): c. 1850. Two story brick Greek Revival, large end chimneys, originally in L plan. Porch removed; simple canopy added over cen-

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tral entry on front facade. Stuccoed.

109. House (2012 South Street): c. 1860. One story frame, porch posts replaced by ornamental iron, pedimented lintel. Stuccoed.

110. House (2018 South Street): c. 1890. One story frame Victorian; bay window on the east, half-length porch on west side of front facade. Shuttered.

111. House (2024 South Street): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian, brick foundation, irregular gabled roofline. Gingerbread side wrap-around porch on the east is intact.

113. Bruen House (2106 South Street): c. 1862. Carpenter's Gothic two story frame, high central gable flanked on each side by high gabled dormers. Curvilinear vergeboard continues around eaves; acorn pendants. Projecting square bay windows flanking central porch with gingerbread trim. Windows and interior altered c. 1975 after a fire. Only house in this style in Lexington.

114. House (2110 South Street): c. 1920. One story frame bungalow, medium gable facing the street. Projecting full-length porch with three posts and balustrade. Stuccoed.

115. House (2118 South Street): c. 1920. One story frame, medium gable, faces the street. Projecting 3/4 length hipped porch with three Ionic posts.

116. House (2124 South Street): c. 1920. One story frame, medium gable, stuccoed.

117. House (2115 Franklin): c. 1920. One story frame bungalow, medium gable faces the street, 3/4 length projecting front porch, stuccoed.

118. House (2111 Franklin): c. 1905. Two story frame L plan, medium gable, sided. Full length side porch.

119. House (2107 Franklin): c. 1900. One story frame Victorian, medium gable, sided, ornamental iron porch posts.

120. House (2101 Franklin): c. 1900. One story frame Victorian T plan with porches flanking a central east wing. Sided.

123. House (1923 Franklin): c. 1915. Two story frame, hip roof, swept dormer, full length enclosed porch, recently stuccoed.

124. House (1919 Franklin): c. 1895. Two story red brick late Victorian, one story porch on the east wing. Projecting bay window on second story front facade below truncated gable facing the street. Decorative brick quoins.

125. House (1915 Franklin): c. 1915. Two story high gable, frame. Pedimented portico with Ionic capitals. Sided.

126. House (1909 Franklin): c. 1910. Two story Neoclassic with hip roof, hip

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dormer, full length encircling porch with Ionic posts and balustrade. Well maintained.

128. House (1901 Franklin): c. 1910. One story frame, medium gable L plan, porch posts replaced, sided.

129. House (1821 Franklin): c. 1915. Medium gable, sided; full length hipped projecting porch, ornamental iron railings. Brick foundation.

130. House (1815 Franklin): c. 1885. 1 1/2 story frame Victorian, projecting gabled wing on the west. New windows; porch posts and trim removed; decorative window trim remains.

131. House (1811 Franklin): c. 1890. 1 1/2 story frame, end gable with imbricated shingles. Hipped dormer on the east. Porch enclosed, sided.

132. Warder-Long House (1805 Franklin): c. 1900. Two story red brick; decorative brick stringcourse at cornice level, lintels and sills. Imbricated shingles in front gable, large central chimney. Green trim. Original golden oak doors with decorative "craftsman" style features.

133. Dave's Cafe (1801 Franklin): c. 1900. One story brick painted white, flat roof. Full length windows to the east closed up. Pressed tin ceiling. Previously a dairy; used currently as a small neighborhood diner.

134. Wilmot House (1721 Franklin): c. 1869. Two story red brick Italianate L plan with medium projecting gabled wing on the west. Two apartments made in 1940. Porch on the west has original posts. Distinctive decorative brick egg and dart lintels on front facade twin windows.

135. House (1717 Franklin): c. 1840. One story frame medium gable sided; has been added to original one story brick to the rear. Part of house has log rafters. From street house is unassuming.

136. House (1711 Franklin): c. 1910. One story frame with high hip roof, two-window shed dormer. Full length projecting porch with four posts and balustrade.

137. House (1707 Franklin): c. 1910. Two story Neoclassic, hip roof with hipped dormer, 3/4 length hipped porch with three posts, bay on the east first floor. Stuccoed.

138. House (1705 Franklin): c. 1920. One story medium gable bungalow style, square window in gable, three plain posts on inset full length porch.

139. House (1701 Franklin): c. 1850. One story brick with frame addition to the east. Medium gable facing the street. Stuccoed. Windows, door have been replaced with storm fixtures.

140. Marquis W. Withers House (1621 Franklin): c. 1870. Two story high style

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Italianate. Cruciform plan, decorative arched brick lintels on second floor front facade and high decorative cast iron lintels on the first floor. Lintels and cast-iron fence came from the Morrison Foundry in Lexington. Original side porch on the east with posts. Three-sided bay on the front facade; bracketted cornice with returns continuing into roof gable. Four central chimneys. In immaculate original condition. Original cast iron fence on sandstone wall surrounds the lot; brick outbuilding to the rear changed into a garage. Brick sidewalk in front. Shutters intact.

141. David Groves House (1615 Franklin): c. 1910. Two story Neoclassic, hipped roof and dormer with leaded glass and decorative volutes at the base. Original encircling porch, decorative beveled glass transom and sidelights. Sandstone wall continues from Withers House, but without fencing.

142. House (1609 Franklin): c. 1910. Two story frame hipped roof with swept dormer and overhanging eaves. Small hipped entry porch with Ionic posts. Sandstone wall continues.

143. House (1605 Franklin): c. 1910. Two story frame Neoclassic hip roof with hipped dormer; full length flat roofed porch; decorative beveled glass side-lighted entry. Sandstone wall continues.

144. John Eggleston House (1601 Franklin): c. 1840. Two story Greek Revival, two end chimneys. Brick painted cream, original shutters intact. Victorian added porch has ornamental iron posts that replaced original. Intact interior; one story ell with shed roof has a five-column portico with original posts, gabled dormer with double hung sash, two chimneys. Another brick addition to the rear used as kitchen has central chimney. Rubble sandstone foundation. Tin seamed roof. This building is in original condition and is unique in the sloped portico ell.

145. House (1521 Franklin): c. 1905. Large Neoclassic three story frame, center gable with oriel window and a large central brick chimney. Full length flat roofed projecting porch partially enclosed. Sided. Rental property. Cut stone retaining wall in front.

146. House (1515 Franklin): c. 1870. One story frame with end gable facing the street. Decorative vergeboards with center post and drops. Porch on the east enclosed. Awnings added. Sided.

147. House (1511 Franklin): c. 1905. One one-half story frame, medium gable facing the street. 3/4 length hipped projecting porch, large hipped dormer on the east. Sided.

148. House (1507 Franklin): c. 1865. One story frame, medium gable facing the street. Small porch extending halfway down east facade with distinctive porch posts with cut-out decorations. Massive central brick chimney; decorative vergeboards with center post; round window in gable apex; twin elongated round arched windows below circular unit, with square storm windows added. Stuccoed.

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149. House (1501 Franklin): c. 1865. One story frame, medium gable facing the street. Decorative vergeboards, large central chimney. L plan porch on the east ends with half-circle balustrade, not original, c. 1900. Replaced original gingerbread porch.

150. House (210 S. 15th Street): c. 1918. One story frame bungalow, hip roof, front shed dormer, projecting flat-roof porch with two plain posts and balustrade. Awnings added.

151. House (1421 Franklin): c. 1930. Two story English Tudor half-timbered, high peaked front center gable with flanking two-window shed dormers. Round topped door.

152. House (1419 Franklin): c. 1920. One story frame bungalow, hipped roof with overhang, large hipped gable on front and sides; exterior chimney, inset full length porch with plain square posts and balustrade.

153. House (1417 Franklin): c. 1930. Two story Tudor, frame, high gable facing the street with massive exterior chimney applied to the center of the front gable; full length shed dormers on east and west facades; round-topped door.

156. The Back Pew Antique Shop (1401 Franklin): c. 1920. Originally Church of Christ. Gabled Mission-style church with two story tower on the west with curvilinear gable. Stuccoed. Original art glass windows intact, including central square window in apex of front gable.

158. Mattingly Stores Inc. (13th and Franklin): c. 1900. Two story painted brick commercial building, decorative brick corbel table at cornice level, segmental windows, three bay storefront on main north facade altered. A large two story modern addition to the east is an intrusion.

212. Christ Church Episcopal (120 S. 13th Street): c. 1848. Attributed to the Rev. J.W. Dunn. Gothic Revival, one story red brick L plan. Crenelated tower on south corner of front facade, dates to 1890. Vestry room added on the east in 1860. Original pews still in use, organ (1870) in use. Fine art glass windows date to 1870. These windows include both stained and painted glass designed by Booth of New York, made in England, and installed in the chancel in 1884. Large trees on front lawn, included in HABS. New one story brick addition to the north is an intrusion.

214. Trinity United Church of Christ (1312 Franklin): c. 1923. Tan brick Gothic Revival; one story medium gable, rectangular plan with large square tower on east corner. Upper reaches of tower, including Gothic tracery and crenelation, added at later date to replace conical roof with finial. Red brick with cream stone sills, round arched glass windows, bracketted eaves.

215. Stier House (1402 Franklin): c. 1900. Queen Anne two story frame, hip roof, exterior chimney, gingerbread encircling veranda, projecting bay on the

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east front facade, tower with conical roof and finial on second floor, south-east corner. Imbricated shingles in gables on roof and on shed-roofed porch.

216. King House (1408 Franklin): c. 1866. Two story red brick Italianate, L plan with two-story portico on the east. Original one-story side porch, distinctive egg and dart curving brick lintels over elongated paired windows. Original shutters. Interior curved stairway, newel post, and other significant features intact.

217. Thornton House (1416 Franklin): c. 1900. Queen Anne 2 1/2 story frame, asymmetrical plan, projecting gabled wing faces street on the west. Bay removed for picture window, porch altered. Made into apartments. Endangered by neglect.

218. Simpson House (1422 Franklin): c. 1900. Queen Anne 2 1/2 story frame asymmetrical floor plan, projecting gabled wing faces the street on the east with bay window on second floor. Original encircling porch with fan-brackets and turned posts intact; another door added on the front facade, made into apartments.

221. House (1518 Franklin): c. 1850. Two story red brick, flat tarred roof, two tiered full-length porch on the front with turned Victorian posts and cut-out trim and balustrade. Pressed tin cornice and finials added at later date. Duplex.

222. House (1520/1522 Franklin): c. 1880. Two story red brick pressed tin cornice and finials, four bay facade with hooded inset stone lintels; full-length hipped roof porch with posts with fan brackets. Original Victorian door. Attaches to commercial building on the east.

Commercial Building (1522 Franklin): c. 1880. Two story Eastlake red brick, pressed tin cornice and finials on north primary facade, with main entry on corner. Segmental windows, inset stone sills. Six bay cast-iron front in good condition but closed-in. Significant example of Victorian commercial building in residential area.

224. House (1606 Franklin): c. 1850. One story cream colored brick, hip roof with projecting gabled wing on the west, facing the street. T plan. Segmental windows, Victorian porch, posts with fan brackets. Stairway to second floor has been replaced by concrete steps and iron railing.

225. House (1612 Franklin): c. 1850. Two story Greek Revival, three bay facade, stuccoed. Pine lintels and sills. One end chimney. Rectangular plan with one story to the rear. Victorian porch added with cut-out trim and turned posts. Awnings added to second floor windows.

226. House (1614 Franklin): c. 1925. Two story gabled plan with two story inset portico on the east. Full length hip roofed porch. Stuccoed.

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227. House (1618 Franklin): c. 1920. One story frame stuccoed bungalow, inset deep full-length porch with square stuccoed posts. Low hipped overhanging roof.

228. Winsor House (1622 Franklin): c. 1864. Two story red brick Greek Revival, L plan with two story portico on the west side. Three bay front facade, pine lintels and sills. Full-length front porch with balcony added c. 1900. Several rear additions.

229. House (1702 Franklin): c. 1900. 1 1/2 story frame, high gable faces the street. Rectangular plan, hip roofed side porch on the west with posts of ornamental iron. Sided.

230. House (1706 Franklin): c. 1900. One story frame T plan with inset 1/2-length porch on the west. Hipped roof with projecting side gable on the east facing the street. Original bay window has been replaced by picture window with canopy.

231. House (1708 Franklin): c. 1885. One story Victorian frame cross plan with projecting gabled wing facing the street. This wing features a projecting three-sided bay window with imbricated shingles in the gable. L plan porch on the west with turned posts. Art glass transom on the bay has been removed as well as interior details.

232. Wilson Owen House (1714 Franklin): c. 1874. Two story brick Greek Revival rectangular plan. Three bay. Full-length front porch added c. 1900. Front facade has been brick veneered and entire building stuccoed. Entry with three-light transom and sidelights; interior has several extant architectural details.

234. Cobb House (1724 Franklin): c. 1840. 1 1/2 story L plan Greek Revival, red brick with three gabled dormers on front slope. Inset pine lintels and sills. Entry porch not original but early. Decorative paned glass in windows later addition. Frame addition added to the rear.

235. Old Bour's Grocery Store (1802 Franklin): c. 1885. Two story red brick, hip roof with ornate cresting and seven tall chimneys. Four segmental windows on second floor, original cast-iron storefront has been removed and replaced by one with paned transom, c. 1910. Significant example of early neighborhood store building.

236. House (1808 Franklin): c. 1920. Two story brick rectangular plan, medium gable facing street with three inset windows in gable. Awning. Wrap-around porch with square posts on piers. Stuccoed.

237. House (1814 Franklin): c. 1880. Two story brick T plan late Victorian. Projecting wing has truncated gable roof and three sided bay window on the second floor. Decorative brick quoins, porch posts replaced c. 1900. Cresting on porch and ornate cast-iron fence.

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238. Apartment Building (1816 Franklin): c. 1925. Two story stuccoed brick Mission style with curvilinear gable. Large arcade on first floor. Two second story windows have inset brick surrounds.

240. House (1824 Franklin): c. 1915. One story frame bungalow, gable faces street over an inset full length porch with square posts. Stuccoed. Shed dormer on side facades.

241. House (1900 Franklin): c. 1915. One story frame bungalow, gable faces street over inset full length porch with square posts and balustrade. Overhanging roof; applied stick-style beams surround a single window in the gable.

242. House (1904 Franklin): c. 1915. Two story frame Neoclassic, hipped roof with large hipped dormer and full length hip front porch. Bay window on first floor, east facade.

243. Henry Winkler House (1910 Franklin): c. 1858. Two story T plan, frame, decorative cupola on hipped roof. Two tall end chimneys, pedimented lintels. 3/4 length porch with balcony added c. 1900. Only house of this style in Lexington. Sided.

244. House (1916 Franklin): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian medium gable faces street and features imbricated shingles. Original three-sided bay diminished by siding. Decorative trim over side bay windows.

245. House (1920 Franklin): c. 1885. Large rambling Queen Anne with truncated gable facing the street with tall central chimney; art glass window on front facade, square one story bay at corner. Wrap-around porch with original turned posts. Stuccoed. Carriage house to the rear.

246. Old German Catholic Church (1924 Franklin): c. 1882. One story frame Victorian, changed into residence, c. 1900. Gable faces street with hipped rectangular bay window. Small side porch with turned posts.

247. House (2004 Franklin): c. 1890. Two story frame L plan late Victorian. Hip roofed side porch with turned posts. Sided.

248. Walk House (2010 Franklin): c. 1885. One story red brick Queen Anne, irregular plan. Low gable faces street; original bay window has been removed. Mansard roof on rear wing extant with dormers. Asbestos shingles have replaced slate. Porch posts replaced with ornamental iron. One of two buildings built with second empire features in Lexington.

249. House (2014 Franklin): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian, medium gable faces street with three-sided bay window. Side porch with original posts.

250. House (2022 Franklin): c. 1890. One story frame Victorian, medium gable faces street. Rectangular window in gable. Side porch to the west; original turned posts have been replaced with plain square.

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252. The Romanda House (2110 Franklin): c. 1850. 1 1/2 story brick painted gray. Simple rectangular plan with medium end gables. Segmental windows; two entries on front facade. Curvilinear vergeboard with acorn pendants. 3/4 length flat roofed porch with turned posts, added c. 1880.

253. House (2116 Franklin): c. 1900. One story frame late Victorian duplex. Pedimented 3/4 length porch with battered posts--sided.

254. House (114 S. 21st Street): c. 1850. One story brick medium gable faces street with circular window in apex. Curvilinear vergeboard with acorn pendants. Original side porch features posts with distinctive elongated cut-outs. Stuccoed.

255. House (2023 Main): c. 1925. One story frame bungalow, medium gable faces street with stick-style cross hatching in gable. Hip porch features gabled entry. Overhanging eaves. Square posts. Gables are stuccoed.

256. House (2021 Main): c. 1925. One story frame bungalow, gable facing street. Overhanging roof. Large central gabled porch with three square posts on piers.

257. House (2009 Main): c. 1930. One story frame bungalow, gable facing street. Overhanging roof, gable porch with three posts on piers.

258. House (2007 Main): c. 1930. One story frame bungalow, truncated gable facing street, overhanging roof. Large central truncated gable porch with two square posts on piers. Enclosed.

259. House (2005 Main): c. 1925. One story frame bungalow, hip roof, inset porch with square full-length posts. Porch screened-in.

260. John Bush House (2001 Main): c. 1900. Two story red brick late Victorian, complex hipped roof, T plan with one story frame side porch to the west. Decorative brick quoins. Inset yellow brick segmental lintels on large first and second floor single windows facing the street.

261. House (1921 Main): c. 1890. Two story late Victorian, hip roof L plan with hipped porch with turned posts. Square bay window on the east. Sided.

262. House (1915 Main): c. 1915. Two story Neoclassic, hip roof with large central hipped dormer. Wrap around porch with Ionic columns. Decorative paned windows.

263. House (1909 Main): c. 1915. Two story Neoclassic, gabled roof with central hip dormer. Full length porch with Ionic posts. Stone retaining wall.

264. Aull Home (1903 Main): c. 1890. Built by Lawer Wilson. Two story frame Colonial Revival with central gable at cornice level. Hip roof, dentil line be-

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neath cornice. Full length balconied porch with Ionic posts. Leaded glass sidelights and transom on first floor porch window. Brick sidewalk.

265. House (1821 Main): c. 1895. Two story red brick late Victorian, cross plan with medium gable facing street. Hipped porch with gabled entry has had original turned posts replaced with ornamental iron. Circular art glass window on first floor front facade. Brick has been sandblasted and badly tuckpointed.

266. House (1819 Main): c. 1915. Neoclassic two story frame, slight bell-cast hip roof with hipped gable. Hipped full length porch with Ionic posts. Brick sidewalk.

267. House (1815 Main): c. 1928. One story frame eclectic, crossed and intersecting gables facing the street with circular windows in the apex. Stuccoed.

268. Groves House (1809 Main): c. 1915. Two story frame Neoclassic Revival, gabled roof with plain boxed cornice and returns. Pedimented entry portico.

269. Bour Flats (1805 Main): c. 1900. Two story red brick apartment house. Three bay front facade with wrap-around porches at each entryway on the east and west. Decorative brick quoins, ornate cornice composed of four brick piers and decorative corbel table. Inset stone lintels and sills. "Bour" in copper letters at cornice line.

270. House (105 S. 18th Street): c. 1930. Two story frame Tudor Revival, high peaked gable facing the street; shed dormer on a gabled roof. Vestibule with peaked gable features cross hatching in the gable and round-arched door. Stuccoed.

271. House (1723 Main): c. 1850. Two story Greek Revival red brick, L plan with frame porch enclosed on the west. Bay window added to second floor, west. Two-tiered full length front porch with steps leading to second story entry. Duplex.

272. House (1719 Main): c. 1880. One story frame Victorian, multi-gabled roof. Round arched window with bullseye enframements on east side of front facade. Art glass transom and door. Small side porch with turned posts and gingerbread trim. Stuccoed.

273. House (1715 Main): c. 1890. One story frame Victorian; medium gable facing street with tall rectangular hipped dormer. Boxed cornice with returns, original porch posts replaced by plain square posts. Stuccoed. Brick sidewalk.

274. House (1711 Main): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian cross gable plan, has been sided and both porches which originally flanked a central front gable have been removed.

275. House (1703 Main): c. 1890. One story frame Victorian, gabled wing faces

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the street with boxed cornice and returns. Side porch posts have been replaced. Art glass front window. Sided.

276. House (1701 Main): c. 1905. Two story frame Neoclassic, hip roof, hip dormer, hip full-length front porch with exaggerated Ionic capitals. Exterior chimney and several first and second story bays have been added. Sided. Window awnings added.

277. House (1621 Main): c. 1915. Two story frame, hip roof with wooden shingles (replaced original tile). Overhanging eaves and two swept dormers. Arched entry portico with Ionic columns. Stuccoed. One story side porch has been enclosed.

278. Wilkenson House (1617 Main): c. 1903. Classic Revival, two story red brick with colossal Ionic pedimented portico over entry. Victorian era eaves on side windows, circular windows present on first floor front facade. Strange combination of styles, all original.

279. House (1615 Main): c. 1915. Fine example of bungalow styling, hip tile roof with six-light shed dormer; tile hip roofed entry portico with flanking doric columns; tile roofed porte-cochere to the east. First floor brick finished; second floor stuccoed.

280. William Aull Jr. House (1601 Main): c. 1915. Neoclassic two story frame, gabled roof, dentil cornice, shutters on second floor without cut-outs. Arched entry portico with doric columns flanked by pergola covered porches. Arched transom and sidelights at entry.

281. Ardinger House (1519 Main): c. 1843. Fine two story red brick Greek Revival, rectangular plan with two-tiered full length gallery across the rear, accommodated by a sloping roof. Tall parapet end walls. Front windows exhibit distinctive four-light sidelights flanking the four windows in the first and second floor. Balconied entry portico with square posts is original. Inset stone lintels and sills on front facade. Small bracketed cornice and small returns.

283. House (1509 Main): c. 1895. One story frame Victorian, medium gable faces street, sided, porches removed. Front brick sidewalk. Includes larger vacant lot to the west.

284. House (1501 Main): c. 1900. One story frame Victorian; medium gable faces the street, full length hipped porch with four Ionic columns on piers. Balustrade has been replaced by concrete blocks. Sided.

288. House (1317 Main): c. 1900. One story frame Victorian, medium gable faces the street; side porch with turned posts.

290. Old Post Office (100 S. 13th Street): c. 1912. Two story Beaux-Arts yellow brick. Flat roof, large arched portal with console decoration. Rectangu-

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lar windows topped by palladian-type round-arched windows with central key-stones. Stone trim. Interior details relatively intact, with skylight and brass postal box. Used for school administration offices.

363. Goose Pond Athletic Field (Lots 5, 6 Block 27; Lots 5, 6, 7, 8 Block 22): This area historically was a natural slough. In 1913 through a tremendous community effort, it was cleared, drained, and reclaimed as a playing field. Visually, there are huge cottonwoods bordering Main Street from one end of the lot to the other, creating a very beautiful streetscape. Blight has occurred in intrusions across the street, and this tree line is very important to counteract this element as well as being an important asset to the stone bleachers inset in the hill below the street level.

364. Lexington Middle School (Lots 1-8, Block 21, Main and 16th): c. 1926. Jack N. Felt and Co., architects, Busboom Bros., builders. Impressive two story red brick Gothic Revival. Stone window enframements, lintels and sills; tracery at cornice level. Art glass lunette over inset central entry.

365. House (1608 Main): c. 1850. Two story brick Greek Revival T plan, painted white. Low-pitched pediment roof, decorative brick arched lintels over front facade and east facade windows. Side entry portico with Ionic posts. Original Victorian porch added to east facade.

366. House (1614 Main): c. 1890. Two story red brick Victorian; composition shingle roof has replaced original tile. Irregular plan, projecting central bay with gabled dormer. Side porch replaced original, c. 1900.

367. House (1616 Main): c. 1890. Two story red brick Victorian; slate roof, original cresting and finials. Irregular floor plan with projecting bay in the southeast corner. Porch added c. 1920. Inset stone lintels with eastlake stencilling. Decorative black brick belt course between windows on the second floor.

368. Sturgis House (1622 Main): c. 1900. 1 1/2 story frame late Victorian with bell cast gable facing the street. Finials and cresting intact. Inset in gable is round-arched recessed porch with three decorative paned windows. Notable decorative shinglework. Matching bell-case gabled side bay on front porch with art glass window. Neoclassic porch is original; main entry has beveled glass transom and sidelights.

369. The Aull House (1702 Main): c. 1904. Two story red brick Classic Revival. Three pedimented dormers, front and rear. Boxed cornice and pediments dentil molding. Two-story balconied portico porch with Ionic fluted columns. Two story wood pilasters encase the four corners; flat arch with radiating voussoirs of cut stone over doors and windows. Ornamental iron balcony balustrade not original. Many interior details intact.

370. Carter House (1710 Main): c. 1875. Attributed to James Cheatham of Cheatham & Barley. 1 1/2 story frame Queen Anne cottage. Hipped gable roof. Entrance and porch at inner corner. Sided; porch replaced c. 1900; awnings

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added.

371. Mountjoy-Spears-Steward House (1714 Main): c. 1884. Attributed to James Cheatham. Two story frame Queen Anne. Hip roof with composition shingles; one story three-sided bay on the west features art glass transoms. Imbricated shingles on side porch, ornamental iron replaces original posts.

372. Haerle House (1718 Main): c. 1887. James Cheatham, architect. 1 1/2 story frame Queen Anne in almost original condition; ownership still under original name. Medium gable faces the street with three sided bay with hip roof. Side porch with original gingerbread trim and posts; hipped dormer over porch. Original cresting and finials significant. Tulip-type tin roof still intact on bays and porch.

373. Immaculate Conception Catholic Church (101 North 18th Street): c. 1897. Red brick Romanesque Revival with original brick steeple with gold plated cross at the apex intact. Art glass windows; tuckpointed in the 1940's. In 1970's extensive remodeling destroyed original interior and added intrusive brick statue niche outside at the corner.

376. Lester B. Wikoff House (1818 Main): c. 1926. Built by Penn Hall and Walter Dunford. Two story frame Neoclassic. Gabled entry portico, shutters. Exterior chimney and porch on east facade.

377. Aull House (1902 Main): c. 1855. One story frame early Victorian. Medium gable faces street, elongated windows on first floor of front facade; circular window in gable. Side porch in bad condition but original. Original shutters and doors; back porch collapsing. Vacant.

378. Ardinger House (1908 Main): c. 1839-40. 1 1/2 story brick Gothic Revival; cross plan. Central medium gable is flanked by porches with wrought iron trim and posts added later. Finely detailed box bay surmounted by rounded arched window. Roof slopes curve into eaves.

379. House (1918 Main): c. 1900. One story frame Victorian, medium gable faces street. Art glass transom over window on first floor front facade. Sided. New oversized porch added c. 1915.

380. House (1922 Main): c. 1930. Two story frame Neoclassic. Entry portico with Ionic columns. Exterior chimney.

382. House (2008 Main): c. 1895. One story frame Victorian, medium gable faces street. Boxed cornice with returns and original gingerbread trim and posts on side porch.

383. House (2014 Main): c. 1900. One story frame Victorian cross gable plan with side porches flanking a central gable facing the street. Original gingerbread posts remain on one side. East side has been added after 1927.

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385. House (311 Washington Avenue): c. 1905. Two story frame, hip roof, T plan. Side porch has had original posts replaced. Sided.

387. Stephen Wilson House (307 Washington Avenue): c. 1898. Two story red brick late Victorian with medium gable with boxed cornice and returns facing the street. Full length porch with gingerbread trim and turned posts intact. Inset rough-cut stone lintels and sills.

388. Ewing House (303 Washington Avenue): c. 1890. Two story white frame late Victorian T plan with full-length hipped porch on west wing. Three sided bay with hip roof; canopy over second story windows with decorative eaves and trim. Porch retains gingerbread trim and posts. Low gable facing street has imbricated shingles.

389. Robert Smith House (221 Washington Avenue): c. 1901. Fine two story red brick Queen Anne with projecting round corner tower with conical roof. Inset stone lintels and sills and finely detailed leaded glass in various windows. Slate roof placed on c. 1903. Two hipped dormers on front facade. Finely proportioned side porch with classically-derived thin posts and balustrade.

390. House (217 Washington Avenue): c. 1897. Two story frame late Victorian, excellent condition. Medium gable faces street with projecting smaller gable at corner; projecting three-sided two story bay beneath small gable. Decorative art glass at second floor and some transoms; full length porch with gable over entry. Gingerbread trim and posts original.

391. Thomas Wallace House (115 North 18th Street): c. 1870. Two story white painted brick rectangular plan with hipped roof. Large central chimney; very plain bracketted eaves; decorative brick lintels. Full length front porch with Ionic posts added c. 1900.

392. House (111 North 18th Street): c. 1910. One story frame bungalow with hip roof. Inset side porch with square posts.

393. Catholic Rectory (107 North 18th Street): c. 1890. Two story brick painted gray Italianate with hipped roof and decorative brick cornice. Central chimney, full length hipped porch added c. 1900.

394. Wentworth Health Clinic (116 North 18th Street): c. 1900. One story frame Victorian, medium gable faces street with imbricated shingles. Side porch has had original posts replaced. One story frame additions to the rear.

395. House (122 North 18th Street): c. 1870. One story frame Victorian, medium truncated gable faces street on the north, another gabled wing added on the south. Porch in between wings not original. Original south wing has pedimented window enframements.

396. House (1709 Washington Avenue): c. 1910. 1 1/2 story frame bungalow; inset porch, square posts, overhanging eaves. Large shed dormer.

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397. Wallace House (115 North 17th Street): c. 1870. 1 1/2 story red brick T plan Italianate attributed to James Cheatham. Curvilinear vergeboard with a-corn drops; decorative eaves of medium gable facing the street. Distinctive paired windows within decorative brick double arched lintels.

398. House (117 North 17th Street): c. 1910. One story frame bungalow with gable facing the street; screened-in inset porch.

399. House (301 North 17th Street): c. 1910. 1 1/2 story frame bungalow, gable facing the street. Brackets beneath overhanging eaves; projecting porch is screened-in.

400. House (309 N. 17th Street): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian, gable facing the street. Gingerbread side porch retains original trim and turned posts.

401. House (315 N. 17th Street): c. 1900. Two story frame Victorian; second story three sided projecting bay. Wrap-around porch exhibits pedimented gable over entry. Ionic posts are original.

402. House (321 N. 17th Street): c. 1890. One story frame Victorian; gable with boxed cornice and returns faces the street. Side porch exhibits square posts.

403. House (325 N. 17th Street): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian; gable faces street. Sided; art glass window in gable. Decorative gingerbread trim remains on side porch.

404. House (329 N. 17th Street): c. 1890. One story frame Victorian; boxed bay in gable that faces street. Porch has been enclosed and has awnings added.

405. House (335 N. 17th Street): c. 1890. 1 1/2 story frame Victorian; roof is multi-sloped. Imbricated shingles. Porch has been replaced by later c. 1900 style.

406. Wood-Ryland House (411 N. 17th Street): c. 1869. Two story red brick Italianate attributed to James Cheatham. Roof lines on front facade feature a large central gable; on side facades, arch interrupts. Distinctive 3-point molding in each. Two round-arched windows enframed in decorative brick round arches. Bracketted cornice. Original flat-roofed 3/4 porch has original posts. One story brick rear addition is contributing.

407. Day House (415 N. 17th Street): c. 1869. 1 1/2 story L plan red brick Italianate; medium gable faces the street. Side porch has original gingerbread posts and trim. Decorative brick round-arched lintels.

408. House (350 N. 17th Street): c. 1910. Two story frame Neoclassic with hip roof. Hipped central dormer, hipped full-length porch. Original posts replaced by ornamental iron. Awnings added over windows on second floor.

409. House (348 N. 17th Street): c. 1885. One story frame T plan Victorian,

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medium gable faces street. Porch retains original gingerbread posts and trim, wraps around front projecting wing to south facade. Awnings added to windows.

410. House (346 N. 17th Street): c. 1910. One story frame bungalow, hipped roof, overhanging eaves, projecting gabled porch with square posts enclosed.

411. House (342 N. 17th Street): c. 1910. Two story frame Neoclassic, hip roof, hip dormer, full length hipped porch with posts with capitals placed on brick piers.

412. House (334 N. 17th Street): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian; hipped roof with gabled side wing facing the street. T plan gingerbread porch retains original trim and posts and wraps around gabled wing.

413. House (330 N. 17th Street): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian; square plan with three-sided projecting boxed bay beneath gabled wing. 3/4 length flat roofed porch with original gingerbread trim and posts. Awnings added later.

414. House (326 N. 17th Street): c. 1875. Two story white frame, central gable interrupts roofline. Hip roof, bracketted eaves. Wide pine window surrounds. Full length flat roofed porch has unusual arched central portico and large columns with square capitals; has been altered. Also unusual are four piers bordering sidewalk leading to entry.

416. Willoughby House (1618 State Street): c. 1869. Two story red brick Italianate, altered to Classic Revival. Twin round-arched windows enclosed in large brick round-arched lintels, central chimney. Additions of gabled dormer, three-sided bay, several side porches, c. 1890.

417. House (1619 State Street): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian cross plan, medium gable faces the street. House has been sided and all details removed. Side porch has been sided and posts removed.

418. House (236 N. 17th Street): c. 1880. One story frame Victorian, medium gable faces the street. House has been sided and all details removed. Side porch has been sided and posts removed.

419. House (234 N. 17th Street): c. 1905. Two story frame Neoclassic with hip roof. Hipped 3/4 length front porch with Ionic posts.

420. House (232 N. 17th Street): c. 1915. 1 1/2 story frame bungalow, gable faces the street with overlapping eaves and large shed dormers on side facades. Projecting porch with battered brick corner posts on brick piers. Awnings over gable windows.

421. House (230 N. 17th Street): c. 1900. One story frame Victorian, medium gable faces the street, side porch has had original posts replaced. Sided.

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424. House (124 N. 17th Street): c. 1905. Two story frame Victorian with medium gable facing the street. Original porch beneath gable has been enclosed. Hip roofed side porch has been partially enclosed. A few Victorian posts remain. Sided.

425. House (120 N. 17th Street): c. 1910. Two story frame Neoclassic; hip roof with hipped dormer. Full length hipped porch with Ionic columns.

426. Russell House (118 N. 17th Street): c. 1850. Built by John R. Bennett. Greek Revival two story brick painted white L plan. Twin end chimneys, entry portico with original porch and posts. Transom remains but original entry has been altered. Two story original veranda has been enclosed.

427. House (1615 Lafayette): c. 1900. 1 1/2 story frame, gable roof. Center chimney. Small canopy over entry.

429. House (1618 Lafayette): c. 1910. One story frame, porch extends on north side of front facade with sloping roof, three square posts. Bay window on east side.

430. House (1622 Lafayette): c. 1905. One story frame Victorian, medium gable faces the street; awning over window on first floor. Side porch has been enclosed.

432. House (111 N. 16th Street): c. 1860. 1 1/2 story frame early Victorian; curvilinear vergeboard decorates eaves of gable facing street and extends across front facade. Shed-type side porch not original. Sided.

433. House (115 N. 16th Street): c. 1900. Two story frame late Victorian, hip roofed L plan with projecting hipped wing. Side porch with gingerbread trim and posts.

434. House (119 N. 16th Street): c. 1860. One story brick early Victorian; gable faces street with curvilinear vergeboard. Full length front porch added at a later date. Sided.

435. House (125 N. 16th Street): c. 1890. One story frame T plan Victorian; gable faces the street. Side porch has original posts. Sided.

436. House (127 N. 16th Street): c. 1850. Two story L plan brick veneer Greek Revival. Two story verandah has been enclosed; medium gable faces the street. Gabled canopy added over altered entry. Sided. Massive central chimney.

437. House (135 N. 16th Street): c. 1875. One story cross plan Victorian. Central wing is gabled with boxed cornice and returns; notable original porch with gingerbread posts and trim wraps around entire front facade.

438. Zion AME Church (201 N. 16th Street): c. 1870. Romanesque brick, central

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projecting bay. Round arched second story windows with clear glass with circular top pane. Decorative brick corbeling on front facade. Steeple has been removed; church has been stuccoed recently. Sits on high hill surrounded by tall stone retaining wall.

440. House (211 N. 16th Street): c. 1855. 1 1/2 story brick; medium gable faces the street. Full length porch. Sided.

441. Eaton House (219 N. 16th Street): c. 1891. Two story frame decorative Queen Anne. Bracketted cornice, ornamented gables, turnings and scrollwork. Second story corner windows feature gingerbread trim canopy. Original porch posts, recessed gabled porch at second story. Sided.

443. W.T. Wood House (231 N. 16th Street): c. 1847. One story frame, originally Gothic Revival. Medium gable faces the street; in 1922 exterior was cedar shingled, original bay windows removed. Has been altered in the interior.

444. Meyer House (235 N. 16th Street): c. 1880. Two story frame Queen Anne in good condition, particularly the interior. Medium gable faces street, two story boxed bay projects from gable. First floor windows with gingerbread trim, original porch posts on side porch replaced with ornamental iron. Sided.

445. House (239 N. 16th Street): c. 1880. One story frame Victorian, medium gable with boxed cornice and returns faces the street and exhibits three-sided bay window. Side porch has original trim. Sided.

446. House (243 N. 16th Street): c. 1880. One story frame Victorian, good condition. Medium gable faces street, decorative vergeboard. Projecting boxed bay. Side porch has Ionic posts.

447. House (251 N. 16th Street): c. 1890. One story frame; medium gable faces the street. Sided. Awnings added, porch posts c. 1900.

448. House (255 N. 16th Street): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian, medium gable faces the street, side porch retains turned posts.

449. College Park. Bounded by Wood, 15th Street, State Street, and alley to the west of 17th Street terminates at this park (approximately 6 acres) and it is significant as a focal point when looking north down 16th Street. Older trees, a scale replica of the original first Masonic College in the world, built in 1847 here. This building served as Col. Mulligan's headquarters during the Battle of Lexington. Changed to Central College for women, Second Empire structure building; burned.

450. Fulkerson-Hoge Home (1502 Reed Lane): c. 1884. Fine red brick Second Empire. Only one other altered Second Empire in Lexington. Two story central portion with mansard slated roof. Original L shape porch with arcaded trim and straight original posts. Curvilinear vergeboard, circular window in gables. Heavy decorative brick round arched lintels; three sided bay with hipped red roof.

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451. House (1503 Reed Lane): c. 1900. Two story late Victorian; multi-gabled roofline. One story box bay with hip roof; side entry porch has been altered with hip roof Ionic columns on brick piers. Original art glass in various windows and transom intact.

452. House (328 N. 16th Street): c. 1880. One story frame Victorian; medium gable faces the street with lunette inset window in gable. This wing has gingerbread canopies at corner windows on a 3-sided first floor. Gabled dormer faces street; porch posts have been replaced with ornamental iron.

453. House (322 N. 16th Street): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian; cross gable. Medium gable faces the street; entry porches flanking central gable.

454. House (316 N. 16th Street): c. 1869. One story brick L plan, early Victorian; central gable faces street. Decorative brick hooded lintels. Unusual turnbuckle in gable peak. House diminished by stucco. One story side porch has had original posts replaced with ornamental iron.

455. Wernwag House (308 N. 16th Street): c. 1895. Two story frame late Victorian; medium gable with boxed cornice and returns faces street; side porch with hipped roof retains original trim and posts. Sided.

456. House (306 N. 16th Street): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian. Gabled roof. Victorian entry porch with trim and posts. Sided.

461. House (206 N. 16th Street): c. 1885. One story frame cross plan Victorian. Central gable with boxed cornice and returns faces street with three-sided bay that has been covered with wood shingles. Side porch posts replaced with ornamental iron.

462. Heathman House (200 N. 16th Street): c. 1847. 1 1/2 story white painted brick, gabled roof. Square plain windows, front porch altered, entry doors have been added. Massive end chimney on the north.

463. Neer House (138 N. 16th Street): c. 1848. Significant Carpenter's Gothic T plan, one story red brick in original condition. Medium gable faces street with curvilinear vergeboard and hooded Palladian-like window in gable. Decorative brick hooded lintels at top of twin elongated lights.

464. R. C. Ewing House (132 N. 16th Street): c. 1840. Two story middle class Greek Revival. Red brick; entry portico extends from street level to second floor. Porch added c. 1890. End chimneys.

466. House (1501 Lafayette): c. 1895. Two story frame Victorian medium gable faces street. Hipped side porch with original trim and posts. Sided.

467. House (1417 Lafayette): c. 1850. One story brick, has been stuccoed. Large central chimney. Catslide porch to the east has been added onto original structure and enclosed.

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469. House (1413 Lafayette): c. 1840. One story brick painted gray Greek Revival. In almost original condition but neglected. L plan, three bay front facade, inset pine lintels and sills, transom and sidelights intact on classical entry.

471. House (1312 Lafayette): c. 1900. One story frame late Victorian, brick foundation. Full length front porch not original.

472. House (1406 Lafayette): c. 1890. One story frame Victorian, gabled. Sided. Porch removed.

473. House (1408 Lafayette): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian T plan, bay window on gable facing the street with side porch. Porch retains original trim and posts.

474. House (1502 Lafayette): c. 1890. One story frame rectangular plan, gable faces street. Large hipped entry porch with four turned posts.

475. House (1504 Lafayette): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian, bay window on the front facade. Porch extending from front facade has been enclosed.

476. House (1506 Lafayette): c. 1910. One story frame bungalow, hipped roof with overhanging eaves. Inset front porch with square posts and banister.

477. House (1510 Lafayette): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian, medium gable faces street with tall hipped boxed bay. Side porch has been enclosed.

478. House (1514 Lafayette): c. 1890. One story frame Victorian, medium gable faces the street. Hipped roof entry porch with turned posts. Sided.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS OF INTRUSIONS IN DISTRICT #1
OLD NEIGHBORHOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT (See Map 1)

1. House (2121 South Street): Modern ranch style. VBD: Irregular lots south of South Street.

3. House (2111 South): new construction, wood shingle siding. VBD: Irregular lots south of South.

27. House (1607 South): new construction. VBD: Block 1 Lot 9 Taubman's Addition.

82. House (1402 South): VBD: Block 24, Lot 5 First Addition.

83. House (1406 South): VBD: Block 24, Lot 6 First Addition.

84. House (1414 South): VBD: Block 24, Lot 7 First Addition.

85. House (1422 South): VBD: Block 24, Lot 8 First Addition.

86. Vacant Lot VBD: Block 19, Lot 5 First Addition.

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98. Vacant Lot VBD: Block 12, Lot 5 First Addition.
99. House (1820 South): new construction. VBD: Block 12, Lot 6 First Addition
100. House (1822 South): new construction. Includes part of vacant lot to the east. VBD: Block 12, Lot 7 First Addition.
112. House (2102 South): new construction. VBD: Block 1, Lot 5 First Addition.
121. Vacant Lot (21st and Franklin, Southwest corner). VBD: Block 6, Lot 1 First Addition.
122. Franklin Manor Apts. (20th and Franklin, southeast corner). Once a two story brick school. Completely altered. VBD: Block 6, Lots 2, 3, 4 First Addition.
127. House (1905 Franklin). VBD: Lots 3, 4, Block 7 First Addition.
154. House (1415 Franklin). VBD: Block 24, Lots, 2, 3 First Addition.
155. House (1413 Franklin). VBD: Block 24, Lots 3, 4 First Addition.
157. Parking Lot. VBD: Block 25, Lot 1 First Addition.
158. Modern addition to the east of a two story commercial building. VBD: Block 25, Lot 2 First Addition.
212. New addition on the north side of Episcopal Church. VBD: north part, Lot 4, Block 26 First Addition.
213. Trinity Church, new Educational Building (1310 Franklin) VBD: Lot 5, Block 26 First Addition.
219. Apartments (1502 Franklin) VBD: Lot 5, Block 20 First Addition.
220. House (1506 Franklin) VBD: Lot 6, Block 20 First Addition.
223. House (1604 Franklin) VBD: Lot 5, Block 17 First Addition.
233. House (1716 Franklin) VBD: Lots 7, 8, Block 14 First Addition.
239. Commercial Building (1820 Franklin) VBD: west portion, Lot 8, Block 11 First Addition.
251. House (2102 Franklin) VBD: south part, Lot 5, Block 2 First Addition.
282. Dental Offices (1511 Main) VBD: Lot 2, Block 20 First Addition.
285. Quick Stop Shop (1419 Main) VBD: Lots 1, 2, Block 25 First Addition.

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286. Laundromat (1409 Main) VBD: Lot 3, Block 23 First Addition.
287. Concrete Block Drive-In VBD: north part, Lot 12, Block 29 First Addition.
362. King Realty (13th and Main) VBD: Lot 4, Block 27 First Addition.
374. House (1810 Main) VBD: Lot 6, Block 10 First Addition.
375. Catholic School VBD: Lot 7, Block 10 First Addition.
381. House (2004 Main) VBD: Lot 5, Block 4 First Addition.
384. House (2024 Main) VBD: Lot 8, Block 4 First Addition
386. House (309 Washington Avenue) VBD: Lot 2, Block 9 First Addition.
415. Apartment Complex (322 N. 17th. Street) VBD: Lots 8, 9 Woods Subdivision.
422. House (220 N. 17th Street) VBD: Block 6 Houx's Addition.
- 422a. Vacant Lot
423. House (126 N. 17th Street) VBD: Lot 1, Block 1 Houx's Addition.
428. House (1611 Lafayette) VBD: Irregular Lots, #3, Block 1 Houx's Addition.
431. Trailer (201 N. 16th Street) VBD: east part Lot 3, Block 6, Houx's Addition.
439. House (207 N. 16th Street) VBD: Lot 4, Block 6 Houx's Addition.
442. House (225 N. 16th Street) VBD: Irregular Lot, Block 6 Houx's Addition.
457. House (304 N. 16th Street) VBD: Lot 1, Block A Hunter's Addition.
458. House (220 N. 16th Street) VBD: Lot 4, Block 5 Houx's Addition.
459. House (218 N. 16th Street) VBD: Lots 3, 4, Block 5 Houx's Addition.
460. House (212 N. 16th Street) VBD: Lots 2, 3, Block 5 Houx's Addition.
465. House (1505 Lafayette) VBD: Block 2, Lot 3 Houx's Addition.
- 465a. Vacant Lot
468. House (1415 Lafayette) VBD: Lot 2, Block 3 Houx's Addition.
470. House (1401 Lafayette) VBD: Lot 4, Block 3 Houx's Addition.
- 470a. Vacant Lot

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472a. Vacant Lot

District #2 - Commercial Community Historic District: This district is located in the center of the Multiple Resource Area with its boundaries delineated as follows:

A tract of land containing approximately 42 acres, starting at the NE corner of South and 13th Street and extending on the N side of South Street approximately 380' to the W side of South 12th; hence S approximately 110' to an imaginary line dividing lots 1 and 2, Block 32, First Addition in half. Hence W 125'; then S 50' on the E border of lot 3 of that block; then extending W in a straight line on the S side of the rear lots facing South Street approximately 1225'; then turning N approximately 250' on the W side of 8th Street to an imaginary line dividing Lot 7 Block 46 First Addition in half; hence N on the W boundary line of that lot approximately 75'; hence E on the S boundary of the alley of block 46 approximately 290'; then turning N on the E side of South 9th Street to the NE corner of 9th and Franklin 225'; then W on the N side of Franklin to the NE corner of 8th and Franklin, approximately 350'; N approximately 65'; E 90'; then N approximately 100' to the N side of the alley of Block 45; then W 100'; hence N 150' on the E side of 8th Street to Main; turning E on Main approximately 225'; N 60' to the NE corner of the intersection of Broadway and Main; then extending NW on the N side of Broadway to the NW corner of the intersection of Broadway and Highland Avenue, 360'; hence NE on the E side of Highland approximately 250'; then turning SE on the S side of the alley of Block 44, approximately 400' to N. 9th, crossing N. 9th to its E side and going N approximately 75' to the S side of the alley in Blocks 43, 36, 35, and 28. Extending E along this alley approximately 1375' in a straight line to N. 13th; hence S in a straight line on the W side of 13th Street approximately 875' to the starting point.

The Commercial Community Historic District consists of two streets, Franklin and Main, composing the traditional business district and the adjacent residential community to the south of these streets. To the rear of Main Street, at some distance, can be seen the Missouri River. The Lafayette County Courthouse faces north on Main towards the river and provides an outstanding focal point. However, the City Hall is almost as tall as the Courthouse and is also a visual landmark.

One building in this district has previously been enrolled on the National Register:

307. Lafayette County Courthouse

Other buildings in the Commercial Community Historic District are as follows. The numbers given correspond to those on Map #2.

43. Lexington Raquetball Club (German Methodist Episcopal Church) (300 S. 12th): c. 1878. Remodeled in 1910. Brick Romanesque Revival, cross gable plan with projecting front tower. Top tower crenelation has been removed; stained glass

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has been removed. Being adaptively reused as a health club/raquetball court.

44. House (1119 South): c. 1870. One story brick T plan; gabled roof, gingerbread one story porch.

45. House (1114 Southwest Blvd.): c. 1869. Two story painted brick rectangular plan with two story frame porch on the east; projecting gable on the west (facade faces south). Significant decorative brick lintels on second story windows.

47. House (1105 South): c. 1840. Two story red brick Greek Revival rectangular plan on the east with two story frame rectangular addition on the west. Two-tiered portico porch opens on the north. Apartments.

51. House (1001 South): c. 1860. One story frame Victorian, small central entry porch with distinctive cutwork posts. One large end chimney on the east. Sided.

52. House (919 South): c. 1900. One story frame, gabled roof, sided.

55. House (909 South): c. 1885. Two story frame Victorian, rectangular plan, brick first floor, Victorian small entry porch, ornately detailed door.

57. House (901 South): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian, central gingerbread porch intact. Gabled roof, two end chimneys.

58. Huddler House (823 South): c. 1841. Two story walnut frame Greek Revival, added central gable,. Hip roof, original porch columns replaced by ornamental iron, additions made on the west. Panelling also applied to exterior around entryway.

59. House (815 South): c. 1915. Bungalow style, one story hipped roof, gabled dormer with overhanging eaves.

60. Vacant Lot, Lot 6, Block 47, southeast corner of South and 8th Streets. Although the large three story Greek Revival once on this corner is gone, a hand-cut approximately 6' stone retaining wall remains on the west and north sides of the property.

61. House (802 South): c. 1900. Two story frame, first floor of brick. 3/4 length porch with plain square posts.

62. House (806 South): c. 1890. One story Victorian L plan, gingerbread porch trim on side porch. Sided.

63. House (810 South): c. 1920. 1 1/2 story bell cast gable, frame, brick foundation. Full length porch with doric posts set on brick piers.

65. House (822 South): c. 1850. Two story brick, stuccoed. Flat roof, decora-

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tive brick cornice. Porch replaced.

66. House (224 S. 9th Street): c. 1890. Late Victorian Queen Anne, two story frame with siding. L plan, projecting boxed bay on the first floor, Victorian side porch.

67. House (Lot 9, Block 11): c. 1840. One story walnut frame Victorian, porch with gingerbread details. Greek Revival entry; unoccupied and in ruinous condition; however, rough stone retaining wall borders on South Street and continues in unbroken line across house next door and around the corner.

68. House (920 South): c. 1840. Greek Revival 1 1/2 story brick. Stuccoed. Original porch replaced. Transomed doorway with sidelights survives. Carefully worked cut stone retaining wall faces on the south. Many interior details including walnut hand carved newel post intact. Includes lot to the east.

69. "Slave House" (222 S. 10th Street): c. 1855. Greek Revival 2 1/2 story brick, gabled roof with two end chimneys. Inset pine lintels and sills, sandstone first floor, duplex. Interior Greek Revival mantles survive, as does large walk-in stone fireplace on first floor.

70. House (1106 South): c. 1900. Two story frame, medium gable. Stuccoed full basement. Full porch with plain balustrade and posts supported by concrete blocks.

71. House (1108 South): c. 1850. Greek Revival altered to Victorian, two story frame; rectangular plan flanked by one story gabled additions. Bay window on first floor primary facade; original porch has been removed. Sided.

72. House (1120 South): c. 1840. Two story brick Greek Revival L plan. Two story brick projecting bay added later in newer brick to the front facade. On the west, two story enclosed porch in the ell.

73. House (1122 South): c. 1840. Two story brick Greek Revival. Two tall end chimneys, original gable interrupts front roofline. Two-tiered entry porch not original. Altered on the north rear side by new frame additions.

74. House (1202 South): c. 1910. Two story brick with bungalow influences. Brick veneered, hip roof, shed dormers. Bay window on the west. Dentil at cornice line. Original bungalow porch.

75. House (1206 South): C. 1895. Two story frame, late Victorian, stuccoed. Second story bay window, first floor has been altered with the addition of a picture window. Side porch on the east removed.

76. House (1210 South): c. 1850. Two story flat-roofed Greek Revival style. Brick, dentil work at the cornice level. Stuccoed. Gingerbread 3/4 length Victorian porch added. Original transomed entry with sidelights.

77. House (1216 South): c. 1869. One story brick painted white, gabled roof

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with dentil eaves faces the street. L plan porch on the east. Distinctive brick "egg and dart" lintel over front facade twin windows.

161. B & G. Ford (13th and Franklin): c. 1925. One story glazed brick with boomtown front. Continuous glass storefront windows.

165. Vacant Lot (southwest corner, 12th and Franklin): Lots 1, 2, Block 33, First Addition. The sandstone retaining wall that runs along the entire front of the lot on Franklin and south along 12th to the alley is significant. This lot is approximately 6' lower than street level. Also, the adjacent building makes this area a significant buffer zone. The wall was originally part of a brewery which included the adjacent existent structure.

166. Missouri Public Service Storage Building (Baehrs Beer Cellar) (1115 Franklin): c. 1871. Two story brick with decorative first floor arcade, decorative segmental lintels on second floor. Many of original features, such as exterior ice door, remain, but building is in deteriorating condition. Stuccoing diminished the impact of the decorative brickwork.

167. Storage Building (1105 Franklin): c. 1870. One story brick, with nearly original frame five-bay storefront. A garage door addition has altered the two bays to the west; the second floor has been removed and six brick pilasters rise approximately 7' above the storefront and end with tile roof capping.

168. Part of Old Brewery (#166), faces 11th Street on an alley. This building is attached to an intrusion. 1 1/2 story brick, hip tile roof, decorative brick cornice over entry; two windows on the north (alley side) feature decorative brick segmental lintels. The original cresting has been removed. Currently used for storage.

169. GP's Screen Printing (212 S. 11th Street): c. 1905. One story brick commercial building, decorative brick corbel table, plain segmental windows on north facade covered over. Tall doorway opens at angle to 11th and has been altered. "Office" appears in large copper letters over the entry. Lot adjacent to the south is used for parking.

170. Pat's Boats and Motors (211 S. 11th Street): c. 1905. One story brick with high curvilinear gable. New storefront has been added. Originally used for stable and boarding. Large lot to the south is used for boat parking and is an intrusion.

172. Franklin Diner (1027 Franklin): c. 1900. This two-story brick 3-bay commercial building has had a partial new storefront installed and the second story ornament has been removed and stuccoed. Storm windows installed. The original transom remains and the original entry. The building's height and three segmental windows make it significant to the block as a whole.

173. State Farm Insurance (1025 Franklin): c. 1900. Two story Victorian painted brick commercial, original three bay storefront with transom and original en-

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try and side entry to the upstairs intact; two second story segmental windows have had added storm windows; decorative brick corbel table at cornice level significant; it continues in similar fashion on building to the west.

174. Missouri Water Company (1023 Franklin): c. 1900. Two story three-bay painted white, original storefront replaced. Three segmental windows on second floor; storm windows. Decorative brick arcade at cornice level in same style as building to the east.

175. Offices, Weldon Perry (1021 Franklin): c. 1900. Two story brick commercial building has had storefront altered by addition of sandstone veneer, and 2-bay second story with segmental windows has been stuccoed. Only significant in relation to height and window style to rest of block.

176. Cox Real Estate/Lauderdale Offices (1019 Franklin): c. 1905. Four-bay two story painted white brick, original storefront replaced by "Williamsburg" facade with two entries with broken pediments. Second floor, however, remains original with four segmental windows and decorative brick corbel table and arcade at the cornice level.

177. Offices, Dr. David Rich (1015 Franklin): c. 1900. Two story brick; has had original storefront altered and second floor veneered. Significant only in height and window proportions to rest of the block.

178. Headquarters/Bus Station (1011/1013 Franklin): c. 1905. Two story red brick, houses two businesses with entries side by side in the center. Four windows on second floor with yellow brick segmental inset lintels. Storefront on the west has been altered with addition of brick veneer, as has storefront to the east.

179. Schwab Real Estate (1009 Franklin): c. 1905. Two story red brick, identical to adjacent building to the west. Three windows on second floor with yellow brick inset lintels; original storefront intact with transom and wooden framework.

181. Winkler Furniture Co. (1001-1005 Franklin): c. 1870. Three story brick, eight-bay front facade with segmental hood molds over upper story windows. Storefront has original six pane transom. Stuccoed. Tin ceiling, sandstone foundation. Last business of one of the most prominent and historic industries in town.

183. House (218 S. 10th Street): c. 1880. Two story brick Victorian, hip roof, segmental arched windows, two story front porch with shed roof. Victorian turned posts. Central chimney.

185. Wright House (905 Franklin): Two story original Greek Revival built c. 1840, Victorianized, c. 1867-90 to combination of styles. Painted brick truncated center gable, two end chimneys, two-tiered entry porch on second floor features gingerbread trim. Full length front porch has Italianate posts and

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bracketting. Projecting bays on both floors on the west side of the doorway. Decorative brick hood lintels, one story ell extends at the rear. Interior interesting combination of Greek Revival and High Victorian decorative features.

186. Goehner's Marbleworks (901 Franklin): c. 1857. One story brick rectangular plan, boomtown brick front was originally curvilinear, has been changed to a stepped gable. Original storefront with large nine light windows, original four panelled doors and transom remains. Gable features inset stonework with statue niche. Monuments still remain out front and in the side yard. Original keys used for door knockers; one of earliest businesses in Lexington, illustrating German influence, still almost intact. Used as residence by descendants of the Goehners.

187. Goehner House (210 S. 9th Street): c. 1857. Two story original red brick Greek Revival ell plan. Six bay facade, doorway with inset stone lintel. Side-lights of beveled glass not original. Two story brick addition on the north added at a later date features segmental windows and a three-sided hipped roof porch.

188. Hopkins House (216 S. 9th Street): c. 1859. Two story brick Greek Revival, painted brick. Distinctive shouldered architrave exterior window enframements. Two end chimneys; 3/4 length Victorian gingerbread porch added to front facade, small overhang added on second story entry. Also small gable added in center as cornice decoration. Two story frame ell to the rear added in 1901. Hip tin roof.

191. First Presbyterian Church (920 Franklin): c. 1844, 1890. Originally Greek Revival building with pedimented roof is to the north. Also features four engaged pilasters on a colossal scale and medium gable facing the street. Bell tower added to the south, c. 1890, with circular belfry. Brick has been tuck-pointed, inexpertly. Expansions and alterations diminish original integrity, but still significant. Recent large addition to the west is an intrusion.

192. City Hall (10th and Franklin): c. 1905. Fine example of vernacular municipal building designed by Oswald Winkler, Lexington's mayor. 2 1/2 story brick topped by large silver dome resting on posts with Ionic capitals. Decorative lion's heads surround base of dome. Iron fence surrounding roof not original--from old Lafayette County Courthouse. Original red brick in good condition with yellow brick corner pilasters, stone lintels and sills. Double doors feature beveled glass. Interior in near original condition; staircase, brass hardware, doors with original glass and lettering, and ornate safe in clerk's office.

193. Municipal Auditorium (northwest corner, Franklin and S. 11th): This building is the only Depression style (1930) structure in Lexington. Built by WPA, it was well designed and constructed, and contributes to the streetscape.

194. Commercial Building (1102 Franklin): c. 1855. Last remaining Greek Revival commercial building in near-original condition. Three story gray painted

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brick, pedimented lintels and sills. Three bay front facade, 6/6 light double hung sash, storefront altered. West facade exhibits two entries with classic transoms and sidelights and fine hardware. Small canopies added. Two story addition to the north in similar style with identical entry and decorative brick cornice. Interior features original stairway, newel post, and mantels. Shutters have been removed.

195. Senior Citizens Center (1104 Franklin): c. 1915. Two story brick, halifax style roof with asbestos shingles. Transom has been covered over, storefront replaced with wide expansive glass.

197. Telephone Exchange Building (1114 Franklin): c. 1920. Two story red brick, three bay facade, top frieze decorated with three diamond designs laid in yellow brick; windows feature decorative brick crenelation on each side, straight corbel table at top and bottom. Aluminum canopy added over doorway; original decorative stone lintel intact but new entry installed.

198. Walker's Drug Store (1120 Franklin): c. 1880. Two story white brick Victorian. Decorative cornice intact with corner capitals; decorative arched window hoods remain "floating"; windows have been bricked in to a foot below the lintels. Storefront and aluminum awning not original. Coke-a-Cola sign on west facade; frame addition added to the west as dwelling; stairway opens onto sidewalk.

199. Doctor's Office (1122 Franklin): c. 1880. Two story originally Victorian structure has been entirely altered with a brick veneer front and a new storefront and transom. However, height and window proportions remain as important features in this cohesive block.

200. Offices (1124 Franklin): c. 1880. Originally two story Victorian, has been entirely altered by a brick veneer front. Only height and window proportions remain as important features in overall appearance of the block.

201. Offices (1126 Franklin): c. 1880. Two story red brick Victorian, originally ornate pressed tin cornice with corner supports, original cast-iron decorative hood molds. First floor, however, has been entirely altered by application of sandstone veneer and insertion of single doorway flanked by one window with storm fixtures.

202. Head Start (1128 Franklin): c. 1900. Two story red brick, set back from sidewalk by small lawn; originally residence. Decorative brick corbel table divided by four brick pilasters. Inset stone lintels and sills, single entry on first floor facade, second floor entry has its own stairway attached to the west to #201. Irregularly shaped and spaced windows; original full length porch was removed.

203. Russell's General Offices (1132 Franklin): c. 1865. Two story brick Italianate. Overhanging bracketed cornice with cast iron eyebrow window heads with decorative finials, two round-arched windows with original glass.

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Storefront original with paned transom and small doorway to the west. Glass replaced. Original canopy removed. Stuccoed.

204. Garage (1134 Franklin): c. 1925. One story gabled brick with boomtown front. Shedporch, double entry flanked by glass windows. Stuccoed.

205. House (1202 Franklin): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian, medium gable faces street. Original gingerbread porch begins on front and extends around side to the west facade. Projecting bay on west facade.

206. House (1206/1208 Franklin): c. 1925. One story brick bungalow. Medium frame gable faces street. Overhanging eaves inset 3/4 length porch with two brick columns supporting gable at each end.

207. House (1214 Franklin): c. 1925. 1 1/2 story frame bungalow, cross gable plan. Medium gable facing the street, inset porch with four brick columns, tall exterior chimney. Bay window on the west.

208. House (1216 Franklin): c. 1850. Two story brick Greek Revival. One end chimney. Original entry with four pane transom, three pane sidelights. Porch posts replaced; area under porch bricked in for apartment; front facade faced with sandstone veneer.

209. Marrs Tin Shop (1218 Franklin): c. 1878. Two story stuccoed shed plan; three second story windows with storm fixtures; original storefront still has name painted on window. Only original wooden awning and decorative cast-iron porch left downtown.

210. Commercial Building (1220 Franklin): c. 1925. One story painted brick, wood shingle awning added. Flat roof, complete glass storefront with central entry.

211. Leiter Apartments (1222/1224 Franklin): East side, c. 1900. Two story brick commercial building in German vernacular. Decorative brick cornice with "Leiter" in copper letters applied in center. Two windows with inset stone flat-arched lintels and sills; original storefront bricked-in. "S" curve turn-buckles prominent on corner. West side, added in 1907. Two story brick with two-tiered frame porch with Ionic columns and balustrade on second floor, brick piers on the first. Clear beveled glass sidelights and transom; used as residence for Mr. Leiter's bride.

293. Second Baptist Church (1201 Main): Romanesque gabled brick with square bell tower on the west. Originally built in 1840 as a frame Christian church. In 1893 the exterior was brick veneered and the bell tower added. Bell tower has composition shingles (replaced slate) and finial. Gable features decorative corbel table. Sandblasting and inadequate tuckpointing has diminished integrity.

294. J. B. Russell Lumber Co. (1125 Main). Only a two-story brick structure to

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the rear of this building remains significant (c. 1869). Originally part of a stable, it is gabled brick painted white and it connects directly to the rest of the frame one-story intrusive structure to the north.

296. Heritage Jewelry Store (1121 Main): cc. 1900. Two story brick commercial building, decorative corbel table at cornice line, stone lintels and sills on two second story windows. Storefront nearly intact with glass transom and inset doors.

297. Heritage Gifts (1119 Main): c. 1900. Two story brick commercial, decorative corbel table at cornice and yellow brick panel; two windows with stone lintels and sills. Storefront partially intact with glass transom and original entry.

298. Dr. James M. Booker Offices (1117 Main): c. 1900. Two story red brick commercial, decorative corbel table at cornice; yellow brick panel; inset stone lintels and sills on second floor; original storefront removed.

299. Main Street Cleaner (1115 Main): c. 1890. Two story Victorian commercial intact. Decorative brick arcade at cornice, corbel table and undulating dentil stringcourse over second story segmental windows. Intact cast-iron storefront.

300. Anderson's Books (1111 Main): c. 1920. Two story brick commercial, multi-colored brick, stepped cornice. Four bay facade, full length original storefront.

301. Barber Shop (1109 Main): c. 1869. Same as 302, three bay storefront intact.

302. Driskill Agency (1107 Main): c. 1869. Two story brick Italianate, three bay cornice has been removed and replaced with brick corbelling. Eyebrow iron window heads with original round-arched sash and lights. Original full-length cast-iron storefront.

303. Conner-Wagner (1103 Main): c. 1910. Two story gray painted brick commercial building. Three bay facade. Decorative brick cornice. Three sets of two sash windows, inset stone lintels and sills. Storefront altered somewhat.

304. Riverway Fashions (1101 Main): c. 1900. Two story red brick commercial building. Three bay front facade, extends around corner south on 11th Street. Inset stone lintels and sills. Original cast-iron facade with dentil cornice and pressed tin finials. Some glass has been covered to conceal lowered ceilings.

306. Lafayette County Sheriff's Office and Jail (10 S. 11th Street): c. 1939. This two story Greek Revival style white painted brick building is compatible to the authentic Greek Revival courthouse next door. Projecting pavilion with pedimented roof and four brick pilasters. Transomed entry with classical cornice.

309. Duncan Music Co., etc. (10th and Main): c. 1885. Two story red brick

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commercial building faces onto 10th street. Three adjoining facades. Five three-sided bay windows with tile roofs and consoles beneath on the second floor; shuttered windows on second floor feature brick radiating voussoir lintels. Some alterations have taken place on individual storefronts. Awnings added.

310. Flavor Maid Donuts (931 Main): c. 1869. Three story red brick Italianate attributed to Cheatham and Barley architectural firm. Elongated paired windows in round-arched enframing, distinctive three-pointed molding in arch. Stone keystones. Storefront has been replaced. One of last three-story buildings left downtown.

311. The Lexington News (927 Main): c. 1910. Two story red brick commercial building, five bay facade with decorative brick cornice. Storefront altered but compatible.

313. Mason's Bar Building (913 Main): c. 1890. Two story red brick Victorian commercial; decorative brick cornice; semi-circular window on second story with inset stone enframing, supposedly art glass beneath, now covered with plywood. Original cast-iron front has ornate cornice. Has been enclosed.

314. The Eagle Building (905 Main): c. 1915. Three story red brick, originally a theater. Third floor has stepped cornice with EAGLE in the center; six 1/1 light windows. Two-tiered portico features columns with a decorative terra cotta molding on the capitals. First floor storefront has been altered. Second floor occupied as offices; first floor as restaurant. Elevator installed.

315. J.P.'s Emporium (The Palace Bar) (901 Main): c. 1890. Two story brick Victorian commercial building; decorative brick cornice, eight segmental windows on second floor; ornate original cast-iron storefront intact. Awnings added to second floor. Good color scheme.

317. Commercial Building (120 S. 9th Street): c. 1850. Although this building has had the storefront altered, the distinctive sloping roof still distinguishes it as one of the few antebellum commercial buildings left in Lexington.

321. Homelite Building (117 S. 9th Street): c. 1885. Two story brick painted white commercial building, two segmental windows on second floor; original cast-iron storefront intact but has been enclosed.

324. Morrison Wentworth Bank Building (827 Main): c. 1870. Attributed to Cheatham and Barley. The finest Italianate commercial building in downtown Lexington. Two story brick painted white, ornate pressed tin, bracketed cornice with arched central cornice ornament. Cast-iron eyebrow lintels on side facade. Twin elongated windows enframed in iron arched lintels on the first floor facade. Original cast-iron facade covered by new sign but intact. Or-

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nate side iron balcony removed. Central front window bricked-in. Original arched panelled side doors extant. Vacant.

325. Commercial Building (823/825 Main): c. 1870. Two story brick, dentil cornice. Five brick arcaded window enframements, filled in to fit square storm windows; original cast-iron two bay storefront. Stuccoed and vacant.

327. Jim's Shoe Hospital (Banking House of William Limrick) (817 Main): c. 1869. Attributed to Cheatham and Barley. This Italianate structure features a bracketted pressed tin cornice, distinctive quoins. Elongated paired windows enclosed under arched cast-iron lintels. Original cast-iron storefront remains but filled in and wood shingle awning added.

329. Elks Lodge (Fifth Branch Bank) (8th and Main): c. 1846. Two story monumental Greek Revival red brick. Gabled plan. Stone lintels and sills. Pedimented entry has been altered and original porch removed. Parapet chimney on south facade. Building was damaged by sandblasting and inadequate tuckpointing. Some interior details extant; also swimming pool and incompatible board fence on grounds diminishes integrity. Deeded in 1904 to the Elks, and still in use by this organization.

330. Schriefer's Floor Covering (900 Main): c. 1889. One story brick, panelled brick cornice. Some cast-iron columns remain of original facade. Awning added.

331. The Niche (906 Main): c. 1920. Two story golden brick commercial building, dentil cornice, inset tile diamond designs over three second story windows. Storefront altered but covered by compatible awning.

333. Commercial Building (912 Main): c. 1885. Fine example of two story Eastlake styling. Pressed tin bracketted cornice over 1/1 light double hung windows with massive cast-iron decorative hood molds. Central decorative keystone features Eastlake stencilling. Original storefront has been altered. Stuccoed.

334. Commercial Building (914 Main): c. 1900. Two story red brick, inset gold brick panel at cornice level. Three of the six second floor windows have been bricked in. Stone lintels and sills. New storefront added. Neon "Red Wing Shoes" sign notable.

335. Commercial Building (918 Main): c. 1850. Two story red brick Greek Revival, decorative brick cornice. Pedimented cast-iron lintels with dentil decoration at top. Glass transom intact but covered; new storefront. Original pressed tin ceiling and skylight inside intact.

337. True Value Hardware (924 Main): c. 1900. Two story white painted brick. Windows altered with new lights; 40's style storefront added at a later date with chrome curving cornice.

340. The Corner Lounge (10th and Main): c. 1930. Good example of pre-fabricated glazed tile construction. Two story curvilinear gable with decorative tiles, three-window front facade with decorative tiles at the corners. Tiles

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extend down 10th Street. Green tile awning with consoles over second story. Original storefront has been altered with addition of fake stone siding.

343. Vincent's Shoe Store (1010 Main): c. 1886. Two story Queen Anne commercial, decorative pressed tin cornice with finials, three sided bay on second story; off center, with conical roof and decorative pressed tin trim. Storefront has been altered but original cast-iron corner columns remain.

344. William Collins, Accountant Offices (Trust Company) (1012 Main): c. 1910. Two story brick has been veneered with Beaux Arts white stone facade. Slate sloping roof, stone balustrade at cornice level, corner swags, large central arcade with center console frames monumental entry with stone clock piece on consoles over entry. Clock gone. Brass deposit box intact. (Old Banking Building).

345. Mode O' Day (1014 Main): c. 1869. Three story red brick commercial building, cornice has been removed. Cast-iron eyebrow lintels on third floor, iron segmental hood molds on second floor. New storefront and corrugated metal transom.

347. Old Law Offices, Sherman and Sherman (1022 Main): c. 1870. Two story red brick, decorative brick cornice, three second floor windows with cast-iron segmental hood molds, original sash. First floor of building now a drive-thru for Charter Bank.

348. Commercial Building (1024-1030 Main): c. 1900. Two story red brick, brick piers project past roofline to form four bays on front facade. Iron grillwork lunette, square windows with inset lintels and sills. Aluminum transom and awning. Storm fixtures detract from the windows.

349. Mattingly's Offices (11th and Main): c. 1930. Two story yellow brick with brick stringcourse repeated at cornice and between windows. Seven square windows on second story facade. Aluminum transom and awning.

350. Commercial Building (1106-1108 Main): c. 1930. Two story tan brick, decorative inset square stone forming the corners of a square design over the second story windows. Shutters added, half has aluminum transom. New storefront.

351. Commercial Building (1110 Main): c. 1905. Two story brick painted mustard; decorative brick panels at corner; aluminum transom and awning. New storefront.

352. Commercial Building (1112 Main): c. 1910. Two story white glazed brick. Aluminum transom and awning, altered storefront.

353. Medical Clinic (Masonic Lodge) (1114 Main): c. 1930. Monumental three story tan brick, arcaded third story with turned pilasters between the eight

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windows. Stringcourse separates five square windows on second story. Aluminum transom and awning, new storefront. Entry to upstairs has palladian-style transom and terra cotta enframements.

354. Commercial Building (1120 Main): c. 1900. Two story red brick, decorative brick panels at cornice; four second story windows with inset stone sills and lintels. Aluminum transom and awning; storefront altered.

355. Commercial Building (1122 Main): c. 1905. One story painted brick, original cornice removed. Wood shingled awning and new storefront.

356. Commercial Building (1128 Main): c. 1905. Two story red brick, decorative brick panels at cornice. Inset stone lintels and sills on rectangular windows. Aluminum transom and awning. New storefront.

357. Pat's Army Store (First Baptist Church) (1202 Main): c. 1858. Very fine red brick Greek Revival; pedimented roof. Ornate cast-iron lintels and sills. Art glass has been removed and windows have been bricked in; steeple has been removed.

358. House (1208 Main): c. 1840. Two story L plan red brick Greek Revival with sandstone lintels and sills. Commercial one story intrusion was appended to the front facade, c. 1930. Some windows have been bricked in. Many original interior details.

359. Farmer House (1214 Main): c. 1847. Fine two story red brick Greek Revival. Parapet end chimneys, deep cornice and frieze. Entry with transom and sidelights. Original entry portico; balcony, however, was added at a later date.

361. Winkler Theatre (Main Street Theatre) (1222/1224 Main): c. 1925. Louis Panella, Building. Originally Winkler Theatre. Depression styling; two story brick, three bay facade with five second story windows framed by brick pilasters. Decorative brick panels at cornice. Frame addition has been added to the east; marquis added c. 1940. Interior is nearly intact, with four dressing rooms, a chorus room, a large stage, and an orchestra pit. Seating capacity of 750. Original entry has been altered; building is in deteriorated condition.

480. Commercial Building (314 Broadway): c. 1889. Two story red brick, segmental windows on second floor. New brick veneer storefront.

482. Commercial Building (310 Broadway): c. 1900. One story red brick. Decorative brick cornice, inset brick panels at cornice. Storefront altered with garage door.

483. Apartments (308 Broadway): c. 1880. Two story red brick; decorative brick at cornice above dentil stringcourse. Three segmental windows on second floor, two on front facade. Entry at west side, porch has been added. Star turn-buckles.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS OF INTRUSIONS IN DISTRICT #2 - COMMERCIAL
COMMUNITY HISTORIC DISTRICT (See Map 2).

46. House (1112 Southwest Blvd.): New construction. VBD: Block 32, Lot 4 First Addition.

48. Jobe's Body Shop (1021 South): One story deteriorated garage. Includes vacant lot to the east. VBD: Block 39, Lot 1, 2 First Addition.

49. House (1017 South): Deteriorated rental property. VBD: Block 39, Lot 3 First Addition.

50. House (1015 South): New construction. Includes tin-sided storage structure adjacent to the west. VBD: Block 39, Lots 4, 5 First Addition.

53. House (915 South): Sided new construction. VBD: Block 40, Lot 2 First Addition.

54. Trailer (911 South): VBD: Block 40, Lot 4 First Addition.

56. Vacant Lot: VBD: Block 40, Lot 5 First Addition.

60. Vacant Lot, except for some retaining wall on north and east sides of last lot, Lot 6, fronting on South and Eighth Streets. VBD: Block 47, Lots 4, 5, part of Lot 6.

64. Apartments (844 South): VBD: Block 46, Lots 10, 11 First Addition.

78. Service Station (225 S. 13th Street): VBD: Block 30, South portions of Lots 11, 12 First Addition.

159. Commercial Building (215 S. 13th Street): VBD: North part, Lots 11, 12, Block 30 First Addition.

160. Service Station (corner, Franklin and 13th): VBD: Lot 1, Block 30 First Addition.

162. New Commercial Building (1213 Franklin): VBD: Block 30, Lot 4 First Addition.

163. Commercial Building used for storage (1207 Franklin): VBD: Block 30, Lot 5 First Addition.

164. Commercial Building (1203 Franklin): VBD: Block 30, Lot 6 First Addition.

168. Storage Building (1101 Franklin): c. 1870. All that remains of a two-story building; storefronts entirely bricked over, garage door added. Section extends down 11th and attaches by a space between the two buildings that has been bricked in to a nice hipped brick facing the alley. This structure is not

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an intrusion. See location on map. VBD: Lot 6, Block 33 First Addition.

169. Parking Lot: VBD: South part Lot 7, Block 33, First Addition.

170. Parking Lot: VBD: South part Lots 9-12, Block 38 First Addition.

171. Commercial Building (1029 Franklin): VBD: Lot 1, Block 38 First Addition.

180. Commercial Building (1007 Franklin): VBD: Lot 5, Block 38 First Addition.

182. Vacant Lot, used for boat storage. VBD: North part, Lot 7, Block 38, First Addition.

184. Commercial Building and adjacent parking lot (919 Franklin): VBD: Lots 1-4, Block 41 First Addition.

189. Recent addition to offices of Dunbrooke Sportswear, and parking lot. VBD: Southwest part Lot 7, south part Lot 8, all of Lot 9 and north part Lot 8, Block 42 First Addition.

190. Recent addition on west facade of First Presbyterian Church (920 Franklin): VBD: Lots 10, 11, Block 42 First Addition.

196. Commercial Building (1112 Franklin): VBD: Lot 8, Block 34 First Addition.

291. Insurance Agency (113 S. 13th Street): VBD: North part Lot 12, Block 29 First Addition.

292. Commerce Bank (1211 Main): VBD: Lots 1-5, Block 29 First Addition.

294. J. B. Russell Lumber Co. (1125 Main): Frame building dating to the late 1800's has been completely remodelled with Williamsburg storefront. To the rear still remains a significant two story brick structure with a gabled roof that is not intrusive to the district. VBD: Lots 1 and east part Lot 2, Block 34 First Addition.

295. Dr. Clough Office (1123 Main): VBD: West part Lot 2, Block 34 First Addition.

305. Law Offices of Aull, Sherman and Worthington (9 S. 11th Street): VBD: North part Lot 7, Block 34 First Addition.

308. Professional Bldg. (8 S. 10th Street): VBD: North part Lot 11, Block 42 First Addition.

312. Parking Lot: VBD: West part Lot 2, Lot 3, Block 42 First Addition.

316. Parking Lot: VBD: Northwest part Lot 7, Block 42 First Addition.

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318. Commercial Building, (122 S. 9th Street): VBD: Middle parts Lots 7, 8, Block 42 First Addition.

319. Dunbrooke Factory (123/127 S. 9th Street): VBD: South parts, Lot 7-12, Block 45 First Addition.

320. Rodekohr Motors (119 S. 9th Street): VBD: Middle part, Lot 12, Block 42 First Addition.

322. Storage Building (115 S. 9th Street): VBD: North part Lot 12, Block 45 First Addition.

323. Concrete Block Dwelling (109 S. 9th Street): VBD: South part Lot 1, Block 45 First Addition.

326. Lexington Police Dept. (819/821 Main): VBD: Lot 2, Block 45 First Addition.

328. United Telephone Co. (815 Main): VBD: Lot 4, West part Lot 3, Block 45 First Addition.

332. Leona's Coiffures (908/910 Main): VBD: Lot 8, Block 43 First Addition.

336. Lexington Printing and Stationary Co. (920 Main): VBD: Lots 10, 11, Block 43 First Addition.

338. A and E Coffee Shop (926 Main): VBD: Lot 12, Block 43 First Addition.

339. Commercial Building (928 Main): VBD: Lot 12, Block 43 First Addition.

341. Kenton's Flowers (1002-1004 Main): VBD: Lot 7, Block 36 First Addition.

342. Hunton Furniture (1008 Main): VBD: Lots 7, 8, Block 36 First Addition.

346. Charter Bank (1016 Main): VBD: Lot 10, Block 36 First Addition.

358. Commercial Building (1208 Main): c. 1930. One story addition is intrusive to original Greek Revival two-story residence to the rear. VBD: South part Lot 8, Block 28 First Addition.

360. Lexington Realty (1218 Main): VBD: Lot 11, Block 28 First Addition.

479. Vacant Lot: VBD: Lots 10, 11, 12, 13, Block 44 First Addition.

481. Storage Building (312 Broadway): VBD: Lot 9, Block 44 First Addition.

484. Goodman's Electric (300 Broadway): VBD: Lot 9, Block 44 First Addition.

District #3 - Highland Avenue Historic District: This district is located on

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the west side of the Multiple Resource Area with boundaries as follows:

A tract of land containing approximately 28 acres beginning at the NE corner of Highland Avenue and Broadway and extending SW on the W side of Highland approximately 375'; then turning S and following the E border of Block 52, First Addition, approximately 310' to the NE corner of Franklin Avenue and 7th Streets; turning W along the S border of Block 52 approximately 310' to the N intersection of Franklin Avenue and Highland Avenue; hence S on the W border of lots 6 and 7, Block 53, First Addition, (6th Street) approximately 200'; then turning SW approximately 180' to a point at the intersection of 5th Street and the alley of Block 13, Pomeroy, Houx, and Graham's Addition; continuing SW along the alley of Blocks 13, 14, 15, and 16, Pomeroy, Houx, and Graham's Addition, approximately 1450' to the SW border of Lot 2, Block 17, Pomeroy, Houx, and Graham's Addition; then NW to include Lots 1 and 2 of Block 17, continuing NW across Highland Avenue and including Lot 12 of Block 5, Pomeroy, Houx, and Graham's Addition for approximately 350' in all to the alley of that Block; hence NE approximately 400' along the alley to Plumb Street; then NW and running on the N borders of Lots 1-6, Block 3; Lots 1-6, Block 2, Pomeroy, Houx, and Graham's Addition, approximately 625' in a straight line to the NW corner of the WW I Monument; then turning NW to form a rectangle enclosing the Lafayette-Ray County Bridge over the Missouri River; back to the NE corner of the WW I Monument, and extending NE along the N borders of Lots 1-6, Block 1, Pomeroy, Houx, and Graham's Addition; and continuing along the N border of Lots 6-10, Shewalter's Subdivision; and Lots 1, 2, and 3, Block 58, First Addition; Lots 1-6, Block 61; and Lots 3-6, Block 62, in all approximately 1550' and continuing to the NW corner of the alley in Block 62 and Cliff Drive. Hence NE along the N boundaries of Lots 1-8, Block 65, continuing NE along the N borders of Lots 1-6, Block 67, First Addition, and the N borders of Lots 1-6, Block 70, First Addition, in all approximately 1100'; then SE along the E borders of Lots 1 and 12, Block 70, to the NW corner of Bluff and Highland approximately 280'; turning SW on the W side of Highland to the SW corner of Maple and Highland, approximately 310'; then crossing the street to the E side of Highland and continuing S along the rear borders of Lots 1-6, Block 66, approximately 300'; hence SW from the NW corner of the alley and 9th Street to the SW corner of Lot 6, Block 44, First Addition, approximately 350'; hence NW along the boundary of Lot 6, Block 44, approximately 140', turning W on the E side of Highland and crossing the street to the starting point.

The Highland Avenue Historic District is separated by the traditional business district from the other Old Neighborhood area in District #1. This district is geographically distinct, running along only one street. To the northwest is a steep sloping bluff, at the very foot of the homes, leading down to Cliff Drive and the Missouri River. This street with its great wealth of antebellum buildings, provides perhaps the most striking streetscape in Lexington. An especially fine visual focal point is seen when viewing Highland from Main Street. The street is separated by Broadway, curving down and around the bluff, changing to Cliff Drive and leading to the Lafayette-Ray County Bridge and the WW I Monument at the foot of the bluff. At its northeast end it

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connects with 10th Street, the original road used for river traffic.

Buildings in the Highland Avenue Historic District are as follows. The numbers given correspond to those on Map #3.

485. Vacant Lot (Block 44, Lots 5, 6) With several large trees and an old retaining wall, this lot is significant to the neighborhood landscape.

486. House (919 Highland Avenue): c. 1890. One story frame Victorian, medium gable faces the street with three-sided front facade. All Victorian details have been removed and siding placed on the building. Original side porch removed.

487. House (923 Highland Avenue): c. 1890. 1 1/2 story brick and frame Queen Anne cross gable plan with imbricated shingles, decorative hooded windows, brick quoins beneath gables. Large central chimney with decorative brickwork. Ornate side porch has been enclosed and the gingerbread details removed.

488. House (931 Highland Avenue): c. 1850. One story frame, medium gable faces the street with flared returns and boxed cornice. Side porch has had posts replaced. Moved in 1920 and remodelled.

489. William H. Russell House (1003 Highland Avenue): c. 1845. One story red brick Greek Revival, gabled roof. Centrally placed entry intact with classical cornice, transom and sidelights. Flanked by one window with distinctive 2-light sidelights on either side of window. Full length porch on rear facade. Attached brick "slave quarters" to the rear, share extension of northeast wall; door of walnut with lock and brass key extant. Brick has been sandblasted and poorly tuckpointed.

490. House (1007 Highland Avenue): c. 1840. Two story Greek Revival, originally L plan. Five bay front facade, two large end chimneys. Building has been stuccoed, hip 3/4 length roof added. Has been remodelled without regard to integrity, but still contributes to district.

491. House (1011 Highland Avenue): c. 1900. One story frame Victorian, medium gable. 3/4 length hipped roof with turned posts and balustrade intact. Large gabled dormer on south slope. Sided.

492. House (1015 Highland Avenue): c. 1915. One story frame bungalow, medium gable faces the street with gabled wing facing south with boxed cornice and flared returns. Round-arched window inset in front gable; inset porch with square posts on piers. Stuccoed.

493. House (1017 Highland Avenue): c. 1900. One story frame with hipped roof. Victorian detail and posts on entry porch. Stuccoed.

494. House (1023 Highland Avenue): c. 1910. Small one-story frame Victorian, gabled. Cutwork supports under entry canopy. Sided.

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495. Stone retaining wall (1114 Highland Avenue): c. 1840. This lot was once the site of a Greek Revival house. A new frame house now occupied the site; however, its location to the streetscape and the old original sandstone retaining wall make it significant.

496. Stone retaining wall (Block 70, Lots 9, 10). Vacant lot with significant hand-built sandstone retaining wall that continues across to adjacent properties.

497. House (1102 Highland Avenue): c. 1850. Three story flat roofed Greek Revival. Dentil cornice; two-tiered full length entry verandah with original posts replaced but original balustrade intact. Lowers to one story on the west; segmental windows. Stuccoed.

498. House (1026 Highland Avenue): c. 1840. Originally a two story brick Greek Revival, the gabled roof was placed on this house after a storm damaged the roof, c. 1860's. Central gable faces the street. Flanked by pedimented domes. Painted. 3/4 length Victorian porch retains original gingerbread detail and turned posts. Stone lintels and sills. Stone retaining wall across front.

499. House (1020 Highland Avenue): c. 1890. One story frame Victorian; gable with boxed cornice and returns faces the street. Side porch has been enclosed. Stone retaining wall runs across front. Sided.

500. House (1016 Highland Avenue): c. 1860. One story frame early Italianate; medium gable faces street with two round-arched windows at first floor. Side porch has been replaced. Siding has covered all other decorative details.

501. John Aull House (1008 Highland Avenue): c. 1840. Two story brick Queen Anne appended to earlier Greek Revival structure. Hip roof has gable with imbricated shingles at peak; projecting bay features gable facing street with decorative shingle work. Bracketted cornice. Front facade has been veneered with large cut stone blocks. Gabled porch features gingerbread detailing, but original posts have been replaced. Two story ell to the rear has been partially enclosed.

502. Frick House (1006 Highland Avenue): c. 1840. Two story painted brick Greek Revival, gabled roof with boxed cornice and returns. Full length front porch added c. 1900, one story rear ell. Stuccoed.

503. House (1004 Highland Avenue): c. 1930. One story frame bungalow, three gabled roofs faces street with overhanging eaves. Inset porch with square posts.

504. House (930 Highland Avenue): c. 1845. Two story brick Greek Revival, medium gable roof with central gable facing street, with single window. Segmental windows on the first floor. Entry portico added later. Stone retaining wall.

505. Retaining wall (lot 15, Block 65) c. 1840. Vacant lot with significant

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sandstone retaining wall extending to adjacent properties.

506. Mautino House (922 Highland Avenue): c. 1850. Two story red brick Greek Revival; gabled roof. Second floor windows have round arched heads, first floor are square with stone lintels, sills. One end chimney. Full length front porch added, c. 1900.

507. House (916 Highland Avenue): c. 1925. 1 1/2 story frame bungalow; medium gable with boxed cornice and returns faces the street and is stuccoed. Inset porch has square posts.

508. House (912 Highland Avenue): c. 1925. 1 1/2 story frame bungalow; flared roof with overhanging eaves with large gabled dormer with purlins faces the street. Exterior chimney. Inset porch with brick square piers and balustrade.

509. Arnold House (908 Highland Avenue): c. 1848. Two story white painted brick Greek Revival with two end chimneys. L plan with two story verandah facing south; pedimented entry portico. Original shutters. Stone retaining wall crosses front of property. Location and landscaping significant to anchor street corner. Magnificent river view.

510. Madonna of the Trail (Lot 7, Block 65): Intersection of Broadway and Highland Avenue at beginning of Cliff Drive. Erected in 1928, E.R. Hubbell, Sculptor, Leimbach-Algonite Stone Co. of St. Louis. Placed on this site at the marking of the National Old Trails Road, dedicated by Harry S. Truman, of Independence, at the time Presiding Judge of Jackson County. Pioneer mother and child faces the Missouri River. One of twelve monuments erected in twelve states through which the Old Trails Road passed.

512. House (102 Bluff Street): c. 1848. One story brick, cross gable. Sided. Situated high on bluff overlooking the Missouri River.

513. Viaduct leading to the Lafayette-Ray County Bridge and curving around Highland Avenue bluff. Made of concrete, this viaduct begins at the Madonna of the Trail and curves around the edge of the bluff, looking towards the river. Viaduct features a classical balustrade and the date of dedication is inset at the end piece. Originally light posts sat atop the wall, all in all making the viaduct an important element in the landscaping and design of the entry to Lexington from the river.

514. House (820 Highland Avenue): c. 1915. 1 1/2 story frame bungalow, double sloped roof with two end gables and overhanging eaves. Gabled front dormer with purlins. Exterior chimney. Inset porch supported by two round posts on piers.

515. House (816 Highland Avenue): c. 1850. One story frame early Victorian, curvilinear vergeboard on side facade, gables with circular window. East chimney. Addition has been appended to front, c. 1950's, facing Highland Avenue.

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517. House (808 Highland Avenue): c. 1860. One story frame, gabled roof, Greek Revival. Entry has transom and sidelights. 3/4 length porch with four square posts on piers added at a later date. Sided. Stone retaining wall and very large Ginko tree significant landscaping features.

518. Gillen House (802 Highland Avenue): c. 1840. Two story red brick Greek Revival L plan; gabled roof with boxed cornice and returns. Two end chimneys. First floor windows feature cast-iron pedimented lintels. Victorian 3/4 length porch with gingerbread trim and turned posts added later. Tall stone retaining wall.

519. Tenement (788 Highland Avenue): c. 1842. Two story red brick Greek Revival, "first tenement house in Lexington." Three bay facade, central chimney. Victorian full length porch, added later. Large cut stone retaining wall borders on the north. Interior features shouldered architraves. Half of the building, rest #520, but there are no interior passageways.

520. Tenement House (786 Highland Avenue): c. 1842. Two story red brick Greek Revival, second half of #519. Original Greek Revival porch has had ornamental iron columns replacing original posts. Interior has been remodelled in Mission style.

521. Hinesley House (784 Highland Avenue): c. 1840. Two story red brick Greek Revival, three bay with tall parapet chimneys. Inset stone lintels and sills; finely proportioned entry with transom, sidelights, and four pilasters. Originally had two-tiered verandah at rear, has been enclosed. Victorian porch with cresting, finials, gingerbread trim added later. Interior has many of original features intact. Very significant 1 1/2 story brick slave quarters still intact to the rear, including stairway. River view. One of only two Chestnut trees in Lexington in this front yard.

522. House (778 Highland Avenue): c. 1840. Two story walnut frame L plan Greek Revival. Cut sandstone foundation. Gabled roof with boxed cornice and returns. 3/4 length Victorian porch added later. Sided. Awnings placed over windows. Two-tiered verandah on the east retains original Greek Revival posts.

523. Elizabeth Aull Seminary (766 Highland Avenue): c. 1850. Two story white brick Greek Revival L plan. Bracketted boxed cornice with returns and acorn drops, added later. Tall end chimneys. 3/4 length porch has doric columns, is bracketted with acorn drops, also added later. Entry with transom and sidelights. Has been altered on interior for apartments. Two-tiered verandah has been enclosed to the rear.

524. House (760 Highland Avenue): c. 1900. 2 1/2 story brick bungalow style. Medium gable faces the street with boxed cornice and flared returns, over eaves. Irregularly sized second story windows. Front pedimented porch with flared returns projects from front facade, supported on square brick piers. Altered from older house.

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525. House (754 Highland Avenue): c. 1920. One story bungalow, gabled roof with overhanging eaves. Gabled dormer has overhanging eaves. Exposed rafters; purlins in gable. Porch opens on side.

526. (750 Highland Avenue): c. 1858-60. Two story red brick with projecting central gabled bay. Stone lintels and sills on first floor, segmental on second. Full length porch and some remodelling dates to c. 1900. Additions to the rear.

527. House (744 Highland Avenue): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian; medium gable with boxed cornice and returns faces the street with three sided ornate bay with art glass transoms. Side porch retains original turned posts and a trim in a meander design. Stuccoed.

528. House (740 Highland Avenue): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian similar to #527. Medium gable faces the street with large three-sided bay window with art glass transoms. Side porch trim and posts have been removed. Ornate door still intact. Stuccoed.

529. House (734 Highland Avenue): c. 1900. 1 story frame late Victorian. Hipped roof with shed dormer with round-arched window. Inset porch features twin round posts on brick piers. Art glass windows. Sided.

530. House (730 Highland Avenue): c. 1890. One story frame late Victorian, medium gable faces the street. Projecting side porch with round columns and balustrade.

531. House (726 Highland Avenue): c. 1910. One story frame bungalow style; medium gable with overhanging eaves faces the street. Hipped porch has had original posts replaced. Stuccoed.

532. Chadwick House (712 Highland Avenue): c. 1850. Monumental two story red brick Greek Revival L plan. Yellow stone lintels and sills, bracketted cornice, two twin end chimneys; balconied entry portico with both entrances featuring sidelights and transom, porch supported by four Ionic columns. Another small entry porch is on the northeast facade. A two-tiered verandah wraps around the north and west facades in the L plan. Reduces to one story brick to the rear. Three significant brick outbuildings to the north. This house is on a magnificent bluff overlooking the Missouri River valley. Many old trees in yard and a significant cut stone retaining wall.

535. Boulware-Gruber-Hopkins House (608 Highland Avenue): c. 1843. Two story red brick Greek Revival L plan. Three bay front facade features distinctive windows with two-paned sidelights on each side. Balconied entry portico retains original classic revival posts, one of few extant in Lexington. Entries feature transom and sidelights. Two story significant brick slave quarters to the rear.

536. World War I Monument (located northwest of 608 Highland Avenue, starting

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at the rear west of the house and extending down the bluff to Cliff Drive.) Concrete memorial to World War I Veterans of Lafayette County, erected in 1925. Aligned with the Lafayette-Ray County Bridge, this is significant visually in Lexington's landscaping and orientation to the river. A central pavilion is flanked by stairs that join in a single stair running to the top of the bluff. Originally had iron standards and globes on six piers. Has been heavily vandalized.

537. Lafayette-Ray County Bridge. In 1925 this bridge was erected across the Missouri River. Its light and airy span crosses the river, ending at the base of the high bluff below Highland Avenue. The bridge still has the original iron lamp posts but only one globe remains. They are no longer working. The bridge admirably combines engineering principles with a design compatible with the river valley topography. Also constructed at this time was the viaduct leading on to Lexington (#513).

541. House (420 Highland Avenue): ca. 1850's. Unusual surviving brick single pen antebellum house with 2 room deep ell, pilaster mantel in main block, unusual gable end entrance, now covered with stucco but otherwise intact.

543. House (416 Highland Avenue): c. 1890. One story red brick, hip roof with shed dormer. Decorative brick curving lintels. Central chimney. Entry portico has dentil trim, square posts.

545. House (404 Highland Avenue): c. 1890. One story frame gabled roof, end chimneys. Full length Victorian porch with turned posts. Sided.

546. House (324 Highland Avenue): c. 1840. 1 1/2 story brick has been sided. Gabled roof with projecting pedimented porch. Porch posts have been replaced with rock. Four light classical transom over door. Cut stone retaining wall--original had wood shingle roof, now composition.

547. House (318 Highland Avenue): c. 1850. Two story brick Greek Revival, entry on second floor. Hipped bungalow porch added later. Several frame additions to the rear.

548. House (302 Highland Avenue): c. 1900. One story frame, medium gable faces the street. Sided, porch enclosed. One of most significant rock retaining wall on north boundary of property--built without mortar, approximately 6' tall.

549. House (300 Highland Avenue): c. 1890. One story frame Victorian, medium gable faces street. Side porch with original posts and trim.

550. Retaining wall (on south side of Rock Street, extending from Highland Avenue approximately 50' southeast).

553. House (319 Highland Avenue): c. 1890. One story frame Victorian, medium gable faces the street. Four bay side porch with original trim and posts.

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555. House (403 Highland Avenue): c. 1853. 1 1/2 story brick painted cream Greek Revival. Gable roof, two segmental windows flanking central segmental entry with transom and sidelights. Catslide addition to the rear east facade. Outbuilding on the east, used as a garage, is of log construction and was originally a dwelling. Has been clapboarded.

556. House (411 Highland Avenue): c. 1890. One story frame, medium gable faces the street. Central chimney. Drive-in garage added on the south.

557. O'Malley-Kelly House (421 Highland Avenue): c. 1850. 1 1/2 story brick painted cream Greek Revival, cut sandstone foundation. Two windows with inset stone lintels and sills flank classical entry with transom and sidelights and flanking pilasters. Tall parapet chimneys. Seamed tin roof. Significant features on interior include walnut woodwork. One story brick outbuilding directly west significant.

559. House (509 Highland Avenue): c. 1840. 1 1/2 story red brick Greek Revival. Two windows with inset pine lintels and sills flank classical central entry with transom, sidelights, and supporting pilasters. Hipped roof. Parapet chimneys. Possibly original posts, but roof added later.

561. House (517 Highland Avenue): c. 1840. One story brick Greek Revival cottage. Parapet chimney walls; stuccoed. Stucco has obscured original window and door details. Extend down sloping hillside.

563. House (621 Highland Avenue): c. 1840. 1 1/2 story brick, now stuccoed. Gabled roof. Entry on one side of front facade with two windows with pine lintels and sills on its south side. Two massive brick chimneys on the south facade. Victorian porch added later.

565. Old Winkler House (705 Highland Avenue): c. 1855. Two story white brick Greek Revival L plan. Two end chimneys. Two windows with curving brick lintels flank two-tiered entry. Victorian entry portico not original. Brick one story kitchen on rear south side.

567. House (719/717 Highland Avenue): c. 1850. Two story frame gabled duplex; end chimneys. Full length front porch with brick piers. Stuccoed.

568. House (725 Highland Avenue): c. 1900. Two story frame, medium gable facing the street. One story porch. Stuccoed.

569. House (735 Highland Avenue): c. 1900. One story frame Victorian, medium gable with boxed cornice and returns faces the street. Stuccoed; front window and porch have new awnings. Victorian side porch posts original. Gothic peaked window in gable.

570. House (753 Highland Avenue): c. 1885. One story frame Victorian, three-sided gabled bay faces the street. Side porch with original trim and posts.

572. House (685 Highland Avenue): c. 1840. 1 1/2 story red brick Greek Revival

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with gabled roof and parapet chimneys. Central doorway with transoms flanked on each side by two windows with inset pine lintels and sills. Frame additions to the rear. Much interior detail intact.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS OF INTRUSIONS IN DISTRICT #3 - HIGHLAND AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT (See Map #3).

495. House (1114 Highland Avenue) House is intrusion but stone retaining wall bordering front of property is significant. VBD: Lots 11, 12, Block 70 First Addition.

496. Vacant Lot: Lot is not included in district; however, stone retaining wall bordering front of property is significant. VBD: Lots 9, 10, Block 70 First Addition.

505. Vacant Lot: Stone retaining wall is significant. VBD: Lot 15, Block 65 First Addition.

511. House (930 Orange): VBD: Lot 1, Block 65 First Addition.

516. House (812 Highland Avenue): VBD: Lot 10, Block 62 First Addition.

533. House (626 Highland Avenue): VBD: Lots 11, 12, Block 1 Pomeroy, Houx and Graham's Addition.

534. House (618 Highland Avenue): VBD: Lot 10, Block 1, Pomeroy, Houx and Graham's Addition.

538. Vacant Lot: VBD: Lots 11, 12, Block 2, Pomeroy, Houx and Graham's Addition.

539. Vacant Lot: VBD: Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, Block 2, Pomeroy, Houx and Graham's Addition.

540. House (424 Highland Avenue): VBD: Lot 12, Block 3, Pomeroy, Houx and Graham's Addition.

542. House (418 Highland Avenue): VBD: Lot 10, Block 3, Pomeroy, Houx, and Graham's Addition.

544. House (406 Highland Avenue): VBD: Lot 8, Block 3, Pomeroy, Houx, and Graham's Addition.

546a. Vacant Lot

547a. Trailer VBD: Lot 9, Block 4, Pomeroy, Houx, and Graham's Addition.

547b. Vacant Lot

550. House (219 Highland Avenue): This house is intrusive but sits on a lot

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bordered to the north by a stone retaining wall that is included. VBD: Lot 1, Block 17 Pomeroy, Houx and Graham's Addition.

551. House (303 Highland Avenue): VBD: Lot 6, Block 16 Pomeroy, Houx and Graham's Addition.

552. House (317 Highland Avenue): VBD: Lots 4, 5, Block 16 Pomeroy, Houx and Graham's Addition.

554. House (321 Highland Avenue): VBD: Lot 1, Block 16 Pomeroy, Houx and Graham's Addition.

558. House (507 Highland Avenue): VBD: Lot 6, Block 14 Pomeroy, Houx and Graham's Addition.

560. Vacant Lot: VBD: Lot 2, Block 14 Pomeroy, Houx and Graham's Addition.

562. House trailer and house (615 Highland Avenue): VBD: Lot 3, Block 13 Pomeroy, Houx and Graham's Addition.

564. House (625 Highland Avenue): VBD: Lot 1, Block 13 Pomeroy, Houx and Graham's Addition.

566. House (715 Highland Avenue): VBD: Lot 1, irregular block, Munday's Addition.

571. House (775 Highland Avenue): VBD: Lots 4, 6, Block 52 First Addition.

The remaining properties in the Multiple Resource Area represent a variety of styles and periods similar to those in the three Historic Districts. Their descriptions follow:

573. House (287 Southwest Blvd.): c. 1890. 2 1/2 story Victorian cross gable plan. High gable with boxed cornice and returns; bracketted cornice faces street. Brick begins below cornice. Decorative red brick quoins, decorative brick chimneys. Full length front porch with brick posts on piers. Three-sided bay window on the south with balcony.

574. Wentworth Place (335 Wentworth Street): c. 1870. Italianate 1 1/2 story frame cross gable plan, attributed to James Cheatham. Gable facing street has curvilinear vergeboard with acorn pendants, double round-arched windows enclosed in single arched lintel with distinctive three-pointed wooden molding over windows. Side porch original with distinctive cut-out posts. Original shutters. Retains many original interior features.

575. Neer Farm: c. 1850. Two story frame L plan farmhouse. Sits on a high hill facing north. Five bay facade, sided. Hip roof. Known also as Riverview Dairy Farm. VBD: Located in the center of 67.37 acres S sd SW 1/4 Ex E end and W end N sd SW 1/4.

576. Captain Jack House: c. 1850. 1 1/2 story brick painted white L plan with

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rubble sandstone foundation. Segmental arches; two gabled dormers. Doorway significant with round-arched moldings. Interior details plain, but some Greek Revival mantels exists. One brick outbuilding to the rear extant, with Greek Revival mantel. Rests on high hill overlooking Highland Avenue. VBD: 32.25 acres S pt. E 1/2 SW 1/4 and SW corner SW 1/4 SE 1/4 33-51-27.

*577. Peake Farmhouse: c. 1870. Fine High style frame Italianate, attributed to James Cheatham of Cheatham and Barley. L plan, second floor frame and front wing built over rear one story brick remnant of earlier Greek Revival house. Projecting central portico porch in original condition; bracketted cornice runs around entire house with acorn drops. Round arched windows on the second floor with three-pointed molding in the arch. Heavy square lintels on first floor. Many interior details such as walnut built-ins, heavily cut enframements, plaster medallions, and curving staircase in original condition. Located down a dirt lane off Highway 13, approximately 1 mile from city limits. VBD: E 1/2 NE 1/4 and SW 1/4 NE 1/4 and E sd NW 1/4 NE 1/4 10-50-27. In deteriorated vacant condition; may have to be moved to be preserved.

*NOTE: House has been almost completely demolished. Only a shell remains.

578. O'Donnell House (2324 Aull Lane): c. 1869. Two story red brick L plan Italianate, same style as the King House (#216). Bracketted boxed cornice with returns. Circular window in gable facing the street. Heavy decorative arched brick lintels. Crown twin elongated windows. Distinctive cut-work side porch.

579. Jack Spratt House (2321 Aull Lane): c. 1850. Finest example of Greek Revival architecture in Lexington. Two story red brick colossal portico with four doric columns. Pedimented roof. Classical entry with transom and sidelights. Balcony on second floor features distinctive cut-work balustrade. Ell extends to the rear on the south; new addition has been appended on the east, but is not intrusive. Landscaping significant with huge old pines. Carpenter's Gothic ice house is one of finest examples in the state.

580. Haerle House (23rd and Monroe Streets): c. 1870. Unique 1 1/2 story tan brick example. Two end chimneys. Front facade features decorative segmental arches over the four windows. House built by one of the earliest and most prominent German families in Lexington.

581. House (103 S. 23rd Street): c. 1850. Fine example of early one story brick cottage. Red brick construction, massive chimneys. Projecting center portico porch with distinctive cut-work posts. Segmental arches.

582. Missouri Pacific Depot (South 20th Street): c. 1900. This is the only surviving passenger station left in Lexington, and it is in a deteriorated condition. One story red brick, cross gable plan with tile roof. Porte-cochere has square posts and tile hipped roof. Cut stone foundation.

583. Cheatham House (739 S. 13th Street): c. 1869. Built by James Cheatham for his personal residence. Two story high Italianate, identical to the Wood-Ryland House (#406). Red brick with bracketted gable interrupting front facade;

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arched cornice piece on side facades. Decorative three-pointed molding in brick in arched cornice. Heavy decorative brick round-arched lintels over windows. Original porch has been replaced by full length Victorian with turned posts. Rear rectangular wing has slate roof. In very good condition with some original details, including curving staircase, intact.

584. Gruber House (802 S. 13th Street): c. 1852. Fine early home of important German family. This house is still owned by the Grubers. House was originally one story brick with three large rooms; heavy floor joists are beams from the Saluda, riverboat disaster that occurred at Lexington. Back door also from Saluda. C. 1880 two story frame front addition constructed; clapboarded with tin hip roof. Sided. Original shutters. 3/4 length original one story porch. Two end chimneys. Barn is 80 years old. Fir trees were standing when house was built.

585. Captain Triggs House (Intersection of O and Highway 13): c. 1852. Built by riverboat captain. Two story red brick Greek Revival on large expansive lawn. Two end chimneys. Victorianized through a major addition to the rear and a new front porch added in late 1800's. Original porch had two-tiered entry portico; second story classical entry with sidelight and transoms still intact. Cast-iron pedimented lintels. Many interior details still intact, including door knobs and locks, curving staircase, five fireplaces. VBD: 5 acres, SE corner NE 1/4 9-50-27.

586. Stramcke House (RR1, Box 151, X, Route O): c. 1890. Monumental three-story ornate frame Queen Anne. Tall tower; several exterior porches with massive turned posts and trim. Supposedly was a copy of a house Stramcke saw in St. Louis. Slate roof has been replaced with composition; porches in deteriorated condition. Very ornate interior details intact including fireplaces, enframements, massive stairway. No stained glass. VBD: 30 acres beginning 882.5 ft. S NE cor NE 1/4 S 272 ft. W 476 ft. NE'ly 376 ft. S 208 ft. to beginning.

587. Hickman House (RR1, Box 154, South Highway 13): c. 1870. Two story red brick Italianate has been damaged by heavy stuccoing. Central gable with bracketed boxed cornice and returns interrupts front facade roofline. Circular window in gable. Two large central chimneys. Double decorative brick round-arched lintels. Stone quoins. Front porch added, c. 1900. Retains many interior features--curving staircase, four marble fireplaces, surrounded by large pines. VBD: Lot 1, Carter's Subdivision outside Lexington.

588. Macpelah Cemetery (20th and 13th): Incorporated by special act of the Missouri General Assembly in 1849. Contains many ornate cast-iron and wrought iron fences, some made in the Morrison Foundry. Contains many tall beautiful conifers and pioneer graves. VBD: Pt. Lots 1 and 7 eg. SE cor Lot 1, thence N 1.35 chains SW 6.20 chains SE 7.50 chains N 5.20 chains to beg.

589. Beck-Todhunter House (25th and Washington): c. 1840. Two story brick Greek Revival L plan surrounded by expansive lawn of 3.4 acres. Painted white;

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bracketted boxed cornice with returns; two end chimneys. Pedimented colossal porch has had original posts replaced with new ones not in proportion to the facade. Rear portion built during 1830's. Front portion added in 1840's. In Old Town, this is a very early site, with Indian stories connected to it. It was also the site of the circus when it came to town.

590. L. E. Graham House (2215 Roderick Lane): c. 1870. 1 1/2 story red brick Italianate. Boxed cornice with returns and circular window in side gable facing the street; paired elongated windows beneath heavy decorative brick arched lintels. 3/4 length side porch with hipped roof, decorative trim and turned posts.

591. Whitecastle House (Highway 224 East and 30th Street): c. 1890. 2 1/2 story frame Queen Anne, built by George Johnson. Tall central gable faces street in cross gable plan. Three massive central chimneys. Encircling porch with pedimented entry, turned posts and gingerbread trim. Decorative shingle-work, slate roof. House retains many original interior details. Completely restored by new owner; is now considered one of finest residences in Lexington. Includes one older outbuilding with brick foundation.

*592. House (N. 12th Street): Anderson's Lot A, irregular Block. Two story red brick Greek Revival, c. 1840, in ruin. Two-tiered Greek Revival entry with sidelights and transom. All interior details have been removed; however, condition still warrants renovation. Only monumental Greek Revival north of Main Street and close to downtown.

*NOTE: This property has been demolished.

593. St. John's M.E. Church (N. 12th Street): c. 1868. Organized as a congregation in 1865. Brick rectangular plan with cupola added on gable peak. Four brick pilasters support pedimented roof. Segmental windows with clear decoratively paned glass.

*594. Dixon's Lodge (N. 10th Street): Three story brick black lodge building. First two stories Italianate, c. 1870. Round-arched recessed brick lintels. Third floor added c. 1890, square lintels. Building has been stuccoed. Original first floor facade has been altered. Some interior details such as tongue and groove ceiling and brass gas fixtures are intact.

*NOTE: This building has collapsed.

595. Thomas Walton House (157 N. 10th Street): c. 1868. Built by John F. Eneberg, the home of Thomas Walton from 1887 to 1919, a long-time mayor of Lexington. Unique Greek Revival example in frame. 1 1/2 story, gabled roof. Front facade features unique heavy meander molding over door and windows. Entry features transom and sidelights, round panelled door. Shutters have been removed, as has front porch. Very beautiful fireplace remains on interior.

596. Tevis House (505 S. 13th Street): c. 1869. Two story brick painted white in the style of the Withers Home (#140). Central projecting wing in cross gable plan features bracketted boxed cornice with returns, circular window in

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apex. Twin round-arched entry windows crowned by heavy brick round-arched lin-
tels. Original flanking side porches have been replaced with Victorian hipped
porches with decorative trim and post. Retains magnificent pines on front
lawn.

597. Durigan House (RR2, Box 24, Country Club Road): c. 1885. Fine example of
1 1/2 story frame Victorian. Front undulating facade with full length wrap
around front porch with original trim and posts, curves around half-circle
tower on corner. Tall chimneys on multi-sloped roof; original slate replaced
by composition shingles. Pedimented dormer protrudes from roofline. VBD: 10
acres, SW cor NE 1/4 and SE cor NW 1/4 27-51-27.

PRESENT STATUS

On November 20, 1980, the Lexington City Council adopted planning and zoning
for Lexington. The Zoning Ordinance provides for a Historical Renovation and
Preservation Commission. The Zoning Ordinance states that a primary concern is
conservation and that Lexington is unique in that much of its rich historical
past is recorded and evidenced in the many fine old homes, shops, public build-
ings and other structures scattered throughout the city. It further states
that a purpose of the ordinance is to preserve and protect such structures and
the integrity of their immediate environs. The Zoning Ordinance provides for
specifying areas and structures within the city for zoning as H-1 Historical
Districts.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Phase I of the Historic Lexington Survey was undertaken by the Historic Lex-
ington Foundation in 1978 under the auspices of a matching historic preserva-
tion grant from the Office of Parks and Historic Preservation, Department of
Natural Resources, State of Missouri. Under Phase I a survey was carried out
on the local level with the professional assistance of an architect, Mr.
Kenneth Coombs of Kansas City. Under this phase, approximately 300 buildings
were inventoried and researched cursorily for significance. This phase was
completed in June, 1979.

Phase II of the survey was undertaken through September-December, 1979, by the
Foundation with the professional services of Mary J. Matthews, architectural
historian. During this phase the entire town of Lexington was comprehensively
surveyed for structures of historical and architectural significance (excluding
only a neighborhood east of Highland, south of Main, and the Old Town area).
This Multiple Resource Nomination was the result, with 597 sites, buildings,
and structures recorded in the Multiple Resource Area.

In October, 1979, Lexington Landmarks was organized to preserve Lexington's
architectural heritage. Preservation efforts continue with Lexington Landmarks
actively engaged since its inception in preservation activities and in fos-
tering the Multiple Resource Nomination.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input 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 c. 1830-1930 Builder/Architect various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The primary significance of the Historic Lexington Multiple Resource Area lies in the town's growth and development as a major area of commerce in the Missouri River valley and in the architecture which was the result of this growth. Initially developing as an overland trading center on the Santa Fe Trail, Lexington was important in the settlement of western Missouri and played a significant role in the early settlement of the frontier. With the development of commerce on the Missouri River, Lexington attained a unique and prosperous position, and was for a time head of navigation on the Missouri River.¹ Architecture from these periods when viewed individually, includes some outstanding stylistic representations on a state-wide level and when viewed in its entirety, Lexington constitutes the finest ensemble of antebellum architecture in Missouri. Less significant periods of development include the growth of the mining industry after the Civil War and a German immigration.

In 1815 the first white settler of Lafayette County, Gilead Rupe, settled about two miles south of the present site of Lexington.² By 1819 a ferry was established across the Missouri River at Lexington by Capt. William Jack, and the first hemp crops began to be raised along Dover Road (the old Santa Fe Trail). In the early 1820's the development of the Santa Fe Trail established Lexington as one of the primary areas of commerce and trade along the frontier. The trail ran west from Dover and connected in Lexington at its eastern boundaries. In April of 1822 "Old Town" was platted. The Santa Fe Trail became the main thoroughfare, labelled Main Street. Today this is South Street. Lexington rapidly became a primary gathering point for shippers, trappers, explorers, and settlers. By 1827 trappers and fur traders had made Lexington their center, and by 1829 Robert Aull had established a private bank as a facility for his shipping business. Robert was to join with James Aull in 1831 to develop probably the best known and largest shipping business in the West outfitting westward bound pioneers.³ In 1832, a new Court House was built in Old Town.

Soon commerce also began growing on the Missouri River, located some distance north and west from the original town plat. The first steamboat, the "Western Engineer", had passed up the river as early as 1820. By the early 1830's the main area of activity began to shift from the Santa Fe Trail connection north to the river, and in 1836 the shift was completed with the platting of the First Addition of New Town.

The riverfront rapidly became an area of great activity and bustling commerce. Broadway became the main business center: "Wagons were sometimes lined up a half mile long with produce brought from as far away as Warrensburg or even Springfield." By 1837 Lexington was an outstanding outfitting post and trading center and was the eastern terminus of the trade with Mexico and California. In 1848 Alexander Majors established a freighting business which was to go on to become one of the most successful shipping firms in the nation. By 1858 Russell, Majors and Waddell had increased their equipment to

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3,500 wagons and teams and employed over 4,000 men.⁵

In the period between 1835 and 1845 Lexington became the head of navigation along the Missouri River, and the trade reached its peak. The hemp industry became an important economic mainstay. This prosperous period was to last to the Civil War. A German immigration also took place during this period with the Germans contributing a valuable service to the town as mechanics, saddlers, shoemakers, blacksmiths, wagonmakers.⁶ Prominent German families established in Lexington during this time included the Winkler Brothers who started the Winkler Furniture Factory and John Goehner, who established the Goehner Marble-works.

Lexington's primary significance lies in its architectural development during these antebellum years. There are approximately 96 residential buildings in Lexington dating to the period between 1836 and 1865. Log construction within the Multiple Resource Area is scarce, due to the fact that the boundaries reflect the development of "New Town" and do not include the Old Town area. One log structure survives in relatively good condition, #555.

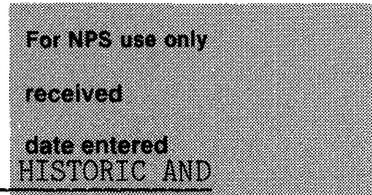
The most prominent building style of this period was Greek Revival, and Lexington's major architectural resource is its wealth of finely proportioned and classically constructed Greek Revival buildings. The majority of the buildings in this style are located along South Street (the old Santa Fe Trail) and Highland Avenue, the street running along the Missouri River bluffs. Usually laid out in a two story brick "L" plan, this type features the classical doorway with the transom often broken by two engaged piers flanked by sidelights. This entry is often accompanied by a two-story balconied portico. Perhaps the finest example of this type is the Waddell-Pomeroy House, c. 1836 (#26). It features a finely detailed Grecian meander frieze and is one of the earliest homes constructed in the First Addition, along South Street. Other fine examples include the Waddell-Young House, c. 1840 (#30); the Harkelroads House c. 1840 (#37); the Winkler House, c. 1840 (#95); the Russell House, c. 1850 (#426); the Arnold House, c. 1848 (#509); the Gillen House, c. 1840 (#518); 778 Highland Avenue (#522); the Elizabeth Aull Seminary, c. 1850 (#523); the Chadwick House, c. 1850 (#532); the Boulware-Gruber-Hopkins House, c. 1843 (#535); the old Winkler House, c. 1855 (#565); the Gruber House, c. 1852 (#584); the Capt. Triggs House, c. 1852 (#585); and the Beck-Todhunter House, c. 1840 (#589).

There are several Greek Revival examples that exhibit tall parapet chimneys as opposed to the norm, twin end chimneys. These include 1421 South Street, c. 1846 (#36); the Hinesley House, c. 1840 (#521); 403 Highland Avenue, c. 1853 (#555); O'Malley-Kelly House, c. 1850 (#557); 509 Highland Avenue, c. 1850 (#559); 685 Highland Avenue, c. 1840 (#572); the Ardinger House, c. 1848 (#281); the Farmer House, c. 1847 (#359); the Eggleston House, c. 1840 (#144); and the Goehner House, c. 1857 (#187). Other styles of this period not in a Greek Revival mode include a one-story square plan with an attic story. This type is characterized by a large chimney, usually on the end, and is most prevalent in brick. Highland Avenue has two houses of this type (#547, 564) but

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the style is not confined to any one area. The Capt. Jack House (#576) is on a high hill at the foot of Highland Avenue; the Heathman House (#462), and #440 are in the 17th Street area. The Romanda House (#252) also features an ornate curvilinear vergeboard. A fine frame example is the Walton House (#595). Although later than the above, this house features a unique classical molding over the doors and windows on the front facade. Another mode features a flat roof with a decorative brick cornice (#65, 497).

There are several fine examples of small one story Greek Revival residences, such as the William H. Russell House, c. 1845 (#489) and 517 Highland Avenue (#561). Without a doubt the finest example of this type is at 1413 Lafayette Street (#469), this last house being in an unaltered state. Two other houses of this period warrant special attention, although they are not of the common type. The Andreen Home c. 1840 (#87), is a Greek Revival example in walnut clapboard. The Jack Spratt House, c. 1850 (#579) is one of the finest examples of Temple form Greek Revival to be found in Missouri. In meticulous condition, a very significant outbuilding on this property is an octagonal ice house in the Carpenter's Gothic style.

Greek Revival commercial architecture of the period was not as well preserved in Lexington as its residential examples. Three fine original commercial Greek Revival buildings remain in the downtown area-- the old Fifth Branch Bank, c. 1846 (#329); a lesser example with cast-iron classical lintels, #335, and a fine three story Greek Revival commercial building c. 1859, #194. The Goehner Marbleworks Building, c. 1857 (#186) is a charming and significant antebellum example of the German influence with its facade and landscape almost perfectly intact, including the nine light windows and monuments still in the yard.

The most prominent civic structure built during this period was the Lafayette County Courthouse, constructed in 1848 (#307). It is on the National Register of Historic Places. Several significant examples of ecclesiastical architecture survive from this period. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, c. 1846 (#289), built in a pedimented Greek Revival style, is the only church in Lexington to retain its original frame steeple. The First Baptist Church c. 1842 (#357) is a fine two-story brick Greek Revival example. It has unfortunately lost its steeple, and stained glass. The Episcopal Church, c. 1848 (#212) has been described by Charles Van Ravenswaay as "one of the most important examples of religious architecture in Missouri." A fine and unusual early Gothic example, it is almost unchanged, with the original pews and alter rail still intact.

Other structures built during this period include characteristic stone retaining walls, the finest of which are found on Highland Avenue (#496, 505, 519).

During the Civil War, the Battle of Lexington was fought September 18-20, 1861. Confederate forces under Sterling Price met Federal troops under Colonel Mulligan on a high hill overlooking the Missouri River. This battlefield and a Greek Revival home, the Anderson House, used as a field hospital during the Battle, are now a part of the Battle of Lexington State Historic Site. Lexing-

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ton has been notorious through the years for its pro-southern tendencies. Many homes carry legends from these days, and an occasional cannonball did escape from the Battlefield and made its way downtown. However, there was not an overwhelming physical change due to the War.

The Civil War brought an end to Lexington's slavery system and forced the town to seek new commercial pursuits and industry not dependent upon this system. The decade following the war saw a major agricultural change to the growing of grains instead of hemp. The railroad came in 1871 when the Missouri Pacific built a branch from Sedalia to Lexington.⁸ The railroad, however, was never to be a great financial asset to Lexington except as a carrier of coal. Exploration for coal had started soon after the war but did not become profitable until after the railroad was established. The mining industry grew rapidly, and by the Victorian era it had been established as the major financial and economic base. The mining industry brought an influx of great cultural diversity to Lexington due to the importation of French, Swedes, Italians, Syrians, Irish and others as laborers. By 1900 over 2,000 persons of foreign descent had been brought to the area.⁹ Many Lexingtonians today share this heritage, and names such as Collobert and Giovanelli are common. It was not until after the First World War that the mines were to finally give out.

Architecture during this period was manifested in the Italianate and Victorian style. The Italianate style in Lexington was introduced soon after the Civil War and continued to about 1875; there are approximately 23 good examples. Typical of this style as manifested in Lexington were paired elongated windows with decorative brick lintels; three-cornered moldings in window frames; arched and pedimented brick rooflines with circular windows; decorative brackets, many with acron drops; and curvilinear vergeboards. This style is visible in several small structures in frame such as Wentworth Place, c. 1870 (#574) but is most prevalent in larger two-story examples. Perhaps the finest example is the Withers Home, c. 1870 (#140). The Tevis House (#596) is very similar. Two fine structures attributed to James Cheatham, a local architect practicing around 1870, include the Cheatham House (#583) and its identical twin the Wood-Ryland House (#406). Other significant structures in this style include the Hickman House (#587); the Wilmot House (#134); 1604 South Street (#89); 115 North 17th (#397); the Day House (#407); the L.E. Graham House (#590); the O'Donnell House (#578); and the King House (#216). Significant one story examples include 1114 Southwest Blvd. (#45) and 103 S. 23rd Street (#581).

The Victorian period from 1875 to 1900 is the most evident in terms of construction with approximately 137 buildings of Victorian vintage present in the Multiple Resource Area. However, in architectural terms, the Victorian mode was never to reach the height of significance found in the Greek Revival and Italianate periods. Only two Victorian structures are of transcendent importance, the Taubman House, c. 1890 (#88), which is in immaculate condition, and the Stramcke House, c. 1887 (#586). Both were products of mining wealth.

Several frame cottages are congregated in one block on Main Street, exhibiting boxed bays, round arched art glass windows, irregular sloped roofs, and a finesse in detail and trim not visible in later Victorian mass-produced examples.

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Some of these have been attributed to James Cheatham, such as the Haerle Home, c. 1887 (#372), which features fine cresting. Other examples are #272, 371 and 370. Queen Anne structures can be seen in brick as well as in frame; the finest and purest Queen Anne mansion is the Stramcke House, already mentioned. Other notable Queen Anne houses include the McGrew House (#8)c. 1885; #487, 527 and 528; #573; #366 and 367; #390; and a recently restored and elegantly furnished Queen Anne, the Whitecastle House (#591). A particularly fine block of late Queen Anne houses features three out of four houses in this style.

Several Greek Revival structures were made over by the additions of Victorian features such as turrets, cresting, brackets, and decorative brickwork. Perhaps the most interesting is the Wright House, c. 1841 and 1885 (#185) in which the two styles exist side by side on the interior. Two other examples are #501 and 81.

The Italianate and Victorian styles prevalent in the residential area were also extended to commercial structures. Some especially fine Italianate buildings are still visible downtown, several of them attributed to James Cheatham. Out of nine of these structures, the Morrison-Wentworth Bank (#324) is the finest example and is stylistically identical to the Cheatham House. Other Italianate commercial buildings include #325, 311, 327, 345, 347, 166, 209, and a fine example with cast-iron arched hood molds and an overhanging bracketted cornice, #203.

Several fine Victorian examples remain, notable #315, an Eastlake example, and also #333, 343, and 198. A German influence can be seen in the 1900 Leiter Building (#211). However, the "Dutch Row" that once existed on the north side of Main¹⁰ was lost to fire.

Lexington began the new century with a population of 4,190.¹¹ Wentworth Military Academy had been established in 1880 and provided an important military training establishment for the surrounding area, to become even more important in the next two wars. Lexington actually was to experience a slight decline, stabilizing during the first quarter of the 20th century. It was during this period that much of the historic commercial architecture was lost to fire; much of the architecture extant from this rebuilding reflects a shrewd building style of the early teens and 20's, and, when compared to the Italianate high style commercial structures, is relatively undistinguished. A major event of this period was the opening of the Lafayette-Ray County Bridge in 1925. The Beaux Arts Post Office was constructed in 1912 (#290), and the Winkler Theatre in 1925 (#361). The theatre is still relatively intact with the stage, orchestra pit, and dressing rooms. The Goose Pond Athletic Field (#363) was drained in 1915 and the present cottonwoods planted. In 1926, the Gothic Revival Lexington Middle School was constructed. The Missouri Pacific Railroad Depot was built c. 1905. Other significant commercial structures include the Eagle Building in 1915, originally used as a theatre house (#314), #340 with fabricated tiles, c. 1928; #344, a Beaux-Arts bank facade added to an earlier structure c. 1910, and #353, a three story tan brick Renaissance Revival example, c. 1930.

Late Victorian styles persist into the 1900's with the two story brick tur-

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retted Tabb House (#389) being built in 1901. The Sturgis House c. 1900 (#368) is also a fine example of the diversity apparent at this time, with its shingling and curious multi-sloping roofline.

Between 1900 and 1915 approximately 50 houses were constructed in Classical Revival or Neoclassic Styles. Perhaps the finest block of this type of house is the 1900 block of South Street, which features six houses (#10, 11, 103, 104, 105, 106) in a Neoclassic style with the characteristic two story frame or brick building topped by a hipped roof with hipped dormers. One of the finest examples of this style is #39. In the 1600 block of Main several diversely-styled large houses of this period remain, including the William Aull Jr. Home c. 1915 (#280) with its flanking pergola-covered porches. The finest example of pure Classical Revival remains the Aull House, c. 1904 (#369).

The Bungalow style did not become prominent in Lexington, with only about 34 buildings constructed in this style. However, two fine large examples of the style exist in #74 and 279. 279 with a tile roof and six-light shed dormer is a particularly fine design. More common types can be seen in #514 and 525.

The Historic District #1 in the Multiple Resource Nomination, the Older Neighborhood Historic District, encompasses the residential area containing the highest concentration of historic residential architecture. District #2, the Commercial Community Historic District, encompasses all of the traditional business district of Lexington and includes several residences and adjacent blocks whose future and viability are directly linked to the success of the business community. The Highland Avenue Historic District is an area geographically separated from the Central Business District by its prominence overlooking the Missouri River and its significance as an area with a large concentration of Greek Revival structures. The majority of the contiguous sites represent significant examples of Italianate architecture but also include structures close to the area but not adjacent.

The Multiple Resource Area includes properties that individually would be exempt from National Register criteria. However, when considered as an integral part of the overall history and aesthetic ambience of the area, their preservation is desirable. These properties include:

(1) Macpelah Cemetery (#588). Macpelah Cemetery was one of the first corporations to be established by an act of the Missouri Legislature in 1849. It contains significant examples of local ironwork made in the Morrison Foundry.

(2) Two monuments are included in the Multiple Resource Area: 1. The Madonna of the Trail; erected in 1928 by the Daughters of the American Revolution to commemorate the pioneer mother. Aesthetically, this statue creates an important design element, overlooking the Missouri River and located at a strategic point after rounding a curve on one of the major entries to downtown from the River. 2. World War I Monument; erected in 1925. This architectural monument is an aesthetic addition to the Missouri River bluff below Highland Avenue and is a focal point after crossing the Lafayette-Ray County Bridge from Ray

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County.

(3) Fifteen religious structures are included in the Lexington Multiple Resource Nomination. All of these are historically and architecturally significant; the scattering of these buildings throughout the residential community creates a close-knit neighborhood appearance and provides visual focal-point.

(4) #306, The Lafayette County Sheriff's Office and Jail (10 S. 11th), was built in 1939. However, it is a very fine example of "Modern" architecture being modelled in a Greek Revival style so that it would not be intrusive to the adjacent 1848 Lafayette County Courthouse.

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FOOTNOTES

¹Sesquicentennial Commemorative Booklet, Lexington, Missouri
(Higginsville, Missouri: Advance Publishing and Printing Company, 1972),
p. 5.

²Ibid., p. 2.

³Ibid., p. 4.

⁴Katherine Wilson Sellers, Historical Glimpses of Lexington (Lexington
Library and Historical Association, January, 1980), p. 13.

⁵Sesquicentennial, p. 6.

⁶William Young, Young's History of Lafayette County (Indianapolis, Indiana:
B. F. Bowen and Company, 1910), p. 20.

⁷Sesquicentennial, p. 54.

⁸Sellers, p. 34.

⁹Sellers, p. 34.

¹⁰Young, p. 20.

¹¹Sellers, p. 39.

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3. Young, William. Young's History of Lafayette County. Indianapolis,
Indiana: B.F. Bowen and Co., 1910.

9. Major Bibliographical References

1. Lexington, Missouri Sesquicentennial Commemorative Booklet, Higginsville, Missouri Advance Publishing Co., 1972
2. Sellers, Katherine Wilson. Historical Glimpses of Lexington. The Lexington Library and Historical Association, 1980.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 5,057 Acres

Quadrangle name: Lexington West and East

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	1 5	4 2 6 2 7 0	4 3 3 8 5 4 0	B	1 5	4 2 6 2 2 0	4 3 3 3 4 3 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 5	4 2 2 1 6 0	4 3 3 3 5 0 0	D	1 5	4 2 2 2 2 0	4 3 3 8 5 8 0
E				F			
G				H			

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal boundary description and justification

See appropriate district boundary descriptions contained in Item 7.

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1. Mary J. Matthews

organization Lexington Historical Foundation

date April, 1980

street & number P.O. Box 433, Lexington Landmarks

telephone 816/259-6414

city or town Lexington,

state Missouri 64067

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

Fred A. Loper

Director, Department of Natural Resources and
title State Historic Preservation Officer

date

6/8/83

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

J. Beth Crover
Keeper of the National Register

date

8/1/83

Attest: *See Continuation Sheet for listings*
Chief of Registration

date

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HIGHLAND AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Zone Easting Northing			Zone Easting Northing		
E.	15	422950 4336980	F.	15	422280 4337580
G.	15	423120 4338510	H.	15	423810 4337910

COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

I.	15	423510 4337280	J.	15	423540 4337810
K.	15	424020 4337800	L.	15	424010 4337250

OLD NEIGHBORHOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT

M.	15	424010 4337250	N.	15	424060 4338180
O.	15	425000 4338140	P.	15	424990 4337210

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2. James M. Denny, Chief, Nominations-Survey
and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City,

April, 1980
314/751-4096

Missouri 65102

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Lexington Multiple Resource Area
State Missouri

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Old Neighborhoods Historic District
Substantive Review

Keeper Reth Ansover 8/9/83

Attest

2. Commercial Community Historic District
Entered in the National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 8/4/83

Attest

3. Highland Avenue Historic District
Entered in the National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 8/4/83

Attest

4.

Keeper

Attest

5.

Keeper

Attest

6.

Keeper

Attest

7.

Keeper

Attest

8.

Keeper

Attest

9.

Keeper

Attest

10.

Keeper

Attest

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Lexington MRA Lafayette County, Missouri

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION TO COVER
5/25/93

Patricia Andrus 7/8/93

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[Pursuant to amending the "Historic Resources of Lexington (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)" Multiple Resource Area National Register nomination, the following pages should follow the first paragraph on the first page of Item 7 (Page 7.0) and replace the remainder of page 7.0 (paragraphs two through four) and the first two paragraphs on page 7.1. Also, the Survey Methodology section which begins on 7.58 in the original nomination is expanded to include details of this amendment effort (pp. 7.59-60).]

The Multiple Resource Area is defined by the Lexington, Missouri, city limits. Particular emphasis is on properties within three historic districts: the Old Neighborhoods Historic District, the Commercial Community Historic District and the Highland Avenue Historic District. The MRA is primarily significant for its Greek Revival buildings, which are interspersed throughout the three districts along with outstanding examples of Italianate, Queen Anne and other building styles, all in a small-town setting. Lexington's historic development--from the steamboat era to Post-Civil War affluence, through the prosperous Victorian mining era and the relatively static early 20th century years--is aptly illustrated by this architectural heritage.

When the original MRA nomination was completed in 1980, the MRA was comprised of 479 architecturally and historically significant buildings, structures, objects and sites ranging in date from ca. 1830 through 1939. Most of the significant properties (460) were encompassed by boundaries of the three historic districts, and most properties (344) were residential. Other significant properties included commercial, government, ecclesiastical and education buildings, a train depot, a theatre and a museum, plus a park, a bridge, monuments, a cemetery, scenic and historic areas, and old stone retaining walls. Nineteen significant properties were identified outside the district boundaries but within the MRA.¹

¹These property counts are based on the listing of significant properties contained in the original document (Item 7, pp. 2-58). For unknown reasons, the second paragraph of Item 7 gave "471" as the total. In any case, a small percentage of the properties identified as significant in April 1980, when the MRA document was completed, no longer exist. The numerical listing (7.2-7.58) does not attempt to acknowledge properties lost to attrition. In the original cover document, 25 noncontiguous properties were identified as significant but six (#575, 577, 585, 586, 587 and 597) are outside the Lexington city limits and, therefore, not within the MRA.

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With the exception of Highland Avenue which traces an irregular course along the Missouri River bluffs, the MRA follows a grid pattern with streets running north-south and east-west. Continuity of the grid also has been altered when necessary to conform to ravines. When Lexington was platted on April 22, 1822 (see Old Town map), the platted area extended eastward from what is now 22nd Street. The original settlement was arranged along the Santa Fe Trail, which became the main thoroughfare (today's South Street). By 1836, with the advent of commerce on the Missouri River, the economic focus had moved northwest and in the spring of that year, the First Addition was laid out (see 1877 map of Lexington). Much of the MRA and all three historic districts are west of 22nd Street, within the First Addition. However, four of seven noncontiguous properties submitted with this amended document are east of 22nd Street.

Characterized by large wooded lots, Lexington's neighborhoods possess several recurring elements which contribute to feelings of unity. While not uniformly distributed throughout the MRA, common sidewalks, curbs, retaining walls and lamp posts occur with sufficient frequency to contribute to the effect. Originally, Lexington's sidewalks were laid out in brick and many of these survive, as do many of the original cut stone curbs. Within the Older Neighborhoods Historic District, the cast iron lamp posts (dating to ca. 1900) found on some streets contribute strongly to a sense of unity. Old sandstone retaining walls, which in most instances are still structurally functional, are found in many blocks; Highland Avenue has the most. Sandstone slabs also were used for sections of sidewalk and porch floors.

Density of the residential neighborhoods has not been altered substantially, with most new construction simply replacing old buildings on their original lots. Density of the commercial area, however, has been significantly reduced because of the intrusion of parking lots, the razing of unstable or unwanted old buildings and, occasionally, new construction. Downtown buildings demolished for new construction include the Farmer House at 1214 Main St., a fine Greek Revival residence (ca. 1847, #359) and the old Winkler Theatre next door (ca. 1925, #361). Razing of these buildings provided a highly desirable corner location for a fast-food franchise in the downtown business community, but other sites in the vicinity were already vacant.

Brick construction is most common for residential as well as commercial and other nonresidential structures. Settlers from the Upland South erected brick buildings and the tradition was continued by the many German settlers who

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followed. Wood residential buildings are also widespread, however. Stone is used for foundations (although most are brick), curbing and retaining walls. Several buildings have been stuccoed, apparently during the late 1920s. Log buildings are for the most part unrecognizable. While only one log building was initially identified within the MRA (used as a garage at 403 Highland Ave., #555), another example has since been discovered in the downtown area and reconstructed by the Lexington Historical Association on Broadway, between the Highland Avenue and Commercial Community Historic Districts.

Historic Lexington building forms range from log structures, as noted above, and other relatively simple brick and frame vernacular buildings to mansions in a variety of styles (Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne are the most significant and numerous of formal local styles). Major construction, primarily in the Greek Revival mode, occurred from the steamboat era through the Civil War (ca. 1830s-1860) and in the transition period which coincided with Lexington's coal mining boom (ca. 1870s-1900s), during which Italianate and later building styles replaced Greek Revival.

The typical Greek Revival house is a brick, central or side-passage I-House with an ell, with a classical transomed entrance with piers, sidelights and, ideally, a classical portico. An excellent early Greek Revival example is the Waddell-Pomeroy House at 1611 South St. (ca. 1836, #26). Several early vernacular buildings in frame as well as brick are also extant within the MRA. The Italianate style is exemplified by the Withers House, a brick cross-gabled (cruciform) example at 1621 Franklin (ca. 1870, #140). Among other characteristic features, the Withers House has distinctive brick archivolt, a hallmark of the local vocabulary. Victorian styles were abundant and well-executed, particularly Queen Anne, with many "middle class" frame structures surviving. The Taubman House at 1522 South St. (ca. 1885, #88) is a textbook example of high style Queen Anne. Other Victorian examples are significant for their contributions to district homogeneity. Beaux Arts and a few other styles which appeared in Lexington after the century turned are also interesting but on the whole, buildings constructed locally after 1880 fail to match the architectural significance of those built during the earlier Greek Revival and Italianate eras.

The Older Neighborhoods Historic District encompasses the residential area with the highest concentration of significant residential properties. The Commercial Community Historic District encompasses all of the traditional business district of Lexington and includes several residences and adjacent

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blocks whose future and viability are directly linked to the success of the business community. The Highland Avenue Historic District is an area geographically separated from the central business district by its prominence overlooking the Missouri River and by its significance as an area with a large concentration of Greek Revival structures. Excellent examples of Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne architecture are among the noncontiguous properties located outside the three districts but within the MRA.

[Note: The individual property descriptions contained in the original Item 7 are presented without amendment. Consequently, they include references to some resources which are no longer extant. In a few cases, street addresses as listed in the original document do not agree with those currently posted on buildings but the description is usually sufficient to identify the resource in question. For the most part, the original classifications by style appear to be consistent. However, some styles were classified with less consistency than others. For example, minimal Queen Anne buildings were identified as Queen Anne in some cases and as Victorian in others. Apparently, Italianate buildings were so identified on the basis of their round window heads regardless of whether elements of another style also made a strong impression. For example, the style of the Wallace House at 115 N. 17th St. (ca. 1870, #397) was identified as Italianate although some might identify it as Gothic Revival on the basis of curvilinear vergeboards with acorn drops. The term "bungalow" was used to describe a variety of house forms containing Craftsman elements, but eclectic would be appropriate in cases where several styles are mixed. For example, a fine eclectic residence at 1615 Main St. (ca. 1915, #279) is identified as a bungalow although it is not what most people would consider a bungalow. Also, while the greatest concentration of Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne resources is within the three historic districts, many of the examples cited below could not be individually listed in the National Register although they contribute to the overall impact, cohesion and significance of their districts. One advantage of district nominations is that they facilitate the documentation of many historic properties which could not otherwise be listed.]

The three historic districts which have been designated within the MRA are as follows:

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Survey Methodology (continued)

[This section should follow page 7.58 in the original nomination.]

In 1991, Show-Me Regional Planning Commission, Warrensburg, Mo., was awarded a Historic Preservation Fund matching grant to amend the Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri: Partial Inventory (Historic and Architectural Resources) Multiple Resource Area nomination and to prepare National Register nominations for eight noncontiguous properties (within the MRA but outside district boundaries). The eight properties and their original numbers are: #578-2326 Aull Lane, #579-2321 Aull Lane, #581-103 S. 23rd St., #583-739 S. Hwy. 13, #589-324 S. 25th St., #591-102 S. 30th St., #595-157 N. 10th St., and #596-505 S. 13th St. One of these, the Flournoy-Beck House at 324 S. 25th St. (#589, ca. 1850), was not approved by the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation because, in its present form, it does not meet registration requirements for its property type.

Earlier in 1991, to facilitate expanding the discussion of the three primary architectural styles within the MRA (Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne), thirty-five antebellum and immediate postbellum houses across northern Lafayette County (including the eight proposed for nomination within Lexington) had been studied and a typology prepared based on the findings. The study properties were selected by the Missouri Historic Preservation Program staff from inventory survey forms and photographs compiled by Show-Me RPC. This project was primarily funded by a separate Historic Preservation Fund matching grant awarded to the planning commission.

In amending the MRA registration form, the three districts were visited and the 1992 existence of properties mentioned in the Item 8 narrative was confirmed. Properties no longer extant were removed from the revised narrative (although they are still listed in Item 7). In a few cases, street addresses mentioned in the revised Item 8 narrative do not coincide with those listed in Item 7. Street addresses contained in the revised Item 8 narrative are those which appear on the front of the properties.

Due to the size of the original nomination and the large number of resources involved, as well as the limited scope of the 1991 HPF grant, the original registration form was amended by preparing new continuation sheets with revised and expanded information, rather than completing a new form for the original MRA. Numbering of all items on the original registration form was

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retained, although it does not always agree with the numbering on currently used registration forms. This amendment of the Lexington MRA registration form, the noncontiguous nominations and the earlier survey of antebellum and immediate postbellum resources was the work of Roger Maserang, a historian employed by Show-Me Regional Planning Commission and was monitored by Steven E. Mitchell, National Register Coordinator, Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

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[Pursuant to amending the "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)" Multiple Resource Area National Register nomination, the following pages should follow the first paragraph on the first page of Item 8 (Page 8.0) in the original nomination and replace the remainder of the original item 8, through page 8.7. Footnotes 2 through 11 (page 8.7) in the original nomination should also be deleted.]

In its original version, the "Historic Resources of Lexington (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)" MRA National Register nomination proposed three areas of significance (architecture, commerce, and exploration/settlement) and identified 479 significant properties erected within a 109-year time frame, 1830-1939. Three historic districts were defined, containing 460 significant buildings, structures, objects and sites: the Commercial Community Historic District (120), the Highland Avenue Historic District (70), and the Old Neighborhoods Historic District (270). In addition, 19 significant noncontiguous properties were identified outside the district boundaries.² The discussion emphasized architecture, but property types were not analyzed according to current requirements for multiple property nominations. As revised and amended, the Lexington MRA document contains an expanded discussion of three principal architectural styles (Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne). Description, significance and registration requirements for buildings in these styles have been added in order to facilitate the nomination of individual properties under Criterion C for architectural significance, regardless of their location in Lexington.

²These property counts are based on the listing of significant properties contained in the original document (Item 7, pp. 2-58). For unknown reasons, paragraph two of Item 7 gave "471" as the total. In any case, a small percentage of properties identified as significant in April 1980, when the MRA document was completed, do not exist today. The revised document does not attempt to acknowledge all properties which have been lost to attrition. However, with few exceptions, and these are noted, all properties mentioned in the revised Item 8 are extant. In the original document, 25 noncontiguous properties were identified as significant but six (#575, 577, 585, 586, 587 and 597) are outside the Lexington city limits and, consequently, outside the MRA. For a discussion of past and present survey methodology, see Item 7, Page 58, as revised.

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Seven individual nominations for properties outside the three historic districts are also submitted.

In the earlier document, several historic themes are cited in the general discussion. In the revised document, some of these themes are expanded and presented as historic contexts: Early Settlement and Trading in Lexington, 1815-1836; Western Outfitting in Lexington, 1820s-1860s; Hemp Growing and Slavery in the Lexington Area, 1830-1861; German Immigration in Lexington, 1840s-1900; Coal Mining in Lexington, 1865-1930s; and 20th Century Development in Lexington, 1900-1930s. These historic contexts, which as a group reflect the fortuitous conditions under which Lexington developed and thrived, are useful in understanding and substantiating the architectural significance of the MRA properties. Other contexts may of course be developed in connection with subsequent amendments. The role of a significant Lexington architect and carpenter is discussed in the section titled "John E. Cheatham, Lexington Architect and Builder, 1840s-1899."

As the original Statement of Significance attests, Lexington had statewide as well as local significance for the number and quality of its extant antebellum resources, while fine examples from later periods also survive. Earlier frontier settlements such as those in the Boone's Lick region of Central Missouri are perhaps more significant in terms of earlier exploration and settlement, but Lexington's greater prosperity as a Missouri River trading center coincided with a local flowering of classical architecture. For many years while steamboats plied the Missouri, Lexington flourished and a building boom resulted: hundreds of Greek Revival-styled buildings were constructed during the 1830s-50s, and later. Since most settlers were from the Upland South, much of this antebellum and immediate postbellum architecture strongly reflects southern vernacular traditions. Also, Lexington was the site of an important Civil War battle and a number of smaller, less significant actions. These associations add an interesting ingredient to the prevailing ambience. Lexington's main period of growth was punctuated, in effect, when a Civil War cannonball embedded itself in one of the Classic Revival-styled Courthouse's stately Ionic columns.

Initially developing as an overland trading center on the Santa Fe Trail, Lexington was important in the settlement of Western Missouri and, ultimately, of the ever-receding frontier. When viewed in its entirety, the Lexington MRA constitutes what is perhaps the finest ensemble of antebellum architecture in Missouri.

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BACKGROUND

After the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, exploration and settlement of the Missouri wilderness began in earnest. Within the next few years, the Osage, Sauk, Fox, and other Indian tribes were relieved of their land by various treaties; Fort Osage and other military strongholds were constructed along the Missouri River; there was new growth of the fur industry; the future state's first newspaper was published; ex-Kentuckian Daniel Boone began manufacturing salt at Boone's Lick; the first trading expedition left for Santa Fe; and the General Assembly met and established the first counties. In addition to frontier hardships, there was a background of violence including sporadic Indian attacks which intensified during the War of 1812. At Santa Fe, the would-be traders were imprisoned by the Spanish. In 1811, the New Madrid earthquake devastated much of southeast Missouri and killed some of that sparsely settled area's inhabitants. But by 1815 or so, only nine years after the Lewis and Clark expedition had returned, pioneers were living in what would become the Lexington area of Lafayette County, more than 300 river miles beyond St. Louis.³

With the construction of Fort Osage in 1808, the "edge of civilization" was given a major westward push or, more precisely, pull. This military garrison and trading post atop a promontory at a bend overlooking the Missouri River, deep in Indian country, undoubtedly reassured many settlers: "It (Fort Osage) was a frontier bulwark to defend American trade and future homes."⁴ Thus the fortification could only encourage, if any encouragement were needed, the settlement of such new river towns as Arrow Rock, Franklin and Lexington.

³Duane Meyer, The Heritage of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.: State Publishing Co., Inc., 1963, pp. 762-763; and Sellers, Katherine Wilson, Historical Glimpses of Lexington, (Lexington: Lexington Library and Historical Association, 1980), p.8. Today it is 317 river miles from the mouth of the Missouri to Lexington, and Fort Osage is about 22 miles farther west. The straight-line distance from St. Louis to Fort Osage is considerably less than the river mileage (200-plus miles), but land travel took longer and was often more dangerous.

⁴Rhoda Wooldridge, Fort Osage: Opening of the American West, (Independence, Mo.: Independence Press, 1983), p.31.

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Communities at Arrow Rock and Franklin preceded the settlement of Lexington, but Lexington was deeper into the frontier. In 1827, when Franklin was virtually erased by flooding, it was to Lexington's advantage. Many Franklin settlers moved eastward to Boonville but others migrated to Lexington which by then was a busy trailhead.⁵

The process of settlement throughout Missouri can be traced, at least roughly, through the dates and places where federal land offices were established. The state's first federal land office opened at St. Louis in 1816. The next offices were located at Franklin and Jackson, both in 1818. Lexington's land office was established next, in 1823. After Lexington, land offices were opened in Palmyra in 1824; Fayette, 1832; Springfield, 1834; Plattsburg, 1842; Clinton, 1843; Milan, 1849; Warsaw, 1855; Boonville, 1858; Ironton, 1861; and Calhoun, 1863.⁶ Until the Plattsburg land office was opened in 1842, Lexington's land office was the westernmost in Missouri (for a period of approximately 20 years). This fact attests to Lexington's important role in the settlement of the region.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND TRADING, 1815-1836

Historians usually credit Gilead Rupe with being the Lexington area's first white settler. Rupe arrived in about 1815, eight years before Lexington's land office was opened.⁷ Rupe's origin is unclear but he apparently migrated west from Boonville where he is also regarded as the first white settler within the city limits. Rupe--a.k.a. Roupe--was also among the earliest settlers in the Franklin area, across the Missouri River from Boonville. Rupe probably arrived in the Boone's Lick area before the War of 1812; he was certainly among the first settlers to enter Central Missouri, and most likely

⁵Katherine Wilson Sellers, Historical Glimpses of Lexington, (Lexington: Lexington Library and Historical Association, 1980), p.10.

⁶Meyer, op cit., p. 238.

⁷History of Lafayette County, Mo., (St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1881), p.432.

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was a southerner.⁸ Rupe settled two miles or so south of what became Lexington; he reared a large family. When he died in 1847, Rupe apparently resided in the northeast quarter of Section 9, just southwest of present-day Lexington.⁹ Today the Rupe name is a part of local and regional geography: Lexington has a Gilead Rupe Road and tributaries in the Lexington and Boonville areas were named Rupe's Branch.

Primarily of British descent, the first settlers came from Kentucky and other states of the Upland South--Tennessee and Virginia, mainly. This was the trend throughout much of Missouri. The very first--who are credited with naming the settlement--mostly hailed from Lexington, Kentucky.¹⁰ As the dominant cultural group, the southerners left the strongest imprint despite subsequent significant immigration by German, Irish and other ethnic groups. Architecturally, many blocks within the MRA have a distinctly southern look and ambience even when the buildings are interspersed with later buildings influenced by other cultural associations.

Initially, Lexington grew up around a Missouri River ferry operation known as William Jack's Ferry. Jack apparently started the ferry in about 1819, where Indian trails, a rough road between Fort Osage and points east (and of course the river) converged. The town was platted three years later on April 8, 1822, by James Bounds, John Duston and James Lillard. The three had been commissioned by Lillard County to find a permanent location for a county seat to replace the temporary site at Mt. Vernon. The center of government was duly moved, apparently within a year or so, to where Lexington's first courthouse was completed in the block between today's 23rd and 24th Streets, just north of South Street. In 1825, Lillard County was renamed Lafayette County. By 1881, Mt. Vernon--which at most had been a cluster of cabins on a bluff east of the mouth of Tabo Creek--had "gone entirely out of mark or memory."¹¹

⁸James M. Denny, "Hicklin Hearthstone," (National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1981).

⁹Sellers, op cit., p.8.

¹⁰History of Lafayette County, Mo., op cit., p. 434.

¹¹Ibid.

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Within a few decades, the original platted area (Original Town, see map) became known as Old Town which today is simply part of eastern Lexington. Twenty-second Street was Old Town's western boundary. Main Street was a couple of lots below the north boundary. Monroe Street was a couple of lots above the south boundary. The east boundary apparently split the difference between the upper and lower portions of 25th Street, which are not aligned. South Street, which bisects the Old Town area from east to west, was formerly Main Street. This was also the route of the Santa Fe Trail. The riverfront was more than a mile away, with hilly ground in between.

Old Town's role diminished with the growth of river commerce. In 1836, the First Addition was platted westward from 22nd Street to the riverfront. All three historic districts defined by the original MRA are west of Old Town. However, one of seven noncontiguous properties nominated individually in conjunction with this amended document is in Old Town. The David John House at 103 S. 23rd St. (#581, ca. 1848) is an interesting vernacular example with only a hint of Greek Revival styling. By the time this double-pen brick cottage was constructed, Old Town's significance had faded.

In 1825, in response to a bill introduced by Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton, Congress commissioned the survey and marking of a road from Fort Osage to Santa Fe. Trade with Mexico already existed but was hampered by the lack of a regular route, it was believed. Linking nations, a road to Santa Fe would promote commercial ties and would lead to greater understanding, Benton argued.¹² A trail from Fort Osage was soon marked and trade increased, with enormous profits as predicted. In addition to quantities of badly needed silver in Missouri, the renowned Missouri mule industry began with importation of the Santa Fe jackass.¹³ But ironically, the surveyed road was little used. Traders and travelers to Santa Fe continued choosing their own routes, much as before.¹⁴ Before the formal trail was marked, expeditions departed from as far east as Franklin and Boonville and passed through Arrow Rock, Waverly, Dover and Lexington before reaching Fort Osage. Since the route between Fort

¹²Wooldridge, op cit., pp. 93-120.

¹³Meyer, op cit., p. 210.

¹⁴Wooldridge, op cit., p. 118.

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Osage and points east was better known, marking in that direction was considered unnecessary.

Few buildings survive from the period of early settlement, at least in recognizable form. The only log building reported in the original document was a dwelling that had been converted to a garage. This clapboarded building is associated with a residence at 403 Highland Avenue (ca. 1853, #555) in the Highland Avenue Historic District. But the dearth of pioneer resources was in part a problem of recognition. Presumably, many log walls are concealed by applications of siding and altered forms. Originally, Old Town probably had more log buildings than other areas of the city but this is not necessarily the case today; most of the extant architecture in Old Town is postwar. In addition, there appears to be no grouping of buildings in Old Town that could be defined as a historic district. A notable Greek Revival building from the 1815-1836 period is the Waddell-Pomeroy House at 1611 South St. (ca. 1836, #26), in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District.

Despite its success as a trailhead, Lexington was of course eclipsed by later towns as the America's population edged westward. The eclipsing towns included Independence, Westport and the Town of Kansas (Kansas City). But for many years, Lexington's favorable location on a ridge at the intersection of river and transportation routes served it well. During much of the 19th century, Lexington was one of the great river ports of the state.

WESTERN OUTFITTING IN LEXINGTON, 1820s-1860s

Lexington began as a trailhead for the ever-receding frontier and conditions were right for continued growth. Steamboats, in particular, were central to Lexington's development. The exploratory steamship Western Engineer passed Lexington in 1820, at the beginning of the era, and within a few years the riverfront had been developed to include a rope factory. The fur trade also developed, and the new town became a regional fur center.¹⁵ In connection with the fur trade, the outfitting of expeditions as well as individual trappers was particularly important and lucrative in early Lexington.

¹⁵Lexington, Missouri, 1822-1972, Official Commemorative Book,
(Higginsville, Mo.: The Higginsville Advance, Inc., 1972), p. 4.

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Two decades before the emergence of Russell, Majors and Waddell as significant (and well known) frontier freighters, another group of Lexington merchants developed an extensive trading business and began equipping pioneers and trappers headed West. In addition to outfitting people who moved on, the Aull brothers imported goods to satisfy local needs. John Aull came to Lexington first, from Ireland by way of Delaware, and built a store and warehouse on the riverfront in 1822. In 1825, James Aull arrived and established a general merchandising business in Lexington. During the next few years, James Aull opened branches in Independence, Liberty and Richmond. He was joined by a third brother, Robert Aull. In about 1827, Robert Aull opened what is believed to have been Lexington's first bank--the Aull Savings Bank--to augment the family's business.¹⁶

Lexington's growth surged during the 1840s when it became the third largest city in Missouri. St. Louis and Hannibal, also river cities, were first and second. During the 1840s, Lexington's population was described as "a mixture of prosperous merchants from all parts of the Nation, mechanics and laborers from Kentucky and Virginia, and a shifting group of gamblers, slave traders, and speculators."¹⁷ According to Edward Pancoast, a Quaker who lived in Lexington during this period, local farmers concentrated on hemp, cattle and tobacco because high profits could be realized. Lexington merchants imported such necessities as dairy and garden products from St. Louis, he said.¹⁸ Meanwhile, western outfitting continued and Lexington had become "head of navigation on the Missouri River."¹⁹

Based in Lexington, the freighting firm of Russell, Majors and Waddell became nationally known during the 1850s. The business, which grew to mammoth

¹⁶Lexington, Mo., 1822-1972: Official Commemorative Book, op cit., p. 18; Sellers, op cit., pp. 9-10.

¹⁷Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Missouri, Missouri: A Guide to the "Show Me" State, (New York: Hastings House, Publishers, Inc., 1954), p.373.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Lexington, Missouri, 1822-1972, Official Commemorative Book, op cit., p. 5.

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proportions, was organized by Alexander Majors in 1848. By 1858, the firm's equipment consisted of 3,500 wagons and teams; more than 4,000 men were employed. RM&W's wagons crossed and recrossed the Great Plains in the years before the development of railroading. The U.S. Army had several forts to supply and was a particularly good customer. The main office was in a building at 10th and Main Streets, in the MRA. Other offices were in New York and Washington. (Majors, William H. Russell and William B. Waddell also co-founded the Pony Express, in 1859.)²⁰ The William H. Russell House is at 1003 Highland Ave. (ca. 1845, #489) in the Highland Avenue Historic District. Greatly altered, the old William B. Waddell mansion (ca. 1840, #42) is an apartment building at 1305 South St., in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District.

During the 1850s, growth and new construction were stimulated by expectations that the Pacific Railroad would serve the town; the track had reached Jefferson City by 1855. Meanwhile, steamboats became increasingly numerous and luxurious during the 1850s. Lexington remained a popular docking point with up to 20 boats tied at the landing.²¹ The dock area included such establishments as Anderson's Warehouse and Rope Walk, William Morrison's Foundry which produced iron castings used in, on and around local buildings for many years, and McCauley's Mill. Tenth Street (then Pine Street) followed a ravine from the dock to the central business district, about five city blocks away. The Morrison Foundry, incidentally, was said to be the first iron foundry west of the Mississippi.²² Numerous buildings in the MRA are equipped with castings from Morrison. The Franklin Foundry, operated by Carpenter and McFarland, also provided castings for several Lexington buildings.²³

²⁰Meyer, op cit., pp. 254-256; Lexington, Missouri, 1822-1972, Official Commemorative Book, op cit., p. 44).

²¹Sellers, op cit., p. 21.

²²History of Lafayette County, Mo., op cit., p.455.

²³On August 27, 1859, the Lexington Express reported that the iron columns made by Carpenter & McFarland for "Mr. Ahren's new store are just as well finished as any made in St. Louis."

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The Lexington Express noted in its issue of December 27, 1854, that there were 550 buildings of all types in the city limits. Four-hundred and 15 were dwellings. With a population of 3,320, this worked out to "the very large average of eight souls to each dwelling...and an unoccupied house is rarely to be found," the paper pointed out. Meanwhile, the people kept coming: 392 steamboats docked at the local port during the year, and for the eight-month period ending December 24, 1854, the register of the City Hotel contained the names of about 5,500 "strangers...who (only) stopped over night." Four local brickyards produced during the year the "comparatively small" total of 1,040,000 bricks. Three steam sawmills cut 1,248,000 feet of lumber. The valuation of all real estate in the city, the Express reported, was \$663,275.²⁴

Prior to the Civil War, Lexington acquired a reputation as an educational and cultural center on the strength of its private schools. In 1854, there were 150 students in the Lexington Public School and 349 in private schools. The old Masonic College was important in antebellum Lexington and, in 1854, had the largest enrollment (124) other than the public school. The Female College housed 110 students.²⁵ After the Civil War, the Masonic College became the Central Female College which remained in operation until 1925. The Elizabeth Aull Seminary was another female college in Lexington during the mid-19th century. Built in ca. 1850, the latter (#523) survives at 766 Highland Ave., in the Highland Avenue Historic District. In 1880, a male academy which became Wentworth Military Academy was established in Lexington.²⁶ The Wentworth complex is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district (Wentworth Military Academy, 11-24-80).

Lexington's Greek Revival landscape grew dramatically during the latter decades of this period, Greek Revival being the dominant style of American domestic architecture from ca. 1830 until the Civil War and beyond. Within the MRA, residential examples range from simple vernacular forms to buildings in which the style is fully expressed.

²⁴Lexington Express, December 27, 1854.

²⁵Ibid.

²⁶History of Lafayette County, Mo., op cit., pp. 248-264.

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Many of Lexington's Greek Revival buildings are along South Street (the old Santa Fe Trail) and Highland Avenue, the street running along the Missouri River bluffs. The typical Greek Revival-styled house is a two-story brick with a classical transomed entrance with piers and sidelights, often with a balconied portico. Perhaps the finest example of this type is the previously mentioned Waddell-Pomeroy House at 1611 South St. (#26). It features a finely detailed Grecian meander frieze and is one of the earliest (1836) homes constructed in the First Addition. Other Greek Revival houses cited in the original document include the Waddell-Young House at 1525 South St. (ca. 1840, #30); the Harkelroads House at 1415 South St. (ca. 1840, #37); the Winkler House at 1708 South St. (ca. 1840, #95); and the Russell House at 118 N. 17th St. (ca. 1850, #426), all in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District; and the Arnold House at 908 Highland Ave. (ca. 1848, #509); the Gillen House at 802 Highland Ave. (1840, #518); a residence at 778 Highland Avenue (#522); the Chadwick House at 712 Highland Ave. (ca. 1850, #532); the Boulware-Gruber-Hopkins House at 608 Highland Ave. (ca. 1843, #535); and the Winkler House at 703 Highland Ave. (1855, #565), all in the Highland Avenue Historic District.

Although twin end chimneys are the norm, parapet chimneys are found on several Greek Revival buildings in Lexington. Good examples with parapet chimneys cited in the original document include the Hinesley House at 784 Highland Ave. (ca. 1840, #521); a residence at 403 Highland Ave., (ca. 1853, #555); the O'Malley-Kelly House at 421 Highland Ave. (ca. 1850, #557); residences at 509 Highland Ave. (ca. 1850, #559) and 685 Highland Ave. (ca. 1840, #572), in the Highland Avenue Historic District; a residence at 1421 South St. (ca. 1846, #36); the Eggleston House at 1601 Franklin Ave. (ca. 1840, #144); and the Ardinger House at 1519 Main St. (ca. 1848, #281), in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District; and the Goehner House at 210 S. 9th St. (ca. 1857, #187), in the Commercial Community Historic District.

Other building forms of this period include a one-story square plan with an attic story. This type is usually brick and has a large end chimney. The variation is not confined to any one part of the MRA. Examples include residences at 318 Highland Avenue (ca. 1850, #547) in the Highland Avenue Historic District and 200 N. 16th St. (ca. 1847, #462) in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District. The Romanda House at 2110 Franklin Ave. (ca. 1850, #252) in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District has an ornate vergeboard while the noncontiguous Eneberg House at 157 N. 10th St. (ca. 1868, #595) is a frame example with a unique classical molding over the front fenestration. Examples of a type with a flat roof and a decorative brick

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cornice are found at 822 South St. (ca. 1850, #65) in the Commercial Community Historic District and 1102 Highland Ave. (ca. 1850, #497) in the Highland Avenue Historic District.

Small, one-story Greek Revival residences also survive within the MRA. An excellent but extremely fragile brick example exists at 1413 Lafayette St. (ca. 1840, #469) in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District. Another good example is the Russell House at 1003 Highland Ave. (ca. 1845, #489), in the Highland Avenue Historic District.

The relatively uncommon temple-front form is beautifully represented by the noncontiguous Spratt-Allen-Aull House at 2321 Aull Lane (ca. 1850, #579). This property is one of seven for which individual nominations are being submitted.

Unlike Greek Revival residential architecture, Greek Revival commercial architecture has not been well preserved in Lexington. Three surviving Greek Revival commercial buildings in the downtown area are: the old Fifth Branch Bank, 8th and Main Streets (ca. 1846, #329); a lesser example with cast-iron classical lintels at 918 Main St. (ca. 1850, #335); and a three-story Greek Revival commercial building at 1102 Franklin (ca. 1855, #194). The most prominent civic structure built during this period was the Lafayette County Courthouse in the 1000 block of Main Street (ca. 1847, #307) and individually listed in the National Register (Lafayette County Courthouse, 9-22-70). These downtown buildings are in the Commercial Community Historic District.

Several significant examples of ecclesiastical architecture are extant from this period. The old Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 112 S. 13th St., built in a pedimented Greek Revival style in 1846, is the only historic church in Lexington with its original frame steeple (#289). The Episcopal Church at 120 S. 13th St. (ca. 1848, #212) was described by Charles van Ravenswaay as "one of the most important examples of religious architecture in Missouri."²⁷ This fine and unusual early Gothic Revival church building is relatively unaltered, with its original pews and altar rail intact. These buildings are in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District. The former First Baptist Church at 1202 Main St. (ca. 1858, #357) is a two-story brick Greek Revival building. Although

²⁷Lexington, Missouri, 1822-1972: Official Commemorative Book, op cit.,
p.54.

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still interesting, this building's steeple and stained glass are gone. It has a false front and no longer resembles a church. This building is in the Commercial Community Historic District.

Stone retaining walls were built in Lexington during this period, and several are noted in Item 7. These structures are most prevalent in the Highland Avenue Historic District.

As late as 1860, Lexington was Missouri's fifth largest city with a population of 4,122--behind St. Louis, St. Joseph, Hannibal and Kansas City. Today, essentially bypassed by the interstate highway system, Lexington is barely the largest city within its county with a population of 4,860. When hemp ceased to be an important crop after the Civil War, new economic bases were developed--coal mining and fruit growing, for example--but the earlier prosperity was never matched.

HEMP GROWING AND SLAVERY IN LEXINGTON AREA, 1830-61

Prior to the Civil War, hemp was a major crop in Lafayette County and other areas of Central Missouri. Lexington was an important center for its processing and shipment.

Settlers from the Upland South introduced hemp-growing to the area; it was part of their culture. Hemp fibers were in demand for rope and coarse cloth (to bind and wrap bales of cotton, for example), slaves were available for its labor-intensive cultivation, and the river provided a transportation corridor accessible from the docks at Lexington. Some of these settlers from Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and other states established hemp plantations in the rich Missouri River bottomlands around Lexington as well as in such other river towns as Glasgow, Liberty, Miami and Rocheport. Tobacco was also produced and shipped but hemp was the main money crop.²⁸ Rope made from hemp was the first product manufactured locally.²⁹

²⁸Meyer, op cit., p. 240; Lexington, Missouri, 1822-1972: Official Commemorative Book, op cit., p. 49.

²⁹History of Lafayette County, Mo., op cit., p. 398.

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From the 1830s through the 1850s, Lafayette County was part of a slaveholding belt along the Missouri River. Cheap slave labor was a key to the profitability of hemp. While a few other Missouri counties had plantation systems, apparently none had more slaves. The fact that slavery flourished in and around Lexington is reflected in the 1840-60 censuses. In 1840, 29% of Lafayette County's 6,815 population lived in slavery. By 1850, the county's slave population (34%, approximately 4,655 persons) was growing faster than the white population. In 1860, when the population had grown to 20,098, the ratio was virtually the same: one of every three persons was a slave.³⁰

Had slavery not fostered the profitable cultivation, harvest and shipment of hemp and its products, the built environment of Lexington presumably would be different. Outside Lexington, the plantations were established along lines developed in the Upland South, while the homes in and around Lexington typically were vernacular, frontier versions of stately Greek Revival mansions which the settlers remembered from their past. Lexington would have prospered with or without a slavery system but theoretically, lower profits would have been reflected in the architecture.

Large numbers of new buildings were constructed during the highly profitable 1840s. Sixty-two new houses of which 33 were brick were erected in 1845 alone.³¹ Many of the Highland Avenue buildings were constructed during this period. These were typical Greek Revival buildings with transom and sidelights, porticos and end chimneys.

When the institution of slavery was challenged during the 1850s, tensions ran exceptionally high in Lexington. The Southerners who founded the town and, in general, supported slavery remained the largest cultural group. But recent immigration consisted largely of Germans and other Northerners who made it equally clear that they, in general, opposed slavery.³² With the start of the Civil War, most construction in Lexington came to a halt and business

³⁰U.S. Census; and Show-Me Regional Planning Commission, Show-Me Through the Years, (Warrensburg: The Author, 1981), pp. 21-29.

³¹Sellers, op cit., p. 17.

³²Show-Me Regional Planning Commission, Show-Me Through the Years, (Warrensburg, Mo.: The Author, 1981), pp. 28-33.

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declined. U.S. troops lost a three-day battle, then regrouped and controlled the Lexington area for most of the period.

The Battle of Lexington ("Battle of Hemp Bales") was fought Sept. 18-20, 1861. Confederate forces led by Sterling Price clashed with Federal troops commanded by Colonel James A. Mulligan on a hill north of town. When Mulligan's heavily outnumbered forces surrendered, it bolstered the morale of the Missouri State Guard and valuable supplies were captured.³³ The main battle site and a Greek Revival home used as a field hospital are listed in the National Register (Anderson House and Lexington Battlefield, Battle of Lexington State Park, 6-4-69). Lexington's reputation as strongly pro-Southern has continued through the years. Many homes carry legends from these days. Physical damage was light although an occasional cannonball landed in the town; one particular cannonball which lodged in the easternmost Courthouse column during the Battle of Lexington has achieved the status of a battle scar.

In a good year such as 1853, approximately 3,000 tons of hemp rope (30,609 coils weighing 115-130 pounds each) were manufactured and shipped from Lexington by three major firms: Moore & Waddell, Anderson & Gratz, and the McGrew Brothers. Much hemp apparently was sold for around \$100 a ton, but prices often soared substantially higher.³⁴ The peak year for hemp in Missouri was 1860, with 19,267 tons produced statewide.³⁵

After emancipation, the town was forced to seek new commercial pursuits that were not dependent on slavery. Most blacks left the local plantations during this period and many settled in Lexington. By 1870, blacks accounted for only 18% of Lafayette County's population of 22,623. Although today most Lexington blacks live north of Main Street and the Commercial Community Historic District, the former slaves were more likely to live in close proximity to their employer, often in the main residence or an outbuilding.

³³Meyer, op cit., p. 374.

³⁴Lexington Express, March 1, 1854.

³⁵The Missouri Ruralist, quoted in Lexington, Mo., 1822-1972, Official Commemorative Book, op cit., p. 49.

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Profound changes occurred in agriculture after the Civil War. Corn, wheat, barley and oats were grown in much greater quantities. Machinery such as McCormick reapers made farming increasingly less labor-intensive, but not sufficiently so for a return to wildly profitable hemp-growing; the market also changed. Hemp was still grown, but not as an important money crop.

Since the hemp growing/slavery period overlaps periods of the previous contexts, the same architectural examples cited above still apply. Within Lexington, slaves with domestic duties often lived in an area of the main house rather than in separate quarters. Within the Highland Avenue Historic District, a separate brick slave building is extant at 784 Highland Ave. (#521). The ruin of a separate slave building is at 608 Highland Ave. (#535). Brick slave quarters are said to be attached to the William H. Russell House at 1003 Highland Ave. (#489). Another reported "slave house" is at 222 S. 10th St. (#69), in the Commercial Community Historic District. Unfortunately, hemp processing facilities along the riverfront no longer exist.

JOHN E. CHEATHAM, LEXINGTON ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, 1840s-1899

Of various architects and builders active in Lexington during the 19th Century, one is associated with several historic buildings in the MRA: John Elison Cheatham. Cheatham apparently designed and helped construct various types of buildings in Lexington over five or six decades, an extremely long period. While additional research may support even greater contributions by other architects and builders, it seems certain that Cheatham had a significant impact on the city's historic built environment.

Born near Charlottesville, Va., in 1823, Cheatham came to Missouri with his parents in 1837. Before settling in the Lexington area, he worked as an architect's apprentice in Cincinnati, Ohio. He gained additional architectural experience with Pond & Hochholtzer in St. Louis. Various jobs called him away from time to time, but Cheatham's home was in Lexington or its suburbs from the early 1840s until his death in 1899.³⁶

³⁶Death notices in Lexington News, February 9, 1899, and the Lexington Weekly Intelligencer, February 11, 1899, contain information about Cheatham's background. Local historian John Ryland Wallace provided additional information. Census records also were a source.

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Missouri buildings on which Cheatham worked include the original academic building at the University of Missouri in Columbia and the Merchant's Exchange Building in St. Louis. In Lexington, Cheatham is believed to have designed or been involved in the construction of scores of commercial and other public buildings as well as many residences in all three primary styles--Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne. During the 1850s, Cheatham was in a Lexington-based partnership known as Wilson & Cheatham, architects and builders. ("Wilson" was probably Ben Wilson, a Kentuckian.) During the 1870s, Cheatham's partnership was known as Barley & Cheatham, architects and contractors. ("Barley" was probably Augustus Barley, who like Cheatham was born in Virginia.) As a craftsman, Cheatham was primarily a carpenter who took pride in building staircases with great precision. The Cheatham household typically included a couple of apprentice carpenters.

Local commercial buildings attributed to Cheatham (or Barley & Cheatham) include the old Morrison-Wentworth Bank building at 827 Main St. (ca. 1870, #324), the Chamber of Commerce building at 817 Main St. (ca. 1869, #327), and a three-story building at 929 Main St. (ca. 1869, #310), in the Commercial Community Historic District. These buildings exemplify the Italianate style, which is most often linked to Cheatham. Italianate residences attributed to Cheatham include his family home at the end of a private drive at 739 S. Hwy. 13 (ca. 1868, #582) and the Wood-Ryland House at 411 N. 17th St. (ca. 1870, #406) and virtually a twin of his own home. In the Queen Anne style, the George Johnson House at 102 S. 30th St. (ca. 1894, #591) is said to be a Cheatham-built residence. The Wood-Ryland House is in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District. Cheatham's home and the George Johnson House (the "newest" Lexington building attributed to Cheatham) are among the seven noncontiguous nominations.

Information about Cheatham's work prior to the Civil War is still being discovered. In its issue of October 1, 1859, the Lexington Express reported that Wilson & Cheatham were architects and builders of "one of the handsomest and best frames in the country," in what was then suburban Lexington. This "roomy and elegant palatial structure...in modern style and finish (would have) porticos, ornamental cornice, and the modern additions to beauty and comfort." This house was being erected for James S. Lightner. On October 22, 1859, the Express reported that Wilson & Cheatham were architects and builders of a 1 1/2-story brick cruciform residence on South Street "with projecting eaves, highly decorated." The parlor was to be "lighted by a large bay window

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and side lights." This house, erected for J. Carr Waddell, was to be finished with iron window hoods and sills from the Morrison Foundry. Whether either of these residences survives is undetermined, but the reference to "projecting eaves, highly decorated" suggests that an early (for Lexington) example of Italianate architecture was in the works.

Architectural details thought to link Italianate buildings with Cheatham include distinctive brick window archivolt and curvilinear, triangular designs in gables and within window enframements. The Wood-Ryland House, the Morrison-Wentworth Bank and the Cheatham family home all have gables with round arches.

For the census in 1860, 1870 and 1880, Cheatham described himself as a "carpenter" and "carpenter and farmer" rather than as an architect. The most likely explanation is that Cheatham considered it inappropriate to claim architect as his profession because (1) he lacked a formal degree as an architect and (2) people probably hired him more for his carpentry skills than for his designs. For the census taker, no respondent within the city of Lexington or Lexington Township claimed architect as his occupation during this period although several described themselves as carpenters and brickmasons. The extent of input by brickmasons on Cheatham's residence and other brick buildings that have been attributed to him is, unfortunately, unknown. In 1888, the main farm crop on Cheatham's 19-acre tract was, apparently, apples.³⁷

In addition to Cheatham, Lexington architects during the late 1840s-1850s include William Daugherty and George A. Kice. Daugherty submitted the design for the Lafayette County Courthouse (ca. 1847, #307) but was not necessarily a practicing architect. The Courthouse is individually listed in the National Register (Lafayette County Courthouse, 9-22-70). Kice, who worked with a carpenter named Fleming (probably John M. Fleming), designed the well-known William Limerick House southeast of Lexington, also listed on the National Register (Linwood Lawn, 4-23-73), and other buildings. Wilson & Cheatham hired out as carpenters and joiners as well as architects and builders, thereby leaving their mark on many buildings which presumably were designed by

³⁷In an advertisement in the Lexington Intelligencer of January 7, 1888, Cheatham described the orchards on his farm. He was trying to sell it, but apparently it remained in the family.

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others. During this period, brickmasons included Hunter & Duncan, Perreau & Earl, and W. Lamborn. Stonework was done by Crump & Hackett, among others. Tin and ironwork was likely to be done by William Morrison, of the Morrison Foundry. Much of the construction labor (as well as precision work) was of course provided by trained black workmen. The names of other architects and builders are undoubtedly contained in the microfilm records of various Lexington newspapers published during the period.³⁸

Although the volume of evidence is not large, it is sufficient to recognize that Cheatham played a significant role in shaping Lexington's architectural landscape from the 1840s-90s. In reporting Cheatham's death, The Lexington News said he "understood his trade thoroughly. Many of our best buildings bear witness to this."³⁹

GERMAN IMMIGRATION IN LEXINGTON, 1840S-1900

Probably attracted by the promotional literature of Gottfried Duden and other so-called "resettlement authors," a substantial number of German immigrants settled in Lexington and other parts of Central Missouri beginning in the 1840s. Lexington was only seven years old when Duden's Report on a Journey to the Western States of North America was published in Germany in 1829. Although Lexington is not mentioned in the text, Duden--who farmed land in what is now Warren County--wrote glowingly of fertile land along the Missouri

³⁸The reference to Daugherty is from the 1881 History of Lafayette County, Mo., op cit., p. 435. Daugherty was paid \$40 by the county for his courthouse drawings and specifications. Kice and most of the other tradesmen are mentioned in various issues of the Lexington Express. The cited references are from the issues of October 1 and October 22, 1859. The partnership of Barley & Cheatham was cited by Mary Matthews in the original cover document from a source described as an 1870 city directory. The 1860 census lists an Augustus Barley, in Lexington, with the occupation of carpenter.

³⁹Lexington News, February 9, 1899.

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River, its beauty and the ease of obtaining it from the government.⁴⁰ The first German settlers apparently came to Lafayette County in the 1830s, following a "consciousness of kinship" rather than the direction of immigration societies. According to R. P. Sevin, who authored most of the "Germans of Lafayette County" section of a 1910 county history, the German settlers were attracted by "the fertile prairies...and the rich, well-wooded creek bottoms. Their letters to friends and kin in Hanover and Westphalia soon brought numbers of immigrants to this neighborhood."⁴¹ The letters, of course, confirmed Duden's enthusiasm for the region.

Many of the early Germans in Lexington were "mechanics" who contributed greatly to the town's development before and after the Civil War. Their culture was rich in terms of architecture: German masons and carpenters erected numerous residences and commercial buildings as well as substantial churches and schools. Most of the saddlers, shoemakers, tinsmiths, blacksmiths and wagonmakers were German. In business, banking and the operation of creameries, flour mills and grain elevators appealed to many Germans. A concentration of German businesses on the north side of Main Street between 11th and 12th Streets was called Dutch Row.⁴² However, this group of buildings was destroyed by fire.⁴³

⁴⁰Gottfried Duden, Report on a Journey to the Western States of North America and a Stay of Several Years Along the Missouri (During the Years 1824, '25, '26, 1827), English translation, James W. Goodrich, ed., (Columbia: The State Historical Society of Missouri and University of Missouri Press, 1980), pp. 54-58.

⁴¹R. P. Sevin, in William Young, Young's History of Lafayette County, (Indianapolis, Ind.: B. F. Bowen and Co., 1910), pp. 51-52.

⁴²Sellers, op cit., p. 22.

⁴³William Young, Young's History of Lafayette County, (Indianapolis, Ind.: B. F. Bowen and Co., 1910), p. 20.

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In Lafayette County overall, the extent of German settlement was sufficiently great that by 1910, approximately 12,000 persons or one-third of the population was of German descent.⁴⁴

Prominent German families in antebellum Lexington who were associated with major businesses included the Winkler Brothers (who started the Winkler Furniture Factory) and John Goehner (who established the Goehner Marble Works). Stonework was a strong German tradition. The Goehner Marble Works and its successor, the Sandring Marble Works at 901 Franklin Ave. (ca. 1857, #186), Commercial Community Historic District, provided jobs for skilled masonry workers. In addition to limestone and sandstone building materials, the German workers produced marble and granite monuments for area cemeteries.⁴⁵ The sandstone retaining walls and many foundations in the MRA are thought to be the work of German stonecutters, who presumably obtained this once-popular building material from the old Pickel Quarries north of Warrensburg. The retaining walls may be seen in several parts of the MRA, particularly in the Highland Avenue Historic District. The German settlers probably also influenced the local brickmaking industry, since the German tradition of building in brick was equally strong. For foundations, brick was more popular than stone throughout Northern Lafayette County. Within Lexington, however, many buildings were constructed with stone foundations as well as with brick.

Buildings erected by German craftsmen were likely to be relatively austere, with segmental arches, but interesting vernacular designs also appeared. German examples include the former (and altered) Bour's Grocery Store at 1802 Franklin (ca. 1885, #235), a two-story brick building with typical segmental windows. The Taubman House at 1522 South St. (ca. 1885, #88) is a significant brick Queen Anne house with a conical tower. Both buildings are in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District. In the Commercial Community Historic District, the previously mentioned marble works at 901 Franklin Ave. (ca. 1857, #186) is a charming and significant antebellum example of the German influence with its facade and landscape almost intact, including nine-light windows and monuments still in the yard. Originally, this building had a curvilinear, Missionesque boomtown front. The old Baehrs Beer Cellar at 1115

⁴⁴Ibid., pp. 53-54.

⁴⁵Sellers, op cit., pp. 22-23.

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Franklin Ave. (ca. 1871, #166) had an arcaded, decorated brickwork facade-- but this building was demolished in 1986. The Leiter Building at 1222-1224 Franklin Ave. (ca. 1900, #211) is a vernacular example of a brick commercial building. The old German M.E. Church at 300 S. 12th St. (ca. 1878, #43) is a Romanesque Revival rendering. These buildings also are in the Commercial Community Historic District.

COAL MINING IN LEXINGTON, 1865-1930s

After the Civil War, Lexington's survival hinged on the development of new commercial pursuits and industries. The decade following the war saw a major agricultural change in the Lexington area from a concentration on the growing of hemp to the growing of grains. Railroads also arrived but while railroading changed society and put many new towns on the map, little growth occurred in Lexington. Although a branch line connecting Lexington with the Pacific Railroad was completed in 1871, the railroad industry was never a great financial asset except as a carrier and consumer of coal. Railroads allowed coal mining to become an economic mainstay over the next several decades in Lexington, but in general, the economic benefits simply balanced the declining river traffic.

Coal for local consumption was mined within Lexington at least as early as the 1850s.⁴⁶ However, systematic exploration to locate and develop commercial deposits probably did not commence until after the Civil War. By the 1870s, bituminous coal began revitalizing the area's economy. At about this time, the Lexington Coal Company opened a shaft in the Old Town area.⁴⁷ In addition to domestic uses, coal made the steam which ran the locomotives; river boats also used it. Scores of mines, including shaft mines within the city limits, were opened. By the Victorian era, in 1881, the Lexington and Kansas City Coal Company was "the largest productive industry and business enterprise of the city," reportedly employing up to 1,000 workers and shipping coal to Sedalia, Independence, Kansas City and other non-local destinations.

⁴⁶In a year's end summary in its issue of December 27, 1854, the Lexington Express noted that 15 coal banks were being worked within the city limits.

⁴⁷Sellers, op cit., p. 34.

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Lexington was "perhaps the most extensive coal mining town in the state."⁴⁸ During the 1880s, Lafayette County was Missouri's second-ranked coal-producing county.⁴⁹ Other significant Lexington and Lexington area mines were owned by the Western Coal and Mining Company, the McGrew Coal Company, the J. S. Peek Coal Company, the Goodloe Coal Company, Atwood Coal Company and N. T. Wilcoxon.⁵⁰

Most miners were black, at least during the early years of the Lexington and Kansas City Coal Company: "Some of the miners are English, and some Irish, but the majority of them are colored men."⁵¹ This was to be expected since many miners undoubtedly were freed slaves. Other European ethnic groups involved in local mining included the French, German, Italian and Swedish. Numerous camp houses, boarding houses and stores were built to provide shelter and supplies for miners and their families. In about 1925, approximately 2,500 miners worked in nine area mines but the end was near. With the emergence of diesel fuel and natural gas in the 1940s, coal mining quickly faded in Lafayette County.⁵²

Formal architecture during the first decades of this period reflected the local emergence of newer styles, primarily Italianate, Queen Anne and other Victorian renderings. Italianate-styled buildings appeared in the Lexington area prior to the Civil War (the William Limerick House southeast of Lexington is a spectacular antebellum example), but the style did not flourish until later. The Limerick House, a.k.a. Linwood Lawn, is listed in the National Register (Linwood Lawn, 4-23-73). Most local examples of Italianate architecture were constructed from the late 1860s through about 1880. As manifested in Lexington, this style often featured paired elongated windows

⁴⁸History of Lafayette County, Mo., op cit., p. 458.

⁴⁹Show-Me Regional Planning Commission, op cit., p. 51.

⁵⁰Dick Atwood, in Lexington, Missouri, 1822-1972: Official Commemorative Book, op cit., pp. 35-36.

⁵¹History of Lafayette County, Mo., op cit., p. 458.

⁵²Lexington News, March 6, 1987, "Coal Mining Fueled Lexington's History."

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with decorative brick lintels; three-cornered moldings in window frames; arched and pedimented brick rooflines with circular windows; decorative brackets with acorn drops; and often, curvilinear vergeboards such as appeared on Gothic Revival buildings. Although Italianate styling is visible in several small frame structures, it is best articulated in larger, two-story brick examples.

Perhaps the finest local example of the Italianate building style is the Withers House at 1621 Franklin Ave. (ca. 1870, #140), in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District. The D. W. B. Tevis and Julia Waddell House at 505 S. Hwy. 13 (ca. 1868, #596), a noncontiguous building, is very similar. Two fine Italianate buildings attributed to local architect and carpenter John E. Cheatham are the Cheatham House at 739 S. Hwy. 13 (ca. 1868, #583), noncontiguous, and its nearly identical twin, the Wood-Ryland House at 411 N. 17th St. (ca. 1869, #406), Old Neighborhoods Historic District. Other significant Italianate buildings in the Old Neighborhoods District include the Wilmot House at 1721 Franklin Ave. (ca. 1869, #134); the Day House at 415 N. 17th St. (ca. 1869, #407); the King House at 1408 Franklin Ave. (ca. 1866, #216); the Wallace House at 115 N. 17th St. (ca. 1870, #397); and a house at 1604 South St. (ca. 1869, #89). The Wallace House and the house at 1604 South St. display vergeboards, a Gothic Revival element. The Alexander Graves and Elizabeth Aull House at 2324 Aull Lane (ca. 1874, #578) is a significant, noncontiguous example. A minimal, one-story Italianate building is at 1114 Southwest Blvd. (ca. 1869, #45), in the Commercial Community Historic District. The Tevis-Waddell, Cheatham and Graves-Aull Houses are among the seven noncontiguous properties nominated individually in conjunction with this amended document.

The Queen Anne building period, 1875-1900, is represented by more examples than either the Greek Revival or Italianate movements. More than a hundred Queen Anne-styled buildings are extant within the MRA. There are a few jewels, but most of Lexington's Queen Anne buildings have less architectural significance than buildings rendered in the earlier styles. The Queen Anne residence which most clearly has transcendent importance is the immaculate Taubman House, an architectural product of coal mining wealth at 1522 South St. (ca. 1890, #88), in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District. The George Johnson House at 102 S. 30th St. (ca. 1894, #591), noncontiguous, is an unusually fine frame Queen Anne house on the east side of the MRA. Because of its location, this cross gabled example could not be included within a district but was selected for individual nomination. Another very impressive

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Queen Anne residence is the Moorehead House at 1314 South St. (ca. 1839 and 1890, #81), in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District. This house, which apparently began as a Greek Revival building, was extensively Victorianized in ca. 1890.

Several frame cottages congregated in the 1700 block of Main Street comprise an interesting, albeit minimal, Queen Anne grouping. Typical details include boxed bays, round arched art glass windows, irregular sloped roofs and a finesse in detail and trim not seen in later, mass-produced Victorian examples. Some of these homes, such as the Haerle House at 1718 Main St. (ca. 1887, #372), have been attributed to architect Cheatham. The Haerle House is a good example of a building with cresting. Other notable examples in this ensemble in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District are at 1710, 1714, and 1719 Main Street.

The Queen Anne building style is well represented in brick as well as frame. In addition to the brick Taubman and Moorehead houses mentioned above, other brick examples in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District include the McGrew House at 2001 South St. (ca. 1890, #8); houses at 1614 and 1616 Main St. (ca. 1890, #366-367); and a house at 217 Washington Ave. (ca. 1897, #390). Brick examples in the Highland Avenue Historic District include houses at 923 Highland Ave. (ca. 1890, #487) and at 740 and 744 Highland Ave. (ca. 1885, #527-528). A noncontiguous brick house is at 287 Southwest Blvd. (ca. 1890, #573). The residence at 1614 Main St. is an example of the Free Classic variety in which classical porch supports are used instead of turned columns and spindlework. While not a major style in Lexington, Gothic Revival elements are present on several extant residences. A frame example of a relatively pure Gothic Revival house may be seen at 2116 South St. (ca. 1862, #113), in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District. Several buildings with Italianate windows are equipped with Gothic Revival vergeboards. But in general, the steep gables and pointed arches which are important hallmarks of the style are relatively scarce in Lexington.

During this period, several Greek Revival and Italianate buildings were "Queen Anned" by the addition of such features as turrets, cresting, brackets and decorative brickwork. Examples of Victorianized antebellum houses are at 1314 South St. (ca. 1839 and 1890, #81) in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District and 1008 Highland Ave. (ca. 1840, #501) in the Highland Avenue Historic District. In the Commercial Community Historic District, the Wright House at 905 Franklin Ave. (ca. 1840, 1867-90, #185) is a Greek Revival conversion, but

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in this case the change was to Italianate rather than Queen Anne. Greek Revival and Victorian styles exist side-by-side in the interior of this interesting building.

Both the Italianate and Queen Anne building styles also extended to commercial structures in Lexington. Italianate buildings in downtown Lexington attributed to Barley & Cheatham include the Morrison-Wentworth Bank at 827 Main St., and a narrow three-story building at 929 Main St. (ca. 1869, #310). Other Italianate buildings within the Commercial Community Historic District are at 817 Main St. (ca. 1869, #327); 1014 Main St. (ca.1869, #345); 1022 Main St. (ca. 1870, #347); 1132 Franklin Ave. (ca. 1865, #203); and at 1107 Main St. (ca. 1869, #302). The building on Franklin Avenue has cast iron hood molds and a bracketed cornice.

Few commercial buildings with significant Queen Anne details survive although a building with an oriel window, pressed tin cornice and finials is found at 1010 Main St. (ca. 1886, #343). Other commercial buildings with minimal Queen Anne styling include 1120 Franklin (ca. 1880, #198) and 912 Main St. (ca. 1885, #333). The German-influenced Leiter Building at 1222-1224 Franklin Ave. (ca. 1900, 1907, #211) has traces of Queen Anne detailing. These buildings are in the Commercial Community Historic District.

The Queen Anne style persisted into the early 1900s. The two-story, brick turreted Tabb House at 221 Washington Ave. (ca. 1901, #389) is an excellent late example. The Sturgis House at 1622 Main St. (ca. 1900, #368), a Free Classic subtype with shingling and a multi-sloping roofline, suggests the great diversity that was possible within this building style. Both buildings are in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District.

20TH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT IN LEXINGTON, 1900-1930

Lexington began the new century with a population of 4,190. Although this marked a decline by a few hundred from the previous census, Lexington was destined to grow by more than a thousand--a rate of over 20%--during the decade, to 5,242. However, this was not a harbinger; Lexington's population has been extremely stable, ranging a shade under or over 5,000 for the past 80 years. The lowest population recorded since the Civil War was 3,996 in 1880. Growth occurred during the 1960s and Lexington's population reached 5,388 in 1970, the most ever. But by 1990 the population had dwindled somewhat, to

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4,860. Merchants and investors may have come up empty more times than not, but this relative stability has contributed to the preservation of Lexington's remarkable collection of antebellum and immediate postbellum resources.

Unfortunately during the first quarter of the century, many of Lexington's historic commercial buildings were lost to fire. Much of the extant commercial architecture from the rebuilding of the early teens and 1920s reflects a shrewder building style which is relatively undistinguished in comparison with the Italianate and other high style structures which were lost. Several of the newer structures nonetheless have architectural significance of their own.

Education, which played an important role in early Lexington, assumed new importance beginning with the second decade of the 1900s. Wentworth Military Academy, which had been founded in 1880, suddenly experienced significant enrollment pressure. The cause was World War One, which generated new interest as many youths decided to pursue careers as military officers. In response, the Academy expanded its campus. Wentworth, with an altered 1860s Italianate mansion as its nucleus, is adjacent to the Old Neighborhoods Historic District. Wentworth also is listed as a historic district (Wentworth Military Academy, 11-24-80).

In 1925, completion of the Lafayette-Ray County Bridge across the Missouri River at Lexington was a major event of the period. The bridge opened markets on both sides of the river, thereby contributing to local development since only a ferry operation existed previously.

Between 1900 and 1915, approximately 50 houses were constructed in Classical Revival or Neoclassic styles. The 1900 block of South Street features six such residences (#10-11 and #103-106), all two-story frame or brick buildings with hipped roofs and hipped dormers. The Walter B. Waddell House at 1401 South St. (ca. 1905, #39) and the Aull House at 1702 Main St. (ca. 1904, #369) are noteworthy Classical Revival residences. Some large, eclectic houses also survive from this period. A good example of an eclectic residence with flanking, pergola-covered porches is the William Aull, Jr. House at 1601 Main St. (ca. 1915, #280). All of the above buildings are in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District. Other good eclectic examples are at 1202 South St. (ca. 1910, #74), Commercial Community Historic District, and 1615 Main St. (ca. 1915, #279), Old Neighborhoods.

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The Craftsman or bungalow style was moderately popular in Lexington. Examples can be seen at 754 Highland Ave. (ca. 1920, #525) and 820 Highland Ave. (ca. 1915, #514), in the Highland Avenue Historic District.

Significant 20th century public and commercial buildings extant in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District include the old U.S. Post Office, a Beaux Arts building constructed at 100 S. 13th St. in 1912 (#290), and the Lexington Middle School at 16th and Main Streets (ca. 1926, #364). Within the Commercial Community Historic District, significant public and commercial buildings from the period include the Eagle Building at 905 Main St. (ca. 1915, #314); the Corner Lounge at 10th and Main Streets (ca. 1928, #340); an older building with a Beaux Arts bank facade at 1012 Main St. (ca. 1910, #344); and the old Masonic Lodge at 1114 Main St. The latter is a three-story Renaissance Revival example (ca. 1930, #353). The Missouri Pacific Railroad Depot (ca. 1900, #582) was a significant building on South 20th Street when the original cover document was prepared but, unfortunately, it has since been razed.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Greek Revival Buildings

Description

As a greater sense of permanence developed after the first wave of settlement, this was reflected in the new town's architecture. Stylistic references became more obvious, without necessarily compromising the basically utilitarian designs of most pre-railroad buildings. During the 1830s, Greek Revival (or earlier classical) elements, in particular, began to appear. Regardless of the house form (single pen, hall-and-parlor, double pen, central passage, side passage, etc.), some degree of Georgian/Federal/Greek Revival styling was likely to be present if the builder was a southerner. This was true not only of houses built in Lexington but all across Missouri.⁵³

⁵³James M. Denny, "A Transition of Style in Missouri's Antebellum Domestic Southern Architecture," Pioneer America Society Transactions, Vol. VII (1984), p.1.

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Not only was Greek Revival the dominant domestic style in America during this period; the first Lexington area settlers were from the Upland South where Greek Revival architecture flourished. But the early Greek Revival buildings were minimal, vernacular examples rather than academic renderings of the style. Typically of one story and with gable roofs with little or no projection, these structures were likely to be simple rectangular blocks with symmetrical arrangements of doors and windows. If sufficiently large, they were likely to have a central passage. Some early buildings had transom windows and, perhaps, sidelights.

Later with greater wealth and probably a larger family, the owner sometimes added a larger and almost always more pretentious wing which became the main block of the building. Many Greek Revival-styled I-Houses with an ell started in precisely this way, the ell being the original building. The new wing usually contained a hallway and one or two parlors and featured a classical entrance with transom and sidelights and, often, pilasters. Some type of columned, Greek Revival porch or portico, often with an upper deck accessed through an upstairs door directly above the main entry, was common. In Lexington, I-Houses--regardless of whether evolving from earlier forms or built expressly as I-Houses--were the main receptacles of the Greek Revival style. As Kniffen has noted, the I-House became symbolic of economic attainment early in its history, particularly in the Upland South.⁵⁴ Because it was also the most widely distributed and most common folk house type, the ubiquitous I-House was an excellent carrier of style.⁵⁵

Lexington's first permanent residences were constructed in the 1820s and 1830s in what became known as Old Town, the original 1822-platted tract (see Old Town map). Old Town, a platted area approximately three blocks wide and five deep, is just east of the "main block" of the Old Neighborhoods Historic District, in eastern Lexington. None of the early Old Town buildings survives in recognizable form. After 1836, most of the new construction, residential as well as commercial, was westward toward the Missouri River. This coincided

⁵⁴Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 55, No. 4 (December 1965), p. 555.

⁵⁵James M. Denny, "Form and Style in Missouri's Ante Bellum Domestic Architecture," unpublished paper delivered before the 23rd Missouri Conference on History (1981), p. 12.

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with platting of the First Addition and recognition that the town's future would be river-oriented (see 1877 map of Lexington). The riverfront already was a commercial area and the Aull brothers' trade and outfitting business, in particular, was thriving. By this time, relatively small and modest houses were still being constructed but the vernacular buildings were more and more likely to be constructed in the I-House form, with classical or Greek Revival styling.

Greek Revival architecture flourished in Missouri until, roughly, the Civil War. In Lexington, Greek Revival was clearly favored during the 1840s and 1850s. Greek Revival was, after all, "the logical conclusion of the classic idiom that had been gaining momentum since before the Revolution."⁵⁶ After the war, relatively few new buildings utilized pure Greek Revival forms although the style was not abandoned. During a transitional period of several years which coincided with the transition being made in the local economy from hemp to coal, Greek Revival elements appeared on many Italianate buildings (and vice versa) in the MRA.

Only a few Greek Revival-styled commercial buildings survive in the Commercial Community Historic District. Perhaps the least altered example is a three-story brick building with pedimented lintels and lugsills at 1102 Franklin Ave. (ca. 1855, #194). Another good example is the old Fifth Branch Bank at 8th and Main Streets (ca. 1846, #329). While there are insufficient numbers for more than minimal description, Greek Revival commercial and other non-residential buildings are likely to incorporate pediments, pilasters or classical architraves in windows and entrances. Wide trim bands sometimes enliven cornices, which may be further accentuated with dentils. Previously listed in the National Register are the Lafayette County Courthouse, a fine Greek or Classic Revival building with a massive, four-column Ionic portico (Lafayette County Courthouse, 9-22-70), and the old Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a modified Federal-style building currently used as a historic museum (Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 11-14-78).

In a recent survey of 34 extant antebellum and immediate postbellum residential buildings across Northern Lafayette County, including seven buildings in Lexington, the most common form was found to be a brick, central

⁵⁶Clay Lancaster, Ante Bellum Houses of the Bluegrass, (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1961), p. 79.

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passage I-House with an ell and Greek Revival styling.⁵⁷ The typical house has a symmetrical, five-bay main facade with interior end chimneys. Roofs almost invariably are gabled. Brick foundations are more common than stone. Primary entrances are usually framed with sidelights and transom windows for emphasis. Pilasters also may be present. Some sort of classical portico or porch is often present but historic replacement porches in a Victorian mode are fairly common.

While locally-fired soft brick was the most common building material for local antebellum and immediate postbellum residences, several wooden residences from this period are also extant.

The survey determined that the most common antebellum and immediate postbellum house form is L-shaped, with the main block as the base and an ell as the upright stroke (left-hand ell); central and right-hand ells also were common. Often the ell is as old as, nearly as old as, or older than the main block. The ell usually contains an interior chimney. Inside, such details as pilaster mantels and dog-eared architraves--perhaps of a design copied or modified from the pattern books of Asher Benjamin or Minard Lafever--help define the style.

In addition to the central passage form, Greek Revival I-Houses also were constructed in a side passage variation. Both types are relatively common in Lexington's MRA.

Central passage subtypes usually have either three or five bays in their primary elevation (an even number would be uncommon), interior or exterior (rare) end chimneys or central chimneys, and a gable or hipped (rare) roof. Side passage I-Houses usually have three bays in their primary elevation plus a single end chimney. The five-bay central passage house does not necessarily have a wider elevation than the three-bay subtype, although these houses may be wider.

⁵⁷The survey was conducted by Show-Me Regional Planning Commission during 1990-91, under a Historic Preservation Fund matching grant from the Missouri Historic Preservation Program. For reference, see Project No. 29-90-50111-174-A. The properties were selected by the state staff from inventory data forms and photographs submitted in connection with previous architectural-historical surveys by Show-Me Regional Planning Commission.

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When an ell is present, its orientation to the main block of central passage and side passage buildings may of course be left-hand, middle, or right-hand. Roofline elaboration such as a wide frieze band with or without dentils is often present on the more fully articulated examples. Cornice returns may or may not be present, but when present they help define the style. Roof ends may or may not be flush with the gable walls. Pediments may or may not be present. Parapet walls containing chimneys (parapeted chimneys) were not found in the study group but they occur on several ca. 1840s-1850s Lexington houses.

Another Greek Revival building form in the MRA is the temple front house, in which the dominant feature is a colossal two-story portico recessed under the main, front-facing gable roof. The portico extends across the entire width of the building. Gables are pedimented. In Lexington, fenestration and the arrangement of hallway and parlor is similar to that of a side passage I-House. A good example of this subtype is the Spratt-Allen-Aull House at 2321 Aull Lane (ca. 1840-1850, #579), noncontiguous and one of the seven houses selected for individual nomination. The main portion of this house, which includes the portico and most of the building's Greek Revival features, clearly expresses the economic attainment of its builder--apparently first owner William Spratt or a subsequent owner prior to 1863, possibly Thomas H. Allen. Both Allen, in 1862, and then Spratt, in 1864, were elected to the State Legislature during the years when a loyalty oath was required of candidates as well as voters. Subsequent owner John Aull, a prominent businessman and banker, was a cousin of the John Aull who established an early store and warehouse on the riverfront in the 1820s.⁵⁸

When present, the Greek Revival portico is likely to consist of an enframing of classical columns and pilasters supporting an entablature with a prominent cornice. The columns are round or square and usually made of wood but may be stone or brick. The most popular classical order is Doric. There is likely to be a deck reached from a "dedicated" upstairs door. In Lexington, many Greek Revival porticos have been replaced by Italianate or Queen Anne-styled porches.

⁵⁸Telephone interview with William Aull III, March 20, 1992.

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Elaborated door and window surrounds are often a dominant feature, central to Greek Revival regardless of subtype, particularly in houses built after about 1840. The rectangular glass panes which accent main entrances are enframed in entablatures which are sometimes recessed. Pediments or "ears" may be present. Some early houses have transoms but lack sidelights. Entry doors are usually a paired-panel type. Greek Revival windows typically have flat, relatively plain arches. Arches on buildings erected by German craftsmen are likely to be segmental. Lintels and lugsills are often plain wood but may be brick or stone. Original sashes usually have six-pane glazing (6/6s).

Greek Revival styling also is seen in other traditional building forms, notably hall-and-parlor; central passage single-pile (1 or 1 1/2 stories, one room deep); double-pile (1 or 1 1/2 stories, two rooms deep); and double-pen (1 or 1 1/2 stories, two rooms of equal size with individual front entrances); and single-pen. While these traditional forms tended to be austere in appearance, they often employed details and references from prevailing styles. Within the MRA, the John House at 103 S. 23rd St. (ca. 1848, #581) is a vernacular, double-pen house with only tenuous Greek Revival styling and two small, Eastlake-influenced porches. Another traditional form, the central passage double-pile house, is represented by the Eneberg House at 157 N. 10th St. (ca. 1868, #595). Although only a cottage, this example has bold Greek Revival styling. Both examples, outside the boundaries of the three historic districts, are being nominated individually.

Significance

The Greek Revival-styled buildings of Lexington are significant in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Lexington's antebellum and immediate postbellum buildings represent the development of Greek Revival-style architecture within the context of a burgeoning frontier trade center settled by immigrants from the Upland South. Put another way, Lexington's Greek Revival buildings embody the distinctive characteristics of the style as reproduced under frontier conditions by transplanted Southerners. Under these conditions, high style details were often skipped or only hinted at rather than elaborated. While the more detailed buildings are fine examples of Greek Revival architecture in Missouri, the modest structures offer tangible evidence of what frontier builders considered important to include and practical to eliminate. More often than not, the form was that of the I-House.

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In Lexington, the Greek Revival style perfectly suited "the self-image of a newly confident and independent America."⁵⁹ Locally, Greek Revival architecture flourished over a period of approximately 30 years, from ca. 1830-60. But in Lexington, Greek Revival-styled houses continued to be built into the 1870s despite a gradual shift away from the style after the Civil War. Some postbellum examples mix Greek Revival elements with elements of other styles, primarily Italianate.

Because of their scarcity, relatively unaltered nonresidential buildings with Greek Revival styling should be considered to have high significance. Nonresidential Greek Revival examples are extant only in the Commercial Community Historic District. Among residences, frame examples should have somewhat higher priority than brick buildings because of their smaller numbers and apparently greater attrition rate.

Lexington's Greek Revival antebellum and immediate postbellum architecture constitutes an interesting, local rendering of the form, construction methods and other features of this relatively simple but bold style.

Registration Requirements

Greek Revival buildings were constructed in Lexington from approximately 1830 into the 1870s. Although the greatest concentration is in three historic districts defined elsewhere in this document, significant Greek Revival properties are extant outside their boundaries but within the city limits. To qualify for listing under Criterion C, the resource must retain integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The architectural features necessary to identify them as having been built during their period of significance must of course be intact.

Integrity of design will be retained if the building's original form is intact and enough Greek Revival elements are present to identify the style. Within the MRA, most Greek Revival residential properties are I-Houses but other forms (single pen, double pen, hall-and-parlor, gable front, temple front, etc.) are equally valid carriers of the style. Greek Revival elements typically include such things as gable roofs, pilasters, pediments, classical

⁵⁹Mary Mix Foley, The American House, (New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1980), p. 135.

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columns, frieze bands, dentils, architraves with ears, sidelights, transoms and porticos. Nonresidential buildings may have altered fronts but should retain enough details to "read" as Greek Revival.

Main entrances and windows in the primary facade and all other facades ordinarily open to public view should be in their original openings. Sidelights and transom windows, if originally present, should be retained. It is desirable but not essential for replacement windows to have the same number and arrangement of lights as was originally present (usually 6/6, in residential buildings). Original entrance doors are not required.

Chimneys may be missing or rebuilt, but rooflines should retain their original configurations.

Integrity of materials will be retained if original, original type or appropriate historic materials are largely in evidence. It is not necessary for original roofing materials to be present, provided that the material is not counter to the building's character. Asphalt shingles are an acceptable substitute for original metal or wood shingle roofing. Replacement materials must continue to evoke the feeling or historic sense of the building when viewed from a reasonable distance.

Historic and modern additions are allowable, provided they do not obscure important features or detract significantly from the building's power to strongly convey a sense of its antebellum past. Consequently, unless it was built during the building's antebellum or immediate postbellum period of significance, an addition even if historic is not acceptable if its scale is such that it diminishes the effect of the original building.

Ordinarily, Greek Revival buildings were solidly built but the quality of workmanship varied. The literal builders included slaves who made bricks from local clay, relatively experienced builders who contracted for their services and the owners themselves whose skill in carpentry or bricklaying varied. Lexington's antebellum and immediate postbellum architecture undoubtedly ranged from buildings constructed from rough plans or sketches, with details worked out in their turn, to buildings erected according to formal architectural drawings. When workmanship is of an especially high quality, it would be well to note it and describe the details; exceptional craftsmanship in a frontier setting is always commendable.

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Italianate Buildings

Description

The Italianate building style was popularized in the east during the 1840s and 1850s, but its appearance in Lexington was delayed by the Civil War. It was not until the late 1860s that Italianate architecture emerged as an important local style, gradually displacing Greek Revival--although the style appeared in the area as early as ca. 1858-59 with construction of the spectacular William Limerick House (listed in the National Register as Linwood Lawn, 4-23-73), which undoubtedly served as a model and inspiration for many lesser Italianate buildings within the MRA. In general, Italianate architecture represented a movement away from classical forms, downplaying the emphasis on symmetry and introducing unique embellishments of the roofline and windows.⁶⁰ The Gothic Revival building style, obviously less popular than Italianate in Lexington, developed as part of the same movement; several local houses with Italianate forms and window treatment also sport Gothic Revival-influenced vergeboards. In Lexington, the main period of Italianate construction was apparently 1865-75. Nearly two dozen good Italianate buildings are extant in the MRA.

Typical of the Italianate style as manifested in Lexington are paired elongated windows with decorative, rounded brick lintels (single windows are also common); arched and pedimented rooflines with circular windows in gables; decorative brackets including brackets with acorn drops; and in at least two examples, unusual triangular windows in the apex of arched side gables. Most surviving Italianate buildings have box-shaped, rectangular or asymmetrical forms and are made of brick. Many examples have bay windows. An altered frame example of an early Italianate house is at 1016 Highland Ave. (ca. 1860, #500), in the Highland Avenue Historic District.

Double-doored main entrances are typical. Entrances are usually round-arched, with transom windows but usually without sidelights. Main entry doors typically contain shaped panels, with the uppermost panels round-arched. Panel corners are often truncated and concave. There is usually a central,

⁶⁰Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985), pp. 212-214.

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one-bay or longer single-story porch. Porch supports often have beveled corners in examples which are true to the style. Several Lexington examples have cut-out or pierced columns, perhaps reflecting the Queen Anne style with a Southern influence. Although popular elsewhere, Italianate square towers and balconies apparently did not capture the imagination of Lexington builders. The key element linking Lexington Italianate buildings of all types is strongly emphasized, round-arched window openings, a hallmark of the style. Gothic Revival-influenced vergeboards were a popular addition to the rooflines of many Italianate-styled residential buildings. In Lexington, these vergeboards (when applied to Italianate buildings) tended to be strongly curvilinear but not particularly lacy.

As noted, many of Lexington's Italianate buildings are attributed to John Cheatham, an architect and carpenter whose family residence, an Italianate building, is extant in the MRA (ca. 1868, #583). Cheatham, who moved to Lexington in the 1840s, was involved in the construction of buildings of other property types but he is primarily associated with Italianate styling. These buildings are likely to share such elements as projecting brick archivolt of a distinctive design and arched gables with unconventional triangular windows. Two other Lexington Italianates which share many features are the D.W.B. Tevis and Julia Waddell House at 505 S. 13th St. (ca. 1868, #596), a noncontiguous example, and the Withers House at 1621 Franklin Ave. (ca. 1870, #140), in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District. The Tevis-Waddell and Withers Houses are high-style, cruciform-plan buildings with projecting brick archivolt over windows and bracketed cornices. The Tevis-Waddell House, outside of the established districts, is being nominated individually. None of the above houses has vergeboards.

The Italianate building style was also extended to commercial structures. Fine Italianate buildings which are extant downtown include the old Morrison-Wentworth Bank at 827 Main St. (ca. 1870, #324) and a three-story building at 929 Main St. (ca. 1869, #310), both in the Commercial Community Historic District. Italianate commercial buildings are likely to have elongated windows with projecting, rounded hood molds, bracketed cornice lines, and doors with round arched panels.

Significance

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Lexington's Italianate-style residences and commercial buildings are significant in the area of ARCHITECTURE. These buildings are representative of Lexington's early period of readjustment following the Civil War, when new commercial pursuits were replacing Lexington's slavery-based hemp industry. This transition period was a time of relative optimism because, even though the Pacific Railroad bypassed Lexington in its westward dash, rich coal deposits were known to be underground and a rail connection was imminent. Lexington's Italianate collection features various distinctive characteristics and details of the style. Several individual buildings of this property type are outstanding. Also, an important local vocabulary is apparent in several of Lexington's Italianate buildings including those attributed to Cheatham. Elements of this vocabulary include distinctive projecting brick archivolt, gables with rounded arches and triangular patterns. While Lexington did not grow significantly after the Civil War, it essentially redefined itself and the extant Italianate buildings are an architectural link to this interesting period.

Registration Requirements

To qualify for listing under Criterion C, Italianate buildings must retain integrity of design, materials and workmanship. Although Italianate features can be seen in some of Lexington's antebellum buildings, the style apparently did not emerge in relatively pure form until about 1865. (Most of Lexington's Italianate buildings were constructed between ca. 1865-75. Examples are found in all three historic districts as well as outside their boundaries.) Each type or subtype should retain the elements that are its design hallmarks, such as a box-shaped or asymmetrical plan, overhanging eaves with prominent, decorative brackets, and windows (usually round arched) with decorative hood moldings. While all original details need not be present, what remains should be sufficiently intact to evoke the historic appearance of the building, whether residential or nonresidential. Since the entry is an important design focus, residential examples should also retain Italianate features in this area, i.e., double doors if double doors were originally present.

The vergeboards found on many Lexington examples are more or less neutral for registration purposes. Their presence is not required for registration of an Italianate building within the MRA. However, because of their wide local acceptance, the architectural significance of an otherwise eligible Italianate building is not diminished if vergeboards are present. If anything, the presence of this decorative gable trim (gingerbread) may add interest.

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Because of their special needs, commercial buildings of the Italianate property type are not required to retain original or original-type entrances but the upper facade should be reasonably intact with Italianate detailing. Windows, perhaps the strongest linking element for this style in the MRA, should retain their distinctive hoods if originally present. While various arch forms are appropriate, Italianate windows will usually be round-arched.

Queen Anne Buildings

Description

Queen Anne-styled buildings are widely distributed throughout the MRA. Although high style examples are rare, buildings that could be considered as at least minimal Queen Anne examples comprise a numerically large group. Apparently, Queen Anne styling first appeared in Lexington during the 1880s although Victorian architecture more or less "came with the railroad" after the Civil War. The style was locally popular through the early 1900s. Brick as well as frame, residential as well as commercial examples are present.

Typically, Queen Anne buildings are irregular in plan, massing, color, wall surface and materials. Queen Anne buildings were constructed in various shape/detail subtypes. The most common form of Queen Anne residential building has a hipped roof with lower cross gables and spindlework detailing in its porch, bay window or gable areas. According to McAlester and McAlester, more than half of all Queen Anne houses are within this subtype.⁶¹ The Free Classic variation (with classical columns rather than turned posts and spindlework) was also popular, in general and in Lexington. The local vocabulary includes a cutaway or pierced porch column, which is possibly Eastlake influenced.

But while the Queen Anne style is prevalent in the MRA, few of these buildings have as much architectural significance as the earlier Greek Revival and Italianate buildings. Notable exceptions include the Taubman House at 1522 South St. (ca. 1890, #88), a fine, architecturally significant example of the

⁶¹McAlester, op cit., p. 263.

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Queen Anne style and the best within the MRA. The McGrew House at 2001 South St. (ca. 1890, #8) is another fine example with a three-story conical tower, an encircling veranda and decorative spindlework. The Eaton House at 219 N. 16th St. (ca. 1891, #441) and the George Johnson House at 102 S. 30th St. (ca. 1894, #591), are good frame examples. With the exception of the latter, which is noncontiguous, the above buildings are in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District.

From its origins in the work of Richard Norman Shaw and a group of other 19th century English architects, the Queen Anne style was made tangible in America by Henry Hobson Richardson in 1874. In that year, Richardson's Watts-Sherman House expanded the American architectural frontier with its striking surface treatments including horizontal bands of contrasting materials and textures.⁶² The style evolved as American architects made it more elaborate, emphasizing such things as ornamentation in gable ends, window surrounds, towers and balconies.⁶³ Queen Anne styling flourished in America until about the turn of the century, before falling into disfavor. Today, however, the style is appreciated anew and (with Victorian designs in general) is cited by some as "quite possibly our major claim to architectural originality."⁶⁴

The variety of Queen Anne properties in the MRA ranges from cottages to mansions with towers. Details may include asymmetrical plans, steeply pitched roofs, wraparound porches, projecting bays, imbricated gables, gingerbread trim, ornate doors and art glass transoms. The McGrew House at 2001 South St. (ca. 1885, #8), in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District, has an encircling veranda, a conical tower and delicate spindlework. The house at 923 Highland Ave. (ca. 1890, #487), in the Highland Avenue Historic District, has brick quoins beneath the gables, decorative window hoods and a chimney of patterned masonry. Other residential examples are at 1614 and 1616 Main St. (ca. 1890, #366-367), and at 217 Washington Ave. (ca. 1897, #390), in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District; 740 and 744 Highland Ave. (ca. 1885, #527-528), in the Highland Avenue Historic District; and at 287 Southwest Blvd.

⁶²Ibid., p. 268.

⁶³Clifford Edward Clark, The American Family Home, 1800-1960, (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1986), p. 78.

⁶⁴Foley, op cit., p. 147.

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(ca. 1890, #573), noncontiguous. Several cottages with minimal but distinctive styling details are grouped in the 1700 block of Main Street, in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District.

The George Johnson House (ca. 1894, #591) is a restored and elegantly furnished cross-gabled example with prominent spindlework, cutaway bay windows, a wraparound veranda and three secondary porches. Thought to be the last residence designed or built by Cheatham, the noncontiguous Johnson House is being nominated individually to the National Register.

Several Greek Revival structures were "Queen Anned" to various degrees by the addition of such features as turrets, cresting, brackets, imbricated shingles and decorative brickwork in general. The John Aull House at 1008 Highland Avenue (ca. 1840, #501) is a Greek Revival-to-Queen Anne conversion in the Highland Avenue Historic District.

The ornate qualities of the Queen Anne building style were most effectively applied to residences but some of Lexington's brick commercial buildings contain features which are at least a step in that direction. These distinguishing Victorian (if not specifically Queen Anne) elements typically include decorative cornices in brick or pressed tin; decorative brick or cast-iron hood molds; bay windows; prominent transoms; corner elaboration; a variety of materials and textures; and perhaps an oriel window, cresting, finials or other elaboration. Examples of Lexington commercial buildings in the minimal Queen Anne mode include buildings at 912 Main St. (ca. 1885, #333); 1010 Main St. (ca. 1886, #343); and 1120 Franklin Ave. (ca. 1880, #198). These commercial examples are in the Commercial Community Historic District.

Significance

Lexington's Queen Anne-styled buildings are significant in the area of ARCHITECTURE. While the Queen Anne building style is probably less significant in Lexington than the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, these buildings--constructed in myriad forms during four decades following the Civil War--add complexity and depth to the urban landscape. Many Queen Anne residences were erected by relatively prosperous merchants and professionals as symbolic of their position in the community, as were the larger Greek Revival and Italianate structures of preceding years. Lexington's Italianate

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architecture reflects the optimistic early phase of the transition from a Southern, hemp-growing, slavery economy to one based on coal mining and greater agricultural diversity; the Queen Anne architecture reflects the later period of this transition (which was no less optimistic). The Queen Anne period in Lexington lasted from approximately the 1880s into the first decade of the 20th century.

Registration Requirements

To be eligible under Criterion C, the Queen Anne resource must retain integrity of design, materials and workmanship. Many features are associated with Queen Anne structures, but most Lexington examples are restrained when compared with the exuberant buildings typically pictured in style guides. Nonetheless, the Lexington Queen Anne buildings should display features which are generally associated with the style including an irregular plan and massing, varied wall surfaces, turned porch supports, classical columns or the locally popular pierced columns, gable elaboration, imbricated shingles, bay windows, turrets or towers, finials, cresting and spindlework if originally present. Most Queen Anne houses will be of the hipped roof-with-lower cross gables subtype but cross-gabled forms also exist. Extensive one-story porches are usually an integral part of the design and these should be relatively unaltered originals or stylistically appropriate replacements. Recessed porches which were originally present on upper floors should be intact. Main entrances and windows in all important elevations should be in their original openings.

Historic and modern alterations/additions are allowable only if they do not detract significantly from the building's total impression as a Queen Anne resource. Alterations must not disturb the variety of surface textures which characterize all subtypes. Important individual Queen Anne details also should not be obscured by alterations/additions.

While unaltered Queen Anne commercial buildings do not exist in Lexington, a few modest examples with acceptable modifications are extant in the Commercial Community Historic District. To be eligible, such buildings should retain decorative metal or brickwork cornices, original decorative window openings, and other important surface details such as decorative panels, dentilated bands, etc., which were originally present. The lower storefront may have

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been modernized, so long as the building otherwise retains a clearly Victorian appearance.

OTHER FORMAL BUILDING STYLES WITHIN THE MRA

Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne are the most significant architectural styles found in Lexington. This is true not only in strictly architectural terms but for two other reasons: (1) properties executed in Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne styles persist in great numbers, and (2) they are associated with important periods in the city's history. In particular, buildings rendered in these styles are associated with the city's development as an important frontier trading center and hemp producer in western Missouri and with its post-Civil War retooling as a coal mining center.

Other building styles also exist within the MRA, sometimes with substantial architectural interest and associated with various historical periods--but their numbers are fairly small. For example, Gothic Revival elements appear on buildings throughout much of the MRA, but the only pure rendering of the style is the Bruen House, a frame example with steep gables and other essential details at 2116 South St. (ca. 1862, #113). Second Empire is represented by only a few houses, the best of which is probably the Fulkerson-Hoge House at 1502 Reed Lane (ca. 1884, #450). This eclectic example has the requisite mansard roof with a bracketed cornice but lower cross gables are equipped with vergeboards, essentially vestiges of Gothic Revival. The above buildings are in the Old Neighborhoods Historic District.

Other formal building styles identified in Lexington include Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival, Renaissance Revival, Classical Revival, Neoclassic, Craftsman, Prairie, Tudor and Mission. Buildings exemplifying most of these styles are present in the MRA, and some are exceptional. But in general, these primarily 20th century styles either exist in small numbers or relatively common forms, or both. They are discussed in somewhat greater detail, with examples, under "20th Century Development in Lexington, 1900-1930."

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Form Prepared by:

3. Roger Maserang/Historic Preservation Coordinator
Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
122 Hout St.
P.O. Box 348
Warrensburg, Missouri 64093
816/747-2294

Items 7 and 8 revisions

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Substantive Review

DATE ACCEPTED

ADDITION TO COVER

7/8/93

Ceatham, John E., House

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7/8/93

Eneberg, John F., House

7/8/93

Graves, Alexander and Elizabeth Aull, House

7/8/93

John, David, House

7/8/93

Johnson, George, House

7/8/93

Spratt--Allen--Aull House

7/8/93

Tevis, D. W. B. and Julia Waddell, House

7/8/93