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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

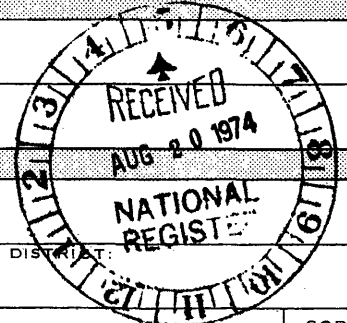
(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:
Kentucky

COUNTY:
Franklin

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE
DEC 30 1974



1. NAME

COMMON:
Governor Charles S. Morehead House

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Same

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
217 Shelby Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Frankfort

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
6

STATE: **Kentucky** CODE: **21** COUNTY: **Franklin** CODE: **073**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Mrs. Penn Leary Carroll

STREET AND NUMBER:
217 Shelby Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Frankfort

STATE:
Kentucky

CODE:
21

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Franklin County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Frankfort

STATE:
Kentucky

CODE:
21

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

DATE OF SURVEY: **1971** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Kentucky Heritage Commission

STREET AND NUMBER:
401 Wapping

CITY OR TOWN:
Frankfort

STATE:
Kentucky

CODE:
21

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7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The fine Federal old house was built in 1833 by Charles Slaughter Morehead. In detail and proportion it bears a considerable resemblance to the Orlando Brown House across the Kentucky River in what was then the more fashionable area of Frankfort.

Orlando Brown was the son of John Brown, who commissioned the noted architect Gideon Shyrock, the precocious designer of the Greek Revival Kentucky State house nearby, to design a residence for his son and daughter-in-law. Both houses seem like simplified versions of the noble Liberty Hall built for Brown, Sr., at the turn of the 19th century. Like Liberty Hall, the Morehead house has a slightly projective center unit under a wide gable, so that it is hard to determine whether they represent Georgian-late Baroque survivals or the incipient Greek Revival of Shyrock's design.

The facade of the Morehead house is of finely laid Flemish bond brick with precise arches over the openings, subtly elliptical in the triple fanlights of the main entrance, the wide hall of the second story, and the attic lunette in the gable above. The windows are large and well spaced, the cornice relatively simple but adequate.

The outer walls are two feet thick, the brick dividing walls are a foot thick. The floors on the first story are of highly polished ash and the second story are of poplar. All of the woodwork, and mantels are hand-carved. As in so many old houses, the kitchen was originally in the basement.

To the right of the square entrance hall is a stair hall with a graceful stairway with a cherry handrail. To the left of the entrances is an unusual room with five sides which was added by Dr. Norton. It was later used by Judge Hobson as an office. Colonel Johnston made two additions to the house, the quaint late 19th-century bracketed porch and extended the dining room to which he also added a bay window.

In spite of the additions, the overall effect of the house is great dignity without pretense.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

Circa 1833 and later additions

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Charles S. Morehead was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, July 1, 1802. He was educated in the common schools until old enough to go to college, when he was sent to Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky. Upon graduation he moved to Christian County, in the Southern part of the state, and began the practice of law.

He was elected to the General Assembly of Kentucky in 1827 and was re-elected in 1829. At the expiration of his second term he left Christian County and moved to Frankfort, the State Capital, where he opened a law office. In 1832 he was appointed Attorney-General by the Governor and served for five years.

In 1833 Morehead purchased for \$6,000 a square of land in Frankfort, south of the Kentucky River where it winds around the original settlement now called the "Corner in Celebrities". On it he contracted with Harrison Blanton, a brick contractor, to erect his house.

He was elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives from Franklin County in 1838 and was continuously re-elected, serving as Speaker of the House until 1844. Franklin County sent Morehead to Congress in 1847 and he served two terms. In 1853 he was again elected to the State House of Representatives.

In 1855 Morehead was nominated for governor by the Know-Nothing party. This party received its name since its members, when questioned about their political affairs and affiliation, would say "I don't know." This party had a spectacular growth in Kentucky, largely because it offered a refuge for people who were tired of sectional hatred and wanted to think more about the united country. The party included persons with pro-slavery and anti-slavery views but all were bound together temporarily by resentment of foreigners and fear of Roman Catholics.

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Baber, George. "Colonel J. Stoddard Johnston." The Kentucky State Historical Society Register, XIV (Jan., 1906), 8-13.

Johnson, L. F. History of Franklin County. Frankfort, Kentucky: Roberts Printing Company, 1912.

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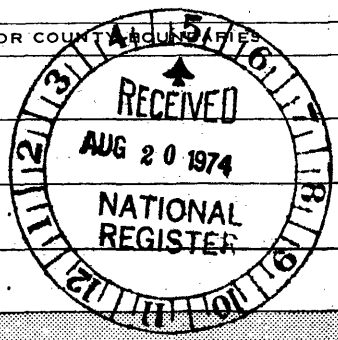
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		38° 11' 40"	84° 52' 33"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **1 acre**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Jennifer Kaye Robinson, Historian

ORGANIZATION: **Kentucky Heritage Commission** DATE: **March 1, 1974**

STREET AND NUMBER:
401 Wapping Street BR

CITY OR TOWN: **Frankfort** STATE: **Kentucky** CODE: **21**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Edward W. Melton

Title: State Liaison Officer

Date: 8-13-74

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

[Signature]
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 12/30/74

ATTEST:

[Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

Date: DEC 27 1974

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8. Significance (continued)

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The Know-Nothings set up a political organization in Kentucky in 1854 and in 1855 held a convention in Louisville to nominate candidates for various state offices. It was at this time that Morehead was selected by the Know-Nothing party. They were strongly organized and they were, in fact, the Whig party disguised. Morehead was elected governor and served from 1855 to 1859.

After moving to Louisville in 1859, Morehead became a delegate to the Peace Conference in Washington in February, 1861. He also attended the "Border State Convention" in May, 1861. Morehead was a Southern sympathizer but he was very interested in resolving the differences between the two nations and having the Southern states return to the Union.

At midnight on September 19, 1861, Morehead was arrested without a warrant by the order of Federal authorities. He was secretly conveyed in a small boat across the Ohio River, so that Kentucky Civil Law could not be invoked to release him. He was taken to Fort LaFayette, off New York Harbor, and held for seven months as a prisoner of war. The sole offense of Morehead was that he sympathized with the Southern people in their struggle. Upon his release he returned to Louisville but, being advised he would again be arrested, he fled to Canada. From Canada he went to Europe. He toured Europe and then visited Mexico. He returned to the United States and took up residency on a plantation he had bought earlier near Greenville, Mississippi.

In August, 1868, Morehead visited Frankfort for the first time since his arrest. In his speech to the people he said, "I have been incarcerated for seven weary months, but to this day have been unable to learn why." John J. Crittenden, distinguished Senator from Kentucky, called on William Seward, Secretary of State, to inquire the reason for Morehead's imprisonment and learned there were no charges against him on file.

Morehead died suddenly of a heart attack on December 23, 1868. He was buried in the Frankfort Cemetery and the Legislature erected a monument to his memory.

Morehead lived in the beautiful home he erected until 1847. While he was in Washington, the house was sold to Dr. Stuart Robinson, a

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8. Significance (continued)

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very prominent Presbyterian minister. Robinson lived in Frankfort eight years and in addition to his duties as pastor he was president of a cotton manufacturing company, a turnpike company, was a director of the Farmers Bank, and established a school for girls. He used the house as a boarding home for the overflow from his own overcrowded seminary. The Rector of the Episcopal Church, Dr. John Norton, purchased the residence from Robinson and lived there about ten years.

J. Stoddard Johnston purchased the home for \$16,000 in 1869. Johnston was born in New Orleans in 1833. He was reared in Kentucky and was a graduate of Yale. During the Civil War he served in the staff of Confederate Generals Bragg, Buckner, and Breckinridge.

He came to Frankfort in 1867 as editor and one of the owners of the Frankfort Yeoman, a staunchly Democratic newspaper. He was a leader of the Democratic party in Kentucky for twenty years and served as the chairman of the Democratic State Committee in the 1880s. He was a candidate for governor at the Democratic state convention in 1911 but the nomination was given to McCreary, who was elected governor and appointed Johnston, Attorney-General.

Johnston rented his home when he moved to Louisville around 1890. He was vice-president of the Filson Club, a historical, biographical, and literary association located in Louisville, Kentucky. While in Louisville Johnston edited a two-volume work entitled Memorial History of Louisville from its First Settlement to the Year 1896.

Johnston was a frequent contributor of articles to the monthly publication of the Kentucky Historical Society. Some of the articles he wrote were: "The Boundary Line between Kentucky & Tennessee", "The Famous Duel between John Rowan & Dr. James Chambers", and "General W. H. Lytle and his famous poem 'I am Dying, Egypt Dying'." The Lytle article is an account of Johnston's meeting General Lytle at the battle of Perryville, Lytle being captured by Johnston's Confederate forces. Johnston also was an author and editor of books concerning Kentucky and the South. He authored the "Historical Resume of Kentucky" in The Commercial History of the Southern States, and he edited The First Exploration of Kentucky.

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8. Significance (continued)

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Johnston died in Missouri at the residence of his son in 1913 and his body was returned to Louisville (at his death, for burial). Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, editor of the Kentucky State Historical Society Register wrote, "he entertained the most distinguished men and women, as well as the notable foreigners that visited America. He was the intimate friend of scientists, poets, and historians throughout the nation."

When Johnston went to Louisville, he rented the house to Major Henry T. Stanton, who lived in it from 1894 to 1899. He had been a major in the Confederate army and had practiced law in Maysville, Kentucky. He came to Frankfort in 1870. Stanton was known as the poet laureate of Kentucky. Stanton's best known and most quoted work is "The Moneyless Man", which was published in 1871. It was in this house that he wrote his celebrated poem "Heroic Sleep". This poem was read at the unveiling of the monument erected over the Confederate dead at Chicago in 1895. This was the last poem Stanton ever wrote.

In 1899 Judge J. P. Hobson, Judge of the Court of Appeals, bought the house from Johnston. John Peyton Hobson was born on a plantation in Powhatan County, Virginia in 1850. In 1866 Hobson entered Washington University in Lexington, Virginia. Hobson came to Kentucky when General Lee recommended him for a teaching position in Hardin County, Kentucky. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He was elected to the Court of Appeals in 1898 and served on the court until his defeat for re-election in 1914. He then resumed practicing law in Frankfort, Kentucky until 1924, when he was appointed by the Court of Appeals a commissioner of that court. He served in this capacity until his death in 1934. Judge O'Rear, in his tribute to the memory of Judge Hobson, said: "His great industry, his precise learning, his passion for justice contributed a wealth of legal literature, found in the published Kentucky Reports, rarely excelled and more rarely equalled in the history of the Judiciary of this state."

This home is significant to Kentucky because of its architecture and the prominent individuals who lived there and gave so much to Kentucky.

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(Number all entries)

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9. Major Bibliographical references (continued)

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Johnston, J. Stoddard. Historical Resume of Kentucky. The Commercial History of the Southern States, ed. by A. B. Lipscomb. Louisville, Kentucky: John P. Morton & Co., 1903.

_____, "Kentucky-Tennessee Boundary Line." The Kentucky State Historical Society Register, IV (Sept., 1908), 25-35.

_____, Memorial History of Louisville from its First Settlement to the Year 1896, 2 Vols., Chicago: American Bibgraphical Publishing Co., 1896.

Kentucky Court of Appeals. Memorial Honorable John Peyton Hobson. November 9, 1934.

Kerr, Charles. History of Kentucky. Vol. II. Chicago: American Historical Society, 1922.

Morton, Jennie C. "Second Street, South Frankfort." The Kentucky State Historical Society Register, XI (Sept., 1913), 31-41

Thomas, Elizabeth Patterson. Old Kentucky Homes and Gardens. Louisville: Standard Printing Co., 1939.

