

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received JUL 26 1982
date entered

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

1. Name

historic James Burnie Beck House

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number 209 East High Street NA not for publication

city, town Lexington n/a vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~

state Kentucky code Q21 county Fayette code 067

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"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> n/a in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> n/a being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Lorine Hood Paulson

street & number 226 Holiday Road

city, town Lexington n/a vicinity of state Kentucky 40502

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 251 West Main Street

city, town Lexington state Kentucky 40507

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date May 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Heritage Division - Kentucky Department of the Arts

city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance The Beck House, a two-story, three-bay brick dwelling with hybrid Greek and Gothic Revival exterior features and a basically intact Grecian interior, is one of the few remaining residential structures on the north side of High Street overlooking downtown Lexington. The city was originally laid out along the valley of the Town Branch (South Fork of Elkhorn Creek), with High Street (also called Hill Street in early times) running approximately east-west along the crest of the steeper southern flank of the valley. Although the valley itself was the location of industry, warehouses, and railroad lines and depots during the nineteenth century, High Street above it remained one of the most desirable and prominent residential locations until the turn of this century. The stretch of the north side of High Street west of Limestone street was formerly lined with early log, frame, and brick townhouses that included some of the oldest in the city (destroyed or moved by Urban Renewal in 1968), but the south side and the section of the north side east of Limestone was largely estates of considerable size, with increasing infill in the late nineteenth century. Because of the steep downward slope of the lots to the valley on the north side, dwellings there tended to be closer to the street, although often of considerable size and importance.

Only half a dozen former residences remain on the north side of High Street overlooking downtown Lexington. The William Wilson House at 259 East High Street, a Federal-style brick house with mid-nineteenth-century alterations, is the oldest, followed by the Beck House. The other four date from the last decades of the nineteenth century, and the two adjacent to the Beck House have been seriously altered during adaptation as offices. Only one older dwelling, the Italianate mansion, remains in the vicinity of the Beck House on the south side, although several survive to the west within the South Hill Historic Residential District (placed on the National Register June 13, 1978). Most of this section of High Street is now occupied by low commercial structures with flanking parking lots, many of them associated with the automobile sales business. There are two church complexes, also with parking lots, to the west, and twentieth century residences to the east, as well as office structures and the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Beck House is set quite close to the street, with a narrow front lawn enclosed by a fine cast iron Victorian fence whose gate still bears a plaque labelled "Jas. B. Beck". (Photo 2) The entrance floor is slightly above street level, although the ground slopes rather steeply down exposing the basement floor at the rear, with a parking lot at the lower level behind the houses (Photo 1).

The building is basically cubic, with various later additions at the rear, the services probably originally being located in the basement; there was originally also a gallery across the rear overlooking the town center. The construction is of brick on stone foundations, with Flemish bond brickwork on the front. The facade has three bays, articulated by five very shallow planes suggesting pilasters at the ends with the wider central entrance feature also slightly raised; thus the side window bays appear as if recessed. The entrance (Photo 3) is a wide rectangle--virtually a square--with flat Doric pilasters and plain entablature surrounding a handsome double-panelled door with transom and sidelights which have been replaced. Above the entrance on the second floor is a triple window with blind shuttered sidelights. The front windows have plank lintels. According to Lancaster¹, the side walls originally had no openings (grapevines were trained against them), but a number of windows have been inserted, to the considerable advantage of the interior. The original front and some other windows have large-paned six-over-six-pane sash.

The distinctive feature of the front is the elaborate castellated brick parapet masking the low shed main roof. This parapet suggests medieval crenellation, although "composed of brick panels in the frieze, resembling triglyphs, on which were superimposed roundheaded merlons" (see the Lancaster reconstruction, based on an old photograph in his possession).²

8. Significance

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

Specific dates circa 1840 **Builder/Architect** attributed, Thomas Lewinski

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) The Beck House, one of the few important 19th century mansions remaining on High Street overlooking the downtown commercial center of Lexington, is a handsome two-story brick Greek Revival mansion with a unique crenellated parapet across the front. The facade is subtly articulated by five shallow plans that suggest pilasters at the ends and behind the central entrance. Grecian large-scale plain details remain throughout much of the exterior and interior. Probably built for merchant and real estate developer Elijah W. Craig shortly after 1840, the house was purchased in 1859 by attorney James Burnie Beck (1822-90), who, as long-time member of Congress and United States senator from Kentucky, was one of the outstanding figures in post-Civil War Kentucky political life. He also played a considerable role in national affairs, including Reconstruction and Federal fiscal control, in the quarter century of his activity in Washington. The Scottish-born Beck lived here during the Civil War and often spending time in Lexington between terms. A number of economically and socially prominent tenants made use of the property in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Now a shop and apartments, the building has also been occupied by a private school and a college fraternity during the last fifty years, but without damage to its essential architectural character.

Although the building has been traditionally known as the Bayles-Beck House, or simply as the Beck House, its actual date of construction and original occupants are uncertain.⁴ The property was acquired in 1840 as part of a six-acre tract from William Richardson by Elijah W. Craig, for whom this house (and perhaps others no longer in existence) was probably constructed shortly afterward, perhaps as a speculative venture. Craig is said by Dunn to have lived nearby in another dwelling.⁵ The builder may have been Jesse Bayles, who owned and built a number of other houses nearby on East High Street, although some features suggest the early work of builder-architect John McMurtry (see below).

In 1859, Bright B. and Lucy H. Harris acquired the property, described as a little over seventy feet wide, from Craig's executors (who included several of the more prominent citizens of Lexington). It was described at this time as the house "now occupied by the Rev. John D. Matthews," pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. James B. Beck and his wife Jane W.A. (Thornton) Beck bought the house and lot from the Harrises in 1860.⁶ (From 1848 to 1853 the Becks had owned and occupied a house and lot formerly nearby at 251 East High Street, acquired from Edward Oldham, a partner of Bayles; this may account for the attribution of the construction to Bayles by Lancaster and others.) The property at 209 East High Street passed to Beck's heirs, his only surviving son and daughter, George Thornton Beck (1856-1947) and Bettie Beck Goodloe (1853-1912), after his death in 1890. The following year George Beck conveyed his half share to his sister.⁷

Elijah Wisdom Craig (1779-1857) was a successful dry good merchant who married Almira Grosvenor in 1821 and established his business in Lexington, according to Dunn. He was a son of the Reverend Joseph Craig, who settled at Craig's Station, near Crab Orchard, Lincoln County, Kentucky, 1782 (the Reverend Lewis Craig, leader of the famous "Travelling Church," had founded the station about 1780; they were perhaps also related to Elijah Craig, another settler and paper manufacturer whose published memoirs are an important source on early Blue Grass life and industry). The Craigs later lived in Woodford County

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property .18 acres

Quadrangle name Lexington East

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	6	7	1	9	7	3	5	4	2	1	3	3	4	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet.

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

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian

organization Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission date May 3, 1982

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

city or town Lexington state Kentucky 40508

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Mary Clemon Spivey

title State Historic Preservation Officer date July 12, 1982

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

Delores Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 8/26/82

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Fayette County, Kentucky

Continuation sheet Beck House

Item number 7

Page 2

The curved upper portions of these features have been removed, but the sawtooth-like profile of the parapet remains. Old photographs indicate that the parapet was once painted white, perhaps to suggest stone.

The original entrance porch was a single-bay, one-story Doric portico with two pairs of correct fluted Greek Doric columns on antepodia flanking the central steps and a flat entablature.³ This was replaced early in 1911 by an almost full width three-bay one-story Ionic porch with paired columns at the ends and a wooden balustrade. Through and above this, however, the wall planes and fenestration are apparent.

The interior of the main, original block of the house has four main rooms on both floors, divided by a rather wide central entrance and stair hall. The staircase, which is rather plain, has an octagonal newel post (not panelled, but perhaps not original) and curved stringers. The baseboards on the first floor are high; the pedimented doors in the hall have "dogwood" corner blocks in relief and panelled jambs. There is a handsome rectangular plaster ceiling medallion (Photo 5).

On the right are double parlors. The wide opening between the parlors is probably original, with a wide molded pediment and dogwood cornerblocks. The chandelier medallions are as much Italianate as Grecian, and the two grey marble mantels do not match: the one in the front parlor is a fine but standard round-arched typed with bold cartouche, the one in the back parlor is flatter with unusual incurved Rococo spandrels. The black marbelized mantel in the front room to the left of the hall has a Baroque quality; to the left of it is a closet with "eared" or crossetted frame; other similar cupboards and closets were probably removed when windows were inserted on the side walls. The left front room has a smaller foliate chandelier medallion. Much of the remaining woodwork on both floors of the main block is the original plain Grecian, with small shoulders on the second-story frames, and double-panel doors. At least one upstairs mantel has the Tudor arch often found in otherwise Grecian Blue Grass buildings.

Although the Italianate features were probably provided for the Becks during the Civil War period, and some interior alterations--as well as the several rear additions to the main block made in the 20th century to accommodate the various functions of the building as a school, fraternity house, and commercial space--the overall effect of the spacious interior is still Grecian in scale and detail, as is the exterior.

CDR [unclear]
EXP. 12/31/85

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

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

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Fayette County, Kentucky

Continuation sheet Beck House

Item number 8

Page 2

before moving to Lexington.⁸

Bright B. Harris owned and operated a large stone-supply business in Lexington before the Civil War and is believed to have supplied the material for the Henry Clay Monument in the Lexington Cemetery.⁹

The Honorable James Burnie Beck apparently made this his home during the Civil War period and continued to be identified with it during his quarter century of service in Washington from 1867 until his death in 1890, although there were evidently a series of locally distinguished tenants or occupants as well during the later years.¹⁰ Born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1822, "he received an academic education," with the expectation that he would join other members of his family in the East India trade. Instead he joined his father, a farmer in New York state, in 1838 and spent several years in travel and farm work. In 1843 Beck came to Lexington and is said to have spent a couple of years working for farmer G. Drummond Hunt as a laborer, often working along with slaves in the fields--apparently a formative experience in his understanding of the "Southern system."¹¹ At the same time, however, he began to read law, and was graduated in 1846 from Transylvania University's noted law department, where he received particular support from Judge Aaron K. Woolley and General Leslie Combs. He then spent a year in the office of J.C. Breckinridge and practiced with Samuel Shy 1846-54.

From 1854 until 1860 Beck was a partner of John Cabell Breckinridge (1821-75), his near contemporary and fellow graduate of Transylvania, United State vice president 1856-60 and United States senator, later Confederate major general and eventually secretary of war (1865). Beck supported Breckinridge's race for the presidency in 1860. Originally a whig, he was "an ardent if not always outspoken supporter of the South," according to Dunn, becoming a Democrat in 1843 and remaining so until his death.¹²

Beck's law partner after the war was Robert A. Thornton, another prominent Lexington attorney whose sister, Jane W.A. Thornton of Loudoun County, Virginia, Beck had married in 1848. They were step-children of Governor James Clark of Kentucky (see National Register form for the Clark House in Winchester, Clark County, Kentucky), and children of George W. Thornton, a grandnephew of George Washington. Of their five children, only two survived the death of Mrs. Beck in 1887 and J.B. Beck in 1890. They were George Thornton Beck and Bettie Beck, who married Major Green Clay Goodloe of the United States Marines; he was also connected with several prominent Blue Grass families.

James B. Beck's major significance is as a member of the United States Congress after the Civil War until his death. Although he had held no political office before the War, he had been an active member of the crucial Charleston and Baltimore Democratic Conventions in 1860 and, as mentioned above, a supporter of his partner Breckinridge. He served in the United State House of Representatives from 1867 until 1875, and then as United States senator from Kentucky 1876 to 1890. A logical and forceful speaker who preferred legal methods based on thorough knowledge of the facts to the flowery rhetoric of the period (although he could also be quite witty and colorful, according to Dunn), Beck played a significant role on the national stage.

The first phase, when he served in the House, has been studied extensively but with a somewhat pro-Confederate bias by T. Ross Moore, who designates him the "Defender of the South during Radical Reconstruction," and summarizes his accomplishments as follows:

EXP. 2/31/96

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

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Fayette County, Kentucky
Continuation sheet Beck House

Item number 8

Page 3

"Beck's congressional career began in 1867 when Radical reconstruction of the southern states was in its early stages. He had a deep sympathy for the south in its struggle against Republican misrule, and he strove in every way to lighten the load that vindictive Radicals attempted to impose upon that devastated section. He never overlooked an opportunity to present to the people of the entire nation the fundamental truth that any program designed to destroy the liberties of the southern voters would in the end react adversely upon every section of the Union: "Justice to the South is self-protection to the North." More than any other member of the House of Representatives, Beck in his speeches drove home this important truth."¹³

During his first session, Beck was, according to Perrin, "a member of the Reconstruction Committee, of which Thaddeus Stevens (1792-1868) was chairman, and he was conspicuous in his influence over the acts of that committee."¹⁴ He was later active in the House Ways and Means Committee, the Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees, and the Senate Transportation Committee, of which he was chairman. In 1876 he was appointed a member of the commission to define the boundary between Maryland and Virginia. This later phase was also well summarized by Moore:

"Even though a foreigner by birth he soon became thoroughly imbued with the spirit of our republican institutions. He was an uncompromising Democrat and loyal to his party, but he had broad and comprehensive views on all matters touching the welfare of the nation and its people, and was conspicuous for having as well the courage of his convictions. While a member of the House of Representatives he carried the torch of political and economic conservatism, state rights, and simple, fundamental justice. Henry Watterson (influential publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal) described him (in 1878) as "the last surviving typical representative of the simple planter's republic, with its gentlemenhood and integrity, its wide verandas, and easy jog-trotting ways, its plenty and its pride."¹⁵

Among later occupants of the Beck House in Lexington were distiller D.A. Aikin (born 1832),¹⁶ 1883-88; Evan T. Warner (died 1900), 1893;¹⁷ Dr. E.F. Evans¹⁸ and prominent breeder John A. Eastin (died 1914),¹⁹ 1898-99; and William Scott VanMeter and later his widow, Mrs. Anna Farra VanMeter (died 1943), 1906-1908.²⁰ In the 1930s the building was used as a private school and after World War II it was the chapter house of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity of the nearby University of Kentucky.²¹ It now houses a decorator's shop, offices and apartment.

A newspaper dated 1843 was found in the entablature of the original portico when it was replaced in 1911 by the present compatible full-width Ionic portico, providing a possible date for the original construction of the building for E.W. Craig. This date would make it possible for the main block to have been designed by Major Thomas Lewinski, a fine and prolific architect who probably arrived in Lexington in 1842.²² He is believed to have been responsible about the same time for the only other known Lexington antebellum residence with the distinctive articulation of the facade by five shallow planes, the Edward P. Johnson House (possibly a remodelling of a still earlier mansion) that was converted into the Sayre Female Institute in the late 1850s.²³ (A similar treatment of brick facades to suggest pilasters occurred also in important dwellings in Louisville, Kentucky, Cincinnati, Ohio, and elsewhere, but no examples are known to survive.) The Beck (then still Craig) house is shown on the circa 1856 bird's-eye view of Lexington at a very small scale, but seems originally to have had a square monitor atop a hipped roof like that shown in early engravings of the Sayre School Building.²⁴

EXP. 12/31/84

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

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

Fayette County, Kentucky

Continuation sheet Beck House

Item number 8

Page 4

For NPS use only

received

date entered

The fascinating crenellated parapet across the facade was, therefore, probably not original, but added either shortly before or after the Civil War, possibly by Harris in order to bring up-to-date his fifteen-year-old property, or by the Becks after they acquired it in 1860, when they may well have made other internal "improvements," such as the handsome round-arched marble and marbelized parlor mantels and some of the Italianate plaster chandelier medallions. The exterior parapet, which may originally have been painted to emulate stone, has both Greek characteristics--the lower portion seems to represent a Doric frieze with triglyphs and guttae--and medieval. Lancaster, who bases his discussion and reconstruction on an old photograph, refers to the upper projections, which originally had rounded brick tops, as "merlons," or crenellations, and suggests that after its remodelling the house "had the severity of an 11th-century Anglo-Saxon keep."²⁵

The Johnson House had also been remodelled, for the Sayre School, with the superimposition of two stories and a more elaborate cupola, by local architect-builder John McMurtry, probably just before the Civil War. Its corbelled brick cornice was also employed on the contemporary mansion "Lyndhurst," which was located not far to the southeast of the Beck House.²⁶ McMurtry used a feature even more similar to the cresting of the Beck House as late as 1880, on Treacy & Wilson's "Horseman's Headquarters" adjacent to the famous Phoenix Hotel.²⁷ Nevertheless, it seems likely because of the apprently early date of the old photograph and the half-Grecian character of the parapet that it was added during the Civil War period, giving the Beck House its unique architectural character.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Fayette County, Kentucky

Continuation sheet Beck House

Item number 7 and 8

Page 5

For NPS use only

received

date entered

FOOTNOTES

1. Lancaster, Back Streets, pp. 21-23; Ante Bellum, p. 118, with reconstruction drawing of exterior; Vestiges, pp. 90, 211 and fig. 48 (p. 91), restored front elevation.
2. Loc. cit.
3. Lancaster, loc. cit.
4. See Lancaster, loc. cit.; Coleman; Dunn, "Historic Homes," pp. 52-55.
5. See Fayette County Deed Book 17, p. 290, January 13, 1840. There is some confusion as to which property is involved in these early transactions, because of Craig's ownership of so much land in the area, and the rather similar descriptions. The sequence cited here, however, clearly refers to the property later owned by the Beck family and identified with the house and lot at 209 East High Street. Possibly Lancaster confused this site with others owned by Bayles to the east, as there is no indication in the deeds (or in Dunn's apparently accurate account) that this one was associated with Bayles.
6. Deed Books 35-407, 2/26/1859; 36-206, 10/8/1860.
7. Fayette County Will Book 7, pp. 329-34, May 1891, probated in Washington, D.C., 5/16/1890; Deed 92-43, 3/5/1891.
8. Dunn, op. cit., p. 54; Perrin, p. 591; obituary, Kentucky Statesman, 7/10/1857, 3-6, age 78.
9. Information on Harris Courtesy of William B. Scott, Jr., Lexington, Kentucky.
10. Ranck, Hist., p. 62; Collins, Hist. (1874), passim; Biog. Ency. (1878), p. 17; Perrin, p. 579 et passim; Biog. Ency. (1896), p. 422; Levin, p. 593-95; Kerr, II, passim. See also Biog. Dict. of the Amer. Congress: National Encyclopaedia, III, 418-19; "Memorials," passim, T. Ross Moore, M.A. Thesis, University of Kentucky, 1950.
11. See Robert Woolley, "Reminiscences," cited in Moore, p. 7.
12. Dunn's entertaining article in the Leader, Anniversary Edition, 6/30/1938, Section II, p. 47, provides anecdotes and accounts of Beck's ability as an orator from interviews with his contemporaries and the Diary of the Rev. William M. Pratt, who lived next door to Beck during the Civil War.
13. Moore, op. cit., "Preface"
14. Perrin, p. 579.
15. Moore, p. 125.
16. Perrin, pp. 212, 566-69.
17. Obituary, Herald, 12/27/1900, 203; and other refs. in LPL Newspaper Index.
18. Perrin, p. 603.
19. Obituary, Herald, 2/21/1914, 1-6, age 79.
20. Her obituary, Herald, 12/1/1943, 1-1, age 83.

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

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

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Fayette County, Kentucky

Continuation sheet Beck House

Item number 7 and 8

Page 6

21. See 1934 Sanborn Insurance Map and Coleman, "Hist. Ky."
22. On Lewinski, see Lancaster article and later publication. William B. Scott, Jr., of Lexington, is currently studying Lewinski and his works intensively, and has provided useful information for this discussion.
23. For information and references on the Sayre School main building see the National Register nomination form being submitted concurrently with this one.
24. "View of the City of Lexington, Ky." (Cincinnati, O.: Middleton, Wallace & Co., n.d.)
25. Lancaster, op. cit.; see also Snadon, "Bargeboards,"
26. On "Lyndhurst," the Fleming-Stone villa, see Lancaster, Vestiges, pp. 114-15., and refs.
27. See Perrin, p. 736, and illus. opp. p. 157.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Fayette County, Kentucky

Continuation sheet Beck House

Item number 9

Page 2

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

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

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Fayette County, Kentucky

Continuation sheet Beck House

Item number 10

Page 2

Verbal boundary description and justification: (See Map 1)

The boundary begins at a point (3, which is 350 feet southeast of the southeast corner of East High Street and Harrison Avenue) and proceeds northeast along the property line 125 feet to a point (4); thence southeast along a line 65 feet to a point (1); thence southwest along the property line 125 feet to a point (2, the southwest corner of the property); thence northwest 65 feet to the point of origin (point 3), thereby incorporating the house and small yard in front with driveway on northwest side. No other buildings are included within the nominated area.

AYRES ALLEY

S

WATER

STREET

X
974

QUALITY

EAST

VINE

STREET



EAST

HIGH

STREET

AVENUE

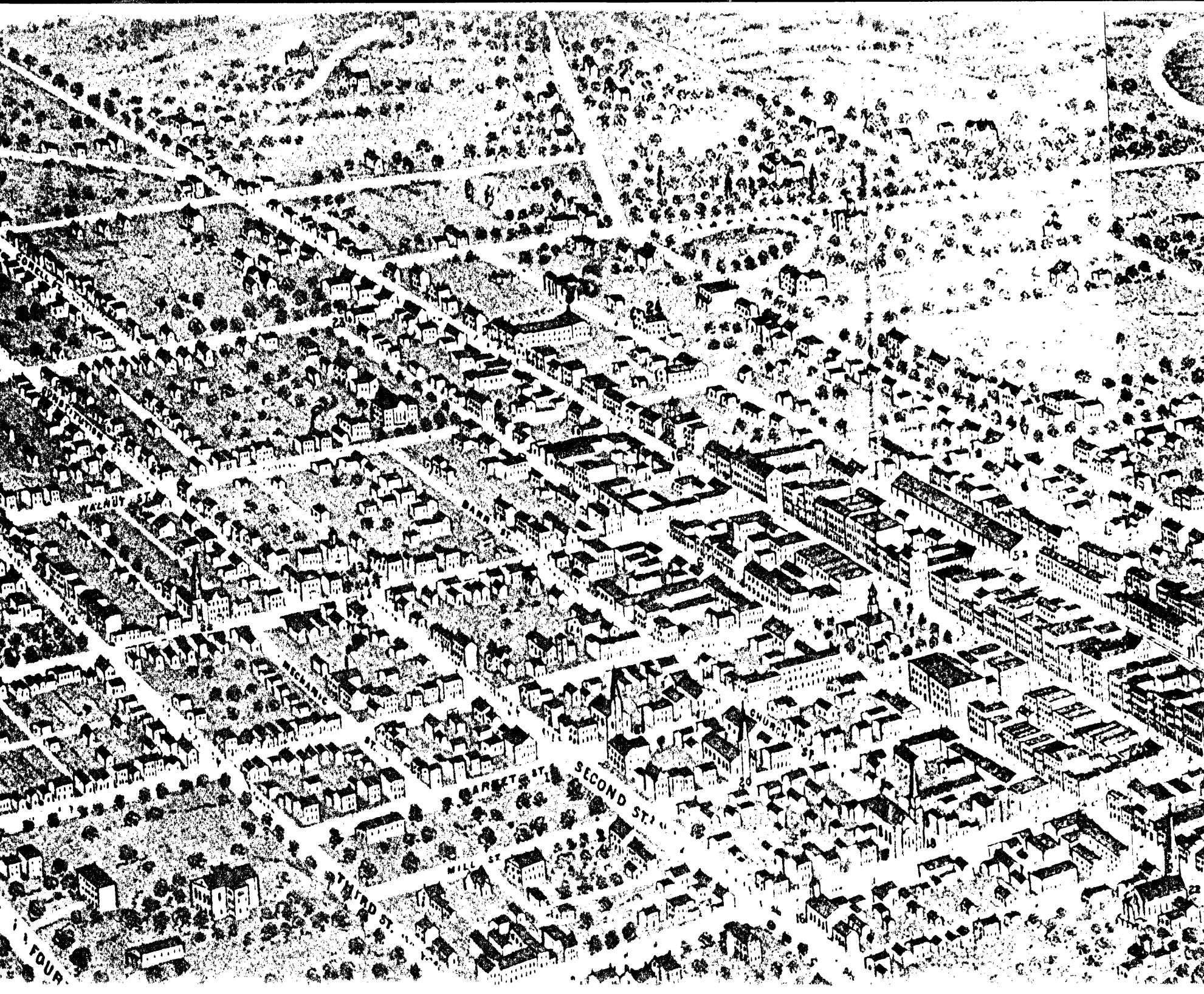
COURT

975

E

Beck House
Fayette County, Kentucky
Urban County Planning Commission Map
Current
Scale 1" = 100 feet
Map 1 of 3

Nominated area shown in red.



Beck House
Fayette County, Kentucky
Bird's-Eye View of City of Lexington
1871
Scale: Unknown
Map 2 of 3