

PH0003999

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Kentucky	
COUNTY:	Fayette	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	
	MAR 14 1973	



1. NAME

COMMON: Gratz Park Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC: Same

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: bounded by Second Street-the Byway-Third Street-Bark Alley

CITY OR TOWN: Lexington

STATE: Kentucky CODE: 21 COUNTY: Fayette CODE: 067

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<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
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" 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) _____ _____
Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Multiple private and public

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Lexington STATE: Kentucky CODE: 21

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Fayette County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER: Main Street

CITY OR TOWN: Lexington STATE: Kentucky CODE: 21

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Survey Of Historic Sites In Kentucky

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Kentucky Heritage Commission

STREET AND NUMBER: 401 Wapping Street

CITY OR TOWN: Frankfort STATE: Kentucky CODE: 21

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

MAR 14 1973

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

Altered Unaltered

(Check One)

Moved Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The area designated as the Gratz Park Historic District is bounded on the south by the middle of Second Street, on the west by Bark Alley (between Mill and Broadway Streets) on the north by the middle of Third Street, and on the east by the Byway (an alley between Market and North Upper Streets.)

There are 18 buildings in the area. The land, comprising approximately 8.2 acres is in close proximity to the City's main business district. The center of the area, Gratz Park proper, was deeded to the City of Lexington for use as a park only. It is a lovely open space with lawns, large, old, trees, fountains and statuary. On the south end of the park is the Lexington Public Library. The Hunt-Morgan House faces the park and is a museum operated by the Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation. Facing the park on three sides are large 19th century townhouses residences in good repair. Sixteen of these residences are included in this application (including the Hunt-Morgan House). On the north boundary is Transylvania University. Also in the park is the "Kitchen," a quaint one-story pavillion, the last of the original Transylvania University buildings yet standing.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



SIGNIFICANCE

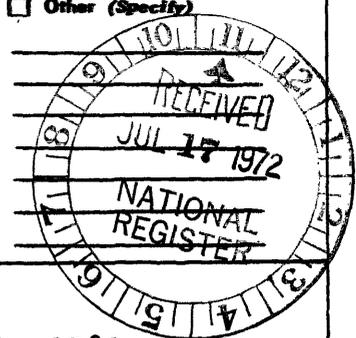
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" 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 DATES (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input 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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

When the town plat of Lexington was prepared in 1781 at the order of the Virginia Assembly, the area now known as Gratz Park was one of many "out-lots." This tract, designated as Lot No. 6, was purchased in 1793 by the Transylvania (or Seminary) Company, a group of prominent citizens, as the campus of the Transylvania Seminary, which in 1788 had begun classes in the town. A two story brick building of eight rooms was erected at the upper, or northeastern, end of the three-acre lot.

The campus was bounded on the southwest by Second Street, on the northeast by Third Street, then only a narrow lane; on the northwest by the rope walk and hemp house of Thomas January, and on the opposite side by the similar establishment of James Kerns. Not until 1805 or 1806 were Mill and Market Streets opened between the college lot and the flanking manufactories.

In 1816-18 a handsome, 3-story building, designed by Matthew Kennedy, Lexington's first architect, was erected near the center of the campus, but burned in 1829. Transylvania then moved across Third Street to its new, and present campus, where the imposing Morrison College was completed in 1833 by Gideon Shryock, the noted architect, with funds bequeathed by Col. James Morrison. (This building now is on the National Register.)

Clay Lancaster, in his Ante Bellum Houses Of The Blue Grass (Lexington, Ky. 1961), p. 50, calls attention to the symmetry of the old campus with its "plain brick building of 1792...at the upper end,...the elaborate, 3-stories main building near the center of the block...A pair of low pavillions, on the east and west sides of the lot, set between the larger buildings on axis, created a college quadrangle. Below the south facade of the main hall stretched a wide lawn" extending to Second Street.

"The symmetry of the group," Lancaster continues, "extended to surrounding buildings. The similar fronts of the Hunt-Morgan and Bodley Houses, balanced the former Colonel Thomas Hart House (1798-demolished 1955) across from the Hunt-Morgan residence...On a line with the front of the Kennedy building, Mount Hope balances the Captain John Stark House (1812) at Market and Mechanic." (see continuation sheets)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"A Memoir of Lexington and Vicinity" by William A. Leavy
 "Old Houses Of Lexington" by C. Frank Dunn (typescript)
 "Ante-Bellum Houses Of The Bluegrass" by Clay Lancaster
 "Architecture In Old Kentucky" by Rexford Newcomb
 "Greek Revival Architecture In America" by Talbot Hamlin
 "Enchanted Blue Grass" by Elizabeth Simpson

- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Archaeology
- Art
- Education
- Engineering
- Geography
- History
- Industry
- Invention
- Landscape
- Literature
- Medicine
- Music
- Political
- Religion
- Science
- Social
- Transportation
- Other (Specify)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY					
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0		"	0		"	84	29	52
NE	0		"	0		"	38	02	37
SE	0		"	0		"			
SW	0		"	0		"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 8.2 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Fayette County Committee - Kentucky Survey Of Historic Sites
 ORGANIZATION: Kentucky Heritage Commission
 DATE: March 1972
 STREET AND NUMBER: Burton Milward - 440 Andover Drive - Lexington
 Mrs. George Foster - 1635 Ashwood Dr. - Lexington
 CITY OR TOWN: Lexington 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: [Signature]
 Title: _____
 Date: _____

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

[Signature]
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 3/14/73

ATTEST: [Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 3-7-73

NW 16/719520/421430
 SE 16/719290/4214170
 SW 16/719640/4213950
 SEE INSTRUCTIONS
 NE 16/719770/4214300

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY NOMINATION FORM

JUL 17 1972
(Continuation Sheet) (# 1)

STATE	KENTUCKY	
COUNTY	Fayette	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		MAR 14 1973

(Number all entries) #8 Statement of Significance:

"The formal arrangement of this square bears witness to a cooperative endeavor achieving a harmonious ensemble which may be said to mark the culmination of the early period of Kentucky architecture."

Today Gratz Park remains as a city park, with only one of the old Transylvania buildings yet standing, the quaint one-story pavillion known as "The Kitchen." At the lower end of the square is the Lexington Public Library, erected in 1904 with Carnegie funds, and at the upper end is a "Fountain of Youth," provided for in the will of James Lane Allen.

Today, "there is still no more pleasant place to be found in Lexington than Gratz Park," Lancaster has said (see Addendum No.1) "With the Hunt and Bodley houses facing each other at Second Street and the alignment of beautifully scaled residences up Mill and Market Street, one finds here the manifestation of satisfying balance without staid formality. The park has charm, atmosphere, a sense of tranquility and of history, and it provides an oasis of planting tucked into the cityscape. Gratz Park is a treasured gem; it would require a century and a half of intelligent planning and natural growth to be equalled"....

See Addendum for additional material relating to historical and architectural significance of Gratz Park Area.

Gratz Park is bounded on the north by the Transylvania University campus. At the south end of the park stands the Lexington Public Library. Facing the park on its other 3 sides are large 18th and 19th century townhouses in good repair. A description of some of the more noteworthy of these townhouses follows:

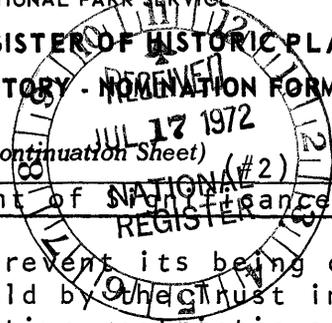
(1) Hunt-Morgan House or Hopemohr (201 North Mill Street), Superb 2½ story brick federal townhouse built in 1814 by John Wesley Hunt, first millionaire west of the Alleghenies; a prominent figure in the cultural and business life of his day. His grandson, Confederate cavalry General John Hunt Morgan, lived here. Kentucky's only Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Thomas Hunt Morgan, was born here. The house is presently owned by the Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation and is open to the public as a museum. It has a spiral stair all the way to the third floor; imposing facade with fan door and a Palladian window with fan and leaded sidelights on the second story; walled courtyard in rear with wall forming screen for steps to original basement kitchen; 1814 brick stable; two-story brick servants quarters date from 1840's.

(2) Dudley House (215 North Mill Street) Built in 1880, 2½ story brick early Victorian townhouse, is relatively unchanged, has a stairway attributed to Cincinnati Shryock; purchased in 1965 by

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)



STATE	Kentucky	
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		MAR 14 1973

(Number all entries) #8 Statement of National Register

Blue Grass Trust to prevent its being converted into multi-apartments building; was sold by Cherish Trust in 1968 as a one-family residence with protective restrictions.

(3) Mount Hope (231 North Mill Street) Federal townhouse, 2-story brick, built in 1819 with changes in 1841 supervised by John McMurtry; Flemish bond front with window frames unusual for Fayette County in that they are fluted and have carved corner blocks like interior woodwork; enlargement across rear done by John McMurtry in 1841; the unpainted front wall of house has been said to betoken "the outstanding craftsmanship of early Kentucky brickmasons; Benjamin Gratz acquired house in 1824, his sister Rebecca was prototype for Rebecca of Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe."

(4) 239, 243 & 247 North Mill Street. These 3 houses were erected by Mrs. William Cassius Goodloe, widow of a former U.S. Ambassador to Belgium, around 1901, and are of similar design and harmonious with Gratz Park neighborhood.

(5) Hope House (304 West Third Street) Neo-Greek Revival house, 2½ story, brick, built in 1840's, remodeled in 1895-97. The original part of this house was built facing Mill Street. In 1895-97 a later owner greatly enlarged the house, constructing the fan-light doorway and colonnaded front porch facing Third Street and Transylvania University campus. One owner, Reverend Edward F. Berkeley, rector of Christ Church Episcopal for 19 years, baptized Henry Clay and in 1852 preached his funeral sermon. The property is now owned by Transylvania University and is used as a single family residence.

(6) Bodley House (200 Market Street) Federal townhouse built in 1814-15, 3 story brick, by General Thomas Bodley, a veteran of the War of 1812. Prior to the Civil War the Doric entrance porch and two-story portico on the north side facing the garden were added to give the house Greek Revival characteristics. A feature of the houses is the magnificent stairway connecting the three floors. The house was later the home of Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, distinguished early surgeon.

(7) John Anderson, Sr. House (216 Market Street) Federal townhouse, 2-story brick, built in 1836.

(8) 216 Market Street. Federal 2-story brick townhouse built in 1836.

(9) Peter Paul House (200 Market Street) Simple federal 2 story brick townhouse built in 1816; the house has original windows and period mantel; the recessed doorway was installed probably in the mid-1800's.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

STATE		Kentucky	
COUNTY			
Fayette			
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ENTRY NUMBER		DATE	
		MAR 14 1973	

(Continuation Sheet) # 3

(Number all entries) #8 Statement Of Significance

(10) John Stark House (228 Market Street) Federal 2 story brick townhouse built in 1813 retains most of its original lines, although the fan doorway is more recent. The rear ell was probably added by Gideon Shryock, who owned and occupied the house in 1832-33 while building Morrison College of Transylvania University. Dr. Robert Peter, distinguished surgeon and scientist, gained ownership of the house in 1841 and resided there during the Civil War.

(11) 248 Market Street. 2 story brick Greek Revival townhouse built in 1850's; presently a private residence.

(12) 258 Market Street. 2½ story brick Greek Revival townhouse built in 1840's; presently a private residence.

(13) 262 Market Street. 2 story brick Federal townhouse built in 1834; presently a private residence.



Gratz Park is the Louisburg Square of Lexington. Just as some of Boston's finest Federal and Greek Revival town houses adorn Louisburg Square, reminding us that this once was the hub of the city's fashionable residential section, so some of Lexington's best examples of early architecture ornament Gratz Park, bearing testimony to that gracious era when the foremost families of the Bluegrass lived here---the Hunts, Morgans, Harts, Gratzs, Bodleys, Dudleys, Woolleys and Roberts. Gratz Park and Louisburg Square came into existence about the same time, although the better houses on the Kentucky square date from an earlier period, having been built to face Transylvania University, the first institution of higher learning west of the Alleghenies and the intellectual center of Lexington. The campus reverted to a greensward after the burning of the principal building in 1829, acquiring the name Gratz Park. Later in the century, like Louisburg Square, it became enclosed by a clairvoyée iron fence.

The motif of town houses looking out upon an open park is a seventeenth-century European idea, that became especially popular in England, as a welcome relief from the closed-in, monotonous city expansion of solid blocks of buildings. The garden square determined much of the new planning in London under the able direction of John Nash at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century. The concept had reached America before this: Savannah, Georgia, was laid out during the 1730's with four open squares, before mid century increased to six, though still surrounded by a wall for protection against Spanish attacks. An entire gardened town was planned for Kentucky by J. B. Papworth, architect to the King of Würtemberg, in 1827. It was called Hygeia and was to have been located on the site of Ludlow, near Covington.

That Gratz Park became devoted solely to greenery may have been by default (due to the Transylvania catastrophe) but it was a highly satisfactory phenomenon. Even Transylvania benefitted



by it, as the new Morrison College building, built during the early 1830s, enjoyed the vista and added open approach offered by the preserve. The concept was diluted by the building of the Lexington Public Library in the south quarter and removal of the iron fence before World War I. Yet there is still no more pleasant place to be found in Lexington than Gratz Park. With the Hunt and Bodley houses facing each other at Second Street and the alignment of beautifully scaled residences up Mill and Market, one finds here the manifestation of satisfying balance without staid formality. The park has charm, atmosphere, a sense of tranquility and of history, and it provides an oasis of planting tucked into the cityscape. Gratz Park is a treasured gem; it would require a century and a half of intelligent planning and natural growth to be equalled: may it be preserved for the edification and delight of future generations.

Clay Lancaster
Brooklyn Heights
20 July 1968



Lexington in 1855, as seen from the steps of Morrison College. The engraving vividly portrays the "Gratz Park Scene" of that day, when there were two buildings instead of one, left of old Transylvania Seminary.

Lexington's "Gratz Park Scene" Rich In Historical Lore

*Many Distinguished Characters
Visited, Lived In Mansions*

By C. FRANK DUNN
Copyright, 1946, by C. Frank Dunn



LEXINGTON'S "Gratz Park Scene," as it is called, presents one of the most charming, historic and serene settings in all America. It is the perfectly appointed quadrangle of mansions of early days surrounding "Outlot No. 6"—the seat of Transylvania Seminary and University from 1792 to 1833, and today quiet, beautifully shaded Gratz Park and the Lexington Public Library grounds.

Memorializing the "glory that was Transylvania" stands the quaint one-story brick "Kitchen" (Refectory) in Gratz Park—now the City Playground headquarters—where Transylvania's outstanding president, Dr. Horace Holley, in 1825 entertained General LaFayette, on his national tour, and the Earl of Derby, on a visit to Lexington. Morrison College, Gideon Shryock's Greek classic and imposing central figure of Transylvania's expansive bluegrass campus, crowns the scene, which unfolds the entire history of "the Athens of the West" with the exhibition, in the rear of Morrison, of the 1783 log cabin of Col. Robert Patterson, founder of Lexington.

The historic old homes flanking Gratz Park—strangely

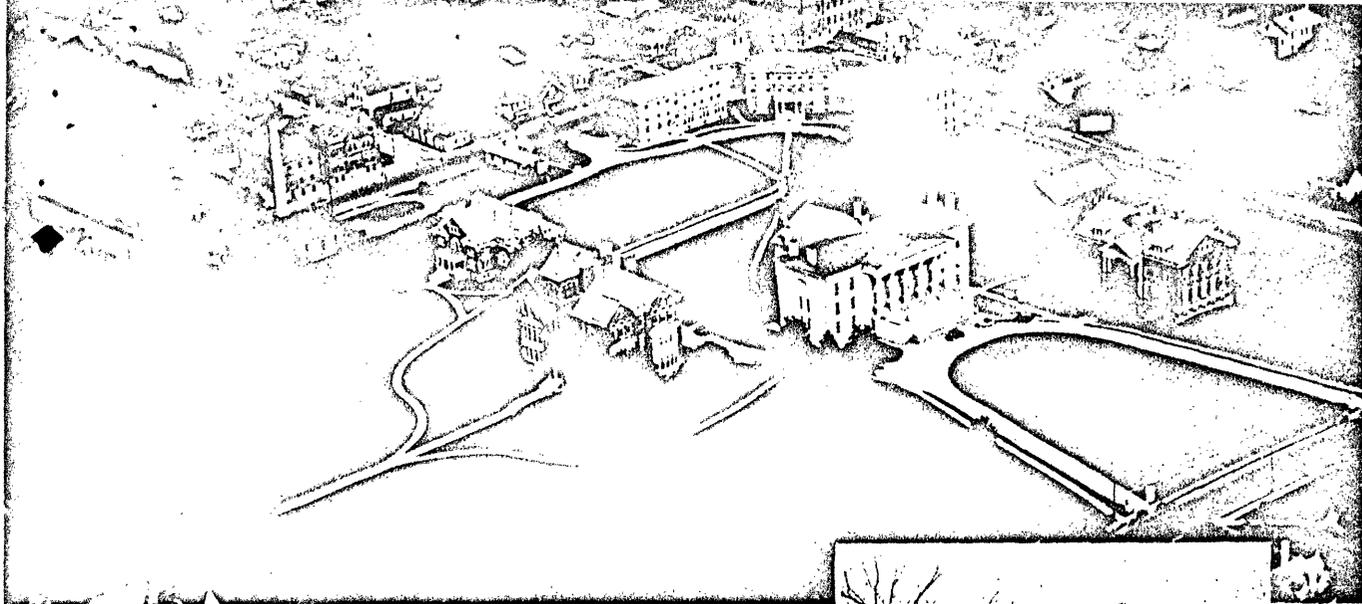
enough, directly facing each other—are those of Dr. Frederick Ridgely and Gen. Thomas Bodley, respectively on the southeast and northeast corners of Market and Second streets; Capt. John Starks (Gideon Shryock) and Benjamin Gratz, respectively on the corners of Market and Mechanic, and Mill and New streets; and John W. Hunt (Gen. John H. Morgan) and Col. Thomas Hart, at the northwest and southwest corners of Mill and Second streets.

Dr. Frederick Ridgely, veteran of both the Revolutionary War and "Mad" Anthony Wayne's campaign, in 1794 erected and resided in what remains today as the finest example of Colonial architecture in "the West." He delivered the first medical lectures in Transylvania University, opened the first large "apothecary shop" and laid out two subdivisions of Lexington.

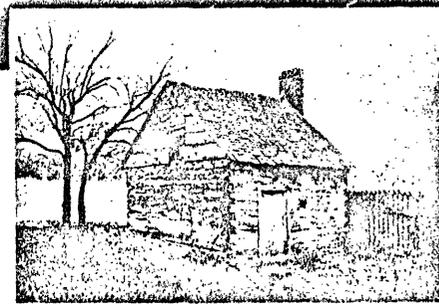
Dr. Elisha Warfield, prominent physician, merchant and later breeder of the noted racehorse and sire, "Lexington," purchased the house, upon expiration of a lease taken in 1799 by John W. Hunt, who had removed here from (now) 183-185 Market St. (1795) almost opposite.

Gen. John T. Mason, Jr., grandnephew of George Mason, author of the Bill of Rights, next was residing here when his sister, Mrs. Mary Armistead Howard, wife of Gen. Benjamin Howard, died while visiting him and was buried in the old Episcopal Church graveyard just a block away.

Morgan Home interior scene, displaying corner of the museum.



Morrison College and Transylvania campus. The inset is the 1783 cabin of Col. Robert Patterson, founder of Lexington, exhibited on the campus.



Incidentally, Governor Howard's father, John Howard, Revolutionary War hero, died at 183-185 Market Street at the age of 103, on Nov. 7, 1834.

Thomas Hart Pindell, who succeeded Gen. Thomas Bodley in occupancy, sold the house to John Clifford, merchant who brought Prof. Constantine Rafinesque to Lexington and was founder of the Lexington Athenaeum. The Rev. John Ward married a sister of Clifford, and his wife inherited the house upon the death of the other members of that family. He opened his Shelby Female Academy here, attended in 1831 by Mary Todd (Lincoln). Dr. Charles Caldwell, Transylvania Medical School professor, owned

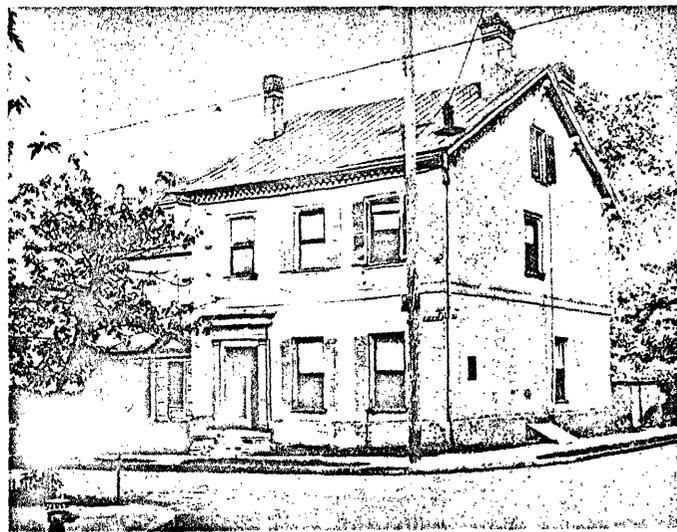
and resided in the dwelling in 1834. Thereafter the occupants, including Major Aaron K. Woolley, were lessees, until John Ward's executor sold it in 1863.

The Bodley House was erected in 1813, according to its builder, Thomas Hart Pindell, who in December, 1813, advertised the Ridgely House for sale saying General Bodley had recently vacated it. Thomas Bodley, a Major in the "Mad" Anthony Wayne campaigns, first deputy clerk of Fayette County and a leader in Lexington affairs throughout his distinguished career, acquired many holdings at this time. They included the Col. John Todd "Mansfield" estate,

[Continued on page 38]



Capt. John Starks House (1812), residence of Gideon Shryock 1829-1833.



Col. Thomas Hart House (1797), where John Bradford resided and died.

State Chamber of Commerce Seeking New Industries

[Continued from page 13]

closely this pattern. In attracting and developing new industries it plans to obtain locations and facilities in all sections of the state, including areas that are undeveloped industrially, as well as those now having industrial enterprises. An administrative and research staff is being created so that inquiries can be promptly answered and negotiations with prospective new industries can be started.

The by-laws provide that four of the directors, who like the officers are to serve one-year terms, shall come from the membership of the sponsoring agency, the Jaycees.

Secretary Featherston, a native of Lexington, served two years with the Marine Corps in the South Pacific and Japan, and has been public relations director of the Kentucky Tax Research Association and the Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky. He has served as president of the Kentucky Junior Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. During this period he was voted the outstanding Junior Chamber member in Kentucky.

The organization is determined to get for Kentucky her just share of new business developed in this reconversion era and to insure for returning veterans worthwhile opportunities for reentering civilian life to which they are entitled. Through new payrolls the average per capita income will be increased and the standard of living will be raised. Development, processing and fabrication of Kentucky's natural resources into marketable commodities, as well as setting up processing outlets for agricultural products now shipped out in their natural state, will command the earnest attention and aid of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce.

The program of the corporation merits the enthusiastic support of every citizen interested in improving Kentucky's economic position by developing and promoting her resources along sound business lines.

Lexington's "Gratz Park Scene" Rich in Historical Lore

[Continued from page 17]

famous Fowler's Garden, the Lexington Steam Mill and a large part of south Lexington, which he sub-divided. After selling what later became Henry Clay's "Ashland," he built a handsome residence at High and Upper streets, where in 1806 he entertained at dinner Col. Aaron Burr, Governor Joseph Alston and wife, Theodosia—daughter of Colonel Burr who met with tragic death at sea, and Harman Blennerhassett. He then operated a rope-walk factory bounded by present High, Upper, Maxwell and Limestone streets.

Like many others of that day, he became involved in vast speculations, which were terminated by the banks owning practically all property of any value in Fayette County, including the Bodley House. General Bodley died of cholera in 1833 in a house he had rented on East Main Street, which was razed in recent years. The Bank of the United States

leased the Bodley House to Transylvania University in 1828, as a residence for President Alva Woods.

In 1837, the house was purchased by Daniel Vertner, whose protege, Rosa Vertner, the famous Blue Grass poetess, spent her girlhood days here. Vertner died in 1862 and Federal General Burbridge appropriated the mansion for his Adjutant General and as the printing office of "The Mail Bag." Doubtless the strategic spot was selected because the home of Gen. John H. Morgan's mother was directly opposite. After the war, it became the residence of Wm. A. Dudley, president of the L. & N. Railroad Co., and his father, Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, world-famous surgeon. Both of the Dudleys died here in 1870.

The Bodley House sometimes is referred to as "the house built for two Merino sheep." Miss Jo Peter corrected this, saying the reference should have been to the Samuel Trotter (Chief Justice Robertson) House on South Mill Street (proved by deed-book records), built by Samuel Long "for two Merino sheep" in the days of wild speculation in Merinos. Long erected the Bodley House for Pindell—but for the substantial consideration of a whole city block that included a fine brick house and complete rope-walk and bagging factory.

The principal fame of the house that Capt. Starks built in 1812 stems from the fact that Gideon Shryock, while constructing Morrison College, resided here and housed his workmen in an ample addition made for the purpose on Mechanic Street. Major William S. Dallam, one of the most popular and upstanding citizens of early Lexington, lived here from 1833 until his death in 1845, when it descended to his daughter, the wife of Dr. Robert Peter. From this vantage point, the latter's daughter, Miss Jo, saw many exciting War Between the States happenings, which she jotted down in a diary.

The Benjamin Gratz House was built and occupied in 1819 by Gen. John M. McCalla, a virile editor of the Kentucky Gazette and prominent Lexingtonian until he removed to Washington, D. C. In April, 1824, Benjamin Gratz bought it and it has remained in his family to this day. The handsome doorway (whose author is known to the writer, who reserves the data for a proposed book) has been classed as "the finest in America." Several years ago a State Senator from Virginia was having photographs made of it, remarking that he was going to duplicate it in his home in Virginia, when he was politely informed that "several have tried that, but none has succeeded."

When General McCalla was living here, his father, Andrew McCalla, was occupying "the first brick house built in Lexington"—a small two-story back of it, facing Broadway, erected by Peter January, Sr., owner of (this) Outlot No. 5, which he called "Mount Hope."

If anyone doubts that Lexington has grown since Kentucky became a State, he should read the elder January's ad, early in 1793, offering for rent his "country seat, distant from the Court-house about 400 yards" with its "convenient two-story Brick House." John Breckinridge, Esq.—no less!—leased it until he removed to Cabell's Dale, when he turned the lease over to Col. Thomas Hart, who resided there until 1797.

Benjamin Gratz, who upon coming to Lexington became a partner in Morrison, Bruce and Gratz, largest hemp manufacturers of their day, continued the business for a quarter-century after the death in 1823 of Col. James Morrison,



**ALL OVER KENTUCKY
HONEY-KRUST
IS THE MOST POPULAR BREAD**



THE BANKERS BOND CO.
INCORPORATED
KENTUCKY HOME LIFE BLDG.
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

INVESTMENT DEPT.

Thom Graham, Mgr.

Wood Hannah, Asst. Mgr.

founder of Morrison College, and of John Bruce, who died in 1836 in the Hart House nearby. He was the second president of the pioneer Lexington & Ohio Rail Road, organizer and president of Kentucky's first State Fair Association, and established the first public playground in Lexington—Gratz Park. His sister Rebekah Gratz was the "Rebekah" of Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe."

When General LaFayette visited Transylvania University in 1825, officially escorted by Generals Bodley and McCalla, he stepped across the street to pay his respects to the widow of Gen. Charles Scott—she died here of cholera during the 1833 plague. LaFayette had just addressed the Transylvania students in the college building which burned in 1829 and been Dr. Holley's guest at a reception held in his residence, the "Kitchen," as the students from time immemorial dubbed the Refectory.

John W. Hunt, who became the first millionaire "in the West," obtained plans for his proposed residence here in 1813 from Benjamin Latrobe, architect of the National Capitol at Washington. He and his brother, Abijah, came to Lexington with little means in 1795 and opened a store in Capt. James Bray's former "first tavern in Lexington." They acquired so much property north of the Ohio River and south of Kentucky, as well as in this State, that Abijah soon removed to Cincinnati and then to Mississippi to handle the former. John engaged in hemp manufacturing, on a large scale, in addition to farming. He had a duck factory on North Upper Street which was mentioned particularly in the 1806 directory. He turned the management of one of his farms, on the Tates Creek Pike, over to his son-in-law, the father of Gen. John Hunt Morgan. He died of cholera in 1849 and this house was bequeathed to his daughter, Mrs. Henrietta Morgan. The historical marker on Mill Street designates it as the Morgan Home, but the "Thunderbolt of the Confederacy" resided in the Hart House across the street, where he married Rebecca Bruce.

It is said that General Morgan at one time during the war dashed into Federal-controlled Lexington, rode his horse through the front door of the Hunt House, kissed his mother and rode out the back door. Miss Jo Peter's diary relates that a Confederate, closely pursued by a Federal squad and under the very "nose" of the Adjutant General in the Bodley House, hastily made sanctuary in the home of Mrs. Morgan, who slammed and locked the door. After the squad had hammered on the door with sword-hilts and guns and threatened to break in, Mrs. Morgan calmly opened the portal and invited them to enter and "search." In the meantime, the "Johnny Reb" had escaped via the rear exit and was far away by the time the search was completed. "Morgan's Men" for years met annually at the house, which today contains a very interesting Morgan museum.

Col. Thomas Hart removed a rope-walk, hemp factory and nail plant from his "lot" (the block bounded by Second, Mill, Church and Broadway) in 1797 and erected his dwelling here at the corner. He soon removed to another house he had built on Mill Street near Church, where he died (known in later years as the Emmal House). He was a member of the Transylvania Company, purchasers from the Indians of the land south of the Kentucky River and the founders at Boonesborough of the Transylvania Colony. He was well up in years when he came to Lexington, but soon became the leading industrial mogul and merchant

[Continued on page 49]

**NORTHERN
FOR**

Yes, anyone
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The

Shoes for Milady Produced in Frankfort

[Continued from page 33]

time of the early Egyptians.

While shoe manufacturing is not one of the largest of Kentucky's industries, it is certainly one of the most beneficial to mankind, and the excellent facilities found in the state along with an abundance of dependable labor will most certainly lead to further expansion.

The four millionth pair of shoes made by the Barrett Shoe Company since starting operations was recently presented to Governor Willis as a gift for Mrs. Willis. The shoes were the gift of the plant's 600 employees, who find in their company, steady work the entire year at better than average wages. One of the greatest advantages to employment in the Barrett Company is the elimination of seasonal lay-offs that are so prevalent in many industries.

Lexington's "Gratz Park Scene"

Rich in Historical Lore

[Continued from page 40]

here. He built boats, which he loaded with goods for New Orleans and Philadelphia, and conducted, in addition, the largest domestic business in the Western country.

Colonel Hart gave this house to his son, Thomas Hart, Jr., and at the same time presented another next door on Mill Street (razed) to his son-in-law, Henry Clay. John Bradford bought the Hart House from Thomas, Jr., and resided here until his death. The tablet on the Second Street side, citing these facts about the pioneer editor, mentions that here also Henry Clay married Colonel Hart's daughter, Lucretia, and Gen. John H. Morgan wedded Rebecca Bruce. John Bruce, who from a meagre beginning became one of the leading hemp manufacturers of Lexington, purchased the dwelling from Bradford's heirs—and its story from there on is too lengthy to include herein.



When it's melon time in Kentucky "Booker" always has his hands full.

BRESLIN CONSTRUCTION CO.

1801 S. Brook St.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PAVING CONTRACTORS

ASPHALTIC CONCRETE

ROAD

CONTRACTORS

SOUTHERN OHIO QUARRIES COMPANY

ASHLAND, KY.

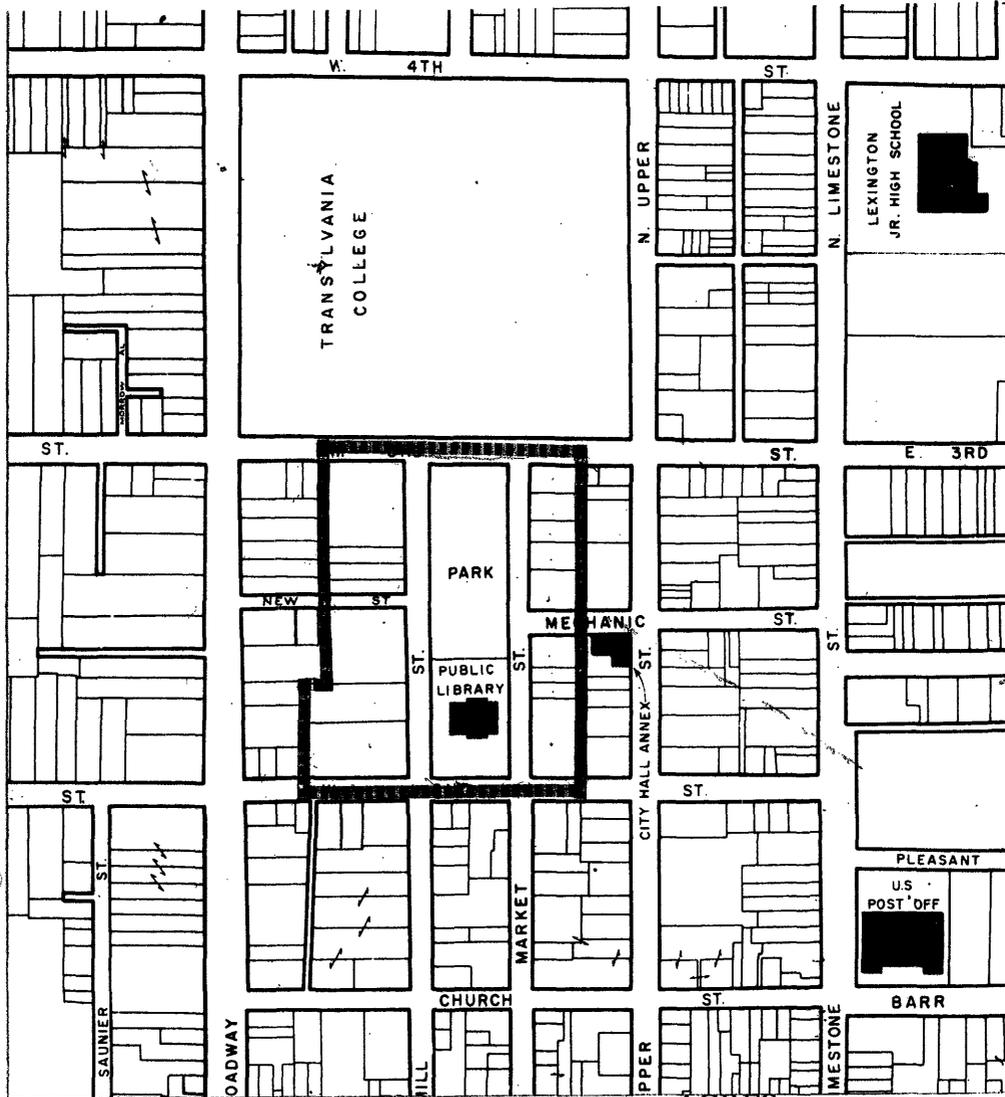
COLUMBUS, O.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

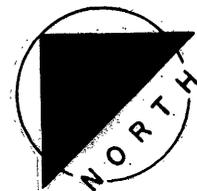
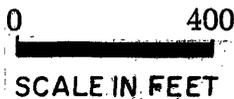
STATE KENTUCKY	
COUNTY FAYETTE	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)



DISTRICT APPROXIMATELY 8.2 ACRES

CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	38°	03'	9"	84°	29'	40"
NE	38°	03'	1"	84°	29'	35"
SE	38°	02'	51"	84°	29'	43"
SW	38°	03'	0"	84°	29'	49"



Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
KENTUCKY	
COUNTY	
Fayette	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAR 14 1973

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Gratz Park Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Same			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Bounded by Second Street-the Byway-Third Street-Bark Alley			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Lexington			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Kentucky	21	Fayette	067
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
City-County Planning Commission Base Map			
SCALE: 1" = 400'			
DATE: July, 1970			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

