UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 3 0 1980

ALS 11 1990

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

The Bray Place

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER	2227 Bashford M	Manor Lane	NOT FOR PUBLICATI	ON
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL D	ISTRICT
	Louisville	VICINITY OF	3 & 4	
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
	Kentucky	021	Jefferson	111

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENTUSE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC		AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
_XBUILDING(S)	X_PRIVATE		COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	X_PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Betty and Robert Modys STREET & NUMBER 2227 Bashford Manor Lane STATE CITY, TOWN Louisville Kentucky 40218 VICINITY OF LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, Jefferson County Courthouse REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. STREET & NUMBER 6th & Jefferson Sts. CITY, TOWN STATE Louisville, Kentucky 40202 **REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS** TITLE Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory DATE 1980 ___FEDERAL X_STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCAL DEPOSITORY FOR Kentucky Heritage Commission SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN				STATE	
	Frankfort,	Kentucky	40601		

7' DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
EXCELLENTDETERIORATED X_GOODRUINS FAIRUNEXPOSED	UNALTERED X_ALTERED	X_ORIGINAL SITE MOVED DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Bray Place is located on the southeastern edge of the Louisville city limits. It is situated at the end of Bashford Manor Lane, previously the drive to the estate. It is a residential structure comprised of three sections. The front section of the house, built in 1820, is a brick Federal I type farmhouse. Perpendicular to this section is a two-story brick Federal structure cl800, is the original house. The third section, built in cl870, is a one story, three room addition, connected to the south end of the original structure.

The I type, front section is a two-story brick building with central entrance. The cornice is simple and layered. A semi-elliptical fanlight above the door is the primary decorative feature of the facade. There are no sidelights. The facade is five bays in width, with brick voussoirs over each window. The windows are six-over-six double hung. A one-story porch, added cl890, is central and encases three bays. Simple classical columns support the porch, and the cornice is decorated with swag and wreath motifs between the columns. Over each column is a diagonal bracket with a beaded design.

Typical of the I type, the end walls contain no windows and have single interior chimneys.

The original house extends eastward from the rear of the I type section. It is a two-story brick Federal structure with the entrance on the south of the facade. It is three bays in width, one room deep and one room wide, with an interior end chimney on the east wall (the west wall is common to the 1820 addition). Two small windows flank the chimney on the attic level. All windows are six-over-six double hung and have brick voussoirs. The cornice is simple and layered. A Victorian porch was added cl900 to enclose the entrance of this section. It is a clapboard porch with multi-paned, vertical windows.

The rear one-story brick section extends eastward from the east end wall of the original house. This addition is one room deep and three rooms long. The windows are six-over-six double hung, and have slightly arched brick voussoirs. A one-story porch of the same date extends the full length of this addition, meeting the Victorian porch on the west. The first room has one door which opens to the porch, but no windows on the south side and has one window on the north side. The second and third rooms have one door and one window each on the south, and two windows on the north.

The third room of this addition has been grossly altered to create a garage. The entire floor and joists have been removed and double garage doors added to the end wall. The north wall of this room has deteriorated beyond repair. The current owner intends to remove the walls, support the roof and build a porch in its place.

The interior of the house reflects its various construction dates. Upon entering the house from the main facade, the floorplan is based on the two room central hall plan. The staircase is flanked by a parlor on the north and dining room on the south. The staircase rises along the south wall to a landing and up again along the north wall to the second floor. The stair railing is elegantly simple, with round balusters and a spiral newel post which terminates the hand rail. The stringers are decorated with fine scroll motifs.



PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 1900-	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC AGRICULTURE ART COMMERCE COMMUNICATIONS	COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION ECONOMICS EDUCATION ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT INDUSTRY INVENTION	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LAW LITERATURE MILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	RELIGION SCIENCE SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN THEATER TRANSPORTATION OTHER (SPECIFY)	
SPECIFIC DATES c1800, 1820, 1870 BUILDER/ARCHITECT					

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bray Place is one of the oldest surviving residences within the Louisville city limits. The structure consists of three sections of various construction dates which combine to create a very unusual and aesthetic architectural work. It is a significant element of the community both architecturally and historically.

The main block of the house is a Federal I type structure, very similar to the Hikes Houses (National Register 1978), particularly that of Jacob Hikes, 1820, who was an adjacent property owner to Samuel Bray's estate. The construction date of this section of the house is cl820. It is typical of the Federal farmhouse, with a five bay, symmetrical facade and a hall-parlor plan. The one-story porch was added cl890.

This is not, however, the original Bray dwelling. A two-story, three bay brick Federal structure with an asymmetrical facade, was built cl800 and faces south toward Beargrass Creek. The two are connected on the rear of the I type to form a T shaped plan. The stair halls of both sections are connected.

A second addition was made to the original dwelling cl880. It is a one-story brick addition, three rooms deep, and was connected on the east wall of the original structure.

All parts of the house contain most of their original features, including presses which flank the fireplace in the original section of the house. Hardwood floors were laid in the hall and parlor and a Victorian porch encloses the original house's entrance, both cl900.

Samuel Bray was the original owner of the house and adjoining 210 acres. According to deed transactions, Bray did not purchase this property on the Beargrass Creek until 1816. Tax records, however, show that he paid taxes as early as 1809. Bray evidently paid many visits to the Louisville area before he moved here in 1800 from Berkeley County, Virginia (now West Virginia). He is mentioned in Col. Wm. Flemming's journal in 1783 as being in this section of the Louisville area. Flemming paid him for a survey. Surveys dating as early as 1779 were recently found in the attic of the original section of the house. He therefore, either rented the property prior to 1816 or the deed was never recorded, but he lived at this location shortly after his 1800 arrival.

Bray was a well established merchant by 1818. A receipt of that date gives an account of one John Shaw being hired by Bray and his partner Jacob Funk to "take command of their boat...to sell betweet this port and the city of New Orleans for the best price I can get and make returns to the said Funk and Bray agreeable to what they have shipped here receipted for." Bray was also a real estate investor and an active member of the Whig Party. In 1820 he served on the Kentucky State Legislature. In some early correspondence, he is addressed "Major", but this appears to have been only an honorary title.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bray Correspondence, Filson Club.

Collection of miscellaneous papers in the possession of Robert & Betty Modys.

Filson Club, Unpublished papers.

Jefferson County Courth	Deeds, Records	Books		
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Form No. 10-300a -(Rev. 10-74)

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	The Bray Place	7	2	
CONTINUATION SHEET		ITEM NUMBER	PAGE	

The parlor is the most grand of all the rooms in the house. A simple but handsome layered mantle is supported by colonettes. The fireplace was converted many years ago to hold a lovely cast iron grate. The door and window frames are grooved with concentric circles in the corner blocks. The window jambs are canted, and panels beneath the windows are decorated with large diamond motifs. The same door frames are found in the hall, and twelve inch baseboards and inlaid oak floors of a more recent vintage are found in both parlor and hall.

The dining room, now used as a sitting room, is far simpler than the parlor. A chair rail lines this room, and the baseboards are six inches in height. The original pine or ash floor has also been retained. The window jambs in this room are also canted, but the frames are simple.

The two second floor rooms are similar to the first floor dining room, with simple door and window frames, canted window jambs, six inch baseboards and pine or ash floors. A bath has been added on the second floor landing and does not detract from the integrity of the house.

This I type section was attached to the original house in its irregular manner in order to abut staircases. A narrow door with a fairly low overhead connects the two sections from the main hall of the I type section, under the stair landing, into the entry hall of the original house. Another door from the dining room also leads to the original structure's entry hall. A third door connects the two sections from their respective stair landings and the fourth and final connecting door leads from the second floor south bedroom to the second floor stair hall.

The original house consists of entry hall and one room on the first floor, and matching stair hall and bedroom on the second floor. The stairs continue up from the second floor to the attic. The stair railing is appropriately simple, with squared balusters and round newels All windows and door frames in the original house are simple, but the window jambs here are also canted. The east end wall of this original section has fireplaces on both floors. The first floor mantel is Victorian and the second floor mantel is original. Matching presses remain on either side of the second floor fireplace, but were at some point removed from the first floor east wall.

The final section of the house, a one story brick addition, extends eastward from the original block via a door on the south side of the east wall. The first room consists of a small enclosed room, built with narrow, vertical, beaded paneling. A door from the center of the south wall leads to the porch. The second room is currently used as the kitchen and has a window and door on the south wall, and two windows on the north wall. The third room was identical to this room, with the south door & window positions reversed, but has undergone radical alteration (see above). m1 n n1

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The lot on which the Bray dwelling is located contains 1 3/4 acres and is horse-shoe shaped. The surrounding neighborhood was developed in the 1950s and 1960s, reserving for the old Bray Place this tract. Two old stone gate posts with urns flank the entrance walk at the very front of the property, as the road forks. The walk continues to the house. There are no outbuildings. Large old trees surround the place on the front and sides and on the rear section of the lot the new owners have planted young trees. The lot protects the integrity of the house and is the size as recorded in the deed. Form No. 10-300a (Hev. 10-74)

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CONTINUATION SHEET	The Bray Place	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE 2	 5, 114, 10 10 (114, 10)
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Bray died cl845 and Miss Nancy Bray, his daughter, lived on the estate until her death in 1860. At that time, ownership was transfered to Evalina Bray Shipp's family, another daughter of Samuel. In 1885, adjacent property owners, Milton and Annette Smith purchased the property and sold it in three years to Geo. W. Scoggan.

Geo. Scoggan and his brothers were stable owners in the early 1880s, and when Scoggan purchased this property, he developed it into a horse farm which produced several Kentucky Derby entries, including Proctor Knott, the 1889 Derby favorite who finished second after a very close race.

The Scoggan estate was subdivided in the 1950s and presently sits once comfortable lot surrounded by huge old trees. The current owners purchased the property in 1977 from the Scoggan descendants the Jones.



The Bray Place 2227 Bashford Manor Lane Louisville, Jefferson, KY Floor Plan - Second Floor





The Bray Place 2227 Bashford Mano**r** Lane Louisv**ille,** Jefferson, KY.

Map 2. Jefferson County Real Estate Atlas.

