

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUL 11 1978
DATE ENTERED NOV 17 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC The Shelby Family Houses of Fayette County

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

S E of Lexington on Shelby (and) Jacks Creek Pikes
Richmond Rd.

STREET & NUMBER
Multiple Addresses (see continuation sheet)

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Lexington

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

6

STATE
Kentucky

CODE
021

COUNTY
Fayette

CODE
067

3 CLASSIFICATION

NO	CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DISTRICT (non-contiguous)	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/>	BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/>	STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/>	SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/>	OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
		<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
				<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
				<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
				<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
				<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
				<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Multiple Owners (see continuation sheet)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Lexington

VICINITY OF

STATE

Kentucky

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Fayette County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Lexington

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

"Greenfields"

"Greenfields," sited near the crest of a hill (see Photo #1), fronts the broad expanse of farmlands which isolate it visually from the few neighboring farmhouses. Behind the house is the former access from the country lane which fell into disuse sometime between 1877 and 1891.

The house originally consisted of the main rectangular, Greek Revival block and ell, forming a T-shaped plan. From inspection of the outline of the ell (removed by the present owner in 1940) on the rear wall of the house (see Photo #2) and the description of the plan given by the same owner, it would appear that the ell was an early house to which the later Greek Revival mass was added. Given the personal facts of James Shelby's marriage in Maryland in 1808, his return to Kentucky and these lands shortly thereafter and the arrival of his first child in 1810, together with the architectural evidence of the design of the ell: five-bay with central door and hall, two rooms deep, each with chimney, and fireplaces on both floors, one and one-half stories, the high foundation and inhabited basement with leg irons for slaves, and its greatly deteriorated condition in 1940 (far advanced of that of the main block) suggest that the ell was constructed ca. 1808-1810. It is also similar in design to other early brick houses built in the early nineteenth century in Fayette County. Moreover, the original deed to this property, dated 1824, in the division of the two thousand nine hundred acre tract between the two brothers to be separated by an east-west line mentions "the northern end thereof to said James Shelby to include his residence." Should James Shelby have built "Richland" (the name is not called out in the 1824 deed), such an instruction would have not been necessary considering the location of the Italianate Villa. But the inclusion of this statement, given the proximity of "Greenfields" to this east-west line would be quite appropriate. In addition, the placement of the house has evidently been considered from the standpoint of proximity to water (near one of the three reliable springs on the property), to clay for brick making (the clay pit from which came all brick for the Shelby houses is still discernable) and not aligned to roads or view from roads (frontage to roads was acknowledged in house placement at a later date after major road construction). It also bolsters further the local hearsay that this house was built for James by his father--a questionable theory if one considers the Greek Revival main house the original structure.

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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

"Witnesseth That for and in consideration of Love and affection entertained towards the said James and Thomas by their parents the parties of the first part and for the further consideration of one cent in hand paid the receipt whereof is acknowledged the said Isaac and Susannah have bargained & sold and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, alien and convey to the said James & Thomas two tracts of land embracing three distinct surveys two settlements and preemption and a military survey one patented to Isaac Shelby one James Shelby and the military survey patented to Evan Shelby situated in Fayette County & State of Kentucky on the waters of east hickman the two tracts together containing twenty nine hundred acres."

Taken from the original 1824 deed of the Shelby family tract in Fayette County, this quote delineates and encompasses the nature of the closely knit Shelby clan, united by reciprocal bonds of affection and mutual sharing of wealth and good fortune. Isaac Shelby, first and twice Governor of Kentucky, and his wife Susannah Hart Shelby, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Hart, who was a member of the Transylvania Company, in their presentation of these lands to their first born, James, and fourth born, third son Thomas Hart, continued the familial traditions of providing generously for their kin, as Evan Shelby, father of Isaac, and James Shelby, Isaac's favorite brother, had done when they gave their lands to Isaac.

These bonds were not unusual, nor without traditional foundation in early American history, given the nature of the aristocratic social system present in their country of origin, and later in the new colonies, the isolation of the farm in a relative wilderness. Moreover, the childhood and early adult life of Isaac and Susannah, on the frontier of the American colonies, and their later experiences in the initial settlement of Kentucky, would have reiterated the need of close bonds with family, if only for pragmatic reasons of defense against Indians, and of sharing the scant provisions of food and shelter, present in the earliest pioneer phase of Kentucky.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See attached sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 20.1 acres (including "Highland Hall")

UTM REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Nona E. Ellis

December, 1977

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Lexington-Fayette County Historic Comm.

December, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

253 Market Street

255-8312

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Lexington

Kentucky

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

Edward W. Melton

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

9/5/78

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Charles H. ...
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

11.17.78

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Jann H. Gilmore

4/16/78

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PAGE 1

"Greenfields"
5510 Richmond Road
Lexington, Kentucky

"Grassland"
Shelby Lane
Lexington, Kentucky

"Richland"
Richmond Road
Lexington, Kentucky

"Ruemont"
Jacks Creek Pike
Lexington, Kentucky

"Highland Hall"
6208 Richmond Road
Lexington, Kentucky

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"Greenfields"
Mr. Price Burruss, Jr.
5510 Richmond Road ✓
Lexington, Kentucky 40502

"Grassland"
Mrs. Joe H. Smith ✓
Shelby Lane
Lexington, Kentucky 40502

"Richland"
Mr. Arthur Francis ✓
P.O. Box 37
Lexington, Kentucky 40507

"Ruemont"
Mr. James Sharp ✓
Jacks Creek Pike
Lexington, Kentucky 40502

"Highland Hall"
Dr. & Mrs. James A. Knoblett ✓
6208 Richmond Road
Lexington, Kentucky 40502

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The Greek Revival main block, built after 1844 and well before 1853, is a three-bay, two-story brick structure on a cut stone foundation with a low hip roof. All brick is laid in common bond and the stone on the front facade is smooth faced in contrast with the rough cut on the sides. Two interior brick chimneys (some removed) are on each side wall. The windows, formerly with heavy constructed pegged shutters (many presently stored in the house), have six-over-six pane sash with jack arches above, narrow stone lintels below and simple window trim. All windows on the five-bay side elevations (See Photo #3) are blind (later windows cut by present owner), and on the first story at the rear corner, double doors serve the rear stairhall. The only decoration is the cornice and low entablature which encircles the entire house, the triple window and one-story door-piece in the central front bay (See Photo #4). Roman Doric pilasters and columns in antis frame the double front door of five horizontal panels (two removed and glazed) and three-pane transom above, and support an entablature with cornice.

The nearly square plan of the house is based on the two room and central hall plan, but with the addition across the rear of the stairhall. The entire first floor space can be opened up by means of double sliding doors between front and rear rooms, and triple sash windows with half-height hinged paneled doors in the rear rooms which lead to the rear stairhall. According to the present owner, who had been friends with Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead's daughter-in-law, the design of the flowing space of the first floor was for dancing parties during which the orchestra would be placed in the central hall, and dancers would be able to encircle the house, moving freely from room to room around the musicians.

Woodwork within the house is simple, yet rich, and somewhat overscaled. Mantels are typical Greek Revival design with Doric pilasters framing the opening, plain deep entablature and simple mantel shelf. Windows and doors, both single hall doors (two vertical panels) and double doors, have wide shouldered architrave trim with projecting square section cornices above. Windows in the front have panels below. Baseboards are high with built-up rounded moldings on the first floor, and simple rectangular section on the second. Ceiling centerpieces

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in all rooms on both floors are simple, circular raised plaster moldings, about 30" in diameter. The stair in the rear hall is of an earlier design: small newel, tapered square section, and balusters, smaller but of the same design. Step ends have plain curved moldings. Floors throughout are yellow poplar and ash.

The only unusual construction and design detail is the placement of the major load-bearing foundation wall on the interior rear wall, and the stairhall in the rear, the stair parallel to the wall. Yet, considering the probable existence of the earlier structure, the position of the stair would facilitate access to both buildings. Moreover, this position of the stair would deny the use of the rear exterior wall as a major load-bearing element, necessitating the back wall of the rear room to be designed for major loads and the stone foundation to accept them below.

There exists some curious graffiti on the walls of the rear stairhall and on the second floor hall. Apparently Evan Shelby, son of Gen. James Shelby, wrote his name in pencil on the lower staircase wall, as did, perhaps, a friend Ingals. Upstairs, handwritten names in different script styles appear with dates, evidently signatures at that time of prominent Lexington and Fayette County residents: "Hettie Bourne, 1873," "George Morton, 1882," and "Mrs. Dr. Claude Trapp - "Miss Ella Downing," "Dr. Eleanor Trapp," "Leon Cassell" and "Jim Baker." These signatures have been preserved and are visible today since the plaster walls never received wallpaper or paint.

Only two outbuildings were standing when the present owners gained possession in 1906: the ice house, no longer extant, and the slave quarters, which has remnants of walls, presently only two or three feet high.

From the owners' description and the ruins, it is possible to discern that the quarters were four-bay, brick laid in common bond, with two inside brick chimneys, each serving two separate rooms, one-and-a-half stories with gable roof. Fireplace openings were framed with heavy, rough-cut stone posts and lintel.

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"Grassland"

"Grassland" is located on a broad flat area above the Shelby Branch of East Hickman Creek and faces north. Because of its location on lower land, sheltered by hills and removed from the entrance road of Shelby Lane, it is isolated from the surrounding area which has remained farmland and commands the same views as when it was built.

The five-bay, two-and-one-half story brick structure (See Photo #5), L-shaped in plan, is unchanged since its construction in 1823, except for the addition of a screen porch on the west elevation and the judiciously planned installation of plumbing facilities. In keeping with the reputation of warm, genteel hospitality, and dapper bearing of Maj. Thomas Hart Shelby, his house--most likely designed by Matthew Kennedy, Lexington's first self-proclaimed architect--has received distinctive and finer treatment than the house of the architect built in Lexington after 1815. Clay Lancaster refers to this Shelby house as one of "the most gracious and best preserved domestic establishments in Fayette County."

The proportions of the main block of the house are refined and it has none of the blockiness associated with large, grand country homes like some of the Shelby family, notably "Greenfields" and "Richland." The special facade treatment consists of brick laid in Flemish bond (common bond elsewhere), a foundation of smooth-faced cut stone (which returns on the sides to rough-faced and on the left side incorporates the cornerstone, dated 1823) and a superimposed colossal order engaged to the front facade (See Photo #6). This elevation treatment consists of pilasters corresponding to bay divisions, a broken cornice (the extensions relating to the simple-necked pilasters below, and embellished with egg and dart moldings and modillions) a raking cornice with the same treatment as the cornice below, and the pediment which has a brick tympanum with a recessed elliptical lunette of leaded glass enclosed by three rows of brick voussiors and a decorated molding. The central entrance bay is accented by a triple window on the second story and an elegant, simple doorpiece below: elliptical opening framed by brick voussiors, elliptical leaded glass fanlight, engaged, fluted pilasters with simple capitals surround sidelights and slightly recessed double door, each with four panels.

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Windows have jack arches, narrow stone lintels, six-over-six pane sash, fluted architrave trim with decorated patera shutters. Tall, thin, inside brick chimneys with corbelled caps in pairs on the side walls are equally spaced. Another inside brick chimney with cap serves the kitchen at the end of the ell. The ell and main structure have gable roofs.

The internal arrangement is based upon the four room and central hall plan (see plan) with some interesting modifications: the central staircase (see Photo #7) is moved forward, creating a service hall with a curved servant's stair, the left rooms are divided by an exquisite parlor screen (see Photo #8) in which the side doors slide into the wall and the central panel raises up into the second story wall, and the right rear room is smaller than normal due to the encroachment of the servant's stair and hall and closet.

The ell consists of a pantry, stair to the traveler's room above and side entry adjacent to the main block, and the kitchen at the rear. A gallery across the remaining open rear of the house allows for exterior access from house to ell.

All interior woodwork remains intact and in good condition. The graceful curving central hall staircase has articulated spindles which return at both termini to form a newel condition, and floral decorated step ends. The mantels (see Photo #9) in the lower left rooms are of Georgian type with engaged colonettes, with gouged chevron pattern between, gouged molding above the simple architrave-trimmed opening, frieze with paneled end blocks and central tablet with raised gouged sunburst pattern with projecting center, gouged bed moldings and broken mantel shelf with bead molding suspended from projecting edge. The mantels on the right side are the same except for a slightly lesser degree of detail work: the tablet is a simple ellipse without projection, and the beaded edge molding is missing. Mantels on the second floor are similar but with less detail work. Presses to either side of the fireplace are in the left rear and right front rooms. Doors throughout are six panel, Cross and Bible, or in some instances double doors like the front which are based on the Cross and Bible design.

An interesting feature of the building is the nineteen foot long, three-plus-foot diameter hollowed-out log in the basement used for salting meats. Given its size, this must have been installed before the enclosing of the first floor.

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Four original outbuildings of brick laid in common bond and three with gable roofs remain in good condition. The carriage house is a two-and-a-half story structure with a one-story attached section which contains a tack room and two privies. The wash house (or summer kitchen) directly behind the kitchen is a two-story structure with inside gable-end chimney for the fireplace used to heat the water, and living accommodations above were reached by outside frame staircase. To the right side in the rear of the house is the tall one-story smokehouse with off-center door and small original window on the side elevation. An ice house to the right side of the house has a brick substructure surmounted by a frame octagonal roof with brick stairs leading down to the interior.

"Richland"

"Richland" lies on the highest point of the northern portion of the lands given to James Shelby by his father. The house faces north (see Photo #12) to the intersection of Athens-Boonesboro and Richmond Pikes and thus commands a broad view of the open fields, and is a highly visible structure in the landscape.

The five-bay, two-story with attic, brick structure laid in common bond on a rough cut stone foundation is L-shaped in plan, consisting of a main block and two ells--one an extension of the left side wall to the rear, and the other placed within the corner (see Photo #13). There are pairs of inside brick chimneys, equally spaced on either end, two inside chimneys at the ridge in the service ell, and one interior chimney in the formal ell, in the corner. All have corbelled caps, dentils and blind panels. The main block has a hip roof with deck, and the ells have plain hip roofs. The main block with small ell presumably underwent major reconstruction between the time of its purchase by Maj. Thomas H. Shelby in 1857, and its occupation within two years by his daughter Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead and her husband. At this time, one-story porches were added to the front, rear and along the east side adjoining the main block and service ell.

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The main block and small ell were presumably built in the late 1820's or early 1830's by James Shelby. He perhaps was spurred into building a more prestigious home than the modest brick ell of Greenfields, "to match or at least compete in size with that of his younger brother, "Grassland," and/or desired road frontage and view to Richmond Road, formerly a buffalo trace and blazed trail, constructed as a proper road in 1837. Moreover, James would have been enabled to do so financially by his inheritance from his father in 1826, and his own increasing wealth derived from farming.

Various pieces of information and physical evidence support this theory. No mention in the original deed of the property to James by his father in 1824 is made of the name "Richland," yet "James' house" is called out. After the 1830's James Shelby is referred to as living at his estate "Richland" and his obituary in 1848 and deeds later than 1824 refer to the name.

The house itself has design details dating from this early period. The second floor retains a chair rail in all six rooms. Mantels (see Photo #14) on this floor are of an early design (wide openings, simple architrave trim, narrow, unbroken shelf), and the newel posts on the second and third story are pegged and of an early, square post design contemporary with the chair rail and mantel design. Also the wood ventilators for the basement are pegged, the second story retains its narrow windows of six-over-six pane sash, and the proportions of the mass (without the raising of the roof to provide the attic) and of the voids to solids correspond to other two-story, five-bay brick houses (four room with central hall plan) of Fayette County--including that of his brother's house, "Grassland." Evidence for the raising of the roof is provided by the faint line above the windows of the rear facade (see Photo #15) above the second floor windows, a level which is commensurate with the earlier type of design with a gable roof.

Remodeling of older structures to conform to the latest styles was not uncommon in this area, nor would it have been to its new owners, the Kinkeads. Judge George Woolley and Mrs. George Blackburn Kinkead, both of Lexington, had their houses remodeled in the 1850's, transforming an earlier style into that of the Italianate, with raising of the roofs, an addition of an attic story, etc. Through his familial and professional legal connections, Judge William B. Kinkead would most likely have become aware of these stylistic renovations.

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Exterior remodeling of the house consisted of: raising the roof to provide an attic story with openings infilled with lush floral-patterned iron grills; the raising of the chimneys with the addition of the decorative details; most likely the installation of the windows on the side elevations of the main block (with stone lintels, not earlier, jack arches) to provide light and ventilation for the rooms on the second floor, the original windows of which were blocked by the raising of the rear ell; the extension of the small service ell, with brick foundation (beyond the original section with stone foundation); and the addition of the other ell in the corner also with a brick foundation, aligned with the other formal spaces found on the right side of the house.

Decorative treatment (see Photo #16) added at the time of reconstruction also corresponds to the date of purchase by Maj. Thomas H. Shelby in 1857, and the Italianate style which was in favor at this time in the Bluegrass region. A bracketed cornice encircles the entire house, and has been added to the remodeled ell and inside ell addition, the first story windows of the main block facade have been cut down to the floor, and the front has received a one-story Corinthian portico. Windows on the front facade have been decorated with denticulated cornices supported by consoles (beyond which may still exist the earlier brick jack arches). The doorpiece has elaborate details to match the treatment of the entire building: within the porch supported by paired fluted Corinthian columns which support an entablature of frieze and architrave with denticulated cornice above within which is the door and sidelights separated by small pilasters with floral decorated consoles. The sidelights and transom are infilled with etched glass with intaglio geometric floral designs, two of which remain and show that sidelights and transom received distinctly different designed panes of glass. Wood panels infill the space beneath the sidelights, and the four-panel door has elaborate panel moldings. Similar and complete detailed design treatment has been given to minor reconstructions of the exterior: as mentioned above, the bracketed cornice, the elliptical iron grills for ventilation into the basement passageway beneath the side porch of the ell, and the denticulated cornice on the rear porch to match that of the side porch.

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Interior reconstruction of the main block, a plan based upon the four room and central hall arrangement, has been limited to the first floor formal rooms and replacement of the lower staircase newel with a detailed carved octagonal post. The plan differs, and may always have done so, from the four room arrangement with the placement of the staircase in the left two bays, running parallel with the front and rear walls. Present room arrangements and hall placement give the impression that the left front room with the side access from the ell porch was meant to serve as an office, and the rear left room was linked to the service ell directly behind it. The two rooms on the right have been made into one large formal space by the removal of the shared wall which was replaced by two large fluted Corinthian columns (see Photo #17). Elaborate molded plaster wall moldings of an oak leaf design border the entire space, and two elaborate square ceiling centerpieces (now fallen, but stored by the owner) were placed forty-five degrees to the rectangular space. Mantels (see photo #18) of cast iron painted to resemble wood with spandrels and cartouche replace the earlier types. The left front room, or office, has also been remodeled to conform to the Italianate design: the mantel has been replaced to match ones in the right front room, a ceiling centerpiece has been added but has a circular, very ornate and three-dimensional form (See photo #19). An intriguing detail which again supports the later remodeling of an earlier house, and also the original placement of the stair in the left bay, is the low hall doorframe of the office from the stairhall and side entrance. Although limited by the stair run overhead from making the exterior door frame the proper size to match those of the front hall leading to the stairhall and right front rooms, the door which opens into the office and the interior door frame have been made to match those of the front hall. The space above the door frame, covered by the stair run and visible from the inside office space, has been infilled with a rectangular wood piece of three panels resembling a glass transom to provide a meaningful and proper wall treatment within the interior door opening. The earlier six-panel door leading to the left rear room from the stairhall remains, in contrast to the oversized, four-panel doors elsewhere on the first floor that match the front door. The smaller, formal space in the new ell has the same new mantel, and an elegant floral, diamond ceiling piece (see photo #20), similar to the left front room. Doors have shouldered architrave trim with projecting, boxed cornice,

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In the basement (beneath the main block) in the central hall space are a pair of hollowed-out poplar logs, two-and-one-half feet in diameter and fifteen feet long, used for salting meats, like the longer log in the basement of "Grassland." In addition, these logs, like the one at Thomas Shelby's, had to have been placed in the basement before the finishing of the first floor.

Although special treatment in terms of added details is limited to the first floor spaces, and the service ell has been entirely modernized by the present owner, any changes of 1857-1859 are not discernable; all extraneous spaces in the attic and basement have received a coat of finish plaster, a rare occurrence in country homes.

In the rear directly in line with the infill ell is an outbuilding, square in plan with hip roof, consisting of a service room and privy with fireplace, with a decorated chimney to match those of the house (see Photo #21).

Six hundred feet to the southeast is the high, one-story brick spring house with hip roof near the spring and pond.

Beyond the smokehouse and privy is the James Shelby family graveyard, once enclosed by a smooth-faced cut stone wall, approximately three feet high. Unprotected from grazing livestock, the wall and tombstones have been pushed over. The entrance gate is still framed by two high, pointed, cut stone posts, which presumably supported a wrought iron gate, now missing.

"Ruemont"

"Ruemont," located on a high broad area above a small fork of the East Hickman Creek, faces north and the former country road (see photo #10) which once existed as shown on atlases of 1861 and 1877, but had disappeared by 1891. Other than meager development along Jack's Creek Road, the house still exists in the same context as when it was built, surrounded by open fields and in the distance, other Shelby houses built by members of the family.

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Originally the house (according to the owner of "Greenfields" who remembers the house before alteration) was one-and-a-half-story, one-room deep house, presumably five bays wide with central door and hall. The inside gable-end chimneys at either end remain and the gable roof has been altered. An open veranda, with free-standing brick piers, now partially infilled, ran along the entire length of the rear facade. This describes all that is discernable of the brick house, of common bond on exposed original brickwork, with stone foundation, built by Isaac Prather Shelby.

Sometime after purchase by a well-known local builder, J. W. Congleton, in 1920, the house was enlarged by duplicating the room plan, two rooms and central hall were added to the front of the original house and part of the rear porch filled in to provide a kitchen. As the photograph shows, the brick construction of the addition was wrapped around the original fabric (see photo #11), and the upper floor raised to provide a full second story. At this time, all the original woodwork was removed and the staircase rebuilt in the new front hall and a bathroom placed in the former front hall.

Only one outbuilding, a smokehouse, remains contemporary with the date of the first construction of the house. The building is square in plan with hip roof, original plain finial and has one original opening, the centered door. The building is brick (common bond) on a stone foundation, now covered with concrete masonry units. The doorframe is pegged, and the door replaced. Later windows were cut into the sides, as the steel angle lintels show.

"Highland Hall"

(See National Register Form on "Highland Hall" entered on the National Register of Historic Places 16 December, 1977).

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The five houses on the original tract of land (plus another, "Belair," whose owners request its exclusion from the National Register), mentioned in the deed, are architectural evidence of this family concern and sharing carried on by Isaac and Susannah Shelby and further enhanced by their two sons, James and Thomas Hart. Not only was Isaac concerned with providing rich farm lands for his children, in order that they could prosper as he had, but monies would accompany the land for the construction of a homestead, in the manner of Isaac's famous early stone home, "Traveler's Rest," as indicated by the local tale concerning "Greenfields" and a quote from one of Isaac's letters to one of his several children: "if your money runs short, do not spare the Gold I gave you--and if even that is not sufficient for your purposes, let me know & I will sent (sic) you a further supply." The same concern was shown by his son, Thomas Hart, who continued the tradition of providing land and monies for homestead building to the three of his four children (the fourth inherited his home "Grassland") and noted in his own will, with the same fondness and concern as had his father Isaac in the deed: "I hope that all my children will be satisfied that I have done my duty toward them, and that they will live in peace and harmony."

"Greenfields," "Grassland," "Richland," "Ruemont," and "Highland Hall" (plus the excluded "Belair") comprise the Shelby houses on the waters of the East Hickman Creek in Fayette County. Since the time of their respective construction or major reconstruction dates, the houses, with the exception of "Ruemont" have relatively, if not exactly, remained in their original condition in a rural, agricultural setting which is yet remarkably unchanged (with minor exceptions near the site of "Highland Hall"). Beyond the initial fact of the six Shelby houses being physical evidence of the familial bonds which engendered their existence, the houses as a whole (with the exception of the executed but perhaps not designed "Ruemont") are exemplary of the current stylistic trends popular at the time of their construction. The attention to proper detail in the houses, in addition to their, at that time, contemporary architectural style are in both respects rare for rural farm residences; a fact which makes the group even more noteworthy. Moreover, it is intriguing that the houses of this well documented, popular and prominent pioneer clan which created much of early Kentuck history, manifest design qualities characteristic of the personality of the Shelby family member who commissioned the original construction or major remodeling.

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"GREENFIELDS"

Apparently the ell was the first residence on the entire two thousand nine hundred acre tract, and first home of General James Shelby, eldest child of Isaac and Susannah Hart Shelby. Born in 1784, within a year of his parents' marriage, James was named after Isaac's favorite brother, who had accompanied him to Kentucky and had been killed by Indians at Crab Orchard Springs the previous June. Referred to as proud and handsome, and probably much like his serious father, James married his second cousin, Mary Pindell, "daughter of the Lexington surgeon who dressed the wounds of Lafayette in the American Revolution," moved to the East Hickman tract in 1808-1810 and built a brick home. During the War of 1812, James Shelby was commissioned a major in Lt. Col. William Dudley's regiment of Kentucky militia. Displaying bravery in battle and foolishness in victory, he led his men courageously and captured the British soldiers manning the cannon assaulting Ft. Meigs held by Benjamin Harrison. Rejoicing at their successful attack, in which no Kentuckian was killed, they were easily captured or killed by regrouped Indians and British. Initial news to Isaac, once again governor of Kentucky, was that James had been killed, but later information confirmed his being taken a prisoner and later exchanged and freed by the British. He subsequently achieved the rank of Major General of the 5th Division of Kentucky Militia and after the war was promoted to Brigadier-General.

Other than his military career, records concerning James and his family are scant: he had eight children, his wife died in 1836, he died in 1849. Of his children, records remain of Evan, perhaps the eldest, of Isaac, to whom he left all his property and of, perhaps, another son, Richard P. Shelby. Evan married Amanda Bruen, one of three daughters of a wealthy Lexingtonian in 1844, and presumably was given use of the land surrounding his father's first house and monies in order to build a home for himself, sometime thereafter, proper to a son of the Shelby family, as was the custom established by his grandfather Isaac. Most likely because of James' and his family's reluctance to enter into a life beyond farming, the house although in the Greek Revival style, lacks the refinement of detail manifested in other contemporary houses in the area. Another factor would be its position, without road frontage, which required the proper embellished facade so vital to the placement and design of this style.

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Evan Shelby is referred to as having lived in this house at his death in 1853, having been given the house and one hundred fifty acres, "in brotherly love" by Isaac in 1852. After his death, his only surviving child, Mary Pindell Shelby, named after her paternal grandmother, rented out the farm until she presumably attained majority and then sold the house and farm out of the Shelby family to W. J. Hawkins in 1870. The house and farm have passed through one other owner, to the parents of its present one. No further mention after 1870 is given in newspapers or histories of this branch of the Shelby family.

Beyond involvement in farming by Evan Shelby, the ell with its high basement and plentiful leg irons for slaves implies that he or members of his immediate family, after his death in 1853, used the house as a way station between Lexington and the Kentucky River in the profitable transportation of slaves by riverboat to the markets in the Deep South. Evidence of this use is further given, in addition to the leg irons, by the name "Runner's Rest," denoting "Greenfields" on a map of Fayette County compiled in 1958 by a local historian and civil engineer, Cecil C. Harp.

Both the original early brick home of James Shelby (later the ell of the main house) and the Greek Revival home of Evan manifest through their design the proper style and generous spatial accommodations in keeping with the reputation and wealth of the Shelby family. Yet, both also display an attitude of reservation and stolidness by means of the lack of detailed embellishment, and in the case of the Greek Revival section, an overscaled and unrelieved design indicative of a pompous and severe attitude also manifested in the words and syntax of James Shelby's will: "I James Shelby of Richland Fayette County Kentucky hereby make and declare my last will and testament to be as follows to wit: I give and devise to my son Isaac Shelby my whole estate both real and personal I hereby constitute my said son Isaac Shelby my sole executor of my last will and testament. I hereby exonerate my Executor from the legal requirements of giving bond and security for the discharge of his Executorial Trust. I hereby revoke all former wills made by me. In Testimony whereof I subscribe my name this third day of July, 1848."

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"GRASSLAND"

The second oldest house, built by the other brother Thomas Hart Shelby, to receive land in Fayette County from his father Isaac, has been referred to by Clay Lancaster as "among the most gracious...domestic establishments" in the county. Certainly the home is significant having been designed by the first architect of Lexington, as well as being an excellent, thoroughly and properly conceived and executed example of what Lancaster refers to as the "Classical" style. In addition, the original dependencies remain (the basement of the main block was used for housing slaves) and are in good condition. The home and dependencies were constructed during 1823, while Thomas and his second bride, Mary Ann de la Fontaine Bullock, lived in a hastily constructed log cabin, long demolished. The delay in Thomas Hart Shelby's move in 1821, after his marriage, to his promised tract of rich farmland was due to his supervising his father's home, "Traveler's Rest" during Isaac Shelby's second term as governor during the War of 1812, and the early death of his first wife, Mary McDowell, who he had married in December of 1811. From this second marriage there were five children, four of whom received land and homes from their father: Isaac Prather, Thomas Hart, Elizabeth Fountain, Edmond Pendleton and Mary who died in early adulthood.

Many records remain of this branch of the Shelby family, most likely because of the personal qualities of Thomas Hart: genteel, dapper, amiable, handsome, and "of whom no one ever speaks without mentioning his white pants and wine-colored vests!" His daughter-in-law's (Susan Hart Shelby) history of life at "Grassland" has been described "as the basis for any Bluegrass antebellum novel: warm family life, wealth and graciousness, children initiated early into the romance of the hunt and the dance." In all aspects, proportions, ornament, plan and displacement of dependencies, "Grassland" mirrors the personal qualities of its builder; moreover, his choice to engage the services of an architect, at this early date, in addition to his being primarily a farmer and living isolated out in the country, is again indicative of his gracious and sophisticated mien.

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At his death, Edmond Pendelton inherited "Grassland" and lived there from 1869 until 1892 when he sold the land and house to his brother, Isaac Prather Shelby. At Isaac's death, the land was sold to William L. Land in 1896 and after his death in 1901 the lands were sold to the in-laws of its present owner in 1910. The house is presently maintained properly and the surrounding lands farmed, as they have been since 1821.

"RICHLAND"

The third house to be built on the Shelby family tract was constructed by James Shelby presumably in the early 1830's, and likely after 1832 as the following may justify. As mentioned in the description, the house was a two-story, five-bay brick house built on the highest point of the entire two thousand nine hundred acre plat. Due to its later lavish and formal renovations for James' niece, Elizabeth Fountain Shelby, and her husband, Judge William B. Kinkead, the house presumably was a straightforward brick house with little embellishment; and other contemporary Fayette County five-bay brick houses attest to this assumption of its simplicity and severity. Again, as mentioned above regarding "Greenfields," this design was indicative of the personality of James Shelby.

This eldest son of Isaac mentions in his will living at "Richland" and this same house was inherited by his son Isaac (his sole legatee) upon James' death in 1849. Isaac continued living in the house until he mortgaged it and 600 acres in January, 1854. Court records give reasons for his having to abandon his father's home and lands. James and Evan (third child of Isaac and Susannah Hart Shelby) were executors of the will of their youngest sibling, Alfred, the family baby and favorite child of Isaac, who was to inherit "Traveler's Rest" and the monies and many slaves of his father. Alfred died in 1832 in an unfortunate hunting accident, a few months before his mother, but left a widow and three small children, Alfred, Jr., Susan and Isaac who were to receive his father's inheritance. In 1851, Virginia Shelby Breckenridge, widow of Alfred, Jr., began court proceedings with her brother- and sister-in-law against Isaac Shelby as legatee and executor of James Shelby, in order to recover funds left Alfred, Sr. by Gov. Shelby that James apparently had embezzled. Isaac, in dire straits

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having to repay more than thirty thousand dollars, plus interest since 1832, a period over twenty years, most likely acted quickly and early in 1852, giving his brother Evan "Greenfields" in order to preserve Evan's ownership of that home. Later Isaac pleaded to be relieved of the financial burden of repayment to his cousins, and the case lingered in the courts until 1857, when Isaac received no mercy and promptly set about selling "Richland" to his uncle Thomas Hart in 1857 (perhaps to continue Shelby family ownership), his own home "Highland Hall" and several miscellaneous land holdings in Fayette County. After this time of his disgrace, and that of the entire James Shelby branch of the family, no more is recorded of their activity in Fayette County (other than of Mary Pindell Shelby's sale of "Greenfields" in 1870), neither in deed books, will books, newspaper accounts or Shelby family histories.

The Kinkeads received the land, partially as a gift to Elizabeth from her father Thomas Hart Shelby in 1859. Kinkead was an up-and-coming attorney and judge who gained prominence in Lexington before his marriage into the Shelby family. His urban background in addition to Thomas Hart Shelby's genteel and gracious manner to which his daughter would have been accustomed, most likely prompted the vast and modern conversion and remodeling of the house into an Italianate Villa. Perhaps the addition of the privy, with fireplace and decorated chimney, alone speaks for the Kinkead's desire for the more gracious and formal living to be had in Lexington, where they removed in 1874. The house and lands have since that time been in the hands of several owners, all outside the Shelby family.

"RUEMONT"

The small, five -bay, one-and-a-half-story brick house was constructed by Isaac Shelby, b. 1822, eldest child of Thomas Hart, apparently after he reached adulthood. According to local hearsay, Isaac once was engaged, but the marriage did not occur, and his home, never built. Yet, there is definite evidence that the house was constructed, but perhaps plans were abbreviated when he accepted bachelorhood. This provides the reason for "Ruemont" being the only Shelby family house

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which was not constructed, but may have been designed, in the contemporary style of its times.

From all records, Isaac appears to have been as modest as his small home, and as eldest child, the one to whom his younger siblings referred in times of trouble. Edmond, when presumably short of funds, with ten children to take care of, sold "Grassland" to Isaac in 1892, and moved to a home, inherited by his wife Susan Goodloe Hart, in Lexington. In Isaac's will, he kindly absolves payment of debts owed him by his brothers and distributes family memorabilia to all nephews. At Isaac's death, his lands were sold to William L. Land, and "Ruemont" later passed through two other owners to the parents of the present one who bought the house in 1927.

"HIGHLAND HALL"

(See National Register form on "Highland Hall" entered on the National Register of Historic Places 16 December, 1977).

Recent research has clarified the original owner and builder of "Highland Hall." Isaac Shelby, son of James, after mortgaging his father's home "Richland," in order to raise money, in January of 1854, married Sarah B. McClure of Jessamine County in February of the same year. Perhaps hoping for leniency from the courts, subsequent absolution from the responsibility of his father's embezzlement, and maybe with monies from his new father-in-law, Isaac set about building a home for his bride, finished as the cornerstone shows in 1855. But the courts were adamant, and he sold the property to Alexander Prewitt in 1857 in order to again raise money.

Lancaster treats this house in the same respect as he does the omitted Shelby home, "Belair," first owned and built by Thomas Hart Shelby, Jr. in 1852, as fine examples of economical Greek Revival, displaying both "dignity and simplicity." In fact, plans of the two houses show similarities in being L-shaped, with an open veranda on the outside elevation of the ell and major side entrances in the ell. Yet the houses are extremely two-dimensional: the attached columnated porches ("Highland Hall's" porch has been replaced, but a graphic record remains of its original form) are extremely shallow and the brick columns only one-and-a-half widths thick, such that when viewed from the side appear much too thin for the mass of the building. Thus,

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the pure, frontal impact of the building's image retains the prestige of these two grandsons, but not the depth, either actual, of the mass, or figurative, of the personality or deeds of the second generation from Gov. Shelby.

In summation, the Shelby family houses of Fayette County and their respective owner-builders mirror the architectural and social history of the area. Eager at first to claim rich farmlands in order to profit handsomely from early settlement denied later generations of Colonists and new Americans, and equally eager to bring the refinements of civilization as soon as possible to the new territory, the children of the illustrious Isaac Shelby were enabled to obtain and achieve both due to the familial bonds which engendered sharing, later continued by Thomas Hart and James, who although later usurped the privilege of his brother, Alfred. Although this tradition was continued by their respective sons and daughter, and they also continued the occupation of gentleman farming, by the end of their lives they followed their children to the city, usually Lexington; and those children stayed or moved on to other places, usually in professional employment as lawyers, doctors, and university professors, exemplary of the changing way of life in late nineteenth century America. It is interesting to note, that a late comer from presumably Jessamine County, William L. Land, bought, in the period of a few years, "Grassland," "Ruemont," and "Richland" where he lived, shortly after the Shelbys moved away or died, perhaps in an attempt to regather the lands once again into a family holding and revive fading traditions. But at his death in 1901, the lands again were sold to separate owners, not of the Shelby family, his young children wishing to pursue their own lives as they saw fit.

All present owners of the Shelby homes and lands continue farming the still rich fields and show respect, through restoration or maintenance of the homes, to the early pioneer family and their well known and prestigious gentleman farmer customs.

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Fayette County Circuit Court Civil Order Books: Civil Order Book 37, pp. 98, 159, 234, 267, 408, 494, 513, 515, 523, 582, 634.

Fayette County Deed Books: P, p. 230; 25, p. 370; 28, p. 168; 29, p. 403; 33, pp. 159, 175, 433, 436, 446, 461; 35, p. 192; 47, p. 502; 53, p. 353; 97, pp. 195, 398; 107, p. 605; 110, p. 253; 112, p. 349; 113, p. 598; 121, p. 128; 135, pp. 142, 147; 137, p. 232; 215, p. 526.

Fayette County Miscellaneous Record Book 8, p. 404.

Fayette County Will Books: S, p. 49; V, p. 451; 1, p. 437; 8, p. 242; 8, p. 446; 9, p. 112.

Lancaster, Clay. Ante Bellum Houses of the Bluegrass, Lexington, Kentucky, 1961.

Wrobel, Sylvia, Grider, George. Isaac Shelby Kentucky's First Governor and Hero of Three Wars, Danville, Kentucky, 1974.

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"Greenfields" - 1.3 acres, to include slave quarters.

"Grassland" - 4.5 acres, to include several dependencies.

"Richland" - 8 acres, to include several dependencies, graveyard and spring house in field.

"Ruemont" - 1.3 acres, to include smokehouse

UTM References:

"Greenfields" 16/726790/4202500

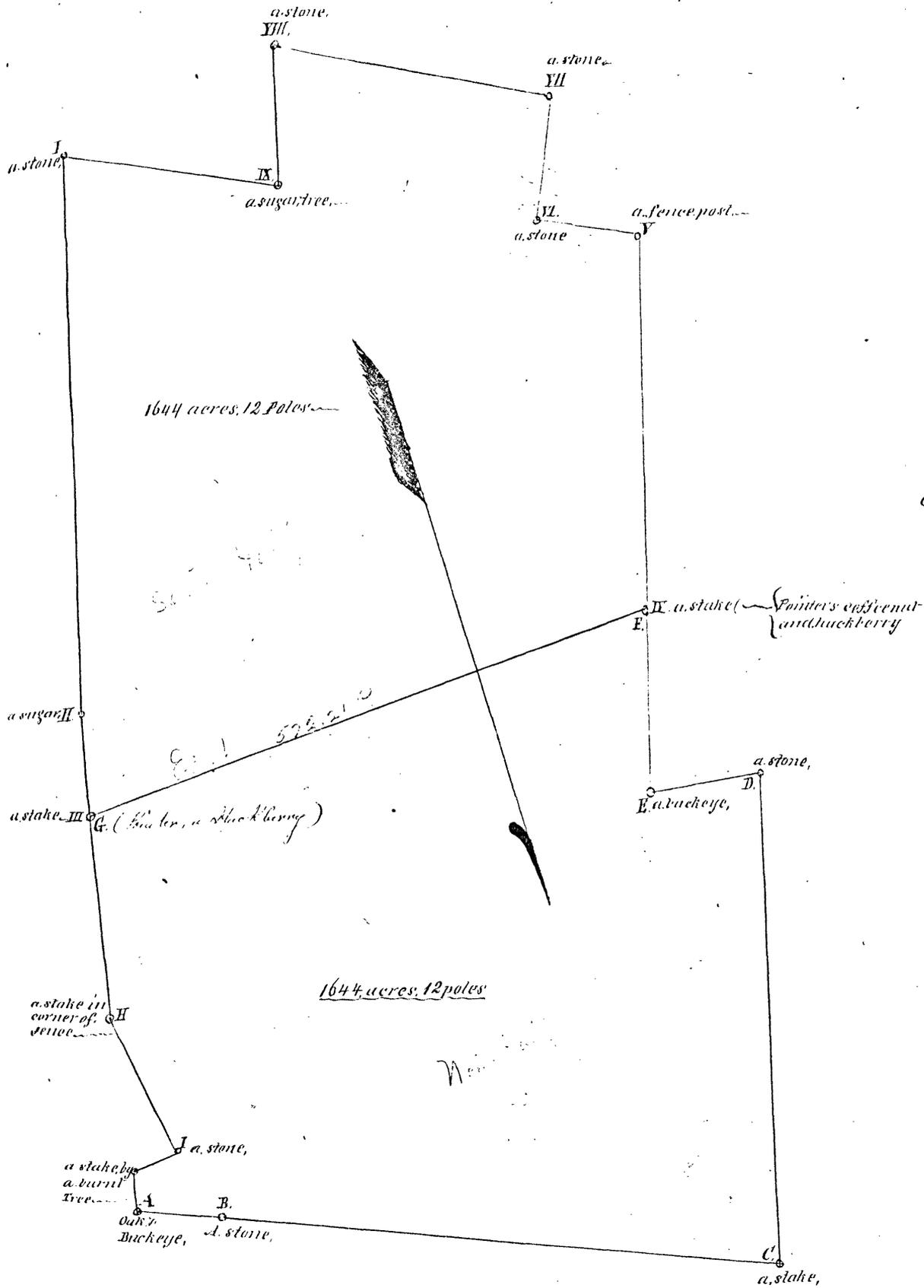
"Grassland" 16/725650/4200160

"Richland" 16/726740/4203880

"Ruemont" 16/727030/4201240

"Highland Hall" (listed on National Register, December 16, 1978) -- 5 acres
16/728770/4201320⁵¹⁰

Scale, 100 Poles to the inch.



Edmund

scale

Apparent Courses

The Survey of the White Tract

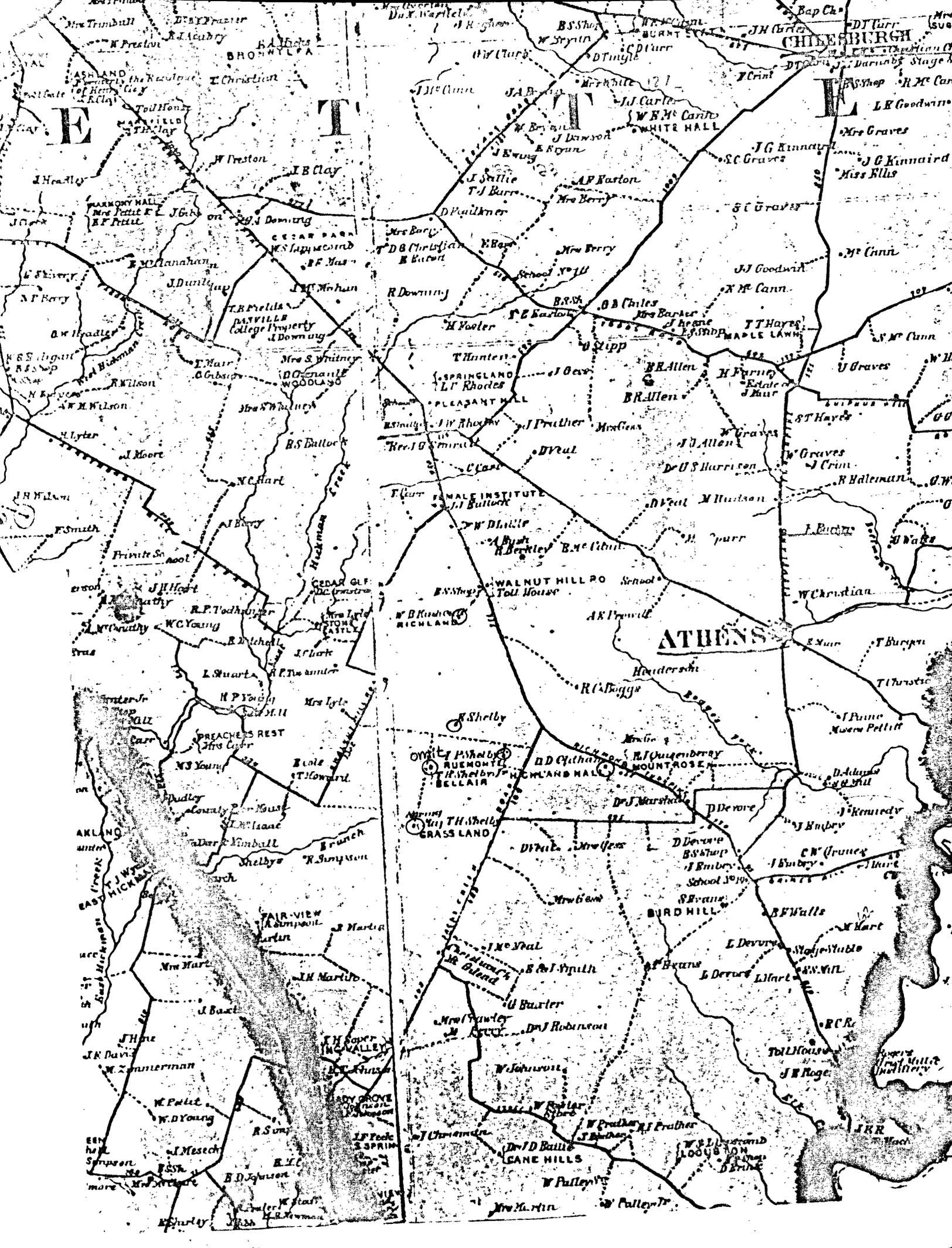
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Shelby Family Houses
Lexington
Fayette County
Kentucky

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Fayette County Deed Book 33, page
177, March 20, 1857, 1" = 100
poles.
Map 2.

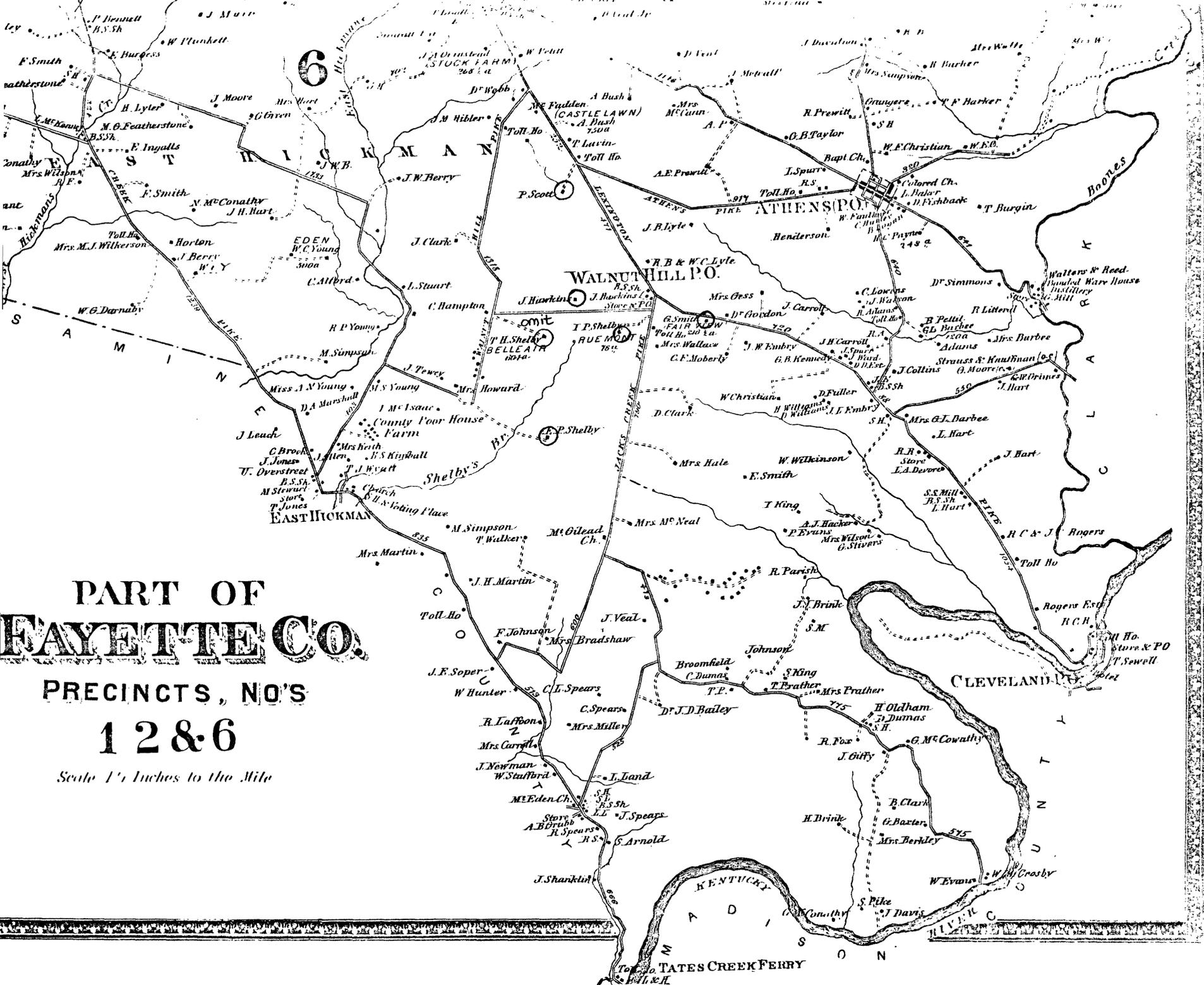
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Lexington vicinity NOV 17 1978
Fayette County
Kentucky

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Atlas of Bourbon, Clark, Fayette,
Jessamine and Woodford Counties,
Hewitt, Philadelphia, 1866.
Map 3. Shelby houses circled
in red.



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PRECINCTS, NO'S
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Scale 1 1/2 Inches to the Mile

Shelby Family Houses

Lexington

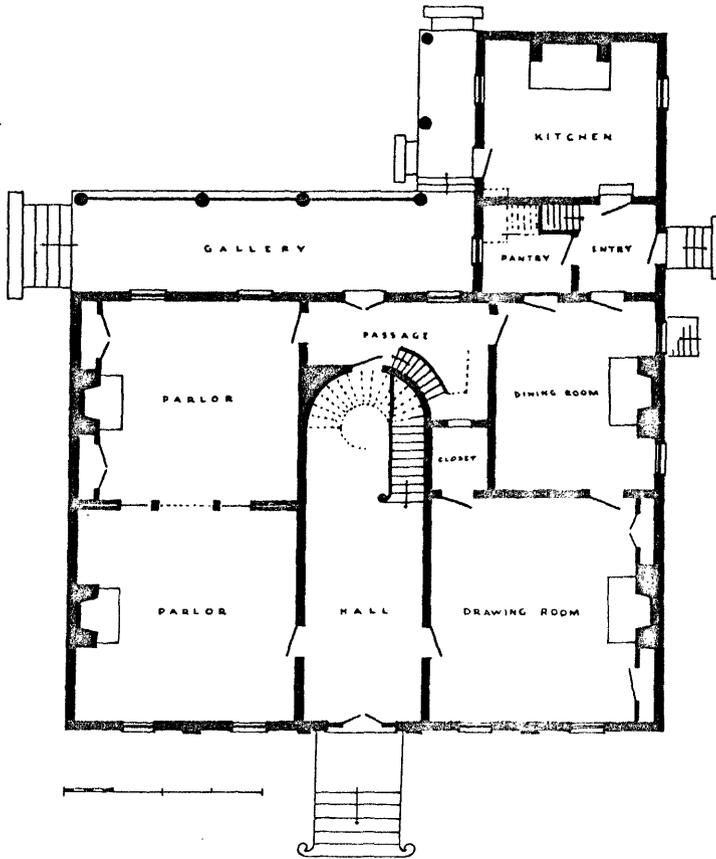
Fayette County

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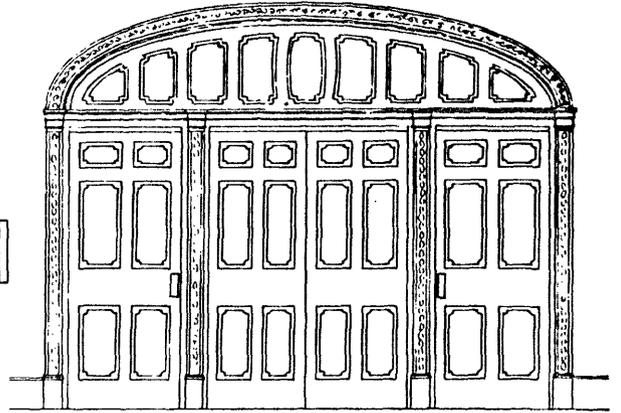
Atlas of Bourbon, Clark, Fayette,
Jessamine and Woodford Counties,
D. G. Beers, Philadelphia, 1877.
Map 4. Shelby houses circled
in red.



99. Principal Floor Plan of Grassland.

hall becomes a small bedroom lighted by a triple window. Alterations dating from a few years before the Civil War include the installation of great sliding doors between each pair of rooms flanking the hall, the addition of a recessed entrance and a Corinthian portico, hoodmolds over the front fenestration, plate glass in the sashes, and bricking up the blind windows on the north end of the house. Recently, the building has served as an antique shop, roominghouse, and rummage center.

GRASSLAND Among the most gracious and best preserved domestic establishments in Fayette County is Grassland, located between the Walnut Hill and Jacks Creek roads, now connected by Shelby Lane, which the house faces. It was built for Major Thomas Hart Shelby in 1823, which date is incised in the cornerstone on the east side of the building. Grassland resembles the Ken-



100. Paneled Screen between Parlors in Grassland.

nedy house, but has gabled ends, larger window-panes, and a main block greater than the one on Limestone by about six feet in breadth and depth. Grassland also has finer interior fittings. Its long central hall features a staircase that curves gracefully around an open well, the passage with service stairs behind allowing for sequestered cross-circulation (Fig. 99). The rooms to the east of the hall can be thrown together by means of a thirteen-foot screen composed of side doors that slide back into wall pockets, and a double central leaf that disappears upward into the partition separating the chambers above, a wide carved archivolt on pilasters spanning a series of panels with re-entrant corners over the doors (Fig. 100). Across the hall in the drawing room the breakfront mantel is plain, having an elliptical panel in the centermost frieze block, and paneled pilasters enframing the fireplace. The latter is unusual in having stone instead of brick facing. Built-in presses are to either side, and another large closet serves this room, which may have been used for banquets on special occasions. The family dining room behind is considerably smaller; it has the same relative position as the dining room in the Kennedy house, also opening into a rear entry, with the kitchen beyond. Round brick posts to the rear gallery are like those at the Woolfolk house. A hollowed-out log, nineteen feet long and a little over a yard in diameter, for salting meats in the basement-

Shelby Family Houses
Lexington vicinity NOV 17 1978
Fayette County
Kentucky JUL 11 1978

Clay Lancaster, Ante Bellum Houses
of the Bluegrass, 1961, p. 72.
Map 5. Principal floor plan
of Grassland.

must have been installed before the laying of the first floor.

The principal dependencies of the house are mostly intact, and constitute a noteworthy collection (Fig. 101). Included are a washhouse (perhaps a summer kitchen) with cook's room over (reached by an outside stairway), on a line with the service wing; a square smokehouse and octagonal icehouse to the west of the residence itself; and a coachhouse with attached tackroom and two privies southeast of the other buildings. The ensemble is spread over a 250-foot layout (Fig. 102).

THE MEADOWS A mate to Grassland was The Meadows, located a mile east of old Lexington, north of the Winchester Pike. It was built for Dr. Elisha Warfield during the early 1830's. The facade originally was identical to the front of Grassland—including the extension of the cornice across the middle bay—yet the hipped roof and divided stairhall related it to the Kennedy house. The rear wing, which was considerably longer than those on either of the other two houses, went back from the righthand side of the main block. The Meadows suffered considerably from *fin-de-siècle* modernization: the staircase and mantels were replaced, pressed tin ceilings installed, and an ugly eclectic porch fixed before the front door. About 1950 a sub-

division mushroomed along the wide street laid on the site of the driveway leading off Loudon Avenue up to the Warfield house, and in 1960 The Meadows was razed.

In surrounding counties are several houses close in appearance to the Kennedy house. The one on the Old Frankfort Pike in Woodford has been mentioned. It is said to have been built in 1825 by Samuel Wallace.¹⁴ This house has rather heavy details, such as three upright oval sunbursts carved in the apron paneling of each of the windows in the living rooms. The Greek Doric portico would have been added later. A square smokehouse has a carved urn set on the apex of its pyramidal roof. The removal of the balustrade from the roof of the main house detracts considerably. Another house that is similar and not far distant faces the Leestown Pike and nearby Midway. A late nineteenth-century gingerbread porch spoils its facade. The two examples have 12- and 15-paned windows respectively. A third country house outside of Fayette is Buknore in Bourbon County, which bears the inscription "W. Buckner 1841" on the keystone over the entrance. Like Grassland, this one has a gabled roof. However, it has wings to either side, rather than at the back. A hallway arch springs from entablature impostes set on single Greek Doric columns surmounting



101. Main House and Dependencies at Grassland.

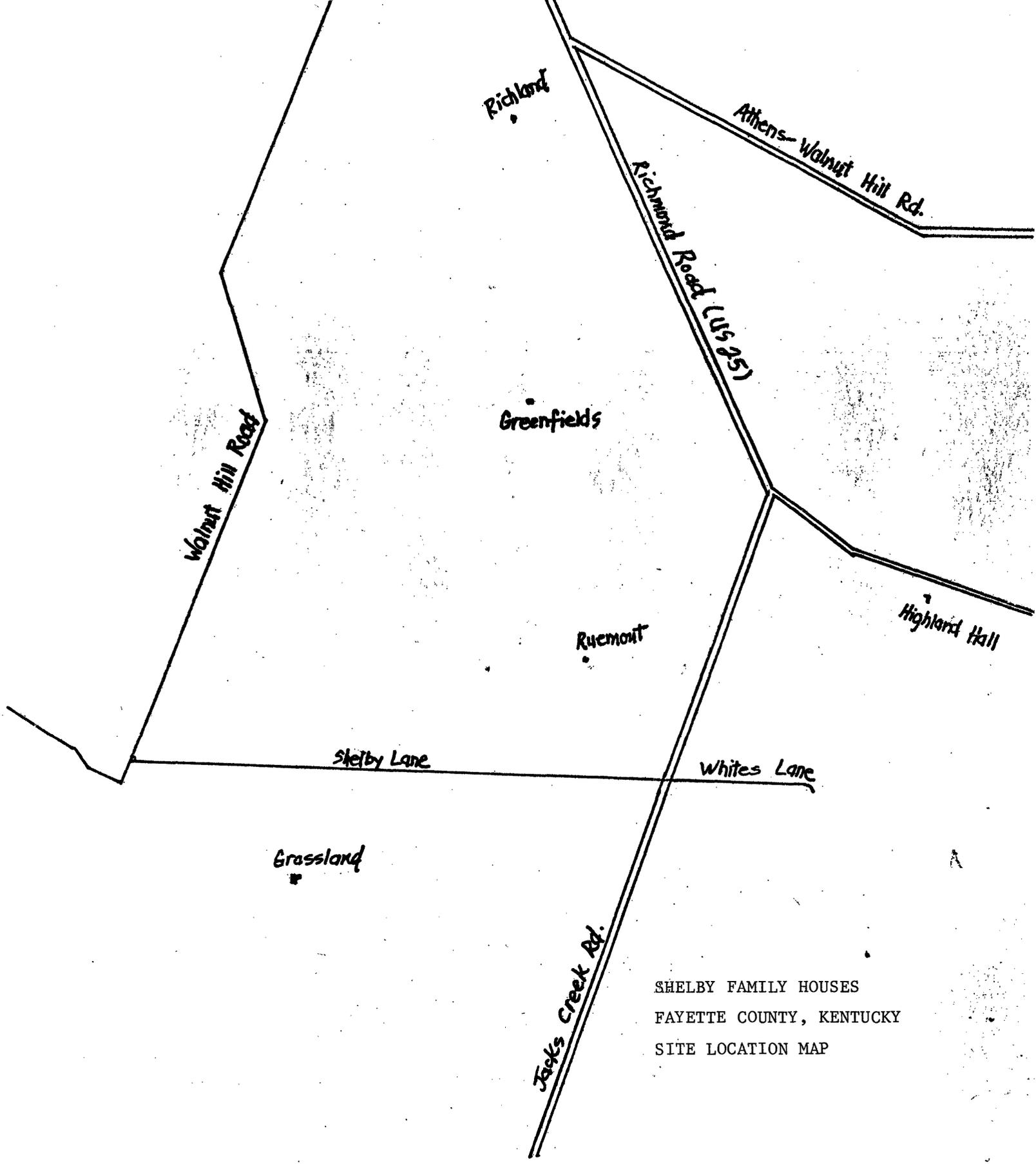
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Kentucky

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Clay Lancaster, Ante Bellum Houses
of the Bluegrass, 1961, p. 72.

Photo 5a. Main house and
dependencies at Grassland.

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SHELBY FAMILY HOUSES
FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY
SITE LOCATION MAP

—+—————+—
ONE MILE

Shelby Family Houses
Lexington vicinity
Fayette County
Kentucky

MAY 17 1978

Map 6.
Site Location Map.

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