

Headley House (1903)
628 Elsmere Park

The front door of this house is located slightly off-center, keeping the house from being perfectly symmetrical. The house features wood siding on the first level, and wood shingles on the second level under the gables, two small dormer windows, and a portico over the entryway. The house was the childhood home of George Headley III, a local artist and founder of Lexington's Headley-Whitney Museum.



Fortune House (1903)
624 Elsmere Park

This Dutch Revival-style house was built for Dr. Alonzo W. Fortune, a Christian minister influential in the development of Central Christian Church and Dean of the College of the Bible. The house has an intersecting Dutch gambrel roof, decorative wood shingle siding, and a large columned front porch with dentils under the eave.



Montgomery House (1903)
620 Elsmere Park

This two-story Dutch Revival house features an intersecting Dutch gambrel roof, decorative wood shingle siding, a large columned front porch, 25-over-1 and 30-over-1 double-hung windows (pictured). The house was originally owned by W.S. Montgomery, a dentist.



Freeman House (1907)
608 Elsmere Park

This two-story brick house was built for C. Yancy Freeman, an assistant cashier for the Lexington Banking and Trust Company. The house has cut stone lintels and sills, a hipped roof with a large center dormer and originally had a full-width front portico.



Kelley House (1904)
600 Elsmere Park

This brick and shingle Dutch Revival cottage features a gambrel roof, cut stone lintels, arched windows and a corner porch supported by large columns. The house was built by George R. Curran for Dr. Kelley, a Lexington physician.



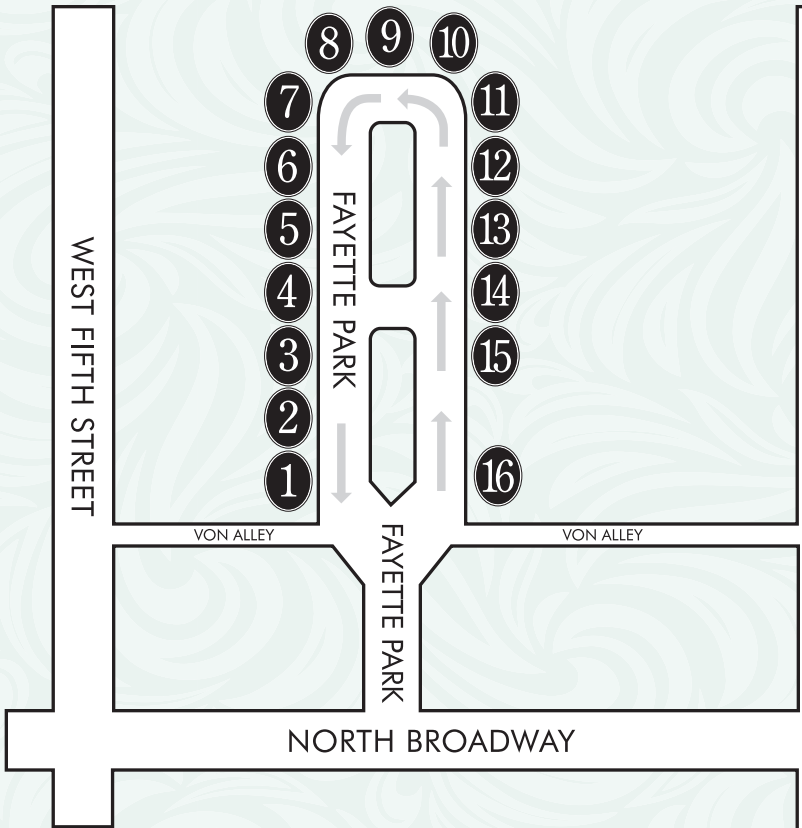
Greene House (1892)
623 Elsmere Park

Nanci Lewis Greene, a popular Lexington poet and her sister Cora, an assistant principal at Johnson Kindergarten, resided in this 2½-story brick Romanesque-style house. The house features decorative brickwork, rough cut stone lintels, a projected round turret on the second level, and tall, corbelled chimneys.



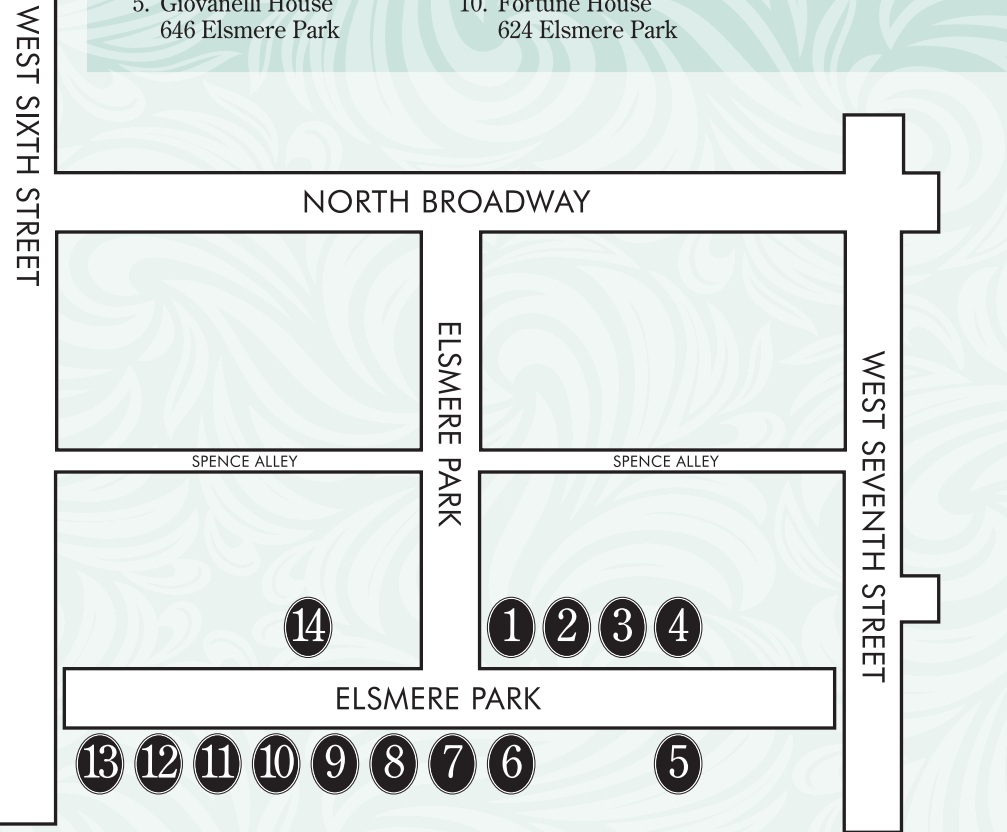
FAYETTE PARK
LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Craig House
414 Fayette Park | 7. Rev. Mark Collis House
438 Fayette Park | 12. Rogers-VanDevere House
435 Fayette Park |
| 2. Charles House
416 Fayette Park | 8. Gratz House
440 Fayette Park | 13. Bassett House
431 Fayette Park |
| 3. Lewis House
424 Fayette Park | 9. Rev. John McGarvey House
442 Fayette Park | 14. Botts House
425 Fayette Park |
| 4. Morgan House
428 Fayette Park | 10. Worthington House
444 Fayette Park | 15. Boswell House
423 Fayette Park |
| 5. Tipton House
432 Fayette Park | 11. Charles House II
439 Fayette Park | 16. Swigert House
417 Fayette Park |
| 6. Lewis House II
434 Fayette Park | | |



ELSMERE PARK
LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Jefferson House
645 Elsmere Park | 6. Curran House
640 Elsmere Park | 11. Montgomery House
620 Elsmere Park |
| 2. Cramer House
651 Elsmere Park | 7. Whitney House
638 Elsmere Park | 12. Freeman House
608 Elsmere Park |
| 3. Smith House
657 Elsmere Park | 8. Muir House
632 Elsmere Park | 13. Kelley House
600 Elsmere Park |
| 4. Woolfork Barrow House
663 Elsmere Park | 9. Headley House
628 Elsmere Park | 14. Greene House
623 Elsmere Park |
| 5. Giovanelli House
646 Elsmere Park | 10. Fortune House
624 Elsmere Park | |



The Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation is a non-profit advocate for historic preservation that strives to protect, revitalize, and promote the special historic places in our community to enhance the quality of life for future generations. The Trust is guided by three tenets – education, service, and advocacy. The BGT, founded in 1955, is the 14th oldest preservation group in the United States.

FAYETTE & ELSMERE PARKS

Elsmere Park was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 and was designated as a local historic district that same year. Fayette Park became a local, regulated historic district in Lexington in 1985, and is part of the Northside National Register District.



444 Fayette Park



638 Elsmere Park



BLUE GRASS TRUST'S
HISTORIC LEXINGTON WALKING TOURS
www.bluegrasstrust.org

PROLOGUE

Fayette Park, located on the West side of North Broadway in Lexington's historic Northside, was laid out between 1888 and 1889 on the former estate of the Sutton Family, who were prominent hemp manufacturers during the early nineteenth century. The tract of land on which the neighborhood was situated had recently become accessible for residential development due to the introduction of the street railway on North Broadway. The narrow entrance to the park, located between 521 and 531 North Broadway, leads to an enclosed residential enclave consisting of a quiet, tree-lined cul-de-sac with a central landscaped island. The houses built in Fayette Park feature a collection of unique architectural elements, sophisticated detailing, and large lots with those on the South side containing backyards extending all the way to Fifth Street. Fayette Park was designated as a local historic district by the city of Lexington in 1985.

Elsmere Park, situated on the East side of North Broadway in Lexington's historic Northside, was platted by the Elsmere Park Company in 1890, and developed between 1891 and 1913. The park became one of Lexington's first planned suburban neighborhoods, and features a T-shaped cul-de-sac intended to create a deep sense of privacy and community within the park and its residents. The houses in Elsmere Park were home to professionals in the Lexington community who commissioned contractors to construct modified pattern-book designed houses. The 1976 National Register Nomination form describes the residences of Elsmere Park as "reflecting the changes in architecture, methods of construction, and personal taste that occurred during the twenty-two years of its development." Elsmere Park was designated as a local historic district by the city of Lexington in 1976.



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The Blue Grass Trust's historic walking tour brochures are made possible, in part, thanks to a grant from the Virginia Clark Hagan Foundation.

FAYETTE PARK



Craig House (1905) 414 Fayette Park

This 2½-story brick house features large stone lintels, a Palladian window on the second floor, and a steeply pitched hip roof with a large front gable and a small dormer window. The house was built for William G. Craig, a farmer who also developed the mineral resources found on his Fayette County farmland.

Charles House (1890) 416 Fayette Park

This Romanesque-style house was originally home to Stephen A. Charles, one of Fayette Park's early developers, and later to wholesale grocer James H. Curry. The brick house features rough stone lintels and trim, along with many Queen Anne-style details including the large rounded turret, the detailed spindle work on the porch and the original stained glass window (pictured) revealing a spider web pattern.



Lewis House (1890) 424 Fayette Park

Theo Lewis, a Fayette County Clerk and prosperous farmer was the first owner of this house, followed by Jefferson Davis Purcell, the founder of a successful department store known as the Racket Store. The 2½-story Richardsonian/Queen Anne-style house has elaborate brick and stone trim, a heavy stone entrance porch and tall, corbelled brick chimneys.

Morgan House (1891) 428 Fayette Park

Originally home to railroad man William G. Morgan, this two-story brick house features rough stone lintels; tall, corbelled brick chimneys; and nine-over-nine double-hung windows (pictured). The traditional entryway features a paneled wood door, sidelights and a simple entablature with dentil molding.



Tipton House (1890) 432 Fayette Park

This Richardsonian/Chateausque-style house features a heavy stone porch, decorative brackets under the eave, a large rounded turret and two small nine-over-nine arched windows under the front gable. The house was owned by Edward A. Tipton, an active horse breeder, until 1902 when it was purchased by Christopher D. Chenault, one of Lexington's leading financiers. Additionally, Chenault was involved in farming, local politics and in the development of the railroads in Eastern Kentucky.

Lewis House II (1898) 434 Fayette Park

This 2½-story Richardsonian-style brick house features a small pedimented entry porch, and a tall pyramidal roof with a small dormer window and a large front gable. The house has a unique pattern of stone trim work that can be seen around the window on the first floor, above the three arched windows under the gable, and in the shape of a segmental arch linking the three windows over the porch. Theo Lewis, previously the owner of the house at 424 Fayette Park, moved here when the house was built circa 1898.



Rev. Mark Collis House (1890) 438 Fayette Park

This Richardsonian-style house was built for Rev. Mark Collis, a pastor at Broadway Christian Church. The brick house has stone lintels and trim, a recessed entryway, and a large parlor window with a brick arch anchored by a carved stone keystone. The tall pyramidal roof features tall, corbelled brick chimneys, a front gable with a half-circle window, and a small dormer with three arched windows.

Gratz House (1910) 440 Fayette Park

Warfield Gratz, a realtor, developer and architect, who designed and built a great number of houses in Lexington, designed this house for his mother, Mrs. Birdie O. Gratz. The Arts and Crafts/Colonial Revival-style house has a rough-stone first story, topped by a decoratively shingled second story. The house features a deep wrap-around front porch trimmed with dentil molding and a small pedimented gable detailed with a lion's head motif (pictured).



Rev. John McGarvey House (1900) 442 Fayette Park

This 2½-story, brick Richardsonian-style house features stone lintels and trim, a columned brick porch and a large two-story projecting bay. The house was first owned by Rev. John McGarvey, President of the College of the Bible, and was later owned by John Curry Tunis, who maintained a wholesale grocery firm.

Worthington House (1912) 444 Fayette Park

The simpler detailing and cubic massing of this Arts and Crafts/Colonial Revival-style house exemplifies the reaction against the "picturesque" that began in architecture during the early 20th century. The 2½-story structure was the last house built in Fayette Park and distinctly illustrates the change in architectural design in comparison to the pre-1900 houses in the park. The house was built for William Worthington, a local attorney, judge of the Fayette Circuit Court, and one of the earliest shorthand reporters and stenographers in Lexington.

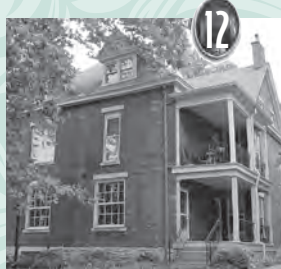


Charles House II (1900) 439 Fayette Park

This simplified Romanesque-style house features a half-circle window with a rough stone arch, a metal Grecian medallion embedded in the brick on the second story (pictured) and a front porch with delicate wood spindle work. Stephen A. Charles, one of Fayette Park's early developers and owner of the house at 416 Fayette Park, may have had this house built as an investment. By 1906, the house was owned by bookseller Bruce E. King of King & Worthington, a book and stationery firm, and his wife Mary Norwood King.

Rogers-VanDevere House (1906) 435 Fayette Park

This house may have been built as a single family house as early as 1890, but does not show up in the city directories until the year 1906, where it is listed as a duplex. The house was home to the families of both Charles P. Rogers and Richard A. VanDevere. Rogers worked as an associate hemp manufacturer for W.J. Loughridge, and VanDevere was the treasurer for the Stoll and Hamilton Distilleries. The brick house sits on a stone foundation, and features stone lintels, a two-story porch and a hip roof with small front-facing gable.



Bassett House (1890) 431 Fayette Park

James E. Bassett, the successor to the famous shoe company founded by Squire Bassett, was the first owner of this Richardsonian/Romanesque-style house. The 2½-story house was designed by the architecture firm Aldenburg & Scott and has rough stone lintels, a square parapet (pictured) and a heavy stone entrance porch over the recessed entry. On the second floor, a recessed, asymmetrically placed double-hung window is framed by a carved arch detail.

Botts House (1910) 425 Fayette Park

This early 20th century Georgian Revival-style house features a symmetrical facade, a Palladian window, gabled dormers, recessed window arches, and brick quoins. The columned portico over the front entry features a stately widow's walk. The house was occupied for many years by Joseph S. Botts, a prominent Lexington attorney.



Boswell House (1889) 423 Fayette Park

Original owner, Hart Boswell, a noted horseman, lived here until 1927, when the house was sold to Samuel M. Wilson, a distinguished attorney, and local and national historian and bibliophile. The Richardsonian/Queen Anne-style house features elaborate brick patterns, stone lintels, an octagonal shaped turret with small arched windows and a decorative wrap-around porch.

Swigert House (1890) 417 Fayette Park

This Richardsonian/Colonial Revival-style house, oriented towards Von Alley, is the only house on Fayette Park that does not face the central landscaped island. The 2½-story brick house has rough stone lintels, a three-story rounded turret, and a symmetrical facade with a center entry. A small gable-roof porch that has complex and sophisticated spindle and woodwork shades the front entryway (pictured). The house was occupied by Daniel Swigert, a wealthy farmer who was a successful stock raiser and breeder.



ELSMERE PARK



Smith House (1892) 657 Elsmere Park

Similar in appearance to the house at 645 or 663 Elsmere Park, this Romanesque-style building demonstrates how pattern-book designs can be modified, using different colors, materials and details to create individually unique and distinctive houses from the same pattern. Built for Mr. June Smith, who owned a pharmacy on N. Broadway next to the Opera House, the house has a three-story octagonal tower, large cut stone lintels and a recessed entryway under an impressive double brick archway.

Woolfork Barrow House (1892) 663 Elsmere Park

This house was originally owned by Dr. Woolfork Barrow, the son of David Barrow, who formed the Barrow Unit for Service in WWI and helped found the Lexington Clinic. The Romanesque-style house features a square three-story tower, a small double window dormer and a triple arch detail on the first floor.



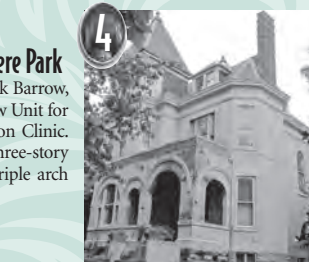
Giovanelli House (1913) 646 Elsmere Park

This 1½-story brick cottage was the last house constructed in Elsmere Park. The first owner of the house was Harry Giovanelli, an editor with the *Lexington Leader*, and was later owned by Spence Carrick, a treasurer at Transylvania University. The gabled-front house is shaded by a large front porch, and features a rear sunroom that overlooks a formal garden.



Whitney House (1902) 638 Elsmere Park

Introducing a departure from the brick Romanesque-style houses on the west side of the park, the George H. Whitney house was the first frame residence to be built in Elsmere Park. Whitney, President of the Elsmere Park Company, built the house as a wedding gift for his daughter, Mrs. Maury (Estelle) Kemper and her husband, a Lexington attorney. Concerned about groundwater, Mr. Whitney directed the builder to excavate the construction site until the water table or rock was found. As a result of this, the house's basement reaches thirteen feet from the floor to the joists above. In 1938 the house was purchased by R.P. Maloney, a Lexington attorney, who served as the Democratic Floor Leader in the U.S. Senate from 1944 to 1955, and in the House of Representatives from 1960 to 1963.



Curran House (1905) 640 Elsmere Park

George R. Curran, one of the original directors of the Bank of Commerce, constructed this house as a wedding gift to his wife Clara in 1905. The brick and shingle house features an intersecting Dutch gambrel roof.



Muir House (1903) 632 Elsmere Park

This Shingle-style house features a large decorative double-window dormer (pictured) and a skirted shingle roof over the front porch. The house was built for Wallace Muir, a local attorney, and the son-in-law of Kentucky Governor Edwin P. Morrow (1919-1923), and was later owned by John Kloecker, the owner of Dixie Dairy and Ice Cream Company.