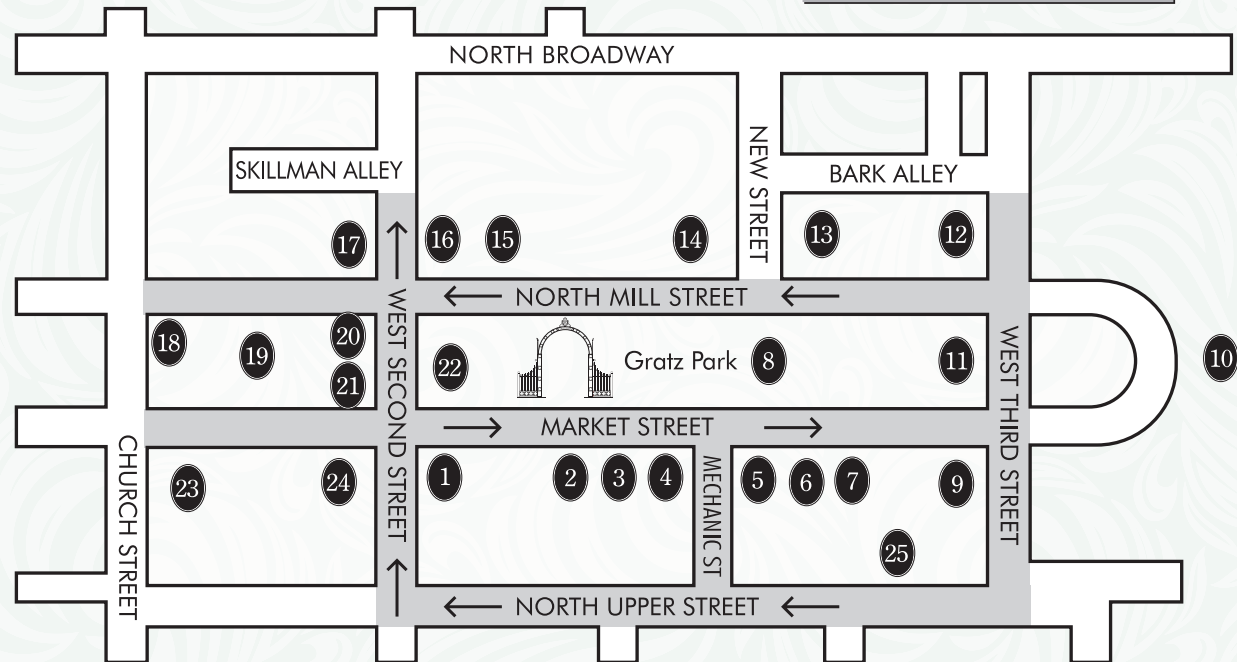


PROLOGUE

Exquisitely preserved in the heart of Lexington's urban core is a haven of history that is home to some of Lexington's finest examples of early architecture. These were the homes to some of the city's first leaders who helped to establish the cultured, diverse city we love today. Gratz Park, Lexington's first locally designated Historic District, was listed in 1958. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

In 1781, at the order of the Virginia Assembly, surveyors prepared the town plat of Lexington, creating outlots surrounding the inlots of what is now downtown. In 1783, outlot 6 became the home of a seminary later known as Transylvania University. In 1829, the main building burned leaving only the kitchen building intact. The school relocated across Third Street and Old Morrison was built in 1833. The kitchen remains today and served as the offices of The Blue Grass Trust from the 1980s until February 2016.

The park was used during the Civil War as a camping ground for soldiers and was later named for Benjamin Gratz, an early resident. The park has always (and will continue to) served as a respite for the citizens of Lexington.



- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1. Bodley-Bullock House
200 Market St. | 8. The Kitchen
253 Market St. | 15. Dudley House
215 North Mill St. | 21. Wickliffe House
226 West Second St. |
| 2. Alexander Moore House
216 Market St. | 9. John Anderson Houses
258 & 262 Market St. | 16. Hopemont
201 North Mill St. | 22. Carnegie Literacy Center
(Former Lexington Public Library)
251 West Second St. |
| 3. Peter Paul II House
220 Market St. | 10. Morrison Hall
301 West Third St. | 17. Thomas Hart/John Bradford House
Corner of North Mill St.
and Second St. (Demolished) | 23. Christ Church Cathedral
166 Market St. |
| 4. John Stark House
228 Market St. | 11. Gratz Park Fountain
In Memory of James Lane Allen | 18. First Presbyterian Church
171 North Mill St. | 24. Ridgely House
190 Market St. |
| 5. Henry Gilbert House
240 Market St. | 12. Hope House
304 West Third St. | 19. Henry Clay's Law Office
176 North Mill St. | 25. St. Paul's A.M.E.
253 Upper St. |
| 6. Noah McClelland House
248 Market St. | 13. Goodloe Houses
239, 243, 247 North Mill St. | 20. J.C. Carrick Houses
234 & 238 West Second St. | |
| 7. Shropshire House
252 Market St. | 14. Mt. Hope
231 North Mill St. | | |

GRATZ PARK
Lexington's first locally designated historic district, listed in 1958. Placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.



The Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation's Hopemont, built in 1814



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The Blue Grass Trust's series of historic Lexington walking tour brochures are made possible, in part, thanks to a grant from the Virginia Clark Hagan Foundation; LFUCG's Department of Historic Preservation, the Kentucky Heritage Council, and VisitLex.



As the 14th oldest preservation nonprofit in the country, the Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation is Central Kentucky's resource for protecting, revitalizing, and promoting our historic places. Now in our sixth decade, the Blue Grass Trust continues to build a culture of preservation through advocacy, education, and service, ensuring the tangible and intangible benefits of historic preservation are accessible to every Central Kentuckian.



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

1



Bodley-Bullock House 200 Market St.

General Thomas Bodley bought this Federal townhouse in 1814. During the Civil War, Union officers used the home as their headquarters and printed their newspaper, *The Mail Bag*. Greek Revival features were added in 1834.

2

Alexander Moore House 216 Market St.

Alexander Moore built this Federal townhouse in 1836. Mr. Moore ran a stationery store on Main St. and sold the first school books to the city of Lexington. Notice the house's Flemish bond brick pattern.



3

Peter Paul II House 220 Market St.

This Federal house was built in 1816 for an English stonecutter, Peter Paul II. Notice the original window frames and shutters joined by wooden pegs. Architectural historian Clay Lancaster designed the addition to the back of the house in 1984.



4

John Stark House 228 Market St.

This house was built circa 1812 and early owners include Horace Holley, President of Transylvania University and Gideon Shryock, one of Kentucky's most notable architects. During the Civil War, Dr. Robert Peter lived here and his teenage daughter, Frances Peter, kept an important diary of the war in Lexington.



5

Henry Gilbert House 240 Market St.

Henry Gilbert built this Italianate style house on the site of Dr. Robert Peter's former garden in 1871. The arched windows and filigree attic windows are typical of this style.



6



Noah McClelland House 248 Market St.

This Greek Revival house, circa 1850s, was later modernized with the addition of a bracketed cornice and two-story bay window. This remodeling enhanced the architectural variety on the square.

7

Shropshire House 252 Market St.

Typical of the Queen Anne style, this house has contrasting materials of brick on the first floor and wood shingles on the second. The house was built in the 1890s for Mrs. James Shropshire.



8

The Kitchen 253 Market St.

This 1818 structure, known as "The Kitchen," was an outbuilding of Transylvania University when the main campus was located in the park. General Marquis de Lafayette may have been a guest here in 1825.



9

John Anderson Houses 262 & 258 Market St.

Mr. Anderson, a grocer and house joiner, built the Federal style house at 262 Market in 1834 and in 1840, he built the Greek Revival style house next door at 258. Before that, this was the site the Tibbatts Soap and Candle Factory.



10

Morrison Hall 301 West Third St.

Old Morrison, circa 1833, stands today as one of Fayette County's three National Landmarks. It was designed by accomplished architect Gideon Shryock and was used as a hospital by Union troops during the Civil War.



11



Gratz Park Fountain "A Fountain Dedicated to Youth"

This fountain was dedicated to the children of the city at the bequest of Kentucky author James Lane Allen (1849-1925). Allen, buried in Lexington Cemetery, was one of Kentucky's foremost novelists and grew up in Lexington in the house known as Scarlet Gate. The fountain was erected in 1933 using funds provided by his will. New York artist Joseph Pollia designed the bronze sculpture.

12

Hope House 304 West Third St.

Built in 1841, this house originally fronted Mill St. but around 1897, Mrs. J. Hull Davidson reoriented the house towards Third Street for her daughter's debutante ball.



13

Goodloe Houses 239, 243, 247 North Mill St.

In 1863, Henry and Laura Britton, a free black couple, lived on this site. In 1901, Mrs. William C. Goodloe constructed these three houses for her children.



14

Mt. Hope 231 North Mill St.

Benjamin Gratz, a successful hemp manufacturer, bought this house in 1824 though it was built four years prior. His sister, Rebecca, was a frequent visitor and supposedly the inspiration for Rebecca of York in the novel *Ivanhoe*.



15

Dudley House 215 North Mill St.

This house was built for Maria Dudley in 1879 as a wedding present. She referred to it as her "little city house." The Victorian style contrasts with the symmetrical Federal homes around it.



16



Blue Grass Trust's Hopemont 201 North Mill St.

Built for the family of John Hunt in 1814, Hopemont is in the Federal style and exhibits elegant proportions and remarkable craftsmanship. This building was saved from demolition by the Blue Grass Trust in 1955, and the Trust continues to be Hopemont's steward today.

17

Thomas Hart /John Bradford House Corner of North Mill St. & Second St.

The structure that was built on this site in 1798 by Thomas Hart was demolished in 1955 for a parking lot. This loss was the catalyst for the founding of the Blue Grass Trust.



-DEMOLISHED-

18

First Presbyterian Church 171 North Mill St.

Founded in 1784, this is one of the oldest congregations in Lexington. The well preserved church structure was designed by Cincinnati Shryock and built in 1872.



19

Henry Clay's Law Office 176 North Mill St.

This structure, built circa 1803 and used as a law office by Henry Clay, is one of the few early professional buildings surviving in Lexington. Clay probably interviewed Aaron Burr here.



20

J.C. Carrick Houses 234 & 238 West Second St.

These two houses were built in 1898 for J.C. Carrick. Notice the juxtaposition of heavy, stone features and delicate, artistic detailing.



21



Wickliffe House 226 West Second St.

The Wickliffe House was built circa 1841 for a lawyer named Robert Wickliffe and was referred to by him as his "mansion house." He loaned it to his daughter Sally and her husband in 1844.

22



Carnegie Literacy Center (Former Lexington Public Library) 251 West Second St.

Andrew Carnegie funded the construction of 1,689 public libraries, 27 of which were in Kentucky. As one of those, this structure was built in 1902 and served as Lexington's public library through the 1990s.

23

Christ Church Cathedral 166 West Second St.

Christ Church Cathedral houses the first Episcopal congregation west of the Allegheny Mountains (established 1796). Built circa 1848, the original church was enlarged significantly, creating the current structure. In 2000, Christ Church Cathedral underwent renovations to update the building.



24

Ridgely House 190 Market St.

Built around 1794, this is the oldest extant house on the park. Those who have lived here include Dr. Frederick Ridgely, John Wesley Hunt, and Mary Todd, President Lincoln's wife.



25

St. Paul's A.M.E. 253 Upper St.

Thought to be the oldest existing house of worship in Lexington, St. Paul A.M.E. purchased the current lot in 1827 and built the original structure with parts from a stable in which they originally met. While updates to St. Paul's occurred in 1850, 1877, 1906 and 1986, there is thought to be part of the original building (built from the original stable) still in the basement, providing a tangible example of St. Paul's A.M.E. extensive legacy in Lexington.

