



Botkin House (1916) 331 Madison Place
Mary Botkin, a widow, built this house which displays the more sober Neo-classical design found in several of the later houses on the street. It has stone lintels and a Tuscan porch while retaining irregular Victorian massing, found in other neighborhood houses.



Botherum (1851) 341 Madison Place

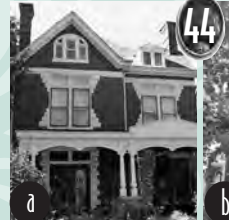
This local landmark was designed by prominent Lexington architect John McMurry for Col. Madison Conyers Johnson, a noted lawyer, banker and businessman. The house, built in a romantic Roman Classical style, has stone walls originally stuccoed to resemble finished stone, and thirteen Corinthian columns forming three porticos. French doors provide light to the interior and easy access to the surrounding gardens. On the roof is an octagonal cast iron open belvedere where Col. Johnson observed the stars with his telescope. Gothic touches include the bay window facing the street and diamond panes in the French doors. Inside, the octagonal drawing room has a Gothic rib-vaulted ceiling and a diamond dust mirror over the carved Carrara mantel. Much of Woodward Heights, subdivided by J.C. Woodward, sits on what used to be the Botherum estate.



Reverend Matthews House (1888) 336 Madison Place

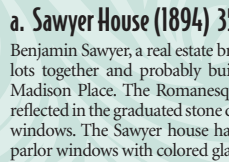
This house was owned by Reverend Robert T. Matthews. As pastor of the Main Street Christian Church, he was responsible for erecting the impressive Central Christian Church. This brick house has a canted corner with brackets supporting the cantilevered eave, dentil hood molds over the windows, and a sunburst motif.

Spencer House (1893) 340 Madison Place
This Queen Anne style house with Romanesque influences was built by George Spencer, partner in Watkins and Spencer shoe and boot manufacturers. Its notable features include the large circular window in the front gable, the porch ornamented with ball spindles and star motif spandrels, and a canted corner with brackets supporting the eave.



Hal Petit Headley House (1890) 344 Madison Place

The original owner of this Queen Anne style house was Hal Petit Headley, owner of LaBelle and Beaumont Farms. In 1895, lumberman William Riley Campbell lived here. Campbell may have added some of the elaborate interior millwork. The house features a paneled bay window projecting from the second and third stories, an impressive porch with latticed spindle work arches, and a heavy sunburst motif.



Byrns House (1893) 356 Madison Place

Robert K. Byrns, a partner in the Byrns and Lewis grain elevator on Third Street, built this Romanesque/Queen Anne style house. His daughter, Mattie, was married to Hal Petit Headley. The house, situated on an important corner, has facades oriented to both streets that display various window forms and textures such as the rough stone trim, shingled gables, and brick walls.

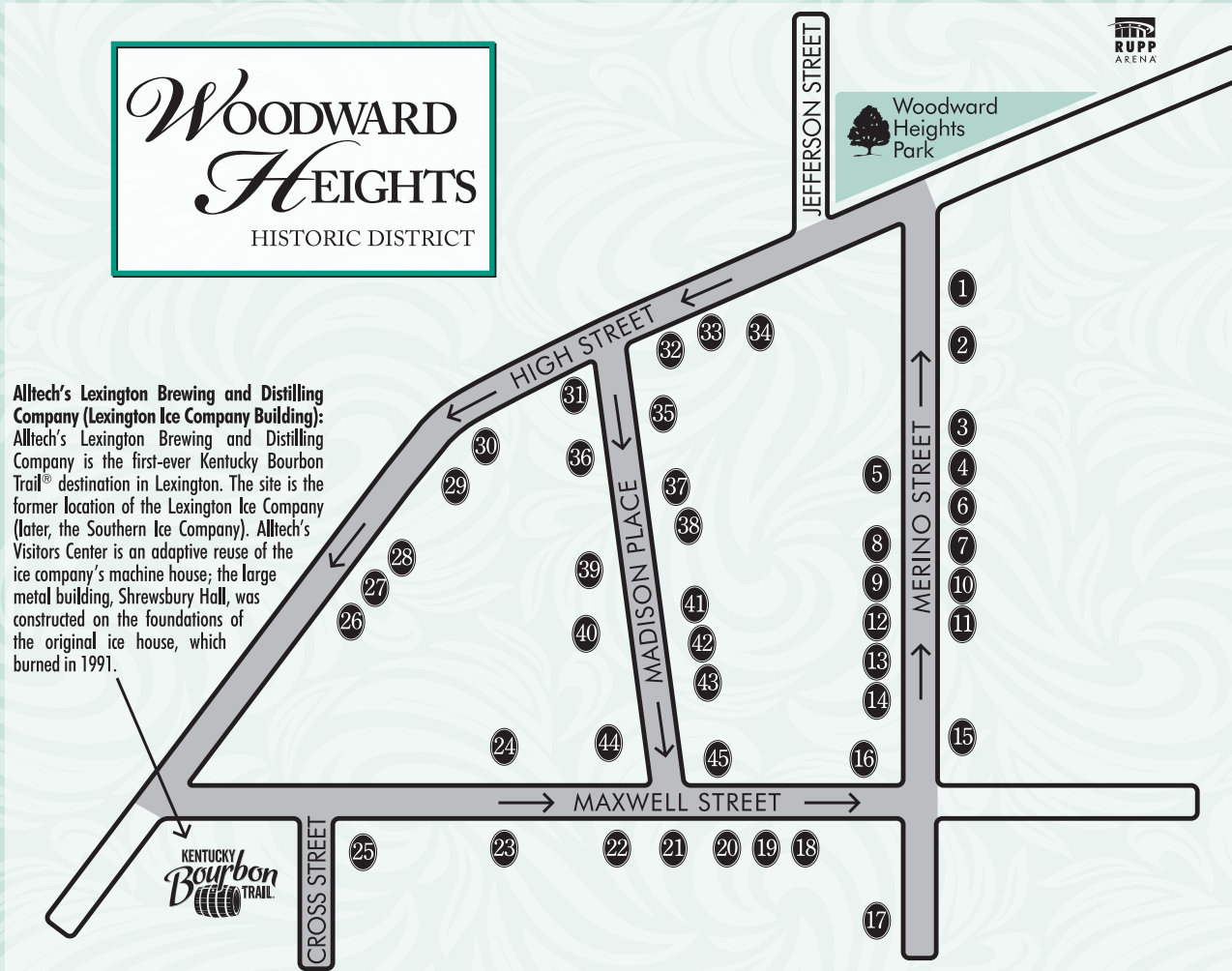
a. Sawyer House (1894) 355 Madison Place
Benjamin Sawyer, a real estate broker, purchased these lots together and probably built both 349 and 355 Madison Place. The Romanesque-influenced style is reflected in the graduated stone detail around the front windows. The Sawyer house has floor length double parlor windows with colored glass and transoms.

b. Smith House (1894) 349 Madison Place
Smith house is named after the first owner, J.V. Smith. The house has a triple parlor window topped with a stone arch. Its porch entrance is smaller and shows a more classical influence.

WOODWARD HEIGHTS

HISTORIC DISTRICT

Alltech's Lexington Brewing and Distilling Company (Lexington Ice Company Building): Alltech's Lexington Brewing and Distilling Company is the first-ever Kentucky Bourbon Trail® destination in Lexington. The site is the former location of the Lexington Ice Company (later, the Southern Ice Company). Alltech's Visitors Center is an adaptive reuse of the ice company's machine house; the large metal building, Shrewsbury Hall, was constructed on the foundations of the original ice house, which burned in 1991.



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|---|--|---|---|---|
| 1. Young-Shaw House
628 West High St. | 11. Pickels House
352 Merino St. | 21. Burger House
726 West Maxwell St. | 30. Cassidy House
816-820 West High St. | 39. Botkin House
331 Madison Place |
| 2. Ackland House
316 Merino St. | 12. Hennessy House
351 Merino St. | 22. Misses Spurr's Boarding House
802 West Maxwell St. | 31. Trimmell House
303 Madison Place | 40. Botherum House
341 Madison Place |
| 3. Kearney House
328 Merino St. | 13. Harvey Bain House
355 Merino St. | 23. Alexander House
812 West Maxwell St. | 32. Coach House
300 Madison Place | 41. Rev. Matthews House
336 Madison Place |
| 4. Marshall House
334 Merino St. | 14. McGrath House
365 Merino St. | 24. Cock House
817 West Maxwell St. | 33. Cozine Coach House
724 West High St. | 42. Spencer House
340 Madison Place |
| 5. Harris House
333 Merino St. | 15. Mayor Cassidy House
368 Merino St. | 25. Addison W. Creekmore House
838 West Maxwell St. | 34. Williamson House
722 West High St. | 43. Hal Petit Headley House
344 Madison Place |
| 6. Geer House
338 Merino St. | 16. Jones & Brock Grocery
705 West Maxwell St. | 26. Smiley House
848 West High St. | 35. Kerr House
308 Madison Place | 44. a. Sawyer House
355 Madison Place
b. Smith House
349 Madison Place |
| 7. Sullivan House
342 Merino St. | 17. Walker Cottage
413 Merino St. | 27. Harp House
844 West High St. | 36. Kesheimer House
311 Madison Place | 45. Byrns House
356 Madison Place |
| 8. Moffett House
341 Merino St. | 18. Siebrecht House
712 West Maxwell St. | 28. Hall-Papania House
838 West High St. | 37. Riggs-Bain House
318 Madison Place | |
| 9. George A. Bain House
347 Merino St. | 19. Wheeler-Woolfolk House
716 West Maxwell St. | 29. Norman House
822 West High St. | 38. Henry White House
324 Madison Place | |
| 10. Meyers House
348 Merino St. | 20. Hodges House
722 West Maxwell St. | | | |

WOODWARD HEIGHTS

Woodward Heights was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 and became a local, regulated historic district in 1987.



Botherum, 341 Madison Place



BLUE GRASS TRUST'S
HISTORIC LEXINGTON WALKING TOURS
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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.

PROLOGUE

Nestled between Maxwell and High Streets near the famed Rupp Arena is the historic Woodward Heights neighborhood, named for early developer J.C. Woodward. Much of the neighborhood sits on a 400-acre tract of land first granted to Colonel Robert Patterson in 1776. Colonel Patterson was a key founder of Lexington, having led from Fort Harrod the party that established a fort in Lexington in 1779. His cabin, once sited where the Civic Center parking lot is, was moved to Dayton, Ohio in 1901 and then returned to Lexington in 1939; it now sits on Transylvania University's campus.

Two one-way streets, Madison Place and Merino Street, create the core of Woodward Heights. Merino is named for the variety of soft-wooled sheep that were a "craze" in the early 1800s. A local businessman invested heavily in Merino sheep, hoping they would provide the money to fund his development. But no big profits materialized, and only the street name remains.

Madison Place is named for Colonel Madison C. Johnson, a famous Lexington lawyer, who once owned 30+ acres in the center of Woodward Heights that was the site for his house named Botherum. Supposedly named for a Counsel Botherum in one of Henry Fielding's plays, the eclectic house still stands. The estate was the setting for James Lane Allen's *Two Gentlemen of Kentucky*. In 1887, developer J.C. Woodward purchased 36 acres from the heirs of Colonel Johnson. The original grounds of Botherum included two stables, a coach house, a slave cottage (817 W. Maxwell) and a garden house. The latter two structures still stand today.

Most of Woodward Heights was developed in the late 19th century and the charming architecture of the neighborhood is reflective of the values of the time period. Large front porches are reminiscent of the close-knit community and the occasional carriage house stands to represent the end of the horse and buggy era (Fire Station #3 at the corner of Merino and Maxwell saw Lexington's last horse-drawn response on July 26, 1926). Woodward Heights was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 and became a local, regulated historic district in 1987.



The Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation

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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.

Young-Shaw House (1845) 628 W. High St.

Charles Young, a turner, built this Greek Revival cottage; Greek details include lintels over the windows, a pedimental front gable, and the front door surrounded with "ears" enclosing a doorway with transom and sidelights. A few years after Young's death in the cholera epidemic of 1849, his widow sold the house to Hiram Shaw, a prominent hat manufacturer from an early Lexington mercantile family. The house also served as the Dudley School kindergarten with Miss Sallie Adams as its principal.



Kearney House (1893) 328 Merino St.

Owned by J.E. Kearney, this T-plan cottage features a highly decorative attic window in the front gable and an elaborate Eastlake style porch.



Harris House (before 1890) 333 Merino St.

Melvin Harris built this late Italianate style cottage which has paired brackets, incised pedimental window frames, corbelled chimneys, and a sunburst bargeboard in the angle of its gable.



Sullivan House (1888) 342 Merino St.

John Sullivan, a saloon keeper and policeman, bought this lot in 1887, built the house the following year, and lived here until his accidental death caused by a pistol firing when it fell from someone's pocket. This brick house features a large triple window with a limestone arch and colored panes, corbelled chimneys and a two-story bay on the south side of the building. The house was updated later with a two-story Colonial Revival style porch.



Ackland House (1893) 316 Merino St.

This simple Queen Anne cottage was built by James Ackland, an associate of the Bee Hive Candy Kitchen owned by his brother. The employees were described as being kept "busy as bees" while making the candy. The tall hipped roof has corbelled chimneys, and its symmetrical facade includes a recessed entranceway with a pedimental dormer featuring a window and "fish scale" shingles.



Marshall House (1895) 334 Merino St.

The owner of this Queen Anne style cottage was Will S. Marshall, a book and job printer of secret society journals such as the "Essenic Journal" and "Three Links." The house has jigsaw open work and a spindle-frieze on its porch.



Geer House (1893) 338 Merino St.

This late Italianate style house was first owned by Robert Geer, a grocer on Spring Street, then later by Mrs. Mellie Farra, a widow. The house's two-story canted corner bay on the front is echoed by the similar house across the street. Italianate features include its trefoil vents in the gables and dentils along the cornice.



McGrath House (1890) 365 Merino St.

Milan McGrath lived in this late Italianate cottage until his death in 1898. He owned groceries and saloons on Constitution and Patterson Streets, and was a city alderman. Originally, the central projecting parlor was flanked by a porch on both sides. Other ornaments are the brackets along the cornice and the sunburst bargeboard in the front gable.



Mayor Cassidy House (1891) 368 Merino St.

John Cassidy moved from Bourbon County to this simple Romanesque style house and, a decade later became Lexington's mayor. While he was mayor, the Jefferson and Main St. viaducts were built and the Duncan, Douglas and Gratz Parks were purchased. The house features rough stone lintels over the windows, a stone arched parlor window, and shingled gable with a lunette window. The porch, added in the 1920s, is reminiscent of the bungalow style.



George A. Bain House (1889) 347 Merino St.

Built in the late Italianate style and featuring some Gothic elements, this house has a bracketed cornice, pedimented window frames, and Gothic trefoil spandrels supporting the gables. The original porch around the entrance was replaced at the turn of the century with the current spindle-frieze porch. Owners have included the Elrods, a family of photographers, and George A. Bain, a popular auctioneer and Vice-President of Union Bank & Trust Co.

Meyers House (1893) 348 Merino St.

G.H. Meyers originally owned this Eastlake/Stick style house. Later, Robert Cawley, a partner in the Conroy Cawley House Furnishing Company, owned it. The house has a complex two-tier porch with shingles, sunburst, and complex spindle work. The surface of the house combines tongue-in-groove paneling with clapboard, displaying the carpenter's skill.



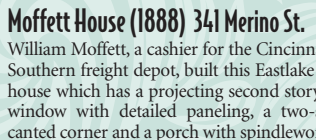
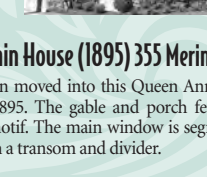
Hennessy House (1888) 351 Merino St.

Mary A. Hennessy originally owned this early Italianate style house. When the house was offered for sale in 1890, it was described as a new two story brick house with new wall papering, gas fixtures, a garden, and grape arbor. The exterior features a console doorway and hipped roof. Originally it had brackets along the cornice and a front porch.



Harvey Bain House (1895) 355 Merino St.

Harvey Bain moved into this Queen Anne style house in 1895. The gable and porch feature a sunburst motif. The main window is segmental, arched with a transom and divider.



Moffett House (1888) 341 Merino St.

William Moffett, a cashier for the Cincinnati & Southern freight depot, built this Eastlake style house which has a projecting second story bay window with detailed paneling, a two-story canted corner and a porch with spindlework.



Walker Cottage (1890) 413 Merino St.

John Walker, manager of the Bluegrass Tobacco Co. which sold "Blue Ribbon" twist tobacco and high quality plug, owned this Italianate and Queen Anne style cottage. It was enlarged by adding the one-story turret with a conical roof and a spindled porch wrapping around it.



Siebrecht House (1895) 712 W. Maxwell

Carl Siebrecht, a salesman for the Lexington Candy Company, built this late Shingle style house with an octagonal cupola. Its porch was later enlarged in the Colonial Revival style. The east and west gables have the original scalloped and crenellated shingles which curve into recessed windows.



Burger House (1905) 726 W. Maxwell

Joseph Burger, a butcher, built this symmetrical Neo-classical cottage. The dormer's Palladian window lights a stained glass window over the central hall. The porch with unusual stone columns has a stylized Grecian heart-shaped motif in the center over the entrance.



Misses Spurr's Boarding House (1895) 802 W. Maxwell

This excellent example of a Romanesque structure was originally a boarding house run by Martha and Jane, two unmarried sisters of the Spurr family. The Romanesque style is reflected in the columns with corn and torch motif capitals and heavy stone arches and trim. A small dormer contains a low relief terra cotta panel of an owl, foliage, and trumpets.



Alexander House (1895) 812 W. Maxwell

The trim that was probably added by the first owner, carpenter Andrew Alexander, enhances the Queen Anne style of this house. Its second story shingled bay window projects over the porch and supports the gable.



Cock House (early 1800s) 817 W. Maxwell

This brick cottage is the oldest residence in the Woodward Heights neighborhood. A brick on the East facade inscribed "J.C. Cock" identifies it as the residence of John C. Cock, who built the first mill in Lexington on the Town Branch in 1788. He had arrived at an earlier date and lived in a sheep pen and later the old blockhouse before residing here. Around 1850, the house was remodeled as an outbuilding to Botherum. The side facing the larger house was given a pediment, gallery, and pilasters. The faithful servant Peter Cotton in James Lane Allen's story, "Two Gentlemen of Kentucky," was based on Botherum's gardener who probably lived here (see # 44).

Addison W. Creekmore House (1900) 838 W. Maxwell

The Addison Creekmore House is a brick Victorian with corbelled chimneys and rough cut limestone for the lintels and foundation. The front-facing gable, bay window, corner brackets and turned posts all reflect the Queen Anne style in which the house is built.



Smiley House (1891) 848 W. High St.

Zach T. Smiley, owner of a livery stable, first lived in this typical Queen Anne T-plan house. He used a "smiling face" in his ads as a visual pun on his name. The house includes a shingled gable, segmental arch window casings, and a pedimented porch supported by decorative spindle-like columns.



Harp House (1907) 844 W. High St.

This early forerunner of the bungalow was owned by J. Shelby Harp of the Harp Brothers Grocery on West Short Street. The shingled gable and bay window on the side show the Colonial style influence; contrasting brick work has been used throughout the first floor.



Hall-Papania House (1895) 838 W. High St.

Perched high upon a double lot, this imposing residence shows a Romanesque influence in the segmental arches of stone over the windows. A spacious Colonial Revival porch wraps around the house. The first owner was Alexander Hall, a partner in Barnes & Hall Druggists on Main and Mill Streets. In 1914, it became the home of Joseph Papania, founder of Joseph Papania & Co. Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.



Norman House (1895) 822 W. High St.

The oak leaf motif around the windows and the arched porch enhance this Queen Anne cottage built by John W. Norman. He owned a grocery and saloon, like several of his neighbors. When originally constructed, the house was most likely clad with wood clapboard siding.



Cassidy House (1893) 816-820 W. High St.

This unique Queen Anne duplex was unusual in Lexington for this period. Simple arched entrance porches on each side flank twin-paneled front gables. Massillion Cassidy, for whom Cassidy School was named, built this house for his two daughters, which accounts for its duplex form.



Trimmell House (1900) 303 Madison Place

This simple Romanesque house built for Thomas Trimmell was highly influenced by the Colonial Revival style. Its circular tower and large bay window on High Street relate it to its corner site. The porch, which has a stone open-work pedestal and paired Roman columns, covers the entryway which features original leaded glass windows. The large dormer on the upper story has triple windows with a swag frieze above.