

Julia Steele House (Warbler's Glen)  
5875 Paris Road (U.S. 27/68) 1 1/5 mile  
north of Bourbon County Line  
Paris Vicinity  
Bourbon County  
Kentucky

HABS No. KY-267

HABS  
KY  
9-PARIS.  
1-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Building Survey  
National Park Service  
Southeast Region  
Department of the Interior  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

JULIA STEELE HOUSE (Warbler's Glen)

HABS No. KY-267

HABS  
KY  
9-PARIS.V  
1-

Location:

5875 Paris Road (US Highway 27/68)  
1 1/5 miles north of the Bourbon County line, east side of road;  
opposite Hutchison Station Road (KY 1939)  
Bourbon County  
Vicinity of Paris  
Kentucky

U.S.G.S. Paris West Quadrangle (7.5)  
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:  
16 732040E 4225040N

Present Owner/Occupant:

Bobby Rankin, Jr.  
5875 Paris Road  
Lexington, Kentucky 40511

Present Use:

Residential

Significance:

The Julia Steele House is a contributing property of the National Register eligible Paris Pike Historic District. It is significant as a turn-of-the-century residence built to replace the main dwelling on an earlier-established farm, and as a fine local representation of popular rural residential architecture of the era. Julia Steele purchased the 80+ acre tract where the house is located in 1889 to augment her farm and gain direct access to the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike. Her decision to locate the house prominently along the turnpike nearly opposite the Hutchison Station Road intersection suggests a desire for accessibility as well as a certain willingness to express the prosperity of her farm through the architectural importance of her home.

In form, design, and materials, the one-and-one-half story, masonry dwelling reflects popular influences of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century Classical Revival style. The house is attributed to local architect, Edwin Stamler, although this possibility was not verified.

## PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

### A. PHYSICAL HISTORY

1. **Date of erection:** Julia F. Wood Steele, widow of Dr. William Steele, had this house constructed in 1904 on her farm. According to a codicil in her will dated December 31, 1904, she had built "...a new dwelling near the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike" - a.k.a. Paris-Lexington Road or Paris Pike. <sup>1</sup>

2. **Architect:** The house has been attributed to local architect, Edwin Stamler of Paris and Lexington, Kentucky, although only circumstantial evidence has been discovered to suggest this possibility.<sup>2</sup> Stamler designed the Hopewell Presbyterian Church in 1904, which is located across the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike from the Steele house. Julia Steele owned this property when the church was constructed and was a member of the church. That same year, Stamler designed the Carnegie Library in Paris (now the Paris-Bourbon County Public Library).<sup>3</sup> Stamler began his architectural career in Paris at the turn of the century. He is listed as an architect with office in Paris in the 1906 edition of Young & Company's Business & Professional Directory of the Cities and Towns of Kentucky.<sup>4</sup> He moved his home and office to Lexington in 1908, advertising in the city directory as specializing in church, school and college work.<sup>5</sup> One of the few architects who advertised his services in Lexington in the early years of the century, Stamler practiced there until his death in 1923 at the age of 53. His obituary noted that he had recently submitted plans for the proposed new city hall and auditorium building.<sup>6</sup> No archive of Stamler's work was discovered, however, his documented early civic and residential buildings bear similarities to the Julia Steele house, including prominent gable return pediments at end walls and dormers, brick masonry construction, unadorned architraves, classical proportions and symmetrical facades.<sup>7</sup> And, the fact that he designed the adjacent Hopewell Presbyterian Church the same year the Steele house was built gives additional possibility to his authorship of the house. (Repositories researched for information on Stamler are included in the Bibliography.)

3. **Original and subsequent owners:** The Julia Steele House is located on a 257.68 acre (+/-) farm on the west side of the Paris and Lexington Road (US 68/27). The history of the property relative to the residence begins in June, 1863 with all references to the chain of title located in the Clerk and Recorder's Office, Bourbon County Courthouse, Paris, Kentucky.

1863 Deed book 52, page 344. James M. Pritchett to James H. Kerr on June 26, 1863. Two tracts of 172 acres 24 poles, and 32 acres.

1863 Deed book 52, page 394. James H. Kerr to Dr. William Steele on October 22, 1863. Two tracts of 172 acres 24 poles, and 32 acres.

1883 Will Book T, page 5. Dr. William Steele (deceased) to Julia F. Wood Steele (wife), John N. Steele (son), Julia F. Steele (daughter), and Margaret Steele (daughter) on February 6, 1882, tract of 172 acres 24 poles. The 32 acre tract transferred solely to Julia F.W. Steele who sold the property to pay estate debts.

- 1889 Deed book 83, page 30. Aaron H. Smedley and B.D. Smedley to Julia F. Steele on September 14, 1889. Tract of land containing 80.63 acres bounded on the east side by the Paris and Lexington Turnpike, and bounded on the west side by the land of Julia Steele. This tract of land, purchased for \$6,047.25 (or \$75.00 per acre) gave Julia Steele's farm frontage along the west side of the Paris and Lexington Turnpike, brought the farm to its present size of 257 acres (+/-), and is the parcel on which the residence is located.
- 1945 Deed book 124, page 561. William Steele's heirs to John O. and Imogene Brennan on February 15, 1945, both the 172 acre (resurveyed as 175 acres) and the 80 acre tract.
- 1954 Deed book 133, page 325. John O. Brennan to Floyd G. Clay on July 12, 1954, both tracts.
- 1956 Deed book 134, page 325. Floyd G. Clay to Charles B. and Lucy S. McEachin on June 25, 1956, both tracts.
- 1956 Deed book 134, page 635. Charles B. and Lucy S. McEachin to J. B. Johnson and Jack Kain on June 25, 1956, both tracts.
- 1957 Deed book 135, page 313. J.B. Johnson to Jack Kain on April 6, 1957, both tracts.
- 1981 Deed book 186, p. 1541. Jack Kain, Allen and Kathryn W. Kain, James C. and Barbara Kain Maddox to John B. Ashmun on October 16, 1981, both tracts resurveyed to total 257.68 acres +/-.
- 1997 John B. Ashmun to Bobby Rankin, Jr. (present owner).

**4. Builder, contractor, suppliers.** No information was discovered concerning builders or contractors of the house.

**5. Original plans and construction.** No documents pertaining to the original design or construction of the house were located. Physical and associative information is the only basis to suggest that the house may have been designed by local architect, Edwin Stampler.

**6. Alterations and additions.** These include minor changes to the front and side porches and installation of vinyl-clad replacement sash windows within original casings. The enclosure of the rear porch appears a mid-nineteenth century alteration and probably dates after John and Imogene Brennan sold the farm in the 1940s.\* The original house plan which included exterior doors at the rear rooms suggests there was always a rear porch, and the footprint of the rear porch appears original; joining the hip-roofed rear ell and the main block of the house in a shed configuration. Formed concrete piers (a fairly coarse aggregate mixture) probably date to the enclosure of the porch. The porch was enclosed with dimensional lumber and features a full expanse of six-over-six sash windows above clapboard sided lower wall. Entry doors to the porch are offset on the back (west) wall beneath the dormer and on the north side.

Another minor alteration that may date to the enclosure of the rear porch is the poured concrete steps and concrete block foundation beneath the porch floor of the north side porch.

Since 1997, the present owner has altered the front porch with the removal of original wood posts (which were deteriorated) and replaced them with new, wood columns. A rear door in the west end wall of the ell is covered with plywood although the original opening remains, and one window in the ell has also been partially enclosed with plywood and a smaller window has been inserted into the original opening. The present owner installed vinyl-clad sash windows (not true divided light) in original casings at most windows.

## B. Historical Context

The history of the Julia Steele house begins in 1863, the year Dr. William Steele purchased the core 172 acres of the Steele farm from James H. Kerr. Steele, his wife, Julia F. Wood Steele and their six children lived in an historic log house which was sited about one-half mile northwest of the Maysville-Lexington Turnpike (aka. Paris Pike). The house was closer to a road to the north identified in the deed as the Old Antioch Road. That alignment no longer exists as a public thoroughfare. According to the 1877 DeBeers map of Bourbon County (attached following the narrative section), the house, identified as "Dr. S." was accessed off the Lexington-Maysville Turnpike.<sup>9</sup> However, the property description for the 172 acre tract does not indicate frontage along the Turnpike and no easement that records a pre-1900 access to the Steele farm from the Turnpike was discovered.

William Steele was born in 1808 in Bourbon County, Kentucky and practiced medicine in Springfield, Ohio. He retired from the medical profession in 1863, returned to Bourbon County, and purchased the 172 acre farm known as "Warbler's Glen".<sup>10</sup> Steele had married Nicholas County, Kentucky native, Julia F. Wood in 1846 and to them were born six children; Anna Jane (Marsh), Ida (Piper) and Ella (Norvell), John N., Julia F. ("Frankie") and Margaret W. Steele. As Presbyterians, they probably attended the Hopewell Presbyterian Church opposite their farm to the southeast on the Lexington Turnpike.<sup>11</sup> Steele wrote his will in 1878, added a codicil in 1881 and died in 1883. In the various instruments, he left his farm and all possessions to wife, Julia, and their three youngest children, John, Julia and Margaret. To each of his three oldest, and by then married daughters, he left \$25.00 and some silver spoons, stating "...this provision to my three oldest children is not for want of affection but because they are better provided for already than I can provide for my three youngest children." Steele evidently believed strongly in the value of real property, as he required that, if Julia chose to sell the farm, she reinvest the money in land. He further instructed the executors of the estate to invest his youngest children's inheritance in real estate in the event of Julia's death.<sup>12</sup>

Julia and her younger children remained at the farm for many years after William's death, farming the productive silt loam soils. They lived in the log house until 1905, when the "new" house on the Turnpike was built. From legal documents including real estate transactions and Julia Steele's will and codicils, more is discovered concerning the family and house. In December, 1892, Julia Steele's will devised essentially all of her property to son John and daughter, Margaret. Daughter Frankie had died in 1887. The will bequeathed \$50.00 to each of her three oldest daughters; Anna Marsh, Ida Piper and Ella Norvell. The remainder of her estate was left to John and Margaret, with the stipulation that any property given to Margaret remain hers, as a separate estate..."free

from the claims, debts and control of any husband she may have and to the entire exclusion of any such husband and for her own sole use and benefit during her life".<sup>13</sup> Seven years later, in a codicil to her will, Julia Steele explained her reasons for bequeathing only \$50.00 to each of her three oldest daughters, stating that, "My uncle, T.K. Marsh made liberal provision in his will for my said three daughters to the entire exclusion of my other children and under all the circumstances I consider the above disposition of my estate just to all." A second codicil, dated 1900, explained how the land originally allotted to Frankie was divided between John and Margaret. Julia's real estate acumen and desire for equity between her children is evidenced by her explanation that, "...The reason I give John 10 acres more than Margaret is that in the recent exchange with my daughter Margaret wherein I acquired her land and deeded her the same number of acres on the turnpike, I gave her the advantage so far as land is concerned to an amount which requires this difference of 10 acres to make them equal."<sup>14</sup>

On September 1, 1899, Julia Steele purchased 80.63 acres of land adjoining her farm for \$75.00 per acre on the west edge of the Maysville-Lexington Turnpike opposite the intersection of Hutchison Station Road from her neighbors, brothers B.D. and Aaron H. Smedley. The tract gave the 172 acre farm substantial frontage along the main road.<sup>15</sup> Within two years after buying the parcel, Julia signed an agreement with the Blue Grass Traction Company, allowing them to "...construct, operate and maintain forever on and along said Maysville and Lexington Turnpike in front of her property a Standard Gauge Railroad..."<sup>16</sup> For the sum of one dollar, Julia, along with other property owners on the west side of the turnpike, gained direct access to Paris, Lexington, and other towns of the region via the interurban network of the Bluegrass Traction Company.

Julia Steele built the house recorded in this documentation on the recently purchased Smedley tract in 1904. Offset from the Hutchison Station Road intersection and set back from the new Interurban rails and the road edge 125 feet, the brick masonry residence occupied a prominent position along the Pike. Its proximity to the road was convenient, its modern architectural presence announced prosperity at the Steele farm. That year Julia again codicilled her will devising to John and Margaret jointly the new dwelling, yard, and all improvements recently erected near the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike. Predictably, Julia instructed that if in the future they chose to sell the residence, the proceeds be invested in other real estate. Julia Steele was in her late 80s when she died in 1910 at the house on the Turnpike. Her will was probated in the Bourbon County Court, November term, 1910.<sup>17</sup>

The house and farm remained in the Steele family for an additional thirty-five years after Julia's death. Neither John nor Margaret married. John died in 1926 and Margaret died in 1942. After Margaret's death, the farm sold to Jack O. and Imogene Brennan for \$44,000.00.<sup>18</sup> Following the Brennan's ownership, the farm exchanged hands several times. The chain of title is listed above.

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement

The Julia Steele House is a one-and-one-half story, turn-of-the-century, brick masonry, single family dwelling; the main house of a 257 acre farm located in the Inner Bluegrass region of Kentucky. The house is located 125' west of Paris Pike (US 27/68), within a yard area defined by a board fence and vegetated by a variety of mature hardwood trees. The

house occupies a prominent location opposite the small rural community at the intersection of Hutchison Station Road with Paris-Lexington Road. In form, design, and materials, it reflects the popular influence of the early-twentieth century Classical Revival style. The symmetrical, double-pile, three bay, center passage plan measures approximately 43' wide by 55' deep overall and is designed with an articulated central bay that features a flat hip-roofed porch fronting the entry, a gable pedimented dormer with paired sash windows above, and twin, interior chimneys flanking the center hall. Balancing the central focus are pairs of narrow, divided light sash with simple architrave limestone sills, and lintels with brick keystones. Details at the gable end walls include a polygonal bay to the south and recessed porch entry to the north. The rear presents a less formal, asymmetrical elevation with a gable dormer, hip-roofed ell, and shed porch (now enclosed).

1. **Architectural character:** The Julia Steele House is a contributing property of the National Register eligible Paris Pike Historic District. It is significant within the District as a turn-of-the century residence built to replace the main dwelling on an earlier-established farm, and as a fine local representation of popular residential architecture of the era. Julia Steele purchased the 80+ acre tract where the house is located in 1889 to augment her farm and gain direct access to the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike. Her choice to locate the house prominently along the road nearly opposite the Hutchison Station Road intersection suggests a desire for accessibility as well as a certain willingness to express the prosperity of her farm through the architectural importance of her home.

2. **Condition of fabric:** The general house condition is considered good to fair. The roof surface material (asphalt shingles) appears to need replacement, as several layers of roofing are in evidence beneath the surface and some patching is evident at the rear chimney where the flashing has failed. The limited wood trim at windows and wood details at porch areas are in fair condition and need scraping, caulk and paint. The painted brick is in good condition overall as is the limestone foundation.

#### B. Description of Exterior:

1. **Overall dimensions:** The main block of the house measures approximately 43' wide by 40' deep with a 4 1/2' by 10' projecting polygonal bay on the south wall, a 6' by 16' projection on the north wall, and a 15' by 6' rear ell.

2. **Foundations:** The main foundation is of rusticated, coursed, mortared limestone masonry with courses on average from five to eight inches high of stones that measure from six to eighteen inches long. Some spalling has occurred on the locally quarried stone. The grade of the site slopes from southeast to northwest. At the front, southeast corner of the house, only one or two courses are exposed while up to seven courses are above grade at the rear, northwest corner. The foundation extends beneath the front porch, the polygonal bay, and the ell. At the side porch, concrete block supports the porch floor and the steps are of formed concrete. At the enclosed back porch, formed concrete piers support the framing system and pressed metal in a rusticated ashlar pattern is placed as infill.

3. **Walls:** The walls of the house are of running bond, brick masonry. The bricks are high-fired with little textural surface. They are a deep red color and are

painted white. The masonry appears to be in good condition with the brick running through the gable ends of the second floor. Brick detailing of note is at the polygonal bay, where courses interlock in a basketweave pattern and create a pierced pattern at the bay angles; and at window lintels, where gaged bricks are placed to form keystones. The only frame portion (other than the porch areas) is at the rear, gable dormer. This small dormer supplies light to the rear stair landing and is sided with scalloped wood shingles with corner board and gable end trim.

**4. Structural system, framing:** The structure is of brick masonry construction with an exterior running bond. Comparison of interior and exterior measurements indicate an exterior wall depth of approximately 12" (or three bricks thick). At the pocket doors of the left (south) parlor, the walls are of wood frame to contain the doors. Because the crawl space/basement was not inspected, it was not determined if any of the interior walls are of masonry. It is possible that the first floor center walls dividing the front and rear rooms (on north-to-south axis) may be of masonry. Second floor walls are probably of wood frame construction.

**5. Porches:** Two original porches are located at the center bay of the front elevation and at the north side wall. The front porch measures 14'7" wide by 8" deep, is supported by four, non-original wood posts, has a slightly-sloped, flat hip roof with asphalt shingles and exposed rafters, plain frieze, and a recently installed wood floor. The side porch shelters the exterior door to the original right (north) parlor. It is set at the in front (east) end of the north side exterior wall and connects to the parlor interior via a solid wood door of five horizontal panels. The porch has a shed roof and maintains original wood details including a paneled frieze with slightly shaped bottom edge, small curved corner brackets, and square posts with applied vertical corner trim. The concrete block foundation and formed concrete steps are a later alteration. The rear porch, originally open and now enclosed measures 29' across and 8'6" deep. The frame enclosure features a shed roof; six-over-six sash windows above clapboard siding; entry doors to the rear and north side; and a formed concrete pier foundation and steps with pressed metal panels set as infill between the piers.

**6. Chimneys:** Three original chimneys, all of brick masonry include two, symmetrical chimneys that flank the center hall and pierce the gable ridge on either side of the front central dormer. Each has raised belt courses beneath a decorative corbelled cap. A rear chimney extends through the roof at the intersection of the rear ell and the main block. It is a plain stack that extends above the ridge; is supported by a metal angle brace; has simple corbelled top belting, and is topped by three clay chimney pots.

**7. Openings:**

**a. Doorways and doors:** Exterior doors are located at front, rear and side porches. The original front door is of varnished oak with a half-light window above paneled base with brass fittings. A wood screen door has a paneled base. The original, wood side porch door features five horizontal panels, a painted exterior and varnished interior. The rear porch door is wood with top light and lower panel. All doors are encased in a simple wood jamb without trim, inset directly into the brick.

b. **Windows:** Original windows on principal elevations were six-over-six sash in paired and single configurations. Each is encased in a simple wood jamb without architrave trim and inset into the brick face. Cut limestone sills and brick keystones frame the windows. The present owners recently replaced the original sash windows with similar, vinyl clad sash with "snap-in" grilles placed in openings without disturbing the casings.

#### 8. Roof:

a. **Shape, covering:** The main roof is a gable, clad with green, asphalt shingles. The roof design features full returns on the north and south gable ends. The front porch is covered with an unusual, slightly-sloped, flat hip roof. The side and rear porch roofs are shed configurations. The rear ell features a hip roof.

b. **Cornice, eaves:** A deep eave is defined by a molded rake board trim. There is no gutter system at present. (The roof did not originally have boxed gutters.) All of the eave and roof trim materials are painted red, in contrast to the green roof and white painted brick.

c. **Dormers:** The front gable dormer, like the gable ends of the main roof, features a full return while the rear gable dormer mimics the return with a horizontal band board at the base of the gable.

#### C. Description of Interior

1. **Floorplans:** Sketch plans of the first and second floors of the house are included following the written documentation pages. The house does not have a full basement but is primarily built over a crawl space. A limited basement area contains the furnace and other mechanical fixtures. The house is built on a traditional center passage or center hall plan, a pervasive nineteenth century plan throughout Kentucky that was popular well into the twentieth century. Essentially the front door accesses an unheated central hall with approximately equal-sized rooms flanking. The rear rooms of the Julia Steele house offer a variation on the traditional center hall plan. Although it is a double pile (two rooms deep), the rooms behind the front rooms are asymmetrically proportioned. Behind the rear rooms the ell contains the kitchen. The second floor reiterates the center hall plan, with unequal sized rooms to either side of the center hall which was traditionally used for household activities.

2. **Stairways:** The stairway is atypical for a center hall plan house as it is enclosed by a pocket door so it can be hidden from view of the hall. This variation differs from the traditional center hall plan which usually has a prominent open stair within the hall. This stairway is modest in scale, less than three feet wide, with rather steep risers, a landing beneath the rear gable dormer and a return flight that lands in the upper center hall. The railing is simply turned and all woodwork retains original varnish.

3. **Flooring:** First and second floors of the major rooms are of pine. Most of the floor area has wall-to-wall carpeting so condition is unknown. It is not known if the kitchen and bathroom floors are of wood beneath the vinyl flooring.

**4. Wall and ceiling finish:** The original walls and ceilings are of lathe and plaster with a smooth plaster finish. Some new sheetrock at walls and ceilings has been installed in some room areas. Walls are either painted or covered with modern wallpapers.

**5. Openings:** Most of the original doorways and doors have been retained. All are of clear pine (or fir) with an original finish of varnish. The majority of doors have six horizontal panels, brass knobs with beaded edge backplates and brass hinges. Pocket doors that open from the center hall to the left (south) front parlor and from the front parlor to the room behind have brass inset pulls with a beaded edge band. All doors are enframed with 1" by 6" vertical trim boards with a molded profile and entablature that features a plain frieze topped by a molded cornice. Although the original multi-light wood sash have been replaced, original casings and trim remain and are similar to the door casings with molded vertical board trim and entablature.

**6. Decorative features and trim:** The main decorative interior features include the door and window trim (described above), baseboards, and mantles in the formal front rooms. Baseboards, like the doors and trim are of varnished pine. They are 10" in height, with a bead band and molded top. Baseboards terminate at doorways, abutting plinth blocks that support the vertical door trim. Stained oak mantels in the left (south) parlor and right (north) parlor are fairly elaborate and placed diagonally at the inside corners of the rooms adjoining the center hall. Each features an overmantle with beveled mirror enframed by a beaded edge band, Corinthian columns atop the mantle that support an entablature of curved frieze and molded cornice. Either side of the fire box, slender Corinthian columns rest on raised blocks and support the overmantle. In the left parlor, the original mottled, rectangular ceramic tiles in front of the fireplace remain on the floor, while the original tiles surrounding the firebox have been replaced with modern ceramic tiles and a fireplace insert.

**7. Hardware:** Door hardware is brass with a plain or beaded edge. Hinges are brass. No historical mechanical equipment, lighting or plumbing fixtures remain.

#### D. Site

**1. General setting and orientation:** The Julia Steele house is the main dwelling of a 257 acre farm located in southwest Bourbon County within the Inner Bluegrass region of Kentucky. The house is located 125' west-northwest of the Paris-Lexington Road (U.S. 27/68), within a yard area defined by a board fence and vegetated by a variety of mature trees that probably date to the construction of the house including catalpa, sugar maple, oak, walnut and red cedar (see site sketch plan). The original, dirt surfaced drive is located 36' south of the fence that defines the north side of the yard. The straight drive extends the length of the fence with a curved area providing parking to the rear north side of the house and continues to the northwest corner of the yard fence where it passes through a gate and on into the farm area beyond. There is no apparent historic landscape design other than the trees within the yard area that by their size, appear to have been planted about the turn-of-the century.

The house is located opposite (west of) a small rural community node at the intersection of Hutchison Station Road (KY 1939) with Paris-Lexington Road that includes the Hopewell Presbyterian Church and the Odd Fellows Lodge.

**3. Outbuildings:** The only outbuilding associated with the house within the domestic yard area is of minor importance; a multi-purpose, frame shed that measures 14'6" by 29' overall. The dimensional box framing sits on a corner stone pad foundation and is sided with vertical boards, loosely butted. The gable roof is covered with metal.

### PART III: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

**A. Original Architectural Drawings.** Several potential sources were researched for any architectural drawings of Edwin Stamler, the architect to whom the Julia Steele house is attributed including: University of Kentucky Special Collections and Architecture Library; Kentucky Historical Society, Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives, Lexington-Fayette County Public Library, and the Paris-Bourbon County Public Library and Bourbon County Historical Society. None of Stamler's drawings were discovered at any of these locations. No early views of the property were discovered.

**B. Interviews.** John Brennan, son of Jack and Imogene Brennan who purchased the property in 1945 from Julia Steele's heirs. October 29, 1999.

#### C. Bibliography

##### 1. Primary and unpublished sources.

Bourbon County Courthouse. Clerk and Recorder's Office. Deed, Mortgage and Will Books. Paris, Kentucky.

Paris-Bourbon County Public Library. Vertical files, Hopewell Presbyterian Church unpublished manuscript, nd.

University of Kentucky Special Collections. Kentucky Architects clippings files  
University of Kentucky Buildings files (1900-date).

##### 2. Secondary and unpublished sources

Beers, D.G. and Lanagan, & Co. Map of Bourbon County, Kentucky. D.G. Beers & Co., Philadelphia, 1877. (Reprint, Historic Paris-Bourbon County, Inc., 1980.

Langsam, Walter and Johnson, William G. Historic Architecture of Bourbon County, Kentucky. Historic Paris-Bourbon County, Inc., and Kentucky Heritage Council. Paris, Kentucky, 1985.

Lexington Herald (newspaper). Lexington, Kentucky.

Oberwarth, C. Julian. A History of the Profession of Architecture in Kentucky. Gateway Press. Louisville, Kentucky, 1987.

Perrin, William H., ed. History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison, and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky. O.L. Baskin, & Co., Chicago. 1882. Reprint, Southern Historical Press, Easley, South Carolina. 1979.

**D. Supplemental Material:** A copy of the 1877 Bourbon County map (D.G. Beers) following the written narrative indicates the location of the original Steele house in reference to the Paris-Lexington Road, Hutchison Station Road and the surrounding area at that time.

#### PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION

Historic American Buildings Survey documentation of the Julia Steele house is required as mitigative recording under the stipulations of the Memorandum of Agreement pertaining to the Paris Pike Reconstruction Project (U.S. 27/68) from a two-lane to a four-lane highway between Lexington and Paris, Kentucky, within the National Register eligible Paris Pike Historic District. Parties to the agreement signed and dated May 22, 1991 include the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Federal Highway Administration, Kentucky State Historic Preservation Officer and Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Other consulting parties to the MOA include Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, Land and Nature Trust of the Bluegrass, The Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation, Lexington Directions and Lucy T. Snell.

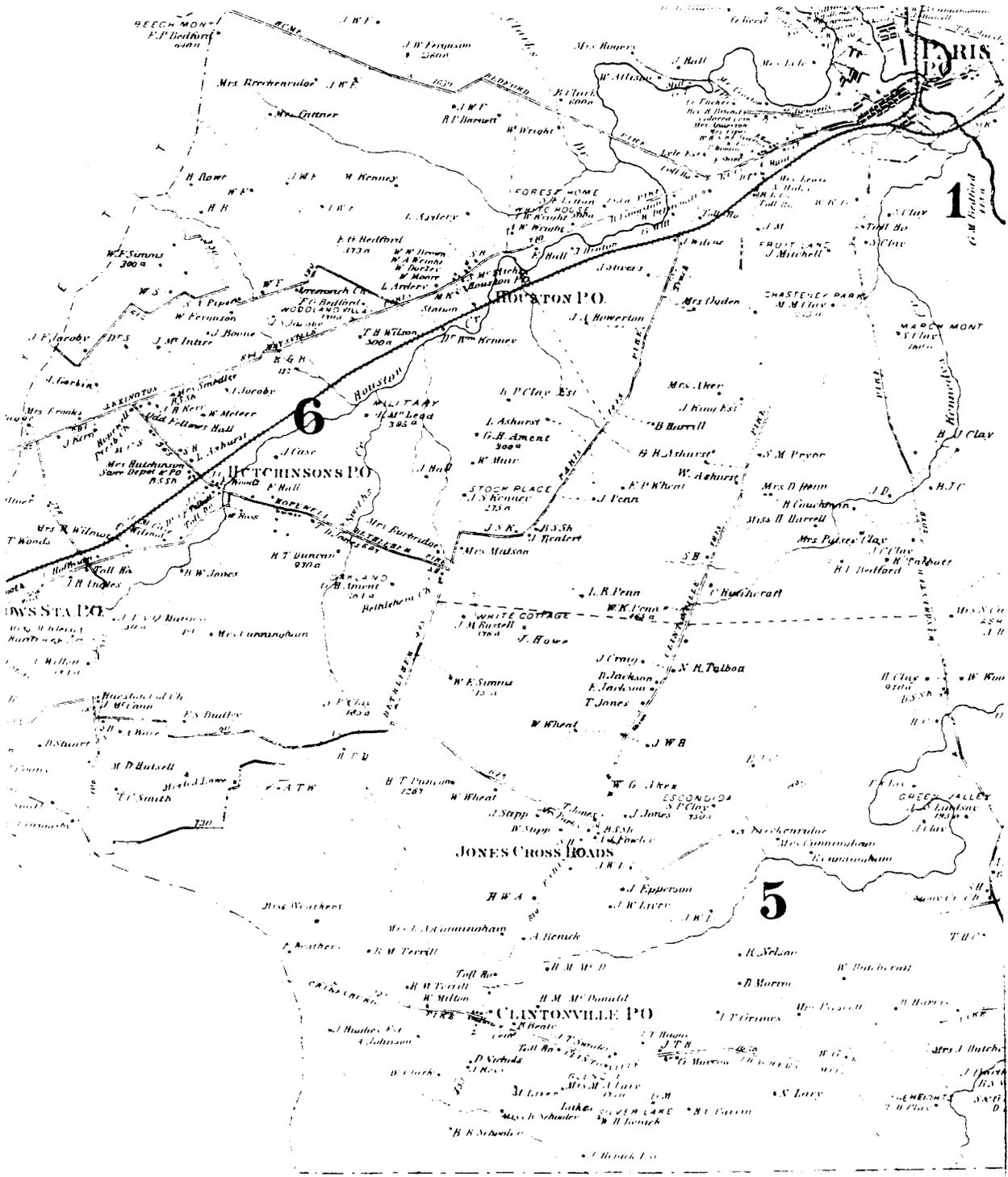
To avoid directly impacting numerous contributing historic resources on the east side of the road including the Hopewell Presbyterian Church and Mooreland Lodge (Odd Fellows Hall) and several small historic residences of the rural community at the intersection of Hutchison Station Road and Paris-Lexington Road, it was determined that the two new south-bound lanes would be located to the west side of the existing roadway and two new north-bound lanes would be located approximately at the existing alignment. The two new southbound lanes will directly impact the Julia Steele house. The National Park Service determined the level of documentation to include 4" by 5" large format photography, floor plan and site plan sketch drawings, and History Narrative using the Outline Format.

Christine Amos, of Burry & Amos, Inc., the Historic Preservation Specialist on the Paris Pike Design team prepared the written material. Amos also prepared sketch drawings for this documentation with the assistance of Robert A. Burry, architect. Jayne Fiegel performed the large format photography. Field documentation and research was performed in September and October, 1999 and the documentation was completed in October, 1999 and submitted to the Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet for review and submittal to the National Park Service.

Prepared by: Christine Amos  
Title: Historic Preservation Specialist  
Affiliation: Burry & Amos, Inc.  
Date: October 28, 1999

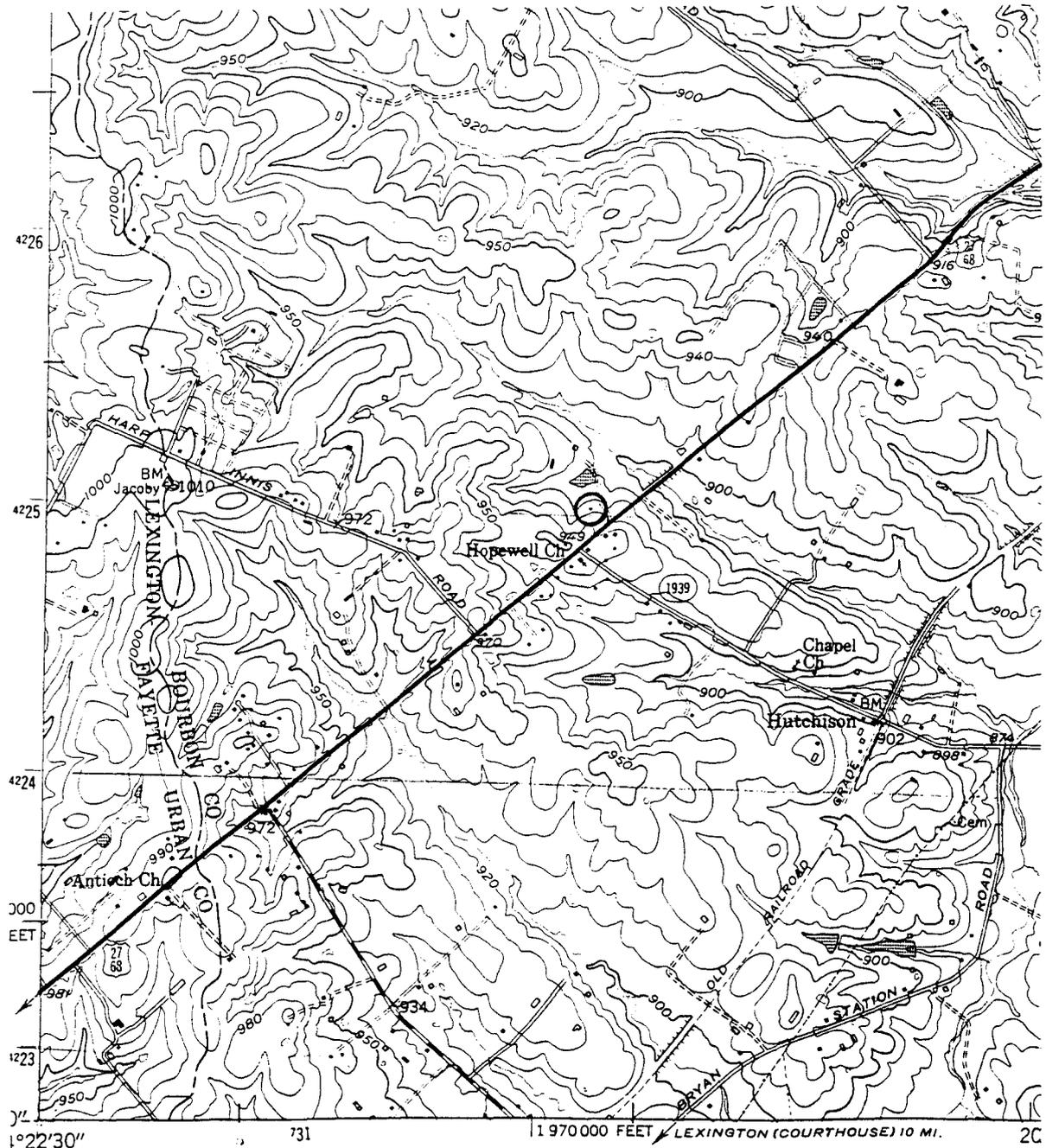
## ENDNOTES

1. Kentucky, Bourbon County, Paris. Clerk and Recorder's Office, Will Book U, page 379.
2. Walter Langsam and William G. Johnson, Historic Architecture of Bourbon County, Kentucky (Paris, KY: Historic Paris-Bourbon County, Inc. and Kentucky Heritage Council, 1988), p. 206.
3. Ibid.
4. C. Julian Oberwarth, FAIA, A History of the Profession of Architecture in Kentucky (Louisville: Gateway Press, Inc., 1987), p. 248.
5. Lexington City Directory (Lexington: 1906) and other dates through 1923.
6. Lexington Herald, March 3, 1923, p. 14.
7. Langsam and Johnson, Op.cit. pp. 206, 249, 278.
8. John Brennan interview with author. October 29, 1999. (John Brennan is the son of John and Imogene Brennan. He reported that the family never lived at the farm for the nine years they owned it. A tenant family lived in the farm and grew the tobacco, other crops and tended livestock. He does not recall any alterations to the house by his parents.)
9. D.G. Beers and Lanagan & Co., Map of Bourbon County, Kentucky, (Philadelphia: D.G. Beers & Co., 1877. (Reprint, Historic Paris-Bourbon County, Inc., 1980).
10. William H. Perrin, ed., History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison, and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky. (Chicago: O.L. Baskin & Co., 1882), p. 566.
11. Ibid. (Records of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church from 1787 though 1865 were reviewed but Steele family members were not indicated among those who joined, transferred or died during that time. The Steeles evidently joined the church sometime after they purchased the property in 1863, as Perrin reports them as members of the church in 1882.)
12. Bourbon County, Kentucky, Clerk and Recorder's Office, Will Book T, pp. 5-6; Deed Book 66, pp. 521-524.
13. Ibid. Codicil to will of Julia F. Wood Steele. Will Book U, p. 378.
14. Ibid. Will Book U, pp. 378-380.
15. Ibid. Deed Book 83, p. 30.
16. Ibid. Deed Book 85, p.460.
17. Ibid. Will Book U, pp. 378-380.
18. Ibid. Deed Book 124, pp. 1561-2.



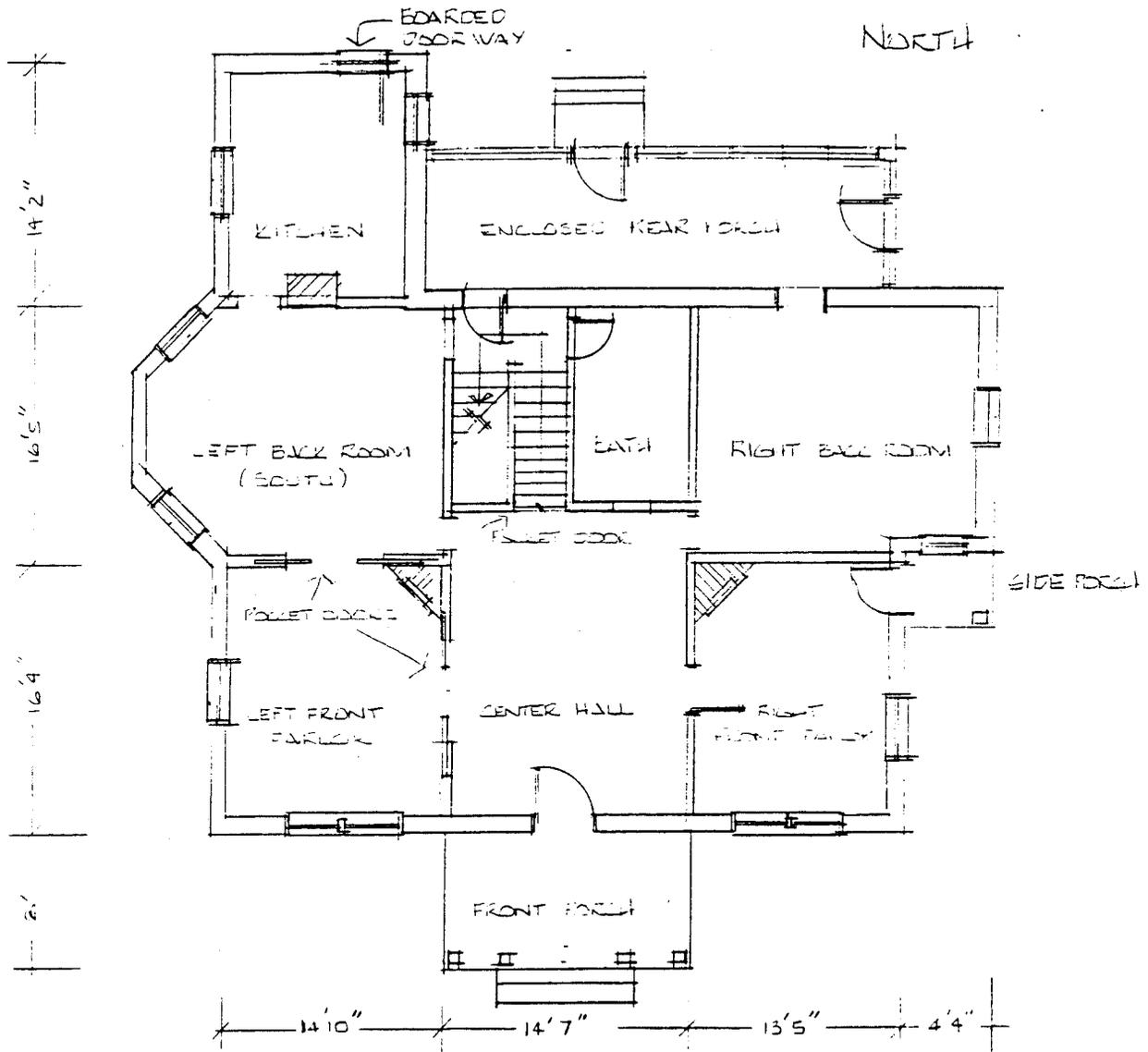
Copy of the 1877 Bourbon County map (D.G. Beers) indicating the location of the original Steele house (circled) relative to the Paris-Lexington Road, Hutchison Station Road and the surrounding area at that time.

Location map: U.S.G.S. Paris West Quadrangle (7.5)  
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:  
16 732040E 4225040N



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS





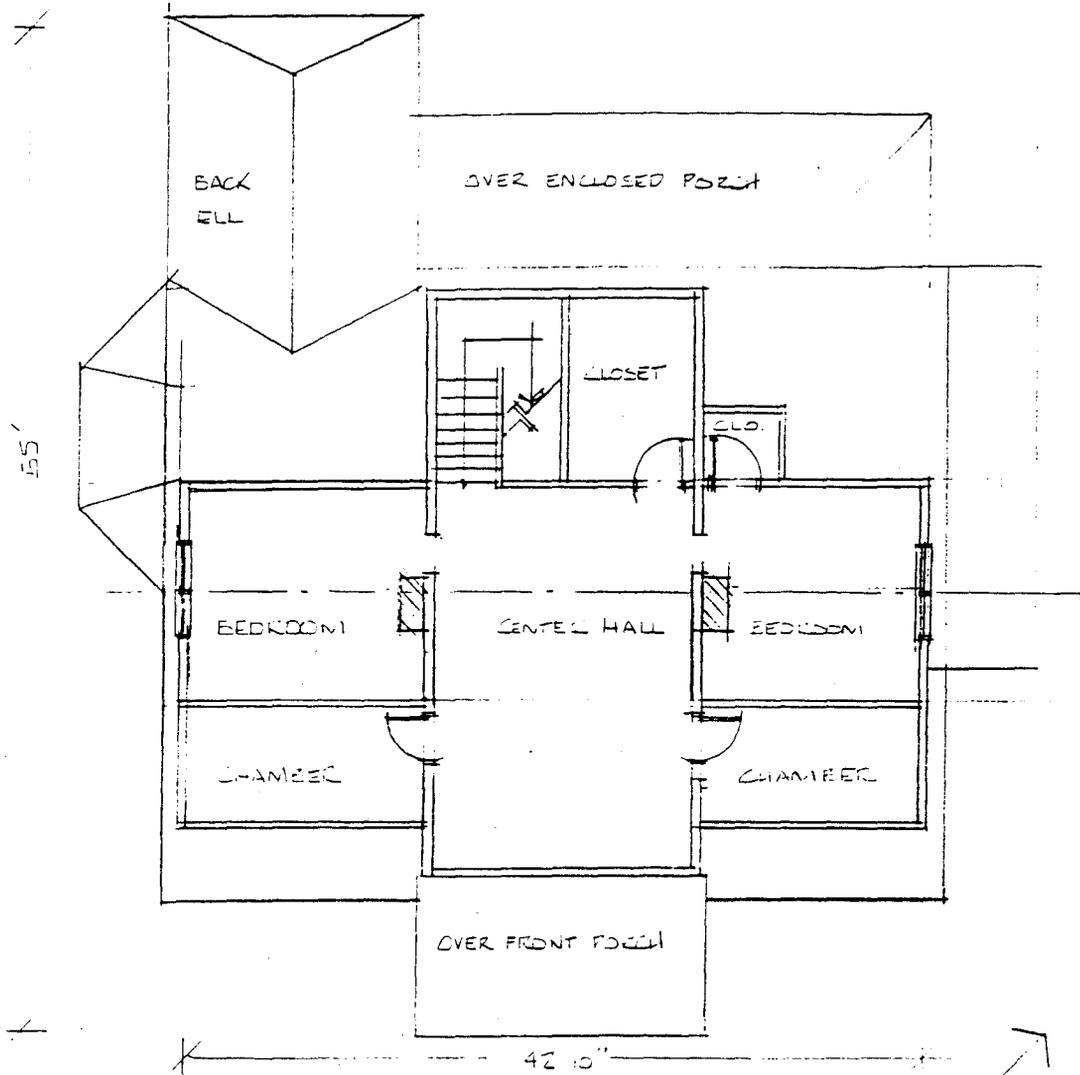
JULIA STEELE HOUSE  
FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
PDR'S VICINITY

BOURBON CO., KENTUCKY

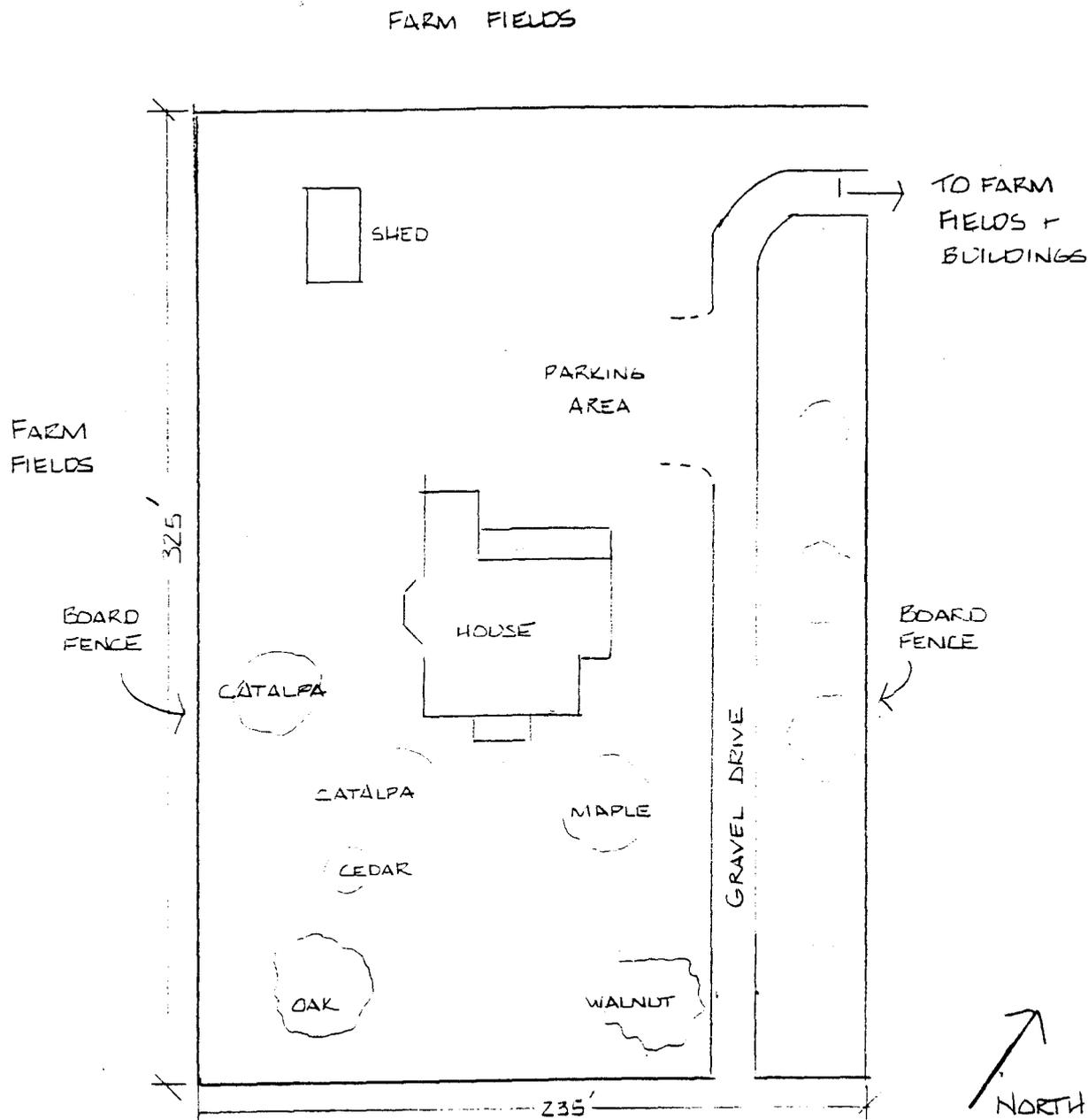
NOVEMBER 1, 1999

ROBERT BURRI, A.I.A., CHRISTINE AMIDE





JULIA STEELE HOUSE SECOND FLOOR PLAN NORTH  
PARIS VICINITY SCALE APPROXIMATE  
BOURBON CO., KENTUCKY  
NOVEMBER 1, 1909 ROBERT BURZY, A. I. A.  
CHRISTINE AMOS



PARIS - LEXINGTON ROAD (US. 27/68)

JULIA STEELE HOUSE  
PARIS VICINITY, BOURBON CO., KENTUCKY  
SITE SKETCH PLAN • SCALE APPROXIMATE

NOVEMBER 5, 1999 • CHRISTINE AMOS