



The Kentucky Historical Marker Program, administered by the Kentucky Historical Society in cooperation with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, commemorates historic sites, events and personalities throughout the commonwealth to connect events, people and sites, to bring the past to life, and to increase the public's awareness of Kentucky history. The subjects of the more than 2,200 markers vary widely, but all mark sites that local communities have recognized as being important to local, regional, state, or national history.

HOW TO SUBMIT AN APPLICATION FOR A HISTORICAL MARKER

Taking a subject from an idea to a finished marker takes time, thought and the work of many people. Marker applications are accepted year-round. After each application is received, an advisory committee reviews the application and makes recommendations as to whether it should be accepted, resubmitted or rejected. Up to 30 applications may be accepted each year.

STEPS TO COMPLETING A MARKER APPLICATION

1. Complete a Historical Marker Application Package.

Each application must include:

- a. Cover sheet
- b. Information about proposed marker
- c. Text page
- d. Documentation sheet
- e. Copies of the pages from each reference that documents marker text
- f. Letters of support for your historical marker request

2. Submit FOUR COMPLETE COPIES of the application and supporting materials.

3. Community consensus. Kentucky Historical Markers become highly visible, permanent features of the local sites where they are placed. It is, therefore, important for applicants to secure a significant degree of community consensus, preferably even before the formal application is made. You can do this by obtaining letters of support. Unanimity is difficult to achieve, but clearly the significant local groups should be supportive. The identity of these groups may vary from place to place but should typically include local historical organizations, local government, patriotic societies, veterans' groups and organizations involved in historic preservation.

COST OF A KENTUCKY HISTORICAL MARKER

Once a marker subject is approved, the applicant is responsible for obtaining the funds to pay for its fabrication. The cost for fabrication is:

- \$2,300 if the text is the same on both sides of the marker.
- \$2,500 if the text is different.

The editing and fabrication process will not begin until the Kentucky Historical Marker Program receives these funds. Once payment is received, the Kentucky Historical Society will begin working with you to finalize the text and order the marker. Some suggestions for raising funds in your community include:

- Ask a business, corporation or civic organization in your community to contribute funds. (We can include the name of one sponsoring organization on each side of the marker.)

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

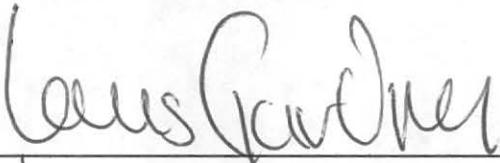
- Ask members of your community to contribute.
- If the marker is about a specific person, ask descendants of that person to contribute.
- Hold a special fundraising event.

GUIDELINES FOR THE KENTUCKY HISTORICAL MARKER PROGRAM

1. Applications for markers are reviewed year-round by a historical advisory committee. The initial acceptance is for the subject only. Once the subject has been accepted, the text of the marker and its accompanying documentation are thoroughly checked by the Kentucky Historical Marker Program staff to ensure that they meet the required standards for historical accuracy.
2. Markers cannot be approved for:
 - A living person or a person who died fewer than 15 years ago
 - A purely genealogical or family subject
 - An individual or business if the primary value of the marker is to provide financial benefit to or advertising for that person or business
 - A cemetery, unless someone significant and well-known to Kentucky history is buried there, or unless a historically significant event is connected with it
 - A church, unless it meets one of these criteria:
 - ◆ The church is connected to a significant historical event or person.
 - ◆ The church congregation has existed, uninterrupted, for more than 150 years.
 - ◆ The church building itself was constructed more than 100 years ago and has been used continuously by the same congregation.
3. Marker *locations* will not be approved for places where they will create traffic hazards or where they are not acceptable to the property owner or the governmental agency having jurisdiction. Markers must be placed in locations that are easily accessible to the public. The final decision for placement of a marker on public highways rests with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet.
4. Marker *text* will not be approved unless it accurately presents verifiable historical information. The documentation supporting the marker texts should be based on reliable, original sources whenever possible. *Wikipedia is not accepted as a source.* Applications that do not include documentation will not be accepted. The text also should conform to the limitations on the number and length of lines (see page 3 of application).

HISTORICAL MARKER APPLICATION COVER SHEET

Information about applicant:

Name of organization or individual submitting application: Mentelle Neighborhood Association	
Address: Lewis Gardner, President 317 Hanover Court Lexington, Kentucky 40502	
Name and address of contact person for this application (if different from above): Ann Olliges, Chair of Neighborhood Improvements Committee 721 Aurora Avenue Lexington, Kentucky 40502	
Phone number: 859-268-8344(Lewis Gardner) 859-421-1916(Ann Olliges)	Email address: lewisg@iglou.com annolliges@gmail.com
Signature of person submitting application: 	
Name of local newspaper: Lexington Herald - Leader	State Representative: Ruth Ann Palumbo State Senator: Reginald L. Thomas U.S. Congressman: Andy Barr

For office use only:

Application number:	Date application received:
<input type="checkbox"/> Application submitted to advisory committee <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation verified <input type="checkbox"/> Text written and edited <input type="checkbox"/> Text approved by historical committee <input type="checkbox"/> Funds received to pay for marker fabrication <input type="checkbox"/> Marker text submitted to manufacturer <input type="checkbox"/> Marker received by highway department <input type="checkbox"/> Marker installed and ready for dedication	District Highway Office:
	Proposed dedication date:
	Decision of Advisory Committee: YES NO RESUBMIT

APPLICATION FORM PROPOSED MARKER INFORMATION

Name of proposed marker: Mentelle Park		This marker will have: <input type="checkbox"/> The same text on both sides <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Different text on each side
This marker will feature: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A historic person(s) <input type="checkbox"/> A building or historic site <input type="checkbox"/> A historic event <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Please explain why this subject is significant to Kentucky history: The placement of a Kentucky historical marker will honor Monsieur and Madame Mentelle for their contributions to the enhancement of education of Lexington youth in the 1800's. This includes the education of Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of the 16th President of the United States of America. The Mentelle Neighborhood Association would also like to acknowledge James Masterson, who built Lexington's first log cabin in 1780, bought 100 acres here in 1790 and lived at 715 Bullock Place. Between 1887 - 1925, much of his land became Mentelle Park, Morningside, and other subdivisions now in the Mentelle Neighborhood.		
Suggested location: <input type="checkbox"/> On street, road or highway <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On public grounds <input type="checkbox"/> On private grounds		Address and description of suggested location: In the first median at the entrance of Mentelle Park, after the four stone pillars off of Richmond Road.
County: Fayette	Nearest town: Lexington	Distance and direction from city/town: Within the Lexington Fayette Urban County off of Richmond Road
Is there space near the proposed site to pull off the road and read the marker text? Yes	Is there a proposed date for the marker dedication? Is this date an anniversary or other special date appropriate for this marker dedication? (Please do not announce the dedication date for this marker until the Kentucky Historical Marker Program Office notifies you that the marker has been approved and that it will be ready in time for your proposed date.) No	

APPLICATION FORM TEXT PAGE

Please submit your proposed text. Remember that each side of the marker is limited to only one headline, 10 lines of text of up to 33 letters and spaces and a sponsorship line (if you don't want a sponsorship/ dedication line, you may have an extra line of text). Once the facts are verified and the text is edited by the program office, you will be asked to approve it before the marker is ordered.

Marker side one:

Mentelle Park

In early 1800s, French refugees Charlotte and Waldemar Mentelle ran a girls' school across from Henry Clay's Ashland. Mary Todd Lincoln a student 1832-1836. Mentelle Park subdivision created in 1906 from 14-acre estate of the Mentelles' son, Waldemar Jr. The street was made a National Register Historic District in 1985 for its architectural significance.

Marker side two (if two-sided):

Pioneer farm to suburbs

James Masterson, who built Lexington's first log cabin in 1780 and for whom Masterson Station was named, bought 100 acres here in 1790 and lived at 715 Bullock Place. Between 1887 - 1925, much of his land became Mentelle Park, Morningside and other subdivisions now in the Mentelle Neighborhood.

Application Form Documentation Sheet

Facts List each important fact that is relevant to this marker subject. All places, dates, sites, names of people involved, etc. must be documented.	Sources Each fact must be verified with notation of the source material. Include a copy of the page from each document that was used.
In early 1800s, French refugees Charlotte and Waldemar Mentelle ran a girls school across from Henry Clay's Ashland. Mary Todd Lincoln, a student from 1832 -1836.	The Kentucky Encyclopedia (University Press of Kentucky 1992). Pages 626-627. The Boarding School of Mary Todd Lincoln by William H. Townsend (Privately printed, Lexington, 1941).
Mentelle Park subdivision created in 1906 from 14- acre estate of the Mentelle's son, Waldemar Jr. The street was made a National Register Historic District in 1985 for its architectural significance.	National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, 1985 (attached).
James Masterson, who built Lexington's first log cabin in 1780 and for whom Masterson Station was named, bought 100 acres here in 1790 and lived at 715 Bullock Place	A History of Pioneer Lexington by Charles R. Staples (University Press of Kentucky, 1939) Page 15. History of Fayette County Kentucky by Robert Peter (O.L. Baskin & Co., Chicago, 1882) Page 231.
Between 1887 - 1925, much of his land became Mentelle Park, Morningside, and other subdivisions now in the Mentelle Neighborhood.	The Place Where I Live by Martha Jane Stone (Privately printed, Lexington, 2010). Stone's booklet includes city maps, subdivision plats, and various articles and advertisements from the Morning Transcript and Lexington Leader
	between 1887 and 1934). Sanborn fire insurance maps of Lexington for 1886, 1890, 1901, 1907, and 1934).



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for Historic Preservation

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In Memoriam
H. Foster Pettit

253 Market Street, Lexington, KY 40507
Tel 859-253-0362 Fax 859-259-9210
www.bluegrasstrust.org

March 24, 2015

Ms. Becky Riddle
Kentucky Historical Society
100 West Broadway
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Ms. Riddle,

This letter is on behalf of the Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation in support of the Mentelle Neighborhood Association's application for a Kentucky Historical Marker. As Central Kentucky's oldest and leading preservation organization (and the recipient of the program's #3 and #2174 markers), the Blue Grass Trust is familiar with the valuable recognition these markers bring to our special historic places.

Mentelle Neighborhood Association's application succinctly shares the story of Mentelle Park and the surrounding neighborhoods while including broader details of Lexington's history and people. We strongly support their wording.

Thank you for the opportunity to support this application and for the wonderful work you do for Kentucky's history. If you have any questions, please contact me at jsloan@bluegrasstrust.org or 859-253-0362.

Sincerely,

Jason Sloan
Director of Preservation

LOCAL PARTNER

NATIONAL TRUST FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Commonwealth of Kentucky

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RUTH ANN PALUMBO
76th Legislative District
10 Deepwood Drive
Lexington, Kentucky 40505-2106
(606) 299-2597



STATE CAPITOL ANNEX
Room 023
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(1-800) 372-7181
(502) 564-8100

July 14, 2015

Becky Riddle, Kentucky Historical Marker Program Coordinator
Kentucky Historical Society
100 W. Broadway
Frankfort, KY 40601

Dear Ms. Riddle:

I am writing to express my support for the Mentelle Neighborhood Association's application to place a historical marker at the entrance of Mentelle Park off Richmond Road in Lexington. The association is submitting their application to honor Charlotte and Waldemar Mentelle for their contribution to the education of Lexington's citizens. Among the Mentelle's students were many distinguished young ladies, including Mary Todd Lincoln. They would also like to recognize on the marker the purchase of 100 acres by James Masterson and how this land became the subdivisions of the Mentelle Neighborhood.

I enthusiastically support this application and project and hope that you will consider that support when reviewing the application to which this letter is attached. The marker will honor a little known family that made a significant difference in the lives of young ladies in the Commonwealth.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ruth Ann Palumbo".

Ruth Ann Palumbo
State Representative, 76th District

RAP/sm
Original letter mailed:
Ms. Becky Riddle
Ms. Ann Olliges
Emailed to:
Ms. Holly Salisbury



KENTUCKY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State Capitol

Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

502-564-8100

July 15, 2015

Kentucky Historical Society
100 West Broadway St
Frankfort, KY 40601

RE: Mentelle Park Neighborhood Association

To the Members of the Kentucky Historical Society:

I am writing to express my strong support for the Mentelle Park Neighborhood Association's application to place a historical marker at the entrance of Mentelle Park.

This marker will signify and honor the contributions that both Charlotte and Waldemar Mentelle made to the education of early citizens of Fayette County, such as Mary Todd Lincoln. The marker will also recognize the purchase of 100 acres by the pioneer James Masterson which land has now become a suburb of the Mentelle Neighborhood.

I believe that this historical marker and identification sign will enrich the growth of the Mentelle Park neighborhood as well as enrich the City of Lexington.

Sincerely,

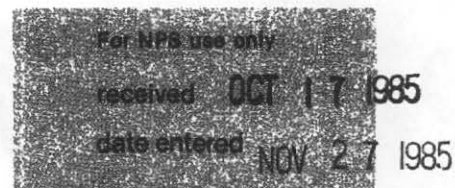
A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Reginald L. Thomas". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Reginald L. Thomas
Kentucky State Senator
13th District

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Mentelle Park

and/or common same

2. Location

street & number Between Richmond Road and Cramer Avenue

N/A not for publication

city, town Lexington

N/A vicinity of

state Kentucky

code 021

county Fayette

code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<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"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>NA</u> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<u>NA</u> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number

city, town

N/A vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Fayette County Clerk's Office

street & number 162 East Main Street

city, town Lexington

state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date December, 1982

☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort

state Kentucky

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

Mentelle Park consists of 48 structures, all of them used for residential purposes. This district constitutes one long block which runs north-south between the nine and ten hundred blocks of Richmond Road and the nine hundred block of Cramer Avenue. It has a series of planted medians running down the center of the street (Photo No. 1) and the entrance off Richmond Road is marked by stone gates which are found in smaller versions at the Cramer Avenue entrance (Photo No. 2). All the houses were constructed between 1905 and the 1930's, as the 1934 Sanborn Insurance map shows all the present houses being in place. The four predominant styles are American Foursquare, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and Colonial Revival Cottages. In addition, there is one Homestead style house and one late Richardsonian/Colonial Revival style.

The American Foursquare style houses include: 3, 7, 11, 17, 19, 24, 26, 37, 41, 45, 46, 49, 54, and 56. These houses are two story, brick or brick veneer and are characterized by their box-like shape, low hipped roof, many with projecting dormers, and one story porches running across the front facade. The exterior of these houses are relatively plain, with ornamentation taking the form of a window or door treatment variation. No. 3 has been painted and has a porte-cochere on the north side of the house. Its porch combines brick piers with Tuscan columns (Photo No. 3). No. 7 utilizes Tudor panes in several windows and in the sidelights flanking the door. It combines rough surface stone piers with paired Tuscan colonettes on its porch. An oriel is on the north side of the house (Photo No. 4). Number 11 was also illustrated in the 1919 brochure on Lexington and it remains intact today. No. 17 is the most elaborate of this style on Mentelle Park. It has a handsome one story porch which runs across the front of the house and large square brick piers that rise above the roofline. The entrance bay of the porch is flanked on either side by brick piers (Photo No. 5). No. 19 has triple windows on the second floor and concrete "corner blocks" decorate the windows and the corners of the building. Flat brackets are on the eaves (Photo No. 6). The porch of No. 24 has paired stone Ionic colonettes atop stone piers, the balustrade being stone as well (Photo No. 7). No. 26 reflects the Craftsman influence with its paneled, arched spandrell stretching across the front porch, supported by large brick piers. A triple sided, two story bay projects on the south side of the house (Photo No. 8). No. 37 has lost its porch and had a "colonial" pediment put over the door, which has also been altered. No. 41 is very plain, with no specific decorative features (Photo No. 9). No. 45 has shingles on the second floor. No. 46 has had composition siding put on the second floor. No. 49 is wire brick, as are several others on the street, and is intact. No. 54 has flat brackets on its wide eaves and the porch has large brick piers, except for the center pier, which is topped by a tapered paneled post (Photo No. 10). A porte-cochere is on the south side of the house. No. 56 has had its brick painted but remains intact.

The Colonial Revival houses include 4, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 22, 27, 38, 43, and 51. All are two story, brick, or brick veneer and some have shingled second floor. All have gable roofs. No. 4 is three bay, frame on the first and shingle on the second, with raked edges where the shingle meets the frame. The doorway is slightly recessed in an elliptical fan entryway with fanlight set above the door. Windows on the first floor have raised pediments above and a Colonial Revival Palladian window is set in the attic level of the gable end. A one story porch is on the south side of the house (Photo No. 11). No. 9 can be categorized as Colonial Revival but with many Richardsonian details. One of the first houses to be built on Mentelle Park, it has a large gable end facing the street. The windows have sharp dividers and the window trim around the oval window set in the gable end appears to be terra cotta (Photo No. 12). No. 10 is

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 checked="" 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 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 type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1906-1930

Builder/Architect

Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Mentelle Park is significant for the examples of architectural styles popular during its development period beginning in 1906 through the first half of the 1930's. The four predominant styles, all of which are exhibited with good examples, are the American Foursquare, the Colonial Revival, the Bungalow, and the Colonial Revival Cottage. In addition to the architectural integrity of this block, landscaping was a part of the development of Mentelle Park from its inception. The street was designed with a series of planted medians which still remain and are maintained today. The original lots were laid out to save the trees and restrictions were put into deeds. This restriction prohibited changes, "which prevent any disfigurement of the street or destruction of the neighborhood". Telephone poles were placed at the rear of the properties to enhance the landscaping and building off-sets were consistent to give an uniformity of green space in front of each house. With this mixture of architectural styles and the conscience effort to create a street with planned landscaping, Mentelle Park is one of the finest examples of a post-1900 development, where the housing stock and landscape layout combine to create an ambience not seen in other developments in Lexington from that period of time.

The land on which Mentelle Park was built was purchased in 1905 from Thomas H. Clay and others including the estate of Rosa Mentelle. The Mentelle Co. purchased 14 acres, "just outside the city limits" for \$13,039.00. The land had belonged to Rosa Mentelle, to whom it was willed by her brother Waldemar Mentelle. W. Mentelle died in 1886, at the age of 83. Waldemar Mentelle received it from Charlton Metcalfe (son of William Metcalfe) in 1854. William Metcalfe owned 55 acres and he died Jan. 22, 1853. His property was subdivided among the four Metcalfe children. Rosa Mentelle, who died in 1893, was a sister of Mrs. Thomas H. Clay. The Mentelle's parents, Augustus Waldemar and Victoria Charlotte Le Clere Mentelle ran a select boarding school, located on the Richmond Road on land donated by Mrs. James Russell, this land being to the east of what became Mentelle Park.

The Mentelle Company was incorporated in 1905 by four prominent men of the city: Thomas B. Combs, who served as president of the corporation; Henry M. Skillman, vice president; Thomas L. Warren, secretary; and Charles N. Manning, treasurer. The four held all the combined stock of the company. Thomas B. Combs was Mayor of Lexington just after the turn of the century. He was head of Combs Lumber Company, which he and his father and brothers founded in 1895 here in Lexington. He was also president of Lexington Telephone Company, the Swiss Oil Corp., Marian Coal Co., Inc. He married Viola Downs of Menifee Co., Kentucky in 1889. Combs died in 1935 at the age of 67. Henry Martyn Skillman was an associate of the Security Trust Company. According to his obituary in 1946, he was a lifelong resident of Lexington. He died at his home at 168 North Broadway, aged 83. Thomas L. Warren was a real estate broker and lived at 152 Woodland Avenue at the time of his death in 1949. Charles N. Manning was a prominent Lexington banker, Chairman of the Board and President of the Security Trust Company. He was involved in the founding and development of "numerous business enterprises in Lexington" and owned considerable holdings of business properties in the city, was a trustee of Berea College, and director and treasurer of the Lexington Chapter of the American Red Cross. He also served as chairman of

9. Major Bibliographical References

Kerr, Judge Charles, ed. History of Kentucky (5 vols.), Chicago and New York: The American Historical Society, 1922.
Lexington City Directories
Lexington Maps and Views
Lexington Newspapers

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 11.98

Quadrangle name Lexington East, Ky.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A 16 721370 4121251915
Zone Easting Northing

B 16 7210415 4121231010
Zone Easting Northing

C 16 72109415 412123810

D 16 72121910 4121261710

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Attached

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard S. DeCamp, Executive Director and Bettie L. Kerr, Historic Resources Administrator

organization Lexington-Fayette Co. Historic Commission date July, 1985

street & number 253 Market Street

telephone (606) 255-8312

city or town Lexington

state Kentucky

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state X 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

David L. Morgan

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date October 10, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

date 11/27/85

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky

Continuation sheet Mentelle Park

Item number 7

Page 2

For NPS use only

received

date entered

in the Arts and Crafts/Colonial Revival style, with a slightly projecting parlor bay with gable end facing the street. Ionic columns are on the porch, which is one story and stretches across the front of the house. No. 12 is a very plain three bay brick house with asymmetrical windows on the second floor and an oriel on the south side of the house. One story porch with columns atop brick piers, stretches across facade (Photo No. 13). No. 15 is three bay with Georgian Revival inspired doorway with elliptical arch, supported by two columns. The windows have keystones set in the flat jackarches and the cornice has large modillions. A vertical band of bricks is at watercourse level, just above the foundation (Photo No. 14). No. 16 has a rather unusual elliptical arch doorway. The door is slightly recessed and has detailed panels where a fanlight usually is. There are narrow sidelights on either side of the door and the voussoir above has a keystone and impost block highlighting it. Articulated gutter boxes are on either end of the facade of the house (Photo No. 15). No. 22 is an Arts and Crafts/Colonial Revival with heavy porch piers with rough surface brick detailing and small windows above in the center of the second floor. The dormer has a three part elliptical window and the eaves of the dormer have large knee braces (Photo No. 16). No. 27 has some Richardsonian features, such as the rough surface brick triple row voussoir with stone blocks above the second floor window of the projecting parlor bay. The parlor window is similar to an oriel, only smaller. The porch that stretches across two bays, is pedimented over the entrance bay. No. 38 is a rather plain, very intact two bay with one story porch across the front. No. 43 has a triple window dormer projecting and triple windows in the gable ends. Flat brackets are on cornice of porch and dormer. No. 51 is a two story, brick four-plex with tile roof and there are two story porches flanking the entry.

The bungaloid style houses include 8, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 42, 44, and 50. These are all $1\frac{1}{2}$ story, most with shed roofs, and many with undercut porches and exposed rafter ends. No. 8 is very intact with a large triple window dormer and shaped rafter ends. (Photo No. 17). No. 23 is a classic bungalow style and very intact. It is frame construction with a low pitched roof with extended rafter ends. The parlor window has wide spaced tracery in oval and diamond panes (Photo No. 18). No. 25 is buff colored wire brick with gable end facing the street and gable roof porch having large flat braces and square cut columns atop brick piers. A large dormer, which is actually a continuation of the first floor, is on the side of the house, and has exposed rafter ends and long vertical windows (Photo No. 19). No. 29 also has the gable end facing the street and the porch roof gable end is covered with shingle as the rest of the house (Photo No. 20). Small knee braces are beneath the eaves. No. 30 is somewhat more elaborate with large undercut porch beneath shed roof and large gable roofed dormer above. Exposed rafter ends are on both and gable ends and dormer are shingled (Photo No. 21). No. 31 is rather simple with undercut porch and shed roof dormer. No. 35 has a Tudor arch porch spandrel and extended rafter ends. No. 36 is a very plain bungalow with large gable roof dormer (Photo No. 22). No. 42 has large gable above undercut porch and stone caps on chimney shoulders. No. 44 has knee braces on the gable end eaves and a triple window gable room dormer (Photo No. 23). No. 50 has projecting bay with shed roof on the south side of the building. Windows have vertical panes set in a slight arch at their tops (Photo No. 24).

Cottages on Mentelle Park are all $1\frac{1}{2}$ story with gable roofs and some projecting parlor bays. They are 18, 28, 32, 33, 34, 39, 40, 42, 48, 52, 53, and 55. No. 18 is one of the earlier houses on the street and is unusual in that it has a large center double window dormer flanked by two smaller single window ones. The gable ends of these dormers have applied decorative motifs. The house is yellow brick with red mortar, sits on a

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high rough stone foundation and has tiny flat brackets on the cornice. The porch has lost its original rail. The roof retains its peak trim (Photo No. 25). No. 28 also sits up on a high foundation and has an elaborate vertical board gable end in the dormer (Photo No. 26). No. 32 is a brown, wire brick cottage with projecting parlor bay and wrap around porch on the southwest corner of the house. Porch has Ionic columns and the gable end of the parlor bay has fishscale shingle (Photo No. 27). No. 33 has a large gable roof over the undercut porch, giving the house something of a Greek cross appearance, even though it is actually more square. The gable ends are covered with fishscale shingle, the front gable having a triple window, and the porch posts are rough stone. The house is painted but appears to have slick surface brick and sits on a stone foundation with raised mortar joints. Roof is patterned slate (Photo No. 28). No. 34 has a wrap around porch on the southwest corner of the house. No. 39 has a gable roof above the slightly projecting entrance bay and a porch with Tuscan columns stretches across the facade of the house (Photo No. 29). No. 40 is a frame cottage with small porch created by extension of the roof, giving the house a somewhat asymmetrical appearance (Photo No. 30). No. 48 is a wire brick cottage with an oriel on the north side of the house. No. 52 is also a hipped roof cottage with porch stretching across the front. No. 53 is brick with its composition sided gable end facing the street. No. 55, the last house on the east side of the street, is a large wire brick cottage with projecting dormer with brackets. Gable ends have fishscale shingle and there is an oriel on the south side of the house. A triple window projecting bay is on the north side of the house. The porch has Ionic paired and tripled colonettes atop brick piers (Photo No. 31).

No. 47 is a Homestead House, with its one story porch stretching across the facade. The house has been stuccoed and is characterized by its lack of ornamentation (Photo No. 32).

On the west side of the entrance to Mentelle Park, there is a townhouse development which was built on the site of a Colonial Revival style duplex that faced Richmond Road. On the east side of the Richmond Road entrance is a Colonial Revival style house which is used for offices. Neither of these properties are included within the boundaries of this district.

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the board of Lexington Public Library. Manning died, age 71, at the First Presbyterian Church while preparing to take part in memorial services for Samuel Wilson.

The plat for Mentelle Park was recorded in 1906 and a June, 1906 article in the Lexington Herald stated that sidewalks were being laid, streets laid, sewer and gas pipes, etc., with improvements being made by the Mentelle Co. The lots were laid out to save the trees and restrictions were put into deeds "which prevent any disfigurement of the street or destruction of the neighborhood". Telephone poles were put at the rear of the properties. The plat of the subdivision was run in an ad in the paper in 1907 and an auction of lots was held May 21, 1907. The article states that already five houses had been built by the Mentelle Co., three of which were to be auctioned that day. The development of Mentelle Park was touted as a great addition to the growth of Lexington to the east.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The district begins at the northeast corner of the property at 56 Mentelle Park (Point A, which is approximately 75 feet from the southeast corner of Mentelle Park and Cramer Avenue) and proceeds southwest 1,377 feet to a point (B), following the rear property lines of houses on the southeast side of the park, thence southwest along a line 152 feet to a point (C), thence northeast along a line 10 feet to a point (D), thence northwest along a line 225 feet to a point (E), thence northeast along a line following the rear property lines of houses on the northwest side of the park 1,381 feet to a point (F), thence southeast along a line 378 feet to the point of origin (A), thereby encompassing the nominated area. Mentelle Park is one of the finest examples of a post-1900 residential development in Lexington, where the housing stock and landscape layout combine to create an ambience not seen in other developments of the period in the area.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Sanborn Insurance Maps (from University of Kentucky)

Perrin, William Henry, ed. History of Fayette County, Kentucky. Chicago: O.L.Baskin & Co., 1882.

NORTH ASHLAND AVENUE

MENTELLE PARK

AREA (ACRES)

11.98 GROSS
2.53 R-O-W
9.45 NET

BOUNDARIES

A-B 1377 FT.
B-C 152 FT.
C-D 10 FT.
D-E 225 FT.
E-F 1381 FT.
F-A 378 FT.





