

Wagner, David B

From: Randal Strobo <rstrobo@strobobarkley.com>
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2016 4:01 PM
To: Wagner, David B
Cc: Clay Barkley
Subject: 16DESIGNATION1000: Part 1
Attachments: 2016.11.28 Morrin Comments PART 1.pdf

Hi, David,

On behalf of my client, Peter Morrin, would you distribute the attached to Council Members and add it to the record in the above style case involving the Tremont Drive property in preparation for tomorrow's Metro Council Committee meeting. This is the first part of two files.

Thanks,

Randy

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2833 Tremont – Staffordshire China

China commemorating the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Lexington, Kentucky, founded by Bishop Smith in 1834, indicating international interest in the Seminary and the Episcopal Church's need for priests in what was then 'The West.'

Tureen, Kentucky Historical Society, ca 1834

Soup Plate, Speed Art Museum, ca. 1835

Kentucky Historical Society



Object Name Tureen, Sauce

Catalog Number 2001.7.1

Date ca. 1834

Material(s) Ceramic;

Dimensions H-6 W-6 D-5 inches

Description This small sauce tureen is thought to be Staffordshire. It has a white ceramic body and lid decorated with brown and yellow transfers. The body (a) is rectilinear standing on a scalloped profile foot, with a raised bead at its narrowest point. It has applied yellow and brown glazed handles on the short sides. There is a brown transfer print of the grounds of the Lexington Episcopal Theological Seminary on both long sides. There is a yellow and brown border and floral pattern around the mouth of the body and an egg and scroll transfer inside mouth. The lid (b) has rectilinear lip to fit inside body. There is a slot in one of the short ends to hold a ladle or spoon. The lid has a bud shaped yellow and brown handle which sits on relief spray of leaves. Partial versions of the Seminary transfer are on each side of this handle. There is a yellow and brown border and floral pattern around edge of lid.

Notes Episcopal bishop Benjamin Bosworth Smith (1784-1884) founded the Lexington Protestant Episcopal Seminary on Second Street in Lexington in 1834, in response to a clergy shortage in his diocese. The seminary was sold at auction in the 1840s. According to a 1929 letter from Georgia Burton, this tureen came from Bishop Smith's set of china. There are several known examples of plates in a purple transfer with the same view, and similar fragments were found during archeological digs at Chaumiere des Prairies in Jessamine County.

Collection Burton Milward Collection

People **Smith, Benjamin Bosworth**

Subjects Ceramics
Schools
Schools, Private
Religious education
Soups

Search Terms **Lexington (Ky.)**
Dishes
Ceramics

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Monday, November 28, 2016



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<i>Department:</i>	Decorative Arts & Design
<i>Object Name:</i>	Plate
<i>Title:</i>	Soup Plate
<i>Classification:</i>	Ceramics
<i>Artist:</i>	Unknown maker
<i>Date Label:</i>	about 1835
<i>Culture:</i>	British, Staffordshire, England
<i>Medium:</i>	Earthenware
<i>Description:</i>	Center medallion depicts Episcopal Seminary, Lexington, Kentucky
<i>Dimensions:</i>	1 1/8 x 10 1/2 in. (2.9 x 26.7 cm.)
<i>Credit Line:</i>	From the Noe Collection, Gift of Bob and Norma Noe, Lancaster, Kentucky



EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

2833 Tremont -Illustrations of the use of octagons in Gothic Revival and 'Picturesque' Architecture Styles, Indicating a linkage between Kalorama, the Bishop's Study, and Bishop Smith's links to architectural styles popular in the 1840s and 1850s.

Drawing on the wall of the Bishop's Study and St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Harrodsburg, designed by Bishop Smith

1911 Photograph of Kalorama, showing octagonal dovecote with bargeboard decoration identical to that on the Bishop's Study

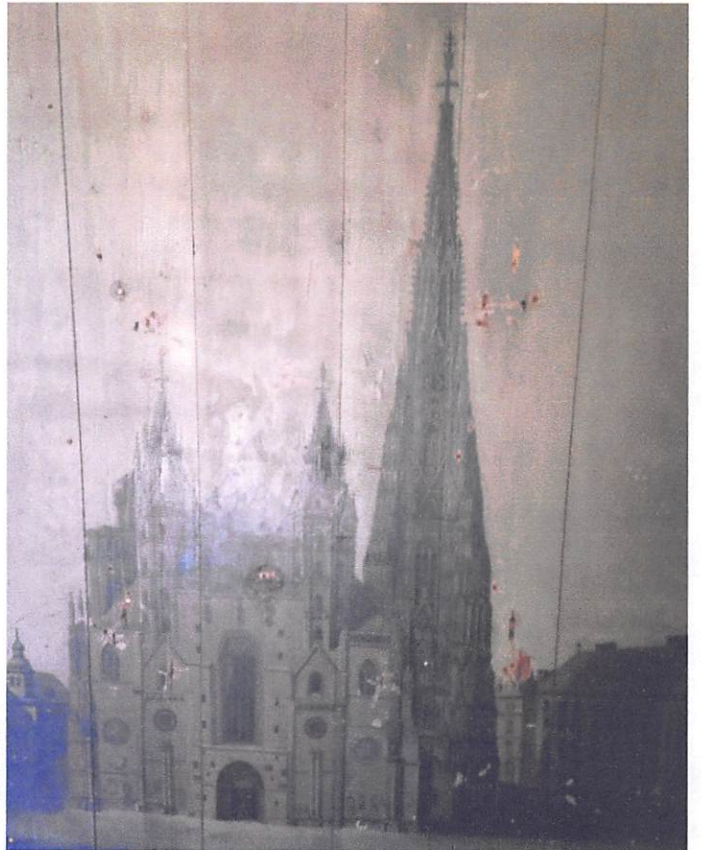
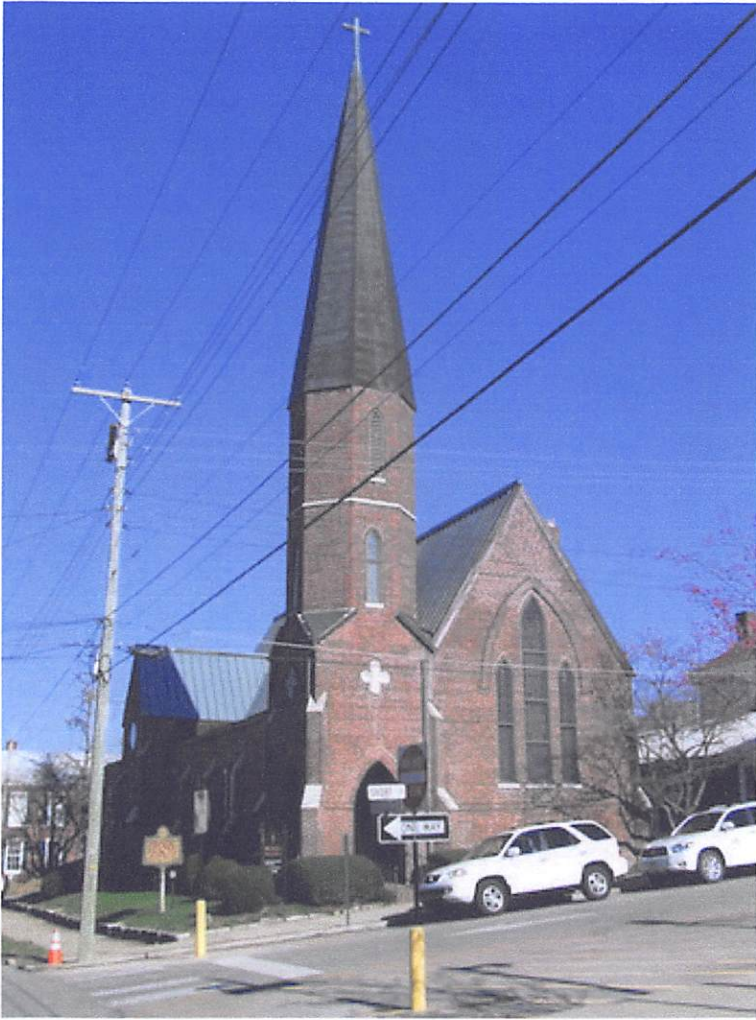
Amelia Peck, ed. , Alexander Jackson Davis, American Architect, 1807-1892

Design for a house in Gothic Revival Style with octagonal tower, pl. 42.

Andrew Jackson Downing, (1851-1852), The Architecture of Country Houses, 1850, reprint 1969

Octagonal chimney tops, p. 108

Octagonal veranda column, p. 310





1911 photo of Kalorama. *Courtesy of the Filson Club*

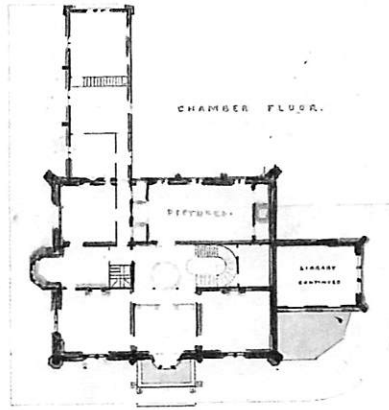
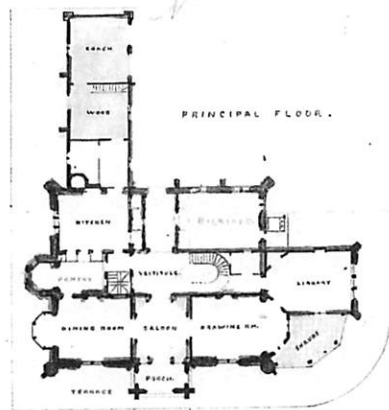


Looking south to the Powell-Smith House



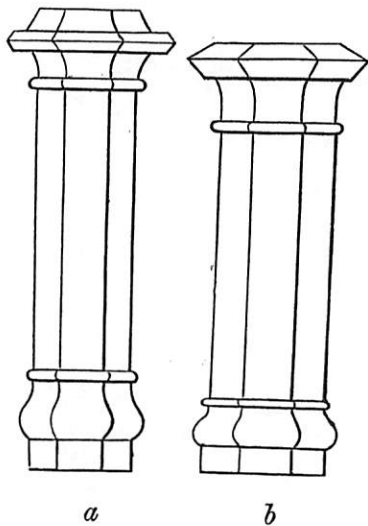
RESIDENCE IN THE ENGLISH COLLEGIATE STYLE. BY A. J. DAVIS.

SEE FIGS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100



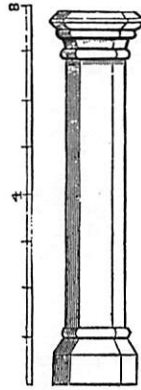
COLORPLATE 43
 Villa for Robert Donaldson, Fishkill Landing,
 New York, 1834 (project). Perspective and two
 plans. Watercolor, ink, and graphite on paper,
 12 1/16 x 10 in. The Metropolitan Museum of
 Art, Harris Brisbane Dick Fund, 1924
 (24.66.865).

ments both simple and convenient, we think it will be difficult to build a more agreeable cottage, for the sum proposed, than the present design. Though picturesque in its exterior, it is not so much so as to *demand* a highly rural or picturesque site, but would look equally well either in the suburbs of a town or in the midst of the country.



[Fig. 32. Chimney-Tops.]

The chimneys in the elevation show one of the forms made in Garnkirk fire-clay. Two patterns are shown in Fig. 32, either of which is a well-proportioned and pleasing one for a cottage of this kind—*a* is four feet nine inches high; *b*, four feet six inches. These are sold by the importers (Jas. Lee & Co., New York and Boston) at from \$4 to \$6 each. The base for this chimney (of common brick-work) should be carried

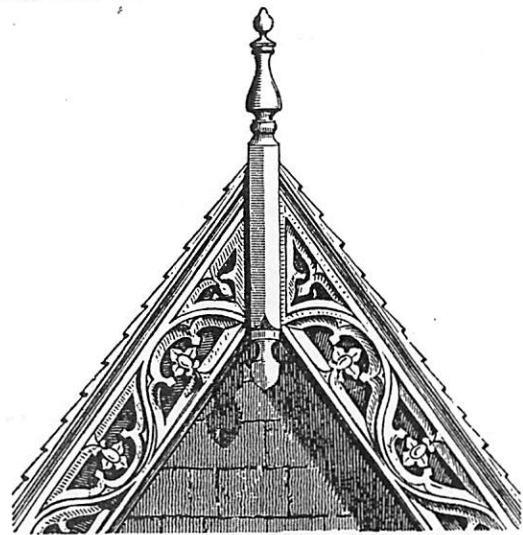


[Fig. 136 Veranda Column.]

outside stucco, as the walls will be preserved from all the perpendicular drip or leakage so injurious to cemented walls.

The veranda should be constructed in a heavy and solid manner, either of cut-stone, brick, or of solid wood, painted and sanded, to agree with the walls of the house. The columns should be 16 inches in diameter, and formed in the simple manner represented in the elevation, belonging to the early pointed style, or with the octagonal shafts shown in Fig. 136.

There should be no labels over the windows or doors, except as shown over the front door—but the window frames should have plain, splayed jambs, and should be set back a couple of inches from the outside face of the wall, with outside shutter-blinds made to fit them.



[Fig. 137. Verge-Board]