

pine; but the basement flooring is merely hard pressed earth, an arrangement common in houses built around 1800. The kitchen and servants' quarters are in a separate building close to, but detached from the house. The original smoke house, made of logs, is in good condition.

The interior of the house, although bearing the signs of age, shows its early elegance. It was furnished by a resident cabinet-maker who fashioned most of the pieces from designs brought over from England. The hand-carved woodwork probably ranks with the best found in Kentucky. Each principal room is equipped with a fireplace, but no two mantels are alike, indicating the skill of the craftsman who carved the graceful sunbursts, leaves and other ornamentation. The ceilings are unusually high and this feature is accentuated by the lack of cornices. The walls in each room are bare, relieved only by a wood dado, or wainscot, of paneled design, a few feet above the floor.

Gideon Shryock, architect for the dwelling, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, November 15, 1802, the son of Mathias Shryock, a builder and contractor. At the age of twenty-one he went to Philadelphia to study under William Strickland, the most noted architect and civil engineer in the United States at that time. Shryock gave to Kentucky many beautiful buildings which rank in design with the national capitol at Washington and other noted structures.

Henry Clay Home

