

PH0365050

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED MAR 25 1977  
DATE ENTERED NOV 17 1977

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  
\* \* West-Metcalf House  
AND/OR COMMON  
Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER  
1 3/4 miles south of Mill Springs on Kentucky Hwy. 1132A-M1 NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CITY, TOWN  
Mill Springs VICINITY OF 05  
STATE CODE COUNTY CODE  
Kentucky 021 Wayne 231

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: Vacant

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME  
Mrs. Howard Burton  
STREET & NUMBER  
Camelot 2, Apartment 11  
CITY, TOWN  
Brownwood VICINITY OF  
STATE  
Texas

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.  
Wayne County Courthouse  
STREET & NUMBER  
CITY, TOWN  
Monticello STATE  
Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE  
Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky  
DATE  
1971  
FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL   
DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS  
Kentucky Heritage Commission  
CITY, TOWN  
Frankfort STATE  
Kentucky

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The West-Metcalf House is located in south-central Kentucky near the Tennessee border approximately ten miles north of Monticello, the county seat of Wayne County. The area is rural with the closest town being that of Mill Springs 1 3/4 miles to the north on the Cumberland River. The house faces north and sits within a few yards east of an early road linking Monticello with Stanford and Danville.

Built in 1800, the brick block conforms to a standard Georgian design of 1 1/2 stories with corbelled cornice. According to local sources, it was one of three brick houses in Wayne County which were identical in style and construction, no doubt all built by the same contractor. However, the other two are no longer standing.

The north side of the house, plastered and enclosed by a shed porch, was originally planned as the front, facing what used to be an old road running east-west near the house, bisecting the Monticello-Stanford Road. The brick on the north and west sides is laid in Flemish bond, while the south side is common bond (see photos 1 and 2). At some point in time a porch supported by six chamfered posts was attached, obscuring the corbelled cornice, and plastered up to the level of the porch ceiling. A long wood bench runs the length of the facade and also serves as steps into the house. The top of the bench lifts up and was apparently used for storage.

There are two entrances on the front with one window to each side. The doorways are recessed with paneled jambs and four-light transom above. The six-paneled doors are of the cross and Bible design (see photo 3).

With the exception of the porch and plaster, the south side is almost identical to that of the north; the placement of the four bays and the double, recessed doors with transom are the same (see photo 4). The bays are accented with jack arches, and centered between the two entranceways is a large "S"-shaped tie rod plate. At the west end of the south side is an opening to the cellar. Attached to approximately the middle of the east end of the brick section and extending out from the front is a one-story, two-room frame addition of circa 1840 construction once used as the kitchen and dining room. The entrance is on the west side and leads onto the front porch (see photos 1 and 2).

On the west side of the brick block is an exterior chimney with two small attic windows at the second level, one on each side of the chimney. Another frame wing similar in size to the east addition was at one time joined to this end. It also contained two rooms, used for bedrooms.

(continue)

## 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1800

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Unknown

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The West-Metcalf House, located approximately 1 3/4 miles south of Mill Springs in south-central Kentucky, is one of the oldest standing brick structures in Wayne County. It is one of three brick houses in the county identical in design, and all thought to have been built for Revolutionary War veterans. The West-Metcalf House is the only one of the three remaining. Although in deteriorated condition, this 1 1/2 story standard Georgian house contains much of the original woodwork, including paneled window and door jambs, chair and picture railing. It was built in 1800 by Captain Isaac West (1768-1830), a member of the state legislature (1810), and a locally prominent figure. The residence achieved its greatest historical importance by serving in December 1861 as the headquarters for Confederate General Felix Zollicoffer prior to the battle at Logan's Crossroads near Mill Springs (Myers, p. 61). The Southern forces, engaged Federal troops under General George H. Thomas on January 19, 1862, the outcome of which proved a disastrous defeat for the Confederates and a serious weakening of the Southern line of defense stretching across east Tennessee.

Isaac West secured the land grant on which the house sits in 1799 when the region was then part of Pulaski County. West, a farmer, was originally from Virginia, but had later emigrated to North Carolina. Once settled in Monticello, he became well known in the area and was elected in 1810 to the state house. West served only one term but during that period was instrumental in getting the legislature to incorporate the town of Monticello, which was so effected on January 18, 1810. The community had been established ten years earlier, in 1800 (Edwards, p. 52).

Allen Russell West (1798-1867), the son of Isaac and Margaret Russell West, inherited the farm and expanded the house in 1840 by adding the frame section to the east side of the main brick block.

<sup>1</sup>Wayne County was formed in 1800 from parts of Pulaski and Cumberland counties (Edwards, pp. 20, 25).

(continue)

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. Vol. I. New York: The Century Co., 1887.

Bork, June Baldwin. Wayne County, Kentucky. Vol. I., p. 191 A.

Catton, Bruce. Terrible Swift Sword. Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1963, pp. 138-140. (continued)

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A 

1	6
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6	9	7	9	7	0
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Nominated area includes house site and property immediately surrounding it.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Gloria Mills, Historian

3741

ORGANIZATION

Kentucky Herigage Commission

DATE

December 1976

STREET & NUMBER

104 Bridge Street

TELEPHONE

(502) 564-4452

CITY OR TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

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

*Edward W. Meeter*

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

3/18/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*Robert B. Rethig*

DATE

4/17/77

ATTEST:

*Charles H. ...*

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

6/16/77

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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The first floor layout of the brick residence is composed of two rooms. Although in bad repair, much of the original woodwork is intact, including the chairrailing and picture molding. In the west room is a Greek Revival mantel with a flattened segmental arch enclosing the fireplace and end crossettes under the shelf. To the right of the mantel is a built-in cupboard with a recessed elongated panel in each of the double doors (see photo 5).

The mantel in the east room has been removed. A built-in cupboard similar to that in the other room is to the left of the fireplace; and enclosed staircase is to the right (see photo 6).

The upstairs contains one large room with sloping walls created by the roof pitch.

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PAGE 2

During the Civil War the residence was still owned by Allen Russell West, a Union sympathizer, when it was used by General Zollicoffer as his headquarters. Zollicoffer commanded troops in east Tennessee with forces stationed at Cumberland Gap when confronted in September 1861 with growing numbers of Federal troops centered at Camp Dick Robinson near Lancaster in central Kentucky, endangering Confederate defense of central and east Tennessee.<sup>1</sup>

Zollicoffer began to shift his troops westward to counter General Thomas, with the Confederate general arriving at Mill Springs on December 1, 1861. Headquarters were then established at the West house (Myers, p. 61).<sup>2</sup> Nine days later, however, Zollicoffer decided to move his forces to the north bank of the Cumberland River to a place called Beech Grove, an eminence protected on its rear and flanks by the river, and made his headquarters in the home of Thompson Brown at Mill Springs (Perrin, p. 390, Myers, p. 61).<sup>3</sup>

Around the first of January, 1862, General George B. Crittenden assumed command of the Confederate troops, with Zollicoffer relegated to head the army's First Brigade. The collision between the two opposing forces finally occurred on the cold, rainy Sunday morning of January 19 with Crittenden's order of attack on Federal troops as they reached Logan's Crossroads, some 9-10 miles north of the Confederate fortifications at Mill Springs. The Southern army was defeated, for which Crittenden was blamed. He subsequently resigned his commission. Zollicoffer, who led the attack, was shot and killed when he rode by mistake into the Union lines in the confusion of the battle.

<sup>1</sup>For additional information see the National Register form for Camp Dick Robinson Headquarters, Garrard County, passed by the Kentucky Preservation Review Board October 12, 1976.

<sup>2</sup>Wrote Brigadier General A. Schoepf, U.S. Army, in an official report to General Thomas December 2, 1861, after reconnoitering the Somerset area: "At Mill Springs, 2,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry at Captain West's farm, distant from Mill Springs 2 miles, 1,000 infantry; at Steubenville, 2 miles distant from West's, 2,000 infantry; and at Monticello, 5 miles from Steubenville, 3,000 infantry" (War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. VII, p. 7). (see map 4).

<sup>3</sup>On the map published in the Pictorial History of the War of 1861, the West House appears to be designated as General Carroll's Headquarters. General Carroll perhaps used the residence upon Zollicoffer's leaving (see map 3).

(continued)

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The sadness and horror of the battle and its aftermath were revealed in an account by a newspaperman traveling with the Union forces, who confirmed the use of the West house as a Confederate headquarters and field hospital:

In every house, hut, hovel, and stable, between Mill Spring and the Tennessee State line, the sick, wounded and dying are lying. At the house of Captain A. R. West, one mile south of Mill Spring, there lay on the night after the retreat at least twenty, half of whom were reported dead as we passed. In front of his residence, in the former camp of the "Bull Pups," Captain West has buried them, and the scene looks dreary and desolate, with the plain wooded slabs that bear their names just peering above the ground. Amid all the troubles that surround and threatened him, Captain West remained true in his allegiance to the Union, and not a better friend did the rebels find than this same old man. He nursed them tenderly, and those that have died were buried decently, their bodies enclosed in as neat a box as that which held the remains of Zollicoffer himself.

(Pictorial History of the War of 1861, p. 275)

The Metcalfes, who married into the West family, were later owners of the house and include George C. Metcalfe (1848-1920), great-nephew of A. R. West.

Local preservation groups have expressed great interest in the West-Metcalf House and support the nomination of the structure to the National Register and to its restoration.

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PAGE 2

\_\_\_\_\_. This Hallowed Ground. Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1956, p. 90.

Crawford, Andrew. Wayne County, Kentucky, Census Index 1810-1880. New Carlisle, Ohio: Graphic Printing, 1976.

Edwards, B. G. Glimpses of Historical Wayne County. Monticello, 1970.

Johnson, Augusta Phillips. A Century of Wayne County, Kentucky, 1800-1900. Louisville: Standard Printing Co., 1939.

Myers, Raymond E. The Zollie Tree. Louisville: The Filson Club Press, 1964, pp. 61, 111.

Nutter, Mildred. "Wills of Wayne County, Kentucky, 1802-1909." Published by the author, 1972, p. 23.

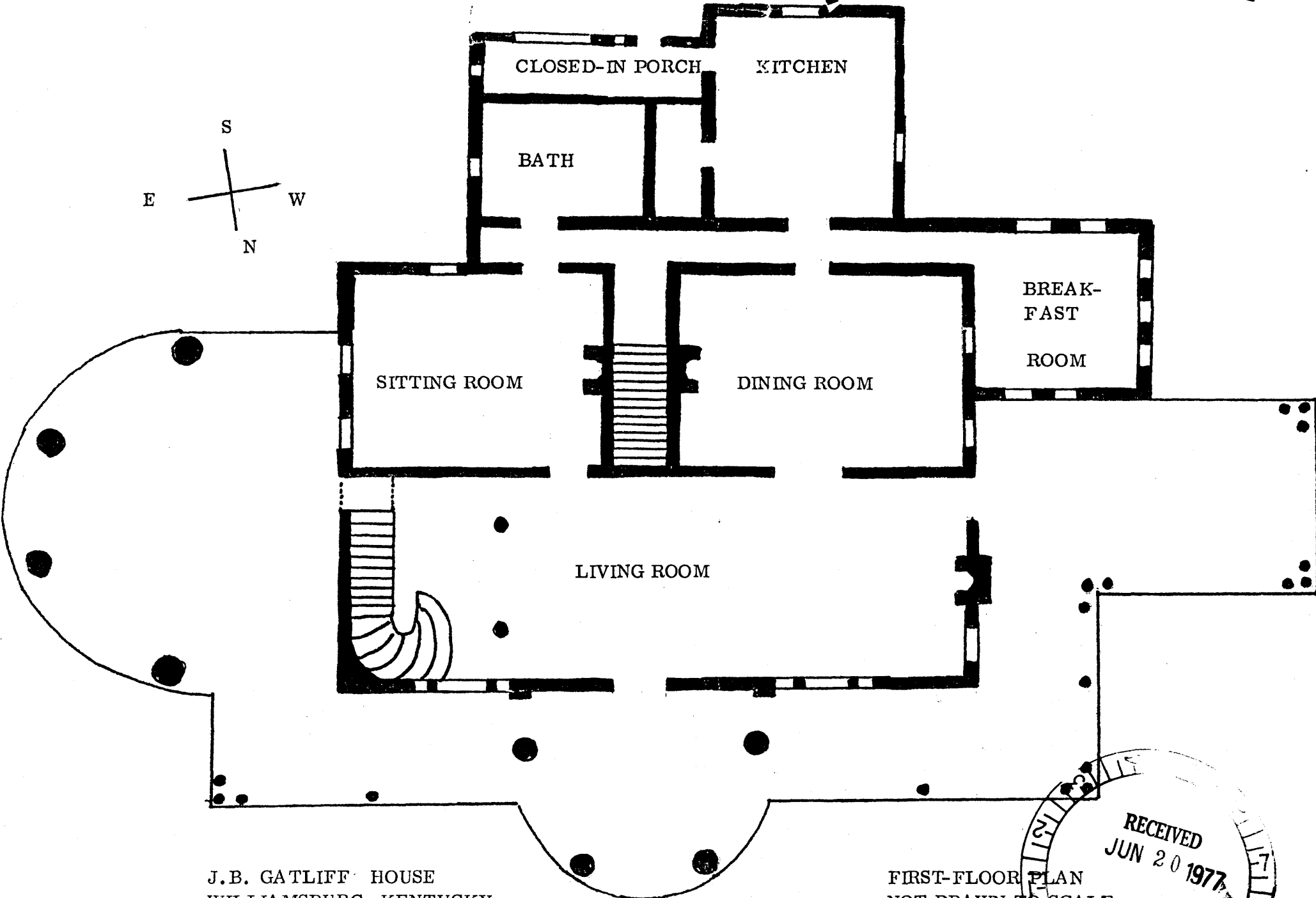
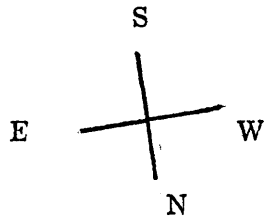
Perrin, W. H.; Battle, J. H.; Kniffin, G. C. Kentucky, A History of the State. Louisville: F. A. Battey Publishing Co., 1886, pp. 372, 390.

The War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Series I, Vol. VII. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1882, pp. 7, 623.

Additional information provided by Mrs. Jack Phillips, descendant of the West family; Mrs. Nancy Powell Daffron; and Mr. Garnet Walker.

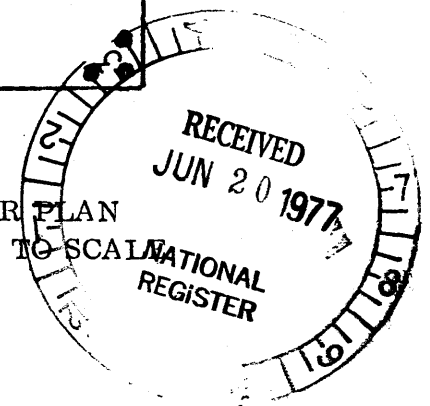
Pictorial History of the War of 1861. p. 275.





J. B. GATLIFF HOUSE  
WILLIAMSBURG, KENTUCKY

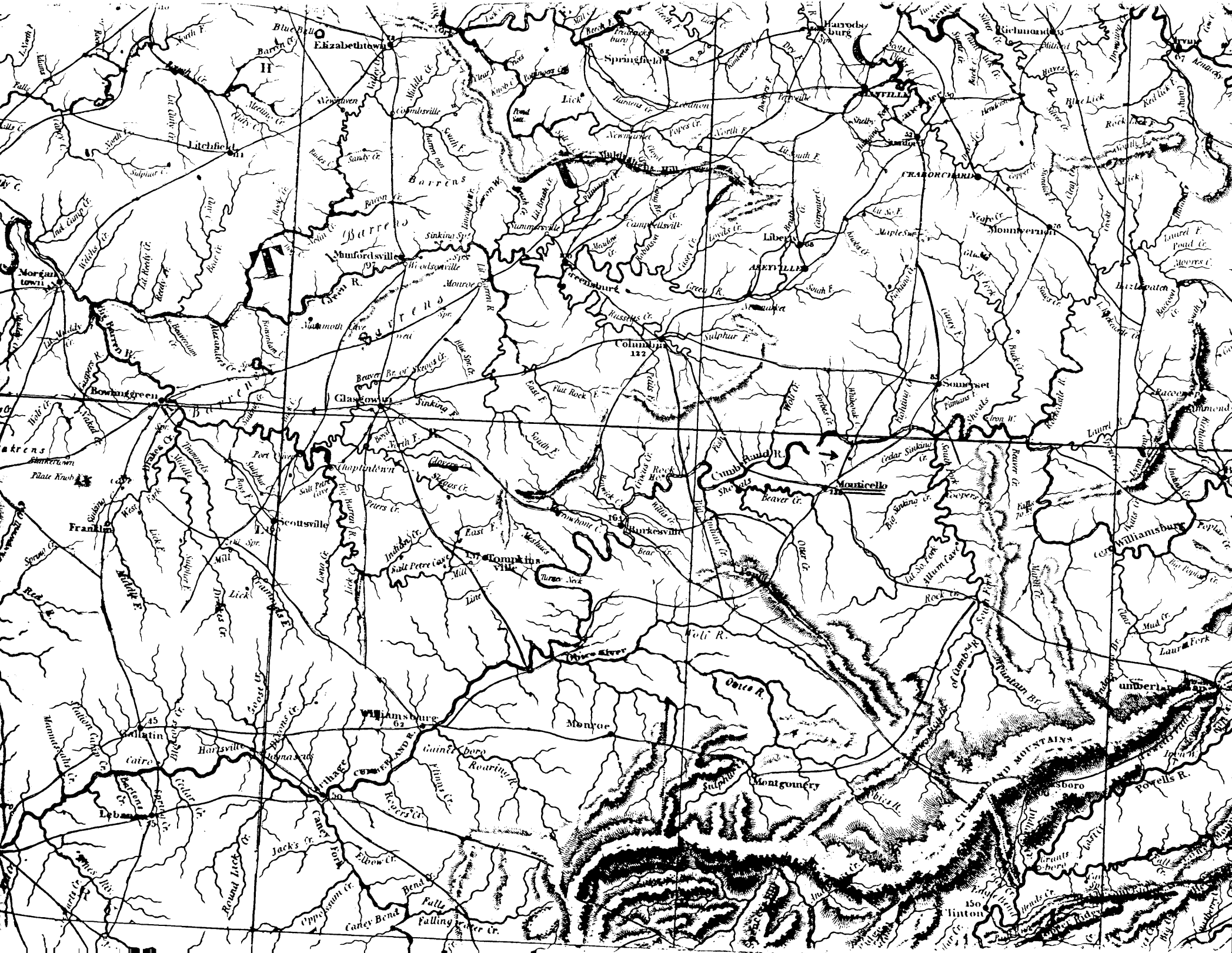
FIRST-FLOOR PLAN  
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



J. B. Gatliff House  
Williamsburg  
Whitley County  
Kentucky

DEC 16 1977

Sketch plan by Dan Kid.  
March 1977      No scale.  
Map 2. First-floor plan of the  
J. B. Gatliff House.



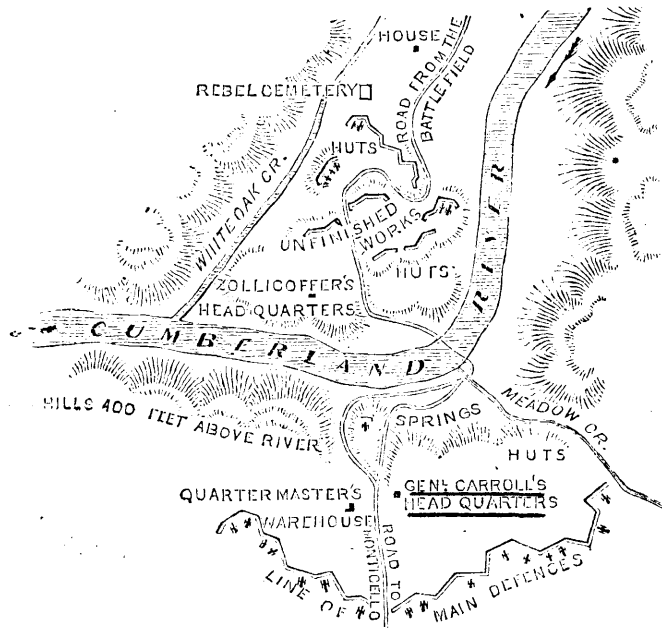
West-Metcalf House  
Mill Springs                      MAR 25 1977  
Wayne County  
Kentucky                              Map 2.

"Kentucky and Tennessee," H. S.  
Tanner, 1825.

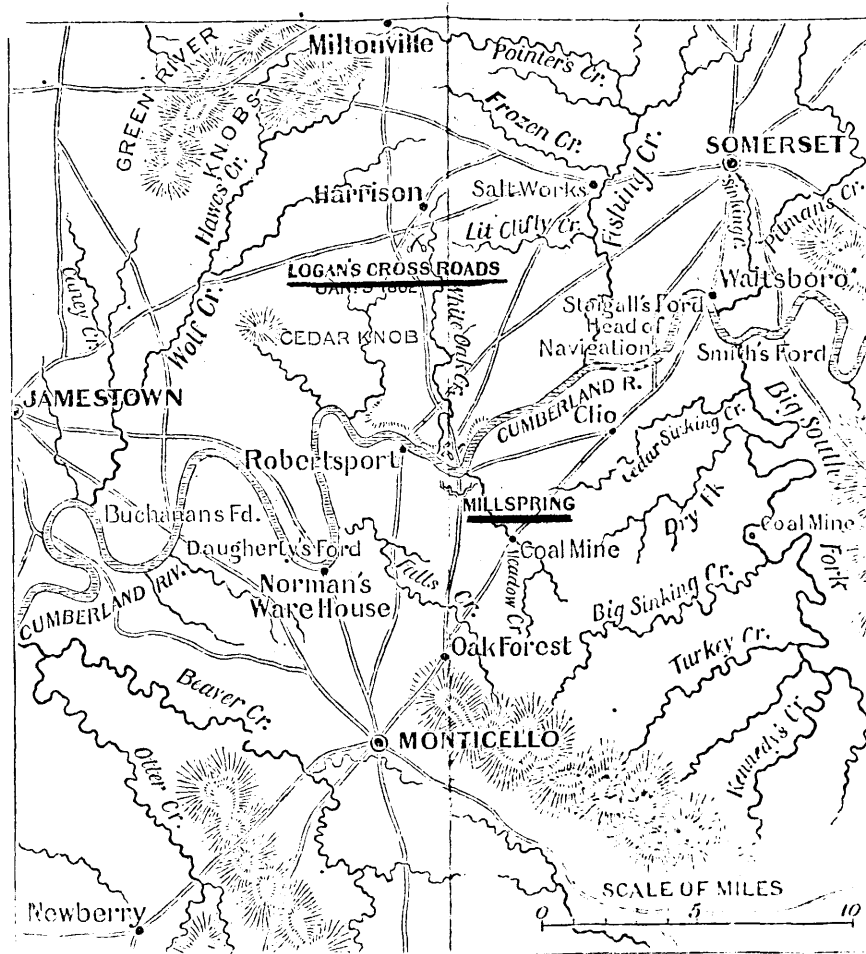
NOV 17 1977

**PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

1697 Tanner  
H.S. Tanner  
August 5 to 1825



No. 501.—ZOLLICOFFER'S FORTIFICATIONS AT MILL SPRING.



No. 502.—MAP OF THE COUNTRY ADJACENT TO MILL SPRING AND LOGAN'S CROSS ROADS.

West-Metcalf House  
Mill Springs  
Wayne County  
Kentucky

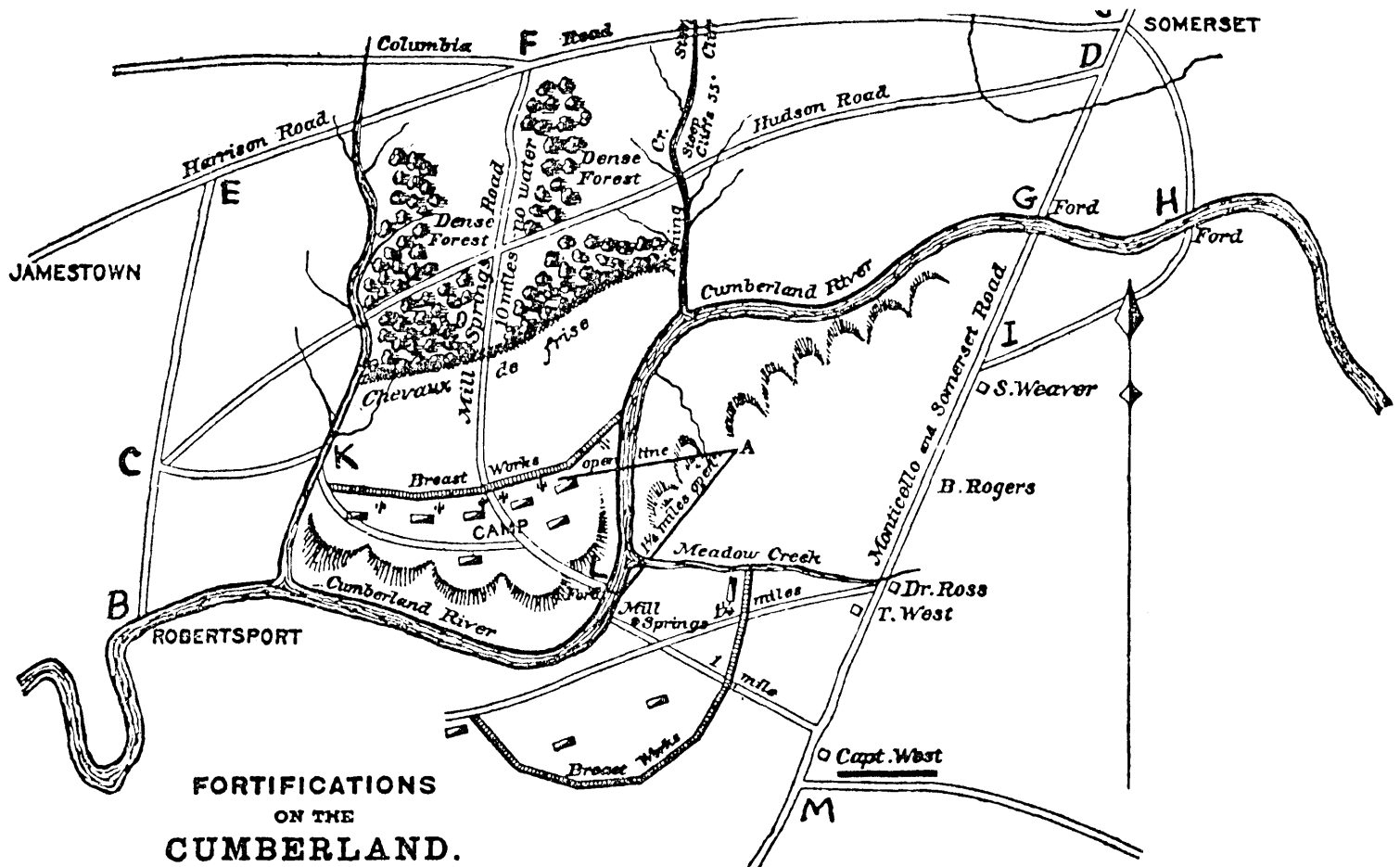
MAR 25 1977

Map 3.

Pictorial History of the War  
of 1861, p. 225.

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PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES



**FORTIFICATIONS  
ON THE  
CUMBERLAND.**

MAP 8. SCHOEPF'S SKETCH OF CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS AT MILL SPRINGS AND BEECH GROVE, KY From Official Records, Series I, Vol. VII, p. 946. (With explanatory notes by the author) B now Conley Bottom Dock; C now Naomi; D Oak Hill; E now Burnetta (was close to Harrison, near the present village of Faubush); F now Nancy (was Logan's Cross Roads); G Waitsboro (Ferry); H probably Stigall's Ferry (now Burnside); I probably Clio; FJ State 80; BE Robertsport road; CK Piney Woods road; JM State 90; FI State 235; and CD Oak Hill to Shafter across Fishing Creek, then crossing State 235 between Hislope and Trimble, then crossing White Oak Creek and continuing on to Naomi.

from The Zollie Tree by Raymond Myers

West-Metcalf House  
Mill Springs  
Wayne County  
Kentucky

Map 4.

from The Zollie Tree by  
Raymond Myers.

NOV 17 1977 MAR 25 1977

**PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER**