

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



681

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name: Caldwell, James, House

other name/site number TA-50

2. Location

street & town: 105 Colonial Drive N/A not for publication

city or town Campbellsville X Vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Taylor code 217 zip code 42718

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register
of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the
property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Lindy Casebier, Acting SHPO

Date 7/21/2011

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
☐ removed from the National
Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

10/3/2011

James Caldwell House TA-50
Name of Property

Taylor County, KY
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	0	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter only categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Function

(Enter only categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter only categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter only categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls WOOD, SYNTHETICS

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

7. Narrative Description

The James Caldwell House (TA-50) is located in Taylor County, Kentucky on the east side of State Route 55, also known as New Columbia Road, approximately six miles south of Campbellsville, the seat of Taylor County. Its current address is 105 Colonial Drive, a result of the paving of a small road parallel to and east of the State Route. The driveway that leads to the residence from this frontage road curves slightly to the south to access a small parking area. A side entry to the residence can be accessed from this parking area. The driveway continues past the parking area and ends at the attached garage on the east. The two-story wood-frame residence and one-story attached garage are situated at the eastern edge of 5.37 acres of land.

A six-foot-wide brick walkway, located directly in front of the residence's central entry on the west, ends in stone steps that access the residence. The stone steps provided access to another home for enslaved people that stood on the property at one time. The residence is no longer extant.

History of Property Acquisition and Site Characteristics

Historically, the land that this residence sits on originally contained approximately 1,000 acres and were owned by settlers John and Elizabeth Fulton Caldwell, who came to the area in 1801 (Taylor: 1998, 74). Evidence of this acreage is shown by two deeds: Alex St. Clair of Staunton, Virginia to John and Isaac Tate of Green County undivided 2,000 acres and Alex St. Clair of Staunton, Virginia to John Caldwell of Augusta County, Virginia undivided 2,000 acres, upper part of 2,000 acres, the other half conveyed to John and Isaac Tate (Green County Deed Book 4, pages 26, 28, October 25, October 26, 1802). John Caldwell married Elizabeth Fulton, Augusta County, Virginia, December 1, 1801 (Gorin interview).

The Caldwells built the first house on the farm, naming it Willowdale; it was destroyed by fire. John and Elizabeth Caldwell had a son, James Caldwell (1804-1871), who married Louisa Lisle (1809-1880) in 1838. Together they built the second home on the property between 1854 and 1855, also naming it Willowdale (Taylor: 1998, 74).

According to the 1850 Taylor County tax records, James C. Caldwell had three tracts of land totaling 708 acres on the Green River. In addition, he owned 14 slaves and other personal property totaling \$ 8,550.00. By 1860, he had 766 acres, 17 slaves, and personal property totaling \$ 17,345.00. In the 1860 census, the Caldwell household included John P. Ramsey, a 26 year-old school teacher born in Pennsylvania, who may have been associated with Ireland Seminary. Upon his death in 1871, Caldwell owned 768 acres, but the value of his land and personal property had decreased to \$ 5,740.00. Caldwell is buried on property formerly associated with Willowdale, behind the present-day Hansford Auction Barn (Palmer: 2010, 188).

In 1862, James C. Caldwell owned this property as evidenced by a map drawn by Lieutenant H. Topping of the 1st Ohio Cavalry inside the front cover of "Morgan Is Coming!" by Betty Jane Gorin-Smith.

James and Louisa Caldwell had five children: Sara E. (1841-1860); John Fulton (1844-1881); James Thomas (1848-1905); Mary Louisa (b. 1851), married to George Lee in 1881; Nannie M. (1853-1854); and Walter L. (1855-1858) (Palmer: 2010, 189). In 1872, James Thomas attended Washington and Lee University and obtained a law degree. He then served as county judge and state senator from 1894 to 1898. James Thomas married Annie Read (1855-1917), daughter of Reverend Henry Clay Read and Ada Fraser of Columbia (Taylor:

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James Caldwell House
Taylor County, Kentucky

1998, 74). On February 5, 1881, James Thomas Caldwell inherited this tract of land on the east side of Pinch Creek, a branch of the Green River, from his father John Caldwell (Deed Book 11, page 4).

On December 19, 1914, James T. Caldwell's wife, Annie R. Caldwell, sold the land, consisting in 405 acres and appurtenances, to N.D. Phillips for \$ 11,000.00 (Deed Book 40, page 515). On April 10, 1919, N.D. Phillips and his wife Belle sold the property and all appurtenances, including a tobacco farm and tenant house, to J.S. Beard (Deed Book 43, page 244). On October 28, 1952, Tract 1, containing 256.69 acres was inherited by J.S. Beard's heirs after his death, the same land that was conveyed to J.S. Beard by Phillips (Deed Book 72, page 430). On April 20, 1989, the heirs of J.S. Beard sold 7.13 acres to Rufus Hansford for \$ 40,000.00 (Deed Book 168, page 473).

The James Caldwell House is situated on a long narrow rectangular lot of low-lying flat farmland. Over the years, the fertile land was used to grow tobacco and raise livestock. Prior to 1919, when the property consisted of over 400 acres, a tenant house was built. After slavery's end at the conclusion of the Civil War, large farms often included a place for tenant farmers to live so they could work on the farm.

Although the property has changed owners over the years, this two-story wood-frame residence has remained the prominent physical feature on the landscape. As of 2009, the residence is still the primary feature on this property and is surrounded by a few shade trees and low foliage. The tenant house is no longer extant.

Three silos, two barns, and one outbuilding are situated to the east of the residence on adjacent property. The exact date of these structures is unknown. The Caldwell House and these structures are the only things that remain visible on this vast open farmland that is still being used to grow tobacco and raise livestock. Today these several properties resemble a farm dating from the 1950s with a historic residence that is over 150 years ago. Directly across State Route 55 is the Isaac Tate Farm (TA-130), a nearly 400-acre farm listed in the National Register in 2004.

After the Hansford's purchased the home in 1989, they removed the deteriorated 936-square-foot addition built in the early 1900s and began to restore the original 3,800-square-foot house that was built of unblemished poplar (Hansford interview).

Exterior of the James Caldwell House – Contributing Building

This Greek Revival residence, constructed by African Americans between 1854 and 1855 (Hansford interview), is supported by a hand chiseled stone foundation. The two-story wood-frame residence is five bays wide and one pile deep with a one- and two-story rear ell. The hipped roof is pierced by four chimneys, three constructed of brick and one of concrete block.

Although the residence is primarily entered through the side porch and rear garage, the central front entry is enhanced by a double entry portico supported by square wood columns. This entry is accessed by a six-foot-wide brick walkway and stone steps that were at one time used to access the enslaved persons' housing on this property. These quarters are no longer extant. Sidelights flank the single wood paneled door that provides access to the main entrance to the house. Paneled wood shutters frame the single 6-over-6 wood frame windows that pierce the façade. When the residence was renovated in 1989, the deteriorated two-story porch on the south was removed and replaced with a similar structure and a new one-story two-car garage was added on the east end. At that time, insulation was added to the residence and the original weatherboards were covered

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with vinyl siding. An open porch with a latticework railing and square open wood frame roof structure was added on the north façade.

Exterior features that make this house an example of the vernacular Greek Revival style include a two-story wood-frame structure, a full height double entry porch supported by square columns, a wide cornice band, a single entry door flanked with sidelights and a transom, and a low pitched hip roof.

Interior

A prominent stairway that has a pegged yellow poplar handrail with rectangular balusters ascends from the right side of the twelve-foot-wide entry foyer. A restroom is situated under the staircase in the foyer. Twenty-foot square rooms flank the entry foyer on the first and second floors. All four rooms have twelve-foot-high ceilings with sixteen-inch-tall wood baseboards. Nine-inch-wide wood trim surrounds the windows and doors. The door frames terminate in rectangular corner blocks except within the parlor, which has heavy carved moldings that surround the doors and windows. Paneled woodwork is also found beneath the window sills. Heavy wood pilasters visually support the mantel above the brick fireplace.

Alterations

Since the Hansford's purchased the home in 1989, several alterations have taken place, including the addition of vinyl siding covering the original weatherboards. During the renovation, the deteriorated lath and plaster was removed from the interior walls and new electric lines, insulation, and gypsum board were installed. The original wood frame windows and trim remain intact; however, some of the glass has been replaced.

Although the double front entry doors were removed and a single paneled door was installed in the existing opening, the sidelights and transom remained in place. Carpet that covers the wide yellow poplar floor boards and the stairs, as well as crown molding that surrounds the ceiling on the first and second floors, were added in 1989.

An early-1900s addition, consisting of a board and batten maid's quarters, library, two-story side porch, and a saddlebag fireplace in the kitchen, was removed during the renovation in 1989 due to its deteriorated condition. A new addition, consisting of a two-story porch, bedroom, two bathrooms, a rear stairway, utility and storage room and two-car garage, was constructed in its place. The original dining room was converted into a new kitchen. Since the front and rear portions of the house were not historically connected together on the second floor, an opening was made in 1989. Other alterations that were made at that time include an attached one-story two-car garage on the east and an open patio on the north.

James Caldwell House TA-50
Name of Property

Taylor County, KY
County and State

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1854-1855

Significant Dates

1854

Significant Person (only if Criterion B selected)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder (use last names first for individuals)

Unknown

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other Name of repository:

300 Washington Street Frankfort, KY 40601

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

8. Statement of Significance

The James Caldwell House (TA-50) meets the first term of National Register Criterion C. It “embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type of construction”; Greek Revival style. It is an example of Greek Revival architecture in rural Taylor County during a period of time when the style was prevalent in the United States. The property’s architectural significance was evaluated within the context “Greek Revival Architecture in Taylor County, Kentucky 1820-1860” which focuses on the development of the domestic aspect of the style in rural Taylor County. The period of significance for the James Caldwell House is 1854-1855.

Greek Revival Architecture in Taylor County, Kentucky 1820-1860

National Origins

Greek Revival style became the dominant style of American domestic architecture between 1830 and 1850. The largest surviving concentrations of Greek Revival houses can be found in those states with the largest population growth between 1820 and 1860, which included Kentucky (McAlester, 1990: 182). After 1830, many homes designed for well-to-do planters were designed in the Greek Revival style (Coleman, 1971: 31) as was the case in Taylor County.

The Greek Revival style was an academic style that required trained designers. A young Lexington architect, Gideon Shryock, introduced the impressive Greek Revival style to Kentucky at age twenty-five (Scott, 1992: 29) when he designed the Old State House in Frankfort that was built between 1827 and 1830. This was one of the first Greek Revival capitol buildings in the United States. Constructed of white limestone quarried from the Kentucky River bluffs, it has a plain Ionic portico supported by columns four feet in diameter and thirty-three feet high (Coleman, 1971: 31). The pedimented portico that spans the entire front façade is supported by two-story columns. This is a massive expression of the Greek Revival style in comparison with residential architecture.

The Greek Revival style columns and portico were impressive at a distance, although the interior room arrangement was similar to previous plans consisting of two rooms and a central hallway on the first floor with a similar plan on the second floor. Farmers and merchants alike could build the homes in wood frame, instead of in brick, to save money (Martin, 1988: 270).

Greek Revival architecture is found throughout the state of Kentucky. In the Western Coalfield Region, Henderson County had a large number of Federal, Greek Revival, and Georgian houses in the city as opposed to simple I-houses located in the outskirts (Martin, 1988: 227). In the Pennyroyal Region, however, wealthy plantation owners, especially in Christian County, built two-story five-bay-wide brick and frame Greek Revival styled houses in the rural areas (Martin, 1988: 228).

There was a transition from Federal style to the Greek Revival style from 1825 to 1860 in Kentucky (Martin, 1988: 270). Toward the end of the 19th century, the Greek Revival style was fading, while Italianate, Gothic Revival, Romanesque, Queen Anne and Eastlake became more prominent, except in counties that were removed from railroads and industry. Even log houses were clapboarded, to give the impression of prosperity conferred by the Federal and Greek Revival styles (Martin, 1988: 271).

Characteristics of Greek Revival Style

Greek Revival design includes a low-style variant and a high style. The low-style form include materials such as a wood-frame clapboard-covering painted white, sometimes with wood columns; a basic floor plan that consists of four rooms and is 5 bays wide; a central stair hall, and side and/or rear wings; an elevation that includes an entry portico, pilasters, cornice and cornice return on the gabled end; door openings with sidelights and transom, heavy wood molding around wood windows; and a low pitched roof. High style Greek Revival design includes all of the low-style elements as well as a high level of masonry craftsmanship, a monumental two-story temple front façade with pedimented gable; decorative cast iron porch and stair railings; and Greek-inspired applied motifs (Rifkind, 1980: 38-39).

Characteristically in rural Kentucky, Greek Revival houses are two stories tall with an equally tall entrance portico (Lancaster, 1991: 224). Non-high-style examples of Greek Revival houses often had square and or octagonal columns, which were simple and inexpensive to construct from boards and moldings as in the Robinson/Gaines House. Other identifying features include a gabled or hipped low pitched roof, a cornice line of the main roof and porch roofs emphasized with wide bands of trim supported by prominent square or rounded columns typically of the Doric style with plain capitals. The front door is usually surrounded by narrow sidelights and a rectangular line of transom lights as in the Robinson/Gaines House (McAlester, 1990: 179-182).

Another key feature of Greek Revival is a house's elaborate door surround. The door is usually single or paired and is most frequently divided into one, two, or four panels. A narrow band of rectangular panes of glass held in a delicate decorative frame usually surrounds the door on the sides and top. The door and glazed surround are usually encased in a larger decorative enframingent of wood or masonry (McAlester, 1990: 180). Interior doors frequently had wide enframingents with "Greek ears" at the top of slightly battered sides (Lancaster, 1991: 182).

Typical of the Greek Revival style is a high baseboard as in the Orlando Brown House in Frankfort, Kentucky designed by Gideon Shryock (Lancaster, 1991: 208). Tall baseboards are prominent in the first floor of the Robinson/Gaines House. Mantels were in either columned-pilastered or eared forms (Lancaster, 1991: 182). Tapered wood pilasters visually support the first floor fireplace wood mantle in the Robinson/Gaines House.

Although the Greek Revival style appeared between 1840 and 1880 in neighboring Green County, that county has relatively few fully developed Greek Revival buildings. They are more simplified versions of the style, omitting nearly all of the distinctive exterior ornament as was found on numerous houses in Taylor County. Local builders tended to construct plain, unadorned buildings as compared to other parts of the state where there was an extensive use of columns, pilasters, and exterior ornament (Green, 1983: 13).

In Green County, some of the porticos were removed and replaced with later porches. Currently, there are only three buildings that remain intact that have Greek Revival porticoes in Green County; by contrast, on Taylor County's Greek Revival population, the majority of the porticoes remain intact. Most of the Greek Revival-inspired details are found in interior ornament such as the pilastered mantles, doors and windows (Green, 1983: 14) as seen in both Green and Taylor counties.

In Green County, only three dwellings survive with porches linked to the Greek Revival style. These three dwellings have characteristics similar to the T.G. Buchanan House and Robinson/Gaines House and the James Caldwell House. The main facades of these houses in Green County are five bays wide with a central, single

bay, two-story, pedimented porch supported by stout wood columns. The Lisle House (Gn-27) and a house in Haskinsville (Gn-16) are central passage, while the Edwards House (Gn-40), a log house, has a dog trot which serves as a central passage. Two of the Green County dwellings have two-tiered, pedimented, porches that resemble the porches of the T.G. Buchanan, Robinson/Gaines, and James Caldwell houses. Both the Buchanan and Caldwell Houses have hipped roofs, while the others have side-gabled roofs (Palmer: 2010, 190).

Regarding floor plan types, the central passage plan was the most common plan type during the mid-19th century (Green, 1983: 14) in both Green and Taylor counties. The most notable additions were the one- and two-story ells (Green, 1983: 15).

Social Meanings of Greek Revival Style

In early Kentucky, architecture was the principal means of demonstrating one's status, next to politics. Larger houses were built to convey a sense of already established power (Martin, 1988: 226). As towns developed, many prosperous farmers settled there to take advantage of the social life, as well as to have access to stores, churches, and private academies. Out in the countryside, however, those who possessed the most fertile and level lands often were the ones living in the largest and most ornate dwellings. Taylor County had some of the greatest architecture in the midst of farmland because of the high visibility and easier access to construction materials and craftspeople. In the outlying areas of the county the wealthiest farmers settled on choice lands, usually those near the earliest roads and possessing the best terrain. The finer built homes demonstrated success to surrounding agriculturalists and passers-by (Martin, 1988: 227).

Although the tall columns and portico were impressive when seen from a distance, the interior room arrangement was similar to a dog trot with a central passage. For the farmer or merchant that had some social pretensions but lacked money, a wood frame Greek Revival residence substituted for those constructed in brick. In the decades after the Civil War, for those counties removed from the strongest currents of the industrial revolution, the Greek Revival style that was once the signature of the successful farmer, could continue on as a primary style (Martin, 1988: 270-271).

Findings from Search of Greek Revival in SHPOs Survey Database

According to the Kentucky Heritage Council's database, of the 231 historic resources that have been documented in Taylor County prior to 2007, there is ample evidence of Greek Revival style buildings dating from 1825 through 1899. In Taylor County and Campbellsville, there were 49 Greek Revival resources dating between 1825 and 1849, 25 resources dating between 1850 and 1874, and 61 resources dating between 1875 and 1899. In rural Taylor County alone, there were only 48 Greek Revival resources dating between 1825 and 1849, 19 resources dating between 1850 and 1874, and 20 resources dating between 1875 and 1899. This evidence shows that the Greek Revival style was prominent in rural Taylor County between 1825 and 1874, and even increased in popularity in Campbellsville between 1875 and 1899.

At one time, four Greek Revival style residences were constructed about the same time and in the same vicinity as the James Caldwell House. The Turner House located down the road from the James Caldwell House is no longer extant. The Lemmon House, now owned by the Knifleys on Grant Road, is located west of the Robinson/Gaines House. The T.G. Buchanan House (TA-15) and the Robinson/Gaines House (TA-227) remain intact and display similar construction techniques.

As of 2009, 25 resources in Taylor County have been documented as possessing the Greek Revival style between 1850 and 1874. Residences that are similar to the James Caldwell House are: the Robinson/Gaines House (TA-227); the Russell Place (TA-52); a single family residence (TA-65); the T.G. Buchanan House (TA-15); and the Lemmon House, now Knifleys, share similarities with the James Caldwell House. Considering the similarities in style and construction, it has been speculated that T.G. Buchanan House and the Robinson/Gaines House were constructed by the same builder as the James Caldwell House.

The Russell Place (TA-52) in southern Taylor County is a one-and-a-half-story wood-frame single-family residence built between 1850 and 1874. Supported by stone piers, it has brick interior and exterior end chimneys. Five bays wide, it has a central entry that is enhanced by sidelights. A side gable metal roof covers the abandoned residence. Another resource in Taylor County (TA-65), built between 1826 and 1850, is a two-story residence that rests on stone piers. Originally constructed as a three-bay-wide side passage residence, a later side addition added two more bays, making it 5 bays wide with a central hall. Wood clapboards cover the exterior and a transom is found over the central entry door. Details include fluting under the windows and in corner blocks; two fireplace mantels, one with heavy pilasters, and another with tapered pilasters; and paneled doors.

Analysis and Evaluation of the Caldwell House's Architectural Significance

In order to evaluate the architectural significance of a Greek Revival residence in rural Taylor County, one must define the critical elements that comprise that type of construction. The following design parameters were selected to analyze low style and high style versions of Greek Revival design. The time period for construction chosen was 1820 to 1860. Materials, such as wood instead of brick and stone were prevalent during that time period. A basic floor plan type consisting of four rooms with a central hall was common. The exterior elevation included a two-story entry portico with columns and/or pilasters and a low pitched roof.

One comparison property, Waveland, is found in Lexington. The Caldwell House has a similar floor plan to Waveland, which was built in 1847 by Washington Allen. Waveland has closely paired Ionic columns, a rear ell along the right side that consists of eight bays (the middle four with recessed galleries), a full entablature, a hipped roof except for the gable at the end of the ell, and a pedimented portico (Lancaster, 1991: 226).

On the interior, Waveland's rooms are square and similar in size with a projecting chimney breast and windows in two walls. The drawing room and parlor adjoin the front stair hall. The informal family room and the dining room behind are flanked by open galleries and the kitchen at the end has an extension in the back of the pantry serving as a rear entry. The first and last rooms in the ell have stairways in one corner (Lancaster, 1991: 226). In comparison with Waveland, the basic floor plan or building footprint of the James Caldwell House is similar. They both have square rooms, a drawing room, and parlor, adjoining the entry foyer. Both the James Caldwell House and Waveland have a double entry portico, a rear ell, and hipped roof.

The James Caldwell House shares some basic similarities with two Greek Revival residences in rural Taylor County: Robinson/Gaines House and T.G. Buchanan House. All three houses are two-story wood-frame structures with two-story entry porticos supported by wood columns and appear to be constructed by the same builder. While, the Robinson/Gaines House and T.G. Buchanan House have side gabled roofs, the James Caldwell House has a hipped roof. During the 20th century, all three structures were wrapped in vinyl or aluminum siding.

The James Caldwell House is an example of the low-style Greek Revival in rural Taylor County because it has retained numerous character-defining features since its completion in 1855. These features include a two-story wood-frame structure, a double entry portico supported by single square columns, a low pitched hipped roof, a single wood paneled front door flanked by sidelights, 6-over-6 wood windows, paneled shutters, a basic four room plan type that is five bays wide, a central hall, tapered wood pilasters visually supporting the fireplace mantel, wood blocking in the corners of the 9" wide wood trim that surrounds the windows and doors, a pegged yellow poplar handrail, and tall baseboards. Several modifications occurred over the years including vinyl siding that wraps around the residence, a new double side porch, an attached one-story two-car garage, and an open patio.

The Robinson/Gaines House, T.G. Buchanan House, and the James Caldwell House are located in close proximity to each other and all share several design features. All have sidelights surrounding the entry door; tall baseboards; and a pegged yellow poplar handrail. All three began with similar footprints, a central entry with rooms flanking each side a central stairway, and second floor sitting room and adjacent rooms. All of them have appendages that were added after the original period of construction, indicating the owners' willingness to retain the building despite a desire for additional living space. The addition to the Robinson/Gaines House was constructed the earliest, in 1903, directly behind the original foot print extending the depth of the residence by one room deep. T.G. Buchanan House's 1966 addition included side wings and a central two-story rear ell. The James Caldwell House has a one- and two-story rear ell addition that was built in 1989.

Among these three residences located on State Route 55, the Caldwell House was built the furthest from State Route 55. It sits on a small amount of acreage, 5.37 acres and has the most modifications of the three. While the Robinson/Gaines House and T.G. Buchanan House have paired wood paneled entry doors, the James Caldwell House has replaced the paired doors with a single main entry door. Decorative dentil work cornice enhances the front entry foyer, first floor rooms and the second floor sitting room in the Robinson/Gaines House, in contrast to a classic crown molding found in T.G. Buchanan House. The cornice was added in the James Caldwell House in the 20th century.

In conclusion, the James Caldwell House comes from an early period of construction whose members are slowly disappearing from our landscape. It has retained many of its character-defining features, enough to make it a recognizable example of low-style Greek Revival design in rural Taylor County, Kentucky.

Evaluation of Integrity

The James Caldwell House is being considered for nomination under National Register Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a period and type of construction, mid-1800s Greek Revival style in rural Taylor County, Kentucky. It is significant in the area of Architecture. A Greek Revival home in rural Taylor County is considered eligible if it retains integrity of location, setting, design, and feeling.

A property retains integrity of location if it remains on the site where it was originally constructed. Setting refers to the character of the place and how the building is situated on the property in relationship to surrounding features. A Taylor County Greek Revival house has integrity of design if the original structural system, massing, arrangement of spaces, pattern of fenestration, materials and detailing are still recognizable. Integrity of feeling is the property's overall ability to give the viewer a sense of a particular historic time period and style of design, in this case, Greek Revival from mid-nineteenth century.

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The James Caldwell House has remained on a narrow rectangular lot adjacent to a major transportation route, State Route 55, in Taylor County, Kentucky on the outskirts of Campbellsville since it was constructed. Because the primary residence has stayed in its original location for over 150 years, it has an extremely high integrity of **location**.

Its integrity of **setting**, within the 5.37 acres proposed for listing, is enhanced by its low-lying grassy area, large shade trees, and low foliage. While the historic property size has decreased, the surrounding farmland has remained virtually the same as when it was constructed in the mid-1800s. There are no physical barriers visually separating the Caldwell House from the adjacent property. Thus, it appears as if it the residence is still a part of a large area of land as when it was constructed.

The James Caldwell House possesses a modest integrity of **design**. Many of the original character-defining features remain intact, including the structural system being wood-frame, its massing is two-stories in height, the arrangement of spaces on the interior consisting of rooms flanking the center hall, door and window openings in a regular pattern, interior woodwork framing the doors, windows and fireplace as well as the details of the pegged yellow poplar stair railing.

During the 1989 renovation of the Caldwell House, an early-1900s two-story rear addition was removed and replaced with an addition containing several rooms—a new kitchen, two bathrooms, a bedroom, a utility and storage room, and a two-car garage. Since the new addition was constructed to the rear of the residence, it is not highly visible and is compatible with the overall design of the original residence. Therefore, the residence retains minimal design integrity.

The integrity of **feeling** is expressed in the Caldwell House's exterior façade and interior features. The exterior features remaining include the six-foot wide brick sidewalk and stone steps, interior end brick chimneys that pierce the low sloping hipped roof and single square wood columns that support the double portico entry. On the interior, the pegged yellow poplar handrail, rectangular wood balusters, and sidelights that flank the entry door are design features that exemplify the historic period. These elements together provide a feeling of what it was like to live in a distinctive home that was well-designed and detailed. It retained a sufficient collection of its Greek Revival features for over 150 years so that one gets the sense of a period of design and construction that no longer is the prevailing way of designing and building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

James Caldwell House
Taylor County, Kentucky

9. Bibliography

Previous Research at the Kentucky Heritage Council

Kentucky Historic Resource Inventory Forms for Taylor County

Historical Maps

U.S.G.S. Topographic Maps: Campbellsville 1970 PR 1987

Taylor County Courthouse

Deeds, Tax Cards, Property Identification Map 37-004-01

Secondary Resources

Clark, Thomas D.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

James Caldwell House
Taylor County, Kentucky

Section number 9 Page 2

McAlester, Virginia and Lee

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Sullivan, Gwynette Turner

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1997 *Taylor County Picture Book Volume II*. Campbellsville: Taylor County Historical Society

2004 *Taylor County Picture Book III Index*. Campbellsville: Taylor County Historical Society

2004 *Taylor County Picture Book Volume III*. Campbellsville: Taylor County Historical Society

Interviews

Ms. Ruth A. Collins

Mrs. Betty Jane Gorin-Smith

Mr. Rufus Hansford

Mrs. Doris Hansford

Ms. Jayne Henderson

Ms. Helen Powell

Mrs. Gwynette Sullivan

Mr. Doug Tucker

Mrs. Brenda Wilkerson

James Caldwell House TA-50
Name of Property

Taylor County, KY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.37 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

USGS Topographic Quad name: Campbellsville

1 1/6 6/4/4/8/2/0 4/1/2/5/3/6/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 / //// ////
Zone Easting Northing

3 / //// ////
Zone Easting Northing

4 / //// ////
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See attached.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See attached.

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna G. Logsdon, Architect

organization Donna G. Logsdon, Architect date 6-27-09 rev. 6-19-11 rev.

street & number P.O. Box 10 telephone 270-528-4697

city or town Hardyville state KY zip code 42746

email address donnalogsdon@scrtc.com

Additional Documentation

The National Register requires each nomination consist of the following beyond this 4-page cover form:

- ☐ Continuation Sheets for narrative
- ☐ A USGS topographic quad map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- ☐ A Sketch map for historic districts or properties having large acreage or numerous resources
- ☐ A Photo identification map for districts; one map can serve both as sketch and photo ID map.
- ☐ black and white photographs of the property. See policy statement for acceptable use of digital photographs

The Kentucky Heritage Council requires the following for all nominations:

- ☐ An additional set of black and white photographs that remains at the KHC
- ☐ Floor plans of properties whose significance is based on their plans
- ☐ Color slides or PowerPoint images and presentation of the property to the Kentucky State Review Board

Property Owner

name/title Rufus and Doris Hansford

street & number 105 Colonial Drive telephone _____

city or town Campbellsville state KY zip code 42718

email address (if available) _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

James Caldwell House
Taylor County, Kentucky

Section number 10 Page 1

10. Verbal Boundary Description

The James Caldwell House is located on Property Identification Map 37-004-01 in Taylor County, Kentucky. It is situated on a long, narrow rectangular lot at 105 Colonial Drive is on the east side of State Route 55, or New Columbia Road. Although the surrounding farmland was at one time a part of the property, the proposed property only consists of 5.37 acres. See attached map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries chosen for this property encompass the significant residence, attached garage and associated yard. The entire 5.37 acres of land has been associated with the property since the primary residence was constructed between 1854 and 1855.

Section number ___ Photos ___ Page 1

Photographic Identification Sheet

Same information for all photos:

Name: James Caldwell House TA-50

Location: Taylor County, KY

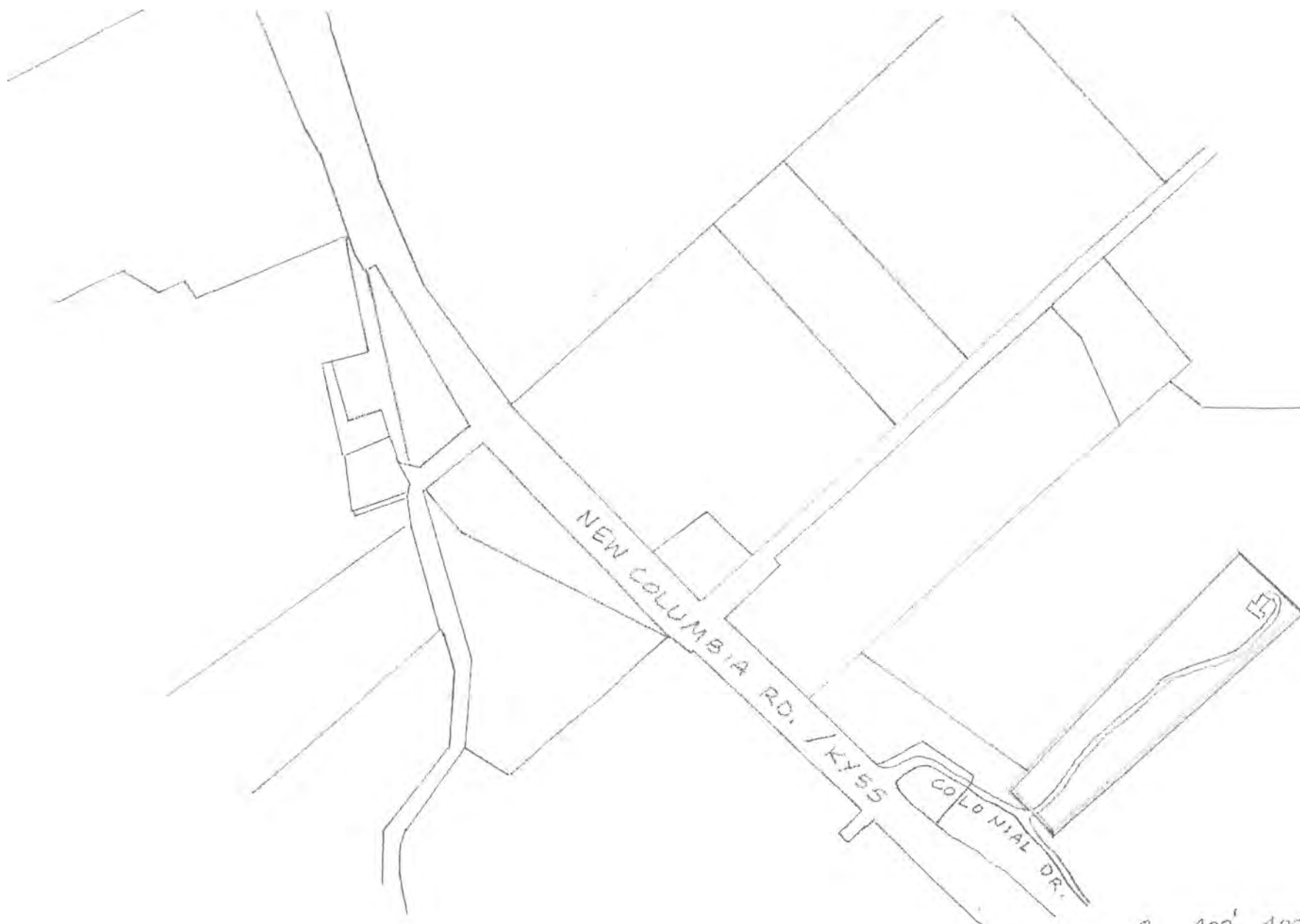
Photographer: Donna G. Logsdon

Date: January 2009

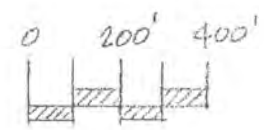
Location of digital photographs: Kentucky Heritage Council, 300 Washington Street, Frankfort, KY 40601

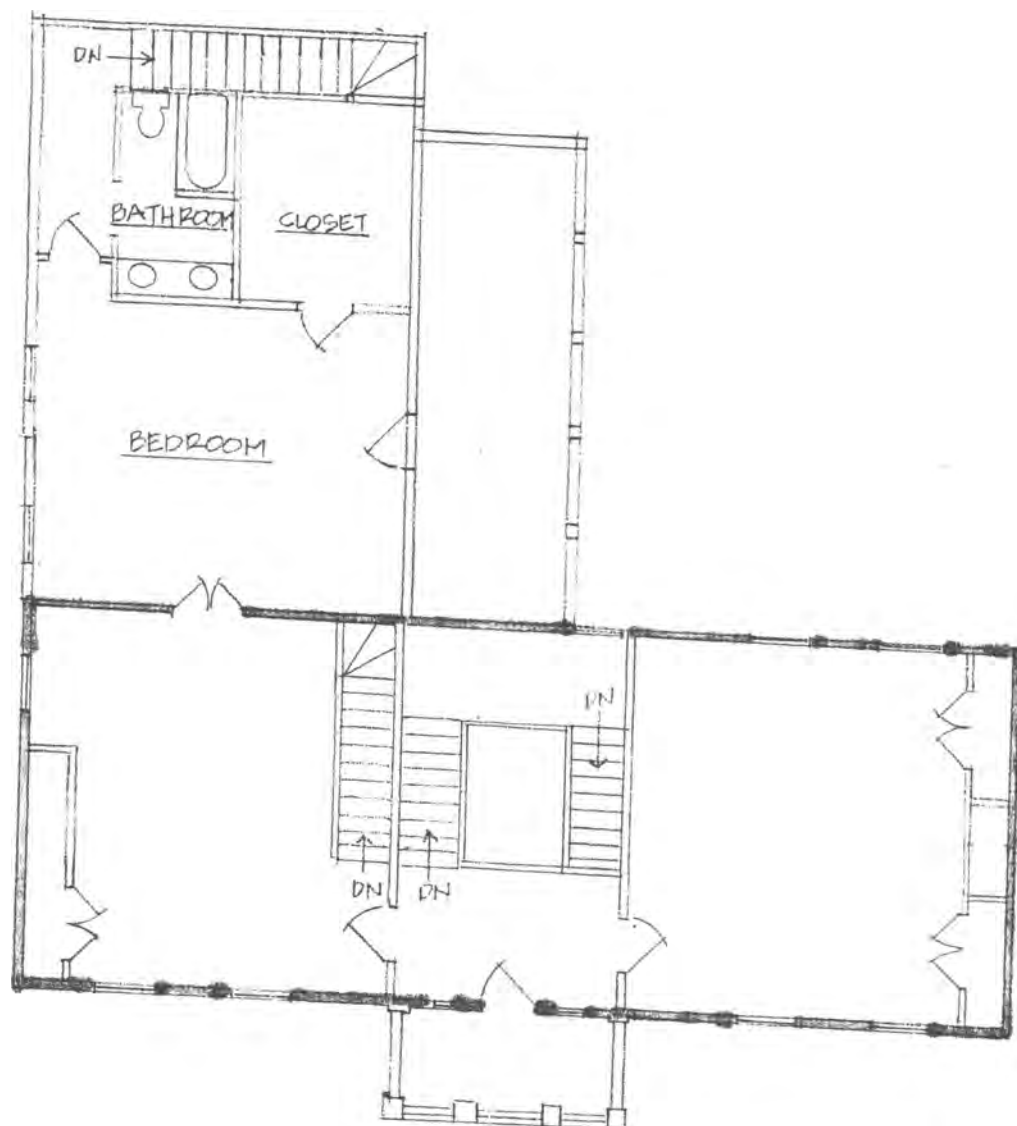
Photograph-specific information:

Photo #	Photo Direction and Content:
Photo 1:	Facing East, West Facade
Photo 2:	Facing North, South and East Facades
Photo 3:	Facing North, South Facade
Photo 4:	Facing East, West Facade
Photo 5:	Facing West, East & North Facades
Photo 6:	Facing West, Front entry door
Photo 7:	Facing East, Central entry stair
Photo 8:	Facing North, Woodwork around door opening, tall baseboards and paneled doors
Photo 9:	Facing North, Fireplace with tapered pilasters

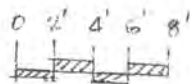


JAMES CALDWELL HOUSE
105 COLONIAL DRIVE
CAMPBELLSVILLE, KY 42718

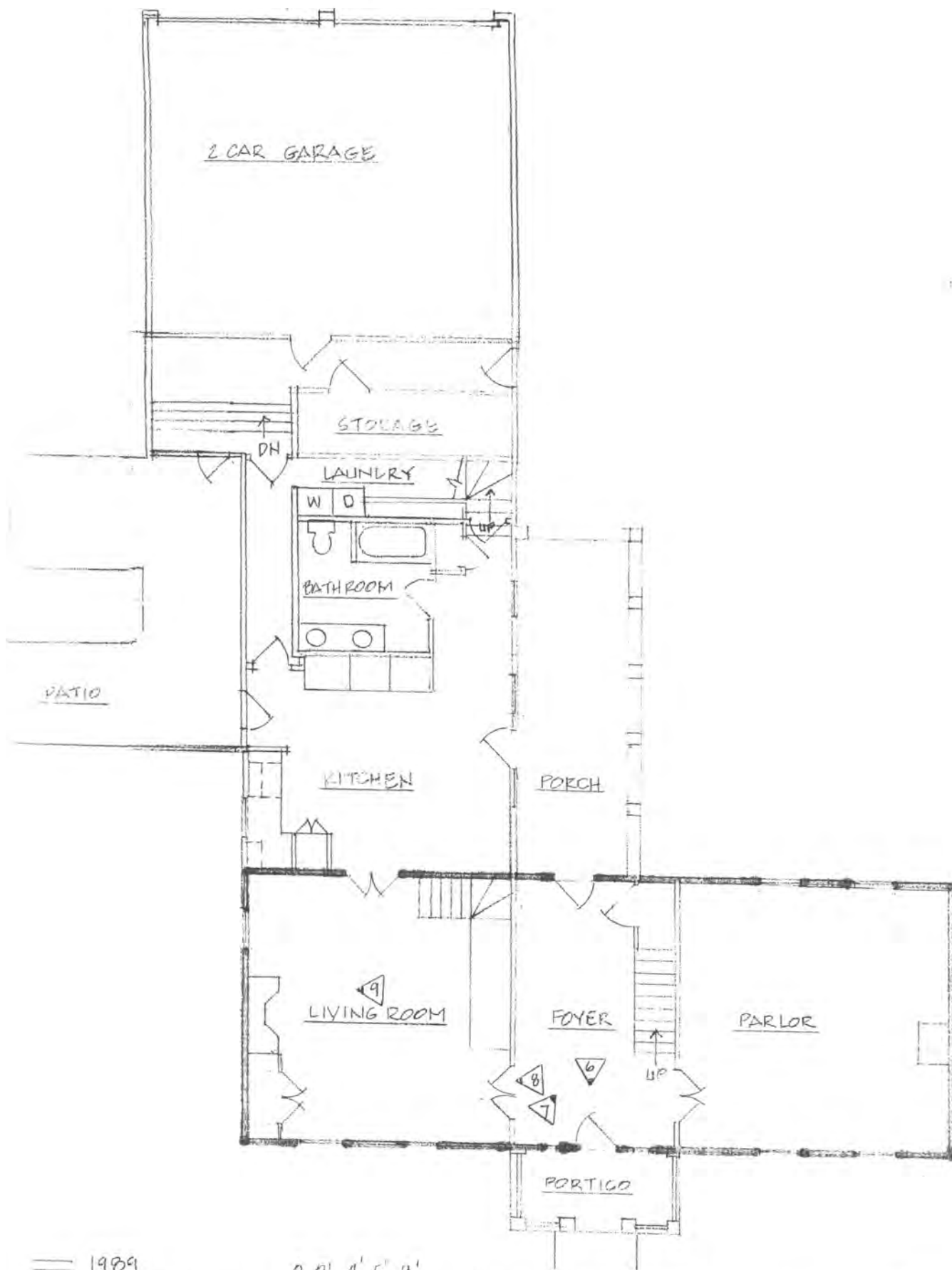




== 1989
 --- 1861-1865



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 JOHN CALDWELL HOME
 105 COLONIAL DRIVE
 CAMPBELLVILLE, KY 40118



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

JOHN CALDWELL HOME
 105 COLONIAL DRIVE
 GAITHERSBURG, MD 20878

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Caldwell, John, Home
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Taylor



DATE RECEIVED: 11/13/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/01/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/16/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/28/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09001143

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ☒ REJECT 12/28/2009 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See attached Comments

RECOM./CRITERIA *Return* *12/28*

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

The United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Return/Evaluation Sheet

Property Name: Caldwell, John, Home, Taylor County, Kentucky

Reference Number: 09001143

This nomination is being returned for substantive problems. The John Caldwell Home is nominated under Criterion C as an 1855 example of a Greek Revival, rural farmhouse in Taylor County. This is one of three nominations for similar resources in Taylor County; all three nominations have similar problems.

The primary concern with the nomination for the John Caldwell Home lies with the discussion of integrity in relationship to the stated area of significance. Criterion C states that properties are eligible "That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction...". The nomination claims that the John Caldwell Home 'embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type of construction.' The nomination cites the characteristics of the Greek Revival style on page 8-2 and discusses localized variations of this national style. The documentation does not address how the John Caldwell Home meets the salient characteristics of the Greek Revival style; the presence of a balance facade and a central entry with sidelights seems to be the only aspect of the style visible. These stylistic characteristics were not limited to the Greek Revival. It is unusual to see a hipped roof variant; the low-pitch gable roof with returns or full cornice is more typical. Even less typical is the use of a hipped roof on the portico. Section 8 also references "Green, 1983" as a source for comparative local information, but there is no corresponding source in the bibliography.

The nomination does not address the effects of the vinyl siding on the character defining aspects of the style; a typical, even vernacular example of the Greek Revival would display certain elements of the style - a wide frieze board, wide corner boards (serving as pilasters). Typically, nominations for buildings with aluminum or vinyl siding are discouraged unless the new materials has been installed without irreversibly damaging or obscuring the architectural features and trim of the building and if the substitute material matches the historic materials in size, profile, and finish so that there is no change in the character of the historic building.

Interior finishes are rudimentary and simply finished. This characteristic is found in the other two nomination submitted with the Caldwell Home. Is there evidence that a common builder might have worked on all three houses? Is the crown molding evidenced in photographs # 6 and #9 original to the house? Is the exposed brick of the fireplace original left exposed during the remodel, or was it added?

Are there historic photographs depicting the old ell that was removed and replaced with the current, two story ell? It appears that the chimneys have been rebuilt from the roofline up. Are these the original chimneys?

Please provide a more detailed examination of how the John Caldwell Home embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Greek Revival style and a more thorough analysis of the integrity of the Emerald Hill house in relationship to the salient characteristics of that style. Is it really a Greek Revival style house? Is it a relict Federal style house, a style that shares many characteristics with the later Greek Revival?

We appreciate the opportunity to review this nomination and hope that you find these comments useful. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (202) 354-2275 or email at [<James_Gabbert@nps.gov>](mailto:James_Gabbert@nps.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Gabbert', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Jim Gabbert, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
12/28/09

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Caldwell, James, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Taylor

DATE RECEIVED: 8/05/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/31/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/15/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/20/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000681

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 10/3/2011 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

one of 3 house submitted at same time (Robinson-Gurnes; Buchanan). But unlike the other 2, the artificial siding and additions do not obscure the stylistic elements of this Rural, vernacular interpretation of Greek Revival. The corn pilasters, frieze board & sidelites remain; the Rear addition is consistent with the type (I house). This house minimally meets the Criteria, although context is not fully drawn and analysis of integrity is poor.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept-C

REVIEWER J. Gabbey

DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____

DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N ☒ see attached SLR Y/N ☒

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.









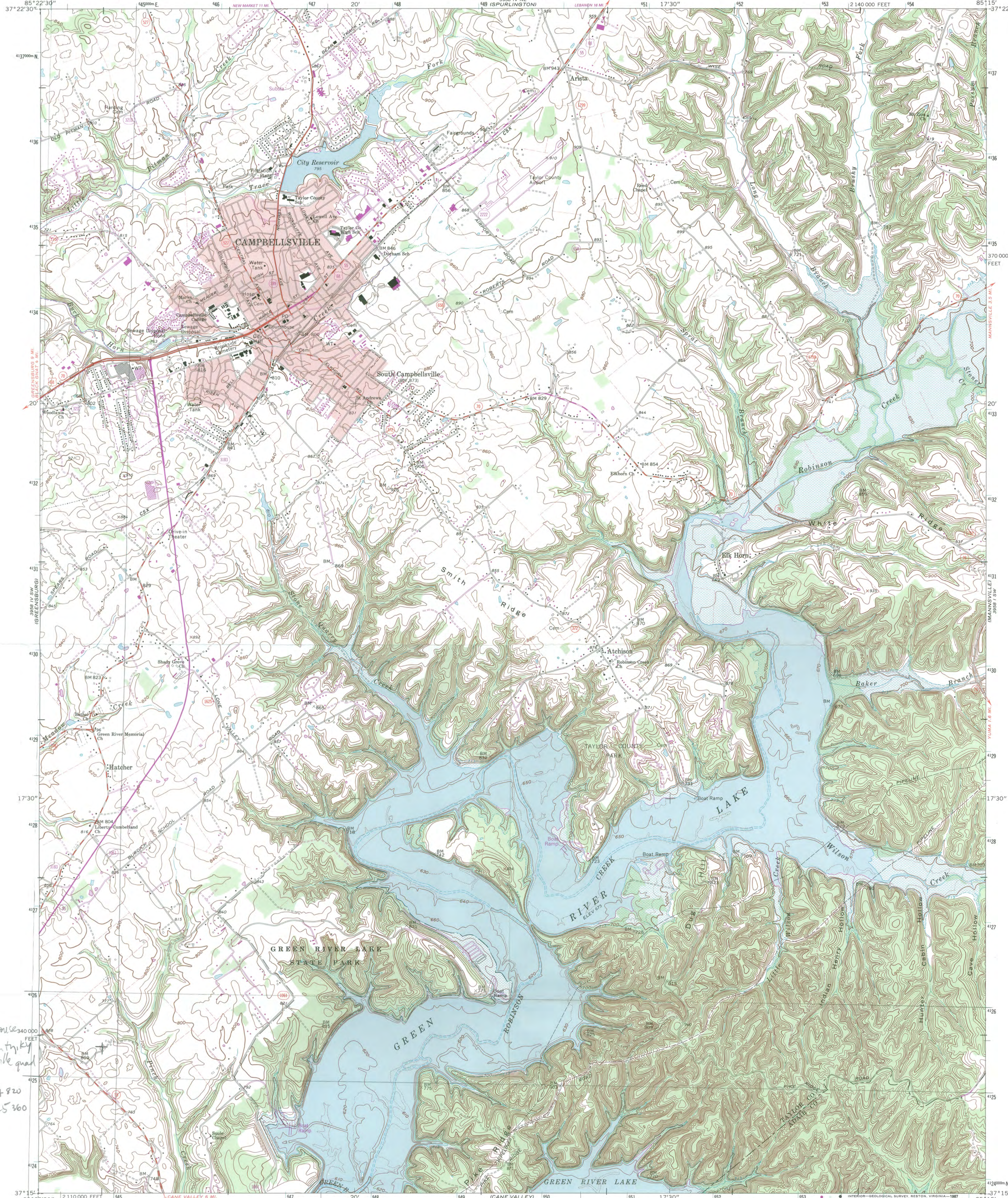










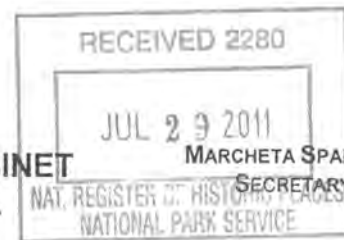


James
Caldwell House
Taylor County, KY
Campbellsville quad
Zone 16
Easting 644820
Northing 4125360



STEVEN L. BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**



THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov

LINDY CASEBIER
ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

July 21, 2011

Carol Shull, Keeper
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8th Floor
Washington DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are three nominations. Each has been revised according to the return comments. They are:

- ✓ James Caldwell House, Taylor County Kentucky (09001143, originally submitted as John Caldwell House)
- Thomas Gant Buchanan House, Taylor County Kentucky (09001145, originally submitted as Emerald Hill)
- Robinson-Gaines House, Taylor County Kentucky (09001144, originally submitted as Collins Residence)

We resubmit them for your consideration and listing.

Sincerely,

Lindy Casebier, Acting SHPO and
Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council

MP/mp