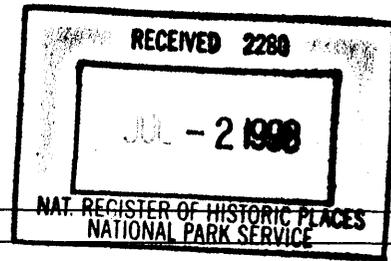


940

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name Tilghman-Woolfolk House
other names/site number (McNP-102)

2. Location

street & number 631 Kentucky Avenue not for publication NA
city or town Paducah vicinity NA
state Kentucky code KY county McCracken code 145 zip code 42001

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan, Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council & SHPO

Signature of certifying official

6-22-98
Date

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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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):

Edson H. Beall 8.13.98

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River

6. Function or Use

Historic Domestic Sub Single Dwelling
Current Domestic Sub Single Dwelling (Planned Museum)

7. Description

Architectural Classification Greek Revival
Materials: foundation stone roof asphalt walls brick other N/A

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, B
Criteria Considerations Exceptions N/A
Areas of Significance Military
Period of Significance 1861, 1864

Significant Dates September 21, 1861, c.August 1, 1864
Significant Person Tilghman, Lloyd
Significant Person Woolfolk, Robert
Cultural Affiliation N/A
Architect/Builder Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

XX State Historic Preservation Office

XX Other The General Lloyd Tilghman House/The Tilghman Heritage Foundation

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	16	357700	4105230	

Verbal Boundary Description:

Lot E and Part of Lot G, Block 26, Addition "B" to the City of Paducah. The property measures 165 feet north and south by 65 feet east and west, beginning at the northeast corner of Seventh Street and Kentucky Avenue.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the principal building and any dependencies which were associated with Tilghman and Woolfolk during its historical period of use.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James E. Jacobsen, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization History Pays! date May 30, 1998
street & number 4215 Northwest Drive telephone (515) 274-3625
city or town Des Moines state IA zip code 50310

Property Owner

name The Tilghman Heritage Foundation
street & number P.O. box 8221 telephone 502-442-1049
city or town Paducah state KY zip code 42002-8221

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

name of property Tilghman-Woolfolk House

County and State McCracken County, Kentucky

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

7. Narrative Description:

The Tilghman-Woolfolk House (MCNP-102), constructed in 1852, was designed in the Greek Revival style. The two-story brick rowhouse type residence fronts to the southeast onto Kentucky Avenue, in Paducah, seat of McCracken County, Ky. Greek Revival style elements include the small attic lights, the side front entrance with entryway portico, the plain brick facade, and the fenestration pattern. The townhouse or rowhouse Greek Revival plan, in its fireproof brick version, featured protective raised party walls which flanked a side-gabled roof. In its original configuration, this house featured such a roof (or possibly a gambrel roof) which nestled between brick side parapet walls, each of which included two brick chimneys. The style allowed for dormer windows, but there is no documentation for these on this house.

The facade fenestration is slightly asymmetrical, with the facade being divided vertically into two even halves. Paired narrow double-hung window sets are vertically aligned on the west half of the facade, while these are "balanced" by a single window which is centered above a fairly broad double-door entryway and porch. The attic lights are vertically aligned above each window opening. Simple stone lintels and sills project into the brickwork beyond each window frame, and are set flush with the facade.

The west face of the main house core is similarly divided vertically into halves, and the southern half is solid brickwork. The northern half offers two second floor double hung windows which are vertically aligned with a matching window and a side entryway on the first floor below. A single attic light is set above the southern-most window-door set.

The east face of the main house core offers five matching window openings and these are again asymmetrically distributed, using the same principle of splitting the frontage in half. The northern half matches that on the west front, save for the omission of a side entryway. Two windows are vertically aligned on the south end of the southernmost half of the front.

The facade brickwork, as noted, is otherwise unadorned and the white-painted soft red brick walls are laid in stretcher bond. A mortared limestone basement and foundation supports the brick walls. A simple cornice line caps the walls. The present roof, which dates from 1894-1897 (latter Sanborn map shows present metal roof) is a shallow pitched pointed hip with standing seam metal roof. The original side parapet walls and chimneys were likely removed and the present plain chimney caps were added at that same time.

The main two-story house core is square in plan and measures 34 feet in width and depth. The interior plan consists of four square rooms. Those on the west side of the plan are 18 feet in width. The front parlor (southwest corner) is 18 feet deep. The room behind it (northwest corner) measures 16 by 18 feet. The hall (southeast corner) is 20 feet deep and 16 feet wide. It features a single-turn stairway to the second floor. The room in the northeast corner measures just 16 feet square. The parlor contains a fireplace and communicates to the west side entrance. The rear of the house is reached through the east half of the plan only.

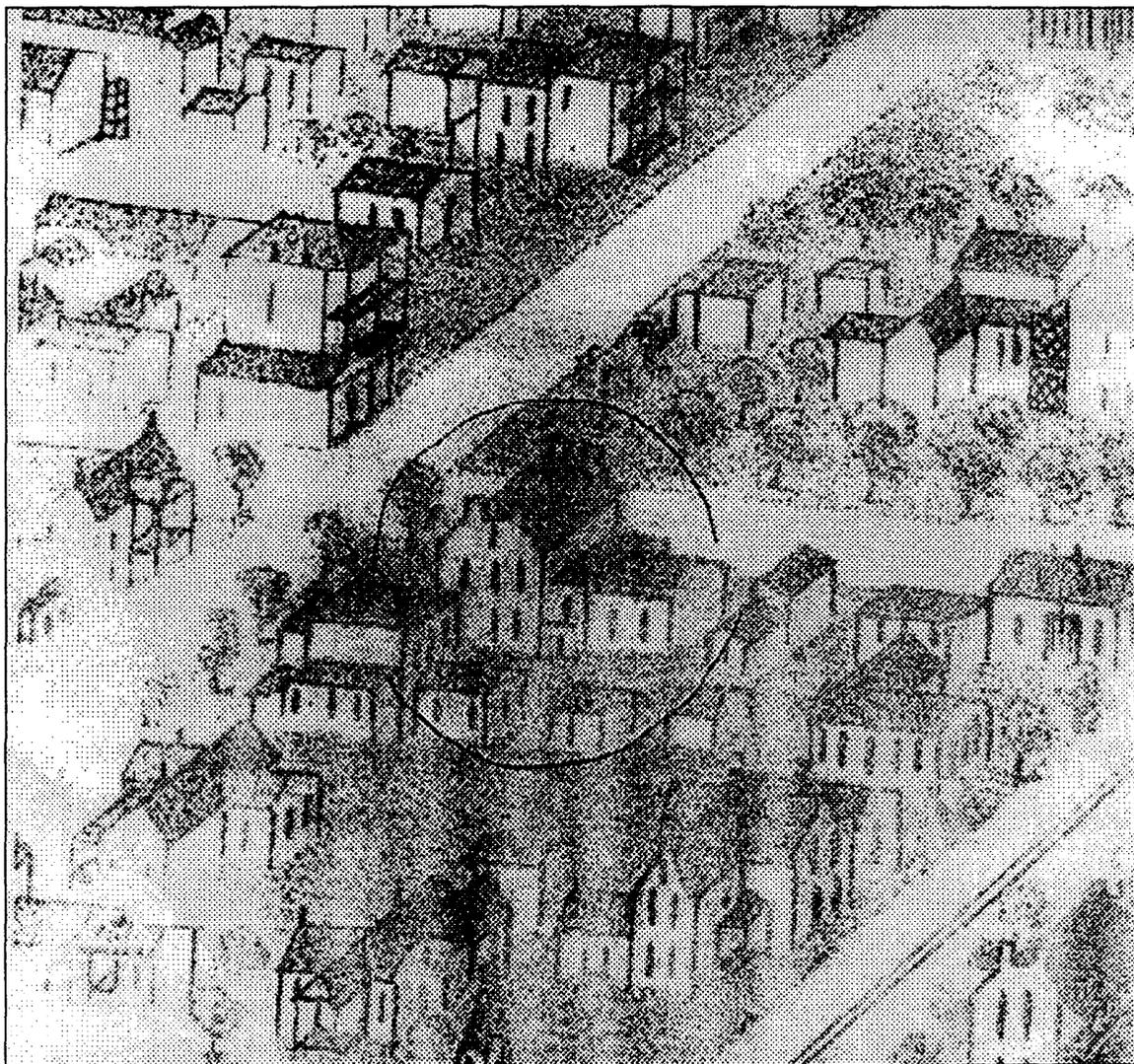
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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name of property Tilghman-Woolfolk House

County and State McCracken County, Kentucky

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle: The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"



1873 Bird's-Eye View of Paducah, View to South (house is circled)

The 1873 Bird's Eye View of *Paducah* offers the closest approximation to the house's Civil War-era appearance. The image shows a front yard with two trees, the original roof configuration and a centered attic end window, an indication that the present cornice line dates to the replacement roof. On the east side of the main house, the window pattern offers the same count but the southernmost first floor window is shown in the center, an impossibility given the presence of the staircase opposite that wall. Two rear additions are in place, a two story section with flat roof, and a single story gabled section. A horizontal line alongside the taller rear appendage hints at the presence of a side porch (such detailing would not be expected in this type of representation). Two outbuildings, both side gabled, run across the rear of the lot. The house is located largely in a residential area, although the houses are a mix of single- and two-story plans and commercial uses are implied in a number of

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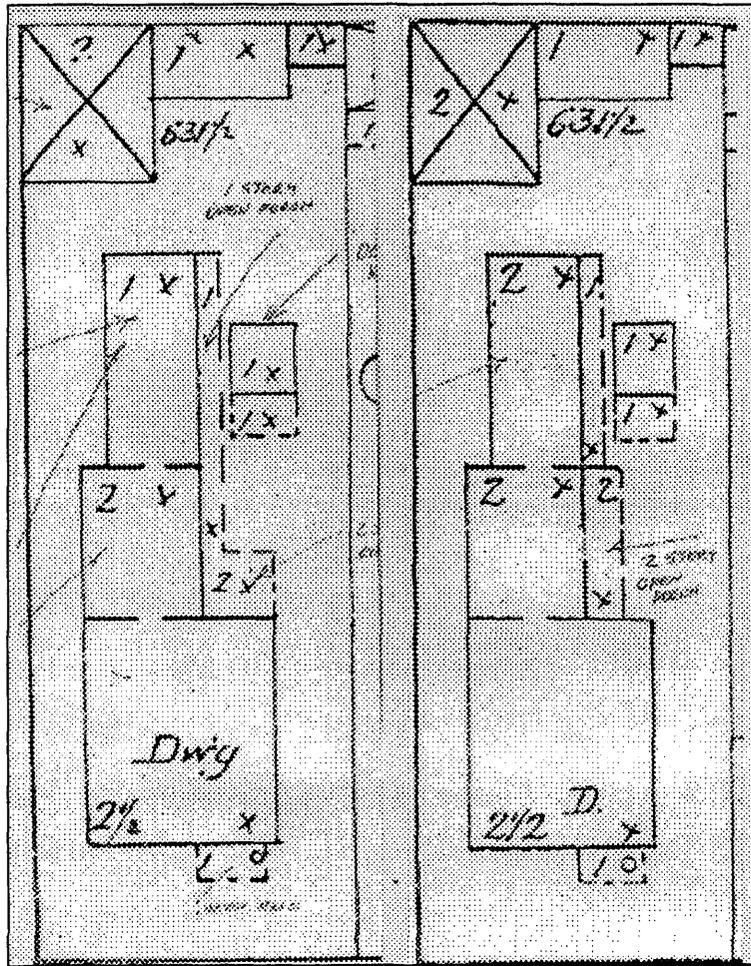
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name of property Tilghman-Woolfolk House

County and State McCracken County, Kentucky

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

adjoining buildings. The 1897 map first shows the presence of a neighboring outbuilding (to the east) onto the property.



1889 (left) and 1893 (right) Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
(North is to top of images)

The August 1889 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map indicates little change in the house since 1873. The house is rated as a two-and-a-half story building with wood shingle roof. The front entry portico has a metal roof. The same rear additions are in place and there is a full-length side open porch along the east side of these, two stories high on the south, and single story on the north. A detached one story summer kitchen with south-facing porch is set to the east of the rear wing. The rear free-standing alleyway dependencies consist, from east to west, of an outhouse, one story servants' quarters, and a two-story hip-roofed stable (new since 1873). These solidly infill the north end of the rear of the lot.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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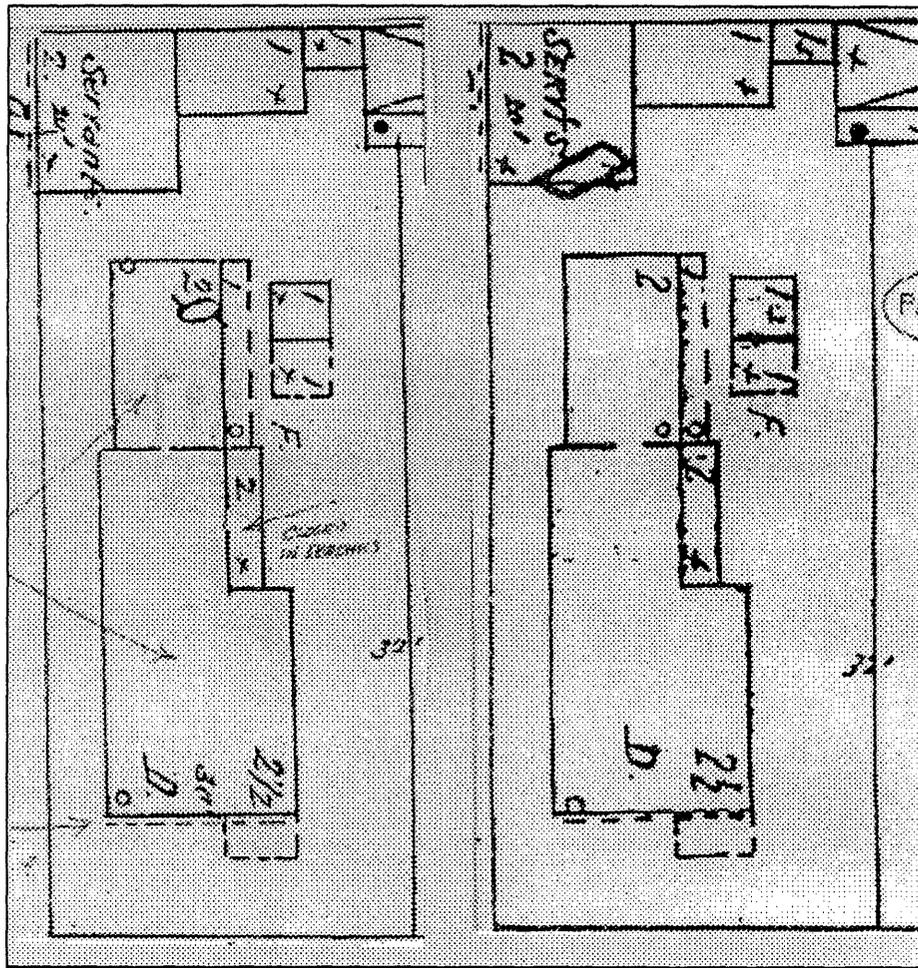
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name of property Tilghman-Woolfolk House

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name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

The December 1893 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map offers the identical characteristics, save for the enlargement of the rearmost portion of the rear wing to that of a two story building. The side porch remains a single story in height however.



1897 (left) and 1901 (Right) Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
(North is to top of maps)

The October 1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows the present roof configuration with the addition of a wooden cornice line, metal roof on the main house and rear wing, and the conversion of the upper level of the rear stable into servants' quarters. The two-story rear side porch has been enclosed. The June 1901 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map offers no additional changes.

The 1906 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows two outhouses added on the south end of the stable and the northernmost portion of the side porch has been enclosed. A west side one-story porch has been added between the

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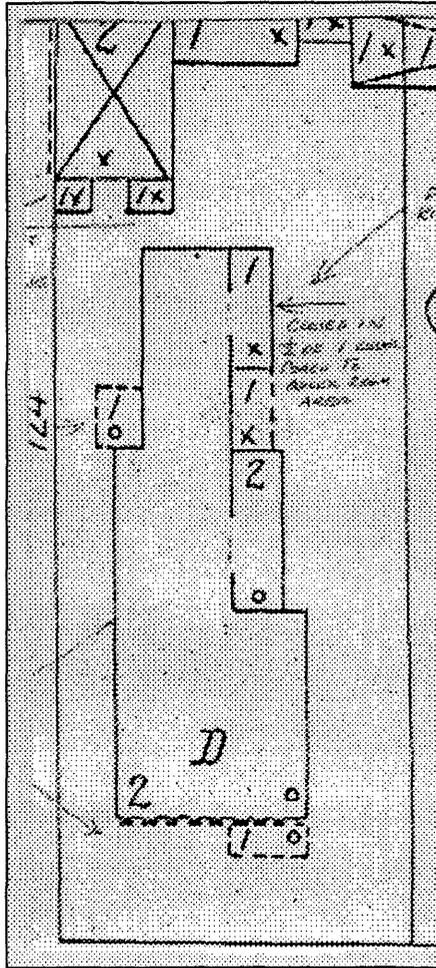
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name of property Tilghman-Woolfolk House

County and State McCracken County, Kentucky

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle: The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

two rear-additions, and has been separately numbered as 124 Seventh, indicating that the property has been subdivided into two parts for commercial use. The additional outhouse supports this latter point.



1906 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

At some point, Kentucky and Seventh Streets were widened and the house lost its front yard. A single-story cinder block side addition was constructed along the rear of the east side of the building and a driveway was added along the east side of the main house. Restoration plans entail the removal of the cinder block structure and the restoration of Greek Revival-style porches.

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name of property Tilghman-Woolfolk House

County and State McCracken County, Kentucky

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

8. Statement of Significance

Located at the northeast corner of Kentucky Avenue and Seventh Street, the Tilghman-Woolfolk house in Paducah (MCNP-102) is nominated as part of a Multiple Property Listing Entitled "Caught In The Middle, The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River" within the contexts "Federal and Confederate Military Operations On and Along the Lower Ohio River, 1861-65; The War on the Land, 1861-65," and "State and Local Politics in Kentucky During the Civil War, 1861-65." The property is an example of the property type "Non-military Properties Having Civil War Period Historical Associations." The property is significant on the state level and meets National Register Criterion B for its association with the productive career of Confederate Colonel later Brigadier General Lloyd Tilghman (1816-1863). The property is locally significant and meets National Register Criterion A for its associations with an event which involved Federal Brigadier General Charles Ferguson Smith (1807-1862). Finally the property is locally significant and meets National Register Criterion B for its association with the productive career of Paducah secessionist Robert Woolfolk.

Lloyd Tilghman:

Robert Woolfolk built this house for Lloyd Tilghman's family in 1852 when Tilghman first came to Paducah to serve as a railroad civil engineer for the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad, the first rail linkage between Paducah and Memphis and New Orleans to the south. This rail line was the first to serve Paducah and the only rail link in the eastern reaches of the Jackson Purchase. The Tilghman family occupied the house until mid-1861, but the house remained in the ownership of Mr. Woolfolk, who occupied the house after Tilghman left Paducah

Lloyd Tilghman (1818-1863) was born January 18, 1816 at "Rich Neck Manor" in Talbot County, Maryland, the son of James and Ann Caroline (Shoemaker) Tilghman. He graduated from West Point in 1836 but his classwork at the Point was not stellar, he graduated 46th of 49 cadets in his class. This performance likely influenced his decision to leave the army. He resigned as second lieutenant in the First U.S. Dragoons on September 30, 1836 to work in railroad engineering and construction. He served as division engineer of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad (1836-37), the Norfolk and Wilmington Canal (1837-38), the Eastern Shore railroad of Maryland (1838-39) and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (1839-40). He did see Mexican War service as a member of Gen. Twigg's staff, participating in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He served as Captain of the Maryland and District of Columbia Battalion from 1847-48, presumably a militia unit. In the late 1840s he served as Baltimore's Superintendent of Public Improvements. He was construction engineer for a number of Southern railroads and he built the first railroad to reach Paducah, building that line to Trimble, Tn. through Mayfield. He relocated to Paducah in 1852 and as noted above, continued his railroad work up to 1861. Boatner and Confederate Military History both state that his post-Mexican War railroad work was on the Panamanian Railroad up to the start of the war. The latter source states "He then engaged as principal assistant engineer of the Panama division of the Isthmus railroad, and was engineer on Southern railroads until 1859" (*Mayfield Messenger*, December 29, 1869, Boatner, pp. 839-40, Faust, p. 756).

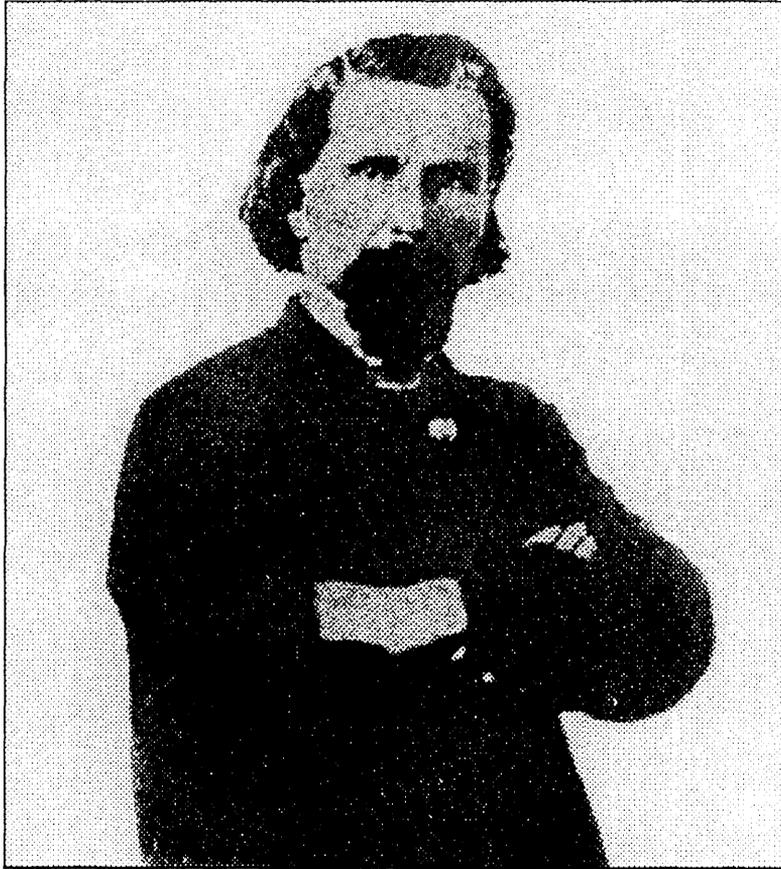
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name of property Tilghman-Woolfolk House

County and State McCracken County, Kentucky

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle: The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"



Undated pre-war image of Lloyd Tilghman

The property at 731 Kentucky is most closely linked to Tilghman during his critical role as a colonel in the Kentucky State Guard, his appointment as one of just two colonels in that corps dating from January 1861. As such he would play a central and significant role in the defense of Kentucky neutrality, and Western Kentucky would prove to be the front line in offering that defense. Tilghman was one of two colonels who were appointed to serve under the command of Maj. Gen. Simon Buckner in early 1861 as the state rushed to reorganize her militia forces. Tilghman likely commanded a State Guard company in Paducah prior to that time, otherwise his prior service in the Maryland state guard qualified him for this post. The lines of state neutrality were drawn beginning in May, 1861 and Tilghman, on June 6, 1861, urged young Kentuckians to not leave the state to join Confederate forces. The strongest threats to Kentucky neutrality were offered by a Confederate interest in seizing good defensive positions at Columbus and Paducah, and Federal military intrusions by gunboat and armed force, from Cairo, a developing Federal military strongpoint.

Gen. Simon B. Buckner, commander of the Kentucky State Guard, was briefly headquartered at Paducah, where in mid-June he instructed Tilghman to call into service of the state six companies of infantry, and one each of

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name of property Tilghman-Woolfolk House

County and State McCracken County, Kentucky

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle; The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

cavalry and artillery. Tilghman was to command the whole. The force would restrain "our own citizens from acts of lawless aggression...[and]...preserve the neutrality of the state in that neighborhood." It is said that Buckner and Tilghman met in the parlor of this house and jointly determined to align themselves with the Confederate cause at this time. This is not documented and a month's time would separate their respective resignations. Buckner, however, had to retain his position as long as he could, in an ineffectual effort to hold off the replacement of the Guard Companies with more pro-Federal Home Guard Companies across the state. Tilghman determined to act immediately, and resigned from the State Guard on June 24, 1861, being succeeded by Col. Ben H. Helm. No documentation shows him actually commanding State Guard companies either at Columbus or Paducah.

Tilghman's important role, played out through May and June, 1861, was a series of visits, with Buckner and other Western Kentucky political leaders, to Nashville, Cairo, Louisville, and other points to convince the opposing sides that the neutrality claim by Kentucky was genuine. Tilghman had to attempt to show Federal commanders that his force was not simply a covert Confederate organization. He was successful in doing this and Kentucky's brief success with neutrality would have strategic implications for the coming war. Minimally, Tennessee and Confederate defensive locations on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers were forced south to less desirable locations which would later prove disastrous when the poorly placed Forts Henry and Donelson fell into Federal hands. Buffered by Kentucky's initial neutral stance, the Ohio River front remained peaceful until September 1861, the opposing sides being nicely separated by Kentucky. Missouri and Western Virginia consequently were the scenes of active military operations until Kentucky's situation was resolved.

As a Confederate colonel and then brigadier general, Lloyd Tilghman would be imprisoned following his gallant defense of Fort Henry and he would fall in battle at Champion Hill during the Vicksburg Campaign in 1863. Following his death, Tilghman's legacy as a Confederate hero was promoted most strongly by his sons, Frederick and Sidell, who saw to it that imposing monuments to their father were built at Vicksburg and at Paducah. They also donated land at Paducah for the Augusta Tilghman High School in 1921. Desegregation in the 1950s led to the construction of a new school at another Paducah site, with the new name Paducah Tilghman High School (National Register of Historic Places) in honor of the whole Tilghman family. An obstacle to Tilghman's legacy was the apparent loss of his personal papers. No biography would be forthcoming and the surviving Confederate leaders could outshine those who had fallen.

The importance of Tilghman's service and sacrifice in the opinion of Paducah's Confederate veterans is hard to measure. The Kentucky volume of the Confederate Military History, published in 1889, fails to mention the general and it is the Maryland volume of that series which credits him to that state and offers a biography. Col. Albert Thompson, who was Kentucky-born, appears to have been "first in the hearts" of Paducahans as a martyred Confederate leader. Local historian Fred G. Neuman, however, numbered Tilghman amongst his list of "Noted Paducahans" in his 1927 town history. The earliest Confederate veteran group in Paducah was the A. P. Thompson Camp #174, United Confederate Veterans, listed as of 1893. The Lloyd Tilghman United Confederate Veteran Post #463 was also located in Paducah but by 1911 it was called the James T. Walbert Camp. The strongest evidence for Tilghman's perceived importance is found in the local Daughters of the Confederacy chapter. They matched the

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name of property Tilghman-Woolfolk House

County and State McCracken County, Kentucky

name of multiple property listing "Caught In The Middle: The Civil War Years on the Lower Ohio River"

general's two sons' contribution of \$10,000 with \$5,000 of their own funds to construct the Paducah Tilghman monument which was dedicated May 16, 1909 (*Confederate Veteran Magazine*, Vol. 5, p. 342, Vol. 18 (1909), pp. 211, 318, Vol. 19 (1911), p. 323).

Robert Woolfolk Versus Federal Brigadier General Charles Ferguson Smith, Federal and Confederate Military Operations On and Along the Lower Ohio River, 1861-65; The War on the Land, 1861-65:

The context cited above treats the military repression of Kentucky civilians. This repression would grow, becoming a primary component of Federal war policy as pro-Southern Kentuckians refused to be conciliated as Federal troops occupied their counties. An early Paducah altercation between a noted pro-Southern citizen and the military commander of Paducah, an incident which took place in the Tilghman-Woolfolk House, highlights this political-military conflict during the earliest days of Federal military occupation in Kentucky. The incident bears significance because it played a role in preventing one of history's intriguing "might-have-beens," the delayed replacement of Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant by Brigadier General Charles F. Smith as the commander of operations moving up the Tennessee River.

After the departure of the Tilghman family in June, 1861, Robert Woolfolk's family occupied the house. The Woolfolks were strongly pro-Southern and as luck would have it, their newly occupied house was located immediately across the street from the Federal garrison commander, Brig. Gen. Charles Ferguson Smith. The Federal forces first occupied Paducah on September 5, 1861. As the occupying force was increased, Smith was placed in command and he occupied a building on Kentucky Street for his headquarters.

For whatever reason, Woolfolk determined sometime in early December, 1861, to flaunt his politics in the face of Gen. Smith and he raised the Confederate flag from the front of his house at 731 Kentucky Avenue. Brig. Gen. Lew Wallace, was assigned to Smith's command and he later penned a description of the resulting incident:

"I happened one day to be with General Smith at his house. Captain Newsham, his assistant adjutant-general, came into the room and reported a mob at Mr. W___k's across the street. The general told him to go and disperse it. Presently an orderly appeared, and said it was the Eleventh Indiana, with others of the Second Brigade, taking a secession flag from W___k's house. General Smith grew excited.

"How's this?" he asked, sharply.

I assured him, I knew nothing about the affair, but would see about it and report.

I reached the scene in time to find Captain Kneffler, my adjutant-general, at fisticuffs with Newsham. With some trouble I separated them. Newsham was pursued with clubs and stones. After rescuing him again, I returned to W___k's just as the stars and stripes supplanted the stars and bars on his house. From a post at the front gate, I ordered everybody off to his quarters. They went cheering; whereupon I returned to General Smith and reported. His excitement had increased in the mean time. In all his years of service such a thing, he said, had not happened to him. He would make an example of the officers engaged in it. I ventured to suggest the number whom he would have to

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name of property Tilghman-Woolfolk House

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arrest--nearly the whole brigade--and, dwelling upon W _____ k's imprudence, and the natural indignation of the men, I finally got the old soldier calmed down"

General Smith was condemned by the Northern press for his action in the Woolfolk incident. It was evidence of a weaker strain of patriotism which was not acceptable in a general officer. Incidents such as this allowed General Grant to advance while Smith was held back, taking orders from Grant who was his subordinate before the war. Smith's fortunes rose the next spring when he was credited with forcing the surrender of Fort Donelson in February 1862 by leading his division in a critical assault. It was he who advised Gen. Grant that "unconditional surrender" was the only acceptable demand to be made of the Confederate garrison. Grant was relieved from command on March 21, 1862 because of his drinking and Smith was his replacement. Fate mortally injured Gen. Smith when he cut his shin on a rusty nail in a boat and he died April 25 1862. Grant resumed command and became a national legend (Faust, p. 695, Warner, pp. 455-56).

Robert Woolfolk Versus Federal Brig. Gen. Eleazer A. Paine:

Gen. Paine's 90-day "Reign of Terror" in Paducah is recounted in detail in the multiple property document form. Assuming command on July 19, 1864, the general set about to punish the pro-Southern residents of Paducah and Robert Woolfolk was his first victim.

Paine arrested and banished Woolfolk to Canada on or about August 1, 1864. Two weeks later Paine ordered the arrest and expulsion of Mrs. Robert Woolfolk (and family, 8 persons), four others from Paducah and 11 persons from Columbus, Kentucky. These extreme measures brought the general to the attention of Kentucky Governor Bramlette and the War Department. The same measures were welcomed by pro-Federal Kentuckians, but in the end, Gen. Paine was relieved after just three months in command at Paducah. His legacy was one which endures in the local history to this day (Collins, p. 138, *The War Eagle* (Cairo), Aug. 14, 1864, *Evansville Daily Journal*, August 18, 1864).

The only mention of the house in Federal garrison correspondence comes on February 1, 1865 when Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith was attempting to juggle rented quarters for the many military and quasi-military operations in the town. The Soldier's Home was desired by the post Medical Director for hospital use and Meredith recommended that the Owen Block could be vacated for the Soldier's Home, but the General "objected strongly to any house [being] taken [rented] at such a heavy rent as the Woolfolk House stead." As of November 28, 1865, the C. J. Woolfolk House, described as a two-story brick, was being leased by the Federal army for use as District and Post Headquarters. The lease began on January 1, 1865 and the owner was being paid \$100.00 monthly (Meredith to Superintendent Soldier's Home, February 1, 1865, Record Group 393/Part 2, Entry 986, Old Book 185, pp. 71-72, Record Group 92, Entry 776, National Archives).

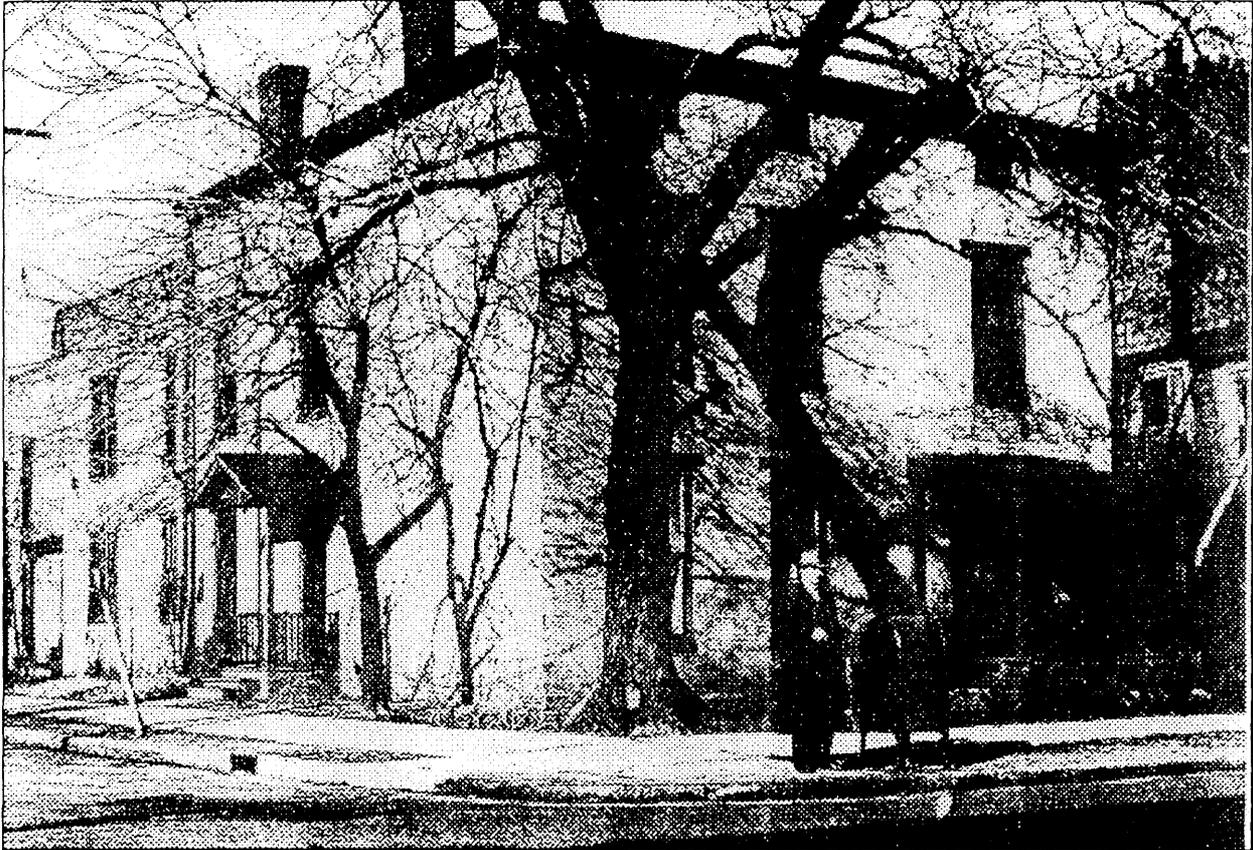
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name of property Tilghman-Woolfolk House

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Tilghman-Woolfolk House, undated, view to Northeast

The House Since the Civil War:

William G. Whitefield was a long-term postwar owner. The house was a single family dwelling until 1906, when it was converted to commercial use. As of 1956 it housed a finance business. By 1969 occupants were an unidentified business and the headquarters for the local Community Chest. In more recent years, it served as an insurance office and housed the Jack Lloyd Dance Studio during the 1970s. The city condemned the building in 1978 and it stood empty from 1983 through 1992. The city issued a demolition permit in August, 1986 and Growth, Inc. is credited with saving the house that same year. Ray Black and Sons stabilized the roof in 1987. Howard Randle and Philip L. Phillips purchased the house on behalf of the Tilghman Heritage Foundation in 1992 and the organization has struggled against many odds since then to obtain restoration funds and to save the building from continuing municipal threats to demolish it. In recent years considerable progress, in the form of \$150,000 in materials and labor, has been realized.

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name of property Tilghman-Woolfolk House

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Historic Archeological Testing at the Tilghman House:

While no significance is being claimed under Criterion D for the Tilghman-Woolfolk House, three preliminary test pit digs in the front and west yards and 19 posthole tests also in the front yard were dug in 1992, the work being conducted by Kit W. Wesler, of the Wickliffe Mounds Research Center, at Murray State University, in Murray, Kentucky. Lead balls were numerous, totaling 19, however later-date brass cartridge casings numbered 52 artifacts and the lead balls cannot be documented to the Civil War era although they were uniformly separated in terms of stratigraphic distribution, the lead balls being lower down, and at the same level Wesler concluded that a rich array of artifacts is present and is in his words, "relatively unmixd and undisturbed." Fewer test pits at the house yielded higher quantities of artifacts than were found in larger excavations at two area houses of comparable age and context. No tests were made in the rear or east side yard of the Tilghman house, areas which are more likely to yield information about the day to day operations of the household.

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Additional Documentation, Photographs:

Photographer: Mr. Philip Phillips, Paducah, Kentucky

Date of Photographs: November, 1997

Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council

Photo Number:	View/Description:
1.	Main facade, view northwest
2.	Main facade, view west northwest
3.	Side view, view west southwest
4.	Main facade, side view, view north