

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Bradshaw - Duncan House
Other names/site number Cedarcrest Farm, OL-224

2. Location

Street & number 8502 Todds Point Road Not for publication N/A
City or town Crestwood vicinity X State Kentucky code KY county
Oldham code 185 Zip code 40014

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
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, SHPO

2-15-05
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:

X entered in the National Register Daniel J. Virza

7/14/05

 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): _____

Jew
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
2		structures
		objects
3	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (N/A)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Category Residential

Current Functions

Category Residential

7. Description

Architectural Classification Italianate

Material Foundation Stone

roof Composite

walls Frame, weatherboard siding, small section faced with brick veneer

Narrative Description - SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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.

Area of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance ca. 1855 - 1860

Significant Person N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property – Less than one acre around the house with house on center.

UTM References

Crestwood Quad

UTM 16 636907E 4240423N

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed boundary is represented within the document by a sketch map (Not to Scale) labeled "Proposed National Register Boundary for the Bradshaw-Duncan House". The proposed boundary is less than one acre of the property recorded in Deed Book 213 Page 151 in Oldham County, Kentucky. The proposed boundary includes approximately 250 feet of road frontage along Todd's Point Road from the beginning point of the westernmost property line along that road, also known as State Road 1408. The boundaries follow the internal driveway of the property south and turn to the west, and extend seventy five feet from the front façade to SR. 1408, and extend fifty feet from the western façade of the 2000 addition.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundaries provide an appropriate setting for understanding the significance of the design and construction of this house to the history of architecture of Oldham County within the period of significance. The boundaries do not include surrounding farm acreage, which no longer contributes to the significance of this property within the proposed context.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title	Donna M Neary	
Organization	Donna M. Neary, Inc.	Date December 1, 2004
Street & number	1435 Willow Avenue	Telephone 502/456-9488
City or town	Louisville	State KY Zip code 40204

Property Owner

Name	Duane and Anne Murner	
Street & number	8502 Todds Point Road	Telephone 502/241-5971
City or town	Crestwood	State KY Zip code 40014

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The Bradshaw - Duncan House (OL-224), also known as Cedarcrest Farm, is located in Oldham County, Kentucky. Part of the Outer Bluegrass area of the Commonwealth, Oldham County is located in north central Kentucky, on the Ohio River. The property being nominated sits near the border of Oldham and Shelby Counties. The house is approximately one mile west of a small early nineteenth century crossroads community known as Floydsburg. Crestwood, Kentucky, formerly known as Beard's Station, is north and west of the property, just beyond Floydsburg. The county seat is LaGrange, located approximately fifteen miles north of Crestwood.

The Bradshaw - Duncan House is located on Todd's Point Road, also known as State Road 1408. An internal roadway provides connections to the house and agricultural buildings and fields. Loss of integrity of the surrounding landscape, and the construction of new barns and structures, and the fact that remaining features dates of constructions are outside the period of significance, renders the remainder of the farm ineligible for inclusion in the National Register under the terms of this nomination.

The Bradshaw-Duncan House was built in two distinct historic campaigns, with the major Italianate-styled house built circa 1855-60, enveloping the original federal-styled section of the house built in 1814. Recent additions were completed in circa 1970 and 2000 respectively.

The earliest section of the house was completed circa 1814. As was the pattern in the Outer Bluegrass, the house is sited on high ground, above the creek bed and the adjacent bottomlands.¹ The original section of the house was built facing east, now approximately 75 yards from Highway 1408. Built on a high point, the house site falls away toward Floyd's Fork, a major watershed for Oldham and Jefferson Counties, Kentucky. The original house follows the pattern established by farmers across central Kentucky, being a relatively small house with originally two room and a small loft. The house is frame construction and originally clad with weatherboard siding.

The first story of the east façade of the 1814 section of the house was clad with a brick veneer in the 1970s. Although covering the original siding, it is a reversible application. The house was originally designed in the Federal style as a side-gabled frame house featuring a six bay main façade. The floor plan suggests a duplex design, with two distinct entrances for the two rooms of the house. Inspection inside did not yield information as to whether or not the rooms had always communicated with one another. Two identical, symmetrical entrances are flanked by windows on the main façade. Entry from either door is directly into the living space. The original windows are still in place, including most of the original glass. The windows are six-over-nine double-hung sash, a common Federal-style window division. Several of the panes have been marked by residents of the house, including etching names and dates. Most notably, according to lore, a bride to be etched her name and the date into the glass with her new diamond engagement ring.

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The Italianate house construction campaign is the focus of this nomination. Constructed circa 1855 – 1860, the dominant Italianate construction encompassed the original house. The builder designed a centered gable, two-story, single pile building with central hall floor plan, an L-plan Italianate-styled building. The original house was artfully incorporated into the design, and the builder successfully conveyed a large Italianate-styled house, versus two distinct building campaigns. The design reoriented the original house on the site.

The main façade is five bays, with a central door on the first story. The door is fitted with an elliptical transom and sidelights. The windows are two-over-two double-hung sash windows of the Italianate-style, fitted with the shutters and shutter dogs installed during construction.

A full length frame porch with bracketed posts was built across the original house's front façade (East façade). During the 1855-1860 construction campaign, the original section of house was expanded to include a second story, and a full-length galley porch was added. The second story porch provides the only connection between the old and new sections until interior openings were cut at an unknown date. The reorientation of the house facing north made it visible from the Todd's Point Road, while placing it far enough away to be protected from the dirt and noise of a bustling nineteenth century county road.

The roof is punctuated with a central gable on the main façade, accented by a central vent. The roof line features returned eaves, a wide cornice and decorative paired brackets. The building sits on a stone foundation. A small flat-roofed entry porch with slender, square columns covers the front entrance, and is fitted with a wood balustrade. The main façade is five bays, with a central door on the first story. The door is fitted with an elliptical transom and sidelights. The windows are two-over-two double-hung sash windows of the Italianate-style, fitted with the shutters and shutter dogs installed during construction.

A small one story addition to the south wall of the house was present by the turn of the nineteenth century, as evidenced by historical photographs. Believed to be an early kitchen, its date of construction is unknown. The room now connects the house to an interior walkway to a multi-car garage built circa 1970. The three-bay garage is a one-story frame structure with brick veneer façade.

An addition was made to the west façade of the house in 2000. The architect designed a one-story hipped roof section to articulate new construction while suggesting Italianate style. The addition sits back slightly from the main façade. The window and door configurations suggest it as a support section, and do not diminish the prominence of the main façade. An in ground swimming pool was built on the south façade, tucked behind the house, and shielded from view.

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Two stone gate posts are located on the internal drive, east of the main house. The hand carved gates posts are approximately five foot tall with pyramidal-shaped tops. The gate posts may predate the Italianate addition, but are similar to others in the bluegrass region dating from the 1850s. The posts are situated approximately ten feet apart at a loop in the internal road, bringing the drive toward the house. This loop was present in the 1940s-50s.²

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Overview

The Bradshaw-Duncan House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and is significant under Criterion C for its importance in conveying the Italianate style of architecture within the context "Italianate Style in Oldham County, Kentucky 1850 – 1875." Architectural styles have been important throughout time for the value assessments they convey about their buildings designers or occupants. A national frame of reference existed for architectural styles in the United States, promoted during the period of significance by pattern books and architects. Buildings were assessed as old fashioned, staid or as the most up to date. This search for a truly American architectural style led initially to imitation of styles from the homelands of this nation of immigrants.

The Italianate style was hailed as the new, American architectural style beginning in the 1830s, and fell out of favor by the 1880s. Selection of the Italianate style for the Bradshaw-Duncan House was an important value judgment made by its owners, and communicated to the surrounding community. The Bradshaw-Duncan House represents the adoption of the Italianate style of architecture in Oldham County, Kentucky during the period of significance. The choice of Italianate to update an early settlement Federal-styled house advances our understanding of the importance of architectural style choice in Oldham County. The Bradshaw-Duncan House is important as a tangible example of how the prosperity of Oldham County farmers during the period of significance was showcased by the selection of architectural styles. The Bradshaw-Duncan House is significant for its ability to convey a broad understanding of affluence and prosperity by the deliberate selection of architectural style. Mr. Duncan, an affluent farmer, chose to update his house and reorient it on the site to face the road. His selection of the Italianate style of architecture advances our understanding of the importance of architectural style choice for conveying modernity and affluence in Oldham County during the period of significance.

Research Design

This is the first study focusing on the Italianate-style of architecture in Oldham County during the period of significance. In order to evaluate the Bradshaw-Duncan House, a historic context was written providing an overview and chronology of the style. Sources used for the context included architectural guidebooks, survey forms prepared for buildings in Oldham County, general United States histories, a Kentucky history, an Oldham County history, and county historical records, including deeds, maps and probate and court records.

Analysis of the Italianate-style in Oldham County was weighted heavily upon the extant buildings originally built, or modified in the Italianate style. A total of 19 buildings were found to have been surveyed in Oldham County fitting the period of significance, and identified as having Italianate styling or details. Site visits and windshield survey were conducted for the 19 buildings within the study. Each building was evaluated based on physical characteristics which could be traced to the Italianate-style. These features include: wide-

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overhanging eaves with brackets; original fenestration patterns; original siding materials, with few exceptions; towers if originally constructed with the house; original porches or like replacement porches are desirable but not necessary to maintain integrity; and houses may have later additions to the rear and sides that do not exceed the mass of the original construction. Buildings without these features were not regarded as significant within the context.

Historic Context: Italianate Architecture in Oldham County 1850 – 1875.

The Italian and Italianate styles of architecture were first seen in the United States in the 1830s-40s. During the period, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and Italianate architectural styles were favored by Americans. These Romantic styles, popularized in Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern books were preferred for country houses. Early Victorians sought uniquely American styled, "buildings that were substantial, dignified, and historically evocative, yet fresh and freewheeling. They needed buildings suited to a life in a rapidly industrializing nation – in other words, buildings that were slightly exotic but essentially American."³ The Italian style of architecture fit this tall order.

The first occurrence of Italian style in the U.S. was Trinity Church (1839-1846) in New York City. The style was introduced by English architect Richard Upjohn, who also designed private residences. The best regarded example of Italian architecture style in America is the Morse-Libby House (1859) in Portland, Maine designed by Henry Austin. These buildings were modeled on the villas of Tuscany, and were formal in style using expensive building materials including stone, marble and brick. The buildings were embellished with towers, columns, balustrades and corner quoins.

The style is based on buildings of the Italian Renaissance of the 15th and 16th centuries, and is sometimes divided into three categories in the United States: The villa, usually large-scale rural or estate house; The Italian Renaissance, most often chosen for urban residences; and the Italianate, used to identify houses of un-attributed design using Italian architectural detailing. The term Italianate was coined for "less academic" or vernacular expressions of the Italian style.

The Italianate style in Oldham County is represented by 19 extant, local houses whose owners chose the architectural elements found in the Italian style to apply to a variety of floor plans.⁴ The style was regarded as highly adaptable by builders and homeowners, which could be chosen for nearly "any type of house, be it large suburban villa, a bracketed farm cottage, or an elegant town house. It could be as formal, informal, symmetrical, picturesquely 'irregular', grand, or modest as the situation demanded."⁵

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The introduction of the balloon frame construction technique in 1833 allowed for the mass construction of frame houses during a period of popularity for the Italianate style. Balloon framing allowed quick construction of frame houses using nails, instead of mortise and tenon joints, to secure the structure. Importantly, the Italianate-styled buildings represented during the period in Oldham County are balloon frame constructions. Architects were often replaced by builders using pattern books and machine cut architectural details for decoration and implementation of style. Floor plans were chosen to fit the owner's needs and the Italianate style details were added for decoration.

Buildings designed in the Italianate style generally fit one of six defined subtypes: hipped roof, centered gable, asymmetrical, towered, front gabled and town house. Italianate-styled houses tend to be two and three stories tall, with low pitched roofs, and wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets. One-story houses were also built in the Italianate style. Windows tend to be tall and narrow, often with arched or curved casements, and in some cases feature elaborate hood moldings, or crowns. Paired windows and doors are also common with this style. Some Italianate houses feature square cupolas or towers. Porches are common on Italianate-styled houses. They are often one-story tall, and range from small entry porches, to full length constructions.

The style moved into the interior of the U.S. from the 1840s, and by the 1860s was competing for prominence with the Gothic Revival style. Moreover, the majority of the Italianate houses remaining in the U.S. were constructed between 1855 and 1880.⁶ In Oldham County, Mount Mercy (OL-P-331) built in 1859 in Pewee Valley is a representation of both Gothic Revival and Italianate elements on a single house. The combination of these elements was found at the earliest introductions of the style, but the two styles became distinct as they were more broadly adopted.⁷

The Italianate style of architecture was one of several chosen in Oldham County during the period of significance. 86 buildings in Oldham County are documented by the Kentucky Heritage Council as having been constructed within the period 1850-1875. Among that group, dominant architectural styles represented are Italianate, Gothic Revival, Greek Revival, simple log saddlebag, and those later modified or updated with Queen Anne, Shingle, or Mission Style architectural details. Of the original 86 properties, 19 were identified as having been built with Italianate styling. A windshield resurvey and review of State Historic Preservation Office files of the 19 properties revealed the diversity of design for buildings identified as Italianate-styled.

It was not possible to precisely determine the first Italianate-styled house built in Oldham County. It is estimated from the extant, and documented Italianate-styled houses that the style was chosen in Oldham County between the early 1850s through the late 1870s. Approximately fifty-percent of the Italianate houses in

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the county are located in a city or town and the remaining half are located in the rural area of the county. The Italianate style was found in both traditionally rural areas of the county and in towns. The Bradshaw Duncan House, the D. Beall House (OL-102), and the Crum House (OL-210) may have been among the earliest houses built in the county. The three houses are nearly identical in execution, and are circa dated in the mid 1850s-1860. The houses feature a central gable, wide-overhanging eaves decorated with brackets. All three front porches are varying examples of those commonly found on Italianate styled houses. All three of these houses have been fitted with later additions to the rear and sides, a unanimous pattern among the Oldham County sample of Italianate houses. Three more elaborate designs are located in Pewee Valley and each feature towers and rounded casements on exterior fenestration (OL-P-319, OL-P-364, OL-P-368).

Of the 19 Italianate buildings considered for this comparison, 100% were of balloon frame constructions. Three of the samples were one-story houses, and the remaining 16 two-stories tall. Among the sample there were three of the defined subtypes found in Oldham County: six buildings displayed hipped rooflines; three buildings included towers; and ten featured center gable rooflines.

The Italianate era of architecture in the U.S. came to its end by the 1880s, a pattern mirrored in Oldham County. When homeowners and builders began choosing Queen Anne style, and in a limited way the Second Empire style, American architecture was once again on the move.

History of the Bradshaw-Duncan House

John and Catherine Bradshaw built the earliest section of the Bradshaw-Duncan House during the late settlement period in Kentucky, at an estimated construction date of circa 1814.⁸ During that time, occupants of land in Outer Bluegrass counties, including Oldham County, were busy gaining control of their land by clearing it of trees and creating open fields for cultivation.⁹ Settlement houses were often rude in nature, and commonly small in size.¹⁰ Domestic yards were places where women grew small kitchen gardens to provide sustenance for the family and any enslaved workforce.

The original house construction was designed in the Federal style and displayed characteristic elements of detail and design. The architect is unknown. The choice of the Federal style during this period suggests the property had come out of the initial settlement era, and the property owners sought a more refined style than log construction. The Federal style of architecture was a popular choice across the Bluegrass during the first decades of the nineteenth century. The original section of the Bradshaw-Duncan house features a symmetrical main façade, commonly seen on Federal-styled houses. The windows feature nine-over-six double-hung sash windows with flat lintels, featuring simple entablature. Extant interior features also speak to the detail of Federal styling of this house, including built in cupboards with rectangular and semi-circular trim and simple entablature.

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The evolution of architectural styles across the Commonwealth occurred as Kentucky families fortunes improved. This clearing of farmland from the early period led to more land being cultivated, and coupled with the improvements in overland transportation led to improved income for those farmers who owned the land. ¹¹This was true for the Duncans who like others from the period improved their existing homes or built “imposing” new homes to publicly announce their success.¹² The Duncans saw no need to start over, but chose to capitalize on the existing house and add a significantly larger, up to date addition.

Catherine Bradshaw, a widow, owned the property being nominated and adjacent farmland at the time of her marriage in 1840 to Thomas Rice. She is believed to have lived in the original section of the house. The Bradshaw family were successful farmers in the first several decades of the nineteenth century, witnessed by property documents. Mrs. Bradshaw’s good were enumerated prior to her wedding, in what appears to be a prenuptial property document. Mrs. Bradshaw’s holdings were listed as live stock, agricultural implements, and a house full of furniture, including one dozen chairs. She was realizing income from rents and issues of her property. In addition, five individuals were listed as enslaved and under the control of Mrs. Bradshaw.¹³

William Wesley Duncan bought the nominated property and adjacent farmland totaling 312.5 acres in 1854, and it appears soon after began plans for the construction of the Italianate addition. The builder and/or architect of this Italianate house is unknown.

The current owners of the home, Duane and Anne Murner, purchased the property in 1981. They have preserved this Oldham County landmark since that time.

Evaluation of Integrity for the Bradshaw-Duncan House

The Bradshaw-Duncan House was compared to Italianate-styled houses in Oldham County in order to assess its integrity of location, association, design, workmanship, materials, setting, and feeling. The Italianate-styled residences surveyed in Oldham County retain one or more key physical features that define the style, period and type. Houses in the study area often maintained original features, including fenestration patterns and windows, decorative elements, such as brackets and window surrounds, and overall scale and massing.

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Compared to other houses in the study, the Bradshaw-Duncan House maintains good integrity.

Location

The Bradshaw-Duncan House continues to convey the significance of location for this historic house. The importance of the prevailing mode of transportation to the residents of the house is clear in the evolving orientation of the main house. The importance of this nominated property to relay the transition of a farm house from the late settlement period into the more established Antebellum period is clear by the reorientation of the front of the house – achieved by this Italianate construction campaign - to the overland toll road. The large Italianate block was built facing north, easily visible from the toll road. Although a fairly simple change, the reorientation speaks to the availability of overland routes for markets and access to rail lines, less than three miles from the farm house. The Bradshaw's built a house to take advantage of the creek and spring – the Duncan's reoriented the house to be seen from the newly improved toll road.

Association

This house follows the pattern documented in the Outer Bluegrass, sited on an elevated rise above the creek bed, with a frontage of pasture and cropland that extends between the main house and the main road. The internal roadway maintains its historic approach to the house, east of the main house. The now gravel road bed exits south from State Road 1408 onto the property. Two monolithic, stone gateposts are still in place. This road served the property before and after the modern garage addition.

The house remains integrally associated with the surrounding farmland, as it has throughout the period of significance. The physical relationship connecting the farm to the region is intact in the form of the state road 1408, and Floyd's Fork Creek. The area remains rural in nature. A house built on a subdivided parcel to the west of the Bradshaw-Duncan House in the 1970s may be seen from this property. Mature plantings protect the western view from this recent residence, and it is only fully visible during the winter months.

A tenant house dating from circa 1900 is located west and to the rear of the main house, outside the proposed boundaries. This building was constructed outside the period of significance. Importantly, exploitation of slave labor on this nineteenth century plantation would have required secondary residences, and such a building is compatible with the farm landscape found during the period of significance.

A springhouse and barn are sited to the east of the historic house, outside the proposed boundaries. The spring was exploited by the earliest settlers to this site, however, the building now covering the spring dates to the early 1900s. A metal roof was added in recent decades. The timber-frame milking barn dates to the 1900s.

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NPS Form 10-900-a

The springhouse and barns would have been integral to the operation of this nineteenth century farm. No archaeological reconnaissance was conducted on site to determine the locations of other outbuildings from the period of significance. A chicken house and two smokehouses, a coal house and tool shed were present on the site in the 1940s and 1950s (original construction dates unknown), now all disappeared. It appears that the garage addition sits in the location of ¹⁴ These and other buildings would have been integral to the operation of a farm.

Design and Workmanship

The most significant threats to the assessment of integrity of design of this house are two additions made circa 1970 and 2000. Importantly, the majority of Italianate houses in the study area feature one or more additions from the mid to late twentieth century. Additions are overwhelmingly found on the sides, and to the rears of buildings. In every case, the additions are placed so as not to diminish from the architectural dominance of the main block.

The architects or designers of this house are unknown. This house features a masterful incorporation of a circa 1814 federal-styled building into an Italianate-styled building. The challenge of adding living space to this house was confronted again with additions to the house circa 1970 and 2000. The Italianate-styled main block has informed all design decisions for this property since its construction. Importantly, the main house continues to convey its architectural significance with the circa 1970 and 2000 additions. The additions are set to the sides, and rear of the Italianate main block. This house has experienced a comparable number of additions as others in the study area. The view of the house from the public right of way clearly communicates the design, detail, massing and fenestration of an Italianate-styled house.

Important decorative elements and design features essential for this building to convey its Italianate architecture date to the Italianate period of construction and are intact. These features include: wide-overhanging eaves with brackets; original fenestration patterns; window and door surrounds; original siding materials, with minor changes; and original porches. Nearly half of the houses in the study have suffered losses of their historic decorative elements, and historic siding materials. Moreover, the attention to detail of the brackets and porches of the Italianate construction on the Bradshaw-Duncan House were designed to bring attention to the farm by passing traffic on the toll road. Those details have been incorporated into the overall design of the newer constructions.

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Both the Federal-styled original section and the Italianate style construction show selection of good quality design and workmanship. Attention to detail in the design for both historic sections of the house, and the selection of signature details for inclusion suggest a high level of workmanship. The selection of architect William Lammlein to design the 2000 addition shows a commitment to preservation of the Italianate design of this house, through a late twentieth century interpretation.

Setting

The Bradshaw-Duncan House is located in rural Oldham County, Kentucky. Neither suburban residential nor transportation encroachments have occurred in close proximity of the house to date. The setting of this house has evolved from the dirt yard domestic work space, and central point of commerce for a profitable nineteenth century farm. By the 1940s the property, still an active farm, had incorporated a landscaped yard fitted with turf, specimen trees and perennials. A smoke house and chicken house, once located in the domestic yard west of the main house are gone. Although the outbuildings once in close proximity to the house have disappeared, the adjoining fields remain in agricultural use as pastureland. The garage addition was placed on or near the existing graveled internal roadway, the roadbed extended to the south a bit to accommodate the structure.¹⁵

Urban examples of Italianate-styled houses in the study have experienced fewer changes to landscapes and settings. Rural properties within the study, importantly the Bradshaw-Duncan House, have experienced the most evolutions in terms of functions for buildings and the site. Associations and setting for rural properties were more prone to experience impacts within the study. The swimming pool added in 2000 reflects the modern use of this property's owners. Although incompatible with historic uses for the domestic yard, the pool's placement to the rear, in the ell of the house, renders it impossible to see the feature from the public right of way, or from three sides of the house once on the property.

Importantly, changes to the grounds and immediate setting have not negatively affected the character of the property. The setting continues to convey that the main house is the centerpiece of the site, nestled among farm fields along a major thoroughfare.

Materials

Building materials were accessible to the Oldham County market by way of the Ohio River, the railroad, and by overland travel by the mid-nineteenth century. Building materials selected for this house were easily available. During the period of significance, as with this house, frame houses with weatherboard siding were commonly found.

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The original window glass is intact in the majority of windows of the house in both the 1814, and 1855-60 construction campaigns. Interior finishes such as mantels, built in cupboards and woodwork date from the periods of construction, 1814, and 1855-60. It is unknown, but suspected that the brick for the earliest chimneys were made on the site.

Application of brick veneer has been made to the exterior wall on the first story of the east façade, the original one-story block of the house. The selection of brick veneer, although not a choice supported by rehabilitation standards, appears to have been selected to match the garage addition, also clad in brick veneer. The brick covers a small area of the buildings surface. The original roofing material is unknown. The roof is now fitted with asphalt shingles.

Feeling

The integrity of feeling remains at the Bradshaw-Duncan House. The property owners from during the period of significance would clearly recognize the house. Former owners would note the addition of the garage, and one story addition on the west façade, but would have a strong sense that it was the same house. Changes to the yard over the past century moved it from a domestic work space to a manicured lawn of turf. Importantly, the site continues to convey its connection to the farm fields and the road to town.

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Photographs

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All photographs share the same information:

Photographer:	Donna M. Neary
Location of Negatives:	Donna M. Neary
Date:	March, 2003

1. Facing South, view of front facade
2. Facing East, porch detail
3. Facing Southwest
4. Facing North, rear façade of house
5. Facing South, detail of gable

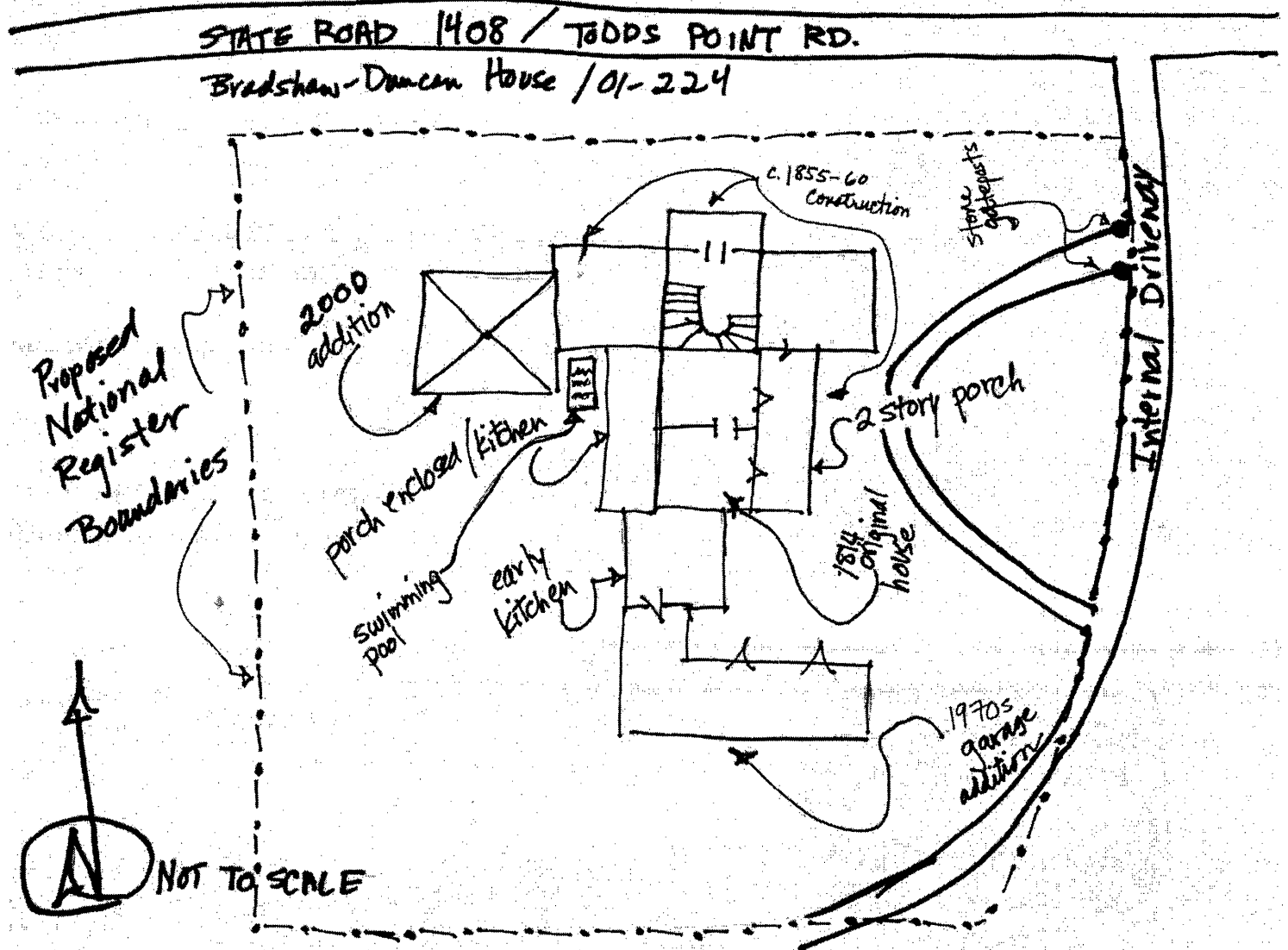
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Boundary Sketch Map

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Endnotes

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¹ Kennedy and McIntire, p. 5.

² Hand drawn map of site from memory of a former resident, 1994.

³ Massey, James C. and Shirley Maxwell. p. 90.

⁴ Ibid..

⁵ Ibid. pp. 88-89.

⁶ Howe, Jeffrey, p.209.

⁷ Massey, pg. 91.

⁸ Oldham County Deed Book 10, pp. 225-226.

⁹ Kennedy and McIntire, p. 4.

¹⁰ Clark, Thomas D., pp, 260-263.

¹¹ Harrison and Klotter, p. 138.

¹² Clark, p. 263.

¹³ Oldham County Deed Book E, p. 25.

¹⁴ Hand drawn map of site from memory of former resident, 1994.

¹⁵ Hand drawn map of site from memory of former resident, 1994.