

PH0280305

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED SEP 22 1975
DATE ENTERED NOV 20 1975

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

~~The Frankfort Barracks District (Frankfort Military Post)~~
AND/OR COMMON

Civil War Barracks

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Bounded by New, Shelby, and Coke Sts, and Woodland Ave.

Boundaries as shown on annexed USGS map

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Frankfort

VICINITY OF

06

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Kentucky

021

Franklin

075

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Private Owners (See Continuation Sheet)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Franklin County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

St. Clair Street

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

DATE

1971

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The barracks are located a block north of the new Kentucky State Capitol (built in 1906) at the south end of the valley in which Frankfort is laid out. The barrack buildings, situated at the base of the hills, but above the Kentucky River, are set along a major north-south street which descends into Frankfort from the Capitol area (originally outside the town).

The buildings were constructed in one square block bounded on the north by New Street, on the south by Coke Street, on the east by Shelby Street, and on the west by Woodland Avenue. A series of three brick barracks descend the west side of Shelby Street and three additional buildings, at their rear facing the opposite side of the block, descend the east side of Woodland Avenue. The parade ground was located between these two rows of buildings, but is now cluttered with garages, sheds and other intrusions. Two modern houses have been built between several of the barracks (see #3 and #6 on the sketch map).

The barracks' small scale is somewhat startling in a middle-class residential neighborhood of mixed age including some buildings that may have originally been a part of the military complex. The barracks are grouped in pairs with one group of six units. Most have a central door flanked by a fairly long narrow window (see photo 1). All the original openings on the main floor have shallow curved arches of single headers, with a few doors having transoms. Those on the basement level have plain flat stone lintels. The facade and sides are laid in common bond. The roofs slope away from the front, interrupted by a number of irregularly spaced brick chimneys.

The front porches vary. Several of the structures have high porches on the first story. The slope of the ground allows for full "English basements" above ground while others are set directly at ground level. Several porches have turned posts and brackets. A pair of high porches has simple wooden pillars. Similar pillars support the continuous roof across the concrete-floored porch on a pair of houses now painted white (see photo 1). From the incidence of surviving porches, it would appear that the simpler wooden posts and balustrades are original, and that the turned posts and brackets were a turn-of-the-century adornment.

While the buildings were being used as barracks, they were heated by stoves and grates. The rooms were well lighted, having windows opposite one another. The walls were white-washed. The kitchens, mess rooms and cellars were located in the English basements.

The barracks, today, make very comfortable apartments. Small additions have been made to the back of all the buildings. In spite of minor variations and some intrusions the overall effect of the barracks is of modesty and uniformity; a striking contrast to the splendor of the nearby Beaux-Arts Capitol.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1871 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Alexander Brawner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The barracks, which consist of six one-story structures on raised basements, now integrated with the modest residential area adjacent to the monumental Beaux-Arts State Capitol, are a rare example of military architecture of the post-Civil War period in Kentucky. The barrack buildings were erected in 1871 by Alexander Goldsmith Brawner, a master mason. They were built specifically for and leased to the Federal Government to house federal troops stationed in Frankfort from 1871 to 1876. The troops were stationed in Frankfort as a holdover from the Reconstruction Era, the period immediately after the war when the Democratic party dominated Kentucky's politics.

Alexander Brawner learned his craft from his great-grandfather who is reputed to have helped Gideon Shryock construct the famous free-standing staircase in the Old State Capitol of Kentucky. Brawner constructed and leased the barrack buildings plus five acres of land to the Federal Government, from January 1, 1872, to December 31, 1873, for \$250.00 a month. The following notice appeared in the Frankfort Commonwealth November 10, 1871:

A. G. Brawner is now engaged in erecting three brick barracks on the Coleman Spring lot which will be leased to the U.S. for the use of Federal troops for two years. The barracks are to be large and substantial and so arranged that at the expiration of the lease they can be turned into tenement houses.

This lease was renewed for two one-year periods for \$200.00 a month. The records show that the lease expired on June 30, 1876.

A hand-written description of the Frankfort Military Post, found in the National Archives Records, gives a detailed account of the location and use of barracks:

The post of Frankfort, Kentucky, was established during the month of April, 1871. From April until December, 1871, the men lived in tents; the officers resided at various places in the City of Frankfort.

The command consists of Head Quarters of 4th U.S. Infantry Staff and Band-Companies D & K., 4th Infantry and one medical officer.

On the first of December the command moved into barracks situated in south Frankfort, about one half mile from the City. These barracks were built by a citizen of Frankfort on contract for the use of the troops. They are healthy and comfortable quarters.

(Continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Coulter, E. Merton. The Civil War and Readjustment in Kentucky. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1926.
- Perrin, W.H., J.H. Battle, and G.C. Kniffen. Kentucky: A History of the State. Louisville: F.A. Battey & Co., 1887.

(Continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,6	6,8,5	8,5,0	4,2	2,8	7,4,0	B	1,6	6,8,5	9,5,0	4,2	2,8	7,1,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			
C	1,6	6,8,5	9,5,0	4,2	2,8	6,3,0	D	1,6	6,8,5	8,5,0	4,2	2,8	6,5,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The district is bounded by New Street on the north, Coke Street on the south, Shelby Street on the east, and Woodland Avenue on the west.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Miss Louise Combs

MC & WEL & WJH

ORGANIZATION

Kentucky Heritage Commission

DATE

July, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

401 Wapping Street

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Frankfort, Kentucky

STATE

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Eldred W. Merton

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

1-17-75

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Acting

James A. Bus

DATE

11/20/70

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

Charles A. ...

DATE

11-14-75

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Acting

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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The Frankfort Barracks District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 1

- | | | |
|---------|---|---|
| (1A &B) | Mr. Mason Vasant
117 West Third Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 | (The numbers in parentheses
correspond to those on the
sketch map.) |
| (2A) | Mr. John W. Gaines
130 Elkhorn Drive
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 | |
| (2B) | Mr. Stephen Wilson
623 Shelby Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 | |
| (4A &B) | Mary G. Brawner
618 Shelby Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 | |
| (4C) | Mr. Frank Clark
612 Shelby Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 | |
| (5A &B) | Virginia Parrish
627 Woodland Avenue
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 | |
| (7A &B) | Louise Webster
619 Woodland Avenue
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 | |
| (8A &B) | Mrs. Augusta Housechild
611 Woodland Avenue
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 | |

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The Frankfort Barracks District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 1

The records also describe brick barracks on Shelby Street and directly opposite on Woodland Avenue. The parade ground was located in between. One of the structures held the adjutant's office, the acting assistant quartermaster's office, the commissary store rooms, and quarters for the band of the 4th U. S. Infantry. Another building was subdivided into twelve rooms and was occupied by married soldiers. The company officers stayed in rented quarters in Frankfort. In addition to the barracks, the Archive records indicate that the Frankfort Post included a frame guardhouse, bakery and hospital. It is not known for certain if these buildings remain standing. The records also indicate that there were no bathing facilities for the troops, but the soldiers bathed in the Kentucky River during the summer.

During the Civil War, Kentucky remained loyal to the Union, but the State was divided in its sympathies, supplying troops to both sides. For a brief period there were two State Governments, one in Frankfort, loyal to the Union, and one in Russellville, loyal to the Confederacy. In November 1862 Frankfort, the State capitol, was captured and held twice during the month by each side. Federal troops recaptured the city at the end of the month and held it until the end of the war. Although Kentucky was not included in a military district as part of Congress's Reconstruction Act, it was under martial law, with federal troops occupying the State, from the end of the war to October 1866. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was continued in Kentucky for several months, even after it was restored in other border states.

After the war, Kentucky was overwhelmingly Democratic. The 1865-1866 legislature repealed laws that disfranchised Confederate soldiers and that disqualified or punished persons in sympathy with the rebellion. By 1866 the Kentucky government was in the hands of ex-Confederates. The Radical Republicans had failed to gain a stronghold in Kentucky, as they had obtained in other border states. They interpreted Kentucky's reluctance to support the Republican Party as being disloyal and hostile to the Union. As a result the Radicals were pressuring Congress to include Kentucky in the Reconstruction Act and make it into the sixth military district, although it had never left the Union. Even though Congress ignored the Radicals' requests, Kentucky's strong southern sympathies along with Congress' desire to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, providing for Negro suffrage (approved by Congress in 1869, but not effective until the 1870 congressional election) could be enough reason for stationing Federal troops in Frankfort as late as 1876. Perhaps the barracks were erected and troops located in Frankfort, like the proverbial shutting of the barn door after the horse has gone; the strategic importance of the capital city of a border state might have been belatedly realized.

The need for Federal troops in Frankfort proved to be short-lived. The buildings were soon converted to private residences, but they still lend a distinctive and military flavor to the area around the Capitol.

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The Frankfort Barracks District

CONTINUATION SHEET

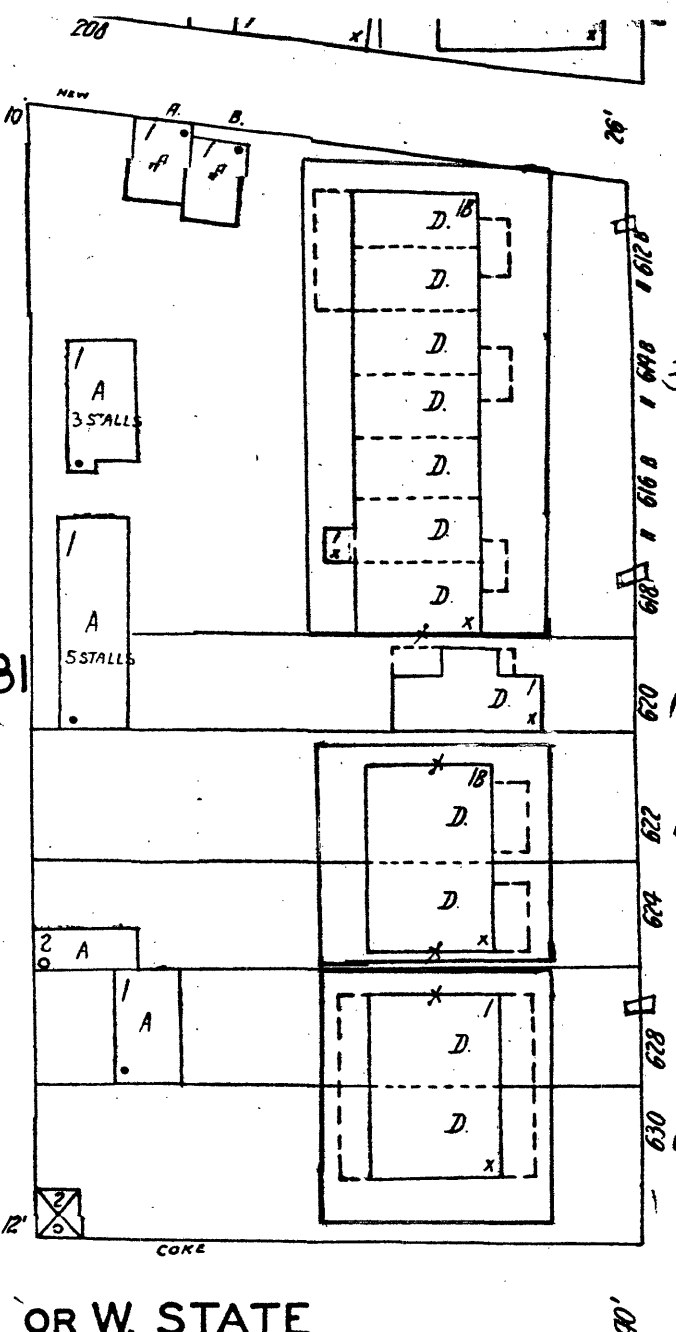
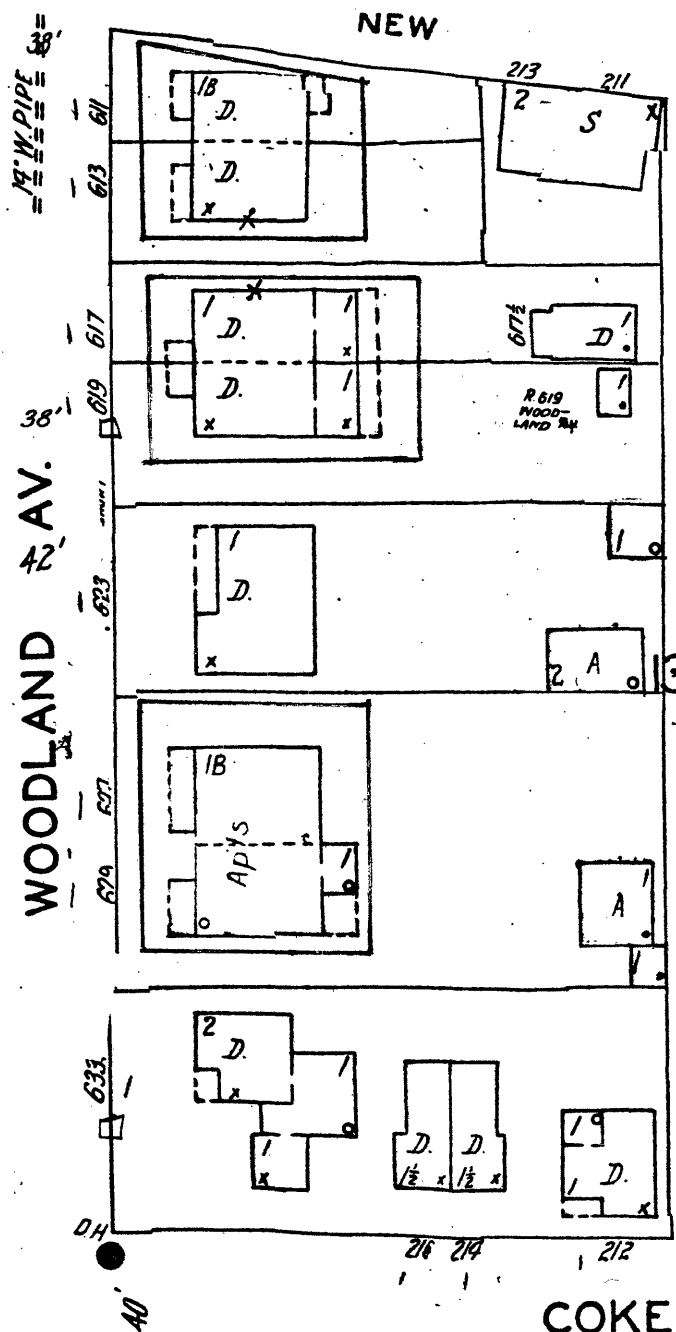
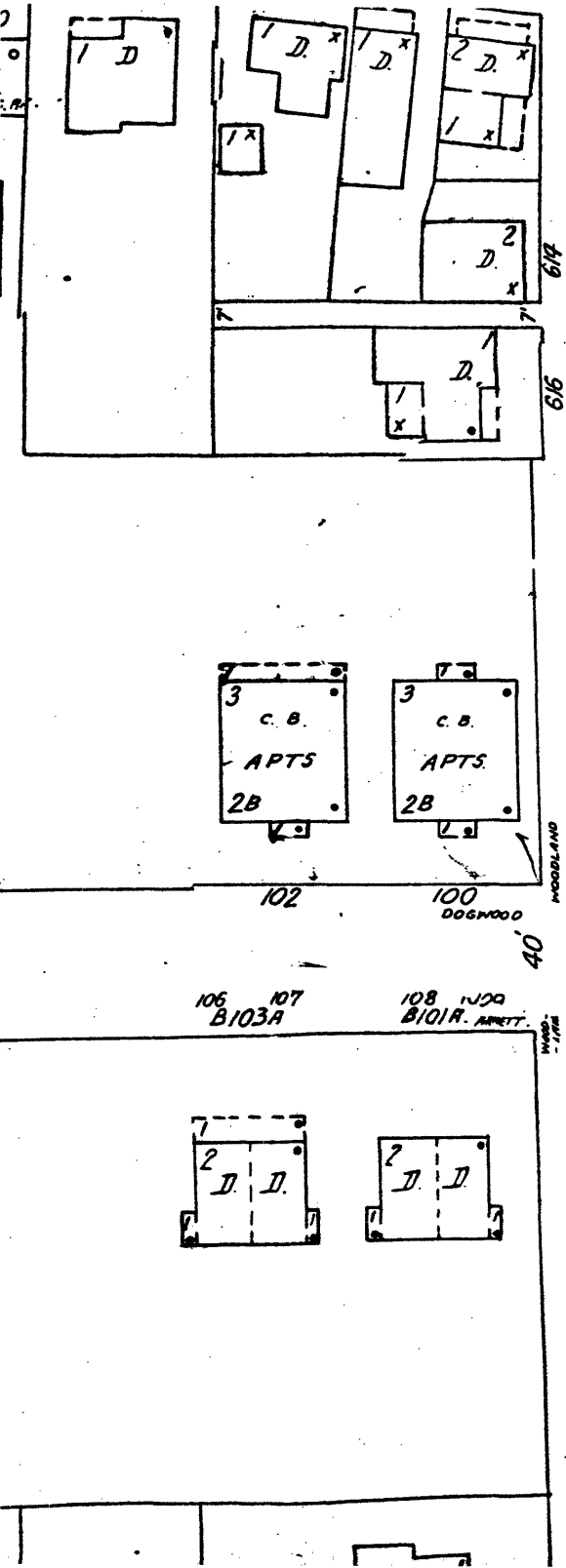
ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

The National Archives (Washington, D.C.), Record Group No. 92, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General 1871-1875.

The Frankfort Commonwealth. November 10, 1871.

The State-Journal. Frankfort, March 31, 1974.

Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman. Frankfort, January 9, 1872.



WOODLAND AV.

COKE OR W. STATE

SHELBY STREET

28

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	SEP 22 1975
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC
The Frankfort Barracks District (Frankfort Military Post)

AND/OR COMMON
Civil War Barracks

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN	_____ VICINITY OF	COUNTY	STATE
Frankfort		Franklin	Kentucky

3 MAP REFERENCE Map of the Frankfort Barracks District from the 1920 tax
SOURCE records. The barracks are outlined in red.

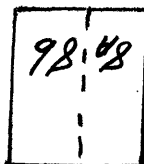
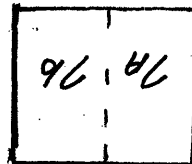
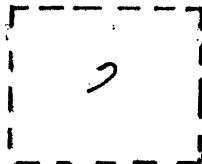
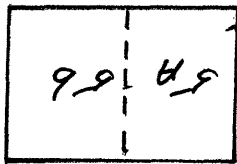
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4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

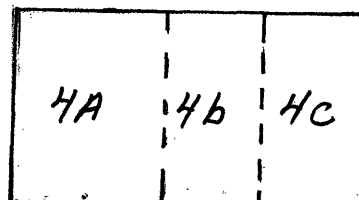
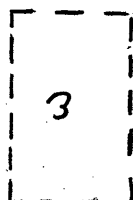
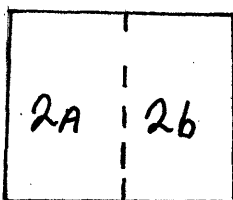
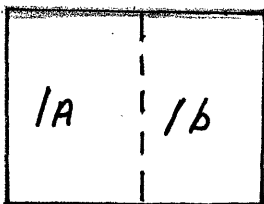
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2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

WOODLAND AVENUE



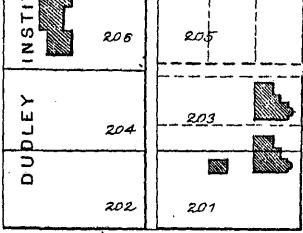
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NEW STREET

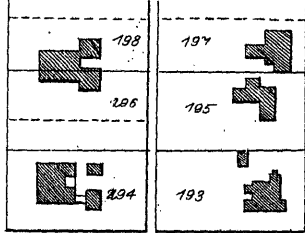


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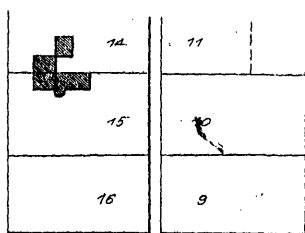
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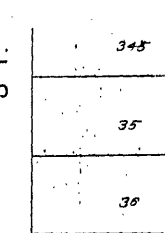
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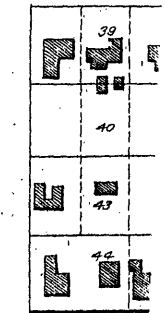
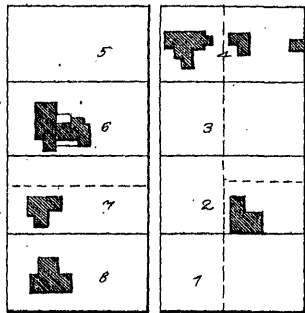
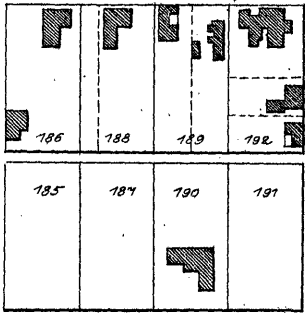
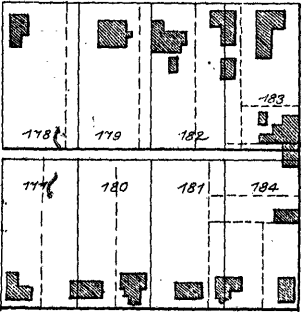
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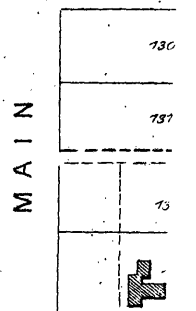
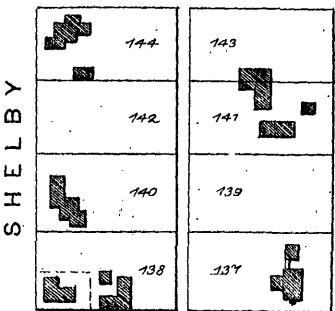
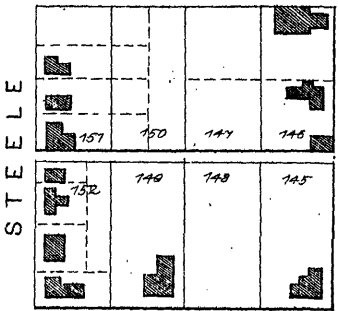
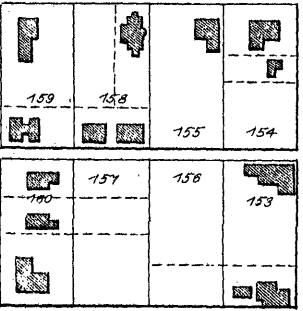
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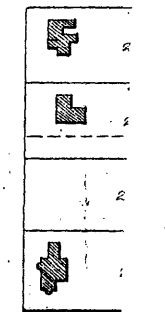
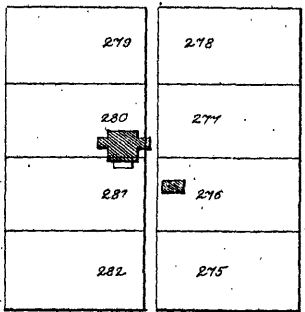
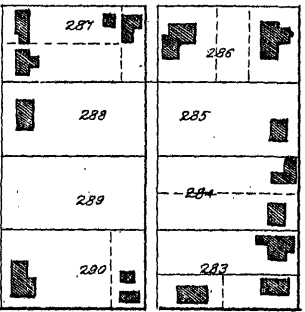
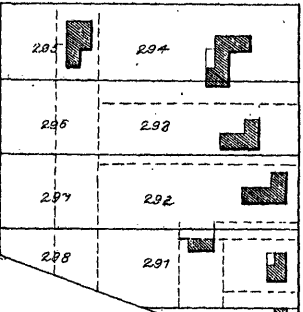
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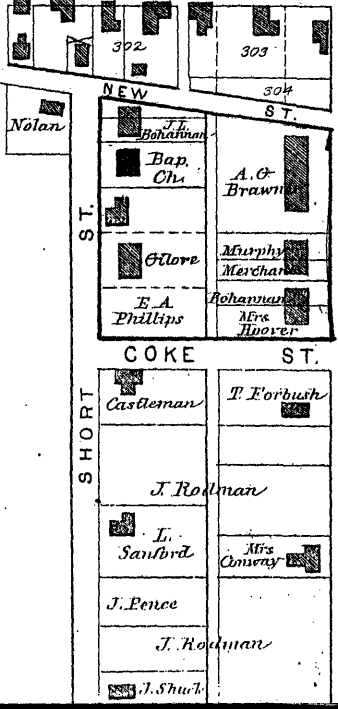
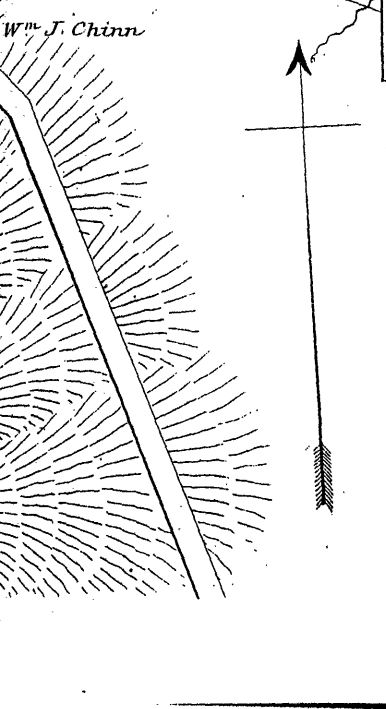
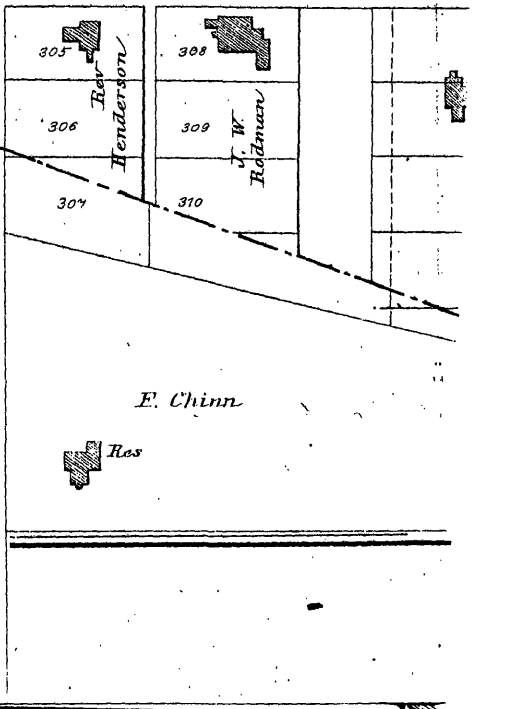
CROSS



CAMPBELL



TODD



SHORT ST.

COKE ST.

NEW ST.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

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RECEIVED SEP 22 1975
DATE ENTERED NOV 20 1975

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
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1 NAME

HISTORIC

Post Civil War Barracks District

AND/OR COMMON

Civil War Barracks

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Franklin

STATE

Kentucky

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE Atlas of Franklin County, Philadelphia: D. J. Lake and Company

SCALE

DATE 1882

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

Note that Short Street is now Woodland Avenue.