

905



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Bardstown Historic District (Boundary Increase)
other names/site number Bardstown Historic District

2. Location

street & number Generally bounded by First St., Fifth St., Muir Ave., Beall Ave., Maiden's Alley, Cherry Alley, Mulberry Alley, and R. J. Corman Railroad. NA not for publication
city or town Bardstown NA vicinity
state Kentucky code KY county Nelson code 179 zip code 40004

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide x local

Mark Dennen 9/24/10
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark Dennen, SHPO Date

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

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain) _____

Jim [Signature] 11/10/2010
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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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
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
52	15	buildings
		district
2		site
		structure
		object
54	15	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

213 (# contributing in 1983)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
- FUNERARY/cemetery
- LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
- FUNERARY/cemetery
- LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land
- EDUCATION/school
- HEALTH CARE/clinic

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
- MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival
- LATE 19TH & 20TH C. AMERICAN/Bungalow/Craftsman
- OTHER/shotgun, folk victorian

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: STONE/limestone; CONCRETE; BRICK
- walls: WOOD/weatherboard; BRICK; ASBESTOS
- SYNTHETICS/vinyl; METAL/aluminum
- roof: ASPHALT; METAL; SYNTHETICS/rubber
- other:

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Narrative Description

Summary

The Bardstown Historic District was listed on the National Register in 1983 (NR ID# 83002837) as a mixed-use historic district of approximately thirty-four blocks in central Bardstown. In 1983, this area contained 279 properties, consisting of 208 contributing buildings, 61 non-contributing buildings, 5 contributing sites, and 5 non-contributing sites.

This present application proposes to update the existing district documentation and to expand the district boundary. Within the listed area, subdivision of lots has increased the overall number of properties—from 279 in 1983 to 308 in 2010. Creation of additional lots was undertaken to erect new buildings, so the number of non-contributing buildings has grown. Outside the listed district boundary, this nomination proposes the adding of 57 properties and the expansion of the district boundary. Thus, the proposed expanded district contains a cohesive group of 365 (308 + 57) commercial, residential, religious, governmental, educational, and public properties, 252 of which contribute to a sense of place and time for the period of significance 1795-1960. A tabularization of these findings appears here and is repeated toward the end of this section:

Area	Buildings C	Buildings NC	Total Buildings	Sites C	Sites NC	Total Sites	Total
Original NR District, 1983	208	61	269	5	5	10	279
Original NR District, 2010	206	88	294	4	10	14	308
Proposed Expansion Area Properties	40	15	55	2	0	2	57
Proposed NR District, Amended and Expanded	246	103	349	6	10	16	365

Narrative Description

Area, Location, and Boundaries

Bardstown was settled in 1780 and became the county seat of Nelson County in 1785. Its location in the western bluegrass region and its access to Louisville and Lexington along early roads and turnpikes attracted settlers from Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. The town quickly became a center of commerce, education, and religious instruction and worship. The original plan of the town, centered on the court square, remains unchanged. The courthouse (the original stone courthouse was replaced in 1892) continues to dominate the court square and the historic commercial districts of the 100-200 blocks of North Third Street and East and West Stephen Foster Avenue retain their identities as the commercial center of Bardstown. Late-20th century commercial development has not altered the appearance or feeling of the district. The court square, for example, continues to be dominated by historic buildings spanning the period 1797-1914. Many residential areas also retain their historic identities, such as the 200 block of East Flaget Avenue (1856-1900), the 200 block of South Third Street (1819-1910), and the 200 block of East John Fitch Avenue (1840-1920).

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The district includes examples of all major architectural styles from Late Georgian (McLean House, Inventory #147) to Colonial Revival (Grigsby House, #122) and it also contains a large number of vernacular frame houses built between 1890-1920. Many of these buildings also retain their original settings on lots that front on streets and extend to alleys in the rear.

When the district was created in 1983, it consisted of 269 buildings and 10 sites, of which 208 buildings and 5 sites contributed to the district's historic character for the period 1790-1930. Fourteen contributing buildings and one contributing site were demolished, replaced, or moved between 1983-2009. The current nomination seeks to extend the period of significance from 1930 to 1960 and to amend and expand the original district by the following means: re-evaluate the status of twelve non-contributing buildings (#30, 31, 73, 76, 78, 117, 128, 131, 162, 172, 187, and 241) in the original district. Most of these were built between 1930-1960 and were not eligible in 1983; expand the existing district boundaries to include 57 buildings and sites in several residential areas that are contiguous to the original district. This will result in a well-defined historic district that includes commercial and residential development for the period 1790-1960. The amended and expanded historic district will then include 365 buildings and sites, of which 246 buildings and 6 sites are contributing.

The original historic district retains much of its appearance and character as it did at the end of its period of significance in 1930, even with the loss of 14 contributing buildings. The district continues to possess integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Likewise, the proposed amended areas reflect changes of public taste in design and continued residential and commercial growth for the period of significance ending in 1960. These elements result in an amended and expanded historic district that possesses a high degree of integrity because it is unified by the evolution of architectural styles and patterns of growth and development.

Bardstown is located in the western portion of Kentucky's outer Bluegrass cultural landscape region. The Bluegrass is in the center of the state and characterized by land of high agricultural potential due to good soils and relatively level topography. Kentucky's inner Bluegrass region includes the 7 counties focused on Lexington, seat of Fayette County. Dividing the inner from the outer Bluegrass is a belt of eden shale, characterized by poorer soils and more steeply sloped terrain. The outer Bluegrass counties also share in a rich agricultural heritage. The Pennyryle cultural landscape lies beyond Bardstown and Nelson County, to the west and south.

Bardstown is the county seat of Nelson County and is bisected by historic highways U.S. 31E (North Third Street) and U.S. 62 (East and West Stephen Foster Avenue). The current boundary of the district generally reaches north in parts to Maiden's Alley, in other parts to Beall Avenue, and the furthest north to the R. J. Corman Railroad (formerly the L & N Railroad); reaches east to First Street, to the south as far as Muir Avenue, and on the west in parts to Cherry Alley and other parts to Fifth Street. The proposed expansion will not extend the district's limits much beyond these streets, but it will fill in properties in the southwest and southeast quadrants, giving the district a more rectangular shape in its southern end.

Layout and Physical Development of Bardstown

Bardstown was settled in 1780 on part of a 1,000-acre grant from the state of Virginia to Philadelphian David Bard. Its location on the Beech Fork River and its access to Louisville and Lexington along early roads and turnpikes attracted settlers from Maryland, Virginia, and

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Pennsylvania. The town became the county seat of Nelson County in 1785 and it quickly became a center of commerce, education, and religious instruction and worship. In 1789, the town was surveyed and laid out in a grid of streets and parallel alleys - similar to that of central Philadelphia - comprising 130 half-acre lots. Most of these lots extended from the street to a rear alley.

The original town boundaries extended to Brashear Street on the north, First Street on the east, Sweets Alley on the south, and an unnamed alley on the west between Fourth and Fifth Streets. By 1882, the town boundaries had expanded to include portions of 15 surrounding outlots and extending to the L & N Railroad on the north, Town Creek on the east, Muir Avenue on the south, and Fifth Street on the west. Much of this expanded area included large undeveloped tracts, particularly in the area from Beall Avenue north to the railroad. These gradually became residential areas, beginning with the Andrew Hynes Subdivision (1838) and ending with the Carden Addition (1911) on the east and west sides, respectively, of North Third Street. In 1929, the Anatok Subdivision along the west side of South Fifth Street added to the residential area of the town. These incremental residential and town boundary expansions were the result of commercial growth and development and the corresponding need for additional housing.

The dominant feature of the town plan was, and remains, the courthouse square. The original stone courthouse was built between 1788-1800 and was replaced by the present Richardsonian Romanesque courthouse in 1892. Commercial buildings anchored each corner of the square and this pattern is intact today: the courthouse (inventory #100) at the center; the People's Bank Building (1910, #178) on the northeast corner; the McLean House (1814, #147) on the southeast corner; the Talbott Tavern (1797, #103) on the southwest corner; and the Johnson Building (1912, #97) on the northwest corner. Other prominent buildings located on the square include the Harrison-Smith House (1790, #146) and the Old Post Office Building (1914, #99). All of the buildings on the square contribute to the historic district for the period of significance 1795-1960, and the square remains a visual focal point for the town.

General Character and Architectural Styles

The long history of growth and development in Bardstown is reflected in the commercial, residential, governmental, educational, and religious character of the town. Surrounded by fertile agricultural land and connected by waterways and roads to larger market centers, Bardstown developed rapidly as an interior commercial town and county seat. The earliest commercial buildings were combination residences/shops, the most prominent surviving example of which is the three-story brick McLean House. They were centered on the court square and early on spread along the 100 block of North Third Street and the 100 block of East Stephen Foster Avenue. These blocks retain their historic character as early commercial corridors. The most prominent buildings in these blocks are the Chapeze House (1805, #148), George Hite Law Office (1856, #152), Adam Anthony House (c. 1800, #173), Beall's Row (1830, altered 1890, #88), and the Masonic Building (#93). By 1833, there were 59 businesses in the center of Bardstown¹ and the commercial areas included the 200 block of North Third Street and the 100 block of West Stephen Foster Avenue. Some of these businesses were located in early commercial "rows" such as Beall's Row. These blocks remain the commercial center of Bardstown and, with the exception of the north side of the 100 block of West Stephen Foster Avenue, continue to reflect the historic commercial character of the town for the period of significance 1795-1960.

¹ *Bardstown Herald*, Town Directory, January 12, 1833.

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Larger commercial enterprises, such as wagon works, mills, brickworks, and warehouses were located on the fringes of older commercial areas and have largely been replaced by 19th and early 20th century residences. An exception is the two-story brick Sisco Carriage Shop (1830, #107), located on South Third Street just below the square.

The earliest buildings were generally two stories with gable rooflines parallel to the street and were built of frame and brick. As the commercial blocks developed during the 19th century, two- and three-story brick buildings with flat roofs became the dominant form. They had adjoining walls, no front setback, and their narrow lots extended to alleys in the rear. The historic commercial buildings in the district reflect the continuous evolution in architectural styles and functions for the period 1795-1960. The three-story McLean House is one of the few examples of Late Georgian style in Bardstown. It features Flemish bond brickwork, elaborate dormers, jack arch lintels, and still has an iron lightning rod on the west elevation of the building. Two-story, Flemish bond Federal-style buildings are represented by the Chapeze House and the Adam Anthony House. The Talbott Tavern, which features stone jack arch lintels, and the Old Jail building (1800, #102) are the only surviving examples of early stone buildings in the district. The Masonic Building (1858, #93) and the Mary May House (1820, altered to commercial building in 1890, #66) are the best examples of the Italianate style. Most of the buildings in the 100-200 blocks of North Third Street now feature recessed entryways, plate glass display windows, and cast iron pilasters supporting decorative molded cornices (#88). They also exhibit commercial building styles through the 1940s, such as the use of glass block (A & P Grocery, #73) and exterior tile (Hagan's Dairy, #241). The Sunbeam Cleaners building (1939, #339), located in a residential area several blocks southwest of the square, is the only commercial building remaining in Bardstown that has a stepped parapet roof on the façade.

These buildings exhibit changes in architectural design that accompanied changes in function. They range from early commodious buildings that housed commission merchants (McLean House), to smaller buildings occupied by dry goods stores (Spalding's, 1910, #90), through mid-20th century chain stores (A & P Grocery, #73 and Western Auto Store, #76). Many of the early commercial buildings, such as Beall's Row, have been altered by additions to their facades, but they still retain the general appearance and feeling of historical buildings and their alterations, for the most part, reflect the evolution of style, design, and function through 1960.

Early residences were located both within the early commercial district and on larger half-acre lots surrounding it. As noted above, patterns of residential expansion reflected the commercial growth of Bardstown. Later additions to the city, such as the Carden Addition (1911) and the Anatok Subdivision (1929) were more homogeneous in style and reflected Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. Entire blocks have survived with their historic appearance intact. For example, the 200 block of South Third Street includes buildings dating from 1819-1910. Prominent buildings in the block include the Federal style Collings-Hunter House (1819, #112) with ogee brick molding; the John Rogers House (1820-1840, #116), built by noted architect and builder John Rogers; and the Dant House (1910, #121). The block retains its original limestone curbing. The north side of the 200 block of East John Fitch Avenue was open space until the late 1890s. The five houses on this part of the block—all built between 1897-1900—are good examples of the many simply-designed frame houses built in Bardstown during this period. The 200 block of East Flaget Avenue is notable for its range of architectural styles. In 1856, a devastating fire destroyed the houses on this block and rebuilding continued to around 1920. Consequently, we find a Greek Revival/Italianate frame house (1880, #195), an Italianate brick shotgun (1876, #197), a one-story frame without overt style (1878, #198), a Foursquare (1915, #203), and a Craftsman (1920, #204).

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Most of the houses were situated on half-acre lots that ran from the street to a rear alley. Many properties in the district retain this arrangement. Houses in the commercial district usually had little or no front setback; those sited elsewhere usually had a 30- to 50-foot setback. Most houses were one and two stories and were frame or brick. The properties also included secondary buildings such as garages, stables (#154), smokehouses (#109, #16, and #12), milk houses (#318), and structures such as wells and cisterns. Architectural details represented include Flemish bond brickwork, wooden lintels with bulls-eye corner blocks (#159), jack arch lintels, fanlights (#158, #163), decorative chimneys (#124), and Gothic windows (#156).

Architecturally, the houses in the district exhibit a continuous evolution from Federal through Colonial Revival styles. Prominent Federal-era houses found in the district include Shadowlawn (1820, #53), Benjamin Doom House (1814, #163), the Queen House (1836, #158), and Roseland Academy (1820, #12). The most notable Greek Revival houses are the Carothers House (1840, #14) and the Samuel Anderson House (1845, #274). Italianate houses include the Presbyterian Parsonage (1880, #273). The district has few Queen Anne houses; the most notable example is the Grigsby House (1902, #108), designed by noted Knoxville architect George Franklin Barber. Colonial Revival houses are numerous throughout the district. Early outstanding examples include the Sympton-Sisco House (1911, #10), which was also designed by George Franklin Barber, and the Dant House (1910, #121). Several infill areas, such as the 100 block of East Beall Avenue, feature two-story examples (#310, #311, and #312). Other larger areas, such as the Anatok Subdivision along the west side of South Fifth Street consist entirely of one-story brick and frame houses, including a Sears, Roebuck & Co. house (#358).

By far, the most numerous are one-story frame houses more readily classified by plan than by style, built between 1890-1920. They include gable front and wing, hall and parlor, and saddlebag types. A large number of them feature Folk Victorian design elements such as bargeboard trim, turned porch posts, fish-scale shingles, and Eastlake-style porch detail. Some of these houses have undergone minor alterations that do not fully obscure their historic identity. A very few early houses, such as the John Powell House (c. 1820, #320) have been altered to the point that they no longer contribute to the district's sense of place and time. The majority of these houses, however, remain in a good state of repair and preservation and reflect the evolution of architectural styles for the Period of Significance.

Open space has played a conspicuous role in the district. Developers saw many empty lots as a vacancy that needed filling with commercial and residential constructions. By contrast, a number of empty lots were seen as appropriately left open. For instance, two empty half-acre lots (Lots 111 and 112) were donated to the city for a public cemetery around 1790.² This site, now known as Pioneer Cemetery (#333), was the original gravesite of steamboat inventor John Fitch, physician Daniel S. Howell, merchants Hugh and Samuel Smiley, and other persons who made major contributions to the development of Bardstown. There are still a number of vacant lots in the district, including the last original open half-acre lot (Lot 105).

The expanded boundary for the Bardstown Historic District will include six churches: the First Presbyterian Church (#224), First Baptist Church (#254), St. John A. M. E. Zion Church (#258), the

² Dixie Hibbs, *Bardstown: Hospitality, History, and Bourbon* (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2002), 14.

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Episcopal Church of the Ascension (#211), the Bardstown United Methodist Church (#205), and the Bardstown Baptist Church (#16). All of these churches retain many historic architectural elements.

Inventory of Resources: Original Historic District

In 1983, the Bardstown Historic District consisted of 279 properties: 269 buildings and 10 sites. Of these, 208 buildings and 5 sites were considered in 1983 to contribute to the district's 1795-1930 Period of Significance. Two factors guided the selection of boundaries in that district: a desire to include the traditional commercial and residential core of Bardstown, and a similar desire, to include the most prominent historical buildings and sites in the town. The nomination narrative generally focused on the architectural characteristics of the district and did not speak as directly to social history, or the way that neighborhood development or architecture expresses social class. Further, the nomination did not express an explicit approach to evaluating the integrity of individual properties in the district. The 208 contributing buildings in the 1983 inventory can be grouped as follows:

Date Range	Number	Percent
1790-1860	81	39%
1861-1899	51	25%
1900-1930	76	36%
Total	208	

Between 1983 and 2009, 23 buildings and 1 site within the district were demolished, relocated, or replaced. These include 14 contributing buildings, of which 11 were frame houses built between c. 1890-1910. This reduced the number of contributing buildings in the district from 208 to 194 and the number of contributing sites from five to four. The following table lists these 24 lost properties and shows their current function:

Structures Demolished, Relocated, or Replaced, 1983-2009

NR #	Address	Date	Function	Exterior	C/NC	Reason	Current Function
15	102 W Brashear Ave	c. 1825	Residence	Brick	C	Razed	New Residence
21	304 N Third St	c. 1890	Residence	Frame	NC	Razed	Vacant Lot
22	302 N Third St	c. 1970	Gas Station		NC	Razed	Park
32	212 W Broadway	c. 1890	Residence	Frame	C	Razed	Townhouses
33	214 W Broadway	c. 1900	Residence	Frame	C	Razed	Townhouses
34	216 W Broadway	c. 1900	Residence	Frame	C	Razed	Townhouses
35	218 W Broadway	c. 1905	Residence	Frame	C	Razed	Townhouses
36	217 W Broadway	c. 1890	Residence	Frame	C	Razed	Townhouses
37	215 W Broadway	c. 1900	Residence	Frame	C	Razed	Townhouses
59	209 W Flaget Ave	c. 1910	Residence	Frame	C	Razed	Vacant Lot
64	114-116 W Flaget Ave	c. 1820	Residence	Frame	C	Razed	Vacant Lot
77	230 N. Third St.	1970	Commercial	Brick	NC	Demolished	Commercial bldg
84	113 W Flaget Ave	c. 1900	Warehouse	Frame	C	Razed	Parking Lot
98	Public Square	c. 1960	Kiosk	Brick	NC	Replaced	Billom Park
130	113 E John Fitch Ave	c. 1910	Residence	Frame	C	Razed	New Residence
160	107 N First St	c. 1895	Residence	Frame	NC	Relocated	New Residence
170	108 N Second St	c. 1940	Residence	Frame	NC	Relocated	Bank Drive-Thru
206	110 E Flaget Ave	c. 1960	Car Dealership	Concrete	NC	Razed	Bank Drive-Thru
213	223 N. Third St.	1950	Gas Station		NC	Demolished	Stable and office bldgs.
228	208 E. Broadway		Vacant lot		C	Site Development	Condo site
244	313 N. Third St.	1940	Residence	Frame	NC	Moved	Commercial bldg
253	311 N Second St	c. 1900	Residence	Frame	C	Burned	Church bldg.
255	211 E Brashear Ave	c. 1910	Residence	Frame	C	Burned	Church bldg.
262	405 N First St	c. 1890	Residence	Frame	C	Razed	New Residence

C=Contributing NC=Non-Contributing

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Inventory of Resources: Amended and Expanded Historic District

This nomination expands the Period of Significance, now making it 1795-1960. Properties are considered to contribute within this district if they meet one of the following:

- Alterations to a building have not resulted in a substantial loss of historical character and integrity. An explicit explanation of integrity occurs below. That explanation provides a rationale for determining a property's contributing or non-contributing status, which is based on the regard for the district's historic associations.
- A building without distinguishing architectural elements may contribute if its form and character reveal historical design choices consistent with the development of a neighborhood. Bardstown has a large number of unadorned houses from the 1920s through the 1950s. These are valuable insofar as they continue to represent an important period of construction, and which indicate important aspects of the town's development.
- A building that had an important function in a neighborhood's development, or which has an important relationship with one of the town's cultural groups.

These criteria allow for a wider appreciation of the value that a particular building can play in transmitting Bardstown's growth from 1795-1960. Given these views, 12 buildings evaluated as non-contributing in 1983 will switch to contributing status. The following table lists these properties along with an explanation for the proposed changes:

Address	NR#	NEB-	Date	Description	Reason
204 W Broadway	30	312	1950	1-story frame house.	One-story Colonial Revival, unadorned.
206 W Broadway	31	358	1938	2-story concrete block Armory.	Building served important function as an armory until 1960. Now the location of American Legion Post 121.
222 N Third St	73	315	1950	2-story brick commercial building.	Commercial building. Former A & P grocery.
228 N Third St	76	316	1948	2-story brick commercial building.	Commercial building. Former Western Auto store.
107 W Broadway	78	349	1948	2-story brick veneer apartment building.	Two-story Moderne apartment building.
216 S Third St	117	359	1950	2-story brick house.	Unusual two-story brick Colonial Revival.
109 E John Fitch Ave	128	301	1910	1-story frame house.	Construction date (1960) listed in 1983 survey was incorrect. House was built c. 1910 for Leroy Wickliffe, a USCT veteran, St. John A. M. E. Zion Church founding trustee, and a participant in an anti-lynching demonstration in 1893.
115 E John Fitch Ave	131	372	1940	1-story frame house.	Representative of plain vernacular frame houses built in this former African-American neighborhood 1910-1940.
218 E Stephen Foster Ave	162	314	1933	2-story brick house.	Two-story Colonial Revival.
118 E Stephen Foster Ave	172	302	1937	1-story brick veneer house.	One-story brick house built for a well-known merchant. Plans for this house were used for the construction of at least one other late 1930's house in Bardstown.
107 E Flaget Ave	187	313	1820	1 ½ story brick commercial building.	Although one room was removed to widen an alley, the remainder of the house, including the two front doorways, still possesses historical character. The house is associated with Eliza Rawls, a free African-American who operated a rooming house in the building and sheltered a number of free and enslaved children there.
305 N Third St	241	317	1940	2-story glazed tile commercial building.	Commercial building. Former Hagan's Dairy. The Hagan Dairy Farm was located a few miles north of Bardstown.

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The change in status of the above 12 properties will increase the number of contributing properties in the original Bardstown Historic District from 194 to 206 buildings and 4 sites.

The following table lists the original 279 properties (NR #1-279) in the original Bardstown Historic District, their original status, alterations, and status as of 2010, and also 29 additional properties in the original district created by the replacement of demolished buildings and infill construction on vacant lots:

Address	NR#	NEB-	Date	Description, 1983	Type 1983	1983	Modifications Since 1983	Type 2010	2010	Reason/ Comment
528 N Third St	1	144	1911	2-story frame house, weatherboard siding.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
526 N Third St	2	145	1920	1 1/2-story side gable brick bungalow.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
524 N Third St	3	146	1920	1 1/2-story side gable brick bungalow.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
522 N Third St	4	147	1926	1 1/2-story square frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
520 N Third St	5	148	1915	1-story stone house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
516 N Third St	6	149	1925	1-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
514 N Third St	7	150	1920	1 1/2-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
512 N Third St	8	151	1920	2-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
506 N Third St	9	152	1915	2 1/2-story brick house.	Building	C	1-story hipped roof brick addition on north elevation.	Building	C	
502 N Third St	10	153	1890	2 1/2-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
418 N Third St	11	154	1900	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
416 N Third St	12	14	1820	2-story brick house.	Building	C	1-story frame garage added to north elevation.	Building	C	
404 N Third St	13		1970	2-story brick apartment; 2-story porch.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
402 N Third St	14	15	1840	2-story brick house faced with stucco.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
102 W Brashear Ave	15	155	1825	2-story brick house.	Building	C	Demolished	Building	NC	Replaced with new residence after 1983.
320 N Third St	16	16	1891	Bardstown Baptist Church, sandstone.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
312-314 N Third St	17	18	1825-40	2-story Flemish bond brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
310 N	18	156	1870	1-story frame	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	

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County and State

Third St				house.						
308 N Third St	19	157	1870	2-story frame house with screened in porch.	Building	C	Porch restored and no longer screened in.	Building	C	
306 N Third St	20		1910	1-story frame house.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
304 N Third St	21		1890	1-story frame house.	Building	NC	Demolished.	Site	NC	Now a vacant lot.
302 N Third St	22		1970	1-story gas station.	Building	NC	Demolished.	Site	NC	Now a small park.
108 W Broadway	23	158	1890	2-story frame house.	Building	C	Aluminum siding added.	Building	C	
110 W Broadway	24	36	1800	2-story brick house.	Building	C	Porch removed.	Building	C	
112 W Broadway	25	159	1870	2-story frame house.	Building	C	2/2 sash replaced w/ 6/6 sash.	Building	C	
114 W Broadway	26	160	1890	2-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
116 W Broadway	27	37	1810	2 1/2 story log house, covered with weatherboard.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
118 W Broadway	28	310	1900	1-story frame house with bargeboard trim on eaves.	Building	C	Bargeboard trim covered.	Building	C	
304 N Fourth St	29		1960	1-story brick commercial.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
204 W Broadway	30	312	1950	1-story frame house.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	C	Now contributing.
206 W Broadway	31	358	1938	2-story concrete block Armory.	Building	NC	Aluminum siding added; Frame addition at rear.	Building	C	Now contributing.
212 W Broadway	32	139	1890	1-story frame house.	Building	C	Demolished	Building	NC	Replaced with townhouses. See #286, #287, and #288.
214 W Broadway	33	140	1900	2-story frame house.	Building	C	Demolished	Building	NC	Replaced with townhouses. See #286, #287, and #288.
216 W Broadway	34	135	1900	1 1/2 story frame house.	Building	C	Demolished	Building	NC	Replaced with townhouses. See #289, #290, #291, #292, 293, #294, #295, #296, and #297
218 W Broadway	35	136	1882	2-story frame house.	Building	C	Demolished	Building	NC	Replaced with townhouses. See #289, #290, #291, #292, #293, #294, #295,

Bardstown Historic District (Boundary Increase)

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											#296, and #297.
217 W Broadway	36	162	1890	1 ½ story frame house.	Building	C	Demolished	Building	NC		Replaced with townhouses. See #298, #299, #300, and #301.
215 W Broadway	37	163	1890	1 ½ story frame house.	Building	C	Demolished	Building	NC		Replaced with townhouses. See #298, #299, and #300.
213 W Broadway	38	164	1910	1 ½ story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
211 W Broadway	39	165	1900	1 ½ story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
205 W Broadway	40	38	1980	2-story brick house.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC		
207 W Broadway	41	39	1980	2-story brick house.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC		
203 W Broadway	42	166	1882-99	1-story frame shotgun house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
218 N Fourth St	43	40	1820	1-story double-pen log house, covered with weatherboard.	Building	C	Porch and chimney added to north elevation.	Building	C		
216 N Fourth St	44		1930	1-story stone and brick commercial building.	Building	NC	Adapted to residential use, with exterior alterations.	Building	NC		
212-214 N Fourth St	45	41	1825, 1850	1-story joined brick houses.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
210 N Fourth St	46	42	1821	2-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
208 N Fourth St	47	43	1800	2-story frame house, weatherboard siding.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
206 N Fourth St	48	45	1815	1-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
202 W Flaget Ave	49	168	1900	1-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
204 W Flaget Ave	50	63	1802	2-story log and frame house. Log section covered with weatherboard.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
206 W Flaget Ave	51	64	1810	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
208 W Flaget Ave	52	65	1817	1 ½ story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
216 W Flaget Ave	53	67	1820	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		Lot subdivided into two additional properties after 1983. See #309 and #310.
205 N Fifth St	54		1982	1 ½ story brick and frame house.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC		Lot subdivided into three

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											additional properties after 1983. See #306, #307, and #308.
211 N Fifth St	55		1980	1 ½ story frame house.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC		Street number changed from 209 in 1983.
217 W Flaget Ave	56	169	1890	2 ½ story frame house.	Building	C	Weatherboard replaced with HardiPlank on part of rear elevation.	Building	C		Lot subdivided into four additional properties after 1983. See #302, #303, #304, and #305
215 W Flaget Ave	57	170	1910	1-story frame house.	Building	C	1-story rear frame addition.	Building	C		
211 W Flaget Ave	58	171	1890	2-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
209 W Flaget Ave	59	172	1910	1-story frame house.	Building	C	Demolished	Site	NC		Now a vacant lot
205-207 W Flaget Ave	60	66	1820-40	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
203 W Flaget Ave	61	173	1900	2-story frame house.	Building	C	Standing seam roof replaced by asphalt shingle.	Building	C		
201 W Flaget Ave	62	62	1797	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
118 W Flaget Ave	63	174	1885	1-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
114-116 W Flaget Ave	64	61	1820	2-story frame house with weatherboard siding.	Building	C	Demolished	Site	NC		Now a vacant lot
112 W Flaget Ave	65	273	1970	1-story brick commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC		
110 W Flaget Ave	66	60	1820	2-story brick house. Altered to commercial use circa 1890.	Building	C	Standing seam roof replaced with asphalt shingle.	Building	C		
108 W Flaget Ave	67	274	1950	2-story sheet metal commercial building	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC		
202 N Third St	68	51	1890	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
208-210 N Third St	69	50	1890	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
212-214 N Third St	70	49	1820	1-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
216-218 N Third St	71		1941-47	1-story brick commercial	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC		

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				building.						
220 N Third St	72	48	1804-42	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
222 N Third St	73	315	1950	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	C	Now contributing.
224 N Third St	74		1960	2-story frame commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
226 N Third St	75	175	1830	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
228 N Third St	76	316	1948	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	C	Now contributing.
230 N Third St	77		1970	1-story brick commercial building.	Building	NC	Demolished	Building	NC	Replaced by Baskin-Robbins store.
107 W Broadway	78	349	1948	2-story brick veneer apartment building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	C	Now contributing.
111 W Broadway	79	176	1905-1910	2-story frame house with metal siding.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
113 W Broadway	80	177	1820	2-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
117 W Broadway	81	178	1910	2-story brick veneer house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	Subdivided in 2008 into 3 additional townhome lots. See #282, #283, and #284.
209 N Fourth St	82	44	1830	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
207 N Fourth St	83	179	1900	1-story frame house with asbestos siding.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
113 W Flaget Ave	84	180	1900	1-story frame commercial building.	Building	C	Demolished.	Site	NC	Now a City parking lot.
109 W Flaget Ave	85	109	1830	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
107 W Flaget Ave	86	58	1830	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
103 W Flaget Ave	87	57	1890	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
126-130 N Third St	88	73	1830	2-story brick commercial. At the roofline are two applied mortar and pestle ornaments.	Building	C		Building	C	
124 N Third St	89	182	1880	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
122 N Third St	90	183	1910	2-story brick commercial	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	

Bardstown Historic District (Boundary Increase)

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				building.						
120 N Third St	91	74	1820	3-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	Pergola built at rear; modification to doorway of a rear historic building on the lot.	Building	C	
118 N Third St	92		Late 19 th c.	3-story brick commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
116 N Third St	93	75	1858	3-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	Rear of building rehabilitated.	Building	C	
114 N Third St	94	76	1820-30	3-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
112 N Third St	95	184	1820	3-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
108-110 N Third St	96	77	1830	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
102-106 N Third St	97	78	1912	3-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	Chimneys on east elevation removed.	Building	C	
Public Square	98	265	1960	1-story modern public information building.	Building	NC	Demolished.	Site	NC	Incorporated into a park.
Public Square	99	265	1914	2-story brick public building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
Public Square	100	79	1892	3-story brick Courthouse.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
113 W Stephen Foster Ave	101	82	1797	1-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
111 W Stephen Foster Ave	102	83	1800	2-story limestone jail building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
107 W Stephen Foster Ave	103	84	1797	2-story stone/brick tavern.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
105 W Stephen Foster Ave	104	186	1900	1-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
101 W Stephen Foster Ave	105	85	1900	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
106 S Third St	106	187	1925	1 ½ -story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
108 S Third St	107	102	1830	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	Standing seam roof replaced by asphalt shingle.	Building	C	
112 S Third St	108	103	1902	2 ½ story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
114 S Third St	109	106	1830	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	

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111 W John Fitch Ave	110	188	1910	2-story frame house with weatherboard siding.	Building	C	Additions include spindle work, knee brace brackets, and a half-round wooden attic vent on gable.	Building	C	
109 W John Fitch Ave	111	189	1900	1-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
202 S Third St	112	111	1819	2-story brick house.	Building	C	Standing seam roof replaced with copper roof. Four tin attic vents replaced with copper replicas.	Building	C	
204 S Third St	113	112	1903	1 ½ story frame house.	Building	C	Metal-shingled roof replaced with replica composition roof; multi- light vent window in gable replaced.	Building	C	
206 S Third St	114	113	1807	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
208 S Third St	115	190	1890	2-story stuccoed frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
212 S Third St	116	114	1820- 40	2 ½ story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
216 S Third St	117	359	1950	2-story brick house.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	C	Now contributing.
302 S Third St	118	122	1820	1-story log house covered with weatherboard.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
304 S Third St	119		1960	1-story brick veneer house.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
306 S Third St	120	123	1800	2 ½ story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
211 S Third St	121	191	1910	2-story brick and stucco house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
209 S Third St	122	115	1890	2-story stucco house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
207 S Third St	123	192	1880	1 ½ story brick house;	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
205 S Third St	124	193	1880	1-story frame house.	Building	C	Standing seam roof replaced by asphalt shingle.	Building	C	
203 S Third St	125	194	1880	2-story brick house.	Building	C	Standing seam roof replaced by asphalt shingle.	Building	C	
201 S Third St	126	195	1880 1910	2-story stucco and shingle house.	Building	C	Modern window awnings removed.	Building	C	
107 E John Fitch	127		1970	1 ½ story brick veneer house.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	

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Ave											
109 E John Fitch Ave	128	301	1910	1-story frame house.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	C	Now Contributing [1960 build date in 1982 survey was incorrect].	
111 E John Fitch Ave	129	196	1880	2-story frame house.	Building	C	Wood porch posts replaced with round iron posts; standing seam roof replaced with asphalt shingle; large brackets under eaves removed.	Building	C		
113 E John Fitch Ave	130	197	1910	1-story frame house.	Building	C	Demolished.	Building	NC	Replaced with new residence after 1983.	
115 E John Fitch Ave	131	372	1940	1-story frame house.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	C	Now contributing.	
206 S Second St	132	198	1920	1-story frame house with asbestos siding.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
208 S Second St	133	199	1920	2-story frame house with aluminum siding.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
201 E John Fitch Ave	134	116	1800	1 ½ story log house covered with weatherboard.	Building	C	Top of stone chimney partly rebuilt with brick.	Building	C		
203 E John Fitch Ave	135	200	1880	2-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
205 E John Fitch Ave	136	201	1890	2-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
207 John Fitch Ave	137	202	1870	1 ½ story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
117 S Second St	138	203	1885	1-story frame house with aluminum siding.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C		
115 S Second St	139	204	1910	1-story frame house with aluminum siding.	Building	C	Standing seam roof replaced by asphalt shingle roof.	Building	C		
113 S Second St	140	205	1900	1-story frame house.	Building	C	Standing seam roof replaced by asphalt shingle roof. Original porch spanning the façade shortened to a pedimented porch.	Building	C		
111 S Second St	141	104	1825	1-story brick house.	Building	C	Standing seam roof replaced	Building	C		

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							by modern metal roof.			
114 E John Fitch Ave	142	105	1800-13	1 ½ story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
113 S Third St	143	206	1880	2-story frame house.	Building	C	Wrought iron porch posts replaced by turned wood posts, brackets, and spindle work to match historic photo.	Building	C	
111 S Third St	144	207	1900	1 ½ story brick house.	Building	C	Metal-shingled roof replaced by standing seam roof.	Building	C	
109 Third St	145	208	1917	2 ½ story brick veneer house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
103 E Stephen Foster Ave	146	86	1785	2-story brick/limestone house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
105 E Stephen Foster Ave	147	87	1814	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	Standing seam roof replaced by asphalt shingle.	Building	C	
107 E Stephen Foster Ave	148	88	1805	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
113 E Stephen Foster Ave	149		1975	2-story brick public building	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
115 E Stephen Foster Ave	150		1930-35	2-story frame and brick commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
117 E Stephen Foster Ave	151		1970	1-story brick commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
119 E Stephen Foster Ave	152	91	1856	1-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
201 E Stephen Foster Ave	153	92	1785-90	2-story log house covered with weatherboard. The weatherboard covering the façade has been removed.	Building	C	Standing seam roof replaced with asphalt shingle.	Building	C	
205 E Stephen Foster Ave	154	93	1805	2-story brick house.	Building	C	Standing seam roof replaced by asphalt shingle.	Building	C	
209 E Stephen Foster	155	209	1850-1882	2-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	

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Nelson County, Kentucky

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Ave										
211 E Stephen Foster Ave	156	210	1880	1-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
213 E Stephen Foster Ave	157	96	1815	1-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
215 E Stephen Foster Ave	158	97	1836	2 ½ story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
105 N First St	159	98	1820	1 ½ story brick house.	Building	C	Rear porch (modern) altered.	Building	C	
107 N First St	160	211	1895	1-story frame house.	Building	NC	Moved.	Building	NC	Replaced by new residence in 1986.
111 N First St	161	311	1900	1 ½ frame and stucco house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
218 E Stephen Foster Ave	162	314	1933	2-story brick house.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	C	Now contributing.
216 E Stephen Foster Ave	163	95	1814	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
212 E Stephen Foster Ave	164	94	1830	2 ½ story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
210 E Stephen Foster Ave	165	212	1870	1-story brick and frame house.	Building	C	Rear non-historic chimney removed.	Building	C	
208 E Stephen Foster Ave	166	213	1920	1-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
206 E Stephen Foster Ave	167	214	1880	1-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
204 E Stephen Foster Ave	168	215	1910	2-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
202 E Stephen Foster Ave	169	216	1900	2-story frame house.	Building	C	Porch now enclosed; Weatherboard covered with aluminum siding.	Building	C	
108 N Second St	170		1940	1-story frame house.	Building	NC	Moved.	Building	NC	Replaced by commercial bank drive-thru building after 1983.
122 E Stephen Foster	171		1970	1-story brick commercial gas station.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	

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Ave										
118 E Stephen Foster Ave	172	302	1937	1-story brick veneer house.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	C	Now contributing.
116 E Stephen Foster Ave	173	90	1790-1809	2 ½ story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
114 E Stephen Foster Ave	174	89	1800	2-story frame house.	Building	C	Standing seam roof replaced by asphalt shingle.	Building	C	
317 Raspberry Alley	175	219	1797	1-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	Frame addition at rear, 2010	Building	C	
100 block, E Stephen Foster Ave	176			Parking lot, behind 109-111 E. Stephen Foster Ave.	Site	NC	N/A	Site	NC	
Public Square	177	220		John Fitch Monument.	Site	C	Steps and walkway altered, 2010	Site	C	
101 N Third St	178	72	1910	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	Front doors and frame replaced with more appropriate materials.	Building	C	
103 N Third St	179	71	1840	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
105-109 N Third St	180		1970	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
111 N Third St	181	70	1900	3-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
119-123 N Third St	182	69	1830-40	2 ½ story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
125-127 N Third St	183	69	1970	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
129 N Third St	184	221	1840-50	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
131 N Third St	185	68	1900	2-story brick veneer commercial building.	Building	C	Replacement awnings.	Building	C	
105 E Flaget Ave	186		1940	2-story stone commercial building	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
107 E Flaget Ave	187	313	1820	1 ½ story brick commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	C	Now Contributing building retains sufficient integrity
100 block, E Flaget Ave	188			Parking lot.	Site	NC	N/A	Site	NC	
115 E	189		1965	1-story brick	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	

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Flaget Ave				vener commercial building.						
119 E Flaget Ave	190		1975	1-story brick commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
111-113 N Second Street	191		1970	2-story brick veneer commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
201 E Flaget Ave	192		1950	1 ½ story brick house.	Building	NC	Rear exterior stairway added.	Building	NC	
207 E Flaget Ave	193	54	1856	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
209 E Flaget Ave	194	222	1890	1 ½ story frame house.	Building	C	Aluminum siding added.	Building	C	
211 E Flaget Ave	195	223	1880	1-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
213 E Flaget Ave	196	224	c.1880	1-story frame house.	Building	C	Aluminum siding added.	Building	C	
215 E Flaget Ave	197	53	1876	1-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
216 E Flaget Ave	198	225	1878	1-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
212 E Flaget Ave	199	226	1915	1-story frame house.	Building	C	Standing seam roof replaced by asphalt shingle.	Building	C	
210 E Flaget Ave	200	227	1880	1-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
208 E Flaget Ave	201	228	1925	1 ½ story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
206 E Flaget Ave	202	229	1925	1-story frame and metal-sided house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
204 E Flaget Ave	203	230	1915	2-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
202 E Flaget Ave	204	231	1920	1 ½ story frame house.	Building	C	Aluminum siding added.	Building	C	
116 E Flaget Ave	205	55	1856	Bardstown Methodist Church, brick.	Building	C	Addition on north (rear) elevation.	Building	C	
110 E Flaget Ave	206		1960	1-story concrete block commercial building.	Building	NC	Demolished	Building	NC	Replaced with commercial building
100 Block, E Flaget Ave	207			Parking lot	Site	NC	Farmer's Market built on lot.	Building	NC	Replaced with parking lot and Farmer's Market in 2006.
201 N Third St	208		1970	2-story commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
207 N Third St	209	233	1910	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
209 N Third St	210	234	1920	1-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
211 N Third St	211	47	1894	Episcopal Church, brick.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	

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211 N Third St	212		1950	2-story concrete block commercial; rear of 211 N Third St.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
223 N Third St	213		1950	1-story gas station.	Building	NC	Demolished.	Building	NC	Replaced by carriage stable/office and #225 N. Third St. See #285.
227 N Third St	214	235	1870	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
229 N Third St	215	46	1890	2-story brick commercial building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
105 E Broadway	216	35	1849	1-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
107 E Broadway	217	236	1890	1-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
109 E Broadway	218	237	1900	2-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
111 E Broadway	219	238	1828	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
113 E Broadway	220	31	1827	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
115 E Broadway	221	30	1826	1 ½ story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
208 N. Second St.	222			Parking lot.	Site	NC	Brick veneer commercial building constructed on lot after 1983	Building	NC	Originally listed as the 200 Block, N Second St
207 N Second St	223		1930-40	2-story brick veneer manse.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
209 N Second St	224	52	1827	First Presbyterian Church, brick.	Building	C	Copper roof for steeple added.	Building	C	
211 N Second St	225		1975	1-story brick veneer church building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
203 E Broadway	226	27	1790-1810	1 ½ story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
210 E Broadway	227	240	1825-1850	1 ½ story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
200 Block, E Broadway	228	232		Vacant lot.	Site	C	Site preparation for condo development.	Site	NC	Site development begun in 2009 for townhouses.
206 E Broadway	229	241	1938	2-story frame apartment building.	Building	C	Rehabilitated 2008.	Building	C	
204 E Broadway	230	28	1840	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
202 E Broadway	231	29	1908	2-story brick public building.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
118 E Broadway	232		1930	2-story concrete block commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
114-116 E Broadway	233	32	1830	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
112 E	234	33	1820	1-story brick	Building	C	Standing seam	Building	C	

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Broadway				house.			roof replaced by asphalt shingle.			
110 E Broadway	235	34	1810	2-story brick and frame house.	Building	C	Standing seam roof replaced by asphalt shingle. Porch supported by Tuscan columns resting on brick piers removed.	Building	C	
108 E Broadway	236		1930	1 ½ story frame house with asbestos shingle siding.	Building	NC	Asbestos shingle siding replaced by cement board; projecting gable roof portico with square wooden columns resting on concrete piers added.	Building	NC	
106 E Broadway	237	243	1925	1 ½ story frame house with weatherboard siding.	Building	C	Standing seam roof replaced by asphalt shingle.	Building	C	
104 E Broadway	238	244	1910	2-story shingle-sided frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
102 E Broadway	239		1950	1-story brick veneer house.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
303 N Third St	240		1980	2-story brick veneer commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
305 N Third St	241	317	1940	2-story glazed brick tile commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	C	Now contributing.
307 N Third St	242		1975	1-story brick veneer commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
311 N Third St	243		1970	1-story brick veneer commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
313 N Third St	244		1940	1 ½ story frame house.	Building	NC	Moved	Building	NC	Replaced by commercial building after 1983.
315 N Third St	245		1975	1-story brick veneer commercial building.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
107 E Brashear Ave	246	19	1830	2-story Flemish bond brick house.	Building	C	Standing seam roof replaced by asphalt shingle.	Building	C	
109 E	247	247	1900	1 ½ story frame	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	

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Brashear Ave				house.						
111 E Brashear Ave	248	246	1890	2-story frame house.	Building	C	Weatherboard covered with aluminum siding.	Building	C	
113 E Brashear Ave	249		1955	1 ½ story brick veneer house.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
318 N Second St	250	21	1800	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
312 N Second St	251	247	1920	2-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
300 Block, N Second St	252			Parking lot.	Site	NC	N/A	Site	NC	
311 N Second St	253	248	1900	1-story frame house.	Building	C	Demolished	Building	NC	Replaced by church building after 1983.
315 N Second St	254	22	1812	First Baptist Church, brick.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
211 E Brashear Ave	255	249	1910	1 ½ story frame house.	Building	C	Demolished	Building	NC	Replaced by church building after 1983.
215 E Brashear Ave	256	26	1920	2-story frame store and apartment, with weatherboard siding.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
217 E Brashear Ave	257	251	1910	1-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
219 E Brashear Ave	258	252	1880	St. John A. M. E. Zion Church, frame.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
327 N First St	259	253	1900	1-story frame house.	Building	C	Doors and windows replaced.	Building	C	
300 Block, N First St	260	266		Vacant lot.	Site	C	N/A	Site	C	Next to #259
403 N First St	261	254		1-story frame public schoolhouse.	Building	C	Rehabilitated in 1980's.	Building	C	
405 N First St	262	255	1890	2-story frame house.	Building	C	Demolished.	Building	NC	Replaced by new residence after 1983.
200 Block, E Brashear Ave	263	256		Vacant lot	Site	C	N/A	Site	C	Adjacent to #264.
200 Block, E Brashear Ave	264	257		Vacant lot	Site	C	N/A	Site	C	Adjacent to #263.
403 N Second St	265	258	1840	2-story brick and frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
114 E Brashear Ave	266		1955	1 ½ story brick veneer house.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
112 E Brashear	267	259	1900	1 ½ story frame house.	Building	C	Weatherboard covered by	Building	C	

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Ave							aluminum siding.			
110 E Brashear Ave	268	20	1845	1 ½ story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
403 N Third St	269	17	1850	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
405 N Third St	270	260	1905	2-story stuccoed frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
407 N Third St	271		1965	2-story frame and brick veneer house.	Building	NC	N/A	Building	NC	
411 N Third St	272	261	1900	2 ½ story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
415 N Third St	273	262	1895	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
501 N Third St	274	13	1838	2-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
505 N Third St	275	263	1850	2-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
509 N Third St	276	264	1875	2-story frame house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
511-513 N Third St	277	12	1840	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
517 N Third St	278	11	1830-1838	1 ½ story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
521 N Third St	279	10	1840	2-story brick house.	Building	C	N/A	Building	C	
212 W Flaget Ave	280	374	1988	N/A	N/A	N/A	2- story brick veneer residence built since 1983.	Building	NC	Lot created in 1988 from #53.
218 W Flaget Ave	281	375	1984	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 ½ story brick veneer residence built since 1983.	Building	NC	Lot created in 1984 from #53.
215 N Fourth St	282	376	2009	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Lot created in 2009 from #81.
213 N Fourth St	283	377	2009	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Lot created in 2009 from #81.
211 N Fourth St	284	378	2009	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Lot created in 2009 from #81.
225 N. Third St	285	379	1995	N/A	N/A	N/A	New 1 story brick veneer office building	Building	NC	Built after 1983. See Lot #213.
208 W Broadway	286	380	1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #32 and #33
210 W Broadway	287	381	1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #32 and #33
212 W. Broadway	288	382	1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from # 32 and #33
216 W. Broadway	289	383	1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #34 and #35
218 W Broadway	290	384	1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #34 and #35

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220 W Broadway	291	385	1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #34 and #35
222 W Broadway	292	386	1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #34 and #35
301 N. Fifth St	293	387	1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #34 and #35
303 N. Fifth St	294	388	1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #34 and #35
305 N Fifth St	295	389	1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #34 and #35
307 N Fifth St	296	390	1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #34 and #35
309 N Fifth St	297	391	1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #34 and #35
219 W Broadway	298	392	1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #36 and #37
221 W Broadway	299	393	1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #36 and #37
223 W Broadway	300	394	1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #36 and #37
215 N Fifth St	301	395	1990	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #36
109 N Fifth St	302	396	1991	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #56
111 N Fifth St	303	397	1991	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #56
113 N Fifth St	304	398	1991	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #56
115 N Fifth St	305	399	1991	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #56
203 N. Fifth St.	306	400	1982	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 ½ story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #54.
207 N. Fifth St.	307	401	1982	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 ½ story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #54.
209 N. Fifth St.	308	402	1982	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 ½ story brick veneer townhouse	Building	NC	Property created from #54.

This nomination also seeks to expand the 1983 boundaries of the Bardstown Historic District by applying that wider view of significance and integrity that is stated above. The expanded areas are contiguous to the original district and form a cohesive grouping of buildings and sites that are historically significant for the period 1795-1960. They also are consistent with patterns of commercial and residential growth and development that have occurred in the original district from 1930-1960.

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The expanded areas include 40 contributing buildings, 2 contributing sites, and 15 non-contributing buildings. The date ranges for the contributing buildings are as follows:

Date Range	Number	Percent
1790-1860	6	15%
1861-1899	7	17%
1900-1929	6	15%
1930-1960	21	53%
Total	40	

The 57 buildings and sites in the expanded areas are described individually below:

309. 108 W. Beall Ave. (NEB-312) – C

This two-story Colonial Revival house was built circa 1938 for Emily Talbott Sisco and her husband, Pope Sisco. The property is located in Carden's Addition, which was a suburb laid out in 1911 in the northwest section of Bardstown. The side-gabled house rests on a concrete foundation and has three bays. It features a one-story Greek Revival-influenced front portico supported by Tuscan columns, a segmental pediment above the door, three dormers, and an interior end chimney. The original weatherboard was covered with asbestos siding in the 1950's.

310. 108 E. Beall Ave. (NEB-350) - C

This residence was built circa 1939 for William R. Gentry, who was a prominent Bardstown attorney and Circuit Court judge. It is a Sears, Roebuck & Co. Honor-Bilt house and was listed as "The Colchester" in their catalogs beginning in 1929. It is similar to a less expensive Sears house – "The Ridgeland" – also located in the Bardstown Historic District at 116 S. Fifth St. (#359, NEB-325). The house is a two-story, stone veneer English Cottage with a steep side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The façade includes the following elements: a steep projecting gable with a canted bay window that includes four 6/1 sash; a massive tapered stone chimney; and paired 6/1 sash windows. The front arched doorway surround includes a stone keystone and voussoirs. The front door is also arched and has a small, offset four-light window.

311. 110 E. Beall Ave. (NEB-352) - C

This two-story Colonial Revival house was built circa 1920 for Osso W. Stanley, Jr. The side-gabled house features a rusticated stone foundation and weatherboard siding. The five-bay façade includes a one-story Greek Revival-influenced portico supported by Tuscan columns, paired 6/6 sash, two small 6/6 sash above the portico, a panelled door with eight lights, and narrow sidelights. The front porch steps are flanked by decorative concrete piers. The hipped roof is covered in composition shingles. An exterior brick chimney extends through the roof on the east elevation.

312. 112 E. Beall Ave. (NEB-353) – C

This two-story Colonial Revival house was built circa 1939 for Dr. Arthur D. Steeley. The house features a concrete foundation and a "Dutch Colonial" gambrel roof covered in composition shingles. The façade has five bays, weatherboard siding, 6/9 sash, a five-light transom over the front door, and three dormers. The east and west elevations are faced with brick laid in Flemish bond, include jack-arch lintels, and have corbelled brick end chimneys.

313. 301 E. Stephen Foster Ave. (NEB-340) – C

The original portion of this house is the one-and-a-half-story frame section that fronts on the east side of S. First St. It was built for James M. Doom circa 1860 and the house and lot were known as

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the "White House Lot." The property was always associated with the historic Ben Doom tannery, which was located in the Town Creek valley, just to the east of the house. The side-gabled house was built on a limestone foundation and covered with weatherboard. It has five bays with a central doorway and four 9/9 sash windows. There are two interior end brick chimneys. The gable ends feature two 9/9 sash and two cat-eye windows above. In 1939 the house was purchased by Thomas B. Nichols, who added a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival hipped roof addition to the east side of the original building. This addition fronts on the south side of East Stephen Foster Ave. and has three bays. The façade features a Federal Style doorway with sidelights and transom. There is a one-story shed-roof porch, supported by square wood posts. The entire house is covered with a standing seam roof.

314. 113 S. First St. (NEB-338) - C

This one story frame house was built circa 1938 for Beulah Lovelace and is located on property formerly known as the "White House Lot" (#313, NEB #340). The facade has three bays and features double central doorways. The original weatherboard has been covered with aluminum siding. The central front portico is supported by square wood posts.

315. 115 S. First St. (NEB-339) – C

This Cape Cod house was built circa 1940 for Leo Smith and is also located on property formerly known as the "White House Lot" (#313, NEB #340). It rests on a high concrete foundation and has three bays. It retains the original 3/1 sash windows on the façade and sides, and has a central front portico supported by square wood posts. There is a stepped exterior stone chimney on the south elevation.

316. 108 S. First St. (NEB-361) – NC (Non-Historic)

One-story brick veneer ranch-style house constructed c. 1962. The house has a poured concrete foundation, four bays, composition shingle roof, and exterior end chimney.

317. 110 S. First St. (NEB-337) – NC (Exterior Alterations)

This one-story, frame gable front and wing house was built c. 1910 as rental property for Mary M. Flaherty. It is located on one of the last sizeable vacant lots remaining to be developed in downtown Bardstown in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is typical of the vernacular frame houses built in the neighborhood. The house has a limestone foundation, asbestos siding, composition shingle roof, and central interior chimney. An addition was added on the west (rear) elevation. The house has lost its original fenestration on the east (front) side by the replacement of original windows by large picture windows on the gable end and on the ell. The large pedimented front porch is a modern addition and obscures the façade of the house.

318. 201 S. First St. (NEB-117) - C

This Federal style I-House was built circa 1821 for Benjamin Doom, who was a town Trustee and operated a tannery on Town Creek east of this property. A rear addition was built for his son, William Doom, in 1850. The first floor served as an office and sales room for the leather goods produced at the tannery. Living quarters for the tannery manager were located on the second floor. After 1850, the house was the center of an 11-acre dairy farm, which continued in operation until around 1950. The original portion of this two-and-a-half story brick house faces west on S. First St. and has a side-gabled roof with corbeled, end brick chimneys. The brickwork on the façade is laid in Flemish bond, with one-and-a-half jack arches over the doors and windows and a cornice featuring ogee brick moulding. The other elevations are laid in common bond. The second floor windows have 9/6 sash

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and the original first floor windows have been replaced with 1/1 sash. The original five-light transoms over the two front doorways have been replaced with single lights. The first floor originally served as an office and the two front rooms are connected by a doorway, an arrangement not found in other houses of this type that were used as tenements (#60, #277). A two-story, full width Neo-Classical porch was added to the façade in 1940. The rear two-and-a-half story brick addition also has two rooms on each floor and is laid in common bond with single jack arches and a corbeled cornice. The south elevation also has 9/6 sash and a five-light transom over the door. The north elevation includes a two-story sleeping porch whose original exterior consisted of wooden moveable louvers that have been replaced by vinyl siding. The kitchen is located in the easternmost room and is served by a massive interior brick chimney. A root cellar with an exterior door is located below the kitchen. The room above the kitchen originally was a slave quarters, access to which was via an exterior stairway. The property also includes a two-room brick outbuilding, laid in common bond with a two-wythe wall. The north room served as a milkhouse. A limestone trough leads from the well through the north wall into the milkhouse. The brick well is 24' deep and is intact, along with an original windlass and late 19th century force pump. Next to the well is a 20' deep by 8' diameter cistern served by a terra cotta pipe that runs from the southeast corner of the rear addition. The south room was originally used as a workroom and later used as a smokehouse. Two batten doors on the west elevation lead to each room. The gable roof extends over the well and cistern and is supported by four wood posts.

319. 203 S. First St. (NEB-363) – NC (Non-Historic)

This large, one-story brick veneer ranch-style house was built in 1966 for the Evans family. The façade of the house is dominated by a large pedimented front porch with exposed rafters and brick piers.

320. 202 S. First St. (NEB-362) – NC (Exterior Alterations)

One of the oldest frame houses in Bardstown. It was built c. 1820 by master housewright John Powell. This one-and-a-half story house was constructed on a limestone foundation with weatherboard siding and a central interior chimney. The façade consisted of four bays (two doors and two windows). A steep, winding staircase leads from the left door to a loft. The weatherboard has been replaced with vinyl siding. The exterior has been greatly altered, mainly by replacement of windows and frames on the north elevation and by the addition of a bathroom in front of the façade, covering the original left doorway.

321. 200 Block, West Side, S. First St. (NEB-360) - C

The City of Bardstown was surveyed and laid out in half-acre lots in 1790. Master carpenter and housebuilder John Powell purchased Lot #128 in 1819 and built a frame house (#320, NEB-362) on the corner of E. John Fitch Ave. and S. First St. His property ran south to Sweets Alley and included this .23 acre tract, which was not separated from the original lot until 1995. This lot has always been open space and it is an example of mixed uses of land in an urban setting. In addition to serving as a historic viewscape, this lot has served as a spatial buffer between the successive white owners of Lot #128 and the African-American residents of E. Muir Ave. in the Bucktown neighborhood, whose northern property lines fronted on Sweets Alley. This lot is bounded on the north by #320 (NEB-362), on the east by S. First St., on the south by Sweets Alley, and on the west by #327 (NEB-304).

322. 218 E. John Fitch Ave. (NEB-309) - C

This bungalow is one of several one-story frame shotgun houses and bungalows built on the north side of this block (Lots 101 and 102) between 1897-1900 by grocer and real estate developer Thomas O. Newman. This house was built in 1898 and sold to a seamstress named Kate Aud that

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year. The house is representative of the houses on this block (#210-218 E. John Fitch Ave.), which were built to provide affordable housing for tradespeople. This one-story gable front and wing bungalow has 2/2 sash and a limestone foundation. The original weatherboard has been covered in aluminum siding and the front doorway has been reworked to include sidelights. The house originally had a rear porch in the ell. This was enclosed when a rear one-story gabled addition was built between 1910-1925. A rear shed-roof addition was built in the 1950's.

323. 216 E. John Fitch Ave. (NEB-308) - C

This house was built circa 1898 and was first used as rental property. It was sold in 1919 to a shoe repairman named Herbert Brewer. The house is similar in design to 214 E. John Fitch Ave. (#324, NEB-307). This one-story gable front and wing bungalow has weatherboard siding, corbeled chimneys, and gable returns. The windows are 1/1 sash, with the exception of the triple 3/1 sash windows on the projecting gable. These are probably replacements for earlier windows. Each wing has a separate doorway. The small front porch is supported by three rusticated concrete columns. The house also has a rusticated stone foundation. A small rear porch was added by 1905. This was replaced by the present rear gabled addition between 1910-1925.

324. 214 E. John Fitch Ave. (NEB-307) - C

This house was also built circa 1898 and was first used as rental property. It was sold in 1911 to a barber named Edward Nally. Similar to #323 (NEB-308), this house has weatherboard siding, a limestone foundation, 1/1 sash, gable returns, corbeled chimneys, and separate doorways to each wing. It differs from its neighbor in that it retains its original standing seam roof and the original front porch was enlarged to its present size between 1910-1925. The porch incorporates Craftsman styling and is supported by two battered stuccoed posts resting on concrete piers. A small rear porch, now enclosed, was constructed by 1905.

325. 212 E. John Fitch Ave. (NEB-306 - C

Shotgun house built circa 1897 for seamstress Annie Q. Mattingly. It was later used as rental property for distillery workers and laborers. The original part of the house rests on a limestone foundation. The façade retains its weatherboard siding and the other elevations have been covered in asbestos siding. A full-width front porch, resting on three Tuscan columns, was added between 1910-1925. A one-story rear shed-roof addition was built during the same period. The house has a central, corbeled brick chimney.

326. 210 E. John Fitch Ave. (NEB-305) - C

Shotgun house built circa 1900 and used as rental property until 1911, when it was sold to an electrician named J. Varden Lilly. It has a limestone foundation and the weatherboard has been covered with vinyl siding. The house was originally four rooms deep; the third and fourth rooms were half the width of the front two rooms and were enlarged on the west elevation to create a bathroom and porch. The house has a standing seam roof. The front porch was added after 1925 and is supported by two battered posts resting on brick piers. A rear shed-roof addition was added after 1951.

327. 211 E. John Fitch Ave. (NEB-304) - C

A one-story log house was originally located at the northwest corner of this property. Peter Hamilton (1831-1927), a former slave from Washington County, bought the log house in 1869. He worked as a laborer and farm worker and around 1920 replaced the log house with the present house. His

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daughter, Lillie, inherited the house and lived there until her death in 1945. They were the only African-American residents on this block of E. John Fitch Ave. This one-story, three-bay, vernacular hall and parlor house has a limestone foundation and weatherboard siding. It has a metal roof and all of the windows have 3/1 sash. The front door also has a three-light window. Rear shed-roof additions, also with 3/1 sash, were built in the 1930's. The front porch was built after 1951. The house is typical of the one-story, frame vernacular houses that were built along this block from 1890-1920 to provide housing for tradespeople and workers.

328. 209 E. John Fitch Ave. (NEB-364) – NC (Non-Historic)

One-story brick veneer residence built in 1964 to replace a circa 1905 frame house that burned down. The three-bay house includes a pyramidal roof and a front portico supported by two brick piers resting on a concrete slab.

329. 117 W. Stephen Foster Ave. (NEB-365) – NC (Non-Historic)

One-story brick veneer commercial building built in 1964.

330. 119 W. Stephen Foster Ave. (NEB-356) – C

This two-story brick veneer commercial building was constructed circa 1940 for Ice's Produce Co. It remained in use by the company until 1961. Since that time it has been used for retail and professional office space. The façade features a large picture window on the first story, flanked by two doors. The second story has paired windows in the center. The building is rectilinear in shape, extending to the rear, and has a flat roof.

331. 112 S. Fourth St. (NEB-354) - C

Two-story brick veneer dwelling built circa 1940. The facade of this three-bay, side-gabled house includes paired windows, a small second-story window above the doorway, and a belt course separating the two stories. A one-story brick addition, with hipped roof, was added to the north elevation.

332. 114 S. Fourth St. (NEB-355) - C

One-story gable front and wing house built circa 1860 for Mary S. Milburn, who was the widow of a shoemaker. The façade features a front projecting gable with returns and bargeboard trim and tall 2/2 sash. An inset flat-roof porch supported by square wood posts was added by 1905. Rear shed-roof additions were added circa 1930 and include original 3/1 sash windows. The entire house is covered in weatherboard siding. A beehive cistern is located on the north side of the property.

333. Pioneer Cemetery (NEB-101) – C

This one-acre city cemetery was established circa 1790 by the donation of Lots 111 and 112 for use as a public burying ground. The earliest surviving gravestone dates from 1806. The cemetery retains its historic character and includes gravestones, crypts, and stone walls surrounding family plots. Large elms and other shade trees add to the setting of this historic cemetery.

334. 202 S. Fourth St. (NEB-108) - C

Two-story, three-bay, frame house built circa 1855. This side-gabled house is covered with weatherboard siding, has one interior end brick chimney, and rests on a limestone foundation. There is a three-light transom over the front door. A one-story brick kitchen – once detached and now

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connected to the main block – is located at the rear. The house served as the residence of the manager of the adjoining Bardstown flour mill.

335. 200 W. John Fitch Ave. (NEB-366) – NC (Non-Historic)

One-story brick veneer commercial building built in 2002. It has five bays, transom, and sidelights, and three non-functional dormers.

336. 202-210 W. John Fitch Ave. (NEB-367) – NC (Non-Historic)

One-story brick veneer professional office building constructed in 1990.

337. 103 W. Muir Ave. (NEB-343) – C

This one-story concrete block commercial building was constructed circa 1940 for owner Ola Mae Goatley, who lived next door and operated a laundry on this site until the late 1990's. The facade includes a concrete block parapet wall and a doorway flanked by two large multi-paned metal windows. A shed-roof addition was added to the rear in the 1950's. The original metal frame windows are intact, as is the original painted "Sunbeam Laundry" sign on the façade. It is the only remaining building of its type in Bardstown.

338. 307 S. Fifth St. (NEB-336) – C

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame house was built for Mary Elizabeth Thompson circa 1920. The façade features four bays, an inset porch supported by three Tuscan columns, and a central shed-roof dormer with paired windows. The original weatherboard has been covered in vinyl siding. This is one of the earliest houses constructed on the historic Edgewood tract, the subdivision of which created an early "southern suburb" of Bardstown. The property included a pigeon house complete with 500-600 pairs of pigeons.

339. 305 S. Fifth St. (NEB-335) – C

One-and-a-half-story brick veneer Colonial Revival house built circa 1953. It is a late addition to the historic Edgewood tract. The façade of this side gabled house has three bays that include a central doorway with fluted pilasters. The unusual central projecting front portico is supported by two moulded wood posts.

340. 303 S. Fifth St. (NEB-334) – C

This one-and-a-half-story brick veneer Colonial Revival house was built circa 1956 and was the last house built in the historic Edgewood tract. The side-gabled house has three bays, three pedimented dormers, and dentil moulding along the façade. A distinctive diamond-shaped motif is included in the design of the shutters, doorway lintel, and dormers. The front door includes three arched panels.

341. 301 S. Fifth St. (NEB-332) – C

This two-story, multi-gabled frame house was built circa 1905 for Bardstown real estate speculator A. V. McKay. It is located in the historic Edgewood tract. The façade features two asymmetrical windows on each story and a front gable. The side gables include returns. The original weatherboard has been covered in vinyl siding. A porch, supported by Tuscan columns resting on brick piers, wraps around the north and west elevations. A one-story frame wing, extending to the east, includes original 2/2 sash windows.

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342. 215 S. Fifth St. (NEB-330) – C

This one-and-a-half-story vernacular frame house was built in 1873 for Howard Matthews. It is one of the earliest frame houses on S. Fifth St. and was originally part of the adjoining L. G. Shehan Flour Mill property. It appears that the original house was side-gabled with three bays and a central brick chimney and faced north. It was enlarged by a frame addition on the east elevation and a shed-roof addition, extending over an inset porch, on the north elevation. The original section of the house rests on a brick foundation.

343. 211 S. Fifth St. (NEB-327) - C

This two-story frame Folk Victorian house was built circa 1888 for carriage maker John W. Sisco. It is located on property that was originally part of the L. G. Shehan Flour Mill property. The house is gable-front-and-wing in form and the projecting front gable includes bargeboard trim and gable returns. The façade includes bracketed eaves, a one-story flat-roof inset porch supported by square posts, and decorative window and door trim. All windows are original 2/2 sash and the house is covered in weatherboard siding. There is a two-story frame addition on the east elevation.

344. 201 S. Fifth St. (NEB-370) – NC (Non-Historic)

One-story brick veneer medical building constructed in 1965.

345. 115 S. Fifth St. (NEB-369) – NC (Non-Historic)

One-story brick veneer medical building constructed in 2009.

346. 111 S. Fifth St. (NEB-368) – NC (Non-Historic)

Two-story, side gabled, brick veneer house constructed c. 1962.

347. 109 S. Fifth St. (NEB-99) - C

Two-story, side-gabled brick residence built for John McMeekin circa 1855. The façade consists of three bays and the doorway includes transom and sidelights. The house rests on a limestone foundation, is laid in seven-course common bond, and has two exterior end brick chimneys. The tall 6/6 windows and doorway reflect Greek Revival influences. There are two brick two-story additions at the rear, both built circa 1860.

348. 107 S. Fifth St. (NEB-321) – NC (Exterior Alteration)

This one-story house was built c. 1950 and has asbestos siding and a projecting front gable. The original porch on the north elevation has been replaced by a one-story frame addition.

349. 105 S. Fifth St. (NEB-319) – NC (Exterior Alteration)

This one-story Cape Cod was built c. 1950 and has vinyl siding. The original porch on the north elevation has been replaced by a one-story frame addition.

350. 215 W. Stephen Foster Ave. (NEB-81) - C

Two-story, three-bay, frame Federal-style house built circa 1815 with weatherboard siding. This side-gabled house rests on a limestone foundation and has a one-story offset rear ell, also covered in weatherboard. There is an exterior end stone and brick chimney on the east elevation. The façade of the house was altered in the 19th c. with the addition of Italianate brackets under the eaves. Recent renovation of the main block has revealed the use of brick nogging.

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351. 212 W. Stephen Foster Ave. (NEB-131) – C

Two-and-a half story, multi-gabled, balloon-framed residence constructed for William Higgins in 1904. The house rests on a limestone foundation and is covered in weatherboard. The two-bay façade includes a front hipped gable with fish scale shingles in the gable end and a window bracketed by Tuscan columns. The window hood mouldings include an unusual central decorative wooden block. A full-width, flat-roof, one-story porch is supported by Tuscan columns and includes a band of dentil moulding.

352. 307 W. Stephen Foster Ave. (NEB-341) - C

This house was built circa 1939 for Adrian Cusick . It is located in an early Bardstown subdivision known as the Anatok Subdivision, which was created in 1929 on property that surrounded a Greek Revival house known as Anatok (NR 360, NEB-107). Most of the houses in this subdivision were built in the 1930's and all have distinctive architectural elements. This brick veneer residence has a multi-gabled roof with a projecting front gable and a gabled front portico supported by Tuscan columns resting on brick piers. Two separate doorways lead to each wing. All windows are 6/1 sash. The house was built from the same plans used for the construction of 118 E. Stephen Foster Ave. (NR 172, NEB-302), which was owned by Adrian Cusick's business partner, Cordell W. Dobbs.

353. 104 S. Fifth St. (NEB-318) – C

This house was built circa 1937 in an early Bardstown subdivision known as the Anatok Subdivision. This subdivision was created in 1929 on property that surrounded a Greek Revival house known as Anatok (#360, NEB-107). Most of the houses in this subdivision were built in the 1930's. This side-gabled one-and-a-half-story brick veneer residence has three bays, a central projecting portico, and two dormers. A one-story brick veneer hipped roof addition was constructed on the north elevation.

354. 106 S. Fifth St. (NEB-320) – C

One-and-a-half-story house built circa 1937 in the Anatok Subdivision. This multi-gabled brick veneer house includes a projecting front gable with triple windows. The front door features three panelled arches. There is a projecting portico, supported by three tapered posts and a brick pier, with pediment that includes arched and diamond-shape stickwork. The south elevation includes a stepped and decorative exterior brick chimney.

355. 108 S. Fifth St. (NEB-322) – C

One-and-a-half-story brick veneer house built circa 1930 in the Anatok Subdivision. This three-bay side-gabled house rests on a concrete foundation. The façade includes a central doorway flanked by paired 3/1 sash windows. There is an alternating brick course of three soldiers and three sailors laid above the concrete foundation. A large central dormer includes bracketed eaves and paired 3/1 sash. A full-width shed-roof porch is supported by two tapered brick columns and two pilasters. The rear gable extends considerably lower than the front gable. The gable ends also featured bracketed eaves.

356. 110 S. Fifth St. (NEB-323) – C

One-and-a-half-story brick veneer house built circa 1935 in the Anatok Subdivision. This Colonial Revival house has three bays and an offset central chimney. The panelled front door is flanked by paired windows. There is a projecting central front portico supported by Tuscan columns. There is also a one-story screened-in porch on the north elevation.

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357. 112 S. Fifth St. (NEB-324) – C

One-and-a-half-story brick veneer house built circa 1938 in the Anatok Subdivision. This English Cottage-style residence has a dominant projecting front gable that includes triple windows with a semi-circular window above. There is a central arched doorway and a stepped front chimney. There is a small window with batten shutters at each end of the façade. The main gable is steeply pitched. Stones are randomly laid in the façade, gable ends, and chimney. There are modern shed-roof additions on the south and west elevations.

358. 116 S. Fifth St. (NEB-325) – C

One-and-a-half-story frame house built circa 1938 in the Anatok Subdivision. This three-bay English Cottage-style house is a Sears, Roebuck & Co. Honor-Bilt home called "The Ridgeland." The house rests on a rusticated stone foundation. It is similar in form to #310 and #357, except that the projecting front gable is smaller, asymmetrical, and includes the front arched doorway.

359. 300 W. John Fitch Ave. (NEB-371) – NC (Non-Historic)

One-story brick veneer educational building constructed in the 1980's.

360. 309 W. John Fitch Ave. (NEB-107) – C

This two-story, double-pile, brick Greek Revival residence was built for Charles Hayden in 1847. The house has a limestone foundation, four brick interior end chimneys, and a standing seam hipped roof. The five-bay façade is laid in Flemish bond and includes jack-arch lintels and four brick pilasters. The arched central doorway features a Federal Style-influenced fanlight and sidelights. The house has undergone numerous renovations and additions. In 1900 a one-story Colonial Revival wraparound porch, supported by Ionic columns, and a pedimented dormer were added. There is a two-story circa 1890 rear brick addition laid in common bond. The house was named "Anatok" in the 1890's by owner James L. Druien.

361. 210 S. Fifth St. (NEB-326) – C

One-and-a-half-story frame house built circa 1938 in the Anatok Subdivision. The house rests on a concrete foundation and incorporates a basement garage. It has a hipped roof and hipped dormer with a small three-light window. The recessed doorway is flanked by a paired windows with 3/1 sash.

362. 212 S. Fifth St. (NEB-328) – C

This one-and-a-half-story brick veneer house was built circa 1955 in the Anatok Subdivision and is the last house built in the subdivision. The house is multi-gabled with a projecting front gable with returns and a 8/8 sash window. There is a small inset porch in the ell.

363. 214 S. Fifth St. (NEB-329) - C

One-and-a-half-story frame house built circa 1938 in the Anatok Subdivision. This Colonial Revival house has three bays. The front door has four panelled arches and the doorway is flanked by pilasters and has a four-light transom. There are two dormers and a porch has been added on the north elevation.

364. 216 S. Fifth St. (NEB-331) - C

Two-story Colonial Revival brick veneer house built circa 1939 in the Anatok Subdivision. The façade has three bays and includes 4/1 sash windows and a central doorway. There is a projecting front

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gabled portico supported by brick columns. The house has an exterior brick end chimney on the north elevation.

365. 302 S. Fifth St. (NEB-333) – NC (Exterior Alteration)

This two-story frame residence was constructed circa 1910 and was configured originally as a gable front and wing form. Major alterations made to the house in the late 20th century include a large front dormer and a two-story addition with mansard roof on the north side that completely obscures the gable end.

These proposed changes, which expand the 1983 boundary of the Bardstown Historic District, and update the status of all its individual properties, will include the original 279 properties and will also result in the following totals for the newly-enlarged district (see also the table on p. 3):

Area	Buildings C	Buildings NC	Total Buildings	Sites C	Sites NC	Total Sites	Total
Original NR District, 1983	208	61	269	5	5	10	279
Proposed NR District, Amended and Expanded	246	103	349	6	10	16	365

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1795-1960

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rogers, John

Smith, Edward Baker

Stanley, Osso

Period of Significance (justification)

The commercial growth and residential development of Bardstown continued to have importance through 1960 and no earlier date can be assigned to end the historic period.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Summary Paragraph

This nomination proposes expansion for the Bardstown Historic District (listed 1983, NR ID# 83002835). The district meets National Register Criterion A, showing the significant landscape produced by the planning, growth, commerce, and residential construction of Bardstown, Kentucky, the governmental seat and Nelson County's largest town. The district demonstrates the process of town planning by its grid of streets and parallel alleys, created on paper in 1789, and enacted over time as owners developed their lots. A courthouse square offers a focal point within the cityscape, an endorsement of law and order within this place, a conduit for orderly movement through the town—even to the present. If the town plan signified the aspirations of Bardstown's founders, the district's commercial buildings signal the means to achieve those goals, and residential areas stand as the fruit of efforts to forge a town out of those ambitions. The early commercial core – already established by 1815 – remains intact within the district. The historical commercial and residential settings, influenced by broad patterns of economic growth during the period 1795-1960, are plainly evident today.

The 1983 district listing ended consideration of Bardstown's development at the conventional point, 50 years prior to the nomination, in the early 1930s. Bardstown continued to grow from 1933 until the early 1960s in much the same ways as it had before 1933. This expansion of the Period of Significance to a similar stopping point, now 1960, comes close to the time when Kentucky cities began to change in essential ways, decentralizing in response to the rise of interstate and auto mobility. We can observe differences in post-1960 Bardstown that mark a new era, a new city landscape. In widening the Period of Significance of the Bardstown Historic District, from 1795-1933 to 1795-1960, we come close to marking the time in which Bardstown's fundamental development ends. Also, this widening of the Period results in an expansion of the district boundary to incorporate a group of buildings that now depict the development that continued in the final decades of the historic period. The Bardstown Historic District, in its expanded boundary, continues to have very high integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It continues to exhibit the same historical character which led to its listing in 1983.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Introduction

Bardstown is located in the western portion of Kentucky's outer Bluegrass region, about thirty-five miles southeast of Louisville. It is situated near the Beech Fork River, which historically provided access to the Ohio River, and it is bisected by historic highways U.S. 31E and U.S. 62. It is a 4th class city with a population of 10,374 in 2000. Bardstown was founded in 1780 and has served as the county seat of Nelson County since the founding of the county in 1785. Like many interior towns in Kentucky, Bardstown traces its growth to its position as a commercial center for the surrounding agricultural region. The city serves this historic function today despite the development of new industrial, retail, and service sectors within the greater county economy. The U. S. Department of Agriculture still classifies Nelson County as a rural area. Many of the early settlers of Nelson County were Catholic emigrants from Maryland and the Church established educational institutions in and

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around Bardstown early in the 19th century. Bardstown quickly became a center of learning as well as a center of commerce. By the 1820s, Bardstown had become a commercial center, an educational center, a center of religious worship, and a center of local government.

The proposed expansion of the Bardstown Historic District continues as a historic area of mixed uses, approximately thirty-four blocks in central Bardstown. It occupies most of the space that had become Bardstown by the time the town was formally laid out in 1789. The historic district is marked by a large concentration of buildings, structures, sites, and objects that give the city historic character and contribute to a sense of place and time. The commercial core of the historic district retains its identity and is characterized by the historic scale, massing, setbacks, and architectural integrity of its buildings. Houses in the historic district occur both in the commercial zone and in adjoining blocks, eventually populating entire neighborhoods, and reflect the development of public taste and design. These contribute greatly to the unified historical character of the district. The 252 contributing properties include architectural styles from Federal to Colonial Revival, telling us much about how Bardstown grew and developed until 1960.

Historic Contexts:

Town Planning in an Interior Kentucky Town, 1790-1840

Commercial and Residential Development in an Interior Kentucky Town, 1790-1960

The significance of the Bardstown Historic District is examined within two contexts; both of which define its process of growing into an urban entity. Just how Bardstown's original European settlers began to convert their rural location into a town is vaguely known, but within a short time, early residents chose a formal town plan, a grid with a central square, to chart its future growth and development. The court square became the intersection of roads leading to Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, Danville, and Bowling Green. This original plan, with its parallel streets and alleys, remains unchanged today and defines the historic center of the city. The town's 1789 plan divided the space into 130 half-acre lots, with most of these lots extending from the street to a rear alley. This arrangement resulted in a setting in which buildings were situated on the street and their rear yards utilized for outbuildings, wells, stables, and other structures. Many of these lots remain undivided and include their original houses and outbuildings. Lots in the historic district continue to follow the historical pattern, with houses sited close to the street, and with garages and other ancillary buildings located near the rear alleys.

The town's continuous commercial development and residential growth is evident in numerous gestures: a consistency within the massing and scale of its buildings, the development of a commercial core, the expansion of city boundaries, and by the establishment of new residential neighborhoods. The ongoing evolution of architectural styles indicates the interest by townsfolk in social and aesthetic currents that occurred in American cities. These historical patterns and trends have resulted in a cohesive grouping of contiguous buildings and open spaces that enable us to interpret the history of the city.

Town Planning

Emigrants from Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia settled in Bardstown in 1780 on part of a 1,000-acre tract granted by the state of Virginia to Philadelphian David Bard. The frontier town was ideally located on level ground near the Beech Fork River and on an extension of the Wilderness Road that led from Harrodsburg to Louisville. Bardstown became the county seat of Nelson County in

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1785. The town was incorporated in 1788 and in 1789 the town trustees ordered that it be surveyed, divided into 130 half-acre lots, and that dimensions be established for the parallel streets and alleys.³ The land adjoining these lots was surveyed and sold as outlots. The surveyor's plat, recorded in 1797, established a grid of streets and alleys dominated by a large court square. The town plan, and many of the street names, resembled that of David Bard's Philadelphia. The original boundaries of the town formed a rough square with Brashear Street on the north, First Street on the east, Sweets Alley on the south, and an unnamed alley between Fourth and Fifth Streets on the west.

The north-south streets were numbered and all had a 60' right-of-way except for Second Street, which was narrowed because of the protrusion of an earlier building into the new right-of-way. The east-west streets had similar right-of-ways except for Broadway, which was ordered to be 132 feet wide.⁴ The alleys were all designed to be ten feet wide. Lots 111 and 112, located near the southwest corner of town, were donated for use as a public cemetery. The layout of the town plan shaped the location of commercial and governmental buildings. These lots, some of which remain undivided, are still referenced in property transfers and surveys and they still determine the design and setting of infill construction in the historic district.

A stone courthouse was built on the square between 1788 and 1800. Shortly afterwards, a jail and a Circuit Court Clerk's office were built one-half block to the west. The Wilderness Road, developed in the plan as Market Street (now East Stephen Foster Avenue), entered the town from the east. The earliest commercial buildings were located along this early central corridor. By 1820, the 100 block of North Third Street had also become a center of commerce. In 1833 there were 59 businesses located in an expanded commercial center that included the 200 block of North Third Street and the 100 blocks of East and West Flaget Avenue.⁵

Other streets played a role in the development of governmental and commercial functions. The Market House was located in the middle of Broadway in 1803 because of the unusual width of the street. Broadway's location, width, and orientation to the east made it a natural choice for a connection to the new roads leading to Frankfort and Lexington. When these connections were made in the 1830s, more industrial types of businesses, such as mills and wagon works, were established on the street. A new turnpike was built in 1835; that took the place of the old Wilderness Road. It retained the traditional entryway into the city via the east end of Stephen Foster Avenue, thereby continuing to serve the merchants who had been located historically on this street. The Wilderness Road, now completely bypassed, became a pedestrian path.⁶ In 1932 part of this turnpike was bypassed by an extension of East Stephen Foster Avenue eastward through the Town Creek valley. This final alteration of the eastern entrance to Bardstown ensured that traffic would continue to flow into the core of the town.

By 1882 the city had expanded its boundaries north to the L & N Railroad, east to Town Creek, south to Muir Avenue, and west to Fifth Street. The newly incorporated areas included an early subdivision to the north along the east side of the 500 block of North Third Street (Andrew

³ Dixie Hibbs, *Bardstown: Hospitality, History, and Bourbon* (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2002), 14.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Bardstown Herald*, Town Directory, January 12, 1833.

⁶ This section of the Wilderness Road, now known as the Cobblestone Path, is listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Hynes Subdivision, 1838), a tannery and grist mill on Town Creek, a flour mill on Muir Avenue, and the Bethlehem Academy on South Fifth Street. Commercial growth and development, along with a corresponding increase in population, spurred the establishment of new subdivisions, additions, and the subsequent annexation of these new areas to the city. These new areas included: Henry Addition (1909), Carden Addition (1911), Anatok Subdivision (1929), Halstead Addition (1935), and Maple Hill (1939). The only areas contiguous to the old boundary were the Carden Addition and the Anatok Subdivision. While the county constructed a new Justice Center two miles east of the city in 2003, some county offices remain in the Old Courthouse Building on Court Square and the office of the County Clerk is located only one-half block away.

The primary governmental buildings that defined the original court square were the courthouse, jail, and Circuit Court Clerk's office. The original stone courthouse was replaced in 1892 by a stone and brick Richardsonian Romanesque courthouse (#100) designed by Louisville architects Maury & Dodd and built by E. Baker Smith, a noted Bardstown architect and builder, at a cost of \$33,000.⁷ Its north façade, dominated by a massive stone arched entryway, a central tower, and flanking projecting gables, has been the focus of the court square since its construction. Stones from the old courthouse were used in the new foundation. In addition to the government offices remaining in it, the Chamber of Commerce and other community offices occupy space within. The Old Jail (#102) at 107 West Stephen Foster Avenue was built in 1820 and replaced a log jail built on the court square in 1786. It is a two-story, side-gabled Federal-style building constructed of cut limestone. The doors and windows have stone jack arch lintels. A jail yard in the rear, surrounded by a high stone wall, was added in 1874. The jail yard is accessed from the outside by a pair of large arched wrought iron gates manufactured by the Stewart Iron Works of Cincinnati. The building is well preserved and now functions as a bed and breakfast. The old Circuit Court Clerk's office (Boner-Beall Law Office, #101) is a one-story, side-gabled brick building built in 1797 and located at 111 West Stephen Foster Avenue next to the Old Jail building. It has a limestone foundation and the façade features Flemish bond brickwork and two center panelled doors, each of which is flanked by a window having six-over-six sash. The building has corbelled exterior end chimneys. These distinctive buildings owe their locations and functions to the town plan created in 1789. The preservation of three architecturally significant buildings adds greatly to the historical character of the court square.

Commercial and Residential Development

The site chosen by David Bard in 1780 for a new town offered excellent potential as a commercial center because of its central location and its access to water and overland transportation routes to nearby and distant markets. Bard located the town in the fertile area of the western Bluegrass Region, near the Beech Fork River and along the Wilderness Road. The Beech Fork River provided transportation of agricultural products from the region to markets in New Orleans via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. An extension of the Wilderness Road led from Harrodsburg through Bardstown to Louisville and was the major route for travel and commerce through the region. By 1810, the portion of the Wilderness Road entering Bardstown had been improved with the laying of cobblestones and new roads were built that connected Bardstown with Frankfort and Lexington. The Bardstown-Springfield Turnpike replaced the Wilderness Road entrance to Bardstown in 1835.

⁷ Sarah B. Smith, *Historic Nelson County, Its Towns and People* (Bardstown: 1982, revised 2008 by Nelson County Genealogical Roundtable), 27; Hibbs, 103.

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This advantageous location facilitated the development of Bardstown as a center of trade and commerce. Area crops and products, such as tobacco, flour, hemp, pork, and whiskey were shipped to New Orleans. Trade with New Orleans increased dramatically after the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. Mercantile companies were established in the late-18th century in Bardstown to facilitate, and profit from, the increased commercial activity. The rise of these companies was accompanied by numerous supporting businesses and trades.

The town plan of 1789 not only established the court square as the center of governmental buildings in Bardstown, but also greatly influenced the location and development of these early commercial enterprises. By 1815, commission merchants Hugh and Samuel Smiley and Samuel and Hector McLean had built prominent brick buildings, such as the McLean House (1814, #147) on or near the court square. This Late Georgian style three-story building is laid in Flemish bond with large nine-over-six sash windows and three dormer windows. Supporting businesses that met the needs of travelers and residents followed their lead. The Talbott Tavern (1797, #103) and the Federal style Harrison-Smith House (1790, enlarged 1820, #146), which served as a doctor's office and residence for most of the 19th century, were both built on lots facing the court square. The Talbott Tavern is a two-story limestone building that features stone jack arch lintels with keystones and original shutters and hooks. It has been altered over the years, with some alterations made long enough ago to be considered historic. The original doorway on the east elevation has been changed to the north elevation and brick additions were added on the south and west sides in the 19th century. The east half of the two-story Harrison-Smith House was built in 1790 of limestone as a residence for Dr. Burr Harrison. A brick addition matching the size of the original building was added on the west side in 1820.

The desirability of locations facing the court square made the 100 blocks of East Stephen Foster Avenue and North Third Street Bardstown's early commercial core. The empty lots in these blocks quickly filled with a variety of businesses, shops, and tradesmen who served the commercial needs of the growing population. By 1833, fifty-nine widely-varied businesses in this central area advertised their wares and services.⁸ By the late-19th century, the commercial center had shifted to the 100-200 blocks of North Third Street and along the 100 blocks of East and West Flaget Avenue.

As the nature of commerce changed during the 19th century, so did the types of businesses that served the residents of Bardstown and Nelson County. Commission merchants evolved into dry goods and grocery stores. The early dry goods establishment of W. T. Spalding & Sons (#90) was formed in 1856 and is still located in the 100 block of North Third Street. Drug stores relieved doctors from having to mix and dispense medicines from their home offices, and the three-story brick Johnson Building (1912, #97), facing court square, is one that continues to operate today. The Crume Drug Store (#88), located at the southwest corner of North Third Street and West Flaget Avenue, featured an applied mortar and pestle at its roofline.

Improved roads and the extension of the L & N Railroad to Bardstown in the late 1850s made possible the emergence of local hardware and lumber yards. Builders no longer had to depend on local blacksmiths and steam-powered saw mills for their supplies and, instead, could purchase them locally at large hardware firms such as W. R. Grigsby & Co. (#85, 86, and 87), which was located in

⁸ *Bardstown Herald*, Op. Cit.

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the 100 block of West Flaget Avenue. The earlier grocery stores were themselves replaced in the 1940s by chain stores, such as the A & P Grocery at 222 North Third Street (#73).

The commercial growth of this area is reflected in the evolution of architectural styles and in the adaptive reuse of existing buildings to meet market changes in the economy over time. Architectural styles include Late Georgian (#147), Federal (#103, #146, and #148), Italianate (#66 and #93) and various types of 20th century commercial buildings (#73, #76, and #241). Many of the earlier commercial buildings were altered in the late-19th century to reflect national trends in store design, such as large shop windows, recessed entryways, and metal cornices supported by cast-iron pilasters. Buildings in the mid-20th century reflected simpler design trends, as seen on the A & P Grocery (#73) and the Western Auto building (#76).

From 1790-1960, most major businesses, retail merchants, service providers, and tradesmen remained in the central commercial area of the city. Although some of their building facades were altered to reflect changes in the marketplace, residents of the town and county still looked to the central commercial area as the sources of their goods and services.

The early houses in Bardstown were situated within the original city boundaries, but not necessarily within the core area of the town. The siting of new homes was more dependent on the availability of lots and their appeal to a potential buyer than on their nearness to the center of town. The earliest houses were of log construction, and a few examples remain. The Yocum-Hite House (c. 1792, #153) at 202 East Stephen Foster Avenue is a two-story three-bay dwelling that features V-notch joinery and nine-over-six sash windows. The James Smiley House (1800, #27) at 116 West Broadway is a two-story house that originally had three bays. A frame addition was added on the east elevation in 1820 and the entire building was covered in weatherboard in the late-19th century. The earliest surviving brick dwelling in Bardstown is the two-story brick Samuel Horine House (1797, #62) at 201 West Flaget Avenue. This side-gabled house has three bays and features Flemish bond brickwork, bull-nosed window sills, original shutter hooks, nine-over-nine sash windows, and a standing seam roof. A good example of an early frame dwelling is the John Caldwell House (c. 1815, #47) at 208 North Fourth Street. This two-story three-bay house is covered in weatherboard and has an exterior end chimney. The two-story Jacob Rizer House (c. 1805, #50) at 204 West Flaget Avenue was originally a one-room log house. A frame addition was added on the west elevation and a brick back wing was added around 1830. It is an excellent example of how houses in Bardstown evolved over time.

The Bardstown Historic District includes significant examples of houses showing the major architectural styles of the 19th and 20th centuries. Distinctive Federal houses, in addition to those already described, include the Collings-Hunter House (1815, #112) at 202 South Third Street and the Doom-Sympson House (1821, enlarged 1850, #318) at 201 South First Street. Both two-story brick houses feature ogee molded brick cornices and Flemish bond brickwork on the façade. The Doom-Sympson House is unusual in two respects: it is the only surviving double-door house built as an office whose interior front rooms are connected, and it served successively as a tannery office, small dairy farm, and, finally, as an urban residence. The James Carothers House (1850, #14) at 402 North Third Street is the most outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture in Bardstown. The most notable features are its raised foundation, elaborate dentilled cornice, two-story front portico, and small second-story windows. The Presbyterian Parsonage (c. 1885-1890, #273), located at 415 North

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Third Street, is a two-story brick Italianate house designed by Bardstown architect and builder E. Baker Smith. It features bracketed eaves, segmental arches, and outstanding brickwork. The finest example of Queen Anne architecture in the historic district is the Grigsby House (1902, #108) at 112 South Third Street. The house, designed by noted Knoxville architect George F. Barber, includes a wraparound porch, Palladian windows, projecting bay windows, decorative brackets, and an irregular roofline. Colonial Revival houses, in addition to those described above, include the Sympton-Sisco House (1911, #10), also designed by George F. Barber, and the two-story stuccoed John E. Newman House (1919, #121). The latter house features a Federal style-inspired fanlight and sidelights, Palladian windows, Greek revival-style columned porch, and an elaborate dentilled cornice.

During the remainder of the 19th century, many frame and brick Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and vernacular residences were built throughout the town both within, and outside of, the downtown core. Residential development during this period was spurred by the steady commercial growth of the town and an accompanying increase in population. The siting of these homes again depended upon the availability of open space and the orientation of individual lots throughout the city. An early attempt to subdivide and market a large number of city lots was the creation in 1838 by wealthy merchant and speculator Andrew Hynes of an eleven-lot parcel named the Andrew Hynes Subdivision. This subdivision was located on the east side of North Third Street and north of the 100 block of East Beall Avenue. The five houses (#274, #275, #277, #278, and #279) in this subdivision that fronts on North Third Street are a remarkably diverse collection of one- and two-story frame and brick late-Federal-era and Greek Revival-style dwellings

The period 1890-1940 saw a significant increase in new dwellings and the formation and growth of new subdivisions and neighborhoods. Bardstown's population spiked in 1910 and again in 1940 as seen in the following table:

Bardstown Population, 1890-1940

Year	Total
1890	1,524
1900	1,711
1910	2,120
1920	1,717
1930	1,767
1940	3,152

Another early, albeit small, development in the historic district was the construction of two shotgun houses (#325 and #326) and three bungalows (#322-324) on the north side of the 200 block of East John Fitch Avenue between 1897-1900. These houses were built on half-acre Lots 101 and 102, both of which had remained as open spaces since the town plan was created. The one-acre tract was purchased on speculation by a wealthy grocer named Thomas O. Newman (1851-1913), who had invested in other tracts within the city. He subdivided the two lots into five parcels and built houses on them. He sold the first house (#325) in 1897 to seamstress Annie Q. Mattingly. This shotgun house is situated on a narrow parcel extending to a rear alley. The second house (#323) is a one-story gable-front-and-wing bungalow that was sold in 1898 to another seamstress named Kate Aud. The rest of the houses remained rental property until 1911. The owners of all five houses were tradespeople, including seamstresses, a barber, stone mason, and an electrician. These houses

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provided affordable housing for Bardstown's increasing population of tradespeople and service workers. The houses reflect national trends in design and similar examples can be found in other neighborhoods both within and without the historic district.

The increase in population also reflected changes in the occupations of the growing community. Although Nelson County remained a significant agricultural area, the growth of commerce in Bardstown resulted in a need for more managers, salespersons, and clerical staff. The 1940 occupational data for Bardstown is given below:

Bardstown Occupational Data for 1940

Professional	Proprietors and Officials	Clerical	Craftsmen	Operatives*	Domestics**	Service Workers	Farm Laborers
121	148	173	129	212	156	99	22

*Includes machinists, distillery workers, repairmen, etc.

** Almost all of the domestics were African-American.

Wider opportunities for employment and the continued availability of large areas of land within, and outside of, the city boundaries made possible the creation of new and larger residential areas. There were five major additions to the city between 1907-1939. They include: the Henry Addition (1909), a large development located north of the city; the Carden Addition (1911), consisting of 50 lots in the northwest corner of the city; the Anatok Subdivision (1929), located along South Fifth Street and West Stephen Foster Avenue, containing almost 100 lots; the 38-acre Halstead Addition (1935), located northwest of the city; and the large Maple Hill neighborhood, located to the west, which was annexed by the city in 1939. These additions differed from early patterns of residential development in terms of area, lot size, and their variety of architectural styles. The Anatok Subdivision was created in 1929 and was largely built by 1940; its houses tend to be similar to each other in style, with Colonial Revival the dominant form. Other subdivisions, particularly the Carden and Henry Additions, were created at an early period, but took several decades for all of the lots to be built upon. Consequently, they exhibit a greater variety of styles and plan types, ranging from Craftsman and Colonial Revival to shotguns and bungalows.

These residential areas offered the home buyer new choices in location, architectural style, house size, and price. The Anatok Subdivision, in particular, is important to depict housing changes that occur during the latter part of the Period of Significance, i.e., during 1933-1960. Thus, a large number of its lots are located in the expanded boundary area. This subdivision contains many Colonial Revival homes not found in other areas of the original district. The Anatok property, a Greek Revival house (1846, #360), was placed at auction in March, 1929. Due to the Great Depression, construction of the first houses did not begin until 1937. Forty of the approximately one hundred lots auctioned are located in the 300 block of West Stephen Foster Avenue and in the 100-200 blocks of South Fifth Street. Many of these lots were consolidated after the sale and, ultimately, eleven houses were built – most of them by 1940. The terms of sale included several restrictions, including a restrictive covenant prohibiting the sale "to any Negro or person of African descent." Additional stipulations required each house cost a minimum of \$3,500 and maintain a thirty-foot setback.

The eleven houses in the Anatok Subdivision—one- and two-story Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival dwellings—speak of the middle-income status of the original merchants and tradespeople

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who bought them. These houses also indicate national building styles popularized during the 1930s. These same styles appeared elsewhere in Bardstown, including Maple Hill and the Henry Addition. One of the first houses (1938, #358), located at 116 South Fifth Street, was a brick veneer and frame Tudor revival, Sears, Roebuck & Co. Honor-Bilt home sold as "The Ridgeland." The Adrian Cusick House (1939, #352) at 307 West Stephen Foster Avenue, was built from the blueprints of the house of his business partner, Cordell Dobbs (1938, #172), located at 118 East Stephen Foster Avenue.⁹ It is interesting to compare the late 1930s Tudor and Colonial Revival houses of the Anatok Subdivision with two houses built at the same time in the 100 Block of East Beall Avenue. The Tudor Revival Sears Honor-Bilt home house at 108 E. Beall Avenue (1939, #310) is similar to 116 South Fifth Street, but the owner—attorney and Circuit Court judge William R. Gentry—chose the more expensive stone veneer model called "The Colchester." The two-story Colonial Revival house at 112 East Beall Avenue, (1938, #312) built for prominent physician Dr. A. D. Steely, features a more elaborate gambrel roof and other architectural elements.

Several architects and builders in Bardstown made lasting contributions to the district's historic character. John Rogers (d. 1836) is the most notable architect, having designed the St. Joseph Cathedral (1819) and Wickland (1825), both of which are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Rogers also designed and built his own residence at 212 South Third Street (begun 1825, #116). This two-story, five-bay brick house features paired interior end chimneys, Flemish bond brickwork, and an intricately carved fanlight. Rogers was assisted in most of his projects by master carpenter Alexander Moore, who emigrated with Rogers from Baltimore to Bardstown. Osso Stanley designed and built a number of vernacular houses in Bardstown, including his own residence at 211 West Broadway (1910, #39). This one-and-a-half story frame house features a wraparound porch and two projecting front gables. Edward Baker Smith not only built the Richardsonian Romanesque courthouse (1892, #100), but also designed the Presbyterian Parsonage (c. 1885-1890, #273) and the stone Bardstown Baptist Church (1893, #16) at 320 North Third Street.

Evaluation of Significance of the Bardstown Historic District

The Bardstown Historic District, in its expanded size, continues to meet Criterion A, and exhibits significant evidence of important activities in the areas of Community Planning and Development, Commerce, and Architectural design. The historic district's association with the area of Community Planning and Development is shown by the creation of a town plan in 1789 that laid out a grid of streets and alleys covering 130 half-acre lots, dominated by a court square. This plan was the major factor in the location of early governmental and commercial buildings in the town center. This design has remained unchanged to the present time, and the court square is still dominated by a courthouse that continues to house county government offices. The continuity of the town plan contributes significantly to the overall historical character of the district and its sense of place and time. The historical commercial and residential settings, influenced by broad patterns of economic growth during the period 1790-1960, are plainly evident today. The location of commercial buildings and the evolution of their architecture reflect the significance of the town plan as well as broad national and local patterns of commercial development. The early commercial core, firmly established by 1815, remains intact and is testimony to the association of the historic district with over two hundred years of commercial development. This association is strengthened further by the

⁹ Interview by Pen Bogert with Jo-Ann Dobbs Ford, Dumfries, VA, Telephone, April 22, 2010.

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abundance of commercial buildings in the historic district whose architecture reflects developments in commerce and marketing. The historic district's association with architecture is shown by the large number of distinctive buildings that represent many architectural styles of the 19th and 20th centuries, including a very large number of frame vernacular houses. The 246 contributing buildings in the district are a cohesive group of varied historic buildings, representing the evolution of design and style for the entire period of significance.

Comparisons With Other Historic Districts in Nelson County

Nelson County's historic activity and residential patterns have supported a surprising array of historic districts for what appears to be essentially a rural and agriculturally-oriented county. The Sisters of Charity of Nazareth Historic District (1984, NR 84001425) is but one of many Roman Catholic complexes scattered throughout the county—a religious tradition that few other Kentucky counties share. Cottage Grove Historic District (1991, NR 91000390) is a single property, a farm with 20 features, just a mile from Bardstown's courthouse square, that represents a historic pattern that has largely disappeared—that of farms lying immediately on the urban fringe. The Bloomfield Historic District (1991, NR 91000234) lists the majority of a farming community, whose 150 contributing features dating from 1817-1945 indicate the importance of towns outside of the county seat to the farming hinterlands. The T.W. Samuels Distillery Historic District (1988, NR 88002047), also a single-parcel complex, stands as just one of numerous alcohol production facilities that dotted the county. Finally, several individual listings in New Haven, including a locomotive and 2 rail cars, suggest that community's identity and importance as a railroad town on the Louisville and Nashville line.

The Bardstown Historic District differs from other concentrations of historic resources in the county in a number of important respects. Its town plan of a grid of streets, alleys, and lots is distinctive and has remained much as it was created in 1789. No other area has such a symbolic focal point of the community and county, i.e., the court square. Bardstown's urban landscape has retained an unusual density of government offices historic commercial buildings dating to the late-18th and early-19th centuries. No other areas of the county contain the diversity or quality of architectural styles as are found in the Bardstown Historic District. It is fair to say that this district is unparalleled locally.

Evaluation of the Integrity of the Bardstown Historic District

The Bardstown Historic District meets National Register Criterion A and is significant during the period 1795-1960 for the following reasons: The district has been associated with broad and continuous patterns of commercial and residential growth that give strong indication of Bardstown's status as an interior town within the western bluegrass region. The district's patterns of residential development inform us of the social history of Bardstown's neighborhoods and diverse populations. The district contains a landscape that reveals very fully the town's main history and development as shaped by locally prominent men and women. The 252 contributing properties show great distinctiveness in design and evolution individually, and fit together into a cohesive group. The Bardstown Historic District, both in its 1983 version and the current proposed expanded area, possesses a high degree of integrity in terms of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

All of the 252 contributing properties remain in their same **location**. The location of a historic property is an important part of that particular property's identity, and the places where groupings of

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historic properties arose, at various times, give a sense of neighborhood and development to this diverse historic district.

The historic density of the commercial core, dominated by the court square, remains unchanged. The **setting** of this core area continues to convey the historic character of Bardstown and its development from 1795-1960. There are a number of residential blocks whose settings remain much the same as they did over one hundred years ago. The settings of more recent residential areas, such as the Anatok Subdivision and the 100 block of East Beall Avenue are contiguous to the older core area and remind us visually that they share space with earlier buildings on the continuum of growth and development.

Most of the historic buildings in Bardstown have a high degree of integrity of **materials** such as brick, weatherboard, and wood trim. The materials used in the construction of buildings in the district show the availability of building materials during various historic periods, the personal choices made by property owners, the social and economic levels of property owners and neighborhoods, and changes in public taste over time. They also exhibit a high degree of integrity of **workmanship** in the execution of architectural elements such brickwork, lintels, cornices, fanlights, transoms, chimneys, corbelling, and other important details. The materials and workmanship of these buildings reflects all of the historical eras and styles during the Period of Significance 1795-1960.

Most of the contributing buildings in the district have retained a very high degree of integrity of **design**. Their architectural elements, such as doorways, cornices, and fenestration, continue to inform us of the consistent evolution of architectural style in the district. The presence of such a large number of buildings that retain their design elements, scale, and massing contributes greatly to the historic integrity of the district. There are many commercial and residential buildings whose alterations occurred so long ago that these changes in design are considered to be historic.

Although 14 buildings which contributed in 1983 have since been demolished or relocated, their loss has not had a profound effect on the integrity of the district as a whole. The greatest impact was on the 200 block of W. Broadway, where 6 frame houses were razed for a townhouse development in the 1980s. However, the 5 remaining contributing houses on this block continue to impart a strong feeling of historical character and integrity.

Most of the 252 contributing properties in the Bardstown Historic District are in a good state of repair and preservation. When additions have been constructed, many owners have built at the rear of the building, or attempted changes that have had sympathy with their building's historic character and feeling. Modern materials, such as vinyl siding or cement board, have replaced or covered the original weatherboard on some buildings. As long as these overlay materials do not obscure the building's historic form and design, the building will be considered to contribute. Only a building which has an overlay of new surface material, and which has lost all other character-defining elements, such as, windows, trim, and doors, would become non-contributing. The 113 non-contributing buildings do not overwhelm the integrity of the district as a whole; they are spread relatively evenly throughout the district and, on most blocks, are far outnumbered by contributing buildings. There is only one block—the 100 block of North Second Street—in the district that does not contain a contributing building.

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The buildings in the historic district convey an integrity of **feeling**. They retain their historical character, and permit the district to convey the reality of its development during the period of significance. The survival of so many historic buildings gives one an immediate sense of the cohesiveness of the district and its place as a historic town. The district possesses a very high integrity of **association** with historical events that occurred during the entire historic period. Commercial buildings, residences of all styles and sizes, residential additions and subdivisions, vacant lots, and even the public cemetery all contribute to a sense of the historical character and identity of the district.

The 12 buildings in the original Bardstown Historic District whose status has changed from non-contributing to contributing have a high degree of integrity for the period of significance because they exhibit the same historical attributes as the other contributing buildings in the district. They reflect integrity of location, setting, design, materials and workmanship, association, and feeling. Ten of these buildings were constructed between 1930-1960 and, like older buildings in the district, demonstrate the continued commercial and residential growth and development of an interior town in the western bluegrass region. Two earlier buildings (#128 and #187) have switched from non-contributing to contributing because of the recent recognition of their strong association with the history of the African-American community in Bardstown.

Expanding the boundaries of the 1983 Bardstown Historic District recognizes how the growth in Bardstown from 1930-1960 continued occurring in many of the ways that defined the town's development before 1930. This new area forms a cohesive grouping that seems consistent with many of the development patterns from 1795-1930. For example, the construction of houses on East John Fitch Avenue between 1890-1920, the creation of the Anatok Subdivision in 1929, and the building of residences on East Beall Avenue in the late 1930s took place for the same reason as the Andrew Hynes Subdivision was created in 1838: to meet the need for additional housing resulting from the city's economic growth. New commercial buildings, such as the A & P Grocery and the Western Auto Store, reflect changes in how goods were marketed and sold, just as earlier market trends changed the design of commercial buildings in the late-19th century.

The pattern of residential development in the boundary expansion area follows traditional neighborhood development patterns. In both the already listed area as well as the area proposed for expansion, a large residential property containing a historic building dating to the early- and mid-19th century was subdivided into a group of smaller residential properties, on which a group of new buildings were erected. This mixed setting, where a historic house sits amidst a group of much later houses, characterizes residential development in Bardstown until 1960.

Also, the open landscape spaces in Bardstown remain and play an important role in explaining the town's development. The Pioneer Cemetery retains its original setting, feeling, and workmanship in terms of the number of extant gravestones, concentrating the town's "cast" into a single site. The vacant lot on South First Street also possesses integrity of feeling and setting as well as an association with the history of race relations in Bardstown: it served as a spatial buffer between the white-owned properties on East John Fitch Avenue and the African-American neighborhood of Bucktown to the south on E. Muir Ave.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (See above)

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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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Kentucky Heritage Council
300 Washington St.
Frankfort, KY 40601

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Additional Documentation

Maps, Photographs

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Bardstown Historic District
 City or Vicinity: Bardstown
 County: Nelson County
 State: KY
 Name of Photographer: Pen Bogert
 Date of Photographs: January 2008, September 2009, January-February 2010
 Location of Original Digital Files: Kentucky Heritage Council
 300 Washington St.
 Frankfort, KY 40601
 Number of Photographs 110

The following photographs are keyed to the Photo ID sketch map by Photo ID#, numbered within a circle and showing camera direction. These are the **Official Image files** on the image disc.

Photo #	Address	NR #	KHC #	Description and Camera Direction
0018	108 E. Beall Ave.	310	NEB-350	South façade, facing north
0032	216 E. John Fitch Ave.	323	NEB-308	South façade, facing north
0041	307 S. Fifth St.	338	NEB-336	West façade, facing east
0049	211 S. Fifth St.	343	NEB-327	West facade (left) and south elevation (right), facing northeast
0051	109 S. Fifth St.	347	NEB-99	West façade, facing east
0055	212 W. Stephen Foster Ave.	351	NEB-131	West elevation (left) and south façade (right), facing northeast
0064	116 S. Fifth St.	358	NEB-325	East façade, facing west
0075	114 S. Fourth St.	332	NEB-355	East façade, facing west
0082	309 W. John Fitch Ave.	360	NEB-107	East elevation (left) and north façade (right), facing southwest
0100	100 Block, E. Beall Ave.			North side, facing northwest
0101	100 Block, S. Fifth St.			West side, facing northwest
0102	100 Block, S. Fifth St.			West side, facing southwest
0103	200 Block, S. Fifth St.			facing southeast
0104	200 Block, E. John Fitch Ave.			North side, facing northwest
0105	200 Block, E. John Fitch Ave.			facing west
0106	100 Block, S. First St.			facing north
0107	100 Block, S. First St.			facing south
0108	200 Block, S. First St.			facing north
0109	200 Block, S. First St.			facing south
0110	200 Block, S. First St.			Open space, facing south

Bardstown Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Nelson County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

This list indicates the entire span of images on the image disc. These are the Supplemental Image files on the disc.

Photo #	Address	NR #	KHC #	Description and Camera Direction
0001	204 W. Broadway	30	NEB-312	South façade, facing north
0002	204 W. Broadway	30	NEB-312	South façade (left) and east elevation (right), facing northwest
0003	206 W. Broadway	31	NEB-358	South façade, facing north
0004	206 W. Broadway	31	NEB-358	North (left) and west (right) elevations, facing southeast
0005	222 N. Third St.	73	NEB-315	East façade, facing west
0006	222 N. Third St.	73	NEB-315	South elevation (left) and east façade (right), facing northwest
0007	228 N. Third St.	76	NEB-316	East façade, facing west
0008	107 W. Broadway	78	NEB-349	North façade, facing south
0009	216 S. Third St.	117	NEB-359	East façade, facing west
0010	109 E. John Fitch Ave.	128	NEB-301	North façade, facing south
0011	115 E. John Fitch Ave.	131	NEB-372	North façade, facing south
0012	218 E. Stephen Foster Ave.	162	NEB-314	South façade, facing north
0013	118 E. Stephen Foster Ave.	172	NEB-302	South façade, facing north
0014	107 E. Flaget Ave.	187	NEB-313	North façade, facing south
0015	107 E. Flaget Ave.	187	NEB-313	South elevation (left) and east elevation (right), facing northwest
0016	305 N. Third St.	241	NEB-317	West façade, facing east
0017	108 W. Beall Ave.	309	NEB-351	South façade, facing north
0018	108 E. Beall Ave.	310	NEB-350	South façade, facing north
0019	108 E. Beall Ave.	310	NEB-350	West elevation (left) and south façade (right), facing northeast
0020	108 E. Beall Ave.	310	NEB-350	Front doorway, facing north
0021	301 E. Stephen Foster Ave.	313	NEB-340	North elevation, facing south
0022	301 E. Stephen Foster Ave.	313	NEB-340	West façade (front), facing east
0023	113 S. First St.	314	NEB-338	West façade, facing east
0024	115 S. First St.	315	NEB-339	West façade, facing east
0025	201 S. First St.	318	NEB-117	West façade, facing east
0026	201 S. First St.	318	NEB-117	South elevation, facing north
0027	201 S. First St.	318	NEB-117	Milk House, west elevation, facing east
0028	201 S. First St.	318	NEB-117	Well, windlass, pump, trough, and cistern (left, rear), north side of milkhouse, facing east
0029	200 Block, west side, S. First St.	321	NEB-360	Vacant lot, facing west
0030	218 E. John Fitch Ave.	322	NEB-309	South façade, facing north
0031	218 E. John Fitch Ave.	322	NEB-309	East elevation (left) and north elevation (right), facing southwest
0032	216 E. John Fitch Ave.	323	NEB-308	South façade, facing north
0033	214 E. John Fitch Ave.	324	NEB-307	South façade, facing north
0034	214 E. John Fitch Ave.	324	NEB-307	Front porch doorways, facing north
0035	212 E. John Fitch Ave.	325	NEB-306	South façade (left) and east elevation (right), facing northwest
0036	210 E. John Fitch Ave.	326	NEB-305	West elevation (left) and south façade (right), facing northeast
0037	211 E. John Fitch Ave.	327	NEB-304	North façade, facing south
0038	211 E. John Fitch Ave.	327	NEB-304	North façade (left) and west elevation (right), facing southeast
0039	119 W. Stephen Foster Ave.	330	NEB-356	North façade (left) and west elevation (right), facing southeast

Bardstown Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Nelson County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

0040	103 W. Muir Ave.	337	NEB-343	North facade, facing south
0041	307 S. Fifth St.	338	NEB-336	West façade, facing east
0042	305 S. Fifth St.	339	NEB-335	West façade, facing east
0043	303 S. Fifth St.	340	NEB-334	West façade, facing east
0044	301 S. Fifth St.	341	NEB-332	West façade, facing east
0045	301 S. Fifth St.	341	NEB-332	North elevation (left) and west façade (right), facing southeast
0046	215 S. Fifth St.	342	NEB-330	North elevation (left) and west elevation (right), facing southeast
0047	215 S. Fifth St.	342	NEB-330	West elevation (left) and south elevation (right), facing northeast
0048	211 S. Fifth St.	343	NEB-327	West facade, facing east
0049	211 S. Fifth St.	343	NEB-327	West facade (left) and south elevation (right), facing northeast
0050	211 S. Fifth St.	343	NEB-327	Second story trim detail, west façade, facing east
0051	109 S. Fifth St.	347	NEB-99	West façade, facing east
0052	109 S. Fifth St.	347	NEB-99	West façade (left) and south elevation (right), facing northeast
0053	215 W. Stephen Foster Ave.	350	NEB-81	North façade, facing south
0054	215 W. Stephen Foster Ave.	350	NEB-81	West elevation (left) and south elevation (right), facing northeast
0055	212 W. Stephen Foster Ave.	351	NEB-131	West elevation (left) and south façade (right), facing northeast
0056	212 W. Stephen Foster Ave.	351	NEB-131	South façade (left) and east elevation (right), facing northwest
0057	307 W. Stephen Foster Ave.	352	NEB-341	North façade, facing south
0058	104 S. Fifth St.	353	NEB-318	East façade, facing west
0059	106 S. Fifth St.	354	NEB-320	East façade, facing west
0060	108 S. Fifth St.	355	NEB-322	East façade, facing west
0061	110 S. Fifth St.	356	NEB-323	East façade, facing west
0062	112 S. Fifth St.	357	NEB-324	East façade, facing west
0063	112 S. Fifth St.	357	NEB-324	East façade (left) and north elevation (right), facing southwest
0064	116 S. Fifth St.	358	NEB-325	East façade, facing west
0065	116 S. Fifth St.	358	NEB-325	East façade (left) and north elevation (right), facing southwest
0066	210 S. Fifth St.	361	NEB-326	East façade, facing west
0067	210 S. Fifth St.	361	NEB-326	East façade (left) and north elevation (right), facing southwest
0068	212 S. Fifth St.	362	NEB-328	East façade, facing west
0069	214 S. Fifth St.	363	NEB-329	East façade, facing west
0070	216 S. Fifth St.	364	NEB-331	East façade, facing west
0071	110 E. Beall Ave.	311	NEB-352	South façade (left) and east elevation (right), facing northwest
0072	112 E. Beall Ave.	312	NEB-353	South façade, facing north
0073	112 E. Beall Ave.	312	NEB-353	South façade (left) and east elevation (right), facing northwest
0074	112 S. Fourth St.	331	NEB-354	East façade, facing west
0075	114 S. Fourth St.	332	NEB-355	East façade, facing west
0076	114 S. Fourth St.	332	NEB-355	East façade (left) and north elevation (right), facing southwest
0077	114 S. Fourth St.	332	NEB-355	Cistern, north side of property, facing north
0078	Pioneer Cemetery, S. Fourth St. & W. John Fitch Ave.	333	NEB-101	facing northeast

Bardstown Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Nelson County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

0079	Pioneer Cemetery, S. Fourth St. & W. John Fitch Ave.	333	NEB-101	facing southeast
0080	202 S. Fourth St.	334	NEB-108	East façade, facing west
0081	202 S. Fourth St.	334	NEB-108	North elevation, facing south
0082	309 W. John Fitch Ave.	360	NEB-107	East elevation (left) and north façade (right), facing southwest
0083	309 W. John Fitch Ave.	360	NEB-107	East elevation, facing west
0084	309 W. John Fitch Ave.	360	NEB-107	West elevation (left) and south elevation (right), facing northeast
0085	108 S. First St.	316	NEB-361	East façade, facing west
0086	110 S. First St.	311	NEB-337	East Façade, facing west
0087	203 S. First St.	319	NEB-363	West façade, facing east
0088	202 S. First St.	320	NEB-362	East façade, facing west
0089	209 E. John Fitch Ave.	328	NEB-364	North façade, facing south
0090	117 W. Stephen Foster Ave.	329	NEB-365	North façade, facing south
0091	200 W. John Fitch Ave.	335	NEB-366	South façade, facing north
0092	202-210 W. John Fitch Ave.	336	NEB-367	South elevation, facing north
0093	201 S. Fifth St.	344	NEB-370	North elevation (left) and west façade (right), facing southeast
0094	115 S. Fifth St.	345	NEB-369	West façade, facing east
0095	111 S. Fifth St.	346	NEB-368	West façade, facing east
0096	107 S. Fifth St.	348	NEB-321	West façade, facing east
0097	105 S. Fifth St.	349	NEB-319	West façade, facing east
0098	300 W. John Fitch Ave.	359	NEB-371	East elevation (left) and north elevation (right), facing southwest
0099	302 S. Fifth St.	365	NEB-333	East façade, facing west
0100	100 Block, E. Beall Ave.			North side, facing northwest
0101	100 Block, S. Fifth St.			West side, facing northwest
0102	100 Block, S. Fifth St.			West side, facing southwest
0103	200 Block, S. Fifth St.			facing southeast
0104	200 Block, E. John Fitch Ave.			North side, facing northwest
0105	200 Block, E. John Fitch Ave.			facing west
0106	100 Block, S. First St.			facing north
0107	100 Block, S. First St.			facing south
0108	200 Block, S. First St.			facing north
0109	200 Block, S. First St.			facing south
0110	200 Block, S. First St.			Open space, facing south

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name Multiple Owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

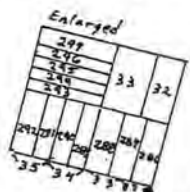
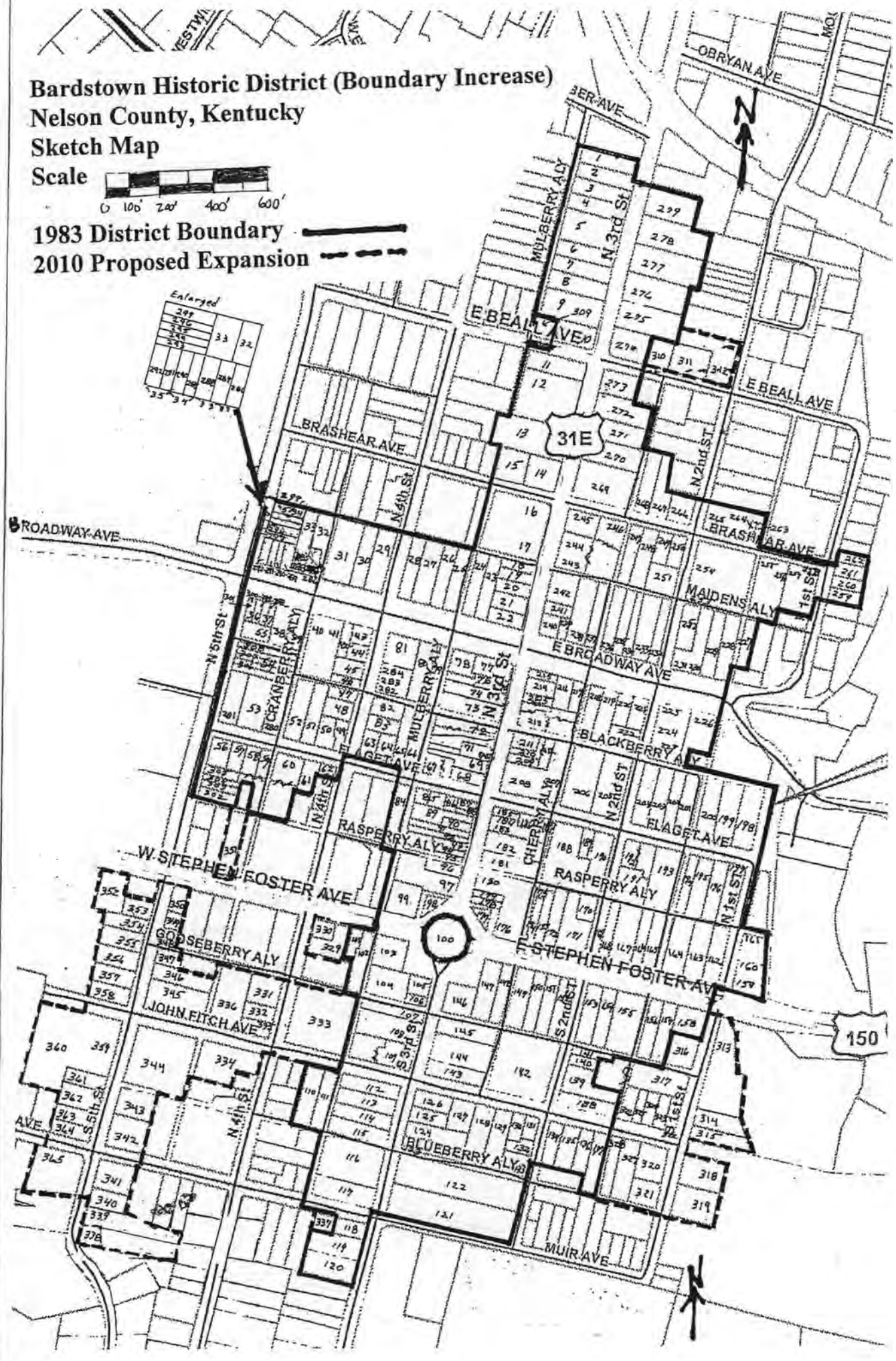
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.460 et seq.).

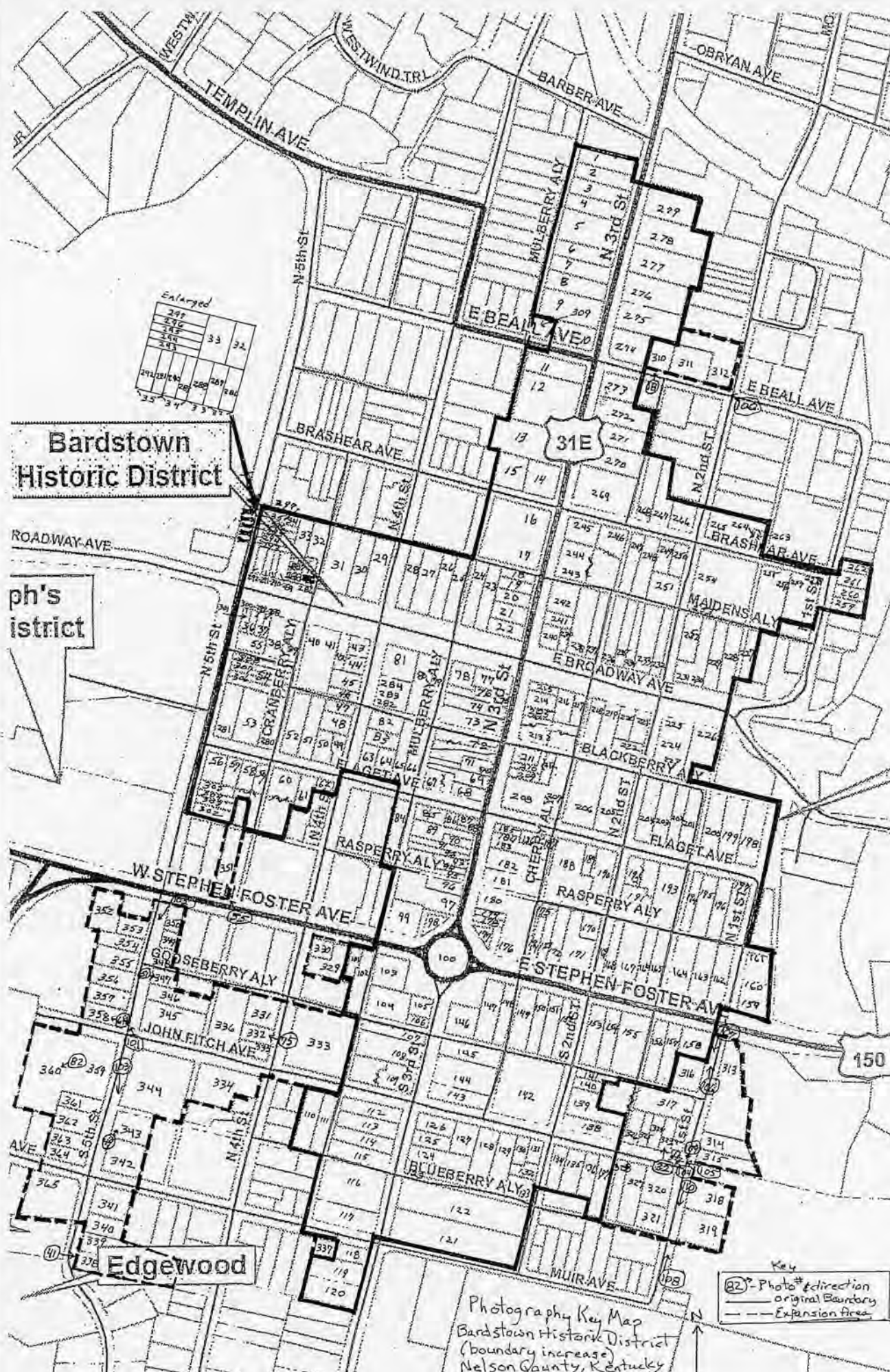
Bardstown Historic District (Boundary Increase) Nelson County, Kentucky Sketch Map



1983 District Boundary ————
2010 Proposed Expansion - - - - -



150



Enlarged

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**Bardstown
Historic District**

ph's
istrict

Edgewood

Key
 (2) Photo # direction original boundary
 --- Expansion Area

Photography Key Map
 Bardstown Historic District
 (boundary increase)
 Nelson County, Kentucky

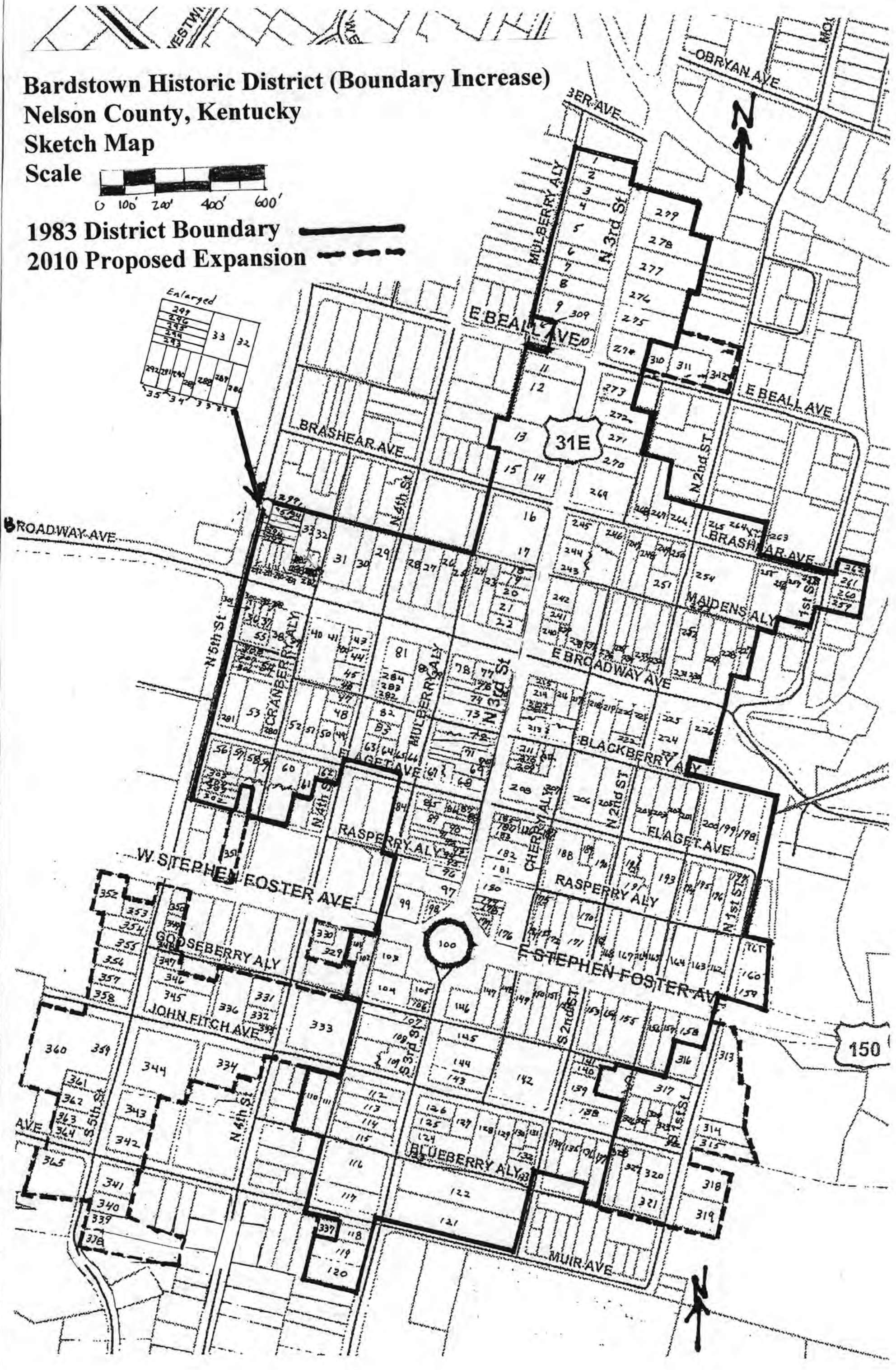
Bardstown Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Nelson County, Kentucky
Sketch Map

Scale



1983 District Boundary

2010 Proposed Expansion



Enlarged

297		33	32
296			
295			
294			
293			
292	291	289	288
35	34	33	32

150

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 10000905

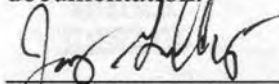
Date Listed: 11/10/2010

Property Name: Bardstown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)

County: Nelson

State: KY

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation:



Signature of the Keeper

11/10/2010
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 1: Name

The name is hereby changed to "Bardstown Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation).

The nomination not only expands the boundaries of the district, but also updates the information from the original nomination, expanding the period of significance to a less arbitrary ending point and providing a new list of resources.

These changes were made after consultation with the Kentucky SHPO

The Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Bardstown Historic District Boundary Increase & A.D.

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Nelson

DATE RECEIVED: 10/01/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/26/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/10/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/15/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000905

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11/10/2010 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The document expands the boundaries & period of significance for the original District. It provides a more defensible ending point and reevaluates the growth and importance of the District

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C

REVIEWER J. Grubbs

DISCIPLINE 11/10/2010

TELEPHONE _____

DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/ see attached SLR /N

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





276



























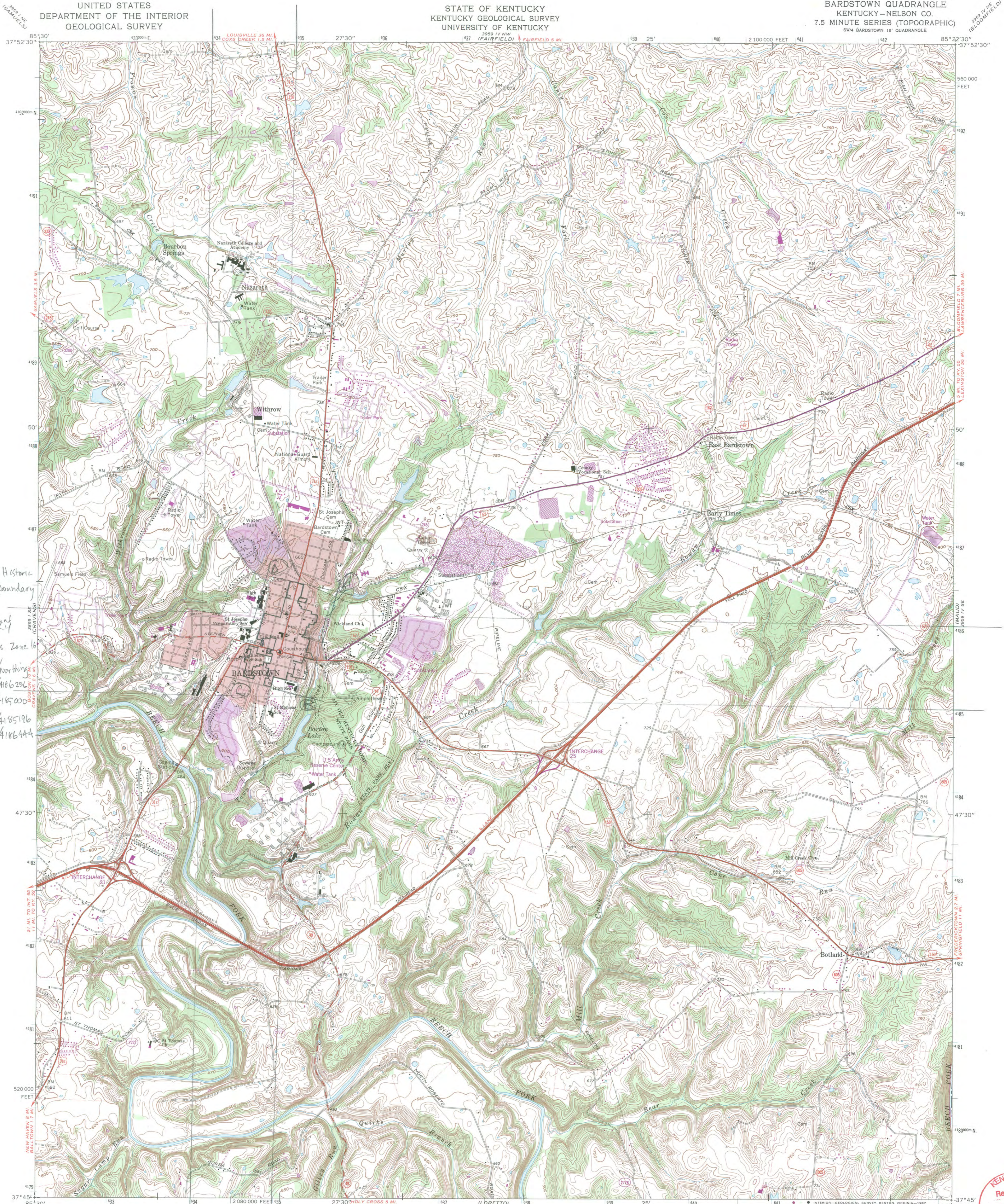






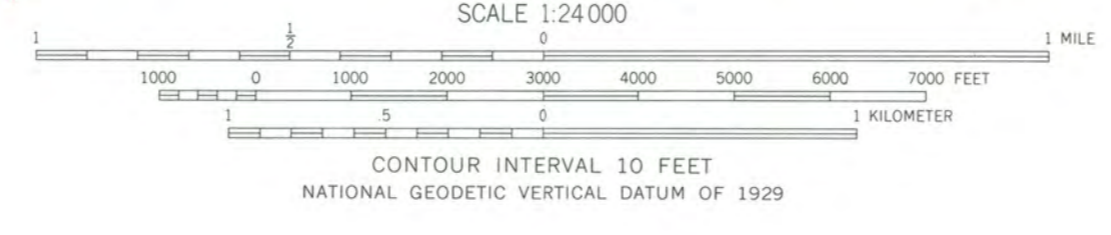






Bardstown Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Bardstown, Ky
Nelson Co., Ky
All coordinates Zone 16
Easting/Northing
A) 635 616 / 4186256
B) 635 262 / 4185000
C) 634 427 / 4185196
D) 634 772 / 4186444

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1951. Field checked 1953. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1967
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000 foot grid based on Kentucky coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 4 meters south and 3 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is uncheck
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
U.S. Route	State Route

BARDSTOWN, KY.
SW/4 BARDSTOWN 15' QUADRANGLE
37085-G4-TF-024
1967
PHOTOREVISED 1987
DMA 3959 IV SW - SERIES V853

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Kentucky agencies from aerial photographs taken 1994 and other sources. Contours adjusted adjacent to certain photorevised hydrographic features. This information not field checked. Map edited 1987
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas





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1360 East John Rowan Blvd.
Bardstown, Kentucky 40004

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FIRST CLASS

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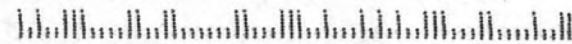
08/10/2010

031A 0002303707

MARTY

Mark Dennen
Tourism, Arts and Heritage Cabinet
The State Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

4060131824 0003



I, Pamela S. Evans of 203 South First Street Bardstowen, Ky 40004-1003, oppose to the expansion of the Bardstowen Historic District.

Sincerely,
Pamela S.
Evans

On August 17, 2010 Pamela S. Evans appeared before me.

Mary Drury

Notary

Nelson, KY
Co STATE

My Commission Expires 12-1-2010



STEVEN L. BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

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

MARCHETA SPARROW
SECRETARY

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

MARK DENNEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

July 24, 2010

Pamela Evans
203 S. First St.
Bardstown KY 40004

Re: Bardstown Historic District (proposed boundary increase), Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky

Dear Property Owner:

We are pleased to inform you that the Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board will consider the proposed expansion of the Bardstown Historic District, which was listed on the National Register February 17, 1983. Your property at 203 S. First St. has "non-contributing" status within the area proposed for expanding the district (see attached map). The Board will consider the nomination to expand the district at the Review Board meeting on Wednesday, September 8, 2010, at 10:00 a.m. EST, at Community Room #1, Nelson County Public Library, 201 Cathedral Manor, Bardstown, Kentucky. You are invited to attend this meeting. Enclosed is an information sheet describing the results of National Register listing.

You are invited to attend a public hearing to learn about this process. On Monday, August 9, at 6:30 p.m., the Bardstown Historical Review Board will hold a public hearing on the proposed nomination. The hearing will be held in the Fiscal Court Room (2nd floor) of the Old Courthouse building on Court Square.

National Register regulations require this office to invite **all** district property owners to comment on this proposed action. If a majority of owners *of property that is not yet on the National Register* objects, then the area proposed to expand the district will not be listed. Only letters of objection from owners in the **unlisted** area will be used to determine if a majority of owners object to the listing. Should you wish to object to the nomination, you must submit a **notarized** letter of objection, giving your name, the address of the property you own, and a simple statement that you object. Please read the attached information sheet for more information to guide your decision to support or object to the nomination.

Comments must be received before the State Review Board considers this nomination on September 8, 2010. A copy of the nomination and the criteria under which properties are evaluated are on file in the State Historic Preservation Office and will be made available upon request according to 36 CFR 60.6.

If you have any questions, please contact Marty Perry, National Register Coordinator, at (502) 564-7005 extension 132.

Sincerely,

Mark Dennen

Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer

MD/mp/jvb



Marty

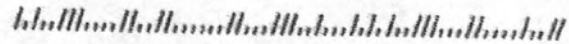
LOUISVILLE KY 402

15 AUG 2010 PM 3 L



TOURISM, ARTS, AND HERITAGE CABINET
Kentucky HERITAGE COUNCIL
The Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

40601+1824



Evans
203 S. 1st St.
Bardstowen, Ky
40004-1003



**CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPORT FORM
REVIEW of NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION by LOCAL AUTHORITY**

(Instructions in parentheses and italics. Print or type your responses. Fuller instructions on additional sheet.)

Certified Local Government City of Bardstown

Name of Property being considered Bardstown Historic District (boundary expansion)

INITIATION *(enter one date only on a line below, describing the action on the nomination)*

4/30/10 nomination submitted by CLG to State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). SHPO is asked by CLG to review nomination as soon as possible.
____ SHPO submits nomination to CLG for review. CLG has 60 days to review nomination and return this report form to SHPO.

REVIEW BASIS *(checkmark at least one line of Resource Type/Criterion; write the name of corresponding Commission member on one of the following three lines)*

Resource Type	Criterion Selected on nomination form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historical	National Register Criterion A or B
<input type="checkbox"/> Architectural	National Register Criterion C
<input type="checkbox"/> Archeological	National Register Criterion D

Name of Commission Member Representing Significance Area

Pen Bogert - staff
Don Parrish - chair Historian (when property meets Criterion A or B)
____ Architectural Historian/Architect (for Criterion C)
____ Archeologist (when property meets Criterion D)

RECOMMENDATION *(Check mark one of the four blanks below, sign, and enter date)*

Commission Recommends Approval - 8/9/10
 Commission Recommends Disapproval
 Commission Recommends Approval, Report Attached
 Commission Recommends Disapproval, Report Attached

8/9/10 Don Parrish Chair ARB
Date Commissioner's Signature

(Check Mark one of the two blanks below, sign, and enter date)

Chief Elected Official Recommends Approval
 Chief Elected Official Recommends Disapproval
8/24 Michael Hutton
Date Official's Signature/Title

**John Sidney Hagan
Brenda Hudson Hagan
601 Lakeside Drive
Bardstown, KY 40004
502-348-0217**

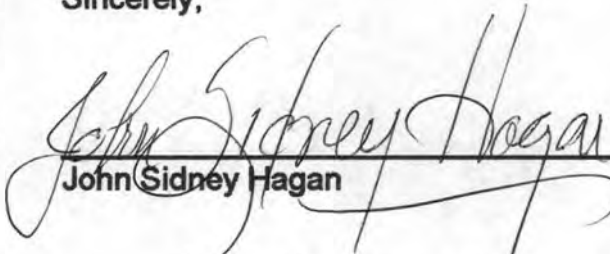


**The State Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, KY 40601**

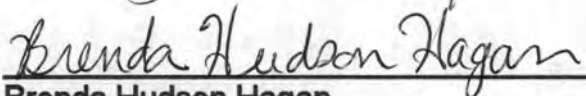
To Whom It May Concern:

We are OPPOSED to our property located at 210 South Fifth Street, Bardstown, KY, being included in the Bardstown historical district. We think it would be to our disadvantage to be included in this district. Too much regulation.

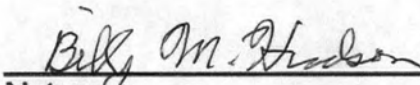
Sincerely,



John Sidney Hagan



Brenda Hudson Hagan



Notary

My Commission Expires Sept 22-2010

SIDNEY & BRENDA HAGAN
SYCAMORE SPRINGS
601 LAKESIDE DRIVE
BARDSTOWN, KY 40004

LOUISVILLE KY 402

17 AUG 2010 PM 1 L



MARTY

The State Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

40601+1824





STEVEN L. BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

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

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September 24, 2010

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are nominations approved at the September 8, 2010 Review Board meeting. We are submitting them for listing in the National Register:

- Morris Fork Presbyterian Church and Community Center**, Breathitt County, KY
- Headley, Hal Price, Sr., House**, Fayette County, KY
- Arcadia Apartments**, Jefferson County, Kentucky
- Bradfordsville Christian Church**, Marion County, KY
- St. Joseph Church**, Marion County, KY
- Bardstown Historic District (Boundary Increase)**, Nelson County, KY
- Woodstock**, Todd County, KY

Two of these forms, the Bradfordsville Christian Church (# 09001141) and St. Joseph Church (# 09001142) are resubmissions. They were returned and have been revised according to the comments made on the return sheets.

We request substantive review for the **Hal Price Headley, Sr., House**. The local historic preservation commission and the State Review Board both recommended the property as eligible at the National level of significance, as the house's designers, architects Polhemus and Coffin, had a national reputation for defining the house's French Provincial Revival style. The argument on the form claims local level of significance, and cites Polhemus and Coffin's national accomplishments as support for a claim that the house is a locally significant instance of the style, as the style has not been fully studied locally. We have attached the draft minutes of the meeting, containing the Board's discussion. Note the comments of Dr. Patrick Snadon, the Board's sole member representing the discipline of Architectural History. As SHPO, I have selected Local significance as a more defensible level than National.

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

Mark Dennen, SHPO and
Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council