

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. ~~See National Park Service~~ *See National Park Service* ~~in how to complete the~~ *in how to complete the* National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name College Hill Historic District (amended)

other names/site number WA-B-140 through WA-B-185 (original district)  
WA-B-366 (amended property) - Walton Bartlett House

2. Location

street & number 416 East 12th Avenue (amended property) NA  not for publication

city or town Bowling Green NA  vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Warren code 227 zip code 42101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
David L. Morgan, SHPO and  
Executive Director 11-7-95  
Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State Historic Preservation Office: Kentucky Heritage Council  
State of Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Entered in the  
National Register

1-11-96

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

Contributing Noncontributing
1 buildings
sites
structures
objects
1 Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

105

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH OR EARLY 20TH CENTURY

foundation STONE/fieldstone

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS; Bungalow/Craftsman

walls WOOD/

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

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

Name of Property

County and State

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

circa 1922

Significant Dates

circa 1922

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, designated landmark, recorded by survey, recorded by engineering.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of repository:

Kentucky Library, WKU, Bowling Green
City-County Planning Commission of
Warren County, Bowling Green, KY

College Hill Historic District (amended)

Warren County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 50' x 100' less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid boxes 1 and 2 with values 16, 549700, 4093980

UTM grid boxes 3 and 4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margaret Sterling and Kymberly Helbig

organization Western Kentucky University date 2-13-95

street & number MLIS Department telephone 502-745-2401

city or town Bowling Green state KY zip code 42101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name

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. 470 et seq.).

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Bartlett Walton House  
Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky  
College Hill Historic District (amended)

Narrative Description

The Bartlett Walton House lies five blocks from Bowling Green's Fountain Square (the city's main business district) on the northeast side of Twelfth Avenue (416 East 12th Avenue) in a primarily commercial district. The house lies on a 50' x 100' lot and is bordered on one side by a vacant yard and by an alley on the other. A side and back alley, in addition to the next-door yard and street in front, provide easy access to all sides of the dwelling, which is centered on its lot.

The house provides an excellent example of the Bungalow style, very popular in the United States during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The traditional aspects of this form are readily apparent and remain intact: low-slung, single story; a large front porch; wide projecting eaves; exposed brackets; many windows; and the use of natural materials. In addition, the interior floor plan bears close resemblance to those described in design plans as typically "bungalow"; a front door entering directly into a main, living room, and connecting on one side to a dining room through to the kitchen and with bedrooms lining the opposite side of the house.

The characteristic use of natural materials, intrinsic to the Bungalow style, is perhaps best illustrated by the distinctive use of split, red fieldstone for the foundation of the Bartlett Walton house. The stone, readily found in the surrounding area, enhances the link between the dwelling and the land which supports it. The rest of the house continues this adherence to natural materials with its wood frame and wood sheathing. Similarly, the colors of the structure -- red fieldstone, deep brown, and bright yellow -- highlight its relationship to organic elements and further its claim to earthbound, simple utility.

The Bartlett Walton House is a subtype of the Bungalow style distinguished by its cross-gabled roof. Its exterior walls are wood sheathed. The porch extends around one corner, therefore encompassing nearly 50% of the outside the house. The four porch support columns begin directly at ground level as massive piers with sloping (battered) sides and extend upward above the level of the porch floor. They are topped with short, square, wooden columns. The piers are constructed of the same fieldstone as the rest of the foundation.

The medium-pitched roof features parapets. The front of the house is single structural bay and is dominated by the slightly off-center front door and main picture window. The side windows of the front room are arrayed in a ribbon -- three contiguous sets of casement windows 2-over-3 -- yet another feature of the Bungalow style. These same casement windows are featured throughout the house.

Upon entering the house, one discovers that a simple layout reflects the period's trend toward rational organization and household order. The main door, which faces Twelfth Avenue, opens into a living room which then opens onto one room back along each side of the house. The living room is dominated by the large front window, the side casement windows, and a fireplace. The interior walls are plaster, the floors are hardwood, and the doors feature glass doorknobs. Proceeding along the right side of the house, one enters a dining room which then opens onto a kitchen and from there onto a small, storage-type of room.

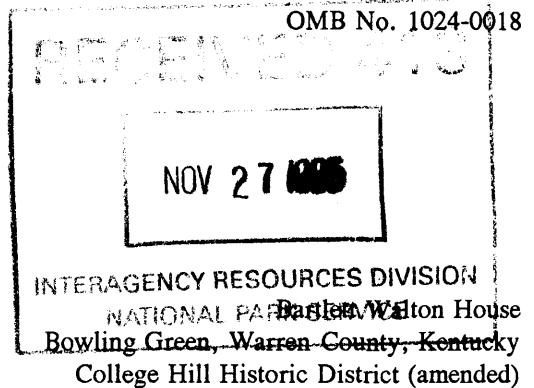
Moving along the left side of the house leads from the front room to a second room, which also contains a fireplace, and which opens back to a narrow hallway. To the right lies an opening to the kitchen, to left lies a bathroom, and then successive bedrooms (2), which open onto the hallway. The hall contains built-in drawers and cupboards. There is a partial basement with cement floor as well as an unfinished attic storage area (this area is not large enough to qualify as a half story).

As with many houses built in the Bungalow style, the builder/architect of the Bartlett Walton House is unknown and the date of construction can only be estimated to be between 1922 and 1925. The integrity of the Bartlett Walton House is particularly strong today, due largely to the rehabilitation efforts of the current owners. When the house was purchased by

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2



the current owners in January 1993, the interior was seriously dilapidated, a carport had been added to the back of the house, and two additional doors had been put in on the right side of the house (coming out from the kitchen) which led out onto a large, concrete step. Over the last two years, the roof has been restored by removing six layers of shingles, a layer of plywood, a layer of tarpaper and putting on new shingles; the hardwood floors have been refinished; the doors and walls restored; the two stone fireplaces repaired; the concrete step removed and the red fieldstone re-exposed. In addition, the kitchen and bathroom was equipped with modern plumbing, cabinets, and other such features.

Ultimately, the hardwood floors, the ribbons of contiguous casement windows, the stone fireplaces, the layout of the floorplan, the pitch of the roof, the fieldstone foundation, and the building materials of the Bartlett Walton House all contribute to its natural, utilitarian beauty and all aid in the retention of the house's architectural and design integrity as well as its original spatial atmosphere. The dwelling represents a fine example of the bungalow style.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section  8  Page  3

Bartlett Walton House  
Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky  
College Hill Historic District (amended)

Narrative Statement of Significance

The College Hill Historic District consists of three blocks of State Street, a principal north-south street connecting Downtown Commercial District and Western Kentucky University. It is one of Bowling Green's largest residential neighborhoods and developed with the presence Ogden College, Potter College, and now Western Kentucky University on College Hill. The residences house members of the academic, professional, and political sectors of the community. College Hill District contains a mixture of styles, forms, and construction methods. Most of the structures were constructed in the early twentieth century and the area is dominated by two-story house forms based on T-plans or central passage plans. In addition to the large Victorian residences, the district also possesses a few smaller structures representing the Bungalow and Arts and Crafts styles. While some of the buildings within the district do possess architectural and historical significance individually, it is as a collection of structures from a particular time period and in a particular location that creates the local recognition of this district as significant. A key link between College Hill and the Downtown Commercial District, this cohesive district is a well-preserved residential neighborhood and has maintained a strong link with Bowling Green and southcentral Kentucky's past through its many late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings.

The Bartlett Walton House (WA-B-366), a dwelling which exemplifies the Bungalow style, was one of the first three houses constructed in the 1100 block of College and State Streets, and it is now one of five remaining historic structures located in the block. Because of the location and architectural significance of the bungalow, it has contributed to the historic integrity and character of the College Hill District. Thus, this property meets the National Register Criterion A because it is associated with the events which have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of our history. With its period of significance of 1920 to 1926, the dwelling helps us to understand the aesthetic values of the people of Bowling Green and allows us to examine with deeper insight how those values reflected the economic and social development of one of the largest residential neighborhoods in one of the most important cities in southcentral Kentucky.

The presence of the Bartlett Walton House at 416 East Twelfth Avenue in Bowling Green, Kentucky, is the result of a complex combination of factors that can best be understood by looking into the economic, social, political, and aesthetic conditions in existence during the first quarter of the twentieth century. As an excellent, well-rehabilitated Bungalow which highlights the major characteristics of the Bungalow architectural style, the house in fact represents a very particular era in American and Bowling Green history. As such an important chapter in the story of this region, the Bartlett Walton house makes an essential addition to the College Hill Historic District. Amending the district to include the house will solidify the neighborhood's claim to represent the historical conditions and architectural trends of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, particularly in the final decade of the district's significance, 1920-1930. The exemplary condition of the Bartlett Walton House further contributes to the integrity and character of the district as a distinct unit.

**Historic Context:**

**Bowling Green, KY in the early Twentieth Century**

Located in southcentral Kentucky, the city of Bowling Green was established in 1797 as the county seat of Warren County and formally incorporated on March 6, 1798. With its population of 40,641, Bowling Green comprises 53% of the total population of Warren County and serves as a major center of business, transportation, arts, retail, and education within Warren and the surrounding ten-county area. Positioned along the Barren River and open to first steamboat, and then railroad traffic, Bowling Green's history exemplifies the growth of the larger region as open lines of transportation and communication enhanced its agricultural base and its industrial evolution.

The mid to late 1800s was a period of expanded growth for the region, and Bowling Green in particular, due to its role as

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Bartlett Walton House  
Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky  
College Hill Historic District (amended)

the transportation as well as political center (county seat) of Warren County. This central role was further enhanced by the construction and development of the L & N Railroad. In his report *The Pennyryle Cultural Landscape*, Charles E. Martin writes that "with the construction of the L & N in the late 1850s, Bowling Green was one of the most accessible towns in the region, close to Nashville, on a river leading to the Ohio, and midway on the plain leading to the Bluegrass." The growth of the College Hill Historic District was particularly stimulated in the last two decades of the 1880s by the presence on the hill of Ogden College and Potter College, which were joined by Western Kentucky State Normal School in 1906 (now Western Kentucky University). Census figures for Bowling Green indicate a 12% rise in population from 1870 to 1900, to a total of 8,226. By 1920 the population had grown another 15% and Bowling Green had become noted as an education center and a site for people seeking social advantage (Martin 1988:115).

In 1919 an oil boom in Warren and its surrounding counties accelerated population growth, brought increased urbanization, and situated Bowling Green as a center of national as well as statewide attention. In 1920 the local newspaper, *The Park City Daily News*, featured daily, front-page stories about the growth of the oil industry and the influx of industrialists to the city: "Oil men" came from Minnesota, California, Indiana, New York, Florida, and Georgia; special railroad cars stopped in Bowling Green to allow potential investors to tour the oil fields; the Kentucky Oil Men's Association was created; and new oil companies formed almost weekly. Between 1920 and 1930 Bowling Green grew by 22% and accounted for nearly 36% of the total population of Warren County. Had the city's place as a predominant influence in southcentral Kentucky been in any doubt previously, it was now secure, and this influence was not limited to the economic and political spheres, but also extended into social and aesthetic tastes.

The popular, social influences which gave rise to the bungalow movement were making their way into Bowling Green by the start of the 1920s, as the city grew from a primarily agricultural, rural centerpiece to a regional hub of socio-economic power. This growth can be illustrated by another look at the city paper, *The Park City Daily News*. Using the number of advertisements as one indicator of the increase in expected buying-power, we can see the *Daily News* move from a paper which in December 1920 averaged 35 advertisements (not including classifieds) to a paper which in December 1926 averaged 58, including five full-page ads for department stores. The contents of the ads are also indicative of a move toward more "good life" pursuits: advertisers in 1920 concentrated on medical tonics, household supplies, and clothing, in addition to such luxury items as automobiles and jewelry. One newly-founded and enterprising company went so far as to advertise: "Buy Oil Shares For Christmas." Yet even this early in this period of the city's expansion we can see stores advance suggestions for "Gifts of Beauty, Utility, and Appropriateness."

Advertisements from 1920 to 1926 significantly expand the range of luxury, leisure-time goods available -- adding furs and airplane rides on top of larger, more sophisticated ads for clothing, gramophones, and automobiles. The intervening years also saw the blossoming of the *Daily News* into a more recognizable newspaper by contemporary standards: a "News of the Theatre" column, a personals section, a sports section, society columns (including New York society), and in 1922 comic strips appear. The newspaper clearly suggests the burgeoning cosmopolitan atmosphere of Bowling Green, the atmosphere which allowed, indeed encouraged, the city to participate in the wider artistic and design movements that eventually made the bungalow "one of the characteristic building types of democratic America" (Lancaster 1958:253).

### The Popularization of the Bungalow

Bungalows such as the Bartlett Walton House are not aesthetically distinct structures; in fact, they each incorporate certain design features that help to define them as "bungalowoid." This term, which became popular in the early part of the century, describes the type of ornamentation found on bungalows, which included the use of organic building materials, a low-slung, front gable or multiple gable roof, and wide, projecting eaves. Easily recognizable, these bungalowoid characteristics were in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

Bartlett Walton House  
Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky  
College Hill Historic District (amended)

large part a reflection of the Arts and Crafts Movement that was influencing designers, furniture makers, and architects around the country, encouraging a return to handmade, simple craftsmanship, and emphasizing natural materials. These houses were extremely widespread, believed to have diffused outward in this country primarily from California, but found throughout the United States. Anthony King notes that they were one of the first common house ideas to break regional boundaries and gain acceptance virtually everywhere (King 1984). They are important to us precisely because of this commonality and widespread popularity. The rise of the bungalow is directly linked to the growing middle-class of turn-of-the-century America, the industrialization of previously rural communities such as Bowling Green, and the rising aesthetic for simplicity and organization that characterized the "modern household" of the late teens and early 1920s: "the immense popularity of the bungalow thus reflected both the reality of a rapidly expanding middle-class housing market and a set of aesthetic and social ideals to which upwardly mobile individuals might aspire" (Clark 1986:192). Martin discusses the local manifestations of this nation-wide trend: ". . . bungalows appealed to the growing middle class's search for modernity in both city and country. In cities, the employees . . . found expression in this 'good life' symbol," and in the countryside "it became the style of choice for higher income farmers augmenting their earnings through school teaching and operating stores and post offices" (Martin 1988:271).

Bungalow plans were printed and distributed in design books or individually, and sold relatively cheaply (from \$1 to \$5) in local stores. Increasing the availability of plans was the attention paid to the Bungalow by the mass media. Magazines such as *Good Housekeeping* and *Ladies Home Journal* (as well as more expected sources like *The American Architect* and *Architectural Record*) printed features about bungalows. *The Park City Daily News* carried two bungalow designs as the centerpiece of a full-page feature titled "For the Home Builder" and designated to be "of Interest to Every Owner and Prospective Owner of a Home in This City." This special page, which apparently appeared only for the four Saturdays of November 1923, presented a front-angle picture, interior floor-plan, design specifications, and cost for building both "A Complete Five-Room Bungalow" and "A Modern Up-to-Date Bungalow." (Though the sample number is small, it is still interesting to note bungalow designs therefore comprised 50% of the house types presented in this particular feature). Houses, bungalows in particular, had become things which consumers shopped for along with their clothes and cars. Wrote Clifford Clark, "the promoters of bungalows, despite their insistence that the house was an antidote to the evils of the consumer society, became themselves participants in the same culture of consumption" (Clark 1986:181).

Much of the citizenry acted in accordance with its newly metropolitan position, expanding their world view and interests as their economic and social power was strengthened. The growing middle class began to search for the models of modernity which were just beginning to become popular through the Arts and Crafts Movement and through the overall increased prosperity of the country as a whole and Bowling Green in particular. The household was being streamlined as "the rapid expansion of commerce and industry brought with it a host of technological innovations that simplified everyday life" (Clark 1986). *The New Housekeeping*, a book by Christine Frederick, concentrated on the new time- and labor-saving devices like the Glass Ice-Cream Freezer Which Requires No Turning; the Speedy Egg-Beater Designed on the Turbine Principle; the Silver Clean Pan Which Does Away with Silver Polishing; the Dish Drainer That Allows Dishes to Dry Themselves; and the Device Utilizing One Burner for Baking (Clark 1986).

As the household became more efficient through the more widespread use of electric appliances and the streamlining of household work, the house *itself* became more efficient -- i.e., less extravagant, less expensive, and less irregular in design. As John Jakle, et al., write in their book *Common Houses in America's Small Towns*, bungalows "represented . . . a quest for the economical and efficient. Architectural simplicity and the rational organization of the household became the new order" (Jakle 1989:172). Whereas the Victorian-style houses which preceded the bungalow averaged a minimum of ten or eleven rooms (plus bathrooms and closets, often large walk-ins) and measurements of 57' x 43', the average bungalow had six or seven rooms (a story and a half bungalow would sometimes have eight) and measured 27' x 35'.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

Bartlett Walton House  
Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky  
College Hill Historic District (amended)

The floorplan of the bungalow, though variable, usually featured a room at the front of the house, the dining room and kitchen on one side of the house with the bedrooms and bathroom off a hall on the other; in effect, the flow of traffic within the house was circular. The design was meant not only to expedite movement from room to room, but to facilitate housework and ease the pressure to entertain formally. "The simple construction and plainer decoration meant that the bungalow was far easier to clean and take care of than its Victorian predecessors. The informality of the bungalow design also suggest that less time need to be devoted to formal visits and entertaining" (Clark 1986:179).

The most significant factor, however, was price. A modest, Victorian house or "cottage" might cost anywhere from \$4,000 to \$7,000 but a bungalow could be built for \$1,000 to \$3,000. This put a home in the price range of many who had previously been only able to rent. Clark states that between 1900 and 1917, the average yearly income of urban-American renters increased from \$651 to \$1,505 with even members of the lower middle-class earning over \$1,000 -- enough to afford smaller, two-bedroom bungalows (Clark 1986:182). These factors combined to make the bungalow not only aesthetically desirable but also a more accessible form of permanent housing.

#### **Flexibility and Variation Allow for Creativity**

Though bungalows shared many common features, it should be noted that the style had flexible features and gave homebuilders the opportunity to create their own, individualized home. One of the most attractive aspects of the bungalow style as noted by Lancaster and discussed above was its lighter construction, more open plan, and less demanding ornamentation requirements -- all features which allowed individuals to mold and shape the plan to their particular needs, while remaining within the over-all category of "bungalow." Variations in gable orientation, number of rooms, porch size, and construction materials all allowed for creating a bungalow which reflected its owner's preferences as well as the specific location in which it was built.

With respect to the Bartlett Walton House, the choice of the foundation fieldstone is the most striking example of direct influence of personal, local taste on the general style. By drawing the foundation material from the surrounding environment, the Bartlett Walton House solidifies the integration of the house with its setting: the foundation comes, quite literally, directly from the land. In fact, while there are other houses of various styles within the College Hill Historic District that use this same fieldstone, none do so to the extent or with the conspicuousness of the Bartlett Walton House. The fieldstone here is not decorative but intrinsic to the stability of the structure. The stone foundation supports the house as the land supports the house, blending the bungalow into the ground on which it stands. This building with local stone reflects yet another characteristic of the Bungalow style as articulated by Gustave Stickley, one of the original designers of the Arts and Crafts Movement, in his *Craftsman Homes* 1909 Edition: the Bungalow is a house that "never fails to harmonize with its surroundings, because its low broad proportions and absolute lack of ornamentation give it a character so natural and unaffected that it seems to sing into and blend with any landscape." This style "could be built of any local material and with the aid of such help as local workmen could afford."

#### **The Bungalow and South Central Kentucky**

Bowling Green was also a direct influence in popularizing the bungalow in the surrounding countryside, having more impact on the area's architectural landscape than any wider, national movement. As noted above, the bungalow spread into the more rural areas of Warren County as higher-income farmers (often augmenting their income through non-agricultural endeavors) made this "good life" symbol their style of choice (Martin 1988:271). Martin notes that architectural imitation was a predictable, logical result of the dominance of Bowling Green in local and state politics and economics: "it was . . . inevitable that each county would follow the architectural paradigm first set forth in such influential counties as Henderson,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7

Bartlett Walton House  
Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky  
College Hill Historic District (amended)

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Warren, Daviess, Fayette, and Jefferson . . . . Each county . . . began to organize itself around the county seat politically, socially, and aesthetically."

The influence of the College Hill District in particular on the city and its surrounding areas and neighborhoods should also be considered. The district was, and still remains, a vital link between College Hill and the Downtown Commercial District and constitutes one of the largest residential neighborhoods in Bowling Green. In addition to housing members of the academic community, the district has served the professional and political sectors of the community, particularly in the decades surrounding the turn of the century when the city was undergoing such dramatic changes in population, industry, and economy. Just as the county organized itself aesthetically around the county seat, so the county seat would in part organize itself around its most important and influential neighborhoods, such as College Hill.

**Location: The Heart of Bowling Green**

Another distinctive characteristic of the Bartlett Walton House is its location a few blocks from the main square of downtown Bowling Green adjacent to the College Hill Historic District. As the city expanded over the course of the late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth century, the original city center came to be dominated by city and county government buildings as well as commercial establishments of every type imaginable. Simultaneously, homeowners moved or built in the developing suburbs, away from the burgeoning business district and it was during the late teens and twenties that neighborhoods sprung up at greater and greater distances from Bowling Green's city center, Fountain Square. The Bartlett Walton House resisted this trend, and today is one of five remaining domestic structures on its block.

In 1906, W.N. Walton willed his property, the lot on which the Bartlett Walton House stands, to his sister Bartlett ("Bartie") Walton. Bartie owned the property through the 1920s, during which the bungalow was built, until 1936 when she sold the land and the house to the Home Owner's Land Corporation. When the dwelling first appears on the Sanborn Insurance maps in 1927, it is one of three houses on the block and the entire surrounding area is residential. In 1932, commercial buildings begin appearing within six houses of the Bartlett Walton house, spreading out from the center of the city. By 1969, though the other two domestic structures still exist on 12th Avenue and there are three houses on the perpendicular street, State Street, all the other structures toward the direction of downtown are commercial. The other two houses on 12th Avenue burned down after 1969, leaving the Bartlett Walton House standing next to a vacant lot. This downtown location makes the Bartlett Walton House distinctive in Bowling Green.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 8

Bartlett Walton House  
Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky  
College Hill Historic District (amended)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 9

Bartlett Walton House  
Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky  
College Hill Historic District (amended)

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Verbal Boundary Description

A certain lot of land located in Bowling Green, Kentucky beginning on 12th Street on the north side thereof at a state 48 feet west of an alley; thence with the said alley in a northwardly direction 100 feet to Elrod's lot. Then with the Elrod line in a westwardly direction 48 feet to a stake. Then to the left at right angles and in a southwardly direction 100 feet to the beginning.

Boundary Justification

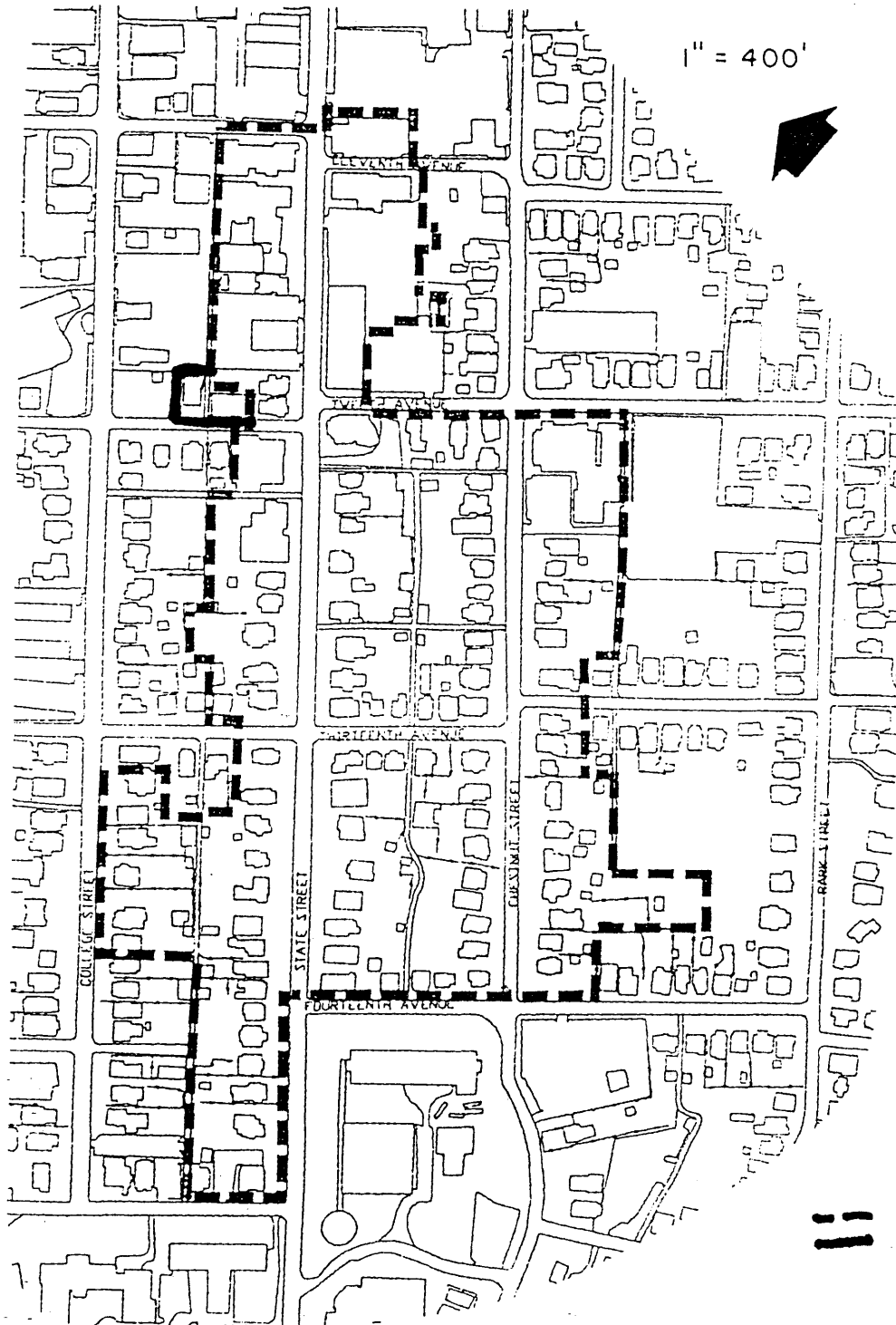
The nominated property includes the lot of land on which the house was originally built and which has been associated with the house since it was constructed.

Bartlett Walton House  
Warren County, KY  
Additional Documentation

Warren County

Multiple Resources Nomination  
Warren County, Kentucky

Map 6  
District D, Bowling Green  
College Hill District  
Wa-B-140-185



|| Existing boundary  
- - - Boundary with  
addition of Bartlett  
Walton House