

PHO=81211

# DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	NOV 24 1975
DATE ENTERED	JAN 1 1976

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

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

### 1 NAME

HISTORIC

Crawford House (Bragg's Confederate Headquarters)

AND/OR COMMON

Crawford House

### 2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

NE of Perryville  
NE of U.S. 68

Harrodsburg-Perryville Pike

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Perryville

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

06

STATE

Kentucky

CODE

021

COUNTY

Boyle

CODE

021

### 3 CLASSIFICATION

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

### 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Boyle County Fiscal Court

STREET & NUMBER

County Courthouse, Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Danville

VICINITY OF

STATE

Kentucky

### 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Boyle County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Danville

STATE

Kentucky

### 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

DATE

March 1971

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

## 7 DESCRIPTION

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

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### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Crawford House is located on the crest of a low hill northwest of Perryville close to the west side of the Harrodsburg-Perryville Pike (see photo 1). A spring, located at the base of the hill, originates one hundred yards to the rear of the house and flows into the Chaplin River. Perryville, a small agricultural community, is located ten miles west of Danville and ten miles southwest of Harrodsburg. The Lebanon-Harrodsburg Road and the Danville-Springfield Road intersect at Perryville. The Chaplin River runs northward through the town and divides it into east and west sections. North of the town it zigzags east-west between higher banks before receiving Doctor's Fork from the south and proceeding northward toward the river. Just at the apex of a sharp eastward bend about a mile north of Perryville are a quarry and, above it, a spring. At the point where the river is farthest east and closest to the road above, lies the Crawford House.

The Crawford house is a brick structure which rests on a stone foundation. The three-part facade is laid in Flemish bond while the sides are laid in common, with queen closers on the front, whose brick has deteriorated and been poorly tuck-pointed. A Palladian window is located in the central gable which is supported by two square brick piers. The round arch of the Palladian window and segmental arch of the central opening to the porch are both outlined by double rows of concentric stretchers. Both the Palladian window and the main entrance which echoes it have prominent "keystones." Above the front door is a fanlight, articulated with rope molding and four-pane sidelights. The front fenestration consists of a triple window on each side with nine-over-six pane sash and five pane sidelights. (See photo 2.) The cornice has been rather crudely boxed in comparison to its condition in the 1929 photograph (see photo 2), which also shows a standing-seam metal roof, not necessarily original, and the lack of eaves often found on the gable-ends of Kentucky houses of the first quarter of the 19th century.

A large square chimney was located toward the rear of the central roof-ridge, with similar smaller chimneys set within the gables of the one-story side pavilions, which have no windows at the ends.

The front entrance opens onto a large room with an enclosed stairway located in the southwest corner of the room. A chamber is located on each side of the main room. A kitchen was added onto the back of the house along with a porch and bedroom on the second floor (see photo 1). These replace earlier appendages shown in the 1929 view. The interior woodwork and mantels have been removed. (See sketch of floor plan.)

The spring, located behind the house, was partly enclosed by a roofless three-sided stone structure in 1940 (see photo 5).

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES    *circa 1840*

BUILDER/ARCHITECT    *unknown*

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Crawford House, built in 1840, was the site of the headquarters of the Confederate army under General Braxton Bragg during the battle of Perryville on October 8, 1862, the only major Civil War battle fought in Kentucky. The battle is significant, for it marked the end of the Confederate invasion of Kentucky. The Crawford spring located behind the house was crucial as the main source of water for a large portion of the Confederate army in an otherwise parched area.

The Crawford house is architecturally unique as well. Stylistically it appears transitional between the Federal and Greek Revival phases of Kentucky architecture. The triple windows of the one-story flankers seem like truncated versions of the well proportioned Palladian forms, typical of the late Federal architecture, but here are transformed into the triple windows characteristic of the Greek Revival. The most unusual feature, however, is the recessed porch under the central upper story and between the flankers, with its segmental-arched opening flanked by narrower square-headed openings. The parti of the porch echoes the rhythm of the overall composition and Palladian window above. In combination with the perpendicular arrangement of gables and prominent chimneys, the shadowed recess of the porch creates a highly three-dimensional composition especially effective on its hillside site, and as approached diagonally along the highroad. Thus by chance a site significant for its role in a military cataclysm has also exceptional aesthetic value.

Very little is known about the early history of the house and its builder. The usual date of construction is given as 1840, which is stylistically plausible. A Crawford is listed as the owner in the 1876 Atlas. The house situated a mile northeast of Perryville, was located on the route taken by the Confederate army as they marched from Harrodsburg to Perryville. The night before the battle Polk's troops camped north of Perryville, near the Crawford House. The spring beside the house was an important source of water for the Confederate troops. October had been unseasonably warm and dry and only a few stagnant pools of water remained in the Chaplin River and Doctor's Fork. On the eve of the battle General Bragg was in Harrodsburg and he did not arrive in Perryville until the early morning of the 8th. That morning a part of the Union forces under General Buell approached Perryville from the northwest on the west side of Doctor's Fork. The battle opened on the afternoon of the 8th, a half-mile west of the Crawford house. Three divisions of Bragg's army, under General Leonidas Polk, attacked McCook's and Rousseau's divisions of Buell's army.

(continued)

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. New York: The Century Co., Vol. III, 1884.  
Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Washington: Government Printing Office, Series I, 1886.  
"The Battle of Perryville!" Harper's Weekly: A Journal of Civilization. November 1, 1862, p. 695.

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3 acres 37° 39' 45" Latitude  
UTM REFERENCES 84° 56' 24" Longitude

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Mary Cronan

WEL/lp

ORGANIZATION

Kentucky Heritage Commission

DATE

10-3-75

STREET & NUMBER

401 Wapping Street

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Frankfort,

STATE

Kentucky

**12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

*Cleud W. Melton*

TITLE

*State Historic Preservation Officer*

DATE

*11-20-75*

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

ACTING

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

*Ronald M. Gushki*

DATE

*1/1/76*

ATTEST:

DATE

*12/31/75*

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*actg*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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Crawford House

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

The heaviest fighting took place a half-mile west of the Crawford house, with the Confederate division under Cheatham attacking the Union forces and driving them back a mile.

The outcome of the battle was indecisive. Both armies suffered heavy loss, but neither won a clear victory. In the end the Union troops did have a slight advantage on the field. During the evening after the battle Bragg withdrew his troops from Perryville and from the State, thus concluding unsuccessfully the last Confederate invasion of Kentucky.

In the November 1, 1862, issue of the Harper's Weekly magazine a New York Times correspondent gave this description of Perryville and the position of the Confederate forces:

Perryville is a small place of about 500 habitants. It is now entirely evacuated by the residents, and several of the houses have been destroyed by shells. When McCook and Rousseau appeared before the town they found the immense forces of the enemy most advantageously posted to meet them. The rebels were posted on a long range of hills, extending in a crescent form from north to west, the termini of the crescent being almost due west, with its inner centre precisely northwest. This semicircular range of hills formed their advance, and on these hills the rebel generals exhorted their soldiers to dye their colors deep in the blood of the enemy rather than surrender them. These hills are about a mile and a half from Perryville. Behind this range of hills, and between them and the Big Spring, there are two other high hills, along the left base of which is a cornfield, and along the right base the tortuous course of the spring, to the right of which is the extensive and finely shaded woodland forming their camping grounds. Running off through the cornfield, and angling a little south of west, beyond the western terminus of the advance crescent, there is a strong stone fence, behind which the enemy posted a part of the infantry. Under the brow of the semicircular range of hills the rebel batteries were placed in admirable position, sustained by their infantry--who could fire with a destructive effect, and then screen themselves behind the hills and among the grass and weeds. In front of the enemies right there is a narrow valley of meadow-land, after which descending you come into a skirt-woods. Facing the enemy's centre there was a cornfield, which extended, a little broken, for several hundred yards back to the woods. Facing the stone fence is a stretch of waste land, gently sloping parallel with the fence to the woods. Behind the fence there is heavy timber. The rebels were commanded by their favorite generals. Bragg was on the field in person, and assumed general command. Buckner led the centre, Hardee the right and Polk the left wing. General Cheatham had the reserve, while General Brown and a host of Brigadiers cheered and led on their commands (p. 695) [*italics added* ].

(continued)

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The Crawford House

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Bragg's invasion of Kentucky began in the early part of September of 1862. Coming from Tennessee, his purpose was to "liberate" Kentucky (which remained neutral throughout the war) from the Union and raise much needed troops and supplies for the Confederacy. Bragg did not receive as warm a reception as he had anticipated, however, and recruited only a small number of troops. The day before the battle of Perryville, Bragg was in Frankfort, the State capital, to participate in the inauguration of Richard Hawes as provisional (secessionist) governor of Kentucky; with the immediate approach of Federal troops, however, Hawes fled the State, and succeeding governors maintained a posture of neutrality. After the battle of Perryville Bragg removed his troops to Harrodsburg where he waited several days for a Federal attack. Buell did not pursue the Confederate forces immediately. Both armies headed to Tennessee, Bragg by way of the Cumberland Gap with wagon loads of goods from Kentucky, Buell by way of Bowling Green, Kentucky. The battle of Perryville, in effect, marked a turning point in the war; it was the last attempt of the Confederates to invade the State and to gain control of it.

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Bibliographical References

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

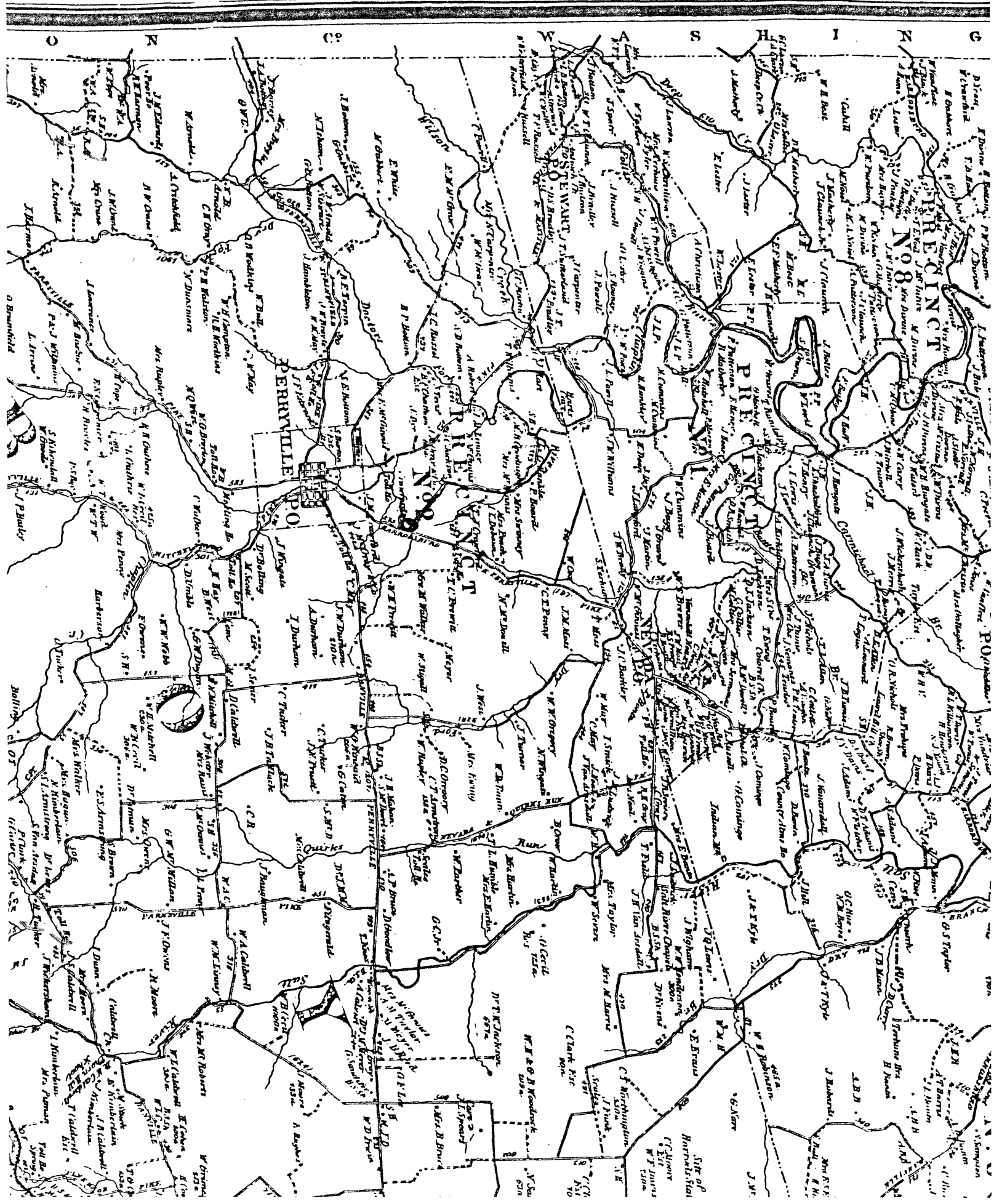
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The Courier-Journal (Louisville). April 14, 1929.

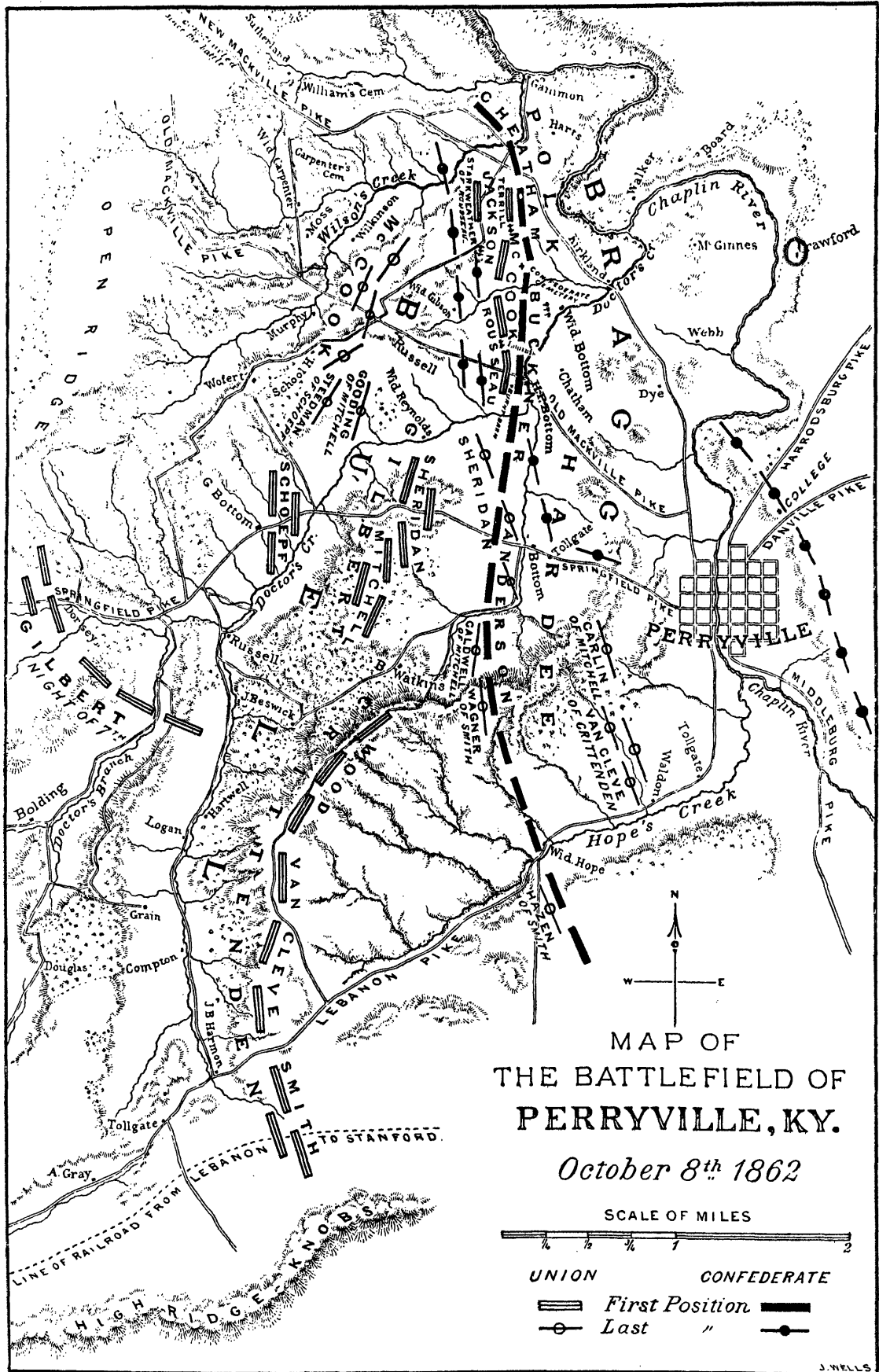
Evans, Clement. Confederate Military History. Atlanta: Confederate Publishing Co., 1899.

Tapp, Hambleton. "The Confederate Invasion of Kentucky 1862, and the Battle of Perryville October 8, 1862." (Manuscript, Kentucky Historical Society, 1962.)

# From 1876 map of Boyle and Mercer Counties

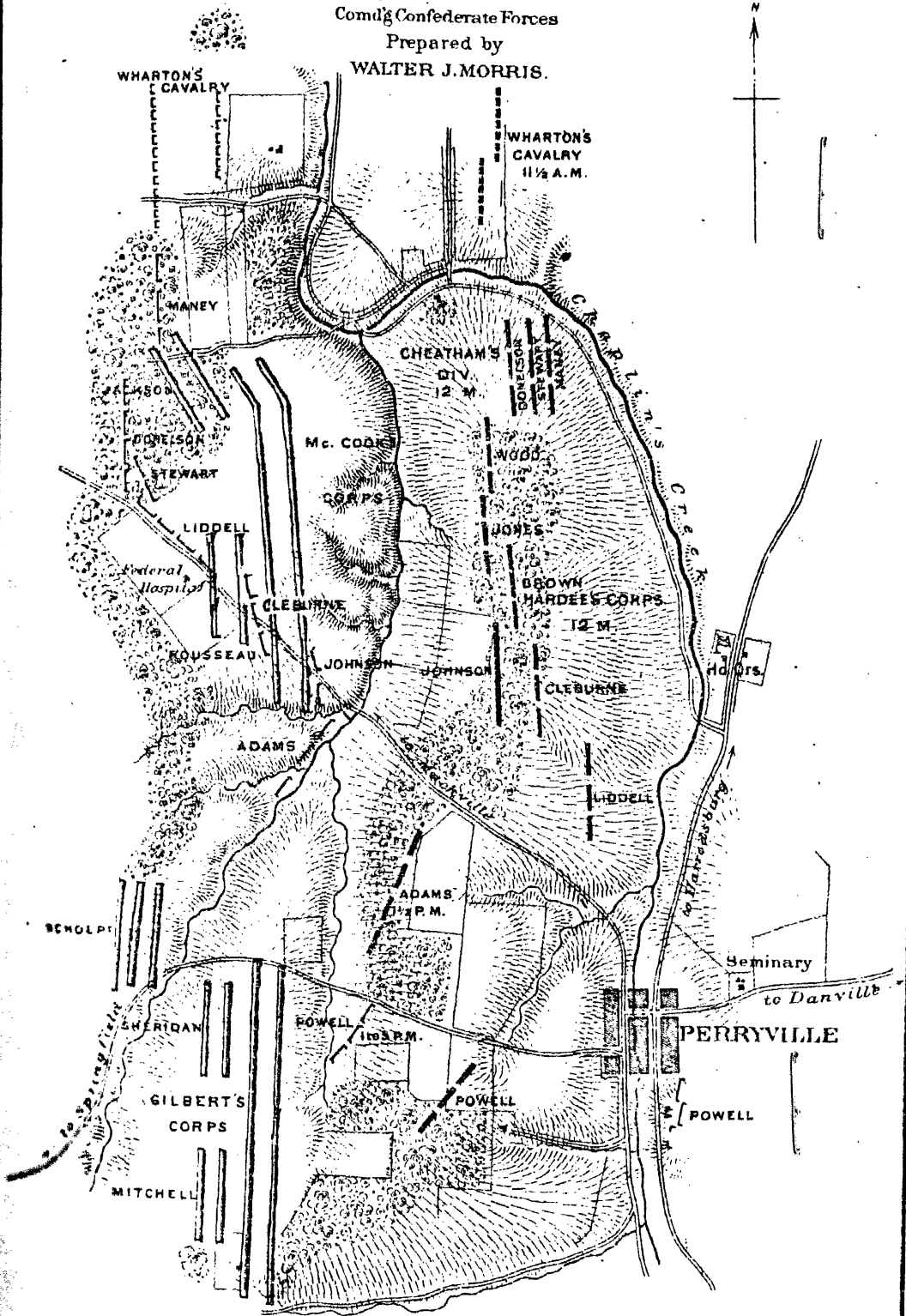




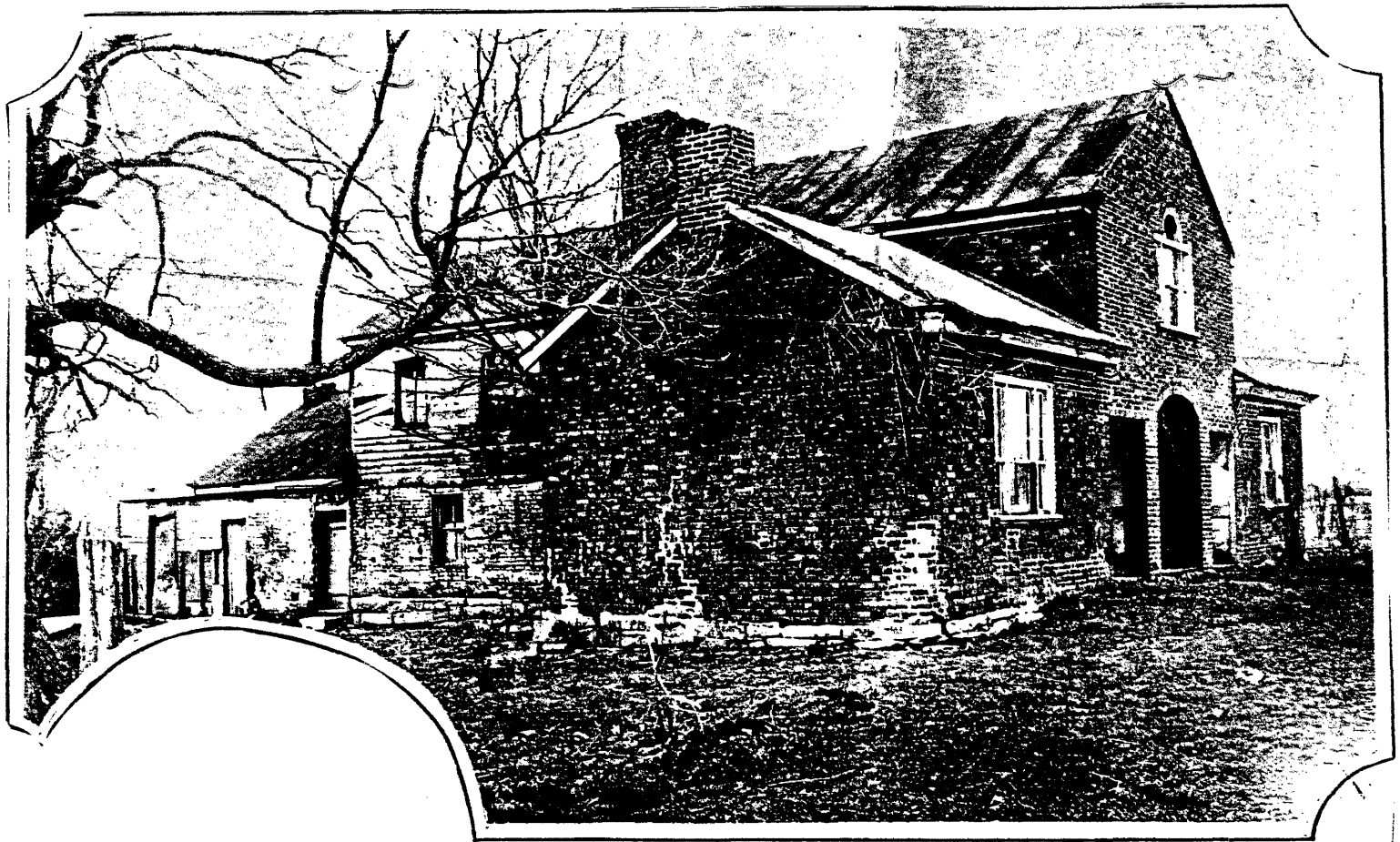


MAP  
OF THE  
BATTLE-FIELD  
OF  
PERRYVILLE, KY.

Maj. Genl L. POLK  
Comdg Confederate Forces  
Prepared by  
WALTER J. MORRIS.



— Union  
— Confederate  
- - - advance



In the old Crawford homestead to the east, General Bragg, C. S. A., directed his army in their valiant but losing drive. Records fail to show the age of this old home, which still stands. The oldest resident of the community recalls it was an old house when he was a boy.

#### **4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO. 2

Photo taken from the southeast. The back portion was torn down and replaced with a more recent addition.



#### 4 IDENTIFICATION

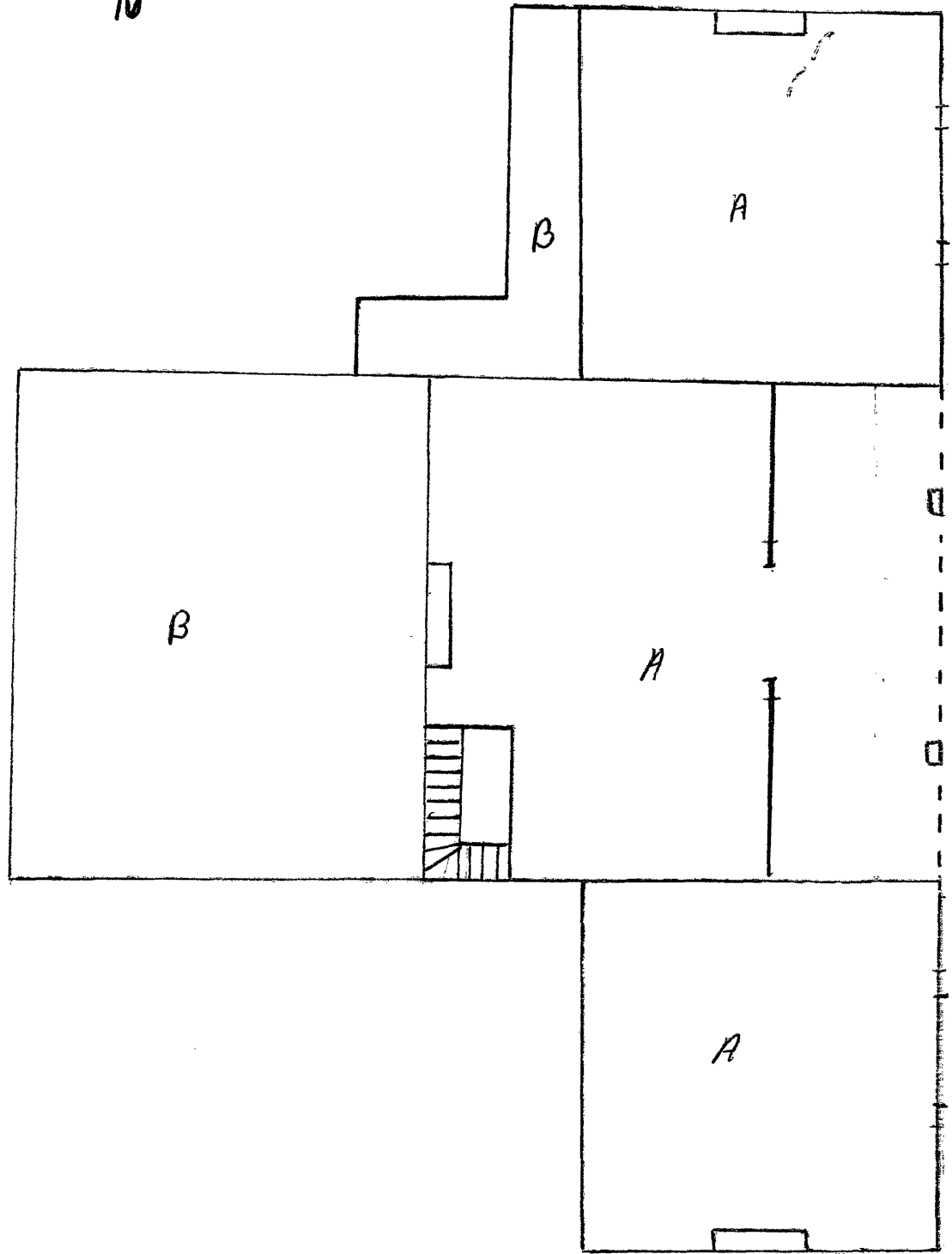
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Photo of Crawford Springs which is located 100 yards behind (west) of the Crawford House.

PHOTO NO.

6 1/8

N



The CRAWFORD HOUSE  
Sketch of First Floor  
A - The original structure  
B - New additions

NO SCALE