

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

JAN 15 1993

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Barnes, Henry J., House  
other names/site number Bu-M-14

### 2. Location

street & number 144 N. Bardstown Road na  not for publication  
city, town Mt. Washington na  vicinity  
state Kentucky code KY county Bullitt code 0209 zip code 40047

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>      </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>      </u>	<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>      </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: NA  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

David L. Morgan David L. Morgan, Executive Director/State 1-6-93  
Signature of certifying official Historic Preservation Officer Date  
Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Patricia Andrews 3/1/93  
 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

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Secondary Structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce-Trade/Specialty Store

Vacant/Not In Use

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/Limestone

walls Wood/Weatherboard

roof Metal

other \_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1885-1910  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1885  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

NA  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

NA  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

-Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.



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Henry J. Barnes House  
Section 7: Description

The Henry J. Barnes House (Bu-M-14) is a two-story, four-bay (w,d,d,w), double-pile weatherboarded Cumberland form building with a two-tiered front porch. It is one of the few residential properties remaining in the commercial district the town of Mt. Washington in Bullitt County, Kentucky. Mt. Washington, population 5,226, is a crossroads community located 10 miles east of Shepherdsville, the county seat of Bullitt County and 20 miles southeast of Louisville, the major city in the north-central section of Kentucky. The nomination consists of one contributing building and one non-contributing structure on less than one acre.

The Barnes House faces US 31-E (Bardstown Road) which serves as the main street of Mt. Washington and is a major regional east-west highway linking Louisville and Bardstown. The Barnes House was built circa 1885 on Lot #31, one of the 80 lots averaging 83 x 240 feet which were shown on the 1847 Mt. Washington town plat. Flanking the Barnes House on the east is a modern commercial building. On the west is the Masonic Temple (Bu-M-15). See the Barnes House and nominated area on the Site Map in Figure 1.

The exterior walls of the Barnes House which were originally weatherboard are now covered with vinyl siding, the single remaining centrally-located chimney is brick, the side-gabled roof is covered with raised seam metal, and the foundation is limestone. Windows have 4/4 glazing. On the north or rear facade, there is a one-story, shed-roofed weatherboarded ell.

The original floor plan was retained during the remodeling of the first floor of the building for commercial use. The second floor remains residential. On the front or south facade of the house a concrete apron has been added to enlarge the landing.

In the northeast corner of the lot is a non-contributing one-story weatherboarded garage with a gable roof built after 1942.

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Henry J. Barnes House: Section 8, Significance

The Henry J. Barnes House is locally significant under Criterion C for the theme of architecture in the historic context of "Architecture in Mt. Washington and Surrounding Area of Bullitt County 1860-1920". The Barnes House meets the criteria because it exemplifies the late nineteenth century two-story, four-bay Cumberland house type described in the context and retains the integrity of materials, design, and feeling.

Context: Residential Architecture of Mt. Washington and Surrounding Area of Bullitt County 1860-1920

Dwelling: Description

Information on the forms and ornamentation of the pre-1942 residential architecture of Mt. Washington and northeastern Bullitt County was gained through survey work done by Helen Powell and volunteers from the Mt. Washington Historical Society during the winter of 1992. The survey was funded through matching federal grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council. Eighty buildings in Mt. Washington and 104 buildings in the surrounding area were documented during the course of the survey.

At the time of the survey, only 12 dwellings dating from 1860 to 1875 were standing. (Since the initiation of the survey, one building (Bu-M-19) which stood on the main street of Mt. Washington has been demolished). A third of these mid-nineteenth century dwellings were two story, single-pile, central passage, five-bay buildings with exterior stone or brick chimneys on the gable ends. They are (Bu-M-19) on Bardstown Rd., the main street of Mt. Washington; (Bu-M-70) on Shepherdsville Rd. on the south side of Mt. Washington; (Bu-27) on Waterford Rd. north of Mt. Washington; (Bu-33) on Bardstown Rd. east of Mt. Washington near the Nelson County line; and (Bu-105) on Wales Run southwest of Mt. Washington.

In spite of Mt. Washington's location only 20 miles southeast of Louisville, the major regional city, these dwellings exhibit no ornamentation on the eaves, cornices, or door or window surrounds. Perhaps the absence of ornamentation can be attributed to Mt. Washington's lack of a railhead for the receipt of architectural detailing. The nearest depot was the Louisville and Nashville station in Shepherdsville, the county seat, 8 miles

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to the southwest. Without a railroad, Mt. Washington did not experience a building boom in the mid and late nineteenth century and therefore had a limited number of dwellings. It continued to be a slow-growing crossroads town until the emergence of the automobile in the 1920's which improved accessibility. Mt. Washington has also lost much of its nineteenth century building stock due to the rapid population growth and commercial development along the transportation corridors in the Mt. Washington area. During the decade from 1970 to 1980, Bullitt County experienced a 61% population growth which resulted in commercial expansion into residential areas along US 31E, the main street of Mt. Washington where many of the more substantial residences would have been.

Only one of the standing five-bay, two-story central passage dwellings from the mid-nineteenth century, the Stansbury House (Bu-33), retains its original porch form which framed the central entrance. It is a one-story, single bay structure with a hip roof which is supported by square wood columns resting on a stone floor and foundation. On three of the other houses, there are three-bay, hip-or flat-roofed porches dating from the early twentieth century. The fifth dwelling (Bu-M-70) was covered in stone veneer circa 1930 and has a one-story porch which covers the first floor facade and wraps around to the side of the house. Renovations to these house have included the addition of windows and doors (Bu-105 and Bu-M-19) to the front facade, enlargement of the one-story ell to two stories (Bu-27 and Bu-M-70), covering of original exterior material by aluminum (Bu-27) or stone (Bu-M-70), and additions such as a garage visible from the front of the house (Bu-M-70). Only the Stansbury House (Bu-33) retains more than one period domestic outbuilding.

On the south end of Mt. Washington is an example of a these types of houses in one-story. The exterior gable end chimneys of the house, (Bu-M-35), have stone bases and brick stacks. A centrally-located wall gable has been added to the low-pitched roof and the shed-roofed porch.

There are three mid-nineteenth century central passage houses with three-bay facades: Bu-M-27, Bu-34, Bu-108. One, the McAfee Funeral Home (Bu-M-27) located at the intersection of US 31E and KY 44 is brick, while the remainder are weatherboard. The chimneys are centrally located in the McAfee Funeral Home, but exist on the gable ends on the other two houses.

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There are three two-story, side-passage dwellings with gable-end chimneys dating from the mid-nineteenth century in the Mt. Washington vicinity. Two of the houses (Bu-M-43) and (Bu-89) have three bays while Bu-140 on Bells Mill Road has two bays. Only one of the three houses, Bu-M-43, exhibits some ornamentation reflecting the Greek Revival style by its use of side lights and transom around the entrance. Non-historic additions to all three houses are visible from the road. The original exterior weatherboarding of two of the houses has been covered with brick on Bu-140 and aluminum on Bu-M-43.

The two most prevalent plan types found among the late nineteenth century dwellings surveyed are central passage and T-plan. The 15 central passage plan types can be subdivided as follows: 4 two-story five-bay houses; 1 one-story, five-bay house; 9 two-story, three-bay houses; and 2 one-story, three-bay houses. One (Bu-77) of the two-story, five-bay type of house has centrally located chimneys while the others have gable end chimneys. The original porches have either been removed entirely or replaced with shed-roofed porches supported by modern metal posts. All of the houses have either aluminum or vinyl siding over the original exterior fabric. Other changes include an addition to the front of the house (BU-77) and replacement of original windows by modern plate glass ones (Bu-85). The two-story, three-bay central passage houses are characterized by centrally located brick chimneys and one-story porches which cover either the centrally located door and the space between the door and the windows which flank it or the centrally located door and the windows flanking it. The porch does not extend to the edge of the house to cover the entire first story. The porch posts are turned and the porch frieze ornamented by sawn woodwork. A one-story ell with a breezeway extends to the rear. Windows are elongated with 4/4 sashes. The James M. Lloyd House, built on the main street of Mt. Washington by the owner of a saw mill, exemplifies all of these characteristics. Changes made to houses of this type include the following: application of aluminum, asbestos, or vinyl siding over the weatherboard; removal of one or both of the brick chimneys; removal or enlargement of the porch to cover the entire first floor facade; reorientation of the house; closure of windows and doors; enclosure of the breezeway of the ell.

The two-story Cumberland House, a building form more prevalent in the areas of Kentucky west of Bullitt County, is



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best represented in the Mt. Washington area by the Henry J. Barnes House (Bu-M-14). The weatherboarded, double-pile building has a four bay (w,d,d,w) facade which is covered by a two-tiered porch.

The 11 T-plan dwellings can be subdivided into one and two story groups. In the gable-roofed T-plans, one of the flanking rooms of the central passage plan has been jogged forward to create a T-bar with the roof ridge lines of the gables perpendicular to each other. As is the case in the central passage houses, there is little or no ornamentation of the entry, windows, or cornice. In half of the 6 one-story T-plans surveyed, porches which usually cover the entrance and one bay of the main facade have been removed. Among the five two-story T-plans, there is one brick example (Bu-M-44). Porches have been removed, topped with a balustrade, or altered to have a wrap around form.

In the early twentieth century, the bungalow was a more popular house form than the American Foursquare in northeastern Bullitt County. Twenty examples of the bungalow were surveyed in contrast to four Foursquares. Among the bungalows, 80% were weatherboarded. Bungalows in the Mt. Washington area are typically one and one-half stories, three or four bays with few examples of the craftsman style ornamentation such as brackets, battered posts, or exposed rafter ends. The Foursquares are typically two or three-bay, two-story, weatherboarded buildings with hip roofs. In other areas of the state, foursquares employ elements from classical or colonial revival styles, but the Mt. Washington type has very little ornamentation. A one-story, hip-roofed porch usually covers the entire first floor of the main facade. A variation of the Foursquare has gabled extensions and a wrap around porch in addition to the other characteristics. The central passage form remained in use in northeastern Bullitt County in the first decades of the twentieth century, and expanded from single pile to double pile.

Dwelling: Significance

Mt. Washington's standing dwellings from 1860 to 1920 are significant under Criterion C as a demonstration of how local builders used house forms and plans popular in other parts of the region without employing very much of the stylistic ornamentation. The lack of ornamentation on the existing dwellings may reflect a conservative approach to the cost of construction in an area which did not experience the economic

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expansion which occurred in other areas of the state during the period due to the availability of rail service. It may also be indicative of the professions and income levels possible in a crossroads town in contrast to the economic potential for business and professionals in a county seat such as Shepherdsville or regional center such as Louisville.

Mt. Washington's historic architecture can be seen as architecturally significant because it follows the changes in national styles after the Civil War. It is identifiable and typical of the range of architectural expression in small towns both inside and outside of Kentucky from the period 1860 - 1920, and so meets Criterion C.

Registration Requirements for Individual Listings: Criterion CSite Considerations

The dwelling must possess an integrity of location for which it was designed. Dwellings which have been moved from the site for which they were built lose information in regard to orientation, views, approach, all which may have been significant design considerations.

The dwelling must retain the relationship to the site which it had during the period of significance. Factors to be considered for their impact on integrity of setting include reductions of setbacks from roadways, property lines; the addition of other buildings to the site after the period of significance; grading practices which have changed the elevations or nature of the land surrounding the dwelling, such as the introduction of parking lots; and views from the building to public thoroughfares as well as views from the public thoroughfares to the dwelling.

Building Considerations

"Architectural form", a phrase below, refers to the dwelling's configuration during the period of significance. Additions are only acceptable if they preserve an integrity of design. Successful additions must be placed so that they do not obscure the architectural form of the building from its main public view. Buildings with additions which do obscure the architectural form from the main approach will not meet registration requirements.

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Successful non-historic additions must reflect the scale of the architectural form in height, roof shape, and size of openings for windows and doors of original dwelling. Materials used on the exterior of the addition must be similar in texture and color to that of the main block of the dwelling and must preserve an integrity of material and workmanship found on the historic structure. The square footage of the addition(s) must not be greater than or equal to the square footage of the dwelling during the period of significance.

If the porch was an important element of the architectural form, it must be present. Enclosure of the porch on the main facade will cause the building not to meet registration requirements. Porches must retain roof shape, but can reflect change in terms of materials, such as the replacement of a wood floor with concrete, provided that the original stone or brick foundation is retained. Wood posts may be replaced, provided that the replacement material retains the same form and scale as the original posts.

If the original exterior fabric is brick or stone, those materials must be visible. If the original exterior fabric is wood weatherboarding, then the application of narrow aluminum siding or vinyl siding which retain the scale of the weatherboarding is generally not allowed. If the architectural style during the period of significance is usually found with ornamentation, but that ornamentation subsequently has been removed from the dwelling, then the dwelling would not meet the registration criteria.

The block on which the Barnes House stands is predominantly modern due to the rapid commercial growth of Mt. Washington in the last decade. For this reason, the Barnes House has lost the integrity of setting, but as an individual building it retains the integrity of materials, design, and feeling. The Barnes House has changed function from primarily residential to commercial and residential, but the conversion has not altered the primary characteristics of the house. The wood detailing on the porch of the Barnes House demonstrates the introduction of pre-sawn ornamentation on the public facades of residences in rural Kentucky crossroads towns. For design, the Barnes House retains its four-bay entry and fenestration pattern, unusual among surviving late nineteenth century residences in the vicinity of Mt. Washington. The total impression gained from the massing,

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setback, materials, and proportions of the Barnes House still communicates a late nineteenth century feeling, despite the changes which have taken place on the properties adjacent to it.

In 1885, Henry J. Barnes bought the property from Beal Green who served as an agent for Laura and John H. Modie (Deed Book 26, page 232). Laura Modie had inherited the property from Thomas N. Burdette, her father. Ella Barnes, Henry J. Barnes's widow sold the house to J.M. Coyle whose widow Mary in turn sold it to H.H. Hall in 1927 (Deed Book 52, page 282). The property passed from Hall to Blemel (1959), to Weller (1969), to Hammonds (1975), to David Heigl, the present owner (1983).

Henry J. Barnes was a carpenter and was listed in the business gazetteers for Mt. Washington in the late nineteenth century. Due to his profession, it is quite likely that he selected the design and helped to build this residence.

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Bibliography: Section 9

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Geographical Data: Section 10

Acreage of property: .2 acre

UTM references

Zone	Easting	Northing
16	627920	4212000

Verbal Boundary Description

Starting from point "A" in the north right of way of US 31E (Bardstown Rd.); then north along the west property line 107 feet to point "B"; then east 84 feet to point C; then south 107 feet to point "D" in the north right-of-way of US 31E; then west 84 feet along the north right-of-way of US 31E to point "A" or the point of beginning. See Site Map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary contains one contributing resource and one non-contributing resource and was chosen because it preserves the building's setback from the road and surrounding buildings.

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Photograph Descriptions: Henry J. Barnes House (Bu-M-14)

Photograph #1

Henry J. Barnes House; north side US 31E; Mt. Washington, Ky.

Photographer: Helen C. Powell

Date: February 1992

Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council

View: Front or south side of house looking north.

Photograph #2

Henry J. Barnes House; north side US 31E; Mt. Washington, Ky.

Photographer: Helen C. Powell

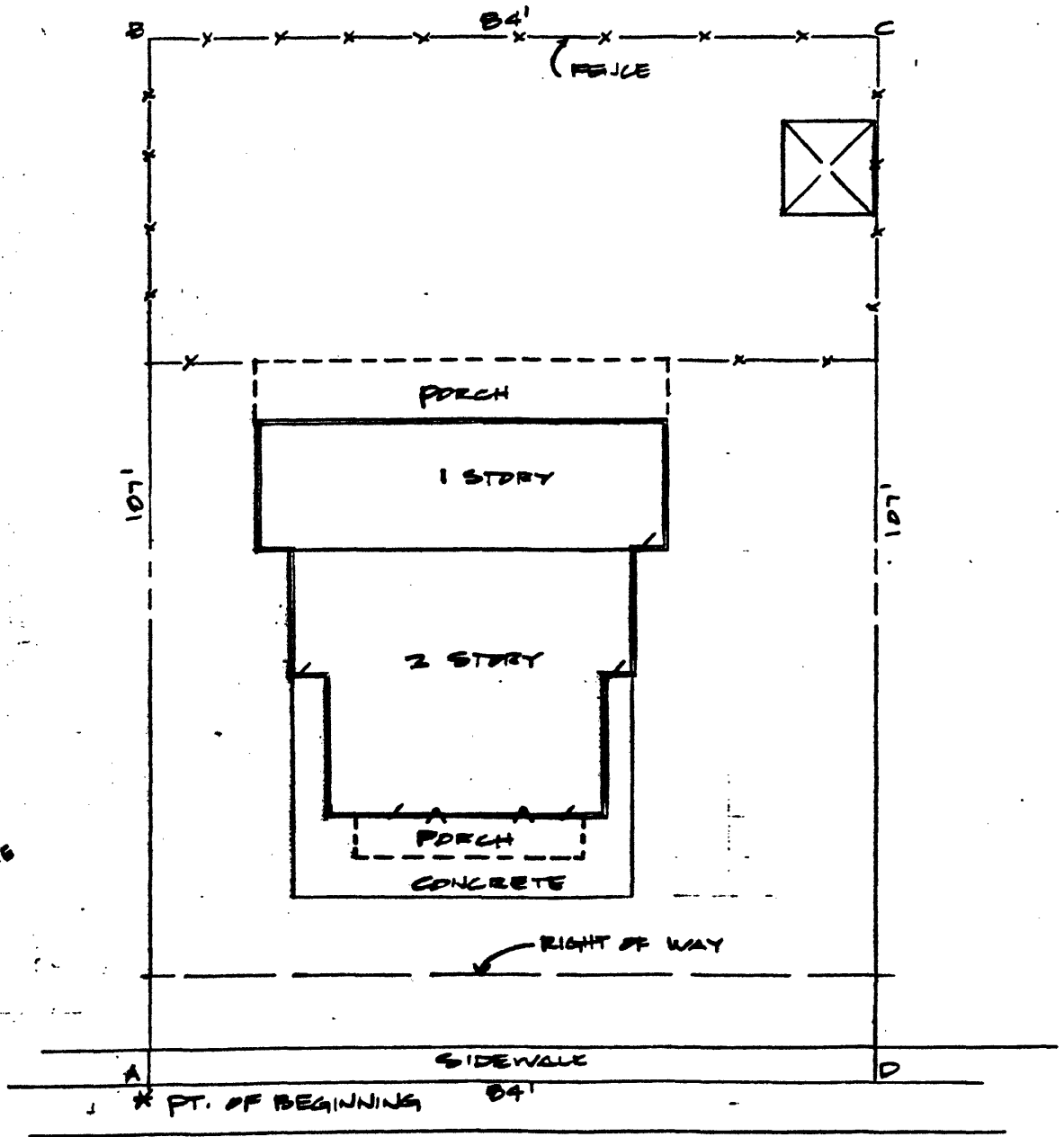
Date: February 1992

Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council

View: East side of the house looking northwest.

SITE PLAN  
 HENRY J. BARNES HOUSE  
 US 31 / MAIN ST.  
 MT. WASHINGTON, FULLITT CO., KENTUCKY

EU-M-14



0 10 20 30 FT  
 SCALE 1" = 20'-0"

US 31 E / MAIN STREET



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**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

NRIS Reference Number: 93000049 Date Listed: 3/1/93

Henry J. Barnes House Bullitt KY  
Property Name: County: State:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Multiple Name

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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.

Patrick Andrews  
Signature of the Keeper

3/30/93  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

Both building and structure are checked in Section 3 of the nomination form. Only one can be selected. Building will be entered in the data base. A historic function has been listed for a non-contributing resource in Section 6. National Register Bulletin 16A, p. 19, notes that only functions for contributing resources should be entered. The function of the non-contributing resource will not be included in the data base. The form is officially amended to make these changes.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

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