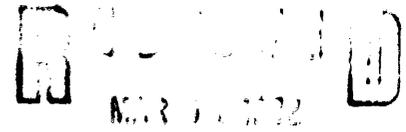


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

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 All Saints Church
other names/site number SP-T-43

2. Location

Red Row Alley
street & number East side of Jefferson St. btwn. Park Alley and
city, town Taylorsville
state Kentucky code KY county Spencer code 215 zip code 40071

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: [X] private, [ ] public-local, [ ] public-State, [ ] public-Federal
Category of Property: [X] building(s), [ ] district, [ ] site, [ ] structure, [ ] object
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 1, Noncontributing 0, Total 1
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 [XX] 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 [XX] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: David L. Morgan
State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Council
Date: 2-25-92

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:
[X] 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:)
Entered in the National Register:
Signature of the Keeper: Melvyn Byers
Date of Action: 4/2/92

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
RELIGION/ religious structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
RELIGION/ religious structure

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

MID 19TH CENTURY/ Gothic Revival

foundation STONE/ limestone

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

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

RELIGION

Period of Significance

1830 - 1843

Significant Dates

ca. 1830

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.

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property 0.1 acres

UTM References

A 16 645280 4210580  
Zone Easting Northing

B \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

C \_\_\_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_

Taylorsville, Ky. Quadrangle

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of a 60 foot by 80 foot lot. The boundary is clearly indicated on the accompanying site plan.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See Section 7, Continuation Sheet 4.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Carolyn Brooks, Historic Preservation Consultant  
 organization \_\_\_\_\_ date December 15, 1991  
 street & number 1288 Bassett Avenue telephone 502 456-2397  
 city or town Louisville state Ky. zip code 40204

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
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Spencer County, Ky.

## DESCRIPTION

All Saints Church (SP-T-43) is a small nave-plan Gothic Revival style brick church built between 1830 and 1843. It is located in Taylorsville half way up the high knoll to the north of the Spencer County Courthouse that forms the only high ground in town. The church is oriented to Main Cross Street and is connected to the street by a long steep semi-circular drive that accesses a parking area to the southeast side of the church. A grassed hillside dotted with mature shade trees is located between the church and the street. Behind the church to the northeast and east is the local school complex. At the foot of the knoll to the northeast is a large U-shaped complex consisting of a 1938 high school with many non-historic additions. To the east at the top of the knoll is a 1939 elementary school which has lost its integrity due to numerous alterations. The nominated property consists of a 60 foot by 80 foot plot on which the church is located. This is the north corner of the acre-and-one-eighth property historically associated with the church. The remainder of the property with the drive and grassed hillside that front the church has been excluded from the nomination because it does not add significantly to the importance of the resource. The contributing church building is the only resource on the property.

The church is a rectangular gable-roofed structure with a square apse on the northeast end and a small shed-roofed sacristy in the rear north corner. The church is built into a steep hill and has a basement level which enlarges toward the rear. The brick is laid in Flemish bond on the front facade and in common bond with a row of headers every six rows on the sides and rear. The church has a bell tower and a small steeple which rise centrally near the front of the church. The bell tower, originally sheathed with weatherboards, is now clad with aluminum siding. The steeple, surrounded at its base by metal finials at the four corners of the bell tower, is sheathed with sheet metal. A recent examination of the interior of the bell tower revealed mortise and tenon joinery. This construction methodology suggests that the tower and steeple are early, if not original, elements of the building. The steeple still contains a functioning bell in its lower portion. Whether this portion of the tower was ever open is not clear.

The front facade of the church is handsomely detailed with a central front entrance flanked on either side by a large blind-arched recess with a row of three smaller blind arches above. The

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present historic, but probably not original doors, have narrow vertical panels which are rounded at the top. Above the doors is a pointed-arched transom area which may have originally contained arched tracery and glass. Today it is neatly boarded over. Directly above the entrance is a small stained-glass window set in a pointed arch. The configuration of this window appears to have changed slightly over the years. In-fill brick to either side suggests that the window may have originally been flanked by narrow sidelights. Above this window in the gable end is a simple stone cross which stands out slightly in relief and is now painted white. The tripartite nature of the facade is emphasized by four bold buttress-like piers that rise up to the cornice level at each corner and to either side of the entrance.

The sides of the church are detailed with three large pointed-arched window openings, each containing a pair of lancet windows. Windows are edged with stained glass. Piers similar to those on the front are located near the front and rear corners. A number of S-shaped and long, straight tie rods are located on each side. The rear sacristy which projects to the northwest at the rear corner of the church has an exterior entrance on its southwest facade. A window and a door opening on the northeast, rear side of the sacristy have been filled in. A basement entrance is centrally located on the northwest side.

The interior of the church was extensively renovated in 1990 resulting in the uncovering of some original features and the removal of some others. The front entrance opens onto stairs that lead up to the sanctuary level. This area has new paneling and a new floor. The main sanctuary is subdivided into a central nave and side aisles by two rows of large columns that are finished with plaster and which sit on waist-high piers, presently clad with modern paneling. Each row of columns supports a massive beam at ceiling level that is elaborately finished as an entablature. The aisle ceilings are flat; that in the central section has a barrel-like vault. This barrel-vaulted area was uncovered and restored in the recent renovation.

Gary Kehne, a parishioner who carried out much of the 1990 work on the building, says that in the attic area the rafters are all tied together with mortise and tenon joints. He also reports that the columns are constructed of a core of four two-by-fours to which two half rounds of poplar are attached. Lath is attached vertically to the poplar rounds and plaster is applied over all.

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The walls and ceiling of the sanctuary are finished with plaster. The floor is covered with carpet. Underneath is a tongue-and-groove floor which may or may not be original. Wainscoting was removed during the renovation, but Mr. Kehne feels that it was too crudely applied and too modern looking to be original to the building. Also in 1990 the sloped window sills were leveled and faced with marble.

A historic balcony with a hand-planed solid railing is located at the rear of the church over the entrance. It is accessed by a simple open stair located in the west corner of the church. During the recent work a small central section of the balcony railing was removed to provide a better view of the stained-glass window that lights the balcony. Under the balcony at the rear of the church are other recent changes that predate 1990. These include the addition of a glassed-in "cry room" for families with young children in the south corner and the addition of rest rooms in the west corner. At the northeast end of the church the raised altar area has been reduced both in depth and in height, and the Victorian altar has been lowered. A historic door trimmed with bull's-eye corner blocks which now leads from the altar area directly into the sacristy once functioned as a closet. The principal door to the sacristy from the church located on the northeast wall was recently removed.

The church sits prominently half way up a steep hill on a grassed lot. A driveway loops up in front of the building and descends the hill to the south of the church. A small level parking area is located adjacent to the church on the southeast side. A number of mature shade trees including maples and oaks dot the hillside in front of the church. A row of large evergreen shrubs line a path on the northwest side of the building that leads to an exterior door to the rear sacristy.

The 1882 map of Taylorsville in An Atlas of Nelson and Spencer County, Kentucky indicates a T-shaped building on the property on the lower part of the knoll near Main Cross Street. For a short period in the 1880s the church had a resident pastor. No doubt this building was constructed as a rectory. Elderly parishioners recall a frame building used for rental housing that was torn down about 40 or 50 years ago. This is the only other structure known to have been associated with the church.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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All Saints Church  
Spencer County, Ky.

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### Boundary Justification

The church property is a rectangular acre-and-one-eighth lot which stretches up the hill from Main Cross Street to a few feet behind the church. The church is located in its rear north corner. Only the 60 foot by 80 foot corner of the property on which the church sits has been included with this nomination. It was determined that the remainder of the property, although historically associated with the church, did not contribute to the significance of the resource.

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Spencer County, Ky.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

All Saints Church (SP-T-43) is significant under National Register Criteria A and C and Criterion Consideration A in the areas of Religion and Architecture. It was evaluated within the context Religion in Taylorsville: 1824 - 1941 which was prepared for an intensive level survey of Taylorsville completed in 1991. Historically the church is important as the second home of Spencer County's first Catholic congregation which was established about 1808 in an area some five miles from Taylorsville and which moved to Taylorsville in 1830 as that community became the population center of Spencer County. The presence of this early Catholic congregation is part of a large migration of Roman Catholics from Maryland to central Kentucky, which figures prominently in the region's settlement. Architecturally, the church is significant as a fine and rare example of Gothic Revival ante-bellum church architecture in Taylorsville and the surrounding region and as one of the earliest extant buildings in Taylorsville. The very early and relatively high style use of the Gothic Revival style in this building and the sophisticated finish of the interior with its barrel-vault-like ceiling and elaborately finished ceiling beams links the building with the important early church building, St. Thomas Church, in neighboring Nelson County. Its period of significance dates from 1830 to 1843, the period during which the church is believed to have been constructed.

## RELIGION IN TAYLORSVILLE: 1824 - 1941

The historical religious life of Taylorsville is represented by seven historic churches (two of which have been significantly altered), two historic parsonages, and the town cemetery which is presently abandoned and in very poor condition. Taylorsville's first congregations date from the late 1820s and early 1830s when the town was developing rapidly following its 1824 designation as county seat. This is somewhat later than the earliest church congregations in surrounding areas of the county which date from as early as 1784 and 1801.

Early settlers in Spencer County were primarily from Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. As in much of central Kentucky, the Baptists, the Methodists, and the Presbyterians were the religious sects to establish the earliest congregations in Spencer County and Taylorsville. Because of the county's close proximity to Nelson County, the center of early Catholicism in Kentucky, the community

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also had a very early Catholic congregation. One of the community's most influential Catholics, Ralph Lancaster, was brought up in a prosperous family in then Washington County, near Loretto. It is unclear whether other early Catholic settlers came straight from Maryland or from the Bardstown area where they had first settled.

Local church history states that the first Catholic congregation in Spencer County was established about 1808 and met at first in members' houses. In 1815 a log church, St. Benedict's Church, was erected by this congregation on a site on Highway 44 about five miles east of Taylorsville. A cemetery was established close by. Burials in this cemetery date from 1820 to 1915 with the majority dating from the 1830s through the 1860s.

In 1828, a group of Baptists were the first to form a congregation in town, and about 1834 they built a brick meeting house on Garrard Street (SP-T-19). The Taylorsville Methodist Church, established in 1833, is said to have shared this building until the construction of its own sanctuary (SP-T-30) which was completed in late 1841 or 1842. (Brown, 1974, p.45) From 1847 until 1857, the Baptists shared the Methodist Church while raising enough money to build their second church building, a Gothic Revival style brick structure completed on Main Street in 1857. This structure was replaced by the present First Baptist Church (SP-T-62) in 1915.

According to local and church history, in 1830, as Taylorsville was developing into the county's major population area, the Catholic congregation of St. Benedict's purchased land in Taylorsville and transferred its location to the town. However, no evidence has been found to confirm this 1830 date. Deeds indicate that the property now associated with the church was purchased by William H. Reasor from Samuel Harwood in 1837 for \$75. (Spencer County Deed Book E, page 175) A church building is not mentioned in the deed, although the deed does refer to "said lands and premises" leaving open the possibility that a church was there at that time. Three years later, in April, 1840, Reasor sold the same property "upon which the Catholic Church stands" to Thomas Stone and Samuel Gilbert. (Spencer County Deed Book E, page 176) This deed states that "Thomas Stone and Samuel Gilbert hath undertaken to finish and complete the Catholic Church situated on said Lot of ground, both woodwork plastering and painting, they to furnish all the necessary materials for the completion of said building and to furnish

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themselves with boardings for which they are to receive in payment the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars. The \$1500 was to be paid out in three equal installments in November, 1840, 1841, and 1842. The church was mortgaged in order for the interior to be completed. Although construction of the church may have begun in 1830, an 1837 beginning date seems more likely with its completion in late 1842 or 1843.

From its inception, All Saints Church was a mission of St. Michael's Church in Fairfield, just over the county line in Nelson County. This congregation at St. Michael's began in 1792 at the Catholic settlement called Gardiner's Station which was located at the present site of Fairfield. In 1806 the first small frame church was built at this location. All Saints Church remains a mission of St. Michael's to this day, although for the past ten years the church has had its own administrative pastor and its own rectory.

A fourth congregation was organized in Taylorsville in 1834 by a group of Presbyterians. Their first church is believed to have been a small frame building on Main Cross Street. In 1856 the Presbyterians erected a substantial brick sanctuary at the corner of Main Street and Jefferson Street (SP-T-40). The church was sold in 1947 due to lack of members, and it has been radically altered.

In 1828 the Trustees of Taylorsville purchased an acre of land on a hill adjacent to and overlooking the east end of town for the purpose of establishing a cemetery. This was used by the town until 1889 when Valley Cemetery was established west of town on Highway 44. Today the old town cemetery has been virtually abandoned. It is completely overgrown and many of the grave markers have been destroyed or buried in the underbrush.

Following the Civil War two black churches were established with congregations that separated from the Baptist and Methodist churches in town. The black Baptists were established in 1866 and had built a small church on Jefferson Street by 1882. In 1936 they demolished this structure and built their present church (SP-T-108) on the same site. The Second Baptist Church, as it is now called, continues to have an active congregation.

A group that split off from the Methodist Church apparently met for some years in the black school on Garrard Street. Sometime before 1916, and probably in the 1890s they built the present Minor

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Chapel, A.M.E. Church on Jefferson Street (SP-T-107). The history of this congregation and its church is very unclear. Only a handful of parishioners remain to support this architecturally very significant church.

The static population growth and economy in Taylorsville during the late 19th and early 20th centuries precluded much church building activity during this period. The Taylorsville Christian Church was established after the Civil War and built its first wood-framed sanctuary on Main Cross Street about 1872. This was replaced by the present concrete-block church in 1953. In 1874 the Presbyterian Church built a substantial two-story parsonage on Main Cross Street (SP-T-18). This was followed in 1883 by the Methodist parsonage (SP-T-17), also a substantial, well-detailed house, located on a Washington Street lot between the Christian Church and the Presbyterian parsonage.

In 1914-1915 the First Baptist Church, always the largest congregation in Taylorsville, demolished its 1857 church and constructed its present brick sanctuary (SP-T-62). A large two-story education building was added to the rear in 1925. The First Assembly of God Church was established as the Pentecostal Tabernacle in 1930.

The historic churches of Taylorsville constitute an important property type in the context of religious architecture. They are important as a thematic group for showing regional combinations of national stylistic trends adopted to public meeting spaces in a small Kentucky town. They range in date from about 1830 to 1915. Examples of both wood-framed, brick, and brick-veneered structures remain. With the exception of the c. 1834 Baptist Meeting House, which appears to have been entered at the center of its long axis, they are all nave plan buildings. In style they include the Federal-influenced Baptist Meeting House; an important early Gothic Revival structure - All Saints Church; and the early 20th century Collegiate Gothic First Baptist Church; as well as three vernacular buildings - Taylorsville Methodist Church, the Minor Chapel, A.M.E. Church with simple Victorian detailing, and the Second Baptist Church with almost no detailing at all.

The majority of these buildings have a relatively high level of integrity on the exterior, and to a lesser extent on the interior. Only the 1840 Presbyterian Church, which has been turned into a commercial property and drastically altered, and the Second

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Baptist Church, which has been refinished with aluminum siding that probably obscures some original detailing, fail to reflect their original identity. The churches of Taylorsville constitute an important group of historic church buildings in the area. The three ante-bellum church buildings in Taylorsville are the oldest remaining church structures in Spencer County. The Baptist Meeting House, which needs careful additional study, may turn out to be an unusual form of early Baptist church if its central fan-lighted entrance proves to be original. All Saints Church is a very important early example of Catholic church construction in Kentucky and the only early example of Gothic Revival architecture in the county. Minor Chapel, A.M.E. Church is a remarkably intact late-19th century wood-framed church which documents both the black community in Taylorsville and also a rapidly disappearing type of church design of the period.

The parsonages associated with the Methodist and Presbyterian churches are not considered as a building type because they do not exhibit any distinctive features that identify them as part of a particular group. They are analyzed in the context of Domestic Architecture.

All Saints Church is clearly historically and architecturally significant in a local Taylorsville context. Accepting 1837 as its most likely date of construction, it is the fourth oldest building remaining in Taylorsville, predated only by the Richard Basye House (SP-T-23), built in 1818, the Enoch Holsclaw House (SP-T-25) of c. 1830, and the c. 1834 Baptist Meeting House (SP-T-19). It is the second oldest extant institutional building in Taylorsville as well as the second oldest standing brick building. Its Gothic Revival styling is unique among ante-bellum buildings in Spencer County. In addition, it is important for its associations with Spencer County's original Catholic congregation which built this structure.

As one of the oldest extant Catholic churches in the Louisville archdiocese and as one of the early examples of Gothic Revival architecture used for church construction in the small towns of the region it may also have statewide significance. A context needs to be developed for the history of Catholicism in Kentucky that would evaluate the many resources associated with that theme. Within such a context All Saints Church should be reevaluated.

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From the Catholic resources that have been identified to date it is possible to draw a connection between All Saints Church and St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church in Nelson County which is listed in the National Register. St. Thomas, constructed in 1816, is identified as the first Gothic Revival structure in Kentucky and probably west of the Alleghennies, with its design strongly influenced by that of St. Mary's Seminary Chapel in Baltimore. The large blind-arched recesses with the rows of smaller blind arches above on the front facade of All Saints Church clearly relate to the similar treatment on the front facade of St. Thomas. On the interior the tripartite division of the space into a central nave flanked by aisles and the use of a barrel-vault-like ceiling also closely relate to St. Thomas Church where similar features are found. All Saints Church is a valuable early and extant example of the Gothic Revival design precedent set by St. Thomas Church and the continuing use of that style for Kentucky's Catholic churches.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
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All Saints Church  
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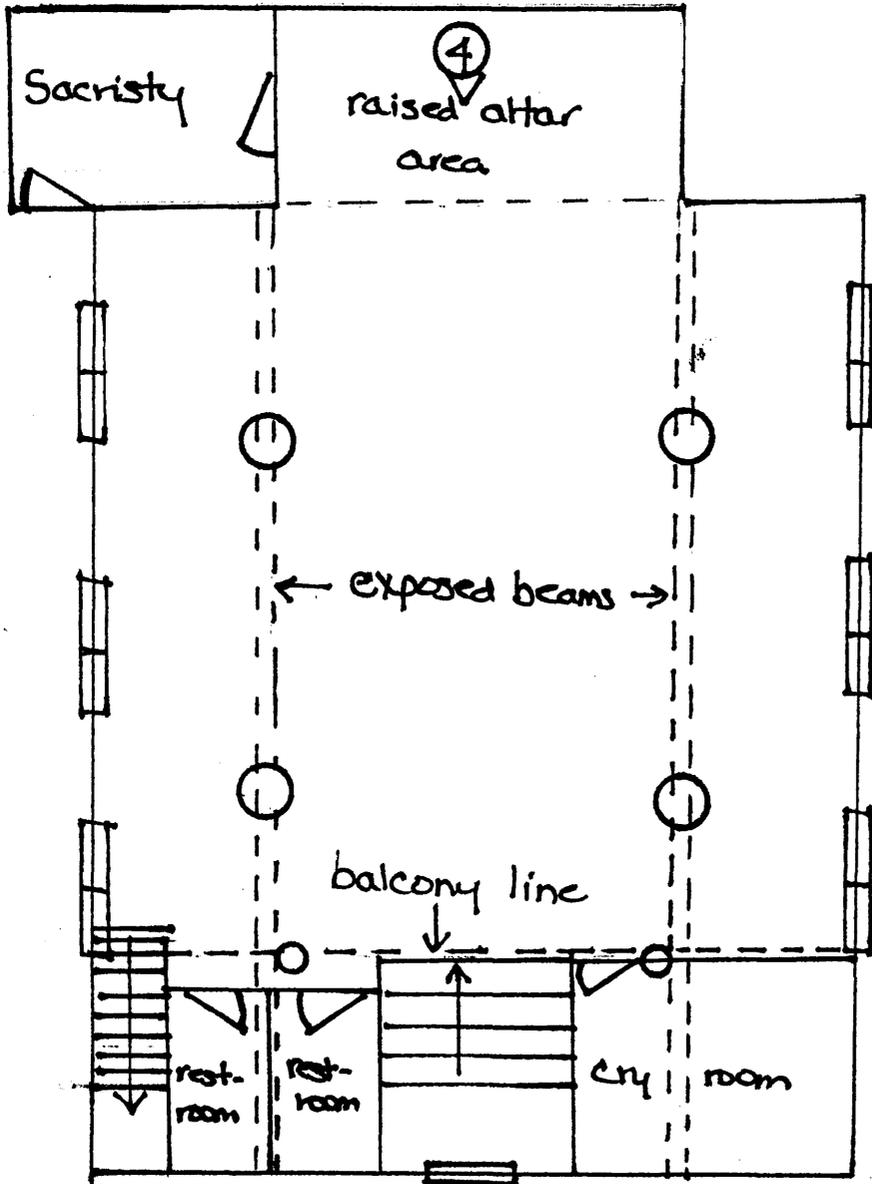
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- "St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church and Howard-Flaget House." National Register nomination completed July 12, 1976. On file at Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Ky.
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- Spencer County, Kentucky Deed Book E, pages 175 - 178.

Floor Plan  
Not to scale

North: ↖

Photo Number & Direction  
of view: ① →



All Saints Church

SP-T-43

②

②

①

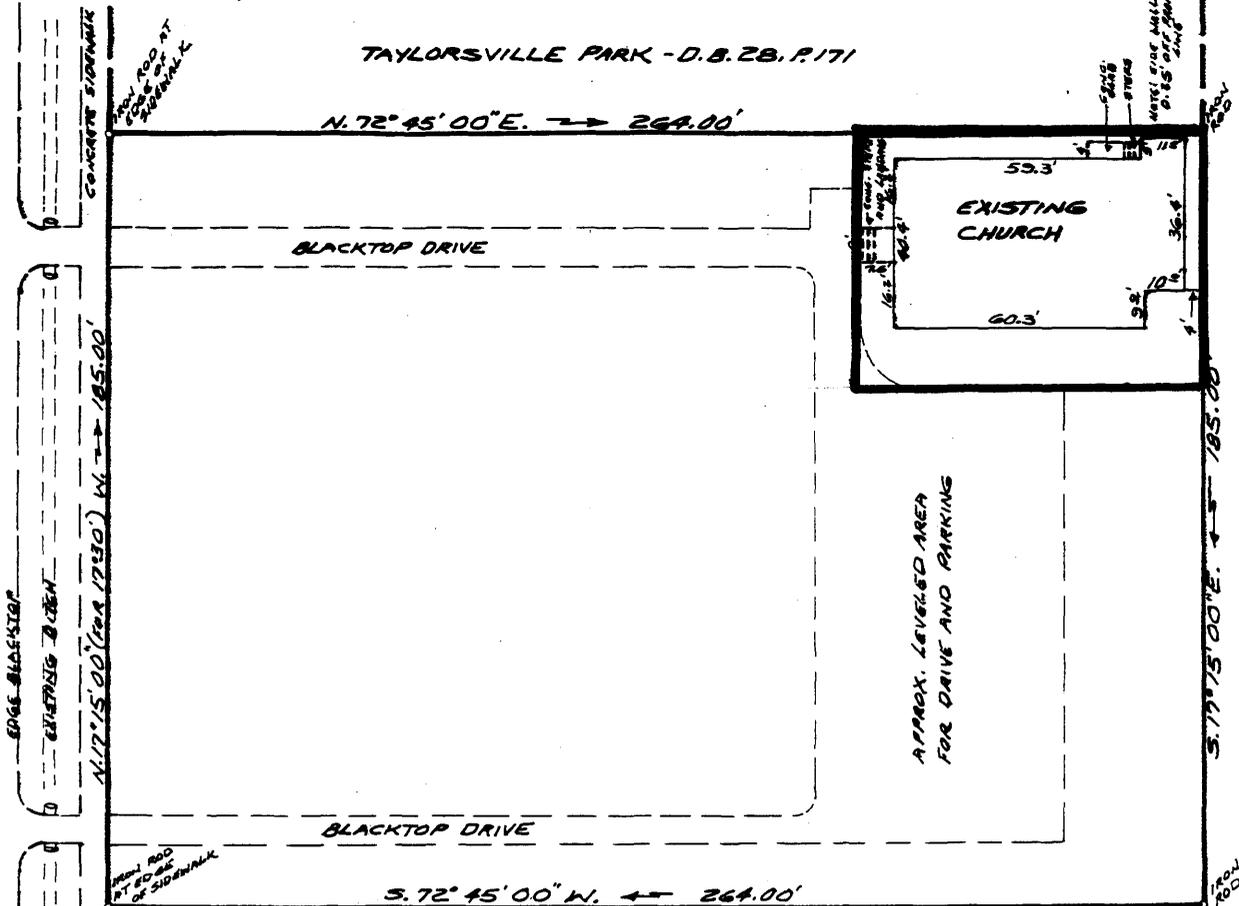
SCALE: 1"=30'  
DATE: 4-27-85

All Saints Church  
Taylorsville,  
Spencer County, Ky.  
PROPERTY BOUNDARY MAP  
Property Boundary for  
National Register:

WILLIAM H. REASOR  
To  
CATHOLIC CHURCH.  
1.12 AC.,

BEING THE SAME TRACT DESCRIBED BY DEED  
DATED 1845, AND RECORDED IN D.B. "6"  
PAGE 220, IN THE SPENCER COUNTY CLERK'S  
OFFICE, TAYLORSVILLE, KY.

MAIN CROSS STREET - 66' A/W



TRUSTEES, TAYLORSVILLE GRADED SCHOOL,  
1907, D.B. 28, P. 171

ARTESIAN WELL SITE,  
ORIG. DEED DATED  
4-4-1905.  
D.B. 27, PP. 125-26

TAYLORSVILLE GRADED SCHOOL

This is to certify that this plat and survey were made under my supervision, and that the angular and linear measurements, as witnessed by monuments shown thereon, are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



SURVEYOR Robert C. Cook  
St. # 2, Box # 76, Bloomfield, Kentucky, 40008

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**National Register of Historic Places  
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All Saints Church  
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PHOTOGRAPHS

All Saints Church  
Taylorsville, Spencer County, Ky.  
Photographer: Carolyn Brooks  
Date: March and June, 1991  
Negatives on file at Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Ky.

(The above information is the same for all 4 photographs submitted with the nomination. Below the photographs are listed in the order of their photograph numbers and each view is described.)

1. Front facade and southeast side; photographer facing north.
2. Detail of front facade; photographer facing northeast.
3. Southeast side; photographer facing northwest.
4. Interior looking towards entrance at rear of church; photographer facing southwest.