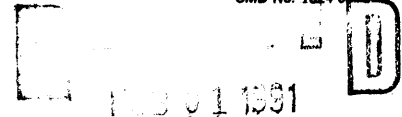


234



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 Bloomfield Historic District

other names/site number na

2. Location

street & number na

not for publication

city, town Bloomfield

vicinity

state Kentucky

code KY

county Nelson

code 179

zip code 40008

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
148	36 buildings
0	0 sites
2	0 structures
0	0 objects
150	36 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
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan
State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Council
State or Federal agency and bureau

1-24-91
Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:)

Patrick Andrews

3/18/91

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC, single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE, business, professional,
specialty store, warehouse
SOCIAL, meeting house
EDUCATION, school RELIGION, structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC, single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE, business, professional,
EDUCATION, school
RELIGION, religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC
MID-19TH CENTURY, vernacular, Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN, Italianate, vernacular

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, CONCRETE
walls WOOD, weatherboard
BRICK
roof ASPHALT, ASBESTOS
other SYNTHETICS, vinyl

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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, Frankfort

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 146 +/-

UTM References

A

16	648	100	419	768	0
Zone	Easting		Northing		

B

16	648	200	419	710	0
Zone	Easting		Northing		

C

16	648	075	419	666	0
Zone	Easting		Northing		

D

16	647	000	419	723	0
Zone	Easting		Northing		

Bloomfield Quad

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christine Amos, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization City of Bloomfield, Kentucky date October, 1990
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town Bloomfield state Kentucky zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Bloomfield Historic District

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 1

The Bloomfield Historic District is a residential and commercial district that includes the majority of historic resources within the town limits. The district is anchored by a central commercial area defined by use into areas of retail, automotive/service, and agricultural businesses. Surrounding the commercial center are areas of dense residential development with few vacant lots, few historic properties with lost integrity, and few modern intrusions. The Bloomfield Historic District contains properties representing the historic themes of exploration and settlement, community planning and development, black heritage, education, religion, architecture, transportation and manufacturing with a period of significance that spans the years from 1817 through 1945. Within the district are 150 contributing and 36 non-contributing resources.

The physical appearance of Bloomfield, in northeast Nelson County, Kentucky is greatly affected by natural and man-made factors. The north-south trending drainage of Simpson's Creek and the east-west flowing Hinkle Creek meet at the center of town. These water courses have proved to be both a perpetual challenge to road builders and a unique character defining feature of the town. The original town lots are platted upon the hillsides that slope southwest to the major stream, Simpsons Creek. Late 18th century transportation routes running north-south (Taylorsville Road-Springfield Road) and east-west (Chaplin Road-Fairfield Road) join at the town's hub. Additional regional highways and local roads extend spoke-like in southwest and northwest directions. From many points in town, one can look across the low area of the central business district and view lines of residences opposite.

Of the four defined historic periods, the majority of historic properties date to the second era; 1865-1918, followed by properties built between 1821 and 1864. The number of properties dating from the first and last period of significance are relatively equal. Within the description section, individual properties are indicated with a number that refers to their location on the project map.

Circa 1790-1820

Historic resources from the settlement period represent the theme of community planning and development in Bloomfield. As expected, the survival rate of historic resources from the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetBloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 2

period is very low. No extant historic resources illustrate the settlement themes of architecture, manufacturing, commerce, religion, socio-political activities or education. The material improvements of mills, tanyards, brickyards, etc. are also no longer visible on the surface. The resources remaining from the settlement era are the physical organization of the town itself; the streets and alleys, residential and commercial areas, lot sizes, and road networks that provided the pattern for growth and development in 19th century Bloomfield, as illustrated by Figure 1, a copy of the original 1817 plat of Bloomfield.

1821-1864

Antebellum period resources illustrate the themes of religion, education, domestic architecture, and black heritage. No commercial or manufacturing resources remain from the era and resources associated with Black heritage are rare. The majority of antebellum resources represent the theme of domestic architecture.

During the period, Bloomfield developed within the boundaries of the original plat and, as evidenced by architectural resources, began to extend west along the Fairfield Road. Bloomfield's antebellum domestic architectural resources present a variety of traditional forms and plans including center and side passage plans in one, one-and-one-half, and two-story forms built of brick masonry and wood frame. The heavy, two-dimensional characteristic of Greek Revival detail figures prominently in surviving examples. Center passage plans with columned front porches, and wide, geometrically detailed window and door architraves are among the most stylish examples from the era (# 23, 151). Deed research documented fifteen residences built prior to the Civil War that survive in Bloomfield. All surviving one-story forms are located on Fairfield Road, beyond the original city limits. The majority of one-and-one-half and two story forms address Bloomfield's main street: Taylorsville Road. Surviving domestic out buildings are rare. One brick meat house and a few root cellars survive. Two frame out buildings at the McKay house (# 21) also may date from the period.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetBloomfield Historic District
Nelson County, KentuckySection number 7 Page 3

Documented locations of quarters for urban domestic slaves in Kentucky are found within the main dwelling in basement and attic areas; in detached domestic buildings such as kitchens; and in quarters located within the confines of the yard area. Two examples of slave quarters survive in Bloomfield, at #166 and #12, the E.B. Miles House. The former is a single cell log building originally associated with an early 19th century center passage residence. The quarters is in very poor repair, but bears exceptional significance because of its rarity. The Miles quarters, located in the detached kitchen, is a one-and-one-half story, brick masonry, double cell building located in ell fashion near the rear wall of the main house. The building may pre-date the main house, having been relegated to kitchen/quarter status following completion of the grand residence on Taylorsville Road. Both quarters are rare and significant artifacts representing antebellum Black heritage in Bloomfield.

The single education-related resource from the era is #9, a building that provided housing for teachers at the private school adjacent (no longer extant). The gable-ended, masonry building, abuts the sidewalk edge, a common locational pattern for both commercial and residential urban antebellum resources, but rare in the residential areas of Bloomfield.

Ecclesiastical properties include the Bloomfield and Baptist Cemeteries (#1 and 64). Although the Baptist and Christian Churches built sanctuaries during the antebellum, both underwent later rebuilding. The cemeteries are included within the boundaries of the Bloomfield Historic District because they are integral parts of district and derive their primary significance from graves of persons that figure importantly in Bloomfield's history and distinctive design features that include carvings of words, poetry, figures, dimensional statuary, and geometric monuments. The Baptist Cemetery, established in the 18th century, is centrally located within the proposed Bloomfield Historic District, an important visual and historic resource located on the highest point in town. A wrought iron fence encircles some plots, and carved stones of superior artistic merit mark many of the graves. The Bloomfield Cemetery (# 1) located on the north edge of the Bloomfield Historic District, contains the graves of husband and wife, Jeroboam and Ann Beauchamp. Prose, poetry and narrative perpetuate the story of the romantic 19th century Beauchamp-Sharp tragedy. Neither deeds nor acts distinguished them during their lives, but rather, their

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 4

melodramatic deaths brought notoriety to their names.

1865-1918

Historic resources from the 1865-1918 era represent significant local trends in domestic architecture, commerce, religion, education, transportation, community planning and development, Black heritage, and manufacturing and comprise the greatest number of resources from any single historical era.

Construction dates for the majority of Bloomfield's residences date to this period. The forms, plans, materials and scale of post-Civil War housing continued to follow traditional tenets with one-and one-an-one-half story frame houses built on T-plans, and two-story center passage plans dominating the surviving building stock of the late 19th century. Local builders such as James Batchelder built upon traditional forms and plans, then enlivened facades with highly distinctive decorative motifs. Victorian influences such as bracketed eaves, decorative gable end aprons, and porch details are visible throughout Bloomfield. The resulting effects were sometimes modest as at the Sanford Bishop house (# 5) on Taylorsville Road, attributed to Batchelder. The Annie Snider house next door (# 4) and #131 and 138, both on Fairfield Road show a variety of Victorian decoration from restrained verge board trim, to cutwork aprons and porches enlivened with decorative friezes and bracketed posts. Two of the more exuberant examples of period decoration applied to traditional plans exist at #127 the Williams house and at #134, the Wilkinson house.

The majority of early 20th century residences were built in recently-subdivided areas along Riverside Drive, McKay Street, and Springfield Road, and along the outer reaches of earlier-established avenues. The influences of the nationally-popular Craftsman or Bungalow style of residential architecture are quite apparent in Bloomfield. Characteristics of the style include low-pitched roofs with bracketed or wide eaves; clapboard siding with flat wall and fenestration trim; rough, natural materials (seen in pre-formed rusticated concrete block and limestone foundations); large sash windows, and asymmetrical facades. Examples of the Craftsman influence on domestic architecture in Bloomfield include the majority of homes along Riverside Drive including #96, 97, 98, 99, 100, and 103 through 108. A

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District
Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 5

similar density of bungalow type architecture is evident along McKay Street including #37, 38 (and especially) 39, 42, 43, and 45 through 49,.

Less frequent are residences built with Classical Revival motifs. The most outstanding examples are large, two-story homes of both brick and frame construction. One of two documented architect-designed residences in town is #146, the Hal Muir house, by the firm of Joseph and Joseph in Louisville. Muir, a wealthy banker, gentleman farmer and businessman hired the Louisville firm to design the two-story residence in 1914. Bloomfield's other documented architect-designed residence is #43, the Dr. J.B. McGee house, designed by Bardstown architect, Osso Stanley about 1910. Stanley's plans of the "Bungalow for Dr. J.B. McGee, Bloomfield, Ky." include a six-room floor plan with office in the projecting front bay to the north. No other Stanley-designed residences have been documented in town, yet the possibility of his designing others is strong (Hall; 1990).

Non-architect designed residences reflecting Classical influences include #8, prominently located on a corner of Taylorsville Road, and attributed to local builder James Batchelder, Sr. An extensive remodeling of #142 apparently took place contemporary to the Muir residence construction. The work included the addition of a port cochere, ionic columns, multi-paned windows and a Revival entry.

Local builders whose work altered the 20th century architectural scape include John A. Kolb, Marvin Huston, J.G. "Moots" Bush and Jim Huston, along with James Batchelder, Sr. For identification and descriptions of the many houses built by these local craftsman, see the "Bloomfield Survey Summary Report" (Amos;1990).

The majority of Bloomfield's retail business houses date to the period. All surviving resources are brick masonry buildings and most display symmetrical facades with metal storefronts, window hood molds and cornices, and decorative brick work for embellishment. Several properties are fronted with steel components manufactured by the George Mesker Company of Evansville, Indiana. Commercial buildings throughout Kentucky exhibit combinations of cornices, piers and hood moldings, selected from catalogs and shipped in via the railroad from the Indiana business. Among the several

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 6

contributing resources from the period are #13 through 20, 30 and 31.

The themes of education, religion, and railroad history are represented by single architectural resources during the period: the Bloomfield School (#111), the Bloomfield Depot (#161), and the Bloomfield Methodist Church (#27). Each property represents a contemporary design solution for institutional, transportation-oriented, and ecclesiastical building, respectively.

Segregated Black neighborhoods emerged during the period, although integrated neighborhoods are also historic and contemporary realities in Bloomfield. Hill Street (Old Hardstown Road) contains the greatest density of black residences, two churches with predominantly black congregations, and the original, segregated black school (now a residence). All of the residences are of frame construction with similar scale of about 1000 square feet or less. Both one and one-and-one-half story buildings utilize the hall-parlor, narrow center passage and T-plan forms. Exterior design details are very simple, consisting of squared or turned porch posts. The decorative wood details that characterize many houses in other areas of town are not apparent here. Within the district, residences align the east side of Hill Street, while the west side contains the community's historic religious and educational facilities. Churches include the Second Baptist Church of Bloomfield #123 and the Campbell Chapel, African Methodist Episcopal Church, #125, with the Bloomfield Colored School, #124 located between. Two commercial buildings that housed black businesses are located at the foot of the hill. These non-contributing resources are partially collapsed and are slated for demolition.

1919-1945

Twentieth century automotive-related businesses include gas and service stations and automobile showrooms. The majority are of brick veneer or concrete block construction (see #32, 33, 60 and 62). All display rectangular forms, simple design details, and little elaboration or decoration. These buildings, constructed by locals without the aid of professional architect reflect few design influences, but rather, the function of the buildings, with necessarily large

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District
Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 7

vehicle doors and open interior plans. Stepped parapets, utilizing the rectangular shape of pre-cast concrete block, and multi-paned, metal casement windows provide the spare design embodied in these functional buildings. Bridges built by the State Highway Department illustrate the contemporary use of preformed concrete in bridges built in the early 20th century.

Standards of Integrity

Properties included within the boundaries of the Bloomfield Historic District are considered contributing or non-contributing to the architecturally and historically significant district. Bloomfield's historic resources maintain an overall excellent degree of integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, design, feeling, and association. The qualities most frequently compromised, making historic properties non-contributing within the district, are integrity of materials and design. Acceptable changes to materials includes the application of non-original siding (asphalt, metal, vinyl, etc.) over original wall surfaces - usually clapboard. The application of non-historic siding does affect a property's physical integrity, however, if original fenestration patterns and other characteristic design elements - roof form, decorative embellishments, etc.- have been retained, the siding alteration alone does not make a property a non-contributing resource. Likewise, the alteration of a minority of front facade openings (for example, removing a single double-hung window and replacing it with a picture window) does not compromise the overall integrity of a property. However, a combined altering of historic materials (siding, window types) and design elements (fenestration patterns, roof forms, front elevations) will make a property non-contributing. Loss of integrity through extensive under-maintenance and neglect can also make a property, especially one with architectural significance, non-contributing within the district (see NE 340, 341, map # 113, 112). Properties with historical significance may display a lesser degree of maintenance than properties with architectural significance and still be considered contributing to the district (see NE 397, map #166). Other non-contributing properties within the district include resources built after 1945.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Bloomfield Historic District
Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 8

Few vacant lots exist within Bloomfield and within the boundaries of the district. Because so few vacant lots exist, their presence does not detract from the overall district integrity. Vacant lots are noted on the district map and within the description following but are not counted as either contributing or non-contributing.

Bloomfield contains a modest amount of garages and out buildings, the majority of which date to the early-to-mid 20th century and have subsidiary locations in rear yard areas, separate from associated residences. Although these buildings and structures are noted on state inventory forms, they are neither counted nor described within the district nomination. Properties with exceptional or unusual out buildings, structures, or garages are included within the descriptive text and those buildings are included within the count (example -NE 70, map #12).

The following section describes all properties included within the boundaries of the Bloomfield Historic District and indicated on the project map. Each property is identified with a map number, followed by a number in parenthesis which is the property Smithsonian number under which the state form is located at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort, Kentucky. Additional information for each property is contained on those state forms. All properties are counted as contributing unless the number is followed by the statement "non-contributing".

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

1. (NE 66) A 19th century public cemetery with marked and unmarked graves, with headstones of varying detail. Included at the site is the shared grave of husband and wife, Jeroboam and Ann Beauchamp.
2. (NE 247) A two-story, late 19th century, vernacular residence with additions. The building has an asphalt shingled, gable roof, metal clapboard siding, concrete foundation (over stone), two-over-two, vertically divided sash windows, a multi-light entry with knee-braced overdoor. The north side of the front facade features a three-bay gable end; the ell to the south has a centered entry with paired lights to either side. There are two, interior brick chimneys and a brick herringbone front sidewalk.
3. (NE 248) A one-and-one-half story, three-bay, center passage, late 19th century, frame dwelling with asphalt shingled gable roof, stone foundation, narrow clapboard siding, a rear ell, six-over-six and four-over-four sash windows, shed front dormer with three windows, full shed porch with solid posts and square knee-braced supports in the Arts and Crafts style. A brick herringbone-laid sidewalk extends from the house front to the street edge.
4. (NE 249) A one-and-one-half story, three-bay, I-plan, Princess Anne residence with intersecting, asphalt shingled gable roof, clapboard siding with corner and base trim boards, limestone foundation, tall, single light sash windows, and entries into each of two front rooms. Decorative Victorian woodwork and trim includes a gable dormer with paneled and rosette gable end, curvilinear eave brackets identical to others on contemporary dwellings in the neighborhood, and a front gable end with a decorative apron featuring pendants and a spooled frieze. The front porch, south of the front gable has turned posts and pilasters and decorative frieze and brackets. Replacement doors have multi-lights (circa 1930).
5. (NE 250) A two story, four bay, I-plan, frame residence from the late 19th century with some late Victorian embellishments. The property has clapboard siding with corner, base and verge trim boards, a standing-seam metal intersecting gable roof with two, corbelled interior brick chimneys, curvilinear brackets beneath the eave (like those on the house next door to the north), single light sash windows, a limestone foundation, front porch to the south of the projecting front bay with circular cut-out frieze, turned posts and piers, and entry with paneled and carved half-light door with transom and decorative side lights with paneled bases. Windows in the front bay are paired. All have original wood, louvered shutters. A rear stairway is open.
6. (NE 251) A two-story, four bay, late 19th century, vernacular frame residence with metal siding, limestone foundation, one story rear ell, sloping roof with flat front parapet and sandwich bracketed eave. Windows are single light sash, a second-bay entry has a colored glass, Victorian door with geometric divided upper light over a composite panel. Routed trim boards and bullseye corner blocks frame

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceBloomfield Historic DistrictNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 10

the entry. An early 20th century two-bay, shed front porch has rusticated concrete blocks forming posts on a concrete base.

7. (NE 252) A one-story, early 20th century residence with random-coursed ashlar veneer of smooth and rusticated finish, concrete foundation, six-over-six sash windows and multi-gabled front with gables declining in size from the main block to off set and gabled entry vestibule.

8. (NE 253) A two-and-one-half story, American foursquare plan residence with a variety of decorative embellishments from both Classical and Colonial period revival styles. The building has a limestone foundation, clapboard siding with corner, base and verge board trim. The tall hip roof has asphalt shingles, two hip dormers with tripled and paired single light sash windows. The front facade is divided into two bays of a large sash window and entry with fretted frieze and curvilinear glass sidelights. A front porch is supported by fluted composite columns that wraps to the south. To the north side is a fishscale shingled, square oriole bay with gable roof and to the south is a double polygonal bay. Other details include wide bracketed eave, diamond blocks applied to the frieze at roofline and a dentilated porch frieze.

9. (NE 69) A two-story, gable ended, settlement vernacular masonry building with three bay front gable end of Flemish bond and common bond side walls. The front, three-bay facade has upper sash with 6-over-6 lights above tall, sash and a four-paneled entry door covered by a Victorian gable pediment with oversized dentil blocks and wrought iron posts. The north side is divided into four irregular bays; the first floor is of brick with entry and 6-over-6 sash beneath four and six light sash with a wood louvered panel in the gable end. The second floor of the rear portion is frame, built above a brick first floor. The frame addition creates an overhang. There are two interior brick chimneys and one wall flue on the north side front (this may indicate where a chimney was shared with the now-gone school building that was connected to the north.) The south wall is irregularly divided into four bays. There is a one-story frame, shed addition to the rear.

10. (NE 254) A large, two-story, multi-bay, late 19th century frame residence with hip and gable roof and two, asymmetrical turreted bays. The larger, polygonal bay is to the north, three sides that face to the street have single light sash to either side of a large plate window with solid colored glass transom in the second floor and stained glass transom in the first floor. Other windows are single light sash with plain trim and simply molded hoods. The south side, five-sided bay is tall and narrow, with a brick foundation, narrow sash and freestanding conical roof with stamped metal cladding. The roof of the north turret is finished three sides in a hip with ridge comb and stamped metal cladding. The front, central portion of the roof is gabled, has two interior brick chimneys, connects the two turrets, and is covered with standing seam metal. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceBloomfield Historic DistrictNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 11

central building mass has two bays and a 3/4 light entry with paneled and carved door. A hip porch connects the side bays and has turned columns with brackets and a block frieze. All eaves are dentilated and underscored with small, sandwich brackets.

11. (NE 255) A one-and-one-half story, early 20th century frame bungalow residence with concrete foundation, clapboard siding, steep, asphalt shingled gable roof with side dormers and one large, interior brick chimney. A low, gable end front porch with solid brick rail and piers has concrete coping. The main facade is divided into two bays with triple-joined multi-light sash windows and a full line, divided pane entry door. The upper gable end has paired sash windows.

12. (NE 70) The property contains two contributing buildings and one contributing structure: a main house, two-part quarters/kitchen (described above) and a stone fence. The residence is one of the oldest dwellings in Bloomfield, dating from the early antebellum years. It is a five-bay, one-and-one-half story, double pile, center passage plan, brick masonry building with Flemish bond front and common bond side and back walls, a limestone foundation, four end wall chimneys, an original centered brick pediment with Palladian window, and in antis portico with double, paneled doors, and multi-light transoms and side lights. Windows are six-over-six sash with stone sills and lintels with bullseye corner blocks. The fascia and pediment are defined with dentil blocks. A raised basement is ventilated with openings fronted with diagonally set wood bars, stone sills and lintels. The interior features a ceiling height of 14 1/2' on the first floor, a 40' long center hall with self-supporting circular stair of cherry, ash floors, and an unusual groined vault of plaster in the foyer of the upper hall. A one-story modern brick veneer addition is not visible from the principal facade and does not compromise the overall excellent integrity. The front yard is defined by an intricate stone fence of lattice, divided by piers topped with circular globes.

13. (NE 71) A one-story, single bay, brick masonry, late 19th century commercial building with metal cornice, common bond side walls and brick veneer front. The cornice is quite large for the small scale of the property, with dentil belt, end piers and two central uprights that originally framed a sign. The storefront has a flat lintel, recessed side entry and plate windows to the north side with paneled bulkhead.

14. (NE 72) A one-story, three-bay, brick masonry commercial building with elaborate metal cornice that features a center name plate, corner bulbs, dentilled frieze and heavy, diagonal brackets. Beneath the cornice is a decorative brick frieze with header pattern. The relatively-intact storefront has a recessed center entry flanked with vertically divided plate windows above paneled bulkheads. A modern, wood shingled canopy shades the front.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceBloomfield Historic DistrictNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 12

15. (NE 73) A two-story, vacant, late 19th century, brick masonry commercial building divided into six bays, with a flat, replacement cornice, common bond front and side walls, and a brick frieze with a decorative soldier belt. The second floor is divided into two blocks with three single light sash windows in each, joined by molded brick hoods. Square columns divide the first floor elevation into eight openings. The right front has a recessed entry flanked by solid lights with paneled bulkheads, a stair entry is placed in the center opening, and the left storefront has two recessed bays, a double door entry and a single door, and one glass showcase with bulkhead. A side stair entry is located in the south-most bay.

16. (NE 256) A two-story, two-bay, late 19th century brick masonry commercial building with veneer front, decorative metal pediment with rectangular center block that reads "Citizens Bank", corbelled brick frieze, one-over-two sash windows with gabled, rusticated brick arches and rusticated brick forming quoins at the corners of the building. The first floor storefront is quite intact with a central, recessed entry flanked by large plate windows with transoms (covered with wood), and paneled bulkheads. The storefront is framed with a metal cornice and fluted piers with acanthus leaf tops. The pattern was a popular design of the George Mesker Company of Evansville, Indiana, a storefront manufacturer whose products were used throughout the commonwealth on turn-of-the-century commercial building.

17. (NE 74) A two-story, three bay, brick commercial building with elaborate metal cornice that features a central name plate that reads "Muir 1894", and a paneled, decorative frieze, corbelled with end battlements. The brick facade has a corbelled frieze and diagonal header panel beneath the nameplate. Second floor windows are single light sash with metal hoods and diagonal soldier courses below the sills. The storefront has been remodeled with a wood shed awning, plate glass windows and retains original, slender fluted metal piers.

18. (NE 257) A two-story, four-bay, brick commercial building recently renovated, with elaborated metal cornice, bracketed with a central nameplate (Davis, 1894), corbelled brick frieze, second story single light sash windows with stone lintel, stone sill belt, paired joined center window, and first floor divided into four bays with the north a stair entry, and three south bays with new plate transoms and full glass divided by original Mesker steel columns with fluted faces and decorative acanthus and disc designs.

19. (NE 258) A two-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with bracketed metal cornice with paneled frieze, upper level two-over-two sash windows with decorative gabled pediments. The first floor renovation includes retention of three chamfered, paneled piers with disk capitals and decorative cornice that divide three bays, infilled with brick veneer panels beneath fixed plate glass.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceBloomfield Historic DistrictNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 13

20. (NE 75) A two-story, three bay commercial building, with second floor identical to NE-258, the present Wilson and Muir bank auxiliary building. The first floor of this property maintains more of the original storefront with intact multi-light transom. The front also contains a flat, suspended metal awning, double entered entry flush with plate windows and modern brick bulkheads.

21. (NE 67) An antebellum, gabled church, remodeled in 1896, built on a nave plan, with asymmetrical front facade and brick masonry construction. The building has a steeply-gabled roof with Flemish bond front and side walls to the eave that changes to American common bond in the front gable end. The front has a south side, square tower of brick with wood shingled upper walls pierced by louvered wood panels and topped by an asphalt clad steeple. The tower has engaged, corner buttresses, and lancet arch doorways. The front of the main block is divided into three bays with lancet arches of soldier and header bricks over the north, double paneled entry; above a raised central, stained glass window; and framing another stained glass window whose dimensions and location mirror those of the entry, suggesting that the original facade may have been a symmetrical, double door elevation. A stone block in the gable end reads "Christian Church AD 1819". The side walls are divided into five bays with a stained glass, lancet windows in each bay. A modern, two and one half story, brick veneer addition to the rear has sash windows and gable roof. The location and scale of the addition do not intrude on the integrity of the original church.

22. (NE 259) Non-contributing A one-and-one-half story, frame, brick veneer 20th century residence with two gable dormers, three front bays, six light sash windows and poured concrete foundation.

23. (NE 260) A two-story, mid-to-late 19th century, three bay residential building with flat hip roof, two interior chimneys flanking the interior center passage, tall, narrow 2-over-2 sash windows, double dentil block and sandwich bracketed eave. The center entry has a door with half-light above two rectangular panels. The full front porch has a shed roof and composite Ionic columns. A rear, one story ell has a gable roof. Window hoods are identical to those of 200 Main Street, a raised fret-and-sawtooth pattern.

24. (NE 261) A one-and-one-half story, three bay, late 19th century, T-plan residence with limestone foundation, asphalt shingled gable roof, metal replacement clapboard siding, single light sash, gable returns and entries into each of two front rooms. The full porch fronts the projecting bay and the side ell is supported by metal posts on a concrete porch floor.

25. (NE 262) A large, two-story, corner located, three bay, mid-late 19th century residence built on a center-passage, double pile plan, with standing seam metal hip roof, two large, interior brick chimneys, a gable roof pediment with fishscale and sawtooth shingles, sandwich bracketed eave and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceBloomfield Historic DistrictNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 14

double, dentiled frieze. A square bay projects to the south, street side and has an entry that faces front to Main. Windows are single light sash with interesting, raised fret-and-sawtooth patterned hoods, similar or identical to hood moldings found on other contemporary houses in town. The front porch covers the entry which has a Victorian door of paneled base and multi-light, colored glass above, two-light transom and three-light side lights above rectangular panels. The porch has a frieze with repetitive circular design, turned posts, and bracketed, dentiled eave.

26. (NE 68) A brick masonry, nave-plan Victorian Gothic church, with asymmetrical front, built in 1881 with six course common bond walls, stone foundation, steep gable over the sanctuary with asbestos shingles, square tower in the northwest corner with entry. The side walls are divided by projecting piers into five bays with corbelled panels, lancet windows of stained glass. The front gable has stone coping, engaged buttresses with stone shoulders and cornering, a quatrefoil in the gable end above a large triple lancet stained glass window with stone architrave and pendent label moldings. A horizontal stone belt joins the gable and tower at the eave line.

27. (NE 263) A large, rectangular, asymmetrical, two-story, beveled edge, concrete block building, originally built as a hotel with massive, two-story portico on solid columns divided into five front bays with single light sash and fifteen-light entry with five light sidelights, extended eave with tongue and groove soffit, wood capitals and plain architrave. The yard area is raised above the sidewalk and retained by a concrete wall with concrete steps and landing. The six front porch supports are asymetrically divided. To the rear is a two story ell with beveled concrete block walls and a later plain concrete block addition.

28. (NE 264) A two-story, three-bay, early 20th century brick masonry commercial building with common bond side walls and veneered front, built up roof, wood cornice with diagonal, geometric brackets, a diagonally-laid soldier frieze belt, raised brick hoods above narrow single light sash windows with double header arches. (NE 265) A two-and-one-half story, four bay, turn-of-the-century commercial building with common bond masonry side walls, stone foundation, brick veneer front facade, and a built up roof with plain front cornice (original removed). The upper story is divided into three irregular bays with single light sash with double header arches. First floor level has two asymmetrical recessed entries with arched heads and two sash windows. The north entry is a passage to the alley in the rear. Windows of the basement level are low single light sash at grade.

29. NE 265 2.5 story, four bay, two, commercial building, brick masonry, stone foundation, built up roof, removed cornice, three bays up, two down, arched sash windows.

30. (NE 76) A two-story, nine-bay, brick masonry commercial building with very good integrity. Major alterations include

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Bloomfield Historic District

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 15

a recent brick infill with metal frame windows between original metal piers. The building has a pre-fabricated steel cornice from the George Mesker Company of Evansville, Indiana with floral blocks in the frieze area and a storefront divided into seven bays with central entry and two, three-bay storefronts. Nine second floor windows are single light sash with metal hoods.

31. (NE 77) The most elaborate commercial building in town. A two-story, corner-located, two-story brick masonry building with finely-joined brick veneer, plain metal cornice beneath a brick parapet, single light second floor sash windows with rusticated stone lintels beneath narrow cornices of egg and dart terra cotta bricks. A series of corbelled belts divides the first from second story. The first floor is detailed with rusticated (banded) wall surface and arch-headed fenestration with soldier belt with terra cotta cap and surround. Modern sash windows with metal frames a wood infills the original openings. The original conical roof cap above the corner turret has been removed.

(NE 81) A two-lane, reinforced concrete bridge spanning Simpson's Creek in downtown Bloomfield. The structure is supported by large concrete piers that are placed in the streambed. Four, cast metal lightposts with decorative glass lanterns are located at each of the bridges four corners. A sidewalk is located on the north side and both north and south sides are guarded by a formed concrete railing with wide, flat rail.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 16

32. (NE 266) A two-story, concrete block commercial building with asphalt shingled gable roof, steel sash multi-light and single and divided light sash windows, a small porch from the second floor to the south with metal stairs.

33. (NE 267) A tall, one-story rectangular commercial building of concrete block construction with a curved, asphalt shingle roof, stepped front parapet with tile coping, and front divided into six bays with one vehicle bay, four plate windows and one pedestrian entry.

34. (NE 268) A one story, frame, turn-of-the-century residence with four front bays, a hip roof with flared wave and small gable dormers, a full front porch beneath the roof extension supported by square posts. Two front entries reveal a Cumberland plan with a window to the side of each of two front entries. The building has a stone foundation, replacement siding and one interior brick chimney.

35. (NE 269) A one-story, frame, turn-of-the-century vernacular residence with steep, asphalt shingled hip roof, wide metal replacement siding, stone foundation, one interior brick chimney, single light sash windows, and a front porch recessed beneath half of the front roof extension (SE corner). Two entries have half light, paneled doors. Alterations to the porch include wrought iron columns and railings.

36. (NE 270) A one-and-one-half story, late nineteenth century vernacular frame, hip-roofed I-plan residence with projecting front gable and three front bays. Windows are single light sash. The residence has a stone foundation, vinyl siding, replacement wrought iron porch supports.

37. (NE 271) One of few residences on the street with a traditional vernacular form and plan rather than a 20th century bungalow appearance. A one-and-one-half story, three-bay, vernacular residence with clapboard siding, gable returns with fishscale shingles in the gable ends, single light sash and single light hopper windows, a half-light paneled door, full half-hip front porch on Tuscan columns. Rough cut limestone foundation, decorative, dentil blocks at the frieze.

38. (NE 272) A one-and-one-half story, three-bay, early 20th century frame residence with hip roof, gable dormer with jerkin hood, bracketed eaves, triple six-over-six sash windows and two interior brick chimneys. The building has clapboard siding paired sash on the first floor, a central six-light, paneled entry door beneath a barrel arched portico supported by Tuscan columns. Alterations include an attached

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 17

carport to the north side of the house. There is a concrete foundation with a basement garage to the south side that is no longer used in its original capacity.

39. (NE 273) One of the finest examples of early 20th century, period revival domestic architecture in Bloomfield. A one-and-one-half story, three-bay, frame dwelling with double hip roof with flared eaves, hip dormers with paired sash windows and multi-textured shingle wall surfaces, and two interior brick chimneys. The large roof area has an overhanging eave with decoratively cut outriggers. The first floor is clad with clapboard siding and has a recessed corner porch to the west and north sides. The porch openings are arcaded with four, basket arch perforations above a solid rail. Windows are single light sash with simple molding and the front entry has a half-light, paneled door. Foundation is rough cut limestone.

40. (NE 274) A one-and-one-half story, frame, early 20th century vernacular bungalow-type residence with intersecting, multi-gabled roof, clapboard siding, multi-light casement and four-over one sash windows and foundation of "pressed stone" concrete blocks with beveled edges. Details include asymmetrical fenestration and massing with the entry centered beneath a front gable with gable overdoor supported with knee brackets. Knee brackets and groupings of multi-light casements add to the building's variety of design and texture. There are three interior brick chimneys.

41. (NE 275) A one-and-one-half story, t-plan residence with the base of the T projecting front. The intersecting gable roof has asphalt shingles with two interior brick chimneys. Details include a stone foundation, narrow clapboard siding with beveled drop, vertical corner trim, gable returns, single light sash, and a porch that corners to the front of the projecting wing and south side. Two front entries are paneled with upper half-lights. Alterations include rear and north side shed additions and short, sash windows located beneath the eaves of the top floor.

42. (NE 276) A one-and-one-half story, frame bungalow-type residence with a gable-on-hip roof, clapboard siding, brick foundation, shed dormer, one interior brick chimneys, a half-recessed porch in the southwest corner of the front facade with solid railing and rectangular supports, two, half-light paneled entries access the front rooms.

43. (NE 277) A one-story, four bay, frame, turn-of-the-century, frame bungalow with asphalt shingled, hip roof, two interior brick chimneys, gable dormer, clapboard siding,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 18

pressed stone (concrete block) foundation single light sash with simple hoods, vertical corner, frieze and base trim, three bay front porch with Tuscan columns, projecting square bay with hip roof in the northwest front corner and a square projecting bay on the north wall.

44. (NE 86) A large, two-story, five bay, antebellum frame residence that was attached to a settlement era, two-story, three-bay, side passage residence. The front, main portion faces west and is dominated by a two-story, pedimented porch with paired square columns and single pilasters broken at floor level. A wood fan with keystone is centered in the pediment. Entry details include Greek Revival motifs of fret patterned frieze, a large, double leaf, four-paneled entry, multi-light transom and side lights and tooled stone entry steps. The front entry details are echoed above in the balcony with the exception of the decorated frieze. Roof details of the front block include two, interior end chimneys, full gable returns, dentil blocks and a plain frieze. Siding is clapboard with corner and table trim. Windows are six-over-six light sash with simple trim and louvered shutters. Horizontal wood bars are placed in front of the basement window openings. The interior features a beautiful, circular stair in the central hall, poplar flooring, period woodwork and two period mantles with geometric decoration. The rear ell, the original portion of the residence, faces south to McCullums Run at the bottom of McKay Street. It features a side passage plan with stair with simple newel and square rails, wide poplar floors, mortised window architraves, and period six-paneled doors of low height. The owners removed a passage wall that apparently connected the two-story ell to the rear, one-story kitchen. Period vertical plank doors suggest this unheated passage configuration. The owners also indicated that the rear ell has brick nog construction. The original entry was altered when the front portion was built. It now features a Greek Revival, one-story portico on square posts, a large, four-panel door, and side lights. The rear, one-story kitchen has an end chimney that has been masked and deeply boxed eaves.

45. (NE 278) A one-and-one-half story, frame, early 20th century bungalow residence with asphalt shingled gable roof with flared waves, hip dormer and three bay front. Details include paired and single, vertically-divided 3- and 4-over-1 sash windows, a square, projecting bay to the south, full front porch beneath the roof extension supported by square

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 19

brick piers and battered wood posts with deep, solid frieze, concrete foundation, and replacement vinyl siding.

46. (NE 279) A one-and-one-half story, four bay, early 20th century bungalow residence with three hip dormers piercing a hip roof, all with exposed rafter ends. Dormer windows are triple, three-over-one (vertically divided) sash. First floor windows are paired and single four-over-one sash with plain, molded hoods. A full front porch has a hip roof, solid rail and posts with recessed panels, and is enclosed with screening. Two symmetrical front entries recall traditional Cumberland plan houses. The property has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, two interior brick chimneys, and asphalt roof shingles.

47. (NE 280) A one-and-one-half story, turn-of-the-century T-plan residence with asphalt shingled gable roof, clapboard siding, single light sash windows with plain, molded heads, and stone foundation covered with concrete. A front porch with Tuscan columns and a replacement wood railing is located to the side of the projecting, polygonal bay. Details include fishscale and sawtooth shingles in the closed gable ends, two, paneled, half-light entry doors and vertical dentil-like blocks beneath the soffit. Alterations include the extension of the front gable roof to a shed with added windows.

48. (NE 281) A turn-of-the-century, one-and-one-half story, gambrel roofed, three bay, frame residence with vernacular period revival details. A central projecting entry bay is located beneath a large, gable dormer and has side entries and paired, sixteen-over-one sash windows. A full, angular porch follows the front elevation, has a solid rail, square posts, and gabled pediment. Paired interior chimneys suggest a traditional center passage plan. Other details include a paneled frieze, clapboard siding and concrete block foundation.

49. (NE 282) An early 20th century, one-and-one-half story, hip roofed, three bay, frame bungalow residence with three hip dormers with exposed rafter ends, one interior brick chimney, paired six-over-one sash windows, clapboard siding, pressed stone (concrete) foundation, and full, cut-away front porch recessed beneath the roof extension, supported by solid wall posts with a solid wall railing.

50. (NE 283) The property is a farm complex located on approximately five acres situated directly north of Hinkle Creek (historically called McCullum's Run) on a south facing hillside. The complex contains thirteen buildings and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetBloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 20

structures: an antebellum residence, shed, dairy barn, milk house, tenant house, tobacco barn, metal corn crib, concrete block building, garage, rock fence, spring, bridge, and stone wall. The residence is a one-and-one-half story, three bay, double-pile, frame antebellum traditional residence with standing seam metal gable roof with full returns, two interior, brick end chimneys (rear room brick chimneys may have been removed), 12-over-12 sash windows front and 8-over-8 on the sides, wide, replacement siding, a replacement shed front porch with iron columns, rough limestone foundation, and center entry vertically-paneled entry door with side and transom lights. The interior features heavy, period moldings and a mantle in the southwest front room. The central hall contains two staircases: the stairs closest the front door are enclosed within the hall and originally accessed from the rear, west room and opened into the upper west area; the rear stair is open and accesses the east upper area. photos:11-22,25-30, 35-36; 12-1,2 . Shed: frame with gable roof. Dairy barn: a large dairy barn with three associated concrete silos, with concrete block foundation, metal stancions within the south side shed, nailed and notched timber and unpeeled log frame, nine bents with wide center drive, in poor condition, no longer used. Milk house: concrete foundation, frame with vertical tongue and groove siding, shed roof to the south. Tenant house: metal clad gable roof, frame with brick patterned asphalt siding, four-bay front (w-d-d-w), three-over-one sash, full porch and concrete block foundation. Tobacco barn: concrete foundation, shed attached to east side, seven bents, three boxed and gabled ridge vents. Corn crib: circular metal corn crib with conical roof and turbine cap. Concrete block building: with gable roof, two entries, boarded window openings. Garage: two bay, concrete block garage with corrugated metal gable roof, located behind the house. Bridge: a reinforced concrete, single land bridge crossing creek at farm drive near Chaplin Road, with concrete corner piers, center concrete pier and stone abutments. Rock fence: a limestone rock wall with diagonal coping aligning Chaplin Road in front of the yard area and continuing up the drive toward the house. Spring pump: located in the center of the front yard area, a metal pump on concrete base. Stone wall: located on the north side of the creek in the front yard area, paralleling the rock fence wall on the opposite side of the creek. The wall is of random coursed, ashlar blocks with rusticated, battlemented coping.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 21

51. (NE 284) A 1.5 story t-plan, vernacular, two residence with gable roof, two chimneys and turned porch posts.
52. (NE 285) A 1.5 story, TUC frame, vernacular t-plan with gable roof, two chimneys, sash windows, replacement vinyl siding, front and side porches.
53. (NE 286) 1.5 story, frame, mid-19th c. frame with gable roof projecting front gable bay, replacement siding, limestone foundation, 6-light sash.
54. (NE 287) A two-story, late 19th c. frame, three bay center passage, with interior chimneys, sash windows, clapboard siding, limestone foundation and full front porch.
55. (NE 288) Two story, early 20th century, foursquare with stucco walls, hip roof with dormers, bracketed eave, full front hip porch partially enclosed.
56. (NE 289) A one-story, late 19th century, frame residence with narrow metal siding, intersecting gable roof with asphalt shingles and three interior brick chimneys (the house is similar to NE 290, next door). Windows are 2/2 sash with bracketed hoods, limestone foundation, gable returns, metal porch supports to the front, and a small, metal overdoor on the west side.
57. (NE 290) A late 19th century one-story, T-plan frame residence with intersecting asphalt shingled gable roof with three corbelled interior brick chimneys, clapboard siding, porches to front (north) and west side, rough limestone foundation and 2-over-2 vertically divided sash windows. The building has Victorian period details that include bracketed eaves and gable returns, bracketed wood window moldings with dentils, large dentil blocks at the eave, and louvered openings in the gable ends. The west porch has square posts with elaborate brackets while front posts are plain. The front entry has a half-light paneled door with paneled side lights and transom.
58. (NE 291) A one-story, rectangular, concrete block commercial building, with asphalt shingled gable roof, exposed rafter ends, stepped front gable parapet with concrete coping. The front is divided into four irregular bays of two, multi-light metal framed casement windows, a pedestrian entry, and fixed plate window. To the west is a one-story, shed roofed, concrete block addition with large bay door hung on a track.
59. (NE 292) A two-story, beveled concrete block commercial building with three bays on the second floor and two vehicle bays on the first. The building has an asphalt shingled, gable roof with stepped front parapet with recessed wood

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 22

panel in the end reading "Bloomfield City Hall 1929". Upper windows are 6-over-6 light sash and the vehicle bays have overhead, wood paneled doors. A west side entry to the second floor is reached by a metal stair.

60. (NE 293) A one-story, rectangular, common-bond, brick masonry, early 20th century commercial building with asphalt shingled gable roof, stepped parapet side walls, an irregularly divided front facade with projecting brick piers, and nine bays with openings that include one vehicle bay, two pedestrian entries, three fixed plate window, and three metal-framed, multi-light casement windows. The building has a wood cornice and concrete foundation. Offset to the west side is a later 20th century, one story addition of common bond brick masonry and a four bay front. To the left is a pedestrian entry flanked by single light sash, each with a double header relieving arch. To the right storefront are two, fixed plate windows, joined.

61. (NE 294) The structure is a 1930, formed concrete bridge over Hinkle Creek in Bloomfield. The upper guard rails are of formed concrete with rail, ballusters and five piers on each set. The creek runs diagonally beneath the bridge, causing the two guardrails to be offset from one another, not directly across from each other. The lower structure is of formed concrete with a flat beam.

62. (NE 295) A two-story, irregularly shaped, concrete block commercial building with sloping, built up roof, six bays with upper floor having 12-light metal frame casements and lower bays with plate windows and similar casements. Two pedestrian entries are located on the front facing the Chaplin Road. The formed concrete abutments of a bridge over Hinkle Creek (NE 294) are parallel to and placed near the building's front wall. Hinkle Creek flows beneath the building to empty into the East Fork of Simpson Creek.

63. (NE 296) A one-story, brick veneer, polygonal commercial building, with flat roof, parapet with stone coping, pent roof turning the corner on the north and west sides, fenestration that includes a single, multi-light vehicle bay to the west angled bay; a central bay facing the intersection with glass entry and plate window; and a bay to the east that projects north with eight-light casements and transomed entry door. Alterations include a modern free-standing gas island canopy between the building and the intersection.

64. (NE 79) A two-story, nave plan church the side and rear walls dating to the early 19th century, with front facade rebuilt in 1923. The building has a standing seam metal

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetBloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 23

gable roof, front step parapet with stone coping, a three bay front with three, arched louvres in the gable end, slightly projected center entry bay with gabled portico supported by compressed, stone, Tuscan columns on brick piers with a solid rail. Above the pediment is a geometrically-divided, leaded and stained glass paired window topped by a basket arch transom with stone voussoirs and keystone. This window is flanked by similar sets of paired windows without transoms, simple solidier heads and stone sills. The entry features double, paneled wood doors, recessed in a curved, stone architrave with stained transom. The side walls are divided into four bays with lancet topped windows. A two story classroom building is attached to the rear with sloped, built-up roof, flat parapet with stone coping, concrete foundation, brick veneer, and eight light sash windows.

65. (NE 297) A two-and-one-half-story, frame, Queen Anne residence, built in the late 19th century, with rough coursed, limestone foundation, asymmetrical front facade, asphalt shingled multi-gabled roof, and clapboard siding with corner, verge and water table trim boards. The roof features two interior brick chimneys, full returning gables with wood shingle ends, and corner brackets. Windows are single light sash. The asymmetrical plan features a double, polygonal bay to the north, single oriole with pent-like roof on the northwest corner, steeply-gabled, projecting entry vestibule with elaborate, paneled entry with paneled sidelights, a three-light transom, dentil blocks beneath the eave, and a half-light, paneled door. To the left of the vestibule is a projecting, two-story, gabled bay with large, plate window and stained transom. Other details include arch topped and rectangular windows in the attic gables, and arched, stained fixed windows in the vestibule. The building is sited above the road with concrete retaining wall and steps to the yard.

66. (NE 298) A one-story, early-mid 20th century, English cottage style, frame residence with random stone veneer. The t-plan residence has intersecting, asphalt shingled gable roof with slightly-flared eaves, a lesser gabled projecting entry with arch transom above the door and arched hood on console brackets. A square chimney is located at the intersection of the wings, to the side of the entry. Windows are nine-light sash, the front gable extends to the south to form an arched pedestrian passage at the end of the front facade. Stone details are found in the stoop, steps and entry walk to the public sidewalk.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 24

67. (NE 80) A one-and-one-half story, double pile, five bay, settlement period residence with Flemish bond main block, limestone foundation, standing seam metal gable roof, step parapet side walls with four corbelled chimneys and a double, pedimented entry portico. The building features six-over-six sash windows with bullseye corner block trim above basement windows and similar lintels. The front eave has a wide trim board with dentil belt. The portico bay has a dentiled, gable pediment with returns and broken, square columns. The upper porch has paried, eight-light sash with three lite side lights and wrought iron railing. The main entry has a six paneled door with four light transom, five light sidelights and reeded architrave with bullseye corner blocks.

Alterations include a one story addition to the north side with hip roof, pedimented entry, and a one-story rear addition. A 3 1/2' high ha-ha (dry laid) with concrete piers marks the entry steps. The house overlooks Simpson Creek to the west.

68. (NE 299) A one-and-one-half story, saddle, notched, t-plan, log residence, reminiscent of Park Service rustic architecture of the 30's and 40's. The building has a foundation of large limestone blocks, the stone also used in two shouldered, chimneys in the front and north gable ends. Other details include six-over-six sash windows, concrete chinking, extended log ends, steep gable with exposed rafter ends, and a modern, shed carport addition to the south side.

69. (NE 300) A one-and-one-half story, frame, late 19th century residence with hip and multi-gable roof over an asymmetrical form and plan. The building has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, two interior brick chimneys, large single light sash windows, a asymmetrical, wrapping porch with Tuscal columns, a paneled, 3/4 light entry door and two, front projecting gables.

70. (NE 301) A one-and-one-half story, frame, early 20th century Bungalow-style vernacular residence with asphalt shingled jerkin roof, exposed rafter ends, clapboard siding, a two bay front with 4-over-1 sash windows, a three-light, paneled entry beneath a half-hip porch on square corner posts. Other details include a concrete foundation, polygonal bay to the south side and one, interior brick chimney.

71. (NE 302) A one-story, vernacular Cumberland residence with slight gambrel roof, three interior brick chimneys, four bays of two, one-over-two light sash windows and two entries (replacement doors), and a full front porch. Material

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Bloomfield Historic District

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 25

alterations include replacement siding, porch posts and front doors.

72. (NE 303) A one-story, early 20th century residence with random coursed, stone veneer of smooth and rusticated faces, asphalt shingled gable roof, six-over-six sash windows, three front bays, a full front porch with half-hip roof, corner square posts, solid rail with coping, stone steps and walkway.

73. (NE 304) A one-and-one-half story, early 20th century residence built of beveled edge concrete blocks with hip roof of asphalt shingles with a flared eave, two, interior brick chimneys, three front bays beneath a full front porch with a half hip roof supported by paneled, square wooden posts and raised deck. Windows are geometrically-divided upper sash over single lower sash, paired to either side of the central entry, a full, divided light door with divided sidelights a recessed panel. A concrete berm contains the yard area above the public sidewalk.

74. (NE 305) A one-and-one-half story, frame, early 20th century residence with a slight gambrel roof, two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps, a central gable dormer with three 12-over-1 sash windows, a symmetrical, three-bay front of paired 12-over-1 sash to either side of a fifteen-light entry door with ten light side lights. The building has clapboard siding, a foundation of beveled edge concrete block, full front porch beneath the roof extension, supported by curved wood posts on concrete block piers and solid concrete block railing.

75. (NE 306) A one-and-one-half-story frame residence with front end-facing gambrel roof with knee-braced eave, asymmetrical, three-bay front, full hip porch on wrought iron posts and railing, three-over-one-sash, polygonal bay to the north side and a square bay on the south side, one interior brick chimney, concrete foundation, and metal siding.

(numbers 76 through 79 are not included within the district)

80. (NE 311) A 1.5 story, four bay, frame, with limestone foundation, gable roof, central chimney, full porch at the south edge of the district.

81. (NE 312) One story, frame, bungalow, four bay front, hip roof, full porch, concrete foundation, sash windows.

82. (NE 313) Non-contributing. A 1.5 story, 20th century frame residence with concrete block foundation, wide metal siding, three bay asymmetrical front, sash windows, low gable roof, carport to side.

83. (NE 314) A one-and-one-half story, frame, early 20th

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 26

century bungalow residence with stucco finish, asphalt shingled hip roof with central hip dormer with shingled walls and three-light hopper windows. The front three bays, with off-centered, fifteen-light door, flanked by three- and four-over-one sash, are shaded by a full front porch that is an extension of the hip roof. There are two interior brick chimneys and a beveled edge, concrete block foundation.

84. (NE 315) A two-story, antebellum, five bay, frame residence, with asphalt shingled gable roof, limestone foundation, replacement metal siding and modern, two story full front porch with shed roof and six square posts. Sash windows are 7-over-6 above and vertically-divided 2-over-2 below with central entry. A low, limestone retaining wall holds a narrow, raised yard above street level. There are two end chimneys (that to the north being recently built), and a one-and-one-half story shed addition across the rear elevation. Although the building has undergone some extensive, non-historical material renovation, fenestration, overall scale of design, and location adjacent to the street near the commercial hub, have been maintained, making it a contributing building in the district.

85. (NE 78) A two-story, six bay, brick masonry commercial building with common bond side walls, veneered front, double header relieving arches over west side windows, sloping roof, and a limestone foundation with creek running beneath front portion of the building. Four chimneys are spaced along the north wall, the frieze is decorated with a series of projecting belt courses and blind arches. Second floor windows are three pairs of single light sash joined by a double running belt and shaped brick shouldered lintels. The first floor north side is a frame enclosed space of what was originally a large, shed porch. It is infilled with patterned brick asphalt single and fixed plate windows.

87. (NE 82) A one-and-one-half story, five bay, brick masonry, late-settlement period residence built on a center passage plan with asphalt shingled gable roof, twin end chimneys, sing light sash with flat stone lintels and bullseye corner block trim. The original entry door has two vertical panels with a three light transom and three-light side lights with non-original glass. A central gabled pediment is later, supported by knee braces. The finish is stucco over brick; there is a large, plain, concrete block and frame two-story rear addition, and a port cochere attached to the west side with gable roof on brick piers (modern).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Bloomfield Historic District

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 27

88. (NE 316) A one-and-one-half story, early 20th century frame residence with stone foundation, clapboard siding, two-over-two and three-over-one sash windows, an offset entry in the front gable end with gable overdoor on knee braces, two shed dormers (to east and west), one interior brick chimney, an enclosed shed porch to the east side. The building is attached to NE 82 by a covered walkway.

89. (NE 317) A one-story, beveled edge, concrete block commercial building with pyramid stepped front gable and three original front bays that include from right to left: a vehicle bay with paneled overhead door; multi-light metal frame window; and pedestrian entry. To the east side is a three-bay, one-story concrete block (plain finish) addition with two four-light fixed windows flanking a pedestrian entry.

90. (NE 318) A two-story beveled edge, concrete block commercial building with sloped roof, stepped side parapets, single sash windows in the second floor and sash and four-light fixed windows on the first flanking a centered, half-light entry. A second front entry to the upper floor is to the left. There is a modern, one-story frame addition with gable roof to the rear.

91. (NE 319) A one-and-one-half story, three-bay, early 20th century bungalow residence of frame construction with brick veneer, concrete foundation, asphalt shingled gable roof with gable dormer, four-over-one sash windows, full porch with curved frieze and battered posts, stuccoed and carried on brick piers with a solid brick rail.

92. (NE 83) A one-story, rectangular frame, turn-of-the-century commercial building consisting of three linear sections covered by a gable roof with corrugated metal and based with a concrete foundation. The rear and front third portions have narrow clapboard siding and the center has vertical metal siding. There is one interior brick chimney and a shed attached to the rear. The facade has a square false front with flat cornice, large single sash windows, half-light paneled center doorway, and suspended shed porch across all. A floor scale for weighing trucks and wagons of concrete and metal is located in the front of the building.

93. (NE 320) A large, rectangular, single story, beveled-edge concrete block commercial building with standing seam metal and asphalt shingled gable roof, stepped front parapet, irregular seven bay front including three pedestrian entries and one large plate glass showcase with transom. There is a ten-light metal frame window in the gable end and a full-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 28

length porch on metal posts across the entire front integrates the asymmetrical fenestration of the facade. There is a one story bay addition to the east side and side walls have a variety of vehicle bays and metal casement multi-light windows.

94. (NE 321) A two-story, four-bay brick masonry commercial building with concrete foundation, veneer front and common bond side walls, an elaborate, projecting metal cornice with eight floral panels divided by heavy brackets that appear to have originally supported a larger crown and pediment. Windows in the second floor are single light sash with metal, gable pediments with floral brackets. The first floor is altered with a modern brick veneer into five bays that include double and single pedestrian bays, plate glass windows and a vehicle entrance.

95. (NE 322) A one-story concrete block commercial building with sloped roof, concrete foundation, concrete block rear and side walls and brick front. There is a flat parapet across the front, a single storefront with double door entry flanked by plate windows and topped with movable transoms (beneath an awning), and a side business office front with sash window and pedestrian entry.

96. (NE 323) A one story, stucco-over-frame, bungalow residence with front end, knee braced gable roof with exposed rafter ends, paired, vertical four-over-one sash windows and beveled edge concrete block foundation.

97. (NE 324) A one-and-one-half story, gambrel roofed, frame residence with stucco finish and beveled-edge, pressed concrete block foundation. The linear front is divided into four irregular bays with single and paired, vertically-divided, four-over-one sash windows and a paneled entry beneath a full shed roof porch supported by square posts. A gable dormer with flared ends has paired windows and knee brackets. A single bay garage is recessed beneath the front, NE corner of the house with a newer concrete block foundation.

98. (NE 326) A one-and-one-half story, early 20th century, frame residence with gable roof, nine-over-one sash windows, a large shed dormer with paired, multi-light windows, a shed front porch on three Tuscan columns, and side entry with sidelights of fifteen panes each. The property has one interior, brick chimney, a beveled, pressed concrete block foundation, and slight wall flare at the base of the second floor level. Replacement siding covers walls and clads the knee bracing beneath the eave.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetBloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 29

99. (NE 325) A one-story, frame, turn-of-the-century, Bungalow residence with hip roof and hip dormer, concrete block foundation, replacement siding and vertically-divided, four-over-one sash windows. Four front bays have two entries, located beneath a full front porch on square posts with wrought iron replacement railing.

100. (NE 327) A one-story, early 20th century, bungalow residence with asphalt shingled hip roof, two interior brick chimneys, narrow clapboard siding, and a concrete block foundation with beveled block edges. The irregular front elevation has a projecting hip-roofed bay porch, enclosed with screening, with a solid wall rail and posts. The left front elevation has a small, flat hip dormer with tiny, paired single lights over a triple sash window. To the south side is a square, projecting gabled bay with four-over-one sash windows.

101. (NE 328) A two-and-one-half story, Princess Anne, vernacular frame residence with rough-cut, limestone foundation, hip roof with multi-projecting gable bays; single light sash windows, and wide, metal replacement siding. The three bay front features a projecting gable bay to the north side, a central entry, and recessed, south end entry. The full light front door is flanked by side lights. A porch extends the full front of the house on fluted wood columns with a slight entasis.

102. (NE 329) A one-and-one-half story, frame, Princess Anne residence with asymmetrical form and fenestration. The house has an asphalt shingled hip roof with two gable dormers and a projecting front gable bay with returns. A porch fronts the projecting bay and the main block is supported by Tuscan columns. Other details include a stone foundation, replacement siding, single light sash windows, and two, multi-light front entry doors.

103. (NE 330) A one-story, frame, three-bay, bungalow residence with hip roof, low hip dormer vents, wide metal siding, vertically-divided, four-over-one sash, beveled, pressed stone (concrete block) foundation, and full front porch with wrought iron columns and railings.

104. (NE 331) A one-and-one-half story, three-bay, turn-of-the-century residence with asphalt shingled, gable roof, one interior brick chimney, a single, centered gable dormer, replacement narrow siding, vertically-divided, four-over-one-light sash windows, and a foundation of concrete block with a rusticated finish. The centered entry has a vertically-divided four light door with side lights and there is a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 30

projecting square bay with gable returns to the north side and a projecting polygonal bay with gable roof to the south side.

105. (NE 332) A one-and-one-half story, three bay, early 20th century, Bungalow residence with hip roof that flares at the eaves with exposed rafter ends and four interior brick chimneys. A large, hip dormer with triple vertically-divided four-over-one light sash is centered above the entry that is a 15-light door with side lights of five panes each. Front windows are set in three's with large center panes flanked by narrow two-over-one sash. There is a slightly-projecting polygonal bay to the north side with shed roof and a projecting square bay to the south, also with shed roof.

106. (NE 333) A one-and-one-half story, frame, three-bay, early 20th century vernacular bungalow dwelling with asbestos replacement siding, asphalt shingled gable roof, a central gable dormer with three, three-over-one sash windows. The foundation is of beveled edge concrete block. There is a hip-roofed carport attached to the north side, a full front porch with stuccoed solid arched frieze supported by brick piers. Windows are two- and four-over-one sash. There is a polygonal bay to the south side and one interior brick chimney.

107. (NE 334) A one-and-one-half story, early 20th century frame, vernacular bungalow residence with three bays, hip roof with asphalt shingles and a slightly flared eave, rusticated concrete block foundation, wide metal siding, single light sash windows, a central hip dormer, two interior brick chimneys, and front porch recessed in south east corner of the roof, supported by replacement iron posts with an iron railing.

108. (NE 335) A one-and-one-half story, three-bay, double pile plan, early 20th century bungalow dwelling with asphalt shingled gambrel roof, two interior brick chimneys, narrow replacement siding, concrete foundation, a centered gable dormer and full front porch on square posts. Windows are vertically-divided four-over-one sash. There is a central entry with full light door and side lights. (NE 336) An extensively altered, non-contributing, one-story frame bungalow with new brick veneer, asphalt shingled hip roof with gable dormer and peak interior chimney, plain and rusticated concrete block chimney, a full front porch on wrought iron posts, replacement multi-light bay windows and sash windows, and a one-story shed addition to the north side.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetBloomfield Historic District
Nelson County, KentuckySection number 7 Page 31

109. (NE 336) non-contributing. An extensively altered, one-story frame bungalow with new brick veneer, hip roof with gable roof, full front porch on wrought iron posts, replacement multi-light bay window and sash windows, and one-story shed addition to the north.

110. (NE 337) A one-and-one-half story, late 19th century, frame residence with one story shed additions to the north side and rear, replacement siding, rusticated concrete block foundation, asphalt shingled gable roof, three bay, irregular front with off set hip porch on posts. Windows are original single light sash and six-over-six replacement sash and casements. There is one interior brick chimney in the main block and a brick flue in the shed addition.

111. (NE 338) Bloomfield School. The main, original core of the building is a three-story (two upper with daylight basement level), brick masonry institutional facility with asphalt shingled hip roof with two, brick chimneys, and plain, extended eave. The front, three bay facade features a slightly-projecting central bay with a shaped parapet, and four, narrow sash windows above a half-circle entry pediment supported by square, brick piers. Stone marks the base of the first floor level, links the sills of the upper windows in the central bay and forms the pediment coping. Windows are vertically-divided four-over-two sash windows. The foundation is of ashlar limestone and the main entry is of doubled, 12-light doors. The school is located on one of the highest points in Bloomfield, south of Main Street and along the west side of Simpson Creek. Rear additions do not compromise the integrity of the original portion, which maintains excellent material and design integrity.

112. (NE 339) non-contributing A one-and-one-half story, frame commercial building in extremely poor condition with false-fronted gable roof, a variety of storefront window openings, centered door and pressed metal siding.

113. (NE 340) non-contributing A two-story, concrete block commercial building in extremely poor condition with all of the roof and rear second floor walls collapsed into the building. The front has an asymmetrically divided four bay front on the first floor, a full front porch and a three bay second floor front.

114. (NE 341) A one-and-one-half story, two bay, turn-of-the century frame residence with vinyl siding, asphalt shingled gable roof, single light sash, a gabled front, full front hip porch with stucco posts and curved frieze with solid rail,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District
Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 32

and a limestone foundation. There is a one story rear addition.

115. (NE 342) A one-and-one-half story, three bay, early 20th century frame residence with concrete block foundation, asphalt shingled gable roof, one exterior, shouldered brick chimney, three-over-one and six-over-six sash windows, a full front porch with newer brick railing and square posts.

116. (NE 343) A one-and-one-half-story, late 19th century, three-bay, frame vernacular residence with limestone foundation, clapboard siding, standing seam metal gable roof with one central brick chimney, six-light casements above two-over-two sash windows, a full front shed porch with two original turned columns and two square replacements.

117. (NE 344) A one-and-one-half story, early-20th century, frame bungalow residence with double entry Cumberland plan. The building has an asphalt shingled hip roof with slightly-flared eave, exposed rafter ends, a central hip dormer, two interior brick chimneys, clapboard siding, stone foundation and full porch with railing and square posts.

118. (NE 345) A one-and-one-half story, late 19th century frame, three bay, center-staired, vernacular residence with asphalt shingled gable roof, one central gable door, two interior brick chimneys, wide replacement siding, single and 6-over-6 light sash a stone foundation, three bay shed porch with solid rails and square posts and a one-story, shed-roofed rear addition.

119. (NE 346) A one-and-one-half story, turn-of-the-century, frame T-plan residence with one interior brick chimney, asphalt shingled gable roof, single light replacement sash windows, vinyl siding, wrought iron porch posts and a one story addition to the rear.

120. (NE 347) A one-and-one-half story, three-bay, late 19th century, vernacular center passage residence with asphalt shingled gable roof, two interior brick chimneys, a central gabled bay, two-over-one sash, a half-light paneled entry, three bay porch with solid brick rails and square wood posts, shed one-story rear addition and wide replacement siding.

121. (NE 348) A one-and-one-half story, gable ended, two bay residence with asphalt shingled gable roof, one interior brick chimney, two-over-one sash, stone foundation, narrow replacement siding, shed porch with square wood posts and brick basketweave railing.

122. (NE 349) A one-and-one-half story, TOC T-plan, vernacular frame residence with single light sash,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District
Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 33

replacement vinyl siding, stone foundation, one interior brick chimney, gable dormer, front porch with wrought iron posts and brick rails and one-story rear shed addition.

123. (NE 350) A one-story, frame, center aisle, vernacular church building, built in the last quarter of the 19th century by Bloomfield's Black Baptist congregation. The building has a stone foundation covered with concrete, a metal clad gable roof, shaped front pediment, projecting gable entry vestibule with stained glass lancet windows, three stained glass, lancet sash windows with fitted wood shutters along each side wall and two flanking the entry vestibule, wide replacement siding and a modern, gable addition to the rear.

124. (NE 351) The original school was built as two room, those to the south and first described: a rectangular, one-story, frame, vernacular building with standing seam metal gable roof, one gable end chimney, six-over-six sash windows, stone foundation, five irregularly divided bays to the south with entry to the far west, and three bays facing front (east) with a shed porch and central door with three-light transom. The north one-room wing is the same height with gable roof intersecting the original mass, has replacement siding, two end chimneys, centered entry with simple shed overdoor, and six-over-six sash windows.

125. (NE 352) A one-story, rectangular frame, late 19th century, vernacular frame church with standing seam metal gable roof, replacement vinyl siding, limestone foundation, gable returns, an off-set, two-story tower entry with pyramid hip roof and double entries. Windows are four-over-four sash with frosted glass, four bays to each side and a centered pair beneath the front gable end.

126. (NE 353) A one-and-one-half story, late 19th century vernacular frame center-passage frame residence with three front bays and an eclectic mix of early Victorian details including a dentil-banded frieze, bracketed eave, and decorative, gabled window pediments. The central bay has a solid door with three side lights and transom; square posts support a gable two-story pediment with cross braced upper railing and upper three-panel door with side lights. The building features twin end chimneys with corbeled tops, replacement vinyl siding, stone foundation, and six-over-six light sash windows. Three successive rear ell additions with gable and shed roofs, a variety of windows, two entries, and two chimney flues extend to the rear.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 34

127. (NE 354) A one-and-one-half story, late 19th century, frame, three-bay I-plan residence with stone foundation, clapboard siding, three interior brick chimneys, gable returns, dentiled frieze, and sandwich bracketed eave. The building has decorative accents with both late Greek Revival and Queen Anne influences that include window heads with Greek fret motifs and a Victorian gable apron and front porch with gabled pediment, dentiled frieze and Tuscan columns. Windows are narrow, two-over-two sash and the window in the east, projecting bay is fixed with a stained transom. The entry has a tall, half-light, paneled door with transom and paneled, sidelights.

128. (NE 355) The property is the milling complex of D.B. Sutherland and Sons, Inc. The complex contains four major areas: grain bins (also called elevators), mill, offices and warehouse. Eight, banded, formed concrete bins are located to the east of the complex, joined in two rows of four beneath a "dog house" or "head house", a gable roofed room containing the elevator/machinery and bucket hoist. The mill itself is a rectangular, post-and-beam timber frame frame, three story building with six-over-six sash windows, a gable roof, shed awning hung above an elevated loading dock that addresses Fairfield Road. Within the floors of the mill are contained the rollers or breaks, engine, a complex network of belts and chutes, mixing area, sifter, corn mill, and packaging area. Each of three floors is undivided by partitions with a front stair connecting the levels. The office is located in front (north) of the bins. It is a two-story, concrete block building, rectangular with plate and casement windows. The warehouse/loading dock area is a one story frame and concrete shed, partially open to the north, attached to the west end of the mill.

129. (NE 356) A one-and-one-half story, early 20th century, gambrel-roofed, vernacular, frame residence with five front bays, central gable dormer with battered shingled walls and returns, six light casement and six light sash windows, clapboard siding, full front porch beneath the extended roof supported by square posts and clapboard rail. The central entry has a full light with side lights.

130. (NE 357) A one-and-one-half story, frame, three-bay, residence with traditional hall-parlor plan and three-bay, gabled form. The building has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, six-over-six light sash windows with gabled lintels, one east end chimney, a central entry with four paneled door and five pane side lights, all covered by a gabled portico with elliptical vault on square wood posts with brick stoop. There is a shed, one-story addition to the rear.

131. (NE 358) A one-story, frame, late 19th century, four-bay, frame, I-plan residence with hip and gable roof, two interior brick chimneys, clapboard siding, four and single light sash, and vernacular verge board trim similar to other verge trim in the town.

132. (NE 359) A one-story, late 19th century, frame, three-bay, t-plan residence with concrete covered stone foundation,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District
Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 35

clapboard siding, asphalt shingled gable roof with returns, shed porch on battered, square wood posts, six-over-six and two-over-two sash windows, and one interior brick chimney. There is a one-story shed rear addition.

133. (NE 360) A one-and-one-half story, late 19th century, frame, t-plan residence with intersecting gable roof, stone foundation, wide replacement metal siding, two-over-two sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, a side porch with modern wrought iron posts and railing and entry with three light transom and paneled side lights.

134. (NE 361) A two-and-one-half story, late 19th century, vernacular version of the Queen Anne style with hip roof, three regular bays with the two gabled, end bays projecting front of the central entry. Front elevation windows are paired, single light sash with simple trim. Walls are clapboarded with corner and base board trim. Decorative materials and designs include fishscale shingled gable ends and belt course at the second floor level, front porch supported by turned posts and a frieze with circular cut-out design, brackets, and a paneled, 3/4 light entry door with transom and paneled side lights. Sandwich brackets are located beneath the roof eave and gable-end verge boards are paneled. The building has a limestone foundation and two, interior brick chimneys.

135. (NE 362) A one-and-one-half story, turn-of-the-century, frame residence with gable end facing the street, stone foundation, clapboard siding, standing seam metal gable roof, front shed porch, a combination of hopper, six-over-six and single light sash windows, single story shed additions to the west side and rear, and a three bay front. Two interior brick chimneys and a central entry on the east side indicate the building may be a center passage plan house with a side orientation.

136 (NE 364) non-contributing A one-and-one-half story, altered frame residence with standing seam metal hip roof with large, recently added gable dormers, clapboard siding, asymmetrical three-bay facade, replacement windows and hip porch.

137. (NE 365) A one-story, hip-roofed, early 20th century Bungalow style vernacular residence with low, hip dormers, one interior brick chimney, replacement vinyl siding, concrete foundation 2-over-2 sash windows, a three-bay, asymmetrical front and extended front porch supported by Tuscan columns.

138. (NE 366) A one-and-one-half story, turn-of-the-century, T-plan residence with standing seam metal gable roof, replacement metal siding, stone foundation, three interior brick chimneys, two-over-two sash windows, a polygonal bay in the front gable and porch with decorative frieze, bracketed posts and a half-light, paneled door.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetBloomfield Historic District
Nelson County, KentuckySection number 7 Page 36

139 A. (NE 367) A one-and-one-half story, three-bay, frame, late 19th century residence with standing seam metal gable roof, front gable, two-over-two sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, replacement siding of wide boards, a shed porch on square posts, stone foundation, and half-light door.

139. (NE 368) A one-and-one-half story, late 19th century, three-bay, hall-parlor frame residence with clapboard siding, gable roof, stone foundation, six light sash windows, one interior central chimney, a shed porch with one original turned column and the remainder, square posts. Details include a dentiled frieze and small brackets. The roof also has a dentiled frieze and sandwich bracketed cornice and gable returns. A one-story shed rear addition has a concrete block foundation.

140. (NE 369) non-contributing A one-story, frame Queen Anne cottage in extremely deteriorated condition due to long term abandonment and neglect. It has a multi-gabled roof with decorative cut outs in gable ends, gable returns, clapboard siding, dry laid, quarried limestone foundation, two bay front with decorative porch with fan brackets, turned columns and pilasters, a barred frieze and dentil moldings. Windows are six-over-six sash. The main block has one interior brick chimney and there is one interior brick chimney in the rear ell.

141. (NE 370) A two-story, three-bay, brick veneer, American foursquare residence with asphalt shingled roof with clay ridge tiles, a hip dormer with flared, wood shingled walls, a plain, wide eave, sun room to the west above a port cochere supported by rusticated concrete block piers. The foundation is of beveled edge concrete block, windows are of six vertical panes over a single light sash with stone sills. A full, front hip porch has square brick posts with solid rail and a one-story sun room with hip roof and multi-light casements is attached to the west side.

142. (NE 371) A large, frame, two-and-one-half story, vernacular turn-of-the-century residence with asphalt shingled gable roof, clapboard siding, front facing hip dormer, gabled bays to the front and west sides, mullioned eave, 2-over-2 and single light sash with simple cornices, wrapping porch with standing seam metal covering, a gabled pediment over the entry area, fluted composite porch columns, and sandwich bracketed eave. The entry door has a full glass with paneled side lights and bracketed cornice. There is a port cochere to the east. The building appears to have been modified during the first decade of the 20th century with the port cochere and many of the decorative wood details.

143. not in district (NE 372) A one-and-one-half story, frame, 19th century residence with one-story two-bay ell connected to the east side, creating a t-plan residence.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetBloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 37

144. (NE 373) not included in district
145. (NE 374) not included in district
146. (NE 375) A large, brick veneer over wood frame, architect-designed, early 20th century residence with three-bay, Classical Revival facade with asbestos tile hip roof with hip dormers, an elaborate front cornice with heavy, sandwich console brackets. The front facade has oversized single light sash windows with stone sills, and stone lintels with keystones on the first floor. A double pedimented porch is supported by pairs of colossal fluted columns with composite-Ionic capitals. A projecting front stoop holds the portico and extends the full width of the house. The foundation of the house and stoop is of rusticated limestone ashlar masonry with raised mortar and battlemented stone coping on the stoop. Central entries are located on either floor within the portico; the first floor full light with fanlight and multi-light side lights, and second floor with double leaf door with transom and side lights. Other details include two end chimneys, a port cochiere to the west with fluted columns on stone bases (smaller versions of the front columns), suspended copper lanterns on the porch, secondary elevations windows with double header relieving arches, a one-story shed rear porch (originally open, recently enclosed), and a polygonal double bay to the east side. The interior has been recently renovated and features original Craftsman-style brass light fixtures, Classical Revival woodwork and strip flooring. The plan is quite open with a large, central hall flanked by hall and parlor, a dining room to the rear, east side, and stair to the rear, west side.
147. (NE 376) A two-story, two-bay, late 19th century frame, hall-parlor plan residence with tall, six-over-six and four-over-four sash windows, standing seam metal gable roof, clapboard siding, one interior brick chimney, and shed front porch on round, bulbous columns. The building has a limestone foundation and a 1914, one story addition to the east side with paired single light sash, low hip roof, stone foundation, and brick chimney. A polygonal bay to the west side has sandwich bracketed eave.
148. (NE 377) A one-and-one-half story, three bay, frame, mid-19th century, side passage or hall-parlor plan residence with replacement metal siding, stone foundation, 6-over-6 and 2-over-2 sash windows, standing seam metal gable roof, a rear ell with east side porch, front four-paneled entry with four-light sidelights and shed overdoor, three brick chimneys; two interior and one gable ended. The building is located below the grade of the Fairfield Road.
149. (NE 378) A one-and-one-half story, turn-of-the-century, frame T-plan residence with two-over-two and single light sash windows, an asphalt shingled gable roof with returns, two interior brick chimneys, and a front porch with Tuscan half-columns on a solid rail. Alterations included narrow replacement siding and porch details.
150. (NE 379) A one-story, early 20th century, frame bungalow with concrete foundation, clapboard siding, asphalt

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetBloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 38

shingled gable roof with exposed rafter ends, one interior brick chimney, off centered gable end porch with paired wood posts on piers. Windows are 12-over-1 sash.

151. (NE 380) A two-story, five bay, single pile, frame, antebellum, center passage residence with end chimneys, limestone foundation, paired bracketed eave, clapboard siding, two-over-two, vertically-divided sash windows, a three bay shed porch supported by composite Ionic columns with fluted shafts. The fluting is broken by horizontal bands near the base and mid section. An elliptical pediment projects over the central porch bay with rounded fan design. The paneled entry door is flanked by three-light side lights and surrounded by a bracketed cornice and paneled recess. First floor window heads have a stylized pediment design. There is a one story shed addition to the east side.

152. (NE 381) A one-and-one-half story, late 19th century, frame, t-plan residence with limestone foundation, replacement vinyl siding, narrow single light and six-over-six light sash windows, gable returns, a half porch supported by wrought iron replacement columns and two replacement entries.

153. (NE 382) A one-story, late 19th century, four bay, frame residence, with rear ell, one interior chimney and an east end chimney, clapboard siding, stone foundation with concrete covering, six-over-six sash windows, decorative verge board trim (scrolled), full, screened porch to east side of ell and replacement entry door with hip overdoor on square brackets.

154. (NE 383) A one-and-one-half story, frame, bungalow residence with concrete block foundation, stucco covering the wall surfaces, six-over-one sash windows, exposed rafters and knee braced eaves, shed dormer to the east, one interior chimney, four light awning windows in the front gable end, and a projecting, gable-ended porch with stick-braced end, curved, solid frieze, solid rail and square corner posts. The centered entry door has 15 lights.

155. (NE 384) A two-story, turn-of-the-century residence with central mass divided into two bays beneath an asphalt shingled hip roof with a large, two story projecting bay to the east side. At the junction is a shed porch with Tuscan columns and solid rail. The house has a foundation of large, quarried limestone blocks, vinyl siding, large, single light sash, south facing hip dormer, hip overdoor with knee brackets above a 32-light entry door. A two story polygonal bay with gabled roof extends from the west wall. There is a one story gable addition to the rear. A wrapping porch across the front and east side has been removed and the front overdoor added, probably during the Sutherland ownership.

155A. (NE 385) A one-and-one-half story, three-bay, frame, turn-of-the-century residence with limestone foundation, asphalt shingled gable roof extended to form a full front porch supported by replacement wrought iron posts. Windows are ten-over-one and eight-over-one sash. There is one interior brick chimney, a central gable dormer with single

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 39

sash window and a stone foundation beneath the elevated front porch.

156. (NE 386) A two-story, mid-19th century, three bay, center passage residence with quarried limestone foundation, clapboard siding, asphalt shingled gable roof with end brick chimney, central pediment with fishscale shingled end, large single light sash windows with simple heads, a full glass door at the central entry and raised, full front porch with composite Ionic wood columns and rectangular paneled wood rail. The rear, two story porch is open and screened.

157. (NE 89) A large, two-story, frame, vernacular building located at the crest of a hill facing south to the Fairfield Road. To the south, coping stones mark the sides of a walkway that led from the front of the building to the main intersection of town. The path falls off at an excavated area where a modern commercial building stands. The foundation is of large, quarried sandstone blocks, and smaller limestone blocks. The building is divided into four front bays with a gable roof, west side front entry with a six paneled door with three light transom, six-over-six sash, little exterior detail except gable returns, narrow vinyl siding over original clapboards, and a two story rear addition.

158. (NE 387) Large, open, one story tobacco warehouse with slightly sloping roof and walls of corrugated metal. Sash windows in office.

159. (NE 388) A one-and-one-half story, double, pile, four bay frame dwelling with stone foundation, three shouldered brick end chimneys (two south, one north), two-over-two replacement sash windows, two, six-panel entries, shed porch, shed rear addition, asphalt shingled gable roof and wide replacement metal siding. The interior is built on a four room plan with enclosed stair centered between the two rear chambers and entered from the southern room. Woodwork is simple, with period moldings, baseboards and mantles.

160. (NE 389) not included in district

161. (NE 390) A one-story, frame, rectangular, early 20th century railroad depot building with passenger area to the south and baggage section to the north. The building has been recently renovated with an asphalt shingled, low, multi-hip roof with wide extended eaves, multi-light sash windows, upper walls of clapboard, and lower walls of vertical tongue and groove siding with vertical and horizontal wood members defining corners, water table, and fenestration. The building has a concrete foundation, two entries facing south, and a handicapped access ramp to the west side.

162. (NE 393) non-contributing; 1.5, T-plan, three-bay, metal gable roof, metal siding, single light replacement windows, two entries, iron porch columns.

163. (NE 394) non-contributing 1.5 story t-plan, 3 bay, gable roof, clapboard siding, small replacement windows, replacement entry, remodeled porch.

164. (NE 395) A one-and-one-half story, three bay, single pile, center passage plan frame residence with brick end

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 40

chimneys, limestone foundation, single light, paired sash windows, a late 19th century gable dormer, rear, one-story ell, and an enclosed front porch. The original slave quarters associated with this residence are surveyed as NE 397. The walkway to the residence from Perry Street is of herringbone brick with limestone coping.

165. (NE 396) A two-story, frame, Victorian Vernacular T-plan residence with multi-gabled roof, three, interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps, clapboard siding, with a belt of fishscale shingles at the base of the second floor and in the front gable end, single light sash windows, a single, three-sided polygonal bay with shingled hip roof and base in the projecting bay elevation, beneath a sunburst apron. Eaves are bracketed and there is an elaborately-detailed front porch with scrolled frieze and turned post. Out buildings include a dirt-mound root cellar, and a gable roofed, board and batten meat house, both contributing. The yard is held back from the rear portion of the residence with a stone retaining wall.

166. (NE 397) A single-story, single pen log building with a limestone foundation, the remains of one limestone chimney on the west gable end wall, of hewn logs with saddle notching and chinking of stone and mud with some concrete. It has a two bay front with off-center door and a six light sash with no glass panes. The gable roof is standing seam with remains of a star-patterned eave board. Gable ends have both original clapboard siding and seamed metal covering. A frame, shed addition is attached to the rear (north). Although in very poor condition and vacant, the property is the only log building in Bloomfield that represents the theme of pre-Civil War Black history.

167. (NE 398) A two-story, antebellum vernacular frame residence built on a side-passage plan with asphalt shingled gable roof, east end interior brick chimney, clapboard siding, six-over-six sash windows, six paneled entry with five-pane side lights, shed porch extended to the east gable end. The front eave features a dentilled belt and sandwich brackets. To the rear is a one-and-one-half story ell, portions of which may pre-date the two-story mass. A tall, end chimney has a stone base with shouldered brick flue, suggesting a once-taller ell. A one-story gable addition (that appears to be of log construction) extends beyond this chimney and has a battened door to the east side.

168. (NE 399) A one-and-one-half story, early 20th century frame, three-bay residence with asphalt shingled jerkin roof with front gable, single light sash, half-light entry, clapboard siding, raised half-hip front porch with exposed rafters and square wood posts.

86. (NE 81) A 2-lane, reinforced concrete bridge spanning Simpson's Creek. Supported by large concrete piers placed in stream; Cast metal lightposts; decorative glass lanterns at corners; sidewalk along the north side; concrete railing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetBloomfield Historic District
Nelson County, KentuckySection number 7 Page 41

169. non-contributing Post 1950 residence.
170. non-contributing Post 1980 apartment building
171. non-contributing 1950s commercial building
172. non-contributing modern brick ranch residence
173. contributing Antebellum, brick masonry meat house with asphalt shingle hip roof, ashlar stone foundation, and vent holes (absent bricks) in wall surfaces. The meat house was associated with an early antebellum residence that stood where #172 is located.
174. non-contributing modern commercial building
175. non-contributing modern commercial building
176. non-contributing modern commercial building
177. non-contributing modern commercial building
178. non-contributing modern apartment building
179. non-contributing post 1985 fire station
180. vacant lot
181. non-contributing circa 1950s residence
182. non-contributing modern commercial restaurant
183. non-contributing circa 1950s church, replaced historic building that burned
184. non-contributing circa 1950s church parsonage
185. vacant, city park entrance
186. non-contributing modern ranch residence
187. non-contributing mobile home
188. non-contributing mobile home
189. non-contributing extensively-altered, two-story, antebellum residence with new, brick veneer over original frame, altered fenestration, and removal of characteristic design details.
190. non-contributing modern ranch residence
191. non-contributing modern residence
192. vacant lot
193. vacant lot
194. non-contributing modern commercial building
195. non-contributing modern ranch residence
196. non-contributing 1950s residence
197. non-contributing 1950s residence
198. vacant land (note: The lands between Riverside Drive and Simpson Creek are extensions of the residential lots to the west side of Riverside Drive. Local ordinances prohibit building on these portions of the lots.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District
Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 42

199. non-contributing post WWII service station
76. not in district A single story, concrete block commercial building (auto or machine shop) with gable roof, frame shed attached to south side, four-light metal frame windows, large bay doors to the north side, and a gabled, lower ell to the east side.
77. not in district A one-story, frame, turn-of-the-century t-plan residence with modern brick veneer, asphalt shingle, gable roof, single light sash windows, a porch on wrought iron columns, two front entries and a shed addition to the rear.
78. not in district An extensively altered, one-and-one-half story, frame turn-of-the-century residence with replacement siding, concrete foundation, asphalt shingled gable roof, and large, two-story addition to the rear. The original front elevation has three bays with a recessed northwest corner porch and four-over-four sash windows.
79. not in district A one-and-one-half story, early 20th century, frame residence with three bay front, asphalt shingled, gable roof with knee-braced eaves, a single, central brick chimney, vertically-divided four-over-one sash windows, multi-light door with bracketed gable overdoor, a concrete foundation and a one-story, screened shed porch to the north side.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Bloomfield Historic District
Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 1

The Bloomfield Historic District is significant under Criteria A, B, and C for containing historic resources that represent the important themes of architecture, commerce, community planning and development, Black heritage, education, industry, politics/government, religion, social history, and transportation over a period from circa 1817 through 1945. Bloomfield, Kentucky is located in Nelson County, a primarily rural/agricultural county in the west-central area of the Outer Bluegrass region with distilling, tobacco and livestock raising both historically and presently major economic forces. Bardstown, twelve miles west is the county seat and the location of St. Joseph's Proto-Cathedral (1817).

The following list indicates the historic themes that most affected Bloomfield's material culture during each era.

Themes Discussed Per Period

1817-1820

community planning and development

1821-1865

architecture, Black heritage, education, religion,

1866-1918

architecture, Black heritage, commerce, community planning and development, education, religion, transportation, manufacturing

1919-1945

architecture, commerce, community planning and development, education, politics and government, religion, transportation, manufacturing

The Settlement of Bloomfield: circa 1790-1820

A small community named Middleburg grew in the vicinity of Simpson's Creek near present-day Bloomfield during the early years of settlement, circa 1790-1810. Dr. John Bemiss, the eventual founder of Bloomfield, emigrated to Middleburg from

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Bloomfield Historic District

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 2

Massachusetts between 1801 and 1804 after receiving a certificate and permission to practice medicine and surgery (Armstrong;1878, Thomas;1982). Bemiss built a dwelling about a half-mile south of the present center of Bloomfield, erected a mill and distillery on Simpson's Creek, and eventually gained possession of the land on which Bloomfield is now located. Bemiss farmed the ground for several years, sold the milling complex, and fulfilled his decision to organize a town in the area in platting a town on the east bank of Simpson's Creek. Dr. Bemiss and County Surveyor Isaac Harrison surveyed Bloomfield in 1817, superimposing a rectangular grid on the creek-dissected, rolling terrain. That early platting of the town provided the important framework upon which the town was first organized and later developed. Today, the area originally platted is the most densely developed area of town, contains the greatest percentage of antebellum buildings and provides information on the earliest efforts toward community planning and development in the community.

Bloomfield's early manufacturing and trade economy relied upon the raw products of local agriculture. Water-powered mills like those owned by Bemiss ground corn and/or wheat and often cut boards in an adjacent sawmill facility and small distilleries used the locally-grown grains in making spirits. Bloomfield supported these manufactures in addition to a blacksmith, hatter and tailor by the end of the era circa 1820 (Spalding;n.d.). Merchants sold dry goods and agricultural seeds and implements.

Early religious, educational, and social/political functions met in specialized and multi-purpose buildings. The original Bloomfield plat indicates the "brick school house" and "meeting house" south of McCullum Run and the Lexington Road. A Baptist congregation formed in 1791 and built a church in 1828. Other Protestant denominations established congregations in the town during the antebellum years. Today, none of the historic resources that represent Bloomfield's early manufacturing, commerce, religious, educational or social activities remains. The district derives settlement period significance from formative efforts toward community planning and development.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Bloomfield Historic District

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 3

The Development of a Town: Bloomfield from 1821-1865

Eighteen-twenty marks the temporal end of the settlement period and the beginning of the antebellum years for inner and outer Bluegrass regions of Kentucky. (See the "Bluegrass Cultural Landscape", Kentucky Heritage Council regional planning document, Amos;1988). Local settlement economies, based upon agricultural, manufacturing and commercial activities generally expanded to regional and perhaps, national spheres of trade during the forty-year period prior to the Civil War. By 1822, Bloomfield's commerce had expanded and diversified enough to provide a variety of goods and services to townspeople and surrounding rural residents. Businesses and professionals at the beginning of the antebellum period included a drug store, livery, carriage and buggy works, one general store, one dry goods store, two groceries, a physician and surgeon, two builders, and the Bloomfield Hotel. (Spalding; nd.).

Bloomfield prospered as a manufacturing center in the antebellum years. The town and nearby vicinity contained a rope factory where hemp was manufactured for local use and sale to southern markets, a linseed oil factory, wool carding factory, tanyard, brickyard, and three mills within a two-mile radius of town. This diversity of manufacturing qualified Bloomfield as a major manufacturing center for the agricultural area between Bardstown and Taylorsville (in Spencer County). With such commercial and manufacturing diversity, and a location central to the county's prime farmland, Bloomfield's early economic success was established.

Churches often served as centers for religious, educational and social activities in many 19th century Kentucky communities, and since its founding, Bloomfield has maintained a decidedly Protestant character. A Baptist congregation formed in 1791, and built the Bloomfield Baptist Church in 1827 (#64). (The church was partially destroyed by a tornado in the early 20th century and rebuilt. The new building reflects modern ecclesiastical tradition in church design and form.) Members George Waller and Spencer Clark first published "The Baptist Register" from the church. That publication eventually became the statewide Baptist paper "The Kentucky Recorder". In 1834, a division that arose within the Baptist church concerning the doctrine of salvation prompted members of the Baptist Church throughout

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetBloomfield Historic District
Nelson County, KentuckySection number 8 Page 4

Kentucky to withdraw from their local congregations and form Christian Church alliances. The establishment of the the Bloomfield Christian Church resulted from that schism. The origins of both the "Baptist Register" and the formation of the Christian Church figure importantly in the early religious history of Kentucky.

Ecclesiastical, public, and private cemeteries are commonplace in small towns of Kentucky. In Bloomfield, town father, Dr. John Bemiss donated a plot in the northeast section of town for a public cemetery. His plat of Bloomfield notes the graveyard that already existed behind the present Baptist Church. The Bloomfield Cemetery (# 1) and the Bloomfield Baptist Church Cemetery (# 64) display head and foot stones from the early 19th century, many of which mark graves of important citizens in the history of the town and vicinity like John Bemiss and Spencer Clark.

Public education for the majority of school aged children in antebellum Kentucky ranked extremely low, if at all, on the list of state priorities. Until 1849, state law did not mandate that counties operate public schools. The situation in Bloomfield, however, was apparently more progressive, as a brick school existed as early as 1817 as noted on the town plat. From that time, Bloomfield has distinguished itself as a town dedicated to both private and public instruction of its children. A number of private schools operated in town and country during the 19th century. The Baptist Academy was established in a building on Taylorsville Road circa 1825, on the site of the present Post Office. Later, the Bloomfield Female Seminary, circa 1850, operated there. The building directly south of the Post Office (NR 9) is the only extant resource associated with antebellum education in the town. That two-story, gable-ended masonry building provided housing for teachers of both private schools.

Residences built in Bloomfield during the antebellum era display traditional forms and plans found elsewhere in small but prosperous communities of the inner and outer Bluegrass regions. Like settlement era dwellings, the majority of antebellum houses reiterated traditional plans and forms with design details and decorative finishes typical of the period. The Greek Revival style characterized by large-scaled, two-dimensional details such as columned porticoes and flat, shouldered interior moldings influenced the design of many period residences throughout the Commonwealth. The great

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Bloomfield Historic District

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 5

majority of antebellum Kentucky dwellings in rural and small urban areas are vernacular in form and plan, tending toward tradition rather than innovation. The most popular antebellum interior plans represented by Bloomfield resources is the center-passage, a two-room with central hallway configuration that evolved from earlier single room and two-room hall-parlor plans. The center-passage evolved from a need for additional living space and societal changes that created the desire for separate and specialized interior spaces. In both the center and side-passage plans, pedestrians did not step directly into a room upon opening the doorway, but instead entered an unheated chamber. A heated hall or hall and parlor were separated from the entry corridor, which offered privacy and also added to the interior square footage of dwellings. Deed and census research indicates the owners of surviving antebellum dwellings were often involved in commercial or agricultural enterprises or professionals.

Buildings and structures that supported domestic functions during the period include meat houses, detached kitchens, buggy houses, root cellars, wells, cisterns and slave quarters. Each building or structure supported a specific function and was located within the domestic yard area. The few examples of these types of buildings that were identified are considered rare and significant resources that contribute to the understanding of domestic life during the period. Builders that worked in Bloomfield during the antebellum include George Batchelder and Porterfield Hodges. Both worked on the Bloomfield Christian Church (1840-49, # 21) and the Methodist Church (1882, # 26). Credit is also given to Batchelder for the staircase in the McKay house (# 21). The Batchelder name became synonymous with carpentry and craftsmanship in Bloomfield during the 19th century. George and his son James each built several residences in Bloomfield during their time and are viewed as important builders and designers in the town.

By the time Middleburg became Bloomfield, slavery was institutionalized in the Commonwealth. Early Census enumerations indicate residents in and around Bloomfield owned slaves. In 1830, Bloomfield's population totaled 170 white and 66 Black slaves, and a majority of households held from one-to-three slaves. During slavery's tenure, the practice of annual leasing of slaves to manufactures and crafts people, often located in urban areas, is well

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 6

documented. Therefore, some of the slaves enumerated with white households may not have been the property of those households. Bloomfield households with many family members tended to hold correspondingly greater numbers of slaves. And, as census enumerations reveal, many of those slaves apprenticed with their owners. The reports indicate a white owner and his male servant both listed as teamsters; or agricultural laborers; or blacksmiths. The relatively large percentage of slaves living in Bloomfield during the period indicates the general prosperity in the town. Yet, surviving resources associated with the black population are very rare and are, therefore, considered cultural artifacts illustrating this important historical theme.

1866-1918 Prosperity and Growth in Bloomfield

The Civil War years were difficult ones in the Bloomfield vicinity, with armed conflict in town, skirmishes afield and depletion of stock, crops, trade goods and hard money throughout the area. Many lost their lives, the economy was badly shaken, and loss of property was severe during the war, yet after 1865, the town not only regained its footing, but surpassed previous economic boundaries. The temporal span between the Civil War and World War I witnessed the greatest economic and physical transformation in Bloomfield's history. Changes in transportation and the local agricultural economy affected Bloomfield's economy and physical appearance significantly.

The coming of the railroad at the dawn of the era, and the increasing acceptance of the automobile toward the end, bracketed significant transportation-related change in Bloomfield. Agitation for the establishment of a rail line to Bloomfield was first reported about 1870, when proponents from Henry, Shelby, and Spencer counties to the north, desired linking with a line then contemplated from Madison, Indiana to Chattanooga, Tennessee. The Cumberland and Ohio Railroad reached Bloomfield from Shelbyville in 1873 (The Kentucky Standard; 10-6-1904, Smith;1983). The branch was rebuilt between 1880 and 1881 and obtained by the Louisville and Nashville Railway at that time. The line traversed Shelby, Spencer and Nelson counties and the commodities shipped including livestock, tobacco, fertilizer, feed, coal, dairy products, lumber, hay, grain, sand and gravel, reflected the agricultural prosperity of the area. Twice-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 7

daily passenger trains departed and arrived from Louisville carrying people and small freight, while a weekly freight accommodated large shipments of agricultural stock, crops and merchandise. Although the rails never extended beyond Bloomfield, the branch line did have a significant, beneficial effect on the town and surrounding community economy. Without the terminal at Bloomfield, local area farmers and tradespeople would have shipped and purchased imported goods at other area towns such as Bardstown or Taylorsville. The cumulative effect of that lost trade on Bloomfield could have been devastating (Sulzer;1969).

The discovery of white or light burley after the War's end helped rejuvenate the local agricultural economy and contributed greatly to growth in Bloomfield's economy. Initially, the light-colored, mild-flavored leaf was purchased by agents of tobacco companies and sent to warehouses in Louisville. With the breaking of the tobacco trust at the beginning of the century however, local farmer's tobacco cooperatives were formed in most Kentucky burley counties. Farmers brought their crops to these independent warehouses where buyers from different tobacco companies bid against each other in a free market setting. Bloomfield's first farmer's cooperative warehouse was formed in 1909 with tobacco auctions held the following year. According to local sources, Bloomfield reigned as one of the four largest tobacco markets in Kentucky, along with Lexington, Shelbyville and Cynthiana during the first decades of the century. Early warehouses including the pre-1916 "Burley Society of Equitynow Farmers Loose Leaf Tobacco Warehouse Company" [sic], were located near the L&N tracks. Auctioned tobacco was shipped to Louisville or Shelbyville via the trains and town bustled for weeks with sellers and buyers renting every spare room available. To the present, all loose-leaf tobacco warehouses in Nelson County are located within Bloomfield. Like the railroads, the tobacco industry occupied a significant role in creating and maintaining a healthy local economy through the early 20th century.

By 1870, Bloomfield supported a surprising commercial diversity that included dry goods stores, groceries, blacksmiths, wagon makers, hotels, druggists, carriage makers, shoemakers, a saloon, seamstresses, a milliner, cooper, and an undertaker. Professionals included physicians, ministers, teachers, a sheriff, and several clerks and bookkeepers. The trades were represented by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Bloomfield Historic District

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 8

painters, laborers, carpenters, teamsters, steam thrashers, and farm workers. The town population totaled 539, including a Black community of 156 (U.S. Census;1870). Thirty years later, that diversity and economic health continued, and Bloomfield's population continued to increase. The strength and diversity of Bloomfield's turn-of-the-century commercial economy is verified by the significant number of commercial buildings that date from circa 1890 through 1900. Of twelve commercial buildings within the main business district on Taylorsville Road, ten were built during the last decade of the 19th century. The surge in downtown commercial building construction parallels the upswing in the local economy that was strengthened by the growth of the burley industry and dependable revenue generated from the railroad clientele.

Developments in Bloomfield's manufacturing during the second third of the 19th century are typical of post-Civil War adjustments in other areas of the inner and outer Bluegrass regions. Small distilleries, often offshoots of combined milling enterprises, emerged as separate industrial concerns. Small mills that served a limited geographic area closed, as transportation networks improved and larger, centrally located mills prospered with a greater base for trade. By 1870, one distiller and two millers operated Bloomfield's manufacturing interests (Census;1870). The coming of Prohibition in 1919 closed most distilleries in Nelson County, however, and after repeal of the 18th amendment, no distilleries reopened in Bloomfield. The Bloomfield Roller Mills, established before 1880 hold a prominent position in the town, both physically and economically (NR 128). The Smith, Allen and Merrifield Milling Company, operated their steam powered mill in this building with the assistance of a mill pond (since drained). When the D.B. Sutherland Mill, located near Chaplin, burned in the 1930s they moved their operation here, and have ground patented, seasoned flours and corn meal since that time. The mill contains a ten break flour mill and a four break corn mill and has operated continuously for over 100 years.

Changes in public and private education in late-19th and early-20th century Bloomfield are important reflections of the community's concern and active involvement in educating students of all races. The first public school, located on the east side of Taylorsville Road, near the Decatur Street intersection, opened soon after 1890. That two-room school operated until either 1906 or 1912 (Dennis;1969, Hibbs;1989,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Bloomfield Historic District
Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 9

40). The Masonic Lodge (# 157), rebuilt after the Civil War, also provided space for graded school and some high school courses in the early 20th century. Bloomfield supported several private schools as well during the late 19th and early 20th century period. Private school was conducted at the McKay house (# 21), and at a residence on Taylorsville Road in the late 19th century. (Dennis;1969, Duncan;1970).

The public education of Black students was apparently established soon after emancipation. The Bloomfield Colored School (# 124) located between the Baptist and Methodist churches on Hill Street, predates either of those turn-of-the-century buildings. Children from grades one through eight received an education nine months of the year in the two room school that was later enlarged with an additional room (Hibbs;1989,40).

The most significant event in education during the era was the opening of the Bloomfield High School in 1913 (# 111). A local movement supporting an independent school system for graded and high school began in 1912. Initially opposed over concern for higher taxes, the issue eventually found success and the Bloomfield School opened to students in the fall of 1914. The original building contained six rooms; four down and two up with two upper rooms combined in an assembly hall. During the early years, the principal and assistant principal shared teaching duties for the upper grades, as the graduating classes were small, usually numbering not more than ten.

The Protestant religions continued to dominate organized religion in Bloomfield. The Methodists built their second sanctuary during the period. In 1881, local builders David Cokendolpher, Sr., George Batchelder, Porterfield Hodges and Field Watson joined in building the brick edifice on Taylorsville Road (# 27). The scale, conscious design, choice of materials, and fine workmanship displayed in this imposing ecclesiastical building symbolized the importance of religion in this and many other small rural towns throughout Kentucky during the 19th century.

The decades following emancipation resulted in gradual changes within Bloomfield's Black community. The 1870 Census enumerated eleven segregated Black households, while thirty Black individuals and families resided in white households. By 1880, however, the majority of Blacks lived in segregated

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetBloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 10

households. Only eight black individuals or families resided with white families while forty-two Black households were enumerated. This transformation in the demographics of black residential patterns is represented by both loss and gain in black material culture. Lost resources include quarters used for slave housing and post-emancipation live-in servant quarters that fell to disuse or were converted to new functions. New resources illustrate changes in local racial demographics and offer information concerning the characteristics of turn-of-the-century early black domestic architecture. Following the Civil War, black families resided next to white neighbors along Depot Street and built houses in more segregated areas like Shaw's Addition, between Fairfield Road and Hill Street (Old Bardstown Road). Hill Street contains the greatest density of Black households in town, both historically and presently. Between 1901 and 1910, Lizzie G. Davis, widow of local businessman A.J. Davis, subdivided and sold lots along the east side of Old Bardstown Road for an average of \$135.00 each. Many of the lots were sold to Black individuals who proceeded to build single family dwellings. The numerous examples of black domestic housing along Hill Street offer information concerning community planning and development, and the design and material characteristics of Bloomfield's ethnic-associated resources.

The era prior to and immediately following the First World War was an active time for residential development in Bloomfield. New subdivisions on McKay Street and Riverside Drive were divided from larger holdings into residential lots. The lands from which these developments were created were among those agricultural lands that hindered the town's outward growth. White City on McKay Avenue (so called for the color of most of the houses) began in 1909, after Jesse W. Yantis and T.J. Wickham purchased land from the Lud McKay estate (# 21). McKay Avenue parallels Taylorsville Road to the east. Houses along its south-sloping right-of-way were built during the next fifteen years by builders on speculation and by original owners. Likewise, Riverside Drive was developed from large land holdings on the west side of the Simpson's Creek floodplain. Lots were platted on the west side of the new road while the land between the road and the creek remained an undeveloped park area, individually owned by the homeowners.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetBloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 11

The residences built during the early modern period reflected both the influence of popular architecture as displayed in widely published home plan and builder's books, and the continuation of traditional forms and plans. Stylistically, the Craftsman or Bungalow style dominated residential architecture during the period, followed by a variety of Victorian and Period Revival styles. Beneath the Victorian umbrella, prospective home builders could choose from the mansard-roofed, Second Empire; the exuberant Queen Anne or its tamer little sister, the Princess Anne; and the vertical Italianate. What occurred in Bloomfield, were vernacular impressions of all of these styles, usually based upon traditional forms and plans such as the center passage and t-plans. The Craftsman Bungalow style gained popularity in Bloomfield after the Victorian era, at the turn-of-the-century. Floor plans available through the mail, plans in pattern books, and illustrations in magazines provided owners and builders with more than inspiration for these popular homes. The style employed a plan of its own and was not successfully adapted to traditional plans such as the center passage. In Bloomfield, the bungalow is interpreted in a variety of ways, employing characteristic wide bracketed eaves, expansive porches with battered piers, and irregular, but balanced fenestration. One of two architect-designed houses in town, the Dr. J.B. McGee House (# 43) on McKay Street designed by Bardstown architect, Ussio Stanley. A great variety of Revival styles enjoyed popularity throughout the nation during the first half of the 20th century. Loosely based upon national and foreign historical precedents, popular revival styles included the Classical, Colonial, Tudor, and Mission Revivals. In Bloomfield, one true Classical Revival house was built. The Hal Muir House, designed by the prominent Louisville firm of Joseph and Joseph was built for local banker and gentleman farmer, Hal Muir on the outskirts of town. The large, two-story, brick veneer residence with port cochere and massive, raised portico is similar to numerous contemporary residences built in the new suburban areas of Louisville, but a rare architectural exhibit in Bloomfield. The buildings that display these these popular domestic architectural styles and variations are important examples of Bloomfield's eagerness for up-to-date homes characterized by variety, originality and individuality.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetBloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 8 Page 12

Continuity in Bloomfield: 1919-1945

The years bracketed by the two World Wars witnessed gradual change in Bloomfield, as in other small towns of the Outer Bluegrass. The coming of the automobile prior to World War I and its rapid, widespread acceptance thereafter resulted in the establishment of new, automotive-related businesses. Noticeable changes in the town's commerce resulted from these events. Blacksmith, wheelwright, buggy, carriage, and livery businesses declined, while corner-located service stations, automobile showrooms, and a variety of repair shops were established. Most, if not all, of these new businesses were located on Main Street and Chaplin Road (actually the same highway, leading east to Lexington and west to Louisville; see # 33, 32, 60, and 63). Most new new businesses established during the era were also located along this transportation corridor. New businesses tended to be service-oriented enterprises; restaurants (# 62), dry cleaners (# 58), barber and beauty shops, and movie houses. Retail enterprises continued to maintain control of the commercial real estate on Taylorsville Road. The events that transpired from the advent of the automobile and new service-related commerce include shifts in commercial locational patterns and variation within the commercial offerings in Bloomfield.

Along with growth in the automotive industry came necessary fiscal improvements to county and state roads and bridges. The State Highway Department undertook the rebuilding of state roads and the new building of several bridges in Bloomfield in 1930 (# 61, 86).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Bloomfield Historic District

Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 9 Page 1

Amos, Christine. "Bloomfield, Kentucky Survey Summary Report", Kentucky Heritage Council, 1990.
(This report provided the basis for the nomination, contains detailed sections on historical significance and properties included within the entire survey area of Bloomfield, and contains an extensive primary and secondary source bibliography. Major sources consulted are indicated below.)

Dennis, H.L. "Bloomfield High School on Simpson Creek, 1912-1969". (mimeographed)

Hibbs, Dixie. Nelson County: A Pictorial History. Norfolk-Virginia Beach, Va.: The Donning Co. Publishers, 1989.

Kentucky Standard. Bardstown, Kentucky
"Supplement", 10-06-1904;
"Nuggets form the Earliest Nelson County Newspapers";
reprints, 4-15-1982 through 1-20-1983.
and various dates

Nelson County Clerk and Records Office; Bardstown, Kentucky
Deed Books, Will Books, Mortgage Books, etc.

Nelson County Public Library; Bardstown, Kentucky. Clippings file.

Smith, Sarah B. Historic Nelson County, Its Towns and People
Bardstown: GBA/Delmar, 1983.

United States Federal Census; Nelson County: 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1870, 1880. Kentucky State Library and Archives; Frankfort, Kentucky.

United States Census of Manufacturing; Nelson County; 1850, 1880. Kentucky State Library and Archives; Frankfort, Kentucky.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Bloomfield Historic District
Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number 10 Page 1

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries for the Bloomfield Historic District refers to a line drawn on the map accompanying this nomination form, adapted from Kentucky Department of Revenue aerial maps.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Bloomfield Historic District are justified as that area of land within the city limits that contains the greatest concentration of buildings and structures that date to the period of significance and contribute to the historic integrity of the district. Integrity standards are described in section 7, at the end of the narrative, and preceding individual property descriptions. The district boundaries do not include large areas of numerous properties with non-historic periods of construction, areas with concentrations of non-contributing properties, or areas of vacant land.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bloomfield Historic District
Nelson County, Kentucky

Section number Photos Page 1

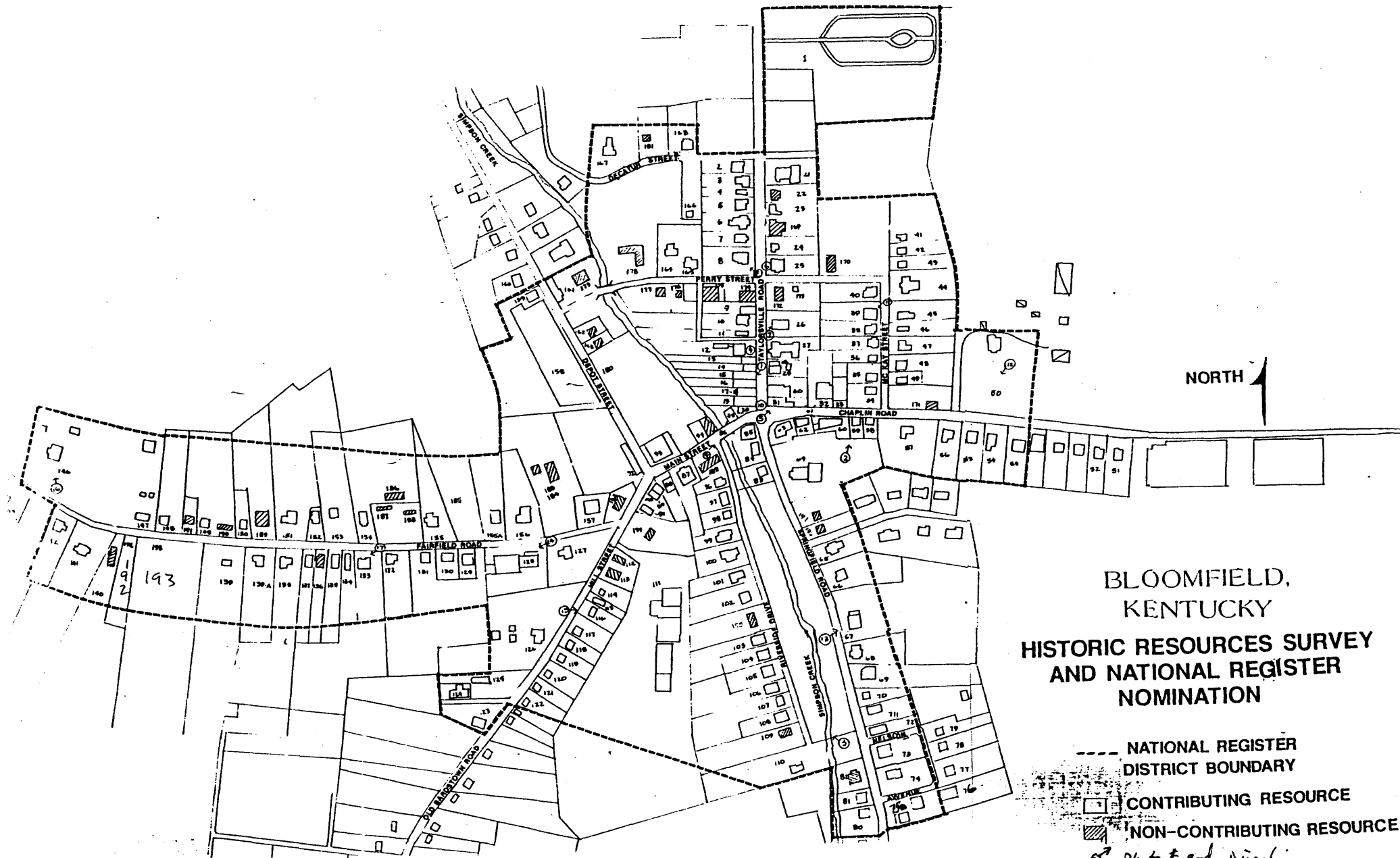
PHOTO IDENTIFICATION

Information numbers 1 through 5 are the same for all photographs as follows. All photo numbers are keyed to accompanying district map.

1. Bloomfield Historic District
2. Nelson County, Kentucky
3. Christine Amos
4. 1990
5. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky

PHOTO DESCRIPTION OF VIEW

1. Taylorsville Road commercial buildings looking southwest
2. Looking northeast to McKay Street from Baptist Cemetery (#64)
3. Looking northwest on Riverside Drive across Simpson Creek to early 20th century residences
4. Bloomfield Bridge (# 86) looking northeast
5. Intersection of Taylorsville and Chaplin Roads looking northeast to commercial buildings
6. Front porch detail # 25 looking east
7. Bloomfield Methodist Church (# 26) looking northeast
8. Residence #8, Taylorsville Road looking northwest
9. Residence #12, Taylorsville Road looking west
10. Detail, commercial buildings #19, 20 on Taylorsville Road, looking west
11. Early 20th century bungalow on McKay Street (#39) looking southwest
12. Looking southwest to district on Chaplin Road from front yard of #50
13. Major Minor House on Springfield Road (#67) looking northeast
14. Bloomfield Roller Mills on Fairfield Road (#128) looking southwest
15. House on Hill Street (# 116) looking east
16. Muir House on Fairfield Road at west end of District looking northwest
17. Residence #133 on Fairfield Road looking southwest

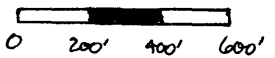


NORTH

BLOOMFIELD,
KENTUCKY
HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY
AND NATIONAL REGISTER
NOMINATION

- NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- (with dot) CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
- ▨ (hatched) NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
- ⊙ Photo # and Direction

Approximate Scale:



Nelson County

To all whom it may concern, I Benjamin Grayson, clerk of the County Court for the County of Nelson do make known that on the 21st day of February 1863, Hugh Davis a party to the above deed, did in my presence acknowledge the same to be his act and deed, and that I have recorded the same as required by law.

Ben Grayson

BLOOMFIELD



The lot marked burying ground
 can now be appropriated to any other
 use. J. Bemiss

The lot marked Summary ground
 is hereby intended for the benefit of the town.
 can now be appropriated to any other use
 except the inhabitants of the town should prefer
 to use it as a meeting house yard, and well as a
 Summary. J. Bemiss