

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

JAN 15 1993

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Stansbury, Zack, House  
other names/site number Bu-33

### 2. Location

street & number 1430 Bardstown Road  not for publication  
city, town Mt. Washington  vicinity  
state Kentucky code KY county Bullitt code 029 zip code 40047

### 3. Classification

|   |   |                                     |                            |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ownership of Property                       | Category of Property                            | Number of Resources within Property |                            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | Contributing                        | Noncontributing            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local       | <input type="checkbox"/> district               | <u>1</u>                            | <u>        </u> buildings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State       | <input type="checkbox"/> site                   | <u>6</u>                            | <u>        </u> sites      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal     | <input type="checkbox"/> structure              | <u>7</u>                            | <u>        </u> structures |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> object                 |                                     | <u>0</u> objects           |
|   |   |                                     | Total                      |

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

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

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

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

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

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Entered in the National Register  
Shelous Byers 2/11/93  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling  
Domestic/Secondary Structure  
Agriculture-Subsistence/Agricultural  
Outbuilding

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling  
Domestic/Secondary Structure  
Agriculture-Subsistence/Agricultural  
Outbuilding

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Mid 19th Century/Greek Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/Limestone  
walls Wood/Weatherboard  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof Metal  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

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

Period of Significance

1867-1920  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1867  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

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

Significant Person

NA  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

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

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

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References

A [ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]  
Zone Easting Northing

C [ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

B [ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]  
Zone Easting Northing

D [ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Helen C. Powell/Consultant  
organization H. Powell and Company, Inc. date 7/1/92  
street & number Suite 201, 2230 Idle Hour Center telephone (606) 266-5351  
city or town Lexington state Kentucky zip code 40502

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Stansbury, Zack, House  
Bullitt County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 1

Zack Stansbury House: Section 7, Description

The Zack Stansbury House is located in the eastern part of Bullitt County approximately a mile southeast of Mt. Washington. Mt. Washington, population 5,226, is a crossroads community established in 1822 as a stagecoach stop between Louisville and Bardstown. It is located 10 miles east of Shepherdsville, the county seat of Bullitt County and 20 miles southeast of Louisville, the major city in the north-central section of Kentucky. The Stansbury House (Bu-33) and the domestic dependencies include the meat house (Bu-118), cellar (Bu-121), fryer hen house (Bu-120), laying hen house (Bu-119) on the north side of US 31-E (Bardstown Road), and the barn (Bu-115) and garage (Bu-117) on the south side bordered by Whitaker Run. US 31-E is a major regional east-west highway linking Louisville and Bardstown. The site consists of 1.35 acres with one contributing building and six contributing structures.

See the site plan (Figure 1) for the relative locations of the following seven buildings included within the boundary.

Stansbury House (Bu-33): Contributing building

The Stansbury House is a two-story, five-bay, frame, Greek Revival, single pile, central passage building with a single bay front porch built circa 1867. Along most of the Bardstown Road frontage is an ashlar stone retaining wall. Windows have 6/6 glazing. The exterior walls are covered with weatherboard, the exterior gable-end chimneys are stone, the side-gabled roof is covered with raised seam metal, and the foundations for both the house and porch are tooled limestone.

The one-story porch covering the central entrance is supported by two pairs of square wood columns with acanthus leaf capitals beneath a wide cornice. The porch roof is slightly hipped and covered with raised seam metal.

A one-story, two-room, weatherboarded ell extends to the north on the east side of the rear facade. On the east side of the ell are a modern plate glass window and shed-roofed porch supported by modern decorative metal columns. Along the north or rear facade, there is a one-story, shed-roofed weatherboarded storage room added to replace a porch in the 1950's.

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Bullitt County, KentuckySection number 7 Page 2Meat House (Bu-118): Contributing structure

The Meat House is located on the north side of US 31E approximately 15 feet northeast of the residence. It is a rectangular structure opening with doors on both the northwest and southeast and measuring 15 x 12 feet on a mortared stone foundation. The exterior walls are covered with board and batten and the gable roof is raised seam metal. Mrs. C.L. Stansbury, owner of the property, said that the building materials for the meat house came from the dismantling of Camp Zachary Taylor, an Army camp in the vicinity of Louisville, circa 1918.

Cellar (Bu-121): Contributing structure

The Cellar built prior to 1918 is located on the north side of US 31E approximately 20 feet west of the residence. The entry which opens to the southeast is covered by a square, weatherboarded, gable-roofed structure measuring approximately 5 feet while the main part of the cellar is an earth-covered masonry dome which has a radius of 12 feet.

Fryer Hen House (Bu-120): Contributing structure

The Fryer Hen house is located on the north side of US 31E approximately 60 feet northwest of the residence. Built prior to 1930, it is a one-story, shed-roofed structure covered with vertical boards supported by vertical posts resting on stone piers at the corners. The structure measures 8 x 15 feet and has two square openings placed close to ground level on the southeast side.

Laying Hen House (Bu-119): Contributing structure

The Laying Hen House is located on the north side of US 31E approximately 70 feet northwest of the residence. Built prior to 1930, it is a rectangular structure with a side gable roof measuring 9 x 16 feet and covered with vertical boards attached to mud posts. On the north and south ends of the structure are angled extensions on which the hens could perch.

Barn (Bu-115): Contributing structure

The barn is located on the south side of US 31E adjacent to Whitaker branch. According to Mrs. C.L. Stansbury, the owner of

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the property, the dry-laid stone foundation visible on the south and west sides of the barn was part of an earlier building on the site which served as a way station for stagecoaches travelling the Louisville to Bardstown pike in the mid-nineteenth century. The upper part of the barn burned in the early twentieth century and was replaced by structure covered with board and batten. The barn measures 36 x 42 feet and has entries on both the northwest and southeast sides.

Garage (Bu-117): Contributing structure

The garage is located on the south side of US 31E adjacent to Whitaker Branch. It is a shed-roofed rectangular structure covered with board and batten and resting on stone piers. It measures 14 x 25 feet and opens to the northwest. According to Mrs. C.L. Stansbury, the owner of the property, the building materials for the garage came from the dismantling of Camp Zachery Taylor, an Army Camp in the vicinity of Louisville, circa 1918.

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## Zack Stansbury House: Section 8, Significance

The Zack Stansbury House is locally significant under Criterion C for the theme of architecture in the historic context of "Architecture in Mt. Washington and Surrounding Area of Bullitt County 1860-1920". The Stansbury House meets the criteria because it exemplifies the two-story, five-bay, mid-nineteenth century central passage house form described in the context.

The domestic outbuildings associated with the Stansbury House or complex as a whole illustrates better than any other property in the survey area the architectural qualities associated with daily domestic life in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Because of the high rate of survival of the domestic outbuildings and the preserved spatial relationship of these features to each other, the site can be said to have integrity of setting, materials, design, and feeling. For setting, the buildings maintain the setback and orientation to the Louisville and Bardstown Road (US 31E) and Whitaker Run which were important considerations in the original choice of house site. The visibility of the original building materials and the ways in which they were used, such as the stone in the foundation, chimneys, porch floor, and retaining wall, communicates information about craftsmanship and building techniques of the era. Modern renovations have respected the significant design elements by the placement of all additions on the rear of the house to preserve the original symmetry of the central passage plan. The numerous domestic outbuildings and character of the site evokes the feeling of the late nineteenth century rural way of life.

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

Dwelling: Description

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



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area were documented during the course of the survey.

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

In spite of Mt. Washington's location only 20 miles southeast of Louisville, the major regional city, these dwellings exhibit no ornamentation on the eaves, cornices, or door or window surrounds. Perhaps the absence of ornamentation can be attributed to Mt. Washington's lack of a railhead for the receipt of architectural detailing. The nearest depot was the Louisville and Nashville station in Shepherdsville, the county seat, 8 miles to the southwest. Without a railroad, Mt. Washington did not experience a building boom in the mid and late nineteenth century and therefore had a limited number of dwellings. It continued to be a slow-growing crossroads town until the emergence of the automobile in the 1920's which improved accessibility. Mt. Washington has also lost much of its nineteenth century building stock due to the rapid population growth and commercial development along the transportation corridors in the Mt. Washington area. During the decade from 1970 to 1980, Bullitt County experienced a 61% population growth which resulted in commercial expansion into residential areas along US 31E, the main street of Mt. Washington where many of the more substantial residences would have been.

Only one of the standing five-bay, two-story central passage dwellings from the mid-nineteenth century, the Stansbury House (Bu-33), retains its original porch form which framed the central entrance. It is a one-story, single bay structure with a hip roof which is supported by square wood columns resting on a stone floor and foundation. On three of the other houses, there are three-bay, hip-or flat-roofed porches dating from the early twentieth century. The fifth dwelling (Bu-M-70) was covered in

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stone veneer circa 1930 and has a one-story porch which covers the first floor facade and wraps around to the side of the house. Renovations to these house have included the addition of windows and doors (Bu-105 and Bu-M-19) to the front facade, enlargement of the one-story ell to two stories (Bu-27 and Bu-M-70), covering of original exterior material by aluminum (Bu-27) or stone (Bu-M-70), and additions such as a garage visible from the front of the house (Bu-M-70). Only the Stansbury House (Bu-33) retains more than one period domestic outbuilding.

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

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

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

The two most prevalent plan types found among the late nineteenth century dwellings surveyed are central passage and T-plan. The 15 central passage plan types can be subdivided as follows: 4 two-story five-bay houses; 1 one-story, five-bay house; 9 two-story, three-bay houses; and 2 one-story, three-bay houses. One (Bu-77) of the two-story, five-bay type of house has centrally located chimneys while the others have gable end chimneys. The original porches have either been removed entirely or replaced with shed-roofed porches supported by modern metal posts. All of the houses have either aluminum or vinyl siding

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over the original exterior fabric. Other changes include an addition to the front of the house (BU-77) and replacement of original windows by modern plate glass ones (Bu-85). The two-story, three-bay central passage houses are characterized by centrally located brick chimneys and one-story porches which cover either the centrally located door and the space between the door and the windows which flank it or the centrally located door and the windows flanking it. The porch does not extend to the edge of the house to cover the entire first story. The porch posts are turned and the porch frieze ornamented by sawn woodwork. A one-story ell with a breezeway extends to the rear. Windows are elongated with 4/4 sashes. The James M. Lloyd House, built on the main street of Mt. Washington by the owner of a saw mill, exemplifies all of these characteristics. Changes made to houses of this type include the following: application of aluminum, asbestos, or vinyl siding over the weatherboard; removal of one or both of the brick chimneys; removal or enlargement of the porch to cover the entire first floor facade; reorientation of the house; closure of windows and doors; enclosure of the breezeway of the ell.

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

In the early twentieth century, the bungalow was a more popular house form than the American Foursquare in northeastern Bullitt County. Twenty examples of the bungalow were surveyed in contrast to four Foursquares. Among the bungalows, 80% were weatherboarded. Bungalows in the Mt. Washington area are typically one and one-half stories, three or four bays with few examples of the craftsman style ornamentation such as brackets, battered posts, or exposed rafter ends. The Foursquares are typically two or three-bay, two-story, weatherboarded buildings with hip roofs. In other areas of the state, foursquares employ elements from classical or colonial revival styles, but the Mt.

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Washington type has very little ornamentation. A one-story, hip-roofed porch usually covers the entire first floor of the main facade. A variation of the Foursquare has gabled extensions and a wrap around porch in addition to the other characteristics. The central passage form remained in use in northeastern Bullitt County in the first decades of the twentieth century, and expanded from single pile to double pile.

Dwelling: Significance

Mt. Washington's standing dwellings from 1860 to 1920 are significant under Criterion C as a demonstration of how local builders used house forms and plans popular in other parts of the region without employing very much of the stylistic ornamentation. The lack of ornamentation on the existing dwellings may reflect a conservative approach to the cost of construction in an area which did not experience the economic expansion which occurred in other areas of the state during the period due to the availability of rail service. It may also be indicative of the professions and income levels possible in a crossroads town in contrast to the economic potential for business and professionals in a county seat such as Shepherdsville or regional center such as Louisville.

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

Registration Requirements for Individual Listings: Criterion C  
Site Considerations

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

The dwelling must retain the relationship to the site which it had during the period of significance. Factors to be considered for their impact on integrity of setting include reductions of setbacks from roadways, property lines; the addition of other buildings to the site after the period of significance; grading practices which have changed the elevations

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or nature of the land surrounding the dwelling, such as the introduction of parking lots; and views from the building to public thoroughfares as well as views from the public thoroughfares to the dwelling.

Building Considerations

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

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

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

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

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registration criteria.

Stansbury House: History

Zack Stansbury (1801-1890) married Rachel Williams circa 1845. Stansbury began to amass the 222 acres of farm land adjacent to Whitaker Branch on which the Stansbury House stands with the purchase of 80 acres from W.T. Burdette (Deed Book T, page 61, 1872) and the Simpson heirs in 1874 (Deed Book T, page 411). To this he added the Kendall and Brentlinger tract (Will Book J, page 124). Upon Zack Stansbury's death in 1890, his wife Rachel deeded the farm to their son, James David (1850-1910) (Deed Book 28, page 290). In the Bullitt County Courthouse, there is an inventory of the sale for Zack Stansbury. The present owner is the widow of Clarence Lane Stansbury, grandson of Zack Stansbury.

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Bullitt County, KentuckySection number 10 Page 1Stansbury House  
Geographical Data: Section 10

Acreage of property: 1.35 acre

## UTM references

| Zone | Easting | Northing |
|------|---------|----------|
| 16   | 629140  | 4210280  |

## Verbal Boundary Description

Starting from point "A" in the north right of way of US 31E approximately 130 feet west of the centerline of the Stansbury House; then east 20 feet to point "B"; then south 110 feet to point "C" on the north side of Whitaker Branch; then east along Whitaker Branch for approximately 240 feet to point "D"; then north 170 feet to point "E"; then west 68 feet along a fence to point "F"; then north 50 feet to point "G"; then west 180 feet to point "H"; then south along a fence line to point "A" or the point of beginning. See Site Map.

## Boundary Justification

The boundary was chosen because it contains all of the contributing resources enclosed by the "yard fence" on the north side and Whitaker Branch on the south side, and site features which are essential for the property's integrity. These site features include the setbacks of the buildings from the road, views of the house and outbuildings from the road, and the physical relationships of the outbuildings to each other and to the house.

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Bibliography: Section 9

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Photograph Descriptions: Zack Stansbury House

Photograph #1

Zack Stansbury House (Bu-33); north side US 31E; east of Mt. Washington, Ky.

Photographer: Helen C. Powell

Date: February 1992

Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council

View: Front or south side of house looking north

Photograph #2

Zack Stansbury House (Bu-33); north side US 31E; east of Mt. Washington, Ky.

Photographer: Helen C. Powell

Date: February 1992

Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council

View: East side of house looking west.

Photograph #3

Zack Stansbury House (Bu-33); north side US 31E; east of Mt. Washington, Ky.

Photographer: Helen C. Powell

Date: February 1992

Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council

View: North side of house looking south

Photograph #4

Zack Stansbury House: Meat House (Bu-118); north side US 31E; east of Mt. Washington, Ky.

Photographer: Helen C. Powell

Date: February 1992

Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council

View: West and south side of meat house looking north

Photograph #5

Zack Stansbury House: Cellar (Bu-121); north side US 31E; east of Mt. Washington, Ky.

Photographer: Helen C. Powell

Date: February 1992

Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council

View: North side of cellar looking south

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Photograph #6

Zack Stansbury House: Fryer Hen House (Bu-120); north side US 31E; east of Mt. Washington, Ky.

Photographer: Helen C. Powell

Date: February 1992

Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council

View: East side of fryer hen house looking west.

Photograph #7

Zack Stansbury House: Laying Hen House (Bu-119); north side US 31E; east of Mt. Washington, Ky.

Photographer: Helen C. Powell

Date: February 1992

Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council

View: South and east sides of laying hen house looking west

Photograph #8

Zack Stansbury House; Barn (Bu-115); south side US 31E; east of Mt. Washington, Ky.

Photographer: Helen C. Powell

Date: February 1992

Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council

View: West and north side of barn looking east.

Photograph #9

Zack Stansbury House: Barn (Bu-115); south side US 31E; east of Mt. Washington, Ky.

Photographer: Helen C. Powell

Date: February 1992

Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council

View: South and east sides of barn looking north.

Photograph #10

Zack Stansbury House: Garage (Bu-117); south side US 31E; east of Mt. Washington, Ky.

Photographer: Helen C. Powell

Date: February 1992

Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council

View: West side of garage looking east.