

PH0364657

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED NOV 9 1976
DATE ENTERED NOV 17 1977

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

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC
** Andrew Trumbo Log House
AND/OR COMMON
Green Point Farm

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER E of Frankfort on
Glenns Creek Road
CITY, TOWN Frankfort VICINITY OF 06
STATE Kentucky CODE 021 COUNTY Franklin CODE 073
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 06

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME James R. Freedman, M. D./Wallace Greenup
STREET & NUMBER 713 Burkshire Drive/131 Crittenden Drive
CITY, TOWN Lexington/Frankfort VICINITY OF Kentucky

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Franklin County Courthouse, Deed Book 206, p. 186, March 1, 1967
STREET & NUMBER St. Clair Street
CITY, TOWN Frankfort STATE Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky (Supplement)
DATE 1976 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Kentucky Heritage Commission
CITY, TOWN Frankfort STATE Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Andrew Trumbo Log House is located at Trumbo's Bottom, on the Kentucky River, about two miles south of Frankfort, the Capital of Kentucky. The crescent-shaped bottom is bounded on the west by the Kentucky River, and by the steeply bluffed banks of the forks of the Vaughn Branch to the north, east, and south. Except for a stone quarry to the southern edge, Trumbo's Bottom is composed entirely of farmland, with two large ponds and several farmhouses. The Trumbo Log House sits on an imposing rise in the Bottom, providing it with a commanding view of its confines and the isolated and rather bleak bottomland.

The two-story dogtrot house is made of poplar logs and measures approximately 18' x 45'; each pen is about 18' x 18'. The logs are joined at the corners by well-executed half dove-tail notches, and are chinked with diagonally laid flat stones covered with a mixture of clay, lime, and animal hair. The continuous logs running the length of both facades at the second floor level and at the roofline indicate that both pens of the house were built at the same time.

The facade is five bay with a door centered in the dogtrot. There are no openings on the end walls. The rear has five bays also, though the second floor windows are positioned slightly to the left of the first floor openings. Beaded doors are located in the center dogtrot and left bays. The gable roof was replaced after it was removed by a tornado in 1974, that also removed any outbuildings then in existence.

The base logs are laid on a dry stone foundation, with a half cellar of dry laid stone under the right pen. The two strap hinges on the cellar door frame suggest an early construction date for the house. At each end of the house is a mortared stone chimney, flush with the exterior logs and projecting into the interior rooms, allowing for closets to be built on each side of the fireplaces.

The house has a two room plan on both floors, with a two-flight, open well stairway in the enclosed dogtrot. The two rooms on each floor are identical to one another. Those on the first floor have a keystone fireplace with a brick hearth flanked on both sides by beaded door closets (constructed with pre-1815 handwrought nails), enclosed by wide poplar boards, set flush with the fireplace. (The closet doors constructed with handmade nails indicate the house may have been constructed prior to 1815.) Those on the second floor have small, keystone fireplaces set in the wide exposed chimney. All fireplaces have simple frame and shelf mantels.

The first floor is supported by half-rounded poplar joists, and the second by 3" x 8" poplar joists, cut by a band saw pre-1840 (Jeffers). All flooring is of original

(continued)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1810

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Situated on a commanding rise in Trumbo's Bottom, two miles south of Frankfort on the Kentucky River, the Andrew Trumbo Log House represents the archetype of the dogtrot log house and is one of the few remaining such houses in Franklin County, Kentucky. During the 19th century, it was owned by several prominent figures in Frankfort history. They include: Andrew Trumbo (1799-1871), former Commonwealth attorney for Franklin County and member of State Congress, and John U. Waring, a lawyer of some notoriety, an alleged killer called by one historian as "the most desperate and dangerous man who ever became prominent in the politics of the state" (Johnson, p. 80).

The house and its setting are unusually well preserved, and present an impressive picture of the log building in Kentucky. The exact date of construction is unknown, but the house is presumed to have been built during the first quarter of the 19th century (Jeffers). Its overall dimensions of 18' x 45' include two 18' x 18' pens and the frame enclosed dogtrot, so named because it was commonly used as an open space between the two log pens for the housing of dogs and livestock. The logs are of hewn poplar, half dove-tail notched at the corners, and chinked with clay, lime, and animal hair over stone. Notable features include the inset stone chimneys at each end of the house, the intact stone cellar, the original poplar woodwork throughout the house, and the unusual offset fireplaces in the second floor chimneys.

Andrew Trumbo bought the 499 acre tract called Brown's Bottom that included the house from Thomas Page in 1865. Page had an interesting career that in the early 1820s consisted of erecting grave monuments. By 1834, however, he was selected one of three commissioners to construct the Frankfort arsenal located on the northeast corner of the public square. (The building was destroyed by fire in 1836. In 1858 Page also served as Franklin County auditor (Johnson, p. 836.)

Thomas Page only owned the property for two years. More closely identified with the farm is Rinhard K. Woodson (1810-1889), who purchased the property in 1841 and owned it for six years. Mary Willis Rennick, Woodson's wife, was the granddaughter of Willis Atwell Lee (1775-1824), who constructed "Glen Willis" (placed on the National Register June 13, 1972). Willis Lee's uncle, Hancock Lee, surveyed Leestown, now part of

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Andrew Trumbo Log House

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

random width tongue-in-groove poplar; the baseboards along the upstairs floor appear to be original. Window and door casings and baseboards are simple and rather primitive throughout the house. The stairway has a turned newel post, and plain balusters and handrail.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Frankfort, as a possible site for the location of Kentucky's capital. Woodson acquired the farm from John U. Waring, a lawyer-politician who once boasted of having stabbed six men to death. In 1835 he shot and killed prominent Frankfort lawyer Samuel Q. Richardson, uncle of Waring's wife. After two hung juries a third trial resulted in Waring's acquittal.

On March 7, 1845, in Versailles, Kentucky, Waring was fatally shot, the victim of an unknown assailant. Appearing in the Frankfort Commonwealth were the following comments: "Mr. Waring was himself a man of desperation and violence. It was he who slew the late Samuel Q. Richardson and he had been engaged in many a bloody encounter; indeed we can scarce remember when he was not notoriously at deadly feud with reputable citizens and he was commonly regarded as an enemy of mankind, having made few friends and many bitter foes" (Perrin, p. 101).

Waring's home in Trumbo's Bottom is mentioned in Perrin's history (1887) of Franklin County. Waring was said to have owned a farm for many years "which was afterwards known as that of R. K. Woodson, located on the Kentucky River across from the Big Eddy. . . . He had a fine vineyard on it" (Perrin, p. 101). From deed books it is known that Waring owned the property from approximately 1814 to 1829; therefore the house most likely dates, at the latest, to the first quarter of the 19th century.

Other early owners include Achilles Sneed, a well-known figure in Frankfort history (Johnson, p. 65). Unfortunately, because of the difficulty in tracing deeds on the property, and because of ambiguity within the deeds themselves, it is impossible at this point to determine which of the owners of the land built the log house.

¹An early construction date is corroborated by restoration architect Don Jeffers of Frankfort, Kentucky, who estimated, after a tour of the structure, the house to have been built during the first quarter of the 19th century.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 2

Franklin County Will Book 3, p. 200; Deed Book 1, p. 218; Deed Book 7, p. 418;
Deed Book 5, p. 94; Deed Book 2, pp. 378, 434; Deed Book 27, p. 302;
Court of Appeals Deed Book Y, p. 372.

Johnson, L. F. History of Franklin County, Kentucky. Frankfort: Roberts
Printing Co., 1912.

 . History of Franklin County Bar 1786-1932. Published by Frank K.
Kavanaugh, 1932, p. 36.

Perrin, W. H.; Battle, J. H.; Kniffen, G. C. Kentucky A History of the State.
Louisville: F. A. Battey and Co., 1887, p. 807.

Woodson, Mrs. Mary Willis. "My Recollections of Frankfort." Register of the
Kentucky Historical Society. Vol. 61 (1963), pp. 193-213.

Additional information was supplied by Mr. Don Jeffers, restoration architect, Frankfort,
Kentucky.