

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 13 1976

DATE ENTERED OCT 22 1976

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Doricham (Stagg-Haggin-Stephenson House)

AND/OR COMMON

Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

409 North College Street

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Harrodsburg

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

06

STATE

Kentucky

— VICINITY OF

CODE

021

COUNTY

Mercer

CODE

167

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

 DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

 IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

 OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

 YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO

PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mr. and Mrs. John William Landrum

STREET & NUMBER

409 North College Street

CITY, TOWN

Harrodsburg

— VICINITY OF

STATE

Kentucky

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Mercer County Courthouse (Deed Book 152, page 595)

STREET & NUMBER

200 South Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Harrodsburg

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

DATE

1971

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Doricham is one of a number of large dwellings that line the road from the north into the center of Harrodsburg as one approaches over a rise on which is the "Five Points" intersection. At the south angle is the famous Lafever-inspired house known as "Diamond Point." Descending the hill toward the valley in which the older part of the town is laid out (adjacent to the reconstructed Fort Harrod, on the site of one of the first permanent settlements in Kentucky in 1774), one passes fine residences of several periods intermingled. Doricham, on the left (east), is one of the most massive and finely detailed of these.

The design, by an unknown architect or builder, has an unusual amplitude. A colossal two-story, flat-roofed portico spans the front. The four Tuscan Doric columns, of solid brick covered with plaster, are widely spaced in an unclassical but convincing manner. They frame the wider central bay, with a triple window over an embellished entrance feature, and the two bays on either side. Thus, the inner facade is seen as a group of three abstract compositions defined by the columns in the foreground; in other words, the columns do not suggest a screen across a closed block in the classical fashion, but rather provide both a grander overall scale and a series of dividers for an essentially two-dimensional composition whose details derive no doubt from the linear design of such pattern books as Minard Lafever's The Beauties of Modern Architecture (1835) or his earlier book, The Modern Builder's Guide (1833) (see photos 1 and 2).

Although Rexford Newcomb suggested that "the portico, like that at Clay Hill (the Beriah Magoffin House), on the south side of Harrodsburg, has the appearance of having been added later" (Architecture in Old Kentucky, 1953, p. 135), architectural historian, Clay Lancaster has maintained verbally that the portico is integral with the main block of the house. The abaci and bases of the columns are of stone. The plain but well-proportioned and clearly defined full-scale entablature is wood. There are carefully-shaped stone steps the width of the central bay leading to the raised floor of the porch, which are of cypress and may be original. (Railings are recent.)

Newcomb describes the details of the facade: "The doorway has distyle-in-antis fluted Doric columns, and the facade windows are adorned with the carpenter's interpretation of the Greek anthemion" (p. 135). The entrance echoes to some extent the effect of the portico, with the three-dimensional Doric columns and horizontal cornice. However, the "correct" fluting of these Greek Doric engaged (rather than Roman) columns has a linear quality transitional between the smooth columns of the portico and the incised detailing of the wall. The plain entablature of the entrance plays a comparable role. But the flanking panelled pilasters of the entrance are more abstract and relate to the exquisite and rhythmic play of anthemia and acroteria that

(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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1835-1839 BUILDER/ARCHITECT unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Doricham, said to have been named in honor of the four stuccoed brick Tuscan Doric columns that form the portico across the front, is one of a series of important Greek Revival houses in Harrodsburg. Here the contrast between, on the one hand, the smooth cylinders of the columns, bold plain entablature, and cubic block of the body of the house; and, on the other, the delicate scroll-like anthemias (honeysuckles) of the Grecian door and window frames, probably inspired by the popular pattern books of Minard Lafever, is particularly striking. Moreover, the residence was built by and has been maintained by a sequence of members of families noted in the history of the community, commonwealth, and country.

The house was built circa 1835 by Daniel Stagg (local tradition dates it to 1835; according to Clay Lancaster it was completed in 1839). Stagg and his family lived there for several years. The house was also the home of Terah T. Haggin, father of the multimillionaire, James B. Haggin. Terah Haggin's father was Captain John Haggin, one of the first settlers of Harrodsburg and prominent in its early history. For many years Doricham was the residence of the prominent Stephenson family.

John Haggin was a member of the party of hunters that left Harrodsburg under Simon Kenton and camped at what is now Lexington, giving it that name to celebrate the events at its New England namesake that led to the Revolutionary War.* He was also a member of the first court of appeals of Kentucky. Terah Temple Haggin was the fifth child of John Haggin. He was a member of the Mercer County bar. He married Adeline Ben Ali, whose father Ibrahim Ben Ali, a Turk, had through a dramatic series of circumstances become converted to Christianity and migrated to Britain and then America, where he lived in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Miss Ali came to Harrodsburg with a Mrs. Halcomb, who served as principal for one of the female schools in Harrodsburg. She remained as the wife of Terah Haggin, who in later years lived at Doricham.

Terah and Adeline Haggin had eight children, the second being James Ben Ali Haggin, born in Harrodsburg in 1822. He was graduated from Centre College, practiced law in Shelbyville and then Natchez, Mississippi. In 1846 he married Eliza Jane Sanders, daughter of the prominent Kentucky landowner, Lewis Sanders.** In 1849 he joined the Gold Rush to California. He practiced law in San Francisco and bought a large ranch

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Bodley, Temple, and Samuel Wilson. History of Kentucky "James Ben Ali Haggin," Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1928 Vol. IV, pp. 97-98.
- Davies, Mrs. M.D. History of Mercer and Boyle Counties. Harrodsburg: The Harrodsburg Herald, 1924.
- Lancaster, Clay. "Adaptations from Greek Revival Builder's Guides in Kentucky," (cont'd)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1 acre
 UTM REFERENCES

A	1,6	6,8,9,8,4,0	4,1,8,2,0,4,0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mary Cronan, Historian; Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Kentucky Heritage Commission

DATE

July 1, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

104 Bridge Street

TELEPHONE

564-4452

CITY OR TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Aldred W. Melton

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

July 9, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Attest:

DATE

10/22/96

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

10-20/76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Doricham

CONTINUATION SHEET

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unites the elements of the entrance feature and is echoed somewhat more crudely in the embossed panels over the windows (probably derived from an overdoor panel in Plate 69 of Lafever's Modern Builders Guide); similar carving is found under the architrave (see photos 3, 4, and 6). Between these classical features is a wide, solid two-paneled door, a two-light transom, and sidelights. Near the doorway, impressed in one brick, is the design of an axe and the initials I.B.

The interior of the house is based on the four-room, central-hall plan. Located in the northeast corner of the hall is a half-turn stairway with a full landing. The handrail, with a graceful curve at the end, is made of poplar. The spindles are simple and flat, while the stringer is decorated with carved scrolls.

On the north side of the central hall is a double parlor. All the rooms on the first floor have simple stout Greek Revival mantels, Greek "ear" moldings, and 15" baseboards.

The rooms on the second floor open off of a spacious, light hall. Only the northwest room, upstairs, does not contain the Greek eared woodwork. A large airy attic, illuminated by large end windows, is accessible from an opening in the hall ceiling.

The house was meticulously restored in the early 1930s and new wiring, plumbing, and heating added. An outside rear stairway was torn away, and to the rear of the house an addition was made containing a kitchen, upstairs sleeping porch, enclosed screened porch, a maid's room and bath, and a two-car garage. The house has been well-maintained to the present.

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Doricham

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and also entered the mining business. His partners, Marcus Daly and Senator Hearst, and he owned one of the largest mining corporations in America, including the Homestake and Anaconda mines. He later owned the Cerro de Pasco, one of the largest copper mines in Peru. In 1880 he started breeding horses and was the owner of Ben Ali, who won the Kentucky Derby. In 1897, he returned to Kentucky and bought the famous Elmendorf farm near Lexington on Paris Pike.

Doricham was for two generations the home of the prominent Stephenson family. Dr. Andrew Stephenson, a native of Madison County, settled in Harrodsburg, Mercer County, in 1864. Having received his early education at the local schools, Dr. Stephenson began the study of medicine in 1845. The following year he attended Transylvania University at Lexington and graduated from the Medical School of Ohio in Cincinnati in 1848. Upon completion of his studies, he formed a practice in Lancaster, Kentucky. Two years later he relocated in Madison County where he continued to practice until his retirement in 1860. After retiring Stephenson moved to Washington County, where he purchased 700 acres of land. At the close of the Civil War Stephenson suffered a severe financial loss and as a result he sold his farm, moving to Harrodsburg where he engaged in farming and banking. He is listed as the owner of Doricham on the 1876 Atlas.

In 1852 Dr. Stephenson married Elizabeth Ann Smith, daughter of Benjamin and Judith Smith, natives of Madison County. Their only son, William W. Stephenson, inherited his father's property.

William W. Stephenson, born in 1859 in Madison County, was a prominent Harrodsburg lawyer. W.W. Stephenson served as a representative for Mercer County in the Kentucky General Assembly. He also served as principal of the Harrodsburg Academy as well as continuing the operation of his father's farm.

The house was purchased from the Stephenson heirs in 1929 by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Riker and carefully restored.

* See the National Register form for McConnell Springs, Lexington, Fayette County, listed on January 17, 1976.

near **See the National Register form for Grass Hills (The Sanders Family House), Ghent, Carroll County, listed August 22, 1975.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Art Bulletin. XXXII (March 1950), pp. 62-70.

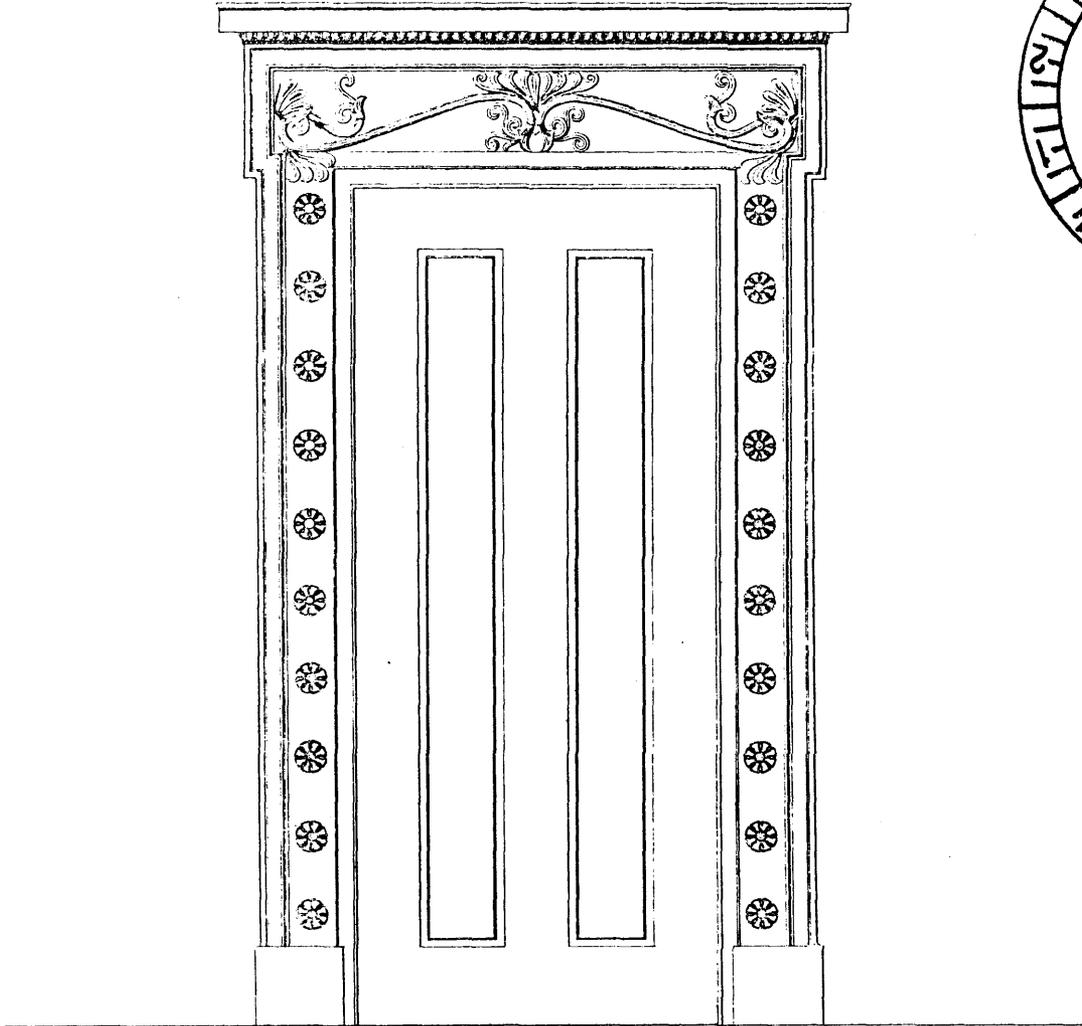
Newcomb, Rexford. Architecture in Old Kentucky. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1953.

Perrin, W.H., G.H. Kniffen, and W.H. Battle. Kentucky. A History of the State. Louisville and Chicago: F. A. Battey Co., 1882.

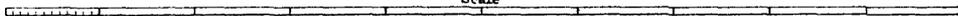
Register of Kentucky State Historic Society. Vol. 10, No.30 (1912), pp. 12-13.

Wilson, Everett B. Early Southern Towns, p. 234.

Additional information from Mrs. Vivian VanBever Landrum



Scale



ELEVATION OF PARLOUR DOOR.

Doricham (Stagg-Haggin-Stephenson
House)
Harrodsburg, Kentucky.
Mercer County.

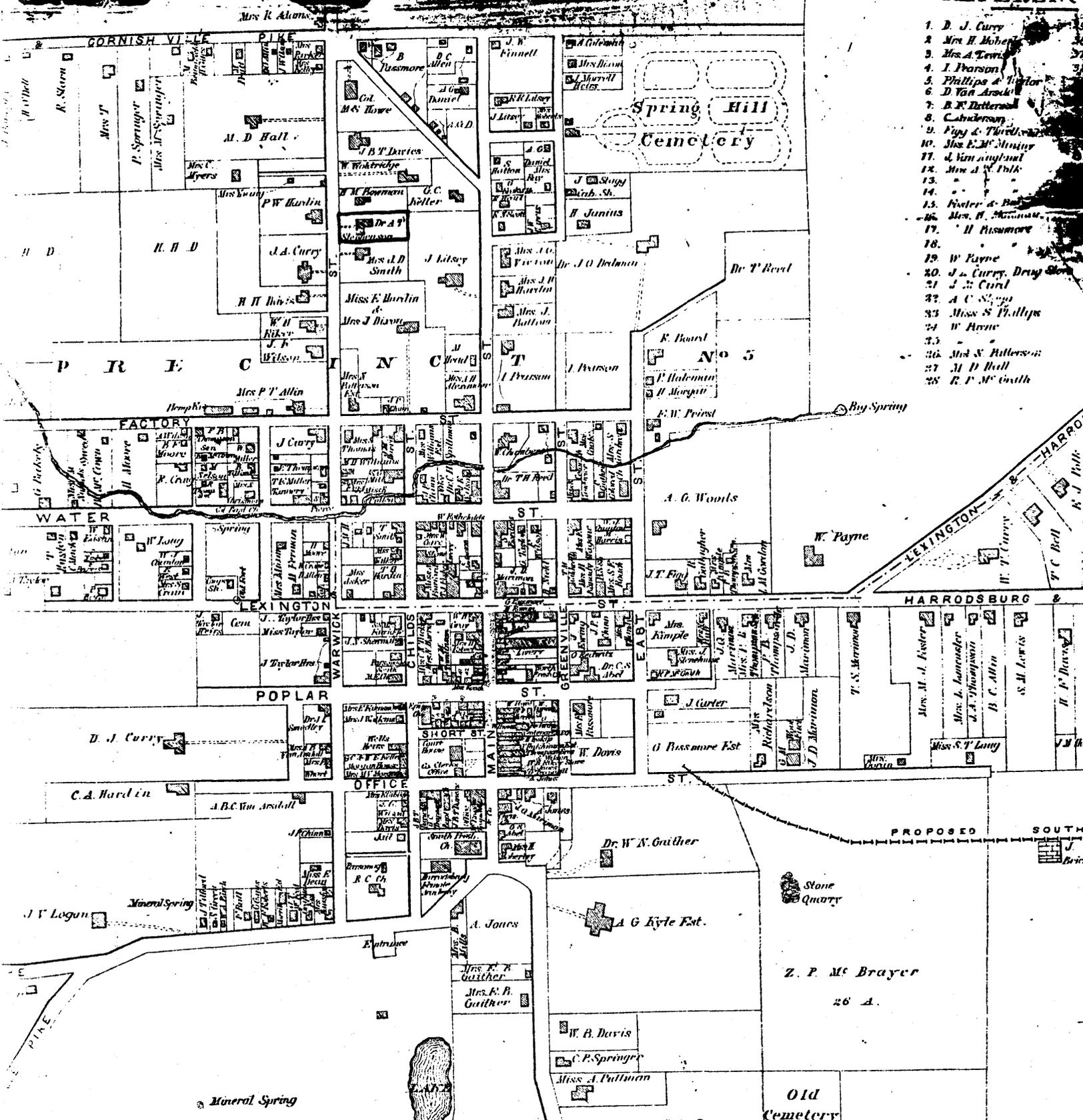
Photo 6.
Detail of a front door by Minard
Lafever.

OCT 22 1976

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

REFERENC

1. D. J. Curry
2. Mrs. H. Robert
3. Mrs. A. Tewit
4. J. Pearson
5. Phillips & Taylor
6. D. Van Arsdale
7. B. F. Hatters
8. Cabell
9. Figg & Thurl
10. Mrs. E. M. Shroy
11. A. Van Arsdale
12. Mrs. J. W. Park
- 13.
- 14.
15. Foster & B...
16. Mrs. H. ...
17. H. Rasmore
- 18.
19. W. Payne
20. J. Curry, Drug Store
21. J. C. Cord
22. A. C. S...
23. Miss S. Phillips
24. W. Howe
- 25.
26. Mrs. S. Hatters
27. M. D. Hall
28. R. F. M. Gault



Doricham (Stagg-Haggin-Stephenson
House)
Harrodsburg, Kentucky.
Mercer County.

Map of Boyle and Mercer Counties,
Kentucky. Philadelphia: D.G. Beers
and Co., 1876.

Doricham is indicated in red. Dr.
A.T. Stephenson is listed as the

owner.
Map 2.

JUL 13 1976

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