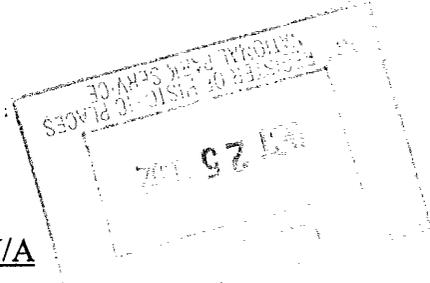


**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

1467



1. Name of Property

Historic name Woodard, George, House

other names/site number HD-E-215; Pierce, J.B., House

2. Location

street & number 232 W. Poplar Street

not for publication N/A

city or town Elizabethtown

vicinity N/A

state Kentucky code KY county Hardin code 093 zip code 42701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments)

David L. Morgan

Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, SHPO and Executive Director, KHC

10-21-02

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

4. 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):

Daniel J. Vivian 3/3/03
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

for

5. 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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Contributing Noncontributing

- 1 buildings
- sites
- structures
- objects
- 1 0 Total

(Do not count the number of previously listed resources above in the count of contributing resources at left.)

Name of related multiple property listing: Hardin County Multiple Resource Area

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Add more category and subcategory lines if needed)

Cat: Domestic

Sub: single dwelling

Current Functions (Add more category and subcategory lines if needed)

Cat: Commerce/Trade

Sub: financial institution

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

OTHER: eclectic (Colonial Revival, Spanish Mission, and Craftsman details)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation concrete
- roof ceramic tile
- walls brick
- other N/A

Narrative Description (on continuation sheets.)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: .58 of an acre

UTM References

Zone	Easting	Northing	Quad Name
16	601 430	4172 465	Elizabethtown

Verbal Boundary Description (on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lois R. Hardesty, President organization Collier Title Services, Inc.
mailing address 120 W. Dixie Avenue telephone 270 763-6589
city or town Elizabethtown state KY zip code 42701 date 4/1/02

Property Owner

name John David Hardesty and/or Lois R. Hardesty
street & number 1384 Locust Grove Road telephone 270 763-0236
city or town Elizabethtown state KY zip code 42701

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 7, Page 1**

Property Name Woodard, George, House HD-E-215 Hardin County, KY

Narrative Description

The George Woodard House, HD-E-215, built in 1926, is located within the city limits and has the address of 232 W. Poplar Street, Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky. The dwelling is situated on a .58 acre beautifully landscaped site containing large hardwoods, spruces and small ornamental trees. There are no outbuildings on the site. Poplar Street is a very diverse mixture of housing containing several older Federal (Adams) style homes.

The Woodard House is a one-story Colonial Revival five-bay symmetrical three-part plan constructed of red watershed brick, with a varied pitch, hipped roof with ridge, covered with ceramic red tile. The front entrance is an Adam-inspired six-panel front door with unpedimented door surround and overhead elliptical fanlight and sidelights with ornamental divisions and beveled glass (See Photos 6 & 7). The entrance is accentuated by an elaborate porch, with curved underside, supported by brick piers with a stone elliptical arch and keystones. The brick columns are emphasized with brick quoins, which continue on all corners (See Photo 1). The straight barrel red tile roof with decorative caps and the cornice with open wide kicked eaves on slender brackets give the house the effect of a Mission or Craftsman styling. There are three chimneys partially enclosed within the interior of the house. Two of the chimneys are located on the west wall, with one being quite massive and with two still in use (See Photos 4 & 5). The house contains an expansive amount of rectangular windows with double hung sashes and stone sills. The sashes in the majority of the windows are 12-over-12 panes with blind arches, and most of the remaining windows contain sashes with 8-over-8 panes. (See Photo 2) The side porch (solarium) on the east wing is a summer sleeping porch. Three walls contain a total of 32 lineal feet of 6-foot tall windows with a patented sliding mechanism (See Photos 3 & 12).

The front door opens into a 15' x 19' living room containing oak hardwood floors with mahogany inlay, and a sunburst fireplace mantel featuring a tile inlay. The mantel, which is original to the house, was created in circa 1840 (See Photo 8). French doors with beveled glass, clear glass knobs, and brass hardware open into the central hallways. The east hallway to the left connects to the former library/study, which contains the same oak flooring with mahogany inlay. Another large set of beveled glass French doors leading to the central hall, and a set of small French doors lead into the former East solarium, which is now a conference room (See Photo 11). The East solarium (sleeping porch) is 14' x 17' and contains the window expanse referred to above (See Photos 3 & 12).

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 7, Page 2**

Property Name Woodard, George, House HD-E-215 Hardin County, KY

Narrative Description Continued

From the living room one enters a five-foot wide central (main) hallway. Entering through another set of French doors, to the left, is the former dining room with swinging door to the former pantry and kitchen. The hallways and the dining room also contain the oak flooring with mahogany inlay (See Photo 10). Most of the rooms of the house are 15' x 15' or 13' x 15' with 10' ceilings. The interior walls are plaster, and the rooms contain crown molding and 7" baseboards.

Continuing down the main hall, a former bedroom was located to the right of the dining room. This bedroom contains heart pine flooring. The bedroom also contains a set of paired windows 9 feet in total width, which clearly signifies this is an early 20th century house and not an original colonial-era creation. As one continues down the hall, an entrance to the former pantry -- now an office supply storage area -- is on the left, and the stairway to the basement is on the right. An entrance to the former kitchen, now an office, is on the East or left side just past the former pantry. The kitchen contains 3 windows with 8-over-8 panes and a very large (41-3/4 x 90-1/2) exterior door with a lavender glass exterior knob containing 12 window panes in the upper half of the door and two panels in the lower half of the door. This exterior kitchen door leads to a rear porch. A gabled dormer enhances the South roof above the rear porch (See Photo 2).

Down the west hall to the right are two former bedrooms. The west hall and both of these bedrooms contain the heart pine flooring (See Photo 9). The last bedroom on the left was the master bedroom, which contains a white, Federal style fireplace mantel accented by white tile inlay (Also see Photo 9). The ladies' restroom is on the left and the men's bathroom is on the right at the end of the west hall.

The basement is a full poured concrete walkout basement with nine windows with 8-over-8 panes. When one enters through the lower rear door, there is a large room, now office space, to the left or west of the entryway, which contains a red brick fireplace with oak mantel (See Photo 13), and seven of the nine windows referred to above. A former bathroom (which is being restored to a bathroom) was located off the north wall. To the right of the entryway is a small hallway, which led to a downstairs canning kitchen and pantry area to the right or east wall, and the former dirt floor, storage area of the basement. The canning kitchen contains two of the nine 8-over-8 pane windows, and the original cistern, which is inside the house, but has now been capped off.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 7, Page 3**

Property Name Woodard, George, House HD-E-215 Hardin County, KY

Narrative Description Continued

The house contains a very large unfinished attic of approximately 850-900 square feet with 8-foot ceilings. One 8-over-8 paned window located in a gabled dormer provides space, light and ventilation to the attic.

Integrity Considerations:

This property retains the most significant physical features and important design elements so that it remains a good local example of Early-Twentieth-Century styling in Hardin County, mixing Colonial Revival, Mission, and Craftsman details. To be specific, the house retains integrity of location, setting, material, design, and feeling, though integrity of location, workmanship, setting, and association are not seen to be crucial integrity factors to convey the significance of this house, so their possession is not required for eligibility.

Most all of the significant changes to the home outlined below were made when Citizens Fidelity Bank & Trust Company purchased the home and remodeled it for commercial office space in 1980. These changes are listed to support the judgment that the house retains the 2 most important integrity factors, design and materials.

At one time the living room had a double entryway on the East wall into a former library/study now office. In the library, the wall on each side of the eliminated double doors was flanked with wall sconce lighting and bookshelves. The north wall of the dining room is not original. When the house was first built, the dining room, living room, library and solarium were open to each other and divided only by four sets of French doors. It would seem that the Bank added both walls in 1980 to create private offices, as the walls are sheet rock and not plaster; however, the crown moldings and baseboard trim have been replicated to seem original to the house.

The kitchen contained a swinging door that lead to the pantry and then on into the dining room. The rear porch was enclosed at one time; however, the windows have been removed.

Originally the master bedroom had its own bath. When the Bank purchased the property in 1980, the bathroom was combined with a closet from the adjoining bedroom, which allowed the public access to what is now the ladies' restroom. During that installation, the door from the bathroom to the master bedroom was eliminated.

A wide hallway at the lower rear entrance was divided in 1995 by the previous owner into an entryway leading up the stairs; and a smaller hallway to the right leading to the canning kitchen and former dirt floor, storage area of the basement. The dirt floor portion of the basement has been finished with poured concrete by the current owner (2002) to be used as a quality storage area.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 7, Page 4**

Property Name Woodard, George, House HD-E-215 Hardin County, KY

Narrative Description Continued

The attic has been rendered useless by the poor addition of air conditioning by the Bank in 1980 (See Photo 14) which the current owner is in the process of moving behind the walls and under the flooring.

The house was the George Woodard residence from 1929 to 1980. The house is in excellent condition and is currently undergoing a cosmetic facelift. Four to six layers of wallpaper have been removed, the plaster has been repaired, and the rooms are being painted. The hardwood floors needed minor repair and are being refinished with 3 coats of polyurethane. The current owners are taking steps to retain the integral historical construction and appearance of the house so that it will continue to shine in all its deserved glory.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The George Woodard House (HD-E-215) located at 232 Poplar Street, Elizabethtown, meets National Register Eligibility criterion C. This house is significant within the historic context, "Architecture in Elizabethtown and Hardin County, Kentucky, 1900-1930". The house, built in 1920, is an important resource that informs us about the range of house design choices in the first quarter of the twentieth century in this part of the state. Both the house's construction and its eclectic combinations of high-style design, allowed those at that time—and still today—to regard this as one of the most finely designed houses in Elizabethtown, Kentucky. The material features retained by the house, particularly its exterior design and interior arrangement, allow us to understand the local expressions of architectural ideas in a powerful way.

Late-19th/Early -20th -Century Development of Elizabethtown, Hardin County KY

Elizabethtown's entry into the modern era, as was the case with most Kentucky cities, came with the advent of rail traffic. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, (L&N) began a line through the county in 1853, triggering population and economic growth of the county in the late 19th century. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad entered the city in 1859 and the Paducah and Louisville Railroad followed in 1873. The effect of this was quick to be seen, as the city's population increased from 556 in 1860, to 1,743 in 1870, and 2,526 in 1880. By the time the railroads were completed, Elizabethtown had been established as a leading commercial and rail center in the region. In addition to the railroad, new roads and bridges were built, including the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike (US 31-W), which led from Louisville, Kentucky, through Elizabethtown to Nashville, Tennessee.

The city's fates turned when the Paducah and Louisville Railroad and all the railroad shops moved away from Elizabethtown, to Paducah in 1883. The population decreased just as it had risen when the railroad arrived, dropping to 2,260 in 1890 and to 1,861 in 1900. The city began regaining some of its lost residents with the introduction of electricity, water and better roads in the late 1890s. And even with the pull-out of much of its work force, in 1900 Hardin County still had more miles of railroad than any county in the state, and even owned 800 shares of L & N Railroad stock, the groundwork for new commercial and industrial growth. The opening of the Salt River bridge at West Point in 1912 also greatly improved the use of the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike, also known as U.S. 31-W or Dixie Highway. Still, the 1920 Census gave Elizabethtown's population at 2,530, showing it took the city 40 years to regain its 1880 population.

During the Depression, growth in the county slowed but the increasing use of Dixie Highway contributed to the economic health of the communities along its route, including Elizabethtown.

From 1900-1920 nationwide and in Elizabethtown, there was a blend of embracing the new and clinging to the old. The advent of the railroad, electricity, and automobiles represented the new; conservative responses such as the rise of the KKK and prohibition suggest that people were fearful of a changing order and sought to cling to old ways and ideas for security. Architecturally, we see a blend of old in modern ways during 1900-1925, especially in revival styling. People wanted homes with modern amenities on the inside, such as electricity, refrigerators and phones, yet they also wanted their home's outside to evoke earlier safer eras. To meet these desires, architects popularized a wave of revival styles and eclecticism in the early 20th century.

In the early 1920s, inexpensive techniques were perfected for adding a thin veneer of brick or stone to the exterior of the traditional balloon-framed house which resulted in a burst of period European and Colonial American styles dominating domestic building during the 1920s and '30s. The introduction of these less expensive techniques allowed many Revival-styled homes, such as the Woodard House, to be built in Elizabethtown.

Revival Designs Nationwide, 1900-1925

The McAlesters suggest that Colonial Revival is the dominant style for domestic building throughout the country during the first half of the 20th century (p. 324). The Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Form on the Woodard House, Site Number HD-E-215, indicates the style of the house to be Colonial Revival. Both the Federal and Colonial Revival styles are commonly seen throughout Kentucky dating to the 1920s and 1930s. The Ashland Park Historic District in Lexington, Kentucky, abutting Richmond Road/Main Street was listed in the National Register on 3/31/86, and is but one large collection of houses whose designs resemble the styling of the Woodard House.

According to the McAlesters guide, (p. 325), early examples of Colonial Revival were rarely historically correct. Details from two or more historical precedents are freely combined in many examples, so that pure copies of particular colonial houses are far less common than are eclectic mixtures. After World War II, changing fashion trends turned toward ahistorical Modern styles, leading to a further simplification of any remaining Revival vocabulary in the 1940s and '50s. A taste for revival styles has re-emerged in the late 20th century nationwide, though with an even freer use of eclecticism, and is often referred to as "Neocolonial".

The twentieth-century trend in America, toward simplification of exterior ornament, is evident in the Woodard House. It is important to interpreting the evolution of Revival styles in Elizabethtown from 1915-1935. Its eclecticism shows a strong local choice away from strict adherence to Georgian and Adams prototypes.

The Woodard House contains features derived from the one-story Federal house widespread in Kentucky in the early-19th century. These include the Adams-style six-panel door with overhead elliptical fanlight and sidelights and elaborate door surround, the small entry porch emphasized by decorative molding, the windows with double hung sashes aligned horizontally in a symmetrical row, and the five-bay front façade.

Charlotte Worsham, the former KHC staff documenting the house, called the Woodard House's style Colonial Revival. While the McAlesters suggest that a one-story Colonial Revival house was not an uncommon occurrence nationally (p. 322), the Woodard House is not a perfect match. It does resemble the Cape Cod cottage form and is overlaid with Georgian or Adam-inspired details, particularly at the doorway, as seen in other Colonial Revival houses. The one-story subtype of the style was most common in the 1920s and 1940s, which the Woodard House also fits. However, their pictorial key (p. 56) shows that the Woodard House's roof finds less in common with Colonial Revival houses than it does with Spanish Eclectic, Mission, Italian Renaissance, and even Prairie style homes, particularly in its red tile material and rafter tails in the eave, as well as its other Craftsman influences. Obviously, the Woodard House's architect, E. T. Hutchings, took design liberties, and created a lively eclectic mixture. The Woodard House was the only house documented in Hardin County with a ceramic red tile roof, and one of only two houses found by surveyors assigned to the Colonial Revival style category.

Architecture in Elizabethtown and Hardin County, Kentucky, 1900-1930

Analysis of architecture in the City of Elizabethtown and Hardin County began with an investigation of the data in the Heritage Council files in Frankfort, Kentucky. The buildings in these areas would be the population with which to evaluate the significance of the Woodard House. Of the 400 ca. sites surveyed in the city limits of Elizabethtown and ca. 375 sites surveyed in Hardin County, a query of the Heritage Council database revealed 187 of those were built between 1900-1925. The surveyors recorded only nine houses outside Elizabethtown built during the period, and this is how those properties' styles were recorded:

2	Queen Anne	22	%
2	Princess Anne	22	%
1	Classic Revival	11	%
1	Vernacular	11	%
1	Undetermined	11	%
2	Forms Unavailable	22	%

Note: The county results do not include houses located in West Point, Kentucky.

Out of the 168 city and county properties surveyed dated 1900-1925 and whose forms were available, the search revealed the following:

83	Vernacular	50	%
47	Bungaloid	28	%
17	Four Square	10	%
11	Undetermined	6	%
10	Other	6	%

Note: Other includes the 2 Queen Anne, 2 Princess Anne, and the 1 Classic Revival included in the nine county properties listed above; and further includes 2 Spanish Colonial, 2 Colonial Revival, and 1 Craftsman located in the city limits. Eleven other forms were unavailable for review.

Results of the physical examination of Heritage Council files.

It would appear that the two most common houses built during the period 1900-1925 in Elizabethtown/Hardin County, Kentucky, was what the surveyor referred to as "Vernacular" (50%) and "Bungaloid" (28%). Neither vernacular nor bungaloid are correctly used as terms of ornamental style, but are commonly selected category names for style during survey work.

After a physical review of the pictures on the Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Forms located in the State Historic Preservation Office, it would appear that what the surveyor meant by the choice of the term "Bungaloid" often referred to a house's form; many of those bungaloid-form houses also had features from the Craftsman style. According to the McAlesters, Craftsman was the dominant style for smaller houses built throughout the country during 1905 until the early 1920s (p. 454), with one-story examples often being called "simple bungalows" or the "Bungaloid".

Bungaloid Example



HD-E-32 318 N. Mulberry

The findings in Hardin County, especially in Elizabethtown, approach the national norm, though what the surveyors term “vernacular” skews the results. When the surveyor used the word “vernacular” to define style, a review of the pictures revealed houses which the McAlesters guide (p. 89) refers to as “National” or “American folk” housing. National Housing is made up by six distinctive families of house shapes known as the Gable-Front family, Gable-Front-and-Wing family, the Hall-and-Parlor family, the I-House family, the Massed-Plan Side-Gabled family, and Pyramidal forms that dominated American folk building through the first half of the 20th century. Many modest folk houses without pronounced stylistic detailing, and many other smallish houses with Craftsman-style details, appear to be the type of housing which dominated the Elizabethtown area from 1900-1925, and are documented on the KHC forms as “vernacular” on the survey form’s style field.

Vernacular Example



HD-E-123 217 Central Avenue

Hardin Heritage compiled the surveys conducted by the Kentucky Heritage Council, and stated that “vernacular” frame houses of simple detailing are the standard home design (p. 13). Of the many of the homes built during the late 19th and early 20th century, the simple house forms displayed ornate milled-porch or roof eave decoration. Again, it would appear that the surveyor’s use of the term “vernacular” referred to what the McAlesters would refer to as National folk housing, which are small houses without stylistic detailing. With so many recorded sites lumped under the general heading “vernacular”, it seems that little effort to analyze and understand these house forms was expended after the survey project.

Comparing the Woodard House

Because of the inclination to categorize early 20th century modest-sized housing in Hardin County under the heading of “vernacular”, it is no wonder that the KHC site surveys defined only one property other than the Woodard House as a Colonial Revival. The Glenn H. Shelley House, HD-E-213, built in 1928, is a white frame, gambrel-roofed Cape Cod, which McAlesters cite as the most common one-story Colonial Revival house.



HD-E-213 216 W. Poplar

The documentation of houses in Hardin County, however, found Colonial Revival not a dominant or even a common style in Elizabethtown or Hardin County from 1900-1925, comprising only one-fourth percent (1/4 %) of the houses built during the period studied. Houses which might be classified as this style would seem to be more highly designed than their more common local counterparts, so would seem significant architecturally.

Hardin Heritage Council, in *The Historic Architecture of Hardin County, Kentucky*, concurs with the local views seeing the Pierce House, HD-E-215 (referred to in this nomination as the Woodard House) as an unusual Colonial Revival-style house. According to this volume, the county's revival styles of the early 20th century were found primarily in Elizabethtown. It also noted the huge number of Bungalow style houses, which became the primary residential form in the city and county by 1920. It speculated that these houses often were ordered from architects' catalogues or pattern books. According to the perspective of this reference, the Woodard House seems highly designed within Hardin County, a distinct creative achievement, and not the product of assembly-line design. McClure's volume, *Two Centuries in Elizabethtown and Hardin County, Kentucky 1776-1976*, refers to the house in even more positive terms, pronouncing it as "The most modern home in the city at the time it was built. It was the first home in Elizabethtown to have an electric refrigerator."

An additional perspective on the local architectural context, Thomason's *Hardin County Multiple Resource Area* National Register nomination (listed 12/02/86) provides another way of assessing the Woodard House's architectural significance. Thomason asserts that "After 1900 Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical styles became popular residential designs, and this influence can also be seen in a number of county residences" (p.8-10). While this does not completely coincide with survey results, he is on target to observe that Revival-style homes are predominately frame structures with one-story or two-story porches on the main façade, with columns or pilasters in the Doric, Ionic or Corinthian orders, and with other details such as dentils, modillion blocks, and Palladian windows. He also correctly notes that many of the older houses in the county had original porches removed during these years and replaced with porches fitting for houses of Colonial Revival design, such as the Monin House (HD-22) and Bush House (HDE-183). He points out that the porch of the local houses is where Revival design elements receive greatest play. The Woodard House fits with this local design trends. Yet, clues to its local significance might come from outside the local design environment, from its Louisville-based architect, E.T. Hutchings.

The Woodard House as one of E.T. Hutching's Designs

In 1920, James B. Pierce commissioned E. T. Hutchings to design his home which today is known as the Woodard House. The Woodard House is significant for what its architectural design tells us about the context of Elizabethtown and Hardin County's design history. Survey results, though, show the house to stand somewhat outside of the local design landscape. A large part of the reason why it seems an "outsider" is that it is designed by Hutchings, a well-trained Louisville architect. Hutchings' work on the house demonstrates that he possessed a larger design scope than the other designers possessed, who also put their stamp on Elizabethtown's cityscape in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Within the National Register process, the judgment of local architectural significance generally is attributed to the houses which best resemble the popular architectural designs found nationally. Thus, the Woodard House's design shows one instance where a member of Elizabethtown's population chose to build a house which looked well-designed according to national fashions, more so than according to local fashion.

Hutchings began his career in Louisville, working with his father, James Bacon Hutchings (1859-1916) in the design firm of Hutchings and Sons. Their work encompassed a wide range of revival styles and motifs, including Georgian, Tudor, and Colonial, with frequent use of Arts and Crafts details. Unfortunately no records of the Hutchings' firm are known to have survived.

Eusebius Theodore "E. T." Hutchings (1886-1958) was educated in Europe. His most widely recognized design, done in collaboration with noted architect Thomas

Hastings of New York, personal friend of the prominent Bingham Family, was the Louisville War Memorial Auditorium, commonly known as the "Memorial Auditorium" completed in 1929 and NR listed 1977. In 1928, Mrs. Sallie Aley Hert commissioned Mr. Hutchings to enlarge and redesign the Gothic Revival centerpiece of historic Hurstbourne Farms known as Lyndon Hall (JF 316) now Hurstbourne Country Club. In 1935, Mrs. Hert employed Mr. Hutchings, then with the firm of G.M. Grimes and E. R. Gregg Associates, to return to Hurstbourne Farms to design a substantial Georgian Revival residence to surround the former golf cottage known as Lyndon Cottage (JF-698), NR nominated in 1990. He also is responsible for additions to Stony Brook, JF 223, and Nunnlea, JF 224, located just south of Hurstbourne.

Mr. Hutchings is credited with designing a number of homes in Louisville and Glenview, as well as the Central Presbyterian Church. One of the most prominent Glenview houses, known as the Ballard House-Bushy Park (JF-551), was a Georgian Revival mansion built in 1910 for Charles T. Ballard of Ballard Flour Mills fortune. In 1918, Bushy Park was sold to Judge Robert Worth Bingham, publisher of the *Courier-Journal* and *The Louisville Times*, and passed down to Barry Bingham, Jr.

The Spindletop Farm mansion in Lexington, and Montrose (FRF-47) in Frankfort built for Cornelia Berry Roberts, are also noted commissions of Mr. Hutchings. He is credited as the architect of The Charles P. Moorman Home for Women (JFET-20) which is a 1929 Tudor style building that features Gothic Revival style detailing, and The Madrid Building (NR 1985), and better known as "Club Madrid." Club Madrid was a Classic Revival style commercial building located at 545 S. Third Street, Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky, completed the year of the stock market crash in 1929. The Madrid Building was purchased by the FBI in 1952 and converted into office space.

From a review of the documentation on these properties mentioned above, the Woodard House stood as one of Mr. Hutchings' more humble undertakings. One has to wonder why Hutchings, a prominent architect recognized statewide, who designed so many commercial buildings, churches, and mansions for the most important families throughout Kentucky, would take on a lesser project in a remote area like Elizabethtown. It might be that Mr. Hutchings' firm had more design success than economic success. By the end of the 1920s, success began to wane as did some of the national interest in revival styling, his strong suit. In a 1931 letter, Mr. Hutchings wrote to Mrs. Cornelia Roberts, "I am in the condition of all other good Americans now, namely—broke, so therefore this amount (\$500) would be greatly appreciated as it is now due."

Most all of Mr. Hutching's recognized works appear to be revival styles or eclectic mixtures with revival style detailing like the Woodard House. The Woodard

House, although a smaller and much more modest home than some of his other commissions, showcases Hutching's creativity in architectural design. The Woodard House's unusual coupling of Colonial Revival styling with Arts and Crafts detailing fit well within its architectural arena. This is a case where the architect, quite capable of giving the client more, provided a design which tastefully fit, yet rose beyond, the local architectural context.

Conclusion of Architectural Analysis

After a physical review of all 775 site photos on file in the Historic Preservation Office, it appears to this investigator that modestly-scaled folk housing, some in Craftsman style, mostly "bungaloid" form, were the common housing design in Elizabethtown during the period 1900-1925. This is in contradiction to the Hardin County Planning and Development Commission's interpretation of the KHC survey findings as published in *Hardin Heritage*, which states that Colonial Revival was one of the popular residential designs in Elizabethtown or Hardin County during the period.

This nomination also challenges Thomason's conclusions in the *Hardin County MRA*. Although that nomination states that Colonial Revival was the popular style after 1900, it does not support its statement with reference to many sites. More houses locally adopted the style for replacement of their original porch in the early 20th century. His nomination correctly states the popular Bungalow and Arts and Crafts styles became the established residential forms in the city and the county by 1925 (p. 8-11). Perhaps Mr. Thomason attributes a greater presence of the Colonial Revival style due to his expectation of finding it, as it was a national trend, more so than due to his actual experience in the county. Therefore, the Woodard House is important as at least one local example, and a very good example, of the Revival styling. The house allows a local appreciation for colonial details in house design, and the house gives witness that the style was prominent nationally. In the Woodard House, we see an appreciation for eclecticism, a trend witnessed both nationally and locally among Colonial Revival designs.

What the Woodard House offers to observers is a story of normal design grammar (eclecticism) locally and nationally, with an unusual vocabulary (Colonial Revival style and architect design) in the local design language. While such design choices show a local willingness to select the style for house *details*, few local houses of the many built during the era *fully* demonstrate its national appeal. This latter aspect helps the Woodard House define one extreme for Hardin County's architectural context in the 1900-1925 period.

About the original owners, James B. and Hattie Pierce

James B. and Hattie Craddock Pierce married in 1904, came to reside in Elizabethtown in 1907, and purchased the nominated site in 1918. Mr. Pierce was in what he referred to as “the oil promotion business”, the buying and selling oil and gas leases on the local oil markets located in Winchester, Lexington and Louisville. He had other oil and real estate ventures in Texas, Louisiana, and Florida. Mr. Pierce’s exposure to other parts of the country, his likely interaction with successful financiers, and his job as a promoter, all give possible reasons to explain why the house he hired Hutchings to design would be outstanding by the local design norms.

Mr. Pierce opened his first office in the oil promotion business in Winchester, Kentucky with a very small amount of capital. According to a deposition given by Mr. Pierce, he acquired several hundred thousand acres in lease holdings. He had nine employees in the Winchester office, buying and selling orders of leases for various oil companies. From Winchester, Mr. Pierce opened an office in the Republic Building located at 5th and Walnut, in Louisville, Kentucky, and organized Duplex Oil. In a financial statement, Mr. Pierce indicated to the J. L. Strassel Company that his net worth on May 8, 1922 was \$100,000.00, with an annual income of \$15,000.00.

Mrs. Pierce commissioned E. T. Hutchings, a Louisville architect, whose office was then located at 409 Columbia Building, Louisville, Kentucky, to design the plans and specifications of her new home. The blue prints were dated April 1, 1920, labeled “Residence for Mrs. J. B. Pierce, Elizabethtown, Kentucky”. Jenkins & Essex Company, general contractors, who had already been in business 23 years, and are still in the construction business in Elizabethtown today, began construction in the Fall/Winter of 1920. Jenkins & Essex Company stopped work on the residence around December 15, 1920, and didn’t resume work until June 1921, due to the failure of Mr. and Mrs. Pierce to meet the financial obligations of the Contract with the Company dated October 8, 1920. The home was completed in the Fall/Winter of 1921. The subcontractors were as follows:

F. S. Schardein & Son, 129 S. Sixth Street, Louisville, KY—Heating and Plumbing
The Jenkins-Essex Company of Elizabethtown, KY—Pine Flooring
Hegan-Magruder Company of Louisville, KY—Hardwood and Tile Flooring
Watson Manufacturing Company, Watson, New York—Window Screens & Frames
Hall Lighting Fixture Company of Louisville, KY—Light Fixtures
Brand & Borhman of Louisville, KY—Copper Guttering
J. L. Strassel Company of 1608 S. 7th St., Louisville, KY—Interior Design
C.E. Keith & Son dba Elizabethtown Monument Company of Elizabethtown, KY—Stone
William E. Whaley Brick Company of Louisville, KY—Brick and Hollow Dennison Tile

The financial difficulties for the Pierces that led to construction delays in late 1920, apparently continued, so that James B. Pierce was adjudged bankrupt on March 1, 1927, in District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky. George A. Brent, as Trustee in Bankruptcy, accused James B. Pierce with paying for the lot with his own money, and with making the deed to Hattie Pierce, his wife, an arrangement intended to shelter them from creditors. After the deed was made to his wife, James B. Pierce proceeded to build the house upon the lot. Although the Pierces testified that the house was paid for with Hattie Pierce's personal funds, the bankruptcy court adjudged that Mr. Pierce paid for improvements out of his own money, in the sum of more than \$15,000, and that he paid off the mortgage against the property. The Trustee asked and the Court granted a lien in the sum of \$15,000 for the benefit of the creditors. The Master Commissioner sold the house on the courthouse door to the highest bidder to satisfy the creditor's lien.

Information on the Woodard Family

George W. Woodard (Sr.) purchased the property at a Master Commissioner's sale from J.B. Pierce's Trustee in Bankruptcy on March 4, 1929 for the sum of \$15,300.00. Mr. Woodard was a prominent local citizen who co-owned Woodard & Brown, Dodge Brothers Motor Vehicles, at the present site of Herb Jones Chevrolet in downtown Elizabethtown. Mr. Woodard moved his wife, Ethel Joyce Woodard, and their son, George W. "G.W." Woodard, Jr., into the house when G.W. was 7 years old.

On October 24, 1938, at the age of 47 years old, Mr. Woodard was shot in the back and killed on the streets of Elizabethtown by an employee he had fired from his Dodge dealership. George W. Woodard, Jr. attended Columbia Military Academy in Tennessee, served in the Army during World War II, and went on to graduate from the Citadel with a degree in Engineering. During World War II, Mrs. Woodard donated the original copper guttering to the war effort while G. W. served in the military. Oral tradition holds that a crack in the slate floor of the sunroom was caused by Amory tanks that traveled Poplar Street during war exercises.

G.W. worked for the Corp of Engineers. He married Marge Glenn from Leitchfield, Grayson County, Kentucky, in 1956, and they moved into the home with his mother. Mrs. Woodard continued to reside in the home until her death on February 20, 1966. After her death, G. W. and Marge continued to raise two daughters in the home, Jessica and Kitty, until they sold the home to First Hardin National Bank in 1980. In their retirement years, G. W. and Marge moved back to Leitchfield and opened an antique shop. G.W. died May 31, 1984. The family resided in the home from 1929 to 1980.

The nomination is entitled "Woodard House" to recognize the local population's strong identification of the house with the Woodard's 51-year residence in it. That name also considers the lack of impact that the Pierce family had in the local past, even though they had it built.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10, Page 1

Property Name Woodard, George, House HD-E-215 Hardin County, KY

Verbal Boundary Description

A lot with improvements thereon on Poplar Street in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the line of D. L. Settle (now Baptist Parsonage) and running to the line of Ben Jenkins (now Anthony Fowler) being 114 feet frontage on Poplar Street, and running back with lines of Settle and Jenkins, (now Baptist Parsonage and Anthony Fowler) to Plum Alley a distance of 223 feet.

Being the same property conveyed to Geo. W. Woodard by J. C. Montgomery, as Master Commissioner by Deed dated March 15, 1929, styled George A. Brent as Trustee in Bankruptcy of James B. Pierce, Action No. E 7550 and E 7517 Consolidated, of record in Master Commissioner's Deed Book 4, page 150, in the office of the Hardin County Court Clerk.

Boundary Justification

The original 1929 deed description was 114' x 223' or .58 of an acre. This was the acreage during the historic period.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Property Name Woodard, George, House **HD-E-215** **Hardin County, KY**

Photographs, Page 1

The following information applies to all photographs:

- 1) Name: The George Woodard House
- 2) Location: Hardin County, Kentucky
- 3) Photographer: Lois Hardesty
- 4) Location of Negatives: 1384 Locust Grove Road, Elizabethtown, KY 42701
- 5) Date of Photographs: April 1, 2002

Photo 1: Exterior photo of the North (front) façade,
Camera facing Southwest.

Photo 2: Exterior Photo of South (rear) façade;
Camera facing North

Photo 3: Exterior Photo of East façade;
Camera facing Northwest

Photo 4: Exterior photo of West façade;
Camera facing East

Photo 5: Exterior Photo of massive chimney on West façade;
Camera facing East

Photo 6: Interior Photo of South (Main) entrance;
Camera facing North

Photo 7: Exterior Photo of North (Main) entrance;
Camera facing South

Photo 8: Interior Photo of West wall of former living room displays
sunburst fireplace mantel original to house but circa 1840;
Camera facing West

Photo 9: Interior Photo of West wall of original bedroom with Federal
style fireplace mantel. The room features heart pine flooring;
the same as the other 2 bedrooms and west hall;
Camera facing West

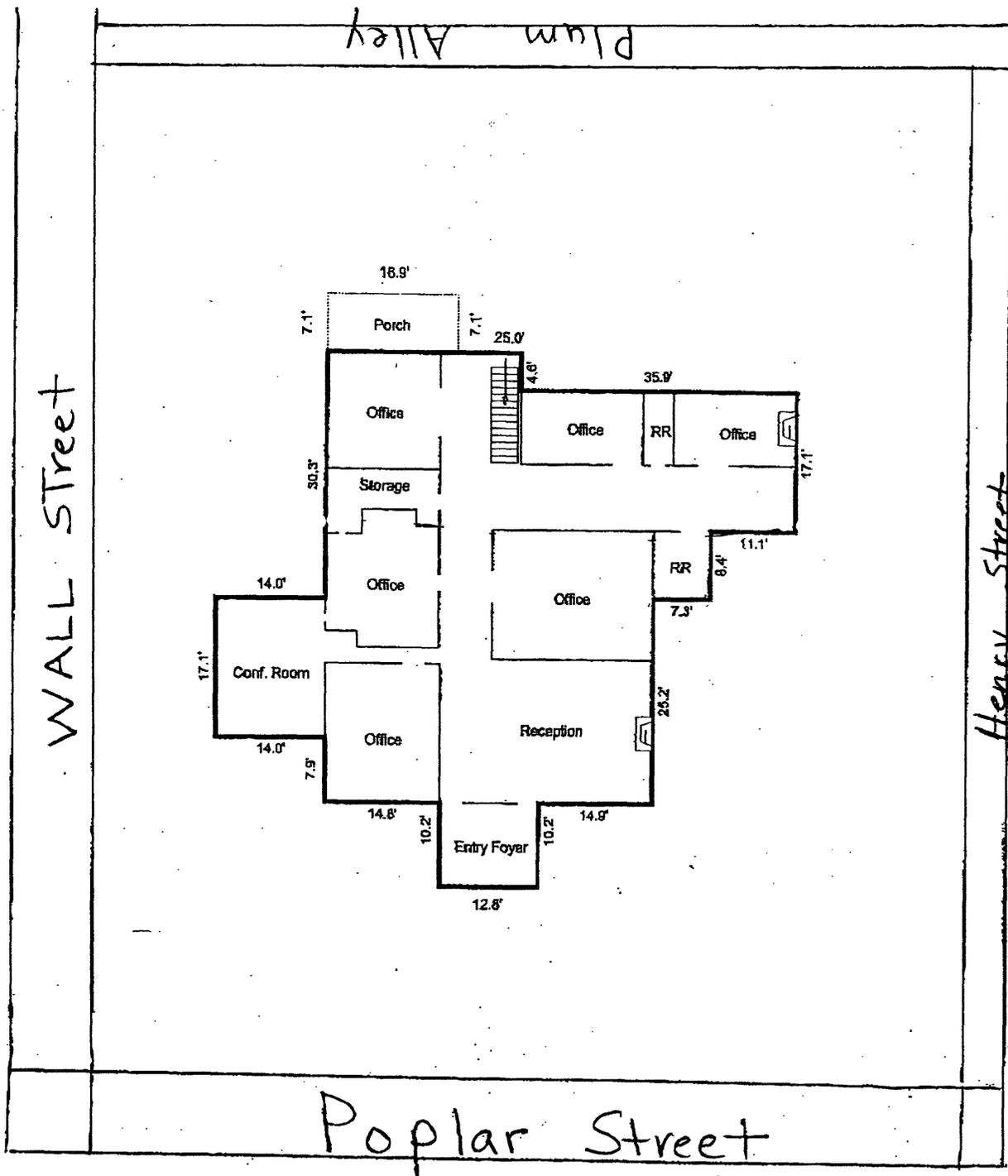
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

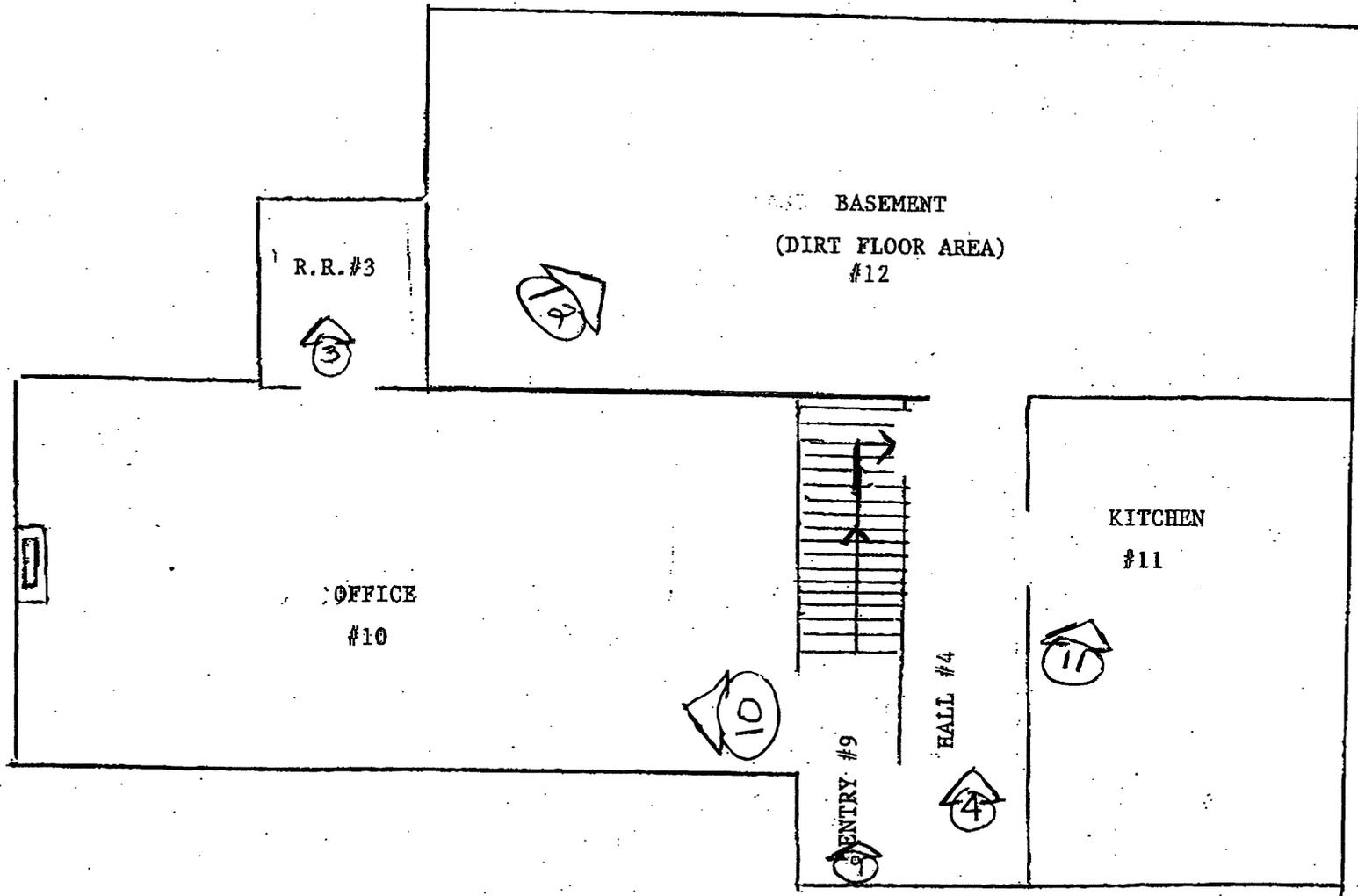
Property Name Woodard, George, House HD-E-215 Hardin County, KY

Photographs, Page 2

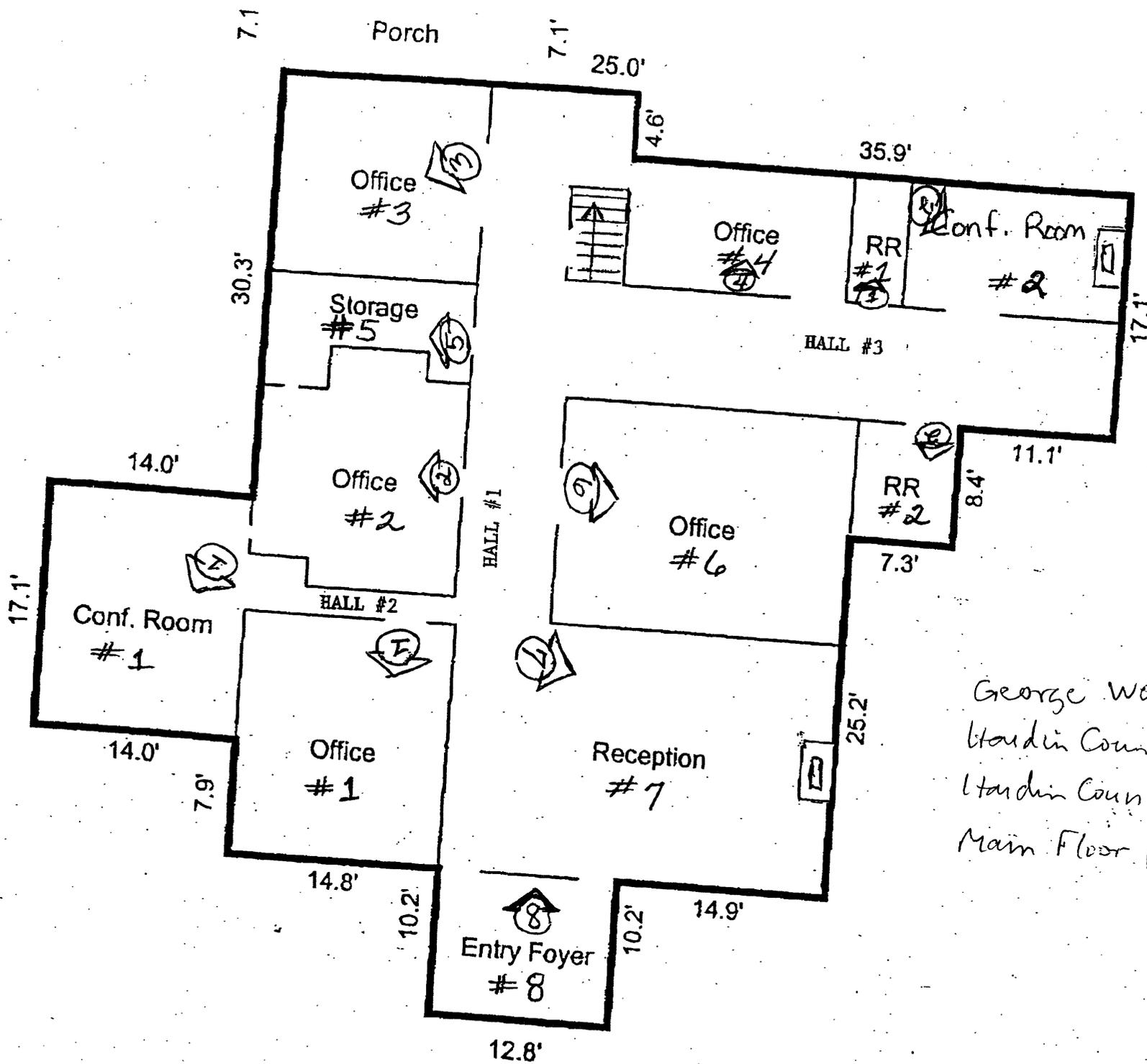
- Photo 10: Interior Photo of oak hardwood floor with mahogany inlay in original library. The same flooring remains in the original living room, dining room, and East and central hallways; Camera facing Northeast
- Photo 11: Interior Photo of beveled glass French doors located in the original library/study. Same French doors remain in East solarium, living room, and dining room. Original glass doorknobs and brass hardware survive on all French doors; Camera facing Southeast.
- Photo 12: Interior Photo of South wall of Solarium depicting patented sliding windows 6-foot tall and 10-foot wide; a set of the same size windows grace the North wall, and the East wall contains the same patented sliding windows 6-foot tall but 12-foot wide; Camera facing South
- Photo 13: Interior Photo of West basement wall displays a red brick fireplace and oak mantle; Camera facing West.
- Photo 14: Interior Photo of the North wall of the Attic. The poor installation of air conditioning in 1980 rendered 850 –900 square feet of space useless; Camera facing South.

Woodard House Site Plan





George Woodard House
 Hardin County, ky
 Hardin County MRA
 Ground Floor Plan



George Woodard House
 Harlan County, Kentucky
 Harlan County MRA
 Main Floor Plan

Scale: 1 = 15