

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 Lloyd, James M., House
other names/site number Bu-M-2

2. Location

street & number NE Corner intersection of US 31E & East Street not for publication NA
city, town Mt. Washington vicinity NA
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> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
			<u> </u> 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. 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:)

Delores Byer 2/11/93

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture/Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Italianate

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

1880

Significant Dates

1880

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

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Section number 7 Page 1

James M. Lloyd House: Section 7, Description

The James M. Lloyd House (Bu-M-2) is located in a residential neighborhood on north east corner of the intersection of US 31-E and East Street, on the end side of the town of Mt. Washington in Bullitt County, Kentucky. Mt. Washington, population 5,226, is a crossroads community established in 1822 as a stagecoach stop between Bardstown and Louisville. 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. This nomination consists of one contributing building on less than one acre.

The Lloyd House faces southward to US 31-E (Bardstown Road) which serves as the main street of Mt. Washington and is a major regional east-west highway linking Louisville and Bardstown. The Lloyd House was built circa 1880 on Lot #63, one of the 80 lots averaging 83 x 240 feet which were shown on the 1847 Mt. Washington town plat. A low stone wall separates the yard from Bardstown and East streets. Along the wall are sugar maples. See the Site Map (Figure 1).

The Lloyd House is a two-story, three-bay, frame, Italianate, single pile, central passage building with a front porch. Windows have 2/2 glazing. The walls are finished with weatherboard, the two centrally-located chimneys are brick, the side-gabled roof is covered with raised seam metal, and the foundation is limestone.

On the north or rear facade, there is a one-story weatherboarded ell. The breezeway was enclosed and an additional one-story room added on the east side of the ell after 1942. The renovations to the ell are not visible from either Bardstown Road or East Street. The Lloyd House and part of the original lot was given to the Mount Washington Historical Society in August of 1989 (Deed Book 243, page 650) for use for meetings and as a local history museum. The building is being renovated according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards through volunteer labor and matching grants from the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Kentucky Bicentennial Commission.

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Section number 8 Page 1

James M. Lloyd House: Section 8, Significance

The James M. Lloyd 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 Lloyd House meets the criteria because it exemplifies the two-story, three-bay, late-nineteenth century central passage house form described in the context and retains the integrity of setting, design, and feeling. The Lloyd retains its original setting through its relationship and setback from Mt. Washington's main thoroughfare the Louisville-Bardstown Road (US 31E). Additions or alterations to the house after its construction in the late nineteenth century have occurred to the rear ell to preserve the design characteristics of balance on the front or public facade and the traditional massing of the Lloyd House as it is seen from the street. The proportions, materials, and maple trees along the street frontage communicate the feeling of turn-of-the-century residences in Mt. Washington.

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

Property Type: 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 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

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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 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

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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 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,

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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. 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

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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 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.

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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 registration criteria.

Lloyd House: History

James M. and Louisa Lloyd bought lot #63 on which the Lloyd House stands and lot #67 adjacent to it on the east at a Master Commissioner's Sale in April 1880 (Deed Book X, page 156).

James M. Lloyd owned a saw mill with Jacob L. Collier. In

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1884, Lloyd and Collier mortgaged the saw mill and engine, boiler, and 56-inch diameter saw to buy 59 acres of land on Wales Run from Eli S. Grigsby.

Upon James M. Lloyd's death in December 1910, his sons James O. Lloyd and Thomas B. Lloyd, each acquired a half interest in the property. James O. Lloyd transferred his half interest to his brother in 1946 (Deed Book 69, page 446). Upon Thomas B. Lloyd's death the property went to his children Lula Lee Lloyd, Gladys May Lloyd, Thomas C. Lloyd, and James M. Lloyd. James M. Lloyd sold the property to Kenneth Lutes who donated it to the Mt. Washington Historical Society.

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Bibliography: Section 9

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Photograph Descriptions: James M. Lloyd House (Bu-M-2)

Photograph #1

James M. Lloyd House; north side US 31E; Mt. Washington, Ky.

Photographer: Helen C. Powell

Date: February 1992

Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council

View: Front or south facade of the house from US 31E (Bardstown Rd.) looking north.

Photograph #2

James M. Lloyd House; north side US 31E; Mt. Washington, Ky.

Photographer: Helen C. Powell

Date: February 1992

Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council

View: East side of house looking west.

Photograph #3

James M. Lloyd House; north side US 31E; Mt. Washington, Ky.

Photographer: Helen C. Powell

Date: February 1992

Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council

View: Rear or north side of the house looking south.

Photograph #4

James M. Lloyd House; north side US 31E; Mt. Washington, Ky.

Photographer: Helen C. Powell

Date: February 1992

Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council

View: West side of the house looking east.

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Geographical Data: Section 10

Acreage of property: .12 acre

UTM references

Zone	Easting	Northing
16	628080	4211900

Verbal Boundary Description

Starting from point "A" in the northeast corner of the intersection of US 31E and East Street in the town of Mt. Washington; then north along the east right-of-way of East Street 83.78 feet to point "B"; then east 67.17 feet to point C; then south 77.94 feet to point "D" in the north right-of-way of US 31E; then west 68.56 feet along the north right-of-way of US 31E to point "A" or the point of beginning. See Site Map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary contains all of the contributing resources and follows the platted boundary of the property sold to the Mt. Washington Historical Society by Kenneth Lutes in 1989 as recorded in Deed Book 243, page 651 in the Bullitt County Courthouse. The boundary was chosen because it preserves the elements of the site which are essential to the Lloyd House's integrity of setting: setbacks from the roads, views of the house from the major thoroughfare, and other site elements such as the maple trees which add to the residential nature of the property.

