

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED JAN 20 1976  
DATE ENTERED MAY 28 1976

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

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC   Edgewood (DuPuy-Jones House)  
AND/OR COMMON  
Hardin Field House

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER  
U.S. Highway 60 (Lexington Road), one mile east of Versailles NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CITY, TOWN Versailles VICINITY OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 06  
STATE Kentucky CODE 021 COUNTY Woodford CODE 239

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

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

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Hardin Field, III  
STREET & NUMBER U.S. 60  
CITY, TOWN Versailles VICINITY OF STATE Kentucky

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Woodford County Courthouse  
STREET & NUMBER  
CITY, TOWN Versailles STATE Kentucky

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky  
DATE 1970  FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL  
DEPOSITORY 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 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 type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Edgewood is located on U.S. Highway 60, what used to be the old Louisville-Lexington Turnpike. It is situated about a quarter of a mile back from the road, surrounded by a grove of trees and cultivated farm land.

Edgewood is transitional in style (see photo 1). The bricks for this structure were made on the farm and laid in Flemish bond, as were the slave quarters and smokehouse. The stone foundation for the entire house were hauled by oxen from Grier's Creek--the solid stone slab steps measure 8 inches deep and are often as long as 10 feet.

The house is ell-shaped. The main portion is a story-and-a-half consisting of four square rooms with a center hall. The ell is one-story with the roof covering a deep side porch which runs the entire length of the ell. The exterior side view features a single gable flanked by matching chimneys (see photo 2).

The front portico is supported by four Tuscan columns made from solid cherry logs taken from the farm. Above the portico is a Palladian window flanked by traceried sidelights. A center door with sidelights has reeded pilasters on either side, and opens into a center hall 40 feet by 16 feet with ceilings 16 feet high. There is an arch in the middle which has a keystone in the center and reeded columns. A door at the rear of the hall opens onto a porch. On the heading of each door frame of the four rooms leading off the hall there are two uniquely carved dogwood blossoms (see photo 3). Crowning the door frame molding of the parlor is a beautiful and elaborately carved panel (2 1/2' x 3'). The design of rope and ribbon with the ribboned bows at each side is connected by a rope swag. Above the panel is a concave molding.

Three of these four rooms are 20' x 20' with 16' ceilings, while the fourth room has a ceiling of 12'. Each of these rooms has different moldings and mantels, and has baseboards of 18" (see photo 4). The two front rooms have paneling under the windows. The doors have five horizontal panels. In three of the rooms on one side of the fireplaces are double-door presses of seven horizontal panels on each door. Four of the fireplaces are constructed of four solid stones which compose the openings. All exterior and interior walls are of solid brick and measure 18" in depth. There are wide ash floors throughout the house.

The ell portion of the house consists of a room opening into a hall which leads to the kitchen. Both main rooms have large fireplaces of stone. The kitchen fireplace measures 10' with a 5' opening. The mantel is crude and the original crane is still in place. There is also access to the porch from these rooms. The woodwork, doors and floors of the kitchen are primitive.

The stairway in the center hall has simply constructed railing and spindles which make two right angle turns leading to a large upper hall (see photo 5). Off from this hall is

(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

circa 1830

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Unknown

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Edgewood--an exceptionally interesting illustration of the transition between the Federal and Greek Revival architectural styles in Kentucky--is believed to have been built in the early 1830s. According to tradition it was built by Joel DuPuy, a Huguenot settler who arrived in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1786 and died in 1837, although no documentation has been found to prove that he was the builder. An early resident of the house was Colonel Willis Jones, who held several barbecues in the woods behind the house where John J. Crittenden spoke before a vast crowd in 1860 and John C. Breckinridge in 1861; both events reflected critical turning points in the preliminary years of the Civil War.

Joel DuPuy, the son of Bartholomew DuPuy of Pocahontas County, Virginia, came to Woodford County about 1786 and settled on Grier's Creek, several miles west of Versailles. Here he built a grist mill and a sturdy stone house, Stony Lonesome, which remains standing today. In the early 1800s DuPuy built a house closer to Versailles. It was said that he moved because he was tired of having the sun in his eyes in the morning when traveling to Versailles and again in the evening when coming home. The uncertainty over Edgewood being the second house built by DuPuy arises because there is another house near Versailles, made of stone from Grier's Creek, which was also allegedly built by him.

Colonel Willis Jones was the only son of William and Elizabeth Field Jones. William Jones was a merchant in Richmond, Kentucky. Willis Jones moved to Woodford County when a young man and purchased Edgewood Farm on the Lexington Pike about a mile from Versailles in 1846. The same year he married Martha McDowell Buford of Woodford County, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Robertson Buford.

It was at Jones' estate, Edgewood, that one of the largest barbecues in Kentucky history took place in 1860 in honor of John J. Crittenden. In 1860 Crittenden was traveling through Kentucky campaigning for the presidential election. In most of his speeches he deemphasized the importance of party platforms and the issue of slavery; instead he stressed the importance of electing a candidate such as John Bell, who would be capable of calming sectional antagonisms. About 25,000 people attended. Crittenden spoke for two hours, making an eloquent appeal for the preservation of the Union. Crittenden, who

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# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Kerwan, Albert. John J. Crittenden, The Struggle for the Union. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1962.
- Railey, William E. History of Woodford County. Frankfort: Roberts Printing Co., 1938.
- The Lexington-Herald. August 29, 1960.
- Woodford Sun Souvenir. Versailles: Grand Commandery of Kentucky Knights Templar, 1902.

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5 acres  
 UTM REFERENCES

A	1,6	7 0 1 4,4 0	4,2 1,4 0,0,0	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, Staff Historian, and Walter E. Langsam, Assistant Director

ORGANIZATION

Kentucky Heritage Commission

DATE

June 2, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

104 Bridge Street

TELEPHONE

564-4476

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

Edred Wymerton 1-15-75

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

6/2

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

5/28/76

AC: THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

*[Signature]*

DATE

5-25-76

ACT: WEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Edgewood

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the small room over the portico and two main bedrooms. The walls in these bedrooms run up to 6 1/2' and then gradually slope upward to a combined height of 10'. Off one bedroom and through a narrow passageway are four descending steps which lead to the attic rooms above the ell. The original butterfly latches are found on these doors. There was originally a stairway which led from these quarters down to the side porch. It was thought that these quarters were occupied by the children's "mammy."

The combination of Federal and Greek Revival elements in Edgewood is striking. (It is conceivable/ that the latter features were reworked at a later date, such as the late 1840s for Colonel Jones.) The basic one-and-a-half-story ell-shaped layout is characteristic of the Federal period of the first quarter of the 19th-century in Kentucky. The end-gabled roof with paired chimneys, brick jack arches rather than stone lintels, side gallery, and forward-looking gabled porch with Palladian window are all characteristic of this phase, as are several interior features: the wide hall, simply detailed two-landing staircase, low closable doorways, and plain walls and ceilings. On the other hand, the portico, gallery, and interior woodwork are executed in a boldly primitive yet satisfying Grecian manner. The portico is broader than most of the Federal type (photo 1). The widely spaced Tuscan columns support a well-proportioned entablature above which the architect has self-consciously treated the gable as a pediment. In spite of the classical "impropriety" of the Palladian window and delicacy of its tracery, it is placed within the gable with a geometric precision that redeems it. The square entrance below is fully Grecian, with its fluted engaged column<sup>s</sup>, side pilasters, and entablature. The spacing and proportions of the side gallery, in spite of greater delicacy, are classical in feeling (photo 2).

Similar qualities are apparent inside. The staircase is the most retardataire element, but it too shares the high grooved Grecian baseboard (photo 5). The door and window frames are no longer reeded, as in so much Federal millwork. Flat moldings have grooves only at the sides, and the inner faces have shallow panels-within-panels. The spectacular "dogwood" corner blocks (photos 3, 5) are unique in Kentucky, as far as is known, but the west front parlor mantel has a more common, if unusually successful, pattern of no doubt Lafever-inspired anthemia and acroteria (photo 4). The Doric fluted columns are somewhat narrow, and out-of-scale with the ornament above, yet obviously "correct" in intention. The multiple horizontal door panels are typical of the Greek Revival, although some examples are more subtly graduated. All in all, this house is an important document of the transitional phase in the fertile countryside near Lexington, then known as the "Athens of the West" (as nearer Versailles is said to have been called the "Asparagus Bed of Kentucky").

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The brick smokehouse, at right angles to and just east of the side gallery, has end gables (not the frequent hipped roof) and plain central door (photo 6). The similar, but lower slave quarters, have inset end chimneys and a rarely-surviving projecting protective roof over the entrances, which face toward the side gallery of the main house (photo 7). Even the interior, with its utterly plain woodwork, is intact (photo 8). There is also a partially submerged icehouse and other surviving early features near the house.

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was born in a log cabin less than a mile from Edgewood, was a staunch Union leader. He exerted a powerful influence to prevent Kentucky from seceding from the Union, and it is said that his address at the famous barbecue was a crucial turning point. He served as United States Senator from Kentucky five times; Governor of the Commonwealth, 1848 - 1850; Attorney General of the United States in the Cabinets of President William Henry Harrison and President Millard Fillmore. Crittenden was also the author of the famous Crittenden Compromise (1861).

One year after Crittenden's speech, at another Edgewood barbecue, John C. Breckinridge and others delivered their farewell addresses before they left to join the Confederate lines. Breckinridge had served as Vice President of the United States, 1856-1860, and was the Democratic nominee for President in 1860. In 1861 he was expelled from the U. S. Senate when he entered the Confederate Army. He also served as Secretary of War in the Confederate Cabinet.

Colonel Jones was among those who made a farewell address at the barbecue and joined the Confederate lines. He was killed in October 1864 and buried in Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. Jones sent a note to President Lincoln requesting permission to pass through the Union lines to visit the grave of her husband. Although his advisors urged him to deny the pass, Lincoln gave written permission on February 1865, which was delivered to Mrs. Jones at Edgewood. Mrs. Jones made the trip to Richmond and brought back her husband's body, which is now buried in Lexington, Kentucky.

In 1902 Hardin Field, a relative of Willis Jones, owned and operated the farm, Edgewood. It was at one time a noted stock farm, which included beef cattle, plus a number of acres under cultivation. Descendants of Hardin Field retain ownership of Edgewood at the present time.

The house, which has remained remarkably intact, is still in a beautiful grove of trees surrounded by farmed land (although its location on the main highway connecting Versailles and Lexington makes it highly susceptible to development). Stylistically, it seems to mark a turning point between a characteristic Federal type of house in Kentucky--one-and-a-half stories with projecting front gable graced with a stylized Palladian window, double-end chimneys, and a one-story ell with gallery--and incipient Greek Revival--fine Tuscan columns of front and side porches, and the front entrance after a Minard Lafever pattern (see photo 1). The interior, with its plain three-stage staircase, arch dividing the central hall, and crudely executed but powerfully conceived carved versions of classical details, is also transitional.

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An unusual range of outbuildings also survives around the house, giving it a striking effect of functional cohesiveness and completeness. This preserves in an appropriate (although actually older) form some of the quality conveyed in a 1902 description of the farm: "Edgewood was formerly a noted stock farm, the home of the great Mambrino Chief. The estate comprises 465 acres, most of it in bluegrass. Mr. Field is engaged in raising fat cattle and mules and in diversified farming. His land is in a high state of cultivation and capable of producing an average of 35 bushels of wheat per acre, 12 to 13 barrels of corn and 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of fine tobacco per acre. Mr. Field is a thorough and progressive farmer and has been very successful" (p. 36).