CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAY 15 1979

STATE

Kentucky

INVENTORY	NOMINATION I	FORM DA	TE ENTERED	JUL 1 U 1979	
SEEI	NSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T TYPE ALL ENTRIES (			5	
1 NAME					
HISTORIC Colons	el R. T. P. Allen Hous	ee			
AND/OR COMMON					
2 LOCATION	i S of FA	ankful o	^.		
STREET & NUMBER	_				
CITY, TOWN	Johnson Road		NOT FOR PUBLICATION  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
Franki	fort mic. L	VICINITY OF	6		
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
Kentud			Franklin	073	
3 CLASSIFIC	ATION				
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE	
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM	
X_BUILDING(S)	XPRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK	
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	X_PRIVATE RESIDENC	
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS	
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC	
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION	
		NO	MILITARY,	OTHER:	
4 OWNER OF	FPROPERTY				
NAME				/	
	G. Aldridge, Jr.				
STREET & NUMBER Route 7	7, Big Eddy Road				
CITY, TOWN	big Eddy Road	Tay - A	STATE		
Frankfo	ort	VICINITY OF	Kentucky		
5 LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION			
COURTHOUSE.					
	<sup>ETC</sup> Franklin County Cou	rthouse			
STREET & NUMBER					
CITY, TOWN			STATE		
	Frankfort	TATO OXIDATENO	Kentucky		
6 REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS			
TITLE					
	of Historic Sites in K	entucky			
date 1976		FEDERAL	X_STATECOUNTYLOCAL		
DEPOSITORY FOR					
SURVEY RECORDS 1	Kentucky Heritage Comm	ission			



### CONDITION

#### **CHECK ONE**

**CHECK ONE** 

\_\_EXCELLENT

\_\_GOOD

X.FAIR

\_\_DETERIORATED

RUINS

\_\_UNALTERED

▼ORIGINAL SITE

\_\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_

\_\_UNEXPOSED

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Colonel R. T. P. Allen House is located approximately 2 1/2 miles south of Frankfort, Kentucky, along a bend in the Kentucky River. Facing southwest, the house sits on Johnson Road in an area known as Big Eddy.

The 1 1/2-story Allen House is constructed of poured concrete, and based upon its plan and knowledge of the builder's activities, it can be dated from the late 1830s (see photo 1). The outside walls have been stuccoed, and two stuccoed stone exterior chimneys are located on each gable end. The chimneys have been rebuilt in brick from the roof upward. Portions of the stucco have eroded on the southeast side exposing the stone foundation, chimneys and the concrete wall (see photos 2 and 3).

Various alterations include the early addition of the central gables on the southwest and northeast facades. Later additions are the front and rear porches. The front porch is a flat-roofed projection supported by four, stuccoed brick piers, while the more recent rear porch is glass enclosed (see photo 4). Stairs on the rear porch along the back wall of the house now provide the only access to the attic story. A shingled roof with projecting eaves on the sides covers the house.

The interior consists of a double-pile, central-passage plan. The walls of poured concrete are approximately one foot thick, and at one point in the hall where the wall has deteriorated, a portion of the wood form is visible. Ceilings are 11' 4", and woodwork is minimal, comprising plain door and window trim and simple baseboards. The original wide-plank floor boards remain in the east, rear chamber. Three of the simple, wood mantels have been retained, although the stone fireplace openings have been reworked with modern brick facings. The windows on the side walls between the chimneys are later nineteenth century additions, while those in the side gable peaks and on the first floor facade are original and contain most of the original glass. The front entrance retains the transom and sidelights (see photo 5). A partitioned area at the end of the central hall now serves as a bathroom. It is most likely that stairs giving access to the attic were located towards the rear of the hall, but evidence of their existence has been obscured by the addition of the bathroom.

The house is in fair condition due to past neglect and the effects of the December 1978 flood. The owner plans to complete the needed work to stabilize the building for use as his residence.

The nominated acreage consists of a rectangular lot approximately 100'x125' which is bounded by Johnson Road on the east, fencelines on the south and west, and a brushline on the north. This lot comprises the domestic yard area surrounding the house.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW						
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION			
1400-1499 1500-1599	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORICAGRICULTURE	CONSERVATION	LAW LITERATURE	SCIENCE			
1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN			
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER			
X_1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION			
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY INVENTION	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)			
SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1830s	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT Col. R.T.P. A1	1en			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dating from the late 1830s, the Colonel R. T. P. Allen House is the earliest known poured concrete house in Kentucky. Although alterations have occurred, none can diminish the building's importance as a major contributing factor in the development and use of new materials and building technology in the nineteenth century.

Concrete, a mixture of cement, water, sand, and gravel or crushed stone, was not widely used in America until late in the nineteenth century largely because its basic ingredient, portland cement, was not manufactured in the United States until 1870. While the versatile qualities of this plastic building material were quickly realized by nineteenth century European designers, Americans did not come to fully appreciate its qualities until the turn of the century. Joseph Monier, a French gardener, is attributed with the invention in 1867 of reinforced concrete. By adding steel rods to concrete and giving it tensile strength in addition to its compressive strength, the way was opened for advancements in engineering and structural design. Besides its strength and durability, concrete also had the advantages of being fireproof and relatively inexpensive to maintain.

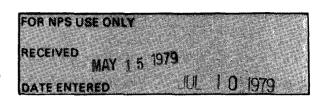
According to L. F. Johnson's History of Franklin County, Colonel Allen constructed the concrete house while still a young man. Allen, who graduated from West Point in the early 1830s, was commissioned a captain and assigned to an engineering position on Lake Michigan. He served in the Seminole War in Florida in 1835 and was later promoted to colonel. Allen taught mathematics for three years at Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky, giving up that position in 1845 when he purchased the Franklin Springs on the Lawrenceburg Road outside Frankfort and founded the Kentucky Military Institute. Colonel Allen converted the Franklin Springs from a noted health resort to a flourishing military school patronized almost exclusively by Southerners before the Civil War. The school continued in operation until 1893 when Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart purchased the property and established a school for the training of mentally retarded children. Stewart Home School is still functioning (listed on the National Register on June 3, 1976). Colonel Allen appears to have had a keen interest in several aspects of the developing technology of the nineteenth century. the construction of his poured concrete house, Allen developed a typewriting machine and devised a type distributing machine which he claimed could accurately distribute twenty thousand type in one hour. Colonel Allen also invented a steam-powered wagon which on one occasion he drove round trip from Frankfort to Louisville.

### 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES Simplified Concrete Masonry Planning and Building. 2nd Edition, Dalzell, J. Ralph. Merritt, Frederick S., ed., New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1972. Darnell, Ermina Jett. Filling the Chinks. Frankfort, Kentucky: Roberts Printing Co., 1966. (continued) **10**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 100' x 125 - less than one QUADRANGLE NAME Frankfort East QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000 UTM REFERENCES A|1,6| |6|8,7|3,6,0| 4,2,2,6,7,1,0 NORTHING VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION A rectangular lot approximately 100'x125'. Beginning at the point where the brushline meets Johnson Road, preceeding northwest along brushline for approximately 100'to the fence, southwest approx. 125' following the fenceline, southeast approx.100' LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES STATE CODE COUNTY CODE STATE CODE COUNTY CODE III FORM PREPARED BY NAME / TITLE Charlotte Schneider, Architectural Historian ORGANIZATION <u> April 1979</u> Kentucky Heritage Commission STREET & NUMBER TELEPHONE 104 Bridge Street 502/564-3741 CITY OR TOWN STATE Frankfort Kentucky 2 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS: LOCAL\_ STATE NATIONAL \_\_\_\_ 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 State Historic Preservation Officer HENEBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER 7 · 10 · 79 DATE ATTEST: DATE COLUMN TO SERVICE STREET

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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Colonel R. T. P. Allen House

**CONTINUATION SHEET** 

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

Based upon his training and various activities during the 1830s and early 1840s, it would appear that Allen constructed the concrete house in the late 1830s in the period between his service in the Seminole War and his teaching position at Transylvania College. Colonel Allen's knowledge as an engineer and mathematician would most certainly have provided him with the technical capability and awareness to construct his house employing the latest building ideology and material.

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Colonel R. T. P. Allen House

**CONTINUATION SHEET** 

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 2

Fitch, James Marston. American Building II: The Environmental Forces That Shaped It. 2nd ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1972.

Johnson, L. F. <u>The History of Franklin County</u>. Frankfort, Kentucky: Roberts Printing Co., 1912.

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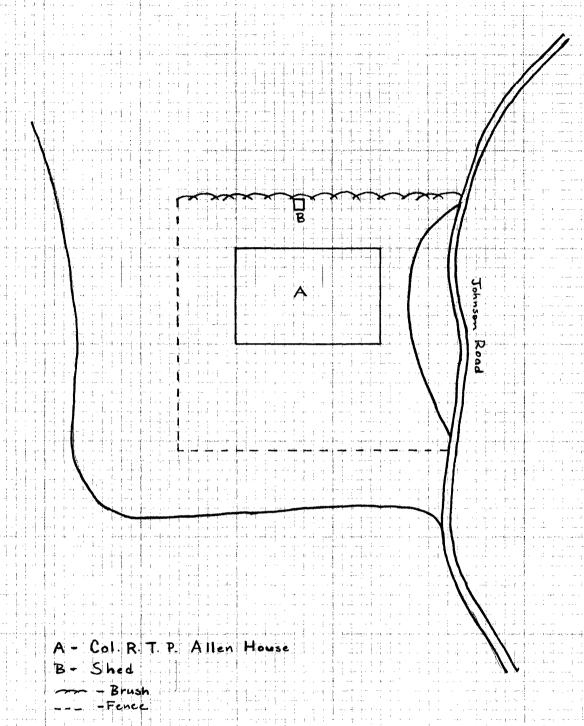
Colonel R.T.P. Allen House

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**CONTINUATION SHEET** 

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along the fenceline to Johnson Road, northeast along the west side of Johnson Road approximately 125 to the point of origin.



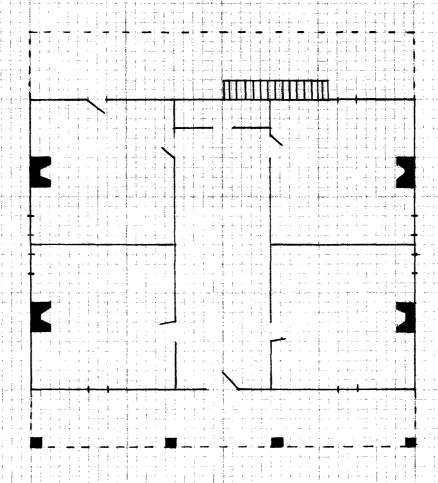
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Colonel R. T. P. Allen House Frankfort Franklin County Kentucky Map 2.

JUL 1 0 1979

Charlotte Schneider Site Location Map - No Scale April 1979

MAY 1 5 1979



Colonel R.T.P. Allen House Frankfort Franklin County Kentucky

Sketch map No scale MAY 15 1779

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Colonel R. T. P. Allen House Frankfort Franklin County Kentucky Map 3.

Charlotte Schneider Sketch Map - No Scale April 1979

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