

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

<b>FOR NPS USE ONLY</b>	
RECEIVED	FEB 12 1979
DATE ENTERED	JUL 3 1979

79003562

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 17

Timothy Fields House (113), 1600 Central Avenue. Dwelling, late 19th century.

**Description:**

The Fields house has a deep rectangular plan with rooms disposed to the side and rear of a right-hand stair hall. This entry space is expressed as a pavilion on the facade, with a gable breaking from the roof above. Balancing the pavilion is a round tower with a shingled third story based on a bracketed cornice and topped with an overhanging cyma roof. Interest is also given to the exposed side wall by extending part of the dining room in a pavilion with gable-end chimney, and the addition of a two-story frame porch. The hipped roof is broken by gables, dormers, and chimney shafts, and its apexes are decorated with red-painted metal griffins. The walls are constructed of brick, with stonework used to emphasize details and breaks in the massing. Erected in or soon after 1919, the brick and stone porch is the only notable alteration.

**Significance:**

The picturesque and eclectic designs of English architect Richard Norman Shaw were a major source of the so-called Queen Anne style in late nineteenth-century America. Shaw's use of freely-flowing interior spaces and corresponding expression of those spaces in the exterior massing was as influential for American builders as was his repertoire of vernacular-based domestic motifs. Yet Americans who used his ideas tended to employ them in relatively compact squarely-proportioned designs. Most often, the body of the house would be covered by a single hipped roof, with gable projections at one or more corners, and almost invariably, a round or octagonal tower rising at another corner.

This especially fine example was built at the corner of Winchester Avenue and 17th Street by Timothy Fields, co-owner of Crump and Fields wholesale grocery company. Central Winchester Avenue was changing from a residential to a commercial district in the early twentieth century, and in a considerable feat of engineering, the house was moved intact to its present location in 1919.

Owner: Carl Crace, 1600 Central Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	FEB 12 1979
DATE ENTERED	JUL 3 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 18

---

Timothy Fields House (118), 1600 Central Avenue.  
(See previous page.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

<b>FOR NPS USE ONLY</b>	
RECEIVED	FEB 12 1979
DATE ENTERED	JUL 3 1979

79003562

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 17

Timothy Fields House (113), 1600 Central Avenue. Dwelling, late 19th century.

**Description:**

The Fields house has a deep rectangular plan with rooms disposed to the side and rear of a right-hand stair hall. This entry space is expressed as a pavilion on the facade, with a gable breaking from the roof above. Balancing the pavilion is a round tower with a shingled third story based on a bracketed cornice and topped with an overhanging cyma roof. Interest is also given to the exposed side wall by extending part of the dining room in a pavilion with gable-end chimney, and the addition of a two-story frame porch. The hipped roof is broken by gables, dormers, and chimney shafts, and its apexes are decorated with red-painted metal griffins. The walls are constructed of brick, with stonework used to emphasize details and breaks in the massing. Erected in or soon after 1919, the brick and stone porch is the only notable alteration.

**Significance:**

The picturesque and eclectic designs of English architect Richard Norman Shaw were a major source of the so-called Queen Anne style in late nineteenth-century America. Shaw's use of freely-flowing interior spaces and corresponding expression of those spaces in the exterior massing was as influential for American builders as was his repertoire of vernacular-based domestic motifs. Yet Americans who used his ideas tended to employ them in relatively compact squarely-proportioned designs. Most often, the body of the house would be covered by a single hipped roof, with gable projections at one or more corners, and almost invariably, a round or octagonal tower rising at another corner.

This especially fine example was built at the corner of Winchester Avenue and 17th Street by Timothy Fields, co-owner of Crump and Fields wholesale grocery company. Central Winchester Avenue was changing from a residential to a commercial district in the early twentieth century, and in a considerable feat of engineering, the house was moved intact to its present location in 1919.

Owner: Carl Crace, 1600 Central Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	FEB 12 1979
DATE ENTERED	JUL 3 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 18

---

Timothy Fields House (118), 1600 Central Avenue.  
(See previous page.)