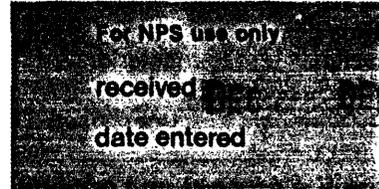


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common Historic Resources of Washington County

2. Location

street & number See Individual and Historic District Forms

NA not for publication

city, town

— vicinity of

~~Congressional District~~

state Kentucky

code KY

county Washington

code 229

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>na</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<u>na</u> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name See Individual Inventory Forms and Historic District Continuation Sheets

street & number

city, town

— vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Courthouse

street & number

Main Street

city, town

Springfield

state Kentucky 40069

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1983

federal state county local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council, 12th Floor Capital Plaza Tower

city, town Frankfort

state Kentucky 40601

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Survey Methodology

A comprehensive survey of the historic resources of Washington County was conducted during 1983. The Kentucky Heritage Council awarded a matching grant to the Green County Historical Society, and the survey was conducted by Joe DeSpain. Evaluation of this survey by Gibson and Charlotte Worsham in the summer of 1984 resulted in the preparation of this nomination.

All of the historic resources within the county were examined, and those which met necessary historical and architectural criteria were included in the survey. Criteria for inclusion were based upon local historical and architectural significance as defined by the National Park Service in National Register Standards and Guidelines. Sites were photographed, mapped, and described on Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory forms. Based upon data collected in the survey, 116 sites are being nominated to the National Register. There are 31 buildings in the Springfield Historic Commercial District, 36 buildings in the Walnut Street Historic District, 9 individual sites within Springfield, and 40 sites in the county outside Springfield.

Physical Description of Washington County

Washington County was formed in 1792 from a portion of Nelson County. It assumed its present form when the entire county of Marion and a portion of Anderson were taken from it in 1827 and 1834. The town of Springfield was founded in 1793 as the county seat. The county, situated in the outer Bluegrass region, is composed of rolling hills and winding watercourses which drain into the Beech Fork of the Salt River, a tributary of the Ohio. Beech Fork divides the county roughly in half, flowing diagonally from the southeast to the northwest. The half to the northeast which is drained by the Chaplin River, a tributary of Beech Fork, is hillier and was settled less early than the southwestern section on the waters of Hardin's and Cartwright's Creeks.

Historical And Architectural Development of Washington County

1. Early Settlement: 1780-1800

Like many other parts of Kentucky, the Washington County area was settled in a large wave of immigration beginning in the 1780's following the cessation of hostilities with Britain. Matthew Walton, a Revolutionary War veteran who had attained the rank of general, arrived from Virginia with a surveyor's license from the Commonwealth of Virginia, and amassed very large holdings, including thousands of acres within Washington County's borders. Walton settled on a large holding west of present-day Springfield on Cartwright's Creek in what was then Nelson County in 1784.

Other early surveys were made by settlers throughout the eighties and nineties. Among these were the Hardin family, the children of Martin Hardin of Georges Creek in Pennsylvania

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WASHINGTON COUNTY MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA, KENTUCKY

Continuation sheet #1

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7. DESCRIPTION--Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
1. Early Settlement: 1780-1800

who settled in 1786 on a group of holdings extending from east of Springfield south toward Lebanon. Richard Parker had settled near the mouth of Cartwright Creek before 1784, and Richard Berry settled on a 600-acre survey along the Beech Fork just north of Cartwright Creek in 1780. In addition to his landholdings, Parker operated a busy shipping port during the high water months, a warehouse and boatpen, and "an ordinary at his home in the county"¹ was licensed in 1785.

In 1785 a league was formed of 400 Catholic families in Maryland with the purpose of securing land in then Nelson County in order to immigrate to Kentucky. Among the sites selected were lands on Cartwright Creek southwest of Springfield, and on Hardin's Creek, immediately to the south, as well as the site of Bardstown approximately ten miles to the west in Nelson County (see WSS-35). Settlers may not have arrived in the area until 1795. Families such as the Hamiltons, who arrived in 1797, began acquiring Richard Parker's land along lower Cartwright Creek. A church, St. Ann's, constructed of logs, was built on the creek by 1798. It was abandoned by 1818 and later disappeared, having been superceded by the brick church and priory established at St. Rose several miles west of Springfield on upper Cartwright Creek in 1808.

Scotch-Irish settlers began arriving from Virginia's Shenandoah Valley in the late 1780's and erected a now vanished Presbyterian meeting house soon after, just east of Springfield on the Danville Road in ca. 1793.² Mackville was founded in ca. 1800 on 700 acres of land in eastern Washington County owned by Captain John M. McKittrick.³ Early Baptist settlers established churches at the Hardin's Creek settlement (now Manton) in 1790, and at Bethlehem near Texas in the southeastern quarter of the county, in 1805.

Early settlements in Kentucky were often reached by following creek beds, hence locations "on creeks", but a road followed the route of Cartwright Creek by 1784 when it appears on Filson's map. It ran from Bardstown to Danville, entering Washington County where Cartwright Creek empties into Beech Fork. Richard Parker's dwelling is shown by name as the only habitation in the area in that year. The road seems to have followed the creek for several miles and then one of its tributaries called, appropriately, Road Run, to near the site of Springfield's Main Street and thence toward Danville.

In 1785 Matthew Walton was elected to represent Nelson County in the Virginia legislature. He was elected again from Nelson County to serve as a delegate to the 1792 State Constitutional Convention in Danville, which led to the adoption of a constitution and the formation of Kentucky as a state.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

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7. DESCRIPTION--Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
1. Early Settlement: 1780-1800

After the state was formed, Walton was elected to the Kentucky General Assembly. He wrote and introduced one of the first bills to the assembly which provided for the division of Nelson County into a new county, called Washington, named in honor of the first president. The bill was passed and Washington County was formed in 1792. Walton was appointed one of the eight justices of the peace for the county. At this time Walton's land holdings in the Commonwealth amounted to over 200,000 acres, a portion of which fell in the newly formed county. There were 547 persons "chargeable with taxes" in the county in 1794. By 1800 the county grew to a population of over 9000 persons.⁴

The town of Springfield was established and laid out in 1793 on part of Walton's land near the center of the county as determined by surveyor David Caldwell. A log courthouse was commissioned on the public square by early 1794 and was replaced by a brick courthouse in 1797.

Most early dwellings in Washington County were constructed, naturally enough, in the log building tradition in a region still devoid of sawmills and brickyards. While log continued to be a popular building material for buildings of every type and quality for nearly a century after, brick was introduced at an early date, perhaps as early as the 1780's. Few if any frame dwellings survive which date from before the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

Matthew Walton is credited with erecting a small brick house in 1784, although the date is not established firmly. In 1790 he built a large brick dwelling house of considerable pretensions, possibly a center-passage house similar to the William Whitley house of 1790 in Lincoln County.⁵ While the large house was demolished in 1900, a small, one-story, two-room or double-cell, common bond brick building (WS-30) remains (listed in the National Register on August 24, 1977 as the Walton Cottage of 1784). Two doors flanked by two windows pierce the principal facade which faces Cartwright Creek. There is a communicating door between the two equal-sized rooms. The county's only early stone building survives on this site also, perhaps the kitchen of the Walton house of 1790. It is a two-bay rectangular building laid in coursed rubble. The roof has been altered (see WS-129).

Brick was a material associated with permanence and solidity and appealed to some of the wealthier landowners. Glenannie (WS-6, listed in the National Register on November 17, 1978), the Caldwell/Grundy home built ca. 1790 on lower Cartwright Creek, may be the only other brick dwelling to survive from the eighteenth century. It is typical of many early houses built by prosperous settlers throughout the Bluegrass. It is two

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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7. DESCRIPTION-- Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
1. Early Settlement: 1780-1800

stories in height with a symmetrical three-bay front which masks an asymmetrical two-room floor plan behind its central door. The form has been identified by architectural historians as the hall/parlor house. The facade and the end wall to the north are laid in the decorative Flemish bond pattern of alternating stretchers and glazed headers.

The large room first entered in a hall/parlor house like Glenannie is usually identified as the hall, where cooking and household activities took place. The smaller room, separated from the hall by a partition, usually functioned primarily as a best room or parlor, and secondarily as a bedroom. The pair of upstairs chambers or sleeping rooms were reached by an enclosed stair often rising from the hall against the partition.

These houses, built alike of log, framed timber, stone, or brick are the largest and most comfortable houses frequently found in early Kentucky. While at least twelve hall/parlor houses built of logs were surveyed in Washington County, only a few of them can be clearly dated from early in the county's history, due to alteration or incorporation into a later construction. Less wealthy newcomers erected smaller houses, generally of one room (or a single cell), which, if built of logs, were square or rectangular in shape and one or 1 1/2 stories tall. Some of the 22 log dwellings identified as rectangular single-cell houses may have been subdivided at one time to function as hall/parlor forms, but have been altered.

Several methods of expanding single-cell log houses have been defined by historians. If an additional cell or pen was added on the chimney end, it resulted in two rooms with a central chimney, a type identified as the saddlebag. Only one house of this form was located. If the pens were linked with chimneys at each end, the form has been called double pen. This form functionally approximated a hall/parlor house. None were identified. Finally, if as frequently was the case, the new pen was separated from the first by a roofed breezeway, the pair of pens with porch between was known as a "dogtrot house". Many dogtrot houses were constructed as a complete form in one building campaign. Thirteen of these houses survive, but as with the hall/parlor and single pen houses, alterations make it difficult to date any log dwellings more precisely than the first half of the nineteenth century.

11. Early Nineteenth Century: 1801-1830

The most important public buildings of the period were the courthouse and jail of 1797, and the brick clerk's office of 1802. In 1818 the present courthouse (WSS-2, listed in the National Register on July 25, 1977) was built by Thomas Letcher following destruction

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7. DESCRIPTION--Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
1. Early Nineteenth Century: 1801-1830

of the previous building by fire in 1814. The substantial five-bay domestic-scaled brick building is covered with a hipped roof with a kick at the eaves. While the exterior and interior have been subject to alterations over the years, the courthouse is one of very few early public buildings in the state to survive intact and in use to the present day. The addition of a two-staged domed bell tower with classical orders to the center of the roof in 1840 did not conflict with the wish of the commissioners in 1814 that the courthouse be well sited "a thing to all towns desirable -- the prosperity of which depends much upon the attendance to its elegance."

Many houses surviving in recognizable form from the first quarter of the nineteenth century were built by second generation settlers. A large proportion of settlement would seem to have been accomplished during the early part of the century. In 1800 the population of the county was 9,050, in 1810 13,248, and by 1830 19,017. The series of fine log and brick homes that were built after the first decade of the century were often built by descendants of the early settlers, who had expanded or improved their parents' holdings.

During this period a great improvement in roads was begun, but settlement on a prosperous scale was still largely confined to the south and west of the county. Following the 1784 example of Richard Parker, mills were constructed at many points along water-courses, such as the Berry Mill on Beech Fork which dates to 1818. No mill sites survive which meet National Register criteria.

The majority of recorded houses from the early nineteenth century reflects changes in the aesthetic and functional patterns which influenced contemporary building. The I-house, a building type which has been identified by architectural historians, began to appear among the forms noted in the previous section. The I-house, which is a two-story, single-room-deep dwelling with a central passage separating the two rooms of the main block, developed along with an increased sense of privacy and a pervasive sense of classical symmetry and detail. A possibly very early house (WS-138) influenced by these trends is located on a fertile section of Beech Fork bottom land just a mile downstream from the village which was growing around the enterprises developed by Richard Parker. The house appears from the front to be a five-bay I-house constructed with Flemish bond brickwork. Both the end walls are in Flemish bond with glazed headers, which with Glenannie, is the only example recorded of the decorative use of glazed headers in the county. The interior is unique in the county. The rear facade is pierced by only a few unsymmetrical openings. Inside, instead of a single pair of rooms flanking the

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7. DESCRIPTION--Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
11. Early Nineteenth Century: 1801-1830

center passage, each side of the passage behind two finely detailed front rooms is occupied by a smaller room, and in one of them is located the open tread stair normally found in the center of an I-house.

Conventional I-houses in brick began springing up in the 1820's, usually built by the son or son-in-law of an early settler. Such houses are frequently in commanding locations facing the principal roads in the county, although some later houses follow earlier patterns of location in relation to creek beds. Valley Hill (WS-7, listed in the National Register on November 17, 1978), an 1822 house on the early Bardstown Road, and the Edelen House (WS-187) on Hardin's Creek in the southwest corner of the county are typical brick I-houses of the period of consolidation in the early part of the century.

Only a few log buildings were found with interior woodwork which might indicate an early nineteenth century construction date. The most convincing is the Stephen Cocke Browne House (WS-12), which documentary sources and interior detail suggest was originally a single-pen dwelling built early in the nineteenth century by a well-to-do family from Virginia, and the Dr. Thompson Place (WS-162) which is a dogtrot house. The John Thompson House (WSS-5) is the earliest house to survive intact in Springfield. Deed research indicates it may have been built as early as 1800. The two-story log house survives with early beaded weatherboards and cornice. Alterations to the first floor disguise what may have been a hall/parlor plan, but much interior woodwork survives in this important dwelling, which is said to have served as a tavern after 1817.

A large proportion of the intact log houses from the period take the hall/parlor and dogtrot forms. The very substantial log house on Short Creek in the southwest section of the county (WS-142) has an integral log partition separating the hall from the parlor and a Greek Revival mantel in the hall with notable examples of the finely crafted stone chimneys which accompany most log houses in Washington County. More than half of the substantial log houses are located in the southwest corner of the county, while the brick and frame houses are chiefly to be found along the east-west roads.

Dogtrot houses already resemble the plan of a single-pile, center-passage house, and all of the dogtrot houses in the county were converted into center-passage houses by the twentieth century by enclosing the breezeway between the pens. Particularly fine examples include the Wheatley House (WS-111), a two-story house, and the Fields Home (WS-113) which an historic photograph shows to have been one-and-one-half stories and unsided as late as 1896.

(See Continuation Sheet #6)

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7. DESCRIPTION--Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
11. Early Nineteenth Century: 1801-1830

Enlargement of dogtrot, hall/parlor, and I-houses was normally accomodated by a rear ell which often housed a kitchen. The ell provided additional room without disrupting the careful symmetry of the principal facade. In many cases the ell was built as part of the original campaign, and in log houses like WS-142 the ell is separated by a breezeway from the main house (in this house it has been enclosed). In brick houses the ell more frequently is formed of two rooms and is found with both two and one stories. Few houses are found that do not feature original or added ells.

Variation encountered in the form of the single-pile, center-passage house in early nineteenth century Washington County includes houses of less than a full two stories found in both brick and log examples. Three such brick houses were identified including the Kendrick/Croake House (WS-91) and the slightly altered John Thomas House (WS-95) which has an unusual extra bay lighting a small room beside the passage.

111. Religious Development

The Catholic church expanded during the early nineteenth century. A frame church, St. Dominics, was built in Springfield in 1843 (replaced in 1890), and Holy Rosary Church (WS-35) was consecrated in 1844 in the village of Manton.⁶ The brick church was built on a rectangular nave plan with four windows headed by jack arches in each side wall. The principal facade only is built in a Flemish bond pattern, as is typical in brick structures of all types in the first half of the nineteenth century in Kentucky. The original double entries on the front have been replaced by a central door. The added frame rectory abuts the church at a rear corner beside the polygonal apse. The church is very similar to many Protestant churches built in Kentucky during the same period.

The church and priory at St. Rose (WS-9) were constructed on land purchased in 1806 by members of the Dominican Order, establishing the first religious house of that order in the United States. By 1809 three buildings had been built of brick: the priory, a secular college for young men and boys (the first west of the Alleghanies), and a church (listed in the National Register on February 4, 1978). Although the college closed in 1828, the complex continued to serve as a center for Catholic and Dominican activity, and in 1852 the church building was incorporated as the chancel of an imposing new stone church designed by William Keely, a prominent Roman Catholic architect. As completed in 1855, the church is one of the most imposing structures in the county, with its pinnacled octagonal tower, lancet windows, and buttresses. A large new priory of brick (now demolished) completed the complex in 1869.

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7. DESCRIPTION--Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
111. Religious Development

In 1822 the founding of an American order of Dominican nuns on the St. Rose grounds was followed by the construction of a convent not far away on Cartwright Creek in ca. 1830. The original convent, dedicated to St. Magdalen, was a domestic-scaled brick building. Its Gothic chapel was designed by William Keely and finished in 1848. Renamed in 1851 after St. Catherine of Sienna, the complex, including later academy and convent buildings, burned in 1903. The order relocated in 1904 to its present site (WSS-35) a short distance away on the main road between Springfield and Bardstown.

The Baptist church was active in Washington County from the earliest days of the Great Awakening in Kentucky, in company with Methodist and other denominations, but no early buildings survive. Churches were established in most communities, including New Hope (Bookers Station, 1817), Rockbridge (1834), and Pleasant Grove (1844) in the northern portion of the county, and Hillsboro, near Willisburg (1825), in addition to several early churches discussed previously. Members of the New Hope church included the prominent farmers Benjamin Pile and G. Kendrick (of the Beech Fork community of Maud). The Springfield community may have been served by a Baptist church as early as 1793, but it had a chequered history through the nineteenth century and was not firmly established until 1884. A church was built in ca. 1890 but was replaced in 1910.⁷

The Road Run Meeting House of the Presbyterians of ca. 1793 was abandoned in 1825 and a new church built on lot 25 of the town of Springfield. The structure was replaced in 1838 with a brick church which incorporated a large tower and spire. The tower remains as part of the present church of 1888 (WSS-9). Families centered along Beech Fork north of Springfield organized a Presbyterian congregation in 1833 and built Beech Fork Church (WS-25) in 1836 on land donated by Stephen C. Browne, one of the founding elders. Alterations have not obscured the similarity of the larger Holy Rosary Church in Manton to this brick nave plan church. The original facade is laid in Flemish bond, and the windows in the four bays along the sides appear to have been given pointed heads as part of a renovation in 1899. At that time the roof was raised and a Gothic vestibule added to the front. The church remains one of the most substantial buildings north of Springfield.

While no early buildings remain, the Methodist church was active in the first years of the nineteenth century. Deed records show that the Methodist congregation in Springfield replaced their meeting house in 1817.⁸

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7. DESCRIPTION--Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County

IV. Educational Development

Education was provided for in Washington County with the establishment of the college for men and boys at St. Rose in 1807 and the academy at St. Magdalen in 1822. A private secondary academy was opened in Springfield in 1854 by Alva Covington. From that date until 1914 the Covington Institute was the only secondary school in Springfield and until 1903 the only graded school in the county. The Covington Institute was organized under state legislation of 1825 which encouraged the foundation of private schools to fill the need for secondary education largely unmet by the public sector in the previous quarter century. However, the success of the academy and the parochial school prevented the establishment of public education until the early twentieth century. Only the Italianate teachers' residence of 1884 (WSS-19) remains (listed in the National Register on January 27, 1983). The ungraded one-room rural schools which were the only schools available outside of the Springfield area, are represented by the late nineteenth century rectangular, three-bay frame Road Run School (WS-133). As late as 1922 there were nearly sixty small county schools. The last such school in operation, at Manton, closed in 1970.

V. Antebellum Period: 1831-1860

Roads continued to multiply and improve after 1830. Towns and villages grew up at crossroads and river crossings. Fredericktown had been incorporated in 1818 at the site Richard Parker developed in the 1780's at the mouth of Cartwright Creek. Parker operated a distillery and mill, and Fredericktown grew up by the time the Hill brothers acquired Parker's property in 1816. The Hills were financed by several prominent landholders including Samuel Grundy and the Wickliffe family.

During the antebellum period the town of Springfield, which had a population of 249 in 1810, gradually developed as a business center but decreased in population from 618 in 1830 to 497 in 1860. By 1830 Fredericktown had a population of 58. Mackville, near the eastern border on the Danville Road, was incorporated in 1831 and was second in size to Springfield by 1860 with a population of 216. Willisburg, in the northeastern section of the county, was founded in 1838.¹⁰ Many small villages developed around stores, churches, and post offices. Manton, a village on the southwest edge of the county, grew up near the early Catholic settlement on Hardin's Creek and was the site of an early river "station house" for high water shipping, a distillery, and a mill.

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7. DESCRIPTION-- Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
V. Antebellum Period: 1831-1860

During the antebellum period frame dwellings began to be built. The majority of the frame center-passage houses of both one and two stories are enlargements of earlier log houses, but several, including the Glen Cottage (WS-87) and the Archibald Scott Mayes House (WS-24) are new constructions entirely of framed timber. Both, however, are unusual and expensive dwellings which introduce new variations on the center-passage theme. The one-story Glen Cottage building represents a form which can be described as a doubled single-pile house under a high gabled roof, what is referred to as the center-passage, double-pile house. The Archibald Scott Mayes House is a double-pile, frame two-story house with a center passage, but varies from previous types in the hipped roof and the location of the chimneys between the pairs of rooms on either side of the passage. In this variation of plan and form from the Washington County norm the house adheres closely to the academic standards which influenced American architecture in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The one-story double-pile form also appears in brick in Springfield's substantial John Pope House (WSS-8, listed in the National Register on May 13, 1976). This house, however, is closer to vernacular plan types in its lack of a central passage. The four-bay principal facade is pierced by a pair of entry doors in the center bays. Each room in the front is reached by one of these two doors. The house has been slightly altered by the addition of a central gabled dormer, Gothic band-sawn vergeboards, and a late nineteenth-century entry porch.

Domestic architecture in Washington County continued to be characterized in the antebellum period by single-pile I-houses, built of log, frame, and brick. The delicate and finely detailed finished identified with the Federal style were gradually replaced by the heavier and more two-dimensional Greek Revival, based in part on increasing use of pattern books. The use of wooden lintels, frequently with carved corner blocks, gradually became more common in place of the brick jack arches which are associated with eighteenth century door and window heads, although Federal forms continued to be popular in the mid-century. Two-story central porches supported by doubled Ionic or Tuscan pilasters are found on many of the houses as are double and tripartite windows, a characteristic of popular Greek Revival buildings.

The three-bay frame Greek Revival Cocanougher House (WS-57) with paired windows is a good example of the twenty-four-frame I-houses identified, as is the Thomas Williams House (WS-37), with tripartite windows. The original segmentally curved porch with dentil molding is supported by Doric colonnettes and sawn scroll work. Although the majority built were still within the earlier, formal traditions, log I-houses were built

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7. DESCRIPTION--Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
V. Antebellum Period: 1831-1860

in substantial numbers (8). An example is the Pat Lyddan House (WS-96), a three-bay I-house with paired windows on the principal facade.

The introduction of new plans and decorative forms did not mean the abandonment of the traditional forms by builders of any economic level. One example, the brick Gregory/Barlow House (WS-2), incorporated a decorative vocabulary associated with the Greek Revival style but employed the hall/parlor plan, and a site related to Doe Run rather than one of the new turnpikes. During the antebellum period houses tended more to directly face the throughfare at the head of a straight drive, rather than the orientation towards creeks frequently favored by earlier builders.

The Thomas H. Hamilton House (WS-16), an I-house built of brick by the son of early Catholic settler Alexander Hamilton in ca. 1845, typifies the conservative nature of Washington County's builders. Although it faces the Bardstown Road (U.S. 150), the Hamilton House differs from earlier houses chiefly by the larger scale and more academically composed nature of the elevations, as well as by the exemplary Greek two-story porch. The facade is distinguished by the lessening in height of the windows of the second story. The house at site WSS-6 is the only brick I-house recorded in Springfield. The house is unique in the gabled projecting pavilion containing the central bay of its five-bay principal facade.

A number of brick I-houses were built which featured Greek Revival details and proportions. The Clements House (WS-14), which is owned by descendants of the original owners, once faced the now relocated Springfield-Bardstown Road just west of Springfield. The Flemish bond principal facade features a sidelighted entry and wood lintels with bull's-eye corner blocks, while the interior incorporates mantels and a stair with Federal detailing. The house could date from as early as 1825.

The Clements House is similar to a pair of houses near the village of Maud on 1000 acres of land patented by John Ray on Beech Fork on the northwest edge of the county. WS-27 is a brick I-house sited on land sold by John Ray's descendant James Ray to Benjamin Pile in 1848 and probably dates from a decade or so before that date. The house features strongly Greek Revival proportions and detail on the exterior, but Federal mantels and stairs as does the house at WS-86, an identical house with the exception of a monumental two-story Greek porch at the entry. It is owned by descendants of the Wakefield family which purchased the site in ca. 1858.

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7. DESCRIPTION--Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
V. Antebellum Period: 1831-1860

During the antebellum period the authors of the pattern books also presented designs based on the pointed silhouette associated with Gothic architecture. The achievement of the picturesque outline called for cross gables and massive corbelled chimneys. In Washington County, as in much of rural and urban Kentucky, the builders frequently achieved a fashionable Gothic effect by tacking on one or more cross gables and by adding flat band-sawn bargeboards and heavy chimneys which interpreted the forms illustrated in the pattern books. At least five rural houses with decorative Gothic features were surveyed, all frame, of which the most elaborate is the frame Levi J. Smith House (WS-45) which faces the Bardstown Road just west of Springfield. The one-and-three-quarter -story house with ell features a central cross-gable, sawn eave and bargeboards, and Gothic mantels on the interior. It is a conventional single-pile, center-passage house in plan, except in the placement of the chimneys flanking the passage, which increases the verticality of the elevation. Several of the less ostentatious houses feature a row of cross gables across the principal facade corresponding to the bays in the facade below.¹¹

The Italianate style promulgated slightly later in the pattern books was similarly transformed by Washington County builders. While no Italianate towers were observed from the pre-war period, the popular style called for a flatter roofline with deep bracketed eaves as well as an asymmetrical outline. It was frequently achieved by bringing forward one of the rooms flanking the passage in the I-house to form what has been identified as the T-plan, found in both single- and double-pile forms. This became the most popular form for dwellings during the post-war years and well into the twentieth century. It provided the desired picturesque outline while altering the traditional center-passage form to provide more privacy and ease of circulation by giving access to one more additional room from the center passage on each floor. During the antebellum period the Italianate style was chiefly employed as a decorative addition to traditional, rectangular forms such as the I-house.

In the later antebellum period several substantial brick-nogged frame houses were constructed, including the Palmer Grundy House (WS-4, listed in the National Register on November 17, 1978), a hipped roof, two-story dwelling built in 1852 as part of the Grundy family's holdings along lower Cartwright Creek, and Elmwood (WS-32, listed in the National Register on December 20, 1977), an elaborate two-story, double-pile house with flanking one-story wings dating from 1851. The Palmer Grundy House is a locally rare example of a dwelling form very common in other parts of the state and nation by the

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7. DESCRIPTION--Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
V. Antebellum Period: 1831-1860

mid-century, the side-passage house, which essentially may be described as two-thirds of an I-house. In this case, the ell was given Italianate architectural treatment (corner pilasters and a bracketted frieze) to make it equal in weight with the principal facade (similar to the treatment given to the "L-house" below). The missing one-third of the I-house on the other side of the passage was completed in 1884 when a projecting room with a bay window was added, forming a functional center-passage plan but giving the house a picturesque outline.

Located just south of Springfield, Elmwood was built in 1851 by William S. Davison, the son of one of Springfield's first merchants. It is clad in board and batten siding and exhibits decorative features of the Gothic and Italianate styles including trefoil-headed sash in the paired windows. The roof was originally surmounted by a belvedere. The interior featured plaster cornice moldings and a double elliptical stair. The traditional brick-nogged framing of both houses belies their stylish forms and decorative features.

An undetermined number of other structures were built with brick nogged framing. The added wing of the Kendrick/Turner/Barber House (WS-97) and the double-cell, two-story probable slave house at the Parker/Hamilton House (WS-23) are among those identified. The George Dudley Robertson House (WSS-57) in Springfield, a stylish T-plan of 1879, retains its brick nogging in spite of alterations.

Several brick houses constructed in the antebellum period are among the largest and most substantial dwellings ever built in the county. Two of the period brick houses surveyed were two-story, L-form houses.¹² The L-form houses are single-pile structures in which a two-story ell is given architectural treatment equal to the house so that visually the house has two symmetrical facades at right angles. In some cases the two facades are given identical treatment, but this has not been the case in the Washington County buildings. The most elaborate house is Walker Heights (WS-5, listed in the National Register on November 17, 1978), another house built by descendants of the wealthy Grundy family. Walker Heights was constructed on top of a hill along Cartwright Creek in 1843-45. The otherwise conventional principal facade incorporates the most massive and architecturally sophisticated portico in the county. The roof of the two-story porch rests on a deep Grecian Doric entablature adapted from contemporary pattern books, supported by two tapered pilasters. The subsidiary facade lacks any portico but features a transomed and sidelighted central door flanked by pilasters, similar to the principal entry. Both doors are surmounted by a frieze decorated with a two-dimensional Greek fret motif adapted by the craftsman from pattern book depictions.

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7. DESCRIPTION--Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
V. Antebellum Period: 1831-1860

The Conner House (WS-15) is another L-form house with similar but slightly less exuberant details. Both houses have monumental Greek interior woodwork and circular stairs. The stair in the Conner House is one of only a few truly circular stairs in the county. Many antebellum houses incorporate curved winders in the landing of an otherwise conventional dog-leg stair, but in this case the wall at the rear of the passage is semi-circular and the stair rises along it. George Conner built this house in ca. 1842 in Fredericktown after he had secured titles to the Parker property and developments.

The double-pile form is known to have existed in as many as eight one- and two-story examples from the antebellum period. The now demolished Samuel R. Grundy House (WS-41) was probably the county's most elaborate house of its day. Built of brick in 1847-50 by the son of Samuel Grundy of Glenannie who established the family's landholdings, the hipped roof house featured an elaborate entablature with paired brackets supported by integral brick pilasters at the corners and flanking the center bay of the principal facade. Like Walker Heights, the front of the Samuel R. Grundy House was laid in Flemish bond and the windows headed by gauged jack arches. The essentially conservative house was distinguished by progressive decorative features including a free-standing stair at the rear of the center passage and the Italianate detailing. The center of the facade was pierced by a sidelighted door on both floors, and the very shallow hipped roof was crowned by a large and delicate glass-enclosed belvedere.

The two-story engaged pilasters supporting a full entablature is a feature encountered in several houses in the county. The frame Palmer Grundy House (WS-4), the now demolished brick Booker House (WS-17), and the frame I-house (WS-42) on the Bardstown Road west of Springfield feature facades similar to the front of the Samuel R. Grundy House.

The T.I. McElroy House (WS-1), located facing the Danville Road just east of Springfield, is part of a significant group of late antebellum dwellings in the southeast quarter of the county on lands which were originally part of the Hardin family surveys. The two-story, double-pile brick house, known as Pineview, was built in 1851 for a third generation member of the family of early settler, "house joiner" Hugh McElroy who built the first courthouse. The Italianate decorative features include brackets superimposed on a brick frieze and a delicate one-story porch with brackets supported by slender octagonal columns. The inset central entrance on the first floor and the door in the second floor above have transoms and sidelights. The windows and doors are surmounted by lintels. The interior features stencilled Greek key borders at the wainscot and ceiling levels.

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7. DESCRIPTION--Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
V. Antebellum Period: 1831-1860

Pineview is similar in detail to Simmstown (WS-31), a single-pile brick house to the immediate south. The only two-story, double-pile frame house in the county, the nearby Simms/Mattingly House (WS-154) is similar to the brick double-pile houses in most respects. In Springfield an unusual single-story double-pile house was built in which the plan and principal facade varied considerably from other period houses. The William Blackwell House (WSS-28) was built at around the start of the War Between the States on a lot just south of the town square. The principal facade is treated with a full Greek Doric order. Eight engaged pilasters divide the facade into seven bays, except at the central three bays, where the pilasters are free standing and screen a recessed porch. At the back of the porch a central door leads to a wide hall; equipped with fireplace; flanked by the principal rooms. The windows in the outer two bays flanking the porch are set in walls between the pilasters which are constructed of raised panel work on the exterior. Other unique features in plan and detail single this house out as a very sophisticated and stylish dwelling in the county and region.

V11. Late Nineteenth Century: 1861-1900

During the post-war period Washington County seems to have followed the Bluegrass region in trends of economic decline and social change. Large farms were gradually sold, broken up, or divided for share-cropping. A large proportion of the recently emancipated black population moved into Springfield and produced significant architectural expressions. Roads and bridges were improved and constructed. While Springfield grew, Mackville and the smaller villages decreased in population or remained almost stationary. Mackville decreased from 216 in 1860 to 158 in 1880. The county as a whole grew, however, from a population of 11,575 in 1860 to 14,419 by 1880.¹³ Mackville and Willisburg had developed as subsidiary centers in rural Washington County. Industrial development in Mackville included cigar factories, a tin yard, and a shoe factory. Willisburg during the later part of the century had a brick yard and a large roller mill.

Industrial development during the late nineteenth century was probably impeded by Washington County's position off the main railroad routes and competition from neighboring centers, such as Bardstown and Campbellsville. By 1880 Washington County had sixty manufacturing establishments producing \$240,000 in products, each employing an average of 90 hands, compared with adjacent Taylor County's thirty firms, producing \$152,000 in goods and employing an average of 63 hands and neighboring Marion County's fifty businesses

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7. DESCRIPTION--Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
VI. Late Nineteenth Century: 1861-1900

with an average of 174 employees producing goods valued at \$747,300. These figures had changed radically by 1900, with Marion County retaining the lead with 70 establishments producing \$854,700, but Taylor County with 45 firms produced \$455,927 to Washington County's \$156,600 and 39 establishments. By 1920 Washington County's industrial firms had fallen to 8 and produced no more in dollars than in 1900, while Taylor County had almost doubled its output to \$760,000, and Marion County had fallen to 16 firms producing \$378,600.¹⁴ Nearby Bardstown remained a regional commercial and manufacturing center. Agricultural products in nineteenth century Washington County consisted of hemp, wheat, corn, and cattle.¹⁵

The Gothic and Italianate styles were the predominant influences on residential, commercial, and institutional architecture, and the influence of the pattern books, though stronger, was still chiefly in providing fashionable dressing for the traditional vernacular forms: the I-house, the T-plan, and in some cases the hall/parlor and single-cell. The small single-pile T-plan became the most ubiquitous dwelling in Springfield, which grew from a population of 497 to 610 during the period from 1860 to 1880. The village of Mackville is characterized by a number of frame T-plans from the late nineteenth century.

The turnpike highway system survived the war and ended throughout the Bluegrass at around the turn of the century when the counties purchased them, stimulated in part by malcontents who destroyed tollgates in raids after dark. One such tollgate, destroyed according to tradition by riders from the northern part of the county, was situated at the tollhouse on the Hardesty-Litsey Road, now known as Rt. 438, north of Springfield. The Springfield and Chaplin Turnpike was constructed in the early 1870's (now route 458) and the county court authorized the construction of a bridge for the turnpike over the Little Beech Fork. The Mt. Zion Covered Bridge (WS-22, listed in the National Register on March 26, 1976) is the only remaining wooden truss bridge in the county, after the recent destruction of two important bridges (WS-13 and WS-29), built in the 1850's. Several iron bridges from the period 1884-1900 survive. Examples include the single span iron truss Chaplin River Bridge (WS-178) at Tatham Springs, fabricated by the Champion Bridge Company of Wilmington, Ohio and the pair of similar bridges over Beech Fork on Highway 152 east of Springfield (WS-158) and over Cartwright Creek west of Springfield (WS-137), made by the King Iron Bridge Company of Cleveland, Ohio in 1884.

The railroad did not reach Washington County until 1889. An attempt was made in the 1870's to build a railroad, the Cumberland and Ohio, linking Springfield with

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7. DESCRIPTION--Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
VI. Late Nineteenth Century: 1861-1900

Lebanon to the south and Bloomfield to the north and furnishing a connection with Louisville and Cincinnati, but was abandoned in the 1880's. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad provided a spur line from Bardstown to Springfield in 1887. The railroad stimulated in part the greatest growth of building in the history of the county, forming the stock of buildings which still house the commercial and institutional functions of the county, both in Springfield and the villages. A wooden trestle was built to span Doe Run, and the railroad has kept up a similar bridge on the site since the 1880's (WS-93).

During the mid-nineteenth century, the negro population of Springfield was given a lot by the white citizens on which to erect an interdenominational church building. By 1872 the church had divided into Baptist and Methodist groups, and the Methodists moved to a site on High Street, traditionally a black neighborhood, and built an important structure, the Johnson's Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (WSS-60). The church, a member of one of the oldest black denominations, is a frame nave plan structure with Gothic Revival decorative features and a central tower on the principal facade.

Several other major established denominations in Springfield rebuilt their churches during the latter portion of the century. The Presbyterians and Baptists both rebuilt in Gothic Revival. The Springfield Baptist Church (no longer standing) of ca. 1889 was a simple brick nave plan building with pointed doors and windows, stepped corbelling at the gables, and a tower at one front corner.¹⁶ The Presbyterian Church of 1888 (WSS-9) was built with similar corbelling in its gables, but features a more elaborate T-shaped plan, and incorporates the tower from the previous church of 1838.

St. Dominic's Roman Catholic congregation consecrated a large new sanctuary in 1894 in the Romanesque style on a large site just west of the commercial center of Springfield on Main Street (WSS-3). The brick nave plan structure has a tower with pinnacled corners and a red slate covered pyramidal roof. The gabled principal facade is offset from the actual ridgeline of the nave, and contains a large round-headed traceried window with stone voussoirs. The buttressed tower is pierced by two round arched windows above a single arched door, surmounted by triple louvered arches in the top story. The unencumbered rectangular space within is ceiled with a shallow plaster vault. The high altar is contained within a projecting semi-circular apse at the rear of the church.

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7. DESCRIPTION--Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
VI. Late Nineteenth Century; 1861-1900

Almost all post-war residential construction was of frame although a few log and brick houses were surveyed. The I-house and the T-plan were the most popular forms employed. Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic, and Queen Anne motifs borrowed from popular sources were often blended in the decorative elements of late nineteenth century vernacular building. Houses such as the Parrot House (WS-52) and the Simms/Edelen House (WS-145) employ the traditional floor plans and eclectic decoration. The Simms/Edelen House of 1876 is a large conventional T-plan house built by a prominent family. It has Italianate features, chiefly in the shallow hipped roof and bracketted eaves. The front portion of the two-story frame Parrot House follows the side-passage plan, one of few dwellings of any period to do so in Washington County. The flat topped hipped roof originally carried a railing or cresting. The cornice and the front door surround are finished with two-dimensional Italianate ornament based on popular sources.

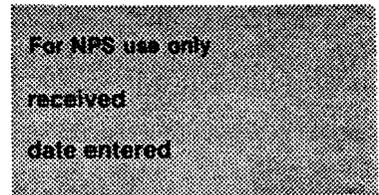
One of the most elaborate and high-style houses in the town of Springfield was built after 1886 by Wilson McElroy, a black craftsman and builder, for use as his own home (WSS-29). The two-story frame house appears to be a center-passage T-plan, but the entry is located in the foot of an elaborate tower with Gothic and Italianate detailing. McElroy also built the Gothic Johnson's Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church (WSS-60) across the street. The sites are located in a predominantly black neighborhood on High Street, made up chiefly of small one- and two-story T-plans.

Throughout the century mineral springs had proved popular sites for medicinal and recreational resorts. In the early 1890's, a site on the Chaplin River in the northern tip of the county was apparently first developed as a spa by a company headed by Springfield lawyer William C. McChord. Tatham Springs Hotel (WS-3) is situated in a grove of maple trees near the river. It is a large two-story frame building built in the shape of an E with galleries around the entire periphery, giving access to the guest rooms. A central lobby opens into a dining room which extends behind the principal facade between the side wings of the building. The modestly detailed hotel has been used as a 4-H and church camp since ca. 1940. It is one of less than half a dozen of the nineteenth century springs resorts surviving out of the more than one hundred once operating in Kentucky. ¹⁷

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7. DESCRIPTION-- Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
VII. Twentieth Century: 1901-1920

During the early twentieth century, agriculture continued to form the basis of the county's economy. Little building activity took place in rural areas, although both Willisburg and Mackville experienced a spurt of growth during the early decades of the century, with the construction of several groups of commercial buildings and churches in each community. Most notable are a pair of one-story brick bank buildings. The Farmers Bank of Mackville (WS-170) is a well-preserved example of a commercial building with a pressed metal parapet and subsidiary details as available from storefront suppliers in the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries.

The brick Central Bank of Willisburg (WS-185), built in ca. 1906, is the most substantial and imposing building in the village. Two round-headed openings in the streetfront are dressed with stone arches rising from a molded belt course. The building is very similar to other banks built across the state in its adaptation of a published elevation, in particular the Sherburne Bank in Sherburne, Fleming County.¹⁸ Several iron truss bridges were built including the Long Lick Bridge (WS-84) and the Hardesty Road/Beech Fork Bridge of 1905 (WS-68).

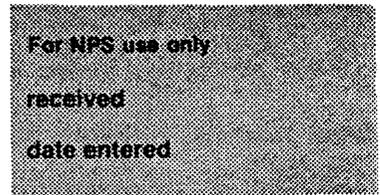
Many rural houses were recorded from the early twentieth century. These nearly all were frame T-plans and were Queen Anne or Italianate in decorative treatment. A number of frame T-plans were built in Mackville during the first quarter of the century and continue to form the major housing stock of the village today.

The Matthew Walton House of ca. 1790 was razed in ca. 1904 by John R. Barber who replaced it with a large brick house (WS-129), the most pretentious house of its period in Washington County. The house, which basically follows the traditional double-pile, center-passage plan, is enlivened somewhat by projecting the front and rear slightly at the west side of the center bay and by piercing the principal facade asymmetrically. It was designed by Frank Brewer of Nelson County, architect of part of the new St. Catherine's Convent nearby. The interior is richly finished with carved oak trim.

Springfield's commercial core was completed during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The later development included an opera house (1900), a hotel (1904), and several large commercial buildings and churches on Main Street. The district extended for a block to either side of the courthouse along Main Street. Several earlier buildings were refronted in the prevailing styles and materials. In 1918 the courthouse was subject to minor alterations. In response to the county government's idea of adding two-story classical porticos to the building, architect Frank Brewer advised the court that a smaller

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7. DESCRIPTION--Historical and Architectural Development of Washington County
VII. Twentieth Century: 1901-1930

scaled porch with Doric columns would better harmonize with the building. The present well-proportioned, domestic-scaled portico is the result.

The new St. Catherine's Convent (WSS-35) was completed in 1905, and a new chapel wing added in 1924. The Classical Revival, three-story, brick complex is ornamented with stone dressings and quoins, and the roofline is punctuated by gables and cupolas. Architect Frank Brewer is said to have designed portions of the building. Brewer also designed the brick Springfield Graded School (WSS-14) which opened in 1903. Both the front and rear elevations of the two-story building contain central projecting gabled pavilions. The principal facade features rounded window heads on the second story with stone dressings not unlike the convent.

The domestic architecture of the city consisted chiefly of one- and two-story T-plans, but Four Squares and bungalows, both variations of popular plans published during the period, as well as several stylistically sophisticated houses were identified. The frame house of prominent merchant and lawyer William C. McChord (WSS-1, listed in the National Register on December 11, 1978) of 1902 is a one-and-one-half-story double-pile T-plan of traditional form with a pyramidal roof. It features Queen Anne decorative elements including a polygonal projecting element on the porch, fish-scale shingles, and a leaded glass bay window. The neighboring two-story, frame Duncan House (WSS-31) of untraditional asymmetrical plan is similar in elevation to the McChord House. The pyramidal-roofed house takes advantage of its corner location with a corner tower flanked by nearly identical facades on the south and east. The tower partially contains an elaborate stair. The house features Queen Anne detailing.

The S.F. Turner and Company Steam Flouring and Grist Mill of the 1880's (WSS-17) was remodeled during the first quarter of the century and, known as the Springfield Roller Mills, continued to dominate milling in the area until recent times.

The mid-twentieth century has seen the erection of few buildings of architectural significance, while a number of important older buildings, particularly in Springfield, have been demolished, including the Walton Hotel of 1904, the People's Deposit Bank of ca. 1889, the early twentieth century Majestic Theatre, and many nineteenth century houses. In the county, chief among the losses has been the St. Rose Priory and College buildings. In spite the losses the county has preserved a large portion of its historic fabric, in part thanks to its largely agricultural economy and lack of extensive mid- to late-twentieth century development.

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FOOTNOTES

¹ Nelson County Order Book, June 1785, p. 20.

² "Ancient Presbyterian Church Dates from 1792," Bicentennial edition Springfield Sun, January 31, 1974, p. 8.

³ "Historic Mackville," Bicentennial edition Springfield Sun, January 31, 1974, p. 11.

⁴ "Nostalgia: January 1794 - January 1974," Bicentennial edition Springfield Sun, January 31, 1974, p. 1.

⁵ Here and throughout the text, unless otherwise noted, information is derived from individual state inventory forms and National Register forms.

⁶ "Holy Rosary Church," Springfield Sun, May 26, 1977, and Rev. J.T. Blandfield, "St. Dominic Catholic Church," Springfield Sun, October 28, 1976.

⁷ Bailey Fulton Davis, Baptist Beginnings in Washington County Kentucky and the Founding of the Springfield Baptist Church, n.p., 1948.

⁸ "Methodist Church One of Oldest," Bicentennial edition Springfield Sun, January 31, 1974, p. 15.

⁹ "One Room Schools are no Longer," Bicentennial edition Springfield Sun, January 31, 1974, p. 3.

¹⁰ Lewis and Richard Collins, History of Kentucky, Vol. 1 (Berea, Ky.: Kentucke Imprints, 1976), 748.

¹¹ see Dell Upton, "Pattern Books and Professionalism," Winterthur Portfolio 19 (Summer/Autumn 1984): 107-150.

¹² Camille Wells, Fleming County Kentucky: An Architectural Survey, (Frankfort, Ky.: Kentucky Heritage Commission, 1979), 29.

¹³ United States Census Bureau, Census Compendia 1860 and 1880, (Washington, D.C.: United States Census Bureau, 1860 and 1880).

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FOOTNOTES

¹⁴United States Census Bureau, Census of Manufactures 1880, 1900, 1920 (Washington, D.C.: United States Census Bureau, 1880, 1900, 1920).

¹⁵Collins, History of Kentucky, vol. 1, 42.

¹⁶Bicentennial edition Springfield Sun, January 31, 1974, p.1.

¹⁷J. Winston Coleman, ed., Kentucky, A Pictorial History, (Lexington, Ky.: University Press of Kentucky, 1971), 234.

¹⁸Wells, Fleming County Kentucky, 203.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1930	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) (black history)

Specific dates 1780-1930 **Builder/Architect** Frank Brewer (see specific bldgs below)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Historic Resources of Washington County nomination includes those resources identified in the comprehensive county survey which represent the historic themes associated with the county's development from earliest settlement in the 1780's up to the third decade of the twentieth century. Washington has historically been an agricultural county, and the largest number of sites are rural dwellings nominated for architectural significance. Few intact agricultural complexes were identified, and none are being nominated. Secondary areas of significance include commerce, education, engineering, industry, religion, transportation, and black history.

Early nineteenth century development was based on an agricultural economy. Industry was largely limited to agriculturally based products such as grain milling and distilling. Few early nineteenth century dwellings survive. The majority of surveyed sites date from the ca. 1830 to 1900 period. Springfield, the county seat, developed slowly as a commercial center, with a modest spurt late in the nineteenth century connected with the arrival of a railroad branch line.

Early Roman Catholic settlements in the southwest section of the county were the result of a large Catholic migration from Maryland to Kentucky in the late eighteenth century which led to the creation of a new Roman Catholic diocese in adjacent Nelson County at Bardstown. The western portion of the county remains influenced by Roman Catholic settlement, and some of the county's most important religious structures resulted from the early Catholic settlement and continuing presence.

The majority of dwellings surveyed, those of middling farmers, are represented by well-preserved examples illustrating the types of vernacular housing constructed in nineteenth century Washington County. Larger homes of prosperous farmers and political leaders are based on similar traditional patterns of building and exhibit an awareness of popular architectural and decorative trends and their grafting into the traditional forms. The urban and suburban districts in Springfield document its founding in the late eighteenth century and its growth in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and the persistence of traditional forms in concert with the increasing influences of popular ideas. The domestic and religious life of Springfield's post-war black population is documented in several important buildings.

The Description Section of this nomination provides summaries of the various historic contexts which apply to Washington County. Most of the properties have been nominated under Criterion C as significant examples of domestic, commercial, ecclesiastic, industrial and transportation buildings. A number of late 19th century bridges and trestles have also been nominated under Criterion C as important local examples of transportation engineering.

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WASHINGTON COUNTY MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA, KENTUCKY

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Criterion A was used as the basis for nominating a limited number of building significant in the education history and the history of blacks within Washington County. Section 7 provides a framework for evaluating those properties which receive additional justification on the individual forms.

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Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Washington County MRA
State KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

Cover **Substantive Review** for Keeper Patrick Andrus 2/10/89
~~Determined Eligible~~

1. Browne, Stephen Cocke, House **Substantive Review** for Keeper Patrick Andrus 2/10/89
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION Attest _____

2. Cherry Hill **Substantive Review** for Keeper Patrick Andrus 2/10/89
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION Attest _____

3. Craycroft House **Substantive Review** for Keeper Patrick Andrus 2/10/89
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION Attest _____

4. Barber, John R., House Entered in the National Register for Keeper Melrose Byers 2/10/89
Attest _____

5. Beech Fork Bridge Entered in the National Register for Keeper Melrose Byers 2/10/89
Attest _____

6. Beechfork Presbyterian Church Entered in the National Register for Keeper Melrose Byers 2/10/89
Attest _____

7. Blackwell, William, House Entered in the National Register for Keeper Melrose Byers 2/10/89
Attest _____

8. Cartwright Creek Bridge Entered in the National Register for Keeper Melrose Byers 2/10/89
Attest _____

9. Clements House Entered in the National Register for Keeper Melrose Byers 2/10/89
Attest _____

10. Cocanougher House Entered in the National Register for Keeper Melrose Byers 2/10/89
Attest _____

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Washington County MRA
State KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review Date/Signature

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 11. Conner, George | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u>Melores Byers</u> 2/10/89 |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 12. Cusick, Ed, House | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u>Melores Byers</u> 2/10/89 |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 13. Doe Run Trestle | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u>Melores Byers</u> 2/10/89 |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 14. Duncan House | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u>Melores Byers</u> 2/10/89 |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 15. Edelen House | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u>Melores Byers</u> 2/10/89 |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 16. Farmer's Bank of Mackville | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u>Melores Byers</u> 2/10/89 |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 17. Fields' House | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u>Melores Byers</u> 2/10/89 |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 18. Glenn Cottage Tract | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u>Melores Byers</u> 2/10/89 |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 19. Gregory--Barlow Place | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u>Melores Byers</u> 2/10/89 |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 20. Hamilton, Thomas H., House | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u>Melores Byers</u> 2/10/89 |
| | | Attest _____ |

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Name Washington County MRA
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Date/Signature

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 21. Holy Rosary Church | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u>Melores Byers 2/10/89</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 22. Johnson's Chapel AME Church | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u>Melores Byers 2/10/89</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 23. Kendrick--Tucker--Barber House | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u>Melores Byers 2/10/89</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 24. Kendrick--Croake House | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u>Melores Byers 2/10/89</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 25. Litsey, John, House | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u>Melores Byers 2/10/89</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 26. Long Lick Creek Bridge | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u>Melores Byers 2/10/89</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 27. Lyddan, Pat, House | | Keeper <u>Melores Byers 2/10/89</u> |
| | | Attest <u>2/10/89</u> |
| 28. Mayes, Archibald Scott, House | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper <u>Melores Byers 2/10/89</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 29. McElroy, T.I., House | | Keeper <u>Melores Byers 2/10/89</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 30. McElroy, Wilson, House | | Keeper <u>Melores Byers 2/10/89</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |

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31. Parrot House	Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>Delores Byers 2/10/89</u> Attest _____
32. Pile, Benjamin, House	Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>Delores Byers 2/10/89</u> Attest _____
33. Ray--Wakefield House	Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>Delores Byers 2/10/89</u> Attest _____
34. Road Run School	Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>Delores Byers 2/10/89</u> Attest _____
35. Simms--Edelen House	Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>Delores Byers 2/10/89</u> Attest _____
36. Simms--Mattingly House	Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>Delores Byers 2/10/89</u> Attest _____
37. Simmstown	Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>Delores Byers 2/10/89</u> Attest _____
38. Smith, Levi J., House	Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>Delores Byers 2/10/89</u> Attest _____
39. Springfield Baptist Church	Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>Delores Byers 2/10/89</u> Attest _____
40. Springfield Graded School	Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>Delores Byers 2/10/89</u> Attest _____

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Name Washington County MRA
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Date/Signature

41. Springfield Historic Commercial District

for Keeper Delores Byrum 2/10/89

Attest _____

5 42. St. Catherine of Sienna Convent
Substantive Review

for Keeper Patrick Andrews 2/10/89

Attest _____

43. St. Dominic's Catholic Church
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byrum 2/10/89

Attest _____

44. Tatham Springs
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byrum 2/10/89

Attest _____

45. Thomas, John, House
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byrum 2/10/89

Attest _____

46. Thompson, Dr., House
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byrum 2/10/89

Attest _____

47. Turner, S.F., and Company Steam
Flouring and Grist Mill
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byrum 2/10/89

Attest _____

48. Walnut Street Historic District
Substantive Review

for Keeper Patrick Andrews 2/10/89

Attest _____

49. Williams, Thomas H., House
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byrum 2/10/89

Attest _____

50. Willisburg Central Bank and
Post Office
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byrum 2/10/89

Attest _____

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Name Washington County MRA
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Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

51. Berry, Richard, Jr., House



for Keeper *Andrew Byers* *2/6/89*

Attest _____

Keeper _____

Attest _____