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# **CULTURAL HISTORIC SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED SMITH-WEST GARRARD EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE TRANSMISSION LINE IN MADISON AND GARRARD COUNTIES, KENTUCKY**

By Jacqueline P. Horlbeck, Craig A. Potts, and Trent Spurlock



**Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.**



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# ABSTRACT

In October, November, and December 2006, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel completed a baseline cultural historic survey for the proposed southwest section of the proposed East Kentucky Power Cooperative Smith-West Garrard transmission line project in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties, Kentucky. The proposed transmission line begins at East Kentucky Power Cooperative's J.K. Smith Power Station in southern Clark County near the community of Trapp. The northeast portion of the proposed transmission line will extend from this power station to the Newby substation located in Madison County, Kentucky. The cultural historic investigations related to this portion of the proposed line are being completed by Palmer Engineering in conjunction with AMEC Earth and Environmental. The southwest portion of the proposed transmission line will extend from south of the Newby substation to a proposed switching station west of Lancaster in Garrard County, Kentucky. The cultural historic investigations related to this portion of the line are included in this cultural historic baseline report. Much of the proposed project will involve rebuilding existing transmission lines or building new pole structures that will run parallel to existing pole structures; some portions of the proposed project also include building new transmission lines, which will follow new routes. The existing lines are supported by wood poles approximately 80 feet in height with an estimated average span length of 300 ft. The new portions of the electric transmission line will primarily utilize rusticated steel H-frame pole structures with an average height of 100 ft. Heights may be increased along portions of the line, with a maximum height of 135 ft. The typical distance between the pole structures is 700 ft. East Kentucky Power Cooperative proposes to acquire a maximum of 150 ft of right-of-way for the proposed project. The survey was conducted at the request of Mr. Joe Settles of East Kentucky Power Cooperative.

The entire proposed transmission line project incorporates a variety of alternative routes. The project area for the southwestern portion of the project surveyed for this report includes 7 sections of proposed transmission lines, Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14. The project area for the northeastern portion of the project is being surveyed by Palmer Engineering in conjunction with AMEC Earth and Environmental. The sections located within this portion of the project include Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. All sections are incorporated into Alternatives A–Hr as follows: Alternative A includes Sections 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 14; Alternative Ar includes Sections 1, 2, 5, 9, 10r, 11, and 14; Alternative B includes Segments 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14; Alternative Br includes Sections 1, 2, 5, 9, 10r, 12r, 13, and 14; Alternative C includes Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 14; Alternative Cr includes Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10r, 11, and 14; Alternative D includes Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14; Alternative Dr includes Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10r, 12r, 13, and 14; Alternative E includes Sections 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 14; Alternative Er includes Sections 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10r, 11, and 14; Alternative F includes Sections 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14; Alternative Fr includes Sections 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10r, 12r, 13, and 14; Alternative G includes Sections 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, and 14; Alternative Gr includes Sections 1, 3, 6, 8, 10r, 11, and 14; Alternative H includes Sections 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, and 14; and Alternative Hr includes Sections 1, 3, 6, 8, 10r, 12r, 13, and 14. Alternatives A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H include Sections 10 and/or 12 as lines to be built parallel to the existing transmission lines. Alternatives Ar, Br, Cr, Dr, Er, Fr, Gr, and Hr include Sections 10r and/or 12r as lines that will be rebuilt in place of the existing transmission lines.

The Area of Potential Effect for the project was defined as a .5-mi corridor for the parallel and rebuild alternative route sections, or .25 mi on either side of the proposed project's center line. The remaining Area of Potential Effect was defined as a 1 mi corridor centered on the proposed route of the new build portions of the transmission line project. Prior to initiating fieldwork, a search of records maintained by the Kentucky Heritage Council (State Historic Preservation Office) was conducted to determine if previously recorded cultural historic sites were located in the area (Kentucky Heritage Council Site Check Number FY07-0002). This inquiry indicated that 9 sites

located in the Madison County portion of the Area of Potential Effect had been previously documented (Sites 8, 9, 15, 20, 21, 22, 25, 30, and 31). Five of these sites appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Sites 9, 21, 22, 25, and 30). Site 9 appears eligible for listing under Criterion C. Alternatives A–Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Site 9. Sites 21 and 22 both appear eligible for listing under Criterion A. Alternatives A–Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Sites 21 or 22. Site 25 appears eligible for listing under Criteria A and C. Alternatives A–Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Adverse Effect on Site 25. Site 30 appears eligible for listing under Criterion C. Alternatives A–Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Site 30. Twenty-seven previously unidentified sites (Sites 1–7, 10–14, 16–19, 23–24, 26–29, 32–36) were surveyed in the Madison County portion of the proposed project. Two of these sites appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Sites 10 and 36). Site 10, the Million-Maple Grove Cemetery, appears eligible under Criterion A and Criteria Consideration D. Alternatives A–Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Site 10. Site 36 appears eligible under Criterion C. Alternatives A–Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Adverse Effect on Site 36.

Twenty sites in the Garrard County portion of the proposed project have been previously documented. Of these 20 sites, 14 sites (Sites 93–97, 114–118, 120–124) were previously surveyed by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel for the December 2003 report entitled Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed Reconstruction/Relocation of U.S. 27 from KY 34 North of Lancaster to the U.S. 150 Bypass at Stanford, Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (7-196.00). The Area of Potential Effect for each proposed project overlap in the vicinity of U.S. 27, north of Lancaster. One of these sites, Site 123, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr of the proposed transmission line will have No Adverse Effect on Site 123; Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr of the proposed transmission line will have an Adverse Effect on Site 123. Each of the alternatives that result in an adverse effect to Site 123 includes Section 13. Five of these previously identified 14 sites appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Sites 93, 96, 116, 117, and 121). Site 93 was determined to be eligible under Criterion C in the December 2003 report; the Kentucky Heritage Council (State Historic Preservation Office) concurred with the determination, stating the site was eligible for listing in a letter dated May 13, 2004 (D. L. Morgan to D. M. Waldner, letter, 13 May 2004). Alternatives A–Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Site 93. Site 96 was determined eligible under Criterion B, Criteria Consideration D, and Criterion C in the December 2003 report; the Kentucky Heritage Council concurred with the determination, stating the site was eligible for listing in a letter dated May 13, 2004 (D. L. Morgan to D. M. Waldner, letter, 13 May 2004). Alternatives A–Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Site 96. Site 116 was determined to be eligible under Criterion C in the December 2003 report; the Kentucky Heritage Council concurred with the determination, stating the site was eligible for listing in a letter dated May 13, 2004 (D. L. Morgan to D. M. Waldner, letter, 13 May 2004). Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Site 116; Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Adverse Effect on Site 116. Site 117 was determined to be eligible under Criterion C in the December 2003 report. The Kentucky Heritage Council concurred with the determination, stating the site was eligible for listing in a letter dated May 13, 2004 (D. L. Morgan to D. M. Waldner, letter, 13 May 2004). Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Site 117; Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Adverse Effect on Site 117. Site 121 was determined eligible under Criteria A, B, and Criteria Consideration D in the December 2003 report; the Kentucky Heritage Council concurred with the determination, stating the site was eligible for listing in a letter dated May 13, 2004 (D. L. Morgan to D. M. Waldner, letter, 13 May 2004). Alternatives A–Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Adverse Effect on Site 121.

Of the 20 previously surveyed sites in the Garrard County portion of the proposed project, six other sites were not included in the Area of Potential Effect for the December 2003 report. Of these six sites, five are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Sites 71, 74, 146, 147, and 148). Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr of the transmission line will have No Effect on Site 71. Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr of the proposed transmission line will have an Adverse Effect on Site 71. Each of the alternatives that result in an adverse effect to Site 71 includes Section 11. Alternatives A–Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Site 74. Alternatives A–Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Adverse Effect on Site 146. Site 147 was determined eligible for de-listing from the National Register of Historic Places and Site 148 is no longer extant. Ninety-three previously unidentified sites (Sites 37–51, 53–70, 73, 75–92, 98–113, 119, 122, 125–145, and 149) were surveyed in the Garrard County portion of the proposed project. Of these sites, three appear to be eligible for listing (Sites 48, 75, and 104). Site 48 appears eligible under Criterion C. Alternatives A–Hr will have No Effect on Site 48. Site 75 appears eligible under Criterion C. Alternatives A–Hr will have No Effect on Site 75. Site 104 appears eligible under Criterion C. Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Site 104. Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr of the proposed transmission line will have an Adverse Effect on Site 104. Each of the alternatives that result in an adverse effect to Site 104 includes Section 11.

In summary, the proposed project will have No Effect on Sites 9, 10, 21, 22, 30, 48, 74, 75, 93, and 96; will have No Adverse Effect on Sites 25, 36, 52, 116, 117, 121, and 146; and will have an Adverse Effect on Sites 71, 104, and 123. Thus, a historic properties adversely affected determination is recommended for the proposed project.

As a result of the adverse effect on Sites 71, 104, and 123, consultation between East Kentucky Power Cooperative and the State Historic Preservation Office is recommended in order to avoid, minimize, or mitigate these adverse effects.



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# Section 1. Purpose of Report

During the months of October, November, and December 2006, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRAI), completed a cultural historic survey of the proposed southwest portion of the East Kentucky Power Cooperative (EKPC) Smith-West Garrard transmission line project in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties, Kentucky (Figure 1.1). Depending on the alternate, the entire project corridor is approximately 35–37 mi in length. The southwest section of the line that was surveyed by CRAI is approximately 17 mi in length (Figure 1.2). Palmer Engineering in conjunction with AMEC Earth and Environmental surveyed the remaining portions of the line located in the northeast section of the project corridor in Clark and Madison Counties, Kentucky. Much of the proposed project will involve rebuilding existing transmission lines or building new pole structures that will run parallel to existing pole structures. The existing lines are supported by wood poles approximately 80 ft in height with an estimated average span length of 300 ft. The new portions of the

electric transmission line will primarily utilize rusticated steel H-frame pole structures with an average height of 100 ft. Heights may be increased along portions of the line, with a maximum height of 135 ft. The transmission line will be a 345-kilovolt (kV) line. The typical distance between the pole structures is 700 ft. The EKPC proposes to acquire 150 ft of right-of-way (ROW) for the proposed project. The survey was conducted at the request of Mr. Joe Settles of EKPC.

The purpose of the survey was to:

- 1) identify and document all cultural historic sites (above ground resources 50 years of age or older) located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE);
- 2) evaluate their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and recommend boundaries, if eligible; and
- 3) evaluate the effect of the project on any properties included in or eligible for listing in the NRHP.

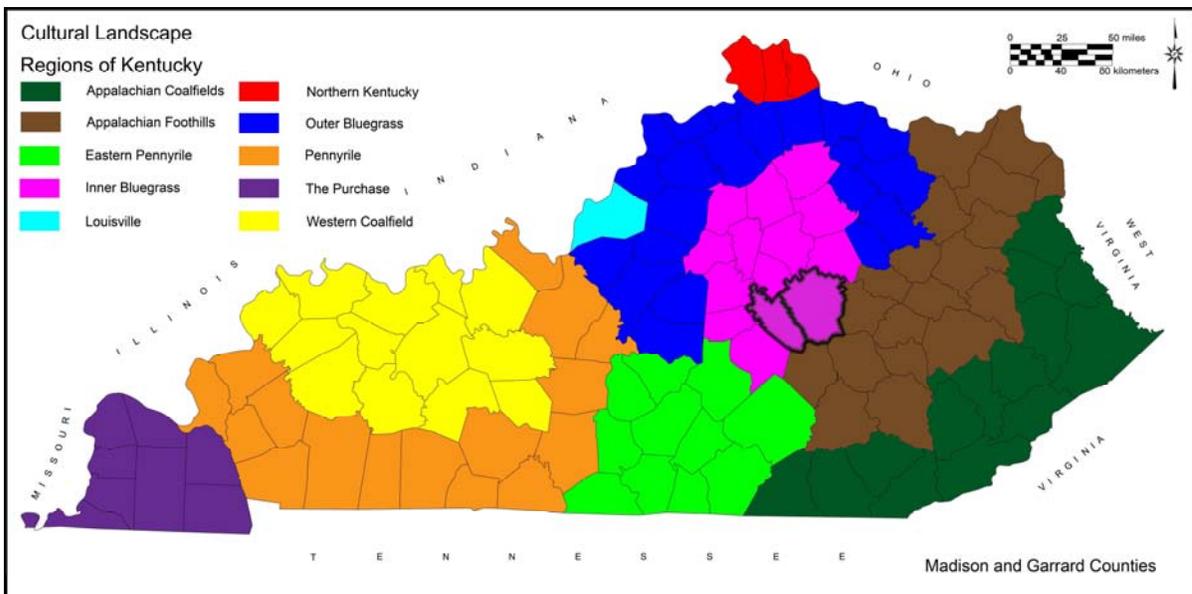


Figure 1.1. Map of Kentucky showing the location of Madison and Garrard counties.

The APE was defined as a half-mile corridor for the parallel/rebuild alternative route sections, or one-quarter mile on either side of the proposed project's center line. The remaining APE was defined as a one mile corridor centered on the proposed route of the new build portions of the transmission line project (Figures 1.2 and 1.3). The survey was conducted to comply with federal regulations concerning the impact of federal actions on sites and structures listed in or eligible for nomination to the NRHP. These regulations include Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the regulations published in the Code of Federal Regulations at 36 CFR Part 800. Federal actions include the use of federal funds or the granting of a federal permit.

The following report is a summary of the survey findings. Jacqueline Horlbeck, Craig Potts, and Trent Spurlock of CRAI completed the work described herein during the weeks of August 25; September 18; October 2, 9, 16, 30; November 6, 13, 20, 27; and December 4, 11, and 18, 2006. Fieldwork was completed in 115 personnel hours from October 10 through November 2, 2006 by Jacqueline Horlbeck, Trent Spurlock, and Craig Potts. Additional fieldwork was conducted in 12 personnel hours on December 13, 2006 by Jacqueline Horlbeck and Trent Spurlock. Conditions varied from clear and sunny to cloudy, overcast, or rainy. Temperatures varied from mild to cold. A number of gated private drives, drives with deferred maintenance, or posted lanes restricted access to some sites identified on historic maps as being 50 years of age or older. In each instance where restrictions were encountered, the survey team attempted to ascertain the age, potential significance, and potential effect to each resource. Based upon the survey team's evaluation in the field, no potential exists for adverse impacts to any eligible site with restricted access that was visible from the ROW. Other than the barriers mentioned above, no limitations were encountered during the survey.

Prior to initiating fieldwork, a search of records maintained by the Kentucky Heritage

Council (KHC) was conducted to determine if previously recorded cultural historic sites were located in the area (KHC Site Check Number FY07-0002). This inquiry indicated that 9 sites located in the Madison County portion of the APE had been previously documented (Sites 8, 9, 15, 20, 21, 22, 25, 30, and 31). Five of these sites appear eligible for listing in the NRHP (Sites 9, 21, 22, 25, and 30). Site 9 appears eligible for listing under Criterion C. Alternatives A-Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Site 9. Sites 21 and 22 both appear eligible for listing under Criterion A. Alternatives A-Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Sites 21 or 22. Site 25 appears eligible for listing under Criteria A and C. Alternatives A-Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Adverse Effect on Site 25. Site 30 appears eligible for listing under Criterion C. Alternatives A-Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Site 30. Twenty-seven previously unidentified sites (Sites 1-7, 10-14, 16-19, 23-24, 26-29, 32-36) were surveyed in the Madison County portion of the proposed project. Two of these sites appear eligible for listing in the NRHP (Sites 10 and 36). Site 10, the Million-Maple Grove Cemetery, appears eligible under Criterion A and Criteria Consideration D. Alternatives A-Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Site 10. Site 36 appears eligible under Criterion C. Alternatives A-Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Adverse Effect on Site 36.

Twenty sites in the Garrard County portion of the proposed project have been previously documented. Of these 20 sites, 14 sites (Sites 93-97, 114-118, 120-124) were previously surveyed by CRAI personnel for the December 2003 report entitled Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed Reconstruction/Relocation of U.S. 27 from KY 34 North of Lancaster to the U.S. 150 Bypass at Stanford, Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (7-196.00). One of these sites, Site 123, is listed in the NRHP.

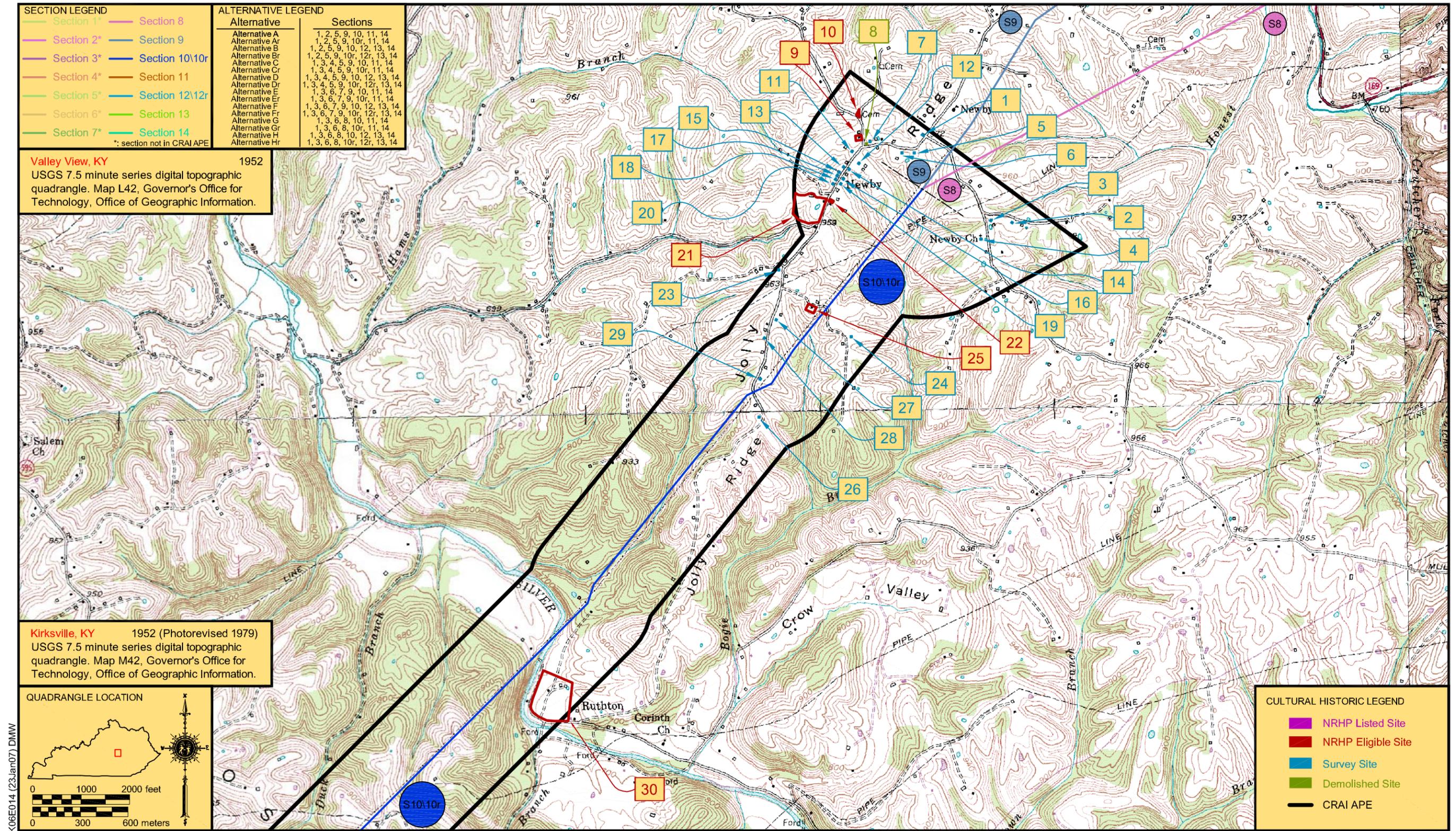


Figure 1.2a. Topographic map showing cultural historic sites along the proposed corridor.



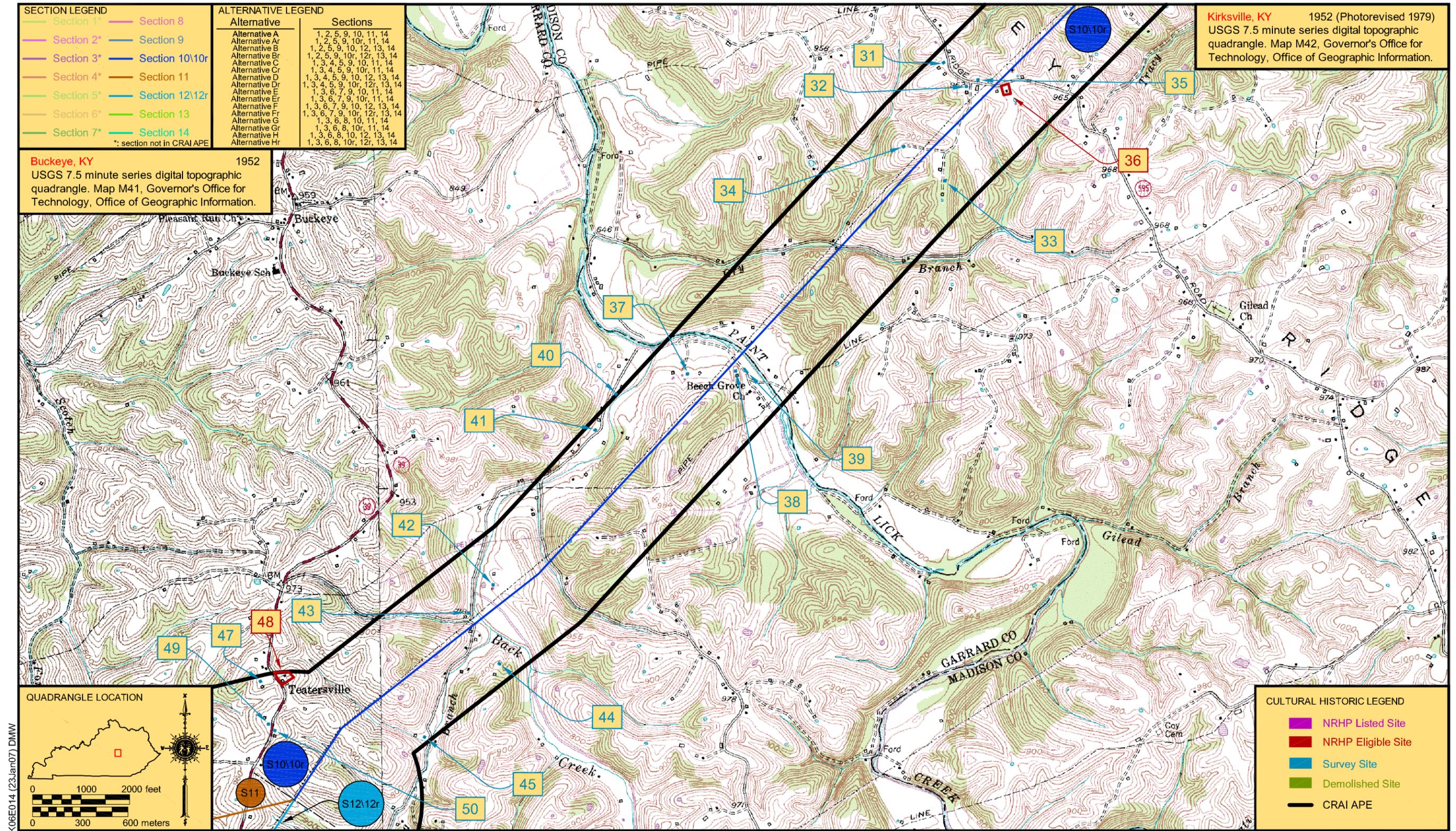


Figure 1.2b. Topographic map showing cultural historic sites along the proposed corridor.



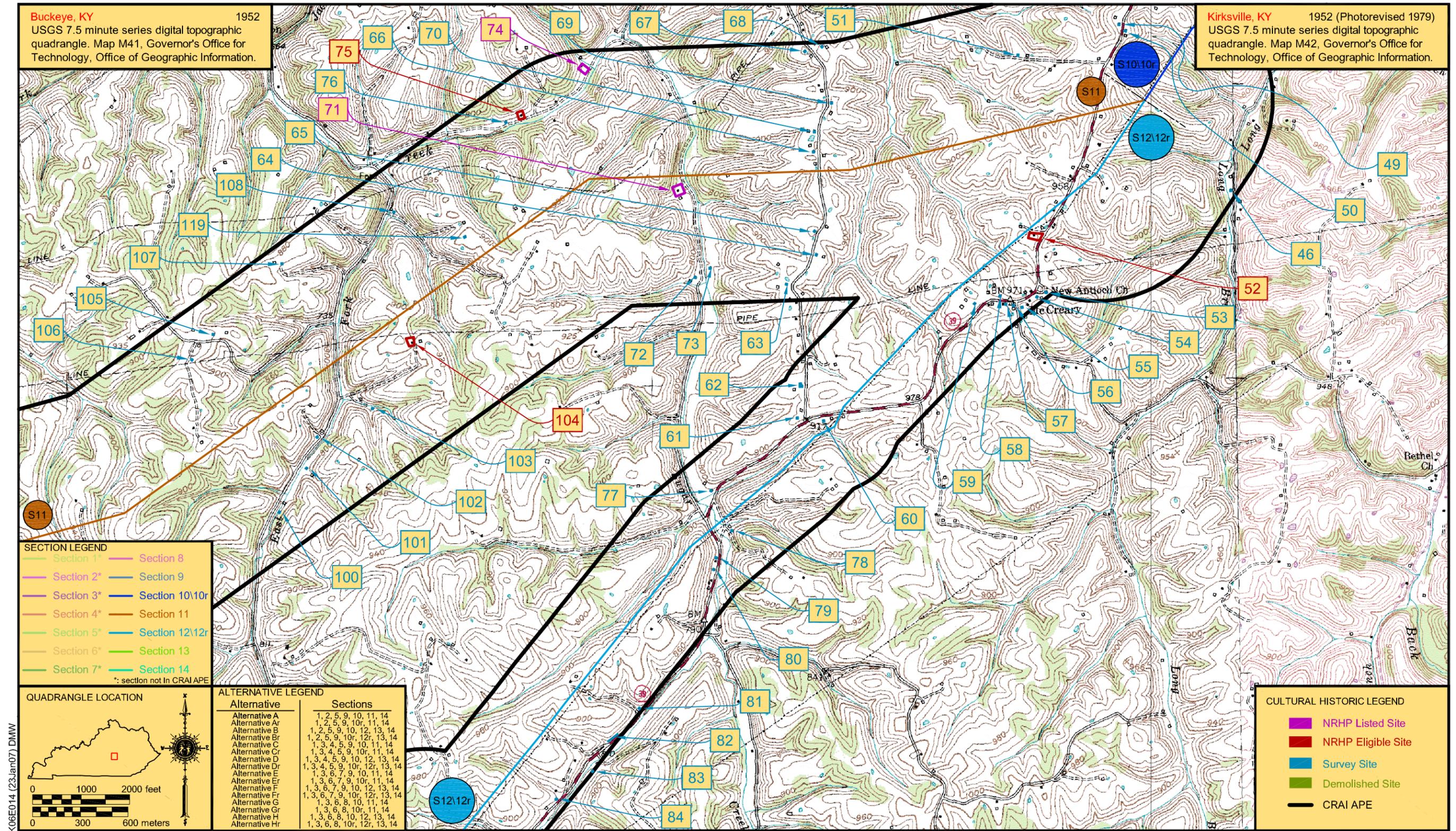


Figure 1.2c. Topographic map showing cultural historic sites along the proposed corridor.



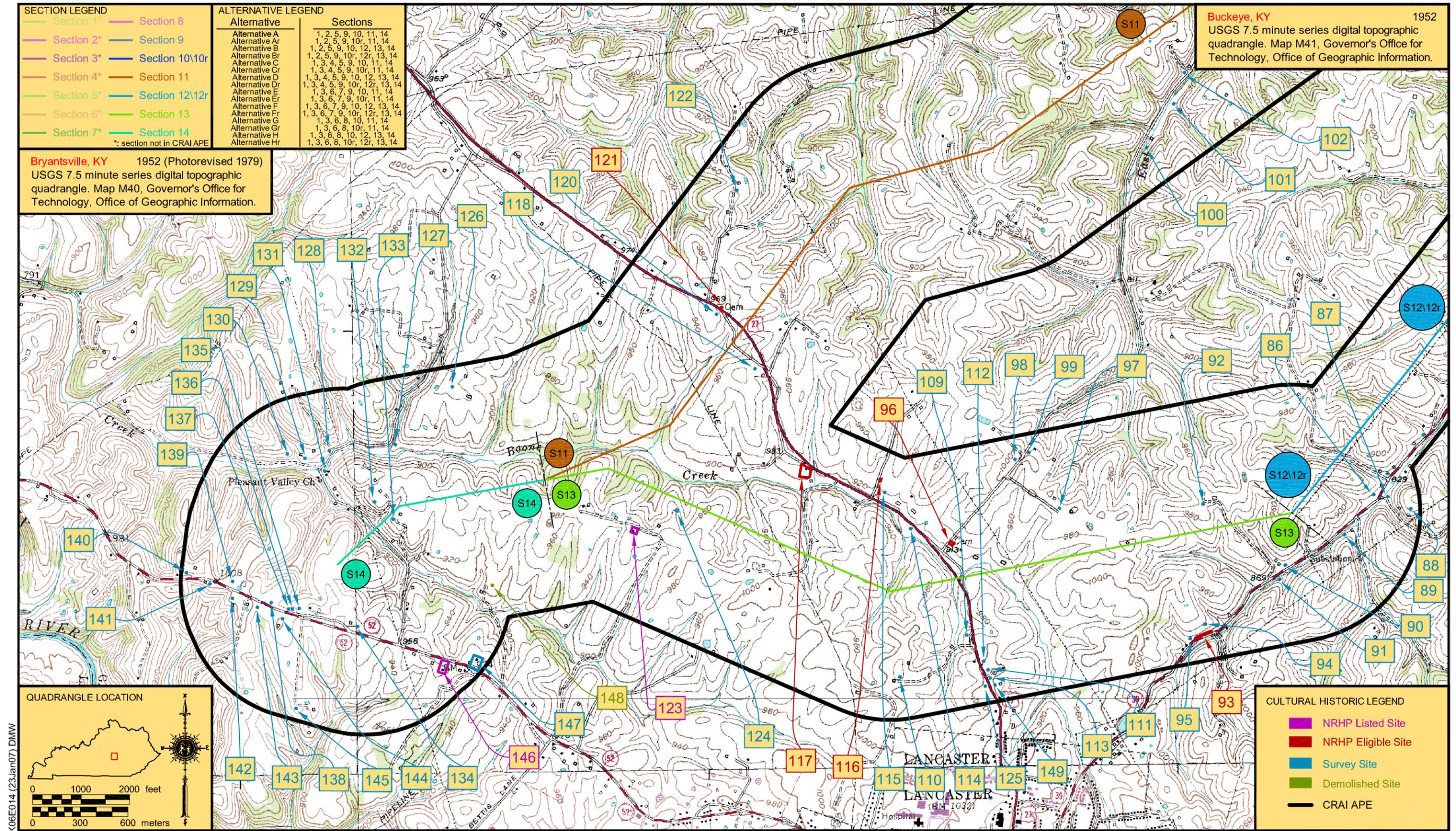
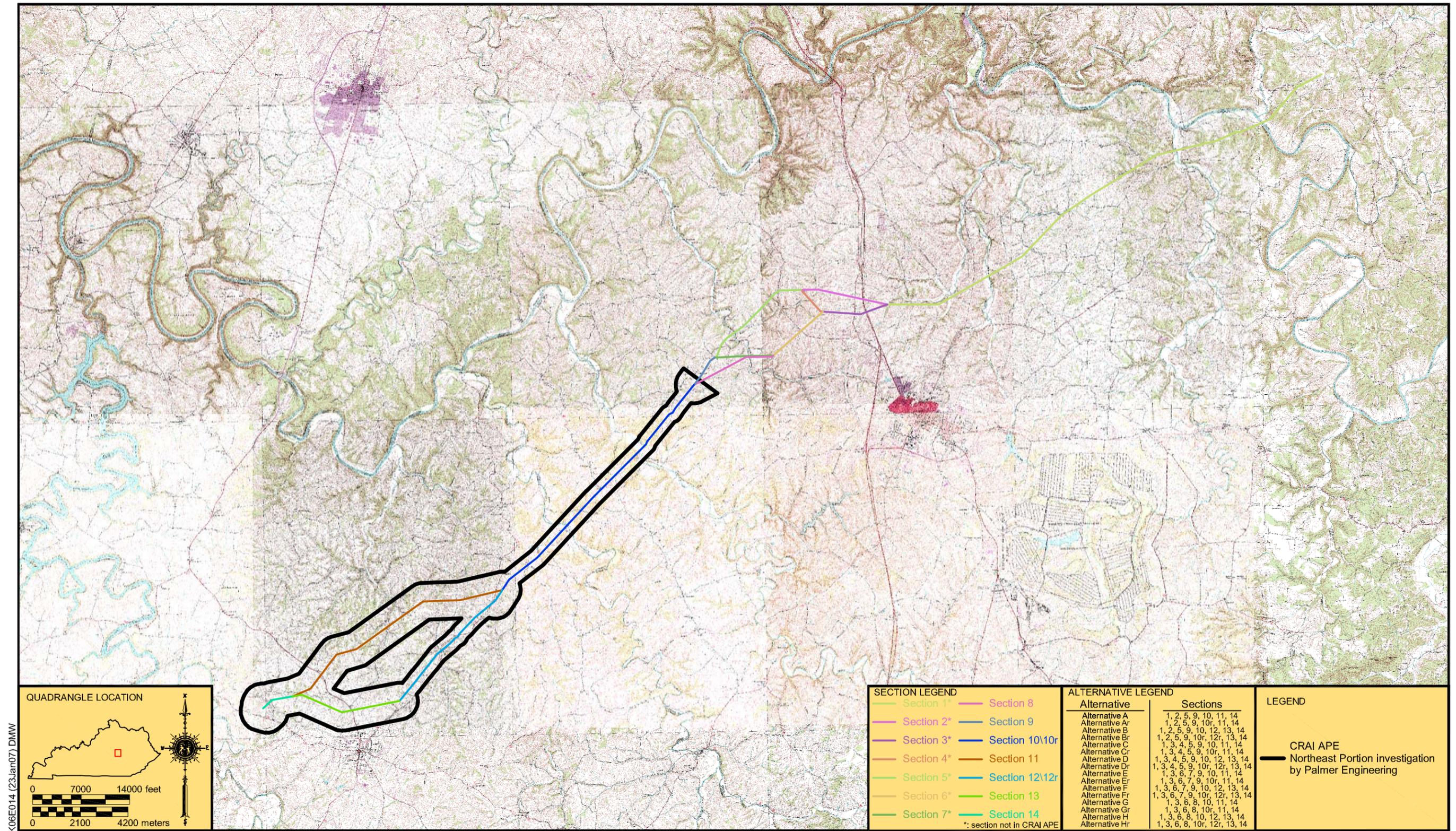


Figure 1.2d. Topographic map showing cultural historic sites along the proposed corridor.





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Figure 1.3. Project plan map.



Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr of the proposed transmission line will have No Adverse Effect on Site 123; Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr of the proposed transmission line will have an Adverse Effect on Site 123. Each of the alternatives that result in an adverse effect to Site 123 includes Section 13. Five of these previously identified 14 sites appear eligible for listing in the NRHP (Sites 93, 96, 116, 117, and 121). Site 93 was determined to be eligible under Criterion C. Alternatives A–Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Site 93. Site 96 was determined eligible under Criterion B, Criteria Consideration D, and Criterion C. Alternatives A–Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Site 96. Site 116 was determined to be eligible under Criterion C. Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Site 116; Alternatives B, BR, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Adverse Effect on Site 116. Site 117 was determined to be eligible under Criterion C. Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr of the proposed transmission line will have No Effect on Site 117; Alternatives B, BR, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Adverse Effect on Site 117. Site 121 was determined eligible under Criteria A, B, and Criteria Consideration D. Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr will have No Effect on Site 121. Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr of the proposed transmission line will have No Adverse Effect on Site 121.

Of the 20 previously surveyed sites in the Garrard County portion of the proposed project, six other sites were not included in the APE for the December 2003 report. Of these six sites, five are listed in the NRHP (Sites 71, 74, 146, 147, and 148). Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr will have No Effect on Site 71. Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr of the proposed transmission line will have an Adverse Effect on Site 71. Each of the alternatives that result in an adverse effect to Site 71 includes Section 11. Alternatives A–Hr of the proposed transmission line will have

No Effect on Site 74. Alternatives A–Hr of the proposed transmission line will have No Adverse Effect on Site 146. Site 147 was determined eligible for de-listing from the NRHP and Site 148 is no longer extant. Ninety-three previously unidentified sites (Sites 37–51, 53–70, 73, 75–92, 98–113, 119, 122, 125–145, and 149) were surveyed in the Garrard County portion of the proposed project. Of these sites, three appear to be eligible for listing (Sites 48, 75, and 104). Site 48 appears eligible under Criterion C. Alternatives A–Hr will have No Effect on Site 48. Site 75 appears eligible under Criterion C. Alternatives A–Hr will have No Effect on Site 75. Site 104 appears eligible under Criterion C. Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr will have No Effect on Site 104. Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr of the proposed transmission line will have an Adverse Effect on Site 104. Each of the alternatives that result in an adverse effect to Site 104 includes Section 11.

Depending on the alternate selected by EKPC and approved by USDA Rural Development, Site 71 and 104, or Site 123 will be adversely affected by this project. Any alternative selected that includes Section 11 will adversely affect Site 71 and Site 104. Any alternative that is selected that includes Section 13 will adversely affect Site 123. As a result of these impacts, further consultation between EKPC, USDA Rural Development, and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is recommended in order to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.



## Section 2. Project Description

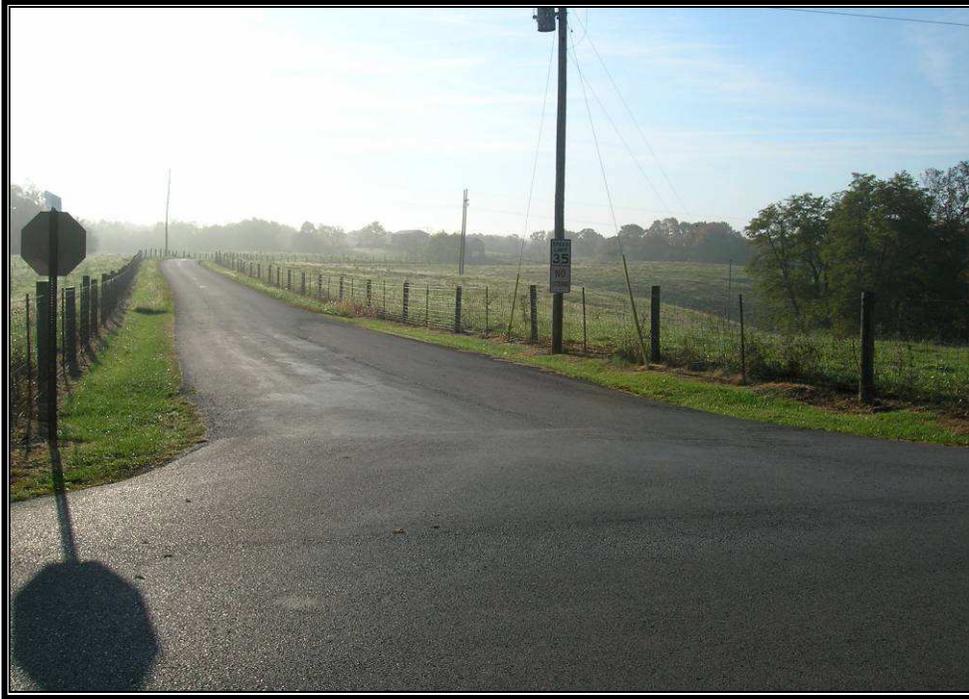
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EKPC proposes to construct a new 345-kilovolt (kV) transmission line through Madison and Garrard counties. The project area begins in Madison County near the community of Newby and terminates approximately 17 mi to the southwest at the proposed new 345 kV West Garrard switching station northwest of Lancaster in Garrard County. This proposed project is a portion of a 35–37 mile project that includes a combination of newly constructed lines as well as rebuilding along existing lines. The north terminus of the project area will connect with the north portion of the proposed transmission line, which will extend into southern Clark County, terminating at the J.K. Smith substation. EKPC proposes to acquire a 150 ft of ROW for the proposed project. The entire completed project will provide an outlet for EKPC to deliver electricity from additional generating units being constructed at J.K. Smith Station in southern Clark County and will provide an additional north-south transmission corridor to ensure the reliability of the regional transmission grid.

The entire project incorporates a variety of alternative corridors (Figure 1.3). The project area for the portion of the project surveyed for this report includes 7 sections of proposed transmission lines, Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14. Palmer Engineering, in conjunction with AMEC Earth and Environmental, is completing the northeast portion of the project corridor in Clark and Madison counties, Kentucky that includes Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. The approximate lengths of each section are as follows: Section 1: 13.83 mi; Section 2: 2.4 mi; Section 3: 1.8 mi; Section 5: 3.18 mi; Section 6: 1.82 mi; Section 7: 1.6 mi; Section 8: 2.37 mi; Section 9: 0.94 mi; Section 10: 7.7 mi; Section 11: 6.7 mi; Section 12: 0.91 mi; Section 13: 4.16 mi; and Section 14: 3.05 mi. The portion of the proposed project within CRAI's APE measures approximately 15–17 miles in length, depending on the alternative.

These sections are incorporated into Alternatives A–Hr as follows: Alternative A includes Sections 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 14; Alternative Ar includes Sections 1, 2, 5, 9, 10r, 11, and 14; Alternative B includes Sections 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14; Alternative Br includes Sections 1, 2, 5, 9, 10r, 12r, 13, and 14; Alternative C includes Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 14; Alternative Cr includes Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10r, 11, and 14; Alternative D includes Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14; Alternative Dr includes Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10r, 12r, 13, and 14; Alternative E includes Sections 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 14; Alternative Er includes Segments 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10r, 11, and 14; Alternative F includes Sections 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14; Alternative Fr includes Sections 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10r, 12r, 13, and 14; Alternative G includes Sections 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, and 14; Alternative Gr includes Sections 1, 3, 6, 8, 10r, 11, and 14; Alternative H includes Sections 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, and 14; and Alternative Hr includes Sections 1, 3, 6, 8, 10r, 12r, 13, and 14. Alternatives A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H include Sections 10 and/or 12 as lines to be built parallel to the existing transmission lines. Alternatives Ar, Br, Cr, Dr, Er, Fr, Gr, and Hr include Sections 10r and/or 12r as lines that will be rebuilt in place of the existing transmission lines.

The northern portion of the APE begins at Jolly Ridge Road, just east of its intersection with KY 1984 (Figure 2.1). At this point, Section 9 (represented in medium blue and being a part of Alternatives A–Fr), which parallels the existing transmission line, enters into the APE from the northeast for approximately 1,055 ft. Also at this point, Section 8 (represented in pink and being a part of Alternatives G–Hr), a proposed new build transmission line, enters into the APE from the west-northwest, just south of Section 9.

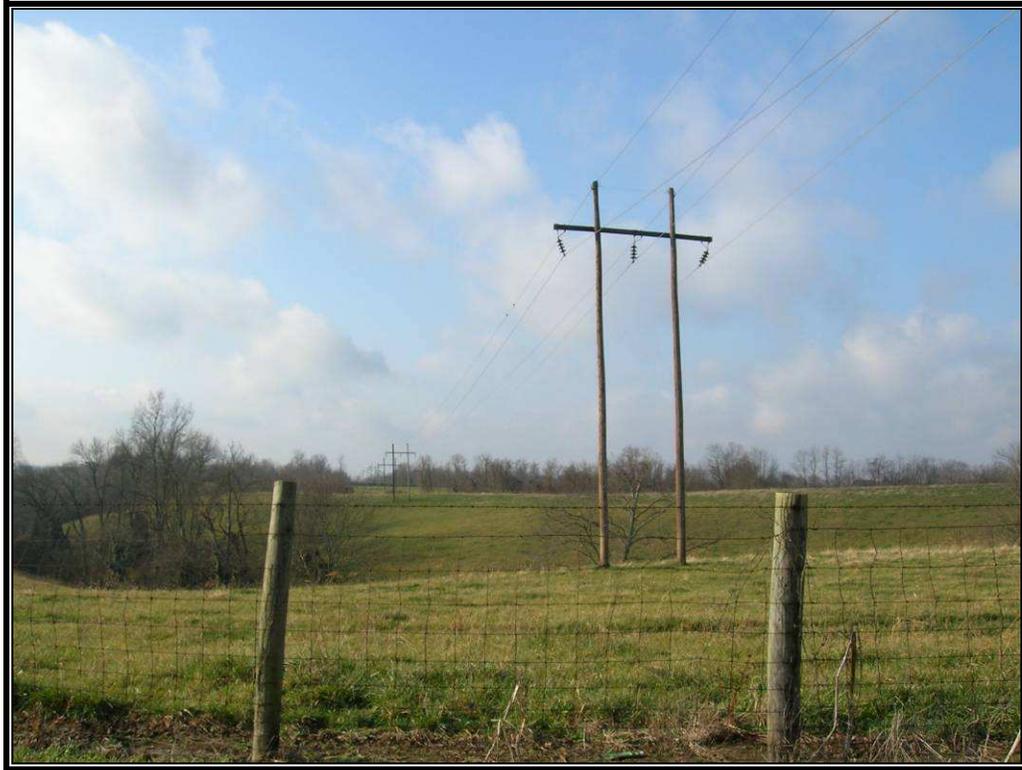


**Figure 2.1. Overview of northern portion of APE, looking east from KY 1984 to where existing line crosses Jolly Ridge Road.**

Approximately 1,168 ft of Section 8 is located in the APE. Both Sections 8 and 9 cross Jolly Ridge Road, terminating south of the road, at the point where Sections 10 and 10r begin (Figure 2.2). Sections 10 and 10r (represented in dark blue) will be discussed jointly in the following paragraphs. Section 10 (being a part of Alternatives A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H) is a portion of the proposed project which will be built parallel to the existing transmission line. Section 10r (being a part of Alternatives Ar, Br, Cr, Dr, Er, Fr, Gr, and Hr) is a portion of the proposed project which will be built in place of the existing transmission line. Both Sections 10 and 10r continue in a southwesterly direction across slightly hilly agricultural land. As Sections 10 and 10r continue in a southwest direction, they cross a gravel drive located to the east of KY 1984. At this point, the existing line, which Sections 10 and 10r follow, crosses the gravel drive just to the east of Site 25, traversing through rolling agricultural land with some wooded areas (Figure 2.3). The existing line (which Section 10r follows) continues southwest through the rolling landscape and crosses KY 1984, just

southeast of Site 29 (Figure 2.4). At this point, Section 10 diverges slightly south from the existing line then travels west until it crosses over the existing line and KY 1984. From this point, Section 10 continues along the path of the existing line. The existing line and Sections 10 and 10r traverse through hilly, heavily wooded land as they continue toward Silver Creek. The top of the existing line is visible from the ridge that KY 1984 is located on, at a point where the line is close to KY 1984. Figure 2.5 shows the existing line from this point on KY 1984, where the line is located along a valley below the ridge. Figure 2.6 shows a view of the existing line as it travels southwest and diverges from KY 1984. The path of the line can be seen in the distant hill, where a wooded path has been cleared for it.

From that point, Sections 10 and 10r and the existing line they follow, continue in a southwest direction and cross over Silver Creek (Figure 2.7). The existing line and Sections 10 and 10r continue in this direction, traversing through hilly agricultural land and crossing over KY 595 (Figures 2.8–2.9).



**Figure 2.2. Overview, looking southwest toward existing line from Jolly Ridge Road.**



**Figure 2.3. Overview of existing transmission line, looking southwest from behind Site 25.**



**Figure 2.4. Overview of existing line, looking north from KY 1984 near Site 29.**



**Figure 2.5. Overview of existing line, looking west at top of line from KY 1984.**



Figure 2.6. Overview of existing line, looking southwest from KY 1984 where line travels through wooded hills.



Figure 2.7. Overview of existing line, looking southwest as line crosses over Silver Creek.



Figure 2.8. Overview of existing line, looking northeast from gravel drive on north side of KY 595, near where the line crosses KY 595.



Figure 2.9. Overview of existing line, looking southwest from gravel drive located on the south side of KY 595.

Sections 10, 10r, and the existing line continue to travel southwest from this point, past Sites 33 and 34. Sections 10 and 10r cross over Dry Branch Road, traversing through somewhat rugged terrain with wooded areas (Figure 2.10). Sections 10 and 10r continue through the wooded hills towards Paint Lick Creek (Figure 2.11). The lines continue in a southwest direction over hilly land, crossing Paint Lick Creek and Bradshaw Mill Road (Figure 2.12). Continuing southwesterly, the lines cross over Nina Ridge Road, where the topography continues to be somewhat rugged (Figures 2.13–2.14). Sections 10, 10r, and the existing line maintain a southwesterly direction, and cross over Long Branch Road, near Site 43 (Figure 2.15). As the path of Section 10 extends towards KY 39, it moves slightly more to the south. Section 10 terminates east of KY 39 and connects with Sections 12 and 12r (represented in light blue). Section 12 (being a part of Alternatives B, D, F, and H) is a portion of the proposed project which will be built parallel to the existing transmission line. Section 12r (being a part of Alternatives Br, Dr, Fr, and Hr), is a portion of

the proposed project which will be built in place of the existing transmission line. Sections 12 and 12r continue in a southwesterly direction. Section 11 (represented in brown and being a part of Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr), which will be discussed later in this section, begins at a point along the existing line just to the east of KY 39 and Sections 12 and 12r. Figure 2.16 shows the existing line on the east side of KY 39, near the approximate location of where Section 11 will begin. As Sections 12, 12r, and the existing line continue southwest toward KY 39, a short section of a new build line is proposed to connect two sides of the existing line, and will cross KY 39 just north of Site 52. Sections 12, 12r, and the existing line continue to the southwest, through agricultural land (Figure 2.17). The lines cross KY 39 just north of Site 60 and east of its intersection with KY 563, extending over rolling agricultural land (Figure 2.18). As it continues southwest behind Site 60, Section 12 diverges slightly south from the existing line, then moves back to the north, continuing along the northeast side of the existing line.



Figure 2.10. Overview of existing line, looking southwest from Dry Branch Road.



Figure 2.11. Overview of existing line, looking northeast from Site 38, on the south side of Bradshaw Mill Road.



Figure 2.12. Overview of existing line, looking southwest from Site 38, on the south side of Bradshaw Mill Road.



**Figure 2.13. Overview of existing line, looking northeast from Nina Ridge Road.**



**Figure 2.14. Overview of existing line, looking southwest from Nina Ridge Road.**



Figure 2.15. Overview of existing line, looking north from Long Branch Road near Site 43.



Figure 2.16. Overview of existing line, looking easterly toward approximate location where the existing and new build alignments will meet along KY 39.



**Figure 2.17. Overview of existing line, looking southwest from rear of Site 52.**



**Figure 2.18. Overview of existing line, looking northeast along KY 39, near Site 60.**

From behind Site 60, Sections 12, 12r, and the existing line extend along a ridgeline (Figure 2.19). As Segments 12, 12r, and the existing line continue southwest along the southeast side of KY 39, they cross KY 39 and Sugar Creek, near Sites 77 and 78 (Figure 2.20). The path of the lines continues along the northwest side of KY 39. The lines cross Roy Walker Davis Road, located on the north side of KY 39; the land continues to be hilly, interspersed with wooded areas and agricultural land (Figures 2.21–2.22).

Southwest of where Sections 12, 12r, and the existing line cross Roy Walker Davis Road is a point where the existing line ends and connects with the existing substation located along KY 39. Figure 2.23 is a view towards the area where Section 13 (represented in green and being a part of Alternatives B, Br, D, Dr, F, Fr, H, and Hr) will begin, north of the existing substation. Section 13, a proposed new build transmission line, will connect with the existing line and continue in a west-southwest direction. Section 13 will travel through gently rolling agricultural land on the north side of KY 39 (Figure 2.24). Section 13

will then cross over U.S. 27, south of KY 1355 (Figure 2.25). As the line continues in a west-southwest direction past U.S. 27, it changes direction just west of U.S. 27, and follows a west-northwest path. The proposed line will extend across rolling hills, primarily utilized as agricultural land (Figure 2.26). Section 13 meets Section 11 just north of Site 123 (Figure 2.27). At that point, Section 14 (represented in light blue-green and being a part of Alternatives A–Hr), the southern terminus portion of the proposed project and a new build line, continues to the west. It then turns slightly to the southwest, where it crosses Boone Creek Road. Section 14 terminates at a proposed switching station, located on the north side of KY 52 (Figure 2.28). The proposed switching station is located on the property of Site 134, in an agricultural field located behind the house and outbuildings. An existing transmission line crosses the path of the proposed transmission line just north of the proposed switching station. This existing line follows a north-northwest to south-southeast path.



Figure 2.19. Overview of existing line, looking southwest from Site 60.

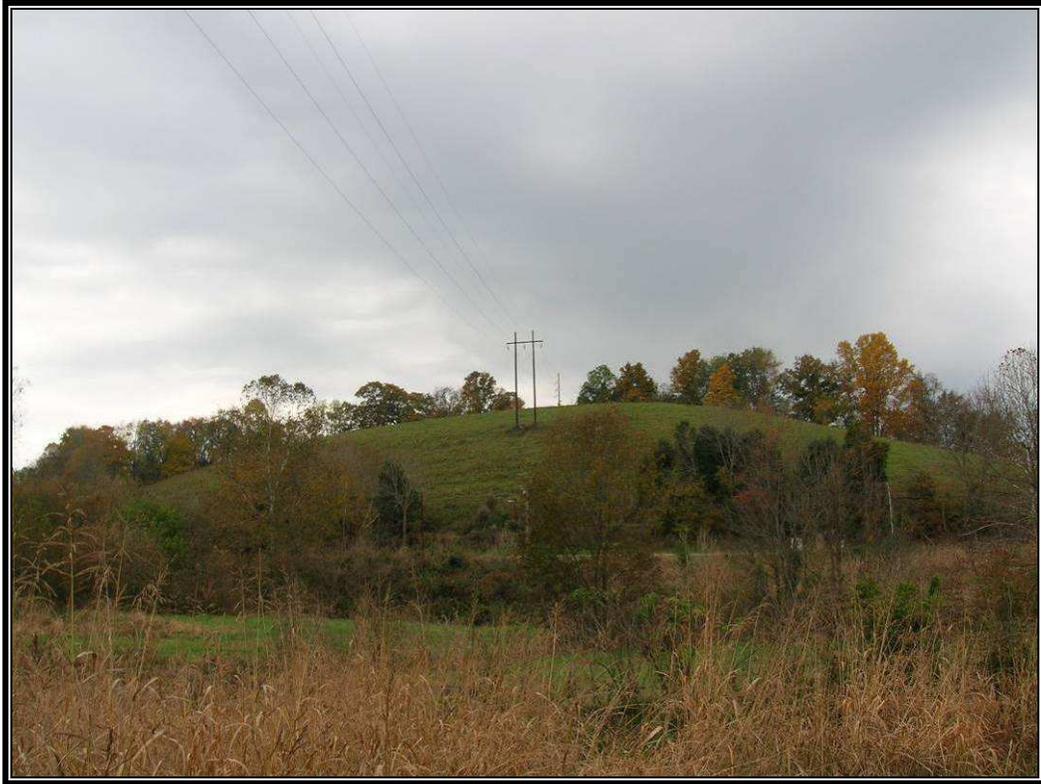


Figure 2.20. Overview of existing line, looking southwest from KY 39, near Site 77.



Figure 2.21. Overview of existing line, looking northeast from Roy Walker Davis Road.



Figure 2.22. Overview of existing line, looking southwest from Roy Walker Davis Road.



Figure 2.23. Looking southeast toward existing substation and approximate location of the beginning of the new build alignments.



**Figure 2.24. Overview, looking south from Site 97 towards approximate location of Section 13, a proposed new build transmission line.**



**Figure 2.25. Overview, looking south along U.S. 27 towards approximate location where Section 13, a proposed new build transmission line, will cross road.**



Figure 2.26. Looking west towards Site 123 from drive located south of and parallel to Section 13, a proposed new build transmission line.



Figure 2.27. Looking northeast from Site 123 toward approximate location of both Sections 11 and 13.



**Figure 2.28. Looking southeast from approximate location of proposed switching station.**

Section 11, a proposed new build transmission line, begins just east of KY 39 (See Figure 2.16). From this point, Section 11 continues in a southwest direction through agricultural land (Figure 2.29). Just east of KY 563, the proposed line alters its direction slightly to a true west direction. The proposed line then crosses over KY 563, continuing in a westerly direction (Figure 2.30). Section 11 then crosses over Sugar Creek and Jess Ray Road, north of Site 71 (Figure 2.31). The topography in this area is hilly and includes some wooded areas and ridgelines. West of Jess Ray Road, Section 11 shifts slightly to a southwest direction, continuing a path over hilly agricultural land (Figure 2.32). The proposed line crosses East Fork Creek and KY 1355 (Figure 2.33). As Section 11 continues southwest, it changes direction slightly, shifting more westerly for a short distance. The line then shifts to a south-southwest direction, over gently rolling agricultural land and crossing U.S. 27 (Figure 2.34). The proposed Section 11 continues its south-

southwest path over agricultural land (Figure 2.35). As Section 11 approaches the path of Section 13, it shifts to a west-southwest path, crossing over Boone Creek and terminating at a point where Section 13 ends. At this point, the proposed Section 14 then continues as described earlier in this section, ultimately terminating at the proposed switching station.

The APE was defined as a one mile corridor centered on the proposed route of the new build sections of the transmission line project and a half-mile corridor centered on the proposed route of the transmission line paralleling the existing line or built in place of the existing transmission line. The survey corridor for this report was approximately 17 mi in length, extending from Madison to Garrard counties. The entire corridor, along with the surveyed cultural historic sites, is depicted on Figure 1.2, topographic quadrangle map. Figure 1.3 includes the locations of sites surveyed during the field work in more detail.



**Figure 2.29. Looking east from KY 563 toward approximate area where Section 11, a proposed new build transmission line, will travel.**



**Figure 2.30. Looking north on KY 563 toward approximate area where Section 11, a proposed new build transmission line, will cross road.**



**Figure 2.31. Looking north along Jess Ray Road, to approximate point where Section 11, a proposed new build transmission line, will cross road.**



**Figure 2.32. Looking northeast from behind Site 104 toward approximate area where Section 11, a proposed new build transmission line, will travel.**



**Figure 2.33. Looking north along KY 1355 toward approximate location where Section 11, a proposed new build transmission line, will cross road.**



**Figure 2.34. Looking northeast from Site 120 toward area where Section 113, a proposed new build transmission line, will cross U.S. 27.**



Figure 2.35. Looking northwest toward approximate location of Section 11 from Site 118.



## Section 3. Environmental Setting

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Madison and Garrard counties are located in the Outer Bluegrass Region of Kentucky, in the central portion of the state. The Bluegrass Region, one of the state's largest physiographic areas, encompasses the north central portions of Kentucky, extending from the Ohio River to the north to the hilly Knobs area to the south. The physiography of the Bluegrass Region is characterized by the Ordovician limestone and shale that developed out of the uplifting of the Cincinnati Arch. The Inner Bluegrass contains the most fertile soils within the Bluegrass Region, where the Outer Bluegrass is defined by layers of Eden Shale followed by Devonian and Silurian shales on the outer perimeters of the region, resulting in less fertile soils. Topographically, the Outer Bluegrass is distinguished by more hilly terrain, while the Inner Bluegrass contains a gently rolling landscape. The limestone enriched soils have historically produced crops such as alfalfa hay. Madison and Garrard Counties are located between the Inner Bluegrass and the Knobs region of the Bluegrass, a transitional area between the Bluegrass and Eastern Kentucky Coal Field regions. The Knobs are a series of low but rocky and rugged hills, which are made up of caprock overlaying shale (Kleber 1992: 91; Powell 1988: 1; Ulack et al. 1998: 21).

Early Madison and Garrard County settlers grew crops of corn, and later cultivated hemp and raised cattle. The soils of the Bluegrass Region were particularly well suited for growing hemp, and after the Civil War, county residents found that tobacco also grew very well in the area. As agriculture evolved over time, housing reflected changes in both access to local materials and the acquisition of more wealth. Like other areas of the Bluegrass, early settlers constructed log houses, utilizing the readily available timber that had been cleared for agriculture and house construction. Although log dwellings continued to be constructed well into the post-bellum era, brick and stone was also utilized

as early building materials. Larger frame and brick houses also began to be built during the early decades of the nineteenth century, as family farms grew more prosperous and locally milled lumber could be utilized (Powell 1988: 5–9).

The Kentucky River forms the north and west boundaries of Madison County, and proved to be a vital transportation route for early Madison County settlers. The Kentucky River provided a means for locals to sell their agricultural goods to various commercial centers, including New Orleans. Various other water ways are interspersed throughout the county, including Silver Creek, Paint Lick Creek, Tates Creek, and Muddy Creek. These creeks powered various grist mills and distilleries during the early nineteenth century (Powell 1988: 1–2; Powell 1994:3).

Garrard County is located along Madison County's southwest border. Major waterways are located in Garrard County, including the Kentucky River, Dix River, Herrington Lake (created in 1925), and Paint Lick Creek. The environmental, agricultural, and architectural development of the county closely follows that of its neighbor, Madison County. The topography is comprised of mostly rolling hills with the Knobs and foothills region of the state in its southeast portion. The early transportation route formed by the Wilderness Road provided access to the county during the settlement era. Early crops consisted of hemp and tobacco (Kleber 1992: 365).

Historic residences within the project area primarily reflect mid to late nineteenth-century residential architecture. The project area also contains representative examples of early nineteenth-century houses and early to mid-twentieth-century houses. A few historic commercial buildings are also located within the project area. There is very little modern development within the project area, with the most modern alterations to the landscape occurring near Lancaster, on U.S. 27. The

project area is comprised of rolling, grassy hills interspersed with wooded areas and some slightly rugged topography. Much of the land continues to be utilized for agricultural purposes, although many farms appear to be no longer in use. Pasture land dotted with tobacco barns dominates the landscape. Several creeks meander through the project area, with historic roadways running alongside them, creating optimal sites for historic house construction. U.S. 27 is the most heavily traveled of the historic roadways, and has been improved or altered since its original construction. Remnants of stone retaining walls are found lining some of the roads, further reflecting the historic character of the area.

## Section 4. Research and Survey Methodology

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The survey was conducted in accordance with “Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines” (National Park Service 1983). In addition, guidelines offered in the following documents were followed: *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning: National Register Bulletin No. 24* (National Park Service 1985); *Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual* (KHC); and *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* (Sanders 2001).

### Madison County

Before entering the field, all available surveys, reports, studies, maps, and other data pertinent to the project area were identified and reviewed. This task began with an investigation of the records of the KHC (KHC Site Check No. FY07-0002). The KHC files revealed that nine sites within the Madison County portion of the APE have been previously identified (Sites 8, 9, 15, 20, 21, 22, 25, 30, and 31).

According to the records of the KHC, 595 sites in rural Madison County, 122 in Berea, and 301 in Richmond have been previously surveyed. Of the 595 sites in Madison County, 47 are listed in the NRHP, while 160 of 301 surveyed in Richmond are listed either individually or as contributing resources to one of Madison County’s five National Register-listed Historic Districts. The initial survey of Madison County and Richmond was conducted by the Madison County Historical Society and the KHC in 1979. The purpose of the survey was to document historic sites, ranging in date from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century. The extensive survey encompasses a wide variety of architectural styles and building types, including residences, churches, schools, and commercial structures. Four sites listed in the NRHP in Madison County were included in the “Early

Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky” NRHP nomination (KHC, Survey and National Register Files n.d.; Kubiak 1988: v; National Register Information System n.d.; Wooley 1983).

In 1984, the Madison County Historical Society received a matching grant from the KHC to compile a multiple resource nomination for Madison County. The nomination was prepared by Helen Powell in 1988. “The Multiple Resources of Madison County, Kentucky, Partial Inventory” National Register nomination does not include properties within the APE of the current project (Powell 1988). The historical and architectural context developed for the nomination, however, was utilized for the development of the Historic Context section of this report.

The “Battle of Richmond National Historic Areas” NRHP nomination was also located at this time. This National Register nomination was completed by Helen C. Powell of H. Powell & Company, Inc. in 1994. The listed site includes two areas on the east side of U.S. 25 and U.S. 421, south of Richmond (Powell 1994). This source was also utilized for the development of the Historic Context section of this report.

Another result of the Madison County survey was the publication *Madison County Rediscovered: Selected Historic Architecture*. It was compiled by Lavinia H. Kubiak and published by the Madison County Historical Society in 1988. A thorough historic and architectural overview of rural Madison County, Richmond, and Berea, is included prior to the catalog of historic sites (Kubiak 1988). Site 30 of this report is included in Kubiak publication. This source was utilized for the development of the Historic Context section of this report.

Several cultural historic surveys completed in Madison County were located,

including the *Richmond Bypass, Madison County, Kentucky, Addendum to the Architectural and Historical Survey*. This report was prepared by Marty Poynter Hedgepeth of Presnell Associates, Inc. in May 1987 and revised in June 1987. The purpose of this report was to identify and document all cultural historic resources over 50 years of age with a view of the proposed Bypass, and to evaluate the effect of the proposed project on those properties that appeared eligible for listing in the NRHP. The APE for this prior project was located approximately seven miles east of the current APE (Hedgepeth 1987).

The *Madison County Historic Resources Final Survey Summary Report* was also identified at this time. The report was prepared by Donna G. Logsdon of Logsdon and Logsdon Architects in 2005. The report was prepared for the Madison County Historical Society and the KHC. The purpose of the survey was to document a county-wide area of historic resources. The survey was funded through a Federal Survey and Planning grant from the KHC in 2002. Every road in the county was surveyed and all historic properties were labeled on topographic quadrangles. The survey resulted in the identification of over 346 individual sites in Madison County and 131 survey forms were completed for those resources that had not been previously surveyed. Six sites (Sites 9, 15, 20–22, and 31) located within the current APE were identified during the 2005 survey. These sites were given an undetermined status by Logsdon based on insufficient information. The sites remain classified as “undetermined” status in the KHC database (Logsdon 2005).

A *Cultural Resource Survey for the Intersection Improvements to KY 52 from KY 876 (Richmond Bypass) to Charlie Norris Road in Madison County, Kentucky* was also located at this time. This report was completed by Helen C. Powell of H. Powell and Co., Inc., in November 1993. The purpose of this report was to identify and document all cultural historic resources over 50 years of age with a view of the proposed project, and to evaluate the effect of the proposed project on those properties that appeared eligible for listing in

the NRHP. The APE for this project is located approximately five miles east of the current APE (Powell 1993).

A *Cultural Resources Survey Duncannon Road in Madison County, Kentucky* was also located at this time. This report was completed by Helen C. Powell of H. Powell and Co., Inc. in March 1999. The purpose of this report was to identify and document all cultural historic resources over 50 years of age within the project’s APE, and to evaluate the effect of the proposed project on those properties that appeared eligible for listing in the NRHP. The APE for this project is located approximately eight miles east of the current project’s APE (Powell 1999).

A *Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed Reconstruction of Tates Creek Pike from Goggins Lane to US 421 in Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky* (Contract Publication Series 03-247) was also located at this time. This report was completed by Rebecca G. Rapier of CRAI in February 2004. The purpose of this report was to identify and document all cultural historic resources over 50 years of age within the project’s APE, and to evaluate the effect of the proposed project on those properties that appeared eligible for listing in the NRHP. This project was located north and northwest of the proposed project, and outside of the current project’s APE (Rapier 2004).

Finally, the *FCC Form 620 Submission Packet for the Proposed Main Street Storage Telecommunication Tower Site, in Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky* (MACTEC Project No. 3162-05-0549-02)(Contract Publication Series 05-079) was located at this time. This report was completed by Craig A. Potts and Jeremy R. Edgeworth of CRAI in July 2005. The purpose of this report was to identify and document all cultural historic resources over 50 years of age with a view of the proposed tower, and to evaluate the effect of the proposed project on those properties that appeared eligible for listing in the NRHP. This project was located northwest of the proposed project, thus it is not in the immediate vicinity (Potts and Edgeworth 2005).

The archival research continued at the University of Kentucky, the Kentucky History Center, and the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives. Sources found in this research include an 1876 historic atlas, an 1897 topographic map, a 1929 geological map of Madison County, a 1942 highway map of the county, and two 1952 topographic quadrangle maps (Beers 1876; Kentucky Department of Highways [KDOH] 1942; Kentucky Geological Survey [KGS] 1929; United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1897, 1952c, 1952d). Additional documents identified during the archival research are listed in the bibliography. The sources identified in this research were utilized for the development of the Historic Context section of this report.

## Garrard County

Before entering the field, all available surveys, reports, studies, maps, and other data pertinent to the project area were identified and reviewed. This task began with an investigation of the records of the KHC (KHC Site Check No. FY07-0002). The KHC files revealed that 20 sites within the Garrard County portion of the APE have been previously identified (Sites 52, 71, 74, 93–97, 114–118, 120–121, 123–124, 146–148).

A total of 457 sites have been documented in rural Garrard County; 68 sites have been recorded in the city of Lancaster. Seventy-seven individual sites in Garrard County have been listed in the NRHP. One district, the Lancaster Commercial Historic District, has also been listed in the NRHP. Seven sites listed in the NRHP in Garrard County were included in the “Early Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky” NRHP nomination (National Register Information System n.d.; Wooley 1983).

An initial survey of Garrard County resources occurred in 1983 through a matching grant from the KHC to the Garrard County Historical Society. This survey was conducted by Carman & Powell, Inc., and it focused primarily on Lancaster. Because of this survey, 48 structures in Lancaster were

nominated as part of the “Historic Resources of Lancaster” NRHP Multiple Property Nomination in 1984. Of these structures, 31 are within the Lancaster commercial district and 17 are individual sites. (Powell 1983). The context developed for this nomination was utilized in the Historic Context section of this report.

A second survey grant was received in 1984 and additional resources were documented in the county. This survey was also conducted by Carman & Powell, Inc. The purpose of this second grant was to prepare a NRHP multiple property nomination entitled, “Multiple Resources of Garrard County.” Because of this survey, 45 properties were nominated to the NRHP in 1985 in this nomination. Five sites (Sites 74, 123, 146–148) located within the current project area were listed as a result of this nomination (Powell 1984). One of these, Site 148, is no longer extant. The context developed for Garrard County in this nomination is summarized in the historic context section of this report.

The “Early Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky” multi-county thematic national register nomination was determined to be relevant to this report. This nomination was completed in February 1983 by Carolyn Murray Wooley for the Lexington-Fayette County Historic Commission. This nomination covered a 16 county area of the Inner Bluegrass Region. Seven sites in Garrard County were included in this nomination, including Site 71, the John Hutcherson House (GD-31), which is located in the APE of the proposed project (Wooley 1983). The context developed for stone houses in central Kentucky was utilized in the description of Site 71 in the Historic Context section of this report.

A resource related to the early Garrard County survey work was also identified at this time. The *Historic Sites of Lancaster and Garrard County, Kentucky* was compiled by Patricia Ballard and Helen Powell with assistance from the Lancaster Woman’s Club, Garrard County Historical Society, and the

KHC. The Lancaster Woman's Club and Garrard County Historical Society published this work in September 1987. The book is based on the multiple property nominations and related survey work for Garrard County. It provides a catalog of selected historic sites as well as a brief history and architectural context for the county, based on the context developed in the multiple property nominations (Ballard and Powell 1987). Sites 52, 71, 117, and 146 of this report are included in the Ballard and Powell book. The context developed for this book was utilized for the Historic Context section of this report.

A *Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Telecommunication Tower Site at Chenault, Garrard County, Kentucky* was located at this time. This report was written by Janie-Rice Brother of Terracon in December 2004. The purpose of the report was to identify, document, and evaluate the historic resources in the survey area. The report then assessed the effect the project would have on any historic resources listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Ten historic resources were surveyed for the report with two appearing to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The APE for this previous project is located approximately 13 miles to the west of the current project area (Brother 2004). The historic context of this previous report was utilized for this report.

The *Cultural Historic Survey for the U.S. 27 Reconstruction in Garrard County, Kentucky, (7-026.01)* was identified at this time. The APE for this previous cultural historic report overlaps the APE for the proposed project. This previous report, by Rebecca Lawin McCarley, James T. Kirkwood, and Robert M. Polsgrove, was completed by CRAI in August 2001. The purpose of this survey was to identify and evaluate historic resources within the survey area. The report then assessed the effect the project would have on any historic resources listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. There were 75 sites surveyed, including eight that were listed in the NRHP. An additional five sites were determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, including

Camp Dick Robinson. The northern portion of the project began at the terminus of the four-lane section of U.S. 27. The southern portion of the highway project ended near KY 34. The APE for the proposed project is located approximately four miles north of the current APE at their closest points (McCarley et al. 2001). The context developed within this prior report was utilized for the historic context section of this report.

A *Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed Reconstruction/Relocation of US 27 from KY 34 North of Lancaster to the U.S. 150 Bypass at Stanford, Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (7-196.00)* was also located during the records review. This report was prepared by Trent Spurlock and Rebecca Lawin McCarley of CRAI in December of 2003 for American Consulting Engineers, PLC. The purpose of the survey was to identify, document, and assess historic sites within the APE. Ninety sites were surveyed for the proposed project; 14 of these sites are located in the current project area (Sites 93–97, 114–118, 120–121, 123–124) (Spurlock and McCarley 2003). An addendum to this report, entitled *An Addendum Report to a "Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed Reconstruction/Relocation of US 27 from KY 34 North of Lancaster to the U.S. 150 Bypass at Stanford, Garrard and Lincoln Counties, Kentucky (7-196.00)"* was prepared by Trent Spurlock of CRAI in September of 2006. The purpose of the addendum report was to assess the potential effects of the proposed alternates on eligible and listed sites. The report indicates that of the 14 sites located within the current project area, one is listed in the NRHP and five were determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. All of the determinations of eligibility has been concurred with by the SHPO (Spurlock 2006).

The archival research continued at the University of Kentucky, the Kentucky History Center, and the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives. Sources found in this research include an 1879 map of Garrard County, a 1927 aerial and structural geology map of Garrard County, a 1941 county highway map, and three 1952 topographic

quadrangles (Beers and Lanagan 1879; KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952a, 1952b, 1952c). Additional documents identified during the archival research are listed in the bibliography. The sources identified in this research were utilized for the development of the historic context section of this report.

Following the preliminary archival research, CRAI staff conducted a survey of the APE during which all properties 50 years of age or older were documented. The structures and roads within this limited APE were then determined. The surveyors visited the project area and surveyed all the resources within this area. The area surveyed is depicted on Figure 1.2.

As a result of the field survey, 29 previously identified (Sites 8–9, 15, 20–22, 25, 30–31, 52, 71, 74, 93–97, 114–118, 120–121, 123–124, and 146–148) and 120 previously unidentified (Sites 1–7, 10–14, 16–19, 23–24, 26–29, 32–51, 53–70, 72–73, 75–92, 98–113, 119, 122, 125–145, and 149) cultural historic resources were documented. These properties were evaluated to determine their eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The historic sites and associated resources are described and evaluated in Section 4: Inventory of Historic Resources.

In general, in order for a property to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a property must be at least 50 years old and must possess historic significance and integrity. Significance may be found in four aspects of American history recognized by the National Register Criteria:

- A. association with historic events or activities;
- B. association with important persons;
- C. distinctive design or physical characteristics; or
- D. potential to provide important information about prehistory or history.

A property must meet at least one of the criteria for listing. Integrity must also be evident through historic qualities including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



## Section 5. Historic Context

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### Madison County

**M**adison County was created in December of 1785 and was named for James Madison. The county shares its borders with Fayette, Clark, Estill, Jackson, Rockcastle, Garrard, and Jessamine counties. The north and northeast edges of the county are formed by the Kentucky River. The county is located in the Inner Bluegrass Cultural Landscape Region of Kentucky in the central portion of the state. Richmond is the county seat (Kleber 1992:602).

The Kentucky River, which forms the north and northeast boundaries of Madison County, provided a major source of transportation to the county, allowing settlers to arrive from the Ohio River. In addition, creeks flowing northward (Tates Creek, Muddy Creek, Paint Lick Creek, Otter Creek and Silver Creek) toward the river provided some of the earliest passable terrain through the county. Settlers traveling through Cumberland Gap followed the Wilderness Road which passed through Madison County. Boonesborough, located in the northern portion of the county on the Kentucky River at the mouth of Otter Creek, flourished as the county's leading community. In 1792, when Kentucky became a state, a number of Madison County citizens offered land in and around Boonesborough for the creation of the state capitol. The proposal was rejected and Boonesborough soon weakened as a community. Frequent flooding contributed to the community's decline, and by 1820 the area barely resembled a community (Kubiak 1988:3-7).

Richmond, the county seat, was established by a legislative act in 1798. Col. John Miller first settled the area and named the town after his birthplace in Virginia. Centrally located in Madison County, Richmond was initially planned by Col. Miller, Archibald Woods, John Campbell, and

Asa Searcy. A courthouse was constructed in 1799, to be later replaced by the current Greek Revival courthouse during the mid-nineteenth century. By the second decade of the nineteenth century, Richmond was a well established town, with a hotel, school, and bank constructed to serve the growing population (Kleber 1992: 772).

After its inception, Madison County's growth continued to increase over the next five decades. In 1790, just five years after its creation, the county had a population of 5,772. Slavery was already well established in the county, as 737 slaves were recorded in the 1790 census. The population nearly doubled in 1810, with 10,490 residents; slavery continued to grow as well, with 1,726 slaves recorded. The next ten years saw additional growth with a population of 15,540 and 3,037 slaves in 1810. In 1820 the population only grew slightly, with 15,954 residents. Twenty-eight percent (4,422) of the population was engaged in agriculture in 1820 and slavery continued to be on the rise with 4,154 slaves recorded in the same year. In 1830 the population grew to 18,751 with 6,039 slaves (University of Virginia Library [UVL] 2005).

Corn was a popular crop during the early settlement of Madison County. Other crops included rye, oats, hemp, and flax. The prevalent crop soon switched from corn to tobacco. By 1787, Madison County court used tobacco as a means of trade. The county operated three tobacco warehouses in 1798, with the crop remaining vital to the economy through the nineteenth century (Kleber 1992:602; Kubiak 1988:7; Logsdon 2005:12).

Log construction was common throughout the settlement period of Madison County. Sycamore, poplar, black walnut, and oak trees were abundant in the county and all were used for construction of residences and agricultural outbuildings. Residences were typically oriented to the many creeks that served as transportation routes. Early houses were

typically single-pen dwellings (Site 25). The single-pen house could be expanded with additions, creating the double-pen, saddlebag or dog-trot form (although double-pen houses could also be constructed at one time) (Site 9). Few log homes survive in Madison County. Many of those that remain are clad in weatherboards or have been encased with modern additions and alterations (Kubiak 1988:25–27).

By the early 1800s, timber-frame construction became popular in Madison County. Hewn timbers were joined with mortise and tenon and they were often used to construct additions to earlier houses. Balloon framing was introduced during the middle of the nineteenth century. Some examples of balloon frame additions attached to log or stone dwellings exist in the county (Kubiak 1988:29–30).

The majority of Madison County's agricultural surplus was transported over the Kentucky River to markets in New Orleans. Overland transportation options for residents of the county during its early settlement consisted of the Wilderness Road, buffalo traces, and creek bank paths. Roads constructed by the county government, such as Goggins Lane, Barnes Mill Road, and Hagan's Mill Road, were named after county officials or the destination of the roadway. Macadamized toll roads were in existence by the mid-nineteenth century. Toll gates were typically located along the road every five miles. In operation by 1852, the Lexington-Richmond Pike was the only state-owned turnpike in the county (Kubiak 1988:17).

The population of Madison County consisted of 16,355 residents in 1840. This total included 5,413 slaves, or 33 percent of the county's population. There were 15,727 residents living in the county in 1850. Almost 35 percent (5,393) of these residents were slaves. The county had a total population of 17,207 just prior to the Civil War in 1860. Of this total, 35 percent, or 6,034, were slaves (UVL 2005). The percentage of slaves in the county reflects the heavy reliance on slave

labor that Madison County's agricultural economy continued to operate under.

Madison County was the state's largest livestock producer during the 1840s. The county raised beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and mules. Honey and bees wax were two other agricultural products of Madison County farmers. In 1850 the county had 1,185 farms, representing a total cash value of \$4,698,009. There were 149,164 acres of improved land and 102,331 acres of unimproved land in Madison County in 1850. The total value of livestock for the county was \$797,367, representing 2.7 percent of the state's total livestock value. The total number of farms declined slightly in 1860, to 1,039, but the cash value of farms increased to \$7,346,990. The value of the county's livestock also increased in 1860 to \$1,938,858, along with an increase in the number of improved acres to 192,210. Of the livestock, there were 9,454 horses, 4,995 milch cows, and 14,886 sheep. In 1860, over half the farms were between 100 and 499 acres, while approximately twenty percent of the farms were between 50 and 99 acres. Only 15 farms were over 1,000 acres in 1860. Common crops included wheat, with 93,644 bushels, corn, with 1,354,705 bushels, and potatoes, with 25,362 bushels. Other agricultural products produced included 54,225 pounds of wool, 246,575 pounds of butter, and 12,730 pounds of cheese (Brother 2004:10–11; University of Michigan Library [UML] 2005: 62–65; UVL 2005).

Domestic and agricultural outbuildings in Madison County and in surrounding Bluegrass counties were critical components of the rural landscape. The siting of the house and outbuildings on a given property took into consideration the topography of the area, locations of creeks and other water sources, existing vegetation, and the function of each outbuilding and their relation to the main house, the agricultural fields, and the other outbuildings. The outbuildings of the settlement period were constructed of both hewn and unhewn log, with single or double pen configurations. Barns could have a variety of functions including the storage of grains and corn, shelter for livestock, and space for

threshing and winnowing grain. Early barns were constructed of heavy timber frames joined with mortice and tenon, later to be replaced by sawn lumber joined with nails. Barns and other outbuildings with frame construction were, and continue to be, clad with vertical boards. The domestic yard frequently included a number of outbuildings with specific functions, including smokehouses, root cellars, springhouses, and other storage buildings. In addition to the early examples of domestic outbuildings constructed of log, both early and later examples could be constructed of stone, brick, or frame (Clark et al 1994: 84–85).

Beginning in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Madison County residents were building two-story, single-pile homes called I-houses (Site 30). The term I-house was popularized by cultural geographer Fred Kniffen in the 1960s. Kniffen theorized that I-houses derived from English Folk culture and permeated throughout the Upland South region in the United States. Cultural geographer Doug Swaim refers to the I-house as a simplified version of the Georgian house, with its central hall and gable end chimneys. I-houses presented large and grand facades for houses that only contained four rooms, and architectural ornamentation could be applied to I-houses to reflect the style or trend of the period. I-houses could incorporate central-hall and hall-parlor floor plans, with chimneys located most frequently on the gable ends. I-houses, which could be of frame, brick, or stone construction, continued to be built into the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Frequently having a full-length front porch, I-houses also commonly have shed-roof rear appendages or ells (Kniffen 1965: 549–553; Southern 1978: 70–71; Swaim 1978: 38–39).

The town of Berea, located in the south portion of the county, was founded in the late 1850s. Cassius M. Clay, a local abolitionist, invited Reverend John Gregg Fee to live in an area of southwest Madison County known as Glade. The proposed area for the new community was found not suitable, so the site for the future town was moved southwest to a

ridgeline. The community that developed was named Berea by its founder after a town referred to in the Bible. The Reverend John Gregg Fee, Berea's founder, was an abolitionist closely aligned with Cassius M. Clay. Fee and his followers proposed operating an integrated college in Berea prior to the Civil War. The organizers of Berea College were forced to leave the county after the raid on Harpers Ferry, which locals felt could lead to an uprising by slaves. Fee returned to Berea in the mid-1860s and opened an integrated elementary school. Berea College began classes in 1869 (Brother 2004:10; Kleber 1992:71–72; Rennick 1993:43–44; Sheire 1974:8.1–8.2).

One of the largest battles of the Civil War in Kentucky took place in the vicinity of Richmond. On August 30, 1862, the Battle of Richmond began near Mt. Zion Church (approximately four miles south of Richmond). Approximately 6,500 men made up the Army of Kentucky's 1st and 2nd brigades. The soldiers were under the direction of Federal Brigadier Generals Manson and Cruft. The Confederate force under Major General Smith numbered approximately 6,850 men. The first engagement began near Mt. Zion Church around dawn. Nearly three hours into the battle, portions of the Federal line had grouped on a ridge top east of present day U.S. 421. The Federal line that remained at Mt. Zion Church was soon surprised and overtaken by Confederate cavalry. The cavalry skirted the Union flank and arrived at Mt. Zion Church from the southwest. Federal troops proceeded to retreat to the north approximately half a mile for a second engagement. The second engagement began around 1PM and lasted nearly two hours. This engagement took place north of present day Terrill and the current intersection of U.S. 421 and U.S. 25. The Federal troops again proceeded to retreat to the north, halting on the south side of Richmond. A third engagement, lasting approximately thirty minutes, occurred just south of Richmond. After the third engagement, the Federal troops fled north for Lexington. Federal troops suffered 5,353 casualties, whereas the Confederate casualties

numbered 600. Although a small battle in comparison to other Civil War encounters, the Battle of Richmond was considered significant due to the Confederate victory. This victory fueled the confidence of the Confederate forces and southern sympathizers (Powell 1994:7.1–7.3; Kleber 1992:772).

Railroads were introduced into the county during the second half of the nineteenth century. The Louisville and Nashville railroad constructed a line through Richmond, with the first train arriving from Louisville in 1868 (Herr 2000:42). Madison County had 19,543 residents in 1870. African Americans represented 6,272, or 32 percent, of the population. The total population increased to 22,052 by 1880. The population of African Americans had also increased by 1880 to 7,288, or 33 percent of the population. The county had a population of 24,348 in 1890. The African American population increased slightly in 1890 to 7,399 African Americans, representing 30 percent of the population (UVL 2005).

The 1876 map of Madison County illustrates the project area (Figure 5.1). The map depicts the precincts of Million, Poosey, and Kirksville. The present-day KY 1984 appears within the Million Precinct and follows a similar path to its current trajectory. The community of Newby does not appear on the 1876 map, although several members of the Newby family do appear on the map in the vicinity of the present Newby. According to Rennick, Newby's post office was established on March 14, 1891 and the postmaster was James A. Stapp. The town was named for the Newby family. The post office is no longer active (Rennick 1987: 212). Silver Creek appears on the map, bisecting the Million Precinct from the Poosey and Kirksville Precincts. The Kirksville-Kentucky River Pike appears along the western side of the map and follows the current path of KY 595. The Paint Lick Creek, located on the west end of the map, forms the county line between Madison and Garrard counties. The project area was primarily rural and agricultural, with property owner names such as Agee, Kanatzar, Million, Newby, Bogie, Lowry, and

Heathman appearing on the map. The topography of the area is depicted as hilly, with roads following the tops of hills or ridgelines. The 1876 atlas also lists the "Subscriber's Business Notices" of the different precincts. The atlas lists the Million Precinct as having four "farmers and stock growers," one of these being T.E. Newby (Beers 1876).

The Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine and Beattyville Railroad (the "Riney-B") completed tracks from Versailles to Irvine by 1890. The railroad was eventually purchased by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in 1909. This track was removed during the 1930s (Kubiak 1988:18; Herr 2000:187-188; Klein 2003:402).

Agriculture continued to grow in the county during the latter decades of the nineteenth century. The impact of the Civil War was seen in the lack of substantial gains in agriculture throughout the Bluegrass. During the period following the Civil War, the Bluegrass region maintained its economic role in the state as predominately agricultural based. Although the economic base throughout the state and the rest of the country shifted to industry, Bluegrass counties held less than 20 percent of the state's industries during the 1860s and only 11 percent during the 1870s. In Madison County, the total number of farms increased from 1,039 in 1860 to 1,592 in 1870. The number of improved acres increased over 30,000 acres to 224,377, while the value of livestock saw a slight increase to \$1,948,277; only Bourbon and Fayette counties ranked higher in livestock values in the Bluegrass counties. The total cash value of farms in 1870 increased by over \$1.6 million, to \$8,981,032. Madison County ranked fourth out of the Bluegrass counties for its tobacco production in 1870, with 16,600 lbs. The total number of farms continued to increase in 1880 to 2,048, with an average farm size of 126 acres, slightly below the state average of 129 acres. In 1880 there were 258,821 acres of farmland, with 199,824 of those being improved land.

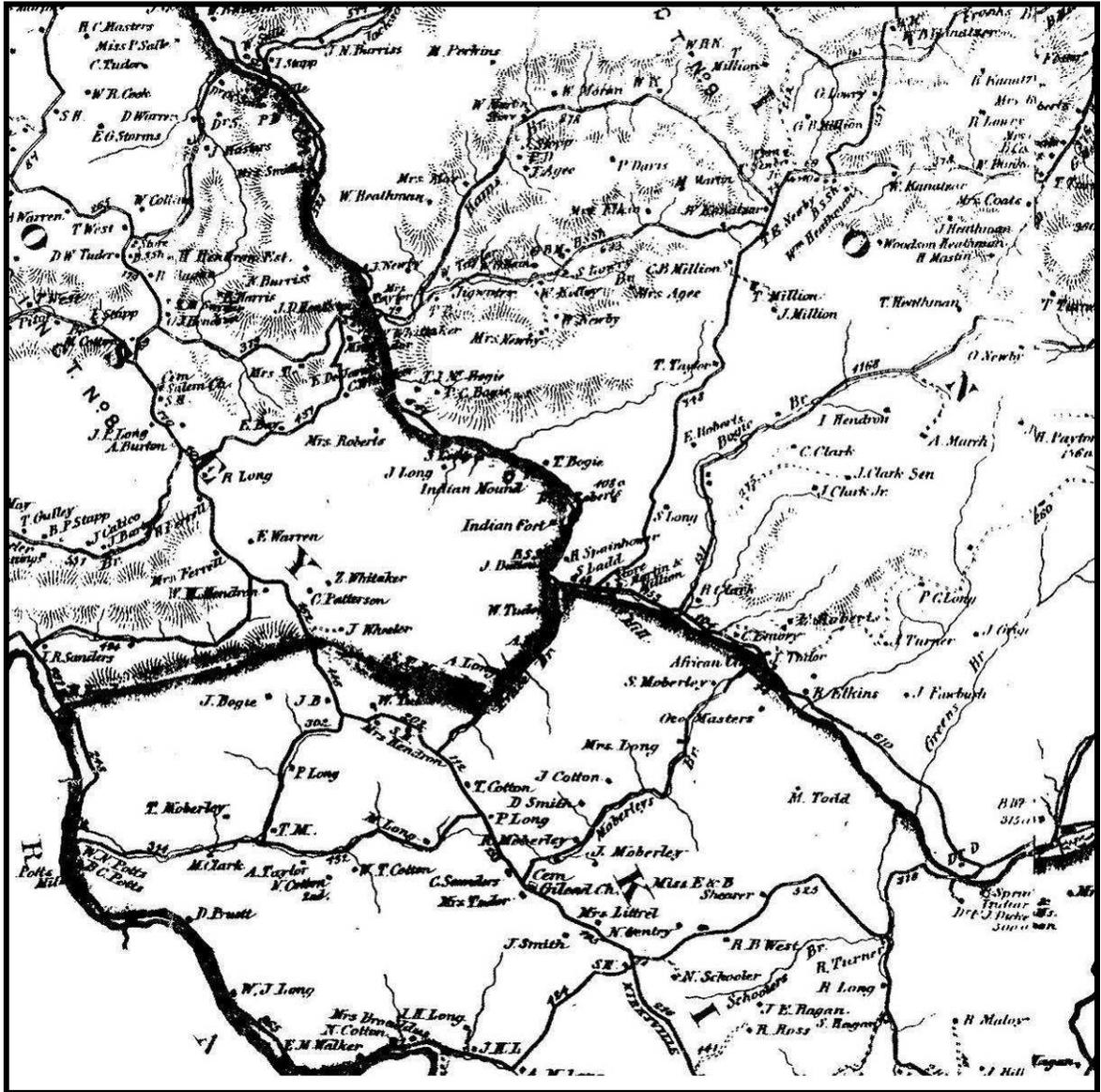


Figure 5.1. 1876 map of Madison County, showing portion of project area.

The value of livestock decreased slightly to \$1,164,258 while the value placed on farmland, fences, and buildings was \$6,565,765. The county's crop production included 129,652 bushels of wheat, 44,590 bushels of rye, 33,601 bushels of oats, and 1,192,350 bushels of corn. As was the trend in the rest of the state, the average farm size in Madison County decreased to 108 acres, while the total number of farms increased to 2,346. The number of improved acres increased to 213,503 and the value of farmland, fences, and buildings was \$7,418,430. Most of the county's production of common crops increased, with 1,548,399 bushels of corn, 109,782 bushels of oats, and 144,845 bushels of wheat. Only rye saw a decrease in production, with 20,821, a marked decline from the previous decade (Amos 1988: 132; UVL 2005).

As Madison County grew, so did the variety of its architecture. Often decorative elements, such as porches, were added to older structures in order to represent a new architectural style. Italianate architecture became very popular in and around Richmond during the mid- to late nineteenth century. Characteristics of the style include overhanging eaves with decorative brackets and tall, narrow, arched windows. Windows of the Italianate style typically feature crowns or hoods. T-plan houses were also a common house form in Madison County, particularly after the Civil War. The form of the T-plan incorporates a recessed side-gable portion, adjacent to a projecting front-gable portion. T-plan houses are typically constructed of balloon frame or brick and many times feature applied ornamentation on the porch or on wood trim throughout the house. Frame T-plan houses are common in the project area, with most not displaying any particular applied ornamentation (Sites 2, 7, 11, 17, 19, 28, 33). Frame houses with cross gables also predominate the project area (Sites 9, 20, 21, 31, 35). The use of cross gables in vernacular housing in rural Madison County may be attributed to the influence of Gothic Revival architecture, which was popular throughout central Kentucky beginning in the mid-

nineteenth century. The use of steeply pitched gables is a trademark of Gothic Revival houses, which also feature decorative scroll-sawn wood trim throughout the house. Many of the vernacular interpretations of the Gothic Revival house have central passage, single-pile plans with a central cross gable on the façade. Other examples have multiple cross gables along the façade and side elevations. Many of these houses are unadorned (Kubiak 1988: 32, 38–40).

The Kentucky Central Railway reached Berea in 1883. This railroad extended from Paris, Kentucky to Sinks of Roundstone, Kentucky to join with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad became the majority stockholder of the Kentucky Central Railway in 1891. In the late nineteenth century Berea College began to focus on serving the educational needs of students from Appalachia. The community of Berea was incorporated in 1890. Berea College, with approximately 1,000 students in 1905, remained integrated until the early twentieth century when state laws mandated separate educational facilities for whites and African Americans. The school became integrated again in 1950 (Kleber 1992:71–72; Moore 1975:8.1; Rennick 1984:21; Sheire 1974:8.1–8.2).

Access to metropolitan markets via the railroad meant local residents could purchase uniformly milled lumber and decorative detailing for their new homes. With the advent of balloon framing in the late nineteenth century, variations on the typical square or rectangular house form began to appear, such as the T-plan. Porches and other decorative Victorian details could be added to these residences, which were constructed in both urban and rural areas throughout central Kentucky, including Madison County.

The 1897 Richmond, Kentucky 30-minute topographic map illustrates the roads and streams in the area (Figure 5.2). The communities of Million, Newby, Ruthton, and Cottonburg appear within, or in close proximity to the project area.



Figure 5.2. 1897 topographic map showing portion of project area.

Of these communities, only Million and Newby remain active communities. The current KY 1984 appears on the map, running through Newby. Silver Creek appears south of Newby, near Ruthton. The current KY 595 also appears, running between Silver Creek and Paint Lick Creek. The map only reflects buildings in some communities such as Cottonburg or towns such as Berea and Richmond (USGS 1897). Madison County's population in 1900 was recorded as 25,607 residents. The 1910 federal census indicated there were 26,951 residents living in the county in 1910. In 1920 the population remained virtually the same, with 26,284 residents (UVL 2005).

During the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth century, agriculture continued to be a vital part of the county's economy. The years following the Civil War were marked by a change in the operation of farms in the Bluegrass counties. With the end of slavery, more white laborers became tenants, or "croppers," making a living off of the amount of tobacco they harvested from the land they worked. Tenant farmers not only worked the land but also lived on it, residing in either smaller houses or even the main houses once inhabited by the land owners, who typically moved to town during this time. The most significant change in crop value in the Bluegrass area was with burley tobacco, which rose from 12.31 cents per pound in 1913 to 45.48 cents per pound in 1919. From 1880 to 1920, the total number of farms in Madison County increased by 73.2 percent. In Madison County, the total number of farms rose to 2,741 by 1900, an increase of nearly 400 farms. As the number of farms increased, the average farm size decreased to 97.5 acres, slightly higher than the state average of 93.7 acres. There were 267,159 acres of farmland in the county, with 229,185 of those improved. Farm buildings were valued at \$1,652,450 while the value of livestock increased to \$1,719,462. The total number of farms had increased to 3,770 by 1910 and crops were valued at \$2,083,036. Thirty-eight percent of farms were operated by tenants during the first decade of the twentieth century. The percentage of unimproved land in the Bluegrass was at 23.5 percent in 1920, well below the state

average of 40 percent. In Madison County, there were 63,390 acres of unimproved land in 1920, or 22.2 percent, slightly below the Bluegrass regions average. Most of the unimproved land in the Bluegrass was either reserved for timber, land located on steep hills, land with thin soils, former agricultural fields returning to forest, or land requiring drainage or clearing. In 1920, Madison County contained nearly 78 percent of improved land. By 1920, the total value of crops increased by over 150 percent to \$5,448,262 while the number of farms in the county decreased slightly to 3,558. The total number of acres of farmland also decreased from 267,159 in 1900 to 255,451 in 1920. The value of livestock continued to increase, with \$2,944,066 worth by 1920. There were 8,039 heads of dairy cattle in the county in 1919, resulting in 18 heads of dairy cattle per square mile, below the Bluegrass average of 23.6. The value of all farm property in 1920 was \$32,709,584, representing over two percent of the state's valued farm property. Thirty-six percent of the county's farms were operated by tenants in 1920 (Amos 1988: 139; Davis 1927: 37–39, 63,111; UVL 2005).

Educational reform heavily affected Richmond and Madison County during the twentieth century. In 1906, the General Assembly enacted the Normal School Bill, which created two normal schools, one in the eastern portion of the state and the other in the western portion. These schools were to be founded as a means for training teachers for the classrooms. Madison County leaders were successful in locating the Eastern Normal School in Richmond. The school was located on the grounds of the Walters Collegiate Institute. By 1922, the school changed its name to Eastern Kentucky State Normal School and Teachers College. The college was then able to issue four-year teaching degrees. In 1948 the college became Eastern Kentucky State College. At this time the college was allowed to grant non-teaching degrees. During the 1960s, the school experienced significant growth, making education the largest growth industry in the county (Kleber 1992:278–279; Kubiak 1988:22).

The Bungalow became a popular house form during the early and mid-twentieth century

(Site 6). Characterized by its low-pitched gable or hip roof, wide soffit usually with exposed rafter tails, full- or partial-width front porches, and decorative beams and braces, the style is almost universally present in the Bluegrass Region. Porches are heavy, with brick piers and square or battered columns. Doors and windows are usually multi-paned and frequently use ornamental arrangements of the panes. Side gables and gables-on-hip are frequent roof variations. Wall material includes most common types, with weatherboard and brick veneer most popular. Bungalows remained popular throughout the early decades of the twentieth century after being introduced in California around 1903.

Census statistics reveal a transition in agriculture in Madison County from 1930 to 1950. The trend for a greater number of farms with smaller amounts of acreage was prevalent throughout the Bluegrass region during the early twentieth century. A probable cause for this shift in agriculture was the rise of burley tobacco prices, which created the opportunity for smaller farms needing less acreage. The Great Depression and advances in technology also effected change in agriculture in the county and throughout the Bluegrass. Farms were becoming more specialized, with more farms exclusively growing crops of tobacco. By 1930, the total number of farms in the county had grown from 3,558 in 1920 to 3,814. The total value of field and orchard crops in 1930 was \$3,618,943, while the county's farmland was valued at \$13,356,415. There were 1,686 tenant farms recorded in 1930. In 1940, the average farm size had dropped to 68.4 acres, well below the state average of 80.20 acres. Harvested crops were valued at \$2,242,952 in 1940. In 1950, the total number of farms reduced to 3,090 while the average farm size dropped to 84.4 acres, below the state average of 89 acres (Clark et al 1994: 71; UVL 2005)

The 1929 map of Madison County reflects the rural character of the project area (Figure 5.3). The community of Million, located outside the project area, appears at the upper right corner of the map. Tates Creek and the L&N Railroad run parallel to one another just below Million. The current KY 1984 appears on the map,

labeled as Maple Grove Pike. Newby is not identified on the map, but residences appear along Maple Grove Pike in its general vicinity. Silver Creek and the Kirksville and Kentucky Pike continue to appear in the southwest portion of the Madison County portion of the project area. Beech Grove School, which is no longer extant, appears on the Garrard County side of Paint Lick Creek on the west side of the map. The railroad line continues to be reflected on the map. There were 27,621 residents in the county in 1930. Over the next decade this figure increased to 28,541 by 1940 (KGS 1929; UVL 2005).

The 1942 highway map of Madison County depicts more residences in the project area (Figure 5.4). The community of Newby appears south of Million and along the current KY 1984. Residences and a church appear in Newby. Several residences appear along the roads south of Newby, and particularly along KY 595. The community of Cottonburg, which is located outside of the project area, appears along KY 595. According to Rennick, Cottonburg's post office, which was established in 1886, is now defunct. The community was named after a local farming family (Rennick 1987:69). Fewer residences appear along Silver Creek. The map depicts the area as having hilly topography (KDOH 1942).

The Bluegrass Ordnance Depot was constructed six miles south of Richmond in 1941. The operation had approximately 14,650 acres and brought a significant number of jobs to the area. Another employment enhancement was created in 1948, when Westinghouse Electric Corporation opened a manufacturing plant in Richmond. The plant was bought out by North American Phillips Company in the 1980s. Improvements to the local transportation system included the completion of I-75 from Richmond to southern Fayette County in 1963. The interstate extended the length of the county by 1966. I-75 is located approximately 2.8 miles west of U.S. 25 (Brother 2004:13; Kleber 1992:71, 602–603, 772).

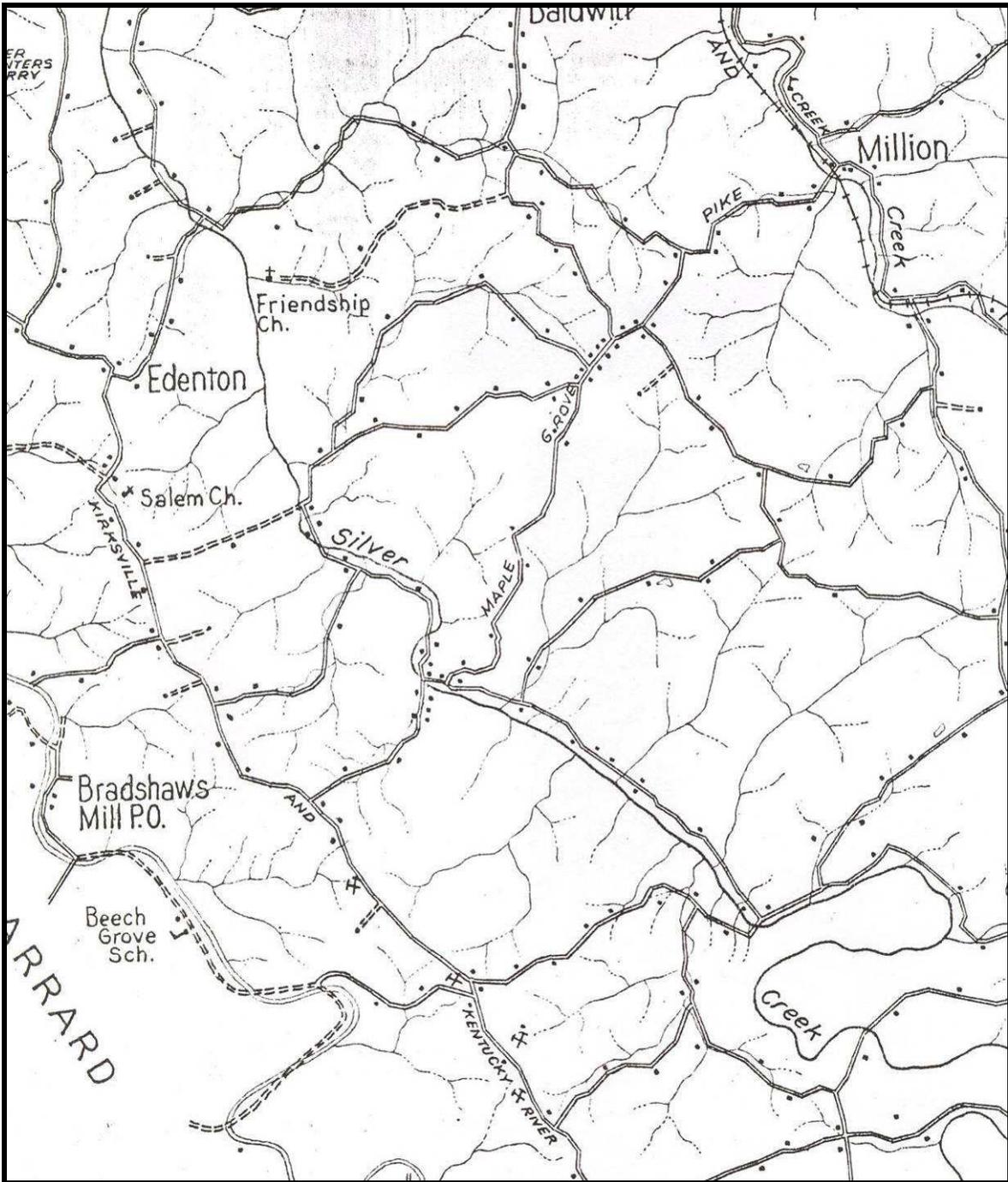


Figure 5.3. 1929 geological map of Madison County, showing portion of project area.

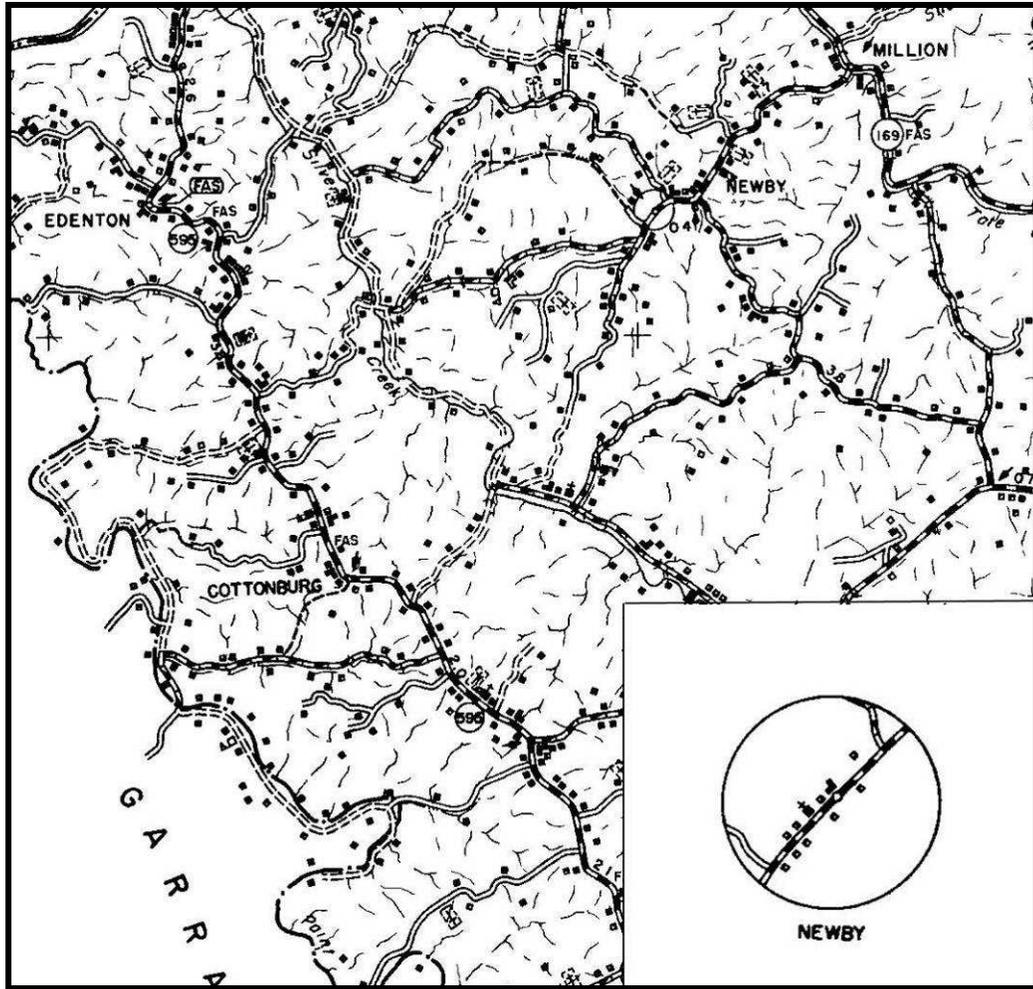


Figure 5.4. 1942 Madison County highway map, showing portion of project area.

The 1952 topographic map continues to reflect the rural character of the project area (Figures 5.5 and 5.6). The existing transmission line appears on the map, beginning at Newby and continuing through Madison County in a southwest direction. Newby appears relatively unchanged on the 1952 map in comparison with the 1942 highway map. Residences appear on both sides of KY 184, which follows along Jolly Ridge, with the highest concentration of homes in Newby. The current Jolly Ridge Road and Maple Grove Road, on the south and north side of KY 184, also appear on the map. The area to the southwest of Newby, shown in Figure 5.6, appears rural in character and has one main highway, KY 595, running through it. The existing transmission line

crosses over Silver Creek and Poosey Bridge Road (KY 595), and over Paint Lick creek into Garrard County. The communities of Ruthton and Cottonburg, both located outside the project area, appear on the map. The map depicts the area as having a hilly topography (USGS 1952c, 1952d).

By 1950, Madison County had a population of 31,179. This total increased slightly to 33,482 in 1960 and continued to increase over the next decade to 42,730 residents in 1970. By 1990, 57,508 residents were living in Madison County. The population of Richmond in 1970 was 16,861, which increased to 21,705 by 1980. Richmond's population declined slightly over the next decade, with 21,155 residents in 1990 (Kleber 1992:772, 603; UVL 2005).

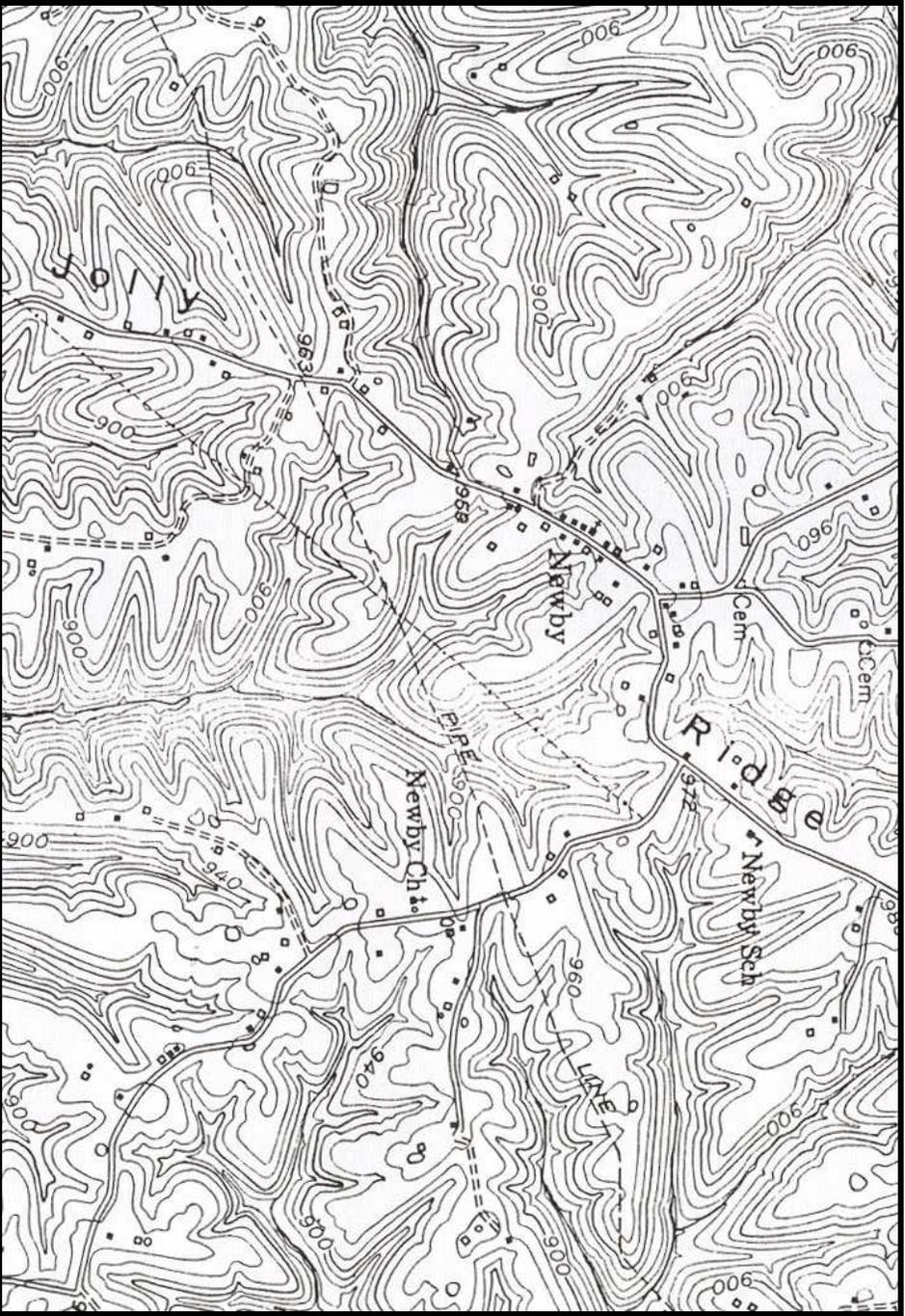


Figure 5.5. 1952 Valley View, KY topographic map showing portion of project area.

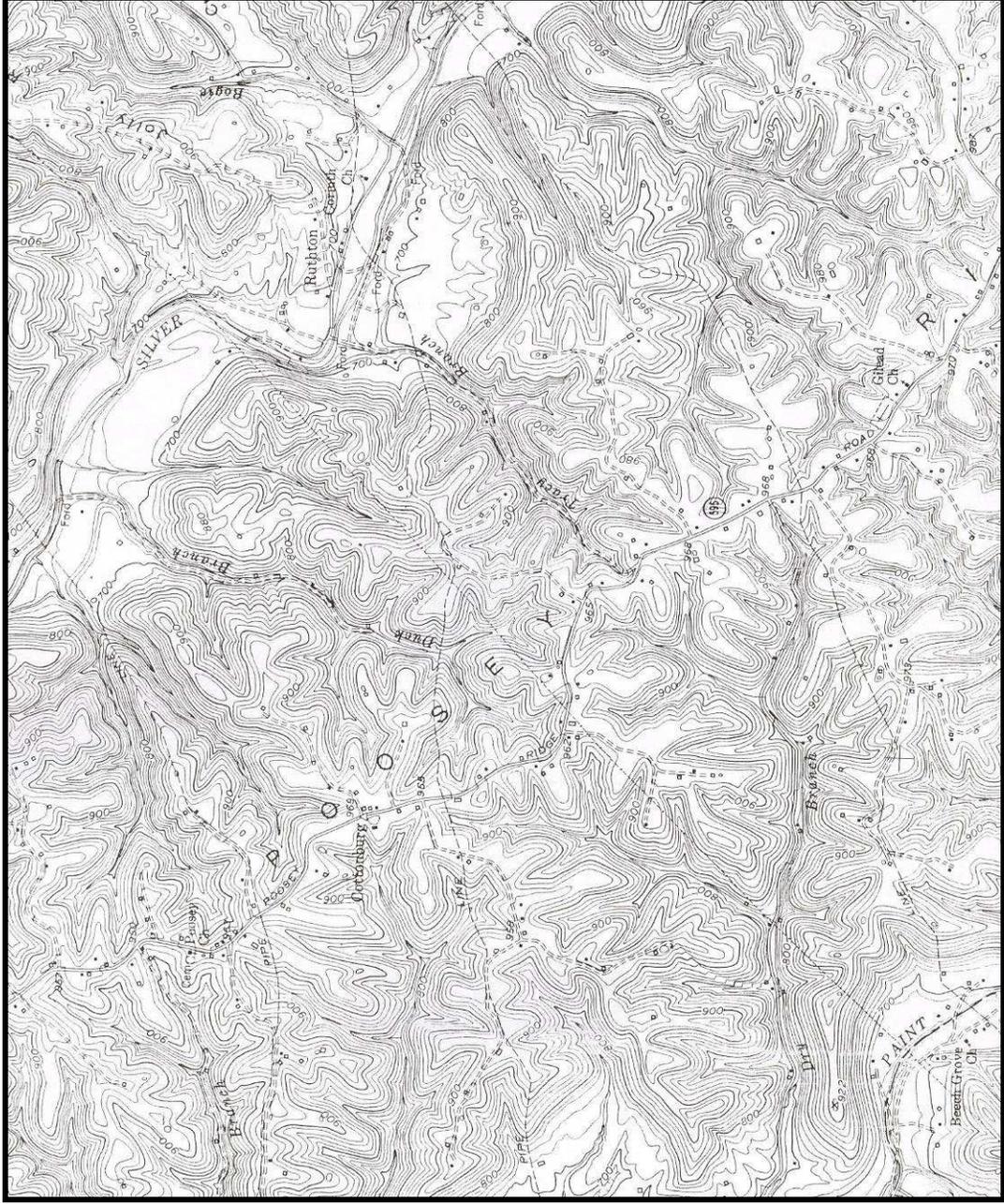


Figure 5.6. 1952 Kirksville, KY topographic map showing portion of project area.

During the last half of the twentieth century, agriculture in Madison County declined significantly. From 1954 to 1959, the total number of farms decreased from 2,866 to 2,363. In 1969, this decline continued, with a total of 1,929 farms. By 2002, the number of farms had decreased to 1,396, a 150 percent reduction in farms in a little less than 50 years. As the number of farms decreased, the average size of farms also changed. From 1909 to 1954, the majority of farms were between 10 and 49 acres. After 1954, more of Madison County's farms were between 50 and 174 acres in size. During the last three decades of the twentieth century, crop values either decreased or remained static. Crops were valued at \$13,293 in 1978, \$11,657 in 1987, \$23,374 in 1992, and \$11,646 in 2002. The value of livestock, poultry, and their products plummeted in the 1990s. While these values remained stable and even increased during the late 1970s through the early 1990s when the values reached \$22,785, just five years later values dropped to \$4,990. This trend continued into the twenty-first century when, in 2002, values were \$4,166. The production of corn took a marked decline as well. In 1965, 624,000 bushels of corn were produced; in 1975, this number increased to 666,700 bushels; in 1985, the production of corn rose to 916,700 bushels. After 1985, corn production declined from 348,500 in 1995 to 153,000 bushels in 2003. Burley tobacco, which had historically been a principal crop throughout the Bluegrass, declined during the 1990s, likely due to social and health concerns regarding the use of the product. In 1990, Madison County produced 2,295 lbs of tobacco; in 2000, this number dropped to 2,100 lbs; and in 2003, just 1,910 lbs were produced (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2004).

In recent years Madison County has continued to attract new manufacturing employers. Agriculture continues to play a role in the county's economy, although many residents commute to neighboring Fayette County or are employed by the new industrial facilities in the area. The completion of I-75 from Richmond to Athens in 1963 not only

attracted more businesses to the area, but also invited more residential developments, particularly for workers who commuted to and from Lexington. Eastern Kentucky University continues to be Richmond's largest employer (Madison County Historical Society of Kentucky 2005; Brother 2004:14).

## Garrard County

The Kentucky General Assembly created Garrard County on December 17, 1796, from portions of Lincoln, Madison, and Mercer counties. The county was named in honor of James Garrard, Kentucky's second governor. The county is located in the Inner Bluegrass Cultural Landscape. Garrard County is bounded by Jessamine County to the north, Madison and Rockcastle counties to the east, Lincoln County to the south, and Boyle and Mercer counties to the west. The county seat of Garrard County was established in 1797 with the founding of Lancaster (Kleber 1992:364; Rennick 1987:232).

The initial settlement station constructed in the area that became Garrard County was begun by William Miller. This station was located near Paint Lick in 1776. Over the next five years, several other settlers followed Miller into the area, including James and John Downing, James Smith, Humphrey Best, and Zophar Carpenter. In order to escape religious persecution, in 1781 Lewis and Elijah Craig led a group of approximately 600 Baptists from Orange County and Spotsylvania, Virginia, to Logan's Station (modern day Stanford). Early the following year the group established a station and a small brick church on the waters of Gilbert's Creek in the vicinity of Lancaster in Garrard County. Eventually, members of the group, which became known as the "Traveling Church," settled at South Elkhorn in Fayette County and in Mason County (Ballard and Powell 1987:10–11; Kleber 1992:365, 897; Pope 1983:21–23).

Prior to Lewis and Elijah Craig and the Traveling Church, however, James Smith, a native of Virginia brought his family to Kentucky and established a settlement in 1779. That autumn, Smith claimed 400 acres

of land along what is today Tanyard Branch Creek in northwestern Garrard County. He and his family also constructed a rough fortification, which later became known as “Smith’s Station,” for protection from hostile natives. John Filson included the station on his famous 1784 map of Kentucky, showing it situated on the road connecting Danville and Lexington (Simpson 1992:286-287; O’Malley 1987 [revised 1994]:238–240).

Later, in 1794, Smith abandoned his station and purchased a tract of land from Andrew Gimblin. Smith purchased this tract to ensure better access to a developing crossroads on the peninsula created by the Kentucky and Dix rivers. Smith’s tract also had access to the road connecting Danville and Lancaster to Lexington. James Smith constructed a log house on the tract and started operating it as a tavern. James Smith was also the Forks of the Dix River’s preacher for a time. When he died in 1798, his son, Edmond, took over its operation, but the structure burned. The younger Smith rebuilt a brick tavern at the site, but visible signs of the earlier conflagration inspired travelers to call it the “Burnt Tavern” (O’Malley 1987 [revised 1994]:238; Rennick 1987:39; Simpson 1992:284). A small village called Smithtown developed around the tavern. Little is known about the early village except that Burnt Tavern was a frequently used stopping place for travelers using the road. Smithtown was renamed Bryantsville in 1836 after John Bryant, a Revolutionary War veteran who lived in the area (Coleman 1935:186, 222; Rennick 1987:39).

The trustees for Lancaster were appointed in 1797 with the establishment of the community. Town lots were surveyed the next year. Lancaster was established at the “Cross Roads” of the Boonesborough (present-day Boonesboro)-Harrodtown (present-day Harrodsburg) and the Crab Orchard-Lexington roads. The town was platted on property donated by Captain William Buford. Local tradition indicates that the town was named after the community of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Another local tradition states the town was called Lancaster after a local

resident. In 1800, Lancaster had a population of 103. Lancaster’s first courthouse was constructed of brick in February 1799 by Stephen Giles Letcher and Benjamin Letcher. According to specifications, the building had a stone foundation, was designed to be a 33 foot square building with windows containing 18 divided lights. As the county grew, a new courthouse was constructed to meet its needs in 1813. This courthouse, which was also brick and was replaced in 1868 (Ballard and Powell 1987:11; Kinnaird n.d.:6–7; Kleber 1992: 533).

Garrard County primarily relied on an agricultural economy throughout the late eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century. The Kentucky River forms most of the county’s northern boundary; therefore, flatboats were utilized to ship surplus products, including livestock, hemp, tobacco, and grain, to trading ports along the Kentucky, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers. A warehouse that served as a collection point for exporting agricultural products was constructed at the mouth of Sugar Creek on the Kentucky River by 1789. An inspection station for agricultural products was later established at this site and the community renamed Quantico. This inspection station remained in operation until the 1820s. The county’s earliest industries were directly related to the agricultural economy. As early as 1784, the Grant family operated a mill on a tributary of the Kentucky River in northern Garrard County. The Myers family also operated a mill near the mouth of Boone’s Creek. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, several grist mills operated in all parts of the county. Milling crops for both household use and export continued to be an important industry in Garrard County’s agriculturally based economy throughout the first half of the nineteenth century (Ballard and Powell 1987:11; Calico 1947:74–77; Kleber 1992:365).

Roads were critical to the development of antebellum Garrard County. In the earliest years of the county’s existence, the road connecting Crab Orchard and Lexington passed through Garrard County. This road was actually one of the branches of the Wilderness

Road. The road connecting Danville and Lexington joined this road near the Burnt Tavern, and the two roads crossed the Kentucky River at Deep Ford. This was the best place to cross the river between Lexington and Lancaster. In 1834 the Kentucky General Assembly chartered the Danville, Lancaster, and Nicholasville Turnpike Road Company to raise \$100,000 by selling shares. The company soon constructed a three-pronged turnpike, with its major intersection on the farm on John S. Hoskins. The old roads between Danville, Lancaster, and the Kentucky River were largely abandoned for the modern turnpike, which roughly followed the modern routes of U.S. 27 and KY 34. The establishment of the turnpike company and the construction of the road enhanced the northern section of Garrard County (Kentucky General Assembly 1834 or 1835:523–524, 528–529, 534; Lancaster Woman's Club 1974:239–240).

The new road provided the residents of Garrard County with an easy connection to markets at Lancaster, Danville, Nicholasville, and Lexington. The impact of the road was realized quickly. Farmers began to reorient their property toward the turnpike. The town of Bryantsville formed along the route of the road in the vicinity of the old Burnt Tavern (Lancaster Woman's Club 1974:239–240; Rennick 1987:39).

Locally cut timber for construction of log dwellings was prevalent in the settlement period of Garrard County. During the survey of the county in 1983, 42 log structures were documented. The majority of these were single pen, rectangular or square structures. Other types of log residences surveyed included a saddlebag plan, 12 dog-trot plans, and seven double-pen log houses (Sites 74, 75, 92, 104, 147) (Ballard and Powell 1987:16).

Garrard County's population remained steady throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1800, just three years after its creation, the county's population was 6,186 people. This included 1,259 slaves, which constituted 20 percent of the county's total population. The total population of Garrard County increased to 10,851 residents

by 1820. Of the total number of residents, 2,918 were slaves. Slaves represented 26.9 percent of the population in 1820. According to the 1820 census for Garrard County, 16 persons were employed in commerce, 73 residents were employed in manufacturing, and 2,085 individuals were active in agricultural pursuits (UVL 2005).

A number of residences constructed of brick in the Federal style are located in Garrard County (Sites 52 and 117). These residences, usually one or one-and-one-half-stories in height, feature symmetrical fenestration along the façade. During the 1983 survey of the county, 18 Federal-style residences were documented. Plans of Federal-style residences recorded in the county include the hall-parlor and central passage plans. Late Federal-style residences incorporate elements of the Greek Revival, such as pilasters, and larger entrances (Site 146) (Ballard and Powell 1987:19).

Beginning in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Garrard County residents were building two-story, single-pile homes called I-houses (Sites 73 and 144). The term I-house was popularized by cultural geographer Fred Kniffen in the 1960s. Kniffen theorized that I-houses derived from English Folk culture and permeated throughout the Upland South region in the United States. Cultural geographer Doug Swaim refers to the I-house as a simplified version of the Georgian house, with its central hall and gable end chimneys. I-houses presented large and grand facades for houses that only contained four rooms, and architectural ornamentation could be applied to I-houses to reflect the style or trend of the period. I-houses could incorporate central-hall and hall-parlor floor plans, with chimneys located most frequently on the gable ends. I-houses, which could be of frame, brick, or stone construction, continued to be built into the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Frequently having a full-length front porch, I-houses also commonly have shed-roof rear appendages or ells (Kniffen 1965: 549–553; Southern 1978: 70–71; Swaim 1978: 38–39).

The county had its greatest number of residents of the antebellum era in 1830 with

11,871 residents. Of this total, approximately 30 percent, or 3,551, were slaves. Garrard County's population declined to 10,480 residents in 1840. Contributing to this decline was likely the cholera outbreak that effected Lancaster in 1833 and a fever epidemic that struck in 1834. Thirty-one percent of the population, or 3,283 residents, were slaves in 1840. Residents formed a reliance on an agricultural economy during the antebellum years in Garrard County. The census proves this fact by enumerating 7,217 residents employed in agriculture in the county. In 1840 only 404 persons were employed in manufacturing and 56 in commerce in Garrard County (Kleber 1992: 533–534; UVL 2005).

The nationally popular Greek Revival style of the 1830s was incorporated into residences of Garrard County (Site 146). Usually vernacular versions of the Greek Revival characteristics were applied to locally familiar house forms. The two-story, single-pile, central passage plan, or I-house, was often utilized for Greek Revival structures. The most common characteristic added to a residence was a two-story porch, or portico, sheltering the central entrance of the facade (Ballard and Powell 1987:19).

Feuds were prevalent in Lancaster beginning in the 1830s. The Hill-Evans feud began in 1829 as a dispute over the treatment of a slave. The feud escalated and resulted in the death of nine people. Later in 1873, the Sellers-Kennedy feud erupted over votes cast in an election. The feud resulted in the wounding of several and the deaths of two individuals (Powell 1983: Item 7 Page 5).

The population of Garrard County in 1850 was 10,237, a slight decline from the 1840 census. Of this total, 3,176 residents were slaves, or 31 percent of the county's population. There were 80 persons employed in manufacturing, a drastic decline from the 404 employed in manufacturing in 1840. The total population of the county increased slightly in 1860 to 10,531 residents. In 1860, Garrard County contained 3,578 slaves and 96 free blacks, consisting of 34.9 percent of the population. There were 591 slave owners in

Garrard County in 1860. Of the slave owners, 364 held 5 or fewer slaves. No one owned over 50 slaves, and only two persons owned 40–49 slaves. Male residents employed in manufacturing in the county numbered 104 (UVL 2005).

Agriculture was the most important economic component in Garrard County during the first half of the nineteenth century. The 1850 census indicates there were 92,140 acres of improved and 47,989 of unimproved land in farms in Garrard County. There were 666 farms in the county and farmers owned a total of \$60,879 worth of farm implements. Like much of the Inner Bluegrass Cultural Landscape, livestock played an important role in Garrard County's agricultural economy. In 1850, the combined livestock herd in the county included 4,638 horses, 1,841 mules, 3,140 milk cows, 6,074 head of other cattle, 36,765 hogs, and 14,843 sheep. The total livestock value was \$540,613, which ranked eighth among the 13 Bluegrass counties (Amos 1988:74–75, 81–82; UVL 2005).

In 1849—the yearly totals enumerated in the 1850 U.S. Census—Garrard County farmers produced 34,920 bushels of wheat, which ranked eighth among the region's 13 counties. Although the county ranked in the bottom half of the region's wheat production totals, Garrard County farmers produced more than the state per county average of 21,428 bushels. Farmers also produced 973,875 bushels of corn, which was the eighth highest amount in the region and was higher than the state's per county production average of 586,260 bushels (Amos 1988:83).

The total number of farms in Garrard County declined to 576 in the 1860 census. Improved farmland in the county increased to 112,812 acres. The amount of unimproved farmland decreased 21,982 acres. Livestock in the county was valued at \$1,000,549. By 1860, Garrard County's total farm value had increased to \$3.97 million. Garrard County farmers owned \$64,915 worth of farming implements (UML 2005:58; UVL 2005)

As indicated in the 1860 agricultural census, livestock remained an important component of Garrard County's economy. That year the livestock herd was worth over \$1 million and Garrard County was one of 17 Kentucky counties with a herd worth over \$1 million, exceeding the state per county average of \$567,598. Garrard County farmers raised 4,526 horses, 2,875 asses and mules, 2,469 milk cows, 4,542 head of other cattle, and 29,671 hogs. Their herds also included 965 oxen and 7,368 head of sheep; both totals were below the state average (UML 2005:58–59, 62–63).

The 1860 U.S. Census showed that in 1859 Garrard County farms produced large amounts of cereal crops. They yielded 77,900 bushels of wheat, which exceeded the state per county average of 67,842 bushels; 23,845 bushels of rye, which more than doubled the state average of 9,681; and 741,375 bushels of corn, which exceeded the state average of 587,556 bushels. Garrard County farmers produced 110,870 bushels of oats, which was more than double the state's per county average of 42,358 bushels (UML 2005:59, 63).

In 1859 Garrard County produced 44,753 pounds of tobacco. Although tobacco had been an important crop during Kentucky's settlement period, by the close of the antebellum period, west Kentucky cultivated the bulk of the state's tobacco. That year the state produced 39,409 tons of hemp, including both the dew- and water-rotted varieties. Garrard County marketed 28,436 tons of hemp, which amounted to 72 percent of the state's total crop. The county also produced 11,511 pounds of flax (UML 2005:59–65).

Garrard County was heavily involved in military and political activities during the early months of the Civil War. As the secession crisis unfolded across the South, Richard M. Robinson, a local farmer and unionist, allowed Union Major General William "Bull" Nelson to establish an army recruiting camp on his farm. The farm, located north of Lancaster, was at a crossroads on the roads leading to Lexington and Danville. The crossroads had previously been known as Hoskins Crossroads for the

local landowners. The camp, named Camp Dick Robinson, quickly became an important Union post in Kentucky in the early days of the war (Hughes 1990:n.p.; Kleber 1992:157).

A sizeable Union force was quickly assembled at Camp Dick Robinson. By September 1861, the 3rd, 4th, and 7th Kentucky infantry regiments, the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, and the 1st and 2nd Tennessee infantry regiments, were in the camp. Later in the year and early in 1862, assaults against Confederate forces to the south and east were launched from Camp Dick Robinson, including the assault on Camp Wildcat in Rockcastle County, Kentucky. After the Battle of Perryville, Camp Dick Robinson was briefly occupied by the Confederates. The Union forces reclaimed the camp after the Confederates moved on, but soon abandoned it for a more defensible position immediately north of the Kentucky River at Camp Nelson in Jessamine County (Hughes 1990:n.p.).

After the war, Garrard County experienced a brief period of railroad building. In 1868, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad completed a line between Richmond and Stanford, which passed through Lancaster. Railroad access was an economic boon to the county, providing farmers with direct and rapid access to markets in Lexington, Louisville, and Cincinnati. The railroad line between Lancaster and Richmond ended operations in the 1930s, but the line to Stanford continued operating until the 1980s (Kleber 1992:365).

Although the Civil War greatly affected Kentucky's agricultural economy and its southern markets, agriculture continued to be the principal part of Garrard County's economy. In the 1870 Federal census, the county's farms produced \$652,304 worth of agricultural products, which ranked 10th amongst the 13 Bluegrass counties. The county's farms were worth \$3.77 million, reflecting a value of 5 percent less than just prior to the Civil War. According to the 1870 census, Garrard County farms produced 32,115 pounds of tobacco, representing a 28 percent decline from the previous census. Among the 13 Bluegrass counties Garrard County ranked

fourth in tobacco production. In the 1870 census, Garrard County's livestock herd was valued at \$800,811, which was almost 20 percent lower than recorded in the 1860 census. Although prior to the Civil War the county ranked above the state's average, by 1870 the value of Garrard County's livestock was below the state average of \$837,281. The county's herds included 3,135 horses, 1,442 mules, 2,321 milk cows, 4,599 head of other cattle, 4,410 head of sheep, and 16,513 hogs. All the totals, except for other cattle in 1860, were considerably lower than the 1850 and 1860 totals (Amos 1988:132–134).

The cultivation of white burley tobacco changed the Bluegrass Region's agricultural economy and landscape from the later half of the nineteenth century and through much of the twentieth century. Throughout the antebellum period, west Kentucky produced most of the state's tobacco because the soil was well suited for the cultivation of the short-stalked, long-leafed dark tobacco plant. The crop was rarely grown in the Bluegrass Region during the same time period because hemp was the primary cash crop in central Kentucky. However, as white burley (which was developed in southern Ohio in 1864) gained popularity, farmers discovered that the plant thrived in the soils of the entire Bluegrass Region (Amos 1988:128–129; Davis 1927:83–84).

Following the Civil War, structures utilizing the nationally popular Italianate and Gothic Revival styles were built in Garrard County. Often these structures continued to use symmetrical fenestration and the I-house plan which local builders and owners were familiar. The Italianate style was achieved through applied brackets, window treatments, and porch detailing (Site 123). Italianate characteristics could also be applied to side-entry plans or two-story, dual-entry forms. Two-story, masonry commercial buildings in downtown Lancaster were constructed in the 1870s and 1880s with Italianate detailing. Examples of the Gothic Revival style, with its steep gables and Gothic arched windows, can be found in local church architecture of the time. Vernacular interpretations were also utilized on either one-and-one-half or two-story residences (Sites 41,

50, 66, 68, 83, 114, 140). Gothic Revival facades made use of prominent cross gables. Houses of this style characteristically have steeply pitched roofs and cross gables, cross gables decorated with bargeboards, a one-story entry porch, and possibly arched windows in the cross gables. The vernacular Gothic Revival style residences continued to follow familiar house plans (such as the central hall plan) and offer symmetrical fenestration along the façade. T-plan houses were also a common house form in Garrard County, particularly after the Civil War. The form of the T-plan incorporates a recessed side-gable portion, adjacent to a projecting front-gable portion. T-plan houses are typically constructed of balloon frame or brick and many times feature applied ornamentation on the porch or on wood trim throughout the house. Frame T-plan houses are common in the project area, with most not displaying any particular applied ornamentation (Ballard and Powell 1987:20).

On the 1879 atlas of Garrard and Lincoln Counties, the project area is comprised of the northeast section of the county, extending southwest from the county line to the area just north and west of Lancaster (Figures 5.7-5.8). The 1879 map depicts the area as agricultural in character. The community of Teatersville appears in Precinct Number 2, northeast of Lancaster and south of the Buckeye post office. Current roadways located within the project area appear on the 1879 map, including Long Branch Road, KY 39, KY 563, Jess Ray Road, KY 1355, U.S. 27, and KY 52. The current KY 39 follows a similar trajectory to the road appearing on the 1879 map, but it does not appear to be labeled. The creek following a portion of KY 39 as it emerges out of Lancaster is labeled on the map as Town Fork, while a creek running alongside KY 563 is labeled Antioch Fork. Long Branch Creek is located in the northeastern portion of the project area, following the current Long Branch Road. The current U.S. 27 is labeled as the Lancaster & Lexington Pike. Residences appear along both sides of the main roads, with property owner names such as Broaddus, Ray, Anderson, Jennings, and Pollard appearing (Beers and Lanagan 1879).



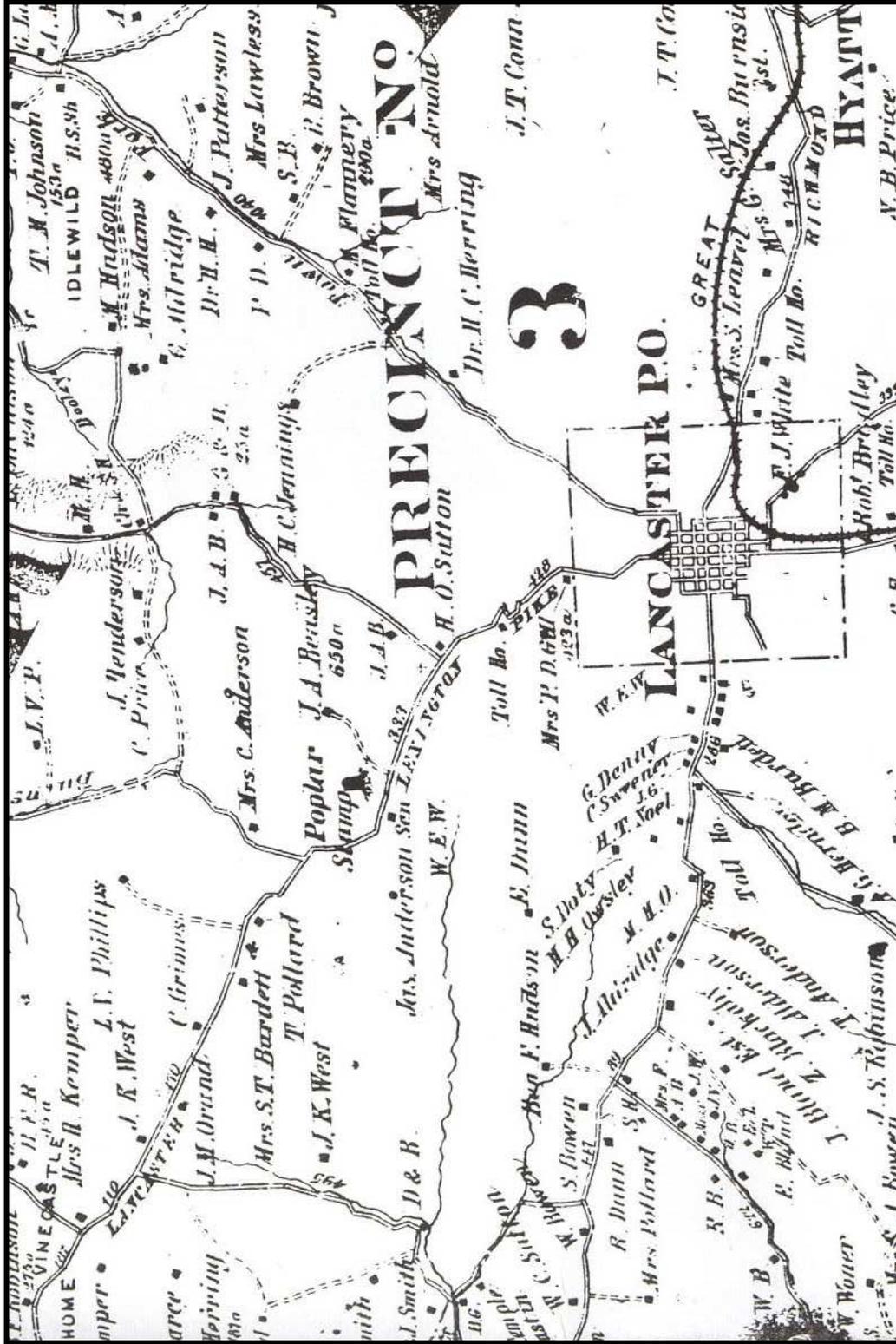


Figure 5.8. Southern portion of the 1879 Garrard County map, showing portion of project area.

With the completion of the railroad in the late 1860s, Lancaster experienced a growth of industry. The town had a population of 1800 in 1886. Businesses located in Lancaster in 1886 included the Denny Lancaster Mills, the Wm. Berkele Tobacco Warehouse, the Mary Cunningham Tobacco Factory, the W.H. Kinnaird Grain Warehouse, and the J.A. Anderson Warehouse. There were four hotels, an opera house, five clothing stores, six groceries, three dry goods stores, two banks, and three drugstores in Lancaster in 1886. Businesses increased by 1891, when the Miller Distillery and Lear Tobacco Warehouse were also located in Lancaster. Business growth continued with the additions of the Ward Brothers Mill for Flour and Planing, the H.A. Marksbury Hemp Warehouse, the George Harris Distillery, and the S.T. Lear Planing and Grist Mill in 1896. The small community of Teatersville, located about five miles northeast of Lancaster, was named after the Teaters family. Its post office, which was established in 1893, was closed in 1912. The original postmaster was William Simpson (Powell 1983: Item 7 Page 7; Rennick 1987: 291).

By 1890, a number of categories of Garrard County's farm production had declined since the 1870 census. Total farm production for the county as of 1889 was \$495,690. This amount was less than the \$652,304 produced and recorded in the 1870 Federal census. The value of farmland (including fencing and buildings) in the county was \$3,692,410, which remained near the 1870 valuation. Garrard County farmers owned \$79,150 worth of farm implements. In 1890, the county contained 1,083 farms with 106,880 acres of improved land and 23,698 acres of unimproved land. The average farm size in the county was slightly over 120 acres (UVL 2005).

Garrard County livestock was valued at \$718,440 in the 1890 census. This was a decrease in the value of the livestock herd from the 1870 census, when it was worth \$800,811. According to the 1890 census, farmers in the county produced 3,322 bushels of barley, 72,443 bushels of oats, 18,613

bushels of rye, 128,359 bushels of wheat, and 728,275 bushels of corn (UVL 2005).

In 1899 Garrard County farmers sent 837,150 pounds of tobacco leaf to market. This amount ranked 12th among the 13 counties in the Bluegrass Region (Amos 1988: 136). The 1900 Federal census indicates that Garrard County had 1,306 farms encompassing a total of 129,460 acres. The number of farms in Garrard County had increased by 223 over the past decade. Approximately 87.7 percent, or 113,554 acres, of farmland in the county was improved. The total value of farm implements and machinery on county farms was \$115,830. Livestock was valued at \$754,699. The average farm size was slightly over 99 acres, which was approximately 21 acres less than reported in 1890 (UVL 2005). The increase in the number of farms and the decline in farm size were common to most counties in the Bluegrass Region after the Civil War. According to Amos, infrastructure improvements in the county seats in the last decades of the nineteenth and first two decades of the twentieth century lured wealthy rural landowners to residences in town. These former rural residents became absentee landowners, leaving tenants in charge of the day-to-day farm activities. These tenants would live in small frame dwellings or older residences on the farm. With the loss of free labor after the Civil War, land owners, especially of large farms, turned to tenants as a replacement labor source. The tenants, both African American and white families, would raise their own tobacco crop, with a portion of the proceeds from the sale of the crop going to the land owner. The rise in tenants, or share croppers, could also be tied to the increasing production and value of burley tobacco in the first two decades of the twentieth century. According to the 1900 census, there were 33 African American tenant farmers in the county on a cash (money paid up front to the land owner by the tenant) or share basis. The census enumerated 296 white tenant farmers on a cash or share basis (Amos 1988:139; Davis 1927:96, 196; UVL 2005).

Between 1860 and 1870, Garrard County's population decreased slightly from 10,531 to 10,376. African American residents in the county numbered 3,404, or 32.8 percent of the total county population. By 1880, the county's population had increased to 11,704 residents. The total number of African American residents increased to 3,695, but this number declined to 31.5 percent of the total county population. By 1900, Garrard County had 12,042 residents. The 1900 census enumerated 2,323 dwellings in the county (UVL 2005).

The end of the nineteenth century brought an end to the turnpike system in Kentucky. Railroad lines siphoned an increasing amount of passenger and freight traffic from the turnpike system. By 1885, stagecoaches apparently no longer used the turnpike between Lancaster and Lexington. By 1890, many citizens had grown weary of the toll-road system and frustrated with their irrational regulations. By the end of the decade "turnpike regulators" harassed tollgate keepers and occasionally destroyed tollgates and tollhouses. Counties began buying stockholders' shares in the companies, and by the start of the twentieth century most tollgates were removed from the thoroughfares (Coleman 1935:243, 258).

With the advent of balloon framing in the late nineteenth century, variations on the typical square or rectangular form began to appear, such as the T-plan house. Not truly a style but a form, the T-plan is a commonly used term to describe residential architecture composed of a primary, front-gable mass and a secondary side-gable mass at right angles (Sites 40–42, 47, 50, 54, 56, 60, 63–64, 66, 68, 70, 77, 79, 81, 100–102, 105, 118, 120, 134, 136, 138–139, 142–143). Popular throughout the closing decades of the nineteenth and opening decades of the twentieth centuries, the form is abundant in rural and urban settings. Unaltered forms frequently contain two doors, one leading into the front and side-gable masses from a covered porch that partially covers the façade. Ornate "parlor windows" appear in the front-gable mass with regularity. Brackets, heavy raking cornices, spindlework,

and fretwork bargeboards are common ornamental features. The availability of uniform decorative millwork from Midwestern cities, such as Chicago, allowed residents with local rail access to construct housing in popular national styles.

Garrard County's population remained stable during the first decades of the twentieth century. By 1910, the county's population had decreased slightly from the previous decade to 11,894 residents. The total number of African American residents in the county declined to 19 percent, or 2,284 residents. The number of dwellings in the county increased to 2,456, or by 133 residences (UVL 2005).

The 1910 census indicates that there were 1,852 farms in Garrard County. This is an increase of 546 farms over the 1900 census. The total number of farms in the county operated by tenants was 626, or almost 34 percent. The number of farms operated by share tenants numbered 482, while there were only 56 farms operated by cash tenants in the county. The value of all crops in the 1910 census in Garrard County was \$1,280,896. Hay and forage raised in the county was valued at \$64,176. There were 127,788 acres in farmland in 1909. Garrard County produced \$478,447 worth of tobacco in 1909. This amount ranked ninth among the 13 counties of the Bluegrass Region (Amos 1988:136–137; UVL 2005).

The total number of residents in the county increased to 12,503 by the time of the 1920 census. The number of dwellings in the county increased to 2,721, or 265 greater than recorded in the 1910 census. Manufacturing remained a minor portion of the county's economy, as only six manufacturing establishments were located in Garrard County in 1920, producing \$287 worth of products. In 1930 the county had a population of 11,562, a decline of 941 residents since the previous census. The county had five manufacturing companies and 118 retail establishments (UVL 2005).

By 1920, there were 1,929 farms in Garrard County, an increase of 77 farms from the previous census. The average farm size

was almost 67 acres. The number of farms operated by tenants was 660. The number and percentage of farms operated by tenants remained virtually unchanged from the previous census. Total land in farms was 129,034 acres, while improved land in farms totaled 111,667 acres (or 86.5 percent of total farmland). The value of farmland in the county was \$15,636,216 while the value of machinery and implements on the farms was \$435,721. Farm buildings were valued at \$2,619,360. The value of livestock on Garrard County farms was \$1,452,961. The value of hay and forage grown for livestock was \$235,734, over three times the value in 1910. The total value of all crops produced in the county according to the 1920 census was \$3,637,302 (UVL 2005).

The residential architectural vocabulary expanded to include the nationally popular Bungalow in the early twentieth century (Sites 48, 69, 115, 125, 128, 129, 132, 149). The one-story or one-and-one-half-story Bungalow had either a front gable or side gable form and often incorporated craftsman elements such as rafter tails, knee braces, full front porches with battered columns, and multi-pane over single-pane windows. The American Foursquare was also a commonly built form in this period, defined by its two-story “square” plan of four rooms on each floor. These houses also usually incorporated craftsman details seen on Bungalows. Traditional forms, such as one-story, eave-oriented houses and T-plan houses, continued to be built as well, particularly for tenants or small-scale farmers. The two-door eave-oriented house was a popular choice for this purpose. Alternatives to the Bungalow included several “revival” styles, including the Colonial Revival. The Colonial Revival was loosely based on early American architectural styles, resulting in symmetrical, two, one-and-one-half, and single-story residences.

The 1927 geologic map of Garrard County continues to reflect the rural nature of the proposed project in the county (Figure 5.9). Current roadways continue to be depicted on the map, with the current KY 39, traveling northeast from Lancaster, appearing as Buckeye Pike. The current Long Branch Road

also appears, running parallel to Long Branch Creek. The community of McCreary appears along Buckeye Pike, northeast of Lancaster. South of McCreary, and also located along Buckeye Pike is the community of Guy, which is no longer extant. The current KY 563 appears as Poor Ridge Pike on the 1927 map, and is located north of Guy. The portion of U.S. 27 that is located north of Lancaster is labeled the Lexington Pike, while the current KY 52, located to the west of Lancaster, is labeled the Danville Pike. Residences appear along the major roadways, with additional residences appearing along secondary roads, located off the main roads (KGS 1927).

During the early twentieth century, construction of the hydroelectric Dix River Power Plant, which created Herrington Lake in 1925, resulted in the development of residences and seasonal camps in the northwest portion of the county (Kleber 1992:532). The Lexington, Nicholasville, and Lancaster Turnpike became a state highway that served as a major connector route between Lexington and the south-central area of the state. Along this improved roadway, country stores added gasoline pumps and a few service stations were built. Traffic volumes were not sufficient to support the construction of tourist camps, motels, and restaurants to serve the traveling public. Travelers were able to obtain gasoline and groceries at small communities such as Bryantsville and Toddville (McCarley, et al. 2001:10–11).

The onset of the Great Depression in the late 1920s diminished the value of farmland and farm machinery. The diminished values of farmers’ assets and the overall depressed economy led to constraints on available credit. According to the 1930 census, there were 2,188 farms in Garrard County in 1929, an increase of 259 farms since the 1920 census. This represented an increase of 13 percent over the 10 year period. Total land in farm use in 1929 in the county was 129,320 acres. The average farm size was slightly over 59 acres, approximately 7 acres smaller than in 1920.



The total farmland in crops was 42,123 while pastures totaled 73,895 acres. The total value of farmland in the county was \$7,227,797, which was less than half the value from a decade earlier. The value of farm residences was listed as \$1,569,710 and farm buildings were valued at \$2,642,095 in 1930. The value of farm buildings actually increased slightly over the ten year period. The census indicated the value of farm implements and machinery was \$391,136, which was approximately 90 percent of the value indicated in the 1920 census. In 1930 the county produced 165,000 bushels of corn (USDA 2004; UVL 2005).

By 1940, Garrard County had a population of 11,910. This was an increase of 348 from a decade earlier. There were 3,040 dwellings enumerated during the census. Located in the county were three manufacturing companies and 121 retail stores (UVL 2005).

As indicated by the 1940 census, just prior to the start of World War II Garrard County continued to rely on an agriculturally based economy rather than manufacturing. Farms began to consolidate in the late 1930s. There were 266 fewer farms in the county in 1930 than in 1929. Average farm size rose by 13 acres since the 1929 census, increasing to 72 acres. In 1939 the total amount of cropland in Garrard County was 120,096 acres. Approximately 64 percent of cropland was in pasture. In 1940, the county produced 502,000 bushels of corn and 6,248,000 pounds of burley tobacco. Livestock continued to play an important role in the county's agricultural economy. There were 12,544 head of cattle and 9,825 hogs in the county in 1940 (USDA 2004).

The 1941 highway map of Garrard County depicts the project area with more residences located along the major thoroughfares of KY 39, U.S. 27, KY 563, and KY 52, with larger concentrations of buildings located in closer proximity to Lancaster (Figure 5.10). The community of McCreary appears along KY 39, and is given a detailed map, showing residences and a church located along KY 39. Creeks depicted on the map and included in the project area include Long Branch, Back

Creek, Sugar Creek, and Boone Creek (KDOH 1941).

Garrard County's total population began to decline over the next three decades, from 11,029 residents in 1950 to 9,457 residents in 1970. During the same period farms continued to consolidate, from 1,941 in 1949 to 1,150 total farms in 1969. This represented a loss of 791 farms over a twenty year span. Between 1949 and 1969 the average farm size in Garrard County increased from 73 to 123 acres. Post-World War II innovations in mechanization of farm equipment and specialization in crop and/or livestock created a loss of general purpose farms and merging of farms. The declining population of Garrard County can also be attributed to the loss of farm jobs and the increase in industrial employment opportunities in urban centers such as Richmond and Lexington. The number of cattle more than doubled during the period, increasing from 16,200 to 37,400 head by 1970. Hogs increased by 1,600 head between 1950 and 1970, although the number of hogs fluctuated during the two decades. Corn production declined during the period from 576,000 bushels in 1950 to 224,400 in 1970. Burley tobacco production fluctuated during the period, with over 6.5 million pounds produced in 1950 and slightly over 7 million pounds in 1970. In 1955 and 1960, just over 5 million pounds of burley tobacco was produced in the county. Lancaster, which had been a center for agricultural trade in the county, evolved into a more diversified economy during the mid-twentieth century with the addition of new industry. This change influenced the growth of Lancaster's suburbs and commercial development (Kleber 1992: 534; USDA 2004).

The 1952 Kirksville, KY, Buckeye, KY, and Bryantsville, KY topographic quadrangles continue to depict the project area as primarily rural in character, with residences located along the main roads (Figures 5.11–5.15). The main roadways appear much as they do currently, with KY 39 traveling northeast from Lancaster toward the county line and U.S. 27 and KY 52 to the north and west of Lancaster.

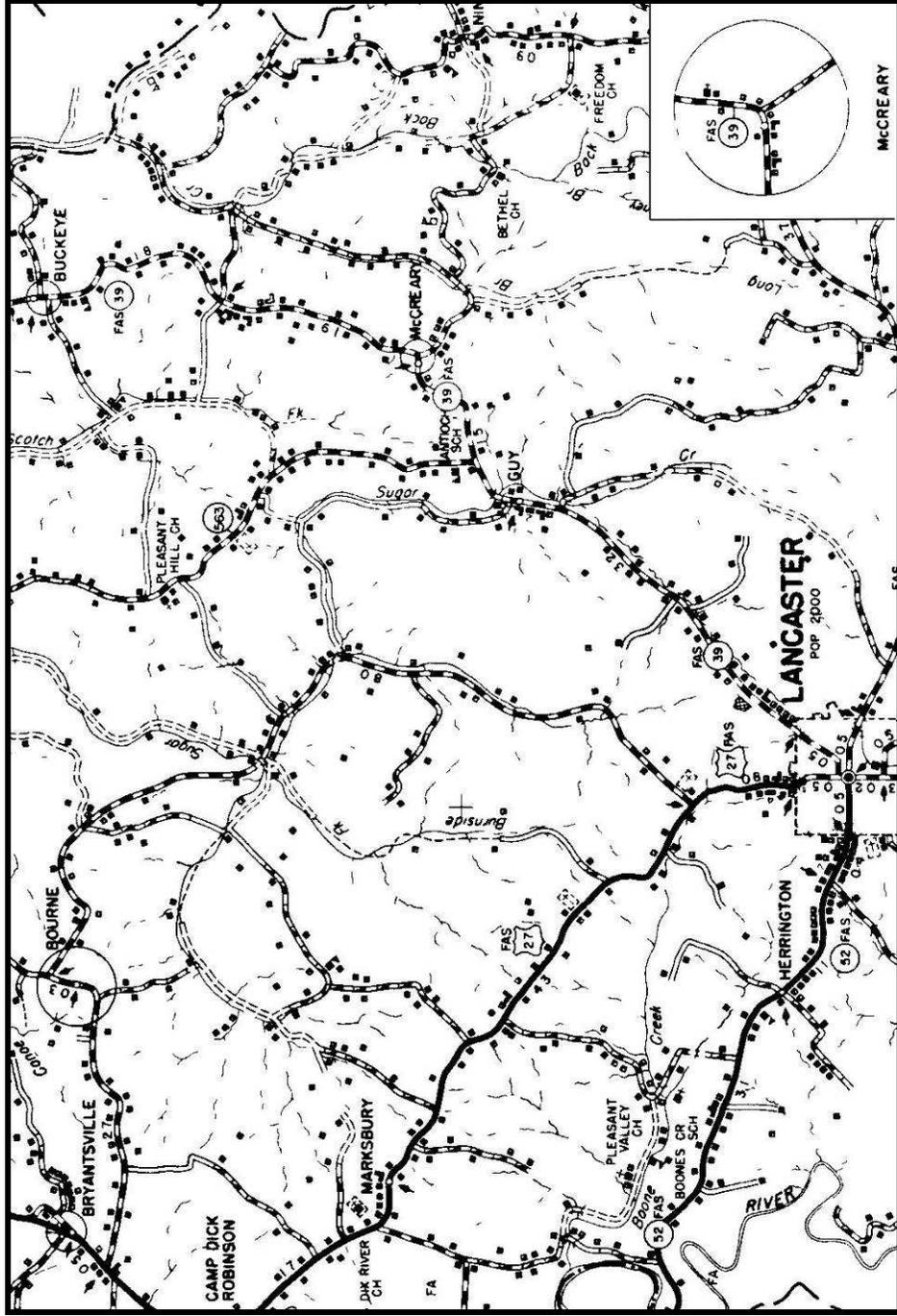


Figure 5.10. 1941 Garrard County highway map, showing portion of project area.



Figure 5.11. 1952 Kirksville, KY topographic map showing portion of project area.



Figure 5.12. Eastern portion of the 1952 Buckeye, KY topographic map, showing portion of project area.

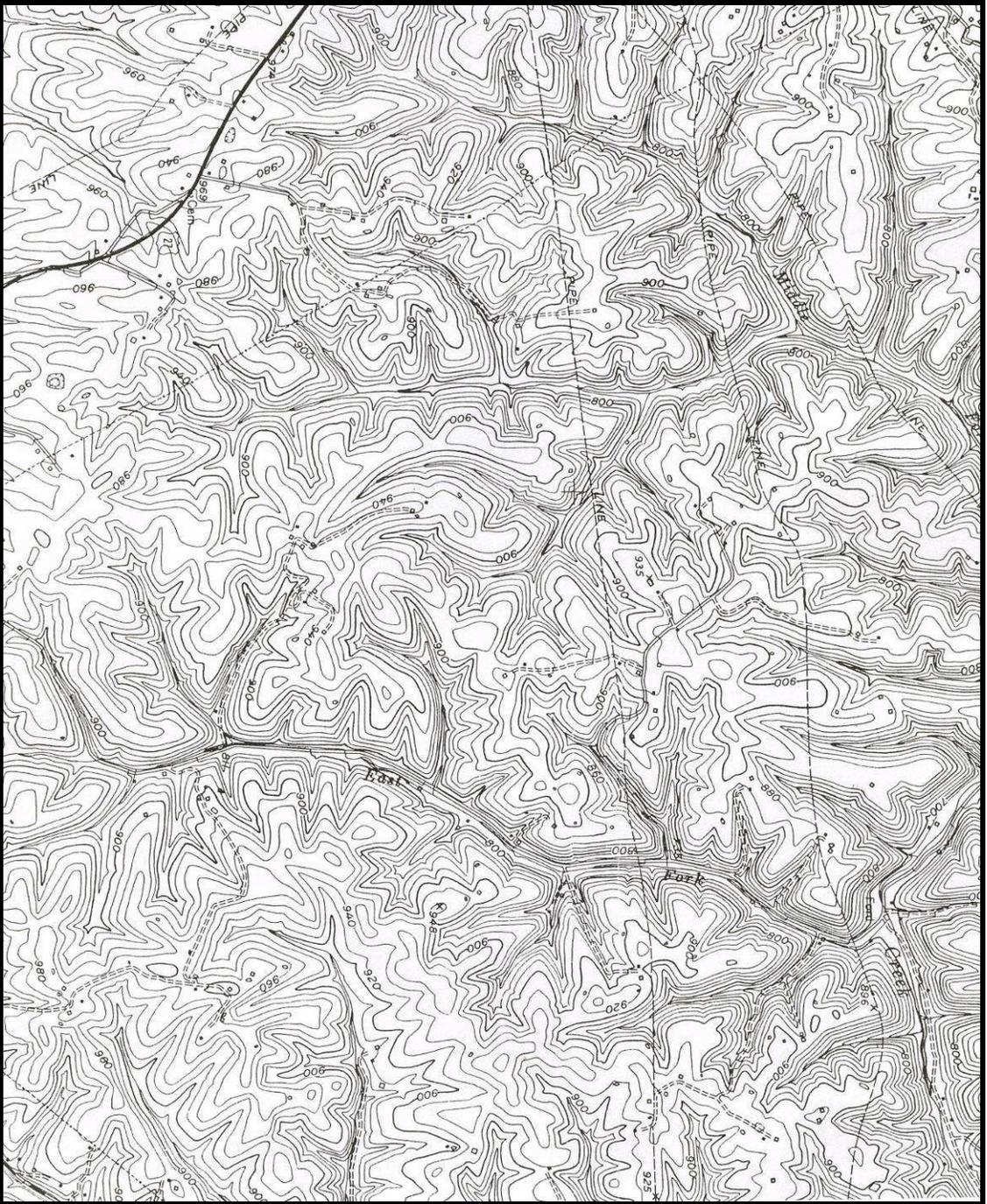


Figure 5.13. South central portion of 1952 Buckeye, KY topographic map, showing portion of project area.

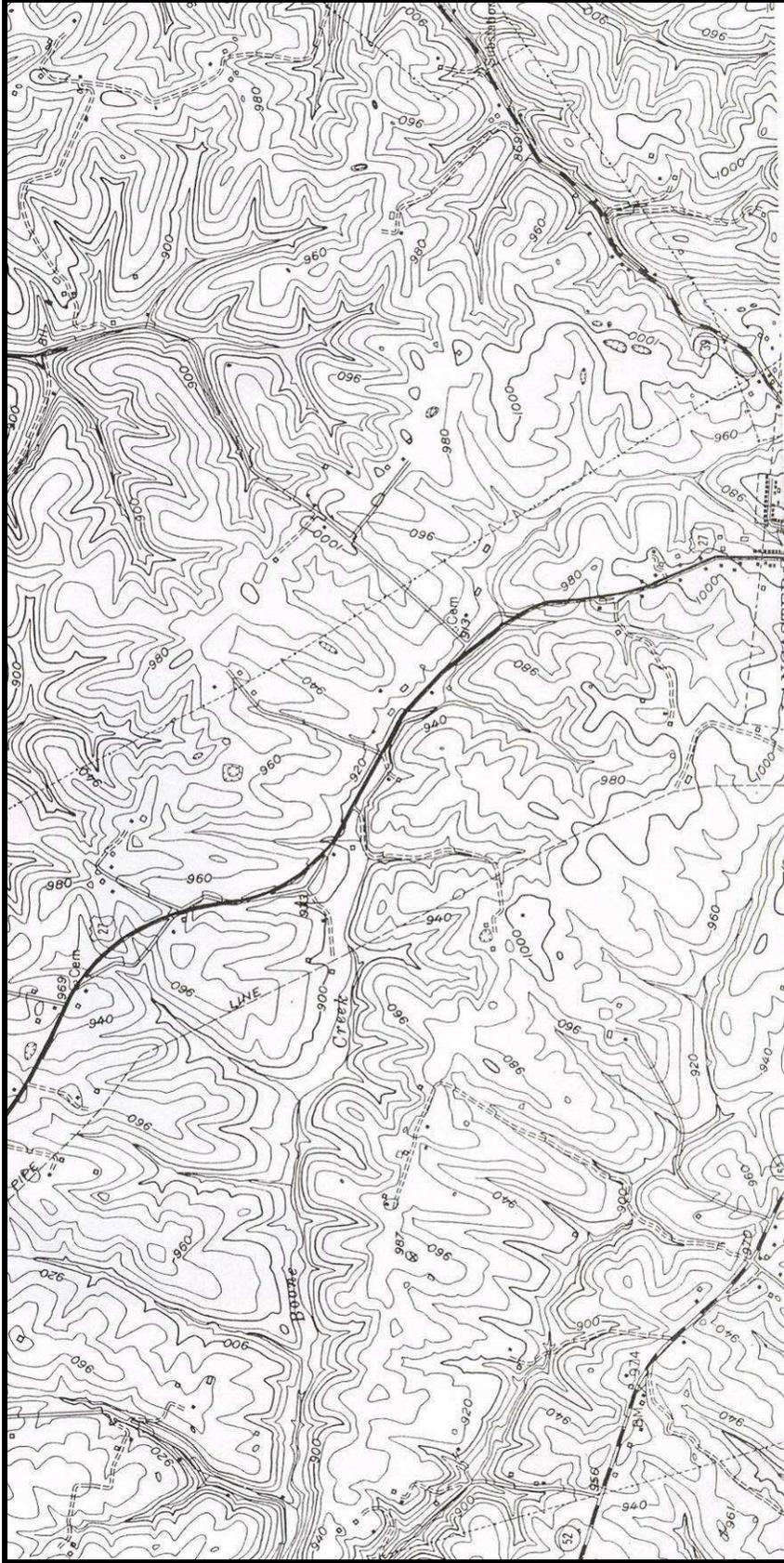


Figure 5.14. Western portion of 1952 Buckeye, KY topographic map, showing portion of project area.



Figure 5.15. 1952 Bryantsville, KY topographic map, showing portion of project area.

The topography of the area appears hilly, with creeks such as Long Branch Creek, Back Creek, Sugar Creek, and Boone Creek meandering through the hills and along roadways. The existing transmission line appears on the Kirksville and Buckeye topographic maps, traveling southwest and terminating at a substation located northeast of Lancaster, along KY 39 (USGS 1952a; 1952b; 1952c).

Although agriculture dominated the county's twentieth century economy, manufacturing and commercial trade continued to expand in Garrard County. Improvements to U.S. 27 between Lexington and Lancaster opened the county to an increased amount of traffic. Residential development in northern Garrard County has taken place as demand increases for less expensive land than found in nearby Jessamine and Fayette counties. By 1980, the population of Garrard County had increased to 10,853. This was an increase of 1,396 over the number of residents enumerated in the 1970 census. The county's population continued to increase, with 14,792 residents recorded in the 2000 census. Lancaster, a fifth class city, saw little change in growth during the later twentieth century. In 1970, Lancaster's population was 3,320; in 1980, it grew slightly to 3,365; and it continued to grow in 1990 to 3,421 (Kleber 1992: 534; McCarley, et al. 2001:11).

The last two decades of the twentieth century was a period of change for Garrard County's farms. In 1982, the county contained 1,049 farms covering 137,939 acres, but by 1997 the number of farms had declined to 880 while acreage decreased to 124,749. Tobacco production declined from over 6.5 million pounds in 1980 to 4.7 million pounds in 2000. Tobacco production continued to decline over the next three years as government subsidies came to an end. In 2003, Garrard County farms produced 3.37 million pounds of burley tobacco. In 2003, Garrard County ranked eighteenth in the state in burley tobacco production. Corn production also declined in the later decades of the twentieth century. The county produced 418,000 bushels of corn in

1985, but production decreased to 82,800 bushels in 2000. The county ranked eighty-second in the state in corn production in 2003. Over 41,000 head of cattle were reported in the county in 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995. In 2000 there were 34,000 head of cattle in the county. As of January 1, 2004, Garrard County ranked twenty-second in the state for the number of cattle reported in the county. Total cash receipts for livestock and crop production declined throughout the 1990s. In 1990, the county had \$30.18 million cash receipts in livestock and crop production. Total cash receipts for livestock and crop production decreased to \$18.75 million in 2003 (USDA 2004).



## Section 6. Inventory of Historic Resources: Introduction

The results of the cultural historic survey are presented in Table 6.1 and mapped on Figures 1.2 and 1.3. All historic sites (at least 50 years old) are described in Sections 7–13. Each site has been assessed to determine if it appears eligible for the NRHP. Evaluations are found after each description. For those sites

listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, the boundaries and the effect of the proposed project are cited. These effects are summarized in Table 6.2 of this section. Survey forms with negatives for each site are included with the report.

**Table 6.1. Cultural historic sites (50 years or older).**

CRA Site #	KHC Site #	Building Type	NRHP Eligibility	Effects Recommendation	Photo Fig. #
1	MA-856	1-story, 4-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	7.1–7.3
2	MA-857	2-story, 2-bay, T-plan frame house	No	N/A	7.4–7.7
3	MA-858	1-story, 5-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	7.8–7.10
4	MA-859	Newby Baptist Church	No	N/A	7.11
5	MA-860	1-story, 3-bay, front-gable frame house	No	N/A	7.12–7.13
6	MA-861	1 ½-story, 4-bay frame American Bungalow	No	N/A	7.14–7.17
7	MA-862	1-story, 3-bay T-plan house	No	N/A	7.18–7.20
8	MA-153	Demolished	No	N/A	N/A
9	MA-460	1 ½-story, 4-bay house with log sections	Eligible	No Effect	7.21–7.28
10	MA-863	Million-Maple Grove cemetery	Eligible	No Effect	7.29–7.34
11	MA-864	2-story, 3-bay, modified T-plan house	No	N/A	7.35–7.38
12	MA-865	2-story, 4-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	7.39–7.46
13	MA-866	1-story, 3-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	7.47–7.48
14	MA-867	1 ½-story, 3-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	7.49–7.51
15	MA-155	Newby Church	No	N/A	7.52
16	MA-868	1 ½-story, 5-bay, irregularly massed frame house	No	N/A	7.53–7.54
17	MA-869	1 ½-story, 3-bay T-plan house	No	N/A	7.55–7.56
18	MA-870	2-story, 2-bay, shed-roof house	No	N/A	7.57–7.60
19	MA-871	1 ½-story, 3-bay T-plan house	No	N/A	7.61–7.64
20	MA-462	1-story, 2-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	7.65–7.66
21	MA-464	1 ½-story, 5-bay, side-gable house with multiple cross-gables	Eligible	No Effect	8.1–8.13
22	MA-463	Newby Grocery Store	Eligible	No Effect	8.14–8.17
23	MA-872	1 ½-story, 3-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	8.18–8.23
24	MA-873	1 ½-story, 3-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	8.24–8.27
25	MA-156	1 ½-story, 3-bay single-pen log house with a 2-bay frame addition and log ell	Eligible	No Adverse Effect	8.28–8.38
26	MA-874	1 ½-story, 4-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	8.39–8.41
27	MA-875	1 ½-story, 6-bay, hip-roof house with additions	No	N/A	8.42–8.44
28	MA-876	1 ½-story, 4-bay, T-plan house	No	N/A	8.45–8.47
29	MA-877	1 ½-story, 3-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	8.48
30	MA-157	2-story, 5-bay, brick I-house	Eligible	No Effect	8.49–8.66
31	MA-449	1 ½-story, 3-bay, side-gable house with a cross-gable roof	No	N/A	8.67–8.70
32	MA-878	1 ½-story, 3-bay, side-gable house with hip-roof dormer	No	N/A	8.71–8.74
33	MA-879	2-story, 2-bay, frame T-plan house	No	N/A	8.75–8.76
34	MA-880	1-story, 3-bay, side-gable box frame house	No	N/A	8.77–8.80
35	MA-881	1 ½-story, 4-bay, frame house	No	N/A	8.81–8.84
36	MA-882	1-story, 3-bay Minimal Traditional house	Eligible	No Adverse Effect	8.85–8.91
37	GD-458	2-story, 3-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	8.92–8.101
38	GD-459	1-story, 2-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	8.102–8.106
39	GD-460	Dry lain rock fence and stone culvert	No	N/A	8.107–8.110
40	GD-461	1-story, 4-bay, frame T-plan house	No	N/A	8.111–8.116
41	GD-462	2-story, 3-bay, T-plan house	No	N/A	9.1–9.6
42	GD-463	1 ½-story, 3-bay T-plan house with a 1 ½-story, 3-bay, side-gable section	No	N/A	9.7–9.9
43	GD-464	1-story, 2-bay, side-gable frame house–	No	N/A	9.10–9.12
44	GD-465	1-story, 4-bay, side-gable, box-frame house with central stone chimney	No	N/A	9.13–9.18

CRA Site #	KHC Site #	Building Type	NRHP Eligibility	Effects Recommendation	Photo Fig. #
45	GD-466	1 ½ -story, 3-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	9.19-9.23
46	GD-467	1-story, 3-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	9.24-9.25
47	GD-468	1 ½-story, 2-bay, frame T-plan house	No	N/A	9.26-9.28
48	GD-469	1 ½ -story, 3-bay American Bungalow	Eligible	No Effect	9.29-9.38
49	GD-470	1 ½ -story, 3-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	9.39-9.42
50	GD-471	1 ½-story, 3-bay, frame T-plan house	No	N/A	9.43-9.46
51	GD-472	1-story, 3-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	9.47-9.51
52	GD-15	1-story, 5-bay, Federal brick house	Eligible	No Adverse Effect	9.52-9.63
53	GD-473	New Antioch Christian Church	No	N/A	9.64-9.65
54	GD-474	1 ½ -story, 3-bay, frame T-plan house	No	N/A	9.66
55	GD-475	1-story, 3-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	9.67-9.69
56	GD-476	1-story, 3-bay, frame T-plan house	No	N/A	9.70-9.73
57	GD-477	1-story, 3-bay, concrete block commercial building	No	N/A	9.74
58	GD-478	1-story, 3-bay, side-gable house with ell	No	N/A	9.75-9.77
59	GD-479	1-story, 6-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	9.78-9.80
60	GD-480	2-story, 3-bay T-plan house	No	N/A	9.81-9.85
61	GD-481	2-story, 2-bay, side-gable house with ell	No	N/A	10.1-10.5
62	GD-482	1-story, multi-bay, frame hip-roof house	No	N/A	10.6-10.8
63	GD-483	1-story, 3-bay, frame T-plan house	No	N/A	10.9-10.14
64	GD-484	1 ½ -story, 3-bay, frame T-plan house	No	N/A	10.15-10.17
65	GD-485	1-story, 4-bay, frame front-gable frame house	No	N/A	10.18-10.20
66	GD-486	1 ½-story, 2-bay, frame T-plan house	No	N/A	10.21-10.24
67	GD-487	1 ½ -story, 3-bay, frame side-gable house	No	N/A	10.25-10.27
68	GD-488	1 ½-story, 2-bay, frame T-plan house	No	N/A	10.28-10.30
69	GD-489	1 ½ -story, 3-bay frame American Bungalow	No	N/A	10.31-10.34
70	GD-490	1 ½ -story, 3-bay T-plan house with side addition	No	N/A	10.35-10.37
71	GD-31	1-story, 5-bay, side-gable stone house	Listed	Adverse Effect	10.38-10.45
72	GD-491	1 ½ -story, 3-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	10.46-10.48
73	GD-492	2-story, 3-bay, frame I-house	No	N/A	10.49
74	GD-58	1 ½ -story, 3-bay, double-pen log house	Listed	No Effect	10.50-10.54
75	GD-493	1 ½ -story, 2-bay, side-gable log house	Eligible	No Effect	10.55-10.62
76	GD-494	1 ½ -story, 3-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	10.63-10.65
77	GD-495	2-story, 3-bay, T-plan house	No	N/A	10.66-10.73
78	GD-496	1-story, side-gable house with side entry	No	N/A	10.74-10.75
79	GD-497	1-story, 3-bay, T-plan house	No	N/A	10.76-10.78
80	GD-498	1-story, 3-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	10.79-10.80
81	GD-499	1-story, 2-bay, frame T-plan house	No	N/A	11.1-11.2
82	GD-500	Dry-laid rock retaining wall on the northwest side of KY 39	No	N/A	11.3-11.5
83	GD-501	1 ½ -story, 3-bay, side-gable house with two cross-gables	No	N/A	11.6-11.11
84	GD-502	1 ½ -story, 3-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	11.12-11.14
85	GD-503	1 ½ -story, 3-bay, front-gable frame house	No	N/A	11.15-11.19
86	GD-504	2-story, 4-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	11.20-11.23
87	GD-505	1 ½-story, 4-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	11.24-11.25
88	GD-506	1-story, 4-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	11.26-11.27
89	GD-507	2-story, 4-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	11.28-11.33
90	GD-508	1 ½-story, 3-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	11.34-11.41
91	GD-509	1 ½-story, 3-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	11.42-11.45
92	GD-510	1 ½ -story, 3-bay, side-gable log house	No	N/A	11.46-11.53
93	GD-399	Dry lain rock retaining wall along the northwest side of KY 39	Eligible	No Effect	11.54-11.56
94	GD-400	1-story, 4-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	11.57-11.61
95	GD-398	1-story, front-gable frame house	No	N/A	11.62-11.65
96	GD-396	Anderson Cemetery	Eligible	No Effect	11.66-11.71
97	GD-397	1 ½ -story, 4-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	11.72-11.82
98	GD-511	1-story, 3-bay, front-gable frame house	No	N/A	11.83-11.84
99	GD-512	1-story, 3-bay, hip-roof Ranch house	No	N/A	11.85-11.87
100	GD-513	2-story, 3-bay T-plan house	No	N/A	11.88-11.97
101	GD-514	1-story, 3-bay, frame T-plan house	No	N/A	12.1-12.7
102	GD-515	1-story, 2-bay, frame T-plan house	No	N/A	12.8-12.12
103	GD-516	2-story, 4-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	12.13-12.15
104	GD-517	1 ½-story, 3-bay log house	Eligible	Adverse Effect	12.16-12.28
105	GD-518	2-story, 3-bay, frame T-plan house	No	N/A	12-29-12.33
106	GD-519	1-story, 3-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	12.34-12.37
107	GD-520	1 ½-story, 3-bay house	No	N/A	12.38-12.42

CRA Site #	KHC Site #	Building Type	NRHP Eligibility	Effects Recommendation	Photo Fig. #
108	GD-521	1-story, 3-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	12.43–12.46
109	GD-522	1-story, 4-bay house	No	N/A	12.47–12.49
110	GD-523	2-story, 3-bay frame house	No	N/A	12.50–12.56
111	GD-524	1 ½-story, 4-bay, side-gable Tudor Revival house	No	N/A	12.57–12.60
112	GD-525	1-story, 4-bay Ranch house	No	N/A	12.61–12.62
113	GD-526	1-story, 3-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	12.63–12.65
114	GD-395	1 ½-story, 3-bay, side-gable house with cross-gables	No	N/A	12.66–12.68
115	GD-394	1 ½-story, 3-bay, frame American Bungalow	No	N/A	12.69–12.72
116	GD-393	Stone springhouse	Eligible	No Adverse Effect	12.73–12.80
117	GD-392, also GD-69	1 ½-story, 3-bay, side-gable brick house	Eligible	No Adverse Effect	12.81–12.90
118	GD-391	2-story, 4-bay, frame T-plan house	No	N/A	12.91–12.96
119	GD-527	1-story, 4-bay, side-gable frame house	No	N/A	12.97–12.99
120	GD-390	1 ½-story, 3-bay, frame T-plan house	No	N/A	12.100–12.102
121	GD-389	Bryant Cemetery	Eligible	No Adverse Effect	12.103–12.107
122	GD-528	1-story, 3-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	12.108–12.109
123	GD-66	2-story, 4-bay, side-gable brick Italianate house	Listed	Adverse Effect	12.111–12.131
124	GD-402	Cemetery	No	N/A	12.132–12.133
125	GD-529	1 ½-story, 3-bay, frame American Bungalow	No	N/A	N/A
126	GD-530	1 ½-story, 2-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	13.1–13.9
127	GD-531	1 ½-story, 4-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	13.10–13.11
128	GD-532	1 ½-story, 3-bay, frame American Bungalow	No	N/A	13.12–13.13
129	GD-533	1 ½-story, 3-bay, frame American Bungalow	No	N/A	13.14–13.17
130	GD-534	1 ½-story, 2-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	13.18
131	GD-535	Pleasant Valley Baptist Church	No	N/A	13.19–13.20
132	GD-536	1 ½-story, 3-bay, frame American Bungalow	No	N/A	13.21–13.26
133	GD-537	1-story, side-gable, box frame house	No	N/A	13.27–13.30
134	GD-538	1 ½-story, 4-bay, T-plan house	No	N/A	13.31–13.46
135	GD-539	1-story, 4-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	13.47–13.50
136	GD-540	1-story, 2-bay, T-plan house	No	N/A	13.51–13.52
137	GD-541	1 ½-story, 3-bay, front-gable house	No	N/A	13.53–13.54
138	GD-542	1 ½-story, 3-bay, T-plan house	No	N/A	13.55–13.57
139	GD-543	1 ½-story, 3-bay, T-plan house	No	N/A	13.58–13.61
140	GD-544	1 ½-story, 3-bay house with a cross-gable roof	No	N/A	13.62–13.65
141	GD-545	1-story, pyramidal-roof house with corner entry	No	N/A	13.66–13.72
142	GD-546	1-story, 3-bay, frame T-plan house	No	N/A	13.73–13.76
143	GD-547	1-story, 2-bay, T-plan house	No	N/A	13.77–13.81
144	GD-548	2-story, 3-bay, I-house	No	N/A	13.82–13.88
145	GD-549	1-story, 3-bay, side-gable house	No	N/A	13.89
146	GD-67	1-story, 3-bay, hip-roof, Greek Revival brick house	Listed	No Adverse Effect	13.90–13.95
147	GD-27	1 ½-story, 5-bay, log dogtrot house	Listed	N/A	13.96–13.101
148	GD-65	Demolished	Listed	N/A	N/A
149	GD-550	1 ½-story, 4-bay, frame American Bungalow	No	N/A	13.102–13.103







## Section 7. Inventory of Historic Resources: Sites 1–20

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### Site 1

**KHC Survey #:** MA-856

**Photographs:** Figures 7.1–7.3

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 728229 N: 4182747

**Description:** This house is located on KY 1984 in the community of Newby, Kentucky. It is a one-story, four-bay (w/w/d/w), frame, side-gable house (Figure 7.1). The full-length shed-roof porch is supported with wood box columns. The single-leaf, multi-light front entry is situated right of center. The façade contains symmetrically spaced windows with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. A central ridge-line brick chimney pierces the roof above the façade. A gable-roof ell with shed-roof additions is located on the rear of the house (Figure 7.2). A concrete block chimney can be found on the rear of the ell. Windows along the sides contain either six-over-six or two-over-two-light horizontal wood sashes. The house is clad in weatherboards while the rear addition is clad

in masonite. The roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. The foundation is concealed by a pressed metal skirt. A gable-roof outbuilding clad in board and batten siding is located to the rear of the house, next to a mobile home (Figure 7.3). The outbuilding has a V-groove metal panel roof. The house appears on the 1952 topographic map (USGS 1952d); a house in this location also appears on the 1929 geological map and the 1942 county highway map (KGS 1929; KDOH 1942) (Figures 5.3–5.5). The outbuilding does not appear on these maps.

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. Although this house retains much of its integrity of design and materials through its wood siding and many of its historic wood windows, it does not possess any distinctive characteristics that set it apart from other one-story, side-gable dwellings found throughout central Kentucky. Because of this, it does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a common house type. Additionally, this site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A



Figure 7.1. Site 1, One-story, four-bay, side-gable frame house (MA-856).



**Figure 7.2. Site 1, North elevation.**



**Figure 7.3. Site 1, Gable-roof outbuilding and mobile home, located in rear yard.**

## Site 2

**KHC Survey #:** MA-857

**Photographs:** Figures 7.4–7.7

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 728790 N: 4182210

**Description:** This house, which appears to be abandoned, is located off of Jolly Ridge Road. It is a two-story, two-bay (d/w), frame T-plan house (Figure 7.4). The shed-roof porch, which wraps around the side-gable portion of the façade and the north elevation, is supported by nonhistoric decorative metal posts. The single-leaf entry, located on the side-gable portion of the façade, contains a half-light historic wood door. Windows on the façade and throughout the house have missing sashes; those that retain sashes have a two-over-two-light configuration. An interior brick chimney pierces the front slope of the roof of the side-gable portion of the house. A one-and-one-half-story gable-roof ell extends from the rear of the side-gable portion of the house, forming a continuous wall along the north elevation (Figure 7.5). An interior brick chimney is located along the ridgeline of the ell's roof. The ell contains windows with one-

over-one and two-over-two-light double-hung sashes. A shed-roof addition is found on the south side of the ell, to the rear of the front-gable portion of the house. A single-leaf multi-light rear door and windows with one-light horizontal sliding sashes can be found on the shed-roof addition. The house is clad in masonite siding, covering the original weatherboards. The roof is covered with V-groove metal panels while the foundation is concealed.

There are two outbuildings associated with the house. A shed-roof outbuilding with vertical board wood panels is located adjacent to the house (Figure 7.6). This outbuilding has a corrugated metal roof and a swing-out batten door. A smaller shed-roof structure has been built on to the rear of this outbuilding. A gable-roof, vertical board, tobacco barn is located in a field behind the house (Figure 7.7). Constructed of sawn lumber and wire cut nails, this barn has a metal-clad stripping room built onto its north side. The barn has five vertical side vents and a corrugated metal roof. Some of the side vents have been permanently shut.

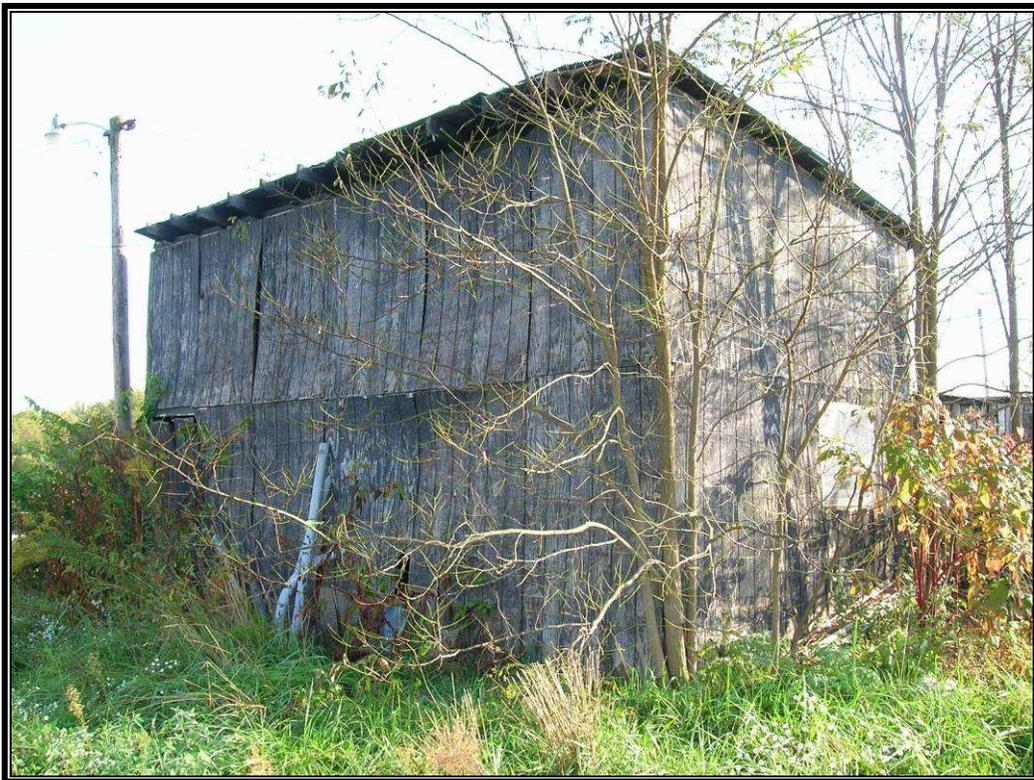
The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map; a house in this approximate location appears on the 1942 highway map (KDOH 1942; USGS 1952d) (Figures 5.4–5.5).



Figure 7.4. Site 2, Two-story, two-bay frame T-plan house (MA-857).



**Figure 7.5. Site 2, Rear and south elevations.**



**Figure 7.6. Site 2, Shed-roof outbuilding.**



Figure 7.7. Site 2, Tobacco barn.

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. Frame T-plan houses are common throughout central Kentucky. In order for an example to be considered eligible for the NRHP, it must retain sufficient integrity and character defining features, such as historic porch posts and trim. With its replacement siding, missing window sashes, replacement porch components, and nonhistoric shed-roof addition, this house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished. Neither do the two outbuildings impart significance to the site as a whole. Additionally, this site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A

### Site 3

**KHC Survey #:** MA-858

**Photographs:** Figures 7.8–7.10

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 728663 N: 4182222

**Description:** This site is located at 308 Jolly Ridge Road. It is a one-story, five-bay (w/w/d/ww/w), side-gable frame house (Figure 7.8). A shed-roof porch, supported by nonhistoric decorative metal posts, shelters the central three bays of the façade. The single-leaf entry is flanked by windows with one-over-one-light replacement sashes. The porch is situated atop a poured concrete foundation. Windows throughout the house have one-over-one-light double-hung replacement sashes flanked by decorative fixed shutters. A shed-roof addition, clad in vinyl siding, is located to the rear of the house (Figure 7.9). The main portion of the house is clad in aluminum siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation is covered with a pressed metal skirt. Adjacent to the house is a detached, gable-roof, two-bay garage clad in vinyl siding. A gable-roof, two-bay, vertical board barn is located next to the house (Figure 7.10). The barn has a shed-roof wing and a roof covered with V-groove metal panels.

The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map and the house appears on the 1942 highway map (KDOH 1942; USGS 1952d) (Figures 5.4–5.5).



Figure 7.8. Site 3, One-story, five-bay, side-gable frame house (MA-858).



Figure 7.9. Site 3, South elevation.

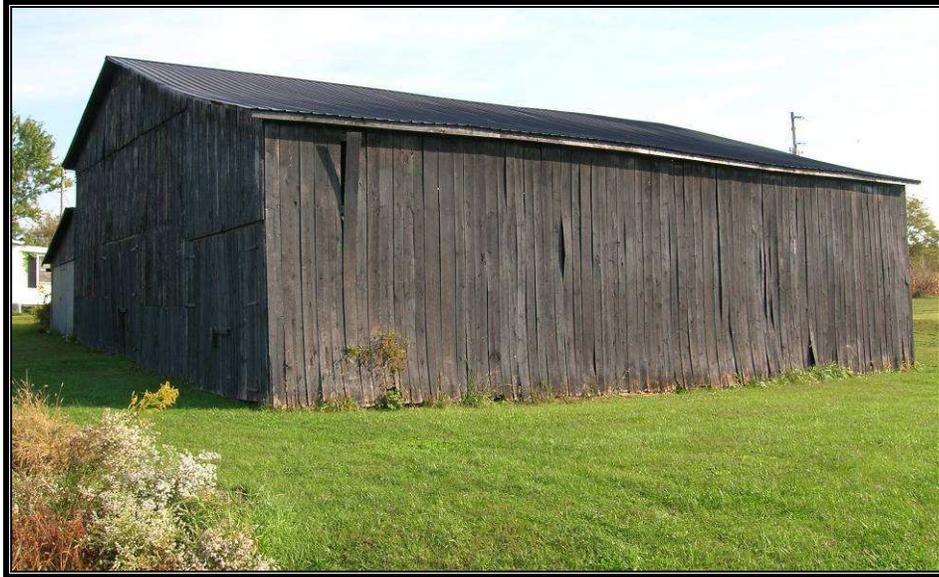


Figure 7.10. Site 3, Gable-roof barn.

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. This is not a particularly outstanding example of a common mid-twentieth century dwelling. With its lack of character defining features and replacement siding and windows, this house does not appear to be a significant example of its type. Nor does the barn impart significance to the site as a whole. Additionally, the house does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A

## Site 4

**KHC Survey #:** MA-859

**Photographs:** Figure 7.11

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 728602 N: 4182103

**Description:** This is the Newby Baptist Church, located on Jolly Ridge Road (Figure 7.11). It is a one-story, front-gable, frame structure with a double-leaf entry at its east gable end. The double-leaf entry contains wood panel doors covered with aluminum

storm doors. Windows along the side elevations contain six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes. An exterior brick chimney is located on the north elevation. Two gable-roof additions are located on the rear of the building. The building rests on a concrete block basement foundation and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building is clad in vinyl siding. A nonhistoric gable-roof, one-story parsonage is located next to the church. The church appears on the 1952 topographic map (USGS 1952d) (Figure 5.5).

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. In order for a church to be eligible for the NRHP, it must adhere to the National Register's Criterion Consideration A for Religious Properties. This criterion requires religious properties to have architectural, artistic, or historic significance. As this site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history, it must meet the criterion for architectural significance. With its replacement siding and windows and lack of distinctive characteristics, this church does not appear to be an outstanding example of a community church. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A



Figure 7.11. Site 4, Newby Baptist Church (MA-859).

## Site 5

**KHC Survey #:** MA-860

**Photographs:** Figures 7.12–7.13

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 728131 N: 4182648

**Description:** This house is located at 311 Newby Road (KY 1984). It is a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), front-gable frame house (Figure 7.12). The hip-roof porch is supported by round vinyl columns sitting atop brick piers. The porch has a concrete block foundation under a poured concrete deck. The centrally located single-leaf entry contains a multi-light wood Craftsman-style door and is flanked by windows with three-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes. Windows with three-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes are found throughout the house (Figure 7.13). A small shed-roof appendage, clad in vinyl siding, is located on the rear elevation. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of

the roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a replacement concrete block foundation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A shed-roof, vertical board outbuilding is located behind the house.

This house does not appear on the 1952 topographic map (USGS 1952d) (Figure 5.5).

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. This house is not a particularly outstanding example of a common early twentieth-century house type in rural Madison County. Although it retains its historic door and windows, this house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished by the replacement siding, porch columns, and foundation. Nor does the house retain character defining features such as original Craftsman style porch details. Additionally, this site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A



Figure 7.12. Site 5, One-story, three-bay, front-gable frame house (MA-860).



Figure 7.13. Site 5, East elevation and associated rear outbuildings.

## Site 6

**KHC Survey #:** MA-861

**Photographs:** Figures 7.14–7.17

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 728092 N: 4182638

**Description:** This house is located at 315 Newby Road (KY 1984). It is a one-and-one-half-story, four-bay (w/d/d/w), frame American Bungalow (Figure 7.14). The inset shed-roof porch is supported by nonhistoric decorative metal posts. The porch has a concrete block foundation and a poured concrete deck. Both single-leaf entries, which are centered on the façade, contain multi-light wood Craftsman style doors. The doors are flanked by windows with three-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes. A central gable-roof dormer with paired windows with three-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes, occupies the front roof slope above the façade. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof

behind the dormer. Similar windows of varying sizes with three-over-one-light wood sashes are found throughout the house (Figure 7.15). A concrete block chimney is located on the exterior of the east elevation. The house is clad in aluminum siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles; wood rafter tails project from under the eaves at the front and rear elevations. The house rests on a concrete block foundation.

There are five outbuildings associated with the house. Three of these are clustered in the rear yard (Figure 7.16). Of these three, two are gable-roof, vertical board structures resting on wood pier foundations. The third is a shed-roof outbuilding covered with horizontal wood siding and vertical boards. All three have V-groove metal panel roofs. A gable-roof, vertical board garage with a metal roof, and a vertical board, gable-roof tobacco barn are also associated with the house (Figure 7.17). The tobacco barn is constructed of sawn lumber and wire nails. It has five vertical side vents and a V-groove metal roof.

The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (USGS 1952d) (Figure 5.5).



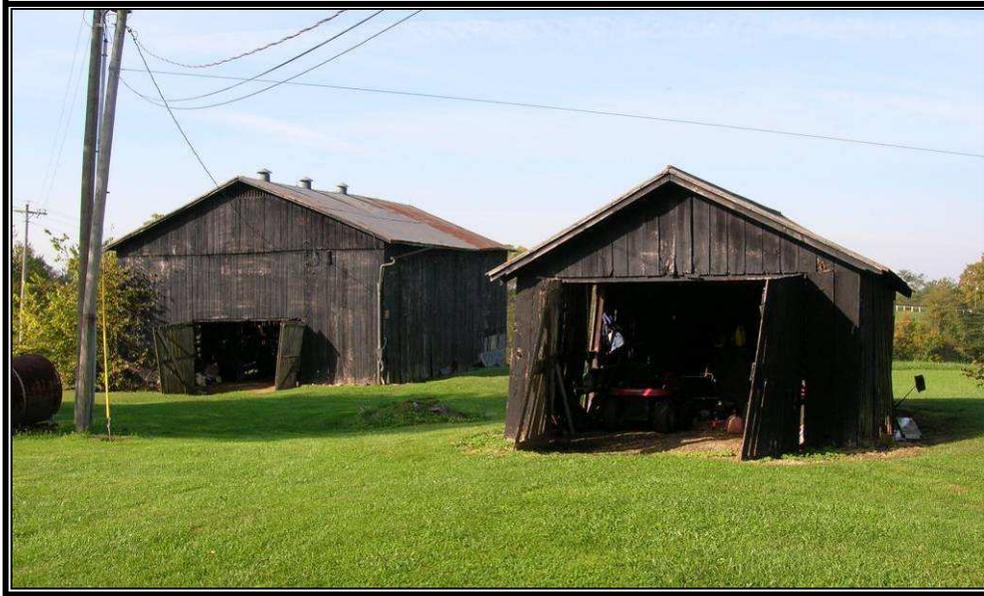
Figure 7.14. Site 6, One-and-one-half-story, four-bay, frame American Bungalow (MA-861).



**Figure 7.15. Site 6, West elevation.**



**Figure 7.16. Site 6, Associated rear outbuildings.**



**Figure 7.17. Site 6, Tobacco barn and gable-roof garage.**

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. Bungalows are among the most common of early twentieth century house forms in central Kentucky and throughout the state. For this reason, eligible examples must retain a high degree of integrity as well as character defining features such as multi-light over single-light windows, Craftsman-style doors, battered wood porch columns, and wood rafter tails or knee braces. With its replacement siding, porch supports, and lack of distinctive character defining features, this house does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a Bungalow in Madison County. Neither do the outbuildings, which are common to the area and no longer appear to be a part of a working farm, impart significance to the site as a whole. The fields behind the house and outbuildings are uncultivated, although they may at one time have been used to grow crops of tobacco. Additionally, this site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A

## Site 7

**KHC Survey #:** MA-862

**Photographs:** Figures 7.18–7.20

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 727902 N: 4182716

**Description:** This house is located at 332 Newby Road (KY 1984). According to the property owner, this house dates to the late nineteenth century. It is a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), T-plan house (Figure 7.18). The single-leaf front entry, located on the side-gable portion of the house, is sheltered by a shed-roof porch supported by nonhistoric decorative metal posts. Windows on the façade contain four-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes. A shed-roof addition with two-over-two-light horizontal wood windows is located on the east elevation. A single-leaf half-light wood door is located on the north end of the addition, and an exterior square brick chimney is located in front of the addition on the east elevation. A one-and-one-half-story gable-roof addition is located on the rear of the side-gable portion of the house (Figure 7.19). A ridgeline brick chimney pierces the roof of the addition.



Figure 7.18. Site 7, One-story, three-bay, T-plan house (MA-862).



Figure 7.19. Site 7, Rear and west elevations.

A shed-roof rear addition has been built onto the gable-roof addition; a shed-roof addition has also been built onto the rear of the front-gable portion of the house. A shed-roof addition, mirroring the shed-roof addition on the east elevation, is located on the west side of the house. It has two single-leaf entries and windows with two-over-two-light horizontal wood sashes. Windows throughout the house have poured concrete sills. The house is clad in a brick veneer; the brick extends to grade, except for the west shed-roof addition, which has a poured concrete foundation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A vertical board tobacco barn is located next to the house (Figure 7.20). Vents are located along the ridgeline and at the upper gables. The barn has five vertical side vents and a concrete block foundation; a poured concrete deck, which may have served as the foundation for a stripping room, is located next to the barn. A nonhistoric, gable-roof outbuilding, clad in vinyl, is located behind the house. A gable-roof, two-bay concrete block detached garage is also located behind the house.

Both the house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (USGS 1952d) (Figure

5.5). A house in the approximate location of this site appears on the 1942 highway map and the 1929 geological map (KDOH 1942; KGS 1929) (Figures 5.3–5.4).

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. Because the T-plan house is so common to Madison County and central Kentucky, eligible examples must retain a high level of integrity as well as character defining features, which typically appear as turned wood porch posts, historic wood windows and doors, and molded door and window surrounds. The T-plan house form was easily adapted through applied ornamentation to reflect a wide range of architectural trends and fashions. Most often T-plans display late nineteenth century ornamentation influenced by the Queen Anne or other Victorian period styles. This example has been extensively altered, with the cladding in early to mid-twentieth century brick veneer, replacement early twentieth-century windows, and rear additions. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A



Figure 7.20. Site 7, Tobacco barn.

## Site 8

**KHC Survey #:** MA-153

**Photographs:** N/A

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 727877 N: 4182699

**Description:** This site has been demolished. According to the survey form on file at the KHC, this site was a two-story, front-gable, frame commercial building.

**NRHP Evaluation:** N/A

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A

## Site 9

**KHC Survey #:** MA-460

**Photographs:** Figures 7.21–7.28

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 727831 N: 4182740

**Description:** This house is located on the west side of Maple Grove Road. It is a one-and-one-half-story, four-bay (w/d/d/w) house with a double-pen log core (Figure 7.21). The symmetrical façade is distinguished by two cross-gables located at the upper level. A shed-roof porch, supported with wood box columns, extends over the lower level bays. The porch has a modern treated lumber deck and a ceiling clad in beadboard. The porch roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. Two single-leaf half-light wood doors are centrally spaced on the façade. Windows with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes flank the doors; similar windows are found at the cross gables and throughout the house. It appears the two lower level rooms are constructed of log; the 2003 survey form for this house also indicates the log construction. The log construction is apparent from the thickness of the walls, visible at the two front doors. It is not clear if the upper

levels have log construction as well. Two large mortared stone chimneys are located at the gable ends. The chimneys have shouldered sides which taper into a much narrower chimney towards the top. Windows are located to the right of the east end chimney, while windows can be found to either side of the west end chimney (Figure 7.22). Several of the windows have trim molding. A one-and-one-half-story gable-roof ell extends from the rear of the house, forming a continuous wall along the east elevation (Figure 7.23). A cross gable is located on the ell's east side, above a combination shed and gable-roof porch. The porch has turned wood posts and a modern treated lumber deck. The section of the porch that originally wrapped around to the rear elevation has been enclosed. A single-leaf nonhistoric multi-light door and a one-over-one-light nonhistoric window are located beneath the porch. A square two-light window occupies the upper gable of the ell. A rear shed-roof addition is located on the west side of the ell (Figure 7.24). The house is clad in masonite siding, with the exception of the upper gable of the ell, which is clad in weatherboards. The eaves feature wood cornice boards and returns with decorative molding. The foundation type and material is concealed by the siding, which extends to grade. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

A gable-roof outbuilding, clad in board and batten siding, is located to the rear of the house (Figure 7.25). The outbuilding has a single-leaf wood panel door at the gable end and a window with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes on the side. An interior brick chimney is located along the ridgeline towards the rear, and a shed-roof addition has been added to the rear. The roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. A gable-roof, vertical board barn is located behind the house (Figure 7.26). A sliding central door is located on the gable end and a window with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes is at the upper gable. The upper portion of the barn is clad in board and batten siding. A shed-roof wing is located on the west side of the barn and the roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. A nonhistoric play house is also located in the rear yard.



Figure 7.21. Site 9, Two-story, four-bay, house with double-pen log core (MA-460).



Figure 7.22. Site 9, West elevation.



Figure 7.23. Site 9, East and rear elevations.



Figure 7.24. Site 9, West and rear elevations.



Figure 7.25. Site 9, Gable-roof outbuilding.



Figure 7.26. Site 9, Gable-roof barn.

A house in this location appears on the 1929, 1942, and 1952 maps (Figures 5.3–5.5). The barn appears on the 1952 map as well. A house in this location appears on the 1876 map as a property owned by a member of the Newby family (Beers 1876; KGS 1929; KDOH 1942; USGS 1952d) (Figure 5.1).

**NRHP Evaluation:** Eligible. This house represents an evolution of house construction in rural Madison County. Although its integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship has been slightly diminished by the replacement siding, use of nonhistoric materials in the porch decks and side door, and enclosure of the rear porch, this house maintains sufficient integrity of design, feeling, and association to convey its historic significance. This house is an excellent example of transitional rural housing in Madison County, as its construction methods, materials, and design reflect a span of time beginning in the early to mid-nineteenth century to the late nineteenth century. As the double pen log portion of the house was likely built during the settlement period of the county, its owners adapted the house as their needs changed, adding the rear ell and the distinctive cross gables of the Gothic Revival form, most likely after 1870. The Gothic Revival cross gables were popular stylistic elements in central Kentucky and many homes adopted these elements to reflect the local and national style of the time. It was a relatively simple and affordable way to update an existing house. Because the house retains its large stone chimneys, which are more typical to log houses, its exterior reflects not only a vernacular adaptation of the Gothic Revival form, but also the architecture of the settlement period, which makes it a distinctive example of its type. Although the house was likely a part of a larger farm, the property no longer retains the characteristics of a rural historic landscape. Only two historic outbuildings remain on the property and there are no longer any agricultural fields or other agricultural elements related to the house. As a result, this house appears to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C, as an excellent example of the evolution of a

rural Madison County house from the time of settlement until the post Civil War period.

The proposed NRHP boundary includes the house and surrounding yard, with the southern boundary extending 50 ft from the front of the house, the northern boundary following a treeline to the rear of the house, the east boundary following Maple Grove Road, and the west boundary following a treeline on the west side of the house (Figure 7.27).

**Effects Recommendation:** No Effect.

**Alternatives A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H:** No Effect

Section 10 of the proposed transmission line will parallel the existing transmission line, located approximately 1692 ft southeast of the house. Section 10 is a portion of Alternatives A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. Because of the distance from the house, in addition to the presence of houses and buildings between the house and existing transmission line, as well as the presence of large trees in the front yard of the house, it does not appear the proposed transmission line will have an effect on the site. Figure 7.28 shows the view toward the existing line from the side yard of the house, one of the few places in the yard where the area of the existing line can be seen. The line is not readily visible in the far distance of this figure and a smaller scale electric line appears in the foreground of the photo, running parallel to Maple Grove Road. Because of the distance of the existing and proposed lines from the house, in addition to the trees, houses, and buildings further diminishing visibility of the line from the house, it appears the proposed line will have no effect on the site.



Figure 7.27. Site 9 proposed NRHP boundary.



Figure 7.28. Site 9, Looking southeast toward existing line from side yard of house.

**Alternatives Ar, Br, Cr, Dr, Er, Fr, Gr, and Hr: No Effect**

Section 10r of the proposed transmission line will be constructed in place of the existing transmission line, located approximately 1692 ft southeast of the house. Section 10r is a portion of Alternatives Ar, Br, Cr, Dr, Er, Fr, Gr, and Hr. Because of the distance from the house, in addition to the presence of houses and buildings between the house and existing transmission line, as well as the presence of large trees in the front yard of the house, it does not appear the proposed transmission line will have an effect on the site. Figure 7.28 shows the view toward the existing line from the side yard of the house, one of the few places in the yard where the area of the existing line can be seen. The line is not readily visible in the far distance of this figure and a smaller scale electric line appears in the foreground of the photo, running parallel to Maple Grove Road. Because of the distance of the existing and proposed lines from the house, in addition to the trees, houses, and buildings further diminishing visibility of the line from the house, it appears the proposed line will have no effect on the site.

## Site 10

**KHC Survey #:** MA-863

**Photographs:** Figures 7.29–7.34

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 727826 N: 4182881

**Description:** This is the Million-Maple Grove Cemetery, located on the east side of Maple Grove Road (Figure 7.29). The cemetery contains approximately 35 to 40 graves with a few burials only retaining a footstone. The Madison County Cemetery Records lists 38 burials in the cemetery (Vockery 1999: 13). The gravestones range in date from 1852 to 1977, although all but one date before 1950. Approximately 12 of the gravestones are for members of the Million family. As is evidenced by the 1876 map, several members of the Million family had established residences in the area, and the community just north of Newby came to be known as Million in 1884 (Figure 5.1) (Beers 1876; Rennick

1987: 197–198). Among the members of the Million family buried at this cemetery are Burrel and Nannie (d. 1932 and 1937, respectively), Travis and Mary (d. 1878 and 1923, respectively), Patsy (d. 1861), Eliza (d. 1852), Charles (d. 1853), and Isabella (d. 1853). Also buried here are two members of the Newby family, the name from which the community of Newby was taken. The gravestone for Sally Newby, who died in 1860, is shown in Figure 7.30. The husband of Sally Newby, Allen Newby, died in 1864. There are nine members of the Tudor family buried here as well, with the burials dating from 1892 to 1977. A majority of the gravestones are of carved limestone, many of which appear to be hand carved by local gravestone makers. Many have simple segmental arched tops or plain edged tops, as in the examples shown in Figures 7.30 and 7.31. Several of the burials also have smaller, rectangular footstones. Other families buried here include the Heathman family (five burials, dating from 1854 to 1897), and the Jenkins family (three burials, dating from 1900 to 1947). Single burials representative of the Stapp (d. 1906), West (d.1913), Cox (d.1905), Lowry (d.1899), and Dickerson (d. 1853) families are also found in the cemetery.

A majority of the burials are associated with the Million family, with the second most belonging to the Tudor family. The cemetery is surrounded by a chain link fence, while the south edge, which follows Maple Grove Road, has a low poured concrete retaining wall (Figure 7.32).

The cemetery appears on the 1952 topographic map (USGS 1952d) (Figure 5.5). A cemetery in this approximate location also appears on the 1876 map, above the Newby property (Site 9) (Beers 1876) (Figure 5.1).

**NRHP Evaluation:** Eligible. In order for a cemetery to be eligible for the NRHP, it must first meet one of the four Criterion established by the National Register; if it is eligible under Criterion A, B, or C, it must also then adhere to the National Register’s Criteria Consideration D. Criteria Consideration D states that an eligible cemetery must either: contain the graves of persons of transcendent importance; or achieve its historic significance for its “relative great age in a particular geographic or cultural context”; or have distinctive design values; or be associated with significant historic events; or have the potential to yield important information (NPS 1997: 34–36).

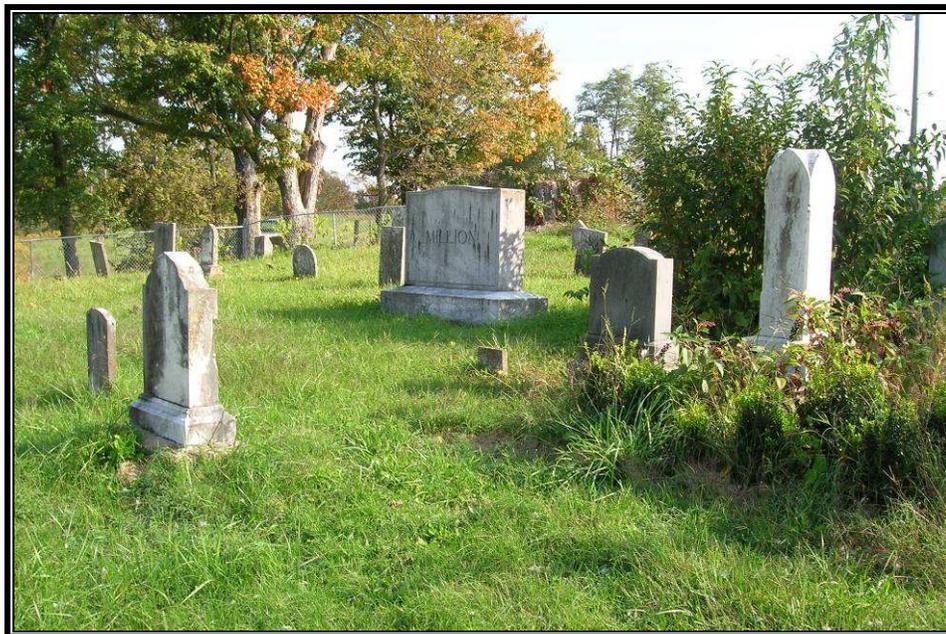


Figure 7.29. Site 10, Million-Newby family cemetery (MA-863).



Figure 7.30. Site 10, 1860 gravestone of Sally Newby.



Figure 7.31. Site 10, 1858 gravestone of Elzie Heathman.



Figure 7.32. Site 10, View of cemetery, looking northwest (stone gatepost in foreground is not associated with cemetery).

This cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Approximately 60 percent (23) of the burials date to the mid to late nineteenth century and are associated with families that settled the area. Eleven of these nineteenth century burials (48 percent) date from 1852 to 1864. There is only one burial that dates to after 1949, and 10 of the burials (26 percent) date between 1900 and 1940. Because it retains a high degree of integrity and it contains the graves of families that helped establish the communities of Newby and Million, this cemetery appears to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with settlement and the establishment of communities in rural Madison County. The cemetery also appears to meet Criteria Consideration D for its age in relation to the context of settlement and community building in rural Madison County. The proposed NRHP boundary includes the footprint of the cemetery bounded by a chain link fence on the northwest, east, and southwest sides (Figure 7.33).

**Effects Recommendation:** No Effect.

**Alternatives A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H:** No Effect

Section 10 of the proposed transmission line will parallel the existing line, which is located approximately 1,917 ft to the southeast of the cemetery. Section 10 is a portion of Alternatives A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. Figure 7.34 shows the view from the cemetery, looking southeast toward the existing line. Maple Grove Road is in the foreground of the photo, and travels slightly uphill, disrupting any potential view of the line from the cemetery. Because of the distance, the existing buildings, trees, and rolling topography between the proposed and existing transmission lines and the cemetery, it does not appear that the proposed project will have an effect on the site.

**Alternatives Ar, Br, Cr, Dr, Er, Fr, Gr, and Hr:** No Effect

Section 10r of the proposed transmission line will be built in place of the existing

transmission line, which is located approximately 1,917 ft to the southeast of the cemetery. Section 10r is a portion of Alternatives Ar, Br, Cr, Dr, Er, Fr, Gr, and Hr. Figure 7.34 shows the view from the cemetery, looking southeast toward the existing line. Maple Grove Road is in the foreground of the photo, and travels slightly uphill, disrupting any potential view of the line from the cemetery. Because of the distance, the existing buildings, trees, and rolling topography between the proposed and existing transmission lines and the cemetery, it does not appear that the proposed project will have an effect on the site.

## Site 11

KHC Survey #: MA-864

Photographs: Figures 7.35–7.38

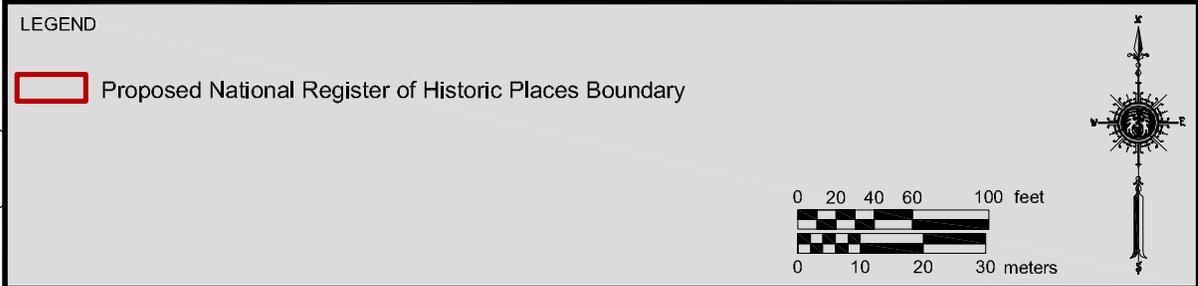
Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Valley View, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 727790 N: 4182647

Description: This site is located at 406 Newby Road (KY 1984). It is a two-story, three-bay (w/d/w), frame house that appears to have a modified T-plan form (Figure 7.35). The façade is formed by a truncated hip-roof section and a front-gable section. A shed-roof porch supported with four turned wood posts extends across the lower level façade bays. The porch has a poured concrete deck. The single-leaf half-light historic wood door is located slightly right of center. A picture window containing sidelights with one-over-one-light double-hung sashes occupies the left side of the façade while a window with two-over-two-light double-hung sashes is located to the right side of the door. The upper level contains windows with one-over-one-light replacement sashes and two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. The front gable portion of the house extends back to form the south elevation (Figure 7.36).



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Figure 7.33. Site 10 proposed NRHP boundary.



Figure 7.34. Site 10, Looking southeast toward existing transmission line from cemetery.



Figure 7.35. Site 11, Two-story, three-bay, frame, modified T-plan house (MA-864).



**Figure 7.36. Site 11, South and rear elevations.**

The south elevation contains replacement one-over-one-light windows along with a nonhistoric sliding glass door at the lower level. An interior brick chimney pierces the south slope of the roof. The north side of the rear has a gable-roof and shed-roof addition while the south side has a shed-roof addition. The shed-roof addition pictured in Figure 7.36 has a mortared stone foundation, as does the main portion of the house. Adjacent to this addition is a shed-roof porch, which appears to be a nonhistoric addition. The porch has round vinyl columns supporting the roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. To the rear of the house is a vertical board tobacco barn (Figure 7.37). The gable-roof barn has five vertical side vents and a V-groove metal roof. According to the property owners, a former stone-lined watering trough is located behind the barn (Figure 7.38).

The house and barn appear on both the 1942 highway map and the 1952 topographic map (KDOH 1942; USGS 1952d) (Figures 5.4

and 5.5). Because of its scale, it is not clear if the house also appears on the 1929 geological map (KGS 1929) (Figure 5.3).

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. This house has undergone extensive alterations, diminishing its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. With its replacement siding, replacement windows and sliding glass door, and rear additions, this house does not appear to be an outstanding example of a modified T-plan house. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A

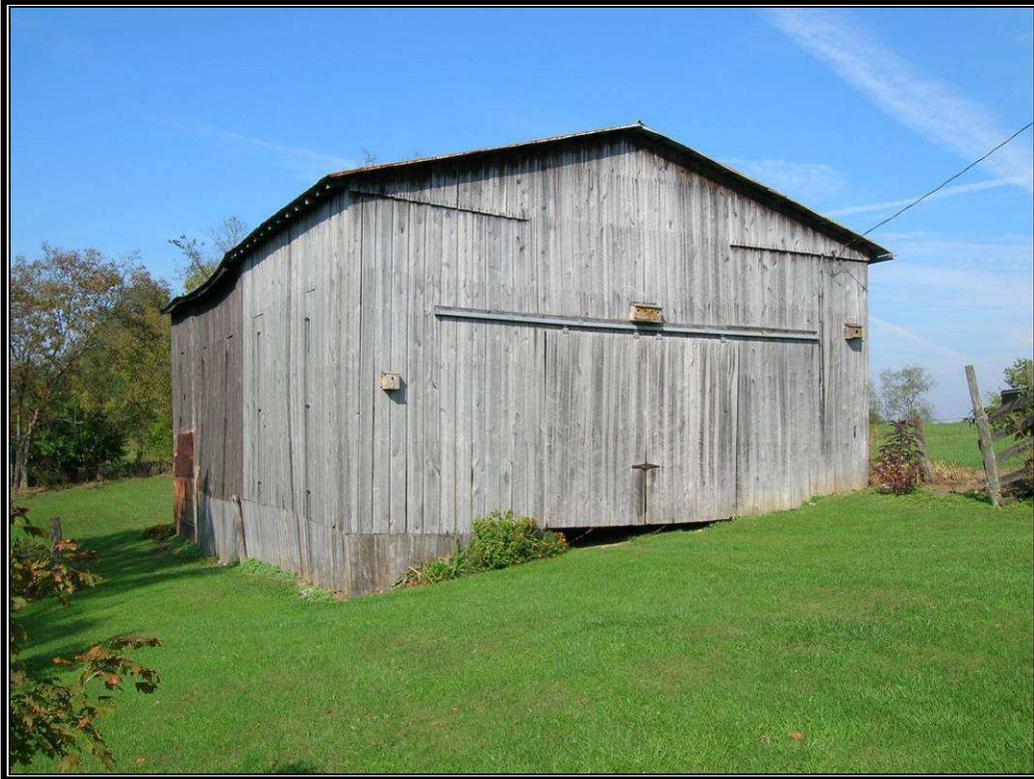


Figure 7.37. Site 11, Tobacco barn.



Figure 7.38. Site 11, Stone-lined watering hole or trough.

## Site 12

**KHC Survey #:** MA-865

**Photographs:** Figures 7.39–7.46

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 727834 N: 4182579

**Description:** This site is located on the southeast side of Newby Road (KY 1984). It is a two-story, four-bay (w/d/d/w), side-gable house with a nonhistoric cut stone veneer (Figure 7.39). A two-story shed-roof porch extends the length of the façade. The porch is supported by round vinyl columns and the eaves are clad in vinyl siding. The two central single-leaf entries have nonhistoric wood doors covered with ornamental metal security doors. Windows on the façade and throughout the house have one-over-one-light double-hung replacement sashes and are flanked by fixed decorative shutters. A central brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof. A shed-roof addition extends across the rear elevation (Figure 7.40). A single-leaf entry sheltered by a metal awning provides access to the rear and windows with sliding sashes are found to either side of the rear door. A two-story, gable-roof ell is located on the north side of the house. A shed-roof porch supported by nonhistoric metal posts is located on the north elevation of the ell. The rear upper gable of the ell is clad in vinyl siding. The foundation of the house is concealed by the stone veneer, which extends to grade. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

A nonhistoric, two-story, concrete block building with living quarters at the upper level is located behind the house (Figure 7.41). A gable-roof, vertical board outbuilding with a single-leaf batten door is also located behind the house (Figure 7.42). The outbuilding has a mortared stone foundation and a corrugated metal roof. A shed-roof chicken house is located behind the house as well (Figure 7.43). The chicken house is clad in masonite siding and has a single-leaf nonhistoric door. An

eight-light wood window is located to the left of the door. The rear of the chicken house has an angled wall. The building is constructed of sawn lumber and wire cut nails. There are two barns associated with the house. The first is a gable-roof, vertical board barn with shed-roof wings to either side (Figure 7.44). A drive-through bay is centrally located on the gable end of the barn. The rear of the barn has a gable-roof machine shed addition with open bays. The barn is constructed of sawn lumber and wire cut nails and the roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. A gable-roof, vertical board tobacco barn, which appears to have been converted to a multi-use barn with the addition of shed-roof wings, is also located behind the house (Figure 7.45). This barn has vertical vents at the upper gable and has five vertical side vents. It has a poured concrete foundation and a metal panel roof. The final outbuilding associated with the house is a shed-roof metal-clad machine shed (Figure 7.46).

The house and two barns appear on the 1952 topographic map (USGS 1952d) (Figure 5.5). The house appears on the 1942 highway map as well (KDOH 1942) (Figure 5.4).

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. This house has received extensive alterations during the last 20 to 30 years. With its replacement stone veneer, nonhistoric porch, replacement windows and doors, and shed-roof rear addition, this house no longer retains the integrity necessary to convey significance. Neither do the outbuildings impart significance to the site as a whole. Although the site contains elements of an agricultural landscape, the heavily modified house no longer anchors the site as a rural historic landscape. The site contains a mixture of historic and nonhistoric outbuildings, and the historic barns have been slightly altered. Additionally, the site does not appear to be associated with a historic person or event in history. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A



Figure 7.39. Site 12, Two-story, four-bay, side-gable house with a stone veneer (MA-865).



Figure 7.40. Site 12, Rear elevation.



Figure 7.41. Site 12, Concrete block tenant house.

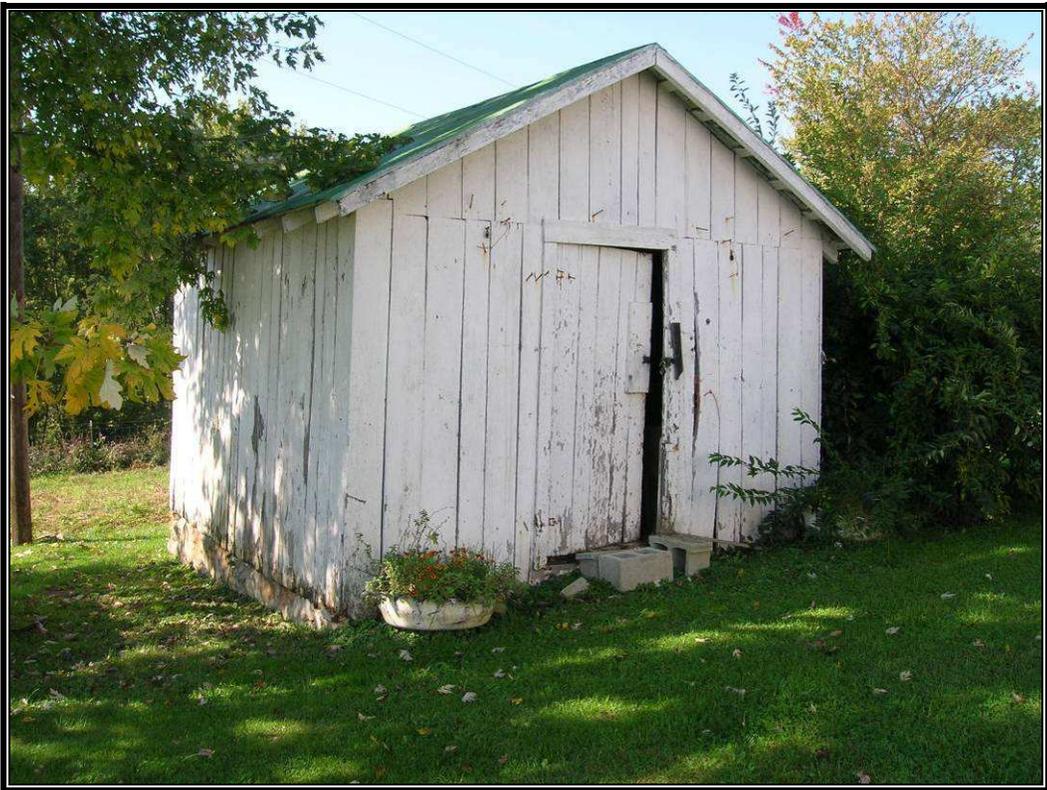


Figure 7.42. Site 12, Gable-roof outbuilding.

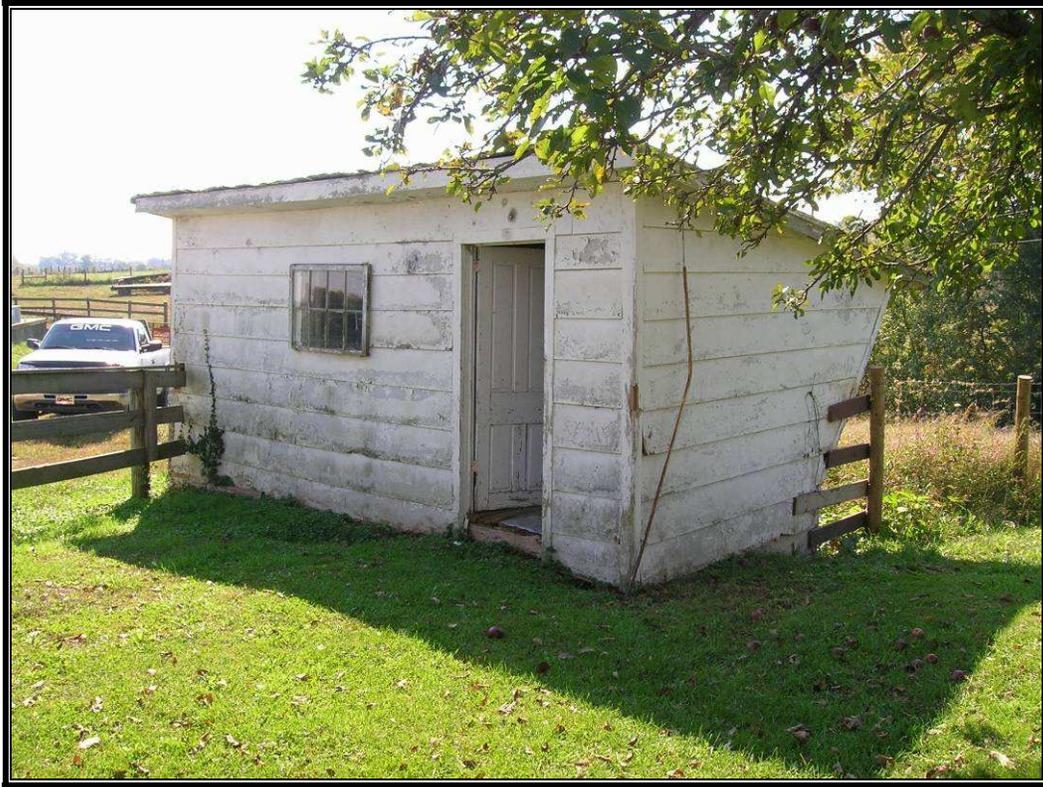


Figure 7.43. Site 12, Shed-roof chicken house.



Figure 7.44. Site 12, Gable-roof barn.

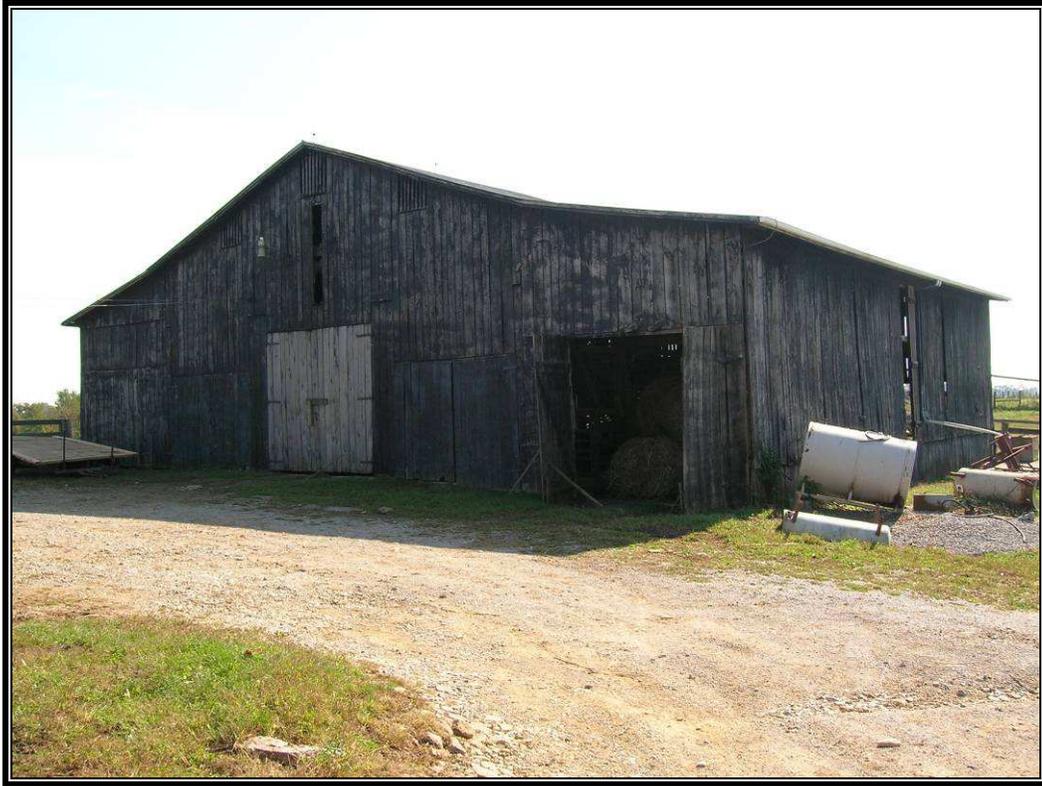


Figure 7.45. Site 12, Tobacco barn.



Figure 7.46, Site 12, Shed-roof machine shed.

## Site 13

**KHC Survey #:** MA-866

**Photographs:** Figures 7.47–7.48

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 727736 N: 4182552

**Description:** This house is located at 416 Newby Road (KY 1984). It is a one-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), side-gable frame house (Figure 7.47). The single-leaf front entry is centrally located on the façade and contains a nonhistoric door. The front entry, which is sheltered by a metal awning supported by metal posts, is flanked by paired windows with three-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes. Windows throughout the house have three-over-one-light double-hung sashes and are flanked by decorative fixed shutters. A shed-roof addition is located on the rear of the house and a single-leaf entry with a vertical

three-light wood door is located on the north side of the addition. The house is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A mortared stone retaining wall is located at the foot of the yard along Newby Road (Figure 7.48).

The house appears on the 1952 topographic map and the 1942 highway map (KDOH 1942; USGS 1952d) (Figures 5.4 and 5.5).

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. This house is not a particularly outstanding example of a common house type. With its replacement siding and front door and lack of distinctive or character defining features, this house does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Additionally, the house does not appear to be associated with significant persons or events in history. As a result this house does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A



Figure 7.47, Site 13, One-story, three-bay, side-gable frame house (MA-866).



Figure 7.48. Site 13, Stone retaining wall.

## Site 14

**KHC Survey #:** MA-867

**Photographs:** Figures 7.49–7.51

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 727773 N: 4182542

**Description:** This house is located at 415 Newby Road (KY 1984). It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable house with a large side addition (Figure 7.49). A shed-roof porch with nonhistoric turned wood posts and wood railing extends over the façade bays. The centrally located single-leaf front entry contains a nonhistoric panel door and a single vertical sidelight is located to its right. The door is flanked by windows with six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes. Gable-roof wall dormers, located at the upper level of the façade, contain similar windows. A two-story garage addition has been built onto the south

side of the house (Figure 7.50). The addition has a large overhead door at the lower level, accessing a space that accommodates two cars. A gable-roof wall dormer with two six-over-six-light vinyl windows is located at the upper level. A similar window is located on the south elevation, along with two small rectangular windows. The rear of the house was inaccessible but it appears there is a shed-roof addition on the rear as well as a modern treated lumber deck. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation type and material could not be determined due to the vinyl siding extending to grade. A gable-roof vertical board barn is associated with the house (Figure 7.51). At the time of the survey, the barn was being dismantled. The barn has two bays containing double-leaf batten doors. A shed-roof wing is located on the south side of the barn and the roof is covered with V-groove metal panels.



**Figure 7.49. Site 14, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable house (MA-867).**



**Figure 7.50. Site 14, Garage addition.**



**Figure 7.51. Site 14, Gable-roof barn.**

The house appears on the 1942 and 1952 maps (KDOH 1942; USGS 1952d) (Figures 5.4 and 5.5). Due to its scale, it is not clear if this house also appears on the 1929 map (KGS 1929) (Figure 5.3).

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. This does not appear to be a particularly good example of a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable frame residence in rural Madison County. With its replacement siding, windows and doors, and large side addition, this house's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been compromised. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A

## Site 15

**KHC Survey #:** MA-155

**Photographs:** Figure 7.52

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 727712 N: 4182522

**Description:** This is the Newby Christian Church, located on the northwest side of Newby Road (KY 1984). It is a front-gable church with a square bell tower above the façade (Figure 7.52). The bell tower has a pyramidal roof clad in asphalt shingles. The double-leaf wood panel doors, situated at the center of the façade, appear to be historic. Each side elevation contains four lancet windows with double hung wood sashes. The windows contain colored glass and are covered with storm windows. The rear elevation has a single-leaf wood panel door. The church is clad in vinyl siding and all door and window surrounds are wrapped in aluminum. The church rests on a concrete block foundation and has a V-groove metal panel roof. The church appears on the 1942 and 1952 maps (KDOH 1942; USGS 1952d) (Figures 5.4–5.5).



Figure 7.52. Site 15, Newby Christian Church (MA-155).

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. With its replacement siding and wrapped window and door surrounds, this church's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished. In order for a religious property to be considered eligible, it must retain a high degree of integrity and meet one of the four National Register Criteria, in addition to Criteria Consideration A. This example does not retain a high degree of integrity and does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A

## Site 16

**KHC Survey #:** MA-868

**Photographs:** Figures 7.53–7.54

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 727732 N: 4182481

**Description:** This house is located at 421 Newby Road (KY 1984). It is a one-and-one-half-story, five-bay (w/d/w/w/w), irregularly massed frame house (Figure 7.53). The façade is composed of two bays located on a hip-roof portion of the house, one bay located on a front-gable portion, and two bays located on a shed-roof addition. The left two bays contain a single-leaf half-light wood door and a single-light fixed sash window. The central window on the façade, which is located on the front-gable section, has a stained glass portion at the top third and an eight-over-eight-light double-hung vinyl window on the bottom two-thirds. The remaining façade windows have nine-over-nine-light double-hung vinyl sashes. A rectangular eight-over-eight-light double-hung vinyl window is located at the upper gable of the front-gable portion of the façade. Hip-roof dormers are found on the north, east, and west roof slopes of the hip-roof portion of the house. They contain both one-over-one-light double-hung vinyl sashes and eight-over-eight-light double-hung vinyl sashes.



Figure 7.53. Site 16, One-and-one-half-story, five-bay, irregularly-massed house (MA-868).

Interior corbelled brick chimneys pierce the west and north slopes of the hip roof. A hip-roof porch with turned wood posts is located on the north side of the house (Figure 7.54). A single-leaf half-light wood door is sheltered by the porch. Replacement windows with vinyl sashes are found throughout the house. A gable-roof addition extends from the north side of the house to the rear. A modern treated lumber deck has been built onto the rear elevation. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation of the main portion of the house could not be determined due to the vinyl siding extending to grade. The rear portion of the house rests on a concrete block foundation.

The house appears on the 1942 and 1952 maps (KDOH 1942; USGS 1952d) (Figures 5.4–5.5).

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. This does not appear to be a particularly good example of a

late nineteenth to turn-of-the-century house in rural Madison County. With its extensive alterations including replacement siding and windows, and side and rear additions, this house no longer retains the integrity necessary to convey historic significance. The house does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A.



Figure 7.54. Site 16, Façade and north elevation.

## Site 17

**KHC Survey #:** MA-869

**Photographs:** Figures 7.55–7.56

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 727698 N: 4182498

**Description:** This house is located on the northwest side of Newby Road (KY 1984). It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), T-plan house (Figure 7.55). A shed-roof porch extends over the left two bays, located on the side-gable portion of the house. The porch roof is supported with a round vinyl column. The single-leaf entry contains a nonhistoric wood panel door and paired windows with one-over-one-light replacement sashes are found to the left of the door. Similar paired windows are found on the front-gable portion of the house. An interior parged brick chimney pierces the roof of the side-gable portion of the house. A shed-roof

addition extends across the rear elevation of the house (Figure 7.56). A modern treated lumber deck is located on the rear of the house. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. The foundation is covered with a pressed metal skirt.

The house appears on the 1942 and 1952 maps (KDOH 1942; USGS 1952d) (Figures 5.4-5.5).

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. With its replacement siding and windows and lack of character defining features, this house is not a particularly outstanding example of a T-plan house in central Kentucky. The alterations have diminished the house's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It does not appear that the house is associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A



**Figure 7.55. Site 17, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, T-plan house (MA-869).**



**Figure 7.56. Site 17, Façade and south elevation.**

## Site 18

**KHC Survey #:** MA-870

**Photographs:** Figures 7.57–7.60

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 727686 N: 4182478

**Description:** This house is located on the northwest side of Newby Road (KY 1984). According to the property owner and another nearby resident, this building formerly served as the local post office. It is a two-story, two-bay (d/w), shed-roof house (Figure 7.57). The two-story shed-roof porch is supported by wood box columns. The single-leaf half-light wood door is located on the left side of the façade, while a window with one-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes is to the right. Similar one-over-one-light windows are found at the upper level of the façade. Windows on the side elevations contain two-over-one-light and two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes (Figure 7.58). A one-story gable-roof addition is located on the rear elevation. A shed-roof addition has been added to the south

side of the gable-roof addition. A single-leaf entry containing a three-quarter-light wood door is located on the south side of the addition. The door is flanked by windows with one-over-one-light aluminum windows. A brick chimney is located on the north side of the rear addition. The house is clad in aluminum siding and the roof of the main portion of the house is covered with V-groove metal panels. The roof of the addition is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation type and material could not be determined due to the aluminum siding extending to grade.

Two small outbuildings are located in the rear yard of the house. The first is a gable-roof, vertical board outbuilding (Figure 7.59). A single-leaf batten door occupies the gable end of the outbuilding, which sits on a stone pier foundation. The outbuilding has a V-groove metal roof. A shed-roof outbuilding, clad in a mixture of vertical boards and rolled asphalt shingles, is also associated with the house (Figure 7.60). This outbuilding has a single batten door located on its east end.

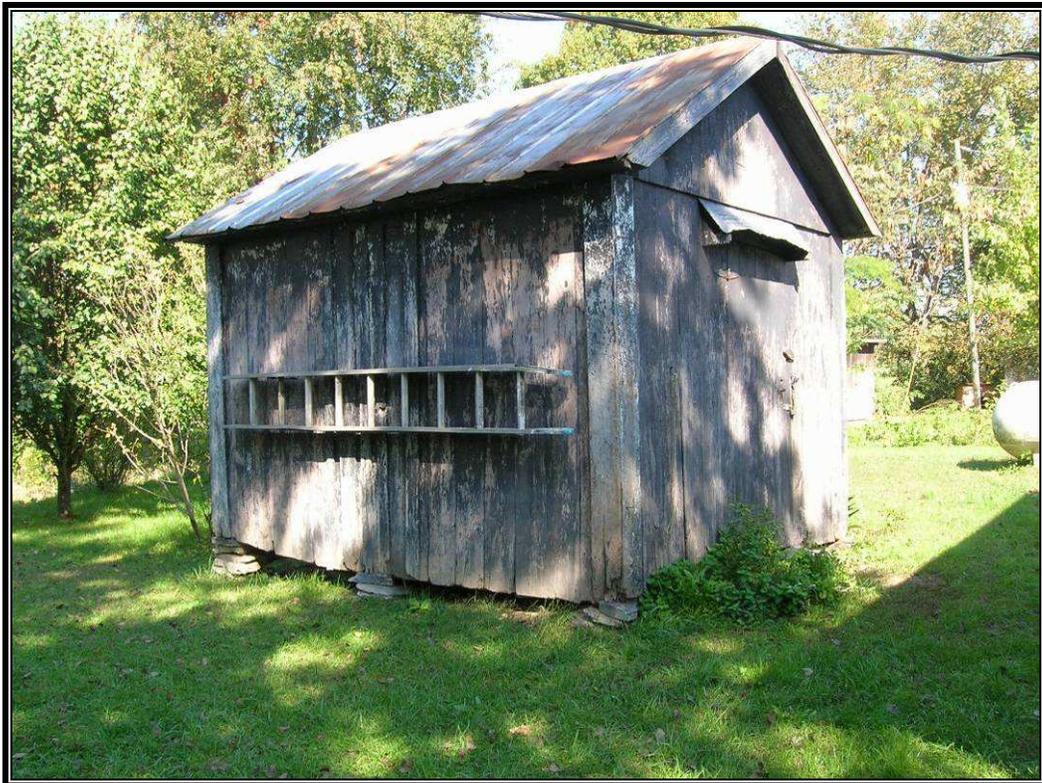
The house appears on the 1942 highway map and the 1952 topographic map (KDOH 1942; USGS 1952d) (Figures 5.4–5.5).



Figure 7.57. Site 18, Two-story, two-bay, shed-roof house (MA-870).



**Figure 7.58. Site 18, Rear and north elevations.**



**Figure 7.59. Site 18, Gable-roof outbuilding.**

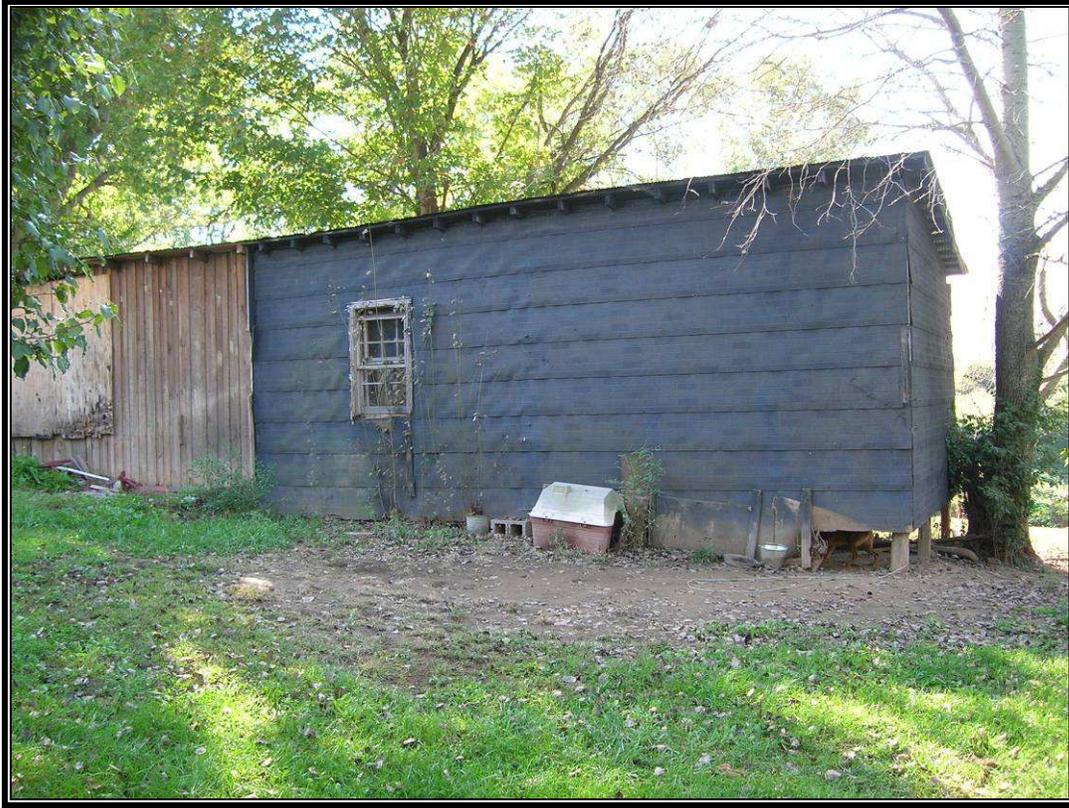


Figure 7.60 Site 18, Shed-roof outbuilding.

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. With its replacement siding and rear addition, this house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished. Because of its diminished integrity and lack of distinctive features, this site does not appear to be an outstanding example of a rural Madison County house. Although the house may have association as a local post office, it no longer retains sufficient integrity to be considered eligible. Additionally, this site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A

## Site 19

**KHC Survey #:** MA-871

**Photographs:** Figures 7.61–7.64

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 727720 N: 4182448

**Description:** This site is located at 423 Newby Road (KY 1984). It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), T-plan house (Figure 7.61). A hip-roof porch, supported by decorative metal posts atop brick piers, extends across the side-gable portion of the façade, terminating at the projecting front-gable portion of the house. The single-leaf entry, located on the side-gable portion of the house, contains a nonhistoric multi-light door. Windows with two-over-two-light double-hung horizontal sashes occupy the remaining lower level bays of the façade while the upper level window on the front-gable portion has two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. The upper level windows on the side-gable portion appear to be composed of the two-light wood sashes from a typical late-nineteenth century two-over-two-light window.



Figure 7.61. Site 19, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, T-plan house (MA-871).

An interior brick chimney pierces the north slope of the front-gable portion of the house. Windows with two-over-two-light double-hung sashes are located along the south elevation (Figure 7.62). A shed-roof porch extends across the rear elevation, terminating at the rear of the front-gable portion of the house. A one-story gable-roof addition has been built onto the back of the front-gable portion of the house. A single-leaf entry, located on the side of the addition, is sheltered by a shed-roof porch. The porch has a concrete block foundation, and the house has a poured concrete foundation. The house is clad in vinyl siding, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A two-bay, shed-roof, vertical board outbuilding is located behind the house (Figure 7.63). The outbuilding has two batten doors and a corrugated metal roof. A gable-roof, vertical board tobacco barn is also associated with the house (Figure 7.64). The barn has eight vertical side vents and a corrugated metal roof.

The house appears on the 1942 highway map and both the barn and house appear on the 1952 topographic map (KDOH 1942; USGS 1952d) (Figures 5.4–5.5).

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. T-plan houses are common throughout central Kentucky and Madison County. In order for an example to be considered eligible for the NRHP, it must retain sufficient integrity and character defining features, such as historic porch posts and trim. With its replacement siding, windows, and doors, replacement porch components, and nonhistoric gable-roof addition, this house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished. Neither do the two outbuildings impart significance to the site as a whole. Additionally, this site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A



Figure 7.62. Site 19, South elevation.

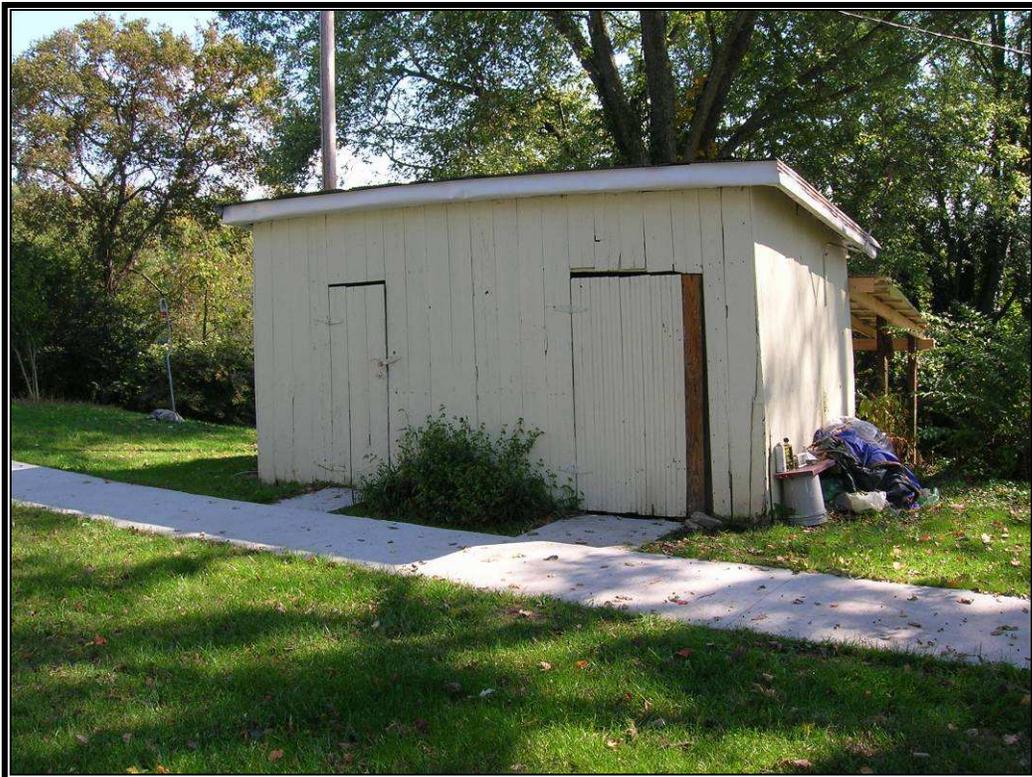


Figure 7.63. Site 19, Shed-roof outbuilding.



Figure 7.64. Site 19, Tobacco barn.

## Site 20

**KHC Survey #:** MA-462

**Photographs:** Figures 7.65–7.66

**Map:** Figures 1.2 and 1.3

**Zone:** 16

**Quad:** Valley View, KY 1952

**UTMs:** E: 727671 N: 4182448

**Description:** This house is located at 424 Newby Road (KY 1984). The KHC Geographic Information System (GIS) database places this site further south of its actual location. It is a one-story, two-bay, side-gable frame house with a central cross gable (Figure 7.65). A shed-roof porch supported with round vinyl columns extends the length of the façade. The porch has a poured concrete deck and a V-groove metal roof. The single-leaf half-light door is located on the right side of the façade, while a window with six-over-six-light vinyl sashes is to the left. Vinyl windows with six-over-six-light double-hung sashes are found throughout the

house. A one-story gable-roof addition extends from the rear of the house (Figure 7.66). A sliding glass door is located on the rear of the addition, exiting onto a modern treated lumber deck. A shed-roof addition has been built on the rear of the house, adjacent to the gable-roof addition. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. The house rests on a concrete block foundation.

The house appears on the 1952 topographic map (USGS 1952d) (Figure 5.5).

**NRHP Evaluation:** Not Eligible. This does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a one-story frame house in rural Madison County. With its replacement siding and windows, nonhistoric deck and sliding glass door, this house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished. Additionally, this site does not appear to be associated with a historic person or event in history. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

**Effects Recommendation:** N/A



Figure 7.65. Site 20, One-story, two-bay, side-gable frame house (MA-462).



Figure 7.66. Site 20, Façade and north elevation.