

Section 13. Inventory of Historic Resources: Sites 126–149

Site 126

KHC Survey #: GD-530

Photographs: Figures 13.1–13.9

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 710160 N: 4169087

Description: This house, located at 835 Boone Creek Road, is a one-and-one-half story, two-bay (w/d), side gable dwelling with a rear ell (Figure 13.1). The façade of the dwelling contains one window with six-over-six-light, double-hung wood sashes covered with a storm window. Wood plank shutters have been tacked to either side of the opening. One single-leaf entry with divided sidelights is located on the right side of the ground floor under a partially enclosed shed-roof porch. The porch has been altered by the framed enclosure of the outer sides, installation of modern multi-light casement windows, and the addition of decorative metal posts. The porch rests on a poured concrete foundation. Each side elevation of the main block contains fenestration with six-over-six light, double-hung sashes covered with storm windows and flanked by wood plank

shutters. The main block rests on a continuous field stone foundation and is covered by a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. A single brick chimney with a corbelled top extends above the central portion of the roof at the ridgeline. Extending perpendicular to the rear of the main block is a historic ell that rests on a poured concrete foundation (Figure 13.2). The roof covering this ell section is also clad in asphalt shingles. One window with two-over-two light, double-hung sashes is visible on the side elevation and one modern replacement window can be found on the upper half story of the rear elevation. One brick chimney with a corbelled top extends above the ridgeline of the ell section. The remaining portions of the side and rear elevations have frame additions. A large gable-roof frame addition with an inset corner porch wraps around the rear ell and connects with the main block of the house (Figure 13.3). It has been constructed on a concrete block foundation and is covered by a gable roof with asphalt shingles. The corner porch is located under the main gable roof and is constructed of treated lumber resting on a concrete block foundation. The main block, rear historic ell, and modern addition have all been covered in aluminum siding. The eaves and fascia boards throughout the dwellings exterior have been wrapped in aluminum.



Figure 13.1. Site 126, One-and-one-half-story, two-bay, side-gable house (GD-530).



Figure 13.2. Site 126, East elevation of house.



Figure 13.3. Site 126, Rear elevation of house.

Multiple domestic and agricultural outbuildings are associated with the site. The first is a gable-oriented garage of frame construction, covered in board-and-batten siding (Figure 13.4). Two vertical plank doors with “Z” bracing swing out to allow access into the garage. The garage rests on a continuous poured concrete pad and is covered by a gable roof with modern metal panels. Also located within the domestic yard is a small utility shed of frame construction (Figure 13.5). The roof, which is covered by metal panels, sheds from the front to the rear. Vertical board siding is affixed to the structure with wire cut nails and a single vertical board pedestrian entry is found on the right side of the front elevation. One small window that has been covered over is located on a side elevation. The foundation material was not observed. Located just outside of the domestic yard is a second utility shed of frame construction (Figure 13.6). The roof is also covered in metal panels and sheds from side to side. It is covered in board-and-batten siding and contains one vertical board pedestrian entry. The foundation material was not

observed. Barns found in adjacent farm fields were also determined to be associated with Site 126. The first is a large tobacco barn with four vents along the side elevations (Figure 13.7). A gable roof with metal panels covers the structure and sawn lumber, affixed vertically with wire cut nails, covers the exterior walls. The barn rests on a wood pier foundation. Modern doors that slide on a horizontal track cover the entry and openings for three large industrial fans have been cut into the side elevation at some point in the structure’s history (Figure 13.8). The reason for this alteration is unknown. Located in a separate farm field is a second barn of frame construction (Figure 13.9). It is also covered by a front-gable roof with metal panels and is clad in sawn lumber affixed vertically with wire cut nails. Vents constructed of wood slats are found in the gable ends and modern doors that slide on a horizontal track cover the entry. The foundation material is unknown. The dwelling and barns are indicated on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952).



Figure 13.4. Site 126, Gable-roof garage.



Figure 13.5. Site 126, Shed-roof outbuilding.



Figure 13.6. Site 126, Shed-roof outbuilding.



Figure 13.7. Site 126, Façade of gable-roof tobacco barn.



Figure 13.8. Site 126, Side elevation of gable-roof tobacco barn.



Figure 13.9. Site 126, Gable-roof tobacco barn.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The dwelling found at Site 126 has diminished integrity due to numerous alterations that include partial enclosure of the front porch and replacement porch supports, application of aluminum siding, construction of a sizeable rear addition, and the covering of a portion of the rear ell. As a result, the dwelling has diminished historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling that would be necessary for it to convey significance. Furthermore, the basic configuration of the main block and historic ell are somewhat common in the region, and a high level of integrity would be required for NRHP consideration. As a result, the dwelling does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion A, B, C or D.

In addition, the multiple outbuildings associated with the property do not appear to be significant in their own right. The garage and utility sheds are common domestic outbuildings and their construction and placement is typical for their design and use.

The barns associated with the property are also somewhat common for the region and alterations have reduced historic integrity. The large industrial fans that have been applied to the tobacco barn, for instance, alter its traditional appearance and use. For these reasons, the outbuildings associated with Site 126 are not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

In order to more fully evaluate larger cultural resources such as agricultural properties, the National Register has established a series of landscape characteristics considered to be tangible evidence of the activities and habits of people who occupied, developed, used, and shaped the land. The National Register Bulletin Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes addresses eleven discrete areas grouped into two broad categories:

Processes (actions instrumental in shaping the land, such as responses to fertile soils):

- 1) land uses and activities
- 2) patterns of spatial organization—features such as land use and field patterns as well as relationships between major physical components such as dwellings and agricultural outbuildings
- 3) responses to the natural environment—siting buildings to take advantage of lakes, rivers, or grasslands
- 4) cultural traditions—social, ethnic, or religious traditions, as well as skills and trades of occupants

Components (physical evidence on the land, such as buildings, orchards, and pastures):

- 5) circulation networks—systems of movement, both internal and external
- 6) boundary demarcations
- 7) vegetation related to land use—including agricultural, ornamental, and incidental vegetation
- 8) buildings, structures, and objects
- 9) clusters—groupings of buildings
- 10) archaeological sites (not applicable for the purposes of this report)
- 11) small-scale elements such as gateposts (McClelland, et al 1999:3-6).

Site 126 retains a number of these landscape characteristics, including: 1) Land uses and activities are exhibited in the placement of the existing outbuildings within proximity to specific fields. The majority of the land appears to be fallow and crop production does not appear to be ongoing however. 2) Patterns of spatial organization are evident in the siting of the main residence and the domestic and agricultural outbuildings, which is also a 3) response to the natural environment. 5) Circulation patterns are present in the drive leading to the dwelling and from the dwelling to the agricultural outbuildings. 6) Boundary demarcations such as tree lines and fence rows were identified during the field survey. 8) and 9) Buildings on the property are grouped into domestic and

agricultural clusters with barns located at a distance from the domestic yard of the residential area.

While the property maintains a number of the landscape characteristics required for consideration as a rural historic landscape, it still must meet at least one of the NRHP criteria for listing and maintain integrity. The NRHP, which is maintained by the National Park Service, provides specific criteria (Criteria A through D) for evaluating the significance of properties over 50 years of age.

Although this site retains a number of landscape characteristics used in evaluating NRHP eligibility, the site does not appear to be an outstanding example of a rural historic landscape in Garrard County. The majority of the landscape characteristics this site retains, such as fallow fields, fence rows, and tree lines visibly exhibiting boundary demarcations, are commonly found in rural areas of central Kentucky. Furthermore, the siting of domestic outbuildings is typical for the property's use, and the design and construction techniques employed are not uncommon. The dwelling has also been significantly altered which minimizes ones ability to read the historic configuration and use of the domestic space. Archival research did not yield information associating the site with a significant event or person in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A

Site 127

KHC Survey #: GD-531

Photographs: Figures 13.10–13.11

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 709815 N: 4168716

Description: This is a one-and-one-half story, four-bay (w/w/d/w) dwelling, facing northwest on Boone Creek Road (Figure 13.10). The

dwelling is designed in a side-gable configuration and rests over a partial basement on a raised concrete block foundation. The two windows located on the left side of the façade contain three-over-one-light, double-hung wood sashes covered with modern storm windows. To the right of these windows is a single-leaf entry with a decorative storm door. To the right of the entry is a single replacement window with one-over-one light, double-hung vinyl sashes. Extending from the façade's eave-oriented roof line is a shed-roof porch supported by decorative metal posts resting on a poured concrete deck. This deck rests on a concrete block foundation. A brick stair accesses the porch from grade. The side elevations contain a mixture of historic and modern replacement windows (Figure 13.11). Several window units appear to contain one-over-one-light, double-hung vinyl sashes while other units contain vertical two-over-two-light, double-hung sashes. The east elevation contains a single-leaf entry covered by a paneled door that accesses the partial basement. A pair of fixed two-light basement window units can also be found on this elevation. To the rear of the structure under an

elongated shed roof extending from the rear eave line of the primary side-gable roof is a modern carport. A rear single-leaf entry and three modern window units are found on the rear elevation. The roof over the dwelling is covered in asphalt shingles and a single brick chimney extends above the ridgeline. The exterior walls of the structure are clad in vinyl siding. Site 127 is indicated on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Modifications to this frame dwelling have compromised the historic qualities necessary for this site to convey significance. The historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been diminished by the replacement windows, porch alterations, rear addition/carport, and application of vinyl siding. The records review did not yield information associating the site with a significant event or person in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A

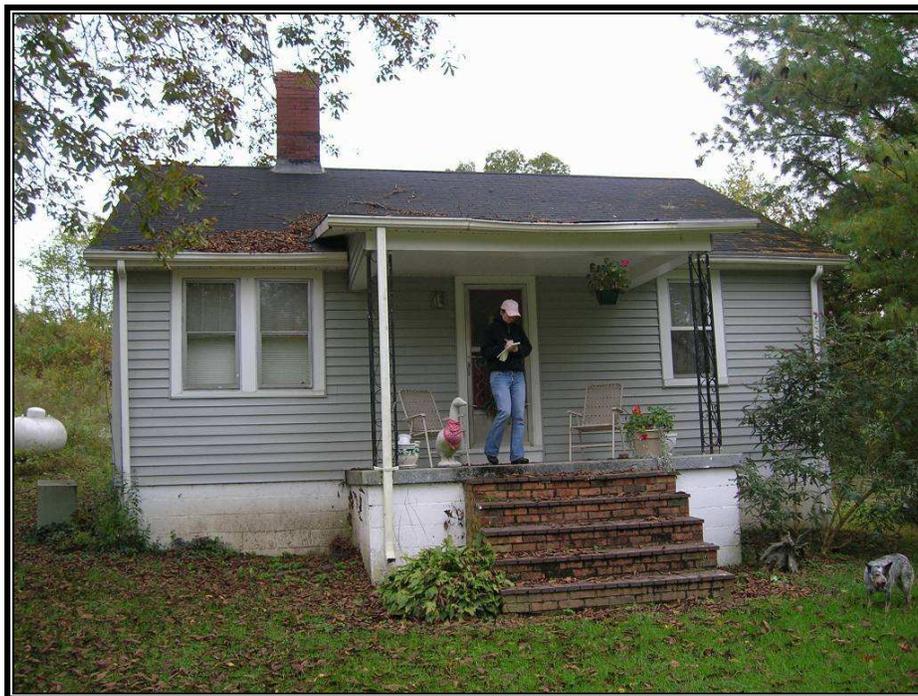


Figure 13.10. Site 127, One-and-one-half-story, four-bay, side-gable house (GD-531).



Figure 13.11. Site 127, Southwest and rear elevations.

Site 128

KHC Survey #: GD-532

Photographs: Figures 13.12–13.13

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Bryantsville, KY 1952 (1979)

UTMs: E: 709404 N: 4168675

Description: This is a one-and-one-half story, three-bay (w/d/w) American bungalow facing southeast on Boone Creek Road (Figure 13.12). The frame dwelling is designed in a side-gable configuration and rests on a parged concrete block foundation. A gable-roof dormer is located on the front roof slope. It contains a pair of replacement windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung vinyl sashes. Decorative modern shutters are found on each side of the pair. Windows on the first level of the façade flank a centered single-leaf entry. These windows contain replacement one-over-

one-light, double-hung vinyl sashes and are flanked to either side by decorative modern shutters. Located under the forward section of the eave-oriented roofline is a porch supported by decorative metal posts resting on a poured concrete deck. Poured concrete steps access each end of the porch from grade. The side elevations also contain modern replacement windows on the first and half-story floors with decorative modern shutters tacked to either side. The roof over the dwelling is covered in v-groove metal panels and a central brick chimney with a corbelled top extends above the ridgeline. The exterior walls of the structure are clad in vinyl siding. Located to the west of the dwelling is a gable-oriented multi-purpose barn with a modern prefabricated metal shelter extending from the front (Figure 13.13). The barn is constructed of vertical boards and is covered with a metal panel roof. The dwelling and the barn are indicated on the 1952 Bryantsville, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.15) (USGS 1952).



Figure 13.12. Site 128, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame American Bungalow (GD-532).



Figure 13.13. Site 128, Gable-roof outbuilding.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. While the basic form of Site 128 is largely intact, several modern alterations have reduced the dwelling's integrity of design, workmanship, feeling and association. These include the application of vinyl siding, replacement of original porch columns with modern decorative metal posts, replacement of windows, and the addition of decorative modern shutters. Furthermore, the American Bungalow is a relatively common house type in the area, as well as in the region and state, and a high level of integrity is required for NRHP consideration. With an overall lack of character defining Craftsman style elements and alterations, the dwelling does not meet this level of integrity. Furthermore, the multi-purpose barn associated with the dwelling is also a common type. Alterations, including the addition of a modern prefabricated metal shelter to the east gable end, reduce the outbuilding's integrity of design, feeling and association. Background research did not yield information associating the site with a significant event or person in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A

Site 129

KHC Survey #: GD-533

Photographs: Figures 13.14–13.17

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Bryantsville, KY 1952 (1979)

UTMs: E: 709252 N: 4168624

Description: This is a one-and-one-half story, three-bay (w/d/w) American bungalow facing southeast toward Boone Creek Road (Figure 13.14). The frame dwelling is designed in a side gable configuration and rests on a mortared stone foundation. A central gable-roof dormer is located on the front roof slope. It contains a pair of historic windows with six-over-six-light, double-hung wood sashes. Rafter tails can be seen extending under the eaves of the dormer. Windows on the first level of the façade are

located to either side of a centered single-leaf entry. These windows are historic and contain two-over-two-light, double-hung wood sashes. The centered single-leaf entry contains a modern nine-light prefabricated door. Located just below the eave is a porch supported by replacement 4-x-4 inch wood posts. Several of these posts extend to porch grade while others rest on a wood banister surrounding most of the porch. The surface of the porch floor is comprised of uneven mortared stone. Stone steps, flanked by stone knee-walls, access the center of the porch from grade. Each of the side elevations also contains historic windows with double-hung wood sashes. The rear elevation contains windows that do not appear to be original to the dwelling (Figure 13.15). The first window to the left contains horizontal two-over-two-light double-hung sashes. Two-light fixed sash or casement windows flank a rear single-leaf entry that is off-set to the right. Two windows are found to the left of the entry and one window is found to the right of the entry. The roof over the dwelling is covered in asphalt shingle and three brick chimneys pierce the roof. The most prominent corbelled brick chimney extends from the front roof slope behind the dormer. The remaining two brick chimneys are smaller and extend from the rear roof slope. The entire structure is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a stone foundation. Located to the northwest of the dwelling are two agricultural outbuildings. The first appears to be a frame drive-through corn crib (Figure 13.16). Much of the lower wall portions have been removed and the structure no longer appears to be structurally sound. The structure is covered by a side-gable roof clad in metal panels. The second agricultural outbuilding is an eave-oriented stock barn with a hay loft (Figure 13.17). The structure is entered through a sliding door found on the east elevation that no longer appears to function. The structure is covered in sawn lumber affixed vertically with wire-cut nails and the roof is covered in metal panels. This outbuilding is also in poor condition. The dwelling and the stock barn are indicated on the 1952 Bryantsville, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.15) (USGS 1952).



Figure 13.14. Site 129, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame American Bungalow (GD-533).



Figure 13.15. Site 129, Rear elevation.



Figure 13.16. Site 129, Gable-roof corncrib.

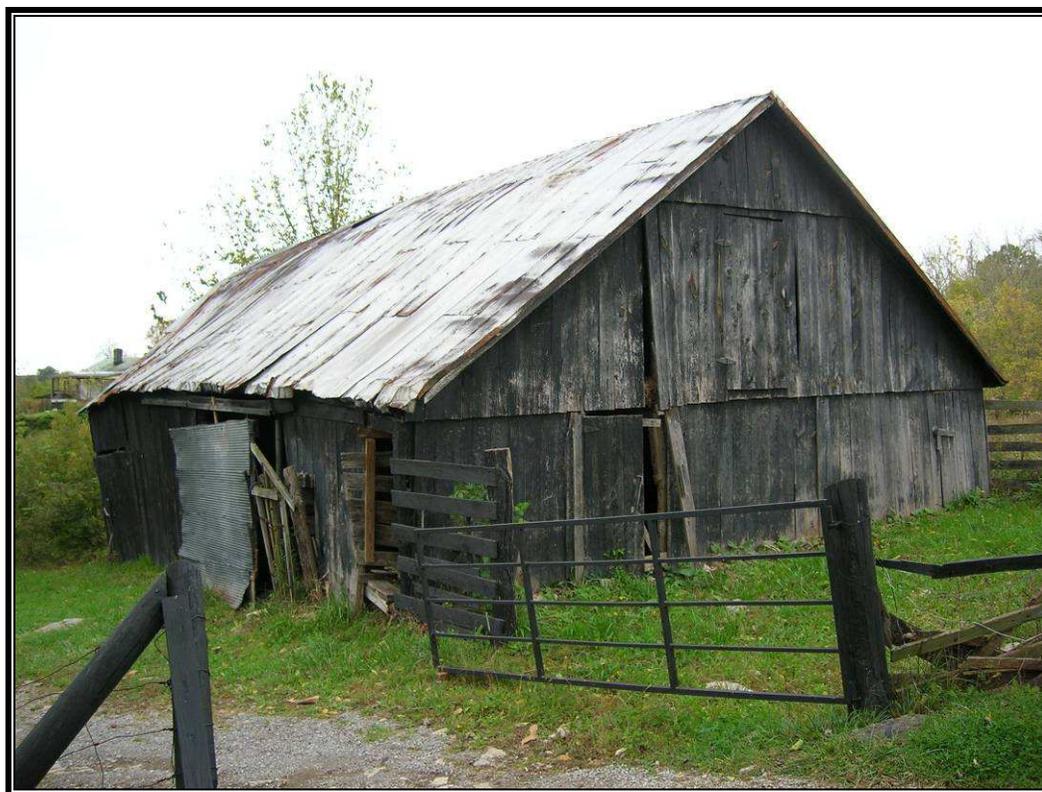


Figure 13.17. Site 129, Gable-roof stock barn.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. While the basic form and materials of Site 129 are largely intact, several modern alterations have reduced the dwelling's architectural integrity. These include the alteration of the front porch with replacement materials and alterations to the rear elevation. Furthermore, the American Bungalow is a relatively common house type in the area, as well as in the region and state, and a high level of integrity is required for NRHP consideration. With an overall lack of character defining Craftsman style elements and alterations, the dwelling does not meet this level of integrity. Furthermore, the drive-through corn crib and stock barn are also common outbuildings found in this area of Kentucky. Because of moderate alterations and severe deterioration, they do not appear to be particularly outstanding examples of their type. Background research did not yield information associating the site with a significant event or person in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A

Site 130

KHC Survey #: GD-534

Photographs: Figure 13.18

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Bryantsville, KY 1952 (1979)

UTMs: E: 709135 N: 4168649

Description: This is a one-and-one-half story, two-bay (d/w) dwelling that faces southeast toward Boone Creek Road (Figure 13.18). The frame dwelling is designed in a side-gable configuration and rests on a continuous masonry foundation. The façade elevation appears to have been significantly altered within the last 50 years. A single-leaf entry with a modern prefabricated door is found on the left side of the façade. This does not appear to be the original location of the primary entry. Located on the far right side of the façade is a one-over-one-light, double-hung sash replacement window. The façade appears to be

covered in painted particle board. Extending over the bays from the eave-oriented roof is a shed-roof porch. This porch is supported by modern wood posts and rests on what appears to be a poured concrete deck over a concrete block foundation. Modern brick steps designed in ascending semi-circles accesses the porch from grade. Each of the side elevations also contains replacement windows with differing sash configurations. They are flanked on either side by modern decorative shutters. These elevations are clad in vinyl siding. Located next to, or possibly extending from, the lower portion of the south elevation is a metal shelter that may be used as a carport. It has a metal roof and is supported by metal posts. The roof over the dwelling is covered in asphalt shingles and two brick chimneys pierce the roof. These chimneys are roughly the same size and extend centrally above the front and rear roof slopes. Located to the west of the dwelling is a gable-oriented barn of unknown use. It does not appear on the 1952 topographic quadrangle map and therefore is surmised to be less than 50 years of age. The dwelling located at Site 130 is indicated on the 1952 Bryantsville, Kentucky topographic map however (Figure 5.15) (USGS 1952).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Significant modifications to this dwelling have compromised the historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association that may have been associated with this site at one time. Alterations include the reconfiguration of the façade bays, replacement of the porch supports, modern steps that access the porch from grade, replacement windows, and modern siding. Side-gable vernacular dwellings are also commonplace in this region of Kentucky and a high level of integrity would be required for NRHP consideration. Site 130 does not maintain this level of integrity. Furthermore, the records review did not yield information associating the site with a significant event or person in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Figure 13.18. Site 130, One-and-one-half-story, two-bay, side-gable house (GD-534).

Site 131

KHC Survey #: GD-535

Photographs: Figures 13.19–13.20

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Bryantsville, KY 1952 (1979)

UTMs: E: 709379 N: 4168547

Description: This is the Pleasant Valley Baptist Church, located on the northeast side of Boone Creek Road (Figure 13.19). The façade of the structure is designed with a small gable-roof section extending centrally above a larger gable-roof section that spans the width of the façade. The small gable-roof section, which is flush with the façade, gives the appearance of a traditional bell tower. Extending above the ridgeline of the small gable-roof section is a cupola covered by a pyramidal roof. This cupola has been covered in aluminum siding. The façade of the structure contains only one bay with a double-leaf entry covered by modern prefabricated doors. Attic vents are located within the small upper gable section. Set behind the façade wall plane is a secondary wall plane that is also constructed as a gable. This secondary gable-roof section

wall shares a ridgeline with the small gable-roof section of the façade. To the rear of the church is another gable roof section that is approximately the same height as the primary façade gable. The side elevations are devoid of decorative windows typically associated with church buildings. They all appear to be modern replacement windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung vinyl sashes. The foundation of the structure is partially concrete block and partially mortared stone. It seems possible that the foundation for an earlier house or building was reused during the construction. In the front right corner of the foundation is a cornerstone that reads “Pleasant Valley Baptist Church, Aug. 1937, L.W. Faulkner Pastor.” The church roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are covered in aluminum siding. Located adjacent to the church is a parsonage with modifications (Figure 13.20). The original design of the structure is difficult to determine, but it may have been a small shotgun type dwelling oriented toward the church to the west. Only a single-leaf pedestrian entry is found on this section. What appears to be a shed-roof addition extends from the southwest elevation of the shotgun section towards Boone Creek Road.



Figure 13.19. Site 131, Pleasant Valley Baptist Church (GD-535).



Figure 13.20. Site 131, Associated parsonage.

It contains windows with a mixture of double-hung sash configurations including three-over-one-light and one-over-one-light. While the construction type is unknown, masonite siding covers the shotgun and shed roof portions of the dwelling. Extending off of the northeast elevation of the shotgun section is a shed-roof concrete block addition that appears to date to the latter half of the twentieth century. Vinyl siding covers the upper portion of this addition as it transitions into the roof slope of the shotgun section. The first congregations associated with the Pleasant Valley Baptist Church began to meet at an unknown location in the Boone Creek area as early as 1865. Several prominent families in the congregation, including the Dunns and Burdettes, initiated the process of establishing a new church on the present site around 1920 (Fox 2005; 42). The church was apparently not constructed until many years later, possibly the time it took to raise the funds for purchase and construction. The Pleasant Valley Baptist Church building and the associated parsonage first appear on the 1941 Garrard County Highway Map (Figure 5.10) (KDOH 1941).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. *The National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* states that under Criterion Consideration A, “A religious property requires justification on architectural, artistic, or historic grounds to avoid any appearance of judgment by government about the validity of any religion or belief” (National Park Service 1997:26). The Pleasant Valley Baptist Church has a number of alterations, including replacement windows, replacement doors, and aluminum siding. Furthermore, the architectural design of the church is somewhat simplistic, and no significant detailing remains. The alterations to the structure compromise the historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling necessary to convey its significance. While the church is connected with the Dunn and Burdette families and local African-American history, research did not yield information that would suggest significance under Criterion A or B. As a result, this site does not appear eligible

for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A

Site 132

KHC Survey #: GD-536

Photographs: Figures 13.21–13.26

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 709679 N: 4168354

Description: This is a one-and-one-half story, three-bay (w/d/w) American bungalow facing southwest toward Boone Creek Road (Figure 13.21). The frame dwelling is designed in a side-gable configuration and rests on a continuous foundation with varying masonry materials. A central gable-roof dormer is located on the front roof slope. It contains a grouping of three historic windows with three-over-one-light, double-hung wood sashes. The trim molding surrounding these windows, along with the side walls, eaves, and fascia boards, have been wrapped in vinyl siding. Windows on the first level of the façade are located to either side of a centered single-leaf entry. These windows are also historic and contain three-over-one-light, double-hung wood sashes. The centered single-leaf entry contains a historic paneled door. The inset front porch is supported by four battered wood posts. These posts rest on a poured concrete deck supported by a brick, stone, and concrete block porch foundation. Partially parged brick steps access the porch from grade. Each of the side elevations also contains historic windows with three-over-one-light, double-hung wood sashes. The side and rear elevations have been clad in vinyl siding (Figure 13.22). The rear elevation, which may have contained a porch that has been enclosed, includes a single-leaf entry and paired windows with six-over-six-light, double-hung sashes. These do not appear to be original to the structure. The roof over the dwelling is covered in standing seam metal that appears to be covered in a protective coating. Two central brick chimneys extend

from the roof. The most prominent of these extends from above the central section of the front roof slope behind the dormer window. The second smaller brick chimney extends from the rear roof slope. The majority of the structure rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. Located directly behind the dwelling within the domestic yard is a frame, gable-oriented shed constructed of sawn lumber attached vertically with wire nails (Figure 13.23). Rafter tails extend under the eave of the gable roof, which is covered in metal panels. Located in a field directly behind the property's domestic space are a tobacco barn, a concrete block shed, and a stock barn. The tobacco barn contains six side vents and wood slat gable vents (Figure 13.24). It is constructed with sawn lumber attached vertically with wire cut nails and is accessed through sliding vertical board doors located at each gable end. This barn is indicated on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952). The concrete block shed, which is likely less

than fifty years of age, is located to the south of the tobacco barn next to a man-made pond (Figure 13.25). It is covered by a front gable roof clad in v-groove metal panels. This shed may serve as a pump house. Located to the north of the tobacco barn is a gable-oriented transverse-crib stock barn with an extended shed-roof section (Figure 13.26). It is constructed with sawn lumber attached vertically with wire cut nails and is accessed through sliding vertical board doors located at each gable end. The extended shed roof section is attached to the southwest elevation of the barn. It is accessed at either end by open bays that may at one time have had swinging doors hinged on each side of the openings. This barn is also indicated on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952). Agricultural pastures and fields that may once have been associated with the property are no longer apparent. Because of this lack of association and context, Site 132 was not evaluated as a potential rural historic landscape.



Figure 13.21. Site 132, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame American Bungalow (GD-536).



Figure 13.22. Site 132, Southeast and rear elevation.



Figure 13.23. Site 132, Gable-roof outbuilding.



Figure 13.24. Site 132, Gable-roof tobacco barn.



Figure 13.25. Site 132, Gable-roof concrete block outbuilding.

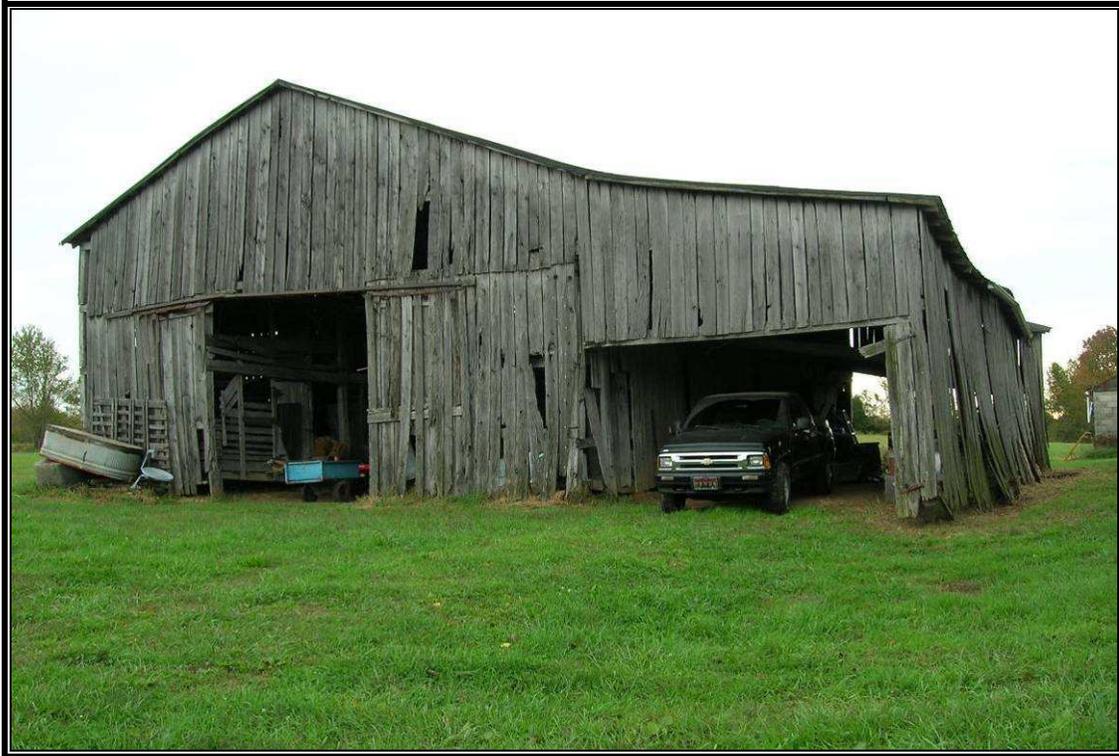


Figure 13.26. Site 132, Transverse-crib stock barn.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. While the basic form and materials of Site 132 are largely intact, several modern alterations have reduced the dwellings architectural integrity. These include alterations to the front porch with replacement materials, the application of vinyl siding to the majority of the exterior, and the possible enclosure of the rear porch. Furthermore, the dwelling found at Site 132 is not a particularly outstanding example of a massed-plan bungalow. Because this is a relatively common house type in the area, as well as in the region and the state, a high level of integrity is required for NRHP consideration. Site 132 does not display this level of integrity. While two historic agricultural outbuildings and one historic domestic outbuilding are associated with the site, none are particularly unusual or outstanding examples of their type. Similar outbuildings were found with regularity during the course of this survey. Finally, changes to the landscape have reduced the integrity of association required to understand these outbuildings within an agricultural context.

Agricultural pastures and fields that may once have been associated with the property are no longer apparent. Because of this lack of association and context, Site 132 was not evaluated as a potential rural historic landscape. The records review completed for the project did not yield information associating the site with a significant event or person in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A

Site 133

KHC Survey #: GD-537

Photographs: Figures 13.27–13.30

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 709806 N: 4168247

Description: This is a one-story, single-pile dwelling with an unknown number of bays, facing southeast toward a steep and winding drive that accesses the property from Boone Creek Road (Figure 13.27). The box-frame structure is designed in a side gable configuration and rests on a fieldstone pier foundation. While the façade elevation was largely obstructed from view by vegetation during the survey, it appears to have been designed in a saddlebag form with two single-leaf pedestrian entries. One five-panel door covering one of the entries was visible. The construction technique employed in the structure's design appears to be box framing with structural vertical boards under weatherboard siding. Only the south gable end was accessible during the survey, but it is assumed that each gable end displayed similar fenestration. The south gable end contains one window with missing sashes. Large portions of the rear elevation have collapsed or have been removed, revealing highly deteriorated plaster and lath walls on the interior (Figure 13.28). A mantle and brick fire box located on the center interior wall, separating the two

rooms, was visible through the rear wall (Figure 13.29). The location of the fire box indicates that a central chimney once extended centrally through the roof ridgeline. Covering the roof are weathered metal panels and surrounding the dwelling and domestic space is a wire fence. While no domestic outbuildings remain within this delineated domestic space, a gable-oriented tobacco barn is located to the northeast of the dwelling. The tobacco barn is of frame construction and clad in sawn lumber attached vertically with wire cut nails (Figure 13.30). Five vents were identified on the side elevations and one vent was identified in the upper section of each gable end. The barn is accessed at the gable ends through sliding wood doors. Extending from the barn's east elevation is a frame stripping room. It is covered by a shed roof. The roof of the tobacco barn and stripping room is covered by corrugated metal panels. The box-frame dwelling is indicated on the 1927 geological map of Garrard County and the barn is indicated on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.9 and 5.14) (KGS 1927; USGS 1952).



Figure 13.27. Site 133, One-story, four-bay, side-gable box-frame house (GD-537).



Figure 13.28. Site 133, Rear elevation of house.



Figure 13.29. Site 133, View of central interior wall.

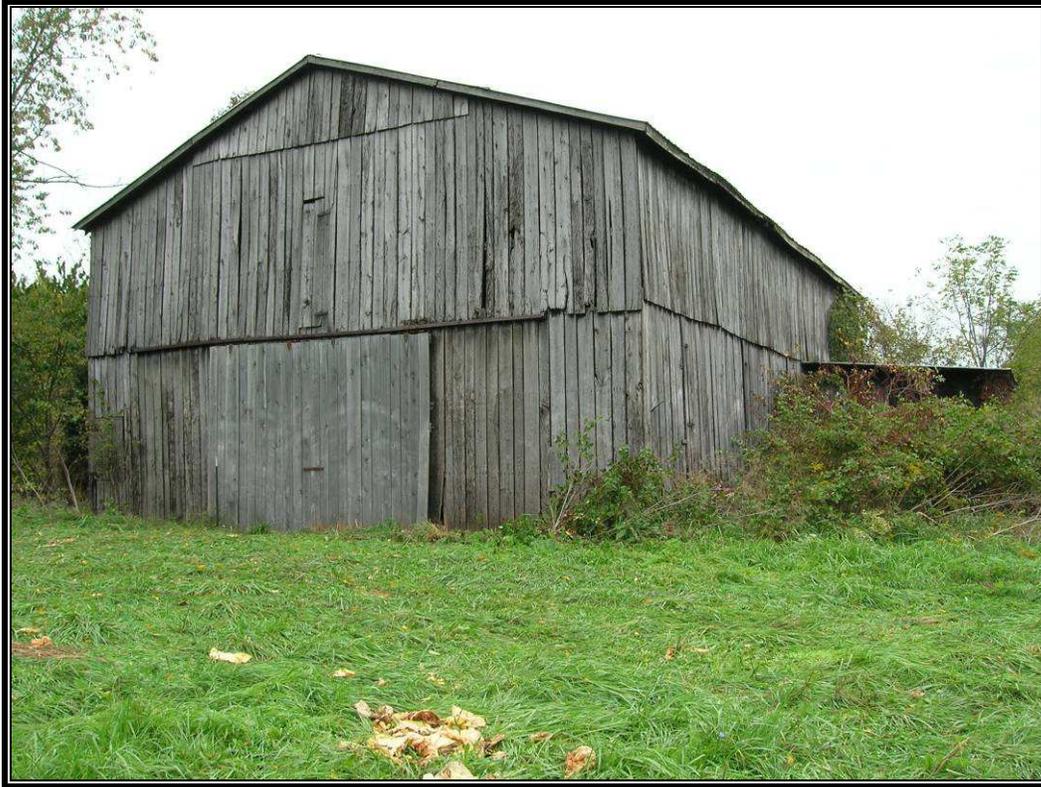


Figure 13.30. Site 133, Gable-roof tobacco barn.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Deferred maintenance and significant deterioration have compromised the box-frame dwelling's historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Sizeable portions of the structure's exterior walls have collapsed or been removed, windows have missing sashes, and the roof is partially exposed to the elements. The structure is uninhabitable and appears to be on the verge of complete collapse. It therefore does not appear to have the physical integrity required for NRHP consideration. While the associated tobacco barn is in good physical condition, it is a common agricultural outbuilding found in the area and fails to exhibit individual architectural significance. The records review did not yield information associating this site with a significant event or person in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A

Site 134

KHC Survey #: GD-538

Photographs: Figures 13.31–13.46

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952 and Bryantsville, KY 1952 (1979)

UTMs: E: 709588 N: 4167571

Description: This is a one-and-one-half story, four-bay (ww/d/w), modified T-plan dwelling facing south on the north side of KY 52 (Danville Road) (Figure 13.31). The façade of the frame dwelling contains three separate sections. On the left side of the façade is a frame addition built flush with a central, forward-facing gable section. To the right of the central section is a recessed perpendicular side-gable wing. The left side addition contains windows with three-over-one-light, double-hung sashes and rests on a concrete

block foundation. The central forward-facing gable section appears to be original to the design of the dwelling, creating the shorter side of the original T-plan. It contains windows with two-over-two-light, double-hung wood sashes on the first and upper half-story floors. The perpendicular side-gable wing has a single-leaf entry and a window with two-over-two-light, double-hung wood sashes. Covering the entry is an historic half-light wood door with multiple lower panels. Extending over these bays is a hip-roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. These posts rest on a poured concrete deck and foundation. Each of the façade windows is flanked by decorative modern shutters and exhibit trim work clad in aluminum siding. While the façade has also been wrapped in aluminum siding, indications that decorative elements may have existed within the gable front section can be seen. Namely, the wide trim boards visible under the eaves. The eaves and fascia may also have contained decorative elements at one time. These portions of the dwelling are covered by a gable-roof clad in asphalt shingles. One corbelled brick chimney extends above the ridgeline of the front gable section, and one corbelled brick chimney extends above the ridgeline of the recessed perpendicular side-gable section. The dwelling's east elevation contains a gable-oriented section with one window on the first floor containing two-over-two-light, double-hung wood sashes (Figure 13.32). A modern attic vent is located in the gable end. A gable-roof addition with a pair of one-over-one-light replacement windows and a modern single-leaf entry flanked by small fixed single-light modern windows is located on the rear elevation. This rear addition rests on a poured concrete foundation and the exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding. It is covered by an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A single brick chimney extends above the rear portion of the ridgeline. The west elevation is also comprised of additions (Figure 13.33). The right side of this elevation is comprised of a gable end that runs flush with an elongated shed-roof section to the left. Paired and single windows with multi-light over single-light double-hung sashes are found on these additions. It is

unclear if they date to the construction of the additions or if they have been recycled from another structure. The form of these additions indicates they may be newer than the windows suggest. The west elevation has been wrapped in aluminum siding and rests on a poured concrete block foundation. The roof of each section is covered in asphalt shingles.

Located within the domestic space are several outbuildings that appear to be of varying age. These include a work shed, a root cellar, a storage barn, two garages, two chicken houses, a brooder house, and a privy. Several of the structures are located directly behind the dwelling. The additions to the rear of the dwelling have been built over the yard that once separated the dwelling from these structures, and only a narrow path between them now exists. The first outbuilding is an eave-oriented work shed located directly behind the dwelling (Figure 13.34). It faces east. A single-leaf pedestrian entry with a vertical board door is located to the front left, and a small window with six-light fixed or casement sashes is located to the front right. The structure is clad in weatherboard, and is covered by a corrugated metal gable roof. Attached to the rear of this structure is a low storage shed with a gable roof covered in standing seam metal. It is also clad in weatherboards. Located to the east of the work shed is a deep root cellar accessed by poured concrete steps (Figure 13.35). The steps and the entry to the root cellar are covered by a frame structure clad in weatherboards with an asphalt-shingled gable-oriented roof. A single-leaf entry covered by a vertical board door is located on the gable end. The upper portion of the root cellar is covered by earth retained by a poured concrete wall. Located on the west side of the work shed is a frame, gable-oriented storage barn (Figure 13.36). The roof of this structure is covered in corrugated metal and the elevations are clad in sawn lumber attached vertically with wire cut nails. Two single-leaf pedestrian entries covered with vertical board doors are located on the front-gable end. The structure appears to be unstable. Located to the east of the root cellar are two gable-oriented frame garages.



Figure 13.31. Site 134, One-and-one-half-story, four-bay, frame T-plan house (GD-538).



Figure 13.32. Site 134, East elevation of house.



Figure 13.33. Site 134, Rear and west elevations.



Figure 13.34. Site 134, Gable-roof outbuilding located directly behind house.

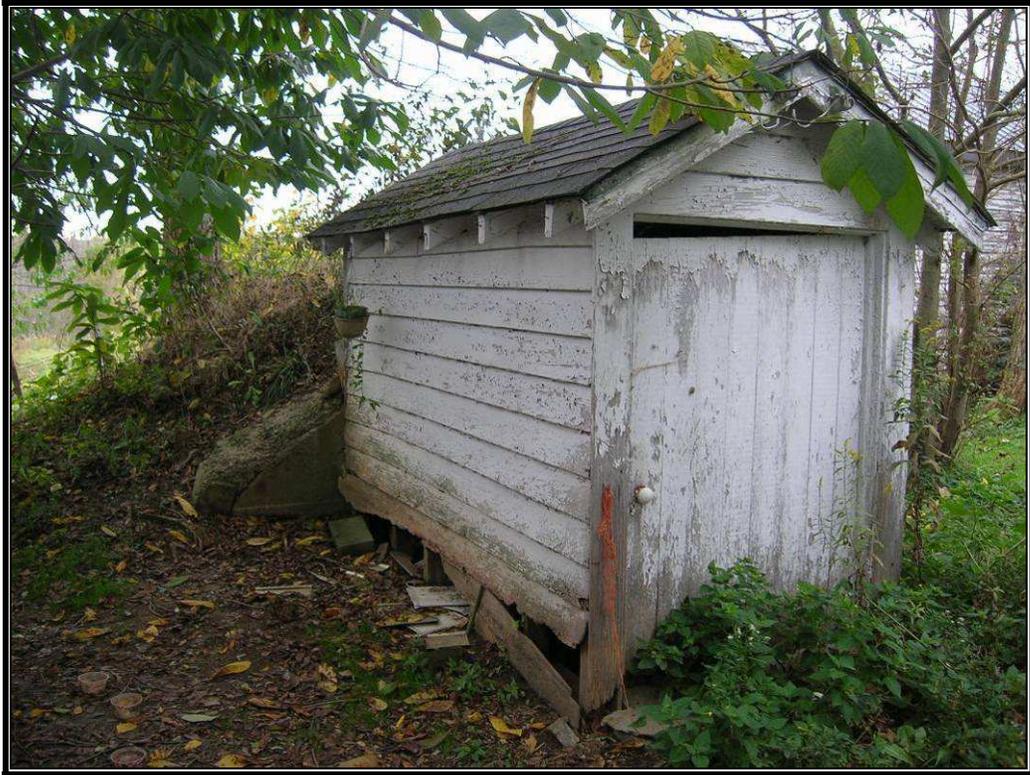


Figure 13.35. Site 134, Gable-roof root cellar.

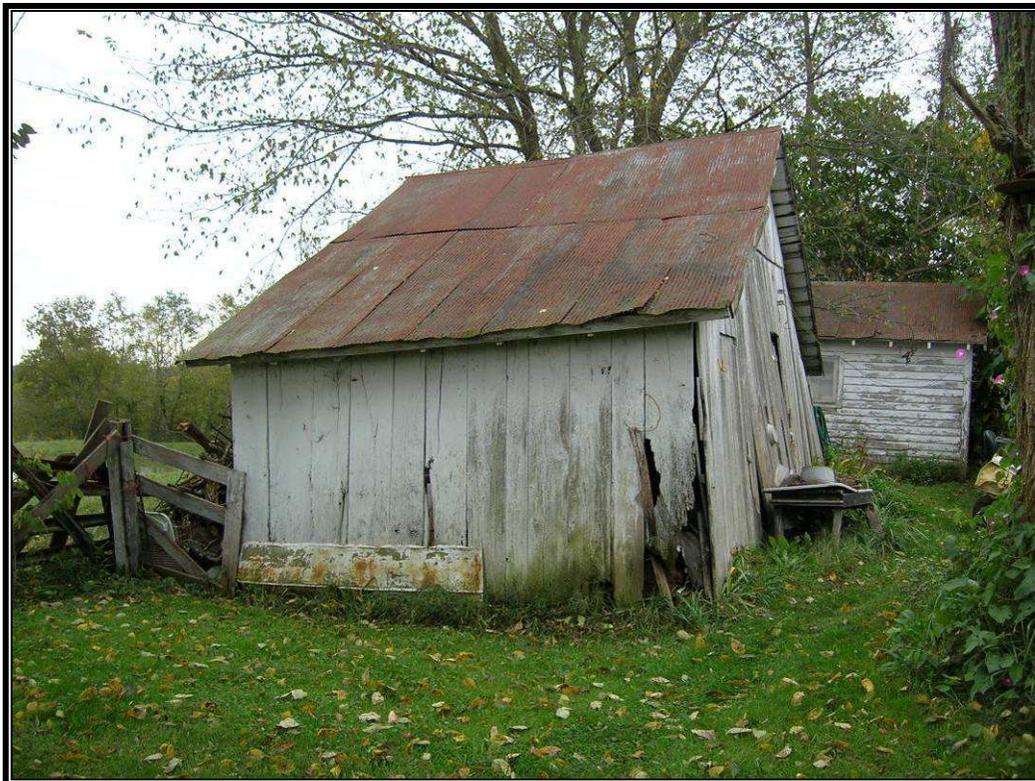


Figure 13.36. Site 134, Gable-roof storage barn.

The first is located adjacent to the rear of the dwelling and faces KY 52 to the south (Figure 13.37). It is clad in vertical board siding and is covered by a metal panel roof. Vertical board doors that are hinged to either side of the garage entry swing out toward the driveway. Located behind this garage is a second frame garage clad in weatherboard siding and covered by a modern metal panel roof (Figure 13.38). It faces east. This garage is taller than the first and is likely used for tractor storage. The gable-front entry to the garage is covered by vertical board doors that are hinged to either side of the entry and swing out. One small pedestrian entry covered by a vertical plank door is located on the right side of the south elevation. Located on the east side of the driveway is a side yard with two small chicken houses. The first chicken house is of box-frame construction with a vertical board sheathing covered in faux brick rolled asphalt siding (Figure 13.39). It is covered by a metal paneled shed roof and rests on wood posts. Slightly to the north and west of this chicken house is a second frame chicken house (Figure 13.40). The exterior walls are clad in vertical

board siding and the structure is covered by a corrugated metal shed roof. Three window openings are covered in chicken wire and a single-leaf vertical board door accesses the structure on the west end. The structure has shifted considerably and it appears to be unstable. Neither chicken house is currently in use. Located to the west of the dwelling and storage barn is a one-story frame brooder house (Figure 13.41). It is covered by a side-gable roof covered in modern metal panels, and one window with multi-light fixed or casement sashes is located at each gable end. The front elevation of the structure contains one off-centered pedestrian entry covered by a vertical board door. Located to the left of the pedestrian entry is a concrete block and brick exterior chimney. The exterior walls are clad in faux brick rolled asphalt siding and corrugated metal panels. This structure does not appear to be in use. Located north and west of the brooder house is a frame privy with a shed roof (Figure 13.42). It is covered with vertical boards and is accessed through a vertical board door. Small diamond shaped vent openings are located on each side.



Figure 13.37. Site 134, Vertical board gable-roof garage.

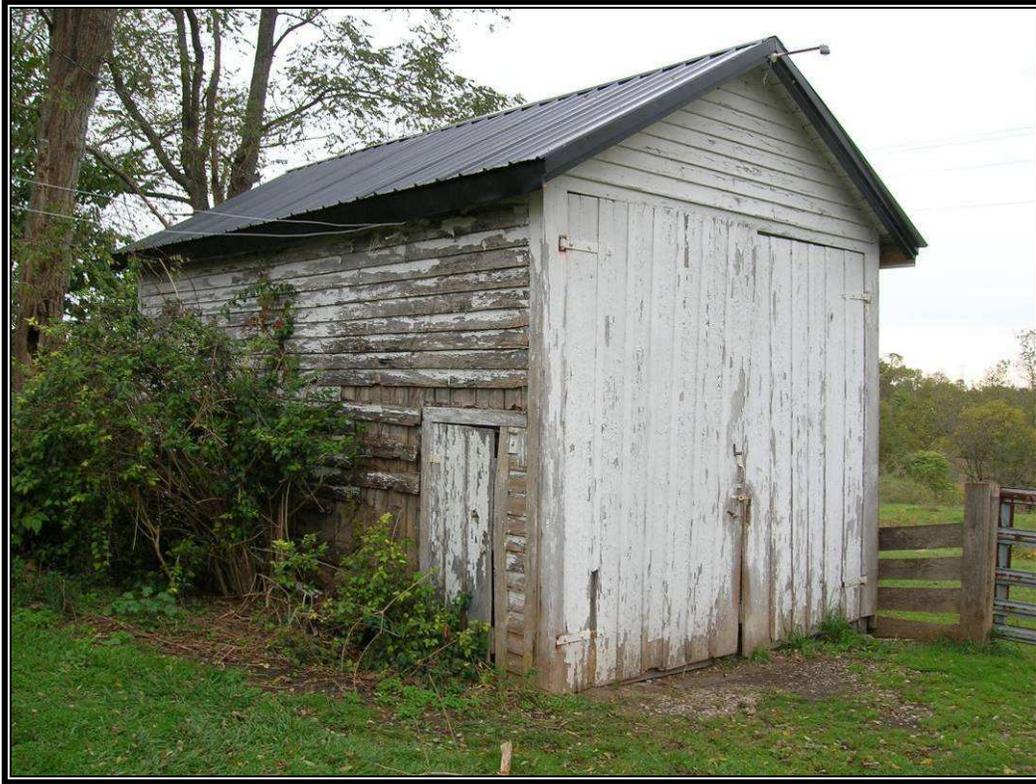


Figure 13.38. Site 134, Gable-roof garage clad with horizontal boards.

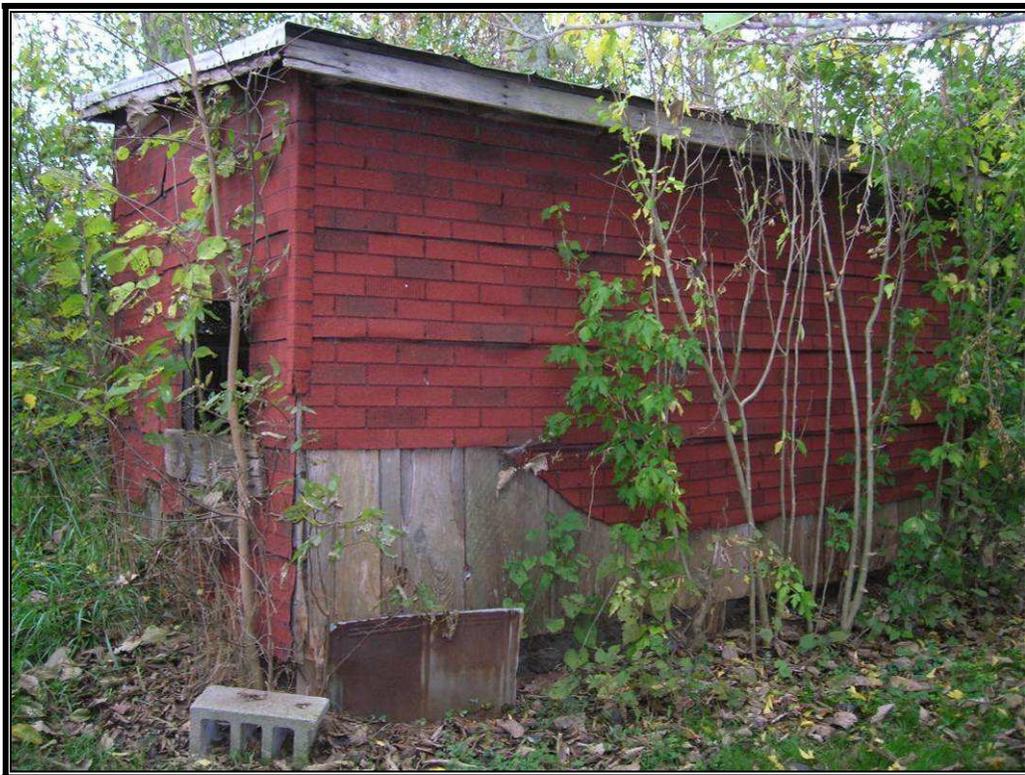


Figure 13.39. Site 134, Shed-roof chicken house.



Figure 13.40. Site 134, Shed-roof chicken house.



Figure 13.41. Site 134, Gable-roof brooder house.

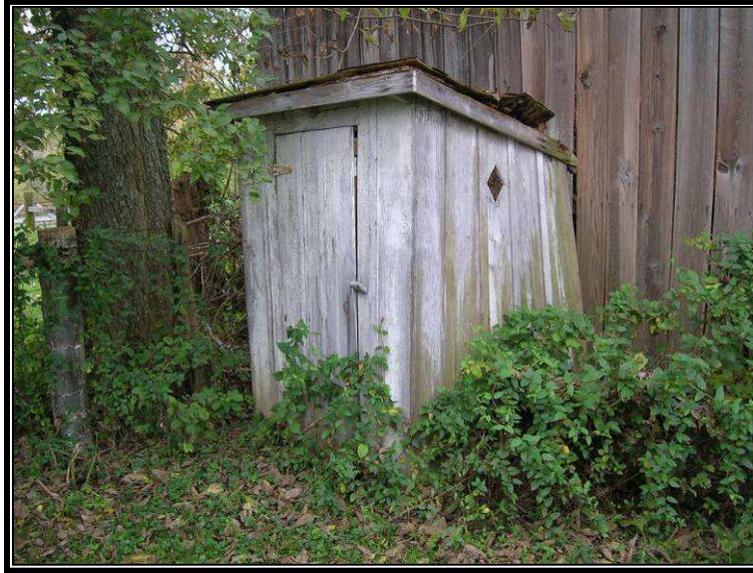


Figure 13.42. Site 134, Shed-roof privy.

Located just west of the domestic yard are several agricultural outbuildings including a hay barn, a small barn of unknown use, a storage shed, and a shed-roof outbuilding. The frame hay barn, which is located adjacent to the privy, just outside of the domestic space, is gable-oriented and covered with a metal panel roof (Figure 13.43). The exterior is clad in sawn lumber attached vertically with wire cut nails. A wood slat vent and a large hay loft door are located in the upper front gable end, and a large drive-in entry is covered by sliding vertical board doors. The structure rests on a wood pier foundation. One pedestrian entry was identified on the right side of the front elevation. Located to the north of the hay barn, in a yard fronting KY 52, are the remaining outbuildings. The first is a small barn of unknown use (Figure 13.44). The front elevation is designed with two single-leaf pedestrian entries to the left of a larger opening covered by hinged vertical board doors that swing out. It is possible that this barn was used to store farm equipment. Also located within this yard is a side-gable storage shed covered with a corrugated metal panel roof (Figure 13.45). The exterior walls are clad in sawn lumber attached vertically with wire cut nails. Finally, a shed roof outbuilding is located within the yard (Figure 13.46). It is designed with a shed roof and contains entries

on each side of the front elevation. Based on its placement within the yard and its design, it is possible that the structure was used as a stall. A structure near the present dwelling at Site 134 is indicated on the 1897 Garrard County map (Figure 5.8) (Beers 1897). The hay barn is first indicated on the 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky and the 1952 Bryantsville, Kentucky topographic maps (Figure 5.14 and 5.15) (USGS 1952).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The dwelling found at Site 134 has diminished integrity due to numerous alterations that include several sizeable additions to each of the three elevations. The form and massing of these additions, along with varying window configurations, suggest that the dwelling was originally built as a T-plan in the latter part of the nineteenth century and expanded considerably in both the first and second halves of the twentieth century. The entire structure has been wrapped in aluminum siding. This masks original detailing that was likely applied to the structure and conceals the true age and make-up of the numerous additions and alterations. The front porch has also been modified by replacement decorative metal posts and the modern shutters that have been tacked to the sides of the window openings.



Figure 13.43. Site 134, Gable-roof hay barn.

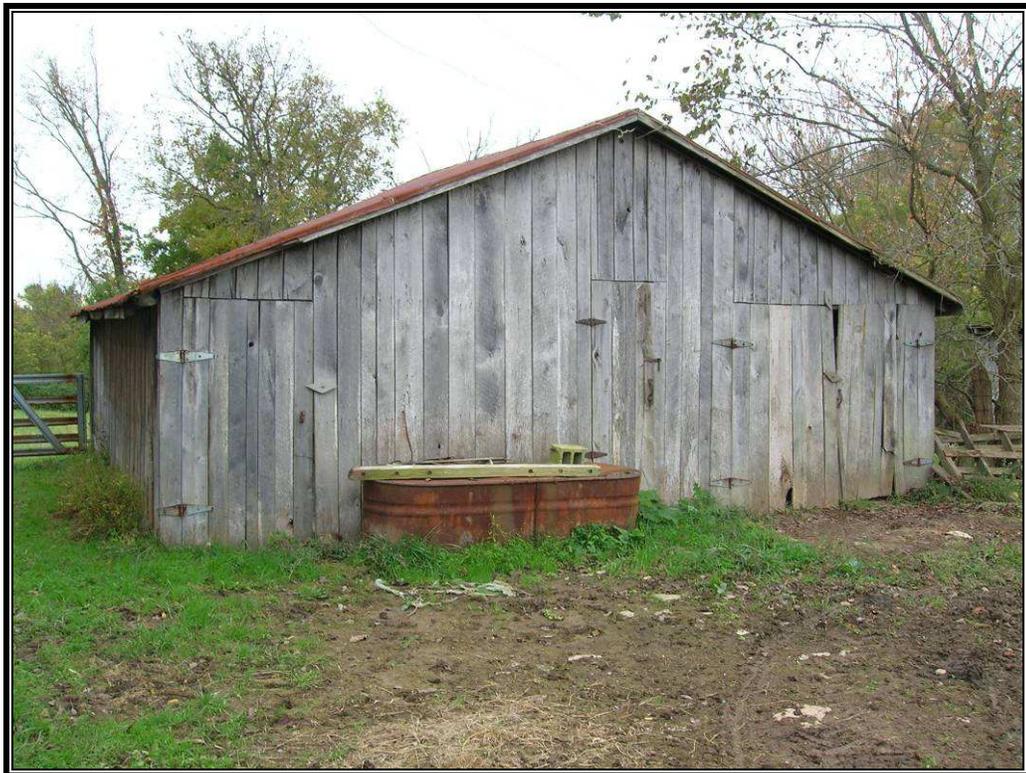


Figure 13.44. Site 134, Gable-roof barn.

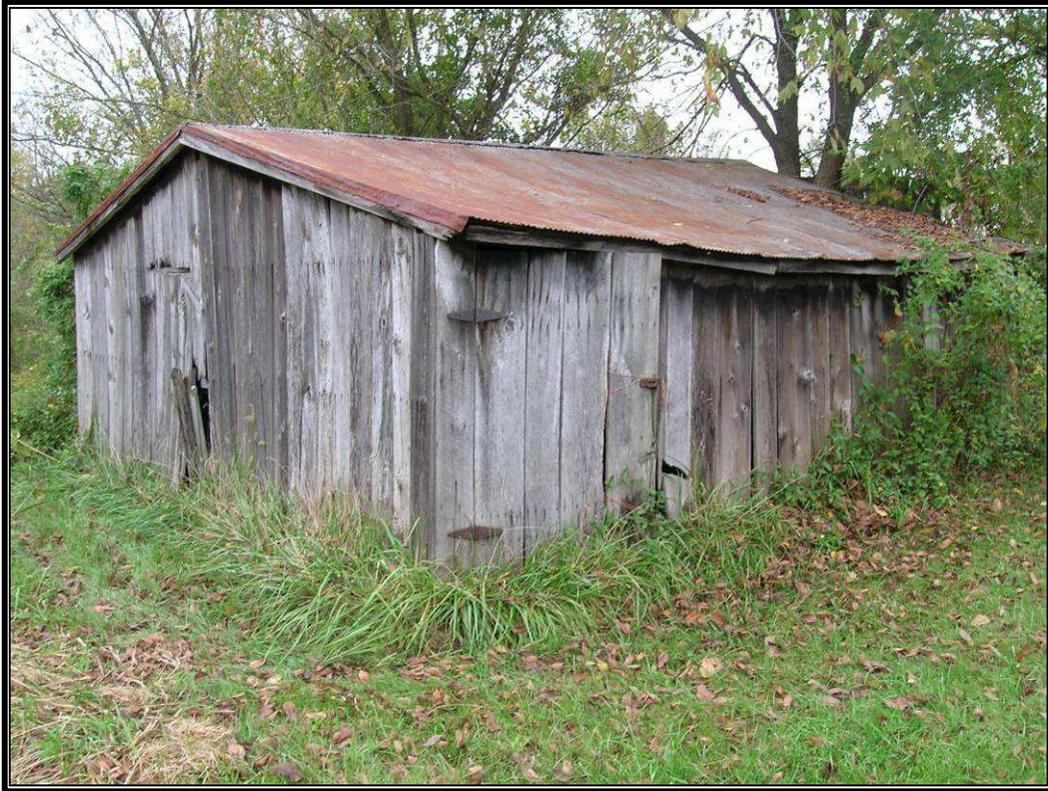


Figure 13.45. Site 134, Gable-roof outbuilding.

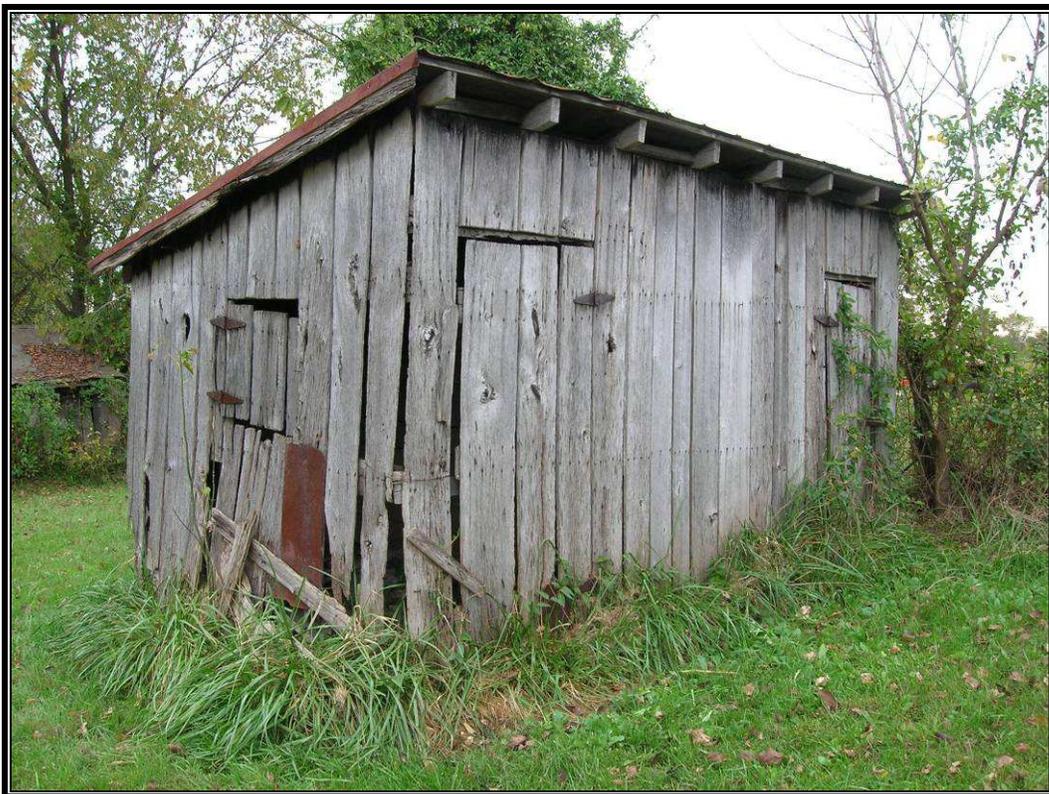


Figure 13.46. Site 134, Shed-roof outbuilding.

These changes have significantly compromised the dwelling's historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As a result, the dwelling does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion A, B, or C. In addition, the multiple outbuildings associated with the property do not appear to be significant in their own right. The domestic outbuildings located in the rear and side yards are intact, but exhibit varying degrees of deterioration and alteration. Several have deteriorated to such an extent that they are structurally unsound. Only the garages appear to be in continual use. The agricultural outbuildings associated with Site 134 are somewhat closely clustered to the dwelling and no outbuildings were identified on the adjacent farm landscape. These outbuildings are also in varying states of disrepair and deterioration. While there are numerous outbuildings associated with the site, none are particularly unusual or outstanding examples of their type or method of construction. Furthermore, the fields located to the rear of the dwelling are fallow, and no agricultural use is apparent. No fence lines, circulation networks, small elements, agricultural outbuildings or landscape features exist in this area of the property. For these reasons, the outbuildings associated with Site 126 are not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B or C.

In order to more fully evaluate larger cultural resources such as agricultural properties, the National Register has established a series of landscape characteristics considered to be tangible evidence of the activities and habits of people who occupied, developed, used, and shaped the land. *The National Register Bulletin Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* addresses eleven discrete areas grouped into two broad categories:

Processes (actions instrumental in shaping the land, such as responses to fertile soils):

- 1) land uses and activities
- 2) patterns of spatial organization—features such as land use and field patterns as well

as relationships between major physical components such as dwellings and agricultural outbuildings

- 3) responses to the natural environment—siting buildings to take advantage of lakes, rivers, or grasslands
- 4) cultural traditions—social, ethnic, or religious traditions, as well as skills and trades of occupants

Components (physical evidence on the land, such as buildings, orchards, and pastures):

- 5) circulation networks—systems of movement, both internal and external
- 6) boundary demarcations
- 7) vegetation related to land use—including agricultural, ornamental, and incidental vegetation
- 8) buildings, structures, and objects
- 9) clusters—groupings of buildings
- 10) archaeological sites (not applicable for the purposes of this report)
- 11) small-scale elements such as gateposts (McClelland, et al 1999:3-6).

Site 134 retains relatively few of these landscape characteristics. It does include: 1) Land uses and activities that are exhibited in the placement of the existing outbuildings within proximity to one another and the dwelling. No evidence of land use or specific activity was identified in the adjacent farm land, however. 2) Patterns of spatial organization are evident in the siting of the main residence and the domestic and agricultural outbuildings. 8) and 9) Buildings on the property are grouped into domestic and agricultural clusters. All of the agricultural outbuildings are clustered within close proximity to the dwelling however. Site 134 does not display a sufficient number of the landscape characteristics required for consideration as a rural historic landscape and it does not appear to meet NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A

Site 135

KHC Survey #: GD-539

Photographs: Figures 13.47–13.50

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Bryantsville, KY 1952 (1979)

UTMs: E: 709298 N: 4167683

Description: This is a one-story, four-bay (w/d/w/w), eave oriented dwelling facing south on the north side of KY 52 (Danville Road) (Figure 13.47). The house is designed in a side-gable configuration with an exterior constructed of coursed wet-laid fieldstone that extends to grade. It is unclear if the dwelling was designed with this exterior or if it was applied later as a veneer. On the left side of the eave-oriented façade is a replacement picture window flanked by narrow one-over-one-light, double-hung units. It is sheltered by a metal awning. Next to the picture window is a single-leaf entry covered by a paneled wood door. A shed-roof porch that is supported by decorative metal posts extends over the entry. The posts rest on a poured concrete deck and porch foundation. To the right of the entry are two windows with replacement one-over-one-light double-hung sashes. The first window, which is also sheltered by a metal awning, is located within the main block of the dwelling, while the other is located within a recessed eave-oriented section extending from the east gable end. This may or may not be original to the structure. Two replacement windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes are located in this section's gable end. The rear elevation of the structure is designed with an extended shed-roof section that could be a modified porch (Figure 13.48). It contains one single-leaf entry covered by a wood paneled door that leads to a modern poured concrete patio. The west elevation also contains a series of windows. The extended shed-roof section has a replacement window with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes on the west side. The main block contains one window at the front corner and a pair of windows toward the rear corner. Each of these windows is sheltered by a metal awning and contains sash configurations that are similar to those on the rest of the dwelling. The

structure's side gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the fascia boards have been wrapped in synthetic siding. Apex vents are located in each gable end. This dwelling is indicated on the 1952 Bryantsville, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.15) (USGS 1952). Located to the rear of the structure are two outbuildings including a gable-oriented multi-purpose barn and a tool shed. The barn is located slightly northeast of the dwelling (Figure 13.49). It is built of frame construction covered in vertical board siding and is accessed through hinged vertical board doors that swing out. Extending from the barn's west elevation is a frame shed-roof section. The exterior walls of this section have been covered in modern metal roofing panels. Extending from the barn's east elevation is a shed roof lean-to section that appears to shelter farm machinery. The barn and shed roof sections are covered by a modern metal panel roof and the majority of the outbuilding rests on a concrete block foundation. This barn appears to be indicated on the 1952 Bryantsville, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.15) (USGS 1952). Located immediately to the rear of the dwelling is a gable-oriented tool shed of frame construction (Figure 13.50). One single-leaf pedestrian entry covered by a plain wood door is located on the front elevation. The gable roof and exterior walls are covered in modern metal panel roofing.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Side-gable vernacular style dwellings dating to the mid-twentieth century are prevalent throughout Kentucky. Due to their commonality, individual structures must retain a high degree of integrity as well as distinctive features to be considered eligible for listing. Although this residence retains its original form and exhibits a coursed fieldstone exterior, the dwelling is not an outstanding example of its type. Because of the commonality of the house type, this residence does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Furthermore, the two outbuildings associated with the site are commonly found in the project area, in the region, and statewide. They do not appear to have individual significance. Research did not yield information associating the site with a significant event or person in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Figure 13.47. Site 135, One-story, four-bay, side-gable house (GD-539).



Figure 13.48. Site 135, Rear and west elevations.



Figure 13.49. Site 135, Gable-roof barn.



Figure 13.50. Site 135, Gable-roof outbuilding.

Site 136

KHC Survey #: GD-540

Photographs: Figures 13.51–13.52

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Bryantsville, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 709227 N: 4167683

Description: This is a one-story, two-bay (w/w), T-plan dwelling facing south on the north side of KY 52 (Danville Road) (Figure 13.51). The façade of the frame dwelling is dominated by a forward-facing gable section containing a replacement window with one-over-one-light, double-hung vinyl sashes. Extending from the east gable eave is a large shed-roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. These posts rest on a poured concrete patio deck. Under the shed-roof porch is a single-leaf entry covered by a modern replacement door. Extending east from the gable-oriented section is a side-gable frame wing that connects to the shed-roof porch. The wall plane under the shed-roof porch contains one replacement window with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. The east elevation of this section is gable-oriented with a single-leaf side entry covered by a multi-light wood door with

lower panels. Extending off of the north eave of this section towards the rear of the dwelling is an extended shed-roof addition (Figure 13.52). This addition may be the result of enclosing a rear porch. The roof over the dwelling is covered in asphalt shingles and the shed-roof porch is covered by corrugated metal panels. The dwelling's foundation was concealed by a pressed metal skirt and aluminum siding covers the exterior walls. This dwelling is indicated on the 1952 Bryantsville, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Site 136 has diminished integrity due to numerous alterations that have impacted its historic appearance. These alterations include replacement windows, aluminum siding, construction of a large patio and shed roof porch supported by modern metal posts. The construction or enclosure of a porch for a rear addition has also impacted the dwellings architectural integrity. These changes have significantly compromised the dwelling's historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Research did not yield information associating the site with a significant event or person. As a result, the dwelling does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Figure 13.51. Site 136, One-story, two-bay, T-plan house (GD-540).



Figure 13.52. Site 136, Rear and east elevations.

Site 137

KHC Survey #: GD-541

Photographs: Figures 13.53–13.54

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Bryantsville, KY 1952 (1979)

UTMs: E: 709171 N: 4167678

Description: Site 137 is a one-and-one-half story, three-bay (w/d/w) dwelling facing south on the north side of KY 52 (Danville Road) (Figure 13.53). The façade of the frame dwelling is gable oriented with a replacement window with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes in the upper gable. Extending below this window is a hip-roof porch supported by four modern brick posts. These in turn rest on a poured concrete deck and porch foundation. Sheltered by the porch roof are three façade bays. Modern replacement windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes flank either side of a central single-leaf entry. A modern paneled door covers the entry. The east façade of the dwelling contains one replacement window on the first floor and two

gable-roof dormers located on the east gable slope (Figure 13.54). These dormers do not appear to be original to the design of the dwelling and contain modern double-hung sash window units. Located partially below grade is a basement level. A double-leaf access door on the rear portion of the east elevation's basement level is covered by hinged wood doors with single fixed lights. The rear elevation, which has the appearance of being two-and-one-half-stories high, contains a historic multi-light double-hung sash window in the upper gable end and a modern replacement window with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes on the first floor. To the right of the first floor window is a single-leaf entry covered by a multi-light wood door. Extending from the rear elevation is a poured concrete deck supported by a parged concrete block foundation. A wood stair accesses the deck from grade and a wood railing surrounds it. No windows are located on the basement level. The roof over the dwelling is covered in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. Site 137 is indicated on the 1952 Bryantsville, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.15) (USGS 1952).



Figure 13.53. Site 137, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, front-gable house (GD-541).



Figure 13.54. Site 137, Rear and east elevations.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Site 137 has diminished integrity due to numerous alterations that have impacted its historic appearance. These alterations include replacement windows, vinyl siding, new porch posts, and the addition of dormer windows. These changes have significantly compromised the dwelling's historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Furthermore, front gable frame vernacular dwellings are not uncommon in the project area, the region, or in the state, and a high degree of integrity along with distinctive design features would be required for eligibility consideration. Site 137 is not an outstanding example of its type. Research did not yield information associating the site with a significant event or person in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A

Site 138

KHC Survey #: GD-542

Photographs: Figures 13.55–13.57

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Bryantsville, KY 1952 (1979)

UTMs: E: 709054 N: 4167719

Description: This is a one-and-one-half story, three-bay (ww/d/w), T-plan with additions facing south on the north side of KY 52 (Danville Road) (Figure 13.55). The façade of the frame dwelling contains a forward-facing gable section to the left of a recessed perpendicular side-gable section. The forward-facing gable section contains an octagonal window in the upper gable portion. While the frame of the octagonal window appears to be historic, snap-in grids have been added to the inside of the window pane. The rear gable associated with this section contains a similar window in the upper gable portion. Located on the first floor of the front-gable façade section is a pair of modern replacement windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. Snap-

in grids have been applied to the upper sashes only. To the right of the forward-facing gable section is the recessed perpendicular side-gable section. It is designed with a single-leaf entry located to the left of a modern replacement window with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. A snap-in grid has also been applied to the upper sash. Extending from slightly below the eave of the side-gable section is a hip-roof porch supported by boxed wood posts. A wood railing occupies the space between the posts surrounding most of the porch. The porch posts rest on a poured concrete deck and foundation. Each of the side elevations also contains replacement window units with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes with snap-in grids in the upper sashes (Figure 13.56). All of these double-hung sash windows have modern decorative shutters tacked to either side. Located on the rear portion of the upper half-story are two shed roof wall dormers that are located at the intersection of the perpendicular roofs. Three modern window units with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes are located within the dormers. Snap-in grids have been applied to each upper sash. Two brick chimneys with simple corbelling extend from the roof. The first pierces the ridgeline of the forward-facing gable section and second pierces the ridgeline of the perpendicular section. One of these chimneys has been parged. The main block of the dwelling rests on a mortared stone foundation. Attached to the rear of the dwelling are a series of additions. The first addition is one-story in height and extends from the perpendicular side-gable section. It is covered by a hip-roof and contains one modern window unit on the east side. This addition may be an enclosed porch. Extending partially off of this addition and partially off of the rear elevation of the forward-facing gable section is a second one-story addition. It is also covered by a hip-roof. On the east side of this addition is a single-leaf pedestrian entry covered by a multi-light door. To the right of the pedestrian entry is a window with three-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. The rear elevation of this addition contains two modern windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes.



Figure 13.55. Site 138, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, T-plan house (GD-542).



Figure 13.56. Site 138, Rear and east elevations.

The roof of the dwelling is covered in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. Site 138 is indicated on the 1952 Bryantsville, KY topographic map (Figure 5.15) (USGS 1952). Located behind the dwelling to the north is a wide, gable-oriented frame barn of unknown use (Figure 13.57). The exterior walls are covered in weatherboard siding and the roof is covered by corrugated metal panels. Centered under the front gable is a barn entry covered by a sliding vertical board door constructed with A-bracing. On the right side of the front elevation is an extended work or tool shed section. The gable roof extends over this section, incorporating it into a massed plan. This barn is not indicated on the 1952 Bryantsville, Kentucky topographic map, however (Figure 5.15) (USGS 1952).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Modifications to this T-plan dwelling have compromised the historic qualities necessary for this site to convey significance. The historic qualities of

design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been diminished by the replacement windows, porch alterations, vinyl siding, rear dormer windows, and two rear additions. Furthermore, it is unlikely that the associated barn is over fifty years of age. Research did not yield information associating the site with a significant event or person in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A

Site 139

KHC Survey #: GD-543

Photographs: Figures 13.58–13.61

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Bryantsville, KY 1952 (1979)

UTMs: E: 708805 N: 4167846



Figure 13.57. Site 138, Gable-roof barn.

Description: This is a one-and-one-half story, three-bay (w/d/w), T-plan house with rear additions facing south on the north side of KY 52 (Danville Road) (Figure 13.58). The façade of the frame dwelling contains a forward-facing gable section to the left of a recessed perpendicular side-gable section. The forward-facing gable section contains a window with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes in the upper gable portion. Located on the first floor of this façade section is another similar window with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. To the right of the forward-facing gable section is the recessed perpendicular side-gable section. It is designed with a single-leaf entry covered by a replacement paneled door to the left of a window with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. Extending below the eave of this section is a shed-roof porch supported by wood posts. These porch posts rest on a tongue-and-groove wood porch deck. The porch foundation is covered by wood plank siding. Accessing the porch from grade are modern brick steps. A gable-roof wall dormer is located on the left side of the side-gable portion of the façade. A full size window with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes is contained partially within the dormer and partially within the façade wall plane of the perpendicular section. Each of the side elevations also contains replacement window units with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes on the first floor and in the upper half-story gables. One brick chimney that has been parged extends above the ridge line of the perpendicular side-gable section. A second brick chimney with simple corbelling extends above the intersection of the perpendicular gables. The main block of the dwelling rests on a mortared stone foundation. Attached to the rear of the dwelling are a series of additions (Figure 13.59). The first addition is one-story in height and extends from the perpendicular side-gable section. It is covered by a shed roof with asphalt shingles. A single modern window is located on the east side. The second addition is covered by a gable roof with an extended shed roof. The shed-roof portion is covered by asphalt shingles and appears to be an enclosed porch. It is oriented to the east and contains a single-leaf entry

covered by a wood paneled door to the left of a pair of modern windows. The gable-roof section of the addition rests on a mortared stone foundation and appears to be historic (Figure 13.60). It contains one modern window on the rear elevation and one modern window on the west elevation. These windows contain one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. The roof of the dwelling is covered in standing seam metal panels and the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling at Site 139 is indicated on the 1952 Bryantsville, KY topographic map (Figure 5.15) (USGS 1952). Located to the north and east of the dwelling is a gable-oriented tobacco barn of frame construction (Figure 13.61). The barn contains six vents on each side and is accessed through sliding vertical board doors at the gable ends. The roof is covered in V-groove metal panels and the exterior walls are clad in sawn lumber attached vertically with wire cut nails. This barn is also indicated on the 1952 Bryantsville, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.15) (USGS 1952).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Modifications to this T-plan dwelling have compromised the historic qualities necessary for this site to convey significance. The historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been diminished by the replacement windows, porch alterations, vinyl siding, alterations to the historic addition and the construction of new additions. Furthermore, the frame tobacco barn is a common agricultural outbuilding found in the study area and the region. It does not appear to have individual historic significance. Research did not yield information associating the site with a significant event or person in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Figure 13.58. Site 139, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, T-plan house (GD-543).



Figure 13.59. Site 139, Rear and east elevations.



Figure 13.60. Site 139, Rear and west elevations.



Figure 13.61. Site 139, Gable-roof tobacco barn.

Site 140

KHC Survey #: GD-544

Photographs: Figures 13.62–13.65

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Bryantsville, KY 1952 (1979)

UTMs: E: 708510 N: 4167897

Description: This is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable house with a cross-gable roof (Figure 13.62). A shed-roof porch supported by modern turned wood posts extends over the façade bays. The turned wood posts rest on a wood deck supported by a concrete block porch foundation. Applied dentil molding is found along the cornice of the porch below a shallow soffit. The centrally located single-leaf entry contains a half-light historic wood door. The entry is flanked by replacement windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes with six-light snap-in grids. The upper level of the façade is comprised of a central cross-gable containing a window with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes with six-light snap-in grids. Windows on the side elevations also contain one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes with six-light snap-in grids. A one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof addition is located on the rear elevation (Figure 13.63). Modern windows similar to those in the main block are found on the elevations of this addition. The house and addition are clad in vinyl siding and the roofs are covered in asphalt shingles. The window and door surrounds along with the eaves and soffits are also clad in vinyl. The main block of the house rests on a stone foundation. A gable-roof vertical board outbuilding is located directly behind the dwelling (Figure 13.64). The outbuilding has a single-leaf entry covered by a hinged vertical board door on the gable end and a corrugated metal roof. Rafter tails are visible under the eaves. The exterior of the outbuilding is clad in vertical boards fastened with wire cut nails and rests on a wood pier foundation. Located to the north and east of the dwelling is a gable-oriented livestock barn of frame construction (Figure

13.65). The roof of the barn is covered in corrugated metal panels and the exterior is clad in sawn lumber attached vertically with wire cut nails. The peak of the barn's gable-roof is off centered to the east, creating an elongated roof over the western portion. Two entries are found on the barn's front elevation. Located under the gable peak are two sliding doors constructed of vertical boards. Located on the left side of the front elevation is a double-leaf entry covered by hinged vertical board doors that swing out. The house and the barn are indicated on the 1952 Bryantsville, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.15) (USGS 1952).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Because cross-gable houses are common in this area and throughout central Kentucky, eligible examples must retain a high degree of integrity as well as character defining features. Such features include decorative woodwork on the porch and cornice and wood trim and surrounds. Eligible residences surveyed for this report include examples that are also significant because of their construction methods, in combination with their interpretation of the Gothic Revival form. With its replacement siding, lack of historic wood trim, rear addition, and lack of distinctive characteristics, this does not appear to be an outstanding example. Additionally, this house does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result this house does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Figure 13.62. Site 140, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay house with a cross-gable roof (GD-544).



Figure 13.63. Site 140, Rear and east elevations.

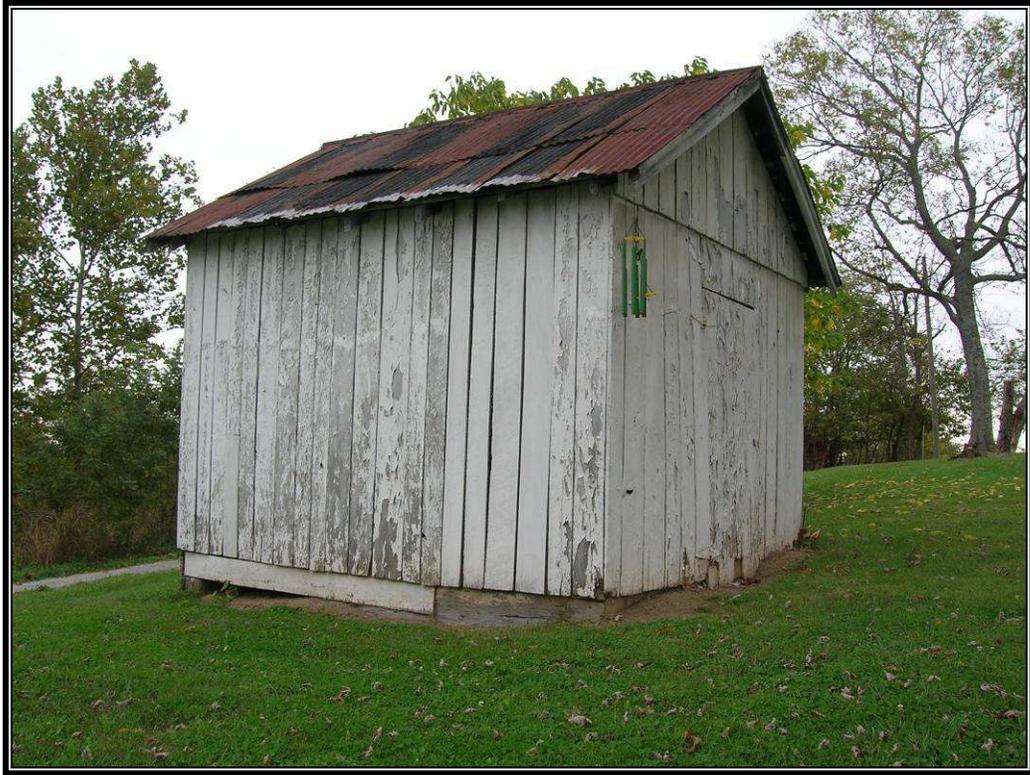


Figure 13.64. Site 140, Gable-roof outbuilding.



Figure 13.65. Site 140, Gable-roof livestock barn.

Site 141

KHC Survey #: GD-545

Photographs: Figures 13.66–13.72

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Bryantsville, KY 1952 (1979)

UTMs: E: 708662 N: 4167831

Description: This house, which is located on the south side of KY 52 (Danville Road) facing to the north, is a modified one-story dwelling with a pyramidal roof and a corner entry (Figure 13.66). While much of the façade was obscured from view by vegetation during the survey, it appears that a small porch extended from the main block on the left side of the façade. This porch appears to have been partially enclosed and a single-leaf entry has been re-oriented diagonally under its gable roof, facing northeast. The east elevation of the dwelling is comprised of five windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes and a single-leaf entry covered by a multi-light door. Behind the main block is a shed-roof addition. Extending from the rear portion of the east elevation is a sun room or enclosed

porch. It is covered by a gable roof with asphalt shingles. The pedestrian entry and two of the five windows are located within this sun room. The dwelling's rear addition has been heavily modified, making it difficult to determine its original appearance (Figure 13.67). The basement level, which is constructed of concrete block, is exposed on this elevation. Two pairs of windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes are located on the first floor and one single-leaf entry is located to the right side of the rear elevation. The entry, which is covered by a door with three vertical lights in the upper section and wood panels below, appears to provide access to a basement. The first story extends slightly beyond the rear foundation wall. This extended section is supported from below by two concrete block piers. While this rear addition is primarily covered by a shed roof, a half-story section rises centrally above it (Figure 13.68). It is eave-oriented and covered by a gable roof. A pair of windows with one-over-one-light double-hung sashes is visible on the west elevation. The rear portion of the west elevation contains two modern replacement windows and a single-leaf entry covered by a modern replacement door.

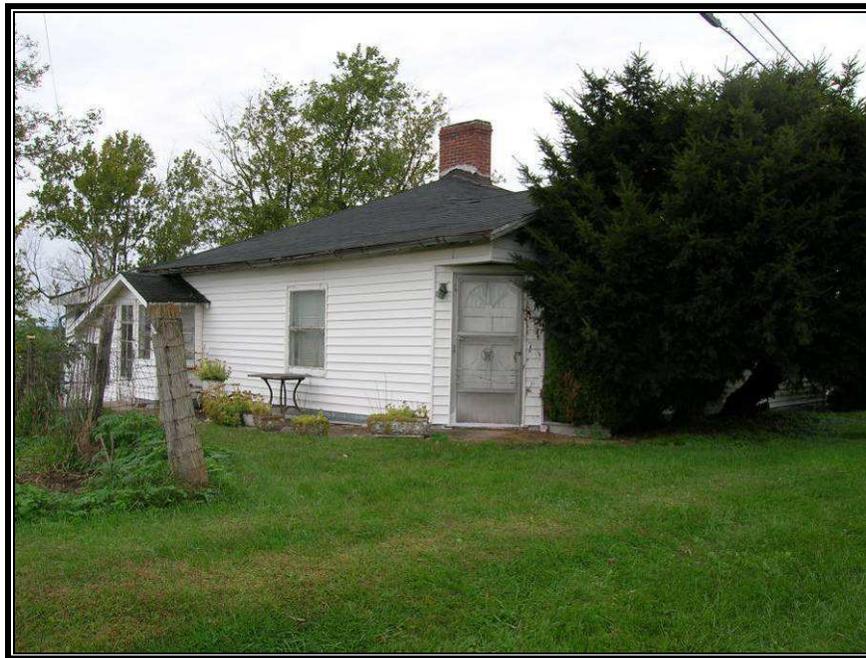


Figure 13.66. Site 141, One-story, pyramidal-roof house with corner entry (GD-545).



Figure 13.67. Site 141, Rear elevation.



Figure 13.68. Site 141, View of west elevation.

A shed roof addition is located to the west of the main block. This may have been a side porch that was enclosed. The west elevation of this addition contains a single-leaf entry with a multi-light door to the left of a window with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. The various roofing configurations over the dwelling are covered by asphalt shingles and the majority of the dwelling appears to rest on a concrete block foundation. Several sections of the foundation were obscured from view by a pressed metal skirt. The dwelling has been wrapped in vinyl siding and a single brick chimney extends through the center of the pyramidal roof. The dwelling is in poor condition. Located to the rear of the dwelling are two small outbuildings. The first is a frame, board-and-batten tool shed covered by a gable roof (Figure 13.69). A multi-light window is located on the north elevation and a single-leaf pedestrian entry is located on the west elevation. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and rafter tails extend below the eaves. To the west of this tool shed is a frame outbuilding of unknown use (Figure 13.70). It is designed with a primary gable-oriented section and an extended shed-roof addition to the west. The front elevation contains an off-set single-leaf pedestrian entry covered by a vertical board door. To the right of this entry is a six-light fixed or casement window unit. Tar paper covers the exterior. The shed-roof addition to the right of

this window also contains a single-leaf entry. It is covered by a paneled wood door. The exterior walls are clad in masonite siding. The east elevation of the outbuilding has an exterior concrete block chimney and the roof is covered by asphalt shingles. Located to the west of the dwelling is a frame garage with a rear addition and an attached outbuilding of unknown use (Figure 13.71). The garage is gable-oriented toward Danville Road. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in weatherboards. The front elevation contains two large garage openings. These openings are covered by large doors with four fixed windows in each. Each window has four lights. The remainder of the door (lower portion) is constructed of braced vertical boards. To the rear of the garage is a one-and-one-half-story frame addition. It contains a variety of multi-light windows that may have been recycled from another structure. This rear addition is in poor condition. Attached to the east corner of the addition is a shed roof outbuilding of unknown use (Figure 13.72). It is of frame construction and covered by board-and-batten siding. This outbuilding is entered on the east elevation through a hinged vertical board door. Corrugated metal panels cover the roof that sheds from front to back. Only the dwelling and the garage appear on the 1952 Bryantsville, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.15) (USGS 1952).

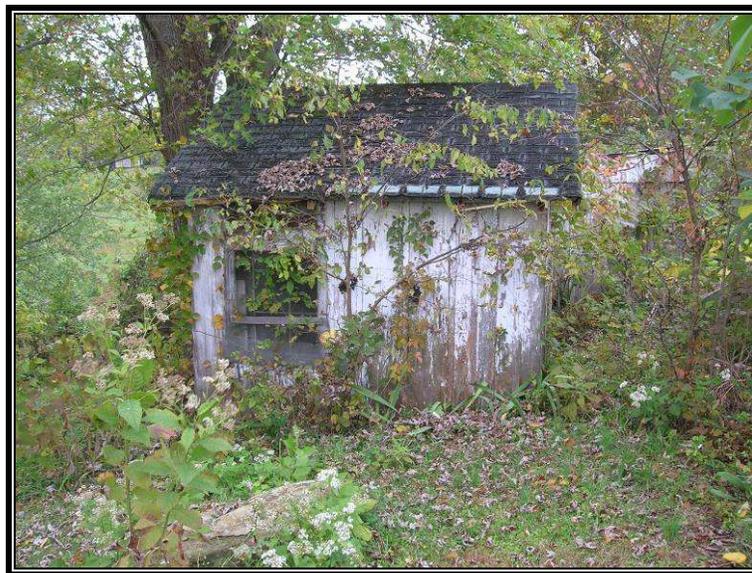


Figure 13.69. Site 141, Gable-roof board-and-batten outbuilding.

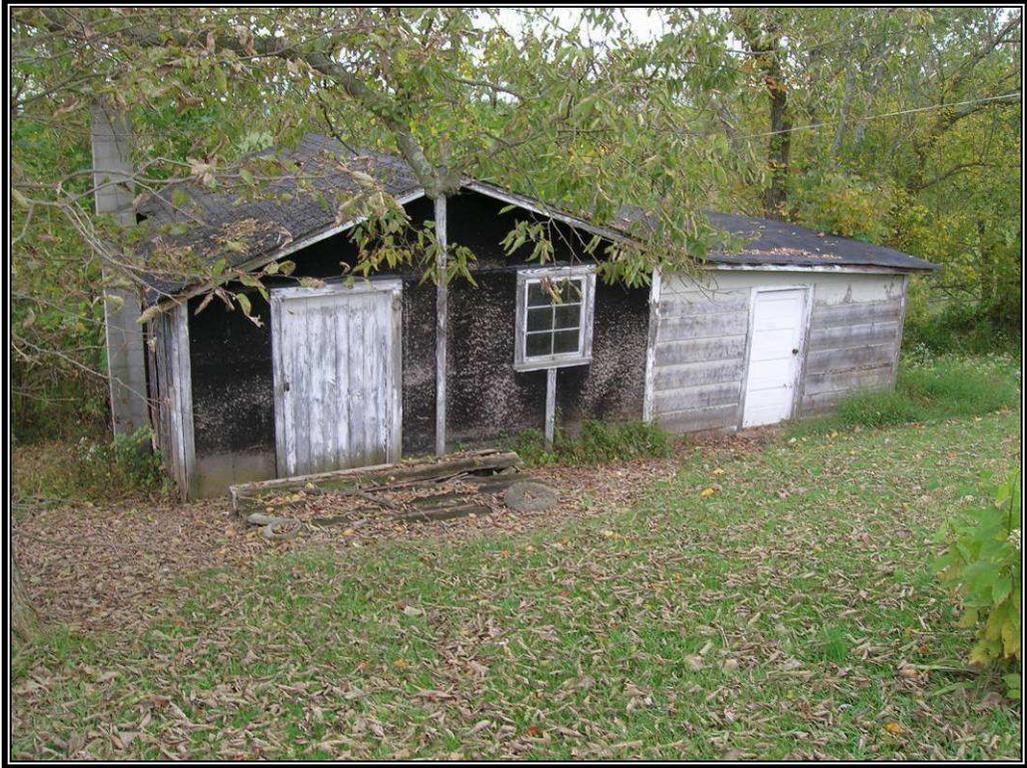


Figure 13.70. Site 141, Gable-roof outbuilding with shed-roof wing.

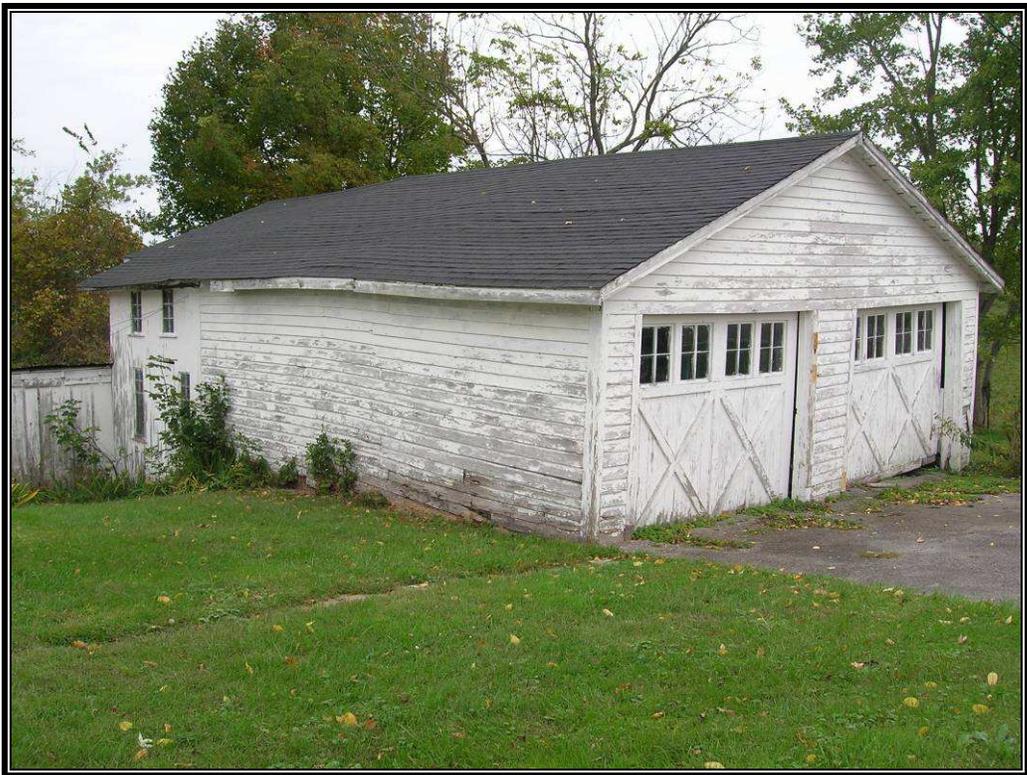


Figure 13.71. Site 141, Gable-roof garage.

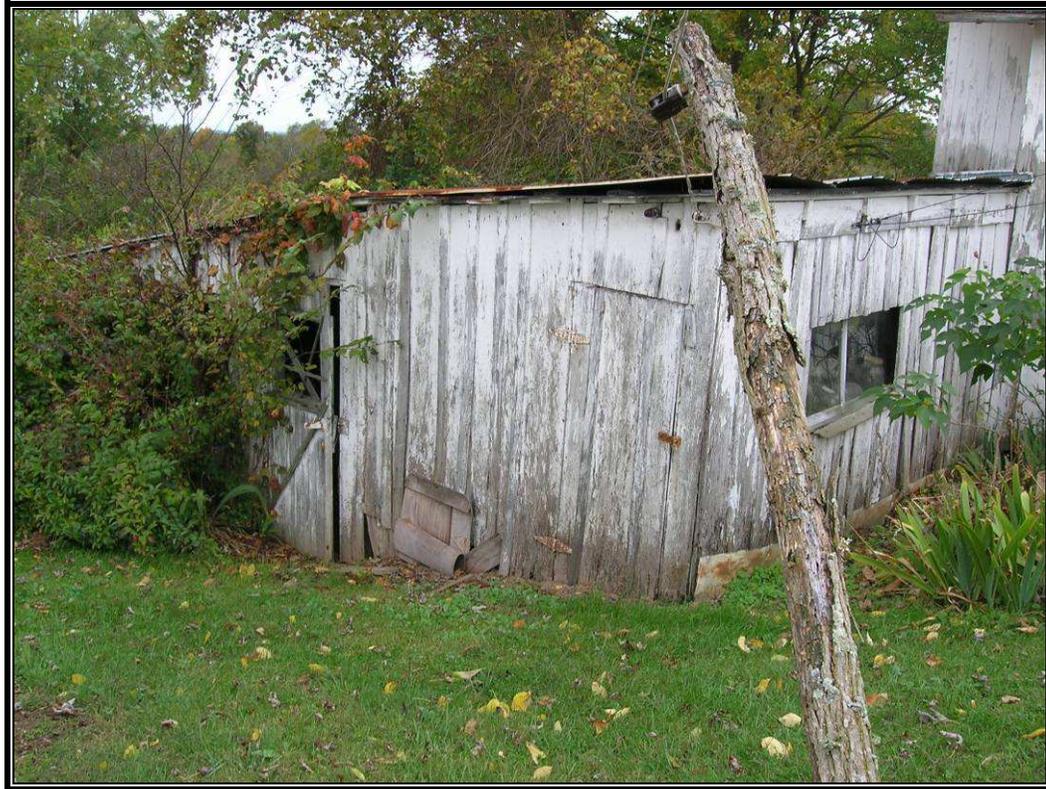


Figure 13.72. Site 141, Shed-roof addition attached to garage.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The dwelling found at Site 141 has diminished integrity due to numerous alterations that include several sizeable additions to each of the four elevations. The form and massing of these additions, along with the uniform application of vinyl siding, drastically alters the historic appearance of the dwelling and masks the point where original fabric ends and newer additions begin. Doors and windows have been altered along with porches, rooflines, and basic orientation. Unsympathetic additions comprise approximately 50 percent or more of the dwelling's overall square footage. These changes have significantly compromised the dwelling's historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, the multiple outbuildings associated with the property do not appear to be significant in their own right. The domestic outbuildings located in the rear and side yards are intact, but exhibit varying degrees of deterioration and alteration. Several have deteriorated to such an extent that they

are structurally unsound. Site 141 does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result this house does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A

Site 142

KHC Survey #: GD-546

Photographs: Figures 13.73–13.76

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Bryantsville, KY 1952 (1979)

UTMs: E: 708799 N: 4167740

Description: This is a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), frame T-plan dwelling that is currently vacant (Figure 13.73). The house, oriented to the north, is located on the south side of KY 52 (Danville Road). The forward-facing gable section creates the shorter side of

the T-plan. It contains one window with divided light sashes with broken panes. Directly above the window is a small opening that was likely covered by an attic vent. The front-gable portion is missing decorative detailing that is commonly found on dwellings of this type and period. Set back from the forward-facing gable section on the left side of the façade is a perpendicular wing with a single-leaf entry and a window with two-over-two-light, double-hung sashes. Covering the entry is a half-light door with multiple lower panels. Extending over these bays is a collapsed shed-roof porch. The porch roof was supported by turned wood posts and decorative metal posts. These posts rested on a wood deck supported by a stone pier foundation. The east elevation is comprised of a gable end with one divided light sash window (Figure 13.74). It has been covered with plywood. Directly above the window in the gable end is an attic vent. Gable returns are found at each end of the gable roof. The rear elevation of this perpendicular wing contains a single-leaf entry covered by a paneled door. A rear porch roof that appears to have extended

from below the eave line has collapsed. The rear of the forward-facing gable section contains windows with missing or boarded-over sashes. The upper portion of the rear gable end contains an opening that was likely covered by an attic vent. Gable returns and other decorative detailing are missing from the rear gable end. The entire structure rests on a stone pier foundation and the exterior walls are clad in weatherboards. The roof, which has partially exposed sawn lumber sheathing, is covered by corrugated metal panels. Brick chimneys rise above the ridgeline of each perpendicular T-plan section. To the rear of the dwelling is a frame and timber shed with open bays (Figure 13.75). It appears to have been used for storing farm machinery. A similar, although larger, frame shed with open bays is located to the west of the dwelling (Figure 13.76). It also appears to have been used to store farm machinery. The dwelling is indicated on the 1941 Garrard County highway map and the 1952 Bryantsville, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.10 and 5.15) (KDOH 1941; USGS 1952).



Figure 13.73. Site 142, One-story, three-bay, frame T-plan house (GD-546).



Figure 13.74. Site 142, Rear and east elevations.



Figure 13.75. Site 142, Shed-roof outbuilding.



Figure 13.76. Site 142, Shed-roof machine shed.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Although this residence retains much of its historic form, severe deterioration through deferred maintenance has undermined its structural and historic integrity. Furthermore, this does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a T-plan. Decorative components usually seen on dwellings of this type and period typically exhibit brackets, spindlework, scroll sawn bargeboards and porch elements, wide vergeboards, and turned wood porch supports. While this example exhibits remnants of turned wood posts and gable returns, no other character defining features exist. These features may have been lost to deterioration. The historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been diminished by the numerous losses. Furthermore, the outbuildings associated with the site fail to display significance in their own right. Background research did not yield information associating the site with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A

Site 143

KHC Survey #: GD-547

Photographs: Figures 13.77–13.81

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Bryantsville, KY 1952 (1979)

UTMs: E: 708967 N: 4167689

Description: This is a one-story, two-bay (d/w), frame T-plan dwelling that faces north on the south side of KY 52 (Danville Road) (Figure 13.77). The forward-facing gable section creates the shorter side of the T-plan. It contains one window with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. The gable end is missing decorative detailing that is commonly found on dwellings of this type and period. Set back from the forward-facing gable section on the left side of the façade is a perpendicular side-gable wing with a single-leaf entry covered by a three-quarter light door. To each side of the entry are single pane sidelights with decorative panels located above and below. Extending over this bay is a

shed-roof porch. The porch roof is supported by decorative metal posts that rest on a poured concrete deck and foundation. The east elevation is comprised of a gable end with one window containing one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes (Figure 13.78). Extending from the rear elevation of the dwelling is a one-story gable-roof addition with an extended shed roof. The east elevation of this addition contains a pair of windows with three-over-one-light, double-hung sashes to the right of a single-leaf entry. The entry is covered by a half light door. Attached to this elevation is a modern wood deck supported by 4-x-4 inch wood posts covered with wood lattice. The rear elevation contains one window with horizontal two-over-two-light, double-hung sashes in the gable end section (Figure 13.79). Also extending from the rear wall of the T-plan's main block is a one-story shed roof addition. The side of this addition is connected to the rear gable end section. It contains one modern single-leaf entry covered by a storm door. A large deck similar to the one found on the east elevation extends to the rear of this addition. The roof of the dwelling and

additions is covered by standing seam metal. Two brick chimneys were identified: one extending above the ridgeline of the side gable wing and one extending above the ridgeline of the rear gable end addition. The dwelling is covered in vinyl siding and rests on a continuous parged stone foundation. Located in the domestic yard to the rear of the dwelling are two small outbuildings (Figure 13.80). The first is a frame outhouse covered by a corrugated metal shed roof. Entry into the outhouse is through a braced vertical board door hinged to the left side. The walls of the outhouse are also clad in vertical boards. To the west of the outhouse is a frame outbuilding of unknown use. It is covered by a corrugated shed roof and clad in vertical boards. A double-leaf hinged opening is offset on the left side of the front elevation. Located slightly south and west of the dwelling is a frame garage covered in modern siding and accessed through an overhead door (Figure 13.81). This garage does not appear to be 50 years of age. The dwelling associated with this site is indicated on the 1952 Bryantsville, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.15) (USGS 1952).



Figure 13.77. Site 143, One-story, two-bay, T-plan house (GD-547).



Figure 13.78. Site 143, East elevation of house.



Figure 13.79. Site 143, Rear elevation of house and gable-roof garage to its rear.



Figure 13.80. Site 143, Shed-roof privy and outbuilding.



Figure 13.81. Site 143, Façade of gable-roof garage.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Although this residence retains its historic form when viewing the façade elevation, numerous alterations including rear additions, replacement porch posts, and vinyl siding have impacted its historic appearance. Decorative elements typically seen on dwellings of this type and period include brackets, spindlework, scroll sawn bargeboards and porch details, wide vergeboards, and turned wood porch supports. This example no longer exhibits any of these character defining details. As a result, the dwelling no longer appears to be a particularly outstanding example of a T-plan. The historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been significantly reduced. Furthermore, the outbuildings associated with the site fail to display significance in their own right. Background research did not yield information associating the site with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A

Site 144

KHC Survey #: GD-548

Photographs: Figures 13.82–13.88

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Bryantsville, KY 1952 (1979)

UTMs: E: 709119 N: 4167618

Description: This is a two-story, three-bay (w/d/w), frame I-house that faces north on the south side of KY 52 (Danville Road) (Figure 13.82). The façade of the frame dwelling is eave-oriented with two-over-two-light, double-hung sash windows on the first and second floors. Located between the two first floor windows is a central single-leaf entry. It is covered by a half-light door. Extending over the first floor bays is a shed roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. These posts rest on a poured concrete deck over a mortared stone porch foundation. Three poured concrete steps access the porch from grade. The east and west side elevations of the main block are gable oriented and have two-over-two-light, double-hung sash windows on the first and second floors (Figure 13.83).

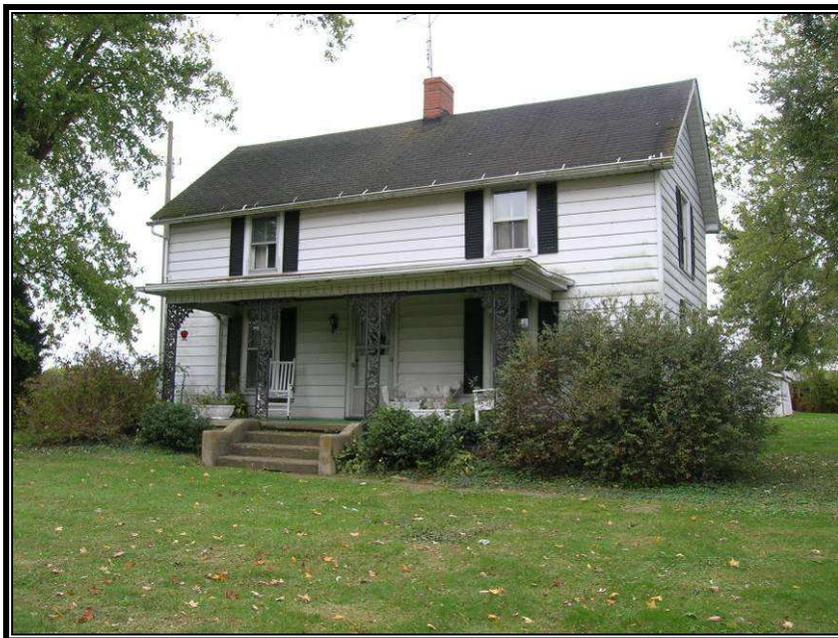


Figure 13.82. Site 144, Two-story, three-bay I-house (GD-548).



Figure 13.83. Site 144, Rear and west elevations.

Modern decorative shutters have been tacked to either side of these window openings. Extending from the rear elevation of the structure is a perpendicular one-story frame addition with an asymmetrical gable roof. The west elevation contains a window with two-over-two-light, double-hung sashes to the left of a pair of windows with three-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. An enclosed porch extends from the addition's rear gable end. Fixed windows with various divided light configurations are found on each side of the enclosed porch. The roof of the main block and addition is covered in asphalt shingles and three corbelled brick chimneys were identified. The first extends centrally above the ridgeline of the main block and the second extends centrally above the ridgeline of the addition. The third extends over the east slope of the addition. The house is clad in aluminum siding, while the rear addition is clad in vinyl siding. The main block of the house rests on a stone foundation, while the rear addition rests on a poured concrete foundation. Located in

the rear domestic yard are a series of outbuildings. The first is a frame gable-oriented shed of unknown use with an extended shed roof section (Figure 13.84). The roof is covered by corrugated metal panels and the exterior walls are clad in vertical board siding. The west side of the outbuilding has been clad in modern synthetic siding. Two single-leaf pedestrian entries with hinged doors, one in the gable section and one in the shed-roof section, provide access into the outbuilding. These doors are constructed of vertical boards. The next outbuilding is a frame gable-oriented tool shed (Figure 13.85). The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in vertical board siding. One window was observed on the west elevation. It is a fixed six-light window with decorative wood shutters tacked to either side. Entry into the tool shed is through the front gable end. The single-leaf pedestrian entry is covered by a hinged vertical board door.



Figure 13.84. Site 144, Gable-roof outbuilding.

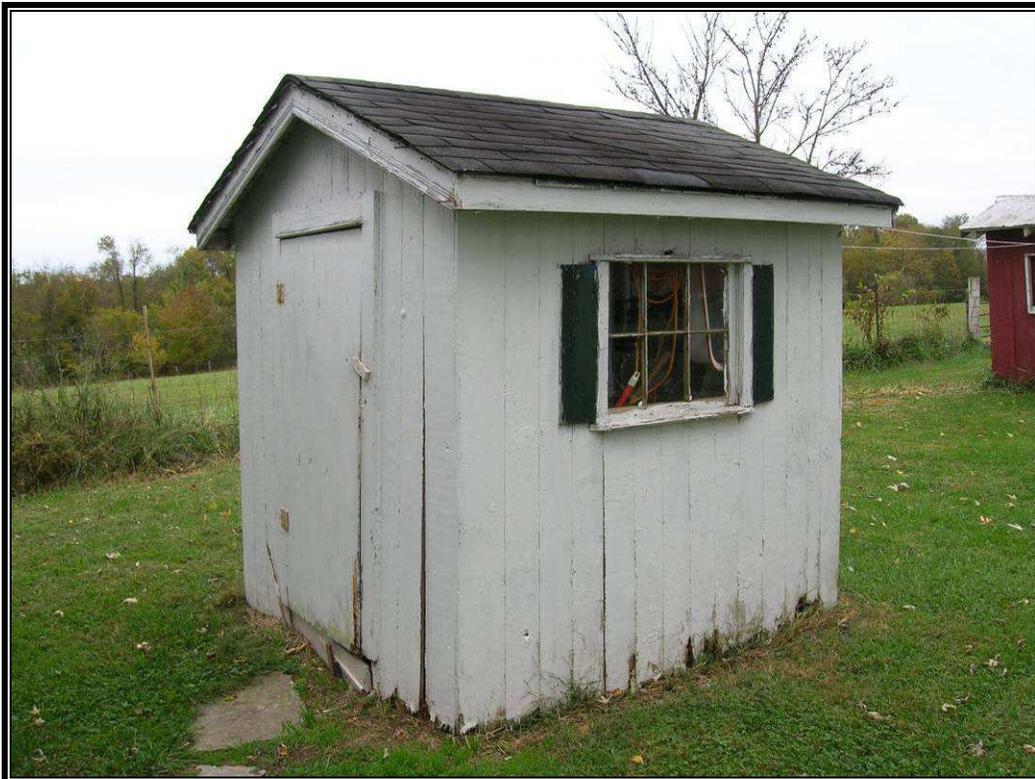


Figure 13.85. Site 144, Small gable-roof outbuilding.

Located towards the rear of the domestic yard is a frame gable-oriented shed of unknown use (Figure 13.86). The roof is covered by modern metal panels and the exterior walls are clad in vertical board siding. An off-centered single-leaf pedestrian entry is located on the front elevation. It is covered by a hinged vertical board door. Two divided-light windows were observed on the outbuilding's north elevation. These appear to be fixed units. Also located towards the rear of the domestic yard is a frame, eave-oriented outbuilding of unknown use (Figure 13.87). The roof is covered by modern metal panels and the exterior walls are clad in board-and-batten siding. The front elevation of the outbuilding is symmetrical, with two centrally located single-leaf pedestrian entries flanked by fixed window units. The pedestrian entries are covered by hinged board-and-batten doors. The left window contains a broken four-light fixed sash and the right window contains a single-

light fixed sash. Located behind these outbuildings just outside of the domestic yard is a modified multi-use barn of frame construction (Figure 14.88). The barn is gable-oriented with two dropped secondary roofs on either side. The roof of the barn is covered in modern metal panels and the exterior walls are clad in modern metal siding. A modern sliding door covers an off-centered entry on the front elevation. Also off-centered on the upper right side of the front elevation is an eight-light window that is hinged from the top. The shed-roof sections located on each side of the gable-oriented central section are accessed through modern hinged doors covering double-leaf entries. A secondary shed-roof equipment shed that does not appear to be over 50 years of age is located adjacent to the barn. Only the dwelling and multi-use barn are indicated on the 1952 Bryantsville, Kentucky topographic map (Figure 5.15) (USGS 1952).



Figure 13.86. Site 144, Gable-roof, vertical board outbuilding.



Figure 13.87. Site 144, Board-and-batten outbuilding with an asymmetrical gable roof.



Figure 13.88. Site 144, Gable-roof, metal-clad barn.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Although the dwelling found at Site 144 retains much of its historic form, several alterations including the rear addition, replacement porch posts, and vinyl siding have impacted its historic appearance. Furthermore, the dwelling lacks period-defining architectural details such as decorative trim work or other embellishments. The historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been significantly reduced. Three-bay I-houses are also a common dwelling type in the region and in the state, and a high degree of integrity would be required for NRHP consideration. The dwelling found at Site 144 does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of an I-house. The outbuildings associated with the site also fail to display significance in their own right. Background research did not yield information associating the site with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Determination of Effect: N/A

Site 145

KHC Survey #: GD-549

Photographs: Figures 13.89

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Bryantsville, KY 1952 (1979)

UTMs: E: 709216 N: 4167049

Description: Site 145 is located on the south side of KY 52 (Danville Road) at the end of a long gated drive facing north (Figure 13.89). While access to the property could not be obtained, observations in the field indicate that this may be a non-historic dwelling that has replaced an earlier historic dwelling. The 1952 Buckeye, Kentucky topographic map indicates that a historic structure was located on this site (Figure 5.14) (USGS 1952). The existing structure is eave-oriented and contains three façade bays (w/d/w) under an extended shed roof porch. From the vantage point of the surveyors in the field, it appears that all of the exterior materials, including roof, windows, doors, and exterior siding are modern. One modern garage was identified to the east of the dwelling.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. It does not appear that the dwelling located at Site 145 is 50 years of age or older. It is possible, however, that the non-historic exterior materials have been applied over, or have replaced original historic materials. In either instance, the dwelling does not appear to meet the requirements for NRHP consideration.

Determination of Effect: N/A



Figure 13.89. Site 145, One-story, three-bay, side-gable house.

Site 146

KHC Survey #: GD-67

Photographs: Figures 13.90–13.95

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 710130 N: 4167308

Description: This is the Raz Dunn Place, a circa 1850 Greek Revival style dwelling found on the south side of KY 52 (Danville Road) facing north (Figure 13.90). The façade of the hip-roof dwelling, which is constructed of brick set in a flemish bond pattern, is one-story in height and contains three symmetrical bays (w/d/w). Located in the center of the façade is a recessed entrance with a single-leaf entry covered by a paneled door. Five-pane sidelights with paneled bases flank either side of the entry. The enframing surrounding the doorway is decorated with fluted trim boards and rosette corner blocks. Extending over this recessed bay is a cross-gabled porch roof that connects to the ridgeline of the main block's hip-roof. The upper gable of the porch, which has been clad in vinyl siding, contains one small replacement window with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. The porch roof is supported by four boxed-wood columns that rest on short brick plinths. A balustrade that has been constructed between the columns encircles the porch. Neither the boxed-wood columns nor the balustrade appear to be original to the structure. The plinths found under each of the columns rest on a wood porch deck over a brick foundation. Flat wood trim encompasses the upper portion of the brick foundation below the wood deck. Six centrally located stone steps access the porch from grade. Located to each side of the central porch is a large window with replacement twelve-over-twelve-light, double-hung sashes. Photographs included in the Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Form for the site indicate that the windows originally contained paired double-hung sash units with four divided lights in each sash (Inventory Form on file at the KHC). The

window openings have splayed brick jack arches and vinyl wrapped sills. Located below each first floor window is a basement window covered by horizontal wood slats. The east and west side elevations contain tall brick interior end chimneys with corbelling (Figure 13.91). The side elevations are devoid of fenestration. A one-story gable-roof ell extends from the center of the rear elevation. The east and west elevations of this ell contain window openings with splayed brick jack arches. The window located on the east elevation of this section has been covered over with modern siding, while the window on the west elevation has been replaced with twelve-over-twelve-light, double-hung sashes (Figure 13.92). Located at the original gable end of this section is a corbelled brick interior chimney. The rear elevation of the main block contains windows that mirror the façade. They also contain windows with replacement twelve-over-twelve-light, double-hung sashes. Continuing off of the gable end of the rear ell is a two-story gable-roof addition. The second floor of this addition has been clad in vinyl siding and the first floor is of brick construction that has been laid in a five-course common bond pattern. The second floor of the addition's east and west elevation contain one window with six-over-six-light, double-hung sashes. The first floor of the east elevation contains a modern single-leaf entry and the west elevation contains a replacement window with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. The roof of the addition is covered in V-groove metal panels. Extending to the rear of this addition is a second one-story addition with a gable end. The majority of the brick exterior found on this addition appears to tie in with the first addition in a five-course common bond configuration. Portions of the exterior have been repaired with modern brick, however. The west elevation of this addition has one replacement window with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. The east elevation contains a replacement window and a modern single-leaf pedestrian entry. The roof of this one-story addition is extended on the east elevation to create a porch roof. This porch roof spans the entire east side of the two rear additions. It is supported by square brick

posts that rest on a poured concrete foundation. The rear gable end of this addition contains a pair of replacement windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes (Figure 13.93). Vinyl siding has been applied to the upper gable portion. This dwelling, which rests on a stone foundation, is indicated on the 1879 map of Garrard County (Figure 5.8) (Beers 1879).

NRHP Evaluation: Listed. The Raz Dunn Place was included in the *Multiple Resources of Garrard County, Kentucky* Multiple Resource Area NRHP nomination and listed in the NRHP in 1985 (Powell 1985:7:6; National Register Information System n.d.). The Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory form completed by Helen Powell of Carmen and Powell, Inc., in 1983 identifies the site as a “well cared-for Greek Revival home with very few changes inside and out. The Dunn House is Garrard County’s only example of a late Greek Revival residence with recessed entrance.” Aside from the modifications to the dwellings rear additions and replacement

windows throughout, the Raz Dunn Place continues to display a good degree of integrity. The historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, location, feeling, and association appear to be largely intact. The NRHP status continues to be appropriate for this site.

The existing NRHP boundary associated with this site includes the domestic yard surrounding the dwelling (Figure 13.94). The boundary, which was initially proposed in the Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Form completed for the site by Helen Powell of Carmen and Powell, Inc., in 1983, is rectangular, extending 150 ft from east to west (with the dwelling as the center point). The north boundary follows KY 52 (Danville Road) ROW and the south boundary is 260 ft south of KY 52 (Danville Road) (Inventory Form on file at the KHC).

Effects Recommendation: No Adverse Effect.

Alternatives A, Ar, B, Br, C, Cr, D, Dr, E, Er, F, Fr, G, Gr, H, and Hr: No Adverse Effect



Figure 13.90. Site 146, One-story, three-bay, hip-roof, Greek Revival brick house (GD-67).



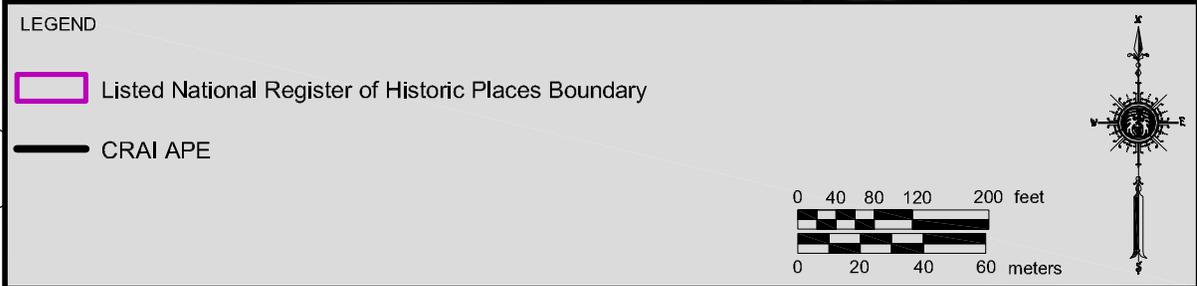
Figure 13.91. Site 146, East elevation of house.



Figure 13.92. Site 146, West elevation of house.



Figure 13.93. Site 146, Rear elevation of house.



K06E014 (22Jan07).DMW

Figure 13.94. Site 146 (GD-67) listed NRHP boundary.

The proposed NRHP boundary for Site 146 is located approximately 2,800 ft southeast of proposed Section 1, located at the western terminus of the proposed transmission line. This section is included in all proposed alternates. While this section could be visible from the listed NRHP boundary, numerous factors reduce the likelihood for adverse effect (Figure 13.95). The first is the distance between the proposed transmission line and the site. Only the tops of the transmission line towers could be visible at a distance of 2,800 ft. These towers will therefore not be prominent features on the landscape from the view shed associated with Site 146. Other modern visual intrusions that currently exist on the landscape were also factored. These include an existing transmission line that is located approximately 1,000 ft from the listed NRHP boundary between the site and the proposed line. This line passes very close to the rear of Site 146 as it travels southeast. The other visual intrusion is modern residential development. Two prominent modern dwellings have been built on the north side of KY 52 (Danville Road) to the west of Site 146. These dwellings are located within the line-of-sight from Site 146 to the proposed transmission line. Alternatives A, Ar, B, Br, C,

Cr, D, Dr, E, Er, F, Fr, G, Gr, H, and Hr will therefore have no adverse effect on Site 146.

Site 147

KHC Survey #: GD-27

Photographs: Figures 13.96–13.101

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 710338 N: 4167379

Description: This is the Bonta-Owsley House, a one-and-one-half-story, five-bay (w/w/d/w/w) log dwelling facing south on the north side of KY 52 (Danville Road) (Figure 13.96). The main block of the structure is designed in a modified dog-trot form. Comprising the eave-oriented façade are two windows with replacement one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes on each side of a recessed single-leaf pedestrian entry. The entry is covered by a paneled wood door. This central entry covers the original breezeway (dog-trot) that would have been located between the single-cell log portions. The exterior wall material used in this recessed bay is a non-historic stone or a manufactured stone veneer.



Figure 13.95. Site 146, Looking northwest from Site 146.



Figure 13.96. Site 147, One-and-one-half-story, five-bay, log dogtrot house (GD-27).

A frame porch extends off of the façade in the recessed entry bay. It is supported by a non-historic stone pier foundation and is accessed from grade by three large stone steps. These stone steps are non-historic elements. Each of the single-cell portions to the east and west of the recessed entry are constructed of logs that have been connected with v-notching. Modern portland cement chinking has been applied between the log members and around the V-notch corners. The east and west elevations of the structure are also comprised of exposed logs (Figure 13.97). Non-historic exterior end chimneys, constructed of mortared stone or manufactured stone, rise above the gable ends. Two non-historic windows in the upper portion of each gable end flank the chimneys. The roof constructed over the main block of the dwelling is also non-historic. Trim boards and weatherboard siding in the upper gable ends and dimensional asphalt shingles covering the gable roof are also non-historic elements. The main block of the dwelling also rests on a non-historic foundation covered with a mortared stone or manufactured stone veneer. Extending centrally from the rear

elevation of the main block is a one-and-one-half-story modern addition with a gable end. The east elevation of this addition contains two gabled dormer windows extending just below the ridgeline. These dormers contain windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. The first floor of this elevation also contains windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. The west elevation contains a modern single-leaf pedestrian entry (Figure 13.98). The west gable slope extends over this pedestrian entry to cover a non-historic frame deck. Braced wood posts support the roof. These posts in turn rest on the frame deck which is supported by wood piers. The deck wraps around to the rear elevation and is accessed from grade on the west side by six wood steps. The exterior walls of the west elevation are clad in non-historic weatherboard siding. The addition's rear, or north, elevation is also clad in weatherboards and contains a pair of modern windows with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes (Figure 13.99). A crescent shaped window is located above this pair. It contains a single glass pane. The first floor of this

elevation contains a three-part modern window configuration with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes in each unit. To the left of these windows is a set of modern sliding glass patio doors. To the left of this entry is another modern window unit with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. Extending below these bays is a modern deck that wraps around to the west elevation. This deck is of frame construction and is supported by braced wood posts. It is accessed from grade by two sets of steps. One set is located on the east side of the dwelling and one set is located on the north side. Below the deck is a modern basement level with a garage opening, a pedestrian entry, and modern window units. The foundation and basement level below the rear addition is covered with a mortared stone or manufactured stone veneer and is accessed by a sloped driveway. Retaining walls are located on each side of the driveway. Located to the rear of the dwelling is a gable-oriented barn of unknown use (Figure 13.100). The gable roof is covered in modern metal panels and the exterior walls are clad in vertical

boards. An open, extended shed roof section extends from the southwest elevation of the barn. It is supported by wood posts. The gable end of the barn contains a large opening on the first floor that is covered by sliding vertical board doors. This barn does not appear to be historic, as only the log dwelling is indicated on the 1897 map of Garrard County (Figure 5.8) (Beers 1897).

The existing NRHP boundary associated with this site includes the domestic yard surrounding the dwelling (Figure 13.101). The boundary, which was initially proposed in the Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Form completed for the site by Helen Powell of Carmen and Powell, Inc., in 1983, is rectangular, with the western boundary being approximately formed by the existing driveway. Located 200 ft to the east is the eastern boundary. The south boundary follows KY 52 (Danville Road) ROW. The north boundary is 243 ft north of KY 52 (Danville Road) (Inventory Form on file at the KHC).



Figure 13.97. Site 147, East elevation of house.



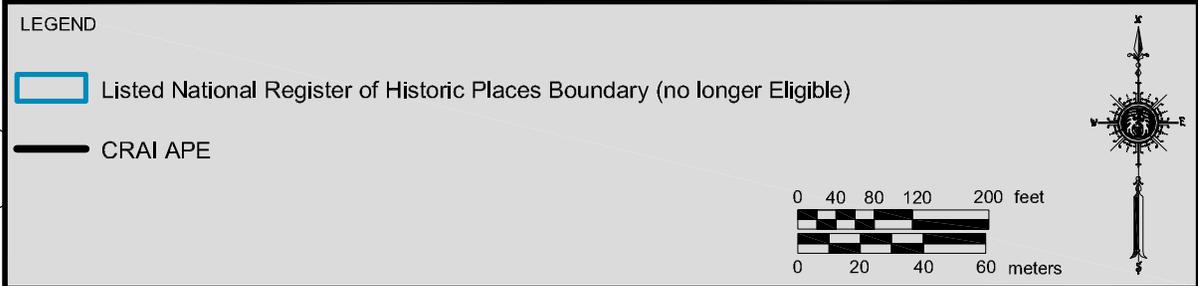
Figure 13.98. Site 147, West elevation of house.



Figure 13.99. Site 147, Rear elevation of house.



Figure 13.100. Site 147, Gable-roof barn.



K06E014 (22Jan07).DMW

Figure 13.101. Site 147 (GD-27) listed NRHP boundary.

NRHP Evaluation: Listed/Eligible for De-Listing. The Bonta-Owsley House was included in the “Multiple Resources of Garrard County, Kentucky” Multiple Resource Area NRHP nomination and listed in the NRHP in 1985 (Powell 1985:7:4; National Register Information System n.d.). The Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory form completed by Helen Powell of Carmen and Powell, Inc., in 1983 identifies the site as “an important example of the style and building materials used by early Garrard County settlers.” Photographs contained in the inventory form indicate that the exterior log walls were clad in weatherboards and a shed roof porch extended over the central pedestrian entry bay. This porch was supported by turned wood posts. The windows found in the main block of the dwelling contained two-over-two-light double-hung sashes with trim molding and shutters. One historic exterior stone chimney rose above the west gable end and one exterior brick chimney rose above the east gable end. Numerous changes have taken place since the 1983 survey, however. According to local residents, the house was completely dismantled at some point in the recent past. It appears that only the original log members were reused in the reconstruction. Most of the building material used to reconstruct the dwelling is non-historic. The foundation under the dwelling is likely constructed of poured concrete or concrete block with a stone or manufactured stone veneer. The logs that make up the walls of the main block are historic, but portland cement has been used as chinking between them. The dog-trot breezeway, now a central hall, is covered by non-historic stone or manufactured stone, as are the non-historic exterior gable end chimneys. All of the windows and trim have been removed and replaced, and the roof structure, roof trim, and roof coverings are non-historic. The rear addition is also non-historic. While the 1983 Kentucky Historic Resource Inventory form identifies a rear ell, it does not appear that this addition is the same ell described. Furthermore, the partially finished basement, the rear driveway access, and the wrap-around deck are non-historic

elements. The historic qualities of design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association have therefore been largely compromised. The significant changes to the Bonta-Owsley house have rendered it eligible for de-listing from the NRHP.

Determination of Effect: N/A

Site 148

KHC Survey #: GD-65

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 710435 N: 4167841

Description: This is the site of the former Barlow House that was once located at the end of a drive off of the north side of KY 52 (Danville Road). The dwelling is no longer extant. Conversations with the current property owner indicate that the Barlow House was in poor condition when they purchased the property. The current owner removed the dwelling and constructed a modern home on its site.

NRHP Evaluation: Listed (Demolished). This site was included in the “Multiple Resources of Garrard County, Kentucky” Multiple Resource Area NRHP nomination and listed in the NRHP in 1985 (Powell 1985:7:6; National Register Information System n.d.). The Barlow House was no longer extant at the time of this survey.

Determination of Effect: N/A

Site 149

KHC Survey #: GD-550

Photographs: Figures 13.102–13.103

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 713602 N: 4167263

Description: This house is located at 310 U.S. 27, just north of the Lancaster city limits. It is

a one-and-one-half-story, four-bay (w/d/d/ww), frame American Bungalow (Figure 13.102). The inset shed-roof porch extends the length of the façade and is supported by wood box columns. The central single-leaf entries contain nonhistoric multi-light doors. Windows with one-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes flank the doors. A central gable-roof dormer is located on the front roof slope. The dormer contains windows with one-over-one-light double-hung sashes and has exposed wood rafter tails and wood knee braces. Interior brick chimneys pierce the front roof slope, near the ridge line, at the gable ends. Windows along the northwest elevation contain one-over-one-light double-hung sashes. Similar window sashes are found along the southeast elevation (Figure 13.103). Windows throughout the house have decorative fixed shutters. A shed-roof section extends across the rear elevation. The house is clad in weatherboards and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Wood knee braces are located under the eaves along the side elevations. The foundation type and material could not be determined. A gable-

roof, vertical board barn is located behind the house. The barn has a corrugated metal roof.

The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.14). A house in the approximate location of Site 149 appears on the 1927 and 1941 maps (Figures 5.9-5.10).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. American Bungalows are common house forms throughout central Kentucky and the state. Because of their regional and national popularity, eligible examples should retain a high degree of integrity as well as character defining features, which include multi-light over single-light windows, Craftsman style doors and porch elements, knee braces, and rafter tails. With its replacement doors, and lack of character defining windows, this house does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a Bungalow in Garrard County. Nor does this site 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 13.102. Site 149, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame American Bungalow (GD-550).



Figure 13.103. Site 149, Façade and southeast elevation.

Section 14. Conclusions

In October, November, and December 2006, CRAI personnel completed a baseline cultural historic survey for the proposed southwest section of the proposed EKPC Smith-West Garrard transmission line project in Clark, Madison, and Garrard counties, Kentucky. The proposed transmission line begins at EKPC'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 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 typical distance between the pole structures is 700 ft. EKPC proposes to acquire a maximum of 150 ft of ROW for the proposed project. The survey was conducted at the request of Mr. Joe Settles of EKPC.

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 APE 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 APE 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 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)*. The APE 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 NRHP. 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 in the December 2003 report; the KHC 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 Criteria B and C and Criteria Consideration D in the December 2003 report; the KHC 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 KHC 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 KHC 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 and B and Criteria Consideration D in the December 2003 report; the KHC 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 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 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 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 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 EKPC and the SHPO is recommended in order to avoid, minimize, or mitigate these adverse effects.

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