

Section 8. Inventory of Historic Resources: Sites 21–40

Site 21

KHC Survey #: MA-464

Photographs: Figures 8.1–8.13

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Valley View, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 727610 N: 4182331

Description: This site, known as Long Farms, is located at 436 Newby Road (Figure 8.1) (KY 1984). The KHC GIS database places this site further south, and on the opposite side of KY 1984, than its actual location. The site is comprised of a house and five outbuildings. Three mortared stone gateposts are located at the property entrance. The left two gateposts flank the driveway that leads to the side of the house. The left gatepost has a low stone fence on its left side while the gatepost to its right is marked “Long Farms.” The right most gatepost is located to the right of an additional driveway, which leads to a barn. The house is

a one-and-one-half-story, five-bay (w/d/w/d/w), side-gable dwelling with multiple cross-gables (Figure 8.2). A one-story, shed-roof porch extends the length of the façade and wraps around the north elevation. The porch is supported with round wood columns which sit on a tongue and groove wood deck. The porch has a beadboard ceiling, wood eaves and soffit, a corrugated metal roof, and a pressed metal skirt concealing the foundation. The right side of the façade contains a window/door/window configuration, indicating this section of the house may have been the original house, prior to the additions on the south side. The single-leaf entry contains a half-light historic molded wood door, featuring an Eastlake influenced design. Windows flanking the entry have two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. A single-leaf half-light historic wood door is located in the fourth bay on the façade, while the final bay contains a multi-light-over-single-light double-hung wood window; the upper lights feature a Queen Anne inspired glazing pattern.



Figure 8.1. Site 21, View of entrance to Long Farms, looking west.



Figure 8.2. Site 21, Two-story, five-bay, side-gable house with multiple cross-gables (MA-464).

The upper level of the façade is distinguished by a series of four cross-gables of irregular size and spacing from one another. The three cross-gables on the right side of the façade contain windows with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes, while the cross-gable on the south end contains a window with one-over-one-light double-hung sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof along the south portion of the house. A large exterior stone chimney, which has been parged and painted, is located on the north gable end of the house (Figure 8.3). The location of this chimney on the north end of the house further supports the theory that this section was the original house. A one-and-one-half-story gable-roof ell extends from the rear of the north side of the house (Figure 8.4). A shed-roof porch with turned wood porch posts and decorative wood brackets extends across the north side of the ell. The porch supports rest atop the wood deck, which continues from the front porch. The porch roof is covered with corrugated metal panels. A single-leaf half-light wood panel door is located on the left side of the ell, while a single-leaf wood panel door is located on the far right side. A window with six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes is situated between the doors. The upper level has two

cross-gables containing windows with six-over-six-light double-hung sashes. A large interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline in the center of the ell. A shed-roof addition or enclosed porch is located on the north side of the ell (Figure 8.5). The addition has a single-leaf aluminum door and one-over-one-light aluminum windows and a window with two-over-two-light double-hung sashes. A shed-roof addition is also located on the rear of the main block of the house, adjacent to the ell. It contains a single-leaf entry. A window with one-over-one-light aluminum sashes is found at the upper level of the rear elevation, above the addition. The rear elevation of the main block of the house provides some clues on the construction sequence of the house. A dividing line can be drawn between the theoretical original portion of the house, located on the north side, and the addition. Furthermore, the end of a girt is visible on the upper portion of the original section of the house, indicating this portion is of log or heavy timber framing. The house is clad in aluminum siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The soffits, eaves, and window and door surrounds are wrapped or covered with aluminum siding. The foundation type and material could not be determined due to the aluminum siding extending to grade.



Figure 8.3. Site 21, North elevation.



Figure 8.4. Site 21, Rear ell, north elevation.



Figure 8.5. Site 21, Rear and south elevations.

A gable-roof, vertical board outbuilding and an adjacent shed-roof two-hole privy are located behind the house (Figure 8.6). The privy is of vertical board construction with circular sawn members, has a single-leaf batten door, and decorative cornice. The adjacent gable-roof outbuilding, possibly originally used as a meathouse, has a single-leaf batten door. It has a V-groove metal roof. A shed-roof outbuilding is also located in the rear yard (Figure 8.7). It is of vertical board construction, has a single-leaf batten door, and a corrugated metal roof. A gable-roof, multi-purpose barn with gable and shed-roof wings is also located behind the house (Figure 8.8). This barn is constructed of vertical boards, has four bays on the façade, and has a V-groove metal panel roof. A large tobacco barn is located behind the multi-purpose barn (Figure 8.9). This barn appears to be comprised of two gable-roof barns joined together. It is constructed of vertical boards and the end nearest the house has an upper level hay loft and a sliding door main entry at the lower

level. A shed-roof stripping room is located on the north side and the south side has five vertical vents. The western portion of the barn has shed-roof wings on either side (Figure 8.10). The barn has a V-groove metal roof. A pond located on the north side of the house has a dry-laid rock retaining wall on its western side (Figure 8.11). Portions of the wall, which is approximately 20 ft in length, have collapsed.

The house and tobacco barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.5). Due to the scale of the 1929 and 1942 maps, it can not be determined if the house also appears on these maps (Figures 5.3-5.4). A house in this location appears on the 1876 map with the property owner's name appearing to be W. Kanatzar (Figure 5.1). The surname Kanatzar appears approximately seven times on the 1876 map, with four appearances north of Newby, along Tates Creek Pike, indicating the family may have been among the early settlers of the area (Beers 1876; KDOH 1942; KGS 1929; USGS 1952d).

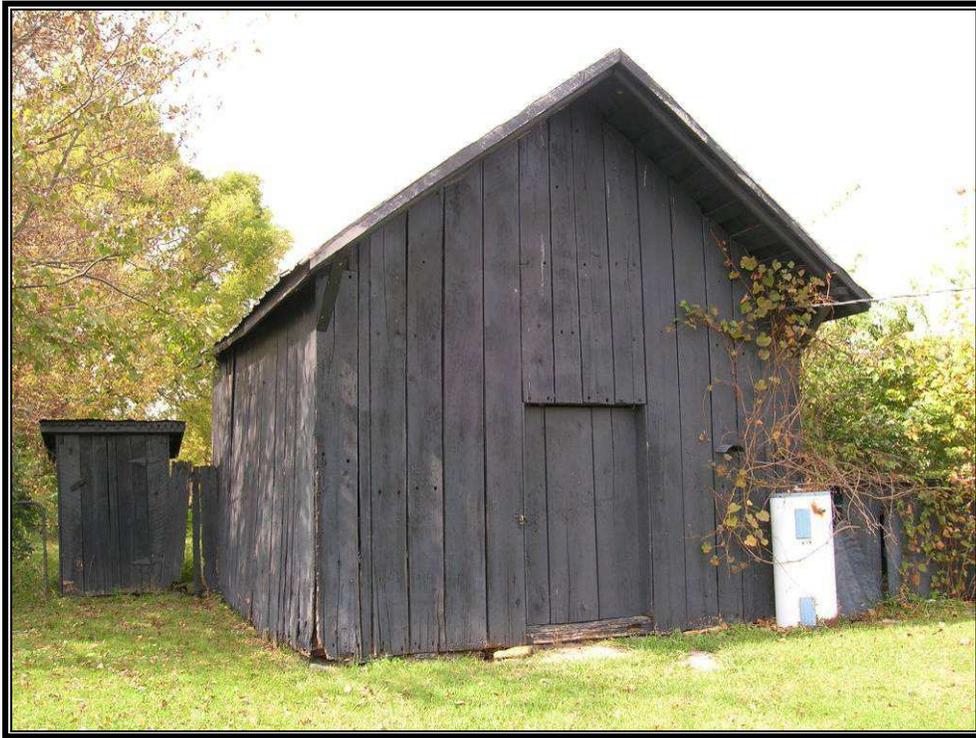


Figure 8.6. Site 21, Gable-roof outbuilding and privy.

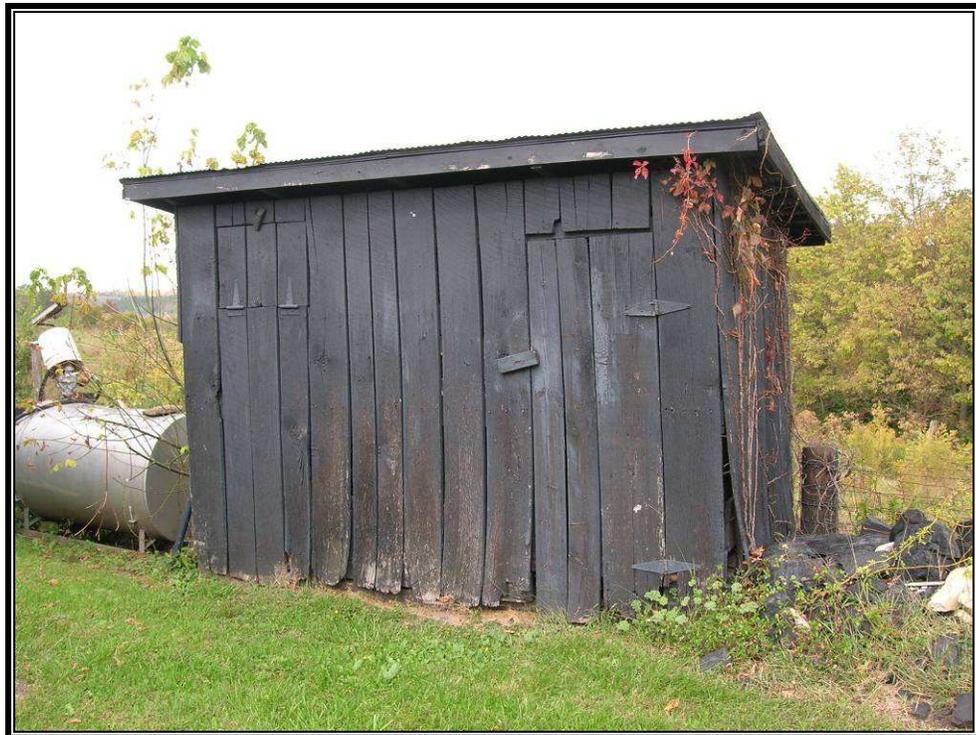


Figure 8.7. Site 21, Shed-roof outbuilding.



Figure 8.8. Site 21, Gable-roof barn.



Figure 8.9. Site 21, Tobacco barn.



Figure 8.10. Site 21, Western end of tobacco barn.



Figure 8.11. Site 21, Rock wall, located on edge of pond.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible. Although this house has replacement siding and some replacement windows, it does retain a majority of its historic windows and overall historic form. Its integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association remain relatively intact. This house also has a distinctive form, which may be a vernacular interpretation of the Gothic Revival style, which had a strong influence on architecture in central Kentucky and the local area during the late nineteenth century. The house has clearly been expanded to form a longer, side-gable house, demonstrating an evolution of construction that spanned the nineteenth century. Additionally, the property retains five outbuildings, which appear to be historic. Although the farm's agricultural activities are not readily apparent on the landscape, its remaining outbuildings are good examples of their type, and as a complex, the site continues to convey historic significance; the house, although not individually eligible, is a significant component to the site and contributes to its historic character. The house and its related outbuildings appear to be eligible for the NRHP as an excellent example of a farm complex in the community of Newby.

The house is associated with five outbuildings, ranging from small structures, such as the privy, that are positioned in closer proximity to the house, to the large barns located behind the house. This agricultural complex retains its integrity of location and setting and the landscape has benefited from the lack of modern development that may have otherwise disrupted the viewshed.

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. National Register Bulletin 30 addresses eleven discrete areas grouped into two broad categories including:

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—citing 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
- 11) small-scale elements such as gateposts (McClelland, et al 1999:3-6).

The Long Farm was evaluated against these categories. The site does continue to exhibit many of these characteristics, with some noted exceptions: 1) Land uses and activities do not continue to be present through the relationship of outbuildings and agricultural fields. Fields do not appear to be in use any longer. 2) Patterns of spatial organization continue to exist somewhat in the relationships between the main dwelling and outbuildings. It is not clear if the smaller outbuildings, which are closest to the house, continue to serve the immediate household domestic needs. The barns are spatially organized to the rear of the house, clearly marking their connection with the house. 3) The house and its outbuildings have been sited in response to Newby Road, the rolling topography, and the fertile soils that support

the agricultural use of the land. 5) There is no clear system of roads or drives, except for the gravel drive to the house that connects the house with the outbuildings. 6) There remain some boundary demarcations on this site in the form of wire and wood fencing, gates, and treelines. 8 and 9) Buildings, structures and objects that date to the historic period are present and relate to one another as they would have historically. They are grouped (or clustered) in a logical order that facilitate the site's domestic and agricultural functions. 11) There are no small scale elements such as a water tanks, feed and water troughs, holding pens, fence rows or cattle guards present on this site. There are, however, the remnants of a stone retaining wall along the pond and the stone gateposts marking the house's front entry, which can be considered small scale elements.

While the property exhibits many of the landscape characteristics required for consideration as a rural historic landscape, it lacks critical elements such as continued land use and activities, clear circulation networks, and the presence of small scale agricultural elements that would help the site convey a more intact rural historic landscape. Because of the lack of these components, this site does not appear to be a rural historic landscape, as defined by the National Register. However, the house and outbuildings do appear to be eligible under Criterion A, for their association with the agricultural life and practices of a farm in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the community of Newby, Garrard County, Kentucky.

The proposed NRHP boundary includes the house and its related resources, with the treeline surrounding the west and south sides serving as the west and south boundaries, KY 1984 serving as the east boundary, and the northernmost gravel drive (which accesses the barns) serving as the north boundary (Figure 8.12)

Effects Recommendation: No Effect.

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

Section 10 of the proposed transmission line, which will parallel the existing line, is located approximately 1,394 ft to the southeast of Site 21. Section 10 is a portion of Alternatives A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. Figure 8.13 is a view looking towards the existing line from the front entry gateposts of Site 21. The yellow arrows in the figure point to the existing line. Because of the presence of the existing line, and the distance between Site 21 and the existing and proposed lines, it does not appear the proposed project will have an effect on Site 21.

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

Section 10r of the proposed transmission line will be constructed in place of the existing transmission line, located approximately 1,394 ft to the southeast of Site 21. Section 10r is a portion of Alternatives Ar, Br, Cr, Dr, Er, Fr, Gr, and Hr. Figure 8.13 is a view looking towards the existing line from the front entry gateposts of Site 21. The yellow arrows in the figure point to the existing line. Because of the presence of the existing line, and the distance between Site 21 and the existing and proposed lines, it does not appear the proposed project will have an effect on Site 21.

Site 22

KHC Survey #: MA-463

Photographs: Figures 8.14–8.17

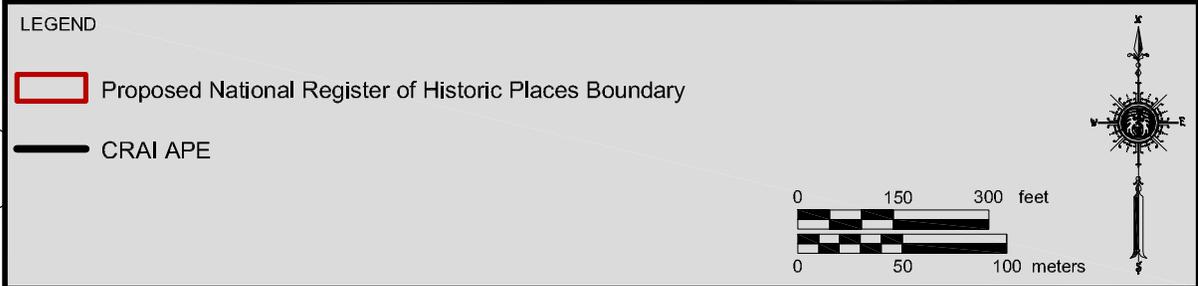
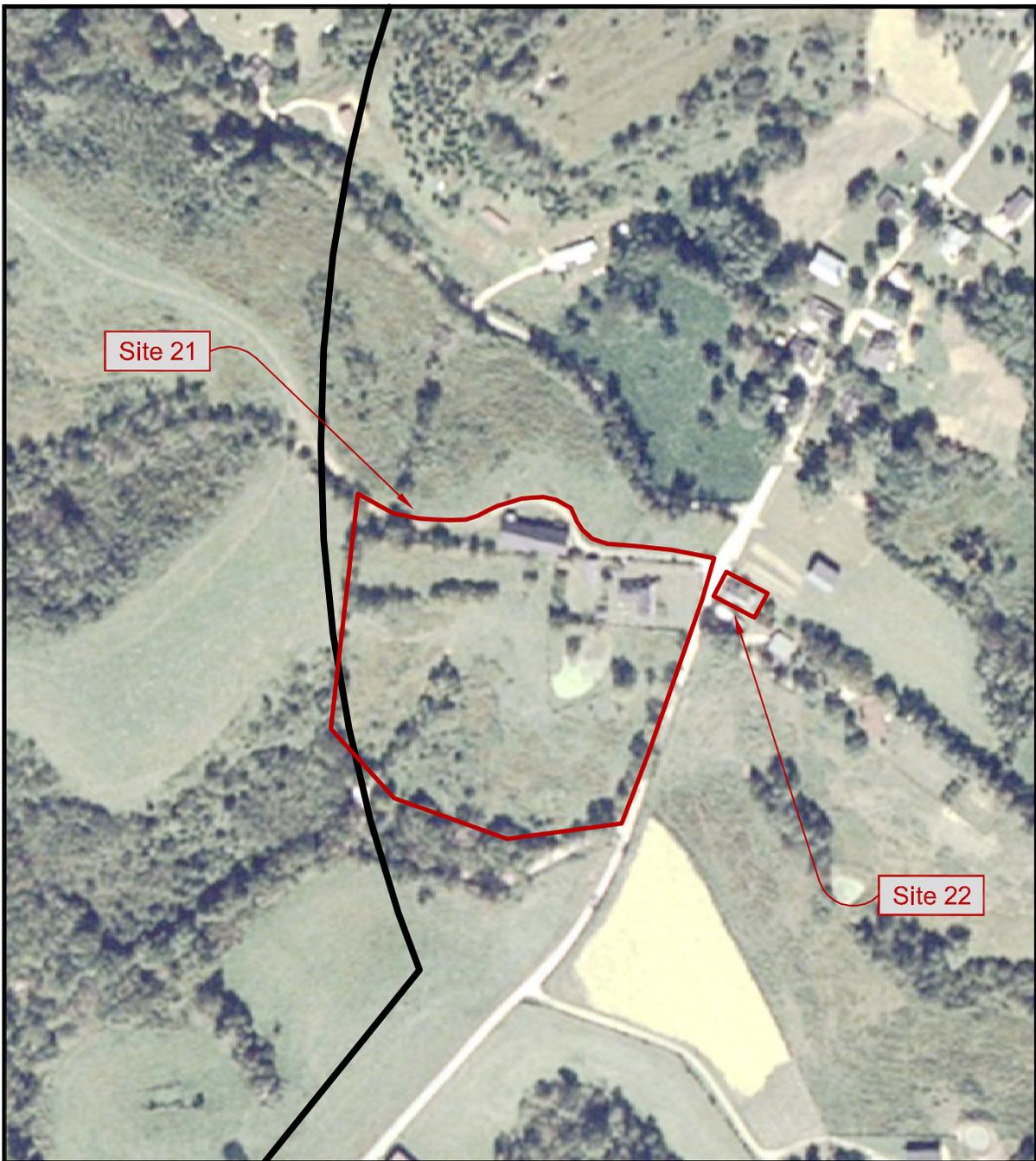
Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Valley View, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 727660 N: 4182335

Description: This site is located on the southeast side of Newby Road (KY 1984). The KHC GIS database places this site further south, and on the opposite side of KY 1984, than its actual location. It is the Newby Grocery Store, a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), front-gable, frame commercial building (Figure 8.14). A shed-roof porch, supported by square wood posts, shelters the façade bays.



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Figure 8.12. Site 21 proposed NRHP boundary.



Figure 8.13. Site 21, View, looking southeast to existing line from front entrance of Site 21. Yellow arrows are pointing to line.



Figure 8.14. Site 22, Newby Grocery Store (MA-463).

The wood posts rest on a wood deck and the foundation is covered by a pressed metal skirt. The single-leaf entry, centrally located on the façade, contains a three-quarter-light wood door. The door has a molded surround, as do many of the windows. The door appears to have been replaced at some point, and a portion that used to contain a transom has been covered. Windows with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes flank the front entry. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof towards the back of the store. Windows on the side elevation contain two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. A shed-roof addition extends across the back of the building (Figure 8.15). A single-leaf entry containing a wood panel door provides access to the rear. The building is clad with weatherboard siding and the roof is covered with corrugated metal. The eaves on the façade feature decorative wood trim at the corners. The building rests on a replacement concrete block foundation. The building appears on the 1942 and 1952 maps (KDOH 1942; USGS 1952d) (Figures 5.4-5.5).

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible. Historic community stores are becoming rare in central Kentucky and throughout the state. In many cases, the local community store is the last extant evidence of the existence of smaller communities. The Newby Grocery Store retains a high degree of integrity. Although its foundation has been replaced, the building retains its siding, windows, and a majority of its decorative trim. The building does not appear to be associated with a significant person in history, but it does appear to be associated with early twentieth century commercial activity in the Newby community in rural Madison County. As a result, the Newby Grocery Store appears to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, for its association with early twentieth-century commercial activity in Newby and rural Madison County, Kentucky.

The proposed NRHP boundary includes the building and a small footprint surrounding it, with the gravel drive on the south side serving as the southern boundary (Figure 8.16).



Figure 8.15. Site 22, Rear and north elevations.



Figure 8.16. Site 22 proposed NRHP boundary.

Effects Recommendation: No Effect.

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

Section 10 of the proposed transmission line, which will parallel the existing line, is located approximately 1,257 ft to the southeast of Site 22. Section 10 is a portion of Alternatives A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. Additionally, the store is oriented away from the existing and proposed lines, reducing any potential effects. Figure 8.17 is a view toward the existing line from the side of the store. Because of the distance between the site and the transmission lines, and the orientation of the site away from the line, it does not appear that the proposed project will have an effect on Site 22.

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

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

transmission line, located approximately 1,257 ft to the southeast of Site 22. Section 10r is a portion of Alternatives Ar, Br, Cr, Dr, Er, Fr, Gr, and Hr. Additionally, the store is oriented away from the existing and proposed lines, reducing any potential effects. Figure 8.17 is a view toward the existing line from the side of the store. Because of the distance between the site and the transmission lines, and the orientation of the site away from the line, it does not appear that the proposed project will have an effect on Site 22.

Site 23

KHC Survey #: MA-872

Photographs: Figures 8.18–8.23

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Valley View, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 727338 N: 4181903



Figure 8.17. Site 22, Looking southeast toward existing line from side of Site 22. Yellow arrows are pointing to the line.

Description: This house is located at 520 Newby Road (KY 1984). It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), side-gable house (Figure 8.18). A shed-roof porch with four square vinyl posts shelters the façade bays. The porch has a V-groove metal roof and a poured concrete foundation. The single-leaf entry is centrally located on the façade and flanked by windows with one-over-one-light double-hung replacement sashes. A shed-roof dormer with one-over-one-light windows occupies the front slope of the roof above the façade. Interior brick chimneys pierce the front slope of the roof at the gable ends. A shed-roof appendage with a single-leaf entry is located on the north elevation (Figure 8.19). Windows throughout the house have one-over-one-light replacement sashes. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. The house rests on a concrete block foundation. A nonhistoric, shed-roof, vertical board outbuilding is located in the domestic yard behind the house.

A vertical board, gable-roof barn, constructed of sawn lumber and wire cut nails, is located north of the house (Figure 8.20). It has three round ridgeline vents, in addition to vents created by wood slats in the upper gables. A shed-roof open wing is located on its

east side. The roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. A nonhistoric, vertical board, gable-roof crib is located next to the barn, along Newby Road. A large Butler bin, clad in pressed metal and sitting atop a poured concrete pad, is located north of the house (Figure 8.21). A gable-roof, vertical board tobacco barn is located southwest of the house, across Newby Road (Figure 8.22). The façade has a double-leaf, batten door entry flanked by two vertical side vents. There are also six vertical vents on the north side of the barn, and a shed-roof stripping room on the south side. The barn is constructed of sawn lumber and wire cut nails and the structure is resting on a wood pier foundation. The roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. A poured concrete silo and gable-roof tobacco barn are located in a field to the west of the house (Figure 8.23). The barn has two bays on the eave-oriented side and a shed-roof wing addition.

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



Figure 8.18. Site 23, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable house (MA-872).



Figure 8.19. Site 23, North elevation.



Figure 8.20. Site 23, Gable-roof barn.

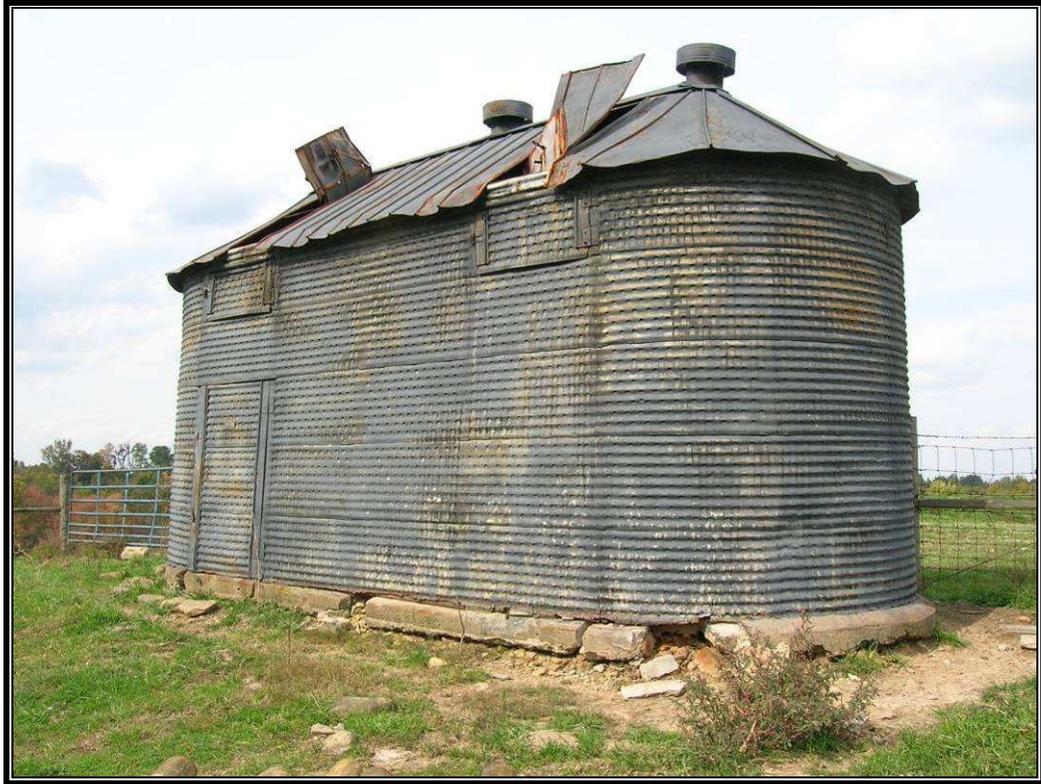


Figure 8.21. Site 23, Pressed metal grain bin.



Figure 8.22. Site 23, Tobacco barn.

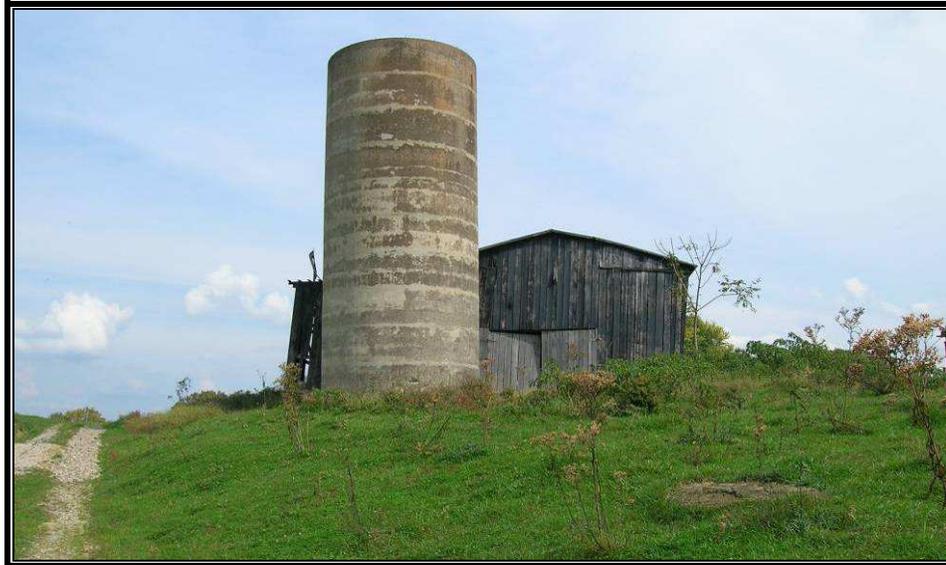


Figure 8.23. Site 23, Poured concrete silo and gable-roof barn.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. This house is not a particularly outstanding example of an early to mid-twentieth century dwelling. With its replacement siding and windows and lack of distinguishing features, this house does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP. Neither do the outbuildings impart significance to the site as a whole. The site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 24

KHC Survey #: MA-873

Photographs: Figures 8.24–8.27

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Valley View, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 727799 N: 4181488

Description: This house is located on the east side of a gravel drive off of Newby Road (KY 1984). It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), side-gable frame house (Figure 8.24). A shed-roof porch with round vinyl columns extends across the façade. The single-

leaf front entry is located slightly off center and contains a nonhistoric door. Paired windows with one-over-one-light double-hung replacement sashes are found on either side of the entry. The upper level of the façade has two gable-roof wall dormers that contain windows with one-over-one-light double-hung replacement sashes. A central interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof. Windows throughout the house have one-over-one-light double-hung vinyl sashes and are flanked by decorative fixed shutters. A shed-roof addition is located on the rear elevation (Figure 8.25). A single-leaf entry is located on the addition, exiting onto a deck constructed of modern treated lumber. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. The porch and rear addition are resting on a poured concrete foundation. The foundation of the main block is concealed by strips of vinyl siding. A gable-roof, vertical board garage and a gable-roof, vertical board outbuilding are located behind the house (Figure 8.26). Both have roofs covered with V-groove metal panels. A gable-roof, vertical board tobacco barn is also associated with this site (Figure 8.27). The barn has a recently added shed-roof addition and a V-groove metal roof.



Figure 8.24. Site 24, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable frame house (MA-873).



Figure 8.25. Site 24, Rear elevation.



Figure 8.26. Site 24, Gable-roof outbuildings.

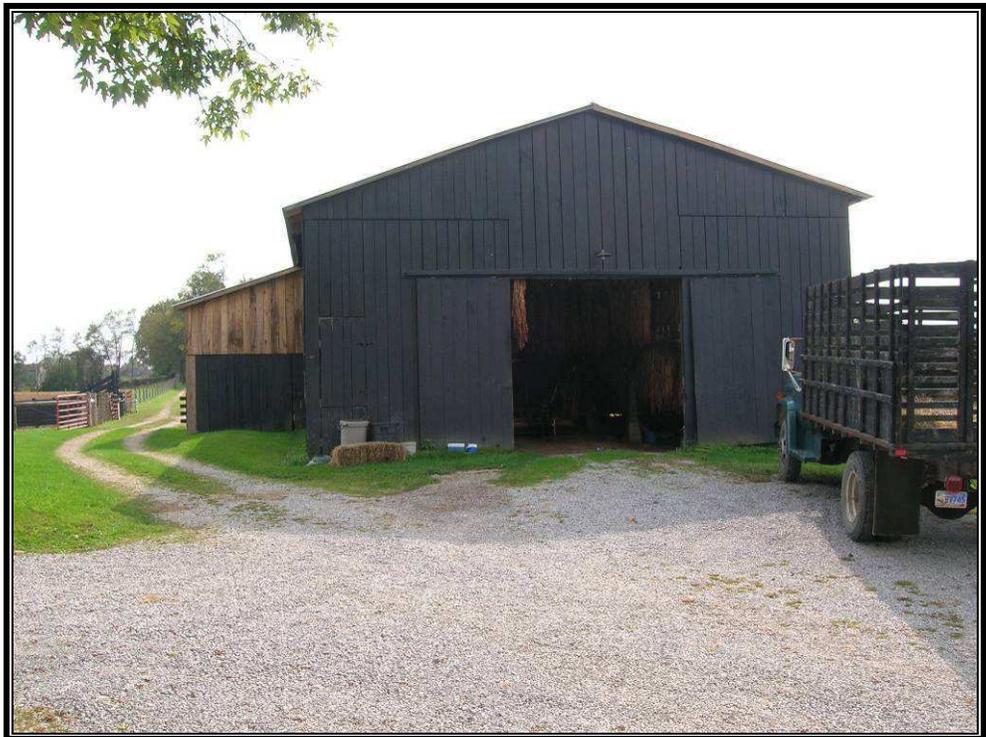


Figure 8.27. Site 24, Tobacco barn.

The house and barn appear on the 1942 and 1952 maps (KDOH 1942; USGS 1952d) (Figure 5.4-5.5).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its replacement siding, windows and doors, this house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished. Additionally, the house does not have any distinctive character defining elements and does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a common type. Nor do the associated outbuildings impart significance to the site as a whole. The house does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 25

KHC Survey #: MA-156

Photographs: Figures 8.28–8.38

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Valley View, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 727548 N: 4181667

Description: This house is located on the south side of a gravel drive off Newby Road (KY 1984). It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, single-pen log house with a two-bay frame addition and a log ell (Figure 8.28). The façade of the log portion contains three bays (w/d/w) at the lower level and two bays at the upper level (Figure 8.29). A porch has been removed from the façade, revealing a portion of the log wall. The deck from the porch, constructed of nonhistoric wood boards, remains, along with remnants of the porch's dry-laid stone foundation. The exposed logs, which were hewn with an adze, have replacement concrete chinking. A few fieldstones, which likely served as the original chinking, are visible in the cement. The logs have V-notch construction. Wood pilasters, remnants of the former porch, are found on either end of the façade; they have molded

wood cornices. The lower level of the façade is covered with wood panels while the upper section is clad in weatherboards. Girt members of the truss system are visible along the eaves. The single-leaf entry, which contains a wood panel door, is flanked by windows with six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes. Of the windows on the upper level, one has a missing sash, while the other contains a single-light fixed sash. A large exterior mortared stone chimney is located at the south gable end of the house (Figure 8.28). A small portion of the chimney has been filled in with brick. A window with six-over-six-light double-hung sashes is located to the right of the chimney, at the lower level, while a small rectangular window with missing sashes is at the upper level, to the left of the chimney. The south elevation of the log house is clad in weatherboards, some of which are missing. A dry-laid stone foundation, in a state of disrepair, is visible under the south elevation. The log house has a one-story, gable-roof ell composed of two portions. The first is a double-pen log section with two bays on the north elevation (Figure 8.30). A double-leaf entry containing doors constructed of vertical wood boards, likely replacing the original doors, is located on the far right side of the ell (Figure 8.31). The entry features a Greek Revival surround with sidelights and paneled sections below the sidelights. A shed-roof porch supported by square wood posts shelters the entry. The porch supports rest on a wood deck. A window with two-over-two-light double-hung sashes is situated on the left side of this portion of the ell. A single-pen log section is located at the end of the ell (Figure 8.32). It has a single-leaf, vertical board door with a square window at the top. A single-light square window is located to the right of the door. An additional single-light window is located on the gable end of the ell. A large interior stone chimney is located on the west gable end, between the two sections of the ell. The chimney likely originally served as an exterior chimney for the double-pen section of the ell. The chimney has been topped by a brick portion, and an additional brick chimney has been added to the west side of the stone chimney.



Figure 8.28. Site 25, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), single-pen log house with a two-bay box-frame addition and log ell (MA-156).



Figure 8.29. Site 25, Façade of log portion.



Figure 8.30. Site 25, North elevation of one-story log ell.



Figure 8.31. Site 25, Detail of door on ell.



Figure 8.32. Site 25, Rear section of log ell.

Both portions of the ell are resting on a dry-laid stone foundation and are clad in weatherboard siding. The south side of the ell has a shed-roof enclosed porch resting on a stone pier foundation; this side of the ell is in a deteriorated condition (Figure 8.33). A single-leaf entry with a vertical board door and a rectangular, boarded over window are located on the south side of the first section of the ell. A late nineteenth-century one-and-one-half-story, front-gable, two-bay (w/d) frame addition is located on the north side of the log house (Figure 8.34). A three-sided bay with one-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes is located on the left side of the addition's facade. The bay has wood panels with molding above the windows as well as a wood cornice with molding. A single-leaf entry with a wood panel door and a wood screen door is located to the right of the bay. The entry has a wood surround with molding. A small hip-roof porch with a molded wood cornice and decorative carved brackets shelters the entry. A window with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes and a molded wood surround is located on the north elevation of

the addition (Figure 8.35). An interior brick corbelled chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof at the rear gable end of the addition. The addition, as with the rest of the house, is clad in weatherboards. A molded wood cornice can be found on the eaves, although portions of it are missing. The addition appears to be of balloon frame construction. All of the sections of the house have corrugated metal or V-groove metal roofs. A gable-roof, stone-lined root cellar is located on the south side of the house (Figure 8.36). The roof is clad in metal panels.

The house appears on the 1942 and 1952 maps (Figures 5.4-5.5). A house in this approximate location appears on the 1876 map as well (Figure 5.1). The name associated with the property is T. Million. The Million family, for which the community of Million is named, were significant landowners in the area during the nineteenth century. Million is located just northeast of Newby. A house located just south of the T. Million house also appears on the 1876 map and was associated with J. Million (Beers 1876; KDOH 1942; KGS 1929; USGS 1952d).



Figure 8.33. Site 25, Rear and south elevation of house.



Figure 8.34. Site 25, Façade and north elevation of two-bay, box-frame addition.



Figure 8.35. Site 25, North elevation of box-frame addition.

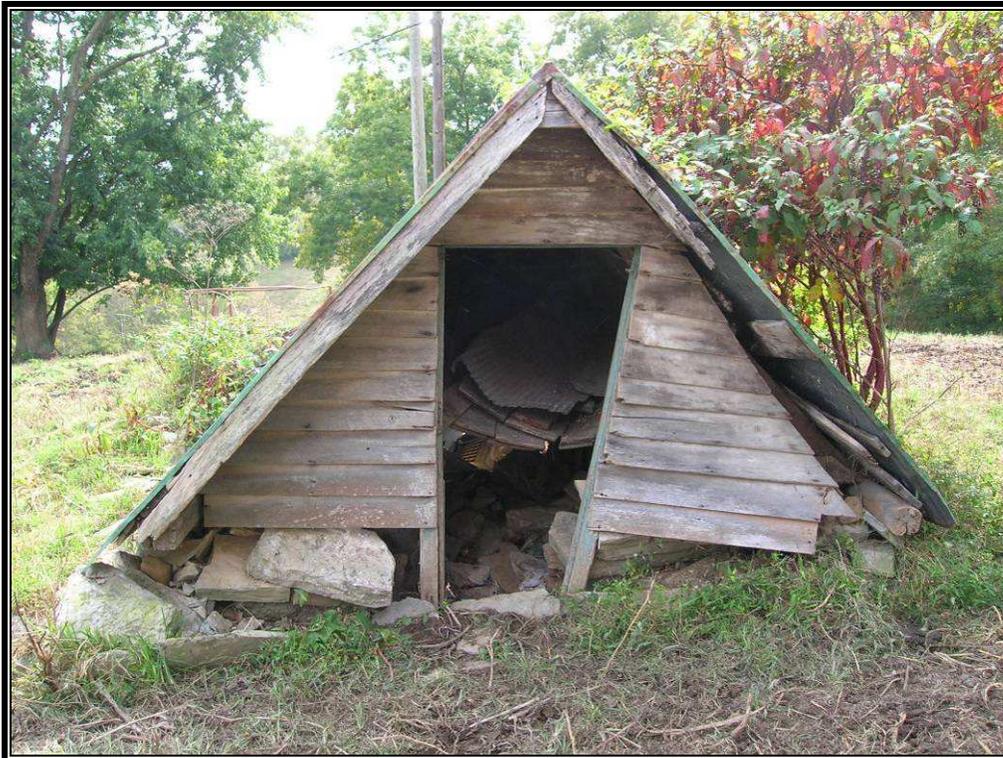


Figure 8.36. Site 25, Gable-roof, stone-lined root cellar.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible. The 1980 survey form completed for this house includes pictures of the house as it looked at that time. Among the major changes the house has undergone since the original survey is the removal of the front porch, and the overall neglect or lack of maintenance. Many of the window sashes or lights are missing, portions of the siding are missing, the rear of the ell is collapsing, and portions of the foundation are deteriorating. The house does, however, retain a majority of its siding, windows, window and door trim, and, most importantly, its structural makeup. Although the house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been diminished, it retains the key structural components that convey its construction methods and technique that date from the early to late nineteenth century. The combination of the single-pen log house, double-pen and single-pen log ell, and late nineteenth century balloon frame addition represents an excellent example of early and late nineteenth century vernacular construction methods in rural Madison County. Although the house appears to be associated with a member of the Million family, who were significant property owners in the area, research has not revealed any further significance of any one family member. The house does, however, appear to date to the settlement of the area. For these reasons, this house appears eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, for its association with local settlement, and Criterion C, as an excellent example of early and late nineteenth century vernacular construction methods in rural Madison County, Kentucky.

The proposed NRHP boundary includes the footprint of the house and a small buffer of the surrounding yard. The northeast boundary extends to the road or drive the house is located, and the southwest, southeast, and northwest boundaries extend approximately 50 ft from the house (Figure 8.37).

Effects Recommendation: No Adverse Effect.

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

Section 10 of the proposed transmission line, which will parallel the existing line, is located approximately 230 ft to the southeast of Site 25 (Figure 8.38). Section 10 is a portion of Alternatives A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. The existing transmission line is located behind the house and the proposed line will be built on the southeast side of the existing line. It appears the proposed project will have an effect on the site, as it will be visible from the rear and side of the house. However, because there is an existing transmission line already within the viewshed of Site 25, and because it appears the proposed line will not intersect with the proposed NRHP boundaries, it does not appear the proposed line will have an adverse effect on the site.

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

Section 10r of the proposed transmission line will be constructed in place of the existing transmission line, located approximately 230 ft to the southeast of Site 25 (Figure 8.38). Section 10r is a portion of Alternatives Ar, Br, Cr, Dr, Er, Fr, Gr, and Hr. The existing transmission line is located behind the house and the proposed line will be in place of the existing line. It appears the proposed project will have an effect on the site, as it will be visible from the rear and side of the house. However, because there has been an existing transmission line already within the viewshed of Site 25, and because it appears the proposed line will not intersect with the proposed NRHP boundaries, it does not appear the proposed line will have an adverse effect on the site.



Figure 8.37. Site 25 proposed NRHP boundary.



Figure 8.38. Site 25, View of house and existing transmission line, looking west.

Site 26

KHC Survey #: MA-874

Photographs: Figures 8.39–8.41

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Kirksville, KY 1952 (Photorevised 1979)

UTMs: E: 727227 N: 4180980

Description: This house is located on the west side of KY 1984, south of Newby. It is a one-and-one-half-story, four-bay (w/d/d/w), side-gable frame house (Figure 8.39). A shed-roof porch with battered wood columns atop brick piers shelters the façade bays. The porch has a concrete block foundation and wood rafter tails project from beneath the porch roof. Two single-leaf entries are situated in the center of the façade and contain wood doors with three vertical lights. Windows with six-over-six-light double-hung replacement sashes occupy the outer façade bays. A shed-roof dormer with two windows with sliding four-light horizontal replacement sashes is located on the front roof slope above the façade. A central interior brick chimney pierces the roof just behind the dormer. Windows on the side and rear elevations contain six-over-six-light double-hung replacement sashes (Figure 8.40).

A shed-roof addition resting on a concrete block foundation is located on the north side of the house. The house is clad in weatherboards and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a mortared stone foundation. Two nonhistoric, gable-roof, vertical board outbuildings are located behind the house. A root cellar is also located behind the house (Figure 8.41). The root cellar is lined with stones and concrete block and has a batten door.

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

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. While this house retains its original siding, its replacement windows, addition, and wrapped window surrounds diminish its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Additionally, the house lacks distinctive features that other eligible early twentieth century houses possess, such as multi-light-over-single-light windows and knee braces or rafter tails. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 8.39. Site 26, One-and-one-half-story, four-bay, side-gable frame house (MA-874).



Figure 8.40. Site 26, Rear elevation.



Figure 8.41. Site 26, Root cellar.

Site 27

KHC Survey #: MA-875

Photographs: Figures 8.42–8.44

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Valley View, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 727327 N: 4181587

Description: This house is located at 555 Newby Road (KY 1984). It is a one-and-one-half-story, six-bay (w/w/w/d/w/w), hip-roof house with a large side addition (Figure 8.42). The façade is composed of the original four-bay, hip-roof house and a two-bay addition with a jerkinhead gable, located on the north side (Figure 8.43). An inset porch with a poured concrete deck shelters the original façade bays. The porch is supported by decorative metal posts and its fascia is clad in vinyl siding. The single-leaf entry contains a nonhistoric door and the surrounding windows have one-over-one-light double-hung replacement sashes. A hip-roof dormer containing a window with one-light horizontal sliding replacement sashes is located on the front roof slope, above the original facade. Two windows with one-over-one-light

replacement sashes occupy the façade of the gable-roof addition. A hip-roof dormer containing a window with one-light horizontal sliding replacement sashes is located on the front roof slope; both dormers, which are of differing sizes, are clad in vinyl siding. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the hip-roof portion of the house. Windows on both side-elevations have one-over-one-light replacement sashes. Windows on the south elevation have poured concrete lintels. A shed-roof addition with a single-leaf entry on the north side extends across the rear of the original portion of the house. The original portion and the gable-roof addition are clad in brick veneer; the brick used on the later addition is a lighter colored brick than the wire-cut brick used on the original portion. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation type and material could not be determined due to the brick veneer extending to grade. A gable-roof, vertical board tobacco barn is located north of the house (Figure 8.44). The barn has three vertical side vents, upper gable vents, and a shed-roof concrete block stripping room. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (USGS 1952d) (Figure 5.5).



Figure 8.42. Site 27, One-and-one-half-story, six-bay, hip-roof house (MA-875).



Figure 8.43. Site 27, North elevation.

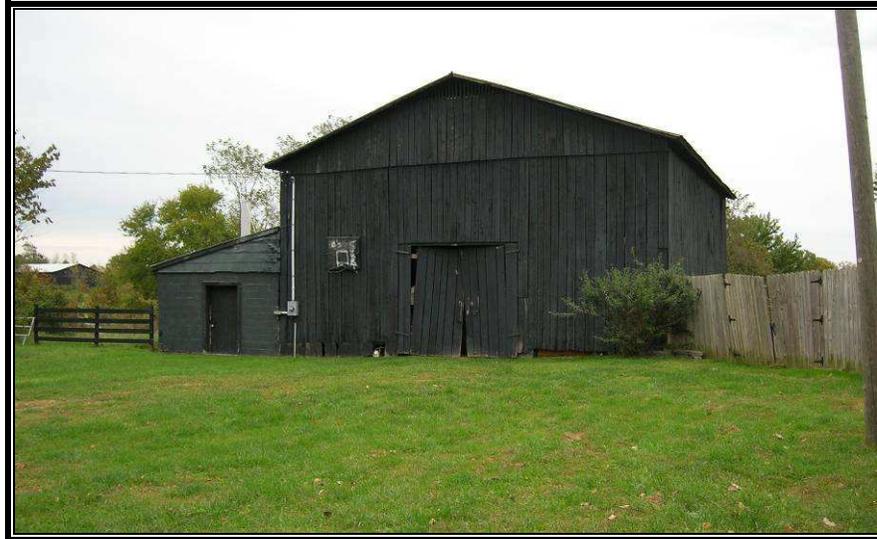


Figure 8.44. Site 27, Tobacco barn.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its large side addition and replacement windows, this house's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been compromised. This does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of an early twentieth century house. Additionally, this house does not appear to be associated with a particular person or event in history. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 28

KHC Survey #: MA-876

Photographs: Figures 8.45–8.47

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Valley View, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 727254 N: 4181475

Description: This house is located on the west side of Newby Road (KY 1984). It is a one-and-one-half-story, four-bay (ww/d/w/w), T-plan house (Figure 8.45). The façade is composed of a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable portion and a two-story front-gable portion. A shed-roof porch supported by a

round vinyl column shelters the single-leaf entry and adjacent window. The entry contains a nonhistoric door and the window has one-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes. Two single-light rectangular windows are located above the entry and window. A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable addition is located to the right of the front porch. The addition contains a multi-light bow window and an exterior brick chimney is located on its gable end. The two-story, front-gable portion of the façade projects in front of the side-gable portion. Windows on this portion of the façade contain one-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes. The façade windows have decorative fixed shutters. A ridgeline brick chimney pierces the roof of the front-gable portion. An enclosed gable-roof porch is located on the south elevation. The enclosed porch has a single-leaf entry and one-over-one-light aluminum windows. A shed-roof addition with a sliding glass door is located on the rear elevation (Figure 8.46). A single-leaf entry is located on the rear of the side addition and windows with one-over-one-light sashes are found on the rear elevations. A modern treated lumber deck spans the rear of the house. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The bottom portion of the house is clad in brick veneer, which conceals the foundation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.



Figure 8.45. Site 28, One-and-one-half-story, four-bay, T-plan house (MA-876).



Figure 8.46. Site 28, North and rear elevation.

A gable-roof, vertical board tobacco barn is associated with the house (Figure 8.47). The barn has a shed-roof board and batten appendage and a V-groove metal roof. A gable-roof, vertical board outbuilding with a corrugated metal roof and a shed-roof wing is located next to the barn (Figure 8.47).

The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.5). A house in the approximate location of Site 28 appears on the 1942 county highway map (KDOH 1942; USGS 1952d) (Figure 5.4).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. This does not appear to be a particularly good example of a T-plan house in rural Madison County. With its replacement siding, windows, chimney, and side and rear additions, this house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 29

KHC Survey #: MA-877

Photographs: Figure 8.48

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Valley View, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 727227 N: 4181217

Description: This site is located at 585 Newby Road (KY 1984). It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable house (Figure 8.48). A shed-roof porch supported with square wood posts extends across the façade. A portion of the porch has been enclosed, and contains a window with one-over-one-light replacement sashes. A single-leaf entry, containing a half-light historic wood door, is located to the right of the enclosed portion of the porch. A window with one-over-one-light double-hung replacement sashes is to the right of the entry. Similar windows are found on the side and rear elevations as well. It appears from a patch of metal panels along the front roof slope that a central chimney has been removed. A shed-roof addition and a shed-roof porch are located on the rear elevation. The rear porch is partially enclosed by lattice wood boards. The house is clad with vinyl siding. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and the roof is covered with corrugated metal. The house appears on the 1942 and 1952 maps (KDOH 1942; USGS 1952d) (Figures 5.4-5.5).

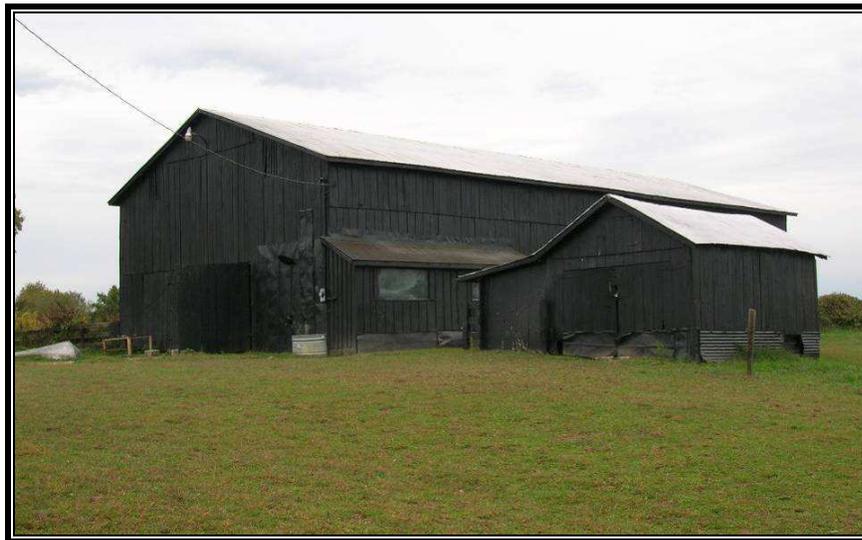


Figure 8.47. Site 28, Tobacco barn and gable-roof outbuilding.



Figure 8.48. Site 29, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable house (MA-877).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its replacement siding and windows, partially enclosed front porch, and lack of distinctive characteristics, this house does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a side-gable house in rural Madison County. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 30

KHC Survey #: MA-157

Photographs: Figures 8.49–8.66

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Kirksville, KY 1952 (Photorevised 1979)

UTMs: E: 725922 N: 4179246

Description: This site is located at 2117 Bogie Mill Road, in the bend of Silver Creek (Figure 8.49). The KHC GIS database places this site further east of its actual location. The house is a two-story, five-bay (w/w/d/w/w), brick I-

house (Figure 8.50). A hip-roof porch, supported by round vinyl columns, shelters the central three façade bays on the lower level. The porch has a concrete block foundation, poured concrete deck, and asphalt shingle roof. The centrally located single-leaf entry contains a half-light wood door and has a reeded wood surround featuring bull's eye corners. Windows on the lower level of the façade contain six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes, while upper level windows have four-over-four-light double-hung vinyl sashes. The windows have brick jack arches and aluminum-wrapped surrounds and lintels. Interior brick chimneys are located at the gable ends; one of these is parged while the other has replacement brick at the top. The main block of the house is constructed of Flemish bond brick on the façade and common bond brick on the side and rear elevations. It has a dry lain stone foundation. A one-story gable-roof ell is located on the rear elevation (Figure 8.51). The north and east sides of the ell are clad in vinyl siding, while the west side is constructed of common bond brick. The ell has four-over-four-light vinyl windows and a mortared stone foundation.



Figure 8.49. Site 30, Two-story, five-bay, brick I-house and associated outbuildings, looking northeast (MA-157).



Figure 8.50. Site 30, View of façade.



Figure 8.51. Site 30, Gable-roof ell and west elevation.

A shed-roof porch, which has been partially enclosed, is located on the rear elevation, adjacent to the ell (Figure 8.52). The porch has a poured concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. A single-leaf entry with a multi-light nonhistoric door is located on the east side of the porch. Windows on the enclosed porch contain one-over-one-light sashes, while windows on the upper level of the rear elevation contain four-over-four-light double-hung vinyl sashes. The roofs of the house and the enclosed porch are covered with V-groove metal panels while the roof of the ell is covered with asphalt shingles.

Five outbuildings are associated with the house. A pyramidal-roof stone outbuilding is located behind the house (Figure 8.53). The outbuilding, which follows the common form of a smokehouse (but may have originally served any number of purposes), has a single-leaf entry with a missing door on the east elevation. Rectangular window openings, appearing to be alterations, are found on all four elevations (Figure 8.54). Horizontal wood beams are found in the interior of the outbuilding, perhaps having served as poles from which to hang meat (Figure 8.55). The roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. A gable-roof, vertical board outbuilding with shed-roof additions is located to the west of

the stone outbuilding (Figure 8.56). The outbuilding has a double-leaf batten door entry on the gable end and a wood panel door on the shed-roof addition. A shallow overhang is located above the entry on the gable end. The roofs are a mixture of V-groove metal and corrugated metal panels. A gable-roof outbuilding clad in board and batten siding is located to the east of the house (Figure 8.57). A single-leaf batten door is located on the south elevation and a small metal stovepipe can be found on the front roof slope. A single-light fixed sash window is located next to the entry. The outbuilding has a corrugated metal roof.

Two barns are located behind the house. The first is a gable-roof, vertical board tobacco barn (Figure 8.58). The tobacco barn is constructed of sawn lumber and wire cut nails and has 10 vertical side vents. A central sliding door is located at the gable end. The barn has additional vents at the upper gable and the roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. A gable-roof garage has been added to the west side of the barn. Adjacent to the tobacco barn is a gable-roof, vertical board, transverse-crib barn (Figure 8.59). The barn has a shed-roof crib addition on the west side and a V-groove metal roof.



Figure 8.52. Site 30, Rear and east elevations.

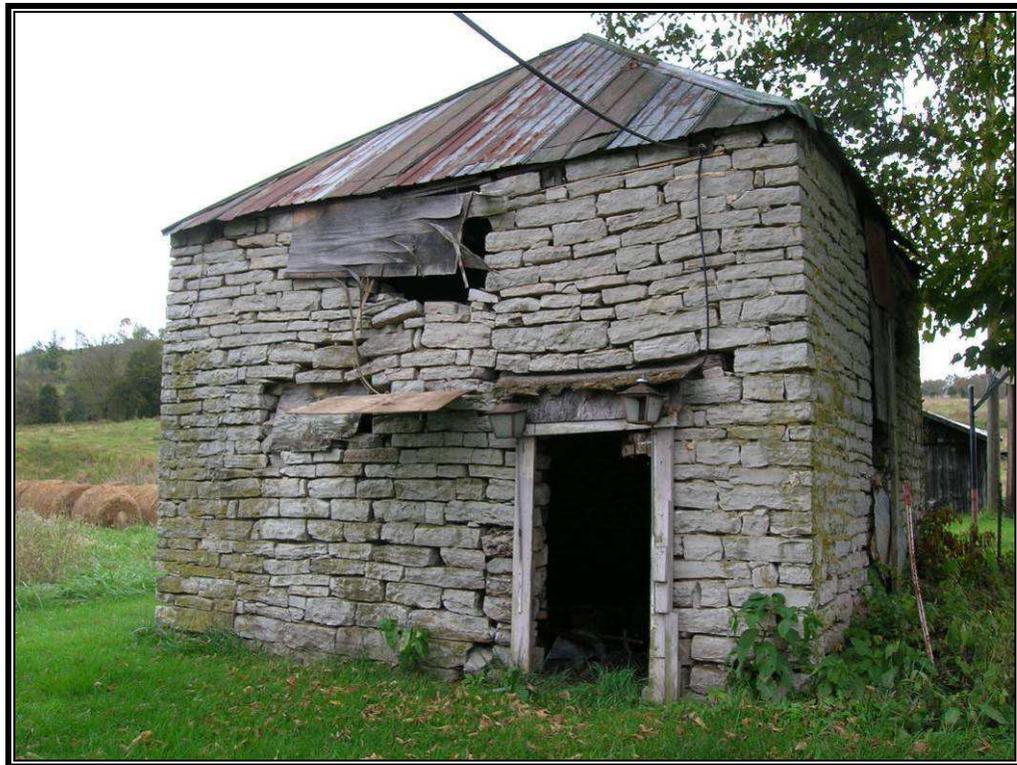


Figure 8.53. Site 30, Stone outbuilding (probable smokehouse), east elevation.

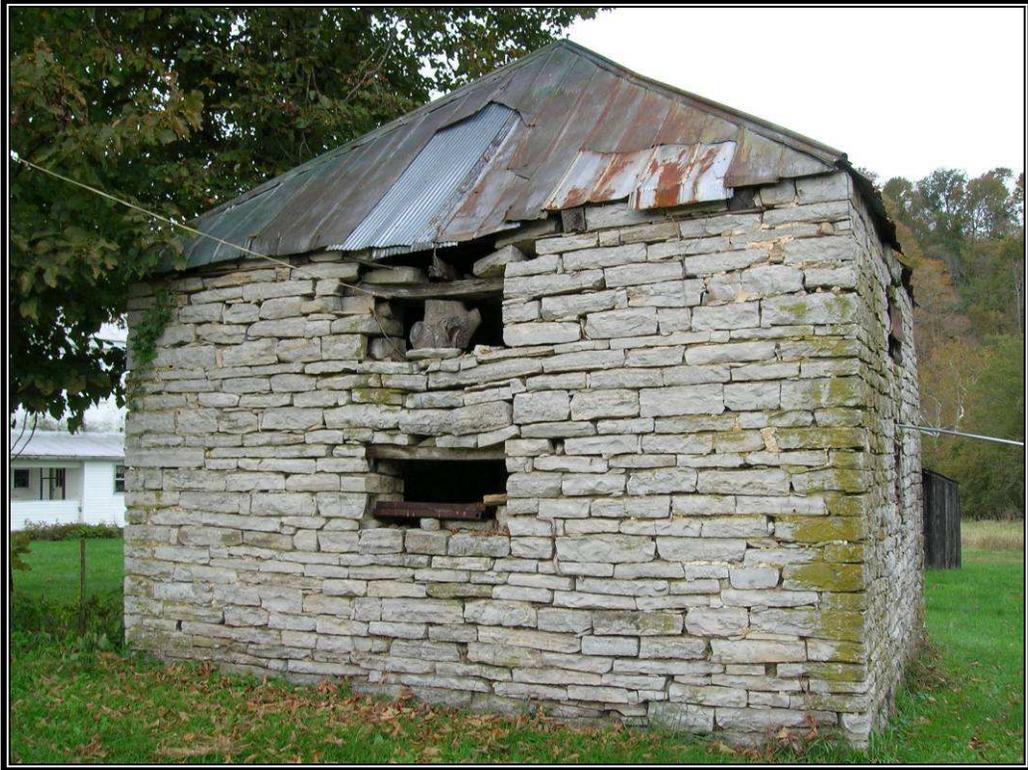


Figure 8.54. Site 30 Stone outbuilding, west elevation.



Figure 8.55. Site 30, Interior of stone outbuilding.

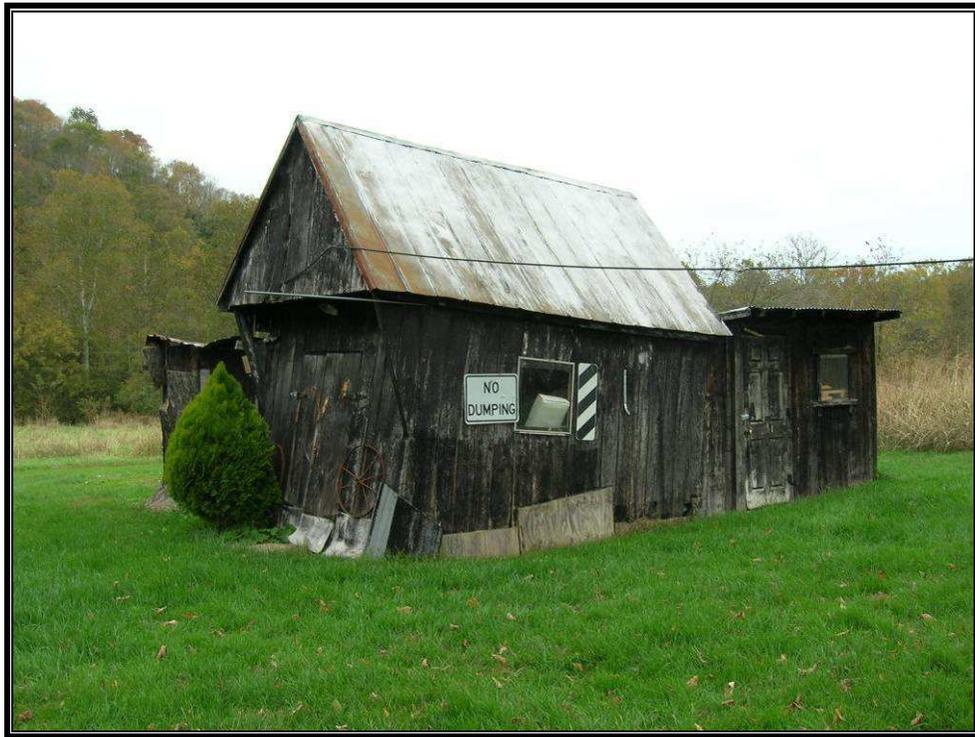


Figure 8.56. Site 30, Gable-roof outbuilding.



Figure 8.57. Site 30, Gable-roof, board and batten outbuilding.



Figure 8.58. Site 30, Tobacco barn.



Figure 8.59. Site 30, Gable-roof transverse-crib barn.

A dry-laid rock fence is located along the property's northwest and southwest boundaries. Several portions of the fence appear to act as a retaining wall (Figure 8.60). A majority of the fence is in disrepair, with several collapsed sections, and no coping visible on any portion of the fence (Figure 8.61). On the northwestern side of the property, the fence begins at the end of Bogie Mill Road, as the road runs parallel to the property line. The fence continues to the southwest, then curves to the southeast (Figure 8.62). The fence terminates on the west side of the driveway, then continues again on the east side. The portion of the fence that retains the most courses is located on the east side of the driveway (Figures 8.63-8.64).

The house and two barns appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.6). A house in this location also appears on the 1929 geological map and the 1942 highway map (Figures 5.3-5.4). A house in this location also appears on the 1876 map as the property of "H. Spainhower" (Figure 5.1) (Beers 1876; KDOH 1942; KGS 1929; USGS 1952c).

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible. This house was previously surveyed in 1980 and is also

included in the 1988 Madison County Rediscovered: Selected Historic Architecture (Kubiak 1988: 78-79). From information provided on the 1980 survey form and the 1988 survey book, some of the changes that the house has undergone since the survey can be determined. The windows, which have been replaced by vinyl sashes, appear to have been two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. The ell also appears to have been altered by the removal of a frame and brick section that had been located to the rear of the current ell. Additionally, it appears a wood cornice has also been removed from the exterior of the house (Kubiak 1988:78-79; Survey form on file at the KHC).

Some of the history of the house is included in the survey form and the Kubiak book. The survey form states the house was constructed in 1796, although this date may be speculative. Both the survey form and the Kubiak book differ on the original owners of the house, which could include Andrew Matthew Bogie, the son of Scottish immigrant Andrew Bogie, or the Spainhower family.



Figure 8.60. Portion of dry-laid rock fence located on the northwest side of property, looking southward.



Figure 8.61. Looking north at portion of rock fence located at corner of property.



Figure 8.62. Looking east at portion of rock fence located on the west side of the driveway.



Figure 8.63. Looking east at portion of rock fence located on the east side of the driveway.



Figure 8.64. Looking north at portion of rock fence near its terminus, on the east side of the driveway.

The Spainhowers were also Scottish immigrants and Henry Spainhower, the son of the owner, had been a furniture maker. According to *Patches of Garrard County*, Henry Spainhower lived on Back Creek, in Garrard County, from 1844 until his death in 1901 (Lancaster Woman's Club 1974:310-311). Because of the conflicting information, it is not clear if the furniture maker, Henry Spainhower, lived in the house in Madison County, on Silver Creek. The survey form also states that the house was constructed of bricks that were made on site (Kubiak 1988:78-79; Survey form on file at the KHC).

Although the house has replacement windows, replacement cornice, wrapped window surrounds, and an altered ell, it retains much of its original historic fabric in the form of its brickwork, the front door surround, and the overall form of the house. Extant early brick I-houses in rural Madison County are not common, and this house is a relatively intact example from the early nineteenth century. As a result, the house appears eligible under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a brick I-house in rural Madison County.

The house is associated with five outbuildings, ranging from smaller structures, such as the stone outbuilding, that are positioned in closer proximity to the house, to the two large barns located behind the house. This agricultural complex retains its integrity of location and setting and the landscape has benefited from the lack of modern development that may have otherwise disrupted the viewshed. Because of the presence of these outbuildings and the intact setting, the site will be evaluated for its potential as a rural historic landscape, as is defined by *National Register Bulletin #30*.

National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Rural Landscapes states: "Evaluation entails three major activities: defining significance, assessing historic integrity, and selecting boundaries. Significance, integrity, and boundaries depend upon the presence of tangible landscape features and the evidence of the processes, cultural and natural, that have

shaped the landscape (McClelland et al 1999:12)." It also states: "Historic integrity, a measure of a property's evolution and current condition, is also necessary. A comparison of the changes experienced by a group of properties related by common historic contexts helps define the historic characteristics and qualities of integrity that qualify a rural property for listing. Recent changes that have erased historic characteristics, and do not have exceptional importance, make a property ineligible, even if scenic qualities are still present (McClelland et al 1999:2)." 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. *National Register Bulletin #30* addresses eleven discrete areas grouped into two broad categories including:

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—citing 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).

The property at 2117 Bogie Mill Road was evaluated against these categories. The site does continue to exhibit some of these characteristics, with noted exceptions:

Land uses and activities do not continue to be present through the relationship of outbuildings and agricultural fields. Fields did not appear to be in use at the time of the survey, nor did the outbuildings appear to be in use.

Agricultural spatial patterns are no longer evident on the property in the form of fields used for crops or grazing. The spatial organization of the house and outbuildings does continue to exist, although the outbuildings no longer appear to be utilized.

The house and its outbuildings have been sited in response to Silver Creek, as they are situated on a flood plain in the bend of the creek. The early settlers of the property took advantage of the location, being so close to a plentiful water supply.

Cultural traditions are evident on this property because the house and outbuildings reflect popular local building traditions. The I-house was a popular house form in central Kentucky, and the vertical board tobacco barn continues to be prevalent on the landscape.

There is no clear circulation network on this property. Other than a driveway that connects the house and outbuildings to Bogie Mill Road, there are no additional circulation paths within the property that are evident on the landscape.

Although the property continues to be bounded by Bogie Mill Road and the rock fence on the northwest and southeast sides, there is little evidence of boundaries present on the east side. A tree line continues to be located on the north side of the property. Internal demarcations are scarce as well. There is some fencing and gates adjacent to the barns, but there are no other small scale

boundaries. No additional fencerows, treelines, or other natural or humanmade delineations divide the spaces.

Vegetation in the form of crops is not evident on the landscape, nor does there appear to be any formalized plantings except for larger trees around the house.

Buildings, structures and objects that date to the historic period are present and relate to one another as they would have historically. They are grouped (or clustered) in a logical order that facilitate the site's domestic and agricultural functions. Only the house and stone outbuilding appear to date contemporarily to one another; the barns, although over fifty years old, do not date to the construction period of the house.

There are no small scale elements such as water tanks, feed and water troughs, holding pens, fence rows, or cattle guards present on this site. There is a rock fence that follows Bogie Mill Road, bounding the property's northwest and southeast sides.

While the property exhibits a few of the landscape characteristics required for consideration as a rural historic landscape, it lacks critical elements such as clear circulation networks, boundary demarcations, and the presence of small scale agricultural elements that would help the site convey a more intact rural historic landscape. Its area of significance as a rural historic landscape is not evident on the landscape, nor is its integrity sufficient for consideration as a rural historic landscape. Additionally, as is stated in the *National Register Bulletin #30*, "Recent changes that have erased historic characteristics, and do not have exceptional importance, make a property ineligible, even if scenic qualities are still present (McClelland et al 1999:2)." Although the scenic qualities on this property are intact, the lack of a coherent, functioning historic agricultural complex and related agricultural fields excludes this site as a rural historic landscape. Because of the lack of these components the site does not appear to be eligible for listing under Criterion A for agricultural significance, or under Criterion C as a collection of agricultural buildings. In

addition, the site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history, as the furniture maker, Henry Spainhower, likely lived in Garrard County. The house's association with Henry Spainhower remains unclear. However, the house does appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a brick I-house.

The proposed NRHP boundary includes the house, stone outbuilding, rock fences, and surrounding land (Figure 8.65). The boundary includes the land surrounding the house that extends to Bogie Mill Road and the rock fences to the west and south, and to treelines on the north and east sides of the property. The proposed boundary is larger than a usual boundary for a house eligible for its architectural significance because of its situation on the land. The siting of the house towards the center of the property contributes to its integrity of setting and is an integral part of the design, location, setting, feeling, and association of the site. The long drive that leads up to the house cuts across the flat topography created by the flood plain of Silver Creek, forming a dramatic entry to the house and property. Because the house appears eligible for its architectural significance, the associated outbuildings, with the exception of the stone outbuilding, are non-contributing resources to the site.

Effects Recommendation: No Effect.

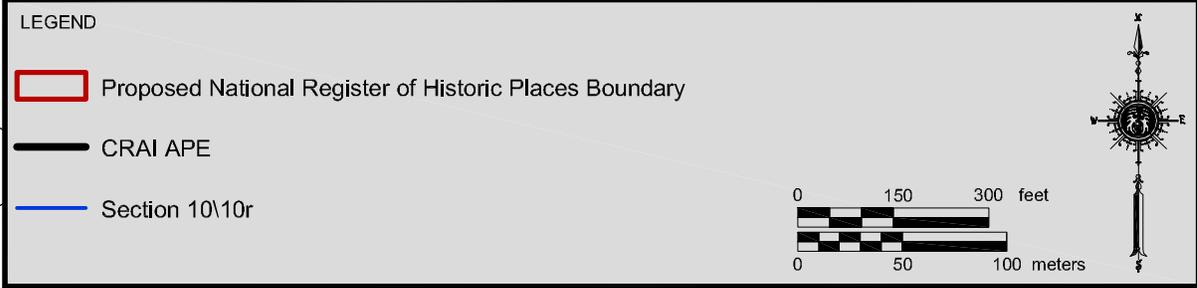
Alternatives A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H: No Effect

Section 10 of the proposed transmission line, which will parallel the existing line, is located approximately 450 ft to the northeast of the northeast boundary of Site 30. The line measures approximately 682 ft to the northwest of the house. Section 10 is a portion of Alternatives A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. The existing line is not readily visible from Site 30, as Figure 8.66 shows. This photo was taken from behind the house and the existing line is located in the heavily wooded hillside in the background of the photo. The house is oriented to the southwest, away from the existing line. Portions of the transmission line

do not appear to be visible from the front of the house. The existing line traverses through a wooded and hilly area as it continues to the southwest. Because of the distance between the site and the existing and proposed lines, and the topography, it does not appear the proposed transmission line will have an effect on the site. Therefore, a no effect for Site 30 is recommended.

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

Section 10r of the proposed transmission line will be constructed in place of the existing transmission line, located approximately 450 ft to the northeast of the northeast boundary of Site 30. The line measures approximately 682 ft to the northwest of the house. Section 10r is a portion of Alternatives Ar, Br, Cr, Dr, Er, Fr, Gr, and Hr. The existing line is not readily visible from Site 30, as Figure 8.66 shows. This photo was taken from behind the house and the existing line is located in the heavily wooded hillside in the background of the photo. The house is oriented to the southwest, away from the existing line. Portions of the transmission line do not appear to be visible from the front of the house. The existing line traverses through a wooded and hilly area. Because of the continued presence of a transmission line in this same location, it does not appear a new line replacing it will result in an effect. Because of the distance between the site and the existing and proposed lines, and the topography, it does not appear the proposed transmission line will have an effect on the site. Therefore, a no effect for Site 30 is recommended.



K06E014 (22Jan07).DMW

Figure 8.65. Site 30 proposed NRHP boundary.



Figure 8.66. Site 30, Looking west toward existing line from rear of house. Yellow arrows are pointing at existing line, located in wooded hill in background.

Site 31

KHC Survey #: MA-449

Photographs: Figures 8.67-8.70

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Kirksville, KY 1952 (Photorevised 1979)

UTMs: E: 723940 N: 4177983

Description: This house is located on KY 595, south of Cottonburg. The KHC GIS database places this site further east of its actual location, at the location of Site 36. The location of Site 31 was given the KHC number MA-450, which is actually the number associated with Site 36. It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable house with a centered cross-gable (Figure 8.67). A shed-roof porch supported by turned wood posts extends over the façade bays. The centrally located single-leaf entry contains a half-light historic wood door. The entry is flanked by windows with two-over-two-light

double-hung wood sashes. The upper level of the façade is comprised of a central cross gable containing a window with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof behind the cross gable. Windows on the side elevations also contain two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes (Figure 8.68). A single-story, gable-roof addition is located on the rear elevation. A shed-roof porch has been partially enclosed on the southeast side of the addition. The addition has a corrugated metal roof. The house and addition are clad in vinyl siding. The window and door surrounds and the eaves and soffit are also clad in vinyl. The main block of the house rests on a parged stone foundation and its roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. A dry-laid stone retaining wall is located in front of the house, between KY 595 and the front yard (Figure 8.69). The wall is approximately six courses high and a portion on the west side is partially collapsed.



Figure 8.67. Site 31, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable house with a cross-gable roof (MA-449).



Figure 8.68. Site 31, Southeast elevation.



Figure 8.69. Site 31, Stone retaining wall.

A gable-roof vertical board outbuilding is located directly behind the house. The outbuilding has a single-leaf entry on the gable end and a corrugated metal roof. The vertical boards that form the walls are in a deteriorating condition and the overall structure is in a somewhat dilapidated condition. A gable-roof tobacco barn is located south of the house (Figure 8.70). The barn is constructed with vertical boards and has a corrugated metal roof. The southwest wall of the barn is partially missing. The barn has ridgeline metal vents and a shed-roof vertical board addition. A collapsed metal barn is located in a field behind the house.

The house and barns appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.6). A house in this approximate location also appears on the 1942 county highway map (Figure 5.4). A residence appears in the approximate location of Site 31 on the 1876 map (Figure 5.1). The property owner was "J.B." It is unclear if this is the same property (Beers 1876; KDOH 1942; KGS 1929; USGS 1952c).

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.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

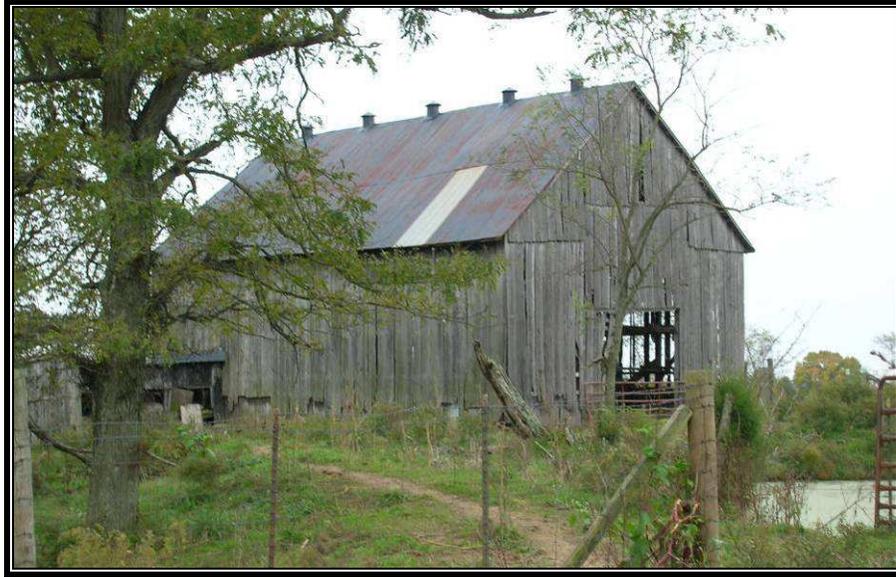


Figure 8.70. Site 31, Tobacco barn.

Site 32

KHC Survey #: MA-878

Photographs: Figures 8.71–8.74

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Kirksville, KY 1952 (Photorevised 1979)

UTMs: E: 724079 N: 4177838

Description: This house is located at 1945 KY 595, south of Cottonburg. It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable house with a hip-roof dormer (Figure 8.71). A hip-roof porch with round aluminum porch columns extends over the façade bays. The centrally located single-leaf entry contains a half-light wood door. The entry is flanked by windows with one-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes. The porch has a beadboard ceiling and is situated on a poured concrete deck. A hip-roof dormer containing paired windows with three-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes is located on the front slope of the roof, above the façade. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof of the dormer. Windows on the side elevations also contain one-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes and the windows are flanked by decorative fixed shutters

(Figure 8.72). A one-story gable-roof addition is located on the rear elevation. A porch is located on the east side of the addition, sheltering a single-leaf entry. The house is clad in aluminum siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation type and material could not be determined due to the siding extending to grade.

A gable-roof vertical board outbuilding and a gable-roof root cellar are located in the house's side yard (Figure 8.73). The gable-roof outbuilding has a single-leaf batten door and an asphalt shingle roof. The root cellar, also constructed of vertical boards, has a corrugated metal roof. A small gable-roof outbuilding clad in vinyl siding is located behind the house. It has a single-leaf entry with a half-light door at the gable end and an asphalt shingle roof. Adjacent to this outbuilding is a nonhistoric gable-roof garage clad in masonite siding. A gable-roof tobacco barn with a gable-roof addition is located behind the house (Figure 8.74). The barn is constructed of vertical boards and has five vertical side vents. The barn's addition has a single-leaf entry and a six-light window. A brick chimney pierces the roof towards the front of the addition, indicating the addition's possible use as a stripping room.



Figure 8.71. Site 32, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable house with hip-roof dormer (MA-878).



Figure 8.72. Site 32, Façade and west elevation.



Figure 8.73. Site 32, Gable-roof outbuilding and root cellar.



Figure 8.74. Site 32, Tobacco barn.

The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.6). The house appears on the 1942 county highway map (KDOH 1942; USGS 1952c) (Figure 5.4).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its replacement siding, rear addition, and lack of distinctive features, this does not appear to be an outstanding example of a common early twentieth-century house type. The alterations have diminished its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 33

KHC Survey #: MA-879

Photographs: Figures 8.75–8.77

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Kirksville, KY 1952 (Photorevised 1979)

UTMs: E: 723952 N: 4177241

Description: This house is located off of KY 595, south of Cottonburg. It is a two-story, frame T-plan house in dilapidated condition (Figure 8.75). The house is comprised of a side-gable portion with a projecting front-gable portion forming the T-plan. The single-leaf entry on the façade is located on the side of the front-gable portion. Three window openings with missing sashes are located on both the lower and upper levels of the façade. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof on the side-gable portion. Windows on the north elevation also have missing sashes, while a single-leaf door is located on the lower level (Figure 8.76). An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the front-gable portion of the house. The south elevation also contains windows with missing sashes, although a bottom sash with two divided lights is still in place in one of the

windows (Figure 8.77). A shed-roof addition is located on the rear of the house. It appears the front-gable portion of the house is of balloon frame construction with diagonal braces further bolstering the framing. The side-gable portion appears to be of box frame construction. Weatherboards clad the exterior of the house, with many portions of the siding missing. The foundation appears to be stone, but it is unclear whether it is a continuous stone foundation or a stone pier foundation. The roof is covered with metal panels. A nonhistoric tobacco barn is located near the house, as well as a smaller, collapsed gable-roof outbuilding.

The house appears on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.6). A house in this approximate location also appears on the 1942 county highway map (Figure 5.4). A residence that may be in the approximate location of this house appears on the 1876 map as the property of “P. Long” (Beers 1876; KDOH 1942; USGS 1952c).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Because of the under maintained nature of the house, its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been compromised. Windows and doors are missing, portions of the weatherboard siding have been removed, and there are no longer any distinctive features such as window and door trim, cornice line and return, or porches with turned wood posts or other ornamental features. This house no longer retains the integrity necessary to convey significance and does not appear to be a good example of a frame T-plan house. Additionally, this site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 8.75. Site 33, Two-story, three-bay (w/w/w), frame T-plan house (MA-879).



Figure 8.76. Site 33, North elevation.



Figure 8.77. Site 33, South elevation.

Site 34

KHC Survey #: MA-880

Photographs: Figures 8.78–8.80

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Kirksville, KY 1952 (Photorevised 1979)

UTMs: E: 723691 N: 4177458

Description: This possible tenant house is located in a field off of KY 595, south of Cottonburg. It is a one-story, three-bay (d/d/d), side-gable box-frame house (Figure 8.78). The gable-roof extends over the façade, forming a porch area. There are three single-leaf batten doors on the façade. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof towards the center of the house. The south wall is deteriorating and many of the boards are missing (Figure 8.79). The house extends into a shed-roof appendage on the rear elevation. The roof is covered with corrugated metal

panels and the house rests on wood sills, which are placed directly on the ground. A gable-roof, vertical board barn is located near the house (Figure 8.80). The barn is constructed of sawn lumber and nails and has a V-groove metal roof. Although a house appears in this approximate location on the 1952 topographic map, the barn does not (USGS 1952c) (Figure 5.6).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its deteriorating condition and lack of architectural elements, this is not a particularly good example of a one-story, side-gable house. The possibility that the house may have been a tenant house or farm office does not outweigh its lack of integrity. Additionally, this site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 8.78. Site 34, One-story, three-bay, side-gable box-frame house (MA-880).



Figure 8.79. Site 34, South elevation.



Figure 8.80. Site 34, Tobacco barn.

Site 35

KHC Survey #: MA-881

Photographs: Figures 8.81–8.84

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Kirksville, KY 1952 (Photorevised 1979)

UTMs: E: 724154 N: 4177878

Description: This house is located on the north side of KY 595, south of Cottonburg. It is a one-and-one-half-story, four-bay (w/d/d/w), frame house (Figure 8.81). A hip-roof porch, supported with nonhistoric decorative metal posts, extends over the two single-leaf entries of the façade. The porch has a poured concrete deck and an asphalt shingle roof. The entries contain historic wood doors with three vertical lights at the upper portions. Windows flanking the entries have three-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes. The upper level of the façade is comprised of a central cross-gable containing a window with three-over-one-light double-hung sashes. The façade windows have decorative fixed shutters, and windows throughout the house have wood surrounds. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof behind the cross gable. Windows on the west elevation also contain three-over-

one-light double-hung wood sashes. A one-over-one-light replacement window is located on the east elevation (Figure 8.82). A one-story gable-roof appendage is located on the east elevation. A single-leaf entry containing a historic wood door with three-vertical lights in its upper half is located on the south side of the appendage. A window with two divided lights and a window with one-over-one-light sashes can be found on the east side of the appendage. The house has a shed-roof section on the rear elevation (Figure 8.83). The rear contains windows with three-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes as well as a window with a two-light upper sash; the bottom sash is missing. Wood rafter tails project from under the eaves along the rear elevation. The shed-roof section sits on log piers, which are exposed along the rear elevation. The main block of the house has a concrete block foundation, which is partially covered with metal panels. The house is clad in weatherboards and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There are two shed-roof, vertical board outbuildings behind the house (Figure 8.84). A shed-roof privy with a V-groove metal roof is located next to a shed-roof outbuilding with a single-leaf batten door and a corrugated metal roof.



Figure 8.81. Site 35, One-and-one-half-story, four-bay, frame house (MA-881).



Figure 8.82. Site 35, East elevation.



Figure 8.83. Site 35, Rear elevation.



Figure 8.84. Site 35, Associated outbuildings.

The house appears on the 1942 and 1952 maps (KDOH 1942; USGS 1952c) (Figures 5.4 and 5.6).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Although this house retains its siding and has historic windows, its replacement windows and porch posts diminish the house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The house lacks character defining features, and does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a frame cross-gable residence in rural Madison County. 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.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 36

KHC Survey #: MA-882

Photographs: Figures 8.85–8.91

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Kirksville, KY 1952 (Photorevised 1979)

UTMs: E: 724337 N: 4177812

Description: This house is located on the south side of KY 595, south of Cottonburg. According to the property owner, this house was built in 1950. It is a one-story, three-bay (www/d/ww), Minimal Traditional house (Figure 8.85). The single-leaf entry, situated at the center of the façade, contains a wood panel door with four lights at the top of the door. The entry has a wood surround featuring reeded pilasters and a cornice with scalloped detailing. To the left of the front entry is a window with eight-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes, which is flanked by narrower windows with six-over-one-light double-hung sashes. A front-gable projection, containing paired windows with six-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes, is located on the right side of the façade. An inset porch, formed by the extension of the gable-roof, is located on the east side of the house. The porch roof is supported by square brick columns, which rest on a poured concrete

deck. An exterior brick chimney is located on the east elevation and is partially sheltered by the porch. A single-leaf entry is adjacent to the chimney, while a window with six-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes is to the left of the chimney. The façade features a wood cornice with scalloped detailing. A single-leaf entry with a multi-light wood door is located on the west elevation (Figure 8.86). The side entry is sheltered by a hip-roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. The porch has a poured concrete stoop and an asphalt shingle roof. Windows on the west elevation and throughout the house have six-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes and poured concrete lintels. The house is clad in brick veneer and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house rests on a poured concrete basement foundation. Rectangular basement windows are located along the rear and west elevations of the house. This house appears on the 1952 topographic map (USGS 1952c) (Figure 5.6). A house in this approximate location also appears on the 1942 county highway map (KDOH 1942) (Figure 5.4).

Two shed-roof, vertical board outbuildings are located behind the house (Figure 8.87). The outbuildings have either V-groove metal or corrugated metal roofs. Two barns are also associated with the house. The first is located west of the house, along KY 595. It is a gable-roof vertical board tobacco barn (Figure 8.88). This barn has a sliding door at the gable end and a V-groove metal roof; this barn appears on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.6). The second barn is located southeast of the house, next to a pond. It is a gable-roof tobacco barn with five vertical side vents and additional vents in the upper gable (Figure 8.89). A sliding door is located at the gable end and the roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. This barn does not appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.6). An additional barn appears on the 1952 map, between the house and barn located west of the house; that barn is no longer extant (USGS 1952c).



Figure 8.85. Site 36, One-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional house (MA-882).



Figure 8.86. Site 36, Rear and west elevations.



Figure 8.87. Site 36, Associated shed-roof outbuildings



Figure 8.88. Site 36, Tobacco barn.



Figure 8.89. Site 36, Tobacco barn.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible. Americans began building Minimal Traditional houses during the years following World War II, after a period of decreased home building that took place during the war. Minimal Traditional houses are characterized by projecting front gables and large, architectural chimneys and are considered the successors of the popular Tudor Revival of the early twentieth century (McAlester 2002: 477). As a rule, Minimal Traditionals are common mid-twentieth century houses in the Bluegrass region. However, they are not as common in rural Madison County. As they are common house forms, examples must retain a high degree of integrity as well as additional character defining or other distinctive features to be considered eligible. Because it retains its original form, windows, doors, and details, this house retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Details displayed on the façade, which include the door surround and cornice, contribute architectural significance to this house and set it apart from other Minimal Traditionals. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. Although the house is associated with two smaller outbuildings and two barns, the site does not appear to have historic agricultural significance. As a result, the house appears to be eligible under Criterion C as an excellent example of a Minimal Traditional house in rural Madison County, Kentucky.

The proposed NRHP boundary includes the footprint of the house and a buffer of the

surrounding yard, with the boundaries following treelines (Figure 8.90).

Effects Recommendation: No Adverse Effect.

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

Section 10 of the proposed transmission line, which will parallel the existing line, is located approximately 227 ft to the northwest of Site 36 (Figure 8.91). Section 10 is a portion of Alternatives A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. Because there is already an existing transmission line near the house, it does not appear the proposed line will have an adverse effect on the site, nor does it appear that the proposed line will adversely effect the qualities for which the house is considered eligible, for its architectural significance. As a result, a no adverse effect determination is recommended for Site 36.

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

Section 10r of the proposed transmission line will be constructed in place of the existing transmission line, located approximately 227 ft to the northwest of Site 36 (Figure 8.91). Section 10r is a portion of Alternatives Ar, Br, Cr, Dr, Er, Fr, Gr, and Hr. Because there has been a continued presence of the existing transmission line near the house, it does not appear the proposed line will have an adverse effect on the site, nor does it appear that the proposed line will adversely effect the qualities for which the house is considered eligible, for its architectural significance. As a result, a no adverse effect determination is recommended for Site 36.

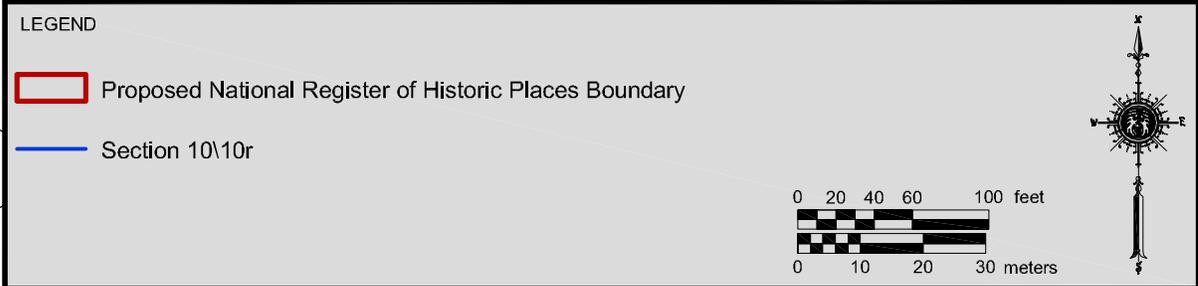


Figure 8.90. Site 36 proposed NRHP boundary.



Figure 8.91. Site 36, Looking east toward Site 36, with existing transmission line in foreground.

Site 37

KHC Survey #: GD-458

Photographs: Figures 8.92–8.101

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Kirksville, KY 1952 (Photorevised 1979)

UTMs: E: 722350 N: 4176013

Description: This house is located at 180 Bradshaw Mill Road, south of Paint Lick Creek. It is a two-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable house (Figure 8.92). A shed-roof porch with turned wood posts shelters the façade bays. The porch has a concrete block foundation and decorative brackets accent the porch posts. The porch ceiling is clad in wood boards. The single-leaf entry contains a nonhistoric wood panel door and is flanked by windows with one-over-one-light double-hung sashes. The lower level façade bays are spaced asymmetrically, with the door placed slightly off center. Windows with one-over-one-light double-hung sashes are located at the upper level of the façade and are flanked by decorative fixed shutters. An interior brick chimney is located at the west gable end. A single-story, gable-roof addition extends from the rear elevation (Figure 8.93). A single-leaf entry containing a nonhistoric multi-light door is located on the west elevation of the addition. Windows with one-over-one-light double-hung sashes are also found on the west side of the

addition. An interior brick chimney, which appears to be constructed of nonhistoric brick, pierces the ridgeline of the addition's roof. The addition extends beyond the wall plane of the main block of the house on the east side (Figure 8.94). The east side of the addition also contains a single-leaf entry with a nonhistoric multi-light door. The entry is flanked by windows with one-over-one-light double-hung sashes. The addition is situated on a concrete block foundation, while the main block of the house rests on a mortared stone foundation. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered with V-groove metal panels.

A gable-roof, vertical board outbuilding is located behind the house (Figure 8.95). It has a single-leaf batten door and a corrugated metal roof. The outbuilding rests on a concrete block pier foundation. A larger gable-roof, vertical board outbuilding is located beside the house (Figure 8.96). The outbuilding has a shed-roof section on the left side and two single-leaf batten doors. The roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. A large gable-roof machine shed with an asymmetrical roof is located beside the house (Figure 8.97). It has six open bays and is clad in corrugated metal. A gable-roof, vertical board outbuilding is located in a fenced field to the east of the house (Figure 8.98). It has a single-leaf batten door and a corrugated metal roof. This outbuilding may appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.11).



Figure 8.92. Site 37, Two-story, three-bay, side-gable house (GD-458).



Figure 8.93. Site 37, West elevation.



Figure 8.94. Site 37, East elevation.

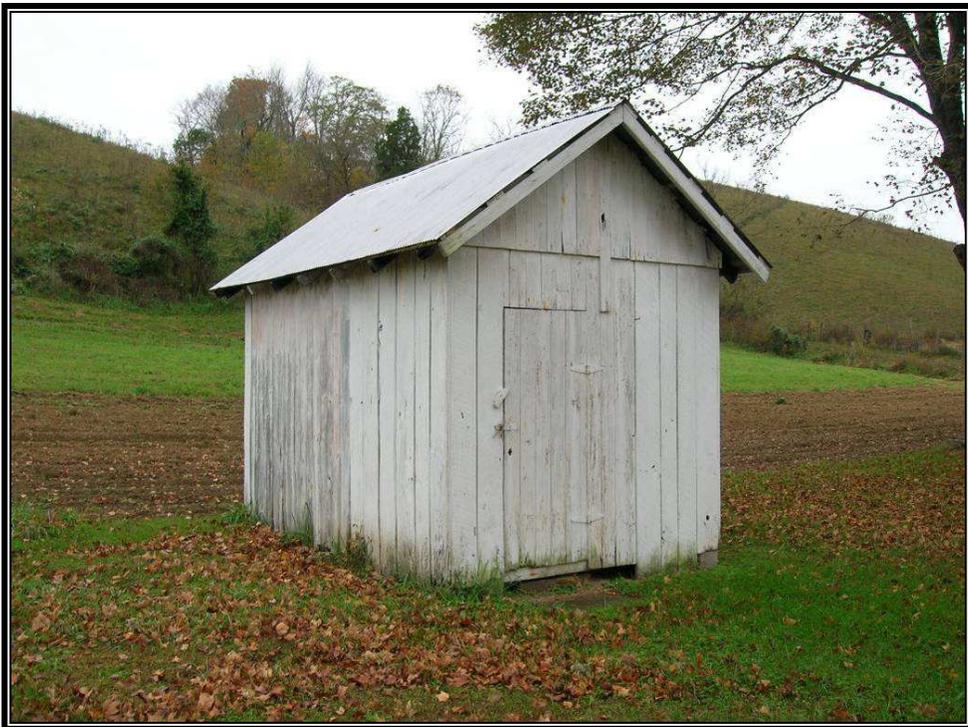


Figure 8.95. Site 37, Gable-roof outbuilding.



Figure 8.96. Site 37, Gable-roof outbuilding.



Figure 8.97. Site 37, Shed-roof machine shed.



Figure 8.98. Site 37, Gable-roof outbuilding.

There are also two barns associated with the house, located to the west of the house. The first is a gable-roof, vertical board tobacco barn (Figure 8.99). It has a double-leaf batten door entry on the gable end and five vertical side vents. This barn does not appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.11). The second barn is a gable-roof multi-purpose barn with three bays (Figure 8.100). It is of vertical board construction and has a corrugated metal roof. Two small vertical board structures are located next to the barn (Figure 8.101). One has a gable roof and an open bay while the other has a shed roof and a batten door. Both have metal panel roofs.

The house and two outbuildings, both mentioned above, appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.11). A residence in this approximate location also appears on the 1941 county highway map and the 1927 map (Figures 5.9-5.10) (KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952c).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its replacement siding, windows and doors and rear addition, this house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished. It is unclear from the exterior what type of framing system it is constructed of, so without further information, it does not appear to be significant for its construction methods or technique. The form of the house is interesting and not common to the area. However, Site 75, a single-pen log house,

appears to be a better example of a side-gable house of a comparable size. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, for architectural significance. For a farm to be eligible as an agricultural complex, both the house and outbuildings should retain a high degree of integrity. The house anchors the farm and is the principal building on the landscape. For a farm to be considered eligible without the house appearing to be individually eligible, the outbuildings should retain a high degree of integrity and also reflect the historic association and feeling of the farm. Although this site contains a number of outbuildings, the site's significance is not evident on the landscape. The site lacks domestic outbuildings and, when comparing the topographic maps, appears to have a number of nonhistoric outbuildings. Only two or three of the outbuildings appear to be at least fifty years old. Although change is inevitable on a farm, in order to be eligible, it should retain more historic features than those that are nonhistoric. The surrounding setting and topography of the site are quite scenic, but setting alone does not qualify a site for NRHP eligibility. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 8.99. Site 37, Tobacco barn.



Figure 8.100. Site 37, Gable-roof barn.



Figure 8.101. Site 37, Small vertical board outbuildings.

Site 38

KHC Survey #: GD-459

Photographs: Figures 8.102–8.106

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Kirksville, KY 1952 (Photorevised 1979)

UTMs: E: 722656 N: 4176039

Description: This house is located on the south side of Bradshaw Mill Road, southwest of Paint Lick Creek. It is a one-story, two-bay, side-gable house (Figure 8.102). A shed-roof porch, which is partially enclosed, extends over the façade bays. The porch has nonhistoric treated lumber porch supports and deck, and a wood pier foundation. The single-leaf entry, which is located slightly off center, contains a nonhistoric multi-light door. A window with six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes is to the right of the entry. A central interior parged brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof. Windows with six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes are also found on the side elevations. A shed-roof addition extends across the rear elevation (Figure 8.103). A single-leaf entry, containing a wood panel door with three horizontal lights, is located on the rear elevation. The house is

clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. The house rests on a fieldstone foundation. A dilapidated gable-roof barn is located behind the house (Figure 8.104). The barn is missing several portions of the exterior walls. A gable-roof, vertical board outbuilding is also located in the house's yard (Figure 8.105). It has a single-leaf batten door and a metal roof. A shed-roof, vertical board outbuilding is also associated with the house (Figure 8.106). The outbuilding is in a deteriorating condition.

The house and barn appears on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.11). A house in this approximate location also appears on the 1941 county highway map (KDOH 1941; USGS 1952c) (Figure 5.10).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its replacement siding, windows, and doors, this house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished. Additionally, this house lacks any distinctive or character defining details and does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of its type. This site does not appear to be associated with a particular person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 8.102. Site 38, One-story, two-bay, side-gable house (GD-459).



Figure 8.103. Site 38, Rear and east elevations.



Figure 8.104. Site 38, Gable-roof barn.



Figure 8.105. Site 38, Gable-roof outbuilding.



Figure 8.106. Site 38, Shed-roof outbuilding.

Site 39

KHC Survey #: GD-460

Photographs: Figures 8.107–8.110

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Kirksville, KY 1952 (Photorevised 1979)

UTMs: E: 722656 N: 4176105

Description: This is a dry-laid rock fence, located along the southwest side of Bradshaw Mill Road (Figure 8.107). The rock fence does not appear to be related to a house or other property type in the immediate vicinity. Measuring approximately 30 meters in length, the rock fence is approximately nine to ten courses in height. The fence has coping along most portions, although several areas have fallen into disrepair (Figure 8.108-8.109). A mortared stone-lined culvert is adjacent to the fence (Figure 8.110).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its deteriorating coping and general disrepair, this does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a dry-laid rock fence in rural Garrard County. A better example in Garrard County includes Site 93. Nor does the culvert appear to be of historic significance. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 8.107. Site 39, Dry-laid rock fence along Barnes Mill Road (GD-460).



Figure 8.108. Site 39, View of dry-laid rock fence, looking north.



Figure 8.109. Site 39, View of north end of rock fence.



Figure 8.110. Site 39, Stone-lined culvert adjacent to rock fence.

Site 40

KHC Survey #: GD-461

Photographs: Figures 8.111–8.116

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Kirksville, KY 1952 (Photorevised 1979)

UTMs: E: 721904 N: 4175878

Description: This house, which appears to be abandoned, is located on Long Branch Road, south of Paint Lick Creek. It is a one-story, four-bay (d/w/d/w), frame T-plan house (Figure 8.111). The shed-roof porch, which has square wood posts, extends across the side-gable portion of the façade. Two single-leaf entries are located on the side-gable portion of the façade. The entries appear to contain wood plank doors. Windows on the side-gable and front-gable portions have two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes, although one window is missing the bottom sash. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof of the side-gable portion. Windows along the side and rear elevations also have two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes, although portions of the sashes and lights are missing. While the front and side elevations are clad in weatherboards, the rear elevation is clad in board and batten siding (Figure 8.112). A single-leaf nonhistoric panel door is located on the rear elevation. A shortened interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the front-gable portion of the roof, towards the rear elevation. The roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. The house rests on a dry-laid fieldstone foundation.

A gable-roof, vertical board outbuilding is associated with the house (Figure 8.113). The outbuilding has a single-leaf batten door and a V-groove metal roof. A gable-roof, vertical board garage is also associated with the house (Figure 8.114). It has double-leaf swing out doors and a corrugated metal roof. It rests on a wood pier foundation. A small shed-roof outbuilding, located near the creek that runs

behind the house, is also associated with the house (Figure 8.115). It has board and batten siding, a batten door, and a corrugated metal roof. A gable-roof, vertical board tobacco barn is located in a field north of the house (Figure 8.116). The barn has five vertical side vents and a corrugated metal roof. The barn is constructed of sawn lumber and nails.

The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.11). A house in this approximate location also appears on the 1941 county highway map (Figure 5.10). The house may be associated with the property appearing on the 1879 map (Figure 5.7). The residence shown may be in the approximate location of the house, and was associated with “A.M. Broaddus” (Beers and Lanagan 1879; KDOH 1941; USGS 1952c).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its replacement siding on the rear elevation, replacement doors, and missing window sashes, this house no longer retains the integrity necessary to convey significance. In addition, the house lacks any distinctive or character defining features that may have once appeared on the porch or in other architectural details throughout the house. The outbuildings do not appear to date to the construction of the house, nor do they impart significance on the site as a whole. This site does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 8.111. Site 40, One-story, four-bay, frame T-plan house (GD-461).



Figure 8.112. Site 40, Rear elevation.

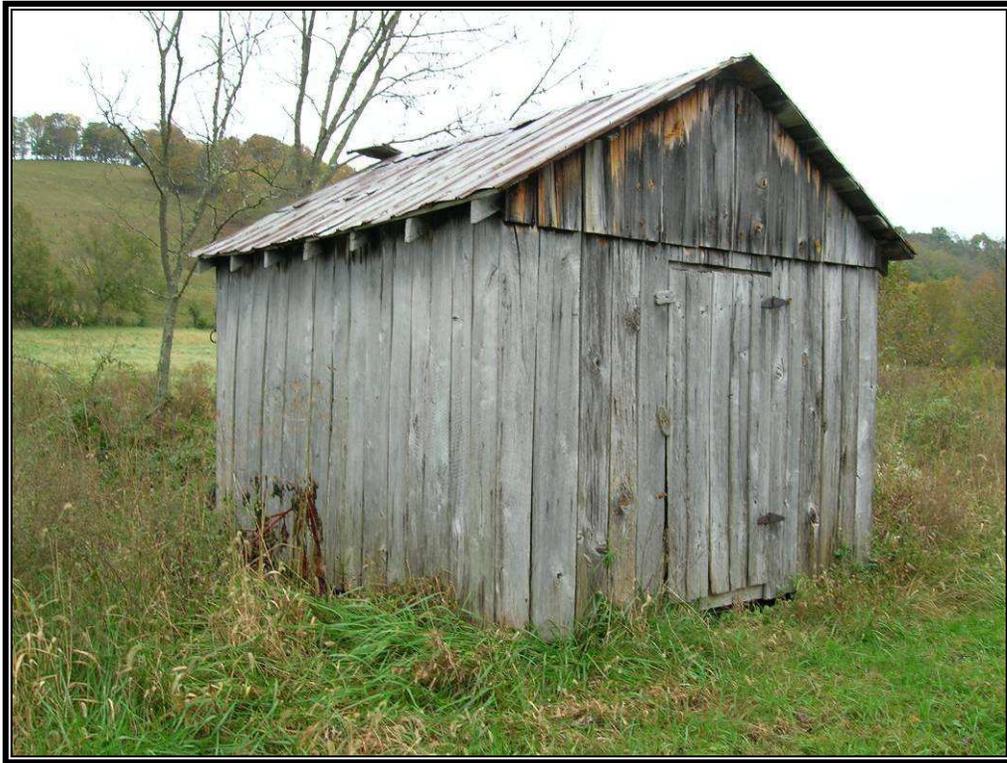


Figure 8.113. Site 40, Gable-roof outbuilding.



Figure 8.114. Site 40, Gable-roof garage.



Figure 8.115. Site 40, Shed-roof outbuilding.

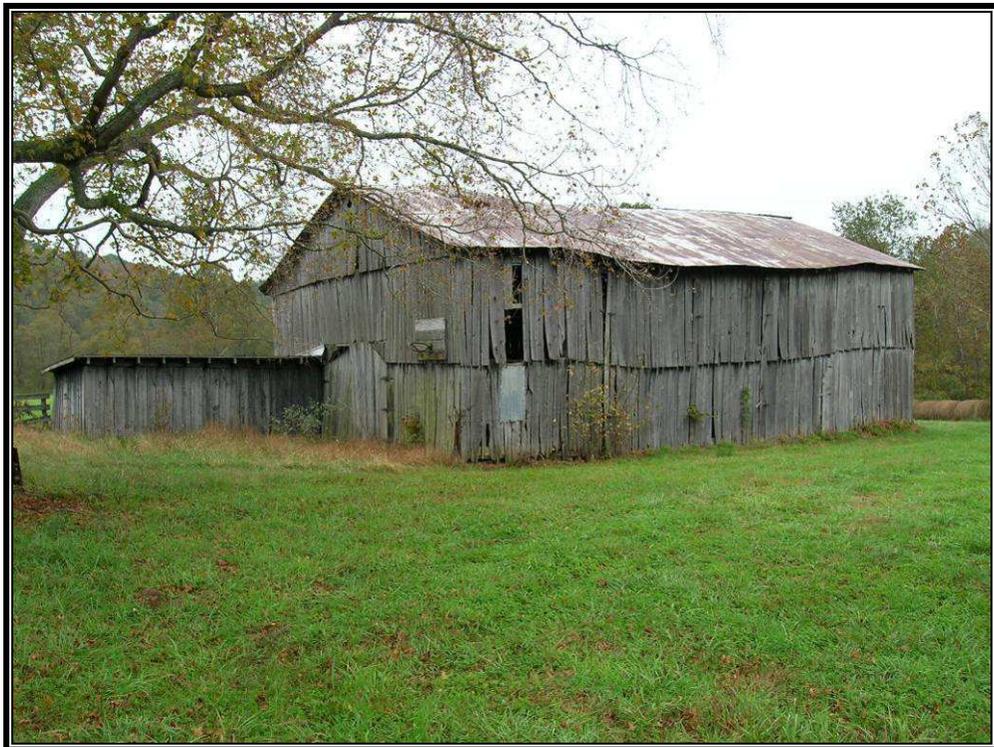


Figure 8.116. Site 40, Tobacco barn.

Section 9. Inventory of Historic Resources: Sites 41–60

Site 41

KHC Survey #: GD-462

Photographs: Figures 9.1–9.6

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Kirksville, KY 1952 (Photorevised 1979)

UTMs: E: 721780 N: 4175649

Description: This house is located on the west side of Long Branch Road, south of Paint Lick Creek. It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), T-plan house (Figure 9.1). A shed-roof porch, supported by turned wood posts, extends along the side-gable portion of the façade. Decorative brackets are found at the tops of the posts, which rest on a poured concrete deck. The single-leaf entry contains a full-light nonhistoric door flanked by nonhistoric sidelights. The window to the right of the door has six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes. The upper level of the façade, above the porch, is comprised of a gable-roof wall dormer and a cross gable. Windows with six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes are found within the wall dormer and cross gable. The projecting front-gable portion of

the façade also contains windows with six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes. The north elevation of the house, which is formed by the front-gable section, has a shed-roof porch that extends across the lower level (Figure 9.2). The porch has turned wood posts and decorative brackets at the top of the posts. The porch shelters a single-leaf half-light nonhistoric door. Windows with six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes are to either side of the entry. The west side of the porch is enclosed. The upper level of the north elevation is comprised of two cross gables containing windows with six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes. The gable end of the south elevation contains similar windows (Figure 9.3). A shed-roof addition extends from the rear elevation of the south side of the house. A nonhistoric double-leaf entry is located on the addition and exits onto a nonhistoric gable-roof porch. The porch has a poured concrete deck and modern treated lumber posts. A single-leaf entry is located on the rear elevation, next to an exterior brick chimney (Figure 9.4). Windows located on the rear of the front-gable portion contain six-over-six-light double-hung sashes. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. The house rests on a parged stone foundation.



Figure 9.1. Site 41, Two-story, three-bay, T-plan house (GD-462).



Figure 9.2. Site 41, South elevation.



Figure 9.3 Site 41, North elevation.



Figure 9.4. Site 41, Rear and south elevations.

A small gable-roof outbuilding is located next to the house (Figure 9.5). It has a single-leaf entry with an aluminum storm door. The outbuilding is clad in vinyl siding, has a metal panel roof, and rests on a concrete block pier foundation. A nonhistoric metal machine shed and an additional nonhistoric metal clad outbuilding are associated with the house. A gable-roof, vertical board barn is located north of the house (Figure 9.6). The barn, which appears to be a multi-purpose outbuilding, has a shed-roof wing with an open bay. The roof is covered with corrugated metal.

The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.11). A residence in this approximate location may also appear on the 1941 county highway map and the 1927 geological map (Figures 5.9-5.10). This house may also be associated with one of the residences depicted on the 1879 map (Figure 5.7). Due to the nature of this map, it is difficult to determine the exact location of the house, but it appears that it could be associated with the properties of either “L. Noel” or “W.T. Cazee” (Beers and Lanagan 1879; KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952c).

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

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 9.5. Site 41, Gable-roof outbuilding.



Figure 9.6. Site 41, Gable-roof barn.

Site 42

KHC Survey #: GD-463

Photographs: Figures 9.7–9.9

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Kirksville, KY 1952 (Photorevised 1979)

UTMs: E: 721148 N: 4174672

Description: This house is located on the east side of Long Branch Road, near Back Creek. It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/ww), frame T-plan house with a one-story, three-bay, side-gable addition (Figure 9.7). The house, which appears to be abandoned, has a shed-roof porch extending across the side-gable portion of the façade. The porch is supported by two turned wood posts; two additional posts are missing. The single-leaf entry contains a nonhistoric panel door. A window with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes is to the left of the entry. The projecting front-gable portion, located to the right of the porch, contains paired windows with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. A window, located

at the upper level, contains a six-light wood sash, while the bottom sash is missing. An interior brick chimney, which has been shortened, pierces the roof behind the front-gable portion. An additional interior brick chimney is located at the gable end of the T-plan section. Windows flanking the chimney have missing sashes. This portion of the house is clad with asbestos shingles, which are covering the original weatherboards. The one-story, three-bay, side-gable frame section has a central single-leaf entry (Figure 9.8). The front entry contains a five-panel wood door. Windows flanking the door contain two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. Similar windows are found on the south elevation. An interior brick chimney is located at the gable end. This portion of the house is clad in weatherboards and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The three-bay addition rests on a concrete block foundation while the T-plan section rests on a stone foundation. The T-plan section's roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. A gable-roof, vertical board barn is located north of the house (Figure 9.9). The barn, which appears to be used for livestock, has shed-roof wings to either side. A bay can be found in each wing, as well as the central portion.



Figure 9.7. Site 42, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame T-plan house with a one-story, three-bay, side-gable frame addition (GD-463).



Figure 9.8. Site 42, Façade and south elevation.

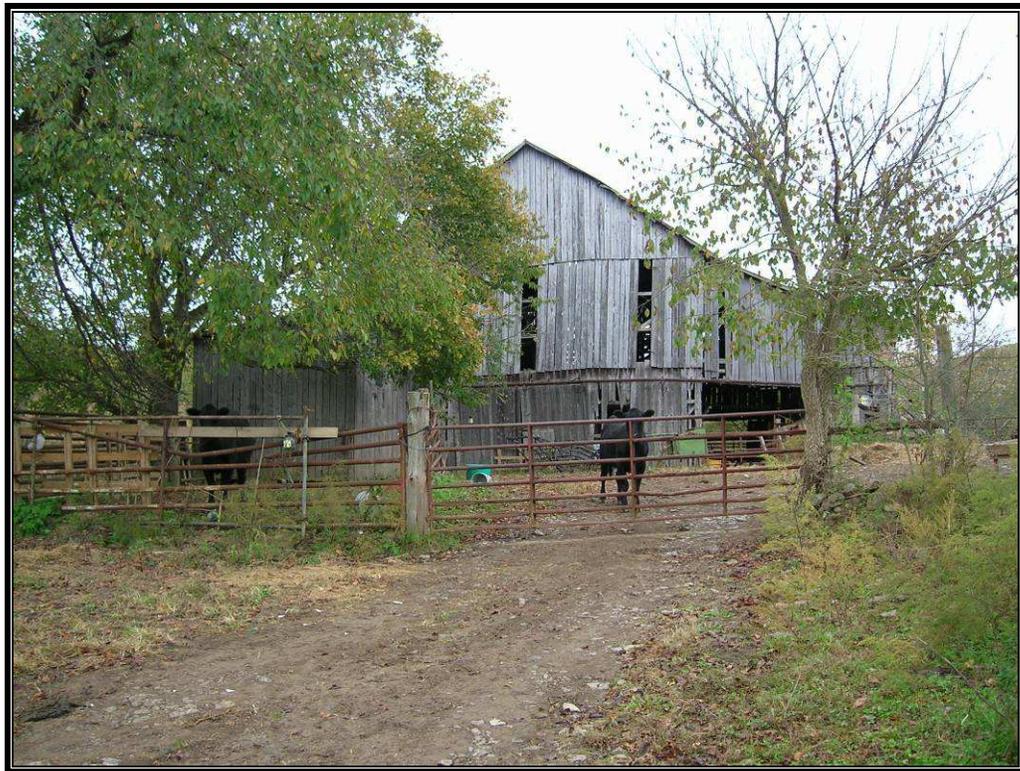


Figure 9.9. Site 42, Gable-roof barn.

The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.11). The house also appears on the 1927 geological map and the 1941 county highway map (Figures 5.9-5.10). The house may be associated with one of two residences appearing in the approximate location of Site 42 on the 1879 map (Figure 5.7). The residences were associated with a “J.C.” or a “J. Estes” (Beers and Lanagan 1879; KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952c).

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

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 43

KHC Survey #: GD-464

Photographs: Figures 9.10–9.12

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Kirksville, KY 1952 (Photorevised 1979)

UTMs: E: 720994 N: 4174494

Description: This house is located on the west side of Long Branch Road. According to the owner, this house was moved approximately 35 years ago from a nearby location. It is a one-story, two-bay (d/ww), side-gable frame house (Figure 9.10). The façade is comprised of a full-length shed-roof porch that has been enclosed with screens. Single-leaf entries with screen doors are located at each end of the

porch. The porch shelters a single-leaf entry and paired windows with three-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes. A window with two-over-two-light double-hung horizontal sashes is located on the south elevation, next to an exterior concrete block chimney. Windows with three-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes can be found on the north elevation (Figure 9.11). A shed-roof addition extends across the rear elevation. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. The house rests on a concrete block foundation. Two small gable-roof outbuildings are associated with the house (Figure 9.12). Located in the yard across the street from the house, one is clad in asphalt shingles, while the other is constructed with vertical boards. The larger of the two has a single-leaf wood panel door at the gable end and a boarded over window on the side elevation. Both have V-groove metal roofs.

The house appears on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.11). The house also appears on the 1927 geological map and the 1941 county highway map (Figures 5.9-5.10). A residence predating the current house also appears in this approximate location on the 1879 map (Figure 5.7). The residence was associated with a “Jas. Prather” (Beers and Lanagan 1879; KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952c).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its replacement siding and windows, enclosed porch, and lack of distinctive or character defining details, this house does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a common house type. This house does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for inclusion for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A.



Figure 9.10. Site 43, One-story, two-bay, side-gable frame house (GD-464).



Figure 9.11. Site 43, North elevation.



Figure 9.12. Site 43, Gable-roof outbuildings.

Site 44

KHC Survey #: GD-465

Photographs: Figures 9.13–9.18

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Kirksville, KY 1952 (Photorevised 1979)

UTMs: E: 721196 N: 4174177

Description: This house, which is abandoned and in deteriorated condition, is located on the west side of Back Creek. It is a one-story, four-bay (d/w/w/d), side-gable box-frame house with a central mortared stone chimney (Figure 9.13). A shed-roof porch shelters the façade bays. The porch has missing posts and is currently supported by square wood posts that extend to the ground. The porch deck is covered with wood slats and rests on a wood pier foundation. Window bays with missing sashes are located at the center of the façade while single-leaf entries are located in the outer façade bays. The entries have missing doors. A large interior stone chimney pierces the center of the roof. A single-leaf entry with a missing door is located on the rear elevation (Figure 9.14). While a majority of the house is

clad with weatherboards, the rear is partially clad in board and batten siding and particle board. The house rests on a dry-laid stone foundation and the roof is covered with standing seam metal. A collapsed stone cellar is located behind the house (Figure 9.15). The cellar appears to have had a gable roof. A gable-roof outbuilding clad in board and batten siding is also located near the house (Figure 9.16). The outbuilding has several portions of its walls missing and also has a corrugated metal roof. A gable-roof, vertical board barn with shed-roof wings is located south of the house (Figure 9.17). Both the shed-roof wings and the central portion of the barn have bays. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. The west side of the barn has four vertical side vents. A shed-roof, vertical board outbuilding is located next to the barn (Figure 9.18).

The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.11). A house in this approximate location also appears on the 1927 geological map (Figure 5.9). Because of its scale, it is difficult to determine if the house also appears on the 1941 county highway map (Figure 5.10) (KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952c).



Figure 9.13. Site 44, One-story, four-bay, side-gable, box-frame house (GD-465).

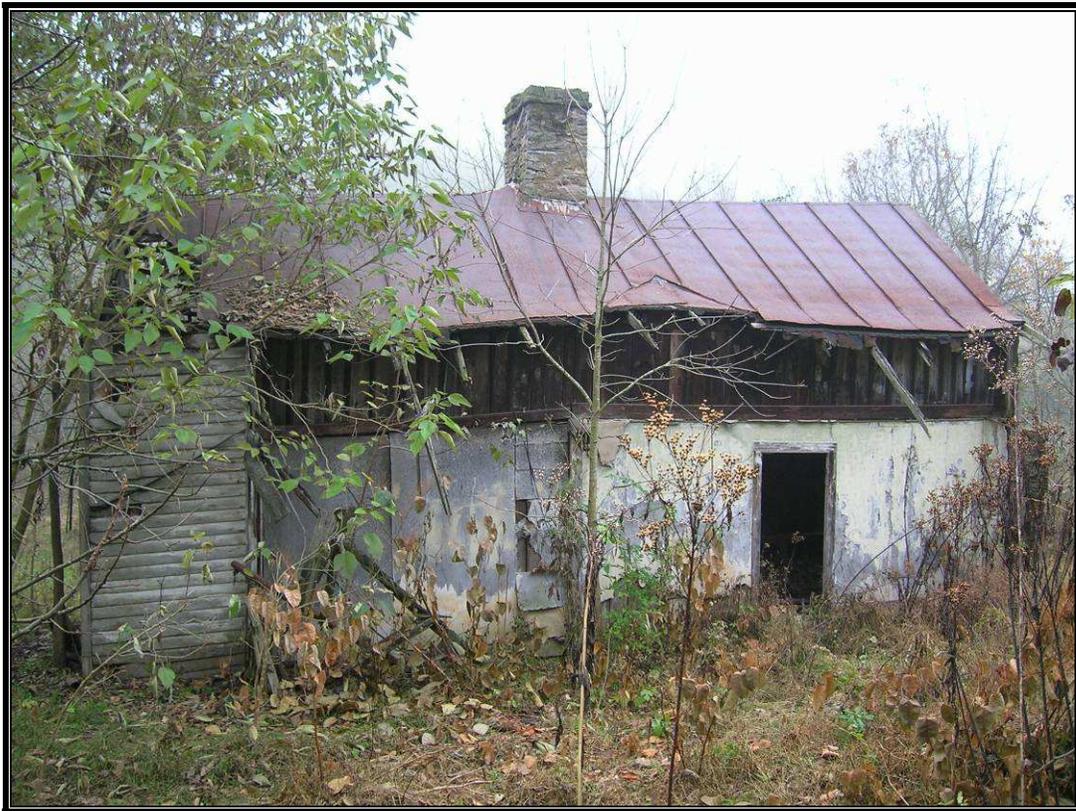


Figure 9.14. Site 44, Rear elevation.



Figure 9.15. Site 44, Collapsed stone cellar.



Figure 9.16. Site 44, Gable-roof outbuilding.

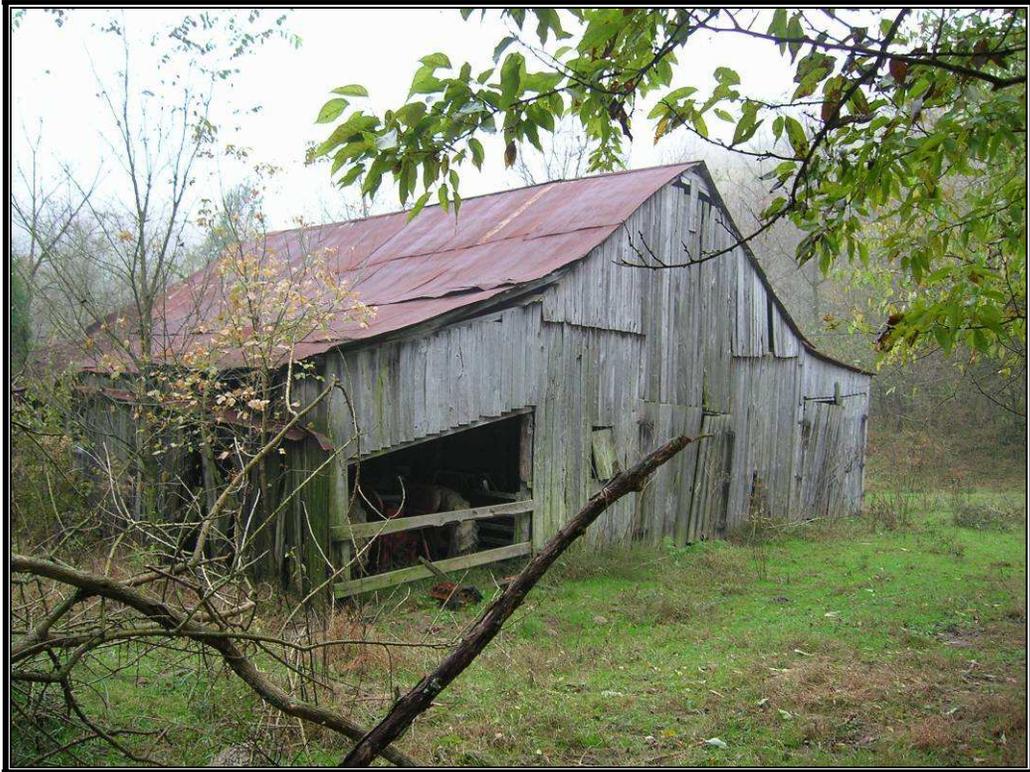


Figure 9.17. Site 44, Gable-roof barn.



Figure 9.18. Site 44, Shed-roof outbuilding.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Because of its deteriorating condition, this house has missing windows and doors, missing porch components, and replacement siding on the rear elevation. As a result, this house no longer retains the integrity necessary for significance. Nor do the outbuildings, several of which are also in a state of neglect and disrepair, impart significance to the site as a whole. This site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 45

KHC Survey #: GD-466

Photographs: Figures 9.19–9.23

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Kirksville, KY 1952 (Photorevised 1979)

UTMs: E: 720730 N: 4173711

Description: This house is located on the west side of Long Branch Road. It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable frame house (Figure 9.19). A shed-roof porch, supported by turned wood posts, shelters the façade bays. Decorative brackets accent the tops of the porch posts. The porch has a concrete block foundation and a V-groove metal roof. The central single-leaf entry is flanked by windows with six-over-six-light vinyl sashes. A central interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof. Windows with six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes are found on both side elevations. The windows have fixed decorative shutters. Two shed-roof additions are located on the rear of the house. The first extends across the length of the rear elevation and may date to the construction of the house. The second addition spans almost the full length of the rear elevation, projecting past the south wall plane (Figure 9.20). The addition has windows with four-over-four-light and four-over-one-light double-hung vinyl sashes. The house is clad in

vinyl siding and the roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. The house rests on dry-laid stone foundation.

A shed-roof, board and batten outbuilding atop a stone root cellar is located behind the house (Figure 9.21). The frame structure, which has a single-leaf batten door and a corrugated metal roof, rests atop a mortared stone cellar foundation. A batten door provides access to the stone cellar. A dry-laid stone retaining wall is located on either side of the root cellar. A dry-laid stone retaining wall also runs behind the root cellar, and extends further west, beyond the root cellar (Figure 9.22). A majority of this wall has collapsed. A gable-roof, vertical board tobacco barn is located behind the house (Figure 9.23). The barn has a stone pier foundation and a corrugated metal roof. Five vertical vents are located on the side elevations.

The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.11). Due to the scales, it is difficult to determine if the house also appears on the 1927 and 1941 maps (Figures 5.9-5.10). It appears the house may also appear on the 1879 map as the property of “T. Broaddus” (Figure 5.7) (Beers and Lanagan 1879; KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952c).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its replacement siding and windows and rear addition, this house’s integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised. This house does not appear to be an outstanding example of a common house type in rural Garrard County. The outbuildings are not outstanding examples and do not impart significance to the site as a whole. The site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 9.19. Site 45, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable frame house (GD-466).



Figure 9.20. Site 45, Rear elevation.



Figure 9.21. Site 45, Root cellar.



Figure 9.22. Site 45, Dry-laid stone fence.



Figure 9.23. Site 45, Gable-roof tobacco barn.

Site 46

KHC Survey #: GD-467

Photographs: Figures 9.24–9.25

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 720472 N: 4172752

Description: This house is located at 799 Long Branch Road, east of McCreary. It is a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable frame house (Figure 9.24). A shed-roof porch with wood box posts shelters the façade bays. The central single-leaf entry contains a six panel wood door. Windows with six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes are spaced asymmetrically to either side of the front door. The windows have fixed decorative shutters. A central interior brick chimney pierces the front slope of the roof. Windows on the side elevations include a mixture of six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes, one-over-one-light sashes, and single-light fixed sashes (Figure 9.25). A shed-roof addition extends across the rear elevation. The house is clad in weatherboards while the roof is covered with

corrugated metal. The foundation is covered by a pressed metal skirt. A dilapidated, vertical board, gable-roof barn is located north of the house. The barn has a V-groove metal roof.

The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.12). Due to the scales, it is difficult to determine if the house also appears on the 1927 and 1941 maps (Figures 5.9-5.10) (KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952b).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. This house is not an outstanding example of a common house type. Although it retains its siding and many of its windows, this house lacks any distinctive or character defining features that common house types need in order to be considered eligible for consideration for the NRHP. Additionally, this site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 9.24. Site 46, One-story, three-bay, side-gable frame house (GD-467).



Figure 9.25. Site 46, West elevation.

Site 47

KHC Survey #: GD-468

Photographs: Figures 9.26–9.28

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 719704 N: 4174051

Description: This house is located on the west side of KY 39 in the community of Teatersville. It is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay (w/w), frame T-plan house (Figure 9.26). The façade is comprised of a side-gable portion and a projecting front-gable portion. A shed-roof porch supported by square wood posts extends across the side-gable portion of the façade. The porch has nonhistoric decorative spandrel work and a nonhistoric wood deck. A window with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes is centered on the side-gable-portion of the façade, while a single-leaf entry containing a wood panel door is located on the side of the front-gable portion. Windows with one-over-one-light

double-hung replacement sashes can be found on the front-gable portion of the façade. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof on the side-gable portion of the house. A window with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes is located on the south elevation. A cross gable interrupts the roof line on the north elevation, above a lower level window containing one-over-one-light double-hung replacement sashes (Figure 9.27). A single-story hip-roof addition is located on the rear of the front-gable portion of the house, while a shed-roof addition is located on the rear of the side-gable portion. Both additions have single-leaf entries on the side elevations. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation is constructed of dry-laid stone and is partially covered by metal panels. A gable-roof, vertical board barn is located to the south of the house (Figure 9.28). The barn has a single double-leaf bay on the gable end and a rectangular window vent at the upper gable. The roof is covered with V-groove metal panels and a ridgeline vent is located in the center of the roof.



Figure 9.26. Site 47, Two-story, two-bay, frame T-plan house (GD-468).



Figure 9.27. Site 47, South and rear elevations.



Figure 9.28. Site 47, Gable-roof barn.

The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.12). A residence in the approximate location of Site 47 also appears on the 1927 and 1941 maps (Figure 5.9-5.10). The house may also appear on the 1879 map, possibly relating to the property of “J.D. Nave” (Figure 5.7) (Beers and Lanagan 1879; KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952b).

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

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 48

KHC Survey #: GD-469

Photographs: Figures 9.29–9.38

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 719850 N: 4174090

Description: This house is located at 6750 KY 39, in the community of Teatersville. It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), frame American Bungalow (Figure 9.29). The integral shed-roof porch spans the length of the façade. The porch has battered wood box posts, finished with molding trim, and a beadboard ceiling. The poured concrete porch

deck rests on a dry-laid stone foundation. The front entry, which is situated slightly off center to the right, contains a nonhistoric multi-light door. Windows are found to either side of the front door, and contain one-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes. A central gable-roof dormer, containing a string of three one-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes, is situated on the front roof slope. Windows on the south elevation also contain one-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes. Windows on the north elevation contain a mixture of one-over-one-light and three-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes (Figure 9.30). An interior corbelled brick chimney is located on the north side of the house. Similar one-over-one-light double-hung windows are found on the rear elevation (Figure 9.31). An enclosed gable-roof porch extends out from the rear elevation. The enclosed porch, which shelters a single-leaf entry, is partially clad in weatherboards and wood lattice board. The house is clad in weatherboards and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows and doors have wood surrounds and wood knee braces are found under the eaves. The dormer roof has wood rafter tails projecting from the eaves. The house is resting on a mortared stone foundation.

A one-story, one-bay, gable-roof secondary house or outbuilding is located behind the house (Figure 9.32). The building has a shed-roof porch supported by square wood posts, which rest on a poured concrete deck. The central single-leaf entry contains a wood panel door. The building is clad with vertical wood siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The sides and rear of the building are covered with vegetation. It appears a ridgeline chimney has been removed from the building. A gable-roof outbuilding with shed-roof wings is located behind the house (Figure 9.33). It appears that the central frame portion of the outbuilding may have originally been used for a different purpose, and has since been converted to an outbuilding. The central portion is of balloon frame construction and is clad in weatherboards. A large bay has been cut into the lower portion of the central section.



Figure 9.29. Site 48, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame American Bungalow (GD-469).



Figure 9.30. Site 48, Façade and north elevation.



Figure 9.31. Site 48, Rear and south elevation.



Figure 9.32. Site 48, Gable-roof, one-bay, secondary residence or outbuilding.



Figure 9.33. Site 48, Gable-roof outbuilding with shed-roof wings.

A window at the upper portion of the central frame section has been boarded over. The shed-roof addition to the left is clad in vertical boards while the addition to the right is clad in board and batten siding. A sliding metal door covers the large bay that extends across the central portion and addition. The original wood sliding door no longer appears to be functioning. A single-leaf batten door is located on the right side addition. The roof of the central frame portion is covered with standing seam metal. A large gable-roof transverse-crib barn is located south of the house (Figure 9.34). The vertical board barn has a central drive-thru bay and shed-roof side wings. The bay has a sliding vertical board door. Square windows are located in the upper portions of the barn. The rear of the barn has collapsed (Figure 9.35). The central portion of the barn is constructed of heavy timber framing with mortise and tenon joinery and rests on a dry-laid stone foundation. The remnants of a poured concrete silo are adjacent to the barn. A gable-roof outbuilding is located south of the barn (Figure 9.36). It is clad in board and batten siding and has a V-groove metal roof. Its function is not known. A dry-laid stone retaining wall is located in

front of the house, between the front yard and gravel drive (Figure 9.37). The retaining wall is approximately nine to ten courses in height and approximately 40 m in length. Stone steps are located in the center of the wall, leading to the house and front yard. It is possible the retaining wall predates the construction of the house, but there is no further evidence to substantiate this.

The house and transverse-crib barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.12). An additional barn, which is no longer extant, appears on the 1952 map as well. A residence in the approximate location of Site 48 also appears on the 1927 and 1941 maps (Figure 5.9-5.10). Because the property contains some possible indications of an existence well before the construction of the early twentieth century American Bungalow (these indications include the heavy timber framed barn and stone retaining wall), the property likely contained a much earlier house. There are two properties located in the approximate location of Site 48 on the 1879 map (Figure 5.7). One is a store and the other is associated with “W. Simpson” (Beers and Lanagan 1879; KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952b).



Figure 9.34. Site 48, Gable-roof transverse-crib barn.



Figure 9.35. Site 48, Rear of transverse-crib barn.



Figure 9.36. Site 48, Gable-roof outbuilding.



Figure 9.37. Site 48, Dry-laid rock retaining wall in front of house.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible. Although American Bungalows are common house forms throughout central Kentucky and the state, it is not a particularly pervasive form in the northeastern portion of Garrard County. 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. Although this house has a replacement front door and possible replacement historic wood windows, it retains its weatherboard siding, wood knee braces, wood rafter tails, porch columns, and overall form. As a result, this appears to be an excellent example of an early twentieth century American Bungalow in rural Garrard County. This site does not appear to be significant for its association with agriculture or as an agricultural complex. The outbuildings are in poor condition and do not retain a high degree of integrity. Nor does this site appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this house appears to be eligible under Criterion C as an excellent example of an American Bungalow in rural Garrard County, Kentucky.

The proposed NRHP boundary includes the house and the stone retaining wall, with KY 39 serving as the southwest boundary (Figure 9.38).

Effects Recommendation: No Effect

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

Section 10 of the proposed transmission line, which will parallel the existing line, is located approximately 1,575 ft to the southeast of the house. Section 10 is a portion of Alternatives A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. The house is oriented to the west, away from the line, and is also surrounded by large trees. Because of the distance between the house and transmission line, and the orientation of the house and trees surrounding the house, it does not appear the proposed transmission line will have an effect on the site. A no effect determination is recommended for Site 48.

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

Section 10r of the proposed transmission line will be constructed in place of the existing transmission line, located approximately 1575 ft to the southeast of the house. Section 10r is a portion of Alternatives Ar, Br, Cr, Dr, Er, Fr, Gr, and Hr. The house is oriented to the west, away from the line, and is also surrounded by large trees. Because of the distance between the house and transmission line, and the orientation of the house and trees surrounding the house, it does not appear the proposed transmission line will have an effect on the site. A no effect determination is recommended for Site 48.

Site 49

KHC Survey #: GD-470

Photographs: Figures 9.39–9.42

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 719749 N: 4173775

Description: This house is located at 6557 KY 39, south of Teatersville. It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (ww/d/w), side-gable frame house (Figure 9.39). The single-leaf front entry is centrally located on the façade and contains a nonhistoric wood door with a diamond-shaped window. Windows flanking the entry contain six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes. A central interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof. Windows on the side and rear elevations have six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes. A shed-roof addition is located on the west elevation. The addition has windows with one-light horizontal sliding sashes sheltered by wood awnings. An exterior brick chimney is located on the rear elevation. The house is clad in aluminum siding and the roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. The house has a concrete block foundation.



Figure 9.38. Site 48 proposed NRHP boundary.



Figure 9.39. Site 49, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable frame house (GD-470).

A detached gable-roof garage is located south of the house (Figure 9.40). It has a large swing-out batten door at the gable end and is clad in weatherboards. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and the foundation is concealed by metal panels. A two-bay gable-roof outbuilding is located behind the house (Figure 9.41). The outbuilding has a large open bay and a single-leaf entry with a batten door. It is clad in board and batten siding and the roof is covered with corrugated metal. A small, nonhistoric, shed-roof outbuilding is adjacent to the gable-roof outbuilding. It is also clad in board and batten siding and the roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. A gable-roof, vertical board tobacco barn is located north of the house (Figure 9.42). It has two large bays and a shed-roof wing on the south side. The barn has six vertical side vents and a stone pier foundation. The roof is covered with V-groove metal panels.

The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.12). A residence in the approximate location of Site 49 also appears on the 1927 and 1941 maps (Figure

5.9-5.10) (KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952b).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its replacement siding and general lack of distinctive or character defining features, this house does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a common house type. Neither do the associated outbuildings impart significance to the site as a whole. Additionally, this site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

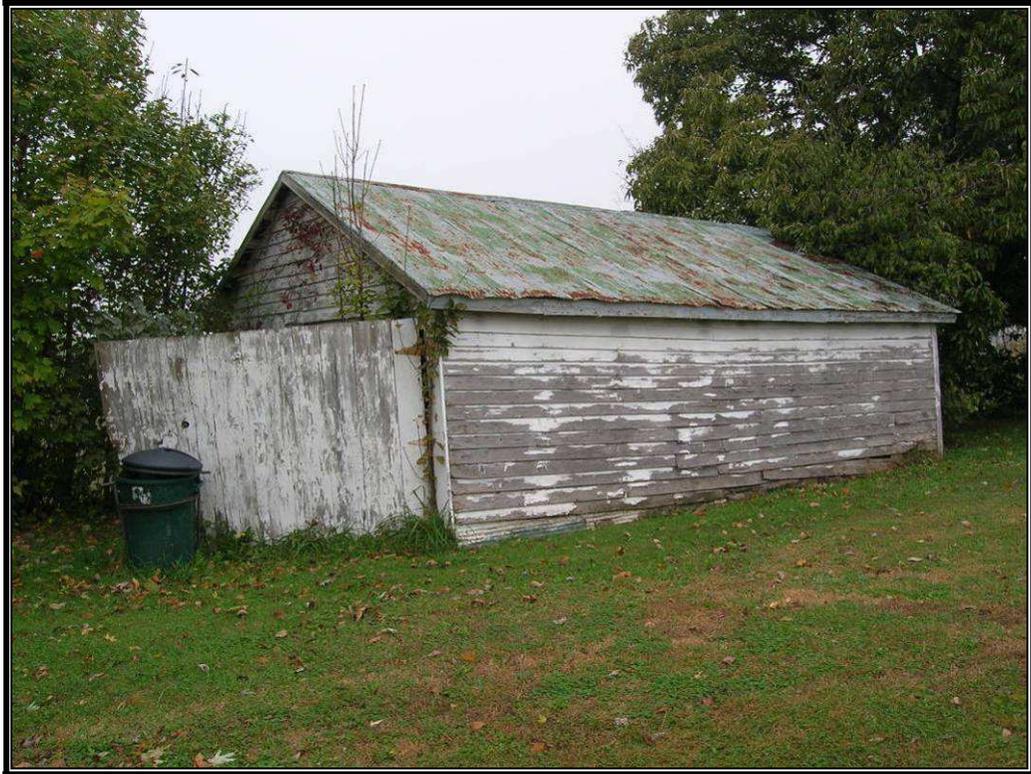


Figure 9.40. Site 49, Gable-roof garage.



Figure 9.41. Site 49, Gable-roof outbuilding.



Figure 9.42. Site 49, Tobacco Barn.

Site 50

KHC Survey #: GD-471

Photographs: Figures 9.43–9.46

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 719790 N: 4173725

Description: This house is located at 6520 KY 39, south of Teatersville. It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), frame T-plan house (Figure 9.43). The façade is comprised of a side-gable portion and a projecting front-gable portion. A hip-roof porch with wood box columns extends across the side-gable portion of the façade. The porch has a poured concrete deck and an asphalt shingle roof. A single-leaf entry, located on the right side of the side-gable portion of the facade, contains a nonhistoric panel door. A window with one-over-one-light double-hung replacement sashes is to the left of the front entry, while a single-leaf entry is to its right, on the side of the front-gable portion. A cross gable is located at the upper level, above the porch. The cross-gable contains a window with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. A replacement one-over-one-light window is located on the lower level of the front-gable portion of the façade. The upper level bay is covered with a metal panel. A shed-roof addition is located on the rear of the side-gable portion (Figure 9.44). The north elevation has windows with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. The south elevation of the front-gable portion contains a window with one-over-one-light double-hung replacement sashes. A one-and-one-half-story gable-roof ell extends from the rear elevation (Figure 9.45). The south side of the ell has an enclosed shed-roof porch with a single-leaf nonhistoric door. Windows with six-light wood sashes are also located on the enclosed porch. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the ell's roof. The house is clad in aluminum siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The main block of the house rests on a dry-laid stone foundation; much of the rest of the

house's foundation is covered with metal panels.

A gable-roof, vertical board tobacco barn is located south of the house (Figure 9.46). The barn has a V-groove metal roof and is constructed of sawn lumber and nails. The north side of the barn has been altered with the additions of two open bays. A small shed-roof outbuilding is located behind the house. It is covered with both horizontal and vertical wood boards, as well as rolled asphalt siding.

The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.12). A residence in the approximate location of Site 50 also appears on the 1927 and 1941 maps (Figure 5.9-5.10). There are two properties located in the approximate location of Site 50 on the 1879 map (Figure 5.7). One is the property of "W. Jones Jr." and the other is the property of "W. Jones Sr." It is possible the house may be associated with either of these properties (Beers and Lanagan 1879; KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952b).

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

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 9.43. Site 50, Two-story, three-bay, frame T-plan house (GD-471).



Figure 9.44. Site 50, Façade and north elevation.



Figure 9.45. Site 50, South side of rear ell.



Figure 9.46. Site 50, Gable-roof barn.

Site 51

KHC Survey #: GD-472

Photographs: Figures 9.47–9.51

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 719115 N: 4173571

Description: This house, which appears to be abandoned, is located on the north side of a gravel road off of KY 39. It is a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable frame house (Figure 9.47). A shed-roof porch supported with nonhistoric decorative metal posts extends across the façade. The central single-leaf entry contains a nonhistoric multi-light door and is flanked by windows with one-over-one-light double-hung sashes. A central interior brick chimney pierces the front roof slope. Windows on the side elevations contain horizontal two-over-two-light double-hung sashes (Figure 9.48). The windows have fixed decorative shutters. A shed-roof addition extends across the rear elevation. The house is clad in aluminum siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house rests

on a poured concrete foundation. There are four outbuildings associated with the house. A gable-roof outbuilding clad in rolled asphalt siding is located behind the house (Figure 9.49). The roof is covered with corrugated metal. A second gable-roof outbuilding is also located behind the house (Figure 9.50). It has a single-leaf entry without a door and a metal panel roof. It is clad in rolled asphalt siding. A collapsing shed-roof, vertical board outbuilding is also located behind the house; only one wall of the structure remains standing. A gable-roof, vertical board barn is located east of the house (Figure 9.51). The barn has a central bay and a metal clad roof.

The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.12) (USGS 1952b).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its lack of any character defining features, this house is not a particularly outstanding example of a common house type. Nor do the outbuildings impart significance to the site as a whole. Additionally, this site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 9.47. Site 51, One-story, three-bay, side-gable frame house (GD-472).



Figure 9.48. Site 51, North elevation.

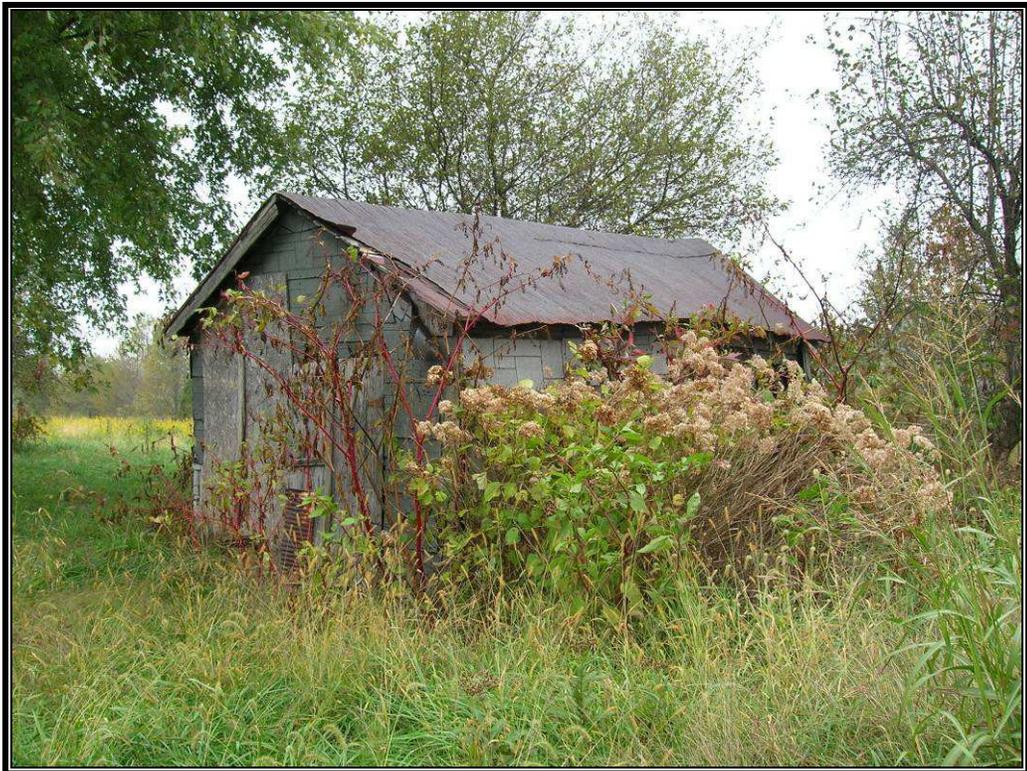


Figure 9.49. Site 51, Gable-roof outbuilding.



Figure 9.50. Site 51, Gable-roof outbuilding.



Figure 9.51. Site 51, Gable-roof barn.

Site 52

KHC Survey #: GD-15

Photographs: Figures 9.52–9.63

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 719232 N: 4172440

Description: This site is labeled as GD-4 on the KHC GIS database; GD-4, the William Teater house, is actually located further north on KY 39, outside of the project area. This house, which is known as the William Anderson house, is located at 5653 KY 39, in McCreary. It is a one-story, five-bay (w/w/d/w/w), Federal brick house (Figure 9.52). The central double-leaf entry contains six-panel wood doors and is covered by an aluminum storm door (Figure 9.53). The entry features four-light sidelights and a seven-light transom, with paneled sections below the sidelights. The outer portion, or jambs, of the surround has reeded detailing. The entry is situated on a cut stone sill. Windows are spaced symmetrically on the façade and contain six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes (Figure 9.54). The window lintels are segmental brick arches and the sills appear to be cut stone. According to the description of the house included in the 1987 Historic Sites of Lancaster and Garrard County, Kentucky, this house had a shed-roof porch added to the façade sometime during the twentieth century (Ballard and Powell 1987:38). It has since been removed, and the remains of the poured concrete porch deck still remain. The removal of the porch can also be seen in the upper portion of the façade, where the joists that the porch was attached are exposed. Interior brick chimneys are located at each gable end (Figures 9.55-9.56). The façade is constructed of Flemish bond brick, while the side and rear elevations are constructed of six-course common bond brick. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the brick portion of the house rests on a stone foundation. A gable-roof frame addition extends perpendicular from the rear elevation (Figures 9.57-9.58).

An interior brick chimney pierces the south slope of the roof. A single-leaf entry, containing a historic wood door with three vertical lights, is located on the south side of the addition. The entry is sheltered by a wood awning clad in asphalt shingles. Windows with six-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes are to either side of the entry. A gable-roof section projects from the rear of the addition. It contains a window with six-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes on the gable end. A shed-roof portion is adjacent to the projecting gable-roof section. It contains a single-leaf entry that has been boarded over, and windows with six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes. A one-story gable-roof section is located on the north side of the addition. A single-leaf multi-light wood door is located at its gable end. Windows with six-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes flank the entry and are also found on the side elevations. The entire rear addition, which appears to date to the early twentieth century, is clad in weatherboards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and wood rafter tails project from under the eaves. The addition rests on a poured concrete foundation.

A side-gable board and batten outbuilding is located behind the house (Figure 9.59). The outbuilding has two single-leaf batten doors and a central interior brick chimney. The roof is covered with V-groove metal panels and the structure rests on a stone pier foundation. The function of the outbuilding is not known. Two gable-roof, vertical board barns are associated with the house. The first is located north of the house, along KY 39 (Figure 9.60). It appears to be used as either a tobacco barn or a multi-purpose barn. It has a pair of large batten doors at the gable end and a corrugated metal roof. The second is a tobacco barn, located in a field west of the house (Figure 9.61). This barn has a pair of batten doors at the gable end and vents at the upper gable.



Figure 9.52. Site 52, One-story, five-bay, side-gable brick house (GD-15).



Figure 9.53. Site 52, Detail of front entry.



Figure 9.54. Site 52, Detail of façade windows.



Figure 9.55. Site 52, South and rear elevations.



Figure 9.56. Site 52, North elevation.



Figure 9.57. Site 52, South side of rear frame addition.



Figure 9.58. Site 52, North side of rear frame addition.

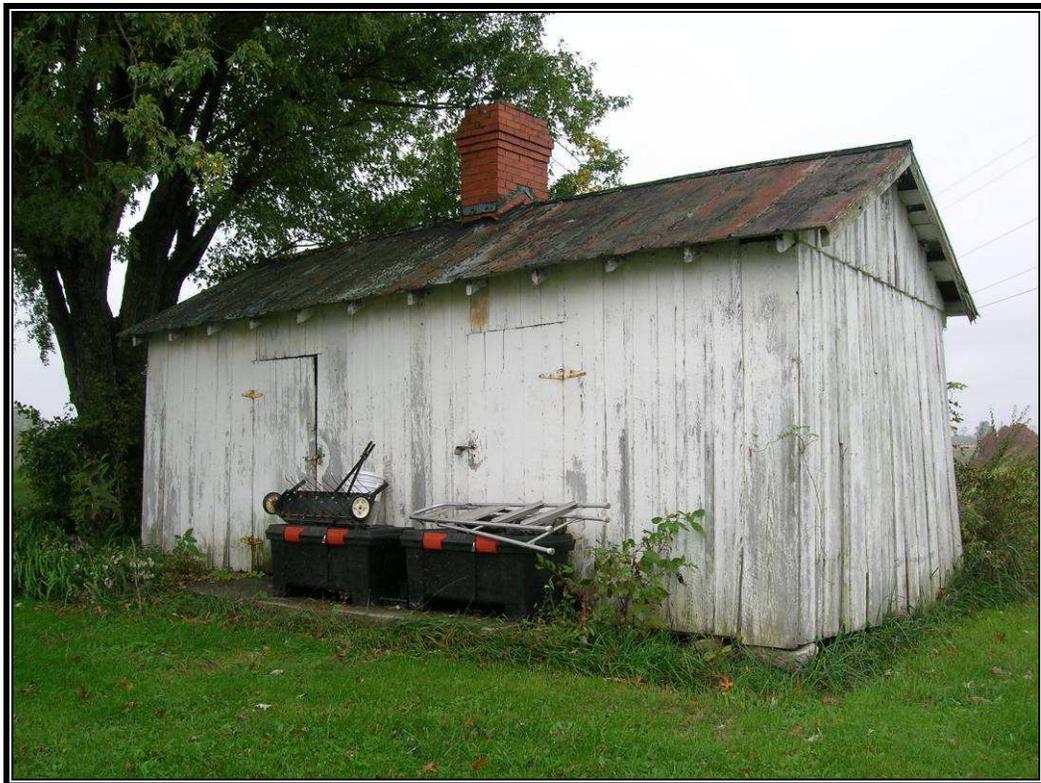


Figure 9.59. Site 52, Gable-roof outbuilding.



Figure 9.60. Site 52, Gable-roof barn.



Figure 9.61. Site 52, Gable-roof tobacco barn.

The house and two barns appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.12). A residence in the approximate location of Site 52 also appears on the 1927 and 1941 maps (Figure 5.9-5.10). The house appears to be associated with a residence belonging to “S.Hill” on the 1879 map (Figure 5.7) (Beers and Lanagan 1879; KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952b).

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible. This house appears to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a one-story brick Federal residence in rural Garrard County. Although the addition of the large early twentieth century rear section has diminished the house’s integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, the house retains its original brickwork, historic windows, and original doors and surround. The house’s integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association remain intact, and its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship adequately convey the house’s architectural significance as an early nineteenth century brick house. The original owner of the house has been attributed to William Anderson, who claimed 400 acres along Scott’s Fork in 1803. Further research did not reveal more information about Anderson’s life; at this time, it does not appear that the house is associated with a significant person or event in history. Although the house is situated within a bucolic setting, the surrounding fields no longer appear to have an agricultural function. Furthermore, there are only three outbuildings associated with the house, also diminishing any potential for the site’s eligibility as a rural historic landscape or historic farm complex. As a result, this house appears to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a one-story Federal brick house in rural Garrard County.

The proposed NRHP boundary includes the house and a buffer of the surrounding yard (Figure 9.62). The boundary follows the treelines surrounding the house, and extends east, with the east boundary following KY 39. The north boundary follows the driveway. The outbuildings are not included within this boundary because they do not appear to contribute to the qualities for which this house is eligible, for its architectural significance.

Effects Recommendation: No Adverse Effect.

Alternatives B, D, F, and H: No Adverse Effect

Section 12 of Alternatives B, D, F, and H of the proposed transmission line will parallel the existing transmission line, which is located approximately 137 ft to the northwest of the house. A portion of the proposed transmission line will be constructed slightly further northwest than the existing line; this portion of the line is located approximately 267 ft north of the house, and will be further away than the existing line. The existing line runs between the house and the barn located to the west of the house (Figure 9.63). Because the house is oriented away from the existing and proposed lines, and the house is surrounded by trees, and because its setting has already been compromised by an existing transmission line, it appears the proposed line will have a no adverse effect on Site 52.

Alternatives Br, Dr, Fr, and Hr: No Adverse Effect

Section 12r of Alternatives Br, Dr, Fr, and Hr of the proposed transmission line will be constructed in place of the existing transmission line, located approximately 137 ft to the northwest of the house. The existing line runs between the house and the barn located to the west of the house (Figure 9.63). Because the house is oriented away from the existing and proposed lines, and the house is surrounded by trees, and because its setting has already been compromised by an existing transmission line, it appears the proposed line will have a no adverse effect on Site 52.

Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr: No Effect

Sections 11 and 11r of the remaining Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr are located approximately 2,200 ft to the north of Site 52. Because of the distance of the proposed Sections 11 and 11r from Site 52, coupled with the existing line located much closer to Site 52, it does not appear that Alternatives A, Ar, C, Cr, E, Er, G, and Gr will have an effect on Site 52.



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Figure 9.62. Site 52 proposed NRHP boundary.



Figure 9.63. Site 52, Overview, showing existing transmission line behind house, looking southwest.

Site 53

KHC Survey #: GD-473

Photographs: Figures 9.64–9.65

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 719310 N: 4172090

Description: This is the New Antioch Christian Church, located on the east side of KY 39 in McCreary (Figure 9.64). It is a one-story, front-gable church. The recessed double-leaf entry is contained within a projecting front-gable vestibule on the façade. The wood paneled entry doors are set into the façade; the reveal to either side of the doors is clad in vinyl siding. The north side of the front-gable projection has a large nonhistoric panel door, while the south side has a window with six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes. Four Gothic arched windows are located along the side elevations. The windows have wood sashes and muntins and Florentine glass. A single-story gable-roof addition is located on the rear elevation (Figure 9.65). Each side of the addition has a single-leaf entry with nonhistoric panel doors. Windows on the addition have six-over-six-light double-hung

vinyl sashes. The church is clad in brick veneer, with the exception of the rear elevation of the main block, which is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. The church has a poured concrete foundation.

A church appears in this location on the 1927, 1942, and 1952 historic maps (5.9–5.10, 5.12) (KDOH 1942; KGS 1927; USGS 1952b).

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

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 9.64. Site 53, New Antioch Christian Church (GD-473).



Figure 9.65. Site 53, Rear and north elevation.

Site 54

KHC Survey #: GD-474

Photographs: Figure 9.66

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 719256 N: 4172061

Description: This house is located at 5414 KY 39, in the community of McCreary. It is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), frame T-plan house (Figure 9.66). The façade is comprised of a side-gable portion and a perpendicular projecting front-gable portion. A hip-roof porch with wood box chamfered posts extends across the side-gable portion. The porch has a poured concrete deck and an asphalt shingle roof. The single-leaf entry, located on the left side of the side-gable portion, contains a wood door with three vertical lights. A window with one-over-one-light double-hung replacement sashes is to the

right of the entry. A window with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes is to the left of the entry, on the front-gable portion. The side elevations have a mixture of sash types, with one-over-one-light replacement sashes and two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. Some of the windows have decorative fixed shutters. A shed-roof addition extends across the rear elevation and a small gable-roof addition is located on the south elevation. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a stone foundation. Outbuildings associated with the house include a gable-roof, vertical board garage and a gable-roof, vertical board barn with a V-groove metal roof.

The house and barn appear on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.12). A residence in the approximate location of Site 54 also appears on the 1927 and 1941 maps (Figure 5.9-5.10) (KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952b).



Figure 9.66. Site 54, One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, frame T-plan house (GD-474).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Frame T-plan houses are common throughout central Kentucky. In order for an example to be considered eligible for the NRHP, it must retain sufficient integrity and character defining features, such as historic porch posts and trim. With its replacement siding and windows, and additions, this house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised. Because of its diminished integrity, combined with a lack of distinctive or character defining features, this house does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a frame T-plan house in rural Garrard County. Additionally, this site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 55

KHC Survey #: GD-475

Photographs: Figures 9.67–9.69

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 719161 N: 4171995

Description: This house is located at the corner of KY 39 and KY 1131 in McCreary. It is a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable house (Figure 9.67). A hip-roof porch with nonhistoric square posts and railing shelters the façade bays. The single-leaf entry contains a wood panel door with nonhistoric sidelights at the upper portion of the door. Windows flanking the front entry have six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes. A large exterior parged brick chimney is located on the west elevation. A window is to the left of the chimney and contains six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the house. A gable-roof addition extends from the rear elevation of the house (Figure 9.68). A shed-roof addition with a single-leaf entry is to the right of the gable-roof addition. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation is concealed by the siding, which extends to grade. A gable-roof, vertical board outbuilding is located behind the house (Figure 9.69). A single-leaf batten door is located on the gable end and a shed-roof section with an open bay is on the left side. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. A large nonhistoric metal outbuilding is located south of the house.



Figure 9.67. Site 55, One-story, three-bay, side-gable house (GD-475).



Figure 9.68. Site 55, Rear and west elevations.

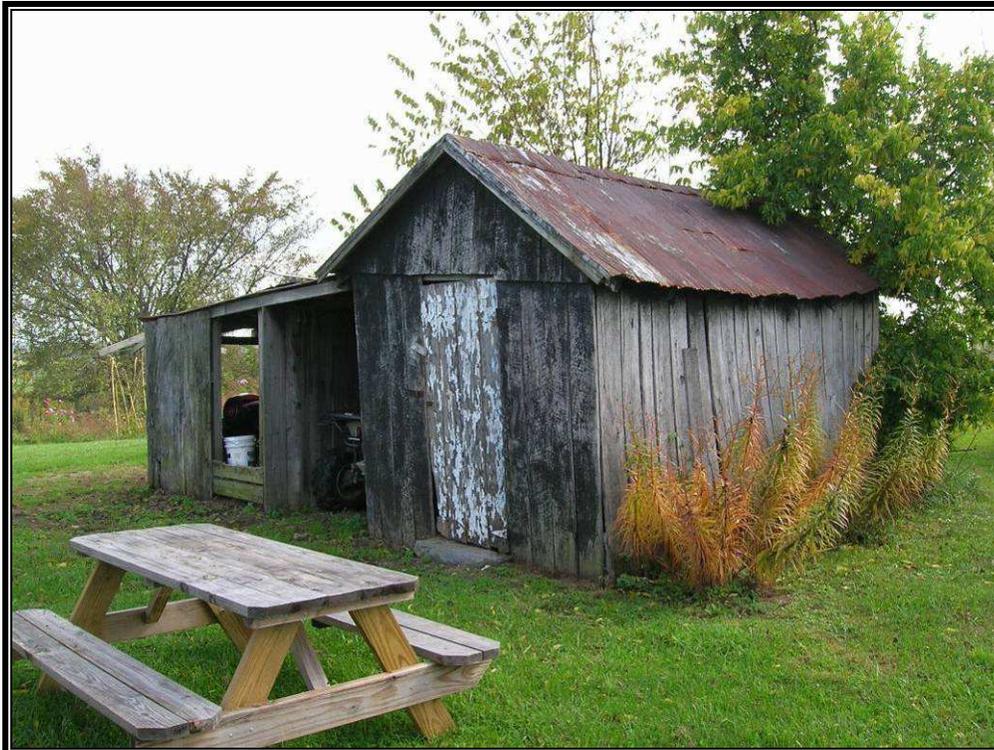


Figure 9.69. Site 55, Gable-roof outbuilding.

A house in this location appears on the 1952 topographic map and on the 1927 and 1941 maps (Figures 5.9-5.10, 5.12). The house appears to be associated with a residence belonging to “B. Woolford” on the 1879 map (Figure 5.7) (Beers and Lanagan 1879; KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952b).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its replacement siding and porch, and lack of distinctive or character defining features, this does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a one-story, side-gable residence. Although the large exterior chimney may indicate the house may have an early construction date, any other material evidence of age or construction methods has been concealed by the alterations. 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 to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 56

KHC Survey #: GD-476

Photographs: Figures 9.70–9.73

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 719100 N: 4172010

Description: This house is located at the corner of KY 39 and KY 1131 in McCreary. It is a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), frame T-plan house (Figure 9.70). A hip-roof porch with nonhistoric ornamental metal posts shelters the bays located on the side-gable portion of the façade. The single-leaf entry is located on the right side of the side-gable portion of the façade. Windows with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes are to the left of the entry and on the façade of the front-gable portion. Similar windows are also found on the west elevation, and all of these windows have decorative fixed shutters (Figure 9.71). The east elevation also contains windows with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes (Figure 9.72). An interior brick chimney pierces the rear roof slope of the east side of the house. A shed-roof addition is located on the rear of the house. What appears to be a two-story gable-roof portion is located to the rear of the shed-roof addition.



Figure 9.70. Site 56, One-story, three-bay, frame T-plan house (GD-476).



Figure 9.71. Site 56, Façade and west elevation.



Figure 9.72. Site 56, East elevation.

This section, which may have originally served as an outbuilding, is connected to the main block. An interior brick chimney pierces the west roof slope of the addition, while a shed-roof section is on the east side. The shed-roof section has a single-leaf entry and two fifteen-light windows. The final section of the house is a shed-roof addition, located on the rear of the large gable-roof addition. This section also contains windows with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered with V-groove metal panels. The front-gable portion of the house rests on a mortared stone foundation, while the foundation is concealed by siding or a pressed metal skirt on the east side.

A gable-roof, vertical board barn is located behind the house (Figure 9.73). It has a large central bay with batten doors and a pedestrian entry on the right side. The roof is covered with V-groove metal panels and portions are resting on a stone foundation. A shed-roof vertical board outbuilding and a gable-roof outbuilding clad in weatherboards are located behind the house. Both have metal roofs.

The house appears on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.12). A residence in the approximate location of Site 56 also appears on the 1927 and 1941 maps (Figure 5.9-5.10) (KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952b).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Frame T-plan houses are common throughout central Kentucky. In order for an example to be considered eligible for the NRHP, it must retain sufficient integrity as well as character defining features, such as historic porch posts and trim. With its replacement siding, replacement porch components, and large additions, this house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised. Because of its diminished integrity, combined with a lack of distinctive or character defining features, this house does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a frame T-plan house in rural Garrard County. Additionally, this site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

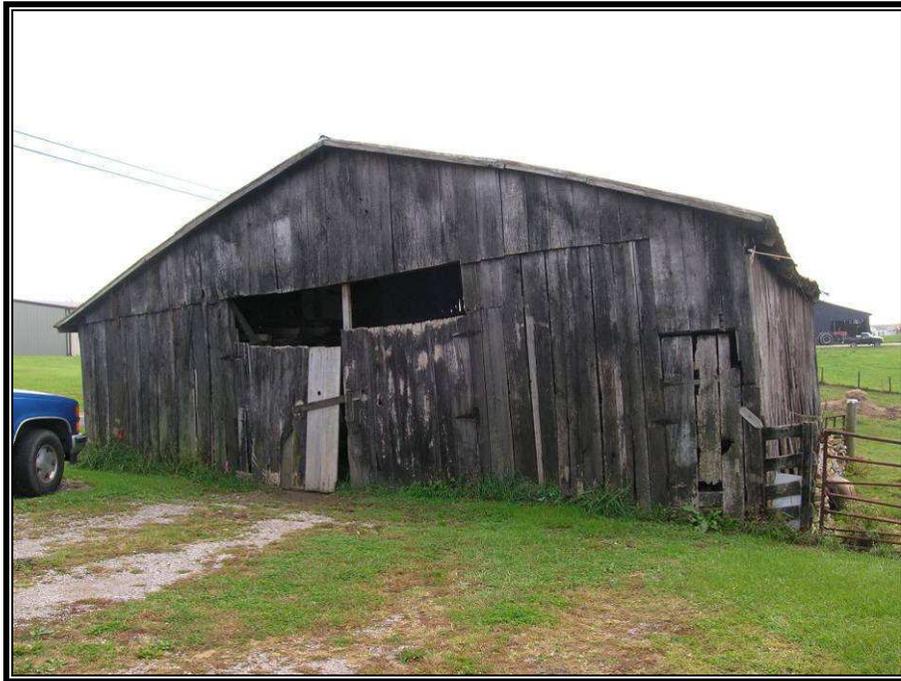


Figure 9.73. Site 56, Gable-roof outbuilding.

Site 57

KHC Survey #: GD-477

Photographs: Figure 9.74

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 719054 N: 4172010

Description: This is Miller's Grocery, located on the south side of KY 39 in McCreary (Figure 9.74). The façade is composed of three bays (w/d/w), with the double-leaf entry at the center. The entry, which contains half-light wood doors, is flanked by large rectangular single-light plate glass windows. The windows have poured concrete sills and metal security bars covering them. A shed roof cantilevers over the façade, sheltering the entry and windows. The façade is clad in brick veneer and the top of the parapet roof is lined with a series of brick headers, creating a decorative detail. The side and rear walls are constructed

of concrete block. The side elevations have a stepped parapet roof line and small rectangular windows.

A building in this location appears on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.12). A building with an L-shaped footprint appears in this location on the 1941 map, indicating a commercial building was in use at this location in 1941 (Figure 5.10) (KDOH 1941; USGS 1952b).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. This building does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a mid-twentieth century commercial structure in rural Garrard County. Although it appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, and materials, the store does not have any distinctive or character defining features that would help convey significance. Additionally, this site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 9.74. Site 57, One-story, three-bay, concrete block commercial building (GD-477).

Site 58

KHC Survey #: GD-478

Photographs: Figures 9.75–9.77

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 719020 N: 4172062

Description: This house is located on the north side of KY 39 in McCreary. It is a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable house (Figure 9.75). A hip-roof porch supported by nonhistoric decorative metal posts, shelters the façade. The porch has a poured concrete deck and a V-groove metal roof. The single-leaf entry is situated in a central projecting portion of the façade. It contains a multi-light wood door. Windows flanking the entry contain one-over-one-light double-hung replacement sashes. The windows have decorative fixed shutters. A central interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof. Both of the gable ends also contain windows with one-

over-one-light double-hung replacement sashes (Figure 9.76). A single-story ell extends from the rear elevation. The east side of the ell has windows with six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes, while the west side has one-over-one-light replacement windows (Figure 9.77). A shed-roof addition has been built onto the east side of the ell. It contains a single-leaf entry with a nonhistoric door and windows with one-light horizontal sliding sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the ell's roof, which is covered with metal panels. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The foundation type and material could not be determined as it was concealed by the siding.

A house in this location appears on the 1952 topographic map and on the 1927 and 1941 maps (Figures 5.9-5.10, 5.12). The house appears to be associated with a residence belonging to "M. Hardin" on the 1879 map (Figure 5.7) (Beers and Lanagan 1879; KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952b).



Figure 9.75. Site 58, One-story, three-bay, side-gable house (GD-478).



Figure 9.76. Site 58, East elevation.



Figure 9.77. Site 58, West elevation of rear addition.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Because one-story, three-bay, side-gable houses are common throughout central Kentucky, eligible examples should retain a high level of integrity as well as distinctive or character defining features. With its replacement siding, windows, and porch posts, and side addition, this house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished. Additionally, the house lacks any architectural features that would help convey significance. This house does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this house does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A

Site 59

KHC Survey #: GD-479

Photographs: Figures 9.78–9.80

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 718860 N: 4172014

Description: This house is located at 5791 KY 39 in McCreary. It is a one-story, six-bay (w/w/d/ww/w/w), side-gable frame house (Figure 9.78). A portion of the façade is composed of a two-bay, gable-roof side addition, which contains one-over-one-light double-hung replacement sashes. The single-leaf entry is centrally located on the original façade and contains a historic wood door with three vertical lights. The entry is sheltered by a small gable-roof porch supported by wood brackets. Paired windows with one-over-one-light replacement sashes are to the right of the entry. An exterior stone chimney is located to the left of the entry. The battered chimney has raised mortar joints and a crenellated top. Small square one-light windows flank the chimney. A gable-roof dormer, located on the front roof slope above the front entry, contains one-over-one-light replacement windows. An interior brick chimney pierces the front slope of the roof to the right of the dormer. The

gable-roof side addition, which is clad in vinyl siding, has a single-leaf entry on its north side. Windows on the south elevation contain six-over-six-light double-hung vinyl sashes. The rear elevation has a single-leaf entry and a mixture of three-over-one-light double-hung wood windows and one-over-one-light double-hung replacement windows (Figure 9.79). With the exception of the side addition, the house is clad in aluminum siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the house rests on a poured concrete foundation. A gable-roof, vertical board barn with a central drive-thru aisle is located behind the house (Figure 9.80). The barn has shed-roof wings and a metal clad roof. A small shed-roof outbuilding with three bays is also located behind the house. This outbuilding is clad in asbestos shingles and has a V-groove metal roof.

The house and barn appears on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.12). Additional barns, which are no longer extant, also appear on the 1952 map. A house in this approximate location also appears on the 1927 and 1941 maps (Figures 5.9-5.10) (KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952b).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. With its replacement siding and windows and side addition, this does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a house type or style. 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 to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 9.78. Site 59, One-and-one-half-story, six-bay, side-gable house (GD-479).



Figure 9.79. Site 59, Rear elevation.



Figure 9.80. Site 59, Gable-roof barn.

Site 60

KHC Survey #: GD-480

Photographs: Figures 9.81–9.85

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Buckeye, KY 1952

UTMs: E: 717921 N: 4171266

Description: This house is located on the south side of KY 39, near its intersection with KY 563 (Poor Ridge Pike). It is a two-story, three-bay, frame T-plan house (Figure 9.81). A shed-roof porch extends across the façade, which is composed of a projecting front-gable portion and a recessed side-gable portion. The porch has turned wood posts that sit atop short brick piers with poured concrete caps. Scrolled wood brackets are at the top of each post, along with larger wood brackets with spindlework and decorative carvings. It appears that the larger wood brackets are nonhistoric. The single-leaf entry, located on the side-gable-portion, contains a historic half-light wood door and has a molded wood surround. A window to the left of the door contains two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. Similar windows are found in

the remaining façade bays and all have fixed decorative shutters. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the roof of the front-gable section. The east elevation also has two-over-two-light double-hung wood windows (Figure 9.82). A one-story shed-roof addition is located on the rear elevation of the side-gable portion. It has a shed-roof porch supported by a square wood post and a nonhistoric decorative metal post. A single-leaf entry is sheltered by the porch. Windows on the addition contain two-light wood sashes, placed horizontally. The addition's foundation is covered with a pressed metal skirt. A shed-roof addition connects the rear of the front-gable section with the one-story shed-roof addition (Figure 9.83). An exterior brick chimney is located on the rear of the addition. Windows on the rear and west elevations of the front-gable portion contain two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. Some of these windows are sheltered by metal awnings. The house is clad in aluminum siding and the eaves, soffits, and door and window surrounds are wrapped in aluminum. The front-gable portion's roof is covered with V-groove metal panels while the rest of the house has an asphalt shingle roof. The house rests on a mortared stone foundation.



Figure 9.81. Site 60, Two-story, three-bay, frame T-plan house (GD-480).



Figure 9.82. Site 60, East elevation.



Figure 9.83. Site 60, Rear elevation.

A gable-roof, vertical board barn is located to the east of the house (Figure 9.84). The barn, which is built on the side of a hill, has a central bay with two large batten doors. A pedestrian entry is to the right of the central bay, while a shed-roof wing has an additional large batten door. The barn has a dry-laid stone foundation and a metal roof. A gable-roof, vertical board outbuilding is located behind the house (Figure 9.85). It has a single-leaf aluminum storm door at the gable end and a square window without window glass on the side. It is clad in rolled asphalt siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A collapsed vertical board outbuilding is also associated with the house, as well as a nonhistoric, two-bay, metal-clad garage with a concrete block foundation.

The house and barn appears on the 1952 topographic map (Figure 5.12). A house in this approximate location also appears on the 1927 and 1941 maps (Figures 5.9-5.10) (KDOH 1941; KGS 1927; USGS 1952b).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Frame T-plan houses are common throughout central Kentucky. In order for an example to be considered eligible for the NRHP, it must retain sufficient integrity as well as character defining features, such as historic porch posts and trim. With its replacement siding, altered porch components, and addition, this house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been diminished. Because of its diminished integrity this house does not appear to be a particularly outstanding example of a frame T-plan house in rural Garrard County. Additionally, this site does not appear to be associated with a significant person or event in history. As a result, this site does not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D.

Effects Recommendation: N/A



Figure 9.84. Site 60, Gable-roof barn.

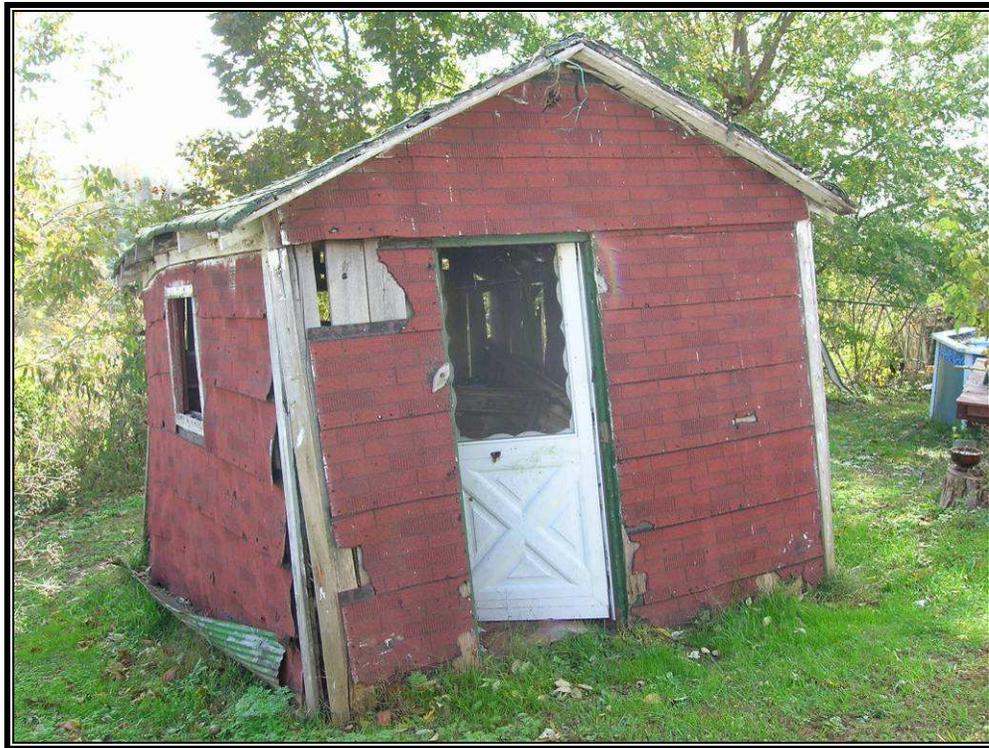


Figure 9.85. Site 60, Gable-roof outbuilding.

