

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NOV 13 2007

KY HERITAGE COUNCIL

13

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Hatchett Tobacco Barn

other name/site number WS 747.002

2. Location

street & town 3067 Beechland Road (Hwy 438) NA not for publication

city or town Springfield NA vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Washington code 229 zip code 40069

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Donna M. Neary
Signature of certifying official/Title Donna M. Neary, SHPO

12/20/2007
Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

2.7.08

Hatchett Tobacco Barn
Name of Property

Washington County, KY
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property

(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
	3	structures
		objects
1	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter only categories from instructions)

Agriculture/subsistence: processing

Current Function

(Enter only categories from instructions)

Agriculture/subsistence: agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter only categories from instructions)

Other: Kentucky air-cured tobacco barn

Materials

(Enter only categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls wood

roof metal

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

DESCRIPTION

The Hatchett Tobacco Barn (WS-747.002) is a transverse frame tobacco barn of the type commonly built in the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky for air curing burley tobacco. The barn is located on Jim and Sherry Hatchett's farm on Beechland Road, approximately 5.5 miles north of Springfield, seat of Washington County, Kentucky. The barn's front gable end faces northeast and its long northwestern side roughly parallels the road. It is built on a high point of the property, just to the southwest of the Hatchett's 1970s ranch house and modern aluminum machine shed.

The barn measures 96 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of 9 H-bents spaced 12' on center and two 12' bays flanking a central 16' drive. It has large 16' wide rolling doors on each gable end and hinged vertical ventilator doors evenly spaced along the long sides of the building. There is one ventilator door centered between every two bents, and each door is two boards wide. The outside of the building is covered in vertical boards spaced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart to provide additional ventilation. The side walls rise approximately 28 feet to the eaves of the standing seam metal roof. The boards are not the full height of the side of the building, but rather the lower boards are approximately twice the height of the upper boards. Only the lower boards are vented. This same pattern is carried around to the gable ends—the lower boards are just slightly taller than the height of the door, and there are 4 total rows of vertically oriented boards to cover the entire gable end. The building is constructed primarily of oak, though some of the posts are poplar. All of the wood was cut from the property and sawed locally. The framing members are all nailed. The highest point in the center of the interior of the barn contains 6 tiers of rails for hanging tobacco.

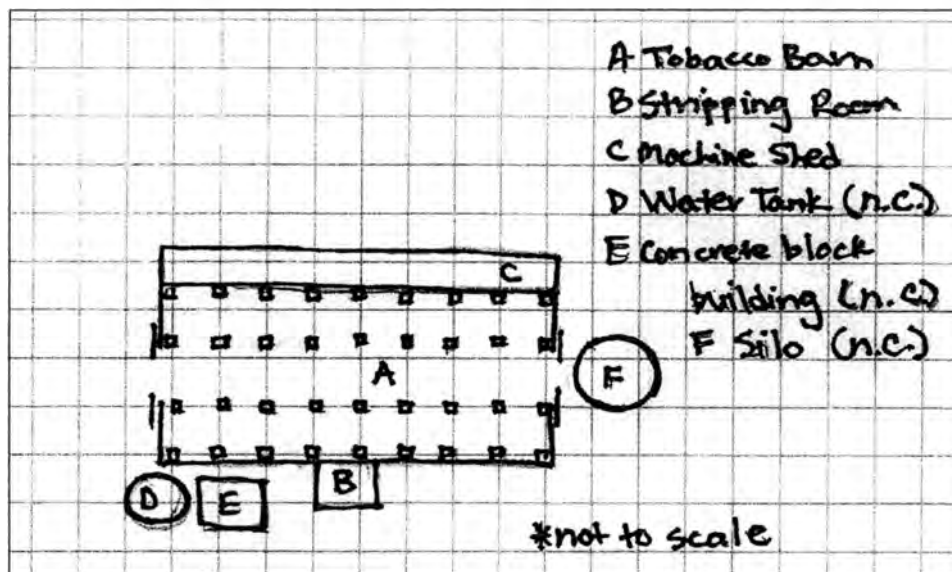
The Hatchetts added a number of features to the barn over the years. According to Jim Hatchett, his family added the stripping shed to the middle of the northwest side of the building shortly after the completion of the barn, and he wired the room for electricity as a 4-H project in the early 1950s. This addition builds upon Cocanougher's original conception of the barn and is significant to the design and function of the building. The stripping room demonstrates the "bi-level" design observed by surveyors in this area. A clerestory provides additional light for the accurate grading of the stripped tobacco. Today, this framed room is covered in standing seam metal roofing material. Around the same time that they built the stripping room, the Hatchetts built a machine storage shed (now livestock shelter) along the length of the southeast side of the barn, using old utility poles as posts. They also added a concrete water tank near the north corner. A concrete block building housing a water filtration system was built adjacent to this tank in the 1970s. In addition, as the Hatchetts moved away from tobacco cultivation and expanded their dairy operations, they added a concrete silo just to the rear of the barn in 1969 or 1970. The water tank, concrete block building, and silo are located within the property's boundary but are

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non-contributing structures. The house and modern aluminum machine shed are not located within the boundary.

Integrity Evaluation

These additions all reflect common trends in Washington County agriculture in the mid-twentieth century, and they do not hamper the barn from announcing its functional identity or design. The features of the barn's design most important for curing of tobacco—its orientation on the landscape, its proportions, its ventilator doors, and its tiered rails—all survive intact. Overall, the barn is in good repair and retains almost all of its original materials (except for the roof). The barn's setting remains agricultural and the quality of the original workmanship is still evident, contributing to the overall historical feeling and association of the property.



Hatchett Tobacco Barn
Name of Property

Washington County, KY
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1949

Significant Dates

1949

Significant Person (only if Criterion B selected)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder (use last names first for individuals)

Cocanougher, Berry (builder designer)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1

Name of Property: Hatchett Tobacco Barn
Location: Washington County, Kentucky

The Hatchett Tobacco Barn (WS-747.002), built in 1949, is a well-preserved example of a mid-twentieth century Kentucky tobacco barn for air-curing burley tobacco. The barn is both representative of the accepted standards for tobacco barn design prescribed by researchers at the University of Kentucky during this time period and consistent with the scale and treatment of barns traditionally found in Washington County and the Outer Bluegrass Region of Kentucky. Additionally, the Hatchett Barn is exemplary of the work of Berry Cocanougher, a local builder remembered today for his commitment to quality and craftsmanship. Three sources of information—Mr. Cocanougher's body of work, the tobacco barns of Washington County, and contemporary publications of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station—provide the context for understanding the significance of the Hatchett Barn. It meets National Register Criterion C and is significant in the Area of Architecture as a fine illustration of a well-defined type of tobacco barn construction and as an example of the work of the distinguished local builder, Berry Cocanougher.

The Hatchett Tobacco Barn is located on a farm owned by Jim and Sherry Hatchett, 5.5 miles north of Springfield in Washington County, Kentucky. The farm was purchased by Charley Hatchett (½ interest) and W.B. and Porter Hatchett (combined ½ interest) in 1942. By 1947, W.B. Hatchett bought out his father and brother's interest in the 198.32 acre tract of land, independently engaging in diversified agriculture on the property to support his growing family. In 1949, Mr. Hatchett hired Berry Cocanougher, his wife's uncle, to build a 9-bent tobacco barn, situating it on the crest of a hill that marked the high point of the farm. Through the 1950s and 60s, the barn was used by the Hatchetts to cure the approximately 5 acres of burley tobacco that they grew each year. In the early to mid-1950s, they added a stripping room and machine shed to the barn and constructed a water tank directly adjacent to it. Later, they increasingly used the barn to support their growing dairy operations, building a water filtration system and a silo circa 1970 to serve this new use. Today, Jim Hatchett, the youngest son of W.B., owns 50 acres of his father's original tract and uses the tobacco barn for general farm storage. Though the barn's function has changed, its design remains largely untouched, and it maintains high integrity of materials, workmanship, setting, location, feeling, and association.

The Hatchett Barn's builder, Berry Cocanougher, was a well-known barn builder in Washington County in the second quarter of the 20th century. He is identified in the 1930 census as a carpenter. A number of tobacco and stock barns attributed to Mr. Cocanougher survive, with a concentration along the old State Rt. 150. Though few specifics could be discovered about Mr. Cocanougher's life, his barns speak of his construction skills. According to Richard Greenwell, the current Washington County Agricultural Extension Officer, Cocanougher barns are distinguished by their quality and the fact that so many survive in such good condition. Quite simply, they are "rock solid." Of the nine barns that Mr. Greenwell identified as the work of Mr.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2

Name of Property: Hatchett Tobacco Barn
Location: Washington County, Kentucky

Cocanougher, all stand straight and tall to this day, fifty or more years since their construction. This is remarkable, given the dramatic changes in agricultural practice in Washington County over the past half-decade and the number of dilapidated barns surveyed by the Rural Heritage Development Initiative. Of course, a barn's survival depends largely on maintenance and its continued utility to the owner, but a well-built barn is both easier to maintain and more economical to modify to meet contemporary needs than a barn that is shoddily constructed.

The two types of barns that Mr. Cocanougher built (stock barns and tobacco barns) represent the two major sectors of Washington County agriculture in the mid-twentieth century, serving as distinguishing features of the region's rural landscape. The 1954 agricultural census reports that in that year there were 1,804 farms in Washington County occupying 92.7% of the county's land. Of these farms, 83% report that they raised cattle (91% of these specified milk cows), 67% raised horses and mules, 41% raised hogs, and 25% raised sheep. The sale of whole milk contributed \$611,431 to the Washington County economy in 1954. Though this number is significant, it is small compared to the approximately \$3,757,758 gross return on tobacco for that same year (this number was calculated based on a reported return of 57 cents per pound average from 1953-57, and a yield of 6,592,558 pounds in 1954). This labor-intensive crop contributed to the livelihood of 1,566 (87%) of the county's 1,804 farms in 1954.¹

In 1954 burley tobacco accounted for 88% of all tobacco acreage in Kentucky and 100% of the tobacco grown in Washington County. This particular strain of tobacco was first grown in Ohio in the 1860s and was introduced to Washington County in the 1880s.² The plant thrived in the "rich silt-loam soils derived from limestone" that characterize the Bluegrass Region and quickly became one of the predominant agricultural products of central Kentucky.³ Though tobacco production in Washington County never reached the levels achieved in the Inner Bluegrass counties, it was the 9th leading producer of tobacco in the state in 1950.⁴ Throughout the Bluegrass, production of burley tobacco rose steadily through the first half of the 20th century, except for temporary declines during the Depression and Second World War.

¹ Agricultural census data from Ray Hurley, *United States Census of Agriculture: 1954*, Volume 1: "Counties and State Economic Areas, Part 19, Kentucky," US Department of Commerce, 1954;

return rate of 57 cents per pound of burley tobacco from John Fraser Hart and Eugene Cotton Mather, "The Character of Tobacco Barns and Their Role in the Tobacco Economy of the United States," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol. 51, No. 3 (Sept. 1961), pp. 274-293.

² Troll Young, "Agriculture in Washington County," *Washington County, Kentucky Bicentennial: 1792-1992*, p. 76

³ Hart and Mather p. 282

⁴ chart: "1950 Total Tobacco Production," compiled by Center for Historic Preservation for the "Historic Farm Properties in Central Kentucky, 1780-1960." Accessed September, 2007.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Name of Property: Hatchett Tobacco Barn
Location: Washington County, Kentucky

In Washington County, production rose tenfold from 1890 to 1950, reaching a peak of 6,765,000 pounds in 1945.⁵ These numbers reflect the increasing consumption of commercially produced cigarettes during this time period, as burley accounts for approximately one-third of the tobacco content of a typical cigarette.⁶

Before farmers can take their tobacco to market, they first must cure it. Proper curing depends upon the farmer's ability to maintain optimal environmental conditions, which requires a suitably designed and operated tobacco barn. After burley tobacco is cut from the fields, it is hung on sticks which are placed on tiered rails in the barn where it is left to dry. Over the next several weeks, the leaf cures, "chang[ing] the tobacco leaf's chemical and physical properties from the green and yellowish stages to tan and brown aromatic leaf for processing."⁷ While some tobacco varieties require heat and smoke to cure, burley is an air-cured variety. The farmer opens and closes the hinged vertical vents that line the long side of the tobacco barn in order to achieve the specific temperature and humidity ranges within the barn that result in a properly cured leaf. "For several decades the best conditions for curing burley have been cited from Jeffrey (1940) as a daily temperature range from 60 to 90 F and a daily relative humidity average of 65 to 70 percent."⁸ A good tobacco barn enables central Kentucky farmers to maintain these conditions throughout curing season.

In an article written for the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lester O'Bannon identifies a number of distinct factors that influence the curing process:

Outside influences: temperature of outside air, relative humidity of outside air, sunshine, clouds, time of day, wind velocity, wind direction;⁹

Structural influences: location with respect to lay of land, orientation with respect to prevailing winds, area and location of ventilators, area and location of cracks, height, width, and length of barn, materials of which barn is constructed, pitch of roof, arrangement of rails;¹⁰

Inside influences: Size of plants, spacing of plants on sticks, spacing of sticks on rails, number of tier spaces filled, lapsed time since housing, amount of water in the tobacco, rate of evaporation, split or speared stalks.¹¹

⁵ chart: "Washington County Total Tobacco Production, 1850-1960," compiled by Center for Historic Preservation for the "Historic Farm Properties in Central Kentucky, 1780-1960." Accessed September, 2007.

⁶ Hart and Mather p. 290

⁷ George Duncan and Larry Wells, "Facilities and Curing," *Kentucky Tobacco Production Handbook*, University of Kentucky, 2007, p. 49

⁸ *ibid.*

⁹ Lester S. O'Bannon, "Principles of Burley Tobacco Barn Operation," *Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 501*, May 1947, p. 14

¹⁰ O'Bannon p. 21

¹¹ O'Bannon p. 25

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Name of Property: Hatchett Tobacco Barn
Location: Washington County, Kentucky

The outside influences are largely beyond the farmer's control, while the inside influences are largely the direct result of the choices he makes. The structural influences, in a sense, mediate between the two. The barn should be constructed in such a way as to capitalize on the advantages of a site while mitigating natural challenges to proper curing; it should also be constructed to allow the farmer appropriate options for operating the barn and maximizing the capacity of the interior space. For example, a barn located on a ridge or other high point of the property and oriented with one long side facing the prevailing winds will benefit from better air flow than a barn located in a valley or facing a different direction.¹² It is also important that the barn be properly proportioned to store the quantity of tobacco to be cured. A barn that is too small will cause the farmer to hang the plants too close together, impeding air flow, while a barn that is too wide requires the air to cross a greater distance to flow out the other side of the barn, also decreasing the efficiency of ventilation.¹³ Based on this same principle, to increase the capacity of a tobacco barn, farmers should always add additional bents rather than add sheds to the sides if they hope to maintain ideal curing conditions.¹⁴ In his article, O'Bannon provides exacting specifications for achieving optimal curing conditions, considering the relationships between the quantity of tobacco to be cured, the amount of ventilation provided, and the proportions of the building.

Though it is certainly possible that many of the principles described by O'Bannon were discovered by common farmers striving to operate their farms most efficiently, his recommendations reflect the increasing scientific investigation of agricultural practices at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. Based on their research, the Experiment Station established guidelines for the "Standard Tobacco Barn" which they described in Bulletin No. 501, published in 1947. In addition to articles such as this one, the University of Kentucky also published barn plans that reflect these findings:

"The standard barn has the proportions of a typical barn, for example, a width of 40 ft, a sidewall height of 20 ft, a length equal to or more than 1½ times the width, and a gable roof of 1/3 pitch. The only ventilators are full-length vertical doors in the sidewalls; the rails are 4 ft apart vertically and horizontally and run parallel to the length of the barn; and one long side of the barn faces the direction of prevailing winds. It is assumed that the standard barn is operated in normal weather on natural ventilation only and that fires are used only in very humid weather."

It is not surprising that, in its basic design, the Hatchett tobacco barn very nearly matches the description of the "Standard Barn." Agricultural extension services began in Washington County in World War I, and one would expect that a barn builder like Berry Cocanougher would have a relationship with the local extension officer and avail himself of the most up-to-date information

¹² O'Bannon p. 22

¹³ *ibid.*

¹⁴ O'Bannon 23

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Name of Property: Hatchett Tobacco Barn
Location: Washington County, Kentucky

in his field.¹⁵ Like the 19th century craftsmen who referred to Asher Benjamin's pattern books, Cocanougher used current agricultural publications to guide his work. Indeed, the Hatchett barn reflects the findings of the 1947 *Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin*. A 1940 plan for a tobacco barn published by the University of Kentucky (Plan Ky. 11.735-1) closely resembles the 1947 description in all ways but one: the 1940 plan recommends a ridge ventilator, while the 1947 bulletin reports that all forms of roof ventilation are useless and have no positive effect on the curing process.¹⁶ The three other tobacco barns attributed to Mr. Cocanougher do have roof ventilators, but the Hatchett barn does not. Since the Hatchett barn was constructed late in Mr. Cocanougher's career, it seems likely that the other tobacco barns were constructed earlier and reflect earlier conceptions of barn design and air flow. When it was constructed in 1949, the Hatchett barn demonstrated the most current thinking on this matter and was a fine example of this important building type.

Though tobacco barns are designed with a very specific purpose in mind, in reality they often serve many purposes and frequently experience alterations over the years to support these secondary functions. Some of these functions are directly related to tobacco processing—for example, shortly after the Hatchett barn was constructed, the owners added a tobacco stripping room to the side of the building. This room provides a specialized space for removing the leaf from its stalk and grading the cured tobacco to send to market. The Hatchett stripping room demonstrates the “bi-level” design observed by architectural surveyors in this region—the shed-roofed room includes a clerestory that provides additional light to enable accurate grading.

Other functions reflect the fact that the farmer only relies on the tobacco barn to serve its primary purpose for a couple of months out of the year; to economize, at other times the barn may be used to shelter animals through the cold of winter or to store farm equipment. Hart notes, for example, that throughout much of the Bluegrass “intensive tobacco farming is associated with extensive livestock operations...The two operations are quite openly combined on less pretentious horse farms, and the barns are used for both curing tobacco and for stabling horses.”¹⁷ The Hatchett farm, and indeed most of the farms of Washington County, are “less pretentious” when compared to the impressive estates of the Inner Bluegrass. A recent survey of the area revealed that a large portion of Washington County barns that fit the basic tobacco barn type in fact serve multiple functions. On the Hatchett farm, the tobacco barn sheltered sheep and hogs in the 1950s, and later, as the family moved away from tobacco production and grew their dairy operations, it housed some of their heifers. The water filtration system and silo, two non-contributing structures built in the 1970s, reflect this shift from tobacco to dairying as the primary source of income for the Hatchett family.

¹⁵ Young 77

¹⁶ Thomas P. Cooper, *Plans for Dwellings and Farm Buildings in Kentucky*, University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, Extension Division, Lexington, June 1940, p. 63; O'Bannon p. 63

¹⁷ Hart p. 282

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Name of Property: Hatchett Tobacco Barn
Location: Washington County, Kentucky

Thus, the overall design, proportions, and use of tobacco barns reflect functional and economical necessity, but tobacco barns also are distinguished by more arbitrary aesthetic considerations. For example, Hart notes that "in the Kentucky Bluegrass area most tobacco barns are painted, and many have ventilators painted in contrast to the rest of the barn. Black barns with white ventilators, for instance, are common, as are white barns with green ventilators. Painted barns are indicative of the general agricultural prosperity of this area."¹⁸ One rarely finds such bi-colored barns in Washington County. Instead, one must look closely at the details of a barn's craftsmanship to appreciate the variation among individual examples of this common type. In this sense, traditional barn building reflects the approach to folk building described by cultural geographer Thomas Hubka. As he writes, "common to most folk method is a strategy of focusing attention to critical areas of design while allowing a variety in individual interpretation in subordinate areas."¹⁹ The Hatchett barn illustrates this point well. In overall dimensions, proportions, arrangement of doors and vents, and interior layout, Berry Cocanougher took care to adhere to the accepted guidelines to ensure that the barn would serve its purpose of providing a proper environment for curing tobacco. In the application of the vertical sheathing that covers the exterior of the building, however, he found an opportunity for individual expression.

The height of the vertical boards used to cover the barn is in part a reflection of the length of boards available, but it also appears to reflect the individual design consideration of the builder. Of three other tobacco barns in Washington County known to be built by Mr. Cocanougher, all demonstrate the same pattern seen on the Hatchett barn: two rows of vertical boards on the sides of the barn, with the lower boards approximately twice the length of the upper boards, and four rows of boards on the gable ends, with the lower two rows divided the same as the boards on the sides, topped by two rows that fill the gable. Mr. Cocanougher's gambrel-roofed stock barns all have one row of boards on the sides and three rows on the ends, with the center row taller than the upper or lower. In all cases, the divisions are pleasingly proportioned and the boards very neatly fastened to the building. While some other barns surveyed in Washington County display similar divisions, there is great variety in the exact configuration of sheathing, thus making the consistency among Mr. Cocanougher's barns quite striking. Through his experience, he apparently discovered a formula that he favored for either aesthetic or practical reasons. Jim Hatchett recognizes this as a defining trait of his great-uncle's barns, claiming that the division of the vertical boards is one of the ways in which he can recognize Mr. Cocanougher's work. As Hubka describes, "the folk designer simply signs his

¹⁸ *ibid.*

¹⁹ Thomas Hubka, "Just Folks Designing: Vernacular Designers and the Generation of Form," *JAE*, Vol. 32, No. 3 (Feb. 1979), p. 29

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Name of Property: Hatchett Tobacco Barn
Location: Washington County, Kentucky

signature much smaller but by no means less forcefully. The signature is in the details, in the care, and in the craft of building...²⁰ By examining the Hatchett Tobacco Barn within the context of Berry Cocanougher's work, it becomes more than just an example of a type, reflecting his individual choices in the details of construction.

Evaluation of Significance

The Hatchett Tobacco Barn is significant in the Area of Architecture because it clearly illustrates many distinct factors that influence the individual realization of this common Central Kentucky building type. Though, from a distance, most tobacco barns appear quite similar, they are not all exactly the same, and the Hatchett Barn helps us to understand how and why barns vary. The barn demonstrates the impact of the local context, for its size and character reflect the scale of farming and degree of prosperity common in Washington County. It also exhibits the influence of scientific investigation and the importance of functionality, for it conforms to the most up-to-date specifications suggested by experts working to help farmers improve the efficiency of their tobacco operations. Finally, it displays the choices of the individual builder, revealing the subtle ways in which craftsmanship and attention to detail affect the expression of even the most functional and well-established building type. The Hatchett Tobacco Barn is the result of Berry Cocanougher's ability to expertly balance these different factors to create an attractive and well-constructed barn that has served the Hatchett family for over a half-century.

²⁰ *ibid.*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 9 Page 1

Name of Property: Hatchett Tobacco Barn
Location: Washington County, Kentucky

Center for Historic Preservation, research materials for "Historic Farm Properties in Central Kentucky, 1780-1960." Study funded by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Research materials and draft report accessed September, 2007.

Cooper, Thomas P. *Plans for Dwellings and Farm Buildings in Kentucky*. Lexington: University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, Extension Division, June 1940.

Duncan, George and Wells, Larry. "Facilities and Curing." *Kentucky Tobacco Production Handbook*, University of Kentucky, 2007.

Hart, John Fraser and Mather, Eugene Cotton. "The Character of Tobacco Barns and Their Role in the Tobacco Economy of the United States." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol. 51, No. 3 (Sept. 1961), pp. 274-293.

Hubka, Thomas. "Just Folks Designing: Vernacular Designers and the Generation of Form." *JAE*, Vol. 32, No. 3 (Feb. 1979), pp. 27-29.

Hurley, Ray. *United States Census of Agriculture: 1954*. Volume 1: Counties and State Economic Areas, Part 19 (Kentucky). U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

O'Bannon, Lester S. "Principles of Burley Tobacco Barn Operation." Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 501, May 1947.

Washington County, Kentucky records: Deed Book 80, p. 169; Will Book 38, p. 680; Plat 3186 A 467.

Young, Troll. "Agriculture in Washington County." *Washington County, Kentucky Bicentennial: 1792-1992*. Paducah: Turner Publishing Company, 1992, pp. 76-79

Hatchett Tobacco Barn
Name of Property

Washington County, KY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References
(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

USGS Topographic Quad name Brush Grove, KY

1 1/6 6/5/7/7/7/3 4/1/8/1/1/7/4
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Gallow
organization _____ date November 9, 2007
street & number 100 E. Orchard Avenue telephone 513-292-6438
city or town Lebanon state OH zip code 45036
email address _liz.gallow@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

The National Register requires each nomination consist of the following beyond this 4-page cover form:

- Continuation Sheets for narrative
- A **USGS topographic quad map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts or properties having large acreage or numerous resources
- A **Photo identification map** for districts; one map can serve both as sketch and photo ID map.
- black and white photographs** of the property. See policy statement for acceptable use of digital photographs

The Kentucky Heritage Council requires the following for all nominations:

- An **additional set of black and white photographs** that remains at the KHC
- Floor plans** of properties whose significance is based on their plans
- Color slides** or **PowerPoint images** and presentation of the property to the Kentucky State Review Board

Property Owner

name/title Jim and Sherry Hatchett
street & number 3067 Beechland Road telephone 858-336-7535
city or town Springfield state KY zip code 40069
email address (if available) _____

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

Name of Property: Hatchett Tobacco Barn
Location: Washington County, Kentucky

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Hatchett Tobacco Barn is located at 3076 Beechland Road, Washington County PVA account number 16-055. It sits in parcel number 20 as indicated on Plat 3186 A 467. The boundary of the nominated property is roughly rectangular and contains the barn and associated structures. It is defined on the northwest side by Beechland Road. On the northeast, southwest, and southeast sides of the barn, the boundaries are straight lines parallel to the sides of the barn and perpendicular to one another, each located 25 feet from the barn itself.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Since the barn is significant for its architecture, the setting is not considered an integral part of the property. Therefore, the boundaries only contain the barn and the non-contributing structures (silo, water tank, and water filtration system) built adjacent to it.

Photographer: Elizabeth Gallow

Disc of digital files available at the Kentucky Heritage Council.

Photograph 1:

View of the front (northeast) side of the barn, photographer facing southwest
June 27, 2007

Photograph 2:

View of the front (northeast) side of the barn, photographer facing southwest
August 7, 2007

Photograph 3:

¾ view of the front and northwest side of the barn, photographer facing south
August 7, 2007

Photograph 4:

View of the southwest side of the barn, photographer facing southeast
June 27, 2007

Photograph 5:

¾ view of the stripping room, photographer facing south
September 10, 2007

Photograph 6:

Interior of barn, photographer facing southwest
June 27, 2007

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hatchett Tobacco Barn
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 12/27/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/15/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/30/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/09/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000013

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2-7-08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*red in the
national Register*

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.















Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1951. Field checked 1953. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1972

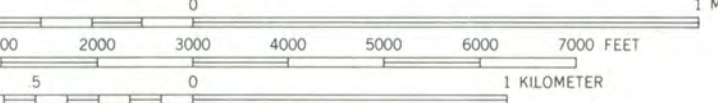
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Kentucky coordinate system,
south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16,
shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

*Hatchett Tobacco Barn
Washington County, KY
Brush Grove, KY Quadrangle
zone 16 East 657173 North 4161742*



SCALE 1:24,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242,
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

BRUSH GROVE, KY.
SW/4 WILLISBURG 15' QUADRANGLE
N3745-W8507.5/7.5

1972
AMS 3959 I SW-SERIES V853