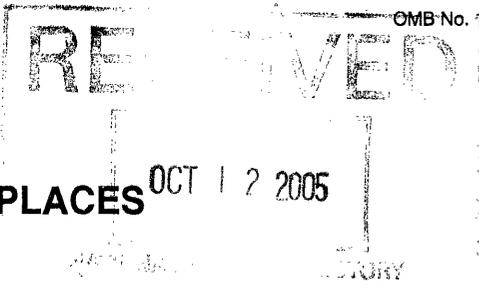


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Stephens, J.Q.A., House
other names/site number Ryle Homestead, BE-318

2. Location

street & number 5572 Rabbit Hash Road n/a not for publication
city or town Union x vicinity
state Kentucky code KY county Boone 015 zip code 41091

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.)

David L. Morgan 10-6-05
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, SHPO 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 commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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): _____

for David L. Morgan 11/25/05
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	2	structures
0	1	objects
1	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic and Architectural Resources of the County of Boone,
Kentucky, 1789-1950.

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the
National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No style
Mid-19th century: Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	limestone
roof	asphalt
walls	log
other	wood

Narrative Description

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

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 a 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1850

Significant Dates

c. 1850

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

unknown

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
- # _____

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 16/690370/4311896	3
2	4
	<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margaret Warminski, Historic Preservation Consultant
 organization Boone County Historic Preservation Review Board Date July 14, 2005
 street & number 340 East Second Street telephone 859-581-2883
 city or town Newport state KY zip code 41071-1702

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
 A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
 Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items
 (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Buddy and Beverly Chapman
 street & number 5572 Rabbit Hash Road telephone 859-485-9700
 city or town Union state KY zip code 41091

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Stephens, J.Q.A., House
Boone County, Kentucky

7. Statement of Description

Summary. The J.Q.A. Stephens House (BE-318) is a two-story dogtrot log dwelling built c. 1850. It rests on a fieldstone foundation that is skim-coated with concrete. The main block, rectangular in form, contains five bays arranged in symmetry. The stout, hand-hewn, squared logs are secured with V-notching. Formerly covered with weatherboarding, the logs were exposed during a renovation in the 1980s or 1990s. Slope-shouldered exterior chimneys of coursed, mortared fieldstone, with narrower, brick throats, stand at the gable ends. The rather small window openings contain replacement 1/1 vinyl sash. The house is covered by a side-gabled tin roof of moderate pitch. Extending outward from the rear is a one-and-a-half-story log ell: formerly a detached kitchen, it was incorporated into the house at an unknown date. Three small, one-story additions have been made to the rear of the dwelling. Located in a rural section of Boone County, Kentucky, the Stephens House occupies the north side of a two-lane, rural road lined with small farmsteads and isolated country residences. The house is fully occupied and in good condition.

Setting. The J.Q.A. Stephens House is located on Rabbit Hash Road (Kentucky Route 536) in southern Boone County, Kentucky, several miles southwest of the city of Union. Well sited on a high ridge, it overlooks the wooded valley of Riddles Run.

The Stephens property, most of which is not included in the nominated area, presently includes 5.6 acres. Three support resources, which are not included in the nomination, can be found on the property: a concrete cistern, a frame smokehouse, and a concrete-block milkhouse. Surrounding properties, all of which are under separate ownership and are not included in the nominated area, include a frame dairy barn at the north end of the farm drive, and a mobile home to the west. Adjoining the Stephens property on the east is a small residential subdivision developed in the late-20th century.

Exterior. As built, the Stephens House consisted of two, two-story pens of equal size, separated by a central passage or dogtrot with doors at either end, and covered by a common roof. It is not clear whether the passage was enclosed from the beginning or was closed in shortly after the house was built. Built in frame, it is covered with narrow clapboards. During the mid-19th century, the passage was enclosed with frame and covered with narrow clapboards. A broad doorway was inserted, containing a narrow, four-pane transom and flanked by half-length sidelights. A new wood door and full-length vinyl sidelights have since been installed; the dimensions of the doorway, however, have not been changed, and the transom remains in place.

Three subsidiary additions have been made to the rear of the house. Directly behind the house stands the original log kitchen: a one-and-a-half-story structure built perpendicular to the main house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

7 2

Section _____ Page _____

Stephens, J.Q.A., House
Boone County, Kentucky

Originally a detached outbuilding, it was incorporated into the main house at an unknown date and now houses a bathroom and a laundry room. It also is built of V-notched logs, which have been covered with hardboard siding. The gabled roof is of corrugated metal. West of the original kitchen is a two-story addition that appears to date from the mid-to-late-20th century. The first floor houses the present kitchen and dining room, and the upper story houses a playroom and bathroom. The first story is concrete block, and the second is covered with vertical and horizontal wood siding. An exterior concrete-block chimney adjoins the west wall. Adjoining this addition is a concrete-block-and-frame lean-to, apparently added at the same time, that houses a mudroom.

Interior. The front door opens to the original dogtrot: a broad, unheated passage running the depth of the main block. Little changed in a century and a half, the walls and ceiling are covered with wide, beaded wood paneling. The dogtrot features an open-stringer staircase with deep treads that winds to the second floor. Typical of staircases found on Boone County dwellings of the Federal and early Greek Revival periods, it features a slender, tapered newel, a half-round balustrade, and exceptionally slim, square, "stick" balusters. The openings are simply finished, with plain, flat, painted moldings. A Victorian-era four-panel door remains in place in the west doorway. The floor is of narrow, tongue-and-groove oak. It was likely installed in the late-19th or early-20th century over an earlier floor of pine or ash planks.

The original log house includes two rooms on either side of the central passage: a living room and a bedroom on the first floor and two bedrooms upstairs. The plaster and wallboard have been removed, exposing the logs. Floors are pine planks, covered in some places with carpeting or vinyl flooring. The fireboxes have been rebuilt to house woodburning stove inserts and have been refaced with stone veneer.

The nomination's cover form indicates under Architectural Classification both "No Style" and "Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival." These entries indicate that the building is more a vernacular than a high style creation, but that on the house one can observe the central passage plan and some simple decorative features that commonly are found on high style Greek Revival houses.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1

Stephens, J.Q.A., House
Boone County, Kentucky

8. Statement of Significance

Summary. The J.Q.A. Stephens House (BE-318) meets Criterion C and is significant in the Area of Architecture. The house meets the registration requirements for Property Type 1A(3), "Dogtrot, Log" as outlined in the National Register Multiple Properties Documentation Form, "Historic and Architectural Resources of the County of Boone, Kentucky, 1789-1950" (NR, 2000). The Stephens House has been evaluated in the context of "Log Houses in Boone County, c. 1800-1860." The house is a significant example of the double-pen log houses built for middling and upper-class farmers in Boone County in the early-to-mid-19th century.

The Stephens House's rectangular footprint, balanced façade and exterior gable-end chimneys clearly illustrate the double-pen type as it evolved in the county during the early 19th century. Within this context, however, the Stephens House is exceptional in two regards. It is one of only four examples of the dogtrot house, making it the county's rarest log house type. While the origins of the dogtrot house are uncertain, it may be related to the center-passage I-house, a contemporary vernacular house type seen as a symbol of prosperity on the agricultural landscape. It reflects a trend toward larger, more formal houses among the middle- and upper-classes beginning in the early-19th century.

In addition, the Stephens House is the only log building documented in the county to date that incorporates a log ell: in this case, an ell that was formerly a detached outbuilding. As such, it expands our understanding of log construction practices in the county during the first half of the 19th century. The Stephens House's original, two-story form with enclosed central passage has remained unchanged since the mid-19th century. Although new windows and doors have been installed in the house, the openings themselves have not been altered. Additions defer to the original structure and are confined to the rear of the house where they are less noticeable. Moreover, the interior of the dogtrot has remains almost unaltered since construction, retaining the original open-stringer staircase, woodwork and a historic wood floor. In addition, the house's comparative rarity helps to mitigate its level of alteration. The proposed boundary extends outward ten feet from the house on all four sides. The house's period of significance is c. 1850, its estimated date of construction.

Log Houses in Boone County, c. 1800-1860

Boone County has an extensive inventory of log buildings, dating from c. 1800 to c. 1860. Fifty-five log houses of various types were recorded during a comprehensive survey of the county conducted from 1993 to 1996. The most basic log dwelling consists of a single rectangular or, less commonly, square pen. Single-pen houses may be one, one-and-a-half, or two stories in height, with the latter

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

8 2

Section _____ Page _____

Stephens, J.Q.A., House
Boone County, Kentucky

consisting of one pen simply stacked on another. Eight instances of a 2-story single-pen house were surveyed. An example is the Stephenson House (BE-227), a rectangular single-pen dwelling whose front façade contains a window and a door. The Stephenson House was not recommended for National Register listing by the comprehensive survey because it has been reconstructed on a new site on the other side of the county. Eleven single pens were divided by an interior board wall into two unequal units to create a hall-and-parlor plan.

The Patrick Shannon homestead (demolished) near Hebron, the small log dwelling of an Irish immigrant family, was the subject of an archaeological investigation in 1999 by David Breetzke and Margo Warminski of Environment & Archaeology, LLC. Archival research indicates that Shannon and his wife, Elizabeth, were illiterate and owned no real or taxable personal property in 1860. By 1870 they owned 21 acres worth \$1,500. The house was likely built in that interval. The tax duplicate for that year recorded small crops of corn and hay, one horse or mare, and no other livestock. Given that the average farm size in the county during the 1880s and 1890s hovered around 120 acres, the Shannon homestead was a tiny plot of land by any measure. Shannon supplemented his income at various times by working as a day laborer (Breetzke and Warminski).

The Joel Garnett House (BE-376) near Hebron is a two-story log dwelling consisting of one rectangular pen stacked one on another, with a frame ell. While modest in stature, the Garnett House nonetheless contained two rooms in the main block plus an ell: a much more substantial dwelling than the Shannon homestead. Garnett amassed a thousand acres of land in Taylorsport Precinct by 1855, making him one of the largest landowners in that section of the county. Several Hebron-area farms were eventually carved from the Garnett acreage. The Garnett House was recommended for National Register listing in 1999 in conjunction with a review and compliance project; it was not nominated due to owner objection.

Similar in plan to the Garnett House is the William Riley House (BE-263) near Beaverlick. While the farm's history has not been researched, its extensive historic outbuildings, including large timber-frame barns, suggest 19th-century agricultural prosperity. The Riley House was recommended for National Register listing by the comprehensive survey but was not nominated due to owner objection.

Double-pen houses, 21 of which were surveyed, consist of cells of approximately equal size and most often have four-bay facades including a door into each room. Patterns of piercing may be window-door-door-window or may alternate windows and doors. An example of a double-pen house with symmetrical four-bay facades is the E.D. Crigler House (BE-169) near Florence. The Crigler House was not recommended for Register listing because of cosmetic alterations. The Simeon Tanner House (BE-565) near Florence, which had no front windows prior to a 1940s renovation, suggests that facade

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

Stephens, J.Q.A., House
Boone County, Kentucky

bays may have been an option to consider in such dwellings. The Tanner House was recommended for National Register listing by the comprehensive survey but was not nominated because of owner objection. An unusual variant on the double-pen house is the two-story Adam Senour House (BE-538) near Richwood, which presents a six-bay facade of two window-door-window groupings. The Senour House was not recommended for Register listing because it has been covered with vinyl siding.

Some double-pen dwellings, such as the Stephens House and the c. 1843 James Ryle House (BE-335) in Rabbit Hash, were built in a single building campaign. The Ryle House was not recommended for National Register listing because it has been reconstructed on a new site several miles from its original location. Other double-pen houses were expanded from single-pen dwellings. An unidentified house in Francisville (BE-107; demolished), which appeared to have been built around 1800 and expanded soon afterward, featured two dissimilar pens clearly differentiated by variations in height. Five single-pen log houses were eventually expanded to single-story, center-passage dwellings by the mid-19th century. Among them was the Hutton House (BE-264) near Walton. Built in the late-18th or early-19th century, it was expanded soon afterward with a second, larger pen and a central hallway. The Hutton House was not recommended for Register listing because of its partly ruinous state: its advanced deterioration threatened its structural integrity.

While there has been no comprehensive study of the history of double-pen log houses in Boone County, those that have been researched to date, including the Stephens House, appear to have been built for middling- to upper-middling farmers with prosperous farms and substantial land holdings. The William A. Rouse House (BE-480; National Register, 2000) is a two-story, double-pen log dwelling with frame ell, built c. 1855. Rouse was a farmer of German-American ancestry who in 1860 owned 100 acres of land valued at \$4,000 (1860 tax records). By the time the farm reached its peak of productivity around 1880, his holdings had increased to 168 acres—half again the average farm size—valued at \$6,500, along with seven cattle, 14 hogs, and crops of hay, wheat and corn (1880 tax duplicate). The census and tax data suggest that Rouse, like J.Q.A. Stephens, ranked as an upper-middling farmer (Breetzke and Warminski). The Rouse House was dismantled in 2003 and relocated to a new spot in the county. While the previously mentioned Ryle and Hutton houses have not been researched, the quality of their interior finish, with well-executed Federal and Greek Revival woodwork, stands in marked contrast to the plain wood trim found in many log dwellings and suggests an association with prosperous owners.

Dogtrot log houses. The rarest log house type in the county is the dogtrot, a double-pen subtype, four examples of which were recorded. All consist of two equally sized pens separated by a broad passage that may be open or closed. A visually distinctive house type, the dogtrot is celebrated, correctly or incorrectly, as an image of the rural South. One or two stories high, dogtrot houses feature broad three-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Stephens, J.Q.A., House
Boone County, Kentucky

or five-bay facades with end chimneys. In many cases, the central passage was enclosed soon after construction.

The dogtrot house has a tripartite plan.... It is usually of log construction, infrequently of frame, but almost never of brick.... [It] is constructed of two approximately square rooms which open into a broad, central hallway open at both ends. A common roof covers the entire structure.... There is a chimney on each end built of locally quarried native stone.... (Montell and Morse, pp. 18-21)

“A combination of fieldwork and library research indicates that both rooms of the dogtrot were usually built at the same time” (ibid.), which appears to have been the case with the Stephens House. At the rear may be a “rear ell or T addition, usually comprising the kitchen and dining area, with an open breezeway between the addition and the main house. The logs of the addition are usually not fitted into the logs of the original house” (ibid., p. 22).

The origins of the dogtrot house type are uncertain. With the central passage left open as a breezeway, the dogtrot was uniquely adapted to the Southern climate, providing a space for outdoor living, household tasks and sleeping. The dogtrot plan may be seen with variation in many parts of the country, although it is sometimes, perhaps erroneously, considered typically Southern, because its covered passageway provided both air circulation and shelter from the heat. According to Montell and Morse, the dogtrot house type “probably originated” in Virginia, and was “fairly common” in southeastern Tennessee by 1820. It is common in central, western and southern Kentucky, particularly on the headwaters of the Green and Barren rivers (Montell and Morse, p. 21). It is also believed to have originated in the Deep South (Handbook of Texas Online).

The two-story dogtrot house with enclosed passage and weatherboarded exterior carried a strong resemblance to the center-passage I-house, which also gained popularity in Kentucky during the early 19th century (ibid.). Beginning in the 18th century, “closed” houses with enclosed central passages gained in popularity among well-to-do Anglo-Americans of the mid-Atlantic states, taking the place of the “open-plan” houses of an earlier day. Some historians associate the growing popularity of closed plans in the mid-Atlantic states with the “closing” of the countryside: the social changes that followed the conversion of forest and swampland to cultivated fields.

As the sight of enlarged or “opened” fields became more and more common, so did the appearance of ‘closed’ or divided house plans. Dwellings open in plan...did not disappear from the countryside, but they were associated increasingly with the rural poor.... As the nineteenth century progressed, the forest diminished; the open-plan houses of one and two

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

Stephens, J.Q.A., House
Boone County, Kentucky

rooms stripped of their wooded surroundings were enlarged, recycled as service wings and outbuildings, or simply demolished. (Herman, pp. 221-222).

As in the mid-Atlantic region, many of Boone County's oldest surviving dwellings, built in the 1790s through c. 1820, exhibit informal hall-and-parlor plans. Examples include a group of c. 1800 rubble fieldstone houses, built to two stories, in the northern Boone County uplands near Francisville, all of which were built for affluent owners with extensive landholdings. Beginning in the first quarter of the 19th century, center-passage plans gained popularity in the county. Single- and double-pile houses with center halls, built to one or two stories, began to be built for well-to-do Boone Countians in the 1810s and 1820s. More formal and imposing than the hall-and-parlor dwellings of earlier years, they were built as main houses on large farms and as substantial town residences. They exhibited regular facades, three to five bays in width, with centered entrances.

Celebrated as a symbol of prosperity on the agricultural landscape, the fashionable Georgian-plan I-house, with its symmetrical façade, could be seen as the antithesis of the informal, linear-plan, settlement-era log dwelling. In rural Kentucky from the late 1700s to about 1850, log construction probably formed the majority of houses for those up to about the top 25 percent of income. Log construction also was used by affluent owners until balloon framing gradually took over the top part of the market beginning in mid-century, as transportation networks improved. Building a log "version" of the I-house, therefore, may have allowed the owner to follow current fashions while using widely available materials and familiar construction methods.

As noted earlier, four dogtrot houses were identified during the comprehensive survey of Boone County. The only one-story example surveyed was the Carr Homestead (BE-706), west of Verona. Long abandoned, with all accretions fallen away, it illustrates the type in its purest form despite its ruinous condition. Because so much of its original fabric has been lost, it has lost much of its ability to convey its significance. Thus it was not recommended for National Register listing by the survey.

The Joseph Meyer House (BE-275; demolished) on Frogtown Road near Union was one of three two-story examples surveyed. Reclad in imitation brick siding, it featured a balanced, five-bay facade with telltale broad central passage. The Andrew Dolph House (BE-324) in Rabbit Hash is a two-story, five-bay example covered in weatherboarding. The house's irregular fenestration suggests a two-stage building process atypical among dogtrot houses. The Dolph House may also be potentially eligible for Register listing under Criterion C. More research is needed to assess its possible eligibility.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

Stephens, J.Q.A., House
Boone County, Kentucky

Historical Development. The Stephens House is indicated on the 1883 Boone County atlas, labeled "T.C.S. Ryle" (Lake). It is traditionally known as the Ryle Homestead in honor of the family who owned it for over seven decades.

The original owner of the house was John Quincy Adams Stephens (1/24/181?-1/1/1889), known as J.Q.A. Stephens. He married Lucy Ann Berkshire (1823-1855) in 1839, and the couple had six children (Tena Abdon, "Stephens Family Genealogy," n.d.). Although the house's exact construction date has not been established, deed, tax and census records suggest it was built for the pair c. 1850. Following the death of Lucy Stephens, John Stephens married a woman named Eliza (b. 1830) (ibid.).

According to the Boone County tax duplicate for 1840, J.Q.A. Stephens owned no taxable real or personal property other than one horse or mare valued at \$60.00. He does not appear to be listed in the 1850 tax records (1850 tax). The 1850 United States Federal population census for Carlton Precinct lists Stephens as a 33-year-old farmer who owned real estate worth \$1,500 (Carlton precinct, dwelling 148). By 1870, he owned land valued at \$10,000 and personal property valued at \$4,000 (Carlton precinct, dwelling 36).

In 1869 Stephens and his wife sold their Boone County land holdings and moved to Indiana. The Stephens House property was purchased by Thaddeus Constine Sebaskio Ryle, known as T.C.S. Ryle. T.C.S. Ryle (10/8/1826-1/10/1904) was married to America Nelson Stephens (1/10/1831-9/12/1893). The couple had seven children, six of whom lived to adulthood (Mrs. Mamie Williamson).

As of 1850, T.C.S. Ryle was a 23-year-old farmer who owned \$1,000 worth of real estate. By 1870, he owned real property worth \$10,000 and personal property valued at \$3,000 (Carlton precinct, dwelling 56).

Following Ryle's death at age 71, his holdings were partitioned among his heirs (*Boone County Recorder*, January 13, 1904 1:6; January 20, 1904, 8:2). The Stephens House property, which then consisted of 102 acres, became lot #5 in the division of Ryle's lands. It passed to his son, Hubert Ryle (8/4/1874-4/29/1937), administrator of the estate, who in turn sold it to his oldest brother, David Milton Ryle, for \$3,000 on October 8, 1904. It remained in the Ryle family until 1967. After changing hands three times, it was purchased in 1978 by the Chapman family, who still own it today. Over the past 101 years, the property was reduced to its present size of 5.6 acres, of which less than one acre is proposed for listing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 1

Stephens, J.Q.A., House
Boone County, Kentucky

9. Major Bibliographic References

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

Stephens, J.Q.A., House
Boone County, Kentucky

10. Geographic Data

Verbal boundary description

The boundary for the Stephens House extends outward from the house 10 feet on each side. The house is found on property designated 020.00-00-026.00 by the Boone County Property Valuation Assessor. Please refer to map with boundary line drawn.

Verbal boundary justification

The nominated contains sufficient land to enclose the Stephens House while excluding areas of lesser integrity or under different ownership. The remainder of the acreage currently associated with the building has been excluded from the nomination because it does not contribute to the significance of the property being nominated.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 12 _____ Page 1 _____

Stephens, J.Q.A., House
Boone County, Kentucky

Additional Documentation

Photograph Key

Name of property: J.Q.A. Stephens House (same for all photographs)

Location: 5572 Rabbit Hash Road, Boone County, Kentucky (same for all photographs)

Photographer: Margaret Warminski (same for all photographs)

Date taken: January 2005 (same for all photographs)

Location of negatives: Boone County Planning Commission, Burlington, Kentucky (same for all photographs)

View: Façade (south elevation) and west elevation of Stephens House. Looking northeast from farm driveway.

Photo 1

View: West elevation and rear ell and additions. Looking southeast.

Photo 2

View: East elevation and rear ell. Looking northwest.

Photo 3

View: Original staircase, located in dogtrot. Looking west.

Photo 4

View: Living room, looking southeast.

Photo 5



J.Q.A. and Lucy Stephens House (Be-318)
5572 Rabbit Hash Rd., Union, KY
Parcel 020.00-00-026.00

100 0 100 200 Feet

Produced by the
Boone County Planning Commission
March 2, 2005

