

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 McKim, W.F. and Florence, House  
other names/site number Dr. Lewis H. Crisler House, BE-591

**2. Location**

street & number 6031 South Orient Street  n/a not for publication  
city or town Burlington  n/a vicinity  
state Kentucky code KY county Boone 015 zip code 41005

**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): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 11-25-05

**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
2	1	structures
1	1	objects
4	2	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

health care: medical business/office

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

vacant: not in use

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

no style

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation limestone

roof metal

walls wood

other log, 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**

- 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** x 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**

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. 1849 – c. 1897

**Significant Dates**

c. 1849-1856

c. 1897

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (See 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  
# \_\_\_\_\_

- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council

**Primary location of additional data**

- x State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency

## 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	Burlington Quad
1	16	697 250	4321	900		
2			3			
			4			

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.)

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Margaret Warminski, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Boone County Historic Preservation Review Board Date June 5, 2005

street & number 340 East Second Street telephone 859-581-2883

city or town Newport state KY zip code 41071-1702

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## Additional Documentation

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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)

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## Property Owner

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

name Mary B. and Nellie McCarty

street & number 7424 U.S. Highway 42 telephone 859-371-5378

city or town Florence state KY zip code 41042

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

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## 7. Statement of Description

**Summary.** The W.F. and Florence McKim House (BE-591) is a two-story frame residence of rectangular footprint, built on the side-passage plan. The present main block was built c. 1897. The rear ell, however, is of log construction and is considerably older; it appears to have been built c. 1849 to 1856. The house's main facade, which faces east, is two bays wide and one bay deep. At its northeast corner is small porch with simple, spindle work details. The stone foundation has been skim-coated with concrete. The walls are clad in weatherboarding that is painted white. Scalloped "fish scale" wood shingles cover the gables. A side-gabled tin roof of moderate pitch covers the structure. Chimneys, faced with stucco, rise from the roof surface. At the rear of the main house is a lower, two-story ell of weather-boarded log construction with one-story gabled wing. The house occupies a level lot in a residential neighborhood of Burlington. The property includes six support resources built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> through mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries: three frame sheds, a frame privy, a log kitchen and a concrete cistern. The kitchen, the privy and two of the sheds contribute to the property's significance; the other two resources are noncontributing. The house has been vacant for over ten years but appears to be in sound condition.

**Setting.** The McKim House is located at the southwest corner of South Orient Street and Metts Lane in the town of Burlington. It occupies a large, grassy lot raised slightly above street grade. The house is part of a low-density residential neighborhood south of Burlington Pike (Kentucky Route 18), the town's main thoroughfare. Nearby properties are a mixture of late-20<sup>th</sup>-century suburban houses and early-20<sup>th</sup>-century bungalows.

Along the south side of the property is a row of domestic outbuildings. All are of frame construction and are one story in height. Most are covered with weatherboarding that is painted white. They include the following:

A: Rectangular shed on stacked fieldstone piers, sheathed in horizontal boards. The main façade, facing north, contains a batten door. It has a side-gabled roof covered with roll roofing, featuring a center acute gable faced with wood shingles. Contributing.

B: Newer shed of small scale, facing north. Concrete footer and asphalt shingle roof. Noncontributing.

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C: Shed covered in vertical board siding, facing north. It rests on brick piers and has a side-gabled tin roof. Contributing.

D: Located at the southwest corner of the lot, this is a vertical-board privy with front-gabled roof, resting on wood pilings. The front gable, which faces east, is defined by a Vitruvian scroll bargeboard. The batten door contains a diamond-shaped window. The side walls contain lancet-arched vents in the Gothic Revival style. The privy is in dilapidated condition and in danger of collapse: the roof structure is almost completely gone and the structure is tipping over. This structure contributes because it continues to reinforce the site's architectural formality. The loss of this structure would reduce the architectural design message the site transmits. Further, the presence of a privy with such a finely designed house built at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century indicates important social and technological realities that few comparable houses today can recall because their privies have been removed.

E: Behind the house stands a weatherboarded log kitchen, facing east. It is nearly square in form, under a pyramidal roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front wall contains a batten door. The foundation is not visible. Contributing.

F: Directly behind the house is a concrete cistern. Noncontributing.

**Exterior.** The McKim House exhibits a narrow facade pierced by a window and a door. The main entrance features a half-glazed wood door with rectangular transom. It is sheltered by a tiny inset entry porch with hipped roof and concrete steps. It features turned posts, a spindled frieze and flat-sawn braces. Windows are 1/1 double-hung wood sash with plain enframements. At the north elevation, a circular window marks the location of the stairwell. One of the windows at the south elevation has been boarded over. The attic story contains circular louvered vents.

At the rear of the main block is a lower two-story gabled ell. The thickness of the exterior walls and the deep window reveals indicate that it is of log construction. Its north elevation, which addresses Metts Lane, contains three closely spaced bays in a window-door-window pattern. The windows contain four-pane, double-hung sash. The ell is covered by a gabled roof with interior gable-end chimney.

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Behind the ell, at the west elevation, is a cellar entry at grade, covered by a superstructure with gabled roof. Extending from the south side of the ell is a one-story gabled wing with adjoining concrete terrace, which appears to have been added in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

**Summary.** The W.F. and Florence McKim House (BE-591) meets Criterion C and is significant in the Area of Architecture. The house meets the registration requirements for Property Type 1G, "Side-Passage House" as outlined in the National Register Multiple Properties Documentation Form, "Historic and Architectural Resources of the County of Boone, Kentucky, 1789-1950" (NR, 2000). It is a significant representation of the side-passage houses built for middle-class Boone Countians of the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It has been evaluated in the context, "Side-Passage Houses in Boone County, c. 1820-1910." Imported from the Middle Atlantic region, the side-passage house type gained popularity in Boone County in the second decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Unlike any other vernacular plan, the side-hall house combined a compact footprint with differentiated uses. The McKim House's narrow profile, rectangular plan, asymmetrically balanced facade and side-gabled roof clearly illustrate the side-passage house type as it evolved in Boone County during the second through fourth quarters of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Its simple, straightforward design, unembellished apart from a modest entry porch, is typical of the county's vernacular architecture of the 1800s. The McKim House is outstanding among urban dwellings in the county in its retention of a large collection of historic domestic outbuildings. Built from the late-19<sup>th</sup> through mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries, they are compatible with the house in scale and materials. Five of the support resources contribute to the property's significance; the remaining two, while noncontributing, are visually compatible with the house. Virtually unaltered on the exterior apart from a contributing side addition, the house retains a high degree of integrity under all its aspects. The McKim House's period of significance extends from c. 1849 to 1897, based on the estimated construction dates of the main block and older log ell.

### Side-passage houses in Boone County

The transition from informal to formal plans. Many of Boone County's oldest surviving dwellings, built in the late 1790s through c. 1820, exhibit informal hall-and-parlor plans. Such linear-plan dwellings contain two primary rooms of unequal size with no central passage. The earliest examples, designed "from the inside out," usually exhibit the irregular fenestration often found in settlement-era dwellings, suggesting the unequal division of space within as well as the placement of staircases. While the sample is admittedly small because of a low survival rate of dwellings from the early settlement period, these houses suggest an owner's preference for such plans during this era.



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Examples include a group of c. 1800 rubble fieldstone houses, built to two stories, in the northern Boone County uplands near Francisville. They include the John Cropper House (BE-98; demolished), the E.M. Gaines House (BE-85; c. 1792), and the Watts House (BE-352; National Register, 1989). Other late-18<sup>th</sup>- or early-19<sup>th</sup>-century houses of hall-and-parlor plan include the Kilgour House (BE-355; demolished), a one-and-a-half-story dwelling of drylaid fieldstone; and the Watts House (BE-109; demolished), a two-story residence of braced-frame construction with brick infill.

Substantial, two-story houses continued to be built with linear plans into the 1830s. Examples include two brick I-houses of the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century: the c. 1836 Joseph Hughes House (BE-208; National Register, 1989) near Richwood, with Federal-style details and four-bay facade, and the Wesley Rice House (BE-337; c. 1830-1840) near Burlington, which exhibits a balanced three-bay front.

Beginning in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 exhibited regular facades, three to five bays in width, with centered entrances. They served as main houses on large farms and as substantial town residences.

One of the earliest documented examples of a center-passage house in the county, and one of the first examples of high-style architecture, was Piatts' Landing (BE-321; demolished): a one-and-a-half-story Federal Palladian house in the East Bend Bottoms, that was built in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Tousey House (BE-136; Burlington Historic District), is a two-story, double-pile brick townhouse with Federal-style details, built c. 1820. While two-story houses of hall-and-parlor or double-cell plans continued to be built into the 1850s, most linear-plan houses built after the Civil War were modest dwellings, one or one-and-a-half stories in height.

Side-passage houses gain popularity. The side-passage, or "two-thirds Georgian" house type may have originated among the wealthy merchant class of Philadelphia in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century (Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic*, p. 32). It was carried westward by settlers and gained popularity in northern Kentucky in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, providing an alternative to balanced plans.

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Side-passage houses present a formal appearance characterized by balanced asymmetry. They are usually distinguished by a stair-passage that runs along one side of the structure, usually to its full depth, and is flanked on one side by two nearly equal-sized rooms (ibid.). Like the center-passage house, the side-passage house was a closed-plan type that allowed for separation of uses, most commonly with a parlor and a dining room on the first floor, a kitchen in the rear wing or cellar, and an unheated reception hall for visitors (ibid.).

Boone County's side-passage houses are rectangular in form, with narrow facades. They generally stand two stories high under gently pitched, side-gabled or hipped roofs. Facades are pierced by two or three bays, with the doorway in the end bay position. The side-passage house type remained popular in Boone County until the fourth quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with most built c. 1840 to 1875. Thirty-three examples were surveyed from 1993 to 1996.

The compact form of the side-passage house made it an ideal for narrow urban lots. Accordingly, the oldest identified example in the county may be the Adam Finch House (BE-191) in Florence, which was built c. 1840. Located one block from the town's main thoroughfare, it is a two-story brick dwelling of minimal Greek Revival style, with a low, hipped roof. Although it requires further research to establish its National Register eligibility, the Finch House may be eligible for listing under Criterion A for its associations with the development of Florence. It does not appear eligible under Criterion C because it has undergone substantial exterior alterations, and because its historical importance appears to surpass its architectural significance.

Another early example of the side-passage plan is BE-138, located on Burlington's Courthouse Square. Another early example of the type is the former Burlington Methodist Church Parsonage (BE-135) on Burlington's Courthouse Square. Built in 1857, it is a brick dwelling with simple Greek Revival details. Located next door to the Methodist parsonage is BE-138, a house that achieved its side-hall form through additions. Built c. 1820-1830 as a Federal-style dwelling on the hall-and-parlor plan, it was enlarged and stylistically updated c. 1840-1850 in the Greek Revival manner. The first story, formerly asymmetrical, was regularized, and a new main entrance, graced by Doric antae, added in the end bay. Both BE-138 and -135 are contributing buildings in the Burlington Historic District (National Register, 1979).

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A group of side-passage houses in the Greek Revival style were built in rural, southern Boone County in the 1840s and 1850s. Several of these dwellings resemble one another, suggesting a common, still-unidentified builder. The best-preserved of this group is the Will House (BE-223) near Verona, which was listed in the National Register in 1989. Similar in design is the Nathan Hind House (BE-230) near Richwood, a two-story, three-bay brick dwelling built c. 1850. The Hind House's design is simple; only the trabeated entrance, with multi-pane sidelights, and the low-pitched hipped roof allude to the Greek Revival style. An interesting feature of the house--also utilized by the Will Hind House--is the use of blind window bays in the stairhall to achieve symmetry. Apart from the replacement of some windows with modern vinyl sash, the exterior has been little altered. The Hind House was not recommended for National Register listing because it was felt the Greek Revival style was better represented by other examples. It may be eligible as an example of the side-passage house of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

The home of William E. Hudson (BE-209) near Richwood is a late-Greek Revival residence of austere mien, built in brick. Its asymmetrical facade contains only two bays rather than the customary three. The house has seen a moderate degree of alteration, including replacement of windows with vinyl sashes and enclosure of the kitchen ell. For this reason it was not recommended for National Register listing.

Three side-passage houses of unusual form illustrate the versatility of the side-hall type. The county's most idiosyncratic side-passage dwelling was the Lewis Aylor House (BE-589; demolished) near Union. Unique among local examples in its one-and-a-half-story form, exceptionally steep roof, and Gothic Revival details, it was recommended for National Register listing under Criterion C.

While most of Boone County's side-passage dwellings date from the second or third quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, occasional examples continued to be built into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Like the McKim House, side-passage houses of the 1880s to 1900s reflect Victorian influences in their use of inset porches, projecting bays or spindlework trim. An urban house in a rural setting, the Clore House (BE-12; 1890s) on the outskirts of Belleview is compact in form, with a tall, narrow facade dominated by a two-story semi-octagonal bay. The front gable is faced with tongue-and-groove siding, and a small, hipped-roof porch shelters the entrance. The Clore House was listed in the National Register in 1989. The distinctive silhouette of the Botts House (BE-71; National Register,

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1989), a late-19th-century house near Idlewild, is dominated by a segmental bay topped by an open porch.

Two surveyed side-passage houses are unique within Boone County in their front-gabled roof form. Front-gabled houses of side-hall form are much more common in the Great Lakes region than in the Ohio Valley and may represent the influence of the New England cultural hearth. The Thomas Zane Roberts House (BE-1057) near Belleview, built in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century, includes the remnants of a mill complex. It was recommended for National Register listing under Criteria A and B for its associations with the milling industry in Boone County in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and with a prominent local inventor. The house was not recommended under Criterion C because it has seen many alterations, and because its historical importance in the contexts of milling and invention seemed more compelling than its architectural significance. The Lewis Rice House (BE-613; demolished) near Richwood, was a two-story frame dwelling of simple design, built in the mid-19th century. The Rice House was not recommended for Register listing because of numerous alterations and extensive deterioration, which was beginning to affect its structural integrity.

**Historical Development.** This house is known locally as the Dr. Lewis H. Crisler residence after its owner at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Deed and map records, however scanty, suggest that the house's two-story, wood-frame main block was actually built c. 1897 for W.F. and Florence McKim. They also suggest that the rear log section was built between 1849 and 1856, for either Asa F. Calvert or Ann Frazier.

A tract of land including what is now the McKim property changed hands six times between 1843 and 1849. The low sale prices, ranging between \$100.00 and \$280.00, suggest there was no house on the property. In 1856, Asa F. and America Calvert sold the property to Ann Frazier for an unspecified price. In 1873, Neugh M. Frazier gave the property to his sister, Elizabeth Coleman, free of charge. Two weeks later Elizabeth Coleman conveyed it to Robert Jones for \$400.00. The deed's vague language mentions "other buildings," which may or may not refer to a residence. The 1883 county atlas depicts a house on this site with no identifying label. In 1884, William Barker and A.J. Jones conveyed the property to Elizabeth and David Hogan for \$500.00. A house, which likely was the log dwelling, was mentioned for the first time in 1897, when Annie and Elizabeth Hogan sold the property to W.F. McKim for \$650.00.

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In 1903, W.F. and Florence McKim sold the house to Dr. Lewis H. Crisler for \$1,700. The property consisted of lots 74 and 75 of the Burlington town plat, as well as 25 feet of the east side of lots 53 and 54. The large jump in value between 1897 and 1903 strongly suggests the house was built during that interval. Dr. Crisler continued to own the property until 1915, when he and his wife, Adelia, sold it to Edward Rice for \$2,100. The house remained in the Rice family until 1946, when they sold it to William H. and Louella McFarland. The house then changed hands three more times before the present owner purchased it in 1971.

The McKim House is depicted in the 1903 "Historical Edition" of the *Boone County Recorder*, labeled "Dr. Lewis H. Crisler House." Little altered in over a century, the newspaper photo looks much like a present-day view. (See photocopy.)

**Integrity considerations.** The W.F. and Florence McKim House meets the registration requirements for Property Type 1G, "Side-passage House" as outlined on pp. F-12 and F-13 of the National Register Multiple Properties Documentation Form, "Historic and Architectural Resources of the County of Boone, Kentucky, 1789-1950" (NR, 2000). Virtually unaltered on the exterior since the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the house is very well preserved. It retains its original siding, windows and door, and compatible metal roof. The only significant change made to the exterior is a one-story addition appended to the south side of the rear ell in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This addition does not compromise the house's integrity because it is unobtrusive, located at the rear of the house, and compatible in scale and materials.

The house is complemented by an exceptional group of well-preserved historic outbuildings. Built from the late-19<sup>th</sup> through mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries, they are compatible with the house in scale and materials. Two of the McKim House outbuildings exhibit a sensitivity to the design possibilities of functional structures that is highly unusual in the county. Apparently built in the third quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Gothic Revival privy is locally unique in its stylish flair. Exhibiting lancet-arched windows and scrolled bargeboards, it is the only structure of its type in the county to include stylistic references. Built at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century or the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup>, the cross-gabled shed with shingled acute gable appears to have been consciously designed to harmonize with the house's 1903 main block in roof form and materials. In addition, the log kitchen is built of the same materials as the McKim House's historic core and likely was constructed around the same time.

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Arrayed in a formal grouping, the outbuildings are consistent in scale and setback. Like the house, they are clad in weatherboarding. All but the privy have metal roofs. Therefore the house and outbuildings form a visually consistent grouping. In addition, their careful arrangement as a group reinforces the formality inherent in the center-piece, the McKim House with its side-passage plan.

Four of the support resources contribute to the property's significance. The remaining two were built after the construction of the house and are noncontributing. Nonetheless they are visually compatible with the house and do not detract from its integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. Therefore the property retains a high degree of integrity under all its aspects.

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**9. Major Bibliographic References**

Boone County deed records and plats. Boone County Clerk's Office, Burlington.

Boone County Historic Preservation Review Board. *Historic Structures of Boone County, Kentucky*. Burlington, Kentucky: Boone County Historic Preservation Review Board, 2002.

*Boone County Recorder* "Historical Edition," 1903. Kenton County Public Library, Covington.

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Lake, D.J. *An Atlas of Boone, Kenton and Campbell Counties of Kentucky*. Philadelphia: D.J. Lake and Company, 1883.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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McKim, W.F. and Florence, House  
Burlington, Boone County, Kentucky

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### 10. Geographic Data

**Boundary description.** The W.F. and Florence McKim House is located within the corporate limits of Burlington, Kentucky. It includes parts of Lots 74 and 75 of the Burlington Town Plat. The particular parcel proposed for listing is designated as 38.20-00-003.00 by the Boone County Property Valuation Assessor office. Please refer to map with boundary line drawn.

**Boundary justification.** This boundary includes all the land presently associated with the McKim House. It includes sufficient land to provide a proper setting for the house and outbuildings while excluding surrounding property now under different ownership or not historically associated with the house.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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McKim, W.F. and Florence, House  
Burlington, Boone County, Kentucky

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**Additional Documentation**

Photograph Key

Name of property: W.F. and Florence McKim House (same for all photographs)  
Location: 6031 South Orient Street, Burlington, 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: View of façade (east elevation) of McKim House. Looking west.

Photo 1

View: View of façade, south elevation, and south addition of house. Looking northwest.

Photo 2

View: View of south wing and rear (west) elevation of house. Looking northeast.

Photo 3

View: View of three sheds and a privy (outbuildings A-D) along southern edge of McKim House property. Looking southwest.

Photo 4

View: View of privy (outbuilding D) with Gothic bargeboard. Looking southwest.

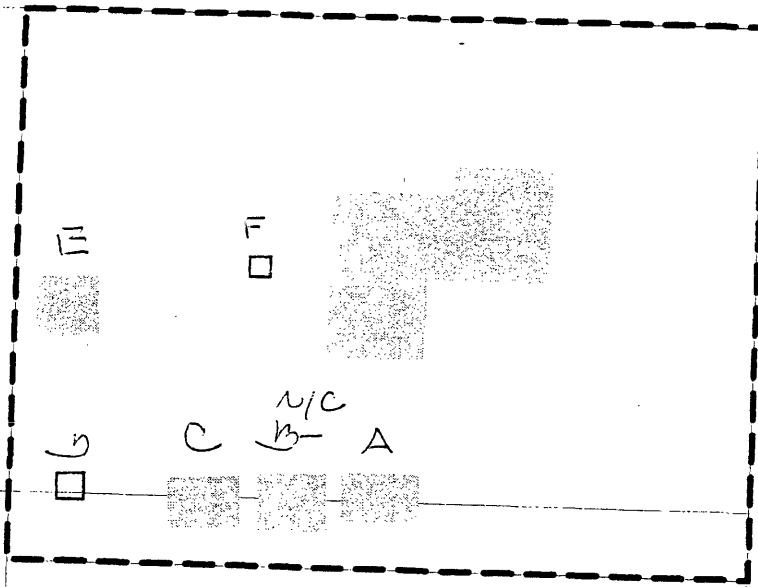
Photo 5

View: View of log smokehouse (outbuilding E) at western edge of property. Looking northwest.

Photo 6

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W.F. and Florence McKim House (Be-591)  
6031 S. Orient St., Burlington, Boone County, KY  
Parcel 038.20-00-003.00

20 0 20 40 Feet

Produced by the  
Boone County Planning Commission  
March 2, 2005

