

Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
Name of Property

Henry County, Kentucky
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1308



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm

other names/site number Spring Stone Farm, HY-242

2. Location

street & number 6041 Smithfield Road (KY 1861)

NA not for publication

city or town Smithfield

X Vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Henry code 103 zip code 40068

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/title Mark Dennen/State Historic Preservation Officer

Date 12/24/09

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

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- other (explain:)

- determined eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

James H. ...
Signature of the Keeper
fn

2/3/2010
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	5	buildings
3		sites
4	2	structures
		objects
11	7	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / single-dwelling _____

Domestic / secondary structure _____

Agriculture / storage _____

Agriculture / processing _____

Agriculture / animal facility _____

Agriculture / agriculture field _____

Agriculture / agriculture outbuilding _____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / single-dwelling _____

Domestic / secondary structure _____

Agriculture / agriculture outbuilding _____

Agriculture / agriculture field _____

Commerce/ Trade / professional _____

Landscape / natural feature _____

Domestic / hotel = bed and breakfast _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic / Federal _____

Late Victorian / Italianate _____

Late 19th-20th Century Revivals / Colonial Revival _____

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone / limestone _____

walls: Masonry / brick _____

Wood / weatherboard (poplar) _____

roof: Metal / standing seam metal _____

other: _____

Narrative Description
(See continuation sheets.)

Summary Paragraph - See Continuation Sheet
Narrative Description - See Continuation Sheet

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Henry County, Kentucky**7. Narrative Description**

The Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242) is located in rural southwest Henry County, approximately ¼ mile southwest of the City of Smithfield and 2 miles northeast of the Henry-Oldham county line. The farmstead is situated on the south side of Smithfield Road (KY 1861), a historic turnpike constructed in 1870 to connect Louisville, LaGrange and Ballardsville in Oldham County, Smithfield in Henry County, and Shelbyville in Shelby County. In 1825, Elizabeth Callaway inherited a 93-acre tract, including the nominated area, from her father John Callaway's large estate, the Highlands (HY-183). Between 1825 and 1911, three generations of the Goodridge family owned and developed the farm. The farm's tenant, Charles Robertson, acquired the nominated acreage in 1911, continuing to farm it throughout the early and mid-20th century. The area proposed for listing is the 52-acre remnant of the historic farm.

Today the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm includes 11 features—4 buildings, 4 structures, and 3 sites (main dwelling, log cabin, root cellar, smokehouse, barn, rock fence, well/pump, 2 lakes, and a spring) associated with the farmstead during the period of significance. It also includes 7 service structures and agricultural outbuildings (chicken house, privy, garage, 2 kennels, machinery shed, shop building, and accessory dwelling) associated with the activities and uses of subsequent owners. Today 40 acres of the farm are actively farmed, and tobacco, alfalfa, and corn are the principal harvested crops.

Environment of the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm

The location, setting, and design of Henry County and Bluegrass Region farms were influenced by topography, soil fertility, and accessibility. The growth and development of the Callaway-Goodridge Farm was the result of its location along the newly constructed turnpike, its proximity to Louisville, the Ohio River, Cities of Smithfield, LaGrange, and Shelbyville, and the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, its unique topography and geology, soil fertility, and improved farmland.

The farm is located within the Outer Bluegrass physiographic region. The farm's topography is level to gently rolling, and its fertile soils and limestone create excellent conditions for crop cultivation and livestock farming. Its soils are favorable for sustaining high crop yields with minimal resource expenditure. Approximately 54 percent of the farm has Lowell silt loam, 6-12 percent slopes, which is designated by the *Soil Survey of Henry and Trimble Counties, Kentucky*, as farmland of statewide importance, and approximately 40 percent is Nicholson silt loam, 2-6 percent slopes, which is designated as prime farmland. The areas with the most fertile soils were used for croplands and pastures, and the house, service structures, and agricultural buildings were concentrated in the center of the property and close to the agricultural lands.

The homeplace is located approximately ¼ mile south of Smithfield Road, at the end of a long driveway. The farm's service structures include a backhouse, root cellar, meathouse, well, and privy. These structures are arranged in a courtyard-like pattern and are situated to rear and west side of main dwelling. The agricultural buildings are situated behind these service structures and along the interior gravel service road. The farm's lakes are located in the northwest (front) and southeast (rear)

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corners of the farm. The lakes are served by small tributaries and natural springs of the East Fork and provide proper drainage, irrigation, and livestock water supply.

Change in ownership and farm size/use

The nominated property was a portion of a 640-acre land grant from the Transylvania Company to John Callaway, the youngest son of Colonel Richard Callaway, in 1775. Between 1778 and 1825, John Callaway amassed 1,180 acres in this new frontier and transformed it into a prosperous farm complex and cattle operation, later known as The Highlands (HY-183). Located in southwestern Henry County, The Highlands was situated on fertile farmland underlain with quality soils and limestone and served by reliable sources of water, including the East Fork of Floyd's Fork and its tributaries and springs. Although agricultural statistics and farm schedules are unavailable for this time period, it is likely that agricultural production of The Highlands included the cultivation of cash crops, such as corn, wheat, hemp, and tobacco, and raising and pasturing of livestock, primarily cattle.

John Callaway died on July 31, 1825, and his wife Martha and their six children inherited his estate. By Order of the Henry County Court at Callaway's house dated December 16 and 17, 1825 and recorded January 2, 1826, the "Jno. Calaway Division of Estate," included the division of the 1,180 acres of land and 19 slaves. His wife's dower included 250 acres and 5 slaves, and his 10 children divided the remaining 930 acres and 14 slaves. Married on December 5, 1825, Elizabeth Callaway, the sixth child and oldest daughter, and her husband, Fleet H. Goodridge, received 93 acres (Lot #9) and 2 slaves – Abraham and Isaac.

The following year 1826, Fleet and Elizabeth built the Federal I-house on the property. The 1830 Census indicates that the Goodridges had 4 children less than 10 years old and 15 slaves. On October 27, 1831, Elizabeth's mother, Martha Callaway, died, and her dower was divided among the 10 children. The Goodridges inherited 25 acres from her mother's estate. The 1840 Census shows that the Goodridges had 7 children less than 15 years old and 24 slaves. By 1850, the Goodridge's farm consisted of 520 acres, including a portion of Lot #7 and all of Lot #8 of Elizabeth's father's original estate and which they purchased from her brother. The 1850 Census indicates that Goodridge was a farmer, married, and with 7 children at home. The 1850 Census Slave Schedule indicates that the Goodridges had 14 slaves – 6 females and 8 males, 3 under 10 years old, 6 between 10 and 24 years old, 2 between 24 and 35 years old, 2 between 38 years old, and 1 listed at 65 years old. The 1860 Census Farm Schedule shows the Goodridge farm to be 555 acres. The 1860 Census indicates that Goodridge was a farmer, married, and with only 4 children at home, and the 1860 Census Slave Schedule shows that Goodridge had 20 slaves – 5 females and 15 males, 8 under 10, 7 between 10 and 24 years old, 3 between 24 and 35 years old, and 2 between 35 and 55 years old.

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The Goodridge's success resulted from its location along the newly constructed turnpike, its proximity to Louisville and the Ohio River (32 miles), the rural trade center Smithfield where the Louisville & Lexington Railroad stopped, and its conducive topography and soil fertility. Based on the farm schedules of the 1850 and 1860 Censuses, the Goodridge farm was above-average in size, improved farmland, value, crops harvested, and livestock. In 1850, the total cash value of the Goodridge farm was \$14,475, compared to the \$2,612 county average. The Goodridges were leaders in crop production and livestock farming. The Goodridge farm harvested 4,000 bushels of corn, 800 bushels of oats, and 100 bushels of wheat and were raising 130 sheep and swine, compared to an average 937 bushels of corn, 106 bushels of oats, and 38 bushels of wheat, 18 sheep, and 41 swine for Henry County farms.

After the death of his wife, Elizabeth in 1864 and the end of Civil War, Fleet Goodridge scaled back his operations by selling large tracts. By 1869, Goodridge sold 201 acres, including the nominated property, to his second oldest son, James E. Goodridge. His son continued and improved the farming operation until his death. The 1870 Census indicates that James was a farmer and that he and his wife had 2 children and 3 domestic servants. The 1870 Census Farm Schedule lists the farm as 275 acres. The 1880 Census lists James as farmer, and he had his wife had 2 children at home. The 1880 Census Farm Schedule indicates that his farm was 200 acres in size.

Although the original farm was subdivided, the Goodridge farm continued to be an above-average farm in its overall size, amount of improved farmland, its value, its crops harvested, and the value of its livestock. Based on farm schedules of the 1870 and 1880 Census, Goodridge's farm was twice the size of other Henry County and Bluegrass farms, and it continued as a leader in corn production and sheep and hog farming. Between 1870 and 1880, the farm increased corn production from 1,000 to 3,000 bushels, increased the number of sheep from 24 to 150, and increased the number of swine from 5 to 37.

At James Goodridge's death, his three children inherited the property, and between 1896 and 1911, they had sold tracts of the farm and retained 122.7715 acres. By 1911, James' son Fleet, a Louisville livestock merchant, had acquired the property from his sisters and rented the property to tenant farmers, including future owner, Charles Robertson. During this time period, the nominated property was actively farmed but was not resided by the owners and tenants. The homeplace was not used as a dwelling but for hay and grain storage.

In 1911, Fleet again subdivided the farmstead and sold 52 ¼ acres, the nominated property, to Charles Robertson. Between 1911 and 1957, Robertson revitalized the homeplace as his home and continued and improved the operations of this family-owned and operated farm. Between 1957 and 1986, the farm ownership transferred four times, and on December 19, 1986, current owners, James and Donna Ludwig, acquired the 52 ¼ acre farm.

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Description of the Farm Complex

The Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm reflects the patterns of spatial organization, physical components, and historic associations originally associated with the 19th century and early 20th century farmstead. The layout of the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm developed between 1826 and 1911. The farm's design evolved over time and in response to the needs of the inhabitants and operators and to the changes in agricultural practices and technology. The farm's layout and development also was the result of the farm's topography, geology, and accessibility.

The proximity of the dwelling, service structures, and agricultural operations exhibit the association of family and farm. Located at the end of the long driveway, the main dwelling is within the center of property and is surrounded by the service structures, agricultural outbuildings, and fields and pastures. The service structures are arranged in a courtyard-like pattern and are on the west side and to the rear of the main house. The agricultural buildings are all located outside of the domestic yard but within the close proximity to the house and service structures. The fields, pastures, lakes, and springs are situated on more suitable and fertile lands, and, in particular, the lakes are located along the small tributaries and natural springs of the East Fork and are located within the fields and pastures to provide proper drainage, irrigation, livestock water supply.

Description of Individual Contributing Buildings, Structures, and Sites

Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson House, circa 1826, Contributing Building

Constructed circa 1826 by Fleet H. and Elizabeth Callaway Goodridge, the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson House is a 2-story Federal brick building with a 2-story rear addition and 1-story ell addition. Situated at the end of a long driveway, the homeplace is simple in design, materials, and workmanship but is a transitional example of high style elements and ornamentation of the Federal, Italianate, and Colonial Revival styles. The house and its setting are examples of a rural historic landscape and provide reflections of typical early 19th century residential construction and traditions.

The original 1826 section of the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson House exhibits the configuration of an I-house with 2 stories, 1 room deep, 2 rooms wide with an entrance hall and central stairway, similar to The Highlands (HY-183). The original I-house is brick in common bond and interior end chimneys. Its roof is a low-pitch hipped roof and features a cornice emphasized with toothlike modillions. Both the main section and additions have limestone foundations.

The north façade of the house is a 3-bay symmetrical façade with one Federal entry door and sidelights and one-story portico. Serving as both ornamental and functional, discharging arches in the brick wall are located above the stone lintels on the main façade.

The rear 2-story ell addition was constructed in the mid-19th century and featured an 2-story exterior chimney, 2-story covered porch on the west side, kitchen with large hearth on the first floor, and 2nd floor "traveller's room" accessed only by an enclosed stairway along the south wall of the central hallway.

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Upon acquisition of the farm by Fleet and Elizabeth Goodridge's 2nd oldest son, James E. Goodridge, the original section of the house was remodeled and stylish Italianate elements and ornamentation were added. Physical evidence and photographic documentation suggests that the front projecting bay and Italianate entry porch and brackets were added in the late 1800s. During a restoration project in 2000-2001, the owners found a recessed foundation which they believe to be the original foundation and indicating a recessed façade with recessed 2nd floor windows. Accordingly, the owners determined that 47 inches of the interior flooring in the central hallway is different from the house's ash flooring, found cracks on either side of the 2nd floor entrance hall and in the crawl space, and determined that neither side of the front entry porch has the same measurements.

Between 1896 and 1911, the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson House was used to store hay and feed and deteriorated due to the inappropriate use and lack of maintenance. After acquisition by Charles Robertson in 1911, the house was revitalized. The windows were changed to 2/2 double-hung, sash windows. Between 1911 and 1912, the Italianate entry porch was changed to a Classical Revival porch with 4 round posts and simplified Doric capitals and bases. According to Robertson descendents, the walnut pillars were made from trees cut off of the farm and milled and shipped via train from Louisville.

In the 1950s, the west side porches of the 2-story ell addition were enclosed, covered with poplar lap siding, converted to bathrooms. The siding was later replaced due to rotting and lack of insulation. The rear 1-story brick addition was added in the mid-20th century for use as a kitchen, and in 2006, its composition roof was changed to a standing seam metal. In the 1960s, a concrete block boiler room was constructed on the rear of the house but was changed to brick veneer in the 1989. A screen porch was constructed on the southeast side of the dwelling in the 1960s and was converted to a sunroom in 1996 and 1998.

In 1986, James and Donna Ludwig acquired the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farmstead and undertook a substantial rehabilitation of the historic house. In 1989, the entire house was repointed, and the east side chimney repaired. In 1990, the Italianate brackets were removed, the box gutters on the main section and metal gutters on the additions were replaced. New plumbing, electric, and A/C were installed. Due to tornado damage, the metal roofing was replaced with standing seam metal, the 2/2 windows were changed to 6/6 Marvin replacement windows, and the walnut lintels were replaced with stone lintels.

Meathouse, mid 1800s, Contributing Building

Within close proximity to the main house is a 1-story 12' x 18' frame meathouse. Constructed in the mid 1800s, the meathouse served as an important service structure for the residential use. The meathouse today is used as a woodshed and has board-and-batten siding and metal roofing.

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Log Dwelling, circa 1830s, Contributing Building

Located behind and within close proximity to the rear of the house is a log dwelling. Census documentation and oral histories indicate that the Goodridges had slaves and domestic servants and that this log dwelling and other dwellings on the farmstead were used as a slave and servant quarters. This dwelling's location immediately behind the main dwelling suggests its use as a servant's quarters or backhouse. The log dwelling was covered with board-and-batten siding and has a metal roof. This contributing building is used today as an office.

Barn, circa 1911, Contributing Building

This 35' x 44' multi-purpose barn was constructed circa 1911 by the Robertsons. It is a 2-story frame structure with a front gable roof. This barn was used for livestock and farm storage and was later adapted for use as a tobacco barn. Originally covered with wood siding, the owners installed board-and-batten siding and metal roofing to protect the structure from further deterioration and added a shed on the east side. The barn interior features oak stairs and railings for hanging tobacco.

Root Cellar, late 1800s, Contributing Structure

The farm's root cellar is located directly behind the house and was used for dry storage of fruits and vegetables. The cellar is recessed into a manmade bank and features a small frame, front gabled brick structure has wood shake shingles and is covered with board-and batten siding.

Rock Fence, circa 1830s, Contributing Structure

Farmsteads in the Bluegrass Region typically had limestone fences built from readily available stone and used for entryways, internal and external boundaries, and enclosures. Located along each side of the driveway and just off Smithfield Road are dry-laid flat-coursed rock fences.

Well & Hand Pump, early 1900s, Contributing Structure

The original hand-dug stone well is located directly behind the house and has a decorative cast iron hand pump. The well provided water for the inhabitants of the house.

Privy, early 1900s, Contributing Structure

In most cases, historic privies are not evident on today's rural landscape. However, this farm still has its privy. Covered with reverse board-and-batten siding and wood shake shingles, this small front-gabled square structure is only 4' 4" X 4' 4" located behind the main dwelling. Today the privy is used for gasoline storage.

Lakes & Spring, 3 Contributing Sites

The 1882 *Atlas of Henry and Trimble Counties* identifies the location of significant waterways and springs. This historic atlas shows J.E. Goodridge's farm and indicates the presence of a natural spring along the west side of the driveway. Today the spring is marked by arranged stone and brick wall. The farm also has 2 lakes. The lakes are located in the northwest (front) and southeast (rear) corners of the property, are fed by small tributaries and natural springs of the East Fork, and provide proper drainage, irrigation, and livestock water supply.

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Description of Individual Non-Contributing Buildings and Structures

Garage, circa 1930s, Non-Contributing Building

With the introduction of vehicles, garages become a common accessory structure on the rural landscape. The farm's original 10' x20' garage was converted into a screen house in 1996 and is non-contributing.

Conrad Cabin, circa 1840, Moved to site in 1999, Non-Contributing Building

Built circa 1840, the Conrad Cabin was moved from Metcalf County to the farm in 1999. A rear 18' x 25' addition was constructed, and siding from an old barn installed. Today the Conrad Cabin is used as a bed and breakfast and is a non-contributing building.

Chicken House, circa 1960s, Non-Contributing Building

This 40' x 120' frame structure was constructed in the 1960s and covered with reverse board and batten siding in 1992.

Kennels, circa 1993, 2 Non-Contributing Structures

The owners rescue and raise Golden Retrievers and have constructed 2 kennels along the rear of the domestic yard.

Machinery Shed, 1997, Non-Contributing Building

This 20' x 40' frame structure was constructed in 1997. It is enclosed on three sides and covered with metal siding.

Shop, 1992, Non-Contributing Building

The 30' x 50' shop was constructed in 1992 and serves as the current owner's retreat.

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

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1826 – 1957

Significant Dates

1826

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance – See Continuation Sheet**9. Major Bibliographical References****Bibliography** (See 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:

Kentucky Department of Libraries & Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): HY - 242

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8. Statement of Significance

The Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm meets National Register Criterion A and is historically significant within the context of evaluation, "Agriculture in Henry County, Kentucky, 1826-1957." The nominated property is significant for its contributions to development of Henry County agriculture between 1826 and 1957. The nominated property is situated on part of the original 640-acre land grant from the Transylvania Company to John Callaway, the youngest son of one of its leaders, Colonel Richard Callaway, in 1775. The farm gives us a clear view of a successful farm in Henry County in the 19th and 20th centuries. Its level of integrity provides an important material reminder of the place of agriculture and conservation in Henry County, Kentucky.

Historic Context: Agriculture in Henry County, Kentucky, 1826-1957

Research Design

To evaluate the historic significance of the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm and to begin to understand its role in the development and growth of agriculture and conservation in Henry County, historical documentation was reviewed. Source materials, such as *Kentucky's Historic Farms: 200 Years of Kentucky Agriculture*, *United States Census of Agriculture*, *United States Census Farm Schedules*, and other local histories and statistical reports, provided detailed information on the development of agriculture and culture in Henry County, Outer Bluegrass Region, and Kentucky. Tables 1-11 provide U.S. Census comparative data on farms and agricultural production between 1850 and 1950 for the nominated property, Henry County, Outer Bluegrass Region counties, and Kentucky. The review incorporated the period of significance 1826-1957 and demonstrates the significance and contribution of farms in Henry County, specifically the Callaway-Goodridge Farm, to the agricultural growth and development of the Outer Bluegrass region and Kentucky. Moreover, the review shows that the nominated property was an above-average farmstead in total acreage, percentage of improved land, total value of land and buildings, implements and machinery, livestock, and harvested crops, and total number of livestock and amount of crops of harvested.

Kentucky's Historic Farms: 200 Years of Kentucky Agriculture identified three significant time periods for the agricultural history of the Bluegrass Region – (1) Settlement Period, pre-1820, (2) Farmer's Age, 1820 through Civil War, and (3) Gentleman's Farms, Civil War through World War II. Each time period "... hinge[d] on significant events or recognizable shifts that transformed the ways and means of the region's agricultural traditions" (page 60). As the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm developed in similar patterns to this agricultural history of the Bluegrass Region, the explanation of the nominated property's significance is divided into these three significant time periods with a brief overview of each time period followed by a detailed description of the development, contributions, and significance of the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm.

Settlement Period, pre-1820

Dating before 1820, the first time period of Bluegrass agricultural history was characterized by the transformation of wilderness into productive farmland by early settlers. Although farming during this period was primarily at the subsistence level, many large farmsteads had developed into significant

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agricultural enterprises. The Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm was part of this early agricultural development in Henry County and the Bluegrass region. Based on a letter dated February 13, 1857 by his son-in-law and future owner of the nominated property, its original owner John Callaway "... was one of the best farmers in his day, he was the first to introduce fine cattle in our County [Henry County] as early as 1818."

Farmer's Age, 1820 through Civil War (1820-1865)

The "Farmer's Age" was the second agricultural time period in Bluegrass agricultural history. Extending from 1820 through the Civil War, this significant period was supported by the developing transportation system and agricultural practices and diversity. During this time period, the rural landscape of the Bluegrass Region was taking shape, and it is those elements, such as cleared rolling pastures and fields, stylish homes and vernacular farmhouses, stone fences, and outbuildings, developed during this time period that we often today associate with the rural landscape of the Bluegrass region. With improved transportation and improved agricultural practices and methods, the Bluegrass region saw significant increases in the size and value of farms and percentage of improved farmland, and advancements in agricultural marketing and production. In particular, *Kentucky's Historic Farms* indicates that the most typical Bluegrass farms were operations between 100 and 500 acres and were "yeomanry" or "middle class farmers".

Henry County experienced similar growth and development during this time period. In particular, Henry County and Outer Bluegrass Region experienced significant improvements in its transportation system with the construction of turnpikes and railroads. By 1851, the Louisville and Lexington Railroad was completed and extended through the City of Smithfield and Henry County, and by 1860, the New Castle-Smithfield Turnpike was completed. For Henry County farmers, improved transportation resulted in easier methods for obtaining implements, machinery, and supplies and for marketing, selling, and shipping agricultural products. In 1850, Henry County had 850 farms with 73 percent of the farmland improved, average size of 135 acres, and average value of land and buildings of \$2,612. By 1860, Henry County farms were more than subsistence operations. They were developing into large agricultural complexes and operations cultivating cash crops, such as tobacco and corn, and the raising and selling of livestock, such as horses, cattle, sheep, and swine.

Gentleman Farms, Civil War through World War II (1865-1945)

The third agricultural time period was the period following the Civil War and through World War II. Between 1850 and 1920, the number of farms increased, and the average farm size decreased. However, starting in 1920, the number of farms began to decrease, and the average farm size increased. Due to continued transportation improvements, mechanization, availability of electricity, and scientific farming methods and practices, large "gentleman farms" and agri-businesses were emerging. Throughout the Bluegrass Region and Kentucky, crop production, particularly tobacco, significantly increased, but livestock farming began to decline.

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Henry County experienced similar patterns in number, size, and type of farming operations. In 1869, the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, known as the "Short Line," was completed, and in 1870, the turnpike connecting Louisville, LaGrange and Ballardsville in Oldham County, Smithfield in

Henry County, and Shelbyville in Shelby County was completed. Henry County benefitted from these transportation connections to larger markets and from new technology, mechanization, and innovations. Henry County's farms evolved into large agricultural complexes, and while it maintained its reliance on grain and livestock farming, it increasingly relied on tobacco as its cash crop.

Between 1870 and 1920, the number of Henry County farms increased from 897 to 2,578 farms, and the size of farms decreased from 155 to 69 acres. By 1950, Henry County had only 1,588 farms; however, the average farm size had increased to 107 acres. Throughout this time period, agricultural production increased, and Henry County farms were leaders in tobacco and corn production. Henry County's tobacco production peaked in 1944 with 6,318,579 pounds.

History of the Ownership of the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm

Richard Callaway was one of the leaders of the Transylvania Company, a land speculation company that was unsuccessful in establishing a proprietary colony in Kentucky during the 1770s. Colonel Callaway served as the company's military leader and led military forces at Fort Boonesborough during the Indian siege in the summer of 1778. Colonel Callaway also served as the Kentucky's first representative in the Virginia legislature in 1777 and 1779 and was the trustee who laid out the town of Boonesborough in 1779. To reward Colonel Callaway for his services, the Transylvania Company granted him numerous land grants. In particular, the Company granted a 640-acre land grant to his youngest son. Transylvania Company's minutes dated September 25, 1775 specified, "Resolved, that the thanks of this Company be presented to Colonel Richard Callaway for his spirited and manly behavior on behalf of the said colony; and that a present of six hundred and forty acres of land be made to his youngest son." Although the Virginia legislature claimed Kentucky and voided the Company's land grants in 1778, the legislature granted twelve square miles of land along the Ohio River and south of the Green River to the Transylvania Company. In 1780, Colonel Callaway was killed by Indians outside Fort Boonesborough along the Kentucky River.

Colonel Richard Callaway's youngest son was John Callaway (1775-1825). He grew up at Fort Boonesborough, and at eight years old, he was captured by Indians and carried to Chillicothe, Ohio. After three years, he was ransomed by a trader and returned to his family. In the 1790s, John settled on the 640-acre land granted from the Transylvania Company and located in Henry County, and, in 1798, he and his wife Martha built the Highlands (HY-183).

John developed a successful farming operation and became the County's first livestock farmers. In a letter dated February 13, 1857, John's son-in-law, F.H. Goodridge wrote, "Permit me to add a few additional thoughts. Col. Callaway was of sterling worth, a man of firmness and decision, energetic and efficient, I think he was one of the best farmers in his day, he was the first to introduce fine cattle in our County as early as 1818." John served in the War of 1812 and fought at the Battle of the Thames. Although eligible for military promotion, John returned to his farm in Henry County. At his

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Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
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death, in 1825, John's estate totaled 1,080 acres and was divided among his wife and ten children. His wife's dower was 250 acres, and each child received 93 acres. Upon Martha's death in 1831, each of her ten children received 25 acres of her 250-acre dower.

The sixth child and oldest daughter of John and Martha Callaway was Elizabeth. Upon her parents' death, Elizabeth received 93 acres (Lot #9) from her father's estate and 25 acres from her mother's estate. She married Fleet H. Goodridge on December 5, 1825, and soon thereafter in 1826, Fleet and Elizabeth built the Federal I-house on the property. The 1830 Census indicates that he Goodridges had 4 children less than 10 years old and 15 slaves, and the 1840 Census shows that they had 7 children less than 15 years old and 24 slaves. According to the 1850 Census Farm Schedule for Fleet H. Goodridge farm, the farm consisted of 520 acres, including a portion of Lot #7 and all of Lot #8 of Elizabeth's father's original estate and which they purchased from her brother. The 1850 Census indicates that Fleet was a farmer, married, and had 7 children at home and 14 slaves. The 1860 Census Farm Schedule for the Goodridge farm showed their farm to be 555 acres, and the 1860 Census indicated that Fleet was a farmer, married, and with 4 children at home and 20 slaves.

After the death of his wife, Elizabeth Callaway Goodridge, in 1864 and the end of Civil War, Fleet Goodridge scaled back his operations by selling large tracts, and by 1869, Goodridge sold 201 acres, including the nominated property, to his second oldest son, James E. Goodridge. His son continued and improved the farming operation until his death. The 1870 Census indicates that James was a farmer and that he and his wife had 2 children and 3 domestic servants. The 1870 Census Farm Schedule shows his farm to be 275 acres. The 1880 Census listed James as farmer, and he had his wife had 2 children at home. The 1880 Census Farm Schedule indicated that his farm was 200 acres in size.

At James Goodridge's death, his three children inherited the property, and between 1896 and 1911, they had sold tracts of the farm and retained 122 acres. By 1911, James' son Fleet, a Louisville livestock merchant, had acquired the property from his sisters and rented the property to tenant farmers, including future owner, Charles Robertson. During this time period, the nominated property was actively farmed but was not resided by the owners and tenants. The homeplace was not used as a dwelling but unfortunately used for hay and grain storage. In 1911, Fleet again subdivided the farmstead and sold 52.4 acres, the nominated property, to Charles Robertson. Between 1911 and 1957, Robertson revitalized the homeplace as his home and continued and improved the operations of this family-owned and operated farm. Between 1957 and 1986, the farm ownership transferred four times, and on December 19, 1986, current owners, James and Donna Ludwig, acquired the 52 1/4 acre farm.

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Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
Henry County, Kentucky

Evaluation of the Farm's Significance within the Context of Agriculture in Henry County

The Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm exhibits the development and growth of agriculture in Henry County. The nominated property includes only 52 ¼ acres of the original 1826 farm, and it retains a collection of built features, agricultural lands, and natural elements of the original farmstead. The

Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm exemplifies an above-average farmstead. It is an excellent example of a 19th and early 20th century farmstead, and it exhibits the character and feeling of the rural landscape and agricultural development of Henry County and Outer Bluegrass Region during the period of significance. The following evaluation shows the significance and contribution of the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson farm in the growth and development of agriculture in Henry County between 1826 and 1957. Tables 1-11 also provide specific data from the U.S. Census Farm Schedules for the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson farm between 1850 and 1880 and show the relative affluence of the Goodridge family as they were able to afford to farm commercially and not just for subsistence.

During the "Settlement Period" (pre-1820), the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm was part of the early agricultural development in Henry County and the Bluegrass region. Based on a letter dated February 13, 1857 by his son-in-law and future owner of the nominated property, its original owner John Callaway " . . . was one of the best farmers in his day, he was the first to introduce fine cattle in our County [Henry County] as early as 1818." The farm was situated on fertile farmland underlain with quality soils and limestone and served by reliable sources of water, including the East Fork of Floyd's Fork and its tributaries and springs. Although agricultural statistics and farm schedules are unavailable for this time period, it is likely that agricultural production of the Highlands was beyond the subsistence level and included the cultivation of cash crops, such as corn, wheat, hemp, and tobacco, and raising and selling of livestock, primarily cattle.

During the "Farmer's Period" (1820-1865), the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm developed into a successful agricultural enterprise. The Goodridge's success resulted from its location along the newly constructed turnpike, its proximity to Louisville and the Ohio River, City of Smithfield and Louisville & Lexington Railroad in Smithfield, its unique topography and geology, soil fertility, and improved farmland. Based on the farm schedules of the 1850 and 1860 Censuses, the Goodridge farm was above-average in size, improved farmland, value, crops harvested, livestock, and labor force.

In 1850, the total cash value of the Goodridge farm was \$14,475, compared to the \$2,612 county average. The Goodridges were leaders in crop production and livestock farming. The Goodridge farm harvested 4,000 bushels of corn, 800 bushels of oats, and 100 bushels of wheat and were raising 130 sheep and swine, compared to an average 937 bushels of corn, 106 bushels of oats, and 38 bushels of wheat, 18 sheep, and 41 swine for Henry County farms.

In 1860, the total cash value of the Goodridge farm was \$20,000. The farm expanded its crop production and livestock farming, and in particular, specialized in sheep and hog farming. According to the Farm Schedule of the 1860 Census, the farm harvested 3,500 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of wheat, and 250 bushels of rye and raised 150 swine and 50 sheep.

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Based on the farm's size and production levels, it required a large labor force. U.S. Census and Census Slave Schedules indicate that between 1830 and 1860, the Goodridges owned between 15 and 24 slaves, and with this significant labor force, the Goodridge farm developed beyond the subsistence level to a commercial agricultural operation.

During the era of the "Gentleman Farms" (1865-1945), agricultural methods and practices changed as the result of loss of larger labor forces and with infrastructure improvements and technological advancements. Although the original farm was subdivided, the Goodridge farm continued to be an above-average farm above-average in size, improved farmland, value, crops harvested, and livestock. Based on farm schedules of the 1870 and 1880 Censuses, Goodridge's farm was twice the size of other Henry County and Bluegrass farms, and it continued as a leader in corn production and sheep and hog farming. Between 1870 and 1880, the farm increased corn production from 1,000 to 3,000 bushels, increased the number of sheep from 24 to 150, and increased the number of swine from 5 to 37.

Throughout the late 19th century and early 20th centuries, the farm continued as a smaller yet successful family-owned and operated farm. The primary agricultural production was crops rather than livestock, and the Robertson family began tobacco production in the 1950s. Today 40 acres of the farm is actively farmed, and tobacco, alfalfa, and corn are the principal harvested crops. The nominated property is intact and is material reminder and example of 19th and early 20th century farmsteads in Henry County. The farm has retained its historic integrity and exhibits the location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association of the original farmstead.

Evaluation of the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm's Integrity

For a historic farmstead to retain integrity as a whole, a majority of its components must possess integrity, and relationships among the farmstead's components must be substantially unchanged since the period of significance. To assess the historic integrity of historic farmsteads, all seven integrity factors – location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association – must be examined.

Today the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm reflects the patterns of spatial organization, physical components, and historic associations originally associated with the 19th century and early 20th century farmstead. The nominated property includes 52 ¼ acres of the original 93-acre tract inherited by Elizabeth Callaway Goodridge. The nominated property retains the concentration of original buildings, structures, and sites of the original farmstead and retains its historic integrity. The property is located near the Smithfield community in Henry County, and its changes merely reflect the growth and development of agricultural in Henry County, Outer Bluegrass Region, and Kentucky during the period of significance. The feeling and character of the farmstead have been maintained.

The location, setting, and design of the farmstead remain intact and still represent the structure and layout of Henry County farms during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The location and setting of the Henry County farms were primarily influenced by topography, geology, soil fertility, and accessibility. The growth and development of the Callaway-Goodridge Farm was the result of its location along the newly constructed turnpike, its proximity to Louisville and the Ohio River, City of Smithfield and

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Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
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Louisville and Lexington Railroad, its unique topography and geology, soil fertility, and improved farmland. The farm's topography is level to gently rolling, and its fertile soils are underlain with limestone which create suitable conditions for crop cultivation and livestock farming. The Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm still includes the main house, meathouse, log house, root cellar, privy, and tobacco barn associated with the Goodridge and Robertson ownership and operation. The farmstead is located in rural southwest Henry County and ¼ mile west of Smithfield. Although the original farmsteads have been subdivided, the farm and surrounding area have retained the historic rural setting and landscape.

The layout of the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm developed between 1826 and 1957. The farm's design evolved over time and in response to the needs of the inhabitants and operators. The proximity of the dwelling, service structures, and agricultural operations exhibit the association of family and farm. The farm's layout also was the result of the farm's topography, geology, and accessibility. The dwelling, service structures, and agricultural buildings are all located within the close proximity in the center of the property; the fields and pastures are located in more suitable and fertile lands; and, the lake is located in an area served by a small tributary and natural spring of the East Fork and to provide proper drainage, irrigation, livestock water supply.

Although the buildings and structures of the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm have been altered, enough of the historic materials, design, and workmanship are still evident. The contributing buildings and structures can be recognized as products of the 19th and early 20th centuries, and the alterations were made during and are representations of the changing preferences and needs of the owners and operators. The house, service structures, and agricultural outbuildings are constructed of materials made or taken from the farm and therefore exemplify the workmanship and materials of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The simple plans and details and use of natural materials exhibit the typical workmanship and relationships of a rural farmstead and community.

The Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm still evokes the feeling of past time and place. The layout and construction of the homeplace, service structures, and agricultural outbuildings reflect typical 19th century and early 20th century farmsteads in Henry County. This farmstead has contributed to the development of Henry County's rural landscape and continues the tradition of family-owned and – operated agricultural complexes in Henry County and Kentucky.

The Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm has a clear relationship with the development of agriculture in Henry County, Outer Bluegrass Region, and Kentucky. The farm has continually been used as an agricultural complex since the early 1820s. The current owners are conscientious of the importance of maintaining and preserving this unique historic farmstead. The homeplace, service structures, and agricultural outbuildings exemplify the importance of early farmsteads, and the farm exemplifies the design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association of a 19th century and early 20th century farmstead.

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Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
Henry County, Kentucky

Summary

The Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm exhibits the development and growth of agriculture in Henry County. The nominated property includes only 52.25 acres of the original 1826 farm, and it retains a collection of built features, agricultural lands, and natural elements of the original farmstead. The Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm exemplifies an above-average farmstead. It is an excellent example of a 19th and early 20th century farmstead, and it exhibits the character and feeling of the rural landscape and agricultural development of Henry County and Outer Bluegrass Region during the period of significance.

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Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
Henry County, Kentucky

Agricultural Statistics

The following pages include agricultural statistics for the nominated property, Henry County, Outer Bluegrass Region, and Kentucky. Tables 1-11 provide comparative data on farms and agricultural production collected from the U.S. Census for 1850 through 1950.

Table 1
Agriculture Schedules
Nominated Property
1850-1880

	1850 F.H. Goodridge	1860 F.H. Goodridge	1870 James E. Goodridge	1880 James E. Goodridge
Total Farm Size (acres)	520	555	275	200
Improved Land (acres)	520	325	200	150
Unimproved Land (acres)	0	230	75	50
Cash Value of Farm	\$14,475	\$20,000	\$13,500	\$9,000
Value of Implements & Machinery	\$300	\$250	\$100	\$150
Horses	17	24	12	9
Asses & Mules	0	0	0	1
Milch Cows	12	20	7	8
Working Oxen	2	0	0	0
Other Cattle	20	10	18	6
Sheep	130	50	24	150
Swine	130	150	5	37
Value of Livestock	\$1,540	\$3,330	\$1,700	\$1,500
Wheat (bushels)	100	300	50	200
Rye (bushels)	0	250	150	200
Indian Corn (bushels)	4,000	3,500	1,000	3,000
Oats (bushels)	800	500	200	0
Tobacco (pounds)	0	0	0	0

Table 2
Number of Farms
Outer Bluegrass Counties & Kentucky
1850 - 1950

Year	Franklin County	Henry County	Oldham County	Owen County	Shelby County	Trimble County	Kentucky
1850	850	1,029	414	917	1,202	469	74,777
1860	Statistics unavailable						90,814
1870	664	897	750	1970	1228	482	118,422
1880	1,296	1,473	880	2,467	1,625	1,052	166,458
1890	1,411	1,571	718	2,212	1,513	1,058	179,264
1900	1,668	2,127	811	2,764	1,997	1,317	284,667
1910	1,711	2,329	873	2,809	2,301	1,297	259,185
1920	1,880	2,578	1,080	2,735	2,709	1,388	270,626
1930	1,508	2,186	783	2,263	2,337	1,249	246,499
1945	1,708	1,915	915	2,193	2,769	1,235	238,501
1950	1,359	1,588	769	1,749	2,205	943	218,476

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Table 3
Average Farm Size
Outer Bluegrass Counties & Kentucky
1850-1950

Year	Franklin County	Henry County	Oldham County	Owen County	Shelby County	Trimble County	Kentucky
1850	135	159	239	175	186	161	227
1860	Statistics unavailable						211
1870	144	155	158	107	184	135	158
1880	90	109	144	82	143	89	129
1890	86	112	153	97	146	87	119
1900	77	83	188	75	117	62	99
1910	73	77	122	76	104	71	86
1920	67	69	106	74	88	63	80
1930	77	81	139	91	98	70	81
1945	75	90	132	91	85	72	83
1950	93	107	141	116	107	96	89

Table 4
Percentage of Farms Improved (%)
Outer Bluegrass Counties & Kentucky
1830 - 1950

Year	Franklin County	Henry County	Oldham County	Owen County	Shelby County	Trimble County	Kentucky
1850	54	73	66	40	66	50	35
1860	72	67	68	53	87	56	40
1870	65	72	73	60	73	55	43
1880	73	77	79	74	79	68	50
1890	84	84	80	83	80	73	55
1900	86	88	80	89	88	77	63
1910	85	87	75	87	91	87	65
1924	90	91	89	89	93	86	73
1929	93	94	92	90	95	88	76
1940	Statistics unavailable						
1950	93	92	92	90	96	96	87

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Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
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Table 5
Size of Farms
Outer Bluegrass Counties & Kentucky
1870-1950

Year	Farm Size	Franklin County	Henry County	Oldham County	Owen County	Shelby County	Trimble County	Kentucky
1870	< 100 acres	426	522	395	1,539	493	349	92,152
	100-500 acres	231	362	340	421	723	131	25,496
	> 500 acres	7	13	15	10	12	2	780
1880	< 100 acres	90	775	476	1,766	652	693	101,067
	100-500 acres	383	666	372	682	913	349	60,742
	> 500 acres	11	23	32	19	60	10	4,914
1890	< 100 acres	966	851	334	1,357	635	690	100,188
	100-500 acres	432	705	356	838	843	364	74,818
	> 500 acres	13	15	28	17	35	4	4,258
1900	< 100 acres	1,260	1,480	405	2,001	1,047	1,004	155,189
	100-500 acres	389	628	383	752	923	311	76,450
	> 500 acres	19	19	23	11	27	2	3,028
1910	< 100 acres	1,291	1,679	480	1,956	1,345	951	179,787
	100-500 acres	412	640	371	840	949	394	76,773
	> 500 acres	8	10	22	13	17	2	2,625
1920	< 100 acres	1,460	1,914	661	1,957	1,781	1,089	193,736
	100-500 acres	398	654	400	767	915	298	74,834
	> 500 acres	14	10	19	9	13	1	2,056
1930	< 100 acres	1,153	1,505	385	1,425	1,392	922	174,577
	100-500 acres	345	670	382	830	935	327	70,215
	> 500 acres	10	11	16	8	10	0	1,707
1945	< 100 acres	1,230	1,185	498	1,339	1,829	724	198,554
	100-500 acres	462	722	388	311	923	360	37,936
	> 500 acres	12	8	29	6	17	0	2,031
1950	< 100 acres	910	886	387	850	1,240	558	149,265
	100-500 acres	435	687	351	888	947	384	66,963
	> 500 acres	14	15	31	11	18	1	2,248

Table 6
Average Value of Lands & Buildings
Outer Bluegrass Counties & Kentucky
1850 - 1950

Year	Franklin County	Henry County	Oldham County	Owen County	Shelby County	Trimble County	Kentucky
1850	\$2,047	\$2,612	\$3,797	\$1,906	\$4,944	\$2,053	\$2,073
1860*	\$2,574,235	\$4,536,880	\$2,706,690	\$2,284,137	\$9,831,836	\$1,378,122	\$3,210
1870	\$3,993	\$4,771	\$6,559	\$2,048	\$8,162	\$2,472	\$2,628
1880	\$2,219	\$2,925	\$3,416	\$1,571	\$5,486	\$1,618	\$1,744
1890	\$2,268	\$2,828	\$4,394	\$2,065	\$5,716	\$1,631	\$1,932
1900	\$2,275	\$2,474	\$3,755	\$2,067	\$4,726	\$1,652	\$1,342
1910	\$3,354	\$3,821	\$5,104	\$2,378	\$6,936	\$1,982	\$2,452
1920	\$6,911	\$7,390	\$10,233	\$4,669	\$13,509	\$3,840	\$4,823
1930	\$5,534	\$5,743	\$9,387	\$4,278	\$8,391	\$3,510	\$3,535
1945	\$6,159	\$7,452	\$9,434	\$4,441	\$9,384	\$4,282	\$4,259
1950	\$15,004	\$12,456	\$20,105	\$9,429	\$17,876	\$7,932	\$7,192

*Total value for all farms; average value unavailable

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Table 7
Average Value of Implements & Machinery
Outer Bluegrass Counties & Kentucky
1850 - 1930

Year	Franklin County	Henry County	Oldham County	Owen County	Shelby County	Trimble County	Kentucky
1850	\$75	\$73	\$147	\$58	\$126	\$70	\$69
1860*	\$63,556	\$120,537	\$81,709	\$68,469	\$200,908	\$44,261	\$82
1870	\$103	\$137	\$180	\$57	\$153	\$41	\$72
1880	\$63	\$76	\$93	\$46	\$132	\$53	\$59
1890	\$52	\$74	\$188	\$63	\$131	\$59	\$61
1900	\$85	\$78	\$122	\$61	\$134	\$62	\$54
1910	\$111	\$93	\$137	\$79	\$180	\$81	\$81
1920	\$269	\$200	\$434	\$196	\$435	\$182	\$179
1930	\$220	\$226	\$490	\$185	\$355	\$223	\$149

*Total value for all farms; average value unavailable

Table 8
Average Value of Livestock
Outer Bluegrass Counties & Kentucky
1850 - 1950

Year	Franklin County	Henry County	Oldham County	Owen County	Shelby County	Trimble County	Kentucky
1850	\$360	\$432	\$543	\$330	\$626	\$333	\$397
1860*	\$609,623	\$931,147	\$495,600	\$724,500	\$1,465,012	\$345,355	\$680
1870	\$692	\$744	\$905	\$504	\$1,248	\$679	\$560
1880	\$326	\$369	\$473	\$242	\$676	\$263	\$398
1890	\$514	\$549	\$691	\$397	\$761	\$322	\$396
1900	\$331	\$376	\$603	\$281	\$645	\$267	\$259
1910	\$555	\$520	\$840	\$461	\$899	\$387	\$453
1920	Statistics unavailable						
1930	\$684	\$679	\$1,170	\$784	\$955	\$527	\$493
1945	\$775	\$898	\$1,770	\$787	\$1,321	\$610	\$631
1950	\$1,506	\$1,791	\$2,882	\$1,749	\$2,453	\$1,192	\$1,178

*Total value for all farms; average value unavailable

Table 9
Average Value of Harvested Crops
Outer Bluegrass Counties & Kentucky
1850 - 1950

Year	Franklin County	Henry County	Oldham County	Owen County	Shelby County	Trimble County	Kentucky
1850	Statistics unavailable						
1860	Statistics unavailable						
1870	\$954	\$984	\$1,739	\$639	\$1,591	\$641	\$739
1880	\$477	\$626	\$517	\$505	\$806	\$358	\$384
1890	\$563	\$538	\$1,244	\$463	\$754	\$429	\$368
1900	Statistics unavailable						
1909	\$666	\$779	\$833	\$678	\$1,018	\$720	\$536
1920	Statistics unavailable						
1929	\$935	\$1,025	\$1,425	\$770	\$1,394	\$839	\$708
1944	\$2,043	\$2,845	\$2,595	\$2,050	\$2,055	\$2,049	\$1,518
1949	\$2,491	\$3,040	\$3,530	\$2,464	\$3,248	\$2,518	\$1,648

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Table 10
Livestock
Outer Bluegrass Counties & Kentucky
1840 – 1950

Year	Type of Livestock	Franklin County	Henry County	Oldham County	Owen County	Shelby County	Trimble County	Kentucky
1840	Horses	3,811	5,722	2,607	3,547	10,774	2,076	395,853
	Cattle	5,798	9,761	5,803	5,726	18,474	4,887	787,098
	Sheep	8,262	15,999	9,762	11,810	30,860	6,572	1,008,210
	Swine	15,310	35,109	19,144	19,800	73,011	12,054	7,155,376
1850	Horses	5,811	4,662	2,639	3,313	7,806	1,848	315,682
	Cattle	5,493	6,609	5,065	6,181	16,819	3,675	752,512
	Sheep	8,865	18,309	8,209	13,556	23,829	6,561	1,102,091
	Swine	25,424	42,132	24,666	31,420	76,393	13,454	2,891,163
1860	Horses	3,736	5,439	2,573	4,904	8,103	2,461	355,704
	Cattle	6,242	9,263	6,049	12,554	15,897	4,391	836,059
	Sheep	6,125	12,691	9,964	33,438	21,202	4,060	938,990
	Swine	19,201	42,196	14,224	39,627	53,531	12,949	2,330,595
1870	Horses	2,651	3,505	3,164	5,589	6,781	1,906	317,034
	Cattle	4,030	6,579	6,373	7,762	13,171	2,946	700,327
	Sheep	4,170	6,380	9,226	11,104	9,436	3,043	936,7665
	Swine	11,583	19,080	19,096	26,399	39,852	6,512	1,838,227
1880	Horses	3,628	5,188	2,713	6,372	6,543	2,661	372,648
	Cattle	5,791	8,446	5,850	8,216	16,150	4,054	843,794
	Sheep	6,012	26,501	14,607	29,441	43,804	8,610	1,000,260
	Swine	15,023	18,406	17,468	10,579	37,237	4,091	2,225,225
1890	Horses	3,983	6,042	2,607	7,213	6,801	2,926	401,356
	Cattle	7,651	10,640	6,925	10,023	14,028	4,857	1,066,091
	Sheep	6,663	20,408	11,104	23,107	31,985	8,054	2,036,746
	Swine	14,681	14,040	13,815	17,116	21,490	4,064	937,124
1900	Horses	Statistics not available						
	Cattle							
	Sheep							
	Swine							
1910	Horses	4,240	5,667	2,460	6,525	6,823	3,126	443,034
	Cattle	7,558	8,478	5,681	8,349	16,501	3,570	1,000,937
	Sheep	15,198	17,486	17,455	35,070	34,078	3,992	1,363,013
	Swine	8,982	14,003	9,665	9,188	24,835	3,761	1,491,816
1920	Horses	3,913	5,393	2,194	5,680	5,877	3,018	382,442
	Cattle	8,282	9,766	8,510	8,883	18,059	4,134	1,093,453
	Swine	7,649	13,059	11,682	9,690	24,432	5,166	1,504,431
1930	Horses	2,869	4,200	1,614	4,022	3,819	2,338	247,955
	Cattle	9,441	12,937	9,063	10,823	22,905	5,085	1,086,310
	Sheep	24,392	18,792	10,495	86,417	21,350	8,207	1,597,223
	Swine	6,014	13,411	7,866	4,726	21,481	3,648	1,034,593
1945	Horses	1025	1,399	507	1,510	1,429	750	104,898
	Cattle	1272	1,597	719	1,513	1,827	857	199,876
	Sheep	291	272	135	501	341	115	20,571
	Swine	612	925	472	805	1,177	540	121,088
1950	Horses	930	1,209	449	1,389	1,371	705	96,213
	Cattle	1,067	1,400	647	1,802	1,776	800	178,186
	Sheep	165	184	109	313	220	85	13,983
	Swine	621	958	477	820	1,195	566	130,805

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Section 8 Page 14

Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
Henry County, Kentucky

Table 11
Crops Harvested
Outer Bluegrass Counties & Kentucky
1830 - 1950

Year	Type of Crop	Franklin County	Henry County	Oldham County	Owen County	Shelby County	Trimble County	Kentucky
1840	Tobacco (pounds)	113,300	1,596,305	162,078	776,969	947,560	385,140	53,436,909
	Corn (bushels)	268,550	590,962	419,927	368,575	1,249,900	177,920	39,847,120
	Oats (bushels)	57,495	81,041	72,761	59,955	197,620	30,557	7,185,376
	Wheat (bushels)	45,401	96,399	87,846	61,090	177,721	27,571	1,803,152
	Rye (pounds)	12,295	15,250	2,967	3,913	49,449	2,295	1,321,373
1850	Tobacco (pounds)	37,125	1,057,273	36,620	746,871	221,122	454,722	55,501,196
	Corn (bushels)	549,723	964,372	510,960	632,870	1,731,740	286,795	58,672,591
	Oats (bushels)	98,742	109,208	74,965	46,680	188,956	30,754	8,201,311
	Wheat (bushels)	25,335	38,844	45,067	22,794	83,931	19,516	2,142,822
	Rye (pounds)	2,985	8,480	547	2,604	21,049	2,574	1,055,073
1860	Tobacco (pounds)	175,553	1,556,846	202,770	2,153,367	249,100	697,043	108,126,840
	Corn (bushels)	570,800	886,600	433,135	833,649	1,622,710	304,040	64,043,633
	Oats (bushels)	76,320	84,062	44,345	34,327	145,785	20,913	4,617,029
	Wheat (bushels)	84,121	139,802	103,735	121,698	254,189	63,556	7,394,809
	Rye (pounds)	14,164	25,006	5,090	13,055	82,999	5,781	1,055,260
1870	Tobacco (pounds)	123,250	1,375,364	301,285	2,890,670	240,435	658,465	105,305,869
	Corn (bushels)	423,295	591,528	514,745	695,608	1,125,787	209,060	50,091,006
	Oats (bushels)	53,638	63,913	127,650	53,085	156,935	38,216	6,620,103
	Wheat (bushels)	28,981	57,123	52,993	57,248	171,562	31,808	5,728,704
	Rye (pounds)	19,337	25,516	8,139	21,439	62,097	2,088	1,108,933
1880	Tobacco (pounds)	880,301	4,015,708	295,860	5,705,351	620,262	1,658,307	171,120,784
	Corn (bushels)	543,740	880,831	445,058	1,016,362	1,493,101	281,183	3,021,176
	Oats (bushels)	31,804	48,968	49,747	18,479	86,488	25,309	4,580,738
	Wheat (bushels)	103,475	95,162	47,931	107,764	282,673	66,607	11,356,113
	Rye (pounds)	8,093	19,725	4,800	19,814	35,244	2,784	608,050
1890	Tobacco (pounds)	2,946,151	5,965,351	374,606	6,396,902	3,767,586	2,129,583	221,880,303
	Corn (bushels)	589,070	864,675	383,730	1,003,848	1,313,807	391,440	78,434,847
	Oats (bushels)	85,507	112,252	58,875	78,483	130,404	41,975	8,775,814
	Wheat (bushels)	84,758	34,085	85,810	70,104	229,416	42,604	10,707,462
	Rye (pounds)	3,961	9,499	1,850	18,419	12,490	2,230	428,847
1900	Tobacco (pounds)							
	Corn (bushels)	878,540	771,140	457,780	618,580	1,003,240	343,290	73,974,220
	Oats (bushels)	38,950	57,980	18,900	28,400	36,780	31,640	4,009,830
	Wheat (bushels)	131,420	82,540	104,670	70,330	399,460	55,120	14,264,500
	Rye (pounds)	3,640	3,590	410	4,760	4,450	1,120	155,365
1910	Tobacco (pounds)	4,247,008	8,392,667	1,216,170	9,448,000	9,314,692	4,249,495	398,482,301
	Corn (bushels)	512,012	703,123	482,143	723,139	1,133,885	326,148	83,348,024
	Oats (bushels)	21,085	47,664	46,481	27,625	33,337	34,740	2,406,064
	Wheat (bushels)	31,346	15,037	44,285	11,364	95,346	33,848	18,074
	Rye (pounds)	3,598	16,960	692	6,975	10,626	1,780	255,532
1919	Tobacco (pounds)							
	Corn (bushels)							
	Oats (bushels)							
	Wheat (bushels)							
	Rye (pounds)							
1929	Tobacco (pounds)	3,731,643	6,318,579	890,912	5,308,244	3,357,931	2,551,568	376,648,533
	Corn (bushels)	216,473	513,672	285,849	245,669	719,902	205,664	61,008,387
	Oats (bushels)	2,670	5,611	34,496	4,779	13,840	10,886	731,543
	Wheat (bushels)	12,132	16,203	40,114	5,328	78,415	23,241	2,483,443
	Rye (pounds)	2,144	2,480	981	603	10,258	166	167,910
1944	Tobacco (pounds)	5,830,039	9,184,625	1,397,422	7,696,574	12,846,004	3,839,566	435,844,791
	Corn (bushels)	187,578	368,094	463,547	317,827	408,071	217,329	58,766,754
	Oats (bushels)	3,932	3,425	22,469	125	4,138	2,265	730,409
	Wheat (bushels)	26,754	41,994	81,113	14,826	99,054	43,250	7,253,568
	Rye (pounds)	1,435	4,628	5,442	443	25,784	1,370	527,570
1949	Tobacco (pounds)	5,242,882	7,174,973	1,397,422	7,147,455	9,248,497	3,055,378	404,881,235
	Corn (bushels)	210,278	490,831	409,740	273,159	665,098	235,575	71,009,754
	Oats (bushels)	824	4,236	35,056	504	8,253	2,566	1,273,381
	Wheat (bushels)	17,942	48,584	70,587	20,619	145,507	40,762	4,490,750
	Rye (pounds)	2,431z	3,452	2,584	390	10,126	1,184	338,801

Statistics Unavailable

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Continuation Sheet

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Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
Henry County, Kentucky

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Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
Henry County, Kentucky

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 52.25 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>651580</u>	<u>4249600</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>652000</u>	<u>4249140</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>651920</u>	<u>4249700</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>651620</u>	<u>4249040</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property) - See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected) - See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Johnston

organization _____ date September 30, 2009

street & number 1510 Samuels Loop telephone (502) 827-1688

city or town Cox's Creek state KY zip code 40013

e-mail jjkc@bardstown.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:**
 - A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs and image disc**

Property Owner

name/title James & Donna Ludwig

street & number 6041 Smithfield Road Telephone (502) 845-4770

city or town Smithfield state KY zip code 40068

e-mail springstone@att.net

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Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
Henry County, Kentucky

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is described by the following metes and bounds description recorded in Deed Book 153, pages 193-194 in the Henry County Clerk's Office:

Certain property situated southwest of Smithfield in Henry County, Kentucky, and being more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a post corner to other lands of Robertson on the south side of the Smithfield and Jericho Pike, thence with the south side of said road S 72-3/4 W 17.27 chains to a stone corner to Charles Atchison, thence with his line S 1-3/4 E 27.50 chains to a stone at a ravine corner to same, thence with same N 77-1/4 E 20.84 chains to a sugar tree corner to same in line of Glover, thence with his line and a line of Charles Robertson N 9-1/2 W 28.27 chains to the beginning, containing fifty-two and one quarter (52 1/4) acres, be the same more or less.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Goodridge-Robertson Farmstead consists of the present-day 52.25-acre tract, contributing homeplace, 3 contributing outbuildings, non-contributing log cabin, 7 non-contributing outbuildings, and 3 structures. Although the nominated property is only part of the original 200-acre farmstead, it contains the significant historic elements and still represents the historical development and significance of the Goodridge-Robertson Farmstead and agricultural development of Henry County. The nominated property represents 19th and early 20th century agricultural complexes of Henry County and shows the visual and functional interrelationships of its components. The setting of this farmstead is intact and maintains its historical integrity.

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Photograph Log & Directional MapCallaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
Henry County, Kentucky

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
 City or Vicinity: Henry County, Kentucky
 Photographer: Janet L. Johnston
 Date Photographed: October 4, 2009
 Location of Digital Images: Kentucky Heritage Council, 300 Washington Street, Frankfort, KY 40601

Photo #	Description	Camera Direction
001	Nominated property from north fence line along Smithfield Road (KY 1861).	Northeast
002	Nominated property from Smithfield Road (KY 1861).	South
003	Stone fence and entrance post along east side of driveway	Northeast
004	Portion of stone fence along west side of driveway.	West
005	Stone fence and entrance post along west side of driveway.	Southwest
006	Front yard and house from front (north) pasture (panaromic).	South
006a	Front yard and house (1 st - left of panaromic).	Southwest
006b	Fron yard (2 nd - right of panaromic).	South
007	Main house from front driveway.	Southeast
008	North (front) elevation of main house.	South
009	North (front) elevation of main house.	Southeast
010	Front porch of north (front) elevation of main house.	South
011	Windows on east (right) bay of north (front) elevation of main house.	South
012	North (front) elevation of main house.	Southwest
013	East (side) elevation of main house.	Southwest
014	East (side) elevation of main house.	Northwest
015	South (rear) elevation of main house.	North
016	South (rear) elevation of main house.	Southeast
017	West (side) elevation of main house.	East
018	North (front) and east (side) elevations of log cabin (office).	Southwest
019	South (rear) and west (side) elevations of log cabin (office).	Northeast
020	Northeast corner of interior of log cabin (office).	Northeast
021	West (front) elevation of meathouse (woodshed).	East
022	South (side) elevation of meathouse (woodshed).	North
023	East (rear) elevation of meathouse (woodshed).	West
024	South (side) elevation of meathouse (woodshed).	South
025	North (front) side and entry (interior) of root cellar.	Southeast
026	North side of root cellar and north elevation of log cabin (office).	South
027	Southwest side of root cellar.	Northeast
028	West (side) and south (front) elevations of garage (screenhouse).	Southeast
029	East (side) elevation of garage (screenhouse).	Northeast
030	North side of well and pump.	Southwest
031	East side of domestic yard.	Northwest

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Photograph Log & Directional MapCallaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
Henry County, KentuckyPhotograph Log (continued)

Photo #	Description	Camera Direction
032	North (front) and west sides of privy.	Southeast
033	South (rear) and east sides of privy.	Northwest
034	East side of dog kennels.	West
035	West (side) and north (front) sides of barn.	Southeast
036	North (front) and east sides of barn.	Southwest
037	North (front) and west sides of chicken house.	Southeast
038	South (rear) sides of barn and chicken house from southeast pasture.	Northwest
039	North and west (front) sides of machinery shed.	Southeast
040	East and south sides of machinery shed.	Northwest
041	South and west (front) sides of shop.	Northeast
042	Rear domestic yard from southwest corner (panaromic)	Northeast
043a	Rear domestic yard from southwest corner (1 st – left of panaromic)	East
043b	Rear domestic yard from southwest corner (2 nd – middle of panaromic)	Northeast
043c	Rear domestic yard from southwest corner (3 rd – middle of panaromic)	North
043d	Rear domestic yard from southwest corner (4 th – right of panaromic)	Northwest
044	Rear domestic yard and outbuildings (panaromic)	West
044a	Rear domestic yard and outbuildings (1 st – left of panaromic)	West
044b	Rear domestic yard and outbuildings (2 nd – middle of panaromic)	Southwest
044c	Rear domestic yard and outbuildings (3 rd – middle of panaromic)	South
045	North (front) and west (side) elevations of accessory home (log cabin).	Southeast
046	South (rear) and east (side) elevations of accessory home (log cabin).	Northwest
047	West and south fields from rear of cabin.	Southwest
048	Northwest field from front of cabin.	Northwest
049	Northwest field from front of cabin.	Northeast
050	South fields from southwest corner of domestic yard	Southeast
051	Northeast pasture from front driveway.	Northeast
052	East dining room of main house.	Southeast
053	East dining room of main house.	South
054	Front hall & entry door of main house.	North
055	Front stairway and hall of main house.	South
056	West parlor of main house.	Southwest
057	West parlor of main house.	Northeast
058	Sunroom (former screened porch) of main house.	West
059	Family room (former kitchen) of main house.	East
060	Family room (former kitchen) of main house.	Northwest
061	Kitchen of main house.	Southeast
062	Rear 2 nd story stairway.	East
063	Traveller's room of main house.	West
064	Traveller's room of main house.	South

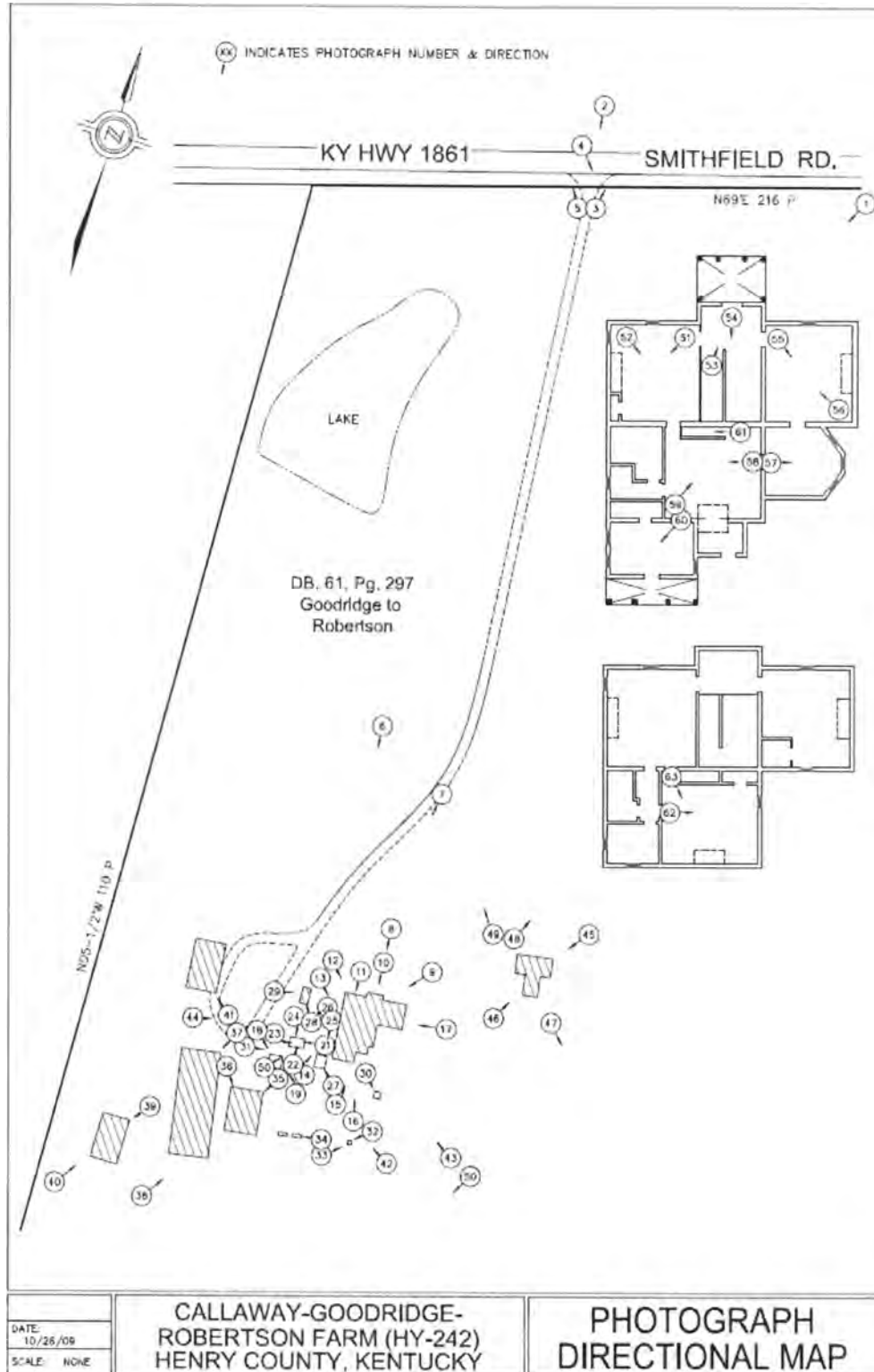
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Photograph Log & Directional Map

Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
Henry County, Kentucky

Photograph Directional Map



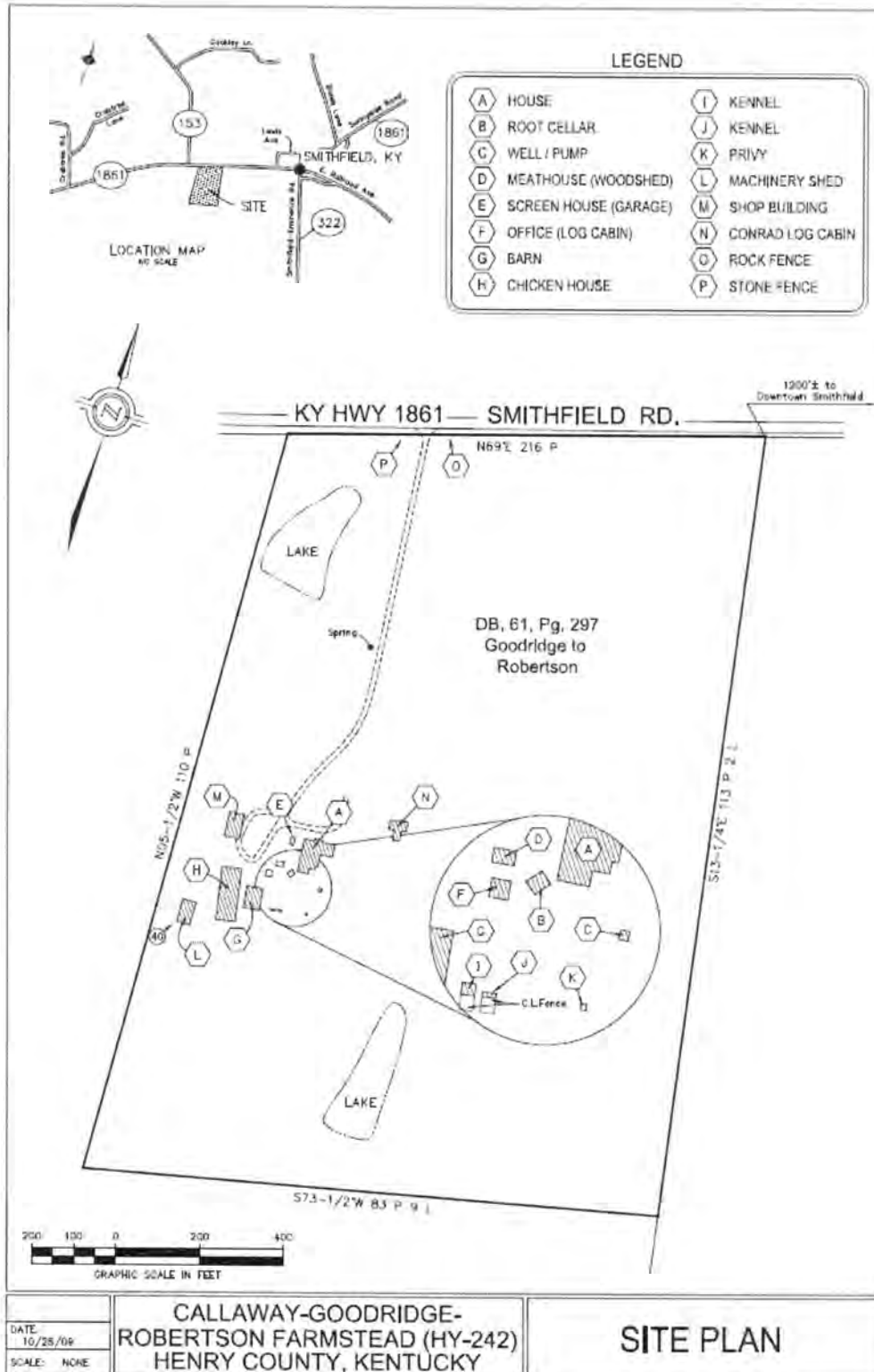
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Additional Documentation

Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
Henry County, Kentucky

Site Plan



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Additional Documentation

Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
Henry County, Kentucky

Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson House
1st Floor Plan



- ① PORTICO
- ② DINING ROOM
- ③ FRONT HALL
- ④ MAIN STAIRWAY
- ⑤ BACK STAIRWAY
- ⑥ LIVING ROOM
- ⑦ SUN ROOM
- ⑧ BATHROOM
- ⑨ BAR
- ⑩ DEN (FORMER KITCHEN)
- ⑪ KITCHEN
- ⑫ BOILER ROOM
- ⑬ BACK PORCH (COVERED)
- ⑭ FIREPLACE
- ⑮ CLOSET
- ⑯ FIREPLACE
- ⑰ FIREPLACE

CALLAWAY-GOODRIDGE-
ROBERTSON HOUSE

(HY-242)

MAIN FLOOR

NOT TO SCALE

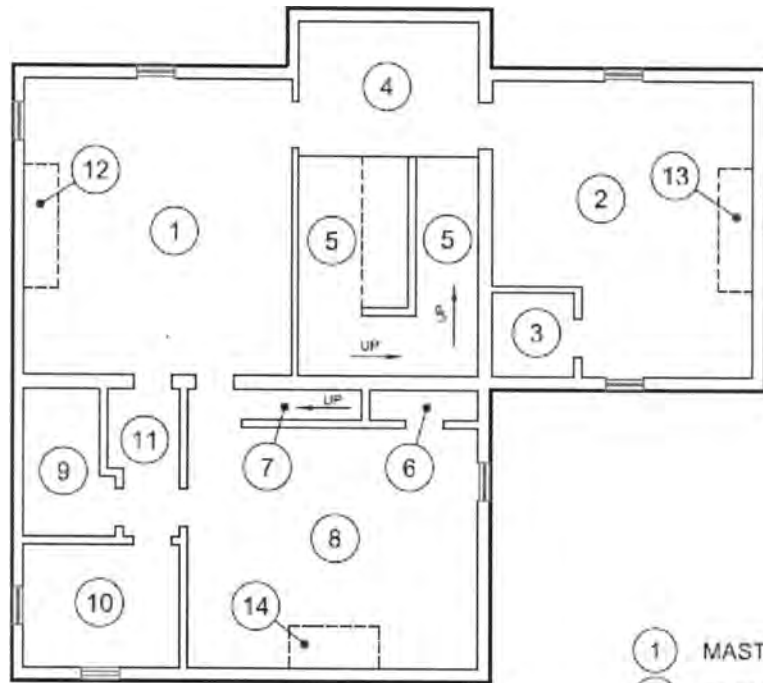
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section _____ Page 3
Additional Documentation

Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
Henry County, Kentucky

Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson House
2nd Floor Plan



- ① MASTER BEDROOM
- ② BEDROOM
- ③ BATHROOM
- ④ HALLWAY/LANDING
- ⑤ STAIRWAY
- ⑥ CLOSET
- ⑦ STAIRWAY
- ⑧ TRAVELLER'S ROOM
- ⑨ CLOSET
- ⑩ BATHROOM
- ⑪ HALLWAY
- ⑫ FIREPLACE
- ⑬ FIREPLACE
- ⑭ FIREPLACE

**CALLAWAY-GOODRIDGE-
ROBERTSON HOUSE**
(HY-242)
SECOND FLOOR
NOT TO SCALE

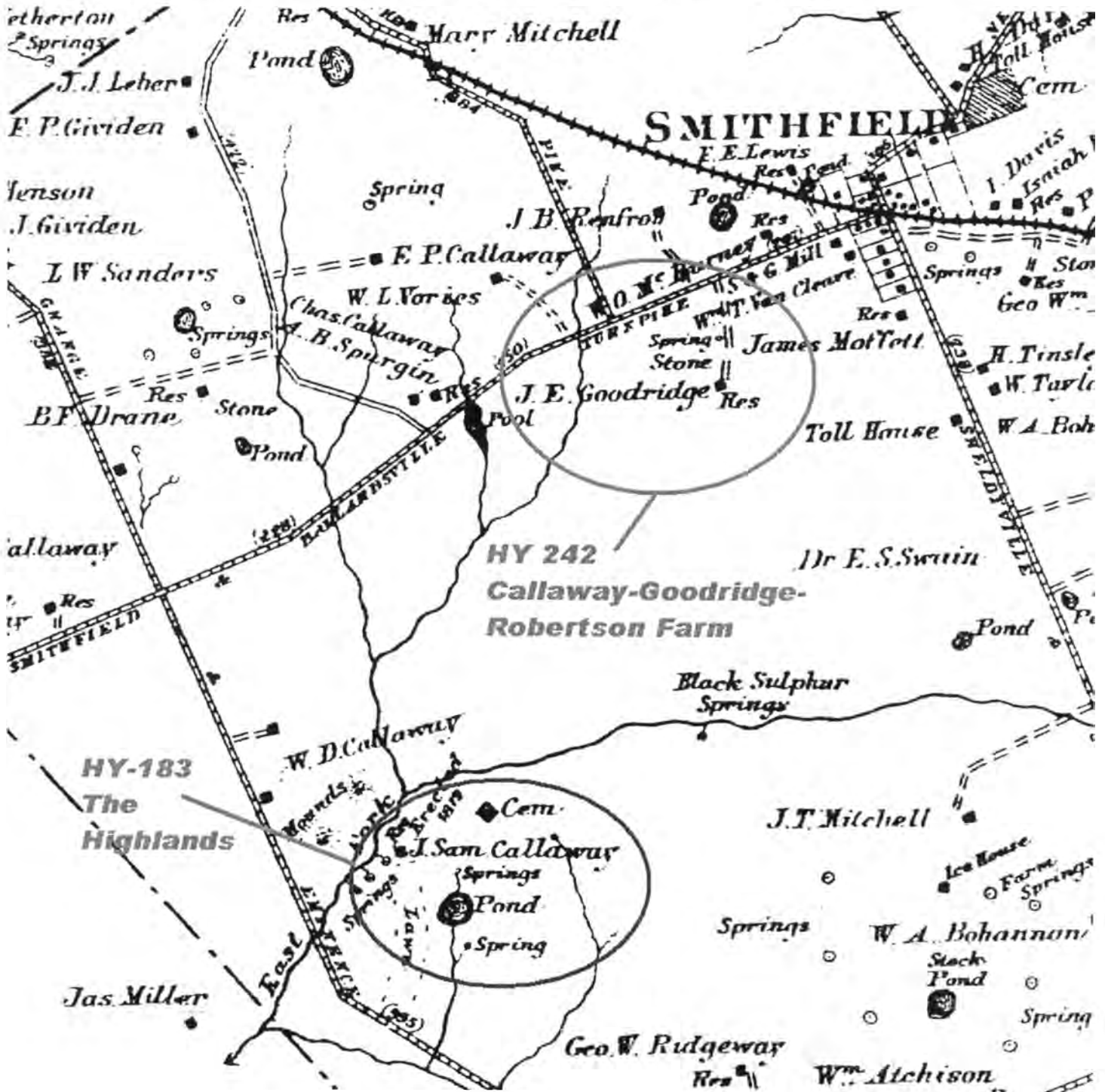
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section _____ Page 4
Additional Documentation

Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
Henry County, Kentucky

1882 Map of Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242) and related Highlands (HY-183), copied from *An Atlas of Henry and Shelby Counties, Kentucky* (D.J. Lake & Co., Philadelphia, 1882), reprinted by McDowell Publications for Henry County Historical Society, 2000.



United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section _____ Page 5
Additional Documentation

Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
Henry County, Kentucky

Aerial Photograph reprinted from the Kentucky Geographic Network (<http://kygeonet.ky.gov>),
Kentucky Division of Geographic Information



This site was created and is hosted by COT/DGI (2009)

4241

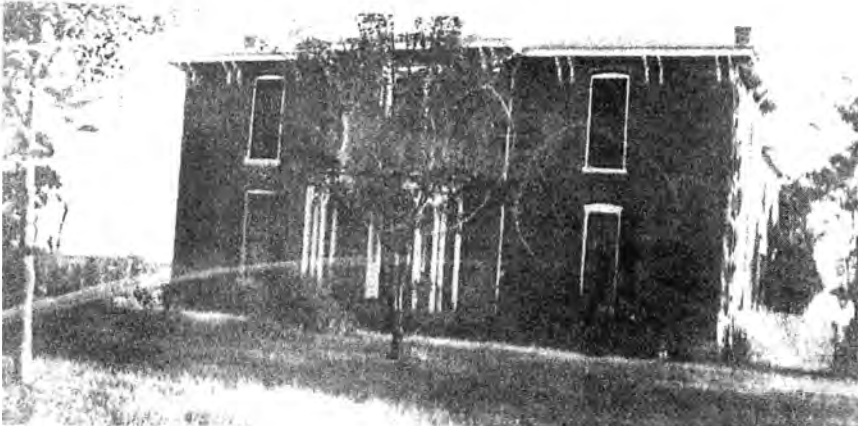
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section _____ Page 6
Additional Documentation

Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm (HY-242)
Henry County, Kentucky

Historical Photographs of Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson House



before 1911



after 1911



circa 1984

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 09001308

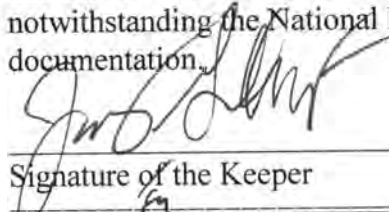
Date Listed: 2/3/2010

Property Name: Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm

County: Henry

State: KY

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

2/3/2010

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Period of Significance

The Period of Significance for the Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm is hereby changed to 1826-1911.

The agricultural context provided in the nomination demonstrates that this farm dropped from the upper tier of Henry County agriculture after its subdivision in 1911. The agricultural importance of the farm is best demonstrated by the period 1826-1911. This truncated period of significance does not affect the status of resources on the farm.

The Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Henry

DATE RECEIVED: 12/24/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/19/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/03/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/07/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09001308

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2/3/2010 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

one of the earliest established Farms in N. Central Ky.; part of Transylvania Co. tract. From 1826 until the 20th Century, was an agricultural leader in Henry County. Out buildings include one cabin that was most likely the Domestic Slave Cabin.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER J. Calhoun

DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____

DATE _____

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

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

















































































































































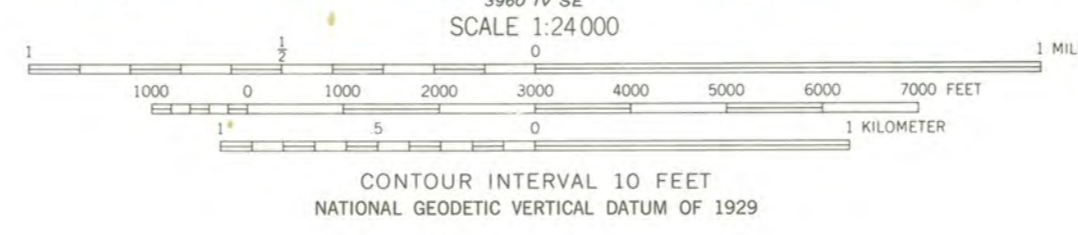
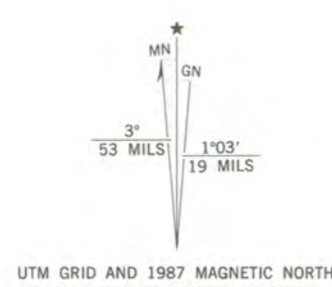








Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1952. Field checked 1954. Revised from aerial
photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1969
Polyconic projection 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Kentucky coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 3 meters south and
4 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,
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, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

SMITHFIELD, KY.
NE 1/4 LA GRANGE 15' QUADRANGLE
38085-03-TF-024
1969
PHOTOREVISED 1987
DMA 3960 IV NE—SERIES V853

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation
with State of Kentucky agencies from aerial photographs taken 1984
and other sources. Contours adjusted adjacent to certain photorevised
hydrographic features. This information not field checked. Map edited 1987

HY-242



STEVEN L. BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

MARCHETA SPARROW
SECRETARY

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov

MARK DENNEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

December 21, 2009

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8th Floor
Washington DC 20005



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are nominations approved at the December 14, 2009 Review Board meeting. We are submitting them for listing in the National Register:

- Colonel Gaines House (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)** Boone County, KY
- Terrace Court Historic District**, Boyle County, Kentucky
- Newport Courthouse Square Historic District**, Campbell County, Kentucky
- Mud Brick House in Greensburg**, Green County, Kentucky
- ✓ **Callaway-Goodridge-Robertson Farm**, Henry County, Kentucky
- Fourth District Elementary School**, Kenton County, Kentucky
- Helena United Methodist Church**, Mason County, Kentucky
- Franklin Grade and High School**, Simpson County, Kentucky
- Milliken Building**, Warren County, Kentucky

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

Mark Dennen, SHPO and
Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council