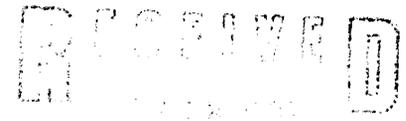


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Longview Farm House
other names/site number LO-63

2. Location

street & number Bores Road na not for publication
city, town Adairville X vicinity
state Kentucky code KY county Logan code 141 zip code 42202

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		1	0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing: NA
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. 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. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan Date 2-13-92
State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Council
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:)

Entered in the National Register
Signature of Keeper: *Alicia Beyer* Date of Action: 3/19/92

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival; Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls wood weatherboard

aluminum siding

roof metal

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

C. 1851; C. 1885

Significant Dates

C. 1851; C. 1885

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A 16 515000 4064660
Zone Easting Northing

B _____
Zone Easting Northing

C _____

D _____

Adairville Quad

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description The boundary for the Longview Farm House is measured from a Logan County property aerial photo-map at the scale: 1 inch = 660 feet. The nominated area, the house and front yard, are on property 11 of Logan County map 100. Starting at a point 617' southeast of the centerpoint of the Stratton Road Bridge over Whipporwill Creek, the boundary travels 190' northeast, then 64' northwest, then 190' southwest, then 64' southeast to the point of beginning.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area includes the architecturally significant resource, the house, with the entire front yard and small margin around that provide the property setting. Additional area contained resources that date later than period of significance.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title L. Martin Perry, National Register Coordinator
organization Kentucky Heritage Council date Jan. 6, 1992
street & number 677 Comanche Trail telephone 502/564-7005
city or town Frankfort state KY zip code 40601

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Continuation SheetLongview Farm House
Adairville, Logan County, KentuckySection number 7 Page 1

The main residence at Longview Farm (LO-63) is a wood-frame clapboarded I-House with a one-story-rear-el which dates to ca. 1851. The building faces Bores Road, and is approximately four miles north of Adairville and eight miles south of Russellville, the Logan County seat. Around 1886 a large two-story porch was added to replace the smaller porch which originally covered the entry. The rear -el consisted in a dining room, dog-trot, and semi-detached kitchen; these were enclosed in the 1930s. In the 1970s this rear-el was expanded to nearly double its interior floor area. The house retains an integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling as a mid-nineteenth century dwelling with a significant late-nineteenth century porch. The house sits in the middle of several agricultural outbuildings dating after 1930 and is part of a 240 acre farm. The nomination consists of a single building, the house, which is nominated for its architectural significance.

The two-story residence measures roughly 20' x 58' not including the porch. It is five bays across the front, faces southwesterly, and sits upon a foundation of brick. A lightly sloping gable roof is oriented with gables along the building's short sides and is covered with a standing seam metal roof. The historic portion of the house has an end chimney in each gable side; the chimneys extend partially beyond the plane of the side walls.

The front facade is identical on the first and second stories. It is punctuated with a window-window-door-window-window rhythm. Each window is a double-hung sash with twelve-over-twelve organization of lights. The front doors on both levels are double doors hinged on the outside, each with a single vertically-oriented raised panel. Three-paned sidelights flank the doors and a fourteen-light (seven-over-seven) transom lights the central hall.

On the front is a large front porch veranda. Ten turned posts support the second-floor veranda roof. The floor of the upper level of the veranda, which is also the ground level's ceiling, is suspended by iron rods which wrap around 8" x 10" timbers in the second-level roof cover (Interview with Mr. Ruston Flowers). The many details include fretwork, brackets, spindles, and finials. The porch is reported to have been manufactured in New Orleans, disassembled and shipped to Clarksville, Tennessee, and brought by wagon to the site for re-assembly (Interview with Flowers).

The interior of the I-House structure consists of three rooms in line with the ridge. These measure 18' 10" from front-to-back. The two outer rooms measure 18' 2" from side-to-side and the central hall is 11' 10" from inside wall- to-inside wall. The historic woodwork remains but most of the other interior surfaces have been covered. The upstairs rooms are comparable in layout and space to their first floor counterparts. The woodwork in the upper rooms is very simple. An unusual feature of both front facade doors is that they lock from the inside with a crossing board.

Historically the house was a two-story I-House with one-story rear-el and large porch. In the 1930s the -el, which consisted of two rooms separated by a dogtrot, and porch were enclosed. In the 1970s those rooms were reorganized. This resulted in a large kitchen, an enclosed porch area, and bedroom and bathroom to the rear.

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Longview Farm House
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Also in the 1930s a number of farm outbuildings were added to the site: chicken house, workshed, three-door smokehouse, and wellhousing. In the 1940s a large ramp barn was built about 100 yards west of the house. About 150 yards east of the house is a small tenant house. All of these agricultural buildings post-date the house and its porch.

ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRITY

The house at Longview Farm retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for the National Register. Three notable changes have been made to the house. The earlier, the addition of the porch in the 1880s, is seen as part of the basis of significance. The later, the alteration of the rear -el of the house in the 1930s, marks a change to the overall house form and coincides with the overall change in the farm where several agricultural outbuildings were added. The house had aluminum siding put on all but the front facade prior to 1980.

Given the importance of the house's form (see Statement of Significance), the significant view of the house is from the front. The changes made in the 1930s or 1970s do not impact the perception of the house as a Central Passage I-House. Locally, these types of houses are numerous, were built over a wide stretch of time, allowed variation of plan in their original construction, and were altered freely during the historic period. Changes to this building are within the limits of change for the form. The house can be seen as having integrity of design and feeling, the two important integrity factors for this type. Within the local architectural context, the house retains enough of its design elements to mitigate the alteration of its original design. The few mid-nineteenth century houses in Logan County with higher integrity of design and feeling do not surpass this residence in the importance of their architectural qualities.

The application of aluminum siding has not had a negative visual impact on the architectural significance. That change was handled so sensitively that it is difficult to distinguish the metal from the original lap siding (see Photo 1) that remains on the front. Application of the siding did not result in loss of features, particularly any features that are important in defining the central-passage house form.

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Longview Farm House
Adairville, Logan County, Kentucky

The main residence at Longview Farm (LO-63) meets National Register Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction. The house's value is seen within the context **Rural Architecture in Logan County**. First, it is a typical and well preserved central passage house. Central passage houses were present in the county during the first three quarters of the nineteenth century. Their large size and architectural detail cause them to stand out as the most prominent historic features of the rural built landscape. The house at Longview Farm fits at the center of that tradition, having been constructed about 1851. In addition, the house is accented by a remarkable porch. This feature, added in the 1880s, documents two further countywide patterns of architectural development: the importance of the porch as an architectural feature and the alteration of houses to create both additional space and a more modern appearance.

RURAL ARCHITECTURE IN LOGAN COUNTY (Until 1900)

Overview

Logan County was created in 1792, the year in which Kentucky became a state, as the Commonwealth's 13th county. Its original size was much larger than today, comprised of nearly all land south of the Green River, which eventually was subdivided into 29 counties. Logan was reduced by the formation of Christian and Warren Counties in 1796, Muhlenburg in 1798, Butler in 1810, and Simpson and Todd Counties in 1819. Russellville is the county seat (Collins: 25, 479-489).

Logan County is located in the Pennyryle Cultural Landscape (Kentucky Heritage Council, 1989). Cultural Landscapes are areas of Kentucky defined by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for preservation planning. These regions are marked by similarity of natural geography, cultural activities, and built environment. While defining the similarity among the Pennyryle's resources has benefit for preservation planning, the cultural and architectural diversity within the Pennyryle region must also be appreciated (Martin: ii-iii).

Two activities have dominated much development of the Pennyryle region since nearly the beginning of the nineteenth century: farming and coal mining. These two activities created distinctive groups of landscape features and influenced the process of urbanization within the landscape region.

Logan County straddles two subregions of the Pennyryle Cultural Landscape: its north half is in the Western Coal Field and its southern half in the Pennyryle plain. With the region's most level land and fertile soil, the southern half is ideally suited for cultivation of row crops. The northern half of Logan is slightly less fertile and somewhat more hilly, but its soils are related more to the fertile soils in the southern part of the county than to those underlain by sandstone and loess in the Western Coal Field to the north (USDA Soil Conservation Service: General Soil Map, Kentucky).

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Longview Farm House
Adairville, Logan County, Kentucky

Logan, along with the two counties to its east and two counties to its west, form the largest continuous area of the state outside of the Bluegrass which possesses topography and fertility conducive to agricultural use. Farming continues as an important activity in the study area. In 1990 Logan County ranked first in the state in production of barley, wheat, and dark air tobacco among all of Kentucky counties, and placed third among all counties in total crop receipts (Lenz: 120). Thus, analysis of its rural architecture aids in understanding larger important patterns of agricultural activity.

Survey and Registration of Logan County's Rural Architecture

The Kentucky Heritage Commission, the SHPO, undertook a survey of Logan County in the Summer of 1980. A total of 103 sites outside of Russellville were recorded. Of those, 74 were residences outside of the county's other two towns, Adairville and Auburn. Martin's architectural analysis of the Pennyryle Cultural Landscape (1988: 226-276) provides some perspective from which to evaluate Logan County's rural sites, but the work does not appear to have used the 1980 survey forms in forging its conclusions--hence, it is a bit too general.

The survey is regarded as a biased sample of rural residences. The strength of this work is in its evaluation of the sites its investigator found most interesting: farmhouses influenced by nationally prevalent architectural styles. Virtually no recording of farm complexes occurred; the non-residential rural properties inventoried include churches, bridges, and two farm outbuildings. The survey also excluded residences built after 1900. A survey report was not completed at the conclusion of the project. This survey is not considered a comprehensive survey of all rural resources in Logan County, but does contain sufficient information to evaluate the National Register eligibility of the main residence at Longview Farm (LO-63).

Those sites judged to be eligible for the National Register by that survey included (all Logan County sites are designated with the prefix "LO-"): 5, 6, 9, 26, 43, 47, 48, 54, 62, 63, 64, 73, 74, 80, 82, 86, 87, 92, 95. Since that survey additional survey work has been done and another site, LO-126, has been suggested for National Register listing. The following sites in the County, outside of Russellville, have been placed on the National Register: David Sawyer House, Shakertown at South Union, South Union Railroad Complex, McCutchen Meadows, and the Reverend James McGready House.

Current perspectives on the values of vernacular architecture, historical significance, and other bases for eligibility should be considered in evaluating these sites and planning for future survey. At present, the Logan County Chamber of Commerce Quality of Life Committee is applying for funding to complete a comprehensive survey of Auburn. That group plans surveys for the entire county in subsequent years. Those surveys will evaluate the historic significance of surveyed properties within all relevant historic themes.

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Longview Farm House
Adairville, Logan County, Kentucky

Development of Rural Residential Architecture

The evolving face of architecture in nineteenth century rural Logan County can be seen in three phases: a federal period that extended through the first quarter; the popular Greek Revival phase during the second quarter and which continued into the third; and Victorian-era expressions, which were complex and eclectic, beginning in the last quarter. Of course, these temporal periods are recent conceptions that help focus analysis of field examples. These forms and phases of house design were not nearly as rigid, nor probably any more apparent to the mid-nineteenth century builder, than are house types today that future historians will define for the late twentieth century.

Information from the survey forms was catalogued to allow comparisons. A second important factor upon which houses were differentiated was building form. Houses were classified into two groups: Central Passage and others. Thus, the variables construction date and form help frame the analysis.

Federal Period Houses: Description

Houses began to appear in Logan County in the 1780s. In 1780 hunting parties entered the area and erected structures, called stations or stockades, to defend their inhabitants against Indian attack. By 1784 a rude dwelling of poles and thatch was fastened together near the site of a boiling mineral springs where Russellville later would grow. (Stratton: 2; Collins: 487). Those constructing houses until the 1820s in the rural part of the county selected the closest materials at hand: rock, log, and clay (brick).

A few structures survive from the late eighteenth century, according to data gathered or estimates made by surveyors. LO-113, LO-116, LO-114, all Central Passage houses, are believed to date before the nineteenth century. In addition twenty-four other structures were surveyed that date to 1800-1825. The Central Passage structures include LO-: 2, 5, 24, 53, 64, 82, 93, 98, 112, and 115. Early nineteenth-century structures with other forms dating to this time include LO-: 12, 14, 17, 43, 49, 54, 55, 61, 65, 85, 104, 108, 111, and 125.

Among those that survive, the Central Passage houses were larger, built of more permanent materials, more balanced in their facade treatment, and more completely conceived than the other group of houses built during the period. Of the thirteen Central Passage structures dating before the 1830s, seven (LO- 5, 24, 53, 64, 82, 93, and 98) were built in masonry, which required more time and care, if not greater cost, than log to construct. Flemish bond brick patterning, a pretentious effect, was found on LO-53, LO-64, LO-82, and LO-93. The architectural program of a few of these structures was worked out sufficiently so that they incorporated an original -ell projection to the rear or a wing: LO-5, LO-64, LO-82, and LO-112. Others needed no expansion at all, being sufficiently large from the beginning. Logan County's Central Passage houses are two-story structures as a rule. None are believed to retain their original porches.

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By contrast, the earliest houses built in the county which had other forms than Central Passage are smaller, more awkward in their facade treatment, and more often built of log, and more frequently needed to be expanded for subsequent uses. Only five of the fourteen (LO- 43, 61, 85, 108, and 111) rose above 1-1/2 stories in height. Most appeared to be built in phases, starting with a log pen or two, separate in space. These separate pens often were tied together with clapboards at some later date, conceivably when a frame addition was grafted on to the original units. Two, LO-49 and LO-65, are believed to retain their original porches. Only two, LO-54 and LO-61, are built in brick, the latter of flemish bond pattern. Traditional house forms were represented among this group: Hall-and-parlor (LO-54, LO-61, LO-65), Dogtrot (LO-43, LO-54) and Saddlebag (LO-17). Others are difficult to classify or to identify under the layers of clapboarding because most of these survey forms do not contain building floor plans.

1825-1875: Popularity of Central Passage

Surveyors recorded twenty-eight Central Passage Houses in rural Logan County believed to have been built during this period, as compared with seventeen houses in other forms. No Central Passage house was identified with a construction date after 1875. Central Passage houses in Logan County from this period have a more definite stylistic expression than their predecessors. Greek Revival styling defines this period of construction.

One important feature of Greek Revival styling for Logan County Central Passage houses is the porch. While none of those Central Passage houses built in the first quarter of the nineteenth century have retained or ever had a porch, nine mid-century Central Passage houses (LO- 9, 26, 30, 56, 60, 68, 87, 95, 123) retain columned porches that date to the mid-nineteenth century.

This differential in the number of porches can have several explanations. One explanation relates to maintenance considerations. Porches tend to be vulnerable to decay from weather. Porches built on a house from 1800-1825 would have been attacked for more years than porches affixed after the 1830s, and so have a greater chance for rotting. If environmental factors explain the lack of porches on Central Passage houses built before the 1830s, then it is likely that some of those houses had original porches but that none of those porches have survived.

Another explanation reflects aesthetic considerations: Greek Revival styling demanded the use of a porch to define the style, where this was not true for houses built earlier. That is, a Logan County house builder from 1800-1825 would only need to build a Central Passage house to distinguish his work from that of others. The form itself was new to the area and offered variation from the norm even without a porch. But by the 1830s, Logan County contained a number of urban and rural Central Passage houses. In contrast to other houses, these must have been seen as buildings of prestige and distinction. By the middle of the antebellum period, home owners and house builders alike were familiar with the aesthetic limits of the form. So after that time a builder needed to

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employ Greek Revival external features to distinguish a Central Passage house from an earlier residence with that form. This occurred nationally, as well (McAlester: 139-195). The vocabulary of Greek Revival features relied upon the visual impact of porches, often a two-story portico. Within this view, the porch serves as a useful feature to distinguish early from later Central Passage houses. Further, aesthetics, more so than environment, accounts for the evolution of the Central Passage house. If so, then perhaps fewer earlier houses were built with porches in the first place. Obviously, if no rural Central Passage houses were built with porches before the 1830s, none were to be found in the 1980 survey.

During the later nineteenth and early twentieth century owners certainly considered both maintenance and styling in the decision to attach a new porch onto an extant Central Passage house. A modern replacement for a decaying porch would correct the structural deficiency and allow an update for the simple three- or five-bay facade. Many later nineteenth century porches were a single story, contrasted with the two-story Greek Revival portico, and had delicate turned posts and scroll-cut brackets (eg., LO-109). After the turn of the century a number of these rural seats received two story porticos with mammoth columns that stretched sometimes three bays and which were accented with dentils and fanlights (eg., LO-46, LO-47).

One house, the residence at Longview Farm (LO-63), has one of the most impressive replacement porches in the rural county. Its two story height and five bay width places it among the largest on any Central Passage house. Its detail makes it more elaborate than others. That detailing is similar to the work on Italianate and Gothic farmhouses built throughout America after 1850s. Finally, its highly unusual attachment, i.e., suspension by metal rods, is like no other. Its combination of size and styling make it an important artifact from the final quarter of the nineteenth century. It indicates the continuing interest in the porch for late nineteenth-century house design. Its styling shows that an up-to-date architectural appearance was important to owners of homes, even when the style of the main house block had passed from fashion.

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Section number 9 & 10 Page 1

Longview Farm House
Adairville, Logan County, Kentucky

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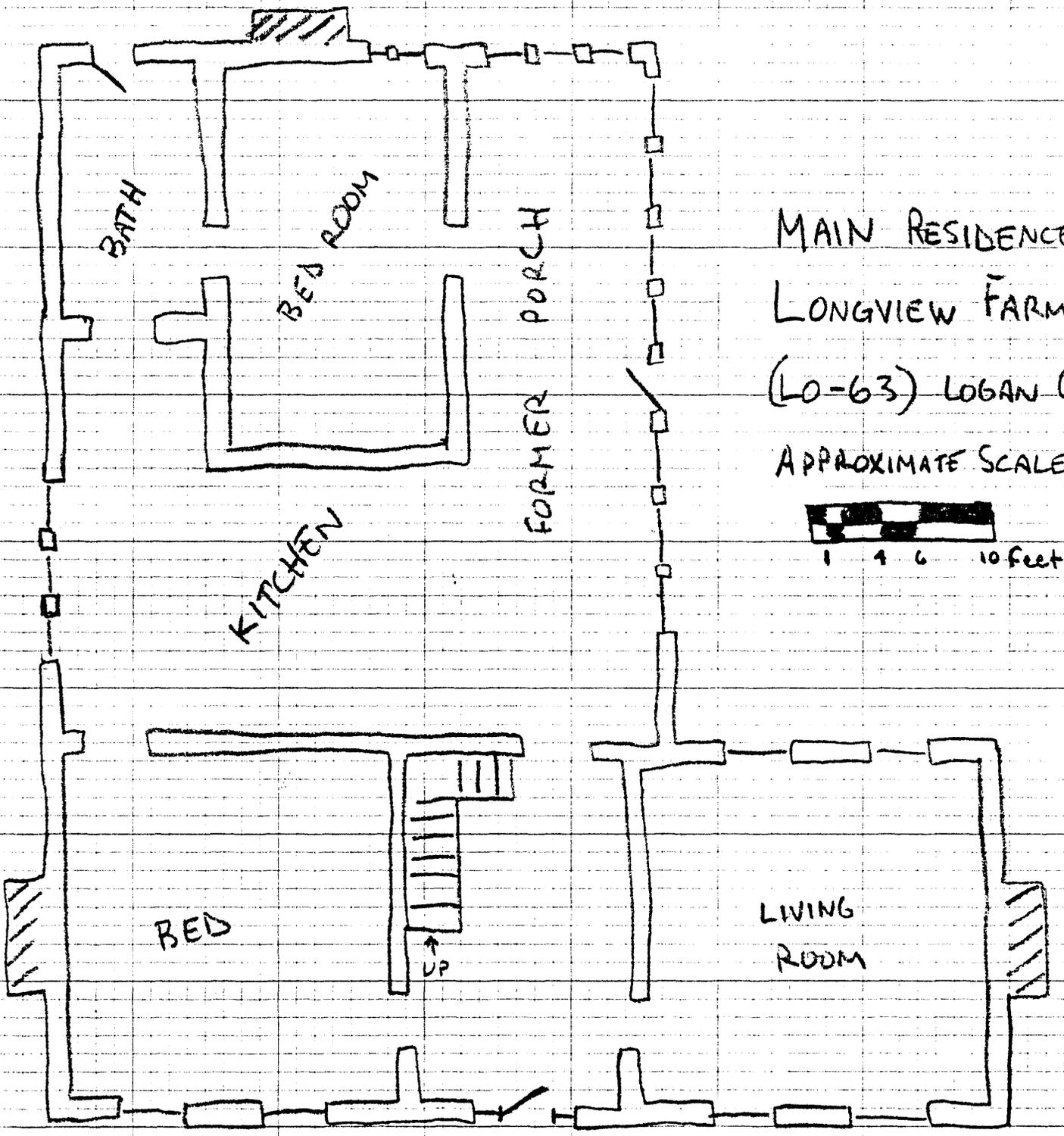
1947 Place-names of Logan County and Oft-told Tales. Printed by the author.

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service

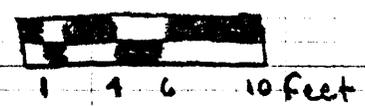
1975 General Soil Map, Kentucky. April.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated area is restricted to the house and a small protective margin around its perimeter. This reflects the architectural basis of the nomination. A larger area of the property could be nominated if the outbuildings and acreage are found to be significant within other historic contexts, such as one relating to local agricultural history. Those evaluations can only be made after completing more fieldwork and research.



MAIN RESIDENCE
LONGVIEW FARM
(LO-63) LOGAN COUNTY
APPROXIMATE SCALE



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Continuation Sheet

Longview Farm House
Adairville, Logan County, Ky.

Section number PHOTOS Page 1

For All Photos

Historic Name: Longview Farm House
Location: Adairville, Logan County, Kentucky
Photographer: L. Martin Perry
Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Ky.
Date Taken: 1991

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>View or Elevation</u>
1	Front porch, to east
2	Upper level of porch, view to southeast
3	Side of house, view to northeast
4	Rear -el, view to south
5	Interior, east parlor of first floor