

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Huddleston, Judge Killis, House

other names/site number CT-2

2. Location

street & number US Highway 127 NA not for publication

city or town Albany vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Clinton code 053 zip code 42602

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

David L. Morgan David L. Morgan, Executive Director
and SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
12-14-93
Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

for Signature of the Keeper Entered in the Date of Action
Guymon Lapsley National Register 1/28/94

Huddleston, Judge Killis, House
Name of Property

Clinton Co., KY
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic 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)

Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other Masonite Weatherboard
Metal siding

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1900

Significant Dates

ca. 1900

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Burchett, Preacher Joseph; Builder
Architect; unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Huddleston, Judge Killis, House
Name of Property

Clinton Co., KY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6	6	6	4	7	0
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4	0	6	7	2	6	0
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Zone Easting Northing
2

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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Albany Quadrangle

3

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Zone Easting Northing
4

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 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title L. Martin Perry/National Register Coordinator
organization Kentucky Heritage Council date 8/5/93
street & number 300 Washington Street telephone 502-564-7005
city or town Frankfort state KY zip code 40601

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Danny F. Craft
street & number 903 N. Cross Street telephone 606-387-5528
city or town Albany state KY zip code 42602

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Clinton County, KYSection number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

The **Killis Huddleston House** (CT-2) is a wood frame farmhouse, two stories tall that faces east along U.S. 125, three miles north of Albany, seat of Clinton County. Inside and outside the house are architectural features of note. The structure was built around the turn of the twentieth century, went into decay through neglect by the 1960s, and in 1972 was purchased by the current owners who continue to rehabilitate the structure as their home. The house is the focal point of a 47 acre farm and is surrounded by structures recently placed around it, all connected by an asphalt driveway. The nominated area includes the house and its small front yard.

The house has a complex external surface treatment and rambling plan. Essentially it is a large T-plan house with a spacious porch that shades the front and part of the south facades. The main facade's first floor has a fenestration rhythm of a central passage house: two windows flanking a central door. The interior plan is consistent with that appearance: the door opens to a small hall and two flanking rooms. The second floor facade is also three bays wide, with a bay window capped by a pedimented gable on the southern third, a central door, and a third window on the northern third of the front facade. Covering this facade is a full length porch split into two levels, corresponding to interior storey divisions. The porch achieves a highly decorative effect with dozens of delicate turned members, scroll cut brackets, and numerous turned posts.

The sides of the house are more irregular in their visual massing than is the front. The north side is dominated by the two-storey continuous bayed projection that is topped by a fully pedimented gable and two console overhangs. The south side is topped by paired pedimented gables. Windows on the house are one-over-one double hung sashes. The roof combines a hip configuration over the main portion of the house with intersecting gable ridges. One massive stone chimney rises above the roofline at the historic western (back) side of the house.

The interior of the house contains many features of stylish house design. The rooms are plentiful and large; dark rich woodwork in baseboards, wainscoting, and panelling abounds; and dramatic features are employed. One enters the house via the central hall which terminates at the foot of a large wooden stairway. The stairway, comprised of oak, walnut, and cherry, rises to a landing where it splits into two opposing staircases on the way to the second floor. Other impressive features include large wooden mantels, an enclosed winder stairway linking bedrooms at the southeast corner of each floor, pocket doors, and extensive use of combing on the wooden doors.

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Clinton Co., KY**Integrity**

The current owners, one of whom is a descendant of the original owner, purchased the house in 1972. They bought a structure which had severely deteriorated through neglect and through use as a barn. Several years of rehabilitation work accounts for its return to beauty. Along the way, some portions of the house were changed according to the needs and tastes of the owners. The simplest way to describe the changes is to conceive of the house as a spatial and preservation continuum in three parts. The area of greatest preservation and retention of historic feeling is the front of the three. More work and change has occurred in the middle zone; still more at the rear. But even the most extensive changes at the back, preserve the integrity of feeling, even when integrity of original design and materials have been sacrificed.

The front portion of the house, up to the wall between the staircase and the kitchen, retains the greatest integrity. Because damaged woodwork was replaced with new in-kind materials or with woodwork from other portions of the house, and because few concessions to modern house design were imposed on the original character, rehabilitation of this part of the house has the feeling of a restoration. One ingenious change preserved a key feature, the sagging main staircase, and resulted in very little impact on the aesthetics of the space. To support the rise of the stair from the landing between first and second floor, the owners installed metal rods, connected the unsupported stair stringer to the large beams in the attic. This suspension system allowed the stairs to be lifted several inches over the course of a number of months, returning them to their original height. The metal rods remain, seeming perfectly suited to their place while performing a vital function.

Bathrooms have been installed just behind (west) of the bedroom on both first and second floors. These changes have resulted in alterations to original fixtures and uses of the spaces, but owners indicate that original spaces of these rooms have been largely preserved.

In the house's middle zone, which contains the kitchen, dining room, and utility room on the main floor, historic space has been used but reconfigured. In the early 1970s the north side porch was enclosed and made into a utility room. The external effect of the porch enclosure has not had a dramatic impact on the house's design. On the inside, the utility room is well placed, for it continues the transverse service axis created by the kitchen. The kitchen is obviously modern. The dining room is larger than historically, as it has been expanded through the removal of a historic partition wall that enclosed a bedroom on the original southwest corner of the house. This middle zone of the house exhibits a high compatibility in feeling with the front portion through the retention of dark hardwood doors and woodwork.

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The most extensive change to the house is in the back (west) where a 30' and 28' wide family room was added in 1980. The room is open in plan and has a tall ceiling height. Its free use of walnut woodwork, incorporation of the house's original end chimney, and use of tall windows gives it a contemporary yet compatible feeling with the historic portion of the house.

On the exterior of the house non-wood siding covers the family room addition and some of the siding in the pedimented gables. Care was given in replacement to retain the integrity of feeling. For instance, where the siding was installed in those gables, the original diagonal orientation of the wooden siding was maintained. Similar consideration rebuilt the southern portion of the porch, which had decayed. A local carpenter in 1980 repaired the area so skillfully that it is difficult to determine by sight alone where historic and reconstructed materials meet.

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Huddleston, Judge Killis, House
Clinton Co., KY

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The **Judge Killis Huddleston House** (CT-2) meets National Register Criterion C by exhibiting important and strong design qualities within its local architectural landscape. Its design as a stylish farmhouse helps us to understand Clinton County's socio-economic climate at the turn of the twentieth century. The context **Clinton County's Residential Architecture through 1910** analyzes the house on both social and aesthetic grounds.

Aesthetically, the house can be seen as superior on a design continuum biased toward high style design. The residence's interior and exterior details allow us to connect it readily with national building design aesthetics, more so than with lesser-recognized local vernacular trends.

The house also helps us to understand the Clinton County culture. Because the house is bigger, more valuable, and more varied in its design than most of its neighbors, it conceivably suggests what county residents saw to be the limit of their housing options. The house shows that its original owner recognized developments outside of his local situation; while this house occupies one extreme of the range of housing options locally it is closer to the middle of the range of housing options nationally. Not only was it personal choice to build such a (locally) grand house, it was also a public expression, suggesting that others locally could appreciate what it symbolized: the culture beyond the county's boundaries.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: CLINTON COUNTY'S RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE THROUGH 1910

Previous Investigations and Research Design

Clinton and Russell Counties, at this writing, are the remaining two Kentucky counties without a National Register listing. A lack of preservation attention accounts for this better than a lack of historic resources. The research undertaken for this nomination was an effort to gain an overview of the County's historic architecture so that the subject property could be evaluated for its historic and architectural values within that local context.

The Kentucky Heritage Council files for the county were consulted. These include geographical research files, database, theme files, survey data, and The Pennyryle Cultural Landscape report. Little information from field examination of county properties is available, as only three sites in Clinton County have been surveyed, the subject property being one. The research files, theme files, and database yielded no information or sources directly related to historic architecture in the study area.

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Clinton County, KY

Martin's cultural landscape report (1988), on the other hand, was very useful. It provides raw census data and an analysis of those data from which to understand the historic Clinton County culture. Within an understanding of the historical cultural system (i.e., local architectural/social context), house forms become more meaningful.

Printed resources generated by groups other than the Heritage Council were consulted to prepare for fieldwork. Two major local histories are available. Ferguson's 1986 Early Times in Clinton County did not provide much information concerning the theme. Clinton County, Kentucky, A Pictorial History (1992) offers useful photographs of comparison properties designed with high style influences. Its photographs were believed to comprise a rather complete survey of the county's high style historic architecture. Because most of those houses and public buildings have been demolished, the book's visual record is of great value to this project. Records of the WPA were investigated to learn about any building projects during the Great Depression, though those projects would have resulted in construction of public buildings more so than in private residences.

Local persons were contacted for information on the location of historic buildings. Contacts with Dan Craft, owner of the subject property, and with a local lawyer, David Cross, yielded usable information. Members of the Clinton County Historical Society that were consulted could not contribute information related to the historic context.

An overview of the county's economic development, based on Martin's cultural landscape report, follows. That overview provided meaning for the housing data found in the field.

Findings from Research: Overview of Clinton County and its Development

Clinton County, created in 1835 from Wayne and Cumberland Counties, is located in the southeast portion of the Pennyryle Cultural Landscape Region. The Pennyryle Cultural Landscape is defined by the SHPO as a thirty-eight county region of Kentucky surrounded by the Ohio River to the north, the Tennessee border to the south, on the east by the Bluegrass and Eastern Kentucky (Appalachian Mountain) regions, and on the west by the Jackson Purchase region. Farming and coal mining have dominated the Pennyryle economy and helped create urban centers such as Owensboro, Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, and Henderson.

Clinton County historically has been isolated from the affairs of the Pennyryle. It is distant from the region's urban centers, lacked transportation connections with them, and largely did not participate in regional commerce or production patterns. Its way of life, including its architectural patterns, can be seen as insular as that found in any Pennyryle county. Subsistence, rather than the marketing of surplus goods, seems to describe its historic economy.

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Clinton county occupied the lower rungs of regional economic statistics in nearly all census reporting periods through the 1920s. It is 37th out of 38 counties in size with 196 square miles (cf. Christian County, the Pennyrile's largest, 722 square miles). Its population grew modestly during the nineteenth century, only increasing by more than 1000 people during one decade, 1840-1850. When other Pennyrile counties saw explosive growth resulting from railroad-related development, industrialization, etc., Clinton county grew little, and even managed to contract, losing 2% of its residents from 1880-1890. In every census from 1840 through 1940 it was among the three lowest counties in Pennyrile population, and was 38th out of 38 counties each decade from 1880-1910 inclusive.

Its agricultural output has not distinguished it in the Pennyrile. In 1850, with 35 counties reporting, it ranked 32nd in number of farms (507 cf. 1833 in Barren County, the region's leader), last in annual value of farm production \$6.00/farm cf. \$1,062/farm in Meade County), last in the number of horses per farm, and among the lowest ranks for number of mules, milk cows, swine, and production of wheat, corn, and tobacco per farm. By 1880 the situation had not improved. Out of 38 counties, Clinton ranked 33rd in value of products per farm (\$178.04 cf. Todd County's \$669.61/farm), and the average farm size had slipped from 225 acres in 1850 (60 acres improved) to 117 acres (50 acres improved). Toward the end of the nineteenth century numerous Clinton County farmers began to raise sheep; Clinton ranked 6th in number of sheep per farm (4.99 cf. 6.16 sheep/farm in Wayne County) in 1880. But, twenty years later, in 1900, Clinton still ranked last in number of farms (1269 cf. 4506 farms in Pulaski), was 23rd in farm size with 89.9 acres per farm (cf. Breckinridge at 127 acres/farm) and reported only an average value of \$150.46 (cf. Daviess @ \$534.06/farm) for buildings and \$30.56 (cf. Union @ \$124.94/farm) for machinery per farm. Even tobacco, suitable for profit on small-scale cultivation, did not comprise much of the county's agricultural economy; Clinton ranked 36th by producing 6.8 pounds (cf. Henderson @ 5421.4 pounds/farm) per farm. And by 1920, farming had contracted further, with Clinton ranking 31st in size of farms, and last in value of land per farm, value of buildings per farm, and value of machinery per farm (Martin: 47, 331-336, 415-420, 446-454).

None of the Pennyrile's agricultural indicators from census data suggest that this rural county supported a landed gentry or planter class, such as the gentleman farmer of the Bluegrass. Instead, Clinton County presented an image of rural poverty or conservatism. In 1940 the county held nearly the highest number of farm dwellings without electricity and the highest per capita in need of repair (Martin: 273). Clinton County should be more typical of its portion of the cultural landscape where Martin found "dwellings in the southeast being the more modest in the Pennyrile" (p. 273). Agricultural statistics lead us to expect, then, a reduced range of rural architectural resources.

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Manufacturing statistics do not reveal more urban-based sources of Clinton County's economic activity. In 1860 Clinton sat near the bottom of the region's thirty-eight counties. It ranked 37th with ten manufacturing plants (cf. 633 in Union County), last in manufacturing capital invested (\$1500 cf. \$1,046,025 invested in Breckinridge County), and last in number of employees per plant (1.7 workers cf. 32.8 workers/plant in Crittenden County). Despite this lack of manufacturing activity, owners paid their few workers relatively fairly (\$270 annually, 13th out of 38, cf. \$387/employee in Union County) and still managed to turn a profit (\$6681/plant, 9th out of 38, cf. Henderson @ \$27,226/plant). Data from 1880-1900 show an extreme fiscal conservatism in the County's manufacturing sector, an approach which yielded small profits and choked industrial expansion. Clinton County manufacturers invested \$2072.12/plant in 1880 (21st out of 38 Counties), \$1815.00/plant in 1890 (36th) and \$1207.00/plant in 1900 (34th). Annual gross profits per plant during these year were \$3340.15 in 1880 (28th), \$3563.83 (36th) in 1890 and \$2676.25 (36th) in 1900. But with worker pay higher in 1860 than in 1890 (\$248.67 cf. \$375.93 per worker in Warren County) and 1900 (\$242.16 cf. \$549.87 per worker in Larue County) Clinton County's laborers were probably not pushing for more factories to open. Further, this low level of manufacturing activity would have resulted in far fewer of the typical late nineteenth-century capitalists who were common elsewhere. Consequently, we should expect a relative shrinkage in the potential number of urban mansions or country estates (Martin: 362, 423-424, 458-459, 483-486).

Another census data category, property values, may shed as much light on the Clinton County's housing as any other factors. Clinton County property, both real estate and personal property, was reported among the lowest values of any Pennyrile county during each late-nineteenth-century census. For instance, the county stood 36th of 38 counties in total real estate value (\$975,868 cf. Christian County's \$11,749,741) and 36th in personal property value (\$778,054 cf. Christian County's \$9,220,226) in 1860. In 1870 the county ranked last in real estate value and second last in personal property value, 35th in real estate and 34th in property values in 1880, and last again in 1890 in both real estate and personal property values (Martin: 355, 394, 425-426, 436).

With citizens being taxed on the basis of their property's value, county residents may viewed low property values as a **benefit** which translated into low rates of taxation. Thus, in all of 1890 the county collected only \$427, lowest among the region's counties (Henderson collected \$27,764). The county administration reinforced this fiscal stinginess by avoiding bonded indebtedness. In 1880 Clinton was one of twelve Pennyrile counties, and in 1890 one of 22 counties, to shun bonds which would support public construction projects (Martin: 428, 437, 441). This resistance to public debt speaks of a strong "pay as you go" ethic and a willingness to do without.

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The public policy of avoiding debt was mirrored in private practice. In 1890 Clinton County had a single house incumbered for \$800, compared with region leading Warren County with 83 homes incumbered for \$147,298. Local farmers showed the same conservatism, ranking the county last in farm indebtedness: \$30,917 compared with Henderson County farms mortgaged for a total of \$558,985. As late as 1900 farmers had held the line against taking on debt, with 61.1% of Clinton County farm homes free of encumbrances and only 10.7% encumbered. In the County's towns, 19.5% of the households were free of encumbrance, but only a minuscule 1.74% of the urban homes encumbered. What of nearly 80% of the remaining urban households in 1900? They were occupied by renters. That housing statistic is reported in the 1910 census, when Clinton County is shown to have the highest rate of rental housing in the Pennyryle, 74.9%. The rates of farm and urban households with debt in 1910 are similar (62.6% and 18.3%, respectively) to 1900 rates (Martin: 443-445, 489-490, 493-494).

From these many statistics a portrait of the County's turn-of-the-century economy begins to emerge. It can be characterized as centripetal, i.e., very localized. It operated at a scale which allowed few people access to capital from outside the county borders. Farm and manufacturing trade existed, but may have satisfied local demands instead of being scaled to extralocal markets. Economic mobility prior to World War II was limited for most county residents. They accepted lower wages over time, suffered from anemic investment in manufacturing, and found neither farms nor county seat businesses calling for laborers. The county's private citizens and public administration, and presumably its banks, held on to their few dollars tightly, so that the average citizen could not accumulate surplus money to purchase a house.

Local capital probably concentrated into the hands of a few, a class of landlords, who were responsible for housing construction and who controlled most average citizens' experience of housing. Census data suggest one other occupational class with access to capital for house construction: merchants. Albany, seat of Clinton County, had the region's second highest total of stores after Cumberland County (9 vs. 12, resp.) and the second highest total of mills after Daviess County (5 vs. 11, resp.), among Pennyryle county seat commercial districts (Martin: 111-112). While such rankings for Albany, a relatively small town, are puzzling, they do identify two occupations which did have a presence in Clinton County. Store owners and millers would have been important financial brokers within this county whose transportation infrastructure was undeveloped and whose rural economies operated slightly beyond a subsistence level. Such merchants could have accumulated the cash necessary to obtain real estate, especially if their businesses gave them access to extralocal economies.

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Given this portrait of the county's economic complexion, a comparable portrait of extremely limited housing possibilities follows. Clinton County would be the place in the Pennyryle we should expect the least number of large, expensive, fashionable houses to be found. It begins with a slim housing stock to begin with: as late as 1910 it held the region's lowest number of farm homes (1,401 cf. 4,888 in Pulaski) and 257 non-farm homes (cf. 5,554 in Daviess). Further, the local economy offered less support for someone wanting to construct an expensive house. Even the rare case, when an average citizen could afford such a house would likely face slim prospects for reselling it in the future.

In such an economic climate, large, well designed houses evidencing national architectural design elements would be especially conspicuous, both in terms of their design and in terms of their socio-cultural and symbolic content. Martin observed in the Pennyryle, "the more income per county, the higher the incidence of large and architecturally fashionable homes....In particularly poor counties, even fashionable houses might have been down-sized and lacking in ornate whimsy, but when compared to those dwellings immediately around them, the degree of symbolic indication remained" (pp. 227-228). This characterizes the context into which the Judge Killis Huddleston House was built.

Findings from Field Examination: Overview of County Architecture

Martin suggests that, "Next to politics, architecture was the principal means of demonstrating one's status in early Kentucky" (p. 227). Architectural character would establish one's place on the social order according to design, and by indicating clearly the resident's situation within the county's economic structure.

One way that Clinton County's architectural character points to economic realities is by suggesting a foundation of parochialism in both economic and aesthetic decisions. The earliest extant residences are located outside of towns and follow simple traditional forms that were somewhat outmoded in other parts of the state when they were employed in locally. Very few houses are known to date to antebellum years. Two of those are brick, a material that often survives better than wood.

The Jessie Noland House (CT-1) was built in 1822, one of six constructed by the same builder during the years 1822-1838 (Letter from Cross). The house has a hall-parlor plan and federal styling, resembling those built in the Bluegrass of Kentucky in the 1780s and 1790s. Its level of preservation and craftsmanship make it eligible for the National Register.

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A more informal effect is given by another historic house (CT-3) located southeast of Albany above where Hays Creek intersects with Highway 1076. That house was constructed in two campaigns. The earlier one resulted in a house with a single front door opening on the facade and a chimney on the left (south) side wall. The later addition to the house is joined to the original portion's south wall, and continues its front facade. The entire structure has a window-door-window-door opening pattern. A guess would place construction of the older portion at 1840, judging from the Flemish bonding pattern of the brick and the transom and sidelights enframing the door. The effect is one of practicality and informality of design, not an effort to follow the dictates of styling. The Noland House and this house on State Route 1076 show that early county residents were aware of stylistic trends outside of their area. Presumably, what is found in early Clinton County would have been seen as fashionable when built, even though the same would have seemed stylistically behind-the-times in either the Bluegrass or urban areas of the Pennyrile.

Clinton County's pictorial history book (1992) shows images of 33 buildings of locally stylish design and ample size. Because no better survey of County architecture exists, this collection is treated as the complete range of local architectural diversity. Houses appear to have been included in this portion of the pictorial history on the basis of references to national design styles. The editor was not contacted to determine whether some photographs of local buildings were omitted from the publication. The list includes:

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Huddleston, Judge Killis, House
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<u>House's Owner Name</u>	<u>Architectural Style/features</u>
Lewis Washington-Leantha Yates Dicken	American Foursquare/porches
Charlie Ellis-Rachel Neathery McKinley	Queen Anne-Stick
Killis Huddleston House*	T-plan/Steamboat Gothic porches
J.A. Warriner	T-plan
Bob and Verlie Dickerson	Central Passage/Log under laps?
John Calvin Burchett	T-plan (poor image)
Jim and Ruby Smith*	T-plan
Granville Smith-Dr. Harvey Ryan	Central Passage/Greek Revival
Plato Hancock	T-plan/porches dominate
R.L. Higginbotham	T-plan
Dr. John Sloan	Side passage (poor image)
Beaty Home place	Central Passage with cross gables
Judge Cyrus Booher Parrigin	Central Passage
Brents	Princess Anne/wrap-around porch
T.A. Catron	Italianate farmhouse
W.L. Connor	Central Passage/early log?
Rev. W.O. Wray	Log
John Huff House and Hotel	Italianate: arched windows/porch
Samuel V. Brents	T-plan
Sam Grider	Central Passage
Shannon Reneau	Possibly Central Passage (poor image)
Bill Duvall	Central Passage with 3 cross gables
Littrell	Central Passage with 3 cross gables
Jasper Allen	Central Passage log
William and Nellie Ryan	Craftsman? (poor image)
Asa Harper	Central Passage? (obscured by trees)
Elsa Bertram/Maple Hill Hospital*	American Foursquare/brick
Willie and Nannie Roberts	Central Passage? (obscured by trees)
J.E. (Ed) Parrigin	Central Passage with 3 cross gables
Albany Methodist Church Parsonage	Bungalow
Harlin Dyer	Amer. Foursquare/jerkin head dormers
Bill McKinley	T-plan
Louise Hunley/S.G. Smith	T-plan
James G. Jarvis	Princess Anne

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From the Architectural Style/feature column it is obvious that few houses in Clinton County can be classified as examples of any high style architecture. This corresponds with Martin's observation of the narrow range of design that would be found in poorer counties. He notes that, "...the wealthiest farmers on the choice lands...usually the site of the earliest roads...built the finer houses to demonstrate success to both the surrounding agriculturalists and passers-by" (p. 227). From this, Clinton's economic situation would not support the range of architectural resources found in a more prosperous Pennyrile county. Further, the consequence of this relationship between design and economics, and its impact on the character of Clinton County's rural dwellings, enhances the impact of the Judge Huddleston House's design.

The county's most architecturally ambitious houses, as reflected in the above listing, are more easily classified according to plan than on the basis of style. Plan analysis is an approach common in the study of vernacular architecture. While the vernacular vocabulary of the county's architecture has neither been defined nor investigated, it is apparent that it follows that of the Mid-Atlantic, tidewater, and upland south cultural landscapes. A study of the local regional variations on the larger vernacular landscape patterns is beyond the scope of this study. However, the observations which follow suggest Clinton County's architecture with high style references is closer to local vernacular traditions than would be the case in wealthier areas where high style traditions were more thoroughly developed.

What Clinton County residents viewed as a local house of fine design would be viewed in other architectural settings as having a much lesser amount of architectural distinction. In other words, what was architecturally significant in Clinton County really depended upon knowing the body of local architecture and knowing what house characteristics formed the basis for architectural significance. The sample of housing presented in the Clinton County pictorial history leads to the following hypotheses of the local criteria used to evaluate important and significant architecture:

1. House size may have been a more important feature defining attractive architecture than was the ornament of architectural styling. That is, a wealthy farmer in Clinton County may have found a large house with plain design as desirable, perhaps more so, than a slightly smaller house with complex composition or with a proliferation of applied ornament. The 33 houses depicted show acceptance of large plain houses and, we may believe, a value placed upon their spaciousness. While some houses in this sample may have been smaller and were later enlarged, their owners obviously chose more house over a little less expansion with more decoration.
2. Balance in the proportions of massing and fenestration were more important than ornament in defining architectural character. Balance of proportions is an important design goal on large and simply ornamented structures.

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3. Architectural details were useful but not essential to distinguish important architecture. A house could be attractive without architectural detailing. The presence of such details, though, would certainly enhance a structure's appeal.
4. The porch is a focal point of activity and design. It was often the location owners felt was worthy of investment in architectural ornament.
5. Design informality was accepted and afforded two advantages. Informally designed houses could be added to without destroying their architectural effect, as long as the proportions of the new were balanced with those found on the original house. Second, by adding rooms to the house, the house size increased, thereby increasing the factor that may have served as the primary gauge of architectural value.

With this rough outline of values which defined significant architecture locally in historic Clinton County, the Judge Killis Huddleston House was seen as architecturally significant. It is first and foremost a large roomy farmhouse. It offered sufficient space to allow the family to take in boarders, travellers, and extended family members over time (Conversation with Craft). It is a house with an abundance of applied ornament, enhancing the effect of its informal, asymmetrical design. The ornament consists in large part of turned porch balustrade spindles and other stickwork which helps viewers connect the farmhouse with similar structures found on successful farms outside of the county. Its flexible design allowed for change over time: a porch change on the north side and a large west-side room-sized addition do not look out of keeping with the structure and benefit owners by providing more space.

In summary, if the five design tenets proposed above describe the local historical view of architectural significance, then the Judge Killis Huddleston House would have been seen as very significant architecturally. Today its importance is heightened because it has become a rare thing: it is one of the few structures from among those shown in the pictorial history to remain standing. Further, the house comments on the social status of the Judge. Presumably, he was perceived as an educated cultured elite. By building a country residence very close to the county seat town was not only convenient, but follows the patterns adopted by gentlemen farmers of the Bluegrass. Perhaps the location of the house, in addition to its styling, gives us clues to the social perceptions of the person who built it, and the people he communicated with through his choice of housing. The importance of Judge Huddleston has not been investigated but his grand house gives a striking clue to his status as a local elite.

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Huddleston, Judge Killis, House
Clinton County, KY

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is situated on parcel 30 of Clinton County Property Valuation Map 27, and includes the house, a ten-foot margin surrounding its north, south, and west sides, and the front yard extending to Highway 127.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

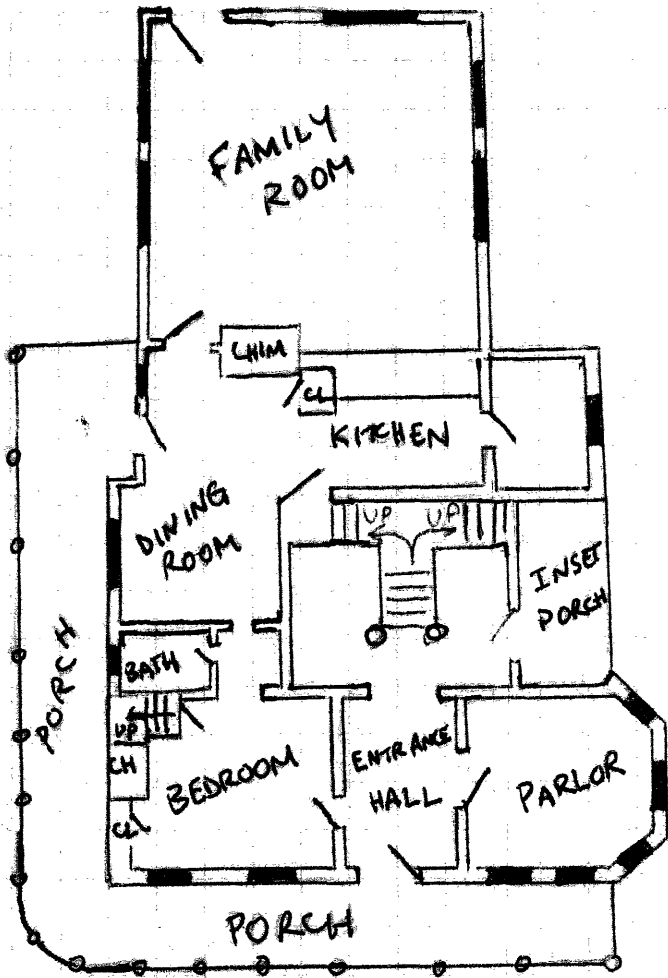
The area proposed for listing is restricted to the house and its front yard as appropriate to its architectural significance. No landscape features outside of these proposed boundaries contribute to that significance. Much of the site immediately surrounding, but outside of, the proposed boundaries contains non-historic features and resources which do not contribute to our appreciation of the architectural values of the site.

PHOTO IDENTIFICATION

Same for all photographs:

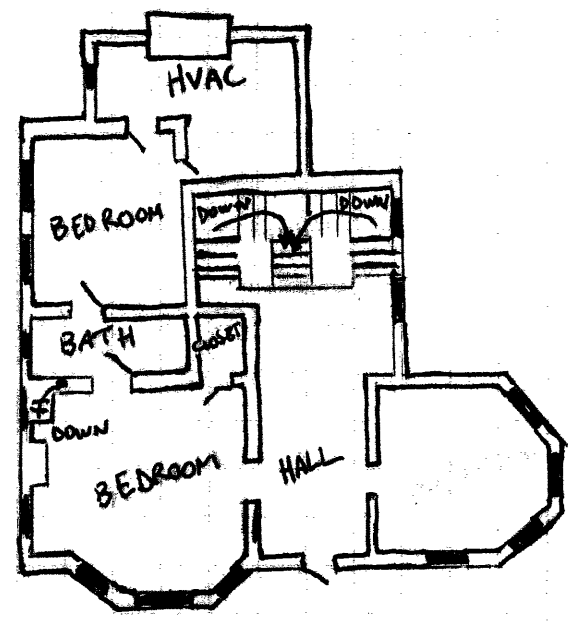
Name of Resource: Huddleston, Judge Killis, House
 Location: Highway 127, 3 miles North of Albany, Clinton County, KY
 Photographer: L. Martin Perry
 Date of Photographs: June, 1993
 Location of Negatives: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Direction Camera Faces</u>
1	Front facade of House	Southwest
2	North side of House	South-Southeast
3	Back and south side of house	East
4	First floor bedroom	South
5	First floor dining room	East



JUDGE KILLIS HUDDLESTON
 HOUSE (CT-2)
 CLINTON CO., KY
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

4'
 4'
 Scale



SECOND FLOOR PLAN