

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED
MAY 17 1976
DATE ENTERED
AUG 13 1976

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

** Bogie Houses and Mill Site

AND/OR COMMON

Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Approximately 8 miles west of Richmond on John Creek

CITY, TOWN

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

X VICINITY OF Richmond

05

STATE

Kentucky

CODE

021

COUNTY

Madison

CODE

151

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED (A. Bogie House)
- UNOCCUPIED (J. Bogie House)
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER: vacant

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple owners
(See continuation sheet)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Madison County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Richmond

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

DATE

1971 (A. Bogie House); Supplement 1975-
(J. Bogie House - T. Bogie House and Mill)

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED (J. Bogie)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED (J. Bogie)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD (A. Bogie)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS (T. Bogie)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED (A. Bogie)	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> partially exposed (Mill)		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The nominated properties include two extant stone houses, one stone house ruin, and one mill site, all of which are located off Barnes Mill Road on Silver Creek in Madison County, Kentucky. The sites are in a rural setting approximately eight miles west of Richmond, the county seat. The terrain is characterized by gently rolling hills, typical of the Bluegrass region in which it lies.

The Thomas Bogie House, now in ruins, is reputed to have been the earliest of the three Bogie Houses constructed (see photos 1 and 2). The house is $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories, of field stone, and faces south toward Silver Creek. At some point within the past ten years the building was gutted by fire; only portions of the four walls of the original main block survive. In comparison to the other Bogie houses, this structure is small, approximately 25 feet in length, and included two rooms on the first floor. The larger room was on the west end and contained the larger fireplace. (Photo 3 shows the smaller fireplace.) There were two entrances on the front (south) with flush chimneys located at each end of the house with one small window to the side of each chimney at the upper level (see photo 2).

Stones from the walls and vegetation litter the floor surface. Nothing remains of the rear ell additions or outbuildings. A mobile home is located on the property, approximately twenty feet to the west of the house ruins.

The Bogie Mill Site is approximately 120 yards south of the Thomas Bogie House. The mill, constructed c. 1810, was destroyed sometime between 1892 and 1920. According to local tradition, the stones from which the structure was built were used in the grading of the road running to the rear of the mill (now Barnes Mill Road); hence little remains (see photo 4).

An on-site archaeological inspection of the mill site was undertaken. The location is immediately above the primary floodplain of Silver Creek. Vegetation obscured ground visibility throughout the site, and consequently, no artifacts were noted on the surface. The only physical remains present were traces of the mill race, a narrow cut which apparently represents the wagon access road to the mill, and a dry-laid stone wall running in an east-west direction (see photos 4, 2, and 5). This wall has been fashioned from rectangular, cut field stone and covers an area approximately ninety-five feet in length with an average height of three feet. Although it appears to be in the form of a retaining wall, this actually could be the rear, or northern foundation remains of the mill structure. The mill race appeared to have filled in considerably, but from all indications would not have exceeded an approximate width of four feet. A great deal of additional data could potentially be gathered through clearing of the site and archaeological excavation of those remains present.

Approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of the Thomas Bogie House, and on the same side of the road, is the Andrew Bogie House, which faces northeast away from Barnes Mill Road toward a valley

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES	c. 1785 (T. Bogie)	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	Andrew Bogie	A. Bogie J. Bogie Mill
	1796 (A. Bogie)	1811 (J. Bogie)	c. 1810 (Mill)	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE				

Alongside Silver Creek just east of Richmond in Madison County, Kentucky, are three stone houses of late 18th and early 19th-century construction. Built by brothers, the houses present a sturdy, unadorned, pioneer character that blend well with their rural surroundings. The door and window frames are simple, with no arches nor keystones above. The chimneys are enclosed, which add to the block-like appearance that mark stone house construction popular in Kentucky from roughly 1780 to 1820. A mill site marking the location of a large stone mill built by one of the Bogie brothers is also included in the nomination.

The Thomas Bogie House, the earliest of the three and now in ruins, is small, cottage-like in scale, with two rooms on the first floor and a half-story above. The house constructed by Andrew Bogie is like that built by his brother Thomas--of rough stone masonry, with double entrance doors. It differs, however, in its three-room plan interior layout. The James Bogie House, built in 1811, displays finer stone work and more closely resembles the classic Quaker three-room plan recommended to settlers by William Penn: "a House of thirty foot long and eighteen broad with a partition near the middle and an other to divide one end of the House into two small rooms" (Wooley, p. 593). The houses, along with the mill site, are perhaps the last remnants of the once prosperous community of Silver Creek that at one time included mills, distilleries, and substantial residences.

Madison County, which falls within the Bluegrass region of the state, was one of the first areas to be explored and settled in Kentucky. The famous woodsman Daniel Boone and his brother Squire Boone made explorations in the vicinity in the early 1770 s. Boonesborough, one of the two oldest settlements in Kentucky, was founded by Daniel Boone in 1775 and is located some 14 miles northeast of Richmond. The county was quickly settled and became one of the nine established by the General Assembly before Kentucky's admission into the Union in June 1792 (Dorris, p. 37).

The land along Silver Creek was especially attractive as evidenced by Squire Boone's decision to build a cabin and mill at Jerush's Grove on Silver Creek. He sold the cabin and adjoining lands, however, before he had the opportunity to move his family there (Perrin, p. 700). Other families attracted to this location included Thomas, Andrew, and James Bogie--brothers, who, along with their disabled father and mother, had emigrated from Scotland to Buckingham County, Virginia, around 1790. Thomas, the oldest of the brothers, was said to have arrived at Silver Creek in advance of the rest of the family, but was killed

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Collins, Richard. History of Kentucky. Vol.II. Louis: John P. Morton and Co., 1874, p. 492.
 "Department of State Archives, Madison County Tax Lists, 1792," Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society, XXIII (1925).
 Dorris, Jonathan Truman, and Maud Weaver Dorris. Glimpses of Historic Madison County, Kentucky. Nashville: Williams Printing Co., 1955. (continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 67 acres

E 16/726375/4179060

UTM REFERENCES

F 16/727020/4178950

A 1,6 | 7,2,7,6,8,0 | 4,1,7,8,1,2,0
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B 1,6 | 7,2,7,5,8,0 | 4,1,7,8,0,0,0
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1,6 | 7,2,6,9,6,0 | 4,1,7,8,8,0,0

D 1,6 | 7,2,6,2,1,0 | 4,1,7,8,8,8,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

John Faris Lackey / Gloria Mills and Frederick Wilson

ORGANIZATION

/ Kentucky Heritage Commission

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

424 West Main Street / 401 Wapping Street

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Richmond

/ Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Eldred W. Greston

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

5/10/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

W.D. Smith

DATE

8/13/76

Acting DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

Charles [Signature]

DATE

8-13-76

Acting KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Location
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#2 Andrew Bogie House
8.5 miles from Richmond, Route #1, Bogie's Mill Road

James Bogie House
Approximately 2/3 mile southeast of intersection of Bogie's Mill Road and Barnes Mill Road,
Route #1, Barnes Mill Road

Thomas Bogie House
Approximately 1/4 mile west of intersection of Barnes Mill Road and Bogie's Mill Road
Route #1, Barnes Mill Road

Mill Site
Approximately 1/4 mile west of intersection of Barnes Mill and Bogie's Mill Road, south of
Thomas Bogie House

#4 Andrew Bogie House
John Faris Lackey
424 West Main Street
Richmond, Kentucky

James Bogie House
Jewell Hendricks
Route #1, Barnes Mill Road
Richmond, Kentucky

Thomas Bogie House and Mill Site
Jesse Bogie
Route #1, Barnes Mill Road
Richmond, Kentucky

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enclosed by hills to the east and west. The land to the southeast is presently under cultivation.

Constructed in 1796 of random-course field stone, the house consists of a two-story main block with a one-story attachment to the rear (southeast) (photos 7, 8, and 9). Originally a one-room wing adjoined the east wall, but was removed in the 1930s (photo 6). The east wall also contained a window that was later filled in; the date 1823 is chiseled on one of the fill-in stones (photo 9).

The front of the house displays double entrance doors with one window to either side. There remain two original windows with lights arranged in a "twelve over eight" pattern. There are three windows on the second floor, immediately under the handsome cornice, which returns before the ends of the walls. The door and window frames are without adornment as was typical in stone houses of that period (photos 7 and 8). Whatever porch was originally present has been removed.

The main block was built on a three-room plan with one large room on the west end and two smaller rooms on the east side. Each room contains a fireplace, the largest of which is in the west room, and measures 7 feet wide by 3 feet deep (photo 10).

The mantel (photos 10 and 11) in the west room has a five-part shelf with a wide plain panel in the center, paneled pilasters, and a reeded horizontal band under the shelf. The segmental-arched fireplace opening consists of well-shaped vertical stones.

In each of the front rooms there are enclosed staircases leading to the upstairs (photo 12). There were originally no doorways on the upper level leading from room to room, so that each side of the house was effectively closed off from the other. The kitchen is contained in the rear wing and has a fireplace flanked by two presses (photo 13). The mantel and presses seem of an earlier type, with very delicate moldings and plain surfaces; the shallow shelf and frame of the fireplace opening are separate.

The floors, mantels, and chairrail, however, are of the original poplar and are in quite good condition. The addition of a bathroom, the removal of the east room, and the fill-in-window are the only major alterations.

Approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southeast of the Andrew Bogie house stands the residence built for James Bogie, the last house to be constructed by the Bogie brothers. It is on the south side of Silver Creek in a more inaccessible location when the creek is high. However the

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site is particularly attractive--an expanse of bottomland that lies between Silver Creek and high rolling hills that run parallel to the creek. The fields surrounding the house are presently in pasture. The house faces south, toward the hills, with Silver Creek at its back (see photo 14). No outbuildings survive.

The James Bogie House is two-story, of cut limestone construction, with thicker and more regularly laid courses than those of the earlier Bogie houses. The front has three bays with a central door and there are several windows on the sides, uncommon in Kentucky stone houses. The datestone, Oct. 18, 1811, is centered above the door (photo 14a). A stone addition is attached to the rear end. The house is built on Penn's three-room plan with a large parlor and two very small rooms, both with very small fireplaces. An enclosed staircase leads off the large front room to what is now one large unpartitioned room upstairs.

Much of the wood trim remains, including chairrail and door frames, all of very plain design. The door and window trim in the ell is much more elaborate, attesting to its later construction and perhaps to increased time, effort, and money available. All the windows and doors have reeded frames with concentric circles in corner blocks. There is a fireplace at the northwest end with a press to the side.

The roof of the house is almost entirely gone, damage probably a result of the April 1974 tornado. Glass is absent in almost all the windows. Rapid stabilization work will be necessary for the preservation of the structure.

The houses and mill site are, for their rural location, quite close in distance. There are few intrusions. A church, perhaps dating to the turn of the century, is located on the north side of the road between the Thomas Bogie house ruins and the Andrew Bogie house. Approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of the Andrew Bogie house, and on the south side of Barnes Mill Road is a modern frame residence. Nearby, on the south side of Barnes Mill Road is the narrow road leading to the ford across Silver Creek giving access to the James Bogie house. Clustered at the entrance of this dirt and gravel road are two barns. Directly across the highway is a mobile home. The Bogie houses, therefore, are linked architecturally, by family, and by physical proximity.

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at twenty-five years of age by Indians near Richmond while on his way to Virginia to buy land. The stone house built by Thomas Bogie dates to a period of roughly 1785 to 1791. (Tipton Papers, p. 67; Tipton differs with Forest Calico in stating that Thomas Bogie was in Madison County as early as 1777. Calico gives the date of the family's arrival as 1791. However, it is known that Andrew Bogie purchased land on Silver Creek in 1791. The earliest date any of the Bogie brothers were likely to have arrived at Silver Creek was most probably between 1785 and 1790.)

It is recorded that Andrew Bogie purchased three hundred acres of land on which his stone house now sits in 1791 from Thomas Kennedy. He is listed in the 1792 Madison County tax records as owning 35 head of cattle and 700 acres of land. Also listed are "two white males" (which would include Andrew and perhaps his brother James) and "one white male above 16 and under 21" (perhaps a son), and "one black male " (Dept. of State Archives, Madison County Tax Lists, 1792).

According to French Tipton, Andrew Bogie was a well-known stone mason, as demonstrated by the stone house he built for himself near Thomas' residence. A datestone on the upper level at the rear reads "ab 1796." Approximately ten years later he built, or assisted in the construction of, a house for his brother James. The main block and rear one-story ell was built between 1808 and 1814. The keystone inscribed "JB Oct. 18, 1811," and the Andrew Bogie datestone, are rare examples of datestones found on Kentucky stone houses (Wooley, p. 592).

During the general period of the construction of the James Bogie home, Andrew built a large stone mill near the former residence of his brother, Thomas (Tipton Papers, p. 119). He reportedly received a toll from each sack of corn he ground, which he used for making whiskey. It is said this whiskey sold for 25¢ a keg.

Presently, little else is known of the three Bogie brothers other than they were reputed to have been "massive men physically, financially, and otherwise" (Tipton Papers, p. 68). Andrew was said to have been an enormous man, nearly 7' in height and weighing over 350 pounds. Their sturdy stone houses must have suited them well.

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French Tipton Papers, Special Collections, Eastern State University, Richmond, Kentucky.
Madison County Tax Records, 1794-1800, Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Kentucky.
Todd, Russell I. This Is Boone County. Louisville: Gateway Press, Inc., 1968, pp. 55-56.
Wooley, Carolyn. "Kentucky's Early Stone Houses." The Magazine Antiques (March 1974),
pp. 592-602.