### KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES Individual Inventory Form

Resource	#_Be-223
Boone	County

1. Name of Resource:	16. Date:
Hind, Smuel, Farm	Original Building mid-19th c. [ ]
2. Original Owner:	Addition [ ]
Samuel Hind	17. Style: Greek Revival
3. Other Names:	
None	
4. Prehistoric Site Building χ Object	18. Architect/Builder:
Historic Site Structure Other	unknown
5. Location: 417 Stephenson Mill Road	19. No. of Stories: two [ ]
Walton, KY	20. Original Floor Plan: side passage
6. Owner's Name:	21. Single Pile Double Pile X N.A.
Bill and Sue Gibson	22. Roof Form & Material: Original X
	low hip/asph. shingle Not Original
7. Owner's Address: 417 Stephenson Mill Road	23. Structural Material:
	brick [ ]
Walton, KY 41094	24. Exterior Material: [ ]
8. Evaluation: National Register [ ]	common bond brick/stone [ ]
9. Recognition & Date:	25. Foundation Material:
Nat.Landmark Local Landmark	stone [ ]
Nat.Register HABS/HAER	26. Major Alterations: None
Highway Marker KY Inventory 1977	Moved/Rebuilt Other χ
KY Landmark Certificate	Additions X
10. N.R.Status & Date:	27. Special Features:
11. N.R.Group:	<u>blind exterior window at staircase wall (E)</u>
District Name: [ ]	28. Outbuildings: eight, including slave house
Mult.Resource Area: Boone County [ ]	icehouse. smokehouse. & privy [ ]
Thematic Name: [ ]	29. Original Function:
12. Historical Theme:	farm_dwelling [ ]
Primary: Architecture [ ]	30. Present Use:
Secondary: Agriculture [ ]	farm_dwelling [ ]
Other: [ ]	31. Condition:
13. Statement of Significance:	good L J
This property is significant under criterion	
as a good example of the Greek Revival style,	Nο <u>χ</u>
significant to Boone County in the period 184	
1880, and of the side-passage plan type,	Roll: 6 Photo Nos: 5-16 No. of Slides:
significant to Boone County in the same period	d.
The house is one of 16 side-passage houses	
(Continued)	
14. History:	
Samuel Hind (1819-1896), from Hart Co., KY,	_
owned c. 1000 acres; he was Sheriff of Boone	
in the 1840s and also magistrate on several o	
His brother, Nathan, erected a similar side-p	
Greek Revival house (Be-230) on his nearby fa	rm.
-	

15. Source of historical information and/or contact person: Charles F. Hinds

34. Prepared by: Kenneth T. Gibbs 35. Organization Boone Co. Hist. Pres. Rev. Brd. 36. Date: September 1986

Resurvey X 37. New Survey

DEC 28 1988

# KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES Individual Inventory Form

Resource # Be-223

38.	UTM Point of Primary Building: Quadrant: Verona	Zone	Easting705300	Northing 4303060	G.I.S. Mod. Coordi.Accuracy	[	]
41.	UTM Points of Boundary (for N. R	. eligibl	e sites only):				
	A. 16 705310 4303270 B. 16 705420 4303000 C. 16 705275 4302930		D E. F.		 4303240_		

42. Total Acreage in Present Property: 100 43. Acreage included in proposed N.R. boundary:

44. Site Plan (and boundary description and justification for N.R. sites):

Beginning at a point on the south side of Stephenson Mill Road 50' west of the driveway (D), proceed south 1000' to a point (C) that is 50' southwest of the southwest corner of the dairy barn. Then proceed east 600' to a point 120' southeast of the southeast corner of the tobacco barn(B). Then proceed north 1000' to the south side of Stephenson Mill Road (A). Then proceed west along the road to the point of origin. The boundary includes the built environment and much of the farmland visible from the house.

Contributing: 9 buildings

(Continued)

#### 45. Description and House Plan:

The nearly cubical mass of the main block of the <u>house</u> is emphasized by the shallow pitch of the hipped roof, barely visible from the entrance lane below the house to the north. All the openings, three bays on the front and left side and one bay on the rear and right side, are topped with smooth stone lintels. All windows are 6/6 sash except for the windows in the two rooms at the rear of the second floor, which are 2/2 recent replacements. A single-story ell, the kitchen, was removed recently, and in its place was erected a much larger frame wing, full width and gabled, also one story high. The eaves of the house have been aluminum-sided due to deterioration of the original wood.

Because the staircase in the corner entry-stairhall rises against the outer (east) wall, a blind window was placed in the first floor for balance. Both exterior doors, the main entry and the door to the room behind the stairhall, are lighted only by transoms. The main entry is treated very simply, topped only with a cornice strip.

The broadly proportioned stairhall features a curving staircase with a heavy, fluted newel. The interior woodwork includes such Greek Revival devices as crosette architraves topped with heavy cornice strips (in the front parlor), pediments with flattened peaks (in all other rooms), and simple trabeated mantels. A second staircase is enclosed beside the chimney-breast of the back-left room.

A stone root cellar was removed to make room for the rear addition. The outbuildings range in date from the middle 19th century to the early 20th century and in condition from poor (the slave quarters) to good.

(Continued)

Resource #\_\_Be-223 Boone County Page 3 of 5 Pages

# 13. Statement of Significance: (Continued)

identified in the county and 1 of 33 Greek Revival buildings identified. The farmstead is also significant under criterion A as a good illustration of the variety of specialized agricultural uses and building materials fround in Boone County farms in the period 1840-1920, the period beginning with the likely date the farm was established and ending with the erection of the last building during the period of significance. The farmstead is also a good illustration of the siting and spatial arrangement of outbuildings requisite for successful farming in Boone County in the period.

# 45. Description and House Plan: (Continued)

The eight outbuildings were erected betwen the establishment of the farm in the 1840s and the early 1960s, the date of the most recent outbuilding. They are informally arranged in an oblong or rectangle, located for both convenience and to take advantage of the site. The smokehouse, slave house, and privy were located nearest the house, on a level area southwest of the house. The icehouse, also near the house and on the lane leading into the farmstead, was built into a hillside near the pond. The tobacco barn was located in the middle of a level field, as is the common practice in Kentucky, while the dairy barn was sited in bank, with the cows entering in the lower level at the south side. The corn crib/machinery storage and garage were sited near the lane, midway between the house and the dairy barn.

The <u>slave house</u> was built at about the same time as the house of brick construction (common bond) with a one-room plan with loft. The roof is gabled and is covered with standing-seam metal. An exterior end chimney stands in the west gable-end. The foundation is fieldstone. The main (north) front has a door and window, the south side a single window, and both gable-ends a 6-pane garret window. The building is in poor condition: portions of wall on all four sides have collapsed, above or below the windows.

Also contemporary with the house and also of brick construction (common bond), the <a href="mailto:smokehouse">smokehouse</a> is a square structure with a hipped roof of standing-seam metal. The foundation is fieldstone, there is a door in the east front, and the 6-pane window in the south wall may be a later insertion.

The <u>privy</u>, a square wood frame structure with vertical-board siding, appears to have been constructed in the early 20th century. The shed roof is sealed with asphalt sheeting, and the foundation is fieldstone.

The <u>icehouse</u>, built about the same time as the house, was constructed with coursed quarry stone. The gabled roof, with wood shingles, is deteriorated. The west entrance has been widened to allow the building's reuse as a garage or machinery storage.

The <u>dairy barn</u> was built in the late 19th century, perhaps in the 1880s. It is rectangular, wood frame structure sheathed with vertical boards and roofed in gable form with standing-seam metal. The lower, shed-roofed section extends the full length of the south (downhill) side, and there is a silo of unknown date.

About 1900, the tobacco barn was erected in wood frame construction with vertical-

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Boone County
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# 45. Description and House Plan: (Continued)

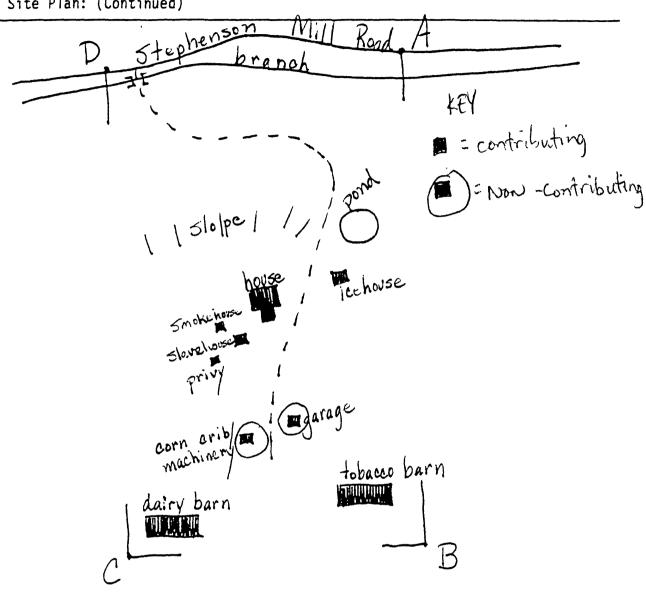
board sheathing, a gabled roof covered with standing-seam metal.

The 1920s garage was moved to the site from another property in the 1950s. A rectangular, gabled building, it has vertical-board siding, asphalt sheet roofing, a 6-pane window on the north (rear) and hinged garage door on the south (front).

The early 1960s  $\underline{\text{corn crib/machinery storage}}$ , a gabled structure with asphalt sheet roofing, vertical-board siding and a north entry bay with sliding door, has the bay shape common in Boone County cribs: angled corners.

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44. Site Plan: (Continued)





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