

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1. Name of Property

Historic name Mud Brick House in Greensburg

Other names/site number Kentucky Historic Sites Survey GNG-83

2. Location

street & number 429 Campbellsville Road

NA ☐ not for publication

city of town Greensburg

NA ☐ vicinity

State Kentucky code KY county Green code 087 zip code 42743

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national X statewide local

Mark Dennen
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark Dennen/SHPO

12/24/09
Date

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

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

2/3/2010

Mud Brick House in Greensburg
Name of Property

Green County, Kentucky
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	
	buildings
	sites
	structures
	Objects
	buildings
1	
	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)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: brick on stone

walls: earth

Could have been wooden

shingles/standing seam/dimensional

roof: asphalt shingles

other: board & batten covering exterior walls

Name of Property **Mud Brick House in Greensburg**
County and State **Green County, Kentucky**

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Description

The Greensburg Mud Brick House (GN-G-83) was built about 1850 and is now located within the incorporated limits of Greensburg, seat of Green County, Kentucky. It is named for its most unusual feature—its walls constructed of mud bricks—unknown elsewhere in Kentucky. It occupies property that until recently belonged to the Greensburg Nazarene Church. It stands on Campbellsville Road, the road connecting Greensburg with Campbellsville, the Taylor County seat, to the northeast.

Character of Site and History of Ownership

In September 2008, Wayne and Frances Durrett purchased the house and 0.436 acres from the Nazarene Church to protect and preserve the church in its original location. The Nazarene Church purchased the property from the Cantrell Heirs to construct a youth center and expand the church parking lot.

Prior to August 2007, near the building site on the west side, a deteriorating barn stood, but it was demolished before the attempt to demolish the house. In addition, several trees were removed from the west side and east side of the Mud Brick House. Attached is an aerial shot (prior to August 2007) of the site before the demolition (obtained from the Lake Cumberland Area Development District) and an aerial shot after August 2007 (obtained from the USDA Farm Credit Agency) that show the before and after character of the site.

During the past 158 years the property passed through 13 owners from Langhorne to Durrett. Creed Langhorne (Deed Book 22, Page 99 February 23, 1850) and Lucy Langhorne (Deed Book 24, Page 426 May 1, 1856) owned the property when the mud brick house is believed to have been built. C.T. Langhorne was listed in the 1850 Green County Census as a 34-year-old male, and brick mason, which supports the hypothesis. The census report gives Virginia as his place of origin, and that he had real estate worth \$300. His family was listed as wife Lucy, a 33-year-old female; with children William age 8; Albertas, a 3-year-old male; Woodson, a one-year-old male; and another household member, Alexander Taylor, a 12-year-old male.

The property was next conveyed to Sarah E. Hutchinson (Hutchason), February 15, 1864 (Deed book 26, page 42). William H. Chelf and Malissa B. Chelf, possibly Langhorn heirs, obtain the property. From the Chelfs, the property went to Lovinia M. Allen, whose estate was handled by Trustee Edward H. Hobson (April 27, 1866, Deed Book 26, page 554). Elizabeth Chandler obtained the property on December 4, 1902 from Lovinia Allen's heirs (Deed Book 40, page 173). Mary C. Towles and husband G.W. Towles obtain the property, as heir of Elizabeth Chandler (Deed Book 53, page 439), though ½ interest remained with to Anna Chandler. Anna Chandler became full owner on December 4, 1908 (Deed Book 45, page 451). W.E. Burress became owner on January 1, 1919 (Deed Book 53, page 439). Louellen Burress became owner (Will Book 6, page 155), then Mattie S. Shively, widow. Virginia S. Caldwell and Jesse T. Caldwell purchased the property on July 7, 1950 (Deed Book 79 page 326), with Ruth Cantrell and H.L. Cantrell purchasing it on April 23, 1960 (Deed Book 92 page 257). Henry L. Cantrell transfers the property to Matilda Ann Ransdell (Will Book 16 page 440). The Greensburg Church of the Nazarene, Inc., become owners on July 10, 2007 (Deed Book 219 page 467), then sell the property to Finis Wayne Durrett and Frances Durrett on September 23, 2008 (Deed Book 223 page 461).

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On August 8, 2007, Joe DeSpain wrote a special article for the Greensburg Record-Herald regarding the Mud Brick House. DeSpain writes that, "While research is ongoing regarding the house and the surrounding property, it is known that in 1866 General Edward H. Hobson acquired the property as trustee for Lavinia Allen and her heirs. Lavinia Hobson Allen was General Hobson's sister, and the wife of Charles D. Allen, one of William Barret Allen's children by his first wife, Jane Pope Helm, of Elizabethtown. Lavinia died in November, 1910, and her husband, Charles, died shortly afterwards at the Gupton Hotel in Greensburg in 1911. In addition, former Greensburg attorney, William H. Chelf, owned the property prior to General Hobson's purchase."

From the records of the City of Greensburg, Water and Sewer Department, the house has been vacant since September 1995. Prior to 1995, the house was rented by Henry L. Cantrell (son of Ruth and H.L. Cantrell) and wife for 2-3 years to a former Greensburg City Clerk and used for storage for several prior to the Clerk's occupancy. The Ruth and H.L. Cantrell lived in a house next door to the Mud Brick House and rented out or used it for storage during their ownership. Henry L. Cantrell inherited the house from his parents. Local historian Joe DeSpain indicated that the last owner-occupant of the house was a member of the Burress family, which owned the house from 1919 to 1950.

Exterior Description

Much of this Description narrative has been drawn from a Field Report prepared in August 2008 by William J. Macintire, the State Historic Preservation Office's Survey Coordinator. The Greensburg Mud Brick House was built of unfired earthen blocks. These blocks form the house's walls, and are composed of mud mixed with straw. Mortar was placed in between layers during the building phase; that mortar appears to be either mud or coarse lime putty. Its exterior was initially plastered, then covered in siding.

The Mud Brick House is a small house of two rooms, about 18 feet by 32 feet, with a central chimney stack, fireplaces in both rooms, a door to each room on one façade, and a window to each room on the opposing façade. Exterior trim included bargeboard with sawn brackets, so the final result probably appeared as much a Gothic/Victorian design as it did one of Greek Revival composition.

The foundation has a bottom layer of roughly cut stone extending several inches above grade. On top of the foundation are two courses of fired brick, and then the unfired brick rests above that. After about 8-9 courses of mud brick, there is a thin layer of wood. These are repeated regularly up the wall. The wood layers likely facilitated the leveling of courses and making the walls plumb, as well as helped in the attachment of interior trim. Masonry construction shows not only on the exterior walls, but a good part of the chimney stack and interior wall, as well. There are remnants of a smooth plaster finish on the exterior, which appears to have sloughed off and was covered with circular sawn cut-nailed siding of board and batten type.

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Interior Description

The interior finish is of a high quality for a house of modest size, something that might be called cottage architecture. Although the trim is not elaborate, the house has tall baseboards, paneled doors, well finished floors, and smooth plaster walls and ceilings. Although this house plan might be called a "saddlebag" because of the shared central chimney and the similarity to the log house configuration of that name, or just a "double pen" because of the relative similarity of the room sizes, it is really functioning as a traditional hall/parlor house.

One room has a small closet beside the fireplace, which projects into the room. The trim in this room is plainer than that of the other room. The base boards have no top molding, and the door and window surrounds have no corner blocks. The lower level of finish suggests that this room was an inner chamber, a bedroom. This room has two doors, one on the end of the house that swings inward, and one on the side of the house that appears to have always swung outward, as there are no visible hinge dadoes on the interior side of the jamb. This suggests either that there was a room on the other side of the door when the house was built, or possibly that it was hung that way so that it would not swing into a bed or other large piece of furniture.

The outer room and window has its fireplace flush with the wall, the base board has a molding at the top, and the door and window trim has corner blocks. This room also has windows on two sides. This was probably the more formal and more public outer room.

The windows are one of the house's remarkable features. They are large double-hung sash windows with sills close to the floor. They have 16/16 lights on the front windows and 12/12 on the single side window. They may have been salvaged from another house or production overrun from another project, as they would more normally be used for larger room with higher ceilings. The effect though is quite wonderful – the small rooms are very well lit and have a sense of large scale they would not otherwise enjoy.

Changes to the building over time

The exterior plaster finish of the Greensburg example appears to have failed early on and been covered over with board and batten siding. This undoubtedly helped the building survive to the present day. Although the exterior finish had some problems, the quality of the construction in this building appears to be quite high – there is remarkably little deterioration of the walls, and they are very straight. While one can only speculate at this time about who actually constructed this house, it appears to have been built skillfully.

At some point in the history of house, a porch and side addition were added on, nearly doubling the floor space – the additions were removed during the demolition attempt in 2007. Joe DeSpain's August 8, 2007 article in the Greensburg Record-Herald indicated that, "The core two rooms are of large adobe block constructed of mud and straw and laid in courses. A central chimney serves both room. Greek Revival details in the east room suggest that the house may be of a much older age than mid-nineteenth century. Prior to demolition, a porch, sitting area, kitchen, and small bath surrounded the two room adobe structure on two sides."

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The siding was removed during the 2007 attempt to demolish the house at the request of the Greensburg Church of the Nazarene. The church stopped the demolition when the mud brick structure was uncovered. The house and lot was purchased from the adjoining church by a local realtor, Wayne and Frances Durrett, to preserve the structure.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

Ca. 1850

Significant Dates

Ca. 1850

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Langhorne, Creed (speculated to be builder)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Kentucky Heritage Council

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Kentucky Historic Sites Survey GNG-83

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Statement of Significance

The Mud Brick House in Greensburg (GN-G-83) meets the first term of National Register Criterion C, it "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type of construction," a type employing unfired earthen bricks. There are no other known houses of this construction type within Kentucky, so no local or state-wide historic context could be developed by comparing this house to similar others. This nomination contains information about mud brick construction nationally, so that this Kentucky instance can be recognized within some of the more familiar building processes involving non-fired clay and earth.

The house's ca. 1850 construction came at a time when the building trades in Kentucky were opening themselves to new materials and building techniques. Builders were leaving behind the heavy timber frames, which required massive amounts of labor and high craftsmanship, for easier methods that did not depend quite so much on skilled labor crews. Whether the Mud Brick House in Greensburg was an architectural experiment inspired by an agricultural journal article or the work of an immigrant to the area, we don't know. However, its creation and continued survival both offer us a compelling story. The house has withstood additions, harsh weather, normal day-to-day wear and tear, and the threat of near demolition. Preserving and protecting this property will allow it to yield many pieces in a puzzling story.

A plan for the building's protection, by the Kentucky Trust for Historic Preservation, cites the house as the only known mud brick house in Kentucky. It was built c. 1850 and stood unrecognized for its unique character until recently. The plan suggests the construction of the house by Virginia native Craig Langhorne (1850 Census lists C.J. Langhorne), a brick mason who later lived, died and was buried in Campbellsville. Langhorne could have been following the guidance of Henry Leavin Ellsworth, the U.S. Commissioner of Patents during the 1840s. Ellsworth and others believed that unburnt bricks made on a house site would provide inexpensive housing alternatives to the traditional brick and wooden houses of the day.

The Kentucky Trust study cites Macintire of the Kentucky Heritage Council, who observes something of a revival of historic low-tech building techniques due to their more environmentally-friendly nature. This abode is significant as an instance of one of those historic efforts. It provides an example of architectural experimentation in Kentucky, probably driven by a search for housing that used less expensive yet widely-available materials that could be constructed by the average citizen.

Mud brick construction has a long history and is far more common in other parts of the country and the world than in Kentucky. Using earth as a building material is about as ancient a practice as the first recorded construction of dwellings by humans, and examples can be found in nearly all regions of the world. It is best known in the United States in adobe construction, used in places with infrequent rains, and where plaster, whitewash, or stucco walls are left exposed. There is another tradition of earth building that became somewhat popular in the Northeast in the 1840s and 50s, and has roots in the British and European practice of Cob building. "Cob" in this sense is defined as a "composition of the clay (marl, or chalk), gravel, and straw, used, especially in the southwest of England, for building walls, etc." (Oxford English Dictionary).

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Mud or clay was also used extensively in England, Europe, America, and to some degree in Kentucky to fill in spaces between wooden frames of some buildings, as with the Old Mud Meeting House in Mercer County, Kentucky. Howard Gregory, investigating timber frame construction in Mercer County, found instances of mud filling the interstices between the timber framing members. The Kentucky Heritage Council database indicates 17 buildings of heavy timber frame with nogging, which can be baked clay or mud bricks. There is no shortage of buildings in Kentucky that might contain mud bricks between timber framing members, or even buildings with mud brick framing systems, as the SHPO's database contains 2,376 entries built prior to 1850 which are covered by wood clapboards, aluminum, or vinyl. Until the board and batten siding was removed from the Mud Brick House in Greensburg, it would have been recorded with the presumption of a wood frame covered by wood siding. With over 2000 pre-1850 Kentucky sites whose support system and materials are covered, there is a chance that other mud brick buildings have been recorded but not yet recognized.

While those migrating to Kentucky took advantage of indigenous materials, such as rock, brick or log, in erecting their homes, why would unfired earth brick not have been a more frequent choice among those construction systems? Building with earthen brick has its pitfalls, according to Will Anderson in 2006 in *The Independent London* (UK), "Building a cob wall is far from straightforward. The flexibility of the material may have great creative potential but rookies are likely to suffer from shouldering (the width of the wall diminishing as it rises), mushrooming (the width increasing) and splooging (bulging and slumping because the wall has been built too fast). Constructing a house out of cob also requires specialist attention to all other building details including the foundation, roofs, finishes and insulation.

As the rest of the article points out, earthen architecture still has its adherents, and there is something of a revival going on in current promotion of more environmentally friendly construction. Although the technique did not have a significant impact on the Kentucky landscape in terms of numbers, the existence of an example in the state does appear to be very significant as an instance of an experimental construction system during a period that saw the rapid development of several construction techniques, such as balloon framing, the millwork production of prefabricated architectural components, and the production of wire nails. It is interesting that in the face of changes in the construction industry, rapidly moving away from using construction materials obtained and manufactured on or near the construction site, to materials shipped in by railroad, that some were still promoting a technique that utilized on-site materials. At the time, though, it was not a foregone conclusion that most houses would eventually be built of materials shipped from far away. Given how successful this mud brick construction in Greensburg resulted in a sturdy and apparently comfortable house, it is somewhat surprising that it did not have a greater presence in the state.

Evaluation of Architectural Significance of the Mud Brick House in Greensburg

Saving the building would preserve an important example of architectural experimentation in the middle of the nineteenth century in Kentucky. The mud brick house in Greensburg may have been inspired by an agricultural journal article, or it may be the work of someone with that construction knowledge. Other unusual or one-of-a-kind buildings have also been found in the state – a Pennsylvania German farmhouse in Bourbon County, a New England type vertical plant house in Nelson County, Old Mud Meeting house in Mercer County, or the buildings that the German immigrants constructed in Campbell County, are only a few examples.

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Taken together, they point to the diversity of people that the state attracted in the years of its settlement and expansion – the larger majority came from other cultural areas, such as the Mid-Atlantic and Tidewater, and the Upland South. While most immigrating to Kentucky lent a uniformity to the building techniques and types we find, others came in smaller numbers and left their stamp on the landscape as well. As the only known example of the unfired brick construction technique in the state at this time, it is a very important document of a key period of the construction history of Greensburg, Green County, and the State of Kentucky.

Evaluation of Architectural Integrity of the Mud Brick House in Greensburg

Due to the absence of similar known structures, the integrity of the Mud Brick House in Greensburg cannot be evaluated through comparison with those others. The absence of those others has made it difficult, as well, to construct a historic context narrative evaluating this building's significance on the local or state level. At this point in the study of this unusual building, integrity standards are being proposed from the basic perspective we have of the building's value. This building will be judged to have integrity if it retains integrity of materials, design, and feeling. The building also retains non-essential integrity factors location and setting. It is not judged to retain integrity of association, even though its ownership is known from its probable construction date. This nomination does not view the building as important for its associations, with either an important person or event, as much as it is important for its design nature.

This building will have integrity of **materials** as long as its mud wall material is intact. That material is intact for now, but the continued life of the building may require that the mud walls be covered over. This building was covered with wood during the historic period, and is believed to account for its having escaped decay. Further, it appears that some plaster-like material, which has now come off of the exterior, also was applied to it for the purpose of preserving the bricks from the elements. Whatever preservation treatment is planned for this building, sensitivity should be paid to the impact of those newer materials when applied to the outside of the mud bricks. This building can retain integrity of materials even with the covering of removable wood siding or removable troweled on material.

This building retains integrity of **design**. The integrity of design is defined for this property as the continuing ability of the bricks to remain standing in their historic configuration. The cautions of Mr. Anderson, in the discussion of Cob construction above, must be heeded for this building to retain integrity of design. Stabilization or development plans for this property must give care to the fragile nature of the material and its design.

With this building being said to have integrity of materials and design, it can then be said to have integrity of **feeling**. The integrity of feeling is further enhanced by its traditional two-room plan, the absence of added features, and the simplicity of details found within it.

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Bibliography

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2004 Expanded 1850 Census, Green County Kentucky, Researched and Compiled by Betty S. Cravens and Deborah L. Gilpin.
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- DeSpain, Joe
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1992 Historical Timber-Frame Construction in Harrodsburg-Mercer County, Kentucky. Unpublished manuscript in the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.
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- Pieper, Richard
1999 "Earthen Architecture in the Northern United States – European Traditions in Earthen Construction," CRM No. 6, 1999.
- Polsgrove, Robert M.
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Verbal Boundary Description

The area that is proposed for National Register listing is found expressed in Green County (Kentucky) Deed Book 223, Page 461, dated 9-24-08. That says:

A certain tract of land located on the west side of U.S. Highway 68 approximately 0.2 mile south of the intersection of U.S. Highway 68 and Kentucky Highway 61-North in Greensburg, Green County, Kentucky, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at an iron pin and cap in the west right-of-way line of U.S. Highway 68, said iron pin being located South 08 degrees 25 minutes 52 seconds West 68.42 feet from an existing steel spike, corner of the Greensburg Church of the Nazarene, Inc. property (Deed Book 157, Page 105), said beginning iron pin being a new division corner in the Greensburg Church of the Nazarene, Inc. property (Deed Book 219, Page 467); thence with the west right-of-way of said U.S. Highway 68 South 08 degrees 25 minutes 52 seconds West 93.62 feet to an iron pin and cap in the west right-of-way of line of said U.S. Highway 68 and being a new division corner in said Greensburg Church of the Nazarene, Inc. property; thence with new division lines in said Greensburg Church of the Nazarene, Inc. property as follows: north 64 degrees 11 minutes 22 seconds West 225.63 feet to an iron pin and cap; North 24 degrees 16 minutes 48 second East 89.38 feet to an iron pin and cap; South 64 degrees 11 minutes 22 seconds East 200.5 feet to the beginning containing 0.436 acre according to a survey by Robert L. Miller, Jr. PLS #2282 with Miller Land Surveying, Inc. in September 2008 and being a part of the same property conveyed to Greensburg Church of the Nazarene, Inc. by deed dated July 10, 2007 which is of record in Deed Book 219, Page 467 in the Green County Clerk's office.

The transfer of the mud brick house site to Finis W. Durrett and his wife, Frances Durrett on September 24, 2008 (Deed Book 223, Page 461) of 0.436 acre that included the Mud Brick House.

Boundary Justification

This proposed boundary includes the entire parcel on which the significant resource, the Mud Brick House, now sits. Historically, this house was associated with a larger acreage. However, the basic significance of the house is in its architectural design, which is not dependent upon a large acreage surrounding. The house was a rural resource historically, and it remains in a place which has not been densely developed.

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Section Photos

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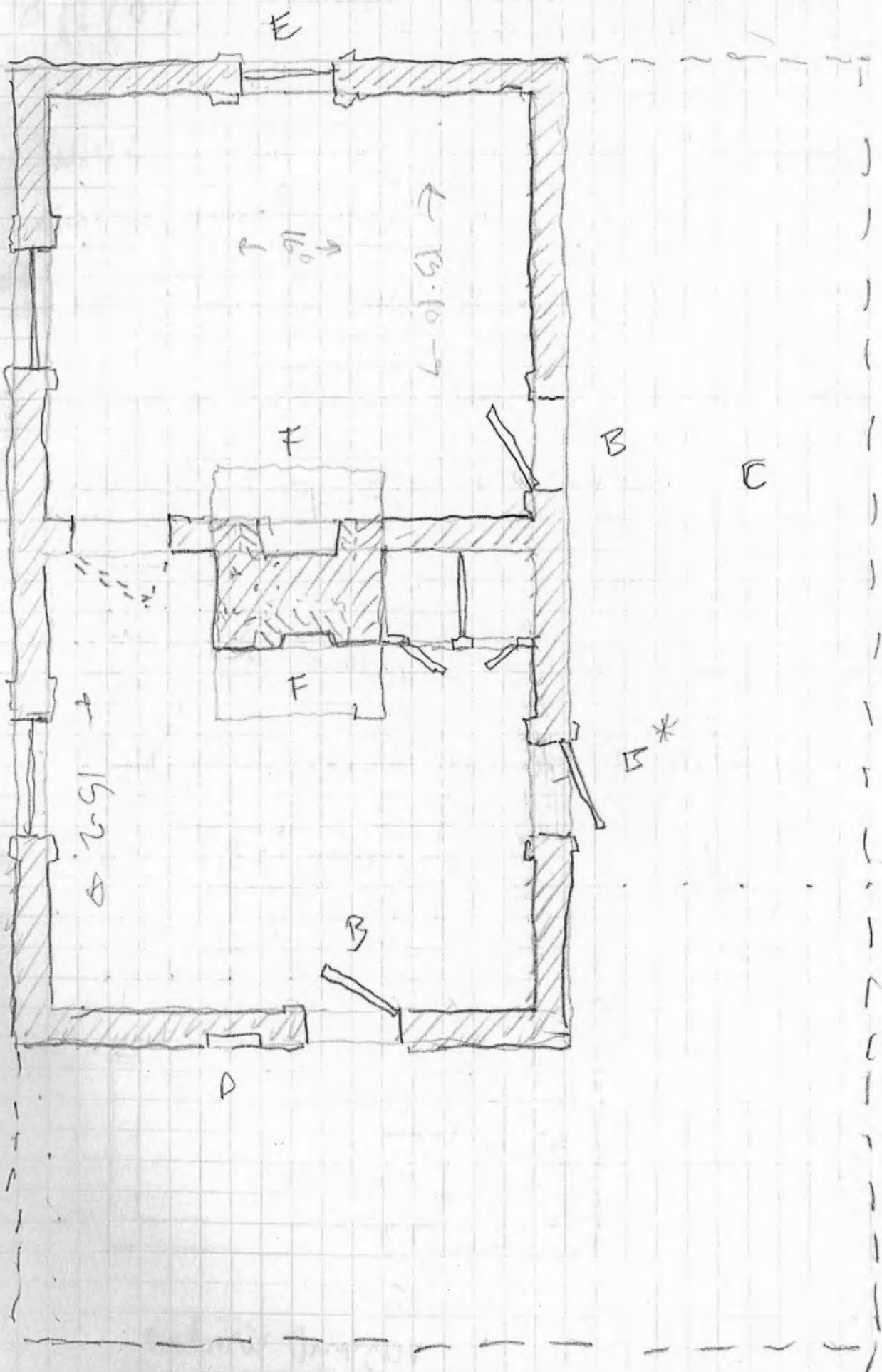
Photographs:

Same information for each photograph:

Name of Property: **Mud Brick House in Greensburg**
City or Vicinity: **City of Greensburg**
Location: **Green County, Kentucky**
Photographer: **Greensburg City Staff**
Date Photographed: **August 2007**

Photograph-specific information:

Photograph #	Content of Image	Direction camera is facing
#1	Angle view of North and East Side after the discovery of the mud brick structure under the board and baten covering that was removed.	
#2 -	Angle view of North and South side during demolition attempt. Old board and baten still on ground and portions of the southside addition still sem-attached.	
#3 -	Exterior sidewall exposed - board and baten removed.	
#4 -	West Fireplace - mantel was taken out before photograph was taken.	
#5 -	Fireplace in Parlor - notice the baseboards. Mantel was removed before photograph was taken.	
#6 -	Exterior East Side - roof had been removed prior to photograph.	
#7 -	A piece of a mud brick - showing a side view.	
#8 -	Close up of the foundation - limestone rock with kiln-fired brick on top of rock and mud brick layers begin on top of kiln-fired brick.	
#9 -	View of eastside with new yellow popular board and baten with square nails.	
#10 -	View of north side after new yellow popular board and baten installed with square nails.	
#11 -	View of west side after new yellow popular board and baten installed with square nails.	
#12 -	View of south side after new yellow popular board and baten installed with square nails.	



Mud Brick House in Greensburg
Name of Property

Green County, Kentucky
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.436

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Greensburg Quad

1 16 633 134m 4125 530m
Zone Easting Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing

2 Zone Easting Northing

4 Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (See continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (See continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Judith A. Weatherholt L. Martin Perry/National Register Coordinator
organization City of Greensburg Kentucky Heritage Council date 9-30-09
Street 110 West Court Street 300 Washington Street 270-932-4298
& number telephone
city or town Greensburg Frankfort state KY zip code 42743
e-mail director@greensburgonline.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Mud Brick House in Greensburg

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Green

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

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09001307

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT___RETURN___REJECT 2/3/2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Good context for a property type of which there are no other known examples
Good discussion of the use of mud brick as a building material and a good
analysis of the quality of this example*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER J. Culbert DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



























Mud Brick House
of Greensburg
Green County, KY
Greensburg quad
Zone 16
Easting 633132
Northing 4125544

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

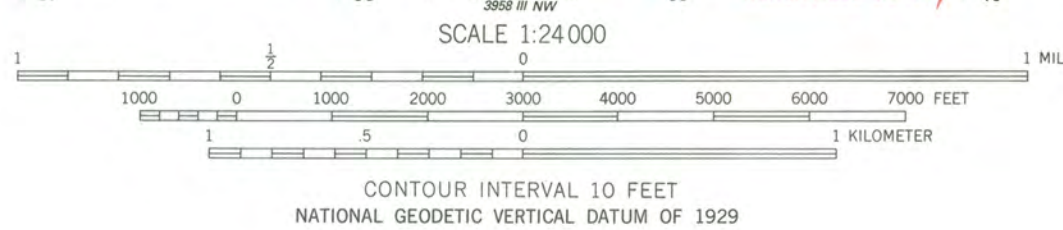
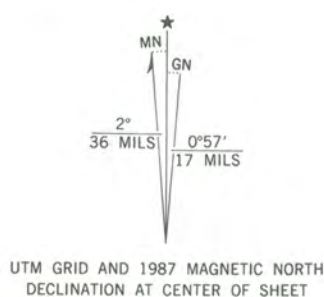
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1950 and 1954. Field checked 1954. Revised 1961

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Kentucky coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 5 meters south and
3 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

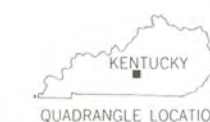
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Unlabeled wells are oil wells



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

GREENSBURG, KY.
SW 1/4 CAMPBELLVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE
37085-C4-TF-024

1961
PHOTOREVISED 1987
DMA 3958 IV SW-SERIES V853



STEVEN L. BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

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

MARCHETA SPARROW
SECRETARY

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

MARK DENNEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

December 21, 2009

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



Dear Ms. Shull:

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

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

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

Mark Dennen, SHPO and
Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council