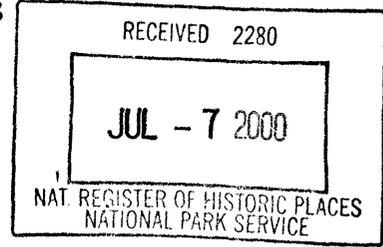


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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Lakes, Arthur, Log House
other names/site number JA-279

2. Location

street & number 401 Lakes Creek Rd. not for publication N/A
city or town McKee vicinity N/A
state Kentucky code KY county Jackson code 109 zip 40447

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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, SHPO / Executive Director 6-5-2000
Signature of certifying official Date

State Historic Preservation Office/ Kentucky Heritage Council

State or Federal agency and bureau
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register Beth Boland 6/23/00
 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): _____

Signature Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within	
Property		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1. _____	2. _____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ objects
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	1. _____	2. _____ Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions Domestic/Single Dwelling
Current Functions Domestic/Single Dwelling, Week-end retreat

7. Description

Architectural Classification Single-door Log Saddlebag House

Materials foundation Stone Piers
roof Metal
walls Clap-board covered Log
other

Narrative Description (begins p. 7-1)

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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.

Arthur Lakes Log House

Name of Property

Jackson, KY.

County and State

Areas of Significance _____ Architecture
 Period of Significance _____ ca **1890, 1925**
 Significant Dates _____ ca. 1890, 1925
 Significant Person _____ **N/A**
 Cultural Affiliation _____ N/A
 Architect/Builder _____ **Builders were family and community members**

Narrative Statement of Significance (begins p. **8-1**)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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**

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property **7 Acres**

UTM References **Zone 17 Easting 238 330 Northing 4153 120 McKee Quad**

Verbal Boundary Description and Boundary Justification (see p. **10-1**)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **JoAnne B. Moore** Organization **NA** Date **3/30/00**
 street & number **136 Wetherburn Ct.** Telephone **606-236-5161**
 city or town **Danville.** State **KY.** zip code **40422**

Property Owner

name **Fletcher and Anne Gabbard**
 street & number **350 Lakes Creek Road** Telephone **606-287-7953**
 city or town **McKee** State **KY.** zip code **40447**

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Description of physical appearance

The Arthur Lakes Log House (JA-279 McKee) is located in rural Jackson County, Kentucky, about 6 miles north of the county seat of McKee, just off Kentucky Scenic By-Way 89 on Lakes Creek Road. The Daniel Boone National Forest surrounds its location in the 350 acre lush Lakes Creek Valley. The valley contains a family grave yard, some stone foundations, an orchard, and open pasture lands. Included in the historic Lakes House landscape are the visible outline of a vegetable garden, a rock retaining wall, an old road leading to Lakes Creek, and two ancient apple trees which continue to bear fruit. Still standing and in good repair are a two-level subterranean smokehouse/cellar, and a double-pen log barn.

The single-door saddle bag log house (JA-279 McKee) was built for William Lakes about 1890 (Hudson p.50). Family oral history says the entire house was constructed in a very short time, not a pen at a time, as many two-room log houses were. This gave the residents the advantage of having a door between the rooms and a single door for house entry.

The original log structure is about 30 feet long, 14 feet deep, with a single door in the middle of the house. The logs used in construction are Oak on the bottom, Tulip Popular in the middle, and lighter weight Pine logs at the top. In addition to the strength of Oak and Popular, it was thought termites and other insect would not be as likely to attack these two woods. The builders used half-dove tail notching for the logs, which provided a rigid, sturdy house frame.

The original two rooms are now used as living room and bedroom. The living room is on the south side of the central chimney which provides a fireplace for both rooms. The front "single" door opens into this room. In the house's earlier days, the living room probably also served as the kitchen. The windows in the living room face east and south. Originally, there may have been a west window which was made into a door when a lean-to was added in approximately 1925. The living room and

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bedroom are both about 13.5 x 14 feet. The floor in the living room, thought to be original, is rough cut 5 inch wide Pine boards laid diagonally to the ridge line.

The bedroom is on the north side of the fireplace. It has a newer, more polished Pine floor. The windows face east and west. All the windows appear to be original. The current front door is thought to have been installed in the 1930's by the second owner, Arthur Lakes. The original window in the door was broken during a burglary in January 2000.

The original two-room house had a small closet with access from both rooms, located between the fireplace and rear wall. The current door at the rear of the living room leads into the lean-to. Curiously, there is a small hole in the west log wall with charring and smoke around the hole. Above the mantel in the living room is a filled in flu-hole.

About 1925, Arthur Lakes added a lean-to on the west side. This addition now contains a 15 x 10 foot kitchen, and 5 x 10 foot bathroom. Like the living room, the floor is rough-cut Pine laid diagonally to the ridge line. There is a window on the west side looking across Lakes Creek Valley to the Daniel Boone National Forest. A door on the north end leads to a small back porch and gives access to the smokehouse/cellar and further, to the barn. The door is original and still has black hinges forged by Arthur Lakes.

In the late 1970's, Anne and Fletcher Gabbard bought the log house to use as a week-end retreat. At that time, they added a front porch and rear deck, but the interior of the house retains much of its original appearance. It looks as it did in the 1920's, except the Gabbards divided the lean-to into two rooms to allow for both a kitchen and bathroom. They added kitchen cabinets and a small iron stove for auxiliary heat. The electrical system was upgraded and some plumbing installed with the water source being the same dug well used by the Lakes.

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Before the current rehabilitation, the bathroom contained a bathtub, lavatory, and chemical toilet. Earlier, the Lakes had a two seat privie out back. The bathroom now has a suitcase size water heater, electric light fixtures, lavatory, and commode.

While the fixtures are all new, they are reproductions of styles used in the early 1900's. Also, electric heat and air conditioning has been added utilizing the closet behind the fireplace.

Seven layers of newspaper/ wallpaper were removed from walls to expose the original logs. Some time in the past, plywood had been used to cover the walls around the fireplace in the living room and barn wood in the bedroom. Seven layers of linoleum were removed from floors to expose the original flooring. It appears the cabin was "redecorated" about every seven years. During the rehabilitation project started in 1999, paneling was removed from the area around the living room fire place to reveal wide Popular boards with a beautiful patina.

The closet door in the living room has a penciled message, graffiti, from Arthur Lakes and one from his wife. Lulu wrote, "October 20, 1949 I feel so lonely nobody knows how I'd love to be well but me." It is thought Arthur wrote, "Gas run out 1958". This probably refers to bottled propane gas for a cook stove.

In the late 1920's or early 1930's, a double-crib log barn and a two-story cellar was built near the house. Both out buildings employ hand rived boards which was a method of cutting wood reminiscent of a much earlier period. The cellar was built like most cellars in Jackson county during that time period. It is rectangular shaped, gable oriented, and is semi-subterranean. The first level is stone. A concrete floor was added in 1946. Both Lulu and Arthur Lakes left hand prints in the wet floor with the date inscribed. The second story, made of log and hand rived boards, was used as a smokehouse to cure meat.

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At some point in time, Arthur Lakes covered the logs of the house on the outside with clapboard. But, the out-buildings remain untouched and they are still sturdy and usable. When Arthur died in 1975, the property was sold to the Gabbards.

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8. Statement of Significance

C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction.

The Arthur Lakes Log House (JA-279) in Jackson County, Kentucky, meets the National Register of Historic Places eligibility **Criterion C** by embodying the distinctive characteristics of a traditional type of construction and a vernacular house plan, the log saddlebag house. It is significant within the historic context "The Log Saddlebag house in Eastern Kentucky", developed for this nomination. Within that context, the Lakes house shows a change in form which may signal the time when important changes in local conceptions of adequate housing space occurred. These two-room "saddlebag" houses enjoyed a popularity of many years, from the county's settlement until almost the mid-20th century. The two-door version of the type tells of residents who considered a one-pen house an adequate condition; they erected their house and waited to erect a second pen, sometimes, many years later. In Jackson County and other eastern Kentucky counties, Heritage Council data say the two-door saddlebag houses are typically earlier in construction than the single-door saddlebag houses. With single-door saddlebag houses, such as the Arthur Lakes Log House, the single point of entry suggests a construction of both rooms simultaneously. This single-door version of the type indicates later builders envisioned the two-room building from the start of construction; this allows us to speculate that those later builders conceived a two-room building as the minimal size acceptable for their structures. The Arthur Lakes Log House, erected in 1890, is a blend of earlier construction materials and that later form. It stands as a potential signpost of transition for local citizens, who, near the turn of the twentieth century, may have begun to view a one-room dwelling as inadequate to satisfy initial housing needs.

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Historic Context THE LOG SADDLEBAG HOUSE IN EASTERN KENTUCKY

Research methodology: To gather information to complete this context, the author visited public and private libraries for books and periodicals. The author visited the Jackson County Court House for deeds and tax records, Kentucky Heritage Council for its database, and Greater Appalachian Regional database for data. Oral histories and conversations with historians and scholars were consulted to add to and refine the information. These sources were queried to learn the normal range of dates that log was used in house construction in the Eastern Kentucky Cultural Landscape. The author was also seeking to learn if the plan of the Lakes Log House was typical or atypical.

Macintire says, "Today we give log cabins a status no other type of house enjoys" (p.1). They evoke feelings of warmth, stability, strength, simplicity, and practicality. We feel proud of our strong sturdy ancestors who had the courage to move west. We may even envision a simpler, more pleasant, "romantic" way of life identified with log houses. We associate the log cabin with many of our legends, such as Daniel Boone, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, and Jefferson Davis. Presidential candidates William Henry Harrison, in 1840, and Benjamin Harrison, in 1888, both used the symbolic log cabin as a way to relate to the common man, although neither of the Harrisons ever lived in one. Interestingly, the Aura Foods/Log Cabin Syrup company has recently joined with the National Park Foundation to preserve and protect log houses in the United States.

German and Scandinavian immigrants are generally given credit for bringing log cabins to America in the seventeenth century (Bealer, and Ellis. cover). The folk architecture of Kentucky, which is characteristic of traditional building throughout the upland south, is a mixture of European log building practices brought to Kentucky by settlers from the Mid-Atlantic and upper Chesapeake regions. The Eastern Kentucky settlers, mostly Scotch-Irish, quickly adapted the log cabin and log

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building techniques to suit their needs (Macintire p.2, Martin p.332, Glassie p. 362).

For the shelter needs of the pioneers who came to Kentucky, the log house was the logical choice. The clearing of the woodlands into fields provided an abundance of wood. Log cabins could be erected quickly and conveniently for the short term, while the builder could work on the second pen, or an even larger house, which might incorporate the original one-room structure. The log one-room house was easily expanded into a larger dwelling, such as the saddlebag, suiting the pioneer's strategy of gradual improvements over time. (Macintire p.21)

"The most conservative folk architectural tradition is found in the Appalachian areas of Eastern Kentucky, where the use of log construction and the building of small traditional houses continued into the early twentieth century" (Williams, p. 332.). A number of conditions gave Appalachian log carpentry advantages over frame construction during the nineteenth century. Some have cited the abundance of timber, low cost, ease of construction, poor access to sawmills and lumber all contributed to log construction (Hudson p. 66). Also, the speed of erecting a small log house suited the cultural and economic traditions of the area, where people preferred to trade labor with neighbors and relatives to assemble a house quickly, rather than each owner pay wages to itinerant carpenters to build it out of dimension lumber.

Folk architecture in Kentucky is frequently associated with log construction. The log house was the most common type of home constructed in Jackson County through the 1870's (Hudson, p.38). In fact, log carpentry was more common and builders used it longer in Appalachia than in any other section of the state. For example, in 1934, during a survey of farm-housing, the U. S. Department of Agriculture found that while only 8.2 percent Kentucky homes were log, 26.8 percent of the homes documented in the Appalachian Region were constructed out of logs. (Hudson, p. 66).

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Despite this larger-than-normal population of log buildings, only a few of the earliest ones in this part of Kentucky survive. The log houses we see now tend to be the best ones built and the ones that were built at a later date (Macintire, p. 1). In surveying this field of resources, Architectural historians agree the saddlebag house was the most common traditional house type in Eastern Kentucky (Hudson p.48, Montell and Morse, p. 25-26., Williams p. 332b).

The saddlebag house is simply one version of several possible "double-pen" houses. While seeming a small structure by our current expectations for living space, it was not the smallest house that people built during the historic period. We might term the smallest one a "single pen" house, i.e., a one-room dwelling. It would serve as a "beginner home" in today's parlance. The single pen house could easily be enlarged by adding a second room, either after or during the original construction.

Several different house plan types could result from enlargement through the addition of only one pen, depending upon where the second room was located. Orienting the two pens on either side of a chimney, the saddlebag, provided but one option; others would include two rooms both on the same side of an exterior-wall chimney, and even two rooms in line with the entry on the gable end--a two-room shot gun house. The most common saddlebag had two front doors, one for each room (e.g., JA-254 Jonetta). Sometimes a third door was located in the space between the pens (e.g., JA-244 Sturgeon). This small space was usually used for storage in one-story log houses or a stairway in one-and-a-half or two-story log houses. Log saddlebag homes with single doors like the Lakes Log House were less common (JA-279).

As with most log homes, the saddlebag log house was eventually covered with siding. Clapboard, vertical board, board and batten, or rolled asphalt was generally used. While siding often disguises the true method of construction, it has assisted in preserving many old log homes which otherwise would have been lost to deterioration. The

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Lakes Log House still has the original clapboard siding, which was added in 1925.

Often when families constructed new homes, single-pen and saddlebag log homes were incorporated into the new, larger house as a kitchen or rear ell. Sometimes, the small log cabin was turned into a barn or used as a chicken house. As a result of these changes, many old log homes are totally disguised or "lost" from view. Thus, for all practical purposes, they become historically lost.

While Hudson (P. 48) identified the saddlebag home as one of the most traditional log house types in Jackson County, she does not tell us the number of saddlebag homes that are still in existence. She does, however, cite three examples in Jackson County.

- (1) The most common, a two door saddlebag (JA-254 Jonetta Quad).
- (2) A three door saddlebag (JA-244 Sturgeon Quad).
- (3) The least common, the single door saddlebag (JA-279 McKee Quad)

A search of the Kentucky Heritage database for saddlebag houses in the Appalachian foothills and highlands found information to be sketchy at best, and no data for Jackson County. What limited data there were shows only 32 existing saddlebag log and frame homes built between 1800 and 1950.

Foothills

Highlands

Double-door log	14	(1825-1945)	4	(1800-1949)
Three-door log	1	(1850-1874)	0	-----
Single-door frame	12	(1875-1899)	1	(1875-1899)

While the statistical representativeness of these figures is unknown, they point to the hypothesis that the saddlebag home was more common in the foothills, of which Jackson county is a part, than in any other areas of the Appalachian Cultural Landscape Region.

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To further the study, the Kentucky Heritage database was queried for saddlebag homes in the counties of Barren, Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Hart, Lincoln and Pulaski. Only three saddlebag log homes were found and all were double door.

Pennyrile Cultural Landscape Greater Appalachian/Outer

Bluegrass Landscape

Barren: BN-5 1825-49

Garrard: GD-49 1825-49

Lincoln: LN-137 1785-1815

In 1890, which was roughly twenty years after log building ceased to be the norm, and late in the history of log construction in Jackson County, the single-door saddlebag Arthur Lakes Log House was built. This seems to reinforce the notion postulated by a 1930's Survey of Kentucky Farm Houses that log construction lasted much longer in the Appalachian Cultural Landscape than in any other section of the state.

Family oral history says the two-room Lakes Log House was constructed in a very short time period. Some earlier log houses were built a pen at a time, thus necessitating two or three front doors. Building both rooms of the Lakes Log House at the same time facilitated the use of one door, thus a single entry saddlebag. The house was more accessible, used less building material, and made a cleaner, neater, more pleasing facade.

Until maybe as late as the 1890s, the one-room house may have been seen as an acceptable size initially for a dwelling in Jackson County. Residents in such a house, however, quickly became aware of the difficulty of maintaining a separation between the private and public use of their dwelling space. Consequently, a second pen became desirable, and was added to provide more flexibility in the definition and use of space. A two-door entry found in some saddlebag houses is taken as evidence of two discreet episodes of construction.

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The meaning of a two-door saddlebag house might differ from that of a one-door saddlebag, if two doors on one building accurately points to two construction campaigns. Where the two-door house started as a one-room dwelling, that room would have had to serve multiple purposes, both formal (as the primary interior entertaining space) and private (as bedroom, as dining room, as family interior gathering space). Residents of such a building would add a second pen to segregate certain functions, dividing formal and private uses into separate rooms. They even could create additional options by doubling the possibilities inherent in the multi-purpose single pen arrangement--creating a hall-and-parlor arrangement which could serve dual public functions.

Some time during the nineteenth century the people of Jackson County came to define the one-pen house as untenable, or at least so lacking in appeal that later examples of it have not survived or have not been recorded. By contrast, survey data show the rise of the two-room house, as indicated by the single door of entry. It provides evidence of a shift in the local view about what constituted the minimal size acceptable for living space. The single-door entry found on structures such as the Lakes-Log House served that desire. Its construction in 1890 provides one important temporal marker to help define when that desire became prominent locally.

HISTORY

Jackson County was the state's 105th county formed from parts of Madison, Estill, Lee, Laurel and Rockcastle. It has an area of 346 square miles. McKee, founded in 1858, is one of the states's smallest county seats. Much of Jackson County is rugged, hilly, or rolling terrain. More than 50 percent of the area is part of the Daniel Boone National Forest. The county is watered and drained by tributaries of the Kentucky and Cumberland rivers. The Middle Fork of the Rockcastle River is a major water source. (Kleber, Ed. p. 460)

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The first census showed a county population of 3,087. For most of its history the economy of the county has been based on agriculture, lumbering, coal and milling.

Timber was an important natural resource but rugged terrain prevented extensive logging operations until the coming of the railroad in 1915. Logs were hauled to the Bond-Foley company sawmill at Bond, ten miles south of McKee and were shipped on the Rockcastle River Railway to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad connection at East Bernstadt, Kentucky (Kleber, Ed. p. 598).

The first oil well in the county was drilled at Sand Spring in 1917 near Lakes Creek Valley. Economic activity was at its height between 1920 and 1940. However, most of the timber had been removed by 1930, and the railroad, built only a few years earlier to send out logs, coal, and produce to market, was abandoned in 1932. County population reached a peak of 16,339 in 1940. After World War II, mining in the county declined and many residents moved elsewhere to seek jobs.

In 1990, agriculture was the main source of income, with natural resources such as lumber, iron ore, petroleum, and coal providing some of the income. Today industry in the county includes McKee Manufacturing, Kentucky Woodcrafts, and Mid-South Electronics.

Family Background

Carter Lakes and his wife, Eady, came to the Lakes Creek valley about 1825. He obtained most of his property from land grants. Down through the years, his property was divided among his descendants. The Lakes family owned most of the valley for over 175 years beginning with Carter and Eady in 1825. Their son, John and his wife Hanna, had a son named Elihu. According to family history, at one time Elihu owned 1,100 acres of land and was one of the largest tax payers in Jackson County. He and his wife had 12 children, seven of whom lived to maturity. In 1890, Elihu Lakes deeded 7 acres of land to his brother, William Lakes, known affectionately to family members as "Fuzzy Bill", who had come

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on hard times. According to stories told by Julia Lakes Isaacs, the house for Bill was put up by relatives in a short period of time and was not as well built as it might have been. The cabin was passed down to his nephew, Arthur, in 1925. He and his wife Lulu lived there for the next 50 years.

It is not known if Arthur took part in any of the logging, milling, or mining activity which propelled the county's economy from 1920-1940, the years when he began inhabiting the nominated building. His major source of income, as well as his food, may have come from farming. Family members remember Arthur and Lulu Lakes as living well, though not having a lot of money. Their occupancy of the nominated resource possibly reveals a willingness on their part to accept what was, at the time, seen as a minimally comfortable existence in a world where housing choices and employment opportunities were larger.

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Jackson County Court Clerks office. Deeds. Tax records. Jerry Dean.
October 1999.

Jackson County Property Valuation Assessment Office. Pictures and
maps of Lakes Creek area (JA-279) Assessment office. Courtesy Paul
Rose, PVA, and Elaine Madden Smith. October 1999

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Appalachian Center Web Site.

Oral History: On-going conversations with owners, Anne and Fletcher
Gabbard and with neighbor, Dallas Lakes.

Telephone Conversations: Karen Hudson, Author/Historian.
December 6, 1998; Cecil Ison, Daniel Boone National Forest
Prehistory. Jess Wilson, Author/Historian/Jackson County resident.
December 10, 1998.

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Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The Arthur Lakes Log House sits on Parcel #22, found on the Jackson County Property Valuation Map #65, which is 7 Acres in area. The area of the resource proposed for the nomination is centered on the log house, which is the only residence on Parcel #22, and extends 100' from each side of the house. Within that area are two other structures which stand nearby to the subject resource.

Boundary Justification

The area selected for the Arthur Lakes Log House is limited to the house and a small area surrounding it. The area is limited due to the architectural basis for eligibility. The boundary has been extended to include two structures nearby the house which are compatible with it, those being simply-built structures that reinforce the appearance of the property as a rural resource and the center of a subsistence lifestyle. The inclusion of these structures has not been justified in this nomination, but has been recommended to facilitate future planning for the property. Because they are more than 50 years of age and they possess integrity of design and materials, they are likely to be considered eligible within other historic contexts. Thus, they would probably be seen as eligible if impacted by projects planned by a federal agency. Because they are so close to the Arthur Lakes Log House, the boundary has been drawn to the extent that it has to include them, without, at this time designating them as contributing features.

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Lakes, Arthur, Log House
Jackson County, KY

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Photograph Continuation page to accompany text for The Arthur Lakes Log House. (JA-279-McKee)

1. The Arthur Lakes Log House
2. Jackson County, KY. 40447

Photo 1.

3. Ernest D. Moore
4. March 28, 2000
5. 136 Wetherburn Ct. Danville, KY. 40422
6. Facing west; Front of house faces east.

Photo 2.

3. Ernest D. Moore
4. March 28, 2000
5. 136 Wetherburn Ct. Danville, KY. 40422
6. Facing northwest; Front and south end of house.

Photo 3.

3. Ernest D. Moore
4. March 28, 2000
5. 136 Wetherburn Ct. Danville, KY. 40422
6. Facing southwest; Front, north end of house, well, and log smokehouse/cellar.

Photo 4.

3. Ernest D. Moore
4. March 28, 2000
5. 136 Wetherburn Ct. Danville, KY. 40422
6. Facing southeast; north end and log smoke/house cellar.

Photo 5.

3. Ernest D. Moore
4. March 28, 2000
5. 136 Wetherburn Ct. Danville, KY. 40422
6. Facing northeast; south side and rear of house.

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Photo 6

3. Ernest D. Moore
4. March 28, 2000
5. 136 Wetherburn Ct. Danville, KY. 40422
6. Facing northwest, bedroom

Photo 7

3. Ernest D. Moore
4. March 28, 2000
5. 136 Wetherburn Ct. Danville, KY. 40422
6. Facing south; bedroom fireplace with barn siding above fireplace

Photo 8

3. Ernest D. Moore
4. March 28, 2000
5. 136 Wetherburn Ct. Danville, KY. 40422
6. Facing north; Living room fireplace. Original Popular boards around fireplace. Note scrapes of wallpaper still attached.

Photo 9

3. Ernest D. Moore
4. March 28, 2000
5. 136 Wetherburn Ct. Danville, KY. 40422
6. Facing north west; Living room, door to closet behind fireplace now contains furnace and air conditioning unit. Fireplace wall with scrapes of wall paper attached.

Photo 10

3. Ernest D. Moore
4. March 28, 2000
5. 136 Wetherburn Ct. Danville, KY. 40422
6. Facing east; kitchen with added cabinets, electric stove and plumbing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Photo 11

3. Ernest D. Moore
4. March 28, 2000
5. 136 Wetherburn Ct. Danville, KY. 40422
6. Facing north; Kitchen showing slope of lean-to and the back -
door with Arthur Lakes original hand forged hardware.

Photo 12

3. Ernest D. Moore
4. March 28, 2000
5. 136 Wetherburn Ct. Danville, KY. 40422
6. Facing northwest; Log barn with hand rived gable boards.