

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received DEC 28 1988
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic The Multiple Resources of Madison County, Kentucky, Partial
Inventory
and or common

2. Location

street & number 32 Properties, See Individual Inventory Forms NA not for publication
city, town vicinity of

state Kentucky code KY county Madison code 151

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	NA in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	NA being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name See individual inventory forms

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 KY

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Kentucky Historic Resources has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1973, 1974, 1980, 1985 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Capitol Plaza Towers Frankfort state KY 40601

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent

☒ good

☒ fair

☐ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered

☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site

☐ moved

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

OVERVIEW

The Multiple Resources of Madison County, Kentucky, Partial Inventory includes 32 properties within the boundaries of Madison County, but outside the city limits of either Berea or Richmond. The Madison County MRA contains 38 contributing buildings, five non-contributing buildings, and two non-contributing objects. Buildings in the Madison County MRA demonstrate the different house forms used in Madison County from the early nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. The buildings nominated also display how Madison County builders combined details from national styles on the various floor plans through the period.

The buildings being nominated reflect the following periods of the county's 200 year history: settlement (1780-1820), early nineteenth century (1820-1840), mid-nineteenth century (1840-1870), late nineteenth century (1870-1900), and early twentieth century (1900-1930). The nomination contains 25 residences, five churches, and two commercial buildings. The locations of these buildings are shown on the enclosed U.S.G.S. quadrant maps. For greater detail about the architectural details and individual history, see the enclosed individual forms on each building.

Madison County is located in the east central portion of Kentucky. It is the largest of the counties contributing to the area defined as the Bluegrass Cultural Landscape by the Kentucky Heritage Council. The Kentucky River forms the northern and western boundaries of the county and separates it from Clark, Fayette, and Jessamine Counties. Madison County is also bordered on the south and east by Garrard, Rockcastle, Jackson, and Estill Counties. Major creeks of the county are Silver, Paint Lick, Tates, Otter, Dreaming, Drowning, and Muddy Creeks. Interstate I-75 bisects the county and connects the two major towns, Richmond and Berea. Richmond, with a population of 21,705 in 1980, is the county seat and the location of Eastern Kentucky University. Berea is home to Berea College and a population of 8,226.

Madison County contains approximately 285,440 acres or 446 square miles. As the largest of the Bluegrass counties, it contains a variety of terrains. The northwestern portion of the county along the Kentucky River and Paint Lick Creek is characterized by narrow, winding ridge tops between steep V-shaped valleys which are as much as 200 feet deep. The central section of the county, except for the area around Richmond, features fairly wide ridge tops with sloping deep drainage ways. The area around Richmond itself is

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level to gently sloping with small drainage channels. Other areas of long narrow ridge tops are found near Doylesville, Speedwell, Bobtown, and along Drowning Creek on the Estill County line. Near Moberly and Berea are broad flats and wide ridge tops. The southern border along Rockcastle and Jackson Counties is composed of knobs and long, steep mountainous terrain with elevation changes of five hundred feet.

Madison County land use began with pioneer cultivation of corn and harvesting of the abundant wildlife. In the early nineteenth century, the streams were used as power sources for grist mills and distilleries while the river served as the major means of transportation for farm goods to the market in New Orleans. In the decades preceding the Civil War, hemp and cattle culture became the major agricultural activities. From the Civil War to the present day, cattle remains important, but hemp has been replaced by tobacco and the sharecropping system. The population growth in the county from 42,730 in 1920 to 53,352 in 1980 has accelerated the subdivision of farmland for houses, mobile homes, and industrial parks, thus rapidly altering the nineteenth-century rural

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Documentation of Madison County landmarks began with the work of Mrs. James Caperton in 1930 and Mrs. Clarence Harney in 1944. Papers they presented at meetings of the Boonesborough Chapter of the D.A.R. have been preserved in the Townsend Room of the Crabbe Library at Eastern Kentucky University. Members of the Boonesborough D.A.R. also compiled a history of the place names in Madison County in 1940. Jonathan Truman Dorris, a member of Eastern's faculty, wrote several books and articles on historic Madison County people and buildings in the 1950's. This is Boone Country, which provided pictures and history of many Madison County residences, was written by Dr. Russell I. Todd and published in 1968. Serving as the Madison County representative to the Kentucky Heritage Council, Mrs. Charles Combs interviewed property owners and took photographs to fill out the initial set of county inventory forms between 1972 and 1975.

Among the first National Register nominations to be completed in Richmond, the county seat, were the Judge Daniel Breck House (1976), Old Central University Hall (1973), and Irvinton (1975). In 1976, a historic district containing 64 buildings was created in

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Richmond's central business district. The Kentucky Heritage Council staff conducted an extensive inventory of the county to bring the total of surveyed properties in the county to 230.

In 1982, the Madison County Historical Society applied for and received a matching grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council to compile a Multiple Resource Area National Register nomination of districts and individual structures within the city limits of Richmond. The Historical Society contracted with Helen Powell of Carman and Powell, Inc. to assemble the nomination. The Multiple Resource Area nomination, completed in 1983, contained the West Richmond District with 65 buildings, the Eastern Kentucky University District with 13 buildings, and the following ten individual buildings: Arlington, Blair Park, Bronston Place, Burnamwood, Richmond Cemetery, Solomon Smith House, Squire Turner House, Walker House, William Holloway House, and 216 Water Street. All of the properties within the nomination were placed on the National Register in 1983 and 1984. Woodlawn and Elmwood were determined eligible for the National Register.

The forms done by Mrs. Combs included information she gained from interviews with the owners of the properties and from Dr. Russell I. Todd's book on the county's better known houses. The survey by the Kentucky Heritage Council staff expanded the original survey to include houses not associated with prominent families, but provided only a photograph of the building, its location, and whatever information could be gleaned from the present owner.

In 1984, the Madison County Historical Society received another matching grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council to compile a Multiple Resource Area nomination from the existing county survey. Matching requirements were provided by the Richmond Tourism Commission, Richmond Chamber of Commerce, and the Eastern Kentucky University Archives. Volunteer time was donated by Mr. David Greene, Mr. Charles Hay, Mr. James Shannon, Jr., and Mrs. Michael Hanley. Prior to this nomination, the following thirteen properties in Madison County were listed on the National Register: Cane Springs Primitive Baptist Church (Ma-57, 1976), Bybee Pottery (Ma-62, 1978), Duncannon (Ma-114, 1980), William Miller House (Ma-130, 1979), Lincoln Hall (Ma-B-39, 1974), L&N Passenger Depot (Ma-B-2, 1975), Merritt Jones Tavern (Ma-211, 1973), and Whitehall (Ma-199, 1971). In 1983 and 1984, six additional properties were listed in Carolyn M. Wooley's thematic nomination entitled "The Early Stone Houses of Inner Bluegrass." Included in this

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nomination were the following buildings: Thomas Bogie House and Mill Site (Ma-160), Andrew Bogie House (Ma-161), James Bogie House (Ma-162), Nathan Hawkins House (Ma-168), Isaac Newland House (Ma-204), John Moberly House (Ma-227), and the Stephen Murphey House (Ma-228).

The forms done by Mrs. Combs included information she gained from interviews with the owners of the properties and from Dr. Russell I. Todd's book on the county's better known houses. The survey by the Kentucky Heritage Council staff expanded the original survey to include houses not associated with prominent county families, but provided only a photograph of the building, its location, and whatever information could be gleaned from the present owner.

From the original survey forms done by Mrs. Charles Combs and the Kentucky Heritage Council staff, buildings having the potential to meet National Register criteria were chosen. These sites were revisited. Those sites still possessing site integrity were photographed, measured, and described more fully. Owners were interviewed and additional deed research and archival research was done at the Townsend Room of Eastern Kentucky University. The sources used are listed in the bibliography and on the individual site forms. In the course of revisiting the properties which had National Register potential, additional houses were surveyed including the following six properties included within this nomination: Taylor House (Ma-231), Hagan House (Ma-232), Turner House (Ma-233), Chenault House (Ma-234), Morrison House (Ma-235), and the Brutus Clay House (Ma-236). Buildings were not included if they did not have sufficient site integrity due to deterioration or a large amount of remodeling which took place outside the period of significance.

The nomination for the Historic Resources of Madison County Partial Inventory is primarily architectural in emphasis. It documents most properties significant for architectural reasons (criterion C). Buildings dating after circa 1930 are not nominated unless they represent obviously outstanding examples of recognizable styles since there exists limited context within which the more common recent styles can be evaluated. Although the area's major historical themes, such as education, politics, and religion, are represented by buildings and sites nominated under criteria A and B, the potential exists for identifying other such series of events or persons associated with these events and evaluating and

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nominating properties significant in their connections to them. Archaeological and other resources potentially eligible for their ability to convey information (criterion D) have not been evaluated and are not included in this inventory. The documentation for individual properties nominated here does not necessarily include all of the areas in which any given property may be significant.

The boundaries for the properties nominated includes the residence and associated domestic outbuildings that contribute to the complex as a whole. Included acreage does not extend to potential historic fields or other historic natural resources because a context for evaluating that type of resource was not developed during this study. Where the domestic buildings were separated from the fields by fences, roadways, or natural elements such as a tree rows, these features were used as the basis for the boundaries. When such features did not exist, an arbitrary boundary was chosen to provide a setting for the house, to preserve the setback from the road, and to include all the domestic outbuildings which contribute to the significance of the property.

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ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Settlement (1780-1820)

When white hunters and settlers first came into what is now Madison County, it was part of a hunting ground claimed by both the Shawnee and Wyandotte Indians. The Indians were quite hostile to the white settlers who were intent on clearing land for cultivation. Thus, the early structures erected by white settlers in Madison County were defensive in nature. The first fortifications were built in 1774 on the south side of the Kentucky River near the mouth of Otter Creek by Daniel Boone and other men who had worked with him to clear Boone's Trace. Several months later, a larger fort known as Boonesborough was erected to house the pioneers attracted to the area by Judge Richard Henderson and his Transylvania Land Company. Fort Boonesborough had four corner towers linked by a rectangle of stockade cabins. (In 1974, the fort was reconstructed near its original site and is now a state park.) Despite the constant threat of Indian attack, families began to leave Fort Boonesborough in the 1780's to farm the land they had bought from Judge Henderson. Smaller forts such as Nathaniel Hart's White Oak Station and Samuel Estill's Station on the headwaters of Otter Creek were security points to which families retreated when the Indians attacked.

The early structures built by the pioneers capitalized on resources at hand and a technology that they had likely learned from the German settlers in the eastern states with whom they had come in contact. Tree trunks were felled, hewn square, and notched at the corners. Limited by the natural length of the logs and by traditional English conceptions of room size, the walls of the cabins were usually in increments of 16 to 20 feet, creating rooms of rectangular or square shape called "pens." A square pen log house usually had a single chimney located on a gable end and two bays on the principal facade. The rectangular pen house could have either one or two gable end chimneys and usually three bays on the principal facade. It could be subdivided into two rooms of unequal size or the hall/parlor plan by the placement of a partition to one side of the centrally-located door. After experimentation with log chimneys, limestone chimneys were found to be more durable and fireproof, and were constructed on the gable ends of the buildings.

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Expansion of the log house occurred by the juxtaposition of similar units to create double pen, saddlebag, or dogtrot floor plans. The double pen plan consists of two pens placed side by side. In the dogtrot plan, two pens are combined under one roof with a central open space between the two pens. The passage, or dogtrot, provides circulation between the rooms. The saddlebag plan has two pens placed side by side as in the double pen plan. The pens share a central chimney between them instead of having two chimneys on the gable ends as in the double pen plan. The additional pen might be constructed of log or of another material. Very few saddlebag plans were found in Madison County.

The Hagan House (Ma-232) on Hagan's Mill Road adjacent to Silver Creek contains both stone and log rooms built at different times and linked by a dogtrot to form a five-bay, two-story house. During the mid-nineteenth century, the dogtrot of the Hagan House was enclosed to create a central passage plan.

While some dogtrot plans resulted as additions to single-pen houses, others were originally built in the dogtrot form. The Dozier-Guess House (Ma-23) has two log pens of equal size separated by a dogtrot. The dogtrot of the Guess House was enclosed in the mid-nineteenth century to create a central passage plan. The exterior gable-end chimneys have a sandstone base and brick flue. The sandstone is somewhat unusual for county buildings with the majority of buildings using limestone.

Log was popular as a building material in Madison County during the first half of the nineteenth century and continued to be used for some buildings until after the Civil War. The log houses in Madison County tended to be updated over time, leaving no examples of unaltered log plans. Often, the log portion of the house was incorporated into later remodelings as the ell to the new house. The Moberly House (Ma-45) on Muddy Creek in the eastern part of the county started as a two-story, rectangular pen log house with massive exterior limestone chimneys in each gable end. A portion of early nineteenth century house with its beaded weatherboarding is visible on the north facade. The house received a major addition several decades later so that the older log section became the ell to the rear of the house. The newer part of the house was placed closer to the road to display its mid-nineteenth century details chosen from the Greek Revival style. It has a two-story, five-bay facade with a recessed entry delineated by pilasters and an entablature.

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Log pens were also incorporated into the main block of the house as part of the front facade. The Hawkins-Stone-Hagan-Curtis House (Ma-181) on Silver Creek was originally a two-story, rectangular log pen. The front facade of the original house has been expanded from three bays to six bays on the front facade through the addition of a frame section containing a passage and a room with two windows. The window frames and doorway of the later addition are accented by pilasters in the Greek Revival style.

The original portion of the Hawkins-Stone-Hagan-Curtis House was built for an individual associated with one of the water-powered grist mills which proliferated along Silver Creek in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Since corn and rye were crops produced in abundance by the early settlers, grist mills were important in the processing of the grain for flour and feed. The mills also served as early trade and social centers. After Boone's Trace, the first roads built in the county connected the various mills on Silver, Muddy, and Paint Lick Creeks. It is in the Silver Creek area that the majority of Madison County's stone buildings are located. The Bogie Houses (Ma-160, 161, and 162) and the Nathan Hawkins House (Ma-168) were documented as a part of the thematic multiple resource area nomination of stone houses by Ms. Carolyn Wooley in 1983.

Stone was also used for one of the early church buildings in the county. The Viney Fork Baptist Church (Ma-75), built in 1802, is located near Muddy Creek. The builders of the Viney Fork Baptist Church used sandstone instead of the limestone which is found on the Bogie Houses (Ma-160, 161, and 162). On a rectangular building with two doors in the gable end, the builders used blunt Gothic arches.

By the end of the first two decades of the nineteenth century, the inhabitants of Madison County were profiting from an agrarian economy based on tobacco, corn, hemp, and livestock. Numerous warehouses were established along Madison County's sixty-five miles of Kentucky River frontage. Farm products were stored there prior to shipment along the Kentucky, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers to southern markets in New Orleans.

The brick residences built during this period followed the classical symmetry of the Georgian styles found in the owners'

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forefathers' homes in Virginia and the Carolinas. The window and entrance arrangements favor a central placement of the door which is flanked on either side by one or two windows creating three or five bay facades. Federal stylistic details such as Flemish bond on principal facades and jack arches over the windows are also present. The interior floor plans, however, of some houses reflected the inequality of room sizes typical of the hall-parlor plan found in rectangular log homes. The larger room, the hall, served as a multi-purpose living and eating space while the smaller room, the parlor, functioned as a company room or sleeping chamber. The Karr House (Ma-21) on the Lost Fork of Otter Creek demonstrates this concern for symmetry by having a three-bay facade with a central doorway but a hall-parlor plan.

There are two other hall-parlor plan houses with Federal detailing within the nomination, Ma-113 and Ma-198. When the owners of these houses updated their homes in the mid-nineteenth century, they retained the hall-parlor unit but used it as an ell to the new section of the house. The William Walker House (Ma-113) was built circa 1795 as a wedding present from the bride's parents. The original front facade of the two-story, three-bay building faced south towards Boone's Trace, a major road of the settlement period which connected the Cumberland Gap and Boonesborough. After the first quarter of the nineteenth century, a new road called Elliot's Ford was built west of the house. A new owner, Mr. Watts, reoriented the Walker house by building new wings on the north and south sides of the hall-parlor house and also built a two-story, pedimented portico. David Crews, an early inhabitant of Boonesborough, ferry operator, and warehouse inspector, built Homelands (Ma-198) in 1812. It was a two-story, three-bay residence which faced north towards the Kentucky River. When the farm was bought by the Bennetts in 1840, they remodeled. The hall-parlor house became the ell to a two-story, central passage, double-pile house with Greek Revival detailing.

Central passage houses were in evidence by 1820. They were most often single pile but a few double-pile houses such as the Cobb House (Ma-10) do exist. The hallway provided more privacy for inhabitants as well as better access to rear ells. Examples of one-story, five-bay houses with central passages include the Campbell House (Ma-215) near Paint Lick and the Morrison House (Ma-235) near Kirksville. Both single-pile houses have stone foundations, slightly raised first floors, gable end chimneys,

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Flemish bond on the main facade, and jack arches over the windows. The entrance to the Campbell House (Ma-215) has double-leaf doors and a transom. The woodwork on the interior features reeding and sunbursts associated with the Federal style. The Campbell House (Ma-215) also displays interior gable-end chimneys and the window and door arrangement of a central entrance flanked on either side by two windows, a combination which is also seen in the Turner-Fitzpatrick House (Ma-182), the Taylor House (Ma-231), and the Tevis House (Ma-224) all of which will be discussed in later sections due to subsequent remodelings.

Despite the fact that it is a central passage plan, the Morrison House (Ma-235) has two doorways side by side which contribute to an asymmetrical appearance on the front facade. The two rooms on either side of the passageway inside the Morrison House are of approximately the same size. The Morrison House has two exterior gable-end chimneys, slightly different from one another, and a more steeply pitched roof than the Campbell House. The other houses with Federal stylistic elements have either a boxed or molded wood cornice, while the Morrison House has a houndstooth brick pattern.

Early Nineteenth Century (1820-1840)

In the early nineteenth century in Madison County, people were building in log, brick, and frame. Builders chose elements from the Federal or Greek Revival styles or combined elements from both on the same house. The central passage plan became increasingly popular. Space was gained by adding ells, to the rear of the house in order to preserve the symmetry of the main facade and its central doorway.

The central passage plan was built in one and two-story buildings with three and five bay facades. The passageway located between the rooms provided more privacy for the inhabitants than the hall-parlor plan had. The Chenault House (Ma-234), built in 1830, is a two-story version of the central-hall plan. It has Flemish bond, jack arches over the windows, a raised first floor, and a low pitched gable roof with a molded wood cornice, all elements of the Federal style. Circa 1840, its original arched entrance was modified to a simple entablature from the Greek Revival style with sidelights and a transom. The Turner-Fitzpatrick House (Ma-182)

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and the Taylor House (Ma-231) were updated in a similar manner during the same time period. Both houses have central doorways which now have sidelights and transom in a simple entablature.

Some new houses of the period, such as Blythewood (Ma-195) built in 1840 near Silver Creek, combined the elements of the Federal and Greek Revival style on the initial house. The plane of its two-story facade is broken by an unusual projecting central pediment containing a wood fan medallion. The arched brick motif in the wall gable was originally echoed in the arched central doorway, but late nineteenth century changes by John D. Harris have obscured the original entrance with Italianate detailing. The windows on the first floor were elongated and the ornate cast iron porches were added during the tenure of the Harris family. Still, the floor plan and facade of Blythewood are reminiscent of the Daniel Breck House in Richmond, placed on the National Register in 1976. The Breck House was designed by Matthew Kennedy, a prominent early-nineteenth century architect in Lexington.

In the period from 1820 to the Civil War, Madison County increased its agricultural production. Excess corn which had gone into the production of distilled spirits in an earlier time was now used to feed livestock. Madison County produced notable numbers of cattle, sheep, horses, and mules. Surplus animals were herded south into the Carolinas for sale.

By 1830, Madison County builders were interpreting some elements of the nationally popular Greek Revival style in the design of porches and entrance treatment on log, frame and brick houses in Madison County. Houses built during this period have central passage plans one room deep with a one- or two-story ell to the rear. They have flat-pitched gable roofs with interior gable end chimneys. The porches, if present on the five-bay facades, are usually single-story, single-bay, flat-roofed or pedimented wood structures with wide cornices supported by square columns. The Madison County porches bear a resemblance to the illustrations of the Greek Revival style found in builders' handbooks from the period. As a reference to the Greek Revival style, the central doorways and the windows above them usually receive special treatments and are often framed with sidelights. The Josiah P. Simmons House (Ma-171) has sidelights framed by pilasters to either side of the central door and a window above it in the second story. There are pilasters at the corners also.

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Other houses were remodeled with porch and doorway treatments of the Greek Revival style added. The Turner House (Ma-233), built by a descendant of Squire Turner near Silver Creek, has hewn log structural members joined at the corners by half-dovetail notches. The main block of the five-bay log house and the frame ell are covered with weatherboarding. When the frame ell was added, the doorways on its open passageway were built with sidelights. A one-story, flat roofed, single-bay porch similar to the one on the Simmons House was added at the same time over the central entrance. The William Walker House (Ma-113), built in the late eighteenth century but remodeled in the 1830's, has a more dramatic entrance treatment in the two-story, pedimented portico, supported by square brick columns.

Mid-Nineteenth Century (1840-1870)

In the mid-nineteenth century, the central passage plan continued to prevail in domestic architecture. The plan most often is one room deep with an ell to the rear, accessed from an open porch or gallery which is an extension of the central passage. There are some double-pile houses from this period such as Homelands (Ma-198) and the Griggs House (Ma-52), but they are a distinct minority.

The facades are both three and five bay with the doorway placed in the center. Chimneys are usually found on the gable ends of the house, though some houses built late in the period, have the chimneys centrally placed on either side of the passageway.

Madison County builders seem to have been aware of the Greek Revival style, popular nationally from 1830 to 1870, and they used some of the details from the style. In brick buildings, the principal facades are divided into bays by pilasters which are occasionally doubled across the facade as in the case of Homelands (Ma-198) or doubled only at the corners as in the Bates Creek Baptist Church (Ma-206). Doorways are surrounded by simple entablatures with sidelights and a transom. Occasionally, pilasters accent the doorway as in the Hunter House (Ma-38). The central axis of the building is highlighted by special treatment of the window in the second story above the door. In the Mason House (Ma-131) and the Hunter House (Ma-38), the central window has a six over six sash identical to the other windows but is flanked on either side by a row of sidelights.

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Though the Hunter House (Ma-38) is an example of a Greek Revival house without a porch covering the central bay, most Greek Revival homes in Madison County included a porch. When a porch is present, it most often takes the form of a single story structure with a flat roof, supported by square brick or wood posts. The Mason House (Ma-131) and Rolling Meadows (Ma-165) have four square posts supporting a wide cornice and flat roof.

In Madison County, most builders continued to use jack arches over windows, a building detail more often associated with the Federal style, rather than wood or stone lintels, more typical of the Greek Revival style. The Hunter House (Ma-38), the Mason House (Ma-131), Mt. Zion Christian Church (Ma-92), and Bates Creek Baptist Church (Ma-206) have jack arches over their windows. There are examples of buildings with lintels, such as Homelands (Ma-198), but they comprise only a minority of Greek Revival buildings.

Roof treatment includes both hip and gable roofs with relatively flat pitches. Although a wide cornice was a feature of the national Greek Revival style, it was not in wide use in Madison County. It can occasionally be found on a house such as Rolling Meadows (Ma-165) or on public buildings such as Bates Creek Baptist Church (Ma-206) and Mt. Zion Christian Church (Ma-92). These buildings also have dentils in the cornice.

The Gothic Revival style advocated by Andrew Jackson Downing and others became popular nationally in the 1850's. Downing recommended the style because of its picturesque appearance. Some of the detailing associated with the style appealed to Madison County's builders, but the asymmetrical floor plan did not. In Madison County, the wall gables, bargeboards, and elongated paired windows were applied to central passage houses such as the Griggs House (Ma-52). Built near Muddy Creek in the College Hill section of the county prior to the Civil War, the Griggs House is a two-story, three-bay frame house with wall gables over the windows. It has a double-pile, central passage floor plan and interior chimneys. The interior woodwork is more conservative, reflecting motifs more common to Greek Revival than to Gothic Revival style. Other houses were remodeled in the Gothic Revival style. The Cobb House (Ma-10) on Otter Creek was originally built in the early nineteenth century and has a double-pile, central passage plan with Flemish bond brick on its principal facades. After the Civil War, it was remodeled in the Gothic Revival style with a central wall

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gable, bargeboards, brackets, and an arcaded, wrap-around porch. Gothic Revival was deemed appropriate for ecclesiastical buildings and is found on the Mt. Pleasant Christian Church (Ma-196), built in 1849. The plan of the Mt. Pleasant Christian Church is rectangular like the Mt. Zion Christian Church and it also has a gable end entrance. The windows are double lancet and separated by wide pilasters.

In 1862, Madison County was the scene of one of the major Kentucky battles of the Civil War. Many houses and churches, such as the Mt. Zion Christian Church (Ma-92), were damaged by artillery fire and were pressed into service as hospitals for the many wounded after the Battle of Richmond in which 1500 men were killed. After the war, the agrarian economy emphasized burley tobacco and cattle, turning vast areas of the county into pasture land.

Late Nineteenth Century (1870-1900)

Very few new buildings were built in Madison County immediately after the Civil War. It was not until the arrival of the railroad in the 1880's that the economy began to grow again. Most of the new development occurred in Richmond, the county seat, which was connected to Cincinnati and points south through the Queen and Crescent Railroad. The railroad was developed by the city of Cincinnati in an effort to surpass Louisville as a trade center and to have contact with southern markets. The rail connection with Cincinnati provided the opportunity for some Madison County residents to procure the services of a professional architect. Des Jardins, an architect from Cincinnati, designed three houses within the city limits of Richmond, the Irvine House, the Coy House, and Elmwood which were included in the Richmond MRA in 1983, and the Glyndon Hotel which was included in the Richmond Historic District in 1984. Outside the city limits, on the Lexington Road, he also designed a house with Queen Anne details for Brutus Clay (Ma-236).

On a national level, the Queen Anne style was known for its asymmetrical roof lines, use of multiple materials and colors in the facade, projecting bays, towers or turrets, wrap-around porches, tall chimneys, and projecting pavilions. Des Jardins employed most of these details to give the desirable asymmetrical exterior appearance, but applied the details to a double-pile, central passage plan with interior chimneys. On the brick walls of

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the Brutus Clay House, des Jardins used stone as accents over the windows and around the entrance, multicolored slate in the roof, metal cornices, turned posts, spindles, and squares in the porch frieze. Windows are elongated and rounded, arched and rectangular. There are both squared and polygonal bays as well as a one-story wrap-around porch.

The Italianate style did not enjoy the widespread popularity in the county that it did in Richmond. The greatest concentration of Italianate style detailing is found in the downtown commercial district with the elongated windows capped by hood moldings and pressed metal cornices with brackets under wide eaves. Some home owners in the county did remodel their houses by lengthening the windows to make them appear narrower in accordance with elongated windows of both the Italianate and Queen Anne styles. In both the Chenault House (Ma-234) and Blythewood (Ma-195), the windows on the principal facades were elongated during this time period.

Other houses were updated in a more drastic manner. The Tevis House (Ma-224), built in 1836 as a five-bay, single-pile central passage house, had a two-story frame section added in the late nineteenth century in such a way as to resemble a T-plan house. In the T-plan form, which became popular in the 1880's, one of the rooms flanking the central passage in moved forward, thus breaking the plane of the front facade. Two wall gables were added to the original part of the Tevis House and a one-story flat-roofed porch was set between the new and the original sections.

Early Twentieth Century (1900-1930)

The arrival of the twentieth century in Madison County brought continued growth and an awareness of the Classical Revival style which was becoming popular nationally. In Madison County, most of the houses built during this period were square in form, two rooms deep, and on the central passage plan with steeply-pitched gable or hip roofs, often with dormers. The front facades were symmetrical, usually composed of three bays. Classical details such as sidelights and transoms were confined to the entrance which was a focal point as it had been in the Greek Revival style. Most houses had one-story porches with either flat or pedimented roofs which covered either the entry bay or the entire first floor facade. The porches were supported by Ionic and Tuscan columns with balustrades

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between the columns and, often, dentils in the porch cornice. Only a few houses displayed the massive porticos associated with the style on a national level. In Madison County, the Covington House (Ma-186) on the Lancaster Road, built circa 1912, approximates the national interpretation of the style. It has the floor plan, hipped roof, three-bay facade, and attention to the entrance present on other Madison County houses of the era, but is also displays a two-story pedimented portico with dentils in the cornice, supported by paired Ionic columns. The entrance is framed by sidelights and transom and there is a door with a balcony leading off the second-story hall. The steeply-pitched hipped roof has pedimented dormers.

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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1912	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1790-1912

Builder/Architect See Individual Inventory Forms

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Multiple Resources of Madison County, Kentucky, Partial Inventory contains buildings which are significant for criteria A, B, and C for the themes of architecture, military, and politics. The Kentucky Historic Resources form for each of the houses, commercial buildings, and churches contained in the nomination has an individual statement of significance.

Under criterion A, associated with the military theme, there is Mt. Zion Church (Ma-92) which was the scene of the Battle of Richmond which occurred during the Civil War. The battle was part of the Confederate campaign to take control of Kentucky in 1862.

Under criterion B, for the theme of politics, there is the home of Thompson Burnam, Sr., a state legislator. Although he was a slave holder, Burnam advocated emancipation, and worked with Cassius M. Clay to try to elect pro-emancipation delegates to the mid-nineteenth century state convention.

In Madison County, for Criterion C and the theme of architecture, the central-passage plan is persistent from the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Madison County builders used it even when the national styles such as the Gothic Revival or the Queen Anne styles suggested asymmetrical plans.

Madison County builders seem to have been aware of national styles, but often chose only particular elements from each style or combined elements of a new style with building techniques of an earlier period. The builders used the pilasters, low-pitched roofs, and elements from the entrance treatment of the Greek Revival style, but rarely used either stone or wood lintels, preferring to continue to use the jack arches in use on buildings ornamented in the Federal style. The nomination includes examples of Madison County interpretations of the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Classical Revival styles.

Rebuilding and remodeling of older houses was done throughout the period of significance. In the early nineteenth century, single pen houses were enlarged through the addition of another pen and dogtrot. Subsequent owners of both log and brick buildings in the mid-nineteenth century reused the original buildings as ells to their new houses. Dogtrots were enclosed to create central-passage plans. On houses originally built as central passage plans, door and window treatments were changed to remodel houses. Federal houses received simple entablatures from the Greek Revival style to update the central entrances in the mid-nineteenth century. In the late nineteenth century, wall gables and bargeboards from the Gothic Revival style were added to early nineteenth century houses.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property See individual Kentucky Historic Resources forms.

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References

A

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

Zone Easting Northing

B

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

Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See individual Kentucky Historic Resources forms.

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 Helen C. Powell

organization H. Powell and Co., Inc.

date Nov. 1988

street & number Suite 201 2230 Idle Hour Center

telephone (606) 266-5351

city or town Lexington, Ky.

state 40502

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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

David C. Morgan

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date December 21, 1988

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Pattick Andrews

date 2/8/89

for Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The first organized white settlement in Madison County was established by Daniel Boone for Judge Richard Henderson and the Transylvania Land Company. Henderson had paid the Cherokee Indians 10,000 pounds for a vast area located between the Cumberland River in Tennessee and the Ohio River. To improve the access to his land, Henderson hired Boone in 1774 to make a road from the Cumberland Gap to the Kentucky River. Fort Boonesborough was built in 1775 south of the Kentucky River and west of the mouth of Otter Creek.

The land Henderson sought to develop may have been claimed by the Cherokee, but it also served as a fertile hunting ground for the Shawnee and Wyandotte Indians. The early settlers of the area were subjected to frequent Indian attacks and had to restrict their activities to an area close to the big fort at Boonesborough or smaller fortified stations. Land near creeks and natural springs was considered the most valuable and settlers bought tracts along Otter, Silver, and Paint Lick Creeks.

The year 1778 proved to be an arduous one for the white settlers. Following a hard winter, Daniel Boone was captured on a salt-gathering expedition by the Shawnee Indians. He subsequently escaped and was able to reinforce the defenses at Boonesborough before a major Indian attack. Later that same year, the Virginia legislature declared Henderson's land acquisition and sales to settlers illegal. The legislature did allow residents who had produced a corn crop on their land to retain the acreage and offered attractive options for acquiring additional acreage. Conflicting land claims created legal disputes which were in litigation throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1779, the Virginia legislature began to entice additional settlers to Kentucky through military land grants to veterans of the American Revolution.

By 1780, the majority of the settlers were established in areas away from Fort Boonesborough. When threatened by Indians, they sought protection at fortified cabins or stations similar to those established by Irvine, Hart, and Estill. Eventually, the settlers requested a division of Lincoln County so that they would have more convenient access to a county seat. In 1785, Lincoln County was split into Mercer and Madison. Madison County was named for James

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Madison who became the fourth president (1809-1817). In its original format, Madison County encompassed a larger territory. The following eleven counties were created from Madison during the course of the nineteenth century: Garrard (1798), Knox (1805), Clay (1807), Perry (1821), Breathitt (1839), Letcher (1842), Owsley (1843), Lee (1870), Leslie (1878), and Knott (1888).

The first Madison court meeting was held in the home of a magistrate in 1786. County magistrates dealt with the registration of livestock, improvement of roads, and the location of a courthouse. The first county seat was established in Milford in 1789. Its location on a ridge near Taylor's Fork of Silver was a compromise between the communities of Boonesborough and Paint Lick.

When Kentucky became a state in 1792, Madison County citizens lobbied diligently to have Boonesborough designated the state capitol. Boonesborough had outgrown the fort to become a town of approximately 120 buildings. Despite the land grants and financial subscriptions promised by Madison County, the Kentucky legislature chose Frankfort as the state capitol. Boonesborough itself waned after being passed over as the site of state government. The post office there was eventually closed in 1866.

Milford did not remain the county seat. In 1798, citing a lack of water, the county magistrates decided to move the county seat from Milford to a site at Richmond several miles northeast. Thomas Kennedy and other members of the Paint Lick community felt betrayed by this action. They petitioned the Kentucky legislature to create a new county with a county seat closer to Paint Lick. Garrard County with Lancaster as its county seat was formed from the southwest portion of Madison in 1798.

Corn was the most abundant crop produced on Madison County farms. Water-powered grist mills were established on the major county streams as early as 1787. Corn which was not ground into flour and feed was made into whiskey which was shipped down river or consumed locally in the numerous taverns.

The waterways served as major routes for the transportation of farm products to market. Warehouses were established on the Kentucky River at the mouths of major streams such as Silver Creek (1798), Jacks Creek (1799), Drowning Creek (1806), and Muddy Creek (1808).

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The warehouses were licensed for both hemp and tobacco and received regular inspections. The seasonal variation of the water level in the Kentucky River proved to be a problem so the Kentucky River Navigation Company was established in 1810 to investigate the possibility of the construction of a series of locks.

Livestock came with the pioneers on Boones Trace and the Wilderness Trail and continued to be a major farm product throughout the nineteenth century. Madison County produced cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and mules. Surplus animals were driven south to the Carolinas to lucrative markets in Spartansburg, Greenville, and Charleston.

Slaves also came early to Madison County. By the mid-nineteenth century, slaves and land constituted the measure of a man's wealth and social position in the county. When the county census was first taken in 1790, the total population was 5,772 of which 737, or 16%, were slaves. By 1840, when the county population had reached 16,355, there were 5,413 slaves. At that point, slaves composed 33% of the county population. Concern about slave uprisings led to legislation on both the state and local levels concerning where blacks could go in the community without being accompanied by their masters.

The new county seat was named Richmond. The focus of trading and shifted from the grist mills to the newly platted public square in Richmond. Lots and streets were designated when John Crooke surveyed the town site in 1804. The first courthouse in Richmond was built the following year. Richmond grew from a population of 110 people in 1800 to 366 people by 1810. Both merchants and professionals such as doctors and lawyers were attracted to the new town. The county magistrates concerned themselves with road and bridge construction and the appointment of inspectors for the tobacco and hemp warehouses. Green Clay and John Crooke became the official county surveyors and worked with various road supervisors to improve the transportation routes within the county. Daniel Breck, Squire Turner, and William Caperton were certified as lawyers by the county court.

The year 1817 brought a financial crisis due to the excess of paper money printed during the War of 1812. Madison County and the state of Kentucky were divided into relief and anti-relief factions. The relief faction favored an extension of credit to those persons who

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had financed their debt on paper money. The anti-relief faction was more traditional in its approach to financial affairs and did not want to grant any amnesty to those who had accepted too much paper money. Madison County residents voted with the anti-relief faction by electing Squire Turner and Thomas Howard to the Kentucky legislature. Although families from the settlement period were still powerful in Madison County, the political offices were increasingly held by lawyers.

With its concentration of wealth in slaves, Madison County experienced first-hand much of the turbulence of the years leading up to the Civil War. Cassius Clay, the son of Green Clay, first voiced his emancipationist doctrine in speeches made during a political race for the legislative seat representing Fayette County. Wickliffe, Clay's opponent, won the race, but Clay only became more outspoken in his views. Clay began to publish an abolitionist newspaper, The True American, and was considered an incendiary by most of the people in the Bluegrass area.

In 1848, Cassius Clay served as the campaign manager for Thompson Burnam who was running as a delegate to the Kentucky State Constitutional Convention. Squire Turner and William Chenault were running as pro-slavery candidates against Burnam. During an afternoon of speeches at Foxtown near Clay's home, a heated exchange between Clay and two of Turner's sons led to a brawl. In the ensuing knife fight, both Clay and Cyrus Turner were wounded. Clay survived, but Turner died. Squire Turner and William Chenault won the election. Turner subsequently introduced legislation at the state assembly which made it unconstitutional for the legislature to emancipate slaves without the consent of the slave owners. He also advocated protectionist legislation which made it illegal to introduce slaves into Kentucky from other states.¹³ Kentucky produced more slaves than were necessary for farm labor and profited by shipping the excess slaves south to be sold to the coastal plantations.

Wishing to implement some of his abolitionist philosophies, Cassius Clay invited Reverend John G. Fee to Madison County. Fee established an anti-slavery, or free, church on land given him by Clay near Glade in southern Madison County. Educated at Oberlin College, Fee felt it was his mission to convince slave owners that, as Christians, they should not own slaves and also should be

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outspoken in the opposition to slavery. Fee spread his ideas through printed tracts which his followers literally delivered door to door. The appearance of the tracts made Fee very unpopular in a county in which almost 900 families owned slaves. Fee's tracts appeared in the same year that John Brown made his bloody raids in Kansas. Madison County residents saw Fee as a local version of Brown. The feeling became so intense that a citizen's committee was formed in 1859 to preserve the peace of the county. Resolutions advocating the removal of Fee and his followers were circulated and signed by the prominent slave holders of the county. A group of sixty horsemen visited Fee's house late one December evening and advised Fee and his family that they had ten days to leave the county. Fee and his followers did leave Madison County and sought protection across the Ohio River in Cincinnati.

Madison County was touched by the Civil War in an immediate way by the Battle of Richmond on August 30, 1862. The Battle of Richmond occurred as part of the Confederate campaign to capture the supply depot at Louisville on the Ohio River from the Union forces and to replenish the confederate army with new recruits from Kentucky. General E. Kirby Smith commanded the eastern flank of the Confederate army and entered Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap. After capturing Barbourville, he moved towards Lexington encountering Union forces led by General William Nelson in Madison County. Although battle occurred in three major engagements, the most intensive fighting occurred in the vicinity of Mt. Zion Christian Church (Ma-92) six miles south of Richmond. Mt. Zion Christian Church suffered damage from artillery fire during the battle and was used as a hospital when the fighting was over.

The battle ended as a victory for the Confederacy. General Smith lost 450 men from a force of 4,850 while General Nelson had 1,050 men killed and 4,313 taken prisoner from a force of 6,500. Smith went on to capture Lexington and Frankfort. The campaign then stalled while Smith awaited the arrival of the western flank of the Confederate Army under the command of General Braxton Bragg. The delay enabled the Union forces under Buell and opportunity to fortify Louisville and regroup. The Confederate campaign ended with the Battle of Perryville in October 1862. Although the Confederate troops won the engagement on October 12, they retreated before being overwhelmed by the superior numbers of the Union reinforcements which were on their way to the battle site from Louisville. The Confederate forces retreated through Cumberland

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Gap, with the Battle of Richmond, being the only major victory of the campaign.

After the Civil War, two colleges were started in Madison County. John G. Fee returned to Berea in 1866 and founded Berea Literary Institute. The school was open to all students who had good character regardless of race, sex, or financial resources. The Berea Literary Institute evolved into Berea College and continued to recruit actively and to educate blacks until 1904. At that time, the Kentucky Legislature passed a law prohibiting blacks and whites from attending the same school. Berea College redirected its effort to the recruitment of students from the Appalachian region.

In Richmond, Central University also originated from the strife caused by the Civil War, strife which continued after the peace treaties were signed. The Presbyterian Church in Kentucky had split into northern and southern factions. Both sides were concerned about who would control the denomination's college in Danville. The issue finally had to be settled in court and the northern Presbyterians maintained control over Centre College. The southern Presbyterians reacted by creating another college. Richmond outbid other Bluegrass communities for the opportunity to be the site for the proposed university. Central University was incorporated in Richmond in 1873. The school struggled through almost two decades until the depression of 1890 created financial problems. In 1901, Central University reunited with Centre College and moved faculty and supplies to the Danville campus. The Central University buildings in Richmond were used by the Walters Collegiate Institute until 1906. At that time, the Kentucky legislature passed a law to establish normal schools for the education of teachers. The former Central University campus became the Kentucky State Normal School. It is now known as Eastern Kentucky University.

In the post-Civil War years, the agricultural economy of Madison County focussed on cattle and burley tobacco. During the 1870's, Madison County was also known for its production of milk and cheese. To facilitate the movement of farm products, the Central Kentucky Railroad finally linked Richmond to Paris and Winchester. Another railroad, the Richmond-Irvine Line, entered the county at Valley View and provided a link to Frankfort.

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In addition to Richmond and Berea, Madison County contains numerous crossroads communities which were established in the interior of the county in the early and mid-nineteenth century. Their growth and prosperity is related to the county's development of the turnpike system which replaced the waterways as the major transportation routes. These communities consisted of clusters of houses, a general store, and perhaps a church and school. The cross roads communities began to decline in the early twentieth century as railroads replaced the turnpikes as the main means of transporting goods. In Madison County, the main railroad stations were located in Richmond and Berea.

West of Richmond, the town of Kirksville was established in the 1830's in the vicinity of Samuel Kirkendall's general store and carding factory. At one point, the community was called "Centerville" in reference to its location halfway between Paint Lick and Silver Creeks. The establishment of the Kentucky River-Kirksville Turnpike in 1856 and the Kirksville-Mill Grove Turnpike in 1860 stimulated the community's growth so that by the late nineteenth century it had several general stores, a blacksmith's shop, a harness shop, a small school, three doctors, and a church (Kirksville Christian Church, Ma-175). By the turn of the century, Kirksville was prosperous enough to support a bank and the Farmers' Bank of Kirksville (Ma-173) was built. The design of its brick facade was eclectic, combining features of the Classical Revival and Romanesque Revival styles. It is composed of three arched bays outlined in rough cut sandstone with keystones at the apex.

Union City, a town five miles north of Richmond, was first called Breckville when its first post office was established in 1851. In 1859, the name was changed to Union Meeting House and to Union City in 1876. In the late nineteenth century, the community contained a masonic lodge hall, general store, church, and school. The Shearer Store (Ma-31) was built there prior to the Civil War in a brick building entered from the gable end. The storefront echoed the two national styles popular at the time of its construction with an entablature and pilasters from the Greek Revival style and a steeply-pitched roof and bargeboards from the Gothic Revival style.

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic GroupName Madison County MRA
State KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

Cover

Keeper

~~Determined Eligible~~

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

Keeper

Attest

~~Determined Eligible~~

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

Keeper

Attest

1. Dozier-Guess House

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Substantive Review

2. Hunter House

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Substantive Review

3. Blythewood

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

4. Campbell House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

5. Chenault House

Keeper

Attest

6. Clay, Brutus and Pattie Field, House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

7. Cobb, Whitney, House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

8. Covington House

Keeper

Attest

9. Elk Garden

Keeper

Attest

10. Farmers Bank of Kirksville

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

Patrick Andrus 6/13/90

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic GroupName Madison County MRA
State KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Griggs House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

Attest _____

12. Hagan House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

Attest _____

13. Hakins--Stone--Hagan--Curtis House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

Attest _____

14. Homelands

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

Attest _____

548
15. Karr House~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

Attest _____

16. Kirksville Christian Church

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

Attest _____

17. Mason House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

Attest _____

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18. Moberly House~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

Attest _____

19. Morrison House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

Attest _____

20. Mt. Pleasant Christian Church

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

Attest _____

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic GroupName Madison County MRA
State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Mt. Zion Christian Church

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Attest

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22. Rolling Meadows

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Attest

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

23. Shearer Store

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Attest

Patrick Andrus 6/13/90

24. Simmons House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Attest

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

25. Stephenson House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Attest

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

26. Tates Creek Baptist Church

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Attest

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

27. Taylor House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Attest

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

28. Tevis House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Attest

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

29. Turner House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Attest

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

30. Turner--Fitzpatrick House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Attest

Patrick Andrus 2/8/89

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Madison County MRA
State KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

31. Viney Fork Baptist Church
Substantive Review

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 2/8/89
Attest _____

32. Walker, William, House
Substantive Review

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 2/8/89
Attest _____

33. Dozier Guess House

Keeper *Owner objection withdrawn*
Entered in the
National Register 5/1/89 ASB

34. Keeper _____

Attest _____

35. Keeper _____

Attest _____

36. Keeper _____

Attest _____

37. Keeper _____

Attest _____

38. Keeper _____

Attest _____

39. Keeper _____

Attest _____

40. Keeper _____

Attest _____