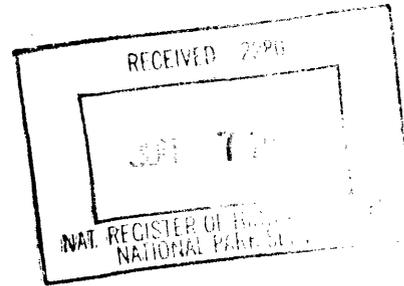
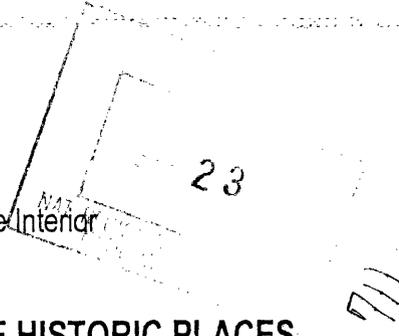


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

#### 1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Noland, Jesse, House  
Other Names/Site Number: CT-1

#### 2. Location

Street & Number RR1 Highway 969 Not For Publication N/A  
City or Town Albany Vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
State Kentucky Code KY County Clinton Code 053 Zip 42602

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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  
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, SHPO

6-13-03  
Date

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

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- Entered in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
(\_\_\_\_ 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): \_\_\_\_\_

Daniel J. Vivian  
for Keeper of the National Register

Signature

10/6/03  
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)	<u>1</u>	<u>    </u> Buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Local	<input type="checkbox"/> District	<u>0</u>	<u>    </u> Sites
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> Structures
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> Objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing N/A

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions: Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions: Domestic/Single Dwelling

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification: Federal Style

Materials

Foundation: Stone

Roof: Asphalt

Walls: Brick

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.

Areas of Significance Architecture  
 Period of Significance ca. 1822-1948  
 Significant Dates ca. 1822, 1947  
 Significant Person NA  
 Cultural Affiliation NA  
 Architect/Builder Unknown

- Narrative Statement of Significance (Begins p. 8-1)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Ferguson, Jack. *Early Times in Clinton County*, (Albany: Clinton County Historical Society?), 1986.  
 Martin, Charles. *Pennyrile Cultural Landscape*. Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1988.

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**

Acreage of Property 10

UTM References	Zone	Easting	Northing	
Coordinate 1:	<u>16</u>	<u>670 180</u>	<u>4057 420</u>	All points on Savage quad
Coordinate 2:	<u>16</u>	<u>670 070</u>	<u>4057 220</u>	
Coordinate 3:	<u>16</u>	<u>669 980</u>	<u>4057 460</u>	

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The property proposed for listing is a 10-acre area identified by the Clinton County Property Valuation Assessor office as folio # 884450. The proposed property outline corresponds with the boundaries for the property on the PVA map, expressed as # is 047-00-00-028 00.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary proposed for listing has been historically associated with the house, the significant feature. The property is and has been a rural house sitting among open land and within an area of agricultural use. This 10 acres adequately contains the significant resource and a modest amount of open land to convey its rural identity and architectural significance. It is seen as appropriate for many rural properties listed within the National Register to allow the listing of the land immediately around the house and the frontage extending to the road. This boundary follows that approach for boundary selection.

**11. Form Prepared By**

Name Jeffrey Thrasher Organization N/A Date March 20, 2003  
Street & Number 1881 Washington Avenue, Apt. 16-D Telephone 305.538.9442  
City or Town Miami Beach State FL Zip Code 33139

Property Owner  
Name Jeffrey Thrasher  
Street & Number 1881 Washington Avenue, Apt. 16-D Telephone 305.538.9442  
City or Town Miami Beach State FL Zip Code 33139

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Noland, Jesse, House  
Clinton County, KY

Section number 7 Page 1

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### Narrative Description

The Jesse Noland House (CT-1) was built between 1822 and 1828 for Jesse and Matilda Noland in Clinton County, Albany, Kentucky. It is located at the eastern edge of the Pennyriple region of Kentucky in an area known as Stockton's Valley or Spring Creek.

The Federal style brick house sits atop a land rise, facing north, on the south side of Kentucky Highway 969. To the south of the house, wooded hills rise gently. The trees are comprised mostly of Black Walnut and Tulip Poplar. To the east, are rolling green pastures, and to the west the land descends to a fresh water underground spring that flows out of a large, exposed Limestone ledge, so typical of Kentucky. The spring may be one reason the house was located where it is. The spring feeds a lily pond that was installed by the last owner of the property, close to the highway. Across the road, the flat, arable field gives way to a beautiful country vista with Hayes Creek several hundred yards away. Originally, a second smaller wood structure, supported on hand-cut limestone blocks, stood close to the rear of the original main brick building and served as a cook house. Yet, because of time innovations and later additions, the kitchen was later incorporated into the main house. The adjacent structure didn't survive.

The original portion is a substantial one-and-a-half-story brick building in the Federal Style. The north elevation is parallel to the adjacent road and clearly visible to passersby. The design and proportions of the house are typical of many houses from the same period found in other parts of Kentucky that were settled earlier than Clinton County. The cut limestone foundation is carefully fitted together with a rough face. The brick was burned near the site on the banks of Hayes Creek, and show the slight variations of hand made materials but are of fine quality in their finish. The masonry, as well, shows great care with even and thin mortar joints with a tooled finish showing skill and attention to detail. Each end of the original block has inset chimneys. The original end that is still exposed has windows flanking the chimney on the second floor without any openings below. This window location is typical of this style and period. However, the current windows are vertical rather than square, indicating that they were enlarged at some point. Yet, it is noticeable that high quality standards were kept during the construction and detailing of these changes. Another masonry detail is located at the top of the front and rear walls of the original block. The upper three courses of brick corbel out to the edge of the original roof overhang. This eliminates the need for a deep wood soffit or an elaborate frieze board, which would not be typical of this period or style of construction. There is also evidence of an earlier porch on the brick of the north façade. This porch was longer, lower and narrower than the current porch but it is not known whether this was original to the house. An unusual feature of the house is its twin front doors. These are detailed with glazed fanlight tops.

An addition was made during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, which had a similar foundation and brick construction to the original house. To the rear, behind the southwest room of the original block, two new rooms with another chimney were added. The rooms served as a dining area and kitchen. Today, the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Noland, Jesse, House  
Clinton County, KY

Section number 7 Page 2

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fireplace, with its interior iron accoutrements, still remains. At this time no interior circulation connected the kitchen to the rest of the house, but instead an exterior ell porch linked the rooms together. This porch faced the rear of the home where there was an already-existing large vegetable garden and an apple orchard.

Further embellishments were made in 1947, which filled the entire ell-shaped area. This addition to the east has a slightly lower roofline and another chimney at its end. A large modern kitchen was added behind the rear of the earlier ell. It wasn't until this time that the house was equipped with running water and electricity. All these new additions were constructed of a brick that matched the earlier parts of the house. A new brick paved porch was also added on the center of the original north facing façade. The porch has Ionic columns and pilasters with dentil details within the pediment. This trimming is found across the frieze of the porch and below the soffit on the entire west facing façade of the house.

The interior of the original block contains twin parlors, with a fireplace in each. There is an open stair in the east parlor rising to two rooms upstairs. The stair is simple in form with turned spindles of Cherry Wood. The painted woodwork in these rooms is of Federal Style in design, with bull's eye corner blocks and chair rails. The walls are of a lathe and plaster construction.

Both, the parlors of the original block along with the rear room of the second addition, have fine architectural cabinets and fireplacé surrounds of Tiger Cherry and Cherry Wood. Two of these follow the Federal Style by means of low drawers and lowered paneled doors with flanking rope-turned columns, typical motif of Kentucky furniture at the time. Yet, they also depart from the norm through their diamond-paned blown glass upper doors, which are unusual in that region. A new set of cabinets was added to the entrance parlor during the 1947 addition, which keeps the same language of floor to ceiling cabinets at either side of the fireplace with paneling on the area above it, yet it follows more of an American Georgian and Elaborate Georgian influence of style with details such as arched paneled doors.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Noland, Jesse, House  
Clinton County, KY

Section number 8 Page 1

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### Statement of Significance

The Jesse Noland House (CT-1) meets the National Register Criterion C by representing both, a historic period and a type of construction. The building has been evaluated as significant within the historic context "Federal Era Architecture in Clinton County, Kentucky." At the time of its completion in 1828, it stood as one of the most elegant and uniquely designed buildings of the region, which became Clinton County in 1836. It is also one of the few examples of residential building of the early settlement period that has survived the tests of time, being one of only two brick houses from the antebellum years still conserved in the area. Furthermore, The Kentucky Heritage Council has already listed the building as a landmark since 1973. In the present, the house is significant as a testament to the past. It communicates to us what were the social symbols of status in the popular mind at the time. Although these symbols may have changed stylistically, they have remained constant for centuries now, and have become an integral part of the American culture. In the case of Clinton County, which has kept its rural character throughout the years, the house serves as a verification of the county's history, and may be used as point of reference to understand its permanent as well as modern qualities.

### Historic Context: Federal Era Architecture in Clinton County, Kentucky

Clinton County has consistently been ranked amongst the lowest rungs of regional economic statistics in the thirty-eight county region of Pennyriple, Kentucky, since the days of its conception (Martin's Pennyriple Cultural Landscape Report.) In the 1820's, the local capital was concentrated in the hands of a few, Jesse Noland being amongst that group. He was reported as one of twelve individuals having the largest tax valuations in 1837. As a result, it becomes evident that the Jesse Noland House was an exception to the area's residential environment at the time of its construction. During this time, most of the population's dwellings were made out of wood framing or logs insulated with clay, as opposed to brick. Because of the poorer economy of Clinton County, brick was only used by wealthier residents as a symbol of status.

The house may also be the closest comparable source to the Major William Wood House, one of the first settlers in the area. It is claimed his residence was the first brick building in Stockton's Valley, yet it was demolished and its bricks recycled in 1937 (Early Times in Clinton County, 1993). The only other brick house that has been preserved in this region belonged to John Irwin, another wealthy landowner. Although the Irwin and Noland homes had some similarities when originally built, such as having an elevation with an inset chimney amid two windows on the second floor and no openings below, the Irwin house has always been of a more informal style. For example, Irwin's roofline is at a lower angle and covers the porch area of the house creating a more horizontal view and heavier feeling, while Noland's roof is higher and does not cover the front façade allowing a more prominent sight of the house. Also, the subsequent additions to the Irwin house didn't support the original proportions and quality of craftsmanship, as opposed to the Noland house where the additions fit almost seamlessly to the original structure.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Noland, Jesse, House  
Clinton County, KY

Section number 8 Page 2

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The Federal Style of the Noland house may have been outmoded in other parts of the state but when employed within the local context of Clinton County it was seen as novel and distinctive. The house has a hall-parlor plan and Federal styling that resembles somewhat those built in the Bluegrass of Kentucky in the 1780's and 1790's (Martin's Pennyrite Cultural Landscape Report.) Another possible influence for the usage of this particular style may come from both, Jesse Noland's mother Martha, and his wife, Matilda, who were born in Virginia to affluent families. Both sources demonstrate that although Clinton County held a strong insular economy and character, it was also predisposed to and aware of national stylistic movements, even if at a slower pace.

Besides introducing the Federal Style into the region, there is also the intriguing presence of two entrance doors, an unexpected feature on a house of this time and design. Typically the hall-parlor plan houses in Kentucky have one room significantly larger than the other. In such cases, a single front door comes into the larger room while remaining centered on the facade. Thus, hall-parlor houses could appear from the outside to be an even more formal resource, a central passage plan house. The Noland House's brickwork suggests both doors were original to the house, leaving us to speculate why its builders chose a stylish design but installed a less-than-stylish entry configuration. A plausible explanation could be the second door was used to formalize the façade by creating external symmetry, yet providing maximum utility on the interior. A centered single-door entry would have been inconvenient, or a conveniently placed single-door entry would have resulted in an asymmetrical façade. Thus, the builder creatively added a second door for beauty and function. This ingenious tactic permitted the Noland's to adjust the interior of the living quarters to their particular needs, while keeping the formality and elegance the Federal Style was known for.

The appearance of the front façade was altered in the 1947 addition. The porch is the most dramatic change from this period. Ionic columns are finely detailed and the pediment includes dentil moulding, which extends across the entire façade of the house. Akin to the Colonial Revival movement of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the addition of Greek and Roman detailing is consistent with the style of residences found nationwide, and it was an especially suitable change in the context of Kentucky's architecture.

Finally, the paneling and woodwork in the original two rooms of the house were done by Lewis Huff, and are distinctive examples of pioneer wood craftsmanship (Early Times in Clinton County, 1993). There was another cabinet set, also in the Federal Style, added to the kitchen area during the second addition. The craftsmanship of these architectural cabinets is similar in style and material to the Cherry furniture from Kentucky and Tennessee. However, these are built in, which is noteworthy. The 1947 addition reinforced the layout of the original rooms by replacing one set of cabinets in the entrance parlor and by adding another set in a new bedroom. These newer cabinets are of a different style, yet they keep the same level of quality and follow the same language of floor to roof cabinets at either side of the fireplace with paneling on the area above it. The use of these cabinets throughout the public and private quarters of the house bestows a sense of scale and elegance, which is consistent with the original character of the Noland House.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Noland, Jesse, House  
Clinton County, KY

Section number 8 Page 3

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### Family Background

Jesse Noland was born on August 22, 1799 in Sinking Creek, Washington County, North Carolina (now Tennessee). He was the youngest son of George Noland, from Washington County, North Carolina and Martha Crouch Noland, originally from Henry County, Virginia.

Upon George Noland's death in 1803, his wife and six children relocated in Cumberland County, Kentucky. Martha soon remarried to Reverend Isaac Denton, widower and father of five children. Reverend Denton was the minister of Stockton's Valley Baptist Church and the first minister of the Peolia Church, founded by early pioneer settler William Wood about 1805.

Jesse Noland was only four when his father died, and Reverend Denton was caring enough to act as his father figure. Because of this, Jesse benefited from Reverend Denton's importance and respect in the community. Isaac Denton died January 26, 1848 and Martha Noland Denton followed not even a month later in February 22, 1848.

On August 14, 1825, Jesse Noland married Matilda Kendrick, sister of William Kendrick, who was a wealthy landowner of Wayne County, Kentucky. Matilda was born August 30, 1807 in Washington, Virginia to John Kendrick Jr. and Virginia Elizabeth Summer Kendrick. Jesse and Matilda had eleven children: Elizabeth, Nancy, Virginia, George, Anastasia, William, John, Matilda, Leeann, Jesse Harrison, and Mary Susan. Nine children lived to adulthood.

The Jesse Noland house (CT-1) was built for Jesse and Matilda Noland between the years of 1822 and 1828. Jesse Noland acquired significant land holdings during his lifetime, which were his main source of income. He died February 13, 1857. On September 20, 1886, Matilda Noland made an agreement with her children, excepting Jesse Harrison, who never married, to pay each child the sum of \$1.00 in agreement for her to deed all her land and real estate holdings to Jesse Harrison Noland. In return, Jesse Harrison agreed to pay off all money owed on the properties and support his mother for the rest of her life. This agreement was recorded October 9, 1886. Matilda Noland died May 1, 1899.

In 1927, Jesse Harrison Noland was recorded stating, "In consideration of the traveling public and my neighbors, I hereby give to the County of Clinton and the State of Kentucky, for the sole use as a public road and a bridge site, the following described property." The property spanned from the center of Spring Creek at the north all the way south to the Tennessee line. It was twenty-five feet wide and became the road that is now U.S. Highway 127. The deed was witnessed and signed on January 4, 1927 and is in the records of the Albany, Kentucky courthouse. Jesse Harrison Noland retained the house and land, said to reach more than four miles, until his death in 1929. His sister Mary Susan was living in the house at the

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Noland, Jesse, House  
Clinton County, KY

Section number 8 Page 4

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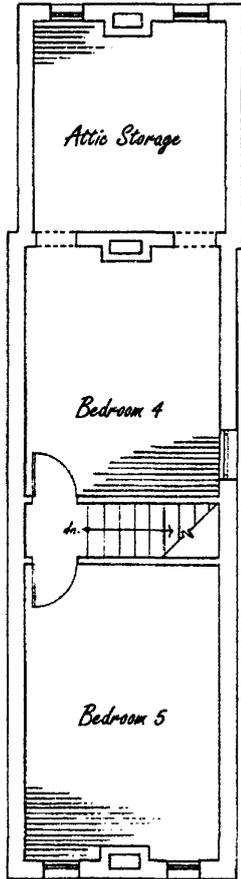
same time. However, the descendants of the other Noland children filed suit in Clinton County, forcing Mary Susan to sell the property and settle the estate. She died in 1937.

Jesse Noland and two of his sons, William J. and John Kendrick are buried at Clearfork Cemetery, where Reverend Isaac Denton was minister. Isaac Denton and wife, Martha Crouch Noland Denton, Jesse's mother, are also buried here, with a large granite marker, evidence of Isaac Denton's place in the history of Clinton County. Jesse Harrison Noland and Mary Susan Jackson Noland are buried near the Jesse Noland house in the Maupin Church Cemetery, each marked with a five foot carved white marble marker. In 1929, the property was sold to J. Porter Poore. However, the house remained in the same conditions, with no electricity or running water, until its third owners purchased it.

In 1947, the J. Hershel and Willie Sawyers Cross family bought the house and land along with their son Lawrence Irving Cross. Further additions were made to the house at this point, including three bedrooms, two and a half bathrooms, a family room, a modern kitchen and a garage.

In 2001, the estate of Lawrence Irving Cross auctioned the property and furnishings. Jeffrey H. Thrasher, of Miami Beach, Florida purchased the house and ten adjoining acres at this auction. This property includes a lily pond and spring. Additionally, Mr. Thrasher purchased a rare inlaid Tiger Cherry corner cabinet, made in Green County, KY, circa 1800, from the estate.

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