

Table of Contents

7. Description

- Geographic Area
- Theme Definition
- Common Characteristics
- Survey Methodology

- Site Selection
- Boundary Selection

Description of Resources

- Species of Stone Used
- Houses, Federal

- Hall-parlor, two stories
- Hall-parlor, 1½ story
- Central Passage
- Side Passage
- Three-room
- Other Plans

- Houses, Later Styles

- Transitional Federal/Greek
- Greek Revival
- Italianate

- Houses, Remodelled

- Dependencies

- Springhouses
- Smokehouses
- Kitchens
- Other Dependencies
- Barns

- Non-residential Buildings
- Archaeological Resources

8. Statement of Significance

- Area of Significance
- Period of Significance

Attachments:

- List of Sites in Nomination
- Map of KY showing locations of stone building site of National Register significance
- Map of KY showing cultural landscape areas
- Copy of description and significance of "Early Stone Buildings of KY, Part I, Central Kentucky"

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Kentucky contains a large number of stone buildings primarily built during the settlement period, 1780-1830. The proportion of stone buildings in Kentucky is significantly higher than the number built in other regions at the same time. This is due both to the excellent building stone easily available in Kentucky and to the stone building tradition in central Pennsylvania where most Kentucky settlers had connections, emigrating through the Valley of Virginia and through western Maryland and Pennsylvania.

These buildings have been recognized as a special resource for decades and the Kentucky Heritage Council has nominated them to the National Register in substantial numbers. The buildings exhibit techniques and details that unite them as a group of buildings visually representing the time and place of their construction. They typify the cultural heritage and values of the first settlers and are characteristic of a particular building pattern not found in other places.

Prior to the commencement of these thematic nominations in 1982, 75 stone buildings had already been individually listed in the National Register. To recognize all of them as a cultural resource and to encourage their preservation, the project for the nomination of all the qualifying early stone buildings of Kentucky was instigated.

The stone buildings thematic nomination project was divided into two parts. The first part included the resurvey and nomination of qualifying buildings in the 17 counties of Central Kentucky, called the Inner Bluegrass Region. Over 300 surveyed sites were evaluated; of these, 124 were found to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. They were submitted to the National Park Service in April 1983 entitled, "Early Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky."

Part Two of this thematic nomination project was the resurvey, selection and nomination of the early stone buildings in the remainder of the State. Except for the Four Mile Creek area (In northern Kentucky, primarily in Campbell County, German immigrants built a number of stone houses during the second half of the 19th century, considerably later than the "settlement period" of Kentucky. Most of these houses were included in the German Settlement/Four Mile Creek Thematic Resources Nomination listed March 9, 1983.) and a few other locations herein later described, stone buildings of Part Two in Kentucky were found to be similar in period and type to those of Central Kentucky. Part Two of the project is entitled "Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky; The Outer Bluegrass and Pennyryle," because not unexpectedly, no early stone buildings were found in the far western part of the State where suitable building stone is not readily available, nor in the Appalachian area which was settled later (see Cultural Landscapes Map, attached).

Geographic Area

In a band running northeast to southwest across the center of Kentucky (450 miles wide) is the Cincinnati Arch geologic formation (100 miles wide). The surface soil of the arch is very fertile, being underlain by limestone. This was the land of Kentucky that was claimed first, with the earliest settlements clustered on the most fertile soils. Within this band, from Lewis County on the northeast to Trigg County in the southwest, all the early stone buildings are located. They are located in places where good building stone could be easily quarried from creek banks and outcroppings. Land claimants began surveying land and marking locations in Kentucky in 1774.

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Continuation sheet Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky; 7 Page 2
Outer Bluegrass & Pennyryle Item number

By 1780 the rush to obtain the fertile Bluegrass land was frenzied, resulting in speculation, overlapping claims and litigation. Some of these were not resolved for decades, causing latecomers to settle on other than first choice lands in the Outer Bluegrass and Pennyryle; these settlements were made throughout the first quarter of the 19th century.

Three factors contribute to the kinds of early buildings found here: the kinds of building material available, the origin of the settlers, and the date of settlement. The greatest concentration of stone buildings is located in the Inner Bluegrass, the area first claimed and most fertile. But throughout the region underlain by the Cincinnati Arch, a typically recognizable house type was built: a house of one or two stories, hall-parlor or central-passage in plan, with gable end chimneys, and the earliest, of log and stone. The early log houses greatly outnumber those built of stone, but when time and resources allowed, stone houses were built, usually similar in form to those of log. In the Outer Bluegrass and Pennyryle Regions, only 62 of these stone buildings were found which meet the National Register criteria.

Theme Definition

It is the method of the masonry work in particular that distinguishes these buildings from those of a later era. The walls are double, having a smooth surface on the inner and outer faces only, with the interior of the wall cavity filled with small stones and clay. They are of dry stone construction. The mortar that was used in pointing was for weatherproofing and is not a bonding agent. This masonry technique was used by owners who could afford more costly and substantial buildings than the more usual log ones. It was used not only for houses, but for government buildings, commercial buildings, farm buildings, inns, and churches. It is not unique in Kentucky, but is found in regions of America and Europe from whence Kentucky's settlers came. This dry stone construction technique is the unifying theme of this nomination.

Common Characteristics

All the buildings in this nomination share in common having walls of dry stone construction described above. Most of them also exhibit architectural features common to the Federal period of Kentucky: coursed masonry, steeple-shaped pointing, gable roofs, gable end chimneys, pegged frames, double hung windows, square attic windows, ovolo trim, six-panel doors, cornices returned on the front, enclosed corner stairs (except in the central passage houses), chair railing, Federal mantels, plastered walls, and hewn-and-pegged roof framing systems. A few of the buildings are distinguished because they exhibit features at variance with this usual composite, even though their masonry technique is the same. Most of these uncommon dry stone buildings deviate from the norm because they were built at a time when other styles and methods had become more popular. A few of them have original unusual features such as whitewash or stuccoing.

Because the Outer Bluegrass and Pennyryle were claimed at a slightly later time than the Inner Bluegrass Region of Central Kentucky, the stone buildings found in these areas of later settlement exhibit characteristics common to early 19th century buildings rather than to 18th century (BE-85, CL-3, CL-128, HY-Nc-71, KE-2, KE-3). A few dry stone buildings were constructed in the mid-19th century, up to the Civil War (BK-29, BN-312, BT-22, CA-3, ED-24, MD-2, MU-1, NE-B-126, and WA-136). While these still were of the same masonry construction method, tool marks, woodwork, and shapes distinguish them from the earlier buildings.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky;

Continuation sheet Outer Bluegrass & Pennyriple

Item number

7

Page

3

Survey Methodology

Site Selection

Sites for the study were selected by computer search of existing survey files and new ones were discovered by placing articles in local newspapers within the project area and by sending questionnaires to local librarians and historical societies. All of these sites were then inspected by the surveyor to determine their integrity and current condition; to elaborate upon the original survey records; to measure the buildings; and to decide upon suitable boundaries. Buildings which had lost their integrity were excluded from the nomination. Those resources which met National Register integrity criteria were then studied to assess their relative importance and contribution to the theme of dry-laid stone buildings.

Some of the nominated properties are modest buildings such as spring houses, ice houses, or slavequarters which are nevertheless excellent examples of dried-laid stone technology. In the Bluegrass and Ohio River counties, such dependencies are so numerous that only primary stone buildings were nominated there.

Most of the 65 buildings are nominated under Criterion C because of their method of construction. They "embody the distinctive characteristics of a . . . method of construction." Some resources are included because they are illustrative of dry stone construction, although lacking in integrity they provide information about dry-laid stone building technology and are nominated under Criterion D. These resources are listed separately below.

Many of the rural sites contain barns and dependencies which were built later than the stone house for which the property was selected. Where these are over 50 years old, in good condition, and contribute to the understanding of the development that occurred over a period of time at a settlement period stone building site, they have been included on the site plans, and marked with hatch marks which means that they are contributing. Non-contributing buildings are shown on the site plans, but are unhatched.

[34]*

The nomination includes ~~36~~ houses, 15 dependencies, a church, a bank, a clerk's office, two hotels, a jail, two mills, a machine house, a warehouse, a store, a tavern, an office and a railroad station. Dwelling houses are further broken down according to plan. Sites previously listed in the National Register are referred to in the nomination in order to provide a better comparison for the numbers in each category.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received

date entered

Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky;

Continuation sheet Outer Bluegrass & Pennyrile

Item number

7

Page

4

The buildings in this nomination have been divided into subcategories for the purpose of analysis and comparison. Sites in parenthesis are archaeological resources. These categories are:

Houses, Federal

Hall-parlor, two stories: BE-54, BE-352, MS-53, OL-176, SP-53, TR-22

Hall-parlor, 1 ½ stories: BE-110, BK-9, OL-279, PD-7, SH-21, SP-103

Central Passage: BK-25, NE-135, OL-151, RB-6, (~~SP-3~~) *TA-2

Side Passage: MS-27 (MS-W-13)

Three Room: BU-43, LO-24

Other Plans: BK-23, (~~CH-114~~), *KE-B-1, NE-11 (ON-19), SH-52

Houses, Later Styles:

BE-85, CL-3, CL-128, KE-2, KE-3, HY-NC-71

Houses, Remodelled:

~~HD-23~~, *LU-3, MS-5, OL-218

Dependencies

Springhouses: MS-49, MS-56, MS-57, TO-E-4, WA-198

Smokehouses: CH-171, PD-8, WS-190

Kitchens: SH-117, WS-19

Other Dependencies: (BT-22), LW-12, SH-78

Barns: MS-54

Non-residential Buildings:

BK-29, (~~BN-239~~), *BN-312, BU-7, (ED-24), GN-G-12, GN-G-13, MD-2,
(MU-1), NE-B-83, NE-B-126, OL-240, WA-136

Archaeological Resources:

~~BN-239~~, *BN-312, BT-22, ~~CH-114~~, *ED-24, MS-W-13, MU-1, ON-19,
and SP-3

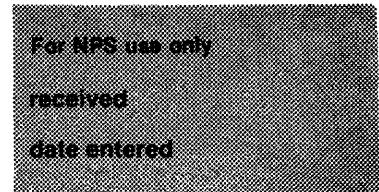
Boundary Selection

Boundaries were selected in accordance with National Register Bulletin #1 and in accordance with suggestions of the National Register staff. The boundaries include all of the acreage upon which a resource is located, if the whole property is owned by the same person, was within the original property boundary, is an integral part of the (usually) farmstead and is its source of income, if it retains its integrity, and if the boundary is within sight of the primary building. Where this acreage extends much beyond 50 acres, boundaries were drawn to include only about 30 - 50 acres of the acreage using (if possible) old roads, old fence lines, hilltops, valleys and creeks as boundary lines. Small arrows on the site plans indicate the direction of water flow.

*SP-3 & HD-23 deleted after review of original nomination on July 7, 1987. CH-114 & BN-239 are not considered archaeological resources after review of original nomination on July 7, 1987.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky; Outer Bluegrass & Pennyryle Item number 7 Page 5

Description of Resources

Species of Stone Used

The largest concentrations of dry-stone buildings outside the Inner Bluegrass are located in Outer Bluegrass counties bordering the Ohio River--in Mason, Bracken, Boone, Oldham and Jefferson Counties; followed in number by the other Outer Bluegrass counties of Nelson, Shelby and Spencer. The remaining stone buildings are dispersed, often as sparsely as one per county, from Lewis County to Trigg in the Pennyryle (see map).

In the Outer Bluegrass counties of Bracken, Mason, Shelby and Spencer, the available building stone was Upper Ordovician limestone, often fossiliferous, and grey in color, of a later geologic time than that of the Inner Bluegrass area. Just outside the Bluegrass, is a circle of Silurian Age stone containing Laurel Dolomite, a soft-textured, golden colored limestone used in Nelson, Bullitt, Jefferson and Oldham Counties. This stone has very thick natural layers, so that when used for coursed masonry, the courses are often 8 to 12 inches in height. Grey Mississippian limestone was used for construction in the Pennyryle region; in Christian County, the texture is so fine that the stone resembles Tyrone limestone, a "Kentucky River Marble" of the Bluegrass region. In the eastern reaches of the western coalfields, coursed sandstone of Pennsylvanian Age was used, having a softer texture that has not well withstood weathering (MU-1).

The greatest enigma of this study is that while in three locations--Rockcastle, Lewis and Warren Counties--very superior quality cut stone has been produced, it was not used extensively for construction in Kentucky at an early date, nor is it now. In Lewis County, the 20th Century Colonial Revival courthouse is of local stone--a gold colored, sandy textured, Upper Ordovician limestone, which was quarried and used for railroad trestles in northern Kentucky, and shipped to Cincinnati, where it was used for street pavement and curbing in the late 19th century--but in the early 19th Century was used locally only for chimneys. Quarries in Rockcastle County also shipped stone to Cincinnati. In Warren County, a very fine micro-grained Mississippian limestone is quarried, which is superior to the well-known commercially successful Bedford limestone of Indiana. This Bowling Green limestone was rarely used in the 19th century (WA-136, WA-198), but was used in the early 20th Century for public and private buildings in Bowling Green, and although still quarried, it is crushed for industrial uses. In Logan County, brightly colored Hardinsburg sandstone is presently quarried and is very popular in western Kentucky for stone veneer work, but no early buildings of it have been found.

Houses, Federal

Floor plans of the houses of the Outer Bluegrass and Pennyryle are similar to those of the Inner Bluegrass. Of 20 two-story houses herein documented, ten are hall-parlor in plan; of ~~17~~ ^{[15]*} one-story houses, eight have hall-parlor plans; others are mostly central passage, side passage, or three-room plans. Siting of the houses does not follow a predilection to direction or topography; they face north, south, east or west toward a creek, spring or old road; they are built crosswise or endwise into a hillside or are situated on a low rise on neither the highest or lowest elevations of the neighborhoods.

*Revised after review of original nomination on July 7, 1987.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky;

Continuation sheet Outer Bluegrass & Pennyrite

Item number 7

Page 6

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Houses were given the historic name of the original owner, if known. Otherwise they were named for landmarks or tradition.

Hall-Parlor, Two-Story:

The two-story Federal period hall-parlor houses are:

- BE-54 John Tanner House
- BE-352 Watts House
- MS-53 Poague House
- OL-176 William McMakin House
- SP-53 Stone house on Plum Creek
- TR-22 John McCaughan House

Of these, the Poague house is the best executed, having the dentilled cornice and shaped voussoirs characteristic of the work of the stone mason Thomas Metcalf (see "Early Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky"); this house has a curved plastered ceiling below the corner stair, as at the Shryock house (FA-42, already listed in National Register).

The McMakin, McCaughan and Plum Creek houses, each in a different county, are similar to each other, and illustrate the wide-spread locations of this house type having a common heritage.

The Tanner house, of the same plan, has the slightly off-center arrangement of the front facade accommodating two more equally sized rooms of the hall and parlor. This variation is not uncommon throughout Kentucky.

Unique, however, is the five-bay, hall-parlor Watts house, with its main entrance in the second bay. There are other five-bay, hall-parlor houses (such as HR-20, already listed in the National Register) but which have the door in the center bay.

Hall-Parlor, One and One-half story:

One and one-half story, Federal hall-parlor houses are:

- BK-9 Mordecai Chalfant House
- OL-279 John Leslie Bate House
- PD-7 Henry Colvin House
- SH-21 Peter Fullenweilder House
- SP-103 Van Dyke House

The Chalfant, Bate, and Colvin houses are prototypical examples. The Bate house which has no ell addition, displays identical front and rear facades; only the location of the stair, which usually rises from the rear, indicates that the south facade was probably the "front."

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received

date entered

Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky;

Continuation sheet Outer Bluegrass & Pennyrite Item number 7 Page 7

The Van Dyke house exemplary in all other aspects, has the uncommon feature of access to the stair from either room and bilateral winding treads.

The Fullenweilder house, whose original owner was, atypically, not English or Scotch-Irish, is more classically Federal than most dry stone houses, having fluted woodwork, bullseye corner blocks, a half-round fanlight above the main entrance, and 12/12 sash.

Closely related to these five one and one-half story houses is:

BE-110 Abe Souther House

which is 1 3/4 story (like PD-4, already listed in the National Register) instead of one and one-half; this allows greater headroom on the second floor and full-sized windows in the gable ends.

Central Passage:

The central passage Federal houses are:

BK-25 house on Bracken Creek, two story

NE-135 Mattingly house, two stories

OL-151 William Woolfolk house, two stories

RB-6 Thomas Metcalf house, one story

SP-3 Malone Shields house (archaeological group), one story

TA-2 John Chandler house, one story

Of these the house on Bracken Creek is the best example of plan and form of the dry-stone tradition. Built on a high basement, and having an exceptionally large cooking fireplace in the attached kitchen, it has the unusual, in Kentucky, feature of plank-framed partition walls, more common in New England.

The Woolfolk house is distinguished by an unusually wide front facade for a house with only three bays. It contains exceptionally fine reeded woodwork.

The Mattingly house is out-of-the-ordinary in having four bays, causing the "central passage" to be decidedly off-center. Also very vernacular in feeling are the whimsically carved motifs on the tread ends. Recognition of "proper style" may be seen in the exterior bullseye corner blocks.

The Metcalf house was the first Kentucky home built by the renowned mason and later governor Thomas Metcalf. It, like the Woolfolk house is unusually wide for a three-bay house. The house has one mantel over five feet tall which is panelled and delicately carved.

The five bays of the one-story Chandler house have an extra door between the fourth and fifth bays allowing direct access to the master's room.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky;

Continuation sheet Outer Bluegrass & Pennyrile

Item number

7

Page

8

Side Passage:

There are two side-passage, double-pile houses in the nomination:

MS-W-13 Tom Forman house (archaeological group)

MS-27 Charles Pelham House

The Pelham and Forman houses, both in Mason County, are very similar in size and plan, each has an open U-shaped stair arising on the outside wall of the side passage hall. The tread ends have scroll carving. Each house has a kitchen wing with access to the passage hall. The double-pile parlors have interior chimneys in the gable end wall. The Forman chimney breasts unite in a single stack at roof level, but the Pelham fireplaces have separate stacks. The Pelham house, like the central passage house on Bracken Creek (already discussed), has a room width cooking fireplace in the attached kitchen wing and plank-framed partition walls. These three houses were likely built by the same contractor.

Three Room:

Closely related to the side passage houses are those with a three-room plan:

BU-43 Henry Crist House

LO-24 David Sawyer House

In contrast to the side-passage houses, those with a three-room plan have a fireplace in each room; the back-to-back parlors sharing the same chimney, with fireboxes built diagonally in the corner of each room.

The Crist house has a fine circular initial stone in the gable end similar to those in Pennsylvania. This house was enlarged with a two-story, two-bay wing and a Greek Revival porch.

The Sawyer house has solid stone lintels scored to look like voussoirs, as at LO-97, (already listed in the National Register) indicating the same builder. It also uniquely has a stone lantern shelf and stone "skewput" at the end of the cornice. The cellar bars, unlike any others in Kentucky, are turned spindles set directly into the stone sills.

Other Plans:

The only double cell house outside the Inner Bluegrass is:

KE-B-1 Prettyman Merry House

Built facing the Ohio River, the Merry house is the only visible reminder in this Cincinnati suburb of Bromley, of the settlement period of Kentucky. An Indian face is built for good luck in the east gable end to ward off Indian attacks, facing the direction of Indian advance.

Another one-of-a-kind Federal house is the four room

BK-23 Stroube House

This house is a four-room plan house with fireplaces back to back on one side like a three-room plan house. The north gable end has two fireplaces which unite in a single stack, while the south gable end has two corner fireplaces in the same chimney.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky;

Continuation sheet Outer Bluegrass & Pennyrite

Item number

7

Page

9

SH-52 Stone house on Cedar Creek
was built as a one-story side passage house or remodelled into one soon thereafter.

NE-11 Nathan Cartmell house
is an uncommon two-bay, two-story, single-cell house containing a large folk-carved mantel.
(This house is now part of the rear ell of a later Italianate house.)

ON-19 Jacob Hunter house (archaeological)
is a very rare one bay, single cell house.

CH-114 house on West Fork (~~archaeological~~)*
is unusual in the Federal period in having two rooms and a central chimney.

Houses, Later Styles

Transitional Federal/Greek:

CL-128 House on Kentucky River
HY-NC-71 Isham Henderson House

The double walled, dry-stone construction method persisted in outlying counties beyond the Federal period. At the House on Kentucky River, the two-story central passage house form and masonry are the same as in houses built from the late 18th century. The woodwork, however, no longer has the delicate ovolo and cyma curves, reeding or hand-carved decorations. Here is transitional Federal/Greek woodwork: mitered corner frames, four-panel doors, wide-baseboards, and angular chair rail.

At the Isham Henderson house even the plan is a new idea—four rooms across, with interior chimneys between each pair of rooms. The Federal/Greek woodwork includes heavy fluting and corner blocks.

Greek Revival:

CL-3 Henry Ogburn House
KE-3 Pleasant Run II (see below)

At the Henry Ogburn house, the Greek Revival style is more fully developed—solid lintels, a flat cornice over the sidelighted entrance and a low-pitched, hipped roof.

Italianate:

BE-85 House on Garrison Creek
KE-2 Pleasant Run I

*CH-114 not considered an archaeological resource after original review on July 7, 1987.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky;

Continuation sheet Outer Bluegrass & Pennyrite

Item number

7

Page

10

By mid-19th century, the Italianate style became popular. It is quite unusual to find a dry-stone house in this style: The House on Garrison Creek has a bracketed fascia, tall, narrow windows, segmental arches and shallow hipped roof of the Italianate, but retains the hall-parlor plan and enclosed corner stair of the Federal period. This farm has an exceptionally complete array of farm buildings, including a Carpenter Gothic dairy barn.

Also in Italianate style is one of two similarly-planned houses on Pleasant Run. Pleasant Run I has bracketed cornice and narrow mitered corner frames. Pleasant Run II which is very like it in plan and form but decorated in the contemporaneous Greek Revival style. They are thought to have been built by German craftsmen, and are more like the aforementioned houses on Four Mile Creek in Campbell County (Campbell adjoins Kenton and Boone counties in Northern Kentucky) than others of dry-stone construction in Kentucky.

Houses, Remodelled

Some stone*

[~~Four~~]houses, while built during the settlement period, were remodelled at a later date:

MS-5 Ben Moran House

[HD-23 John Morrison House] *

LU-3 Joseph Kirkpatrick House

OL-218 John Ritter House

These houses, still exhibiting the dry-stone masonry technique used when they were built in the early 19th century, portray various styles popular afterward. These houses, too valuable and substantial to warrant replacement, or not large enough to accommodate the needs of later generations, were expanded and redecorated in the fashion of the later time. They are included in the nomination because they illustrate the longevity of the stone houses constructed by this technique and the adaptability of their forms to later styles, even though new houses in these later styles would have been built of wood or brick.

The Kirkpatrick house, possessing an unusual original brick cornice, was greatly enlarged around 1920, with large wing, rear ell, tile roof and round Bungalow style porch added to front.

[The one-story Morrison house was enlarged to two stories around the turn-of-the-century and now exhibits TOC vernacular detailing--extended eaves, pressed metal siding, and larger windows.]*

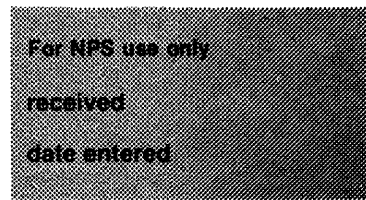
The Moran house was remodelled with a Gothic shaped roof about 1880. It appears to have begun as a three or four room plan, perhaps similar to the Stroube house (described under "Other Plans").

Victorian flamboyance now decorates the Ritter house with its flat hoodmolds, bracketed cornice, and Eastlake porch.

*Delete these sections as a revision of the original nomination on July 7, 1987.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky;

Continuation sheet Outer Bluegrass & Pennyrite

Item number

7

Page

11

Dependencies

Springhouses:

Springhouses, icehouses, and smokehouses continued to be built of stone long after brick became the more popular and fashionable building material. The Inner Bluegrass area of Central Kentucky contains hundreds of these dependencies, but outside the Inner Bluegrass they are uncommon. The springhouses in this nomination are as follows:

- WA-198 Jesse Kirby Spring House
- TO-E-4 John Gray Spring House
- MS-49 Spring House in Mays Lick
- MS-57 Spring House on Flat Fork
- MS-56 John Kercheval Spring House

Both the Kirby and the Gray Springhouses have particularly well-done masonry walls and are located in counties where stone masonry is rare.

The three Mason County Springhouses are included to document a special form of springhouse not recorded heretofore. A circular "well" was built around the emerging spring, the flow directed under the sill into the house, then out the opposite side. This arrangement permitted general access to the water, but not to the locked food supply in the springhouse. The Springhouse on Flat Fork has the added feature of a walled-watering pond below the house.

Smokehouses:

The second most numerous stone dependency is the smokehouse. Three are herein nominated, all from counties with very few stone buildings.

- PD-8 Dolph Aluck Smokehouse
- CH-171 Smokehouse on Riverside Creek
- WS-190 Round Stone Smokehouse

The Aluck Smokehouse has an extended gable to shelter the entrance end, a feature popular on Kentucky dependencies in general. The Smokehouse on Riverside Creek uniquely has cornerstones laid on edge creating striking quined corners of rather shallow-bedded stone. The Round Smokehouse is, atypically for the Bluegrass, quite like those of the aforementioned Four Mile Creek in Campbell County.

Kitchens:

[Springhouses]*

Like springhouse and smokehouses, stone kitchens are so numerous in the Inner Bluegrass that they were not individually recognized. Two are included in the Outer Bluegrass:

- WS-19 William Caldwell Kitchen
- SH-117 Cross Keys Tavern Kitchen

Both of these are good examples of dry-stone kitchens, each built to service early buildings that burned. These are similar to JF-128, HR-80, OL-238, SH-179, and SP-90, which are already listed in the National Register.

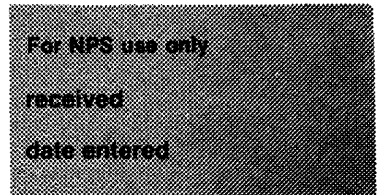
*Remove hyphen after review of original nomination on July 7, 1987.

*Enclose phrase in commas after review of original nomination on July 7, 1987

*Make springhouse plural after review of original nomination on July 7, 1987.

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Inventory—Nomination Form**



Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky;

Continuation sheet Outer Bluegrass & Pennyrite Item number 7 Page 12

Other Dependencies:

The original purpose of

SH-78 Dependency on Mulberry Creek

has not been determined. It appears to be a special-function building such as CK-47, the Calmes Loom House, which is already listed in the National Register.

Below the ground round cellars are common for food storage in Kentucky. Therefore, the

LW-12 Stone Cellar on Cabin Creek

is unusual in being entirely above ground. It may originally have been what is known in North Carolina as a "potatoe house," and having a similar purpose.

Icehouses, too, are usually below grade. An exception is

BT-22 Icehouse on Muddy Creek (see archaeological)

Barns:

Stone barns were not common in Kentucky; even at stone house sites, the barns are usually built of logs.

MS-54 Stone Barn on Lee's Creek

is one of the few stone barns built in Kentucky. Except for its replaced roof it is unaltered and is still in use. Other examples are NI-96, NI-93, and SC-109, which are listed in the National Register.

Non-Residential Buildings

Stone, the more expensive and durable choice of building material, was usually used for buildings of importance during the settlement period. Governmental buildings include:

NE-B-83 Nelson County Jail

GN-G-12 Court Clerk's Office

The jail has excellent masonry laid in wide courses characteristic of Laurel Dolomite limestone. The jail addition (1874) illustrates the changes in masonry style during the intervening 75 years. The Clerk's Office of Green County is part of a row containing the only remaining early stone courthouse (GN-G-15, listed in the National Register) in Kentucky.

GN-G-13 James Allen's Inn

also part of the row in Greensburg, is similar to Talbott's Tavern (NE-B-84) and Ellis Tavern (NI-119) which are listed in the National Register.

BU-7 Bank of the Commonwealth

like the Greensburg Bank (GN-G-14, listed in the National Register) has the main entrance in the gable end. These two are the only remaining early stone banks in Kentucky.

Stone was used also for many early churches.

OL-240 Wesley Church

is one of the two remaining outside the Inner Bluegrass, along with Harrod's Creek Church (OL-196, listed in the National Register).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

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Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky;

Continuation sheet Outer Bluegrass & Pennyrite Item number 7 Page 13

Water-powered grist mills and saw mills were very numerous along the many watercourses of Kentucky. Even though built of stone for durability, few of these have survived the periodic floodings of the creeks they border. One example is

BN-239 Gullian Gerig's Mill (archaeological)

whose masonry is an example of the work of the stone mason who later built the Gibson County, Indiana, Courthouse. Other early mills are JF-594 and MD-9, which are already listed in the National Register.

Few dry-stone, non-residential buildings were built in Kentucky after the settlement period. Rare examples are:

NE-B-126 L. N. Station

WA-136 Old Quarry Office

BN-312 Belle's Tavern (see archaeological)

ED-24 Mathias Willis Store (see archaeological)

MD-2 Doe Run Mill

BK-29 Rock Spring Warehouse

MU-1 Airdrie Ironworks (see archaeological)

The L. N. Station has characteristics of the Greek Revival; Belle's Tavern is well-crafted masonry in Italianate style; the others are vernacular buildings. The Old Quarry Office is built of the excellent Bowling Green limestone, rough faced, and retains the bore hold markings of the quarry drills. Doe Run Mill is the largest dry-stone building remaining in the State. The Rock Spring Warehouse like the water-powered mills was probably built of stone as protection from flooding of the Ohio River which it borders.

Archaeological Resources

Because of the information they contain, ~~nine~~ ^{[six]*} ruins of stone buildings have been included. They are:

[BN-239 Gullian Gerig's Mill (discussed above)]*

BN-312 Belle's Tavern

BT-22 Icehouse on Muddy Creek

[CH-114 Stone House on West Fork (discussed above)]*

ED-24 Mathias Willis Store

MS-W-13 Tom Forman House (discussed above)

MU-1 Airdrie Ironworks

ON-19 Jacob Hunter House (discussed above)

[SP-3 Malone Shields House]*

Of these, Belle's Tavern, the Icehouse, and Airdrie Ironworks are included because of exceptionally fine masonry work, each in a different tooling pattern from other dry-stone buildings, for their information value regarding each type of building, and as scarce examples of the continuation of this construction technique late in the 19th century.

Belle's Tavern, with construction commenced to accommodate 19th century visitors to Mammoth Cave, was never completed because of a depression in the 1880s. The unrendered interior walls exhibit the relatively coarseness of walls that were to be covered, while the intended to be

*Change nine to six after review of original nomination on July 7, 1987.

*Remove BN-239, CH-114, and SP-3 after review of original nomination on July 7, 1987.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky;

Continuation sheet Outer Bluegrass & Pennyrite

Item number

7

Page 14

For NPS use only
received
date entered

exposed exterior walls are carefully tooled and have chiseled borders. It is one of only three original Italianate dry-stone buildings in Kentucky and the only one with stone tooling similar to that used on the quoins of brick Italianate houses of the same period.

The Icehouse on Muddy Creek with exceptionally fine masonry, especially for a dependency, has squared stones finished on the face with random pattern strikings of the toothed chisel. This tooling pattern is the only one of its kind in Kentucky. Additionally, this quite special above-the-ground icehouse was insulated with saw-dusted filled cavities ceiling the ice pit.

Airdrie Ironworks has extraordinarily thick stone walls with openings spanned by cut stone, wedge-shaped stones as deep as the thickness of the walls themselves, where in other dry-stone buildings, the voussoirs only penetrate the depth of the outer skin. That it stands, surviving repeated floodings of the Green River, is testimony to the no-expense-spared attitude in its construction. Because it is roofless and without flooring timbers, one can observe how the building was put together. The site also has the potential for providing information depicting the early iron industry in Kentucky.

Mathias Willis Store, also late for the theme of dry-stone masonry has commonly coursed walls. Openings, however, are spanned not with voussoirs or solid stones, but with iron bars supporting the courses of masonry above. It stands in solitude as a reminder of the once flourishing trade and traffic on the now quiet river and could yield artifacts of that period.

[Both the Forman and Shields Houses add information to the subject of dry-stone construction. Vandalized walls of the Shields House contain quantities of horse or mule hair (analyzed by the Department of Agriculture) that was used for insulation inside the stone walls.]*The Forman House, although in poor condition, provides us with a clear illustration of how houses of this type were put together. Its exposed roof and floor framing systems provide information not available in well-preserved houses of the period.

[The Stone House on West Fork, having two rooms and a central chimney is a very rare plan in Kentucky in the Federal period, except for dwellings of the Bluegrass constructed as quarters for slaves. Historical and archaeological research might reveal more about the origin of this house, and whether this is an exception to the building pattern of Kentucky stone houses.]*

*Delete these sections as a revision of the original nomination after review on July 7, 1987.

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 checked="" 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 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–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1780–1936 **Builder/Architect** **Multiple**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The "Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky; The Outer Bluegrass and Pennyryle" are significant under Criterion C because they embody the distinctive characteristics of a method of construction associated with the settlement period and which continued into the mid-19th century in parts of Kentucky. In addition, some properties included in this nomination provide us with the opportunity to obtain information about stone building construction techniques. These are nominated under Criterion D. Taken as a whole, the dry-laid stone buildings provide us with a major link with Kentucky's early history and particularly with the dispersion of a building technology associated with Scotch-Irish[and English] settlers of Kentucky.

The 65 buildings included in this Part Two of the study ("Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky; the Outer Bluegrass and Pennyryle") complete the documentation of the early stone buildings throughout the Commonwealth. These, together with the 199 early stone buildings already listed, embody construction methods and details of workmanship that unite them as a group and represent a distinctive building pattern in early Kentucky. Although many of those built no longer survive, these remaining ones, clustered or scattered in areas of first settlement, often with log barns, stone springhouses, smokehouses, and rock fences, are a significant and distinctive feature in the Kentucky landscape. They are more like each other than they are like the stone buildings of other Colonial areas; and because of their age and culture differ slightly in style from those built a little later in other states. Please see the 1983 nomination (attached) for historical context.

Area of Significance

All of the buildings in this nomination are included because of their relationship to the totality of early stone buildings in Kentucky. They are nominated under Criteria C in the category of architecture, because of their method of construction. Most of them were built during the Federal period; these possess the kind of woodwork popular up until the 1830s. Later dry stone buildings continue to illustrate the allegiance to a construction method many centuries old, which lingered in Kentucky after other techniques became fashionable and practical.

Unique examples of dry-stone buildings that are in ruined condition are included under Criteria D. Although lacking in integrity, as structures they provide information about dry-laid stone building technology not otherwise available. They exhibit exceptionally fine or unique masonry work; they are valuable because of the kinds of buildings they illustrate; or because in their ruined form they show how the buildings were put together—information concealed by well-preserved examples.

All the 65 buildings exhibit techniques and detail of construction that unite them as a group of buildings visually representing the time and place of their construction.

*Delete after review of original nomination on July 7, 1987.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky;

Continuation sheet Outer Bluegrass & Pennyrile

Item number

8

Page 2

In addition to their significance under Criteria C & D, some of the properties in this nomination may be significant because of their association with significant persons or significant events. Information related to these areas of significance is provided on the survey forms when known.

Period of Significance

The primary period of significance for the dry-stone buildings is the settlement period 1780-1830, although a few dry-stone buildings were built through the Civil War period to 1865. At many of these sites, farm complexes developed over a period of time. Additions and later buildings which contribute to the understanding of this process cause an extension of the period of significance. In some cases, the settlement period dry-stone houses were redecorated in a later style; where this work is over fifty years old, and the dry-stone masonry is intact, the building has been included in this nomination. Thus, the period of significance is extended into the 20th century.

The earliest and oldest houses in Kentucky are on the richest and first-claimed land of the Bluegrass. Settlers were primarily Scotch-Irish and English, from areas claimed by Pennsylvania and Maryland, and Virginia. Most of the first settlers were frontiersmen, used to coping with life in the "wilderness." But as the value of Kentucky land became well-known and the danger from Indians diminished, gentry from the middle colonies acquired or validated land grants and moved into Kentucky to reside.

While in the Inner Bluegrass the majority of early stone houses were built by owners with Scotch and Irish surnames, the Outer Bluegrass and Pennyrile owners have a greater percentage of English surnames—25 out of 41 known owners. The stone houses built in Kentucky do not have the stylistic features of the Dutch houses of New Jersey and New York, the German houses of Pennsylvania, or the English houses of New England. They, however, have an affinity to those built by Scotch-Irish[and English] in the Valley of Virginia and western Pennsylvania.

Soon after Kentucky was settled, good quality brick was produced, and it became the more popular building material. Structural stone wall construction declined after the first quarter of the 19th century and is very rare after 1850.

These stone buildings were built at a time of great hardship and danger, and although not grandiose by later standards, were significant accomplishments during the settlement period. As a group they constitute an awesome and picturesque image of the settlement of Kentucky and add much to the sense of history of the land.

*Deleted after review of original nomination on July 7, 1987.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Wooley, Carolyn Murray. "Early Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, February 1983.

United States Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Kentucky Geological Survey, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name SEE INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORMS Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References Site plan and boundary description for each property are attached to Individual Inventory Forms.

A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Zone	Easting		Northing		Zone	Easting		Northing
C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY 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 Carolyn Murray-Wooley, Project Surveyor

organization Kentucky Heritage Council date December 1984

street & number 12th Floor, Capital Plaza Tower telephone 502/564-7005

city or town Frankfort state Kentucky

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.

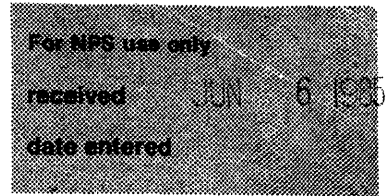
State Historic Preservation Officer signature David L. May
title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date 11/21/86

For NPS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
Angie Schlegel date 1/8/87
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: See Continuation Sheet for signature date _____
Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 1 of 7

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky Thematic Resources
State Barren County and others, KENTUCKY

COVER Umy Schlegel 1/8/87

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Bloody Bucket Tavern | Substantive Review | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 2. | Stone House on Bracken Creek | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>ASchlegel 1/8/87</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 3. | Stroube House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>ASchlegel 1/8/87</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 4. | Chalfant, Mordecai, House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>ASchlegel 1/8/87</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 5. | Rock Spring Warehouse | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>ASchlegel 1/8/87</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 6. | Stone House on Garrison Creek | Substantive Review | Determined Eligible
Keeper | <u>ASchlegel 1/8/87</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 7. | Tanner, John, House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>ASchlegel 1/8/87</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 8. | Watts House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>ASchlegel 1/8/87</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 9. | Ogburn, Henry, House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>ASchlegel 1/8/87</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 10. | Stone House on Kentucky River | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Schlegel 1/8/87</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 2 of 7

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky Thematic Resources
State Barren County and others, KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11. Allen's, James, Inn | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>A. Schlager 1/8/87</u> |
| | Attest | _____ |
| 12. Court Clerk's Office—County
and Circuit | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>A. Schlager 1/8/87</u> |
| | Attest | _____ |
| 13. Merry, Prettyman, House | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>A. Schlager 1/8/87</u> |
| | Attest | _____ |
| 14. Pleasant Run Stone
House I | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>A. Schlager 1/8/87</u> |
| | Attest | _____ |
| 15. Pleasant Run II Stone
House | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>A. Schlager 1/8/87</u> |
| | Attest | _____ |
| 16. Forman, Tom, House | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>A. Schlager 1/8/87</u> |
| | Attest | _____ |
| 17. Kercheval, John, Spring
House | Substantive Review Keeper | _____ |
| | Attest | _____ |
| 18. Poague House | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>A. Schlager 1/8/87</u> |
| | Attest | _____ |
| 19. Springhouse in Mays
Lick | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>Amy Schlager 10/6/87</u> |
| | Attest | _____ |
| 20. Stone Barn on Lee's
Creek | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>A. Schlager 1/8/87</u> |
| | Attest | _____ |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 3 of 7

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky Thematic Resources
State Barren County and others, KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

~~21.~~ Mattingly House

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

A. Schlager 1/8/87

Attest

~~22.~~ Nelson County Jail

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

A. Schlager 4/8/87

Attest

~~23.~~ Old L & N Station

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper ^{Determined Eligible}

A. Schlager 1/8/87

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Attest

24. Ross, Reuben, House

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

[Signature]

Attest

~~25.~~ Wesley Church

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

A. Schlager 1/8/87

Attest

~~26.~~ McMakin, William, House

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

A. Schlager 4/8/87

Attest

~~27.~~ Ritter, John, House

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

A. Schlager 1/8/87

Attest

~~28.~~ Cross Keys Tavern Kitchen
and Quarters

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

A. Schlager 1/8/87

Attest

~~29.~~ Dependency on Mulberry
Creek

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

A. Schlager 1/8/87

Attest

~~30.~~ Airdrie Ironworks

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

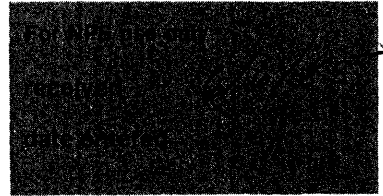
A. Schlager 1/8/87

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

4 of 7

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky Thematic Resource
State Barren County and others, KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

31. Aluck, Dolph, Smokehouse ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

A. Schlager 1/8/87

Attest

32. Bank of the Commonwealth ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

A. Schlager 1/8/87

Attest

33. Bate, John Leslie, ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
House

A. Schlager 1/8/87

Attest

34. Belle's Tavern ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

A. Schlager 1/8/87

Attest

35. Caldwell, William, ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Kitchen

Amy Schlager 10/6/87

Attest

36. ~~Cartmell, Nathan, House~~ ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

Cartmell - Cartmell House

✓ ?

Attest

37. Chandler, John, House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

A. Schlager 1/8/87

Attest

38. Colvin, Henry, House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

A. Schlager 1/8/87

Attest

39. Cook, Captain, Spring House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

A

Attest

40. Crist, Henry, House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

A. Schlager 1/8/87

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 5 27

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky Thematic Resources

State Barren County and others, KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

41. Doe Run Mill **Substantive Review** Keeper

Attest

Amy Schlager 10/6/87

~~42.~~ Fullenwielder, Peter, **Substantive Review** Keeper
House

Attest

ASchlager 1/8/87

~~43.~~ Gray, John, Springhouse **Substantive Review** Keeper

Attest

ASchlager 1/8/87

~~44.~~ Henderson, Isham, House **Substantive Review** Keeper

Attest

ASchlager 1/8/87

~~45.~~ Hunter, Jacob, House **Substantive Review** Keeper

Attest

ASchlager 1/8/87

~~46.~~ Ice House on Little **Substantive Review** Keeper
Muddy Creek

Attest

ASchlager 1/8/87

47. Gullian Gerigs's Mill **Substantive Review** Keeper
~~Killian Creek Mill~~

Attest

Amy Schlager 10/5/87

~~48.~~ Kirby, Jesse, Springhouse **Substantive Review** Keeper

Attest

ASchlager 4/8/87

49. Kirkpatrick, Joseph, **Substantive Review** Keeper
House

Attest

ASchlager 4/8/87

~~50.~~ McCaughan, John, House **Substantive Review** Keeper

Attest

ASchlager 4/8/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received 9/6/85
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Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 607

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky Thematic Resources
State Barren County and others, KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 51. Metcalf, Thomas, House **Substantive Review** Keeper ASchlagel 1/8/87
Attest
- 52. Moran, Ben, House **Substantive Review** Keeper ASchlagel 1/8/87
Attest
- 53. Morrison, John, House **Substantive Review** Keeper ASchlagel 1/8/87
Attest
- 54. Old Quarry Office **Determined Eligible** **Substantive Review** Keeper ASchlagel 1/8/87
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION Attest
- 55. Pelham, Charles, House **Substantive Review** Keeper ASchlagel 1/8/87
Attest
- 56. Round Stone Smoke House **Substantive Review** Keeper ASchlagel 1/8/87
Attest
- 57. Sawyer, David, House **Substantive Review** Keeper ASchlagel 1/8/87
Attest
- 58. Shields, Malone, House **Substantive Review** Keeper ASchlagel 1/8/87
Attest
- 59. Smokehouse on Riverside Creek **Substantive Review** Keeper ASchlagel 1/8/87
Attest
- 60. Souther, Abe, House **Substantive Review** Keeper ASchlagel 1/8/87
Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received 6/6/85
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 7 of 7

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky Thematic Resources
State Barren County and others, KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

61. Spring House on Flat Fork ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Attest

Amy Schlager 10/6/87

~~62.~~ Stone Cellar on Cabin Creek ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Attest

Schlager 1/8/88

~~63.~~ Stone House on Clear Creek ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Attest

Schlager 1/8/88

~~64.~~ Stone House on Plum Creek ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Attest

A Schlager 1/8/88

65. Stone House on West Fork ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Attest

returned

~~66.~~ Van Dyke House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Attest

A Schlager 1/8/87

~~67.~~ Willis, Mathias, Store House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Attest

A Schlager 1/8/88

~~68.~~ Woolfolk, William, House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Attest

A Schlager 1/8/88

Keeper

Attest

Keeper

Attest